

ChatGPT Enterprise Prompt Pack for Financial Services

What we're hearing from financial services leaders



Adoption

Employees expect intuitive AI tools

Staff already use AI personally. Enterprise solutions need to be just as intuitive to see strong adoption.



Time to value

Small wins build momentum

Early productivity gains—like automating research—free hours each week and create momentum for broader change.



Scaling up

Responsible scaling is possible

With clear guardrails, front-line experts safely uncover high-impact AI use cases that can scale across the organization.

Where financial institutions are adopting AI the fastest today



Employee productivity

Daily assistant for all employees

FAQs for frontline staff

Customer service guidance



Research

Investment banking due diligence)

Wealth management

Risk (policy reviews, regulatory watch)



Data analysis

Investment research

Credit analysis

Stress testing, anomaly detection

Variance analysis



Document intelligence

Loan origination and review

Compliance (KYC, AML checks, fraud)

Document-based transaction processing



Platform modernization

COBOL modernization

System consolidation

Cloud migration

Documentation

ChatGPT Enterprise for Financial Services

Drive efficiency, reduce risk, and unlock capacity across the bank

01

Reduce operational risk and cost

Automate manual, error-prone tasks across drafting, research, and reporting to improve accuracy and reduce processing costs.

02

Expand analytical capacity

Give teams instant expertise in data analysis, policy interpretation, and financial workflows—boosting throughput without added headcount.

03

Make better decisions faster

Shift time from routine work to higher-value analysis, planning, and business partnership.

Prompts for financial services use cases

Drafting and Q&A	01	Draft company memos
	02	Speed up Q&A for cross-functional teams
	03	Draft responses to customers on invoices
Search/ Research/ Synthesize	04	Simplify financial research and benchmarking
	05	Summarize insights from financial analytics provider
	06	Find product details in online catalogue
	07	Search internal channels for assumptions on fin. modelling
Policy, (tax) law, contracts, covenants:	08	Streamline policy creation
	09	Ideate on and summarize policy
	10	Interpret complex policies
	11	Compare contract details
	12	Assess whether covenant terms apply
	13	Analyse impact of local (tax) law
Analyses and Excel-/BI-/ERP-support	14	Transform excel formulas to scalable code
	15	Analyze data for anomalies
	16	Simplify financial workflow automation
	17	Fix SAP ABAP code
	18	Recommend code for data prep in BI tools
Data extraction	19	Convert tables from PDFs/images to structured data
	20	Extract invoice items and categorize

Expert
prompt
packs built
for core
workflows →

01 Draft company memos

↑ Speed up memo drafting and review processes

↑ Reduce time spent on research and compliance

↑ Enhance accuracy

Project	Automate the creation of technical accounting memos by providing accurate and comprehensive guidance on complex accounting topics.
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Example Prompt	Create an email memo for my sales team based on the new policy I uploaded.
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ChatGPT 5.1 ▾

Model: GPT-5.1

Sales_Team_Expense_Policy.pdf

PDF

Create an email memo for my sales team based on the new policy I uploaded.

Subject: Updated Sales Team Expense Policy – Required Review and Compliance

Sales_Team_Expense_Policy

Team,

This memo summarizes the updated **Sales Team Expense Policy** effective **September 24, 2024**. All sales employees and contractors must review and follow these guidelines immediately. The policy clarifies what is reimbursable, what requires approval, and the documentation needed for timely processing.

1. Core Expectations

- Spend company funds responsibly and only for legitimate business purposes.
- Obtain required pre-approvals *before* incurring any cost.
- Submit complete expense reports within **10 business days**.
- Ensure every submission includes a clear business purpose and require

+ Ask anything



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

02 Speed up Q&A for cross-functional teams

- ↑ Speed up response time
- ↑ Reduce repeat questions
- ↑ Reduce communication bottlenecks

Project	Streamline Q&A processes for cross-functional teams, enabling rapid responses to key questions and concerns across departments
Example Prompt	Is offering a fixed renewal price for the next three years acceptable under our new policy?

Deal Desk GPT ▾

Model: GPT-5.1

Is offering a fixed renewal price for the next three years acceptable under our new policy?

Offering a fixed renewal price for the next three years is generally not allowed under the current policy without finance approval. Standard policy requires that renewal pricing should account for potential price increases due to inflation or changes in cost structure. If a customer requests a fixed price for future renewals, you'll need to submit it for review and approval from the finance team, as this could impact long-term revenue projections.

Please confirm if you'd like to proceed with this or need help submitting the request for approval.

Message Deal Desk GPT

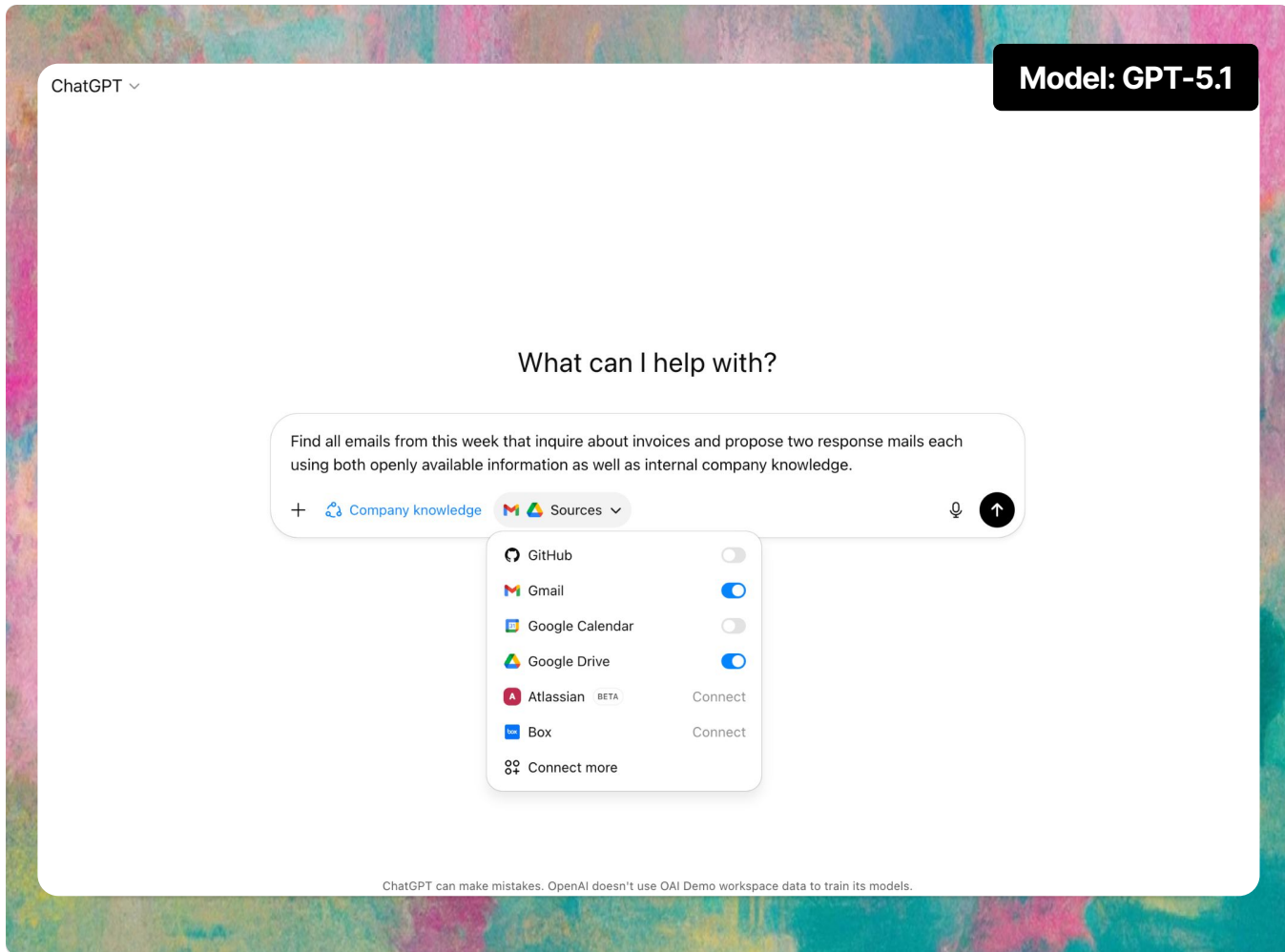
OAI Demo workspace chats aren't used to train our models. ChatGPT can make mistakes.

03 Draft responses to customers on invoices

- ↑ Speed up response time
- ↑ Provide more holistic answers
- ↑ Reduce need to match inquiries against lengthy policy changes

Project Streamline Q&A processes for customer-facing teams, enabling rapid response generation based on information that is readily available internally and/or externally, but requires time to synthesize

Example Prompt Find all emails from this week that inquire about invoices and propose two response mails each using both openly available information as well as internal company knowledge.



04 Simplify financial research and benchmarking

- ↑ Accelerate decision-making
- ↑ Enhance accuracy and proficiency across many policies
- ↑ Reduce time spent on manual data gathering

Project Empowers finance teams to research new policies, enabling faster decision-making and reducing manual learning processes.

Example Prompt What are some indicators in a SaaS customer order form that suggest the presence of a material right, triggering further ASC 606 analysis?

Model: GPT-5.1

ChatGPT 5.1

What are some indicators in a SaaS customer order form that suggest the presence of a material right, triggering further ASC 606 analysis?

Below are key indicators in a SaaS customer order form that may suggest the presence of a material right under ASC 606-10-55-42 through 55-45 and therefore require further analysis.

1. Discounts or Pricing That Is Not Available to Similar Customers

A material right often arises when a customer receives a **discount or price** that is:

- **Incremental** to what other customers typically receive.
- **Conditional** on entering the current contract.
- **Not part of the entity's normal marketing programs.**

Order form indicators

- "Customer eligible for 40% renewal discount if subscription renewed before X date."
- "Preferred pricing tier granted only with purchase of 50 seats."

Why it matters:

If the discount exceeds what is **normally offered**, ASC 606 may require that a portion of the transaction price be allocated to the discounted future goods/services.

2. Options to Purchase Additional Products or

+ Ask anything



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

05 Summarize insights from financial analytics provider




- ↑ Accelerate research
- ↑ Standardize insights provided in different formats
- ↑ Reduce time spent on manual data gathering

Project Empowers finance teams to collect specific data points from large volume of data extracted from financial insight providers

Example Prompt For an SOTP analysis of ACME Corp., extract from each PDF: year, provider, segment, TTM revenue, multiple, implied segment value, total SOTP value, market cap, SOTP–market difference, assumptions, and source file.

Then summarize which years show a market premium vs. a discount and – if present – which segments drive the discount

ChatGPT 5.1 Thinking ▾

-  lighthouse_equity_analytics_2024_... PDF
-  northpeak_analytics_2023_annual_... PDF
-  blueriver_financial_insights_2022_... PDF

For an SOTP analysis of ACME Corp., extract from each PDF: year, provider, segment, TTM revenue, multiple, implied segment value, total SOTP value, market cap, SOTP–market difference, assumptions, and source file.

Then summarize which years show a market premium vs. a discount and – if present – which segments drive the discount

1. Extracted SOTP data by segment and year

Segment-level detail

Year	Provider	Segment	TTM revenue (USD m)	Revenue multiple (x)	Implied segment value (USD m)	Total SOTP equity value (USD m)	Equity market cap (USD m)
2024	Lighthouse Equity Analytics	Cloud Services	1,054.3	6.61	6,969.9	11,089.6	9,980.7

Ask anything

+  Extended thinking ▾



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Model: GPT-5.1

06 Find product details in online catalogue

↑ Accelerate research

↑ Avoid keyword-based search from providers and instead search using natural language

↑ Find more appropriate data/product catalogue items

Project You are working in financial modelling and want to understand which product from your preferred vendor's extensive catalogue(s) is the most appropriate one for your current needs

Example Prompt Which S&P Market Intelligence offering includes private-company financial estimates? Reference S&P's data catalogue.

Model: GPT-5.1

ChatGPT 5.1

Which S&P Market Intelligence offering includes private-company financial estimates? Reference S&P's data catalogue.

The S&P offering that includes private-company financial estimates is the **S&P Global Market Intelligence** product line — specifically via its **Private Company Financials** dataset (and related private-company data offerings). S&P Global Mark... +2

Details

- The Private Company Financials dataset provides “200+ standardized financial-statement items for over 12 million private companies globally.” S&P Global Mark... +1
- This offering is part of the broader Private Company Data series within S&P Global Market Intelligence, which also includes valuations, transactions, headcount analytics, and more. S&P Global Mark... +1
- For valuation work, S&P references a “S&P Capital IQ Pro” platform (or similar Capital IQ-based services) that include private-company financials, enabling users to estimate private company valuations. S&P Global Mark... +1

If you like — I can check the **latest publicly available offerings (2025) from S&P** and list all datasets/modules that include private-company financial estimates.

📄 🗣️ 📌 🔄 ... Sources

Search the web

+ 🌐 Search



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

07 Search internal channels for assumptions on financial modelling

↑ Higher consistency in company assumptions

↑ Accelerate time to find (evidence for) assumptions

Project You are in controlling and want to stress test the financial modelling that a product team has made on a new feature they want to build. In particular, you want to challenge the underlying assumptions

Example Prompt Why is the discount rate 10% here but 12% in another model? Focus on internal documents on Google Drive and discussions on Slack -- you may find both assumptions, so try to understand which applies when (it might be that one is simply more up-to-date than the other)

Model: GPT-5.1

ChatGPT

Why is the discount rate 10% here but 12% in another model? Focus on internal documents on Google Drive and discussions on Slack -- you may find both assumptions, so try to understand which applies when (it might be that one is simply more up-to-date than the other)

Thought for 6s

Google Sheets
2025 - Company P...

Google Sheets
2025 - Revenue by...

Google Docs
Insight Summariza...

36 sources

Short answer — 10% is the up-to-date, group-wide WACC; 12% shows up only in older / legacy AI models and in some analyst Slack discussion arguing for a higher rate.

Key evidence (from the FY2024 modelling consolidation notes on Drive):

- The consolidation review shows two discount-rate assumptions (10% and 12%) causing reconciliation problems and traces the sources of each. The doc records that the Finance Modelling Standards (Updated Feb 2023) state a group-wide WACC of 10% (breakdown: risk-free 2.5%, ERP 5.5%, beta 1.3).

FY2024_Modelling_Consolidation_...

Google Drive
FY2024_Modelling_Consolidation_Notes.pdf

discussion (Nov 2023) where analysts

Company knowledge

discrepancy
I found the file that discusses

Thought for 8s

- Clarifying discount rate sources**
The user asked about the 10% vs. 12% discount rate. I'll explain that the FY2024 Modelling Consolidation Notes set the group-wide WACC at 10% per updated standards (Feb 2023), while the 12% rate in older models is based on outdated assumptions from Slack discussions in Nov 2023. We plan to standardize at 10%. I'll include accurate citations.
- Summarizing relevant sections and citations**
The relevant sections for the discount rate discussion are from lines 26-46 in the document. I'll cite from L30-L35 for Finance Modelling Standards (2.5% risk-free rate, 5.5% ERP, and 1.3 Beta) and from L36-L38 for the Slack discussion (Nov 2023). Also, I'll cite L41-L42 for the plan to standardize at 10%. One citation covering L26-L46 should work.
- Summarizing the discount rate situation**
To summarize: the 12% discount rate appears in older AI product models (pre-2024) and was suggested in Slack discussions due to perceived higher risk. However, the Finance Modelling Standards (Feb 2023) set the group-wide WACC at 10%, and the consolidated model aims to use that rate pending CFO approval. Slack cannot be searched directly, but mentions of it were found in Google Drive docs.

Thought for 6s
Done

ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

08 Streamline policy creation

- ↑ Speed up policy generation
- ↑ Reduce time spent navigating complex compliance requirements
- ↑ Ensure consistent communication in your team's voice and style across policies

Project Draft policies to help save your team time from the initial ideation to final copy.

Example Prompt Build an ASC 606 Revenue Recognition policy for a SaaS business, incorporating common business fact patterns in the industry such as implementation services, material rights, etc.

ChatGPT 5.1

Model: GPT-5.1

Build an ASC 606 Revenue Recognition policy for a SaaS business, incorporating common business fact patterns in the industry such as implementation services, material rights, etc.

ASC 606 Revenue Recognition Policy for a SaaS Business

Comprehensive, industry-aligned template incorporating common SaaS fact patterns



Below is a complete, ready-to-adopt ASC 606 policy that a SaaS company can tailor. It is structured like a formal accounting policy document and incorporates the most common SaaS fact patterns: subscription services, implementation/onboarding, optional add-ons, usage-based fees, upgrades/downgrades, customer incentives, and material rights.

ASC 606 Revenue Recognition

+ Ask anything



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

09 Ideate on and summarize policy

↑ Increase policy clarity

↑ Write policy faster

↑ Enable consistency in brand voice across company policies

Project Establishing a structured policy framework ensures that all employees adhere to clear, consistent guidelines

Example Prompt Create a discount policy for my sales team based on the uploaded screenshot of a table.

ChatGPT 5.1 Thinking ▾

Model: GPT-5.1 Thinking

Customer Category	Commitment_Months	Licenses_Purchased_1-10	Licenses_Purchased_11-20	Licenses_Purchased_21-100	Licenses_Purchased_101-250	Licenses_Purchased_251-500
Academia	1	5	5	5	5	17
	6	8	8	11	10	17
	12	12	17	26	24	26
	1	5	5	5	7	10
Enterprise	6	7	16	12	10	10
	12	10	14	20	20	20
	1	5	7	10	10	12
	6	10	12	10	10	14
Non-Profit	12	20	25	25	25	30

Create a discount policy for my sales team based on the uploaded screenshot of a table.

Thought for 1m 14s >

Below is a concise discount policy your sales team can follow using the values in the table.

1. Scope and definition

- This policy defines the **maximum discretionary discount** a salesperson may offer off list price for license subscriptions.
- Discounts are determined by:
 - Customer category**
 - Academia
 - Enterprise
 - Non-Profit
 - Contract term** (Commitment in months): **1, 6, or 12 months**
 - Number of licenses purchased** (quantity ↓ds):
 - 1-10

Ask anything

+ Thinking ▾



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10 Interpret complex policies

- ↑ Improve comprehension of complex policy
- ↑ Increase efficiency in communication
- ↑ Reduce misinterpretation risk

Project	Transforming tech-, or compliance-heavy dense policies into clear, actionable summaries that teams can use for decision-making, x-functl. communication, and stakeholder alignment, without altering the meaning of the original policy.
Example Prompt	<p>Interpret this policy section into a 30–50 word executive summary and five stakeholder-ready talking points.</p> <p>Identify key obligations, restrictions, decision points, and any ambiguities. Provide tailored guidance for Product, Engineering, and Operations teams.</p>

Policy Interpreter GPT 5 Pro ▾

Model: GPT-5 Pro



Policy_Interpreter_Demo_Policy.pdf
PDF

Interpret this policy section into a 30–50 word executive summary and five stakeholder-ready talking points.

Identify key obligations, restrictions, decision points, and any ambiguities.
Provide tailored guidance for Product, Engineering, and Operations teams.

Thought for 6m 7s >

1. Executive Summary

Policy sets organization-wide rules for accessing, storing, transmitting, using, retaining, and disposing of company information. It mandates least-privilege access with quarterly reviews, prompt deprovisioning, encryption and MFA for Restricted systems, one-hour incident reporting, and controlled sharing; exceptions must be documented, Security-approved, and ↴-bound.

2. Key Talking Points (5)

+ Ask anything



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11 Compare contract details

- ↑ Accelerate contract negotiations
- ↑ Reduce risk of catching potentially disadvantageous contract terms

Project Supporting procurement and legal to quickly find latest changes in contract without having to rely on partner to mark all relevant sections that have changed

Example Prompt Compare the two contracts. Provide a table-style comparison with the first two rows simply representing the respective versions of the part of the contract that has changed and a third column explaining the impact (e.g., commercial, risk, ...)

ChatGPT 5.1

Model: GPT-5.1

Contract_v9.pdf
PDF

Contract_v8.pdf
PDF

Compare the two contracts. Provide a table-style comparison with the first two rows simply representing the respective versions of the part of the contract that has changed and a third column explaining the impact (commercial, risk, ...)

Below is a **table-style comparison** highlighting only the **parts of the contract that changed** between **Version 8** and **Version 9**, followed by a clear explanation of the commercial or risk impact. Citations reference the extracted text from each PDF.

Contract Comparison Table (v8 vs v9)

Clause	Version 8 Text	Version 9 Text	Impact (Commercial / Risk / Operational)
1. Scope of Services	"Provider will supply monthly performance dashboards..." <small>Contract_v8</small>	"Provider will supply weekly performance dashboards..." <small>Contract_v9</small>	Commercial: Increased service frequency materially raises delivery effort and cost for provider unless pricing is adjusted. Operational: Requires tighter cadence, more resources, quicker data turnaround. Risk: Higher probability of SLA misses if internal capacity not scaled.
2. Service	"Support inquiries will	"Support inquiries will	Commercial: Increased support obligation may necessitate more

+

Ask anything

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12 Assess whether covenant terms apply

↑ Accelerate search for the right terms in long covenants

↑ Provide holistic picture on additional clarifications prior to making a decision

Project	
Accelerating the assessment of whether new events (e.g., raising new debt) is permitted under an existing covenant	

Example Prompt	
Please review the applicable covenant in the credit documentation stored on Google Drive under ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021.pdf. The company announced that it plans to issue \$120M of new term debt, on top of its current \$215M debt. Its latest reported LTM EBITDA is \$95M. Determine whether this issuance is permitted under the covenant terms.	

ChatGPT ▾

Share

Activity · 1m

Model: GPT-5.1

Please review the applicable covenant in the credit documentation stored on Google Drive under ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021.pdf. The company announced that it plans to issue \$120M of new term debt, on top of its current \$215M debt. Its latest reported LTM EBITDA is \$95M. Determine whether this issuance is permitted under the covenant terms.



Thought for 18s >

Google Docs
Compliance Summ...

Google Docs
Legal Review Chec...

Google Docs
Data Processing A...

37 sources

Short answer — Not as proposed unless up to \$50M of the \$120M qualifies as "Permitted Additional Debt."

Why

1. The incurrence covenant prohibits new indebtedness if the **Consolidated Total Leverage Ratio** (Consolidated Total Debt ÷ Consolidated EBITDA (LTM)) would exceed **3.50 : 1.00** on a pro-forma basis at the time of incurrence.
 ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021
2. Section 4.03(b) expressly allows certain categories of debt to be incurred "without regard to the leverage test," including "permitted Additional Debt not exceeding \$50,000,000 in the aggregate." ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021

Ask anything about OAI Demo...



Company knowledge



Sources ▾



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

Thinking

Searched company knowledge

Q ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021.pdf

Compliance Summary: AcmeFlow and HIPA...

Legal Review Checklist AcmeVault Freshnes...

10 more

Searched company knowledge

Q "ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021" OR "ACME..."

AcmeAssist One-Pager - Sales Enablement ...

Legal Review Checklist AcmeVault Freshnes...

18 more

Searched company knowledge

Q ACME_Credit_Agreement_2021.pdf

Clarifying the file search path
It

Thought for 9s

Searched company knowledge

Q "Credit Agreement" 2021 Acme

AcmeAssist One-Pager - Sales Enablement ...

Webinar Run-of-Show - "Inside AcmeVault ...

14 more

Searched company knowledge

Q "Credit Agreement" Acme OR ACME OR Acme

13 Analyze impact of local (tax/accounting) laws

- ↑ Accelerate search through lengthy, complex laws
- ↑ Provide holistic picture by extending the search to precedence cases
- ↑ Reason over terms that may leave space for interpretation and how to account for this

Project Provides higher quality on potential (tax/accounting) law implications using Deep Research in just 10 min

Example Prompt Assess how the following U.S. regulations apply to ACME, an asset-manager:
* ASC 842 (lease accounting)
* IRS §174 (capitalization and amortization of technology development and internal-use software)

This year, the firm has

* \$48M of tech-development costs (70% U.S. / 30% international) related to internal-use software, portfolio-analytics systems, and risk-model development.
* A new 10-year office and data-center lease valued at \$22M, supporting trading operations and research infrastructure.

Using authoritative public sources (U.S. GAAP codification, IRS.gov, FASB materials, Big Four accounting summaries), please determine:

1. How §174 applies to these technology-development activities and how it affects taxable income and cash taxes.
2. How ASC 842 affects EBITDA, right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, and lease classification.
3. [...]

Model: GPT-5.1 (Deep Research)

ChatGPT 5.1

This year, the firm has:

- * \$48M of technology-development costs (70% U.S. / 30% international) related to internal-use software, portfolio-analytics systems, and risk-model development.
- * A new 10-year office and data-center lease valued at \$22M, supporting trading operations and research infrastructure.

Using authoritative public sources (U.S. GAAP codification, IRS.gov, FASB materials, Big Four accounting summaries), please determine:

1. How §174 applies to these technology-development activities and how it affects taxable income and cash taxes.
2. How ASC 842 affects EBITDA, right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, and lease classification.
3. Whether the resulting changes could influence key financial metrics such as leverage ratios, regulatory capital, compensation pools, or debt-covenant calculations.
4. Provide citations and links to the authoritative sources used.
5. Provide a concise, CFO-level summary suitable for audit-committee reporting.

To ensure I provide the most accurate and tailored analysis, could you please confirm a few details about ACME:

1. What is ACME's legal structure (e.g., C-Corp, partnership)?
2. Is the \$48M in technology development entirely capitalized, expensed, or a mix?
3. Are any portions of the lease considered short-term, variable, or low-value?
4. Are there any specific financial covenants, metrics, or regulatory frameworks (e.g., SEC, FINRA).

1. Inc.

+ Research Sources



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

14 Transform excel formulas to scalable code

- ↑ Accelerate complex financial modeling
- ↑ Enhance accuracy with automated code conversion
- ↑ Enable non-technical users to scale their work via automation

Project Simplifies complex financial models and makes them scalable across different platforms and tools.

Example Prompt Here's an Excel formula we use to allocate transaction price to material rights: = (Transaction_Price * (Standalone_Selling_Price_of_Option / Total_Standalone_Selling_Prices))

Can you convert this logic into a Python function?

ChatGPT 5.1

Model: GPT-5.1

Here's an Excel formula we use to allocate transaction price to material rights: = (Transaction_Price * (Standalone_Selling_Price_of_Option / Total_Standalone_Selling_Prices))

Can you convert this logic into a Python function?

Sure — here is a clean, reusable Python function that matches the logic of your Excel formula:

```
python
def allocate_transaction_price(transaction_price,
                              standalone_selling_price_option,
                              total_standalone_selling_prices):
    """
    Allocate transaction price to a material right based on standalone selling prices.

    Formula:
        allocation = transaction_price * (standalone_selling_price_option /
                                         total_standalone_selling_prices)

    Args:
        transaction_price (float): Total transaction price.
        standalone_selling_price_option (float): SSP of the option / material right.
        total_standalone_selling_prices (float): Sum of SSPs of all performance obligation.

    Returns:
        float: Allocated transaction price for the material right.
```

+ Ask anything

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15 Analyze data for anomalies

- ↑ Improved data accuracy and decision-making
- ↑ Faster identification of data discrepancies
- ↑ Easily visualize and clean data

Project	Enhance your team's ability to make informed decisions and improve reporting accuracy.
Example Prompt	Tell me the most common type of expenses in the attached csv file so I can determine what needs manual approval and what can be auto approved.

ChatGPT 5.1

Model: GPT-5.1

Company Expenses Dataset				
	Date	Expense_Category	Employee_Departme	Vendor_Name
1	2024-07-05 13:13:00.172687	Software Subscriptions	Finance	Vendor D
2	2024-07-12 11:28:31.316481	Travel	Operations	Vendor B
3	2023-12-31 02:34:51.672542	Office Supplies	IT	Vendor E
4	2024-10-02 19:10:14.111273	Travel	Operations	Vendor C

Tell me the most common type of expenses in the attached csv file so I can determine what needs manual approval and what can be auto approved.

Here's a clear breakdown of the **most common expense types** in your CSV and what that might mean for **manual vs. auto-approval** workflows.

Most Common Expense Categories

Based on the data:

Expense Category	Count
Travel	269

ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

16 Simplify financial workflow automation

- ↑ Improve data accuracy and reporting
- ↑ Increase operational efficiency and speed
- ↑ Reduce manual workload and errors

Project Automating routine tasks for financial teams by streamlines processes like data entry, reconciliations, and reporting.

Example Prompt Develop a solution that automates the posting of journal entries by integrating accounting software and external data sources. The process should retrieve financial transaction data from multiple systems such as ERP, bank feeds, or spreadsheets, validate it, and then post the journal entries to the general ledger. The automation should follow these steps:

Data Extraction: Write a script to pull relevant financial data from external systems, databases, or CSV files.

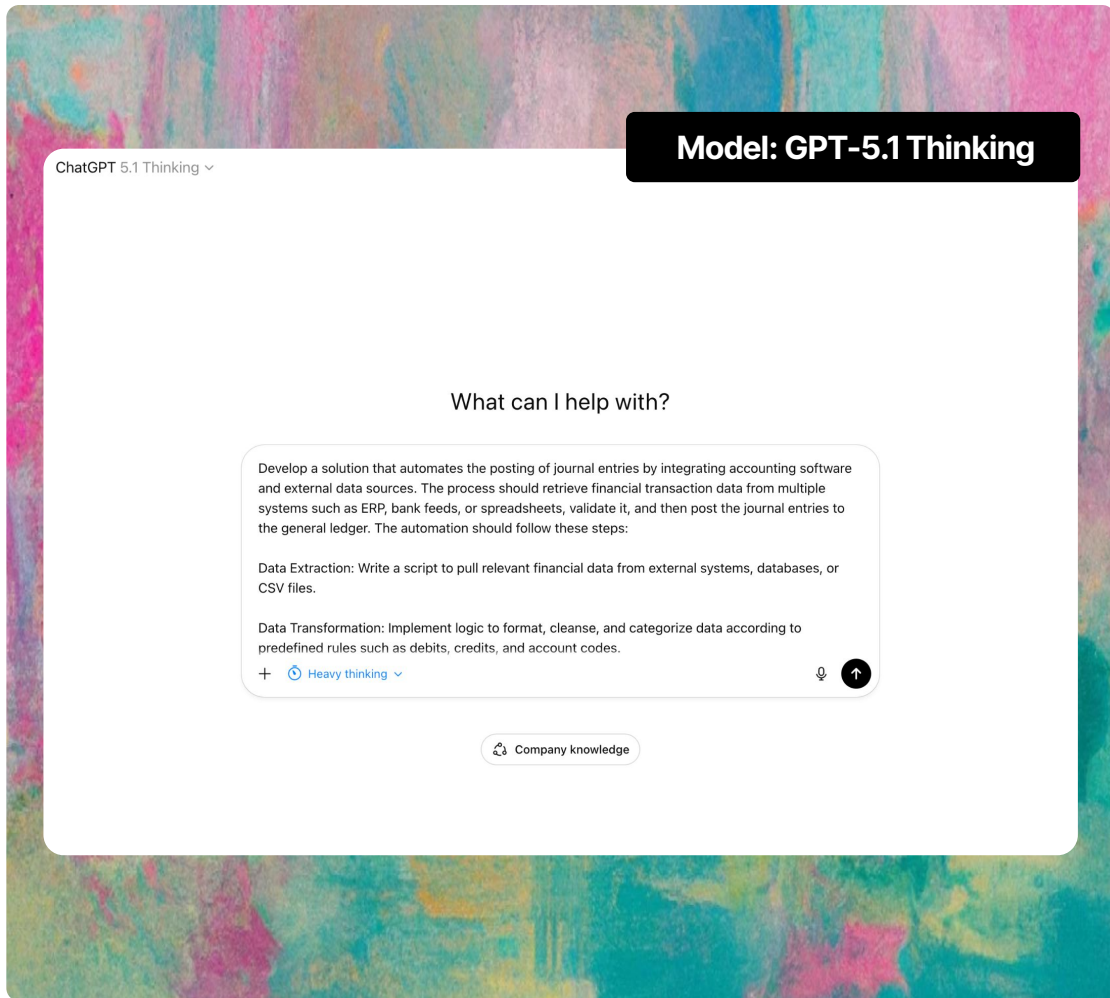
Data Transformation: Implement logic to format, cleanse, and categorize data according to predefined rules such as debits, credits, and account codes.

Validation: Add automated checks to ensure data integrity such as verifying that the total debits equal total credits.

Journal Entry Creation: Use API integrations or SDKs to post the journal entries directly into the accounting system such as QuickBooks, SAP, or Oracle.

Error Handling and Notifications: Build a mechanism to detect and log errors during posting with email alerts or dashboards for manual intervention when needed.

The system should be designed to run on a schedule such as daily or weekly, providing real-time updates and reports on successful postings and any exceptions.



17 Fix SAP ABAP code

↑ Accelerate bug finding

↑ Optimize code to reduce run time
(and effectively engineering time)

Project Controlling is not seeing the expected behaviour in one of the SAP workflows and narrowed it down to ABAP code not working as expected – ChatGPT helps them insert the code and find both bugs and optimization potential

Example Prompt Below is a failing ABAP method from one of our SAP workflow steps. The program intermittently fails with CX_SY_REF_IS_INITIAL and sometimes incorrectly accepts invalid cost centers. Please:
1. Identify all bugs (syntax, logic, performance, null reference).
2. Provide a corrected version of the method.
3. Explain the changes in plain English (suitable for SAP Basis + Finance IT).

Here is the code to fix: ""
METHOD validate_cc.

```
DATA lt_costcenters TYPE TABLE OF zcostcenter.  
DATA ls_cc TYPE zcostcenter.
```

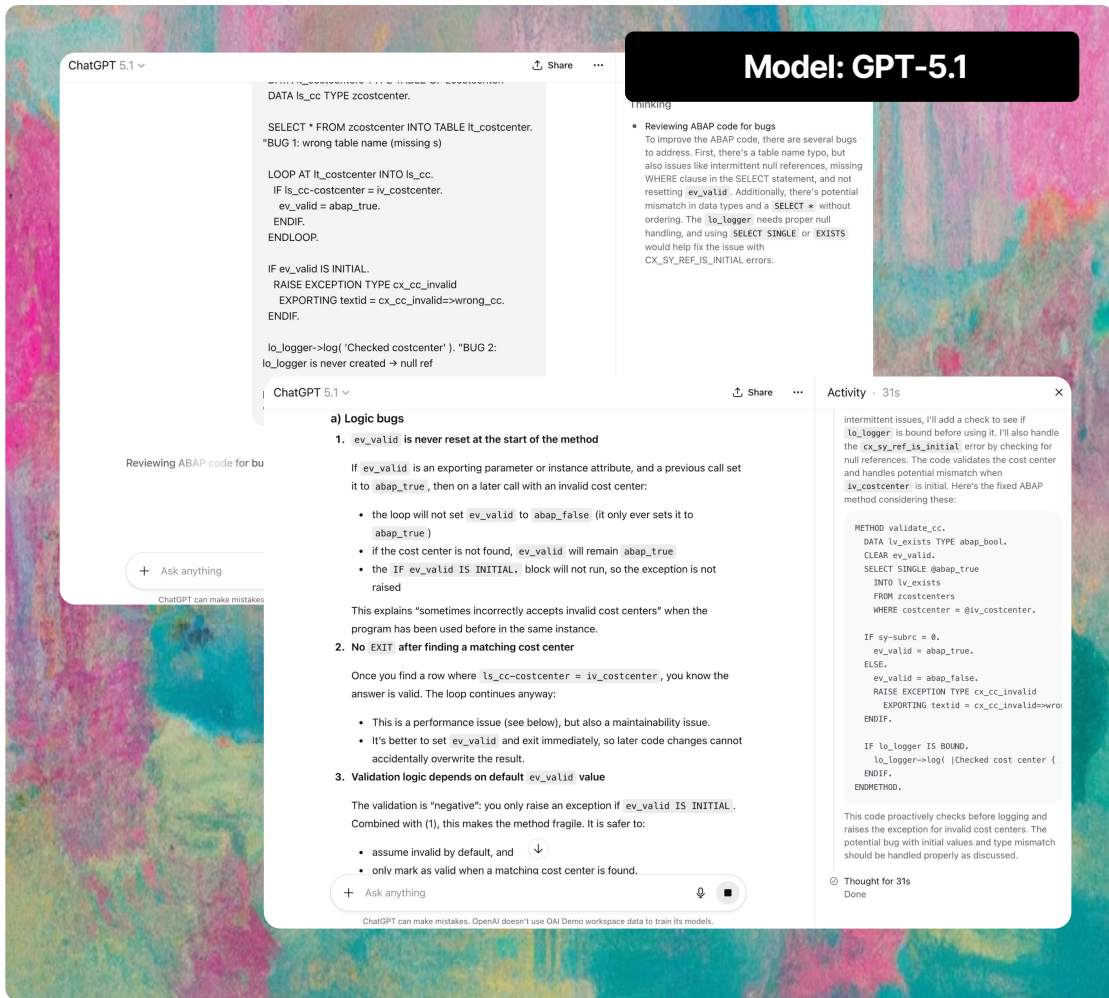
```
SELECT * FROM zcostcenter INTO TABLE lt_costcenter. "BUG 1: wrong table  
name (missing s)
```

```
LOOP AT lt_costcenter INTO ls_cc.  
IF ls_cc-costcenter = iv_costcenter.  
ev_valid = abap_true.  
ENDIF.  
ENDLOOP.
```

```
IF ev_valid IS INITIAL.  
RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE cx_cc_invalid  
EXPORTING textid = cx_cc_invalid=>wrong_cc.  
ENDIF.
```

```
lo_logger->log( 'Checked costcenter' ). "BUG 2: lo_logger is never created ->  
null ref
```

```
ENDMETHOD.""
```



18 Generate code for Excel/BI tools

↑ Accelerate dashboard building

↑ Unlock personalisation of dashboards even with no/limited coding skills

Project A financial analyst tries to edit loaded data in PowerBI. Although able to articulate the goal in words, the analyst cannot convert it into code.

Example Prompt I need help writing DAX. I want a calculated column called AUMGrowthFlag that returns "High Growth" if:

- AUM increased more than 8% vs the previous month
- for the same ClientID + Product
- and Region = "EMEA"

Otherwise return "Normal". Please write the full DAX formula and explain the logic simply.

Model: GPT-5.1

ChatGPT 5.1

I need help writing DAX. I want a calculated column called AUMGrowthFlag that returns "High Growth" if:

- AUM increased more than 8% vs the previous month
- for the same ClientID + Product
- and Region = "EMEA"

Otherwise return "Normal". Please write the full DAX formula and explain the logic simply.

Calculated column (in your fact table):

DAX

Copy code

```
AUMGrowthFlag =
VAR CurrAUM = 'Table'[AUM]
VAR CurrDate = 'Table'[Date]
VAR PrevAUM =
    CALCULATE(
        MAX('Table'[AUM]),
        FILTER(
            'Table',
            'Table'[ClientID] = EARLIER('Table'[ClientID]) &&
            'Table'[Product] = EARLIER('Table'[Product]) &&
            EOMONTH('Table'[Date],0) = EOMONTH(EARLIER('Table'[Date]), -1)
        )
    )
VAR GrowthPct =
    DIVIDE(CurrAUM - PrevAUM, PrevAUM)
RETURN
```

+ Ask anything



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

19 Convert tables from PDFs/images to structured data

- ↑ Avoid manual extraction of datapoints from graphs
- ↑ Accelerate collection of data for, e.g., modelling

Project A financial analyst comes across important data for his model, but does not want to waste time on manually extracting the data. Instead the analyst uses ChatGPT's image-interpretation capabilities to extract all data and load into a table

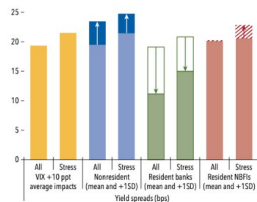
Example Prompt Extract all data into one table. The table should include one row per bar, with each bar having four columns:

1. Name (e.g., "VIS + 10 ppt average impacts")
2. Type ("All" or "Stress")
3. Height_start (height at which the arrow starts)
4. Height_end (height at which the arrow ends -- this is where the arrow head is, i.e. higher value for blue, lower for green)

For yellow the latter two are the same.

ChatGPT 5.1

Figure ES.4. Effects of Investor Composition on Emerging Market Local Bond Market Sensitivity (Basis points)



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Extract all data into one table. The table should include one row per bar, with each bar having four columns, name (e.g., "VIS + 10 ppt average impacts"), type ("All" or "Stress"), height_start (height at which the arrow starts), height_end (height at which the arrow ends - this is where the arrow head is, i.e. higher value for blue, lower for green). For yellow the latter two are the same.



Below is a clean **single table** with **one row per bar**, using approximate values read directly from the figure. Heights are taken from the top of each bar; for bars with arrows, **height_start** is where the arrow begins (bar top) and **height_end** is the arrow-head value.

For yellow bars, no arrows → **height_start = height_end**.

Extracted Data Table

Name	Type	height_start (bps)	height_end (bps)
------	------	--------------------	------------------

y

+ Ask anything



ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

20 Extract

- ↑ Accelerate and automate extraction of key figures from invoices
- ↑ Automize categorization of invoice items
- ↑ Avoid human error associated w/ manual extraction of data from (multiple) lengthy invoices

Project	Controlling need to manually load invoice items into their system – to avoid having to copy-paste line by line from a .pdf, they use ChatGPT to accelerate line item extraction
Example Prompt	<p>I've uploaded an invoice. Please:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Extract all line items into a structured table2. Add a new column called "Category" with an appropriate classification for each line (e.g., Software License, Cloud Usage, Professional Services, Market Data, Training).3. Return the result as a clean table and highlight any uncertain categorizations.

ChatGPT 5.1

Model: GPT-5.1

Nimbus_Invoice_ACME.pdf
PDF

I've uploaded an invoice. Please:

1. Extract all line items into a structured table
2. Add a new column called "Category" with an appropriate classification for each line (e.g., Software License, Cloud Usage, Professional Services, Market Data, Training).
3. Return the result as a clean table and highlight any uncertain categorizations.

Below is a structured extraction of all invoice line items, including an added **Category** column.
Uncertain categorizations are **highlighted in italics** with a note.

Source: Nimbus_Invoice_ACME

Structured Line-Item Table

Line	Description	Qty	Unit Price	Amount	Category
1	Cloud Analytics Platform — Enterprise License	1	\$42,000	\$42,000	Software License
2	API Usage — Monthly Consumption (2.4M calls)	1	\$6,800	\$6,800	Cloud Usage
3					Professional Services

+ Ask anything

ChatGPT can make mistakes. OpenAI doesn't use OAI Demo workspace data to train its models.

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