

Ph.D. Candidate in Macroeconomics (November 2024)**Geneva Graduate Institute, Department of International Economics****Thesis Title:** *“Essays on Corporate Saving”*

Research Fields

Primary fields: Monetary economics; pricing behavior; business cycle fluctuations; factor income distribution**Secondary fields:** Business taxes and subsidies; international investment; multinational firms

Work Experience

UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Mar. 2021 - June 2024

Consultant (part-time) – Division on Investment and Enterprise

- Contributed to the analytical chapters in the 2021 and 2022 World Investment Reports and the trends chapter in 2024
- Research on the international taxation of multinationals and the reshoring of international production

Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ)

Apr. 2018 - Dec. 2020

Associate (part-time) – Growth Markets Team

- Monitored investment risks for a portfolio in emerging market economies totaling \$30 billion CAD
- Supported forecasting long-term economic growth and research linking macroeconomic performance to market outcomes

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Apr. 2014 - Apr. 2018

Research Analyst – Middle East and Central Asia Department

- Macroeconomic data collection and statistical processing
- Analytical contributions to staff reports on topics including taxation, structural reforms, returns to education, and female labor force participation

Migration Policy Institute (MPI)

Aug. 2013 - Mar. 2014

Consultant; Intern – Migration and Development Program; Data Hub

- Analysis of Census microdata to understand immigration trends and long-term integration outcomes
- Extensive development of interactive web-based data tools to make immigration statistics more accessible to the public

Skills

Econometrics

- Diff-in-diff
- Local projections
- Panel GMM
- Time series
- VAR

Statistical Packages

- EViews
- Matlab (Dynare)
- Python (Pandas)
- R
- SAS
- Stata

Databases

- Bloomberg
- Datastream
- Haver
- Orbis

Digital Content

- HTML
- L^AT_EX
- MS Office Suite
- Tableau

Languages

- English (native)
- French (intermediate)
- Arabic (basic)

Education

Swiss Program for Beginning Doctoral Students in Economics

2021

Master's degree in Economics, Geneva Graduate Institute

2020

Master's degree in Public Affairs, Indiana University (SPEA)

2013

Bachelor's degree, Washington University in Saint Louis

2009

Teaching Assistant

Spring 2023/24: Introductory master's course in open-economy macroeconomics, Prof. Philippe Bacchetta

Fall 2022/23: Introductory master's course in closed-economy macroeconomics, Prof. Cédric Tille

Fall 2021: PhD-level course on impact evaluation, Prof. Jean-Louis Arcand

Selected Publications

- **Macroeconomic and welfare effects of tax reforms in emerging economies: A case study of Morocco** with H. Ghaie and J. F. Ndela Ntsama (2019). *Journal of Policy Modeling* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpolmod.2019.02.005>
- **The role of labor market frictions in structural transformation** with K. El Fayoumi (2019) *Economic Research Forum Working Paper* <https://econpapers.repec.org/paper/ergwpaper/1282.htm>
- **Economic integration in the Maghreb** with A. Kireyev, B. Nandwa, L. Ocampos, B. Sarr, R. Al Amine, Y. Cai, and J.F. Dauphin (2019) *IMF Departmental Paper* <https://ideas.repec.org/s/imf/imfdps.html>
- **The economic impact of conflicts and the refugee crisis in the Middle East and North Africa** with B. Rother, G. Pierre, D. Lombardo, R. Herrala, P. Toffano, E. Roos and K. Manasseh (2016) *IMF Staff Discussion Note* <https://ideas.repec.org/p/imf/imfstdn/2016-008.html>
- **Integrating refugees in the United States: The successes and challenges of resettlement in a global context** with R. Capps, K. Newland, S. Fratzke, S. Groves, M. Fix, and M. McHugh (2015). *Statistical Journal of the IAOS* <https://doi.org/10.3233/SJI-150918>

Current Research

- **Market Position and Aggregate Price Dynamics (Job Market Paper)**

Abstract: *This paper embeds an industry structure featuring strategic interaction between firms within a standard New Keynesian framework. The setup aligns with three key empirical findings: industry leaders usually control a significant share of the market; they charge higher markups; and their pricing behavior reflects some degree of strategic complementarity. There are several implications. The implied cost pass-through for leading firms following an aggregate shock is around 35 percent higher than for an idiosyncratic shock. Second, monetary policy has an uneven impact across firms. Industry leaders and trailing firms face different demand schedules and adjust prices accordingly. Third, the framework provides a basis to evaluate the economic losses from shocks when they are uneven across firms and when foreign competition intensifies.*

- **Linking Higher Markups to the Saving Glut of the Rich**

Abstract: *In the United States, the capital share of income grew over the 1990s and 2000s and the expansion of pass-through businesses played a large role. Household survey data show business income was a primary component behind the rise in income inequality. The same data indicate households at the top of the income distribution also have a high marginal propensity to save. A model accounting for heterogeneity in saving behavior across households demonstrates the capital income shock can have a relatively large effect on the equilibrium interest rate due to the combined effect on capital demand and the saving supply.*

- **How Much Global FDI Is Subject to BEPS Pillar Two?**
with Bruno Casella (UNCTAD)

Abstract: *This paper estimates the share of FDI subject to additional tax following the implementation of BEPS Pillar Two accounting for the presence of low-tax affiliates in high-tax countries. It first considers the scope of the new rules, where both the characteristics of the overall multinational group (MNE) and its affiliates matter. There are two main findings: (i) large MNEs account for most foreign investment and (ii) low-tax affiliates often hold a disproportionate share of the FDI stock, even in countries where average or statutory tax rates are high. We find most of the tax burden will fall on developed countries and offshore tax havens; however, some developing countries also have large low-tax pockets due to tax incentives.*

Academic References

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Professional References

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Other information

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