Prompt Engineering Guide for Financial Services

Prompt engineering can significantly enhance efficiency, improve decision-making, and streamline complex tasks. This guide will walk through key prompting concepts, tailored for finance professionals, with relevant examples and tips on what to try and what to look out for.

# Key Prompting Concepts in Finance

### **1. Clarity and Specificity**

When working with financial data, clarity and specificity are crucial. Vague prompts may lead to irrelevant or incomplete outputs. Always be precise about the data or task you want the AI to handle.

**Example to Try:** - *Try*: “Analyze the past three years of our company’s revenue and identify any trends that could impact future projections.” - *Avoid*: “Tell me about our revenue.”

**What to Look Out For:** - Ensure the output focuses on specific trends or insights relevant to your query. If it’s too broad, refine the prompt by specifying time periods or metrics.

### **2. Instruction-Based Prompts**

In financial services, you often need the AI to perform specific tasks like calculations, risk assessments, or generating reports. Clear instructions help ensure accurate outputs.

**Example to Try:** - *Try*: “Calculate the current ratio for a company with current assets of $500,000 and current liabilities of $250,000. Explain each step in detail.” - *Avoid*: “What is the current ratio?”

**What to Look Out For:** - The AI should not only provide the correct result but also explain how it arrived at that result. This is particularly useful for transparency in financial analyses[1][6].

### **3. Few-Shot Learning**

Few-shot learning involves providing examples within your prompt to guide the AI’s response. This is useful when you want the AI to follow a specific format or style for financial reports or analyses.

**Example to Try:** - *Try*: “Here’s an example of a cash flow statement: [provide example]. Now generate a similar statement for Q3 2024 using the following data: [insert data].”

**What to Look Out For:** - Check if the AI mimics the format and tone of your example. If it deviates, provide more examples or clarify your instructions.

### **4. Zero-Shot Learning**

Zero-shot prompting asks the AI to perform a task without any prior examples. This is useful when you want quick insights based on general knowledge.

**Example to Try:** - *Try*: “Explain how foreign exchange risk can impact international investments.”

**What to Look Out For:** - The AI should provide a clear and accurate explanation based on its training data. If it’s too generic or inaccurate, consider refining your prompt with more context[6].

### **5. Iterative Refinement**

Sometimes, you may need to refine your prompts multiple times to get satisfactory results. Small changes in wording can drastically improve outputs in complex financial tasks like forecasting or risk assessment.

**Example to Try:** - Start with: “Create a cash flow projection for Q4 2024.” - Refine it: “Create a cash flow projection for Q4 2024, considering expected income from new product launches and potential delays in accounts receivable.”

**What to Look Out For:** - Compare results from different iterations. If one version provides more detailed insights or better aligns with your goals, note which changes improved clarity[2][7].

### **6. Meta-Prompts (Self-reflection Prompts)**

Meta-prompts ask the AI to reflect on its reasoning process before generating an output. This is particularly useful in finance when dealing with complex calculations or forecasts.

**Example to Try:** - *Try*: “Before calculating our liquidity ratios, consider which ratios are most relevant given our recent increase in short-term liabilities.”

**What to Look Out For:** - The AI should provide a thoughtful explanation of why certain liquidity ratios (e.g., current ratio vs quick ratio) are more appropriate before proceeding with calculations[1][5].

### **7. Avoiding Conflicting Instructions**

Conflicting instructions can confuse the model and lead to poor outputs. In finance, where precision is essential, make sure your prompts are aligned in terms of expectations.

**Example to Try:** - *Avoid*: “Give me a detailed but brief analysis of our risk exposure.” - *Try Instead*: “Provide a concise analysis of our risk exposure focusing on foreign exchange risks.”

**What to Look Out For:** - If you receive an output that doesn’t match your expectations (too long or too short), review whether your instructions were contradictory[6].

### **8. Positive Language vs Negative Language**

AI models respond better when given positive instructions rather than negative ones (i.e., telling them what *to do* rather than what *not* to do).

**Example to Try:** - *Avoid*: “Don’t use technical jargon in this report.” - *Try Instead*: “Write this report using simple language that non-financial stakeholders can understand.”

**What to Look Out For:** - If jargon still appears after using negative language, rephrase it positively for better results[2].

# Finance-Specific Prompt Examples

Here are some specific examples tailored for financial services professionals:

### **Financial Analysis Prompts**

1. *“Analyze our company’s financial statements from 2021–2023 and highlight any trends that could impact our liquidity.”*
2. *“Compare our debt-to-equity ratio with industry benchmarks and identify any areas of concern.”*

### **Risk Management Prompts**

1. *“Assess potential risks we face by expanding into international markets and suggest mitigation strategies.”*
2. *“Analyze our internal controls and highlight any weaknesses that could expose us to fraud.”*

### **Forecasting Prompts**

1. *“Generate a sales forecast for Q1 2025 based on historical sales data and market trends.”*
2. *“Create a cash flow projection incorporating expected income from new investments and potential delays in accounts receivable.”*

### **Client Communication Prompts**

1. *“Draft an email explaining how moving their accounting processes to the cloud could improve security and accessibility.”*
2. *“Translate this complex financial statement into plain language for a client unfamiliar with accounting terms.”*

# Best Practices

1. **Be Specific:** Provide as much context as possible.
   * Example: Instead of asking “Analyze our finances,” try “Analyze our cash flow trends over the last two years.”
2. **Test Iteratively:** Refine prompts based on initial outputs.
   * Example: Start with “Generate investment ideas” and refine it by adding criteria such as “for low-risk investors.”
3. **Use Structured Prompts:** Break down complex tasks into smaller steps.
   * Example: “First review our revenue growth over the last five years; then assess how this impacts our ability to raise capital.”
4. **Leverage Model Strengths:** Tailor prompts based on specific tasks (e.g., forecasting vs fraud detection).
   * Example: Use ChatGPT for generating reports and insights; use specialized tools like Sage Copilot for accounting tasks[2][6].

# Conclusion

Prompt engineering offers powerful tools for finance professionals looking to streamline workflows, improve decision-making, and enhance client communication through AI tools like ChatGPT. By mastering clarity, instruction-based prompting, few-shot learning, and iterative refinement techniques, you can unlock new efficiencies in financial analysis, forecasting, risk management, and more.

# Sources

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