

A Compare-and-contrast Multistage Pipeline for Uncovering Financial Signals in Financial Reports

Jia-Huei Ju¹, Yu-Shiang Huang^{1,2}, Cheng-Wei Lin¹, Che Lin^{2,3,4}, and Chuan-Ju Wang^{1,2}

¹Research Center for Information Technology Innovation, Academia Sinica,

²Graduate Program of Data Science, National Taiwan University and Academia Sinica,

³Graduate Institute of Communication Engineering, National Taiwan University,

⁴Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University



Table of Contents

Introduction

- Financial Report Analysis
- Motivation

Problem/Task Definitions

- Highlighting Task

The Multistage Pipeline

- Overview
- Relation Recognition
- Highlighting Stages

Empirical Data and Evaluation

- Data and Metrics
- Results

Conclusion & Future Works

Introduction

Introduction: Financial Report Analysis

For financial practitioners, financial report is one of the most important materials for knowing a company's operation. For example, the Form 10-K is

- mandated: required by the SEC.
- periodically released
- publicly available
- **comprehensive:** contains full description of a company's financial activities.

NVIDIA CORPORATION TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I
Item 1. Business
Item 1A. Risk Factors
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments
Item 2. Properties
Item 3. Legal Proceedings
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures
PART II
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
Item 6. [Reserved]
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Non-GAAP Financial Measures
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Chances in and Disagreements With Accountants

These documents are so informative; however, mining useful signals needs lots of human efforts.

Introduction: Motivations

We observe that financial corpus is

1. High overlapping characteristics: on average, about **80% of tokens** used in a company's reports are the **same** (except the "date").
2. Yearly-dependant: contents are much **more similar** between arbitrary **adjacent years** than the distant one.

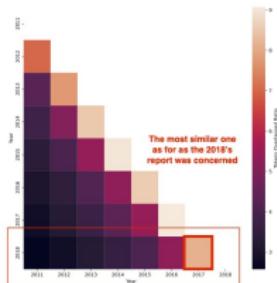


Figure 1: Text similarity heatmap of used tokens between years (from 2011 to 2018). The blocks with lighter color indicate there are more similar.

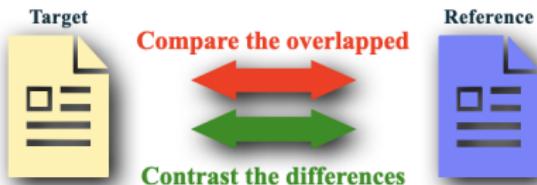
Based on these characteristics, we introduce a **highlighting task** and proposed a **multistage pipeline** to address the empirical problems.

Problem/Task Definitions

Definitions: The Highlighting Task

The reference-to-target structure:

- **Target** (\mathcal{D}_ℓ): a focal financial report at year ℓ .
- **Reference** ($\mathcal{D}_{\ell-1}$): the same company's report at year $\ell - 1$.
- A document pair contains **multiple reference-to-target** (t, r) **segment pairs**; we denote them as a set \mathcal{T} .¹



Highlighter f have to predict the underlying **rationale/important words** by comparing and contrasting the contexts of a given sentence pair.

¹Note that we filter some *irrelevant* (t, r) pairs using a heuristic manner to relieve the human evaluation burden.

Definitions: The Highlighting Task (example)

The highlighting task

$$\mathbf{R} \triangleq P_f(t|r), \quad t \in \mathcal{D}_\ell, r \in \mathcal{D}_{\ell-1}$$

- \mathbf{R} : the **rationale (words)** of the relations of a given (t, r) pair.
- $P_f(\cdot)$: the **word importance** predicted by a highlighting model f .

The words with higher importance are regarded as **financial signals**.¹

T^α	2017 (reference)	<i>Net sales in the Americas increased 5%, or \$201.8 million, to \$4,302.9 million...</i>
	2018 (target)	<i>Net sales in the Americas decreased 1%, or \$58.5 million, to \$4,513.8 million...</i>

Table 1: An example of reference-to-target pair.

¹There are still many factors affect what should be considered as signals; we have a brief discussion in Limitation in our paper.

The Multistage Pipeline

Proposed Pipeline: Overview

Our pipeline design includes the following stages:

- S_0 – Document segmentation
- S_1 – Relation Recognition
- S_2 – Out-of-domain Fine-tuning & S_{2+} – In-domain Fine-tuning

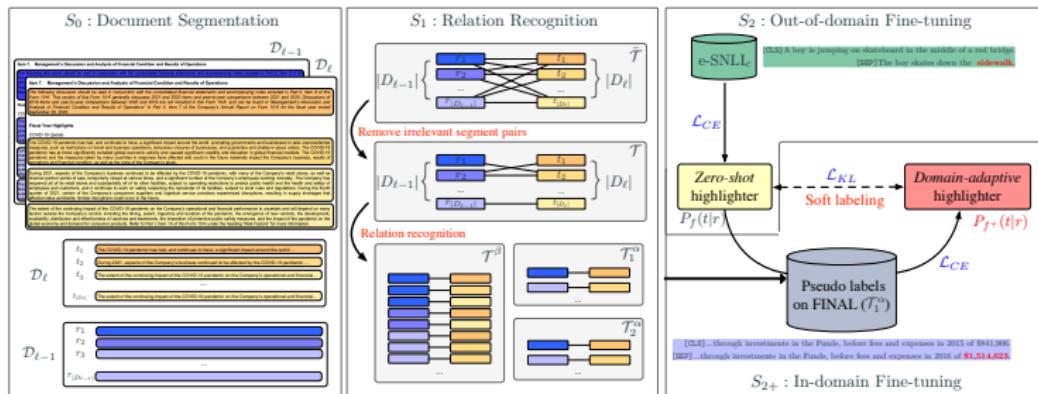


Figure 2: The compare-and-contrast multistage pipeline

Proposed Pipeline S_1 : Relation Recognition

After document segmentation, we categorized each reference-to-target segment pairs $(r, t) \in \mathcal{T}$ into:

- Insignificant relations (\mathcal{T}^β): uninformative, e.g. regulations.
- Revised relations (\mathcal{T}_1^α): differ in few words but disclose different meanings, e.g., increase \implies decrease.
- Mismatched relations (\mathcal{T}_2^α): mutually exclusive meaning, e.g., new policies.

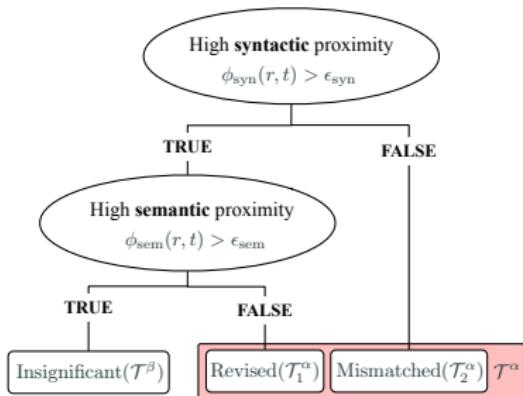
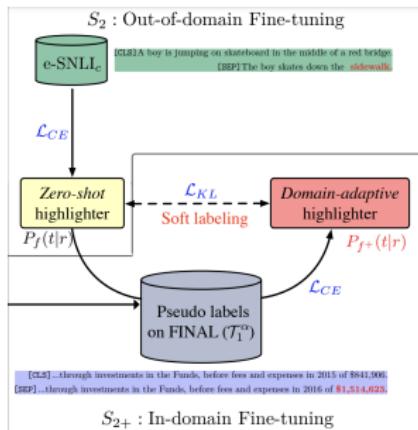


Figure 3: The heuristic filtering (categorization) procedure.

Proposed Pipeline S_2/S_{2+} : Highlighting Stages

A two-staged fine-tuning approach for the **domain-adaptive** highlighter:

- Out-of-domain fine-tuning on e-SNLI_c Train pairs.
- In-domain fine-tuning on the **Revised** pairs (T_1^α) with pseudo-labels.



	Data	Example
e-SNLI _c	r	Children smiling and waving at camera
	t	The kids are frowning
Revised Pairs	r	Net sales in the Americas increased 5%, or \$201.8 million ...
	t	Net sales in the Americas decreased 1%, or \$58.5 million ...

Table 2: Example of the training pairs in S_2 and S_{2+} . The words in red means the **negative**; the highlighted words are **positive**, and the other words are **None**.

Proposed Pipeline S_2/S_{2+} : Highlighting Stages

As we transform the highlighting task into a **binary token classification task**, we can have models learn from the following objective functions:

Two-staged Fine-tuning

(S_2 Out-of-domain) Zero-shot highlighter f : (w/ e-SNLI_c)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CE}} = \sum_j - \left(Y_t^j \log P_f^j(t|r) \right) + \left(1 - Y_t^j \right) \log \left(1 - P_f^j(t|r) \right)$$

(S_{2+} In-domain) Domain-adaptive highlighter f^+ : (w/ pseudo-labels)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}} = \sum_j -\text{KL} \left(\underbrace{P_f^j(t|r)}_{\text{Prior}} \| P_{f^+}^j(t|r) \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SL}} = \gamma \mathcal{L}_{\text{CE}} + (1 - \gamma) \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}}$$

Empirical Data and Evaluation

Evaluation: Datasets and Metrics

Evaluation dataset for highlighting task

e-SNLI _c (Contradiction pairs)					
	#Pairs	Avg. t	Avg. r	Avg. #w ₊	Avg. #w ₋
Train	183,160	8.2	14.1	2.0	6.2
Test	3,237	8.1	15.3	2.1	6.0
FINAL (FINancial ALpha) Dataset					
	#Pairs	Avg. t	Avg. r	Avg. #w ₊	Avg. #w ₋
Train (\mathcal{T}_1^α)	30,000	31.3	33.2	3.7	60.8
Eval (\mathcal{T}_1^α)	200	33.2	31.3	5.5	25.9
Eval (\mathcal{T}_2^α)	200	29.6	29.0	11.0	18.0

Table 3: Statistics of e-SNLI_c and FINAL datasets.

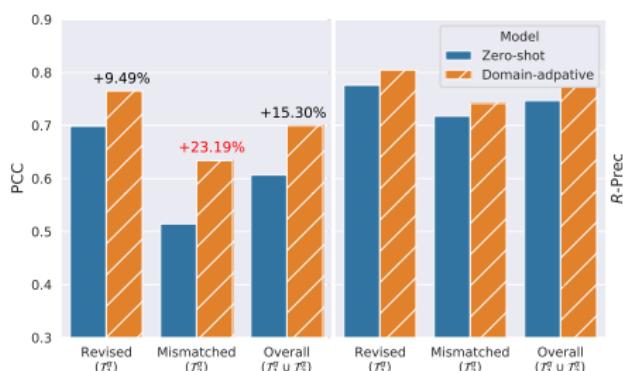
Evaluation metrics (R -prec: discrete; PCC: continuous)

- R -Prec: $\#(\text{top-}R \text{ important words} \cap \text{Annotated words})/R$
- PCC: Pearson Correlation Coefficient (Predictions, Avg.annotation)

Evaluation: Highlighting Performance

Domain-adaptive highlighting models (# 4) outperform all the other settings and without lossing the generality of token representations.

#	W.U.	Labeling		FINAL		e-SNLI _c	
		P	S	R-Prec	PCC	R-Prec	PCC
Zero-Shot							
1	✓	X	X	0.7469	0.6067	0.8565	0.7555
Pseudo few-shot							
2	X	✓	X	0.6968	0.6368	0.6302	0.5752
Domain-adaptive							
3	✓	✓	X	0.7160	0.6555	0.8475	0.7305
4	✓	✓	✓	0.7865*	0.7290*	0.8605	0.7566



Conclusion & Future Works

Conclusion and Future Works

This work

- A Financial signal highlighting **task**.
- A human-annotated **evaluation dataset**.
- A **multistage pipeline** with the domain-adaptive learning (S_2/S_{2+})

Many possible future works include

- More effective: **financial corpus is abundant**; it is possible to pre-train a financial language models.
- More features: the **bi-directional** rationalization task; applying on other languages than English.
- More efficient: practitioners would like to explore more **end-to-end** way as an application, e.g., dense retrieval, explanation, etc.
- More modality: analyzing charts, tables, or cross-company, cross-sectors, etc.

Thank You!

Are there any questions you'd like to ask?

Jia-Huei Ju jhjoo@citi.sinica.edu.tw

Yu-Shiang Huang yushuang@citi.sinica.edu.tw

Cheng-Wei Lin lcw.1997@citi.sinica.edu.tw

Che Lin chelin@ntu.edu.tw

Chuan-Ju Wang cjwtang@citi.sinica.edu.tw