

Albert Duodu

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Education

Postdoc <i>Helsinki Graduate School of Economics, Helsinki</i>	2024- present
PhD in Economics <i>Lund University, Sweden</i>	May, 2024
MSc. Economics <i>Lund University, Sweden</i>	2017 – 2019
B.A. Economics <i>University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana</i>	2010 – 2014

Visits

University of Oxford <i>Host: Niclas Moneke</i>	September, 2023
University of Warwick <i>Host: Ludovica Gazze and Christian Soegaard</i>	February, 2023 – July 2023
London School of Economics <i>Warwick-CFM-Vienna Workshop: Maarten De Ridder</i>	March 2023
University of Copenhagen <i>Summer School: Arne Henningsen</i>	August 2022

Research Fields

International Trade, Environmental Economics, Applied Microeconomics

References

Maria Persson <i>Department of Economics, Lund University</i>	Associate Professor <i>maria.persson@nek.lu.se</i>
Joakim Gullstrand <i>Department of Economics, Lund University</i>	Professor and Head of Department <i>joakim.gullstrand@nek.lu.se</i>
Ludovica Gazze <i>Department of Economics, University of Warwick</i>	Associate Professor <i>Ludovica.Gazze@warwick.ac.uk</i>
Zouheir El-Sahli <i>International Monetary Fund</i>	Economist <i>ZEl-Sahli@imf.org</i>
Fredrik N G Andersson <i>Department of Economics, Lund University</i>	Associate Professor <i>fredrik_n_g.andersson@nek.lu.se</i>

Teaching and Supervision

Main Lecturer – Economics of Global Challenges: 2nd year BSc. <i>Aalto University</i>	2025 - present
Masters and Bachelor Level Supervision <i>Lund University</i>	2022 - 2025
Main Lecturer – International Trade Theory: 3rd year BSc. <i>Lund University</i>	2021 - 2025
Main Lecturer – International Economics: 2nd year BSc. <i>Lund University</i>	2021 - 2025
Teaching Assistant – Advanced Trade Theory, MSc. <i>Lund University</i>	2021 -2025
Data Science Support <i>Lambda Data Science Society, Lund University</i>	2023 - present
Erasmus+ Teaching Staff Mobility <i>University of Ghana</i>	2022
Teaching Assistant – Econometrics and International Trade: 4th year B.A. <i>University of Ghana</i>	2015 - 2017

Presentations

2025: Trade workshop and seminar, LSE; Using Nordic microdata to solve environmental problems, University of Helsinki (GRETA), NAERE 2025 Workshop; 2025 EAERE Conference (expected);

2024: 70th Anniversary Conference of the Yrjö Jahnsson Foundation on Climate change and inequality, Helsinki; Majvik PhD Workshop, Helsinki;

2023: Seminar, Norwegian School of Economics, 3rd PhD Conference on Sustainable Development, Lund University; NOITS Annual Workshop 2023 on International Economics, Seminar; University of Oxford ; Swedish Network for European Studies in Economics and Business; University of Warwick, Macro Workshop; Warwick-CFM-Vienna Global Macro Workshop

2022: Swedish Network for European Studies in Economics and Business; Lund University Seminar

2021: Swedish Network for European Studies in Economics and Business

Service

Part of conference organization team: Swedish Network for European Studies in Economics and Business (2021 - 2023)

Referee: Journal Empirical Economics, Journal of Productivity Analysis, African Review of Economic and Finance.

Committee: PhD Admission Committee Member, Department of Economics, Lund University, Governing Body Representative, Lund's Doctoral Student Union

Assistant Editor : African Review of Economic and Finance, Ghanaian Journal of Economics, Journal of African Political Economy and Development, Journal of Construction and Built Environment, Journal of Indigenous and Shamanic Studies

Grants & Awards

Helsinki Graduate School of Economics (HGSE) €6,100	2025
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Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Scholarship for international research <i>SEK250,000</i>	2023
Erasmus + International Credit Mobility <i>€3,500</i>	2022
Arne Ryde Foundation scholarship <i>SEK40,000</i>	2021
Finalist <i>World Econometric Game Championship, Amsterdam</i>	2019
Swedish Institute (SI) Study Scholarship <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden</i>	2017
Prof. Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere's Prize for Best Student in Economics <i>University of Ghana</i>	2015

Research

Carbon Offshoring and Manufacturing Clean-up Job Market Paper

Production in manufacturing firms in high income countries is generally becoming cleaner. Some of this trend has been shown to be due to adoption of new technologies, but carbon offshoring – i.e. when dirty production at home is replaced with imports of carbon-intensive products from abroad – may be an additional factor. If so, this is concerning, since it risks undermining climate policies by simply moving emissions to countries with laxer regulations. This is the focus of this paper. Leveraging rich product-level data encompassing production, trade, and emissions from Swedish manufacturing firms, the paper examines how firms adjust their production decisions in response to supply shocks within their trading partner markets. Employing a combination of shift-share instrumental variables and a difference-in-difference estimation approach, the analysis reveals that carbon offshoring activities leads to a substantial reduction in average production-based emission intensity. In fact, a 10% increase in the import of energy-intensive goods can result in firms' production processes becoming 5% cleaner. This suggests that carbon leakage is a valid policy concern. However, my results also show that the positive effect on production-based emissions is partly counteracted by a negative effect through increased transportation emissions, and it is not clear what the overall effect on emissions will be. Further, the effect of offshoring on production emissions also depends on the type of offshoring. For instance, offshoring in the form of FDI has a much larger emissions-reducing effect than offshoring in the form of imports of inputs not produced in-firm.

Environment and the Economy: Firm-level responses to energy price shock

While raising the carbon price is an effective tool for decreasing reliance on carbon-intensive production sources, it has also raised substantial concerns among policymakers that higher energy cost will render manufacturing firms less competitive and potentially lead to increased consumer prices. In this paper, I examined the impact of energy prices on manufacturing firms by using a shift-share instrument and an event-style difference-in-difference approaches that isolate the exogenous variation in firm-specific energy prices. The analysis reveals a dual impact of energy price inflation. On one hand, energy price shock contributes to positive environmental outcomes by reducing energy consumption and CO_2 emissions. On the other hand, it exerts detrimental effects on firms' productivity, employment, and the risk of potential carbon leakage. Furthermore, firms demonstrate a propensity to shift the cost burdens to consumers, exacerbating general

inflation in the economy. Additional results show that the negative effect on employment affects highly skilled workers disproportionately: employment among workers with university degrees fell considerably in the short run, while those with high school degrees increased. The most affected firms are high-energy intensive and non-EU-ETS firms. Overall, the findings suggest a trade-off between environmental and economic goals due to increasing energy taxes.

Green Manufacturing Transitioning - The Role of Localized Import Competition

Joint with Z. El-Sahli

It is established in the literature that firms facing import competition may experience efficiency gains. However, it is unclear whether such gains extend to the environmental behavior of the firms. This paper contributes to the literature by examining how local import competition — measured across different spatial dimensions within Sweden — affects firms' CO_2 emission intensity. Leveraging detailed geographic data on the location of all Swedish manufacturing firms, we provide robust evidence that increased local import competition leads to lower emissions at the firm level, with the effect diminishing as the distance between producers and importers increases. Our findings indicate that relying on national-level measures of import competition may significantly underestimate the true environmental impact of trade shocks. We identify two primary mechanisms behind these reductions: (i) an efficiency-enhancing effect, where firms experience gains in total factor productivity, higher value-added, and lower marginal costs; and (ii) a product-mix effect, where firms reallocate production away from emission-intensive goods toward cleaner alternatives. Additionally, we find little evidence of firms relying on carbon offshoring as a primary response to import competition. Instead, we observe a stronger reliance on investment in pollution abatement, suggesting that firms adapt by improving their environmental technologies rather than shifting emissions abroad.

Carbon Border Adjustments and the Geography of Global Supply Chains

Economy-Wide Impact of Carbon Taxes on Import: Evidence from Sweden

Environmental Neglect or Cost Reduction? Impact of Carbon Offshoring on Firms' Pollution Abatement

Joint with Z. El-Sahli

Policy Papers

Moonlighting Behavior among Migrants: Determinants and Implications for Wellbeing in South Africa

Joint with E. Quarshie, I. Alagidede, E.T.Tosi

How Free is Movement in Africa? – Assessing the Ease of Travel in Anticipation of the AfCTA

Joint with E. Quarshie, D. A. Pupilampu

Aid Fragmentation and Aid Effectiveness in Sub-Saharan Africa *Joint with B. Senadza, R. Addison*

Skills

Programming Languages: Stata, Python, R, Matlab

Web Development: HTML, CSS+, Java

Languages: Akan(native), English (fluent), Swedish (intermediate)