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Garystraße 21
14195 Berlin
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Research Fields

Macroeconomics, Monetary and Fiscal Policy, Household Heterogeneity

Education

2018–	PhD in Economics (Expected 2023), Berlin School of Economics & Freie Universität Berlin Primary Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Mathias Trabandt PhD course stage at Universität Mannheim (2018-2019)
2015–2018	MSc in Economics, Freie Universität Berlin, Final Mark: 1.1 (very good; grading system: 1.0 to 5.0) - <i>Best master in economics</i>
2017	Exchange Semester Postgraduate Program University of Melbourne
2012–2015	BSc in Economics, Universität Freiburg, Final Mark: 1.0 (very good; grading system: 1.0 to 5.0) - <i>Best bachelor in economics</i>
2002-2011	Comprehensive Secondary School Horb (Germany), Final Mark: 1.2 (very good; grading system: 1.0 to 5.0)

Work Experience

06/2019–09/2019	NERA Economic Consulting Intern Competition and Antitrust
07/2018–08/2018	Deutsche Bahn Intern Corporate Strategy
11/2017–05/2018	ESCP Europe Student Assistant Chair of International Finance (Chairholder: Prof. Dr. Houdou Mama Basse)

11/2017–06/2017	University of Melbourne Teaching Assistant “Macroeconomics for Managers”
11/2016–02/2017	Deutsche Bundesbank Intern Market Department
02/2016–10/2016	Freie Universität Berlin Student Assistant Chair of Macroeconomics (Chairholder: Prof. Dr. Mathias Trabandt)
11/2012–08/2015	Universität Freiburg Teaching Assistant “Mathematics for Economists”, “Microeconomics”, “Intermediate Microeconomics”

Teaching

Spring 2017	Teaching Assistant for “Macroeconomics for Managers” (graduate) <i>Lecture:</i> Dr. Jonathan Thong
Spring 2013, 2014, 2015	Teaching Assistant “Intermediate Microeconomics” (undergraduate) <i>Lecture:</i> Dr. Steffen Minter
Fall 2013, 2014	Teaching Assistant “Mathematics for Economists” (undergraduate) <i>Lecture:</i> Dr. Steffen Minter
Fall 2012	Teaching Assistant “Microeconomics” (undergraduate) <i>Lecture:</i> Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Eggert

Workshops, Seminars, and Additional Training

2019	Workshop Empirical Macroeconomics (Berlin)
2018	GRE test, Quantitative Reasoning 168/170 (94% quantile)
2017	DSGE Models with Occasionally Binding Constraints (by Matteo Iacoviello at DIW Berlin), Tutoring in Higher Education Workshop (by the Faculty of Business and Economics of the University of Melbourne)
2016	Deutsche Bundesbank Summer Workshop “European Monetary Policy in Practice”

Work in Progress

Of Being or Not Being a Promising Tool - Unconventional Fiscal Policy at the Zero Lower Bound in HANK, with Hannah Seidl.

At the Zero Lower Bound, a mix of tax policies - labeled as Unconventional Fiscal Policy (UFP) - is a perfect substitute for hypothetical negative nominal interest rates in a Representative Agent New Keynesian model (RANK). This perfect substitutability result does not carry over to a Heterogeneous Agent New Keynesian model (HANK) since both policies entail different redistribution dynamics. This implies that UFP cannot step in for monetary policy at the ZLB. Subsequently, we illustrate that extending UFP by discretionary lump-sum transfers rescues the perfect substitutability result in HANK rendering it again a very promising tool at the Zero Lower Bound.

Earlier Work

The Government Consumption Multiplier in an Incomplete Markets New Keynesian Model, *mimeo* (2018) (Master thesis).

This thesis studies the impact of introducing incomplete markets on the government consumption multiplier in a New Keynesian (henceforth NK) model. As common in NK models, the size of the government consumption multiplier crucially depends on the assumed interaction with monetary policy: The impact multiplier is less than one in normal times and larger than one at the Zero Lower Bound (ZLB) or with an interest rate peg. However, both crowding in (in normal times) and crowding out (at the ZLB or with an interest rate peg) of private consumption is less strong with incomplete markets than with complete markets. Thus, also the sensitivity of the impact multiplier towards the duration at the ZLB is smaller than with complete markets. Also with incomplete markets, private consumption is mainly affected by government consumption through the real interest rate channel. Hence, the quantitative differences to the complete markets model are driven by a smaller sensitivity of private consumption towards changes in the real interest rate due to a pro-cyclical precautionary savings motive.

The Liquidity Trap and the Crisis in the Euro Area - Implications for Monetary and Fiscal Policy, *mimeo*, (2015) (Bachelor thesis).

Scholarships, Prizes, and Awards

10/2019-	PhD Studies Stipend, Berlin School of Economics
09/2018-06/2019	PhD Studies Stipend, University of Mannheim
2018	First Prize for Best Master Thesis in Monetary Macroeconomics by the Deutsche Bundesbank Best master in Economics at the FU Berlin
2017	Direct Exchange Program PROMOS Stipend
2015	Best bachelor in Economics at Universität Freiburg

Languages

German (native), English (fluent), French (good), Spanish (basic)

Programming

L^AT_EX, Excel, Stata, EViews, MATLAB,

Academic References

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Work References

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