

# FANSA KONE

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## SUMMARY

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I'm a Ph.D. candidate in Economics with a quantitative background in Statistics. I have 6 years of work experience in Cote d'Ivoire and Canada. I'm also a continuous learner with a passion for Macroeconomics, International trade, public finance, and Applied econometrics (quantitative analysis). Besides my technical strengths, I have excellent leadership and communication skills.

## EDUCATION

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**University of Montreal, CIREQ** *2019-August 2024*  
PhD candidate in Economics, Canada

**Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA)** *2016-2019*  
MSc in Statistics and Economics (ISE) 2016-2019, Côte d'Ivoire  
Certified in impact evaluation, Tany Vao and ENSEA, 2019

**Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët Boigny** *2014-2016*  
Mathematics and commercial studies, Intensive two-years BSc program 2014-2016, Côte d'Ivoire

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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**2018-PRESENT**

**World Bank consultant** *December 2022-June 2023*  
*Poverty and Equity Global Practice, World Bank*

Effect of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on Households living conditions in Guinea  
E-CEQ: contribution to the analysis of the effect of fiscal policy on genders inequality in Guinea  
Ex-ante Cost Benefit Analysis and Impact of Togo's cash transfer program on Poverty

**Independent consultant** *2018-2019*

Estimated a Panel-VAR to analyze monetary policy transmission channels in West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries, for a professional, 2018-2019  
Participated in the design of survey instruments, data collection, and data processing for household living conditions in Toumodi (Côte d'Ivoire), ENSEA 2018

**Teaching (UdeM)** *2021-present*

Initiation to economics ; Fall 2023, Fall 2021  
Economics data analysis; Winter 2023 (Online, undergraduate level)

**Teaching assistant (UdeM)** *2020-present*

Advanced macroeconomics; Winter 2022 and 2023 (Ph.D. level) for professor Guillaume Sublet  
Special topics in money and banking; Fall 2022, 2023 (graduate level) for professor René Garcia  
Principles of economics; Winter, Summer, Fall 2022 (Online, undergraduate)  
Economics data analysis ; Fall 2021 (Online, undergraduate)  
Introduction to macroeconomics; Fall 2020, Winter 2021  
North American economics ; Winter 2021, for professor Vasia Panousi  
International Finance; Fall 2020, for professor Emanuela Cardia  
International trade; Fall 2020, for professor Abraham HOLLANDER

## RESEARCH

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### Research interest

Public finance, International Trade, Monetary Policy and Applied Econometrics

### Research in progress

*2021-present*

Balanced Budget Rule and Economic Growth

WAEMU facing AfCFTA: implications for trade and monetary policies, with *Régis Kouassi*

Trade, Shocks Transmission, and Monetary Policy in a Regional Trade Agreement, with *Régis Kouassi*

### Presentations

*2019-present*

Canadian Economic Association, Winnipeg, June 2023

Société Canadienne de Science économique, Québec city, May 2023

18th CIREQ Ph.D. students conference, Montreal, May 2023

Quebec Social Sciences Ph.D. presentations group, Montreal-online, (September 2021, February and October 2022, April 2023)

International Conference of Statistics and Applied Economics (CISEA), July 2019, ENSEA, Abidjan

### Before PhD research

*2018-2019*

Dynamic mean-variance portfolio for the regional stock exchange (BRVM), with Arsène Brou, ENSEA 2019, supervised by Nathaniel Gbenro

Applied quantile regression to examine the determinants of maize yield using household survey in Cote d'Ivoire, Internship at ENSEA 2018, supervised by Jean Mark Kouadio

## AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

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Fonds de Recherche du Québec Science et Culture (FRQSC) fellowships, ranked 2nd, 2022-Ph.D. fellowships, Department of Economics, UdeM 2019-

Canadian Economics Association students travel grant, Winnipeg, June 2023

Financial assistance from CIREQ (62th SCSE conference), Quebec, May 2023

Tuition-fee Waiver Scholarship of Graduate Studies, University of Montreal, Canada, 2019-2021

Excellence Scholarship, Government of Côte d'Ivoire, high school and university scholarship (2011-2019)

Winner Public Forum Debate (with a team), ENSEA (2019)

Awards "meilleure plume", Writing competition, ENSEA (2017)

Awards of the best scientist at high school level, received from the minister of education at Journée National du Mérite et de l'Excellence (JNMEX), Côte d'Ivoire, 2015

Awards of the best student of high school level at Lycée Mixte I de Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, 2014

## TECHNICAL STRENGTHS

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<b>Programming</b>	Stata, Python, Matlab, Latex (basic knowledge in R, Eviews, SPSS)
<b>Microsoft</b>	Excel, Powerpoint, Word

## VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES

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### Economics PhD student's representative

*Fall 2021-*

Defending and representing Ph.D. students in economics' interests at UdeM, Canada

### Passerelle and passerelle +

*Fall 2020, Winter 2021*

Helped new students integrate Université de Montréal in the context of the pandemic, Canada

### Université de Montréal ambassador

*Fall 2019, Winter 2020*

### Division des Ingénieurs Statisticiens Economistes

*2018-2019*

President of "commission recherche emploi" aiming to facilitate students integration to the labor market

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**LANGUAGE AND OTHER INTERESTS**

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French (native), English (fluent), soccer, reading, writing, badminton

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**ABSTRACT OF SOME SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS**

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**Balanced Budget Rule and Economic Growth**

*Fiscal rules, specifically Balanced Budget Rules (BBR), are gaining widespread acceptance and usage. Yet, the primary economic objection to BBRs is that they overly restrict fiscal policy by preventing tax smoothing and impeding stable growth. This paper studies the impact of a BBR over the business cycle on economic growth which has been adopted in Switzerland's constitution in 2003. First, using a synthetic control method I find that over the period 2003-2018, Switzerland had an average 0.95% higher growth compared to a counterfactual scenario without BBR. In addition, Switzerland's GDP has been higher than the counterfactual's during the entire post-intervention period (2003-2018). The difference reached 15% in 2013. Second, I make a growth accounting with a neoclassical growth model. I find that the increase in Switzerland's growth is due to the increase in TFP (which includes institutions) and not to changes in labor or capital accumulation. Third, I build an endogenous growth model with a government making inefficient decisions for political reasons. I find that by reducing public debt the BBR tempers the "crowding-out effect of debt" and frees up resources for private investment in R&D and by reducing the service of the debt frees up resources for public investment in R&D. These investments in turn foster economic growth through their effect on TFP. I also find that the BBR over the business cycle exhibits higher welfare gain compared to traditional BBRs that focus on deficits caps.*

**JEL Classification:** E62, H63, O43, O47

**Keywords:** Balanced Budget Rule, Public debt, Economic growth

**WAEMU facing AfCFTA: implications for trade and monetary policies, with Régis Kouassi**

*The purpose of the AfCFTA is to reduce trade barriers for greater integration between African countries. WAEMU, having historically had its main trading partners outside Africa, will have to trade more within the continent. This paper identifies African countries with which WAEMU could increase its trade, and studies the implications of such an increase on macroeconomic stability, before proposing a monetary policy orientation to minimize the impact of external shocks. To do so, we develop a new approach to detect the trade expansion potential between two economies. This approach, applied to WAEMU countries using the Harmonized System's detailed four-digit product classification, over the period 1996 to 2016, reveals that South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Kenya, and Ghana are the countries with the highest potential for trade expansion with WAEMU. With the AfCFTA, WAEMU could increase its imports by more than 12% on average with each of the African partners listed above. This figure reaches 32% for South Africa, the first potential partner. Using a new Keynesian model in an open economy, calibrated to WAEMU, we simulate several trade integration scenarios, targeted at the partners identified above. We find that greater integration with these countries will increase the transmission of price and production shocks from African partners to the WAEMU economy. The Central Bank (BCEAO) within a framework of an optimal monetary policy should, in addition to inflation, react more to variations in the effective nominal exchange rate. Based on these results, the paper makes some recommendations for trade and monetary policies.*

**JEL Classification:** E43, E52, E58, F13, F15, F17, R13

**Keywords:** AfCFTA, WAEMU, BCEAO, free trade, monetary policy