

# Six ideas for turning AI into an analytical operating system

From writing a better prompt to running a system that compounds what it learns.

---

01

## Machines now speak human

Natural language becomes the interface between analysts and code.

---

02

## Prompting is really specification

A good prompt reads like a brief, not a question — the CLEAR framework.

---

03

## Anything repeated becomes a skill

Once a workflow works, save it. Don't reinvent it every time.

---

04

## Memory turns prompts into a learning system

Standards and lessons compound instead of resetting to zero.

---

05

## Continuous agents run the workflow for you

Bounded, persistent jobs — not open-ended autonomy.

---

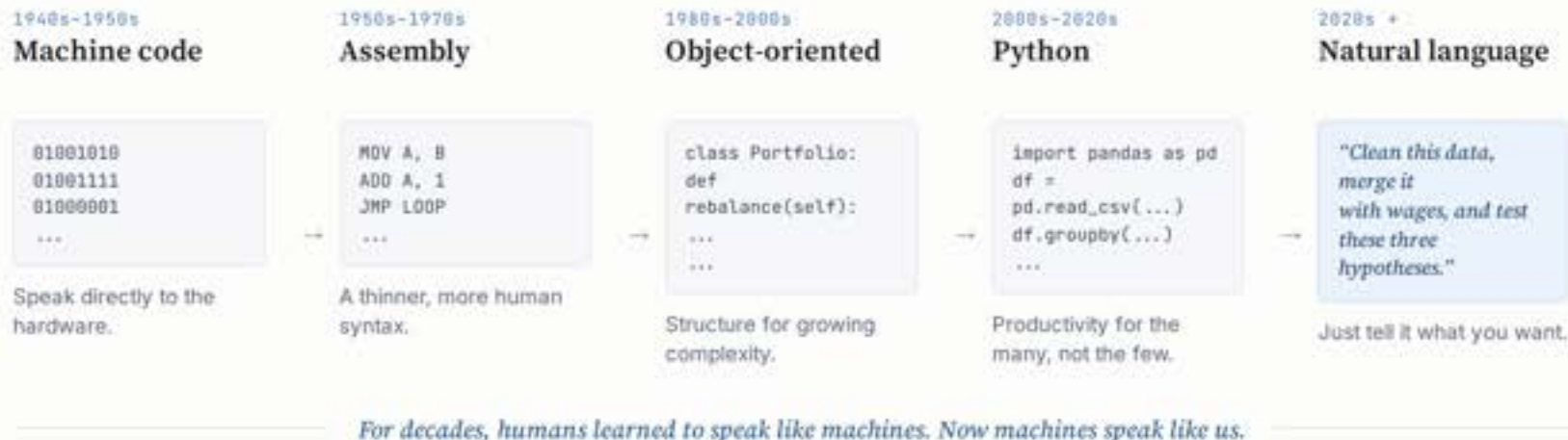
06

## Multimodal RAG gives the model an institutional memory

Grounded in your own text, tables and charts, not just training data.

# 1. Machines now speak human

AI moves market analysis from using software to building your own analytical system.



## Four implications

- 01 The cost of programming collapses**  
Natural language lowers the barrier from years of training to a simple prompt.
- 02 Coding moves to the edge of the organisation**  
Analysts can build tools directly, without waiting on a developer.
- 03 Analysts work directly with data, automation and models**  
From question to code to result, in one conversational workflow.
- 04 Move beyond Excel into Python, big data and ML**  
Natural language makes far more powerful tools accessible to many more people.

### A simple example

From a question, all the way down to the metal.

- 1 Prompt** (natural language)  
"Create a chart of global central bank balance sheets and give me the key takeaways."
- 2 Generated code** (Python)  

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df = pd.read_csv('cb_balance_sheets.csv')
df.plot(x='year', y=['Fed', 'ECB', 'BoJ', 'BoE'])
plt.legend(); plt.show()
```
- 3 Compiles down to** (assembly — simplified)  

```
MOV EAX, csv_ptr
CALL _read_csv
CALL _groupby
CALL _plot
RET
```
- 4 Ultimately runs as** (machine code)  

```
01001010
01001111
01000001
...
```

### Key takeaway

- The interface moved up a level. (Python really compiles to bytecode, not assembly — simplified here for the visual.)

## 2. Prompting is really specification

A good prompt reads like a brief to an analyst — built with a simple framework: CLEAR.

### C • CONTEXT

Give the background

Who it's for.  
Why you need it.  
Any constraints.

Background, not just the ask.

### L • LENGTH & FORMAT

How long, what shape

150 words.  
Table, 4 columns:  
Asset | Dir. | Why

Bullets, a table, JSON — the shape you want.

### E • EXAMPLES

Show good (and bad)

GOOD: tight, one view per bullet, cited.  
BAD: hedges, no view.

Often teaches more than instructions alone.

### A • REASONING

Ask it to think first

Think step-by-step, then give the final answer only.

For anything genuinely complex.

### R • ROLE

Assign a persona

"As a senior macro strategist..."

If it changes how the answer should sound.

The workflow is not *prompt → answer*. It is *prompt → output → evaluate → refine → retest*.

### Four implications

#### 01 CLEAR forces you to specify the job properly

Context, Length & format, Examples, Ask for reasoning, Role — not "summarise this."

#### 02 Evaluation is the real skill, not the question

Score outputs against your own ground truth, then refine the prompt.

#### 03 The loop is iterative by design

You keep retesting until it reliably meets your analytical standard.

#### 04 This is much closer to training a junior analyst

Than to asking a search engine a one-off question.

### A worked example

A Fed-decision prompt, structured with CLEAR.

#### 1 Prompt (CLEAR prompt)

"As a senior macro strategist, synthesize what's new in today's Fed meeting for professional investors. Think through the reaction function, then return 3 bullets plus a table for 2Y, 10Y, USD and S&P."

#### 2 First pass vs. your standard (evaluation)

You summarise the same 3 articles yourself. Compare: too verbose? Missed the reaction function? Confused fact with interpretation?

#### 3 Result (implications table)

| Asset     | Direction | Why                         |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 2Y yield  | ↑         | Cuts pushed out             |
| 10Y yield | ↔         | Term premium offsets        |
| USD       | ↑         | Narrower rate-cut gap       |
| S&P 500   | ↓         | Higher-for-longer repricing |

### 3. Anything repeated becomes a skill

Once a workflow works, you shouldn't have to reinvent it every single time.

#### SPEECHES

##### Central banks

Track hawkish → dovish  
language shifts across  
successive speeches.

Same lens, applied every time.

#### EARNINGS

##### Earnings calls

Extract catalysts and  
changes in forward  
guidance automatically.

A repeatable extraction task.

#### DATA

##### Economic releases

Compare against  
expectations, revisions  
and trend each time.

The comparison never changes.

#### WRITING

##### Your house style

Sentence length, structure,  
chart style, signal vs.  
noise — learned once.

Fed by hundreds of past notes.

*Anything you ask the model to do more than once deserves to become a skill.*

#### Four implications

##### 01 Writing becomes a durable skill

Feed it your back-catalogue once; style is inferred, not re-explained.

##### 02 Visualisation becomes a durable skill

Tufte-style density and annotation rules apply to every chart, by default.

##### 03 Any recurring analytical task qualifies

Speeches, earnings, positioning, morning notes, code review.

##### 04 You end up with a library of specialists

Not one generalist assistant re-taught from scratch each time.

#### Before and after a skill

The same prompt, with your standards already built in.

##### 1 Prompt (natural language)

"Write today's morning note on the Fed decision."

##### 2 Skill applied (persistent rules)

tight language   chart: Tufte density

fact vs. interpretation

no unnecessary words

##### 3 Result (on-brand, first time)

###### GENERIC PROMPT

"The Federal Reserve  
today decided to  
maintain interest rates,  
citing various economic  
factors..."

###### WITH YOUR SKILL

"The Fed held rates.  
What changed: the  
reaction function, not  
the decision itself."

## 4. Memory turns prompts into a learning system

Without memory, every interaction starts from zero. With it, standards compound.



*Without memory, every interaction starts from zero.*

### Four implications

- 01 Memory should hold standards, not just facts**  
Tight language, fact vs. interpretation, your Python and charting conventions.
- 02 Run a weekly self-evaluation**  
What mistakes repeated? What instruction actually improved results?
- 03 Turn lessons into standing instructions**  
Nudges, not hard rules — the loop compounds: work → feedback → learning → memory → better work.
- 04 The system adapts to you**  
Not the other way round — it gradually learns how you analyse markets.

### The weekly review

How a mistake becomes guidance for next time.

- 1 What happened** (this week)  
18 prompts run across speeches, earnings and positioning notes.
- 2 What we learned** (self-evaluation)  
The model kept blending facts with interpretation in FOMC summaries — flagged three times.
- 3 What got saved** (standing instruction)  
aim to label: FACT vs. INTERPRETATION  
ask: what would change this conclusion?  
favour existing Python + charting conventions

## 5. Continuous agents run the workflow for you

Bounded, persistent jobs with clear inputs, outputs and evaluation — not open-ended autonomy.



*I don't think of this as letting an AI run autonomously forever — it's a bounded, persistent job.*

### Four implications

- 01 Give it a standing job, not a single prompt**  
Bounded and persistent, with clear inputs, outputs and evaluation.
- 02 Markets work is inherently repetitive**  
What changed, why, does it matter, does it alter the view.
- 03 Guardrails matter more than autonomy**  
Scheduled and bounded — far less exposure to open-ended risk, though never zero.
- 04 The loop runs on a schedule**  
Observe, retrieve, analyse, compare, update, report, note — daily.

### A standing job

The morning brief, running itself.

- 1 Trigger** (standing job, not a prompt)  
Every weekday morning, 06:00 — on a schedule, not typed by hand.
- 2 Runs** (the loop)  
observe → retrieve → analyse  
compare → update → report  
note it for next time
- 3 Output** (this morning's brief)  
"Contradiction flagged: BoJ language softened overnight vs. our hawkish base case."

## 6. Multimodal RAG gives the model an institutional memory

The model stops relying only on training data — and starts operating over your own text, tables and charts.



*Once you structure the text properly, thousands of documents become a dataset.*

### Four implications

- 01 **Don't let the model rely only on training data**  
Build a library of IMF, Fed, BIS and your own historical notes.
- 02 **Retrieval isn't limited to text**  
Charts and tables are retrieved directly, not just captioned as text — this is multimodal RAG.
- 03 **Text becomes data**  
Hawkish/dovish shifts, theme frequency, sentiment on AI capex.
- 04 **AI moves from helping you read research to being research infrastructure**  
A daily process that asks what's new, and what's changed.

### A worked example

Grounding a historical-parallel question in your own library.

- 1 **Prompt** (natural language)  
"What historical episodes resemble today's mix of loose fiscal policy, tight monetary policy and rising term premium?"
- 2 **Retrieved** (not recalled)  
2 BIS papers    1 IMF working paper  
3 Fed speeches
- 3 **Result** (grounded synthesis)  
Closest parallel: US, late 1960s — fiscal expansion met a tightening Fed, and term premium rose as the market priced persistence.

# Six things to try this week

Same six ideas. Here's what to actually do with each one.

01

## Machines now speak human

→ Pick one Excel task and ask a model to do it in plain English instead.

02

## Prompting is really specification

→ Rewrite your next prompt using CLEAR: Context, Length & format, Examples, Ask for reasoning, Role.

03

## Anything repeated becomes a skill

→ Turn your most-repeated prompt into a saved skill or template.

04

## Memory turns prompts into a learning system

→ Run one weekly review: what mistake repeated, what fixed it, save it.

05

## Continuous agents run the workflow for you

→ Set up one standing job — even a simple daily scheduled prompt.

06

## Multimodal RAG gives the model an institutional memory

→ Start a small research library and ask one grounded question against it.

*AI stops being a chatbot and starts becoming an analytical operating system.*