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

Primary:Energy Economics, Natural Resource & Environmental Economics, Empirical Development Macroeconomics
Secondary: Development Economics, Public Finance

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.*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 Margin of manufacturing exports: impact of commodity windfalls"(Job market paper)

Abstract: I exploit the exogenous variation in the windfalls generated by increases in prices of all major commodities during the early 2000s to assess the impact of commodity booms on the intensive and margin of manufacturing exports.While both the intensive and extensive margins of highly exportable manufacturing products decrease more relative to low-exportable manufacturing products due to commodity booms, 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. The paper also found that commodity booms increase the wages and decreases the labor productivity of the highly exportable manufacturing products decrease more relative to low-exportable manufacturing products. This implies that commodity booms increases the cost of export of exporting and only the most productive firms are able to 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 booms 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.

Do Natural Resources make Countries Poor at Taxation?

We 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 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. Preliminary results indicates a positive effect on agricultural productivity in villages that are located within 25km of these projects. This is largely driven by economic infrastructure.

Selected works in Progress

Natural resource contracts in Africa (with Flavien Moreau and Antoine Arnoud)

Tax Structures and Renewable Energy Consumption

Weather variability and access to finance by Small & Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs)

Food standards, trade and welfare in Senegalese agrifood firms (with Dela-Dem Doe Fiankor)

Seminars / Conferences / Workshops

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

2020: CSAE Conference 2020(cancelled due to COVID), 8th PhD Student Workshop on Industrial and Public Economics (WIPE)

2019: 1st Spanish Economic Association PhD School,41st Annual Meeting of the Association of Southern European Economic Theorists

Professional Membership

European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists(EAERE)	03/2021–date
Italian Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (IAERE)	03/2021–date
Urban Economics Association	12/2019–date
The Econometric Society	02/2019–date

Review Assignment

African Development Review(3x), Sustainability(1x), International Journal of Energy Sector Management(2x), OPEC Energy Review(1x)

Computer Skills

R, Python, MATLAB, STATA, SPSS, Eviews, Git,GitHub, LaTex, Microsoft Suite, GIS(R,ArcGIS and QGIS)

References

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

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

Flavien Moreau
Economist
International Monetary Fund
IMF, 700 19th St NW,
Washington, DC 20431
FMoreau@imf.org