Information in the cryptocurrency market

Even if different countries follow different regulations and practices for company information disclosures, each publicly traded stock needs to publish information on the company, such as annual report, quarterly report, proxy statements and additional disclosures (transactions of insiders, proposed mergers).

Private companies are subject to more relaxed regulation for what concerns information disclosure, depending on where they are located. The required information can be none, as in the U.S. or more intense (balance sheet, profit-and-loss account, annual report, and auditor's opinion) for EU private companies.

The company that run a cryptocurrency is treated as a normal company, however the cryptocurrency itself does not have yet any information disclosure requirement.

This usage of private information is as well a difference between cryptocurrencies and stocks. In the stock market, there are strict laws against insider trading, but the same can’t be said for cryptocurrency, where big shareholders, exchangers and mining pools have access to early information and could potentially trade it.

Most of of data in the cryptocurrency market is public. Almost every exchanger allows unauthenticated users to download price data for any timeframe, without any period restriction from their API. This usually includes OHLC, volume, number of trades, weighted average price. The real-time price is streamed without any delay. The orderbook (level 1, level 2 or the entire one) is freely available to see and download.   
With respect to the stock market, where it’s not unusual that data providers put restrictions on freely downloadable data (in terms of timeframe), stream price data with delay and do not provide orderbook data, the cryptocurrency data appear easier to acquire.

However there are data that are more difficult to get.  
Historical tickdata is not directly provided by the exchangers but private companies collect that. Even if most of these dataset is not free, Cryptoarchive provide a full historical tickdata dataset for most cryptocurrencies and exchangers for free.  
Historical screenshots of orderbooks is not provided by exchangers but private companies such as Kaiko (leader in the cryptocurrency data collection) sell it.  
Data on liquidations trades is not provided by most exchangers and private companies take care of it (such as Defipulse), but Binance and Huobi exchanger provide it for free.

According to our research, data on historical lending rates is currently not publicly available in the market, but could be bought from private companies.

Investors can’t rely on company disclosures, but they have another set of information.

Each cryptocurrency on the official website publish the whitepaper, a “document which includes an outline of a problem that the project is looking to solve, the solution to that problem as well as a detailed description of their product, its architecture and its interaction with users” Cointelegraph <https://cointelegraph.com/ico-101/what-is-a-white-paper-and-how-to-write-it>)   
For on-going communication, cryptocurrency directly communicate with investors through social media and blogs: Twitter, Telegram, Medium and Bitcointalk.

Traditional ratios are not usable due to the lack of fundamentals, however crypto investors can compare cryptocurrencies on other metrics, such as the market capitalization, activity on social networks, community, and network transactions.