

# LARTEY Abraham

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CONTACT INFORMATION	Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE) Universidad de Alicante Carretera de San Vicente s/n E-03080 Alicante , Spain Phone: +34602084746	<a href="http://www.abrahamlartey.com">www.abrahamlartey.com</a> abraham.lartey@ua.es Nationality : Ghanaian Updated: 21st December, 2021
FIELDS OF INTEREST	International Economics, Environmental & Natural Resource Economics, Development Economics	
EDUCATION	<b>University of Alicante, Spain</b>	
	PhD Economics	10/2018 –present
	Advisors: <a href="#">Prof. Fidel Pérez Sebastián</a> and <a href="#">Prof. Pedro Albarran Pérez</a>	
	MSc Quantitative Economics	2016-2018
	<b>Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology(KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana</b>	
	MSc Economics	2014-2015
	B.Sc. Agriculture (First Class Honors)	2009-2013
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<b>University of Alicante, Spain</b>	
	Macroeconomics III , Graduate course in English (TA),	Spring 2019–Spring 2021
	Mathematics I , Undergraduate course in English (TA),	Fall 2018–Fall 2020
	<b>KNUST(2013/2014 academic year)</b>	
	Production Economics, Undergraduate course in English (TA)	
	Agricultural Policy,Undergraduate course in English (TA)	
	Agricultural & Trade Policies in Developing Countries,Undergraduate course in English (TA)	
PROFESSIONAL & RESEARCH EXPERIENCE	Africa Fellow, The World Bank	01/2021 –06/2021
	PhD Intern, International Monetary Fund	06/2020 – 09/2020
	Research Assistant, Africa Centre for Energy Policy	03/2016 – 08/2016
	Research Associate, Energy Media Group (EMG).	11/2015 – 02/ 2016
	Student Researcher, Wageningen University and Research Centre	01/2014 – 12/2014
HONORS/AWARDS/GRANTS	Spanish Economic Association PhD student grant	2021
	Care Work and the Economy (CWE-GAM) Summer Fellowship	2021
	World Bank Group Africa Fellowship	2021
	DRAC Mobility Scholarship, University of Alicante	2020
	Santiago Grisolia Predoctoral Fellowship, Generalitat Valencia ,	2018–2021
	Department of Economics Scholarship, University of Alicante, Spain	2016 –2018
	Award of Excellence,Best performing student of Msc Economics KNUST, Ghana	2015

## PUBLICATIONS

- Ackah, I., **Lartey, A.**, Acheampong, T., Kyem, E & Ketemepi, G (2020). [Between altruism and self-aggrandisement: Transparency, accountability and politics in Ghana's oil and gas sector.](#) *Energy Research & Social Science*
- Alabi, O., Ackah, I., & **Lartey, A.** (2017). [Re-visiting the renewable energy-economic growth nexus: Empirical evidence from African OPEC countries.](#) *International Journal of Energy Sector Management* , 11(3), 387-403.
- Ackah, I., Alabi, O., & **Lartey, A.** (2016). [Analysing the efficiency of renewable energy consumption among oil-producing African countries.](#) *OPEC Energy Review*, 40(3), 316-334.
- Ingram, V. J., Yago-Quattara, E. L., **Lartey, A.**, Mogre, D., Wijnands, J., & van den Berg, J. (2015). [Gender dynamics in cashew and shea value chains from Ghana and Burkina Faso.](#) , LEI Wageningen UR (University & Research centre), LEI Report 2015-039. 60 pp.; 5 fig.; 16 tab.; 178 ref.

## WORKING PAPERS

[Intensive and extensive margins of manufacturing exports: impact of commodity windfalls](#)(Job market paper)

How do commodity windfalls affect the number of exporters (extensive) or the average export value per exporter (intensive) within the manufacturing sector? A large body of theoretical and empirical literature showed that these windfalls could be detrimental to the manufacturing sector, but none untangled the margins through which the exports from the manufacturing sector adjusts to these windfalls. I exploit the exogenous variation in the windfalls generated by the increase in prices of all major commodities during the early 2000s to fill this gap in the literature. I found that manufacturing industries that historically had a relatively higher share of exports to value added ratio (more- exportable) tend to be negatively affected relative to the other manufacturing industries at both margins. Secondly, the extensive margin is largely driven by entrants. i.e., the number of new firms that enter the export market for the more- exportable industries decline relative to the less exportable industries. Thirdly, for the more-exportable industries, the average export value per incumbent exporters of the more- exportable industries decline while that of the new exporters increases relative to the less exportable industries. This implies that commodity windfalls act as a cost push on both margins within the manufacturing sector, but the effect depends on the type of exporter.

[Do Natural Resources make Countries Poor at Taxation?](#)

I exploit the exogenous variation in the timing of giant oil and gas discoveries to estimate the causal impact of natural resources on taxation. This allows me to examine the performance of non-resource tax revenue effort before and immediately after discovery as well as the period corresponding to the inflow of revenues from the production. I found that non-resource tax revenues tend to increase for the first two years after a discovery. When I disaggregate non-resource tax revenues into direct and indirect components, I do find that non-resource indirect tax revenues tend to increase in both the preproduction and production periods. Further analysis shows that non-resource tax revenues experience an increase in non-high-income countries while the positive effect on indirect tax revenues in both the pre-production and production is present (absent) only in non-high income (high income) countries. This effect is largely driven by an increase in the consumption of goods and services.

[Chinese Development Finance and Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Tanzania](#)

Improvement in agricultural productivity plays a key role in the process of economic development. Investment in critical infrastructure has been documented in the literature as one of the pathways to boost agricultural productivity. In this paper, I investigated whether foreign aid aimed at economic and social infrastructure can help improve agriculture productivity in Tanzania. I combined household panel data with rich farm level information with geocoded Chinese development projects. I then exploit the within village level variation in the total number of Chinese financed development projects in a panel fixed effects model to examine their effects on agricultural productivity. I find a positive effect on agricultural productivity in villages that are located within 25km of these projects. This is largely driven by economic

infrastructure. The results are robust to alternative definitions of Chinese financed development projects. I also found that the mechanisms driving the results are commercialization and access to improved seeds. This suggests that these projects connect farmers to input and output markets.

SELECTED WORKS IN PROGRESS	<p>Natural resource contracts in Africa (with Flavien Moreau and Antoine Arnoud )</p> <p>Tax Structures and Green Growth: Evidence from a panel of countries.</p> <p>Fossil fuel subsidy reform and deforestation</p> <p>Weather variability and access to finance by Small &amp; Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs)</p>	
SEMINARS / CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS	<p>2021: 10th PhD Student Workshop on Industrial and Public Economics (scheduled); 46th Symposium of the Spanish Economic Association; 2021 Delhi Winter School; International Conference in Development Economics; World Bank Africa Fellowship BBL; Africa Meeting of the Econometric Society; 9th Annual Conference of the Italian Association of Environmental and Resource Economists.</p> <p>2020: CSAE Conference 2020 (cancelled due to COVID); 8th PhD Student Workshop on Industrial and Public Economics (WIPE)</p> <p>2019: 41st Annual Meeting of the Association of Southern European Economic Theorists.</p>	
ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND SPECIALIZED COURSES	<p>2022 EAERE-ETH European Winter School (scheduled) 2022</p> <p>2nd Spanish Economic Association PhD School 2021</p> <p>Intensive Course in Gender-Sensitive Macroeconomic Modeling for Policy Analysis 2021</p> <p>1st Spanish Economic Association PhD School 2019</p> <p>Globalization and the Energy Transition 2018</p>	
PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP	<p>European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)</p> <p>Italian Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (IAERE)</p> <p>Urban Economics Association</p> <p>The Econometric Society</p>	
REVIEW ASSIGNMENT	<p>African Development Review (3x), Sustainability (1x), International Journal of Energy Sector Management (2x), OPEC Energy Review (1x)</p>	
COMPUTER SKILLS	<p>R, Python, MATLAB, STATA, SPSS, Eviews, Git,GitHub, LaTeX, Microsoft Suite, GIS (R,ArcGIS and QGIS)</p>	
REFERENCES	<p><b>Fidel Pérez Sebastián</b>  Professor of Economics  Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE)  Carretera de San Vicente s/n  E-03080 Alicante , Spain  fidel.perez@ua.es</p> <p><b>Ivan Paya</b>  Senior Researcher  Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE)  Carretera de San Vicente s/n  E-03080 Alicante , Spain  ivanpaya@ua.es</p>	<p><b>Pedro Albarran Pérez</b>  Associate Professor of Economics  Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE)  Carretera de San Vicente s/n  E-03080 Alicante , Spain  albarran@ua.es</p> <p><b>Flavien Moreau</b>  Economist  International Monetary Fund  IMF, 700 19th St NW,  Washington, DC 20431  FMoreau@imf.org</p>