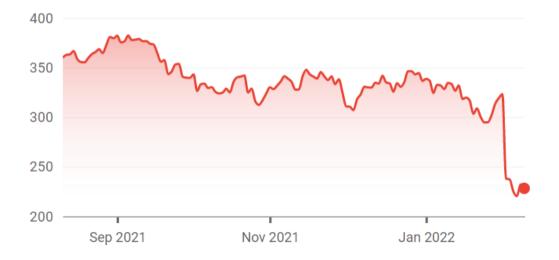
BLOCKCHAIN WITHOUT CRYPTO? LINKING ON-CHAIN DATA GROWTH TO FIRM FUNDAMENTALS AND STOCK RETURNS

Ran Chang Will Cong

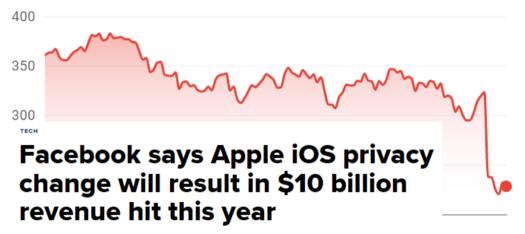
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Motivation: Facebook (Meta) Stock Price



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Growing literature on how firms use data to their advantage

- Production/management decisions (Jones & Tonetti (2020); Farboodi et al. (2021))
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Preceding use cases are "profit" focused

- Informative about customers/market
- Relevant for increasing firm revenues/reducing firm costs
- Key: data the firm uses to improve performance

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Can data credibly inform investors about firm performance/management?

Basic idea: data about the firm can alleviate classic corporate finance frictions:

- Information asymmetries, i.e., inform investors about state of the world
- Incentive problems (e.g., harder to expropriate/take bad actions)

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- Firm can easily lie/change data ex-post
- Old-school technology: external audit
- New technology: record the data on the blockchain

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How does this solve the problem?

- Firm can't edit results ex-post
- Firm can't falsify transaction records

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Main findings: More blockchain use for data needs \rightarrow better firm performance

- Better fundamentals (asset growth, sales growth, ROA, etc.)
- Better returns (standard long-short XS approach)

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In support of credible disclosure mechanism:

Stronger results for small firms, opaque firms

This discussion

1. Summary of setting and data

2. Predictive results

- I'm entirely convinced by predictive relationships
- Extremely thorough analysis
- TONS of results and robustness checks

3. Interpreting the results as causal

- More work to do on causal claims
- Some questions and suggestions

Data

Key metric: Blockchain data growth (BDG_{iq})

- Firm *i* quarter *q* level
- (Log) 4-quarter change in amount of blockchain data

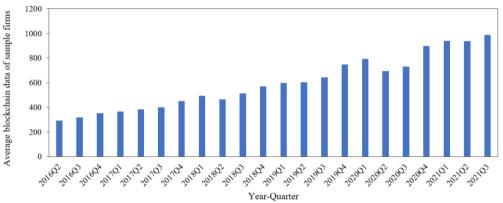
Real-time data: Blockchain data is available to essentially in real time

What is on the blockchain? Exploit this more?

- Accounting data? (i.e., '10-K in blockchain form')
- Sales logs? (i.e., ledger of all firm transactions)
- Data relevant for firm operation (e.g., sales leads/R&D datasets)

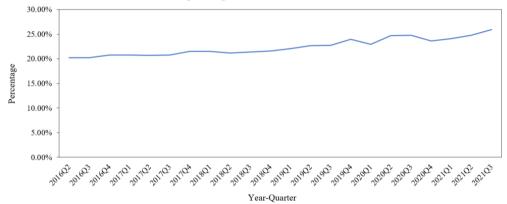
What's stored on the blockchain will be highly relevant for interpretation

Data



Panel B: Average blockchain data of sample firms

Data



Panel C: The percentage of blockchain data on overall cloud data

Predictive results

	ROA_{q+1}	ROA_{q+2}	AG_{q+1}	AG_{q+2}	SG_{q+1}	SG_{q+2}	PA_{q+1}	PA_{q+2}	PG_{q+1}	PG_{q+2}
BDG_{q+1}	0.766***	0.443***	0.361***	0.219***	0.057***	0.049***	0.263***	0.209***	0.179***	0.129***
	(5.26)	(3.52)	(4.28)	(2.91)	(4.27)	(2.86)	(3.84)	(2.99)	(4.69)	(3.00)
Industry										
FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-										
Quarter										
\mathbf{FE}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	11266	11147	10807	10692	11037	10920	8047	7962	8047	7962
Adj. R2	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.41	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.13

Predictive results

	ROA_{q+1}	ROA_{q+2}	AG_{q+1}	AG_{q+2}	SG_{q+1}	SG_{q+2}	PA_{q+1}	PA_{q+2}	PG_{q+1}	PG_{q+2}
BDG_{q+1}	0.152^{***}	0.101**	0.085**	0.052^{*}	0.015**	0.013*	0.055^{**}	0.058^{*}	0.050***	0.028^{*}
	(3.15)	(2.10)	(2.43)	(1.77)	(2.51)	(1.85)	(2.26)	(1.74)	(2.73)	(1.88)
BDG_{q+1} * DSmall	0.185^{***}	0.126^{**}	0.067^{***}	0.087^{***}	0.021^{***}	0.013^{*}	0.096***	0.046^{**}	0.042^{***}	0.041^{*}
	(3.14)	(2.47)	(4.02)	(2.66)	(3.31)	(1.75)	(3.58)	(2.33)	(3.27)	(1.91)
BDG_{q+1} * DLowIO	0.209^{***}	0.149^{*}	0.070***	0.051^{**}	0.013^{**}	0.012*	0.078^{***}	0.048^{**}	0.028^{**}	0.035^{*}
	(3.56)	(1.84)	(3.11)	(2.21)	(2.43)	(1.88)	(3.30)	(2.39)	(2.32)	(1.96)
BDG_{q+1} * DLowCov	0.188^{***}	0.153^{**}	0.108^{***}	0.047^{**}	0.017^{***}	0.013	0.082^{***}	0.046^{**}	0.048^{***}	0.029^{**}
	(3.99)	(2.01)	(3.48)	(2.41)	(3.07)	(1.60)	(3.09)	(2.05)	(2.65)	(2.01)
BDG_{q+1} * DPrivate	0.179^{***}	0.124^{**}	0.090***	0.051^{**}	0.018^{***}	0.017^{**}	0.074^{***}	0.074^{*}	0.048^{***}	0.034^{*}
	(4.13)	(1.98)	(3.83)	(2.43)	(3.25)	(2.04)	(3.49)	(1.78)	(3.09)	(1.86)
BDG_{q+1} * DLowHHI	0.250^{***}	0.169^{**}	0.079^{***}	0.060 **	0.015^{***}	0.014^{**}	0.090^{***}	0.057^{***}	0.033***	0.042^{**}
	(4.15)	(2.10)	(3.58)	(2.51)	(2.81)	(2.12)	(3.86)	(2.87)	(2.80)	(2.33)
Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Quarter FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	11266	11147	10807	10692	11037	10920	8047	7962	8047	7962
Adj. R2	0.69	0.65	0.60	0.49	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.16

Predictive results

	ROA_{q+1}	ROA_{q+2}	AG_{q+1}	AG_{q+2}	SG_{q+1}	SG_{q+2}	PA_{q+1}	PA_{q+2}	PG_{q+1}	PG_{q+2}
BDG_{q+1}	0.424^{***}	0.340**	0.144^{***}	0.125^{**}	0.041^{**}	0.030**	0.198^{**}	0.146^{**}	0.089^{***}	0.066^{*}
	(2.61)	(2.48)	(2.67)	(2.26)	(2.29)	(2.23)	(2.22)	(2.39)	(2.74)	(1.93)
$IoTG_{q+1}$	0.281	0.212	0.377^{**}	0.315^{*}	0.402^{**}	0.302	0.362*	0.271	0.420^{*}	0.326
	(1.55)	(1.24)	(2.16)	(1.67)	(2.21)	(1.65)	(1.95)	(1.46)	(1.83)	(1.60)
$ROBG_{q+1}$	0.059	0.045	0.072^{**}	0.06^{**}	0.271 **	0.219	0.204^{**}	0.161^{*}	0.271	0.200
	(1.17)	(0.88)	(2.38)	(2.00)	(1.98)	(1.50)	(2.26)	(1.73)	(1.23)	(0.94)
$STEMG_{q+1}$	0.204^{**}	0.165	0.148	0.121	0.307	0.237	0.266	0.211	0.355^{***}	0.268^{**}
	(2.09)	(1.62)	(1.28)	(1.02)	(1.48)	(1.15)	(1.14)	(0.94)	(2.80)	(2.19)
CDG_{q+1}	0.505^{***}	0.399 * * *	0.202***	0.160 * *	0.044^{**}	0.036^{**}	0.184^{***}	0.142^{**}	0.085**	0.070^{**}
	(3.11)	(2.63)	(3.04)	(2.50)	(2.56)	(2.13)	(2.72)	(2.29)	(2.43)	(2.02)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y
Industry FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Quarter FE	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ
N	4169	4124	3998	3956	4084	4040	2978	2946	2978	2946
Adj. R2	0.68	0.63	0.58	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.29	0.24	0.19	0.16

- 1. Purely predictive interpretation:
 - E.g., positive firm shock \rightarrow more data \rightarrow utilizes blockchain
 - Results (fundamentals & returns) are caused by positive firm shock

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 - More data \rightarrow manage the firm better (fewer agency frictions, etc.)
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All three are interesting to different audiences

But I would like the paper to be sharper about the preferred explanation

Causal analysis—IV

Panel A: 1st stag	ge regression									
	BDG_{q+1}	BDG_{q+2}								
BSI	0.421^{***}	0.355***								
	(3.35)	(2.82)								
Controls	Y	Y								
N	10140	10032								
Adj. R2	0.38	0.35								
Panel B: 2nd sta	ge regressior	of fundame	ntals							
	ROA_{q+1}	ROA_{q+2}	AG_{q+1}	AG_{q+2}	SG_{q+1}	SG_{q+2}	PA_{q+1}	PA_{q+2}	PG_{q+1}	PG_{q+2}
BDG_{q+1}	3.538^{***}	1.964^{***}	1.566^{***}	0.992^{**}	0.276***	0.243^{**}	1.056^{***}	0.952^{***}	0.870***	0.533**
	(4.34)	(3.06)	(3.85)	(2.35)	(3.71)	(2.46)	(3.33)	(2.67)	(4.19)	(2.45)
1st stage residual	1.542^{***}	1.120^{***}	0.930^{***}	0.515^{**}	0.160^{***}	0.139^{**}	0.698^{***}	0.556^{**}	0.484^{***}	0.376^{**}
	(4.03)	(2.71)	(3.34)	(2.17)	(3.02)	(2.25)	(2.97)	(2.10)	(3.64)	(2.22)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Quarter FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	9577	9475	9186	9088	9381	9282	6840	6768	6840	6768
Adj. R2	0.67	0.62	0.57	0.47	0.40	0.39	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.15

Why don't I think the paper makes the causal claim yet?

IV analysis: preferred interpretation

- Relevance condition: knowledge spillovers
- Exogeneity condition: industry blockchain investment uncorrelated with industry performance

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My worry: industry-level shocks you can't control for

- Industry invests in blockchain tech in anticipation of good growth
- OR, industries that are doing well have money to burn on blockchain technology
- (And you can't have time-industry FE)

Causal analysis-difference in difference

Causal analysis-difference in difference

	ROA	AG	\mathbf{SG}	\mathbf{PA}	\mathbf{PG}
Treat*Post	0.152^{***}	0.112***	0.058**	1.224***	1.286**
	(3.91)	(3.13)	(2.32)	(3.47)	(2.57)
Treat	0.099	0.069	0.040	0.819	0.817
	(1.49)	(1.02)	(0.86)	(0.99)	(0.74)
Post	0.060	0.047	0.025	0.546	0.462
	(0.89)	(0.59)	(0.36)	(0.45)	(0.64)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Quarter FE	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Y
N	4056	3890	3973	2897	2897
Adj. R2	0.33	0.28	0.19	0.14	0.09

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Diff in diff analysis: preferred interpretation

- Timing of blockchain adoption is exogenous
- Look at outcomes post blockchain adoption

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My worry: firm-level shocks you can't control for

- Firm invests in blockchain tech in anticipation of good growth
- OR, firms that are doing well have money to burn on blockchain technology
- (And you can't have firm-time FE)

Thoughts on strengthening the causal claim

What data is actually on the blockchain? Extremely helpful for interpretation...

Data about the firm (e.g., firm accounting fundamentals)

- Suggests blockchain technology helps solve information asymmetry
- Interpretation is more likely to be causal

Data generated through firm's operation (e.g., sales records)

- Early predictor of firm growth/performance
- Interpretation more likely to be about correlations

Sounds like the data classifies this—push harder here?

Thoughts on strengthening the causal claim

Exploit geographical knowledge spillovers

1. Does blockchain adoption spread geographically from tech hubs?

 \rightarrow use geographical HQ distance from Shenzhen as city-level instrument Likely need some time variation...

2. Do local firms adopt blockchain after large local player adopts blockchain? $Post_{it} = 1$ if a local firm as adopted blockchain prior to time t Can include industry-time FE at least...

Even better: $Post_{it} = 1$ if local firm in same industry has adopted

Produces more exogenous blockchain adoption variation

Thoughts on strengthening the causal claim

What drives firms to adopt blockchain?

- E.g., what types, industries, etc.
- Quality of local institutions?

Are firms that adopted blockchain differentially exposed to macro shocks?

- Idea—want to tie blockchain adoption to the types of problems it's supposed to solve/create
- E.g., following big accounting scandal, good shock for blockchain firms?
- Empirical design: $Outcome_{it} = \beta Shock_t \times Adopted_i + ...$

Conclusion

Very interesting preliminary evidence that

- Data on blockchain nowcasts firm fundamentals
- Data on blockchain has asset pricing predictions

Next steps

- Sharpen interpretation (causal vs. correlations—both interesting)
- Delve into what's actually on the firms' blockchains

Check out the paper!