

Anexo I. Registro del Título del Trabajo Fin de Grado (TFG)

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: Virginia Artigot Souto

PROGRAMA: MITT-ADE

GRUPO:

FECHA: 21/05/2024

Director Asignado: Coronado Vaca

Apellidos

, María

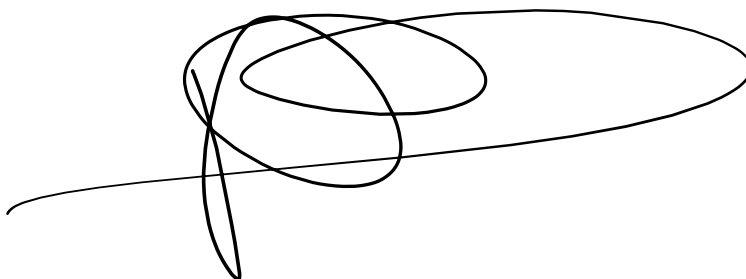
Nombre

Título provisional del TFG:

The Impact of Economic Sanctions on the Private Sector: A Qualitative & Quantitative Analysis

ADJUNTAR PROPUESTA (máximo 4 páginas: Índice provisional, objetivos, metodología y bibliografía)

Firma del estudiante:



Fecha: 21/05/2024

Index

1. Introduction
2. Literature Review
3. Scope of the Project
 - 3.1. Objectives
 - 3.2. Methodology
4. Retrospective and Specifics of Economic Sanctions Imposed on Iran
5. Economic Effect of Sanctions
6. Quantitative analysis
 - 6.1. Data Sources and Transformations
 - 6.2. Descriptive Statistics
 - 6.3. Identification Strategy
7. Result analysis
8. Next Steps
9. Conclusions
10. References

Objectives

The primary goal of this research is to develop a methodology for studying the private sector in a country like Iran, where information is scarce and often not transparently disclosed. While we understand the limitations of quantitative analysis due to the lack of reporting information, we intend to build a robust starting point that lays the groundwork for further studies. To reach this final goal, a set of intermediate objectives have to be achieved, which include:

- Develop a retrospective of the sanctions historically imposed on Iran
- Conduct a comprehensive literature review on previous research about the effect of sanctions on the overall economy as well as the impact on private sector development
- Perform a qualitative analysis of the economic effects of sanctions
- Build a dataset with different variables that describe the status of the Iranian private sector
- Perform a quantitative analysis to draw a relationship between the sanctions regimes and the evolution of these variables
- Develop a qualitative analysis to identify shocks in the evolution of the aforementioned variables caused by sanction regimes

Methodology

The methodology will involve a combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses:

- **Quantitative Analysis:** This will include the collection and statistical examination of data related to key variables of the Iranian private sector. This data will help identify trends, correlations, and potential causal relationships between sanctions and the selected indicators
- **Qualitative Analysis:** This will involve a detailed examination of historical records and case studies to understand the broader context and specific impacts of sanctions on the private sector. Qualitative insights will complement the quantitative findings, providing a richer understanding of the effects of sanctions.

By integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the impact of sanctions on Iran's private sector, setting the stage for future, more detailed investigations.

References

- Afesorgbor, S. K., & Mahadevan, R. (2016). The Impact of Economic Sanctions on Income Inequality of Target States. *World Development*, 83, 1-11.
- Bajoghli, N., Nasr, V., Salehi-Isfahani, D., & Vaez, A. (2024). *How Sanctions Work: Iran and the Impact of Economic Warfare*. Stanford University Press.
- Dai, M., Felbermayr, G., Kirilakha, A., Syropoulos, C., Yalcin, E., & Yoyov, Y. (2021). Timing the Impact of Sanctions on Trade. In P. A. Bergeijk (Ed.), *Research Handbook on Economic Sanctions* (pp. 411-437). Cheltenham, United Kingdom: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
- Ebadi, E., & Toffano, P. (2022). *How Do State-Owned Enterprises Adjust During Downturns: Evidence from Iranian Manufacturing Firms*. International Monetary Fund.
- Farzanegan, M. R., Mohammadikhabbazan, M., & Sadeghi, H. (2015). Effect of Oil Sanctions on the Macroeconomic and Household Welfare in Iran: New Evidence from a CGE Model. *MAGKS Joint Discussion Paper Series in Economics*, 7.
- Farzanegan, M., & Fischer, S. (2021). Lifting of International Sanctions and the Shadow Economy in Iran - A View from Outer Space. *Remote Sens*, 13(22), 4620.
- Felbermayr, G., Kirilakha, A., Syropoulos, C., Yalcin, E., & Yotov, Y. V. (2020). *The Global Sanctions Data Base*. (D. U. LeBow College of Business, Ed.) School of Economics Working Paper Series 2020-2.
- Filipenko, A., Bazhenova, O., & Stakanov, R. (2020). ECONOMIC SANCTIONS: THEORY, POLICY, MECHANISMS. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 6(2).
- Gharehgozli, O. (2017). An Estimation of the Economic Cost of Recent Sanctions on Iran Using the Synthetic Control Method. *Economics Letters*, 157, 141-144.
- Ghomi, M. (2021). Who Is Afraid of Sanctions? The Macroeconomic and Distributional Effects of the Sanctions Against Iran. *Economics&Politics*, 34, 395-428.
- Gutmann, J., Neuenkirch, M., & Neumeier, F. (2020). Sanctioned to Death? The Impact of Economic Sanctions on Life Expectancy and its Gender Gap. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 57(1), 139-162.
- Gutmann, J., Neuenkirch, M., & Neumeier, F. (2021). *The Economic Effects of International Sanctions: An Event Study*. Working Paper No.9007.
- Ha, L. T., & Xuan Nam, P. (2022). *An Investigation of Relationship Between Global Economic*

Sanction and Life Expectancy: Do Financial and Institutional Systems Matter? *Development Studies Research*, 9, 48-66.

Hejazi, J., & Emamgholipour, S. (2022). The Effects of the Re-imposition of US Sanctions on Food Security in Iran. *International journal of health policy and management*, 11(5), 651-657.

Hood, R. (2007). *Measuring Performance in Private Sector Development*. Asian Development Bank.

Hufbauer, G., Clyde, J. J., & Elliott, K. A. (1985). *Economic Sanctions Reconsidered: History and Current Policy*. Washington D.C.: Institute for International Economics.

Neuenkirch, M., & Neumeier, F. (2015). The Impact of UN and US Economic Sanctions on GDP Growth. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 40, 110-125.

Neuenkirch, M., & Neumeier, F. (2016). The Impact of US Sanctions on Poverty. *Journal of Development Economics*, 121, 110-119.

Panibratov, A. (2021). Sanctions, cooperation, and innovation: Insights into Russian economy and implications for Russian firms. *BRICS Journal of Economics*, 2(3), 4-26.

Peksen, D., & Drury, A. C. (2010). Coercive or Corrosive: The Negative Impact of Economic Sanctions on Democracy. *International Interactions*, 36(3), 240-264.

Petrescu, J. M. (2016). The Humanitarian Impact of Economic Sanctions. *Europolity, Continuity and Change in European Governance Series*, 10(2), 205-246.

Rodríguez, F. R. (2023). *The Human Consequences of Economic Sanctions*. Center for Economic and Policy Research.

Splinter, M., & Klomp, J. (2021). *Do Sanctions Cause Economic Growth Collapses?* The Hague: NL ARMS.

Van Bergeijk, P. A. (2015). *SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN – A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT*. European Union Institute for Security Studies.

Warburton, C. E. (2016). THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ECONOMICS OF COERCIVE DIPLOMACY: MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS AND EMPIRICAL FINDINGS. *Applied Econometrics and International Development*, 16.

Wen, J., Wang, S., Yang, S., & Chen, X. (2023). International Sanctions and Innovation: Empirical Evidence from China's A-Share Listed Companies. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 60(2), 263-281.