

# CONSTANZA ABUIN

mabuin@g.harvard.edu  
718-877-9801  
constanzaabuin.github.io



# HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Littauer Center #223  
1805 Cambridge St  
Cambridge MA 02138

Placement Director: Jeremy Stein  
Placement Director: Gabriel Chodorow-Reich  
Administrative Director: Brenda Piquet

jeremy\_stein@harvard.edu  
chodorowreich@fas.harvard.edu  
bpiquet@harvard.edu

617-496-6455  
617-496-3226  
617-495-8927

## Education

### Harvard University

Ph.D., Economics, 2019 to 2024 (expected)

### Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina

M.A., Economics, 2017

### Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

B.A., Economics, 2011 to 2016

## Fields

International Trade  
Industrial Organization  
Energy Economics

## References

Professor Pol Antràs  
pantras@fas.harvard.edu

Professor Myrto Kalouptsidi  
myrto@g.harvard.edu

Professor James Stock  
james.stock@harvard.edu

Professor Marc Melitz  
mmelitz@harvard.edu

## Fellowships & Awards

Pre-Dissertation Fellowship, Weatherhead Center, 2023  
Certificate of Distinction in Teaching, Harvard University, 2021-2023

## Teaching

Graduate International Trade, Harvard, teaching fellow for Professor Elhanan Helpman, 2022-2023  
Advanced Topics in International Trade, Harvard University, teaching fellow for Professors Pol Antràs and Marc Melitz, 2022-2024  
Intermediate Microeconomics, Harvard University, teaching fellow for Prof. Marc Melitz, 2021  
Intermediate Microeconomics, Harvard University, teaching fellow for Prof. Maxim Boycko, 2021

## Employment

Central Bank of Chile, Summer Visiting Scholar, 2021  
International Trade Commission of Argentina, Senior Advisor to the President, 2018-2019

## Research

Research Assistant, Harvard University, Professor James Stock, 2023-2024  
Research Assistant, Harvard University, Professor Myrto Kalouptsidi, 2022  
Research Assistant, Harvard University, Professor Marc Melitz, 2020

## Job Market Paper

### “Transitioning to Clean Power in a Global Energy Market: The Climate Effect of U.S. LNG Exports”

Investment in clean power depends on the price of internationally traded fossil fuels. To what extent can major fossil fuel exporters like the U.S. influence global electricity decarbonization through their trade policy? To answer this question, I build and estimate a multi-country dynamic model of investment in power assets. In the model, the carbon intensity of electricity production is determined by the entry and exit of power plants using alternative fuels (coal, natural gas, or renewables), and the local price of fossil fuel inputs is determined in a global trade equilibrium. I use the model to analyze the climate effects of building all U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) export terminals currently seeking federal approval, which would double U.S. export capacity by 2030.

The shock generates a 10\% reduction in U.S. electricity emissions, driven by an increase in local gas prices that accelerates the clean transition. Meanwhile, cheaper LNG abroad initially reduce importers' emissions by incentivizing the exit of coal-fueled plants, particularly in developing economies. This initial effect is reversed in the long-term: cheaper LNG delays the entry of renewable power and batteries abroad. By 2040, the long-term increase in emissions in importing countries outweighs emission reductions in the U.S.

<b>Working Papers</b>	<p><b>“Firm-to-firm Bargaining in Domestic Networks”</b>, joint with Anhua Chen and Federico Huneus</p> <p>How do foreign input shocks affect the prices and markups negotiated within a network of domestic firms? We study this question by combining detailed firm transaction data from Chile with an industry equilibrium model of price-setting in the presence of two-sided market power. We first document patterns on the relationship between bilateral supplier and buyer shares and prices in firm-to-firm transaction networks. Suppliers charge lower prices to their largest buyers, and input buyers receive higher prices from their key suppliers. To understand the equilibrium effects of an international trade shock on a domestic network, we perform empirical simulations on a network that replicates the main features of the Chilean economy and behaves under the price-setting assumptions of our model. We find that, in the face of a 16% simulated increase in foreign input costs, the markups of domestic inputs increase by 1.2% on average. This average increase masks significant heterogeneity across input suppliers, with small but dedicated input domestic suppliers increasing their markups by almost twice as much as the average response.</p>
<b>Academic Service</b>	Workshop organizer, Harvard University International Economics Lunch, 2021-2024
<b>Research Grants</b>	<p>Research Grant, Harvard Methane Initiative, 2024-2025</p> <p>Grant for Environmental Economics Research, Development Bank of Latin America, 2022</p> <p>Structural Transformation and Economic Growth Small Research Grant, Center for Economic and Policy Research, 2021</p>
<b>Languages</b>	Spanish (native), English (fluent)
<b>Personal information</b>	Citizenships: Argentina, Italy. Born: 1992