



SFB/Transregio 266

ACCOUNTING FOR TRANSPARENCY

Research on Corporate Transparency Element 13: Information Asymmetry

Joachim Gassen

TRR 266 Accounting for Transparency

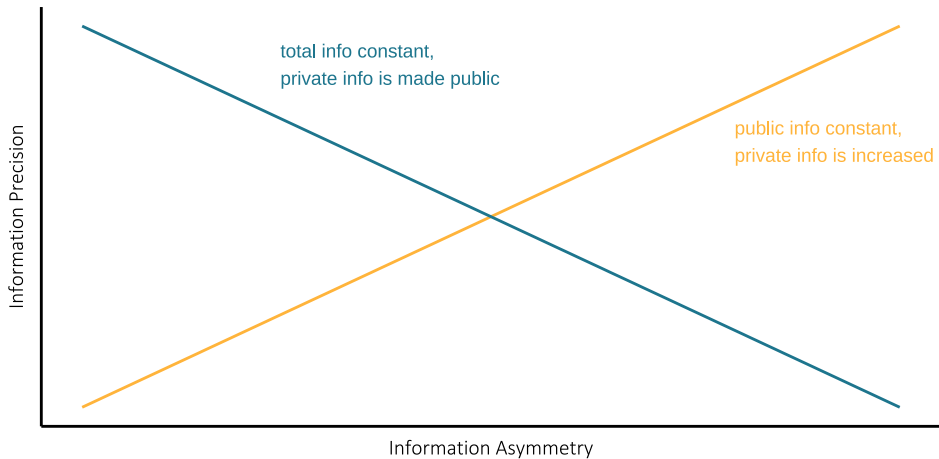
June 01, 2021

- An increase in information precision (reduction of estimation risk) is priced if it is undiversifiable
- In a large economy this is true if the precision increase has an impact on the covariance of expected returns
- If all investors are homogeneously informed, investors cannot learn from price and thus expected returns can be modeled without focusing on the price mechanism
- If information is heterogeneously distributed across investors, information asymmetry arises and, in equilibrium expected returns depend on price (rational expectations)
- Models of information asymmetry have to be rooted in the microstructure of the capital market

- Easley and O'Hara (2004) develop a market microstructure model which addresses the impact of information asymmetry on asset pricing.
- Building on a multi-asset noisy rational expectations framework, they assume two types of investors:
 - an uninformed group receiving only public signals about assets and
 - an informed group which receives additional private signals;
- where the total amount of signals is fixed.

- Uninformed investors can infer information from price, but only partially
- Thus, they end up holding different portfolios than informed investors
- As more investors get informed,
 - information asymmetry is reduced,
 - prices become more informative and
 - the cost of capital is reduced

The association between information asymmetry and information precision is ambiguous



So?

- Heterogeneously informed investors will hold different portfolios in equilibrium
- Uninformed investors end up holding too many bad news stock and to few good news stocks
- Information precision affects cost of capital if it impacts the covariance matrix of expected returns
- Information asymmetry affects cost of capital only by its impact on information precision
- Prices are common knowledge and thus increased information precision reduces information asymmetry
- The remaining information asymmetry is unobservable and can not affect cost of capital