

A Framework to Construct Financial Causality Knowledge Graph from Text

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1. Introduction

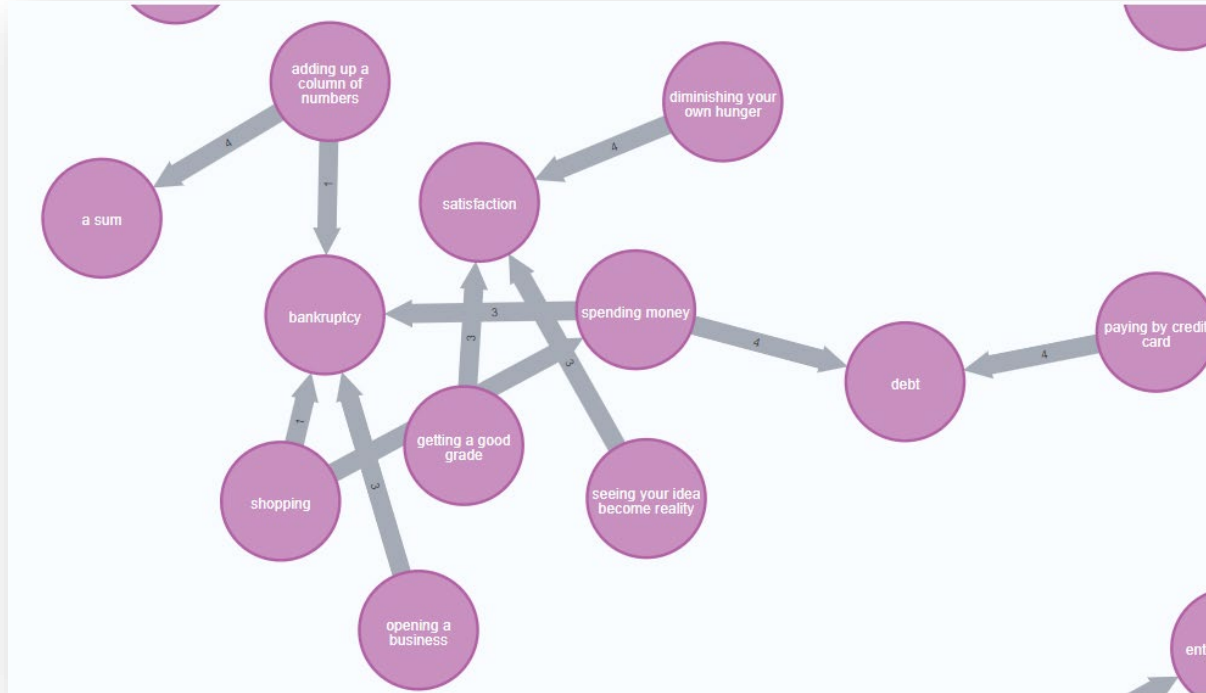
Motivation:

- Causality analysis holds a prominent role in finance
- The presentation of causality could offer valuable insights for risk mitigation, investment decisions, and portfolio optimization.

Gaps:

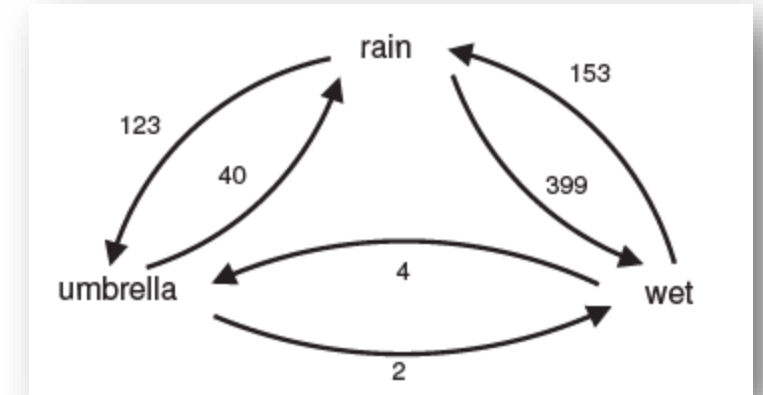
- Recent research has extensively investigated the identification of causality from text
- yet there is still a significant deficiency in providing a comprehensive causality presentation from those textual discoveries

2. Background



ConceptNet-Cause [1]

- Causality here is scattered, common-sense and action-based
- Causality is contextless, thus prone to be doubtable



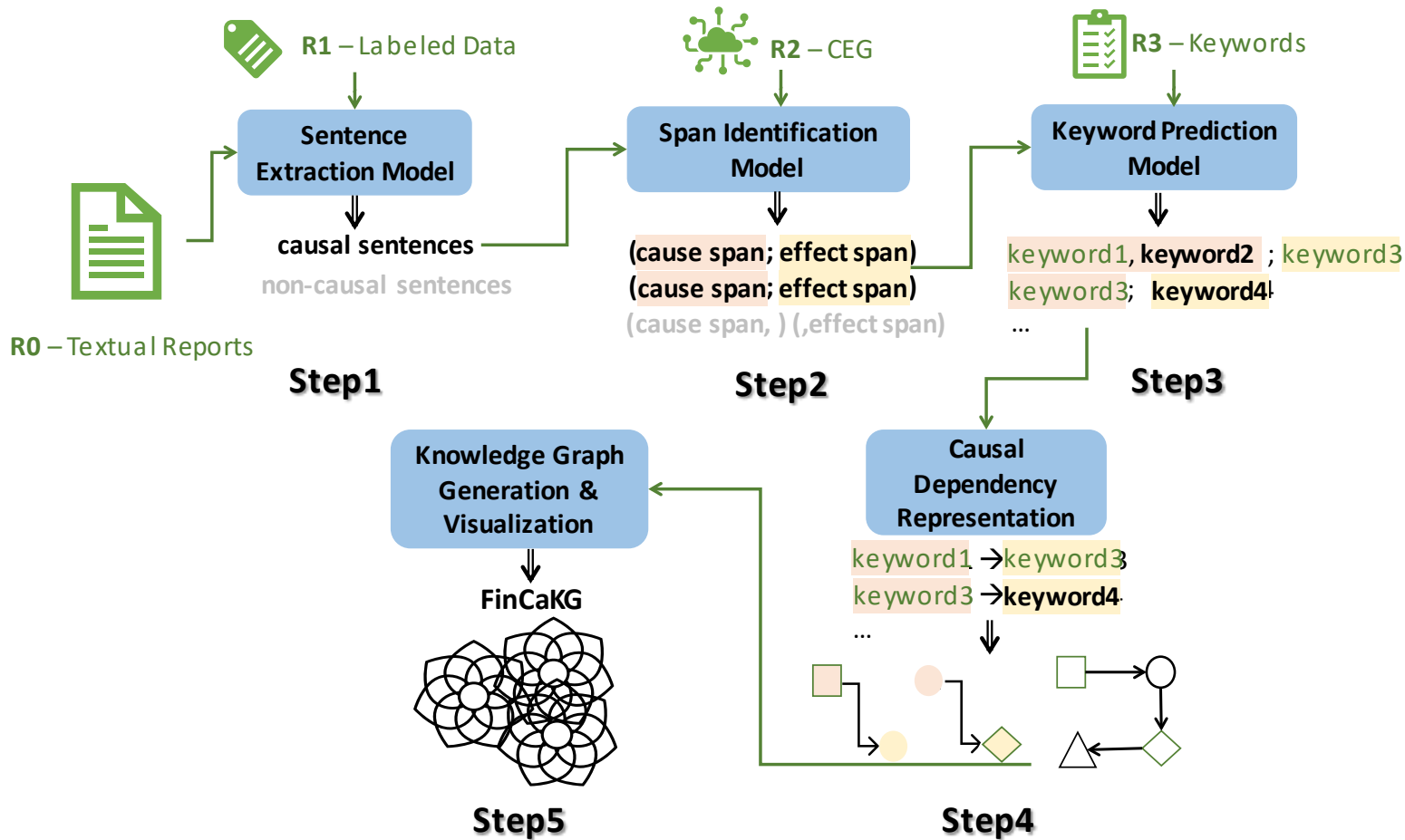
Cause Effect Graph [2]

- Information is redundant (not only nouns, but adj. , adv., verbs)
- hard to detect the semantic meaningful causality from massive pairs(89.1 M), here is the simplest and most meaningful example

[1] R. Speer, et al. "Conceptnet 5.5: An open multilingual graph of general knowledge," AAAI 2017

[2] Z. Li, et al. "Guided generation of cause and effect," IJCAI 2020

3. FinCaKG Construction Framework - Steps



Description of constructive steps:

- **Step1:** extract causal sentences
- **Step2:** identify cause-effect textual spans from causal Sentences
- **Step3:** predict financial keywords of cause-effect spans
- **Step4:** formulate the keyword causality dependency from cause-effect spans
- **Step5:** generate and visualize FinCaKG

3. FinCaKG Construction Framework - Datasets

Financial 10-k Reports(R0)

The financial report in S.E.C of the top 3000 company in the last 5 years.

Labeled Data (R1)

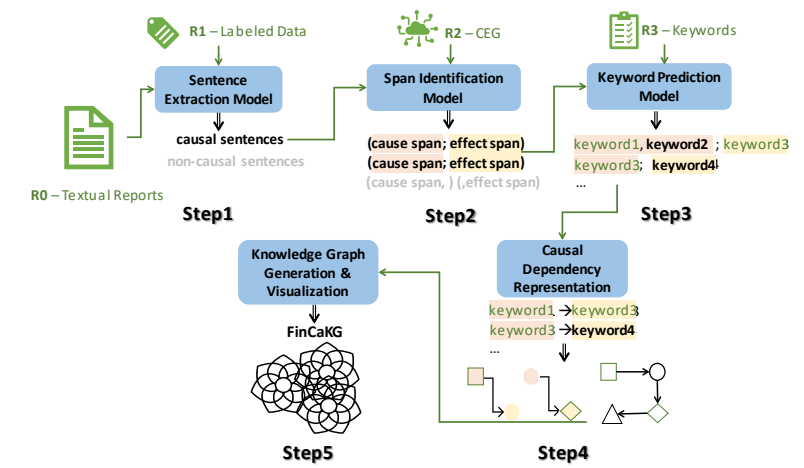
The causal labels for sentences in financial reports.

Cause Effect Graph - CEG (R2)

Cause Effect Graph contains 89.1 million causal pairs.

Financial Keywords (R3)

We consider Investopedia's vocabulary are financial Keywords.



3. FinCaKG Construction Framework - Experiment Settings

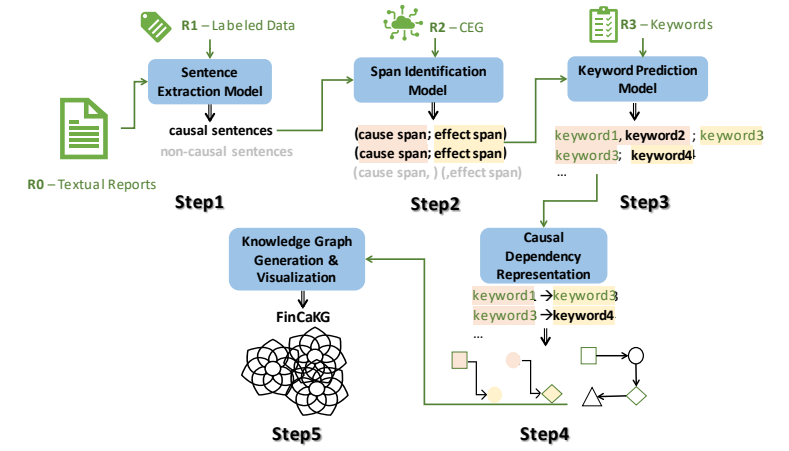


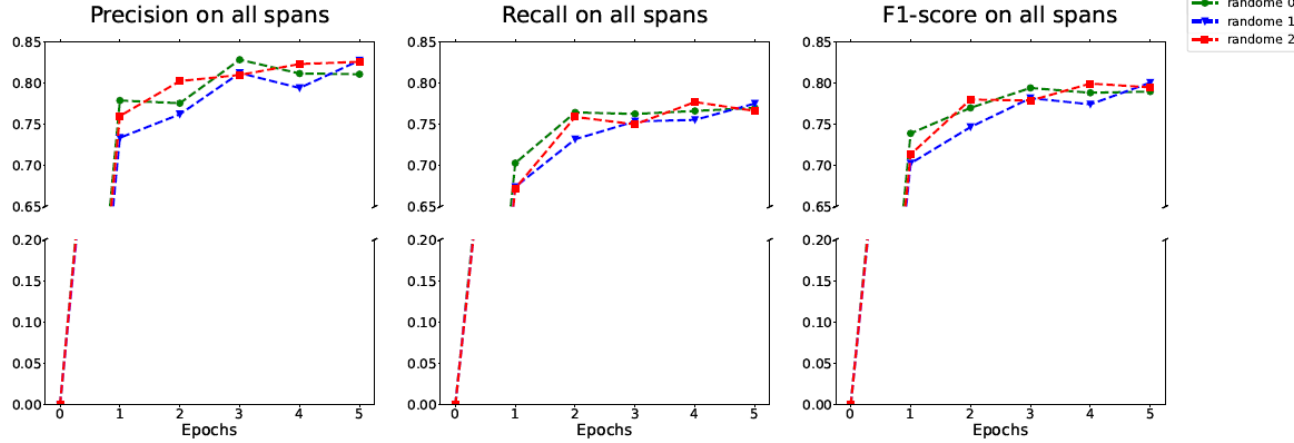
TABLE I: The statistics of resources applied in relative steps.

Steps	Units	Train	Prediction
Step1	#sents (#causal sents)	14k(1k)	10m(525k)
Step2	#sents	2.7k	525k
	#sents after postprocessing	-	497k
Step3	#sents	$497k \times \frac{9}{10}$	$497k \times \frac{1}{10}$
	#unique investopedia NPs	1317	1317
	#unique new financial NPs	-	1623

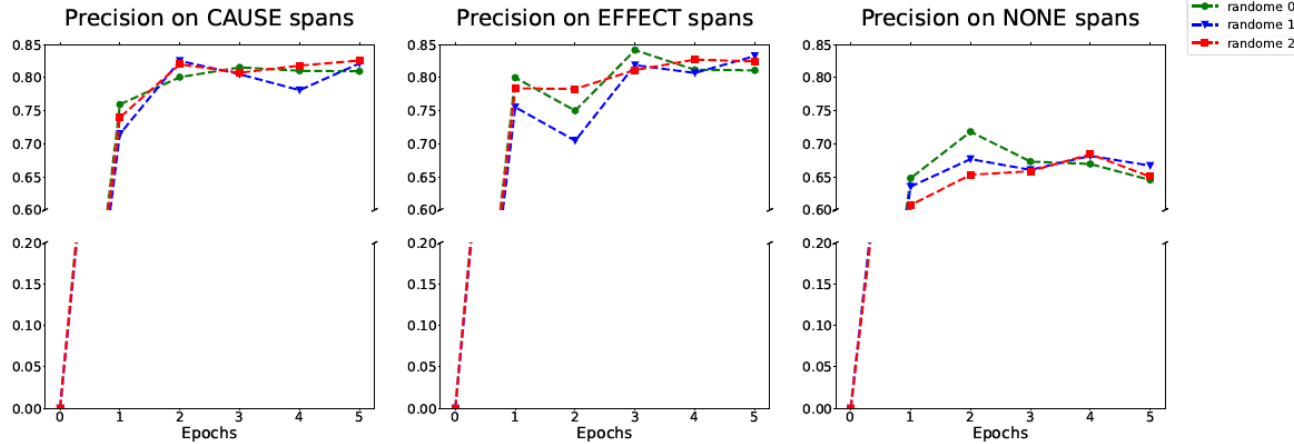
TABLE II: The parameters of models in each step.

Steps	labels	models	ep.	bt.	lr.	opt.
Step1	0, 1	BERT	10	8	2e-5	epsilon =1e-8
Step2	B-C, I-C, B-E, I-E, O	ilab-FinCau [24]	5	4	5e-5	
Step3	B-F, I-F, O	XLM-Roberta	5	8	2e-5	

3. FinCaKG Construction Framework - Experiment Results



(a) The overall evaluation for all identified textual spans.



(b) The independent evaluation of CAUSE, EFFECT and NONE spans.

Fig. 2: The performance of cause-effect span identification model in **Step2**.

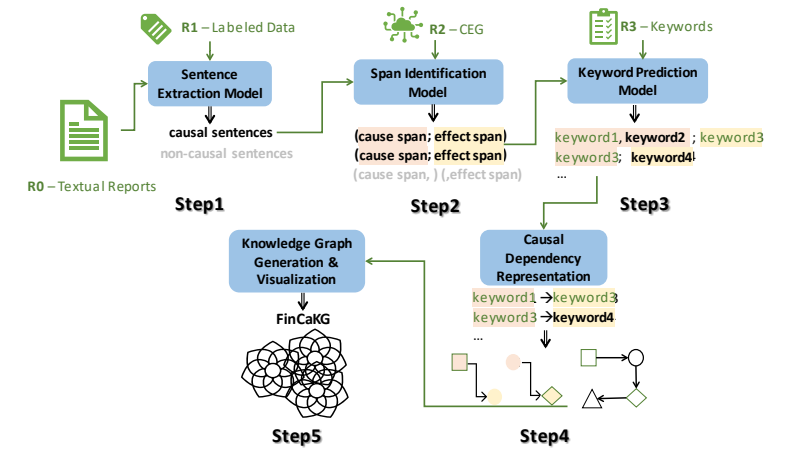


TABLE III: The performance of causal sentences extraction model in **Step1**

	Dataset	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Validation	Labeld Data (R1)	96.31%	96.07%	96.19%
Prediction	Financial Reports (R0)	95.93%	95.89%	95.91%

TABLE IV: The performance of financial keywords prediction model in **Step3**

10-folds	Precision	Recall	F1-score
avg.	98.72%	98.68%	98.70%
min.	98.10%	98.14%	98.12%
max.	99.07%	99.05%	99.06%

4. Presentation of Variant FinCaKGs from different resources

- **FinCaKG-FR:** The **F**inancial **R**eports, the original input = R0
- **FinCaKG-ECT:** The **E**arning **C**all **T**ranscripts are textual records of conference calls, including questions from analysts and answers from company representatives.
- **FinCaKG-AR:** The **A**nalyst **R**eports refer to documents produced by financial analysts who study and analyze publicly traded companies.

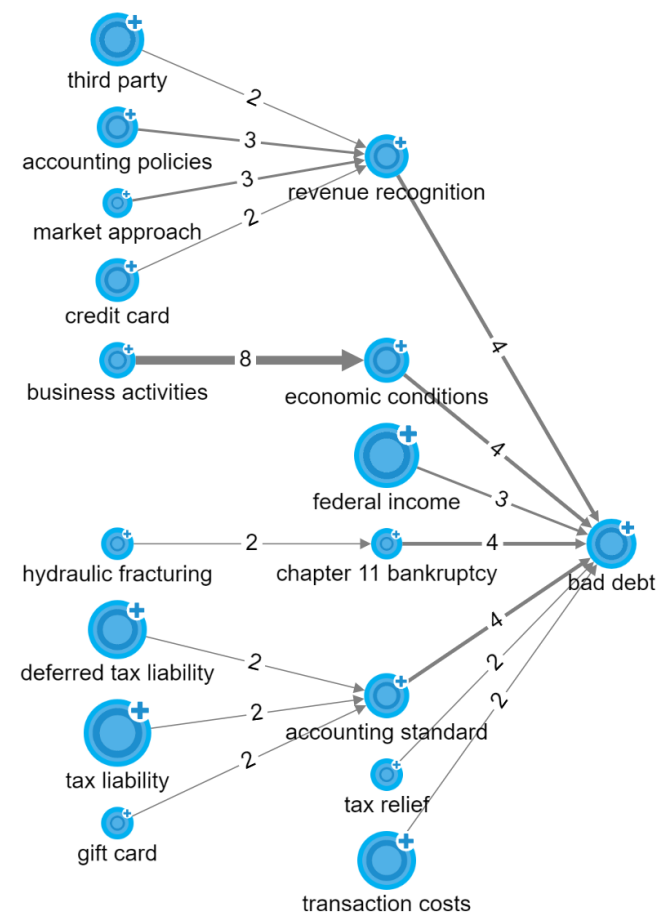
TABLE V: The statistical comparison between distinct versions of FinCaKGs.

	FinCaKG-FR	FinCaKG-ECT	FinCaKG-AR
# nodes	1,717	546	199
# rels	11,633	1,802	283
# docs	5,093	5,547	10,057

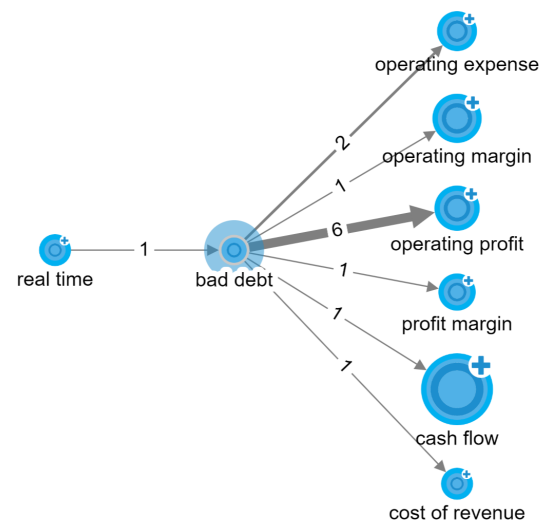
4. Presentation of Variant FinCaKGs from different resources

- Anchor Term: **bad debt**

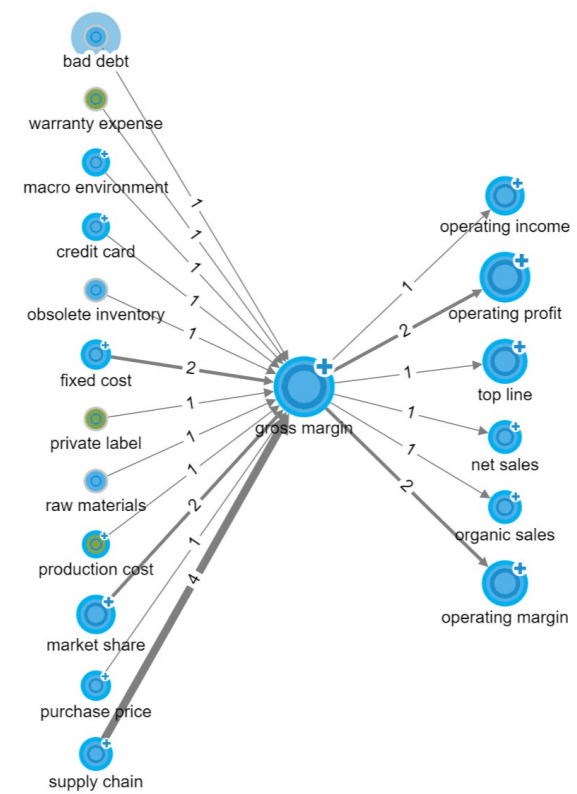
	FinCaKG-FR	FinCaKG-ECT	FinCaKG-AR
# nodes	1,717	546	199
# rels	11,633	1,802	283
# docs	5,093	5,547	10,057



FinCaKG-FR
(Financial Reports)



FinCaKG-ECT
(Earning Call Transcripts)



FinCaKG-AR
(Analyst Reports)

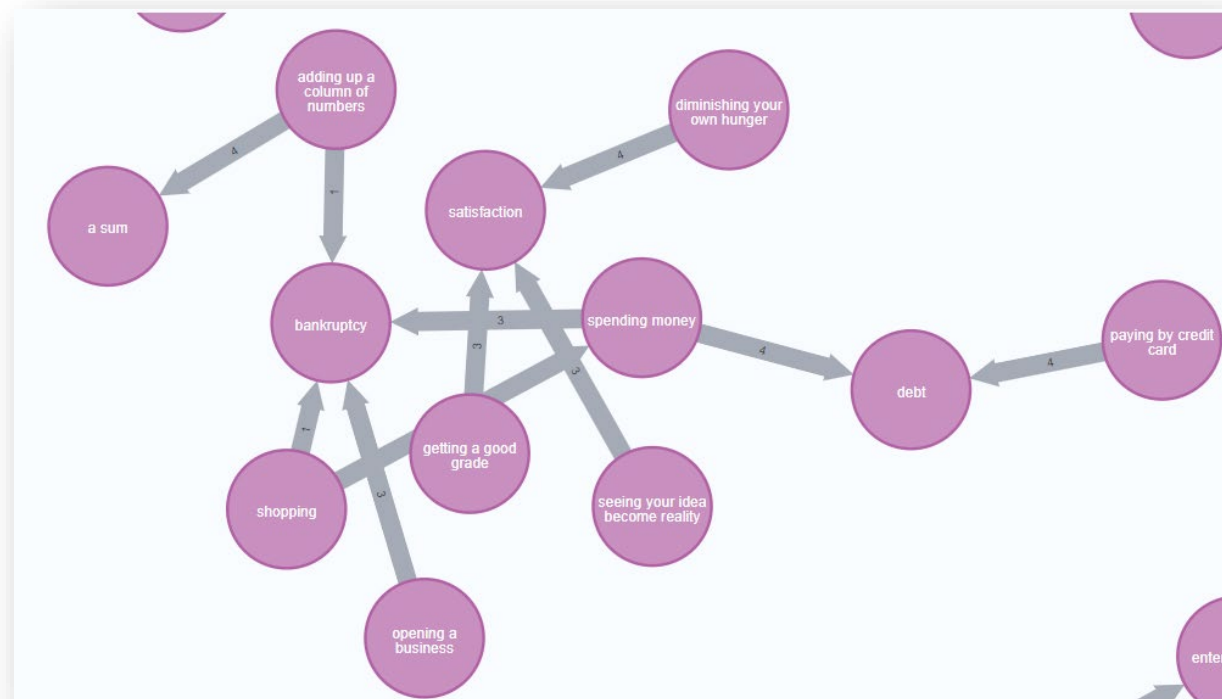
4. Variant FinCaKGs v.s. ConceptNet-Cause

TABLE V: The statistical comparison between distinct versions of FinCaKGs.

	FinCaKG-FR	FinCaKG-ECT	FinCaKG-AR	ConceptNet-Cause ¹¹
# nodes	1,717	546	199	12,832
# rels	11,633	1,802	283	16,801
# docs	5,093	5,547	10,057	-

TABLE VI: The investigation on connectivity and domain coverage of FinCaKGs and ConceptNet-Cause.

Causal KGs	Density	Node Degree	Domain Coverage
ConceptNet-Cause	0.01%	2.62	0.72%
FinCaKG-FR	0.39%	<u>13.55</u>	60.51%
FinCaKG-ECT	0.61%	6.60	83.88%
FinCaKG-AR	<u>0.72%</u>	2.84	83.42%



ConceptNet-Cause

5. Future Work

Downstream Tasks of FinCaKGs

- Finance domain research questions
 - Causal analysis generation of financial reports
 - Managers' characteristic depiction according to its causal chains

Temporal FinCaKG Generation

- Technical research questions
 - temporal link prediction
 - temporal node prediction

6. Conclusion

- ❑ We presented a framework to **automatically** construct the causality knowledge graph from financial reports. The results showed this framework can capture **in-dense and domain-related causality**.
- ❑ This framework is capable to generate distinct versions of FinCaKGs with different resources and **uncover the different inner logics**.
- ❑ FinCaKG could support the expertise discovery **directly from the visualization of FinCaKGs**.

Limitations:

- ❑ We only focus on the finance-related concepts in FinCaKGs, it could **not** cover some **news events**, i.e. Covid eases, energy shock ...
- ❑ The causal chains might be **less informative** along with **larger hops** in causality

**Thanks for your listening and
welcome for any questions!**