

Fabio Franceschini

Contact info

University of Bologna
Department of Economics
Room 7, Piazza Scaravilli 1
40126 Bologna (BO), Italy

Phone:
Email: [ffabio.econ -> gmail.com](mailto:ffabio.econ@gmail.com)
Inst. email: [f.franceschini -> unibo.it](mailto:f.franceschini@unibo.it)
Website: ffabio-econ.github.io

Fields of interest

Asset Pricing, Economic Growth, Green Finance

References

M. Gonzalez-Eiras

Associate Professor
University of Bologna
[mge -> alum.mit.edu](mailto:mge@alum.mit.edu)

M. M. Croce

Professor of Finance
Bocconi University
[mmc287 -> gmail.com](mailto:mmc287@gmail.com)

G. Cavaliere

Full Professor
University of Bologna
[giuseppe.cavaliere -> unibo.it](mailto:giuseppe.cavaliere@unibo.it)

Education

PhD in Economics

2024

University of Bologna, Italy

Advisors: M. Gonzalez-Eiras, M. M. Croce

Visiting Student at London Business School, UK

2022-23

Sponsor: H. Kung

Courses: Asset Pricing (audit), Empirical Finance (audit)

Visiting Student at Bocconi University, Italy (Virtual)

2020-21

Sponsor: M.M. Croce

Courses: Advanced Topics in Asset Pricing (A+), Applied Asset Pricing (audit), Econometric Methods for Finance and Macroeconomics (A-)

Visiting Student at Vienna Graduate School of Finance, Austria (Virtual) 2020

Sponsor: C. Wagner

Courses: Asset Pricing (audit)

MSc in Advanced Economics and Finance

2018

Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

Thesis: "Intermediary Asset Pricing and Betting Against Beta"

Credit Student at University of Copenhagen (DIKU), Denmark

2017

Courses: Machine Learning, Natural Resources Economics

BSc in Business Administration

2016

University of Bologna, Italy

Thesis: "How the financial sector's development affects real growth"

	HSD in Mechanical Engineering <i>I.I.S. Aldini Valeriani, Italy</i> Final dissertation: "Money"	2013
Teaching experience	Asset Pricing (G), TA to M. Eiras <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2024
	Financial Econometrics (G), TA to G. Moramarco <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2024
	Asset Pricing (G), TA to M. Eiras <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2023
	Asset Pricing (G), TA to M. Eiras <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2022
	Asset Pricing (G), TA to G. Camera <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2021
	Financial Economics (Ug), TA to G. Camera <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2020
	Macroeconomics 2 (Ug), TA to A. Sørensen <i>Copenhagen Business School, Denmark</i>	2018
Relevant positions	Research Fellowship in Climate Finance <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i> Supervisor: G. Cavaliere	2023-24
	PhD students' representative in the Council of Department <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2019-22
	Organizer of the DSE Reading Group in Macro-Finance <i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>	2019-21
	Research Assistant <i>Copenhagen Economics A/S, Denmark</i>	2017
	Planning and Control Intern <i>Bologna Local Health Authority, Italy</i>	2014
Grants and honors	"Marco Polo Mobility Scholarship", University of Bologna	2022-23
	"PhD Scholarship", University of Bologna	2018-23
	"Er.Go Scholarship", Regional Authority for the Right to Higher Education	2013-16
	"Best laboratory report", Laboratory of Excellence 'Aldini-Ducati'	2012
Relevant IT skills	Advanced: \LaTeX , R Basic: Matlab, Python, MS Excel, Stata, MS Access	

Personal

Citizenship: Italian
Gender: Male
Languages: Italian, English
Hobbies: Basketball player, hiking enthusiast

Research papers

The long-run innovation risk component

A persistent component in productivity growth has been shown to be related to a persistent component in consumption, which has significant implications for asset prices. This paper studies a measure of R&D intensity defined as the stationary deviations in R&D investment from the equilibrium level in a semi-endogenous growth model. This measure results being the error correction term of the cointegration between R&D expenditures and the productivity level. The empirical counterpart strongly forecasts productivity growth and proves having a persistence that matches well previous evidence on the productivity growth long-run risk component. These findings support the identification of a long-run innovation risk component and all of the long-run risk framework. This claim is further verified by testing the main financial implication: stocks' cash flows sensitivities to this measure are indeed proven being associated with a significant cross-sectional risk premium.

Does CAPM overestimate more the risk or its price?

CAPM is the most foundational model in finance, but empirically underestimates expected returns of low-risk assets and overestimates those of high risk. This paper first theoretically decomposes this anomaly into the effects of tight financial constraints and of risk factors omission, and then empirically assesses the contribution of each channel in explaining the anomaly. The decomposition highlights a counteracting effect between the two channels, which makes it more relevant to study them jointly. Empirically, it is found that risk factors other than the market and agnostically extracted from test assets end up explaining all of the predicted return of the BAB portfolio as formed by Frazzini and Pedersen (2014) and two thirds of the BAB portfolio formed as in Novy-Marx and Velikov (2022), although the latter is not significantly different from an equal contribution of 50%. Nevertheless, the spread on zero-beta assets originated in leverage constraints proves being significant statistically and economically, at 2% per annum.

Research in progress

Are you betting against sustainability?

When sustainability of assets is appreciated, its effect on discount rates does not only depend on the sustainability of the asset priced, but it is intrinsically mediated by the risk profile of the asset. This has implications for the assessment of the sustainability-related spread and for hedging shocks to sustainability concern. Specifically, (1) long-short portfolios of assets sorted on sustainability can average returns with a sign unrelated to the actual sustainability spread and, consequently, (2) the effectiveness of more sustainable assets in hedging changes to sustainability concerns depends on their 'sustainability intensity' and their risk jointly. Currently, this is tested on the Refinitiv ESG scores for US data, with inconclusive evidence regarding the existence of a ESG-related premium in the first place.