

Roald Jacobus Versteeg

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<http://www.fdewb.unimaas.nl/finance/?page=member&id=203>

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Home Address:

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Via Delle Fontanelle 10
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Date of Birth: 14 April 1981 **Gender:** Male **Nationality:** Dutch

Languages: English(near-native), Dutch(native), German(good),
French(basic), Latin(basic), classic Greek(basic)

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Financial Economics,
International Macroeconomics

EXPERIENCE

- 2008 - Present **Visiting Researcher, Dept. of Economics**
European University Institute, Florence (IT)
- 2003 - 2009 **Junior Lecturer, Dept. of Finance**
Maastricht University, Maastricht (NL)
- 2002 **Visiting Student, Dept. of Economics**
UC Berkeley, Berkeley (CA: US)
- 2001 - 2002 **Junior Lecturer, Dept. of Quantitative Economics**
Maastricht University, Maastricht (NL)
- 2001 **Freelance Editor, Statistics**
Prentice Hall

EDUCATION

2009 (expected)	PhD., Financial Economics Maastricht University, Maastricht (NL)
2004	Msc., International Business <i>Specialization: Finance</i> Maastricht University, Maastricht (NL)
2000	Bsc., International Business <i>With Honors</i> Maastricht University, Maastricht (NL)
1999	Gymnasium (high school) St. Bonifatius Lyceum, Utrecht (NL)

TEACHING

Lecturer

2009	3.2 Finance With Excel
2005 - 2008	3.1 Financial Crises

Teaching Assistant

2006	3.3 International Financial Management
2005	3.3 International Investments
2004	2.2 Quantitative Methods 4 for Business
2004	2.2 Quantitative Methods 4 for Economics
2003 - 2005	1.4 Finance and Portfolio Management
2002	1.3 Quantitative Methods 3
2001	1.2 Quantitative Methods 2
2001	1.1 Quantitative Methods 1

HONOURS AND AWARDS

2008	METEOR travel grant
2007	EEA student travel grant
2006	METEOR PhD. grant

REFERENCES

Prof. Dr. C.C.P. Wolff

Director Luxembourg School of Finance

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RESEARCH

PhD. thesis

Title: *"Financial Liberalization and Economic Development"*

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. C.C.P Wolff & Dr. S.T.M Straetmans

Selected conference participation:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2009 August | European Economic Association, Barcelona (ES) |
| 2009 July | European Financial Management Association, Milan (IT) |
| 2009 February | Seminar Bath University, Bath (UK) |
| 2008 May | 2nd Emerging Markets Group Conference on Emerging Markets Finance, Cass Business School, London(UK) |
| 2007 September | Methods in Finance Research Network, Maastricht (NL) |
| 2007 August | European Economic Association, Budapest (HU) |

2007 July	Pacific Basin Finance Association, Ho Chi Minh City (VN)
2007 July	ProBankers Conference, Maastricht (NL)
2007 May	Erasmus Finance Day, Rotterdam (NL)
2006 August	CFS Summer School: Empirical Macroeconomic Modelling, Erfurt (DE)
2006 January	Seminar METEOR, Maastricht (NL)
2005 August	CEMFI Summer School: Recent Developments in International Finance, Madrid (ES)

Referee Activities:

Journal of Banking and Finance

WORKING PAPERS:

"Are Capital Controls in the Foreign Exchange Market Effective?"

CEPR Working Paper (with S.T.M. Straetmans & C.C.P. Wolff)

One of the reasons for governments to employ capital controls is to obtain some degree of monetary independence. In this paper we test whether capital controls can reduce the link between exchange rates fluctuations and cross border interest differentials. The standard IMF dummy is used together with two more refined capital control proxies in order to determine the date of capital account liberalization for a panel of Western European and emerging countries. Results show that capital controls do not give governments extra monetary freedom. For a number of countries we even find a decrease in the level of monetary freedom as a result of capital controls.

"The Effect of Capital Controls on Exchange Rate Risk"

SSRN Working Paper (with S.T.M. Straetmans)

In this paper I investigate if capital controls succeed in lowering the exchange rate volatility, with the use of statistical extreme value analysis. I define foreign exchange volatility as the risk of extreme depreciations. For a sample of developed and emerging markets I find that capital controls are not effective in reducing this extreme depreciation risk. On the contrary, extreme depreciation risk is almost twice as high compared to an exchange rate regime without capital controls. These results corroborate earlier findings that interventions in the exchange rate market increase extreme downside risk.

"Capital Controls and Economic Growth: How Capital controls on Inflows and Outflows are Different"

SSRN Working Paper

I construct a new measure of capital controls; making this study one of the first to distinguish between controls on inflows and outflows. I am able to show that capital controls do have an effect on economic growth, contrary to the results from previous studies. I find that controls on capital inflows have a positive effect on economic growth, while controls on outflows have detrimental effects. Moreover, controls on equity markets are also found to have a negative impact on economic growth. These results validate the theoretical arguments made in the literature.

"Project Finance as a Driver of Economic Growth in Low-Income Countries"

METEOR Working Paper (with S. Kleimeier)

In this study I investigate the role of project finance as a driver of economic growth. I hypothesize that project finance is beneficial to the least developed economies as it compensates for any lack of domestic financial development. The contractual structure unique to project finance should lead to better investment management and governance. Investigating 90 countries from 1991 to 2005, I find support for our hypothesis. Project finance indeed fosters economic growth and this effect is strongest in low-income countries, where financial development and governance is weak.

"Time-Series Properties of Survey Exchange Rate Expectations"

Mimeo (with R. Jongen & S.T.M. Straetmans)

This paper provides a number of empirical stylized facts that characterize the time-series properties of survey foreign exchange rate expectations. Relevant statistical properties are described which are common to a wide variety of currencies and forecast horizons. Furthermore, it is shown that these properties are different from those of spot and forward exchange rates. If the time series properties of spot and forward exchange rates are taken as two opposite poles, the data shows that the properties of survey expectations lie in between. This intermediate position is attributed to the way that expectations are formed by market participants as a mix of chartist and fundamentalist techniques.

WORK IN PROGRESS

"The Economic Determinants of Controls on Capital Inflows and Outflows"

Mimeo (with C.C.P. Wolff)

I revisit the literature on determinants of capital controls by investigating whether countries have different reasons to implement controls on inflows or control on outflows. It is shown that countries do not make this distinction.