

# FATIH KANSOY

University of Warwick – Department of Economics

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Social:     / [kansoy](#)

## EMPLOYMENT

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Teaching Fellow in Macroeconomics 

2019 - Present

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK – DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

## EDUCATION

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Ph.D., ECONOMICS – UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS , 2019

Dissertation Advisors: Prof. Micheal Bleaney & Asst. Prof. Yoshi Morozumi

Dissertation Title: *U.S. Monetary Policy Communication*

Exam Committee: Prof. Paul Mizen (Nottingham)  & Assoc. Prof. João Madeira (York) 

MSc., ECONOMICS (PhD 1+3) UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX 2014

MSc., ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK 2012

B.A., ECONOMICS, -ISTANBUL- MARMARA UNIVERSITY 2009

## RESEARCH INTEREST

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**PRIMARY:** International Macroeconomics, Central Bank Communication, Empirical Finance

**SECONDARY:** Data Science, Text Mining, Computational Finance, Economic History

## REFEREED PUBLICATIONS

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2. **Kansoy, Fatih** (2013) *Islamic Finance as a Means to Make Istanbul an International Financial Centre*, Afro Eurasian Studies, Vol. 2, Issues 1&2, Spring & Fall, 2013, 126-143.  (with Karlioglu, H)
1. **Kansoy, Fatih.** (2012) *The Determinants of Net Interest Margin in the Turkish Banking Sector: Does Bank Ownership Matter?*, Journal of BRSA Banking and Financial Markets, 2012, Vol. 6, Issue 2, 13-49. 

## HONOURS & AWARDS

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MSc and Ph.D. Scholarship, UK

2011–2018

## TECHNICAL STRENGTHS

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**LANGUAGES:** Turkish (Native), English (Fluent), Arabic (Elementary)

**PROGRAMMING:** L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, HTML, Python, R.

**SOFTWARE & TOOLS:** Experience in Stata, Thomson DataStream and Eikon, Bloomberg Terminal

## SUPERVISING, PASTORAL & ADMINISTRATION ROLES ♀ U. OF WARWICK

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**GRADUATE:** Supervising five(5) MSc in Economics and International Financial Economics students

**UNDERGRADUATE:** Supervising 12 *BSc Economics & Philosophy, Politics and Economics-PPE* students

**MENTORING:** Personal tutoring and monitoring well-being of 20+5 undergraduate and graduate students.

**ADMINISTRATION:** Member of *Module Review Working Group* and *Peer Observation of Teaching Group*,

## TEACHING

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UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK- DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Topics in Global Finance (Graduate) <a href="#">↗</a>	2019 - 2020
Macroeconomics 2 (Year 2) <a href="#">↗</a>	2019 - 2020
Topics in Financial Economics (Year 3) <a href="#">↗</a>	2019 - 2020
Research in Applied Economics (Year 3) <a href="#">↗</a>	2019 - 2020

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Introductory Econometrics (Year 2)	2018–2019
Quantitative Analysis for Business (Year 1)	2017–2019
Macroeconomics for Business (Year 2/3)	2017–2018

## WORKING PAPERS

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### 3. FOMC Minutes: As a Source of Monetary Policy Surprise

| See the latest version [↗](#) |

The extent to which information about future monetary policy is conveyed by the minutes of the United States Federal Open Market Committee meetings that are published three weeks later is examined. The change in the price of one-year Eurodollar interest rate futures in the ten-minute interval after the publication of the minutes is used as the measure of the news content of the minutes. The price is more volatile in this interval than in similar intervals on other days, consistent with the interpretation of the price changes as a news effect of the minutes, but less volatile than when the post-meeting statements are published. The minutes have tended to become more detailed over time, but the estimated news effect has not increased. More news in the minutes is not associated with less news in the next post-meeting statement. Publication of minutes affects asset prices similarly to publication of statements, but a unit of “minutes news” tends to have a smaller effect than a unit of “statement news”.

### 2. *Unconventional Times and Unconventional Reactions: The Effects of Unconventional Monetary Policy on Financial Markets.*

| See the latest version [↗](#) |

To discuss whether the response of financial asset prices to monetary policy surprises varies in different times in terms of monetary policy implications in the US, this study compared the estimates of the pass-through of monetary policy shocks on financial assets before and after QE and further, considered the asset price reactions in recession and non-recession times with high-frequency data. Therefore, the findings support two arguments which suggest the effects of US dollar on international exchange rates has become more influential after the Fed’s unconventional monetary policy and different financial assets react to different factors of monetary policy surprises and those reaction even change in different periods.

### 1. *The Fed and the Rest: International Spillover Effects of U.S Monetary Policy Announcements.*

| See the latest version [↗](#) |

This research investigates whether the monetary policy shocks in the US have significant effects on the financial asset price in the rest of the world, then evaluate to what extent the response of foreign asset prices to US monetary surprises vary across advanced and non-advanced countries and how these reactions changed in over time. Overall, we find that the international spillovers from US monetary policy shocks are substantial; moreover, it shows that in many countries the effects of spillovers on the markets are higher than the domestic impact in the US itself.