

Need more examples of outputs for intermediate models.

I can fine tune the structuriser model on real outputs from my analysis model

Need input prompt examples.

Examples:

Main Analysis Model:

Input prompt:

1.

```
Analyze how rising steel tariffs may impact TSLA and F. Consider:
```

1. Historical parallels from attached RAG docs
2. Likelihood of retaliatory measures by China
3. TSLA's Mexico factory utilization rate

```
Output JSON with confidence scores for bull/bear cases.
```

2.

```
SYSTEM_PROMPT = ""You are a senior analyst at Goldman Sachs. Given:
```

1. Current event: {event}
2. Retrieved historical context: {context}

```
Produce structured analysis covering:
```

- Mechanism (economic transmission)
- 3 historical precedents with dates/outcomes
- Confidence (Low/Medium/High) with rationale
- At least two counterarguments from opposing views""

(BEST) Claude ♥

```
You are an expert financial analyst. Analyze this financial event with  
provided historical context:
```

```
EVENT: {event_description}
```

```
TYPE: {event_type}
```

```
DATE: {event_date}
```

```
ENTITIES: {event_entities}
```

```
HISTORICAL CONTEXT:
```

```
{retrieved_context}
```

Generate a comprehensive analysis including:

1. Economic mechanism and transmission channels
2. Relevant historical precedents with specific outcomes
3. Confidence assessment with justification
4. Potential counterarguments or alternative scenarios

Your analysis should be thorough but concise.

2nd Claude:

You are an expert financial analyst with deep market knowledge. Analyze the following financial event using the retrieved historical context.

EVENT: {event_description}

DATE: {event_date}

TYPE: {event_type}

ENTITIES: {entities}

RETRIEVED CONTEXT:

{context_1}

{context_2}

{context_3}

Your task is to provide a comprehensive analysis including:

1. Economic mechanism: Explain how this event affects markets and the economy
2. Historical precedents: Identify 2-3 similar historical events and their outcomes
3. Confidence assessment: Provide your confidence level (High/Medium/Low) with justification
4. Counterarguments: Present alternative viewpoints or mitigating factors

Your analysis should be evidence-based, nuanced, and focused on the financial implications. Avoid political bias or speculation without historical basis.

Classification:

Input prompt:

Classify this headline: "ECB Hikes Rates to 4.25%, Signals Prolonged Tightening Cycle".

Options: INTEREST_RATE_CHANGE, REGULATORY, MERGER, OTHER

Output: yaml format - company, date, description, source, etc (NO

ARGUMENTS HERE)

- Is it possible to let the model interpret and create classification labels itself or should we have **Available Categories**?

Classify the following financial event into the most appropriate category:

Text: "{event_text}"

Available categories:

- RATE_CHANGE: Central bank interest rate decisions
- EARNINGS_REPORT: Corporate earnings announcements
- MERGER_ACQUISITION: Company mergers or acquisitions
- REGULATORY_ACTION: Government regulatory decisions
- MARKET_VOLATILITY: Significant market movements
- ECONOMIC_DATA: Major economic indicator releases
- [Additional categories...]

Return the category and confidence score.

Should return company, and other things, see the output example. What is **confidence** here?

Output Examples:

INPUT: "Federal Reserve raises interest rates by 50 basis points, citing persistent inflation concerns."

OUTPUT:

```
{
  "event_type": "RATE_HIKE",
  "confidence": 0.94,
  "entities": ["Federal Reserve", "US Economy"],
  "key_metrics": {"rate_change_bps": 50, "previous_change_bps": 25}
}
```

Formatter/ Final Output:

Input:

(Claude ♥)

Transform the following analytical text into a structured financial analysis with the following components:

1. Mechanism
2. Historical Precedents (bulleted list)
3. Confidence assessment (with rationale)
4. Counterarguments

INPUT TEXT:

"When the Fed raises rates, it increases borrowing costs throughout the economy. Historically, the 2018 cycle saw markets decline sharply as Powell maintained a hawkish stance. However, we've seen gradual hiking cycles like 2004-2006 that markets absorbed well. Given current economic indicators, I'd assess medium confidence in market disruption, as labor markets remain strong which could offset negative effects."

Format the output into these clear sections while preserving all key insights and data points.

OUTPUT (Formatted):

(Claude ♥) - ask claude to provide example input prompts for these specific outputs.

```
{
  "mechanism": "Rate hikes increase borrowing costs across the economy, reducing consumer spending and business investment.",
  "historical_precedents": [
    {"period": "2018", "event": "Powell hiking cycle", "outcome": "S&P declined 20%, Powell pivoted"},
    {"period": "2004-2006", "event": "Gradual hikes", "outcome": "Markets gained 15% as economy absorbed changes"}
  ],
  "confidence": {
    "level": "Medium",
    "rationale": "Markets partially priced in hike, but duration of high
```

```
rates remains uncertain"
  },
  "counterarguments": "Strong labor market provides consumer spending
buffer; companies have reduced leverage since 2020."
}
```

Example 1: Central Bank Policy Change

Event: Federal Reserve Raises Interest Rates by 50 basis points
(2025-02-15)

Analysis:

Mechanism: Rate hikes increase borrowing costs across the economy, reducing consumer spending and business investment. Higher yields on fixed-income make equities relatively less attractive, particularly for growth stocks with distant earnings.

Historical Precedents:

- 2018 Powell hiking cycle → S&P declined 20%, Powell pivoted
- 2004-2006 Gradual hikes → Markets gained 15% as economy absorbed changes
- 1994-1995 Rate shock → Brief correction then strong rally

Confidence: Medium (markets partially priced in hike, but duration of high rates remains uncertain)

Counterarguments: Inflation may decline faster than expected allowing quicker pivot to cuts; strong labor market provides consumer spending buffer; companies have reduced leverage since 2020.

Example 2: Trade Policy Impact

Event: United States Announces 25% Tariffs on Chinese Technology Imports
(2025-04-10)

Analysis:

Mechanism: Tariffs raise input costs, squeezing margins for import-reliant sectors (technology hardware, consumer electronics). Supply chains face disruption as companies consider relocating manufacturing, increasing short-term uncertainty and capital expenditure.

Historical Precedents:

- 2018-2019 Trump tariffs → Tech hardware index dropped 15% over 3 months

- 2002 Bush steel tariffs → S&P industrials declined 12%, policy reversed after WTO ruling
- 1930 Smoot-Hawley → Prolonged economic contraction, global trade collapsed 66%

Confidence: High (direct impact on technology supply chains unavoidable, though magnitude uncertain)

Counterarguments: Companies may absorb costs rather than raise prices; alternative suppliers in Vietnam/India could offset disruption; China might negotiate rather than escalate with counter-tariffs.

Example 3: Corporate Earnings Surprise

Event: NVIDIA Reports 85% Revenue Growth, Beating Estimates by 27% (2025-05-22)

Analysis:

Mechanism: Significant earnings beats in major tech companies signal stronger-than-expected AI adoption and enterprise spending. NVIDIA's results specifically indicate accelerating data center buildouts and sustained AI chip demand.

Historical Precedents:

- 2023 NVIDIA AI boom → Stock rose 45% in following month, lifted entire semiconductor sector
- 2020 COVID tech acceleration → Nasdaq gained 30% in 6 months as digitalization trends accelerated
- 2017 Crypto mining boom → Short-lived rally followed by 50% sector correction when demand normalized

Confidence: Medium-High (clear evidence of strong demand, but valuations already elevated)

Counterarguments: AI spending could face rationalization as ROI scrutiny increases; competition from AMD/Intel/custom chips may pressure margins; regulatory concerns around AI could create headwinds.

1.

```
{  
  "event": "YAML from classifier",  
  "mechanism": "Increased borrowing costs suppress consumer credit demand, particularly in EU housing markets.",  
}
```

```

"historical": [
  {"event": "2022 ECB Hike Cycle", "impact": "-12% Euro Stoxx 50"},
  {"event": "2011 Post-Crisis Hikes", "impact": "-18% Italian Bonds"}
],
"confidence": 0.72,
"counterarguments": [
  "EUR depreciation could boost exports (+5% historical avg)",
  "Energy price drop may offset inflationary pressure"
]
}

```

2.

```

{
  "event": "US Imposes 25% Tariff on Chinese EVs (2025-04-01) (this section should include company, date, source)",
  "mechanism": "Immediate cost surge for BYD/NIO US-bound shipments; LG Chem battery suppliers benefit",
  "historical": [
    {"event": "2018 Trump Steel Tariffs", "impact": "-14% Ford, +9% US Steel"},
    {"event": "2023 EU China EV Probe", "impact": "-7% BYD, +3% Tesla"}
  ],
  "confidence(_on_mechanism)": 0.68,
  "counterarguments": [
    "Mexico production ramp-up potential (TSLA @ 65% capacity)",
    "Possible Biden admin exemptions for union-made EVs"
  ]
}

```

3.

```

{
  "raw_response": "The Fed's 50bp hike aligns with 2018 tightening...",
  "formatted": {
    "mechanism": "Higher rates reduce PE multiples via DCF...",
    "historical": [
      ["2018-12 Hike", "-12% S&P next quarter"],
      ["2004 Cycle", "+15% over 18 months"]
    ],
    "confidence": "medium (transitory inflation risk)",
    "counterarguments": ["Earnings momentum sustained", "Fed put remains active"]
  }
}

```

```
}
```

4.

```
{
  "event": "FDA approval delayed for XYZ-123 drug (2025-03-14)",
  "analysis": {
    "mechanism": "12-month revenue forecast reduced by $1.2B (35%
downside); competitor drugs likely gain market share",
    "historical": [
      ["2022 Pfizer COVID Drug Delay", "-24% in 1 week"],
      ["2019 Biogen Alzheimer's Pullback", "-58% over 6 months"]
    ],
    "confidence": "high (phase 3 trial issues unresolved)",
    "counterarguments": ["Expedited approval pathway possible", "Short
interest covering rally"]
  }
}
```

5.

```
{
  "event": "TSLA announces 20% workforce reduction",
  "analysis": {
    "mechanism": "Short-term cost savings offset by growth concerns; EPS
impact +$0.50 but revenue cut forecasts",
    "historical": [
      ["2022 ZOOM Layoffs", "+18% next month (efficiency gains)"],
      ["2020 GE Restructuring", "-9% (sector weakness)"]
    ],
    "confidence": "medium (EV demand context critical)",
    "counterarguments": ["Production efficiency could improve margins",
"Market may reward cost discipline"]
  }
}
```

6.

```
Event: Federal Reserve Raises Interest Rates by 50 Basis Points
(2023-11-12)
Analysis:
  Mechanism: Rate hikes increase borrowing costs across the economy,
curbing consumer spending and business investment.
  Historical Precedents:
    - 2018 Powell hiking cycle → S&P declined 20% before a pivot.
```


- 2004-2006 gradual hikes → Markets gained 15% as the economy adapted.

- 1994-1995 rate shock → Brief correction followed by a strong rally.

Confidence: Medium (despite partial pricing in, the duration of elevated rates remains uncertain)

Counterarguments: Potential for a rapid inflation decline prompting earlier cuts; a resilient labor market may sustain spending.

7.

Event: Major Cybersecurity Breach in a Financial Institution (2024-08-03)

Analysis:

Mechanism: A breach erodes customer trust, potentially driving liquidity issues and increased regulatory scrutiny.

Historical:

- 2017 Equifax breach → Downgrade in credit ratings, lasting market impact.

- 2020 Capital One breach → Stock volatility followed by gradual recovery.

Confidence: High (given historical trends, but contingent on regulatory response)

Counterarguments: Rapid remediation and improved IT security postures may mitigate long-term damage.

8.

Event: OPEC announces production cuts (2024-02-20)

Analysis:

Mechanism: Oil supply reductions traditionally boost energy prices, feeding global inflation.

Historical Examples:

- 2022 OPEC cuts → Brent crude rose by 20% in 3 months
- 1973 embargo → Severe recession and market crash

Confidence: High. Strong correlation historically evident.

Counterarguments: Renewable energy transitions may dampen price spikes compared to historical impact.

Event: SEC charges major bank with financial misconduct (2024-01-15)

9.

Analysis:

Mechanism: Regulatory actions erode investor trust, trigger compliance costs, potential fines impacting profits.

Historical Examples:

- Wells Fargo scandal 2016 → Stock fell 10%
- JPM London Whale 2012 → Brief impact, fully recovered

Confidence: Medium. Severity dependent on settlement outcomes.

Counterarguments: Quick resolution or negligible fines may have minimal long-term impact.

Event: Major Tech firm reports unexpected quarterly loss (2024-02-01)

10.

Analysis:

Mechanism: Earnings surprises significantly downgrade investor confidence, triggering sell-offs, especially growth stocks.

Historical Examples:

- Meta Q4 2021 miss → Stock fell 25% over one month
- Netflix subscriber miss April 2022 → Fell 35% over three months

Confidence: High. Immediate negative market response historically strong.

Counterarguments: Potential aggressive cost-cutting measures or strategic pivots.

Workflow Examples

Workflow 1: New SEC Filing Analysis

Event Detection:

- System detects new 8-K filing from Tesla reporting unexpected production delays
- Event classifier identifies as: PRODUCTION_DISRUPTION

RAG Retrieval:

- Retrieves historical: Tesla's previous production issues (2018, 2021)
- Retrieves: Competitor production disruption impacts
- Retrieves: Supply chain analysis reports

Large Model Analysis:

- GPT-4o processes filing content + historical context
- Generates assessment of impact magnitude, timeline, competitive implications

Formatting:

- Phi-3 structures analysis into standardized format
- Adds confidence metrics based on historical precedent similarity

Final Output:

- Structured analysis with clear mechanism, precedents, and counterarguments
- Delivered via API and dashboard alert

Workflow 2: Breaking Financial News Analysis

Event Detection:

- System monitors financial news APIs, detects major story about unexpected merger
- Event classified as: MERGER_ANNOUNCEMENT

Entity Recognition (?):

- Identifies companies involved, sector, deal size
- Extracts key terms from announcement

RAG Retrieval:

- Retrieves: Similar mergers in same industry
- Retrieves: Regulatory precedents for similar deals
- Retrieves: Market reactions to comparable announcements

Large Model Analysis:

- Claude Opus analyzes announcement details + historical context
- Assesses regulatory risks, timeline, market implications

Final Output:

- Comprehensive analysis with clear sections on mechanism, historical precedents
- Probability assessment of deal completion
- Structured for consumption by financial professionals

Workflow 3: Macroeconomic Data Release Analysis

Event Detection:

- System identifies new CPI data release showing unexpected inflation increase
- Event classified as: INFLATION_SURPRISE

Contextual Retrieval:

- Retrieves: Previous inflation surprises and market reactions
- Retrieves: Fed policy response patterns to inflation
- Retrieves: Sector performance during inflation spikes

Analysis Generation:

- GPT-5 processes inflation data, context, and recent Fed communications
- Generates nuanced analysis of potential policy responses

Formatter Processing:

- Structures analysis into standardized format
- Ensures all required elements (mechanism, precedents, etc.) are included

Delivery & Archiving:

- Analysis pushed to dashboard and notification system
- Event and analysis archived in knowledge base for future retrieval