[CV last updated 2022-11-17]

Martina Andreani

PhD Student in Accounting
London Business School
Regent's Park, London, NW1 4SA, United Kingdom
Tel: +39-3338878038
E-mail: mandreani@london.edu
SSRN Page: https://tinyurl.com/mandreani-ssrn

EDUCATION

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL London, UK
PhD, Accounting, June 2024 (expected) 2019-2024 (expected)

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY Milan, Italy
M.Sc. (Honors), Accounting, Financial Management and Control, June 2018 2016-2018
Final grade: 110/110 with honors

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY Milan, Italy
B. S. (Honors), Economics and Management, June 2016 2013-2016
Final grade: 110/110 with honors

EXPERIENCE

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY Milan, Italy
Post-Graduate Scholarship. Junior Research Fellow, Accounting Department 2018-2019

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY Milan, Italy
Teaching and Research Assistant, Accounting Department. 2018

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Empirical accounting research on issues relating to capital markets, financial intermediation, corporate disclosure, executives compensation, and automation of procedures.

JOB MARKET PAPER

"Does Algorithmic Trading affect Corporate Events?" May 2023 (expected)

In my dissertation, I explore the impact of algorithmic trading activities on stock returns volatility and executives' reporting style around corporate events. Leveraging on intraday level data, this research seeks to improve algorithmic trading identification in capital markets.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

"Computing corporate bond returns: a word (or two) of caution" D. Palhares and S. Richardson. Revise and Resubmit, Review of Accounting Studies, 2022.

Abstract: We offer several suggestions for researchers using corporate bond return data. First, despite clear instructions from older papers (e.g., Bessembinder et al. 2009) about the correct way to compute credit excess returns, a lot of recent research simply subtracts a Treasury-bill return. We show that this imprecision is likely to contaminate inferences as the rate component of returns is negatively correlated to the spread component. This is a problem for all research looking at corporate bonds returns, especially time series analysis and safer corporate bonds (e.g., Investment Grade). Second, we note significant differences in coverage of corporate bonds across the Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine (TRACE) platform and typical corporate bond

indices. We provide some simple rules for researchers using TRACE to select a subset of bonds closest to those contained inside corporate bond indices used by institutional investors. Third, we note differential quality in the prices and hence returns between TRACE and typical corporate bond indices. Corporate bond returns provided by corporate bond indices (i) correctly estimate credit excess returns, (ii) are synchronous for the entire set of bonds allowing for consistent cross-sectional comparability, and (iii) suffer less from stale pricing issues. Where possible researchers should try to source return data from multiple sources to ensure the robustness of their results due to these coverage and data quality issues.

"The Value of Bond Analysts' Reports" with E. M. Juliani and F. P. Vasvari. Working Paper 2022.

Abstract: We document that the issuance of sell-side bond analyst research reports follows both public information events, such as borrower earnings surprises, credit rating changes, or bond issuances, and private information releases that occur around bank loan issues or loan trading in the secondary market. We also find that bond analysts at brokerages with underwriting roles in the loan market are more likely to provide a report, consistent with the interpretation that they incorporate private information from the loan market. The results are stronger if the brokerage previously released a bond report covering the firm. We further document that investment recommendations in bond, but not equity, reports are associated with subsequent abnormal bond returns, highlighting the investment value of bond analysts' reports. Recommendations in bond reports predict bond returns especially when they interpret negative public news, or they are likely to reflect private information from the loan market. Overall, our evidence suggests that bond analysts play an important role in the bond market, incorporating both public and private credit relevant information in their reports.

"Are CEOs rewarded for luck? Evidence from corporate tax windfalls" with A. Ellahie and L. Shivakumar. Working Paper 2022. (SSRN: https://tinyurl.com/CEO-luck-2022)

Abstract: We take advantage of a 2017 change in tax rules in the U.S. to re-examine whether CEOs are rewarded for luck. We examine the effect of one-off tax gains and losses associated with deferred tax assets and liabilities on CEO compensation around the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017. Relative to other years, we find that less visible firms compensated their CEOs more for the one-time tax windfall gains during the TCJA-transition period. Further, we find evidence in support of pay asymmetry; CEOs of less visible firms were compensated more for tax windfall gains but were not compensated less for tax windfall losses. The CEO pay associated with the tax windfalls cannot be explained as firms sharing these tax gains with all employees. These results are consistent with rent-extraction by CEOs of less visible firms.

"The Accuracy of Automated Financial Analysts" solo authored. Working Paper 2021.

Abstract: This study analyses the accuracy of automated financial analysts—companies that implement Machine Learning (ML) algorithms to "automate" sell-side analyst research activities. The paper illustrates that over the past decade the number of automated analyst reports in the U.S. have roughly doubled and now constitute 16% of all analyst reports issued each year. Relative to traditional (i.e. human) financial analysts, the results show that automated analysts have up to 1.9 percent more accurate target prices forecasts, yet 6% and 3% less accurate revenues and EPS forecasts, respectively. Moreover, automated analysts appear to have less positively biased ratings and somewhat more profitable target prices forecasts. These findings raise a potential conundrum as to why automated analysts' target prices outperform those of traditional analysts, but their financial estimates (i.e., revenue and EPS forecasts) significantly underperform.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL (Teaching Assistant)

"Finance for Non Finance Executives" by Professors I. Tuna, L. Shivakumar, and S. De Cesaris, October 2022
Students' Rating: TBC/5

"Finance for Non Finance Executives" by Professors I. Tuna, L. Shivakumar, and F. Franco, December 2021
Students' Rating: 4.6/5

"Financial Accounting and Analysis" by Professors I. Abramova and C. Higson (2020/2021)
Students' Rating: 4.5/5

"Systematic Investing" by Professor S. Richardson, elective course (2021/2022; 2020/2021)

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY (Teaching Assistant)

2018-2019, "Cost Accounting and Profitability Analysis" M.B.A. at SDA Bocconi.

2018-2019, "Managerial Accounting" curricular B.S. course at Bocconi University.

2018-2019, "Financial Accounting" curricular B.S. course at Bocconi University.

ACADEMIC CONFERENCES

2022 - Review of Accounting Studies (RAST) Conference (Expected)

2022 – Journal of Accounting and Economics (JAE) Conference

2022 – 19th London Business School Accounting Symposium

2022 – Transatlantic Doctoral Conference (TADC) at London Business School

2022 – AAA FARS Doctoral Consortium

2022 – AAA FARS Mid-year Meeting

2021 – Review of Accounting Studies (RAST) Conference

2021 – Transatlantic Doctoral Conference (TADC) at London Business School

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Referee work: Review of Accounting Studies; AAA 2022 Annual Meeting (Financial Accounting and Reporting Section); EAA Annual Congress (2021; 2022; expected 2023).

Conference organization: Transatlantic Doctoral Conference (TADC) at London Business School (2021 – 2022).

HONORS AND AWARDS

FARS Excellence in Reviewing Award, 2022

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Coding skills: R, Stata, SAS, and Python.