

# Sebastian Kreuzmair

University of Amsterdam – Roeterstraat 11, 1018 WB Amsterdam, Netherlands  
s.t.kreuzmair@uva.nl

## EDUCATION

---

<b>University of Amsterdam</b> <i>PhD Candidate in Economics</i> <i>Advisors: Florian Wagener &amp; Jan Tuinstra</i>	09/2021 – Expected 2026 Amsterdam, Netherlands
<b>Tinbergen Institute</b> <i>Research Master in Economics, with honors</i>	09/2019 – 08/2021 Amsterdam, Netherlands
<b>Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU)</b> <i>Bachelor in Economics, GPA 1.1, top 1%, exchange semester in Hong Kong</i>	09/2015 – 07/2019 Vienna, Austria

## REFERENCES

---

<b>Florian Wagener</b> University of Amsterdam f.o.o.wagener@uva.nl	<b>Jan Tuinstra</b> University of Amsterdam j.tuinstra@uva.nl	<b>Maurice Koster</b> University of Amsterdam m.a.l.koster@uva.nl
---	---	---

## PLACEMENT

---

<b>Eric Bartelsman</b> Placement Director e.j.bartelsman@vu.nl	<b>Christina Månsson</b> Placement Assistant c.mansson@tinbergen.nl
--	---

## RESEARCH FIELDS

---

**Primary:** Environmental and Resource Economics, Climate Economics  
**Secondary:** Political Economy, Applied Game Theory

## WORKING PAPERS

---

### Job Market Paper: Climate Policy Uncertainty and the Green Transition

*Abstract: Carbon pricing is a key policy instrument to induce a green transition. However, political support for carbon pricing is uncertain and may change over time. I study the green transition in the electricity sector when climate policy switches stochastically between regimes with and without a carbon tax. I find that climate policy risk slows the transition: relative to a scenario with the carbon tax implemented permanently, green electricity capacity builds up more slowly and brown capacity investment persists for longer, resulting in more carbon emissions during the transition. The rate at which the government switches regimes only has a limited effect on median outcomes at the end of the century, but longer expected durations lead to larger forecast intervals for the transition paths, with worse outcomes at the lower tail. This dispersion effect arises because infrequent switching makes any realized regime change more persistent, pushing the economy further from the deterministic-tax benchmark before averaging back. Thus, while frequent switching of government parties reduces the effective tax rate over the whole transition horizon, it also mitigates the risk of being stuck in a no-tax regime for a majority of the transition period.*

### **Political Competition and Climate Policy: A Dynamic Game of Pollution Control**

*Abstract: In this paper, I analyze a dynamic game of political pollution control where two policy-motivated parties compete for votes through tax policies. Voters evaluate the direct effects of the tax policies and vote probabilistically. Depending on the voters' time horizon, the ambition of the green party's climate policy is drastically affected. If voters only consider one legislative period, the green party's climate policy is virtually indistinguishable from the brown party's to remain politically competitive. The brown party is barely affected by the political competition and can almost*

*exactly implement its dictatorially preferred policy. Extending the voter's time horizon allows the green party to be more ambitious and forces the brown party to move closer to the median voter's preferred policy. I find that voters would need a time horizon close to ten legislative periods for the steady-state pollution stock to be lower than under random voting. This implies that for shorter time horizons the green party is better served not making the pollution issue a political campaign topic. Increased polarization in party objectives/beliefs decreases societal welfare and increases both the level and the volatility of steady-state pollution.*

## Learning Dynamics in a Network of Cournot Markets

*Abstract: In this paper, firms in a network of Cournot economies learn about the intercept of the demand curve using past sales history. I decompose the learning process into economically interpretable components and find that learning aggregate quantities happens at a faster rate than individual quantities both within markets and within firms. This speed depends on the network topology and the slope of the demand function. The slowest learning component is the distribution of a correct aggregate amount between markets, which drives the slow convergence of individual quantities. The convergence rate of individual quantities is the same for all sufficiently connected networks and is independent of the slope of the demand function. Increasing the density of a random network has a non-monotonic effect on the convergence speed of aggregate quantities. Convergence speeds first decrease relative to isolated market-firm pairs, increasing again after the graph becomes sufficiently connected.*

## TEACHING

---

### Lecturer

Economic and Financial Networks (MSc)	2024 – present, UvA
<i>DeGroot, SIR, interbank lending, financial contagion</i>	

### Teaching Assistant

Mathematical Economics I (BSc)	2021 – present, UvA
<i>Consumer Theory, Producer Theory, General Equilibrium, Game Theory</i>	
Theory of Markets (MSc)	2021 – present, UvA
<i>Producer Theory, General Equilibrium, Game Theory</i>	
Mathematical Economics II (BSc)	2024 – present, UvA
<i>Oligopolistic competition, Product differentiation, anticompetitive behavior</i>	
Thesis Supervision (BSc)	2022 – present, UvA
Econometrics I (MPhil)	2020, Tinbergen Institute
<i>Linear Regression, Gauss-Markov, Hypothesis Testing, Maximum Likelihood, R programming</i>	
International Macroeconomics (BSc)	2018, WU
<i>IS-LM, AS-AD, Mundell-Fleming, Exchange Rates, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy</i>	

## CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

---

**2025:** EEA (Bordeaux, France)  
**2024:** EEA (Rotterdam, Netherlands), CEF (Singapore), WEHIA (Bamberg, Germany), EPOC Workshop (Venice, Italy)

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND HONORS

---

<b>2020–2021:</b> Merit-based scholarship	Tinbergen Institute
<b>2015–2018:</b> Merit-based scholarship	WU

## SKILLS

---

<b>Computer Languages</b>	Julia, Python, R, Mathematica
<b>Languages</b>	German (native), English (fluent), French (basic)

## WORK EXPERIENCE

---

<b>Austrian National Bank</b>	02/2019 – 06/2019
<i>Internship in the Statistics Department</i>	<i>Vienna, Austria</i>
<b>DZ Bank</b>	05/2017 – 07/2017
<i>Internship in Financial and Risk Controlling</i>	<i>New York, USA</i>
<b>Federal State Parliament</b>	08/2016
<i>Internship in the federal state parliament</i>	<i>Vienna, Austria</i>