

KHATEREH YARVEISI

OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

University of Palermo
Department of Economics and Statistics
Viale delle Scienze, PA, Italy, 90128

PERSONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

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CURRENT

Palermo University

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics. Started: Nov 2021

Expected completion: Oct 2024

DISSERTATION:

“Three papers in Macroeconomics.

Looking at the different macroeconomic shocks.”

DISSERTATION ADVISOR AND Co-ADVISORS

Professor Davide Furceri
International Monetary Fund, RCEA,
CEPR, University of Palermo.
Email: dfurceri@imf.org

Professor Pietro Pizzuto
University of Palermo.
Email: pietro.pizzuto02@unipa.it

Professor Luca Bettarelli
University of Palermo.
Email: luca.bettarelli@unipa.it

PRIOR

EDUCATION

University of Palermo, Italy

MSc in Economics and
Financial Analysis

2019-2021

Mobarakeh Azad University, Iran
BSc in Accounting

2005-2009

NATIONALITY

Iranian

GENDER:

Female

RESIDENCE

Palermo, Italy

LANGUAGES

English (Fluent), Italian (Basic),
Persian (Native)

FIELDS

Macroeconomics, Regional Economics,
Econometrics

**PROGRAMMING
SKILLS**

STATA, LATEX

**WORK
EXPERIENCE**

Foulad Fluids and Electrical Equipment Company (SATHACO.COM), 2011-2019
Iran; Accounting Director

Bana Sakht Foolad Company, Iran 2009-2011
General Accountant

**RESEARCH
PAPERS:**

"The Effect of Pandemic Crises on Fertility"

(Furceri, Pizzuto, and Yarveisi (2024)), Published in *Journal of Population Economics*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-024-00983-3>

This paper examines the dynamic effects of pandemic crises on fertility rates for a large, unbalanced sample of 186 developed and developing countries, during the period 1996-2019. We find that major historical pandemics have been associated with significant and persistent declines in fertility rates of about 2 percent, on average. These effects are larger for more severe pandemics, in advanced economies and for younger female cohorts.

"Climate change policies and emissions in European regions: disentangling source of heterogeneity."

(Bettarelli and Yarveisi (2023)), Published in *Regional Studies, Regional Science*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/21681376.2023.2241544>

This article analyzes the impact of Climate Change Policies (CCPs) on emissions at the regional level. Using data for the entire sample of European NUTS-2 regions, over a period of 26 years, we find that CCPs effectively reduce regional emissions, with the impact that materializes 3-years after the implementation of the policy. These effects are associated with an improvement in economic activity in the medium-term and are amplified in regions with high innovation and investment capacity, and good local institutions.

"Regional Fiscal Spillovers: The Role of Trade Linkages"

(Bettarelli, Furceri, Pizzuto, and Yarveisi (2024)), Published in *Journal of International Money and Finance*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jimonfin.2023.102995>

This paper examines how fiscal shocks in a given economy affect foreign regions through regional trade linkages. Applying the local projection method to a panel of 132 NUTS-2 regions in 15 European countries during the period 2001-2020, we find that countries-to-regions fiscal spillovers are positive, statistically significant, persistent, and non-negligible in size. In addition, fiscal spillovers tend to be larger when the recipient region experiences a recession, when monetary policy of the recipient country is at the zero-lower-bound, and when the recipient region and the source country are both part of the European Monetary Union (EMU).

"CRISES AND ENERGY MARKETS REFORMS"

(With Luca Bettarelli, Davide Furceri, and Pietro Pizzuto), *Energy Economics*

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107706>

The spikes in energy prices observed following recent major global shocks—e.g., COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine war—as well as issues related to the diffusion of renewable energy power generation, have reopened the debate about the design of electricity markets and the role of the “state” vs. “market” in the electricity markets governance. In this article, we contribute to this debate by looking at the effect of economic crises on energy markets regulation. We find that, historically, economic crises have been associated with a persistent

tightening in energy markets regulation (i.e., more restrictions to competition), with the effect being larger during periods of high economic and policy uncertainty and when governments were politically strong—that is, characterized by a larger majority, in majoritarian systems, and at the beginning of their mandate.

**WORKING
IN PROGRESS**

“THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES”

(With Luca Bettarelli, Davide Furceri, Fabio Mazzola , Pietro Pizzuto)

This paper examines the heterogenous effects of Climate Change Policies (CCPs) on employment in a sample of 309 regions in 23 countries during the period 1990-2015. The results suggest that, on average, more stringent CCPs have short-term negative effects on regional employment while they stimulate job creation in the medium term. However, these effects mask significant heterogeneity across climate policy instruments, countries and regions. First, while tax on emissions have persistent negative employment effects, R&D subsidies on renewable energies are associated with a positive and long-lasting increase in regional employment. Second, the short-term negative employment effect of CCPs is mitigated in countries with stronger active labor market policies, while job reallocation and medium-term employment gains following CCPs are stronger in countries with less strict employment protection legislation. Finally, the negative employment effects are especially concentrated in regions with high concentration of emissions activities (where CPPs are more bindings) and income per capita, as well as in those with lower levels of human capital.

“The Effects of Uncertainty on the Current Account”

(With Davide Furceri and Georgios Karras)

We use the World Uncertainty Index (WUI) to estimate the dynamic effects of uncertainty on the current account balance for a large sample of 143 developed and developing countries, during the period 1973-2021. Our analysis shows that higher uncertainty is associated with an increase in the current account balance which reflects both increased saving and reduced investment. These effects are sizable and statistically significant, peaking one year after the uncertainty shock, and gradually dying out in the long run. The effect varies across countries, being larger in countries characterized by lower social expenditure, less developed financial markets, and during periods of high financial stress.

**VISITING
PERIOD**

From the 21st of September till the 31st of December at the **University of Illinois Chicago (UIC)-Chicago**

**PROFESSIONAL
ACIMITIES**

Presentations:

ICMAIF 2024, Rethymno (Greece); Paper Presented: “The heterogeneous regional employment effects of climate change policies”

ICMAIF 2023, Rethymno (Greece); Paper Presented: The Effect of Pandemic Crises on Fertility

European Regional Science Association (ERSA) 2023; Paper Presented:
" Regional Fiscal Spillovers: The Role of Trade Linkages.

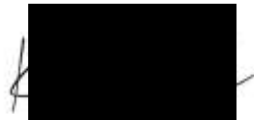
EARL seminars at the University of Illinois Chicago (UIC)-Chicago 2023;
Paper Presented: "The effect of Uncertainty on the Current Account"

Gruppo di Ricerca per le Applicazioni della Statistica ai Problemi Ambientali (Graspa) 2023; Poster Presentation: "Climate change policies and emissions in European regions: disentangling source of heterogeneity."

Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Aziendalle statistiche (DSEAS)-2023; Paper Presented: "The heterogeneous regional employment effects of climate change policies"-

Yazd Conference, Iran, 2017; Paper Presented: "Feasibility study and economic-technical evaluation of steel production in Yazd province"

Tehran Conference, Iran, 2018; Paper Presented: "The effects of expected returns and liquidity risk on stock profitability with emphasis on active companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange"



28.08.2024