CONSTANZA ABUIN

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

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Littauer Center #223	Placement Director: Jeremy Stein	jeremy_stein@harvard.edu	617-496-6455
1805 Cambridge St	Placement Director: Gabriel Chodorow-Reich	chodorowreich@fas.harvard.edu	617-496-3226
Cambridge MA 02138	Administrative Director: Brenda Piquet	bpiquet@harvard.edu	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

Dartmouth International Economics PhD Fellowship, 2024
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. liquified 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.

Working Papers

"Firm-to-firm Barganing in Domestic Networks", joint with Anhua Chen and Federico Huneeus

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.

Academic Service

Workshop organizer, Harvard University International Economics Lunch, 2021-2024

Research Grants

Research Grant, Harvard Methane Initiative, 2024-2025
Grant for Environmental Economics Research, Development Bank of Latin America, 2022
Structural Transformation and Economic Growth Small Research Grant, Center for Economic and Policy Research, 2021

Languages

Spanish (native), English (fluent)

Personal information

Citizenships: Argentina, Italy. Born: 1992