

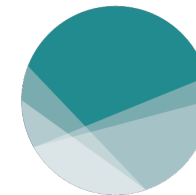
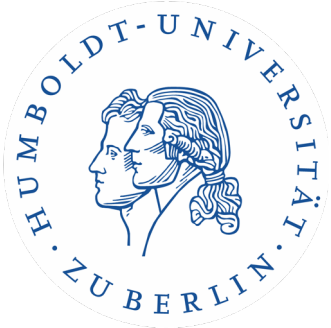
# Enhancing Investor Engagement with AI-Summarized Disclosures

Wong, Yi, Yu, Zhang, Zhang

Discussion: Joachim Gassen

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## Key findings of Wong et al.

- Retail investors having access to AI-generated five-point summaries of annual reports before/during online earnings communication conferences (ECCs)
  - ask more questions in the chat,
  - that tend to align more with the topics raised by the summaries.
- Effect seems more pronounced for less vocal/experienced investors
- More experienced investors seem to focus more on topics not included in the summaries
- Firms tend to answer (all) questions in a more extensive and informative way, especially when the summaries are picked up by investors
- Some (limited) evidence on trading volume and subsequent retail investor engagement effects

## From the Lab to the Field (Harrison and List, JEL 2004)

- **Conventional lab experiment:** standard participant pool of students, abstract framing, and an imposed set of rules
- **Artefactual field experiment:** same but with non-standard participant pool
- **Framed field experiment:** same as an artefactual field experiment but with field context in the commodity, task, information, stakes, time frame, etc.
- **Natural field experiment:** same as a framed field experiment but where the environment is the one that the participants naturally undertake these tasks, such that they do not know that they are in an experiment

## Libby boxes (because – why not?)

Reduction of information processing costs (?)

Use of this information (?)

AI-generated summaries of annual reports

Questions asked  
Topics addressed  
Quality of answers given  
Trading volume  
Retailer engagement on web platforms

# A contribution is a significant revision of our priors...

- Retail investors having access to AI-generated five-point summaries before/during online earnings communication conferences (ECCs)
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- Effect seems more pronounced for less vocal/experienced investors
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## Some Remarks and Suggestions

## Your experimental design likely affects two parties: Investors and firms

- What was the information set of firms going into the experiment?
  - Were they informed about the experiment per se (Hawthorne effects!)?
  - Were the treated firms informed about the summaries? (when?)
- Very little in the paper about how firms can be expected to react to the treatment
  - Treated firms more likely to prepare answers on summary point questions?
  - Maybe even an effect on firms' presentations?

# Some additional questions about the experimental setup

- I do not fully get the point of sentiment treatment (also only tested against baseline)
- Pre-registration?
- How many of your investors attend both treatment and control ECC?
- Are investors informed that the summaries are AI-generated?
- A little bit more detail on how the summaries were created would be nice

## 2. Financial Status

According to the 2023 annual report, the company is facing certain financial pressures. During the reporting period, the company achieved a revenue of 26,608,570,228.20 yuan, a decrease of 16.86% compared to the previous year; the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company was -1,281,289,649.82 yuan, indicating a loss. The company's total assets were 79,847,052,953.58 yuan, with total liabilities of 58,389,197,107.95 yuan and a debt ratio of 73.6%, showing that the enterprise has a certain financial pressure.

Appendix A



## Some thoughts on how the findings might affect future ECCs

- How likely is that firms will accept AI-generated summaries of their annual report in ECCs? (in your setting, but also internationally)
- If firms have agency over the summaries, likely that they will be strategically optimized (e.g., to misinform investors and/or to avoid litigational risks)
- Unclear whether summaries provided/verified by firms will have the same effects on investors

## Minor points

- Control-firms seem somewhat larger and have higher analyst following (t-stats for pooled treatment versus control?)
- Covariate balance in terms of ex ante information asymmetry (e.g., bid-ask spreads)?
- Given DiD results (control ECCs experience significant decline in questions and engagement from pre to post) some checks whether there is a size-based (?) violation in parallel trends?
- Adjust for multiple hypotheses tests?

## Typos?

- Table 8, Panel A:  $R^2$ s?
- I did not find Hirshleifer and Teoh (2023)

Nice Project. Good luck!

(Not that you need it ;-)