



Economic Theory and Accounting Principles: A Conceptual Examination of Market Behaviour

¹Krishan Kumar Thakur, ²Shubh Karan Singh, ³Mayank Agrawal, ⁴Dr Alok Kumar, ⁵Dr. Rahmuddin Miyan, ⁶Dr. Anurag Kumar Jha

¹Research Scholar, School of Commerce and Management Studies, Specialization in Finance, Sandip University, Sijoul, Madhubani, Bihar, India, Email Id: kishankumar1234544@gmail.com, Orcid Id: 0009-0002-2990-8955

²Professor, SCM & General Management, Chitkara Business School Chitkara University Punjab, Email Id: shubhkaran.singh@chitkara.edu.in, Orcid Id: <https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0008-1799-372X>

³Associate Professor, Chitkara Business School, Chitkara University, Punjab, India, Email Id: agrawal.mayank@chitkara.edu.in, Orcid Id: <http://orcid.org/009-0000-9015-8124>

⁴Assistant Professor, RGSC, Banaras Hindu University, Email Id: alok.kumar1@bhu.ac.in, Orcid Id: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1795-9755>

⁵Assistant Professor, School of Commerce and Management Studies, Sandip University, Sijoul, Madhubani, Bihar, India, Email Id: rahim12345alam@gmail.com, Orcid Id: 0009-0002-5790-4513

⁶Assistant Professor, Commerce Finance & Accounts, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, Email Id: anuragkumarjhamba@gmail.com, Orcid Id: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1600-2674>

Abstract

The accounting principles in operationalizing economic theory to explain observed market behaviour. The study takes an interdisciplinary approach that combines conceptual analysis, descriptive and relational statistical data, and is based on firm-level accounting principles, accounting ratios, valuation metrics, and stock prices. The analysis shows that accounting information is a formal process by which economic performance, efficiency and value creating are converted into market valuation and price dynamics. Accounting measures which influence investor expectations by mitigating information asymmetry and shaping market reads of firm fundamentals can be seen as playing a less passive role as a historical record, and more as an instrument of the firm in shaping expectations towards the firm. The results indicate stable relations between accounting-based performance measures and market-based valuation measures, and consistent relations between accounting fundamentals and changes in stock price over time. These findings back the opinion that market behaviour is entrenched in accounting systems and institutional reporting provisions. Focusing on the interpretative and informational functions of accounting, the study has a contribution to the theoretical issues of market efficiency and disclosure by demonstrating in which accounting principles qualify the interaction of economic activity and capital market performance. The study is given as a unifying framework of better understanding of the accounting-economics interface and give a basis to further study on disclosure, valuation, and market dynamics.

Keywords: Accounting principles; Economic theory; Market behaviour; Financial reporting; Valuation

1. Introduction

Accounting information is a fundamental part of financial markets, which are used to convert the economic activity of the firms into the marketable values. Accounting regulations do not just document the transactions but they help determine the economic opportunities of firms, their recognition, quantification, and reporting of the same to the market players. The relationships between accounting concepts and economic valuation thus tend to be focal in the study of market behaviour, especially in an environment that is full of uncertainty, opportunities to grow, and information asymmetry (Livdan and Nezlabin, 2017). Economically, markets are supposed to be efficient in terms of handling information available. The form, clarity and structure of accounting disclosure, however, affect the interpretation and integration of such

information in prices. Accounting is therefore an institutional process where the economic theory is applied to the practice by connecting the fundamentals of the firm to the expectation of investors and market performance.

Managerial incentives also influence the accounting information; it forms the way of reporting and communicating the performance of the economy. Compensation contracts based on earnings have impacts on both internal decision-making process and external disclosure. Accounting metrics are sometimes applied strategically by managers to direct the expectations of their investors and market perceptions of firm performance (Martin et al., 2023). These incentives are particularly acute in the contemporary economic conditions when intangible resources, creativity, and online business models make the conventional indicators

of profitability difficult. The issue of the measurement of economic rents and excess profits in these companies supports the need to consider accounting regimes in the formation of the interpretation of economic value by the markets (Rajgopal et al., 2023). Institutional constraints associated with tax also impact the design of managerial compensation and disclosure incentives and affect the way the accounting outcomes are designed to serve the larger economic goals (Bornemann et al., 2023).

In spite of the availability of accounting information, its utility is related to how investors can process it. The economic theory presupposes rational information processing, but the complexity of disclosure and reports format can be considerable and can cause high cognitive costs. It has been indicated that companies change their disclosure decisions based on the investor information processing limitations, which influence their transparency and their market response (Blankespoor, 2019). Regulatory efforts aimed at trying to simplify the disclosures are evidence of efforts to enhance the flow of accounting information into the prices in the market. Any decrease in the complexity of disclosure may result in a better level of comparability and understanding, thus improving the connection between accounting signals and the market behaviour (Kielty et al., 2023). A change in regulations in accounting standards offers natural environments to investigate the role of accounting information in market efficiency. Compulsory disclosure systems, including the adoption of IFRS, have also been found to enhance the speed and reliability of the market response to the accounting information in prices (Hrazdil et al., 2025). Nevertheless, the line between recognition and disclosure is still essential. The accounting information location, be it on the balance sheet or on the notes, can have a significant impact on how investors interpret and evaluate risks, and have implications on both stock price stability and crash risk (Hsu and Liu, 2025).

Probably the high-stakes situations, like initial public offerings, make the accounting and disclosure role especially acute. The accounting communication through the disclosure of managers in the IPO roadshows impacts the value and growth prospects of prospective investors, which has an economic implication linked to accounting communication outside the formal financial statements (Blankespoor et al., 2023). Equally, investor confidence and legal exposure are influenced by disclosure practice in respect of audit reports and critical audit matters. Improved transparency has the potential to change responses in the market and litigation risk and there is a larger economic impact of accounting disclosures (Burke et al., 2023). Disclosures in accounting also overlap with the legal aspects because companies risk lawsuits due to forward-looking statements and omissions made in disclosure. The date and nature of the disclosures above the public offering may have an impact on market behaviour and legal implications (Esmer et al., 2023). This relationship is worsened by managerial forecasting practices. Earnings forecasts are influenced by geographic diversity and information settings,

Available online at: <https://jtar.org>

influencing the accuracy and bias in these predictors of accounting-based guidance by the market (Godigbe et al., 2024).

Although disclosures and regulations have made progress, markets do not necessarily need to react instantly and exhaustively to accounting information. Recurring abnormalities like post-earnings-announcement drift are indications that behavioural aspects and institutional constraints mediate the accounting-market nexus (Fink, 2021). Furthermore, there are also more general institutional arrangements, such as banking consolidation of the market and intermediation in tax planning, which are more important in influencing the accounting information in terms of the underlying economic transactions and risks, thus affecting the market (Kim et al., 2023). Collectively, the above studies have shown that accounting principles are entrenched in market behaviour economics. However, in the existing literature, individual traits of disclosure, incentives, or regulation may be studied. The proposed study contributes to the literature on the subject by offering a conceptual analysis of the market behaviour based on economic theory and accounting principles using the support of firm-level accounting and market data. The combination of perspectives in accounting measurement, disclosure, and market response developed in the study would add to a more coherent picture of how accounting information is operationalized in the capital markets to the economic theory.

The main aim of this research is to investigate the application of accounting principles in operationalizing an economic theory in the explanation of an observed behaviour in the market. In particular, the paper aims to examine how accounting fundamentals, performance ratios, and valuation measures contribute to forming market perceptions and stock price behavior. Due to the combination of conceptual reasoning, descriptive and relational statistical analysis, the study enrich knowledge on how accounting information acts as an important informational mechanism that connects firm-level economic activity and capital market outcomes.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Design

This research is integrated in conceptual and statistical research design. The main aim is to promote the theoretical knowledge concerning the operationalisation of economic theory in explaining the market behaviour by accounting principles. The statistical analysis is used to support, put into context, and depict conceptual arguments, but not to make a prediction or causal statement. The methodology thus places empirical analysis as a theory-driven interpretative methodology as it is in research on interdisciplinary accounting.

2.2 Data Source and Structure

The evaluation is based on the firm level data that includes accounting fundamental, accounting ratios, valuation measures, and day-to-day stock prices. To be

more exact, publicly available basic stock information was utilized to identify all the main aspects of financial statements, e.g., assets, equity, revenue, profit, and cash, whereas derived ratios are the standardized version of performance and efficiency (Burenok, 2023). The behaviour of the market is modeled in terms of firm-specific stock prices and valuation multiples, which allow one to investigate the conformity of the accounting information with market valuation processes.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The study has the interpretive basis of economic theory. Economic performance, efficiency, value creation and information asymmetry are all concepts that are conceptualized into accounting variables which are institutionalized forms of representation of the concept. Valuation measures and accounting ratios are taken to be translation mechanisms to provide economic expectations to the markets. The framework informs the choice of variables as well as interpretation of statistical findings.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis is done in a descriptive and relational level in line with the conceptual orientation of the study. To begin with, descriptive statistics summarize the distribution and change of accounting basic attributes, profitability ratios, and valuation parameters across companies and time. It gives an understanding of accounting performance heterogeneity and patterns of firms. Second, there is the use of correlation analysis to investigate the relationship between accounting variables (e.g. profitability, equity, assets) and market-based measures (e.g. stock prices, valuation ratios). These associations are not taken to be causal but rather empirical regularities that are in agreement with the economic theory. Third, the trend analysis is used in the chosen firms to see how the alteration of the accounting basics correlates with the fluctuations in the market prices over the time which underpin the discussion about the information assimilation and market adjustment.

2.5 Integration of Statistical Evidence and Conceptual Interpretation

The interpretation of statistical findings is carried out in terms of the economic theory and accounting principles. Associations between accounting performance and market valuation observed are discussed in the context of signaling theory, accounting-based valuation and information efficiency. Instead of accepting the results of the statistical analysis as independent findings, the research employs them to support conceptual knowledge to show how accounting information can influence the market expectation and behaviour in practice.

2.6 Reliability, Validity, and Analytical Rigor

Standardized accounting measures and reporting periods are used in boosting reliability. Conceptual validity is maintained through making each statistical variable directly connected with a given economic construct. The methodology is rigorous analytically and theoretically focused through a combination of conceptual reasoning with clear statistical analysis.

3. Results

3.1 Descriptive Characteristics of Accounting Fundamentals

The data has a high level of heterogeneity in accounting fundamentals at firms and this suggests that there is great differences in the size, performance and the economic capacity of some firms. Descriptive statistics reveal that total assets, revenues and profits differ among firms, which are in line with the variations in scale of operations and market positioning. The measures of profitability exhibit a significant dispersion, indicating a difference in the economic efficiency and competitive advantage. These properties give a reasonable empirical basis to investigation of the way accounting principles reflect economic reality and market reaction to those representations. As a quantitative summary of the distributional characteristics of the main indicators of accounting-based performance, the descriptive statistics of the main core profitability ratios are below.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Key Accounting Ratios

Statistic	Return on Assets (%)	Return on Equity (%)	Profit Margin (%)
Mean	7.84	18.96	14.22
Median	6.91	16.45	12.10
Std. Dev.	5.12	10.37	9.48
Minimum	0.85	2.10	1.02
Maximum	42.88	65.32	34.37

The data provided in Table 1 is relevant to point out significant variability in firms, which suggests the presence of significant differences in accounting-based economic performance. Accounting ratios capture economically relevant differences in performances, which uphold their use as standardized measures that are used to communicate economic efficiency to the market participants.

3.2 Valuation Metrics and Market Interpretation of Accounting Information

Market valuation measures exhibit high level of dispersion, which suggests the different market valuation of accounting performance. Companies that have higher profitability ratios tend to have a higher valuation multiples implying that markets do make a systematic use

of the accounting information in price formation. In order to further investigate the pricing of accounting

information by the market, the summary statistics of major valuation multiples are reported.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Market Valuation Metrics

Metric	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.
Price-Earnings Ratio	24.16	22.80	7.92
Price-Book Ratio	6.84	5.97	3.45
Price-Sales Ratio	4.71	3.88	2.66

Table 2 shows that the multiples of valuation differ significantly, as the market has heterogeneous expectations of accounting performance and growth prospects of firms. The consistency in the manner accounting performance and valuation multiples are aligned substantiate accounting-based valuation theory, according to which accounting numbers are the anchors of market expectations.

3.3 Relationship Between Accounting Performance and Market Valuation

Correlation analysis shows orderly relations between accounting profitability measures and the market valuation indicators. The profitability ratios are positively correlated with valuation multiples indicating that markets react to the accounting measures of the economic performance. In order to formally evaluate the strength and direction of these associations, a correlation matrix is shown below.

Table 3. Correlation Between Accounting Ratios and Valuation Metrics

	ROA	ROE	Profit Margin	P/E	P/B
ROA	1.00	0.72	0.64	0.48	0.51
ROE	0.72	1.00	0.59	0.44	0.47
Profit Margin	0.64	0.59	1.00	0.41	0.39
P/E	0.48	0.44	0.41	1.00	0.53
P/B	0.51	0.47	0.39	0.53	1.00

The positive correlations in Table 3 show that there are always positive relationships between performance measures in accounting and market valuation measures. Such associations are not meant to be causal but rather regularities of an economic theory. Accounting indicators are seen to be informational signals that affect market valuation behaviour.

3.4 Temporal Trends in Accounting Fundamentals

Longitudinal analysis shows that aggregate assets and profits are on an overall scale gradually increasing over the period under consideration, which speaks of the growth of the firm economic strength. The trends are in line with the role of accounting in evaluating cumulative economic results over time. To picture the change of the accounting basics over time, aggregate changes of assets and profits are presented in the figures below.

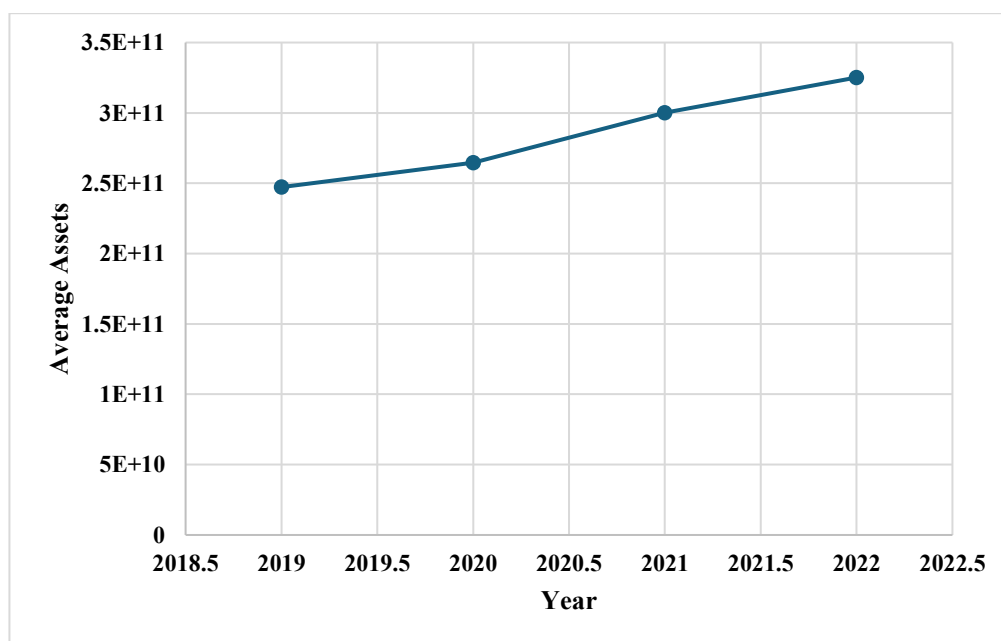


Figure 1. Aggregate Asset Growth Over Time

The aggregate total assets are also characterized by a consistent growth in the reporting periods, indicating an increase in firm resource bases. The growth of firm asset bases by a cumulative basis is depicted in figure 1 and made the accounting place stronger in creating records of long-run accumulation of the economy.

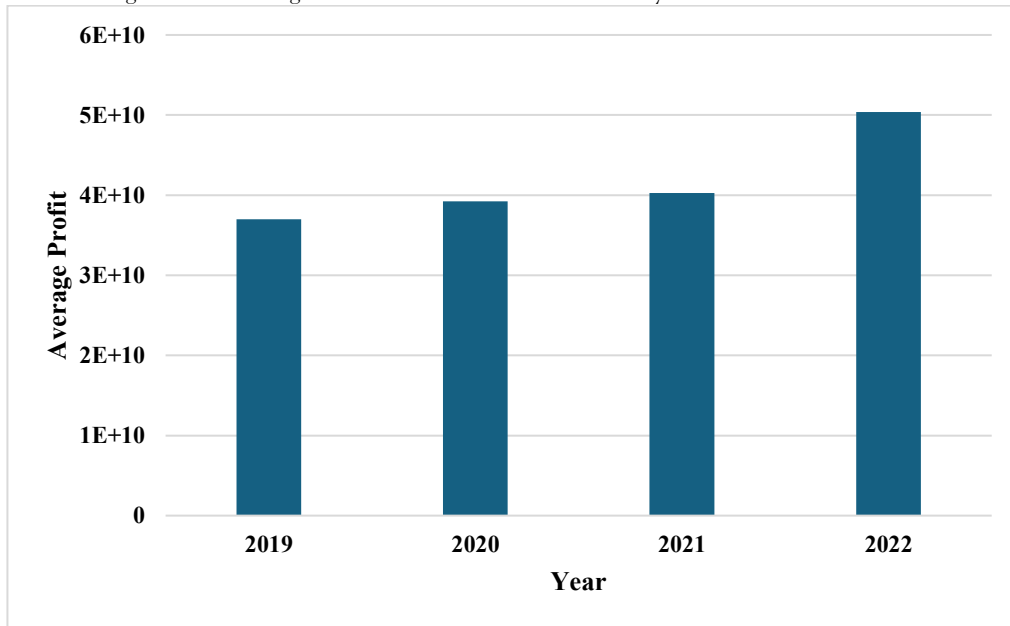


Figure 2. Aggregate Profit Trends Over Time

The trend of profitability indicates the growing economic surplus, which justifies the applicability of earnings as a focal accounting indicator. Figure 2 indicates that the growth in profits is consistent, and it is important to emphasize that earnings is one of the main channels through which economic performance is transferred to markets.

3.5 Market Behaviour and Stock Price Dynamics

Stock price analysis shows that those companies that have better accounting underlying tend to have higher and more consistent price movements. Whereas changes in the short term are noticeable, medium-term changes in prices seem to be in line with performance indicators based on accounting. To expand on the connection between market performance and accounting efficiency, plots of accounting ratios and the price of the stock are provided.

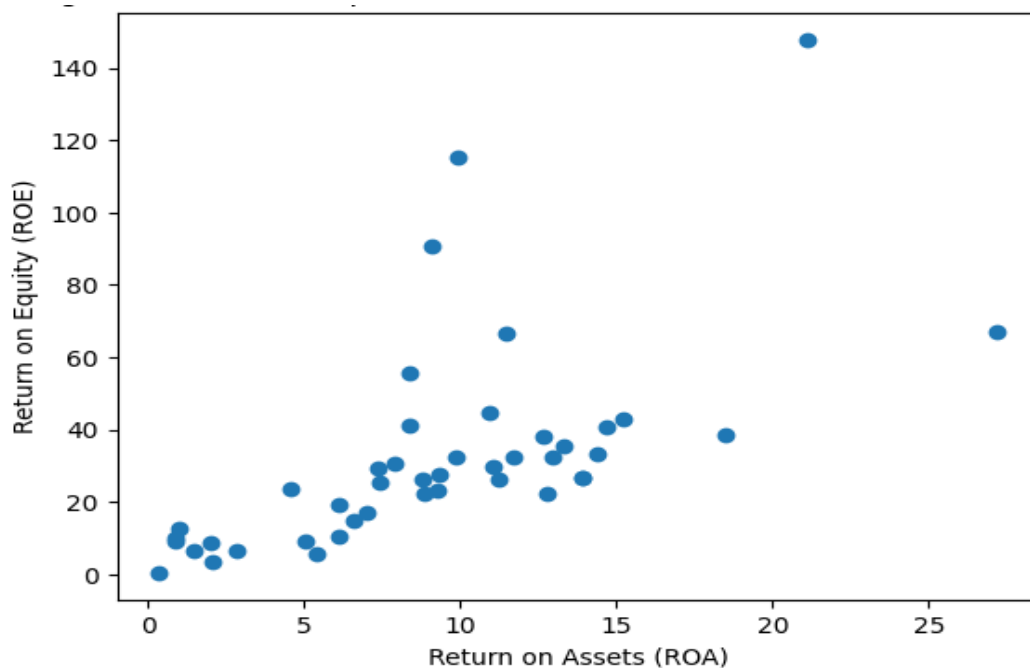


Figure 3. Relationship Between Return on Assets and Return on Equity

The correlation between ROA and ROE is positive which is an indicator of internal accounting coherence and economic performance. Figure 3 shows that there is consistency between the profitability measures, which supports the interpretation of the measures as associated indicators of economic performance.

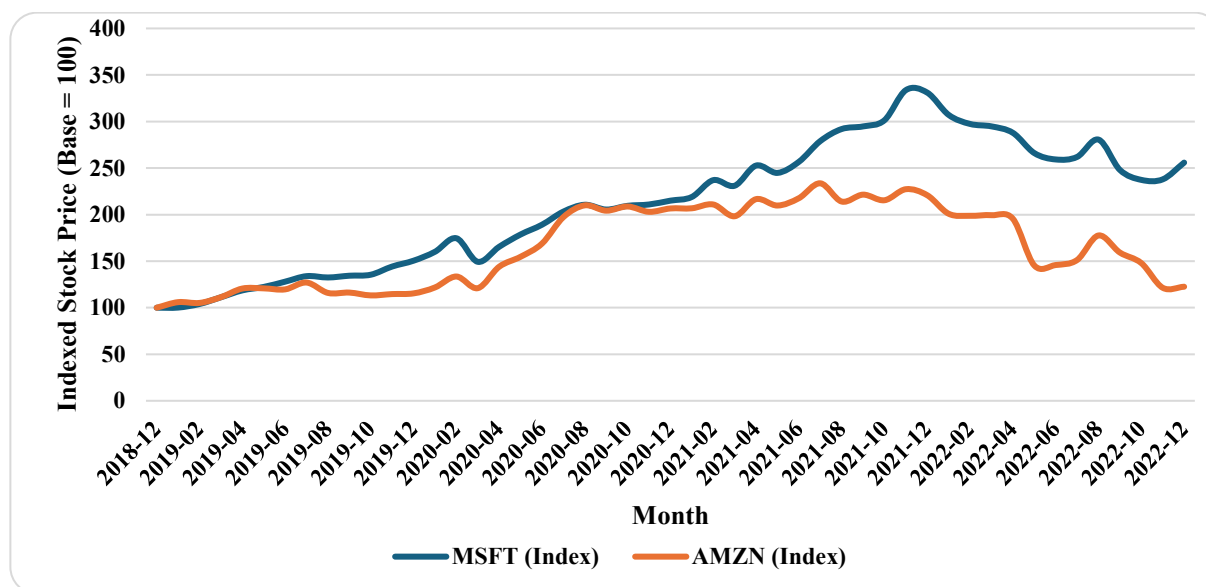


Figure 4. Stock Price Behaviour for Selected Firms

Stock price patterns depict the development of market performance as well as the accounting performance of the firm. As Figure 4 indicates, the short term volatility causes stock prices to follow patterns that are consistent with accounting fundamentals.

3.6 Integrated Interpretation: Accounting as a Mechanism Linking Economics and Markets

Combined, the findings prove that accounting principles are a translation system between economic performance and market behaviour. Accounting essentials give the systematized, standardized descriptions of economic activity, and markets seem to take over the descriptions to the valuation and pricing procedure. The conceptual argument that the market behaviour is not independent of the accounting structure but rather deeply rooted in the accounting structure is supported by statistical trends in the data. The results confirm the opinion that economic theory becomes more explanatory when the accounting principles are expected to be central informational institutions, but not neutral measuring devices.

4. Discussion

This paper confirms the perception that accounting information is at the heart of market behaviour in that it minimises information frictions and leads to the allocation of capital. The above conformity between accounting foundation and market valuation pattern reinforces the idea that financial reporting is an important input of information in economic decision making. Such understanding can be aligned with the facts that disclosure practices can affect actual economic levels by reducing the problem of financing and enhancing access to capital (Kumar et al., 2020). The descriptive/relational outcomes also indicate that accounting information is not a mere reflection of the

past performance, but is involved in the creation of market expectations. The accounting principles affect the way the investors analyze the risk, growth potential, and economic efficiency by organizing the way the fundamental aspects are communicated in the firms.

The positive relationships between accounting performance measures and market values identified in the findings are consistent with theoretical explanations that managers strategically manage disclosures to change perceptions of investors. The configurations of voluntary disclosure are usually accompanied by the larger financial policies, such as capital allocation and the stock buyback policy, which underlines the economic impact of accounting disclosure (Kumar et al., 2017). The results indicate that disclosure decisions cannot be regarded as a balanced reporting decision. Rather, they are deliberate moves in economic settings whereby managers expect the reaction of the market to accounting signals. Although accounting information can be easily available, its influence in the behaviour of markets is very important in terms of how well investors can process them. The findings of the study underline the opinion that the markets are more responsive to standardized and interpretable measures of accounting, which provide reduced cognitive cost and processing resources. According to previous studies, the cost of information processing influences the decision of investors in acquiring information and, finally, the performance of equity markets (Blankespoor et al., 2020). The view is used to understand why some accounting ratios are more strongly correlated with measures of valuation than

others. Measures which are easier to interpret and analyze might have more influence to the market behaviour.

The disclosure infrastructure issue is also critical in appreciating the study findings. The mechanisms of dissemination and the response of the market to accounting information are conditioned by the content as well as the process of disclosure. Enhanced disclosure systems have been demonstrated to decrease the information asymmetry level and to increase the market transparency, thus improving the correlation between accounting information and price formation (Gomez, 2020). The perceived regularity of accounting fundamentals and market valuation in this paper could be hence attributable to the compounding consequences of institutional developments leading to greater and more effective access to financial data. In addition to quantitative factors, qualitative elements of accounting disclosures are known to affect markets in the way they make sense of financial information. Even though this current research examines variables of numerical accounting, the findings align with the findings that indicate that tone, narrative clarity, and disclosure framing influences investor judgment and market responses (Henry and Leone, 2016). This observation implies that accounting principles do not just work by formal rules of measurement but are also communicative practices that formulate the economic significance of numbers represented.

Broad information environment such as quality of audit and analyst activity mediates the association between accounting information and market behaviour further. Quality audits increase the level of credibility of the information concerning the accounting itself, thus increasing efficiency in investment and confidence in the market (Langberg and Rothenberg, 2023). The findings given by the study, which demonstrate consistent associations between accounting ratios, valuation measures, and price behaviour, are in line with the existence of informational mechanisms that enhance the belief of investors in financial data reported. Irrespective of these mechanisms, information asymmetry is also a significant limitation to market efficiency. In environments where there is wide disclosure, variations in the access and interpretation of information may hinder complete inclusion of accounting information into prices (Li, 2020). This tension between theoretical efficiency and practical constraints is reflected in the non-causal but systematic relationships that are evident in the results and help to highlight the value of accounting as a partial and not a full solution to information asymmetry. The managers tend to organize various disclosure channels to handle the market reactions, especially when there is increased uncertainty. It has been demonstrated that the strategic implementation of concurrent disclosures has an effect on the accounting and non-accounting information processing in investors (Rawson et al., 2023). The results of the study on market behaviour are also in line with this strategic aspect, which implies that accounting information interacts with the overall disclosure practices in influencing market

outcomes. The readability and accessibility of accounting information also determines whether it affects market behaviour or not. According to previous studies, more readable and understandable financial reports are also related to a lower cost of equity capital, which can be seen as a case of lower uncertainty and better investor confidence (Rjiba et al., 2021). This observation adds to the findings in the study by highlighting that, it is not only what is reported that is important in determining the economic impact of accounting principles but equally the way in which it is communicated.

Lastly, the accounting fundamentals aspect of focus of the study should be interpreted within a larger information environment that incorporates non-financial indicators. The market responses to ESG-related information clarify that investors incorporate a variety of information sources in their expectation development irrespective of the fact that the information may exceed the traditional accounting metrics (Serafeim and Yoon, 2023). This more general setting indicates that accounting principles as anchoring principles in a progressively sophisticated informational landscape continue to be relevant. In general, the discussion highlights that accounting principles represent important institutional tools that bridge the relationship between the economic activity and the market behaviour. As the party controlling the disclosure, information asymmetry and investor interpretation, accounting information can be practiced through economic theory. The paper adds to this insight by showing the relationship between the fundamentals of accounting, measures of valuation and market behaviour in real capital markets.

5. Conclusion

The principles of accounting operationalize the economic theory to explain market behaviour through the integration of both conceptual analysis and accounting of firms and market data. The results indicate that accounting basics, performance ratios and the valuation measures are all well-organized expressions of the underlying economic activity and are crucial in influencing market perceptions and stock price movements. Instead of being passive documents that reflect past transactions, accounting measures facilitate the mediation of the interpretation and integration of economic information in market results. Using an interdisciplinary approach, the paper identifies accounting as a crucial institutional process that introduces the relationship between firm-level economic performance and capital market behaviour. The identified correlations between accounting signals and market valuation suggest the informational value of financial reporting to the alleviation of information asymmetry and the market efficiency, as well as the feature of constraints of disclosure complexity and information processing capabilities. The research adds to the literature by providing a coherent conceptual framework, which places accounting principles in wider economic processes that regulate market behaviour. Its empirical descriptive and relational approach supports

the theoretical information without exaggerating the causal argument. Future studies can build on this framework by adding behavioural variables, regulatory dispersion and non-financial reporting to further deepen the insight into the emerging role of accounting information in contemporary capital markets.

References

- Blankespoor, E. (2019). The impact of information processing costs on firm disclosure choice: Evidence from the XBRL mandate. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 57(4), 919-967.
- Blankespoor, E., deHaan, E., & Marinovic, I. (2020). Disclosure processing costs, investors' information choice, and equity market outcomes: A review. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 70(2-3), 101344.
- Blankespoor, E., Hendricks, B. E., & Miller, G. S. (2023). The pitch: Managers' disclosure choice during initial public offering roadshows. *The Accounting Review*, 98(2), 1-29.
- Bornemann, T., Jacob, M., & Sailer, M. (2023). Do corporate taxes affect executive compensation?. *The Accounting Review*, 98(2), 31-58.
- Burenok, A. (2023). *Fundamental stock data* [Dataset]. Kaggle. <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/artemburenok/fundamental-stock-data>
- Burke, J. J., Hoitash, R., Hoitash, U., & Xiao, S. (2023). The disclosure and consequences of US critical audit matters. *The Accounting Review*, 98(2), 59-95.
- Esmer, B., Ozel, N. B., & Sridharan, S. A. (2023). Disclosure and Lawsuits Ahead of Initial Public Offerings. *The Accounting Review*, 98(2), 123-147.
- Fink, J. (2021). A review of the post-earnings-announcement drift. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance*, 29, 100446.
- Godigbe, B. G., Jennings, J., Seo, H., & Tanlu, L. (2024). The effect of geographic diversity on managerial earnings forecasts. *European Accounting Review*, 33(3), 995-1024.
- Gomez, E. (2020). *The effect of mandatory disclosure dissemination on information asymmetry: Evidence from the implementation of the EDGAR System*. Working paper.
- Henry, E., & Leone, A. J. (2016). Measuring qualitative information in capital markets research: Comparison of alternative methodologies to measure disclosure tone. *The Accounting Review*, 91(1), 153-178.
- Hrazdil, K., Li, Y., & Scott, T. (2025). Accounting disclosures and stock price efficiency: Evidence from mandatory IFRS adoption. *Global Finance Journal*, 101152.
- Hsu, A., & Liu, S. (2025). Recognition versus disclosure and stock price crash risk: Evidence from IFRS 16 adoption. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting*, 65(2), 749-776.
- Kielty, P. D., Wang, K. P., & Weng, D. L. (2023). Simplifying complex disclosures: Evidence from disclosure regulation in the mortgage markets. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 191-216.
- Kim, J. B., Lin, Y., Mao, Y., & Wang, Z. (2023). Banking market consolidation and tax planning intermediation: Evidence from client firm tax haven operations. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 217-245.
- Kumar, P., Langberg, N., & Zvilichovsky, D. (2020). Crowdfunding, financing constraints, and real effects. *Management Science*, 66(8), 3561-3580.
- Kumar, P., Langberg, N., Oded, J., & Sivaramakrishnan, K. (2017). Voluntary disclosure and strategic stock repurchases. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 63(2-3), 207-230.
- Langberg, N., & Rothenberg, N. (2023). Audit quality and investment efficiency with endogenous analyst information. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 247-272.
- Li, K. (2020). Does information asymmetry impede market efficiency? Evidence from analyst coverage. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 118, 105856.
- Livdan, D., & Nezlobin, A. (2017). Accounting rules, equity valuation, and growth options. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 22(3), 1122-1155.
- Martin, X., Seo, H., Yang, J., Kim, D. S., & Martel, J. (2023). Earnings performance targets in annual incentive plans and management earnings guidance. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 289-319.
- Rajgopal, S., Srivastava, A., & Zhao, R. (2023). Do digital technology firms earn excess profits? Alternative perspectives. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 321-344.
- Rawson, C., Twedt, B. J., & Watkins, J. C. (2023). Managers' strategic use of concurrent disclosure: Evidence from 8-K filings and press releases. *The Accounting Review*, 98(4), 345-371.
- Rjiba, H., Saadi, S., Boubaker, S., & Ding, X. S. (2021). Annual report readability and the cost of equity capital. *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 67, 101902.
- Serafeim, G., & Yoon, A. (2023). Stock price reactions to ESG news: The role of ESG ratings and disagreement. *Review of accounting studies*, 28(3), 1500-1530.