

# RICARDO DUQUE GABRIEL

[www.ricardoduquegabriel.com](http://www.ricardoduquegabriel.com)

ricardofilipeduquegabriel@gmail.com

Placement Director: Stephan Lauermann

S.LAUERMANN@UNI-BONN.DE +49 228-73-9198

Placement Officer: Silke Kinzig

PLACEMENT.BGSE@UNI-BONN.DE +49 228-73-9237

## Personal Information:

Citizenship: Portuguese

U.S. Visa: G-4 (and Employment Authorization Document)

Address: 1001 26th Street NW, DC, 20037, U.S.

Phone: +1 (202) 604-8073

## Office Contact Information:

Kaiserplatz 7-9

Bonn, 53113, Germany

Phone: +49 228-73-3925

## Research and Teaching Fields

---

Corporate Finance; Macroeconomics: Monetary and Fiscal Policy

## Education

---

- 2017-2023<sup>e</sup> **University of Bonn, Ph.D. in Economics** (expected graduation: April 2023)
- 2022 Imperial College Business School, Visiting Ph.D. Student
- 2016-2017 Tilburg University, M.Sc. in Economics (*Cum Laude*)
- 2013-2016 Nova School of Business and Economics, B.Sc. in Economics (*Cum Laude*)
- 2015 University of Southern California, Visiting Student

## References (all letter requests should be sent to: [heide.baumung@uni-bonn.de](mailto:heide.baumung@uni-bonn.de))

---

### **Prof. Farzad Saidi**

University of Bonn  
+49 228-73-60399  
saidi@uni-bonn.de

### **Prof. Moritz Schularick**

University of Bonn  
+49 228-73-7976  
schularick@uni-bonn.de

### **JProf. Donghai Zhang**

University of Bonn  
+49 228-73-62194  
donghai.zhang@uni-bonn.de

### **Prof. Cláudia Custódio**

Imperial Business School  
+ 44 (0)20 7594 9249  
c.custodio@imperial.ac.uk

### **Mathias Klein**

Sveriges Riksbank  
+46 8 787 04 63  
mathias.klein@riksbank.se

## Teaching Experience

---

- 2023<sup>e</sup> Corporate Finance, Teaching Fellow for Prof. Cláudia Custódio, (Graduate)
- 2021-2022 Macroeconomics, Teaching Fellow for Prof. Thomas Hintermaier, (Graduate)
- 2020 Computer-aided Statistical Analysis in R, Teaching Fellow for Prof. Dominik Liebl (Undergraduate)

## Research Experience

---

2022	Research Assistant for Professor Cláudia Custódio (Imperial Business School)
2021-2022	Co-coordinator of the 2022 update of the Macroeconomic Database for Professors Moritz Schularick (Bonn), Alan Taylor (UC Davis), Òscar Jordà (UC Davis/Fed SF)
2022	Research visit at the Banco de Portugal
2019	Research visit at the Sveriges Riksbank

## Professional Activities

---

Referee	European Economic Review, Economic Policy
Service	Representative of Ph.D. Students, University of Bonn (2018-2021)
Selected Presentations	<b>2022:</b> European Central Bank; Bank of Portugal; Danmarks Nationalbank; Imperial Business School; University of Naples Federico II; Nova SBE; ASSA; EEA; CEF <b>2021:</b> University of Bonn; Banco Central de Chile; EEA; RES; CEF; VfS <b>2020:</b> University of Bonn; Banco de España

## Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

---

2021	Best Paper Award (Portuguese Association of Economic and Social History)
2019-2023	Ph.D. Scholarship (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology)
2017-2019	Ph.D. Scholarship (German Research Foundation)
2017	CentER Honors Program Distinction (Tilburg University)
2015	Exchange Fellowship - Tuition Waiver (University of Southern California)

## Language Knowledge

---

Portuguese (native), English (fluent); Spanish (advanced); French (beginner)

## IT Software Knowledge

---

Stata, Python, R, MatLab, GIS, Latex, MS Office

## Publications

---

[The Effects of Government Spending in the Eurozone](#) with Mathias Klein and Ana Sofia Pessoa  
**Journal of the European Economic Association (2022)**

[Who Should You Vote For? Empirical Evidence From Portuguese Local Governments](#) (pre-PhD)  
**Portuguese Economic Journal (2020)**

## *Job Market Paper*

---

### [The Credit Channel of Public Procurement](#)

One third of government expenditures are allocated to public procurement in developed economies. In this paper, I document a new mechanism through which government procurement promotes firm growth: firms use procurement contracts to increase the amount of cash-flow based lending. I use Portuguese administrative data over 2009-2019 and exploit public contests as a source of quasi-exogenous variation in the award of procurement contracts. Winning an additional €1 from a procurement contract increases firm credit by €0.05 at lower interest rates. This finding highlights a mechanism through which future fiscal stimulus can impact the real economy today: procurement contracts increase firms' net worth by increasing future cash-flows that can be used as collateral to ease borrowing constraints and boost corporate liquidity. Consequently, this enhanced access to credit promotes higher investment and employment with these effects being more pronounced and persistent in smaller and financially constrained firms. At the aggregate level, I empirically estimate that an additional €1 in public procurement increases regional output by €1.8 with the credit channel accounting for 10% of it.

## **Working Papers**

---

### [Monetary Policy and the Wage Inflation-Unemployment Tradeoff](#) (2022)

#### **Revisions requested at the European Economic Review**

Using newly assembled data for 18 advanced economies between 1870 and 2020, I study how monetary policy affects wage inflation and unemployment and document two key findings regarding their tradeoff. First, the wage Phillips curve displays a time-varying slope. Second, the tradeoff becomes weaker in low-price inflation environments due to a more pronounced unemployment response to monetary policy. These findings lend support to the idea that monetary policy has state-dependent effects with the central banks' ability in exploring the tradeoff being impaired by a low-price inflation environment.

### [The Political Costs of Austerity](#) with Mathias Klein and Ana Sofia Pessoa (2022)

#### **Revisions requested at The Review of Economics and Statistics**

Using a novel regional database covering over 200 elections in eight European countries, this paper provides new empirical evidence on the political consequences of fiscal consolidations. To identify exogenous reductions in regional public spending, we use a Bartik-type instrument that combines regional sensitivities to changes in national government expenditures with narrative national consolidation episodes. Fiscal consolidations lead to a significant increase in extreme parties' vote share, lower voter turnout, and a rise in political fragmentation. We highlight the close relationship between detrimental economic developments and voters' support for extreme parties by showing that austerity induces severe economic costs through lowering GDP, employment, private investment, and wages. Austerity-driven recessions amplify the political costs of economic downturns by increasing distrust in the political environment.

[Gains from Commitment: The Case for Pegging the Exchange Rate](#) with Kai Arvai (2022)

Does the exchange rate regime matter for inflation and economic activity? This paper argues that it does and that there are substantial benefits to a fixed exchange rate regime. At the heart of these benefits lies an increase in commitment from the central bank that reduces the inflationary bias of monetary policy. Using an open economy model, we provide an estimate for the credibility of hundred different central banks between 1950 and 2016. Our empirical analysis demonstrates that after pegging the currency to a more credible anchor, the average economy benefits from persistently lower inflation of 3.5% per year, higher temporary economic growth and lower inflation volatility. Moreover, the less credible countries are the ones benefiting the most from committing to a fixed exchange rate regime.

[Adopting the Euro: A Synthetic Control Approach](#) with Ana Sofia Pessoa (2020)

We investigate whether joining the European Monetary Union and losing the ability to set monetary policy affected the economic growth of Eurozone countries. We use the synthetic control approach to create a counterfactual scenario for how each Eurozone country would have evolved without adopting the Euro. We let this matching algorithm determine which combination of other developed economies best resembles the pre-Euro path of twelve Eurozone economies. Our estimates suggest that there were some mild losers (France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal) and a clear winner (Ireland). Nevertheless, a gross domestic product decomposition suggests that the drivers of the economic gains and losses are heterogeneous. Our results show that for most Eurozone countries, the Euro spurred government consumption and deterred investment and private consumption. The common currency also stimulated trade for most cases but only Germany and Ireland bear positive net trade benefits.