

Application of GenAI on Financial Transcripts

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Figure 5. Results for RELAXO Footwears



Figure 7. Results for Globus Spirits

PROBLEM & MOTIVATION

Public companies regularly release a vast amount of **financial text** data through **earnings calls**, **investor presentations**, and **regulatory filings**. Analyzing this information manually can be time-consuming and overwhelming for financial analysts, especially when **accuracy** and **timeliness** are critical.

This project aims to explore how **Generative AI** can be applied to **financial transcripts** to streamline the analysis process. By automating initial insights and summarization, we hope to significantly reduce the time analysts spend on **data processing**, allowing them to **focus** on deeper strategic tasks—ultimately **improving** both the **speed and quality of financial decision-making**.

METHODOLOGY

Our pipeline begins by programmatically fetching conference call (concall) transcripts of publicly listed companies from the **Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)**. Using a large language model (**Gemma3**), we segment and annotate the transcript based on speaker roles—distinguishing between **company officials**, **moderators**, **analysts**, and **investors**.

```
Chunk_id:7
Speaker: Gaurav Kumaar Dua
Role: Company Official (CEO, CFO, Executive)
Text: Hi. This is Gaurav. We are seeing a pretty poor footfall
Chunk_id:8
Speaker: Videesha Sheth
Role: Analyst
Text: So Gaurav, where I'm coming from is that during FY23 als
```

Figure 1. Example Annotated Transcripts

Once annotated, we generate **question-answer (Q&A)** pairs from **analyst queries** and **company official** responses.

```
QA ID: concall_1_Q27
Questioner: Dixit Doshi
Question: So 15%, 16% EBITDA margin you feel is a sustainable margin?
Responders: R. Jayachandran
Answer: Yeah, it is not impossible, it can be achieved. We are not saying that it
```

Figure 2. Example QA Pairs

These pairs are then analyzed using a fine-tuned **RoBERTa-based sentiment classification model**, originally trained on **financial news**, to determine the **sentiment** of each exchange. Sentiment is categorized into **four** combinations:

Analyst Question ↓ / Company Answer →	Positive Answer	Negative Answer
Positive Question	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)
Negative Question	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)

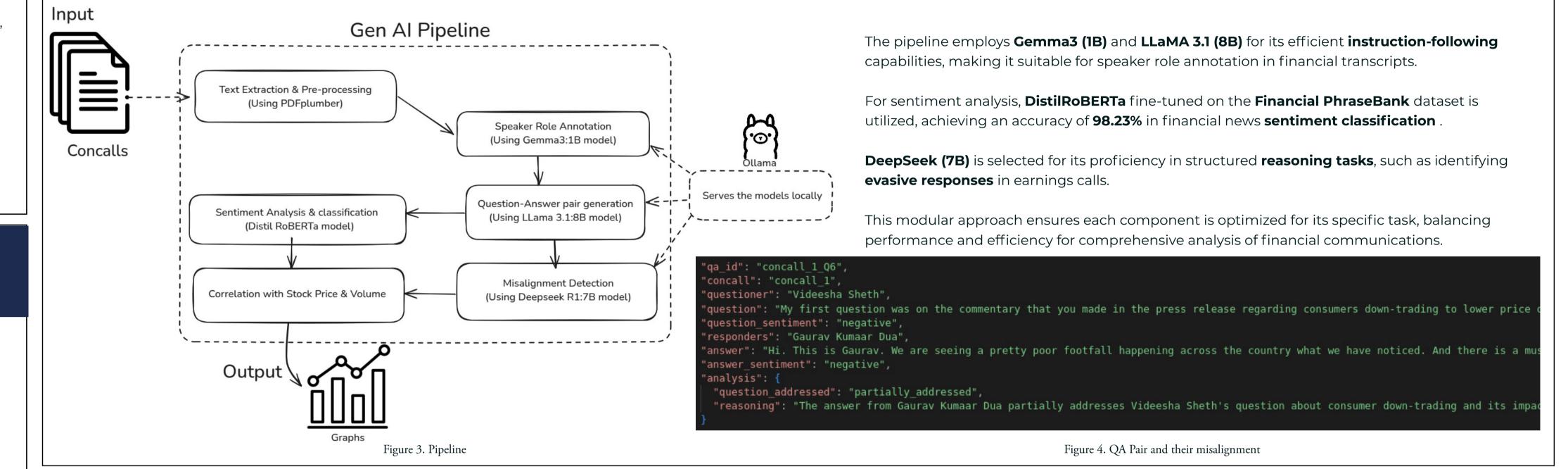
We also identify **false positives**—instances where companies provide **evasive**, **misleading**, or **overly optimistic responses** that do not align with the sentiment of the question. Finally, we **correlate** this sentiment data with **stock performance** metrics such as **monthly percentage change** and **trading volume**, as displayed in the results. This integrated analysis aims to reveal hidden patterns in **corporate communication** and its potential impact on **investor perception** and **market behavior**.

REFERNCES

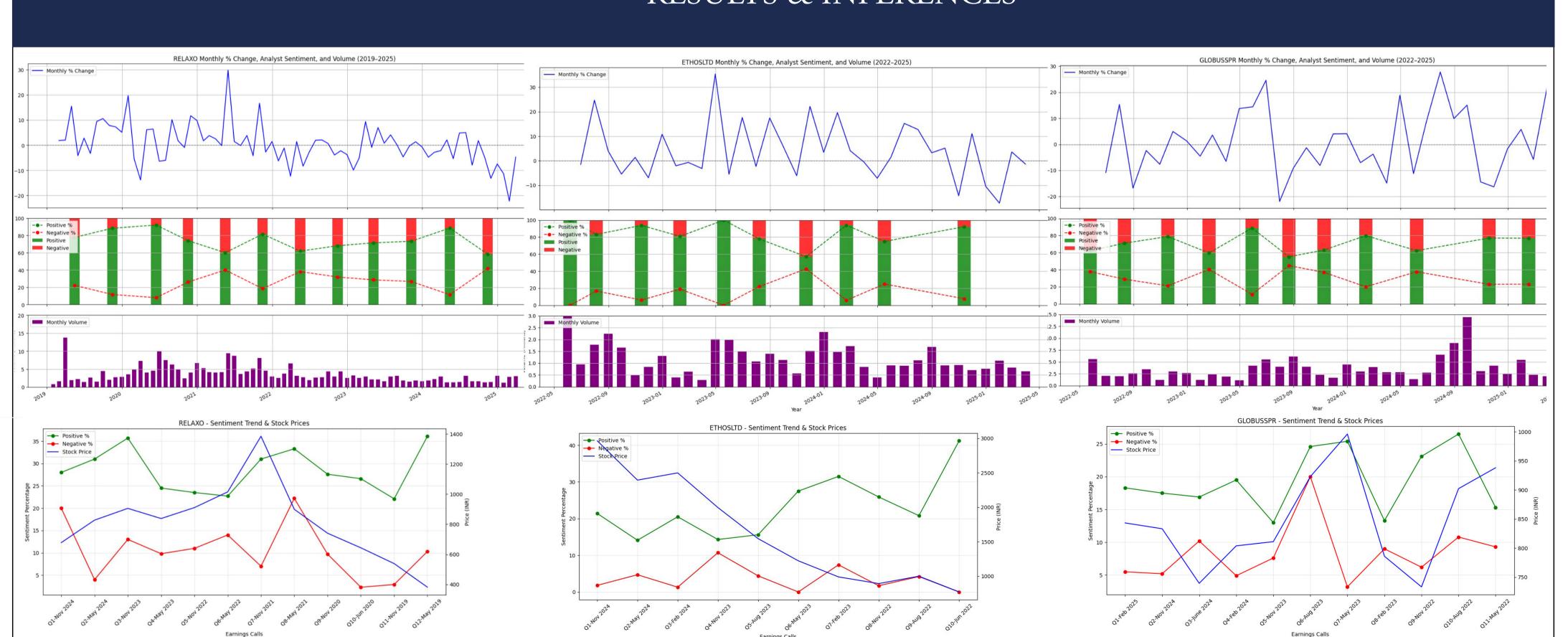
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PIPELINE



RESULTS & INFERENCES



The sentiment analysis methodology exhibits partial correlation with market movements, offering directional insights in select instances (e.g., GLOBUS' positive sentiment aligning with price surge), but fails to generalize across all firms and time periods. This underscores that while earnings call sentiments can serve as useful indicators, they are not definitive predictors of stock performance. Going forward, we aim to expand across sectors, and build real-time tools for analyst-ready insights.

Figure 6. Results for Ethos