Passakorn Tapasanan

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Education

2023-Current **Ph.D.**: Economics,
Faculty of Economics
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

2015-2016 **Master's degree**: Master of Applied Economics,
Faculty of Economics
University of Michigan, USA

2009-2013 **Bachelor's degree**: Bachelor of Economics (BE)
Major: Monetary and Financial Economics
(Second Class Honors)
Faculty of Economics
Thammasat University, Thailand

1996-2009 Assumption College Thonburi, Thailand (Primary-Secondary)

2007-2008 Vanoss High School, USA (AFS Exchange Program)

Work Experience

April 2021 – July 2023 Monetary Policy Department, Bank of Thailand

Position: Senior Economist, Financial Stability and Model Development Office

- Developed Heterogeneous Agent New Keynesian model (HANK) as a tool to analyze distributional impact of Monetary policy and Macroprudential policies mainly on Thailand's aggregate economy as a part of Integrated Policy Framework (IPF).
- Implemented the Integrated Monetary Policy Model, which is the semi-structural model used to forecast the state of economy. With its ability to include the conduction of fiscal policy, unconventional monetary policy, and macroprudential policy, it is the main forecasting tool used to support every Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decisions/meetings.
- Conducted researches related to financial cycle and its impact on Thailand's economy and its business cycle, particularly on Growth-at Risks concepts.

January 2017 – March 2021 Economic and Policy Department, Bank of Thailand

Position: Senior Economist, Global Economy Division

- Analyzed global economic outlook, global financial markets, and risk assessment relating to the impact on Thai Economy.
- In-depth research and analysis relating to the United States, Europe, Indonesia, and Singapore Economy, including general macroeconomic conditions, monetary and fiscal policies, banking and financial markets, and risk assessment for use in MPC meeting.
- Projected United States', Eurozone's, Indonesia's and Singapore's GDP, CPI, and the Euro and Asia FX as inputs of the Bank of Thailand's GDP Forecast for use in MPC meeting.

- Monitor United States', Eurozone's, Indonesia's, and Singapore's monthly economic conditions.

September 2013 - August 2015 Prudential Policy Department, Bank of Thailand
Position: Analyst, Corporate Governance Team

- Evaluated and develop laws and regulations, and propose policy recommendations relating to the commercial banks' corporate governance, interest rates, fees, credit card, and personal loan.
- Cooperated with Ministry of Finance for drafting the law and regulation relating to Nano Finance.

Extra Responsibility: Banking Resolution

- Researched and study on Banking Resolution, especially on international standard, and resolution regime of the United Kingdom.
- Drafted laws for implementing the resolution regime in Thailand.
- Organized seminar and discussion forum relating to the issue of Banking Restructuring and Resolution with related parties; such as IMF, FDIC, DICJ, Ministry of Finance, etc.

June-July 2012 Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance (Internship)

- Researched and analyze data particularly on tourist industries for policy recommendation.
- Monitored general economic data and analyze the daily news for FPO Macro Morning Focus.

Computer Skills

- Proficient in STATA, Eviews, Python, MATLAB, MS Office

Research

Tapasanan, P. and Ronaparp, P. (2020), "The Impact of Monetary Policy on Income and Wealth Distribution: A Case of Thailand," The SEACEN Centre, Chapter 7.

https://www.seacen.org/publications/RStudies/2020/RP106/Chapter_7-Thailand-DIST_IMPACT.pdf

- This study aims to estimate the distributional impact of monetary policy on households in Thailand through the perspective of income, wealth, and age.
- The study begins with SVARs analysis to find the relationship and the impact of monetary policy, particularly the policy rate, and use Thailand's household socio-economic survey (SES) to distribute the impact.
- The study found that monetary policy produces the largest effect on households through asset price channel, and wealthier households are more sensitive to monetary policy. Additionally, expansionary monetary policy may produce a disproportionately negative effect on the elderly as they are net savers, while others benefit as they are net borrowers, vice versa.

Languages

- Thai (*Native*), English (*Fluent*)