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Research on the Market Reaction to the Inclusion of Data Assets In the Balance Statements of China's Computer Industry

YuTong Yan[1] & HuiYan Zhong[1]

1 School of Digital Economics and Trade, Guangzhou Maritime University, China

Correspondence: HuiYan Zhong, School of Digital Economics and Trade, Guangzhou Maritime University, Guangzhou 510725, China. Tel: 86-189-2730-4803. E-mail:18927304803@163.com

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Abstract

This article aims to explore the impact of the recognition of data assets in the balance sheets of the computer industry on the market. After the formal implementation of the Interim Provisions on the Accounting Treatment of Enterprise Data Assets issued by the Ministry of Finance of China, a large number of studies have selected the entire industry as the research object, lacking in - depth analysis of a single industry and ignoring the influence of industry characteristics on the research conclusions. Through the research in this article, we found that the recognition of data assets in the balance sheets of the computer industry in the third quarter showed a negative market reaction, which was contrary to the research conclusions of the semi - annual report data. Combining with industry characteristics, the research suggests that in the subsequent work of recognizing data assets in the balance sheets, the supervision of the quality of data assets shou • ld be strengthened, the work of enterprises in recognizing data assets in the balance sheets should be continuously promoted, and the relevant accounting treatment standards should be improved in a timely manner.

Keywords: data asset recognition, asset recognition, computer industry, event study methodology

1. Introduction

In the current era of rapid development of cutting-edge technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, and 5G, data assets have undoubtedly emerged as the core production factor in the era of the digital economy. According to the data from the "Global Digital Economy White Paper" released by the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology in 2023, in 2022, the scale of China's digital economy reached 50.2 trillion yuan, accounting for 41.5% of the total GDP. The contribution of data factors to economic growth is increasing day by day. High-quality development is the primary task in building a modern socialist country in all respects, and the high-quality development of enterprises is an important foundation for the country's high-quality development. Data assets are an important production factor for the high-quality development of enterprises. Against this background, as Liu Guangqiang (2024) pointed out, the transformation of data into assets has become the key path to promote industrial upgrade and unlock the latent value of data (National Development and Reform Commission, 2022).

In terms of industry development, data assets drive industrial upgrade and innovation. As a core industry of the digital economy, the computer industry is characterized by high technology intensity and data-empowering development compared to other industries. Data runs through the entire process of product R&D, production, sales, and service, playing a vital role in enterprise value creation. However, for a long time, these key data resources have not been properly reflected in financial statements. It was not until 2023 that the Ministry of Finance of China issued the "Interim Provisions on Accounting Treatment Related to Enterprise Data Resources" (hereinafter referred to as the "Interim Provisions"), which came into effect on January 1, 2024. This move has effectively promoted the standardization process of incorporating Chinese enterprises' data assets into the Balance Sheet (Ministry of Finance, 2023). Systematically incorporating data assets into financial statements is not only a necessary measure to implement the data assetization strategy but also an objective requirement to strengthen data management. At the same time, investors usually regard the accounting information disclosed by enterprises as an important basis for assessing enterprise value, thereby affecting their investment intentions. Fluctuations in

investor confidence are usually reflected in the stock prices of related capital markets. Therefore, whether the inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet is recognized by investors and the market can be reflected in the stock price fluctuations in related capital markets.

Since the implementation of the *Interim Provisions*, many scholars have conducted research on the inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet. However, most studies have focused on all listed companies, with less in-depth analysis of a single industry, especially the computer industry. In view of this, this paper takes the computer industry as the research object, and uses the event study method to calculate the abnormal returns of the five transaction dates before and after the inclusion of corporate data assets in the Balance Sheet. Through the analysis of the data performance of abnormal returns, it is concluded that the inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet in the computer industry triggers a negative market reaction. It provides more reliable data evidence for the research in this field and expands the research scope of the inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet in the computer industry. The focus is on exploring the market reaction before and after the inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet, aiming to provide suggestions for the subsequent inclusion of data assets in the Balance Sheet.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Consideration

Currently, amidst the booming development of the data economy, there is still no consensus on the concept of "data assets." Different regulatory documents have formed a diverse definition system based on different perspectives. According to the "White Paper on Data Asset Management Practices" (Version 6.0) released by the Big Data Technology Standard Promotion Committee in 2024, in a broad sense, "data assets" and "data resources" are regarded as synonymous concepts. This definition covers organizations such as government agencies, enterprises, and public institutions, clearly referring to data records in forms that these organizations legally own or effectively manage. From structured databases and texts to unstructured images, voices, videos, web pages, and sensor signals, all are included in the scope of data assets, with emphasis on their measurable, applicable, and tradable characteristics, as well as the potential value to create economic and social benefits.Compared with the broad - based definition, the "Information Technology Service Governance Part 5: Data Governance Specification" focuses on the essential economic attributes of assets, defining data assets as data resources that organizations control and that contain potential economic benefits, highlighting their core characteristics as economic factors. The "Requirements for Information Technology Service Data Asset Management" further refines this on the basis, proposing that data assets are data resources that organizations legally hold or control, can be quantitatively evaluated, and can generate both economic and social values. This definition perfects the conceptual boundary of data assets by adding "legal control" and "dual value."Given that this study focuses on exploring the market reaction after data assets are included in the balance sheet, it is necessary to conduct an in - depth analysis of the economic and financial attributes of data. Therefore, the equivalent expression of "data assets" and "data resources" in the broad - based definition is not adopted.Instead, it adopts the definition method of "Requirements for Data Asset Management in Information Technology Services", clearly defining data assets as data resources that an organization legally owns or controls, can be measured, and can create economic and social value. This definition precisely targets the two core elements of legal ownership and economic value, highly aligns with the needs of financial measurement, and lays a solid conceptual foundation for the subsequent analysis of the effects of data assets being included in the balance sheet.

Regarding the definition of including data assets in the balance sheet, Liu Feng et al. (2023) emphasized that during the process of including data assets in the balance sheet, three key aspects need to be focused on: the accounting of acquisition costs, the confirmation of control rights, and the accounting treatment of profitability. The core value of including data resources in the "Assets" item of the balance sheet lies in using the financial statements as a vehicle to truly, objectively, and accurately reflect the financial position and operating results of an enterprise during a specific period. Wang Jie (2023) pointed out from the perspective of digital economic development that including data assets in the balance sheet, by standardizing accounting procedures, incorporates data resources that meet the standards into the financial statement system. This is not only an important innovation in corporate financial accounting but also a key path to promoting the standardization of the digital economy and the orderly development of the data market. This paper focuses on the enterprise level when defining the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet. That is, an enterprise includes data resources that it legally holds or effectively controls and is expected to generate economic benefits in the balance sheet through systematic accounting recognition, precise measurement, and standardized reporting processes. This definition not only continues the academic community's core views on the economic attributes and accounting treatment of data assets but also lays a clear conceptual foundation for subsequent research.

2.2 Empirical Literature

In the current era of the surging global digital wave, data elements have emerged as the core driving force for economic growth. As a crucial step in unlocking the value of data, the inclusion of data assets in financial statements has attracted extensive attention from the academic and industrial sectors. In 2022, with far - reaching vision, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued a special guiding opinion aiming to establish a basic data system. It specifically put on the agenda the exploration of practical paradigms for including data assets in financial statements, thus setting the direction for the construction of the data element market (Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, State Council, 2022).The following year, the Ministry of Finance quickly responded by issuing interim implementation rules. It was clearly stated that starting from 2024, the accounting standards for recording data assets would be fully implemented, standardizing key accounting processes such as accounting recognition, measurement, and presentation, and providing a solid institutional basis for enterprises to include data assets in their financial statements (Ministry of Finance, 2023).Moody D et al. (1999) pointed out many years ago that data assets should be reflected in the balance sheet, laying the foundation for subsequent related research. Since the beginning of 2024, practical cases of including data assets in financial statements in China have emerged like mushrooms after a rain in quarterly financial reports. Scholars such as Dong Jiahao (2024) have found that large - and medium - sized enterprises and state - owned enterprises, leveraging their resource advantages and strategic vision, attach greater importance to data asset management and are at the forefront of the process of including data assets in financial statements, showing a strong willingness to promote it.In terms of account presentation, industry characteristics are fully demonstrated. Manufacturing enterprises, considering that data assets are closely related to the production process and have the characteristics of rapid inventory turnover, mostly classify them under the "Inventories" account. Data - driven enterprises, based on the innovativeness and intangibility of data assets, tend to classify them under the "Intangible assets" and "R&D expenses" accounts. Although foreign research has not focused on the item presentation under industry classification, after European and American enterprises such as Dun & Bradstreet Holdings, Inc. in the United States acquired the European data and analytics company Bisnode in 2020, they listed the secondary item "Database" under the intangible assets item to include data assets in the balance sheet. To a certain extent, this corroborates the association between data assets and intangible assets, which is similar to the thinking of Chinese data - type enterprises in item selection.

Many scholars have conducted in - depth discussions on the market reaction of enterprises with data assets included in the balance sheet. Wang Jiexuan and Gong Zihui (2024) believe that in enterprises with a high degree of digitalization, the market's positive attitude towards the policy of including data assets in the balance sheet is more prominent. Relying on advanced digital technologies, such enterprises can efficiently transform data assets into productivity. Based on the good expectations of their future profitability, the market gives them higher evaluations, driving up their stock prices. Zhang Junrui and Zhao Weina (2024) used the financial report data of A - share listed companies in the first quarter of 2024 as a sample and conducted an empirical analysis using the event - study method. They found that in the short term, including data assets in the balance sheet of enterprises can bring positive market benefits. However, the problems that the proportion of the included amount to total assets is small and the number of enterprises including data assets in the balance sheet is limited cannot be ignored. Zhang Junrui et al. (2024) further tracked the interim reports of listed companies. The results showed that the interim reports were more detailed in disclosing the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet, and the positive market reaction they triggered was also more significant and long - lasting. At the same time, investors favor enterprises that clearly list the amount of data assets in the balance sheet and give them more favorable weights. Although there is no direct corresponding research in developed European and American countries focusing on the A - share market, from the practice of including data assets in the balance sheet of European and American enterprises and relevant theoretical discussions, the market also holds a positive attitude towards enterprises' effective management and utilization of data assets. For example, Mayer - Schonberger (2013) asserted that it is imperative to include data assets in the balance sheet, which indirectly reflects the market's recognition trend of the value of data assets, echoing the research conclusions on the market reaction in China.As the core challenges in including data assets in the balance sheet, the determination of ownership and measurement and valuation have attracted many scholars to engage in research. Wang Xiaolong (2024) innovatively proposed a property - rights institutional framework of "separation of three rights" for data assets and adopted a combined top - down and bottom - up approach for inventory before inclusion in the balance sheet, providing an effective path to clarify the complex ownership relationships of data assets. Li Wenyideng et al. (2024) used linear regression and covariance analysis techniques to construct a data asset valuation model, accurately valuing the costs and revenues at each stage of the entire life cycle of data assets and providing practical operational guidance.Scholars in developed countries started earlier in valuation methods. Moody D et al. (1999) proposed to modify and adjust the historical cost method for data asset

valuation; Rassier (2019) defined data assets as productive assets based on the data value chain, providing theoretical support for valuation; Han et al. (2020) emphasized the importance of market - orientation of data elements for realizing data value, indirectly influencing the valuation thinking. These studies complement the Chinese achievements and jointly improve the theoretical and practical systems of including data assets in the balance sheet in terms of ownership and valuation.

Overall, developed countries took the lead in the theoretical research field of data assets, constructing a relatively complete theoretical framework and evaluation system, with a clear understanding of the attributes of data assets and attaching importance to management. China's early research focused on ownership confirmation and valuation measurement. With the implementation of the "Interim Provisions", the research focus has gradually shifted to the empirical analysis of enterprise data information included in the balance sheet, revealing the enterprise status quo and market reactions. Currently, there are many practical cases of including data assets in the balance sheet outside developed countries. However, most of the existing studies cover various enterprises from a macro - level, and there is a scarcity of targeted research on including data assets in the balance sheet for specific single industries. Given the significant differences among different industries in data generation, storage, application, and business models, it is urgent to conduct in - depth research on the impact of industry specificity on the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet in aspects such as accounting treatment, market reaction, and value assessment. This will provide new directions and perspectives for deepening the research on the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet and promoting the precise application in various industries.

3. The Study Methodology

This researcher uses the event study method to focus on the stock price fluctuations of listed companies in the computer industry after the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet, and deeply explores whether this action can bring excess returns to enterprises. The study measures the impact of the event of including data assets in the balance sheet on stock prices by calculating the difference between the actual return and the expected return of listed companies after the event occurs.The event study method is based on three core assumptions: First, it follows the efficient market hypothesis, that is, stock prices can quickly and accurately reflect all valuable information; Second, it ensures that the normal return model is correctly set and the parameters are stable; Third, there are no other confounding factors during the event window period, ensuring that stock price fluctuations are only caused by the research event of including data assets in the balance sheet, thus ensuring the reliability and validity of the research results.

3.1 Data

This study takes A-share listed companies in the computer industry that disclosed their third-quarter reports for 2024 as the research objects. All the data were collected from the CSMAR database and analyzed using Stata software. To ensure the validity and reliability of the research data, the following screening processes were applied to the original data: First, samples of ST and *ST companies under risk warnings were excluded. Second, samples with trading halts around the event date and those with missing data for transaction dates during the estimated window period were removed. Finally, samples with incomplete financial data were filtered out. After the above data cleaning and screening processes, a total of 334 valid observations were obtained, including 14 enterprises that completed the inclusion of data assets in their balance sheets.

3.2 The Model

3.2.1 Defined Event

This research focuses on defining the critical time point for including corporate data assets in the balance sheet. Based on the requirements of the information disclosure guidelines for listed companies, enterprises are required to publicly disclose relevant information regarding the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet in their regular reports. Regarding the definition of the event occurrence date, the first announcement date of the third - quarter report in 2024 is used as the benchmark time point. If a listed company subsequently issues a revised version of the report and the revised content involves information on the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet, the announcement date of the revised report is taken as the event occurrence date; if the revised content does not cover information related to the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet, the announcement date of the first report is still used. In addition, considering the characteristics of the trading mechanism in the securities market, when the pre - determined event occurrence date falls on a non - transaction date, to ensure the time consistency of data statistics and the effectiveness of comparable analysis, the event occurrence date is postponed to the first trading day after that date, thereby standardizing the time - defining criteria for the inclusion of corporate data assets in the balance sheet.

3.2.2 Define the Event Window and the Estimation Window

Currently, there is no unified standard for the time span of the event window in academic research. To accurately measure the short-term impact of the act of including data assets in the balance sheet on the capital market, this study sets the event window as five transaction dates before and after the event occurrence date, constructing a time interval of [-5,5], aiming to capture the short-term impact of this event on stock prices.

Regarding the determination of the estimation window, the length and interval selection are directly related to the calculation accuracy of the expected return rate of individual stocks. Referring to the practices in existing literature, this study selects the period from 135 transaction dates to 15 transaction dates before the event occurrence date (i.e., the interval of [-135,-15]), using 120 consecutive transaction dates as the estimation interval for normal stock returns. Through the fitting of historical data during this period, other interfering factors are effectively excluded, ensuring that the estimated normal return rate can objectively reflect the fluctuation pattern of the enterprise's stock price and providing a reliable benchmark for subsequent excess return calculations.

3.2.2 Model Selection

Step 1: This paper will select the market model to estimate the expected return of individual stocks. The market model is based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model, and the calculation formula is as follows:

$$R_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta R_{m,t} \quad \text{(i)}$$

Where $R_{i,t}$ represents the individual stock return rate of company i on day t,and $R_{m,t}$ represents the market return rate on day t.Construct an OLS regression model and use the date of the individual stock return rate within the estimation window period to obtain the estimated values of parameters $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$. That is ,the calculation formula for the expected return rate is:

$$R_{i,t} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} R_{m,t} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Step 2: Based on the estimated values of parameters $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$ obtained in Step 1, calculate the abnormal return of each stock during the event window period. The calculation formula is:

$$AR_{i,t} = R_{i,t} - (\alpha + \beta R_{m,t}) \quad \text{(iii)}$$

Where $AR_{i,t}$ represents the abnormal return rate of Company i on Day t within the event window period; $R_{i,t}$ represents the actual return rate of Company i on Day t within the event window period; $\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} R_{m,t}$ is the expected return rate R'_{it} calculated through Formula (ii).

Step 3: Calculate the cumulative abnormal return of Company i during the event window [t_1 , t_2]. The calculation formula is as follows:

$$CAR_i(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_2} AR_{i,t} \quad \text{(iv)}$$

Step 4:Calculate the average abnormal return of sample company i within the event window period. The calculation formula is:

$$AAR_{i(t_1,t_2)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_2} AR_{it} \quad \text{(v)}$$

Step 5: Calculate the cumulative average abnormal return of the research sample within the event window period. The calculation formula is

$$CAAR(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=i}^{N} CAR(t_1, t_2) \quad \text{(vi)}$$

where $CAAR_{i(t_1,t_2)}$ represents the cumulative average abnormal return of sample company i within the event window period.

4. Empirical Analysis

4.1 Analysis of Average Abnormal Return

When studying the market reaction to the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet, this study adopts the event study method. By systematically calculating the abnormal returns (AR) of 334 observations and further taking the ratio of the sum of their values to the sample size, the average abnormal returns (AAR) for 5 transaction dates before and after the event are accurately obtained. Subsequently, the T-test is used to verify the significance of the AAR. The empirical results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of AAR significance test

t	AAR	T	p	Sig
-5	-0.0063	-2.7057	0.0072	***
-4	-0.0142	-6.4828	0.0000	***
-3	-0.0124	-5.5482	0.0000	***
-2	-0.0054	-2.5558	0.0110	**
-1	-0.0048	-2.3999	0.0169	**
t	**AAR**	**T**	**p**	**Sig**
0	0.0053	1.9987	0.0464	**
1	-0.0022	-0.8846	0.3770	
2	-0.0067	-2.6081	0.0095	***
3	-0.0038	-1.6950	0.0910	*
4	-0.0043	-1.7795	0.0760	*
5	-0.0027	-1.1663	0.2443	

Based on the analytical framework of the event study method,this study conducts an in - depth analysis of the average abnormal return rate (AAR) within the event window period [-5,5] of the data assets being included in the balance sheet in the computer industry. Among the AAR of 11 transaction dates, 4 days are significant at the 1% significance level, 3 days reach the 5% significance level, 2 days meet the 10% significance requirement, and only 2 days fail the significance test. More than 80% of the samples show significant characteristics. Notably, except for the event occurrence date, the AAR on the other transaction dates are all negative, which contrasts with the positive market expectations for the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet proposed by Wang Jiexuan and Gong Zihui (2024), preliminarily indicating that this behavior has a negative impact on the computer industry.

A vertical comparison of the AAR trends before and after the event reveals that the average AAR before the event is higher than that after the event, confirming Rassier's (2019) theory on market expectation adjustment, that is, the occurrence of the actual event of including assets in the balance sheet has, to a certain extent, dispelled the previous negative market predictions. To further quantify the cumulative effect of the behavior of including assets in the balance sheet, the cumulative average abnormal return rate (CAAR) within this window period will be further calculated, and a T - test will be conducted. The specific results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of CAAR Significance Test

t	CAAR	T	p	sig
-5	-0.0063	-2.7057	0.0072	***
-4	-0.0205	-6.7099	0.0000	***
-3	-0.0329	-8.8020	0.0000	***
-2	-0.0383	-8.8193	0.0000	***
-1	-0.0431	-8.4861	0.0000	***
0	-0.0378	-6.5134	0.0000	***
1	-0.0400	-6.3044	0.0000	***
2	-0.0467	-7.0628	0.0000	***
3	-0.0505	-6.8975	0.0000	***
4	-0.0548	-7.2626	0.0000	***
5	-0.0575	-7.1712	0.0000	***

Within the event window of [-5, 5], the cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR) of the data asset recognition in the balance sheet of listed companies in the computer industry passed the test at the 1% significance level. Continuing from the conclusion of the AAR analysis, the negative performance of CAAR throughout further confirms that the act of recognizing data assets in the balance sheet in the computer industry has had a negative impact on the market.

4.2 Trend Analysis

To deepen the research conclusions on the impact of data assets being included in the balance sheet on the computer industry, this study will select enterprises that disclose data assets in their balance sheets, calculate their cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR), and simultaneously measure the CAAR of all companies in the industry as a control benchmark. A five - day time interval before and after the event occurrence date will be selected, and the CAAR data of the two groups will be visualized to form a comparison chart, as shown in Figure 1. It is hoped that through intuitive data analysis, the differential impact mechanism of data assets being included in the balance sheet on the computer industry can be more accurately revealed.

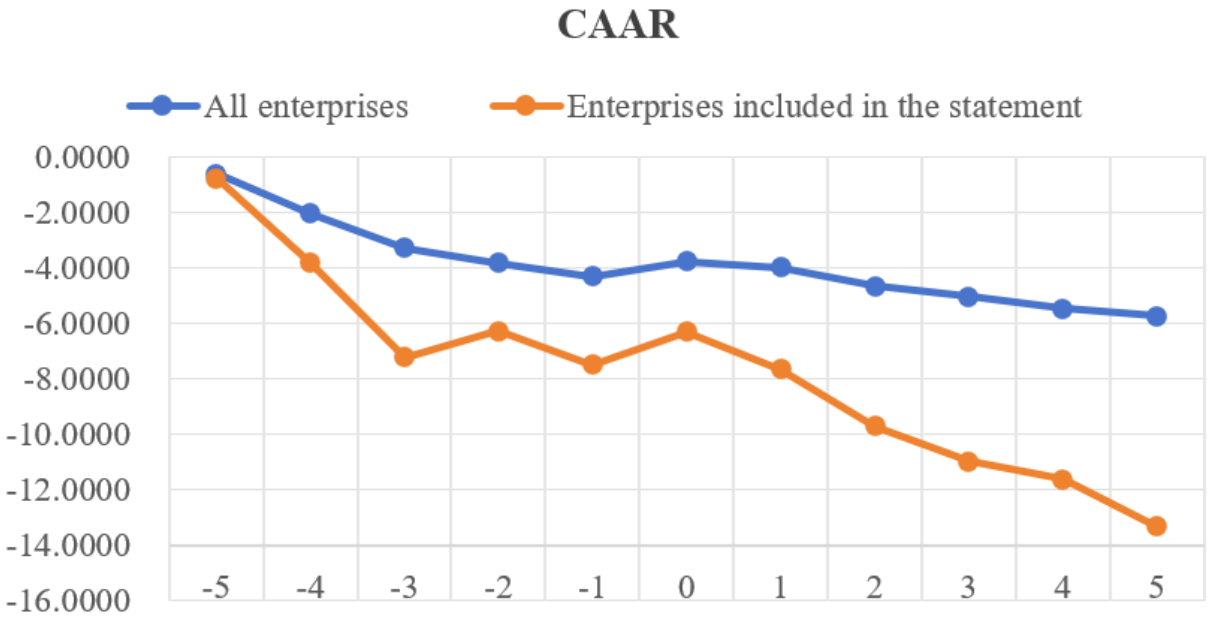

Figure 1.

By comparing the trends of the cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR) of enterprises in the computer industry that have completed the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet with the industry as a whole, it is found that the two show convergent change characteristics during the event window period of the third - quarter reports in 2024. Data shows that the CAAR curve generally shows a downward trend. On the day when the event occurred, both types of enterprises experienced a brief and slight upward movement, but then their trends diverged significantly: The industry as a whole continued the downward trend on days other than the event day; enterprises that have included data assets in the balance sheet showed a phased recovery two days before the event day, but presented a sharp downward trend after the event. This conclusion is contrary to the previous studies of other scholars.

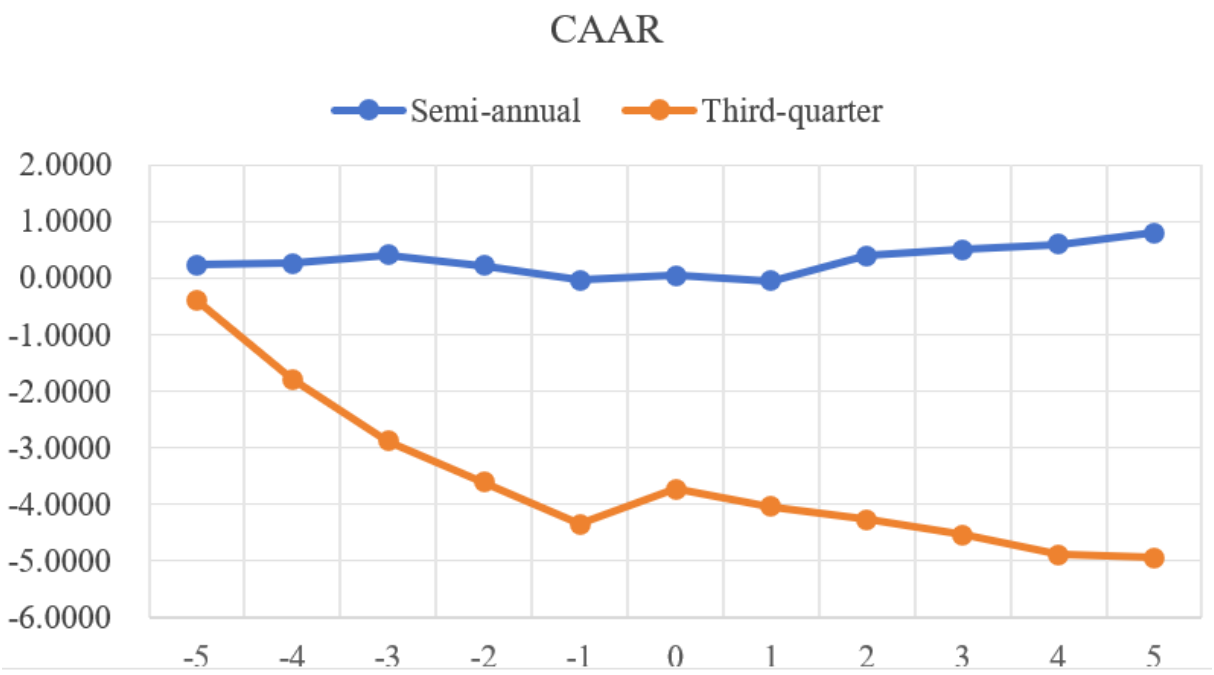

Figure 2.

This study continues to plot the Cumulative Average Abnormal Return (CAAR) curves for the semi - annual reports and the third - quarter reports in 2024, as shown in Figure 2, for comparative analysis. The study finds that the trend of the semi - annual report CAAR in the computer industry shows significant similarities with the research conclusions of Zhang Junrui et al. (2024) regarding the semi - annual reports of all A - share listed companies in the entire industry. This not only verifies the scientific nature and accuracy of the data processing methods and research process in this study but also indicates that the market reaction to the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet in the computer industry has certain universal characteristics.

The empirical results show that the analysis based on the third - quarter report data indicates that the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet has had a negative impact on the individual stock returns of listed companies in the computer industry, failing to bring the expected excess returns and positive market feedback. Delving deeper into the reasons, on the one hand, since the policy was implemented in 2024, the time span is relatively short, and the data samples available for research and analysis are relatively limited, making it difficult to fully demonstrate the long - term positive effects of including data assets in the balance sheet. On the other hand, there is still room for optimization in the specific implementation process of including data assets in the balance sheet and the subsequent data management links. These factors may all lead to the current market reaction falling short of expectations, pointing out the direction for improvement in subsequent research.

4.2 Robustness Test

Table 3. Robustness Tests for Replacement Event Window

t	CAAR	T	P	sig
[-7,5]	0.0124	2.7915	0.0055	***
[-10,10]	0.0391	6.2957	0.0000	***

To ensure the reliability of the calculation results of the cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR) and avoid potential interference of event window selection on the research conclusions, this study adjusts the event windows to [-7,5] and [-10,10] respectively for robustness tests. By recalculating the CAAR of listed companies in the computer industry within the two event windows and conducting a T-test analysis, the results are shown in Table 2. Under the two different event window settings, the CAAR passes the test at the 1% significance level. This result effectively verifies the robustness of the core conclusion that the inclusion of data assets in the balance sheet

has a negative impact on the computer industry, further consolidating the reliability and validity of the research findings.

5. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

This study examines the impact of the inclusion of data assets in the statements of the computer industry on the market in the third quarter of 2024. The event study method was used to calculate the excess return rate as the basis for analysis. Data shows that in the third - quarter reports of the computer industry in 2024, the inclusion of data assets in the statements had a negative impact on the market, which is the opposite conclusion to the semi - annual report data. This may be somewhat related to the poor quality of assets after the inclusion of data assets in the statements. In response, the following suggestions are given:

1) Mobilize enterprises that have not included data assets in their statements to join the wave of including data assets in the statements by promulgating incentive policies.

2) All departments related to the work of including data assets in the statements should regularly conduct research on the data of enterprises that have included data assets in their statements and form regular reports.

3) Strengthen the evaluation of the conditions for including data assets in the statements of the computer industry.

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