

LARTEY Abraham

CONTACT INFORMATION	Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE) Universidad de Alicante Carretera de San Vicente s/n E-03080 Alicante , Spain Phone: +34602084746	www.abrahamlartey.com abraham.lartey@ua.es Nationality : Ghanaian Updated: October,2021
FIELDS OF INTEREST	International Economics, Environmental & Natural Resource Economics, Empirical Development Macroeconomics	
EDUCATION	University of Alicante, Spain	
	PhD Economics	10/2018 –date
	Advisors: Prof. Fidel Pérez Sebastián and Prof. Pedro Albarran Pérez	
	MSc Quantitative Economics	2016-2018
	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology(KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana	
	MSc Economics	2014-2015
	B.Sc. Agriculture (First Class Honors)	2009-2013
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	University of Alicante, Spain	
	Macroeconomics III , Graduate course in English (TA),	Spring 2019–Spring 2021
	Mathematics I , Undergraduate course in English (TA),	Fall 2018–Fall 2020
	KNUST(2013/2014 academic year)	
	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	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. <i>Energy Research & Social Science</i>	
	Alabi, O., Ackah, I., & Lartey, A. (2017). Re-visiting the renewable energy-economic growth nexus: Empirical evidence from African OPEC countries. <i>International Journal of Energy Sector Management</i> , 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 Margin of manufacturing exports: impact of commodity windfalls](#)" (Job market paper)

I exploit the exogenous variation in the windfalls generated by the increase in prices of all major commodities during the early 2000s to assess the impact of commodity windfalls on the intensive and margin of manufacturing exports. I found that the windfalls had a negative effect on both the intensive and extensive margins of the more exportable manufacturing products relative to the less exportable manufacturing products. However, the negative impact observed on aggregate at the extensive margin is largely driven by new exporters while that of the intensive margin is driven by incumbent exporters. The result underscores the fact all exporters are not alike, and the effects differ depending on the type of exporter. I also found that commodity windfalls increase the wages and decreases the labor productivity of the highly exportable manufacturing products relative to low-exportable manufacturing products. This implies that commodity windfalls increase the cost of exporting and only the most productive firms can enter the market. Also, public expenditure experienced a significant boost during the boom era. However standard policy prescriptions such as expenditure rules are effective in dampening the effects of commodity windfalls at the extensive margin but not at the intensive margin. Natural resource funds on the other hand do not play any significant role in dampening the negative effects at both margins.

[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. It has often been argued that countries that produce natural resources mobilize less non-resource tax revenues than other countries. The timing of giant oil discoveries is arguably exogenous and thus renders them appealing to empirically examine this argument. This allows one 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. We do find that non-resource tax revenues tend to increase for the first two years after a discovery. When we disaggregate non-resource tax revenues into direct and indirect components, we 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. The results suggest that the abundance of natural resources might not be a reason why some of these countries mobilize less non-resource tax revenues.

[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, we ask whether foreign aid aimed at economic and social infrastructure can help improve agriculture productivity in Tanzania. To do so we combine household panel data with rich farm level information with geocoded Chinese development projects. We 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 of 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.

SELECTED WORKS IN PROGRESS	<p>Natural resource contracts in Africa (with Flavien Moreau and Antoine Arnoud)</p> <p>Tax Structures and Renewable Energy Consumption</p> <p>Weather variability and access to finance by Small & Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs)</p> <p>Food standards, trade and welfare in Senegalese agrifood firms (with Dela-Dem Doe Fiankor)</p>	
SEMINARS / CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS	<p>2021: 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: 1st Spanish Economic Association PhD School,41st Annual Meeting of the Association of Southern European Economic Theorists</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>	<p>03/2021–date</p> <p>03/2021–date</p> <p>12/2019–date</p> <p>02/2019–date</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>Fidel Pérez Sebastián Professor of Economics Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE) Carretera de San Vicente s/n E-03080 Alicante , Spain fidel.perez@ua.es</p> <p>Flavien Moreau Economist International Monetary Fund IMF, 700 19th St NW, Washington, DC 20431 FMoreau@imf.org</p>	<p>Pedro Albarran Pérez Associate Professor of Economics Fundamentos del Análisis Económico (FAE) Carretera de San Vicente s/n E-03080 Alicante , Spain albarran@ua.es</p>