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## **EDUCATION**

- Ph.D. Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, expected May 2012
- M.A. Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, May 2010
- M.A. Economics, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia, March 2005
- B.A. Economics, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia, September 2003

## **DISSERTATION**

*Financial Development and Credit Constraints at the Firm Level: Theory and Evidence*  
Committee: Professor Carlos Vegh (Chair), Professor Anton Korinek, Professor Pablo D'Erasmus

## **FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION**

*Primary:* International Finance, Macroeconomics  
*Secondary:* Financial Economics, Monetary Economics

## **PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS**

*Capital Inflows, Financial Development, and Credit Constraints at the Firm Level (2011)*  
Job Market Paper

*Relaxing Firms' Financial Constraints in Emerging Markets: Capital Inflow Booms, Exchange Rate Regimes, and Sectoral Tradability (2011)*  
IMF Working Paper (forthcoming). (With Nicolás Magud and Sebastián Sosa)  
Presented at the IMF's WHD Seminar on August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2011

*Historia Monetaria de Colombia en el Siglo XX: Grandes Tendencias y Episodios Relevantes (2006)*. Chapter in: *Economía Colombiana del Siglo XX. Un análisis cuantitativo*. James A. Robinson, Miguel Urrutia (Eds.). Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2007.  
(With Fabio Sanchez and Andres Fernandez) ISBN-10: 9583801399

*Balance of Payments Crises under Fixed Exchange Rate in Colombia: 1938-1967 (2006)*  
Document CEDE No. 8 (With Fabio Sánchez and Andrés Fernandez)

## **RESEARCH EXPERIENCE**

- International Monetary Fund, Western Hemisphere Department, Washington, DC*  
Intern, Summer 2011
- Inter-American Development Bank, Southern Cone Department, Washington, DC*  
Intern, Summer 2010
- International Monetary Fund, Western Hemisphere Department, Washington, DC*  
Research Assistant, 2008
- Universidad de los Andes, Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico, Bogotá, Colombia.* Junior Researcher, 2004-2007

## **TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

- Instructor, Introduction to Macroeconomics, University of Miami, Fall 2010*
- Instructor, International Economics, University of Maryland, Summer 2010*
- Teaching Assistant, Intermediate Macroeconomics, University of Maryland, Spring 2010*
- Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Macroeconomics, University of Maryland, Fall 2009*
- Instructor, International Economics, University of Maryland, Summer 2009*
- Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Macroeconomics, University of Maryland, Spring 2009*
- Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Microeconomics, University of Maryland, Fall 2008*

## REFERENCES

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Anton Korinek	<a href="mailto:korinek@econ.umd.edu">korinek@econ.umd.edu</a>	University of Maryland	(301) 405-4536
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## THESIS ABSTRACT

*Part I: Capital Inflows, Financial Development, and Credit Constraints at the Firm Level.*  
*[Job Market Paper]*

Large capital inflows are associated with more volatile macroeconomic outcomes in emerging markets relative to developed economies. Financial constraints are viewed as sources of amplification in macroeconomic aggregates. In this paper, I explain the different response to large capital inflow periods, both at an aggregate and firm level, as arising from different degrees of financial development, and their relation to the pervasiveness of credit constraints. Employing firm level data for 42 countries, I find that firms in emerging economies exhibit a relatively larger loosening in the cost of borrowing, appreciation in equity prices, and decrease in financial constraints during periods of large capital inflow. In the theoretical analysis, I solve a heterogeneous agents model in which the share of borrowing-constrained agents depends on the level of financial development. I show that a period of large capital inflows, exogenously caused by looser global financial conditions, causes an increase in the value of firms' collateral that relaxes borrowing constraints, and generates an amplified response at the firm and aggregate level.

*Part II: Relaxing Firms' Financial Constraints in Emerging Markets: Capital Inflow Booms, Exchange Rate Regimes, and Sectoral Tradability* (With Nicolás Magud and Sebastián Sosa)

We focus on the microeconomic effect of capital inflow bonanzas in emerging economies by using firm-level data across 17 countries from 1990 to 2009. We show that during capital inflow booms, firms' financial constraints are significantly relaxed, and this effect is (i) stronger in countries with more rigid exchange rates; (ii) more evident in firms in the non-tradable sector; and (iii) present regardless of the composition of capital inflows. These findings suggest that periods of large capital inflows relax borrowing constraints beyond the usual channel of an increase in the supply of equity through an increase in the collateralizable value of firms' assets.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Gender: Male  
Languages: English (Fluent), Spanish (Native)  
Citizenship: Colombian, US Permanent Resident