

Summary

From Transcripts to Insights: Uncovering Corporate Risks Using Generative AI
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2024.04.09 ShiWanqing

1. What are the research questions?

- Can AI tools(ChatGPT) help investors uncover firm policy,climate,AI-related risk?

2. Why are the research questions interesting?

- Firm face multi-risks beyond traditional financial metrics: regulatory, environmental, and AI-related risks.
- Recent literature evaluate by textual analysis(Hassan et al., 2019; Sautner et al., 2023),but (1)dictionaries outdated or incomplete; (2)narrow attention window to get relevance.
- AI-tech delve deeper into textual data and understand risks more: (1)context-based interpretation; (2)provide explanation with general knowledge.

3. What is the paper's contribution?

- contribute to develop value of LLMs in risk assessment.
 - Recent paper:
 - * LLMs excel at analyzing complex, unstructured information.(Kim et al., 2023)...
 - * but economic utility in risk assessment and management remains unclear
 - Extend: show AI tools effectively extract diverse risk information.
- contribute to measure firm-level risk by corporate disclosures by AI-tech.
 - Recent paper:
 - * political risk (Hassan et al., 2019), climate risk (Sautner et al., 2023)...
 - * rely on topic-based bigram dictionaries
 - Extend: build on this work by adopting AI-tech to analyze risks.
- contribute to establish the value of AI for understanding complex topics like risk:
 - Extend: leverage general knowledge to derive insights from given context.

4. What hypotheses are tested in the paper?

- H1: Risk summaries and assessments are positively associated with stock volatility.
- H2: Risk summaries and assessments explain firms' economic decisions.
 - H2a: these 3 risk decline capital expenditures
 - H2b: face policy risk: firm increase lobby; climate: green patent; AI-risk: AI-patent

a) Do these hypotheses follow from and answer the research questions?

- Yes, these 3 GPT measures perform well in risk extraction and economic usefulness.

b) Do these hypotheses follow from theory? Explain logic of the hypotheses.

- H1: A valid measure of risk must exhibit association with volatility (Engle, 2004).
- H2a: Uncertainty requires risk premium, capital projects invest harder to finance.
- H2b: firms are expected to mitigate risks with countermeasures.

5. Sample: comment on the appropriateness of the sample selection procedures.

- sample period might not fully cover crucial events or economic cycles.

6. Comment on the appropriateness of variable definition and measurement.

- Risk exposure: length of risk summaries/entire transcript may not accurate, may be attributed to the call presentation style, ambiguity.

7. Comment on the appropriateness of the regress/predict model specification.

- January 2022 to March 2023, real outside sample.
- but same time, lose on-time general know knowledge, would it affect results?

8. What difficulties arise in drawing inferences from the empirical work?

- most bigram results perform bad, but previous studies show economic impacts, why?

9. Describe at least one publishable and feasible extension of this research.

- Input: chatgpt4 and other multimodal inputs, analyzing audio, video, images. . .
- Output:
 - Measuring company innovation capability, supply chain stability, and other aspects;
 - Can ChatGPT predict (risk) trends?
 - Find valuable industries, stocks, and firms from news and events with GPT?
- My direction: ChatGPT combined with ESG reports to identify firm greenwashing.

References

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- Zacharias Sautner, Laurence Van Lent, Grigory Vilkov, and Ruishen Zhang. Firm-level climate change exposure. *The Journal of Finance*, 78(3):1449–1498, 2023.