ANDERS AKERMAN
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CURRICULUM VITAE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Address: Anders Akerman
Midskeppsgatan 11
120 66 Stockholm
Sweden
Nationality: Swedish
Gender: Male

GRADUATE STUDIES:

PhD Economics, **Stockholm University**, Department of Economics. (2003-2008)

Visiting PhD Student, **Harvard University**, Department of Economics. (Fall 2005)

MSc Economics, **London School of Economics and Political Science**. Grade: Merit (2002 - 2003)

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES:

BSc Economics, **London School of Economics and Political Science**. Grade: 2:1 (1998 – 2001)

OTHER EDUCATION:

One year of Chinese (Mandarin) studies at **Lund University**, Sweden (1997) and at **Beijing Language and Culture University**, China (1998)

Military service as an interrogator in Russian at **Forsvarets Tolkskola** (Swedish Defence Language Institute) in Uppsala 1996/97

Studentexamen (High school graduation) from the Natural Science Program at **Hvitfeldtska Gymnasiet** in Gothenburg 1996 – Average grade: 5.0 (Scale: 1.0 - 5.0)

LANGUAGES:

Swedish (native) and **English** (fluent)
German (good)
Chinese (Mandarin) (good)
Russian (good)
French (fair)

EMPLOYMENT:

2009 (Jun) – present
Post Doc Researcher at **Stockholm University (Department of Economics)**, Stockholm

2008 (Aug) – 2009 (May)
Researcher at the **Research Institute of Industrial Economics**, Stockholm

2007 (Jun – Aug)
Summer Intern at **Riksbanken (The Central Bank of Sweden)**, Stockholm

2006 (Jul – Sep)
Summer Intern at the **International Monetary Fund**, Washington D.C.

2001 (Aug) – 2002 (May)
Analyst at **JPMorgan Chase**, Corporate Finance, London

2000 (Jun – Aug)
Summer Analyst at **Chase Manhattan Bank**, Corporate Finance, London

EXPERIENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

China
I studied Chinese at Beijing Language and Culture University during the Spring term of 1998. In addition, I have studied Chinese at Lund University, Sweden, and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, United Kingdom. I have also traveled extensively in China including provinces such as Xinjiang, Tibet, Yunnan, Jiangxi, and Sichuan. I have many Chinese friends and consider myself familiar with Chinese culture and customs and well informed about the situation in the country and the ongoing economic progress.

Russia
During my military service, I was trained as an interrogator in Russian which included extensive studies in the Russian language as well as Russian customs. Afterwards, I have visited Russia several times including trips to Siberia and the Kamchatka peninsula.

Africa
During 2005 I took part in a course run by the Swedish Red Cross Community College in Fair Trade. The course involved studies of how African countries engage in foreign trade and the effect of this on poverty reduction and health. I made a field trip to Tanzania in the summer and visited several coffee plantations, some of which were part of the Fair Trade Labeling Organisation (FLO) and some that were not.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

Conferences

2010 Midwest Trade Meetings, Chicago
Nordic International Trade Seminar (NOITS), Helsinki
RIEF, Kiel
Uppsala Workshop: Trade, Technology and Heterogeneous Firms
Second Conference of GIST, Ljubljana
European Economic Association (EEA) Meetings, Barcelona
European Trade Study Group (ETSG), Lausanne
IAW MicroDyn Workshop, Tübingen

2009 Nordic International Trade Seminar (NOITS), Copenhagen
FREIT Conference on Empirical Investigations in International Economics (EIIE), Ljubljana
CESifo Venice Summer Institute, Venice
European Trade Study Group (ETSG), Rome
European Economic Association (EEA) Meetings, Barcelona
Comparative Analysis of Enterprise (Micro) Data (CAED) Conference, Tokyo

Referee

Open Economies Review
Regional Science and Urban Economics
Journal of International Economics
European Economic Review

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

2009 & 2010 International economics (undergraduate level)
New topics in international trade theory (PhD level)
Supervision of essays by undergraduate students
All activities at Stockholm University.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS:

Primary fields: International Trade
Secondary fields: Political Economy and Network Theory
Teaching fields: International Trade, Econometrics and International Macroeconomics

SCHOLARSHIPS:

2009 – 2012 Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Foundation: Full funding for Post Doc research at Stockholm University

2006 – 2008 Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Foundation: Full funding for research studies at Stockholm University

2005 – 2006 Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Foundation: Full funding for research studies at Harvard University

2002 – 2003 Wallenberg Scholarship Fund: Full funding for MSc Economics studies at the London School of Economics

WORKING PAPERS:

"A Theory on the Role of Wholesalers in International Trade based on Economies of Scope"

This paper offers an explanation for the existence of wholesalers and other intermediaries in international trade and analyses their effect in an economy with heterogeneous manufacturing firms. Exporting firms have to pay a fixed cost of establishing a distribution network in the foreign market. However, wholesalers possess a technology different to normal manufacturing firms: they can buy manufacturing goods domestically and sell in foreign markets and handle more than one good. A wholesaler therefore faces an additional fixed cost which is convex and monotonically increasing in the number of goods it ships. The entry of wholesale firms leads to productivity sorting. The most productive firms export on their own by paying a fixed cost to do so but a range of firms with intermediate productivity levels export through international wholesalers. Moreover, a higher fixed cost of exporting leads to (i) a higher share of the total value of exports and (ii) a higher share of exported product scope that is distributed by wholesalers. A higher fixed cost of exporting gives wholesalers a larger role since these can spread the fixed cost across more than one good. The wholesale technology therefore exhibits economies of scope. Finally, a gravity model is developed where the "multilateral resistance variable" is found to include the number of wholesalers of trading partners. Their presence lowers a country's price index as well as mitigates the positive effect that fixed trade costs have on price levels. An empirical analysis using Swedish firm level data supports the main assumption and predictions of the model.

"Service Outsourcing and Specialization: A Theory on Endogeneous Task Scope" (with Loriane Py)

Firms outsource an increasing range of service activities to independent suppliers which tend to be sepcialized in providing a given service. This new form of outsourcing has the potential to raise aggregate productivity by allowing the "division of labour between firms". We develop a model of outsourcing and trade in service inputs where the scope of tasks produced by both manufacturing firms and service providers is endogeneous. Manufacturing firms have to perform a fixed set of tasks in order to produce their final good but can decide to outsource some of these tasks to service providers, which, contrary to manufacturers, have the

possibility to sell tasks to different manufacturers and thereby benefit from economies of scale in their task production. The key assumption is that the marginal cost of a firm (manufacturer or service provider) increases in the scope of tasks performed inside the firm: a firm which specializes in a narrow scope of tasks is more productive. Working against this incentive to produce as few tasks as possible "inhouse" is a fixed cost paid by each firm. The model yields several new predictions about trade liberalization and welfare as measured by aggregate productivity. An increase in the size of an economy raises the scale of all firms, facilitates greater specialization and therefore raises each firm's productivity. The model therefore generates gains from trade or larger market size through a "specialization effect" as opposed to the classical "variety effect" usually generated by models building on Dixit Stiglitz utility structures. Detailed Swedish data on what tasks (or occupations) are performed by workers is used to test this prediction. Indeed, we find that manufacturing firms in larger cities (controlling for firm size) perform fewer tasks inhouse than firms in smaller cities.

"Firm Heterogeneity and Country Size Dependent Market Entry Costs" (with Rikard Forslid), CEPR Discussion Paper

This paper introduces a market size dependent firm entry cost into the Helpman, Melitz and Yeaple (2004) (HMY) version of the Melitz (2003) model. Our model yields several new results that are in line with data. First, the average productivity of firms located in a market increases in the size of the market. Second, the productivity of exporters is U-shaped with reference to export market size. Third, the productivity premium (the difference in average productivity) between exporters and non-exporters decreases in the home country size. Fourth, we derive a set of new results related to trade volume. It is shown that when the fixed entry cost of exporting declines, for instance as the result of economic integration, export shares converge. This prediction is supported by the empirical section of the paper. Fifth, we use a multicountry version of our model to derive a gravity equation. Our specification yields a gravity equation à la Anderson and van Wincoop (2003), but where GDP per capita enters as an additional explanatory variable.

"Trade, Reallocations and Productivity: A Bridge between Theory and Data in Oresund"

The paper estimates the causal effect of trade liberalisation on aggregate productivity through mechanisms related to Örm selection. The construction of a bridge in 2000 across the Oresund Strait linking Copenhagen with Malmo, Sweden's third largest city, provided a natural experiment with which to analyse this effect. A difference-in-difference methodology is applied using both geographic and sectoral variation in how much the bridge affected export patterns and productivity. Firms based in Malmo raise exports to Denmark substantially, mostly by firms selecting into exporting, and the aggregate productivity in Malmo increases. I find that almost all of Malmo's productivity growth is due to the reallocation of production from less productive to more productive firms. When decomposing the productivity gain, I find that these efficiency gains come mostly from the exit of the least productive firms but also from firms with an above-average productivity that start to export and therefore expand their output share. The two largest sectors in Malmo are wholesale trade and manufacturing. Exports by the wholesale sector in Malmo are strongly affected by the bridge whereas those of manufacturing are not. The productivity effects are also the strongest in the wholesale sector.

"The Global Arms Trade Network" (with Anna Larsson)

Can arms trade can be a useful measure of political links between countries? We use a unique data set on international arms trade 1950-2007 to examine this hypothesis in two ways. First, we use tools from social network theory and are able to identify networks in arms trade and study their evolution over time. Interestingly, the network characteristics are much in line with the common view of the cold war: a clear division between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and a substantially more centralised structure within the Warsaw Pact than in NATO. Second, we relate our findings to the hypothesis that countries, on average, tend to sustain better political links to countries with a similar political regime (the Democratic Peace Theory). Indeed, the difference in democratic status between two countries plays a significantly negative role for the propensity that these countries trade in arms. This relationship remains stable throughout the entire sample period and appears unique for the trade in arms since it does not pertain to trade in any other good out of the large range that we examine.