

# PRBench: Large-Scale Expert Rubrics for Evaluating High-Stakes Professional Reasoning

Anonymous ACL submission

## Abstract

Frontier model progress is often measured using academic benchmarks that provide a limited view of performance on open-ended, economically consequential tasks in high-stakes professional domains where practical returns matter most. We introduce **Professional Reasoning Bench (PRBench)**, a realistic, open-ended, and difficult benchmark of real-world problems in Finance and Law. We open-source its 1,100 expert-authored tasks and 19,356 expert-curated criteria, making it the largest public, rubric-based benchmark for both legal and finance domains. We recruit 182 qualified professionals, holding JDs, CFAs, or 6+ years of experience, who contributed questions inspired by their actual workflows. This process yields significant diversity, with tasks spanning 114 countries and 47 US jurisdictions. Our expert-curated rubrics are validated through a rigorous quality pipeline, including independent expert validation. Subsequent evaluation of 20 leading models reveals substantial room for improvement, with top scores of only 0.39 (Finance) and 0.37 (Legal) on our Hard subsets. We further catalog associated economic impacts of the prompts and analyze performance using human-annotated rubric categories. Common failure modes include inaccurate judgments, a lack of process transparency and incomplete reasoning, highlighting critical gaps in their reliability for professional adoption.

## 1 Introduction

Frontier chat model progress has traditionally been measured using benchmarks focused on reasoning tasks with short verifiable answers, primarily across mathematics, science, and coding domains. Prominent examples include GPQA (Rein et al., 2024), ARC-AGI (Chollet et al., 2025), MMLU (Hendrycks et al., 2021), AIME and Humanity’s Last Exam (Kim et al., 2025a), which collectively assess academic and scientific reasoning. While these evaluations have become the *de*

*facto* metrics for tracking advances in general reasoning ability, they offer a limited view of how such models perform in real-world *professional contexts*. The pace at which frontier models improve on these academic-style benchmarks contrasts with the comparatively modest returns in practical or business applications (Pan et al., 2025). Recent usage data reinforce this gap. Although work-related queries are increasing steadily (Chatterji et al., 2025; Appel et al., 2025), they still lag behind non-work interactions, suggesting both a growing desire to integrate LLMs into reasoning and decision-making workflows and a lingering lack of trust or perceived utility.

Another important dimension that current benchmarks overlook is the evaluation of *open-ended tasks*. Most existing evaluations for such tasks rely on preference-ranking benchmarks and public arenas such as Chatbot Arena, AlpacaEval (Li et al., 2023), and more recently Showdown (Scale AI, 2025) and Arena Expert (Team, 2025). While these provide a useful aggregate signal of user preference, they remain coarse and difficult to interpret. The resulting scores are often noisy, subjective, and lack expert grounding, making it challenging to derive actionable insights about model capabilities. These findings highlight the limitations of current evaluation paradigms for capturing domain-specific reasoning quality in open-ended contexts.

Usage analyses from Anthropic’s `claude.ai` identify Legal and Business & Financial Operations among the most common professional categories of interaction (Appel et al., 2025). Similarly, OpenAI reports that Legal and Business/Management tasks rank among the top work activities on `chatgpt.com`. These domains are not only among the most frequent professional use cases but also among the most high-stakes, where reasoning quality, factuality, and interpretability directly affect real-world outcomes, including financial outcomes and user trust.

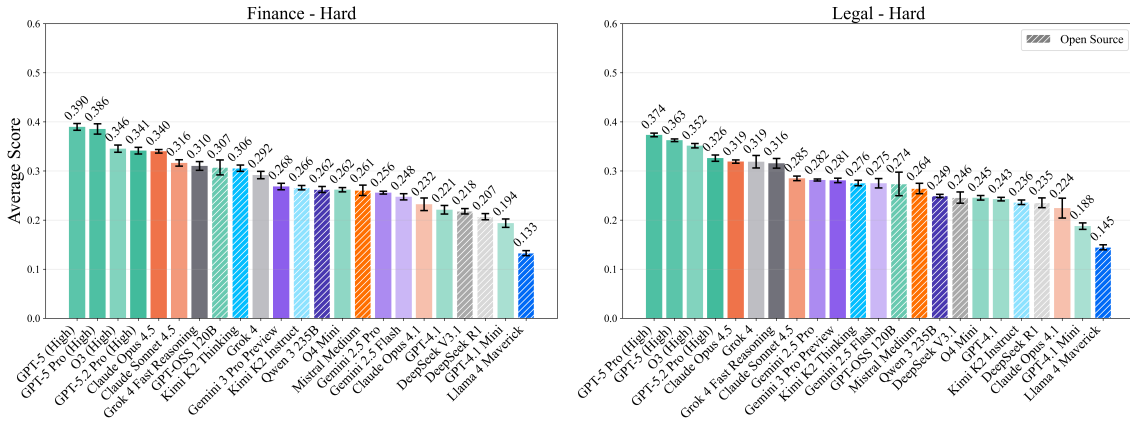


Figure 1: Results on Legal and Finance Hard subsets of PRBench.

To address this gap, we introduce **Professional Reasoning Bench (PRBench)**, a suite of 1,100 expert-authored questions designed to evaluate reasoning-heavy, real-world problems for **Legal** and **Finance** domains. Questions are derived from experts’ actual experiences using chat-based assistants, as well as the types of inquiries they commonly receive from clients. Each question is accompanied by an expert-curated and verified rubric containing 10–30 descriptive criteria with importance weights, enabling automated and interpretable evaluation. Following the methodology of HealthBench (Arora et al., 2025), we additionally identify a Hard subset of 250 and 300 questions for the legal and finance domains, respectively, representing the most challenging cases. Current best scores remain at only 0.39 and 0.37 (where best possible score is 1.0), respectively, highlighting significant headroom for improvement in these domains.

PRBench provides substantial improvements over existing benchmarks in professional domains (Guha et al., 2023; Pereyra et al., 2024; Vals AI, 2025) by being realistic, open-ended, and difficult, where existing benchmarks are near-saturated, focus on narrowly defined tasks, or rely on non-interpretable evaluation methods (see Section 6 for a comparison). Furthermore, existing rubric-based evaluations for professional tasks are often limited by being private or small in scale, which restricts accessibility and comprehensive coverage (Vidgen et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025; Pereyra et al., 2024). We address this by open-sourcing PRBench, which, with 1,100 tasks and 19,356 expert-curated criteria, is the largest public, rubric-based benchmark for both legal and finance

domains to our knowledge.

Our analysis reveals that while LLMs tend to perform better on instruction following and practical utility, they continue to struggle with process transparency, auditability, correctness, and domain-specific diligence. Models frequently make inaccurate legal or financial judgments or reach correct conclusions through incomplete or opaque reasoning processes, reducing their practical reliability and slowing professional adoption. Furthermore, we qualitatively analyze both prompts and rubrics to identify systematic areas for improvement and to signal concrete paths for model development. Our contributions are as follows:

- We are open-sourcing 1,100 realistic, challenging tasks for evaluating frontier LLM-based chat assistants covering 13 topics in Finance and 12 topics and 114 global jurisdictions in Legal. Each task is evaluated with an expert-curated rubric comprising detailed and diverse criteria. Across two domains, we are releasing a total of 19,356 criteria, making this the largest public, rubric-based benchmark for both legal and finance domains to our knowledge.
- We assess the reliability of PRBench through a rubric validation study with an independent set of domain experts, complementing our quality checks to ensure the robustness of rubric design.
- We evaluate the performance of open-source and proprietary chat models in our benchmarks, showing that substantial room for improvement remains and provide an analysis of the types of prompts included in this dataset: humans annotate the economic implications associated with each prompt and decision types which can be

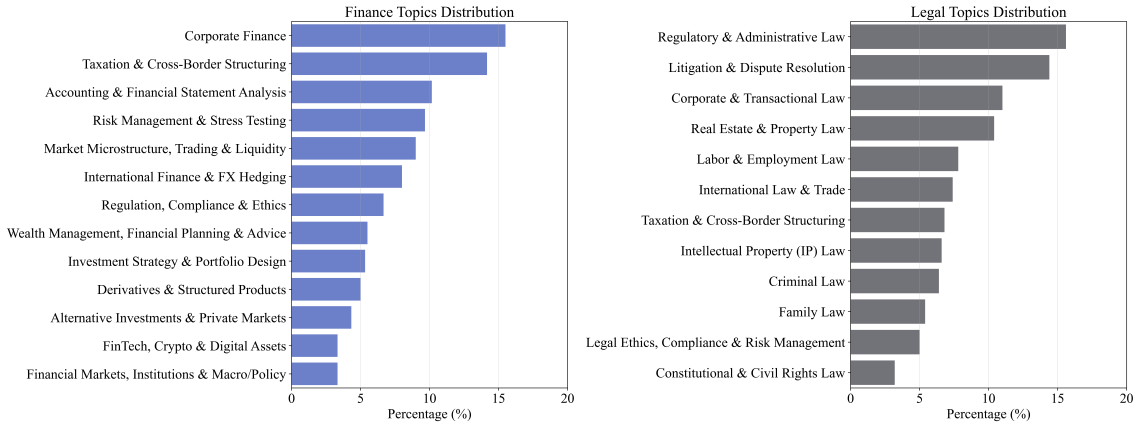


Figure 2: Topic distribution of prompts in PRBench across Finance and Legal domains.

		Finance	Law
	Total Samples	600	500
	Hard Subset	300	250
User Expertise	Expert	74%	53%
	Non-Expert	26%	47%
# of Rubrics	Min	10	10
	25%	13	15
	Median	16	17
	75%	20	22
	Max	30	30
	Total	10264	9092
Turns	Min	1	1
	25%	1	1
	Median	1	1
	75%	2	2
	Max	10	10

Table 1: Dataset Statistics for PRBench.

used to analyze where LLMs tend to perform well or poorly.

## 2 Overview of PRBench

Overall statistics for the two benchmarks are given in Section 2. All conversations in the benchmark are created by a set of 182 experts across two domains who have passed through resume checks and internal qualification assessments. Approximately 30% of all conversations in the dataset are multi-turn. All *user* turns are written in English by human experts, and *assistant* turns are sampled from one of three open-source models (GPT OSS 20B, Mistral Medium, and DeepSeek R1). Following each conversation, the expert curates a rubric that evaluates the final model response. We open-source all 1,100 conversations used in this paper for evaluation, while retaining a private heldout set to monitor potential data contamination in future

model releases.

The datasets span 13 Finance and 12 Legal topics identified in collaboration with domain experts to strike a balance between realism and difficulty. The resulting distribution is provided in Figure 2. We automatically classify PRBench conversations into jurisdictions and find that they span over 114 and 47 jurisdictions globally and in the US, respectively (see Figure 9 for a visualization of coverage). Following (Arora et al., 2025), we order the conversations by difficulty based on average scores across all models evaluated in this work and split the 250 and 300 most difficult tasks for Legal and Finance into a *Hard* subset for frontier models, respectively.

## 3 Data Collection

Among the 182 professionals, all annotators contributing to the Legal subset hold a JD or equivalent internationally and we require a Master’s, CFA, or 6+ years of professional experience for Finance.

### 3.1 Building Conversations

Both benchmarks cover both expert and non-expert user questions. Participants are asked to contribute questions that either they or other experts in the field would actually care about, or those that they receive from their clients. Both types of questions, regardless, should require substantial analysis, interpretation, or creative thinking rather than just mechanical problem-solving. We discourage exam-like or theoretical questions that do not bear any real-life implications. Annotators only contribute to the topic that aligns well with their subject matter expertise.

For about 30% of the cases across Law and Finance (see Section 2 for a full distribution), experts

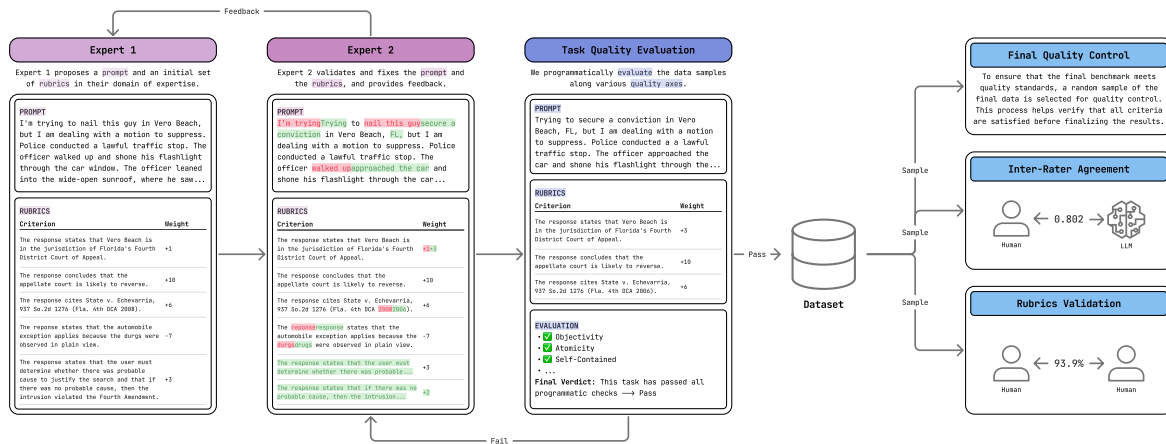


Figure 3: **Data Collection and Validation Pipeline.** Each prompt in the dataset is first authored by an annotator, either as a single-turn query or, in the case of multi-turn interactions, through a dialogue with a chat model. A second domain expert then reviews, edits, and provides feedback to the first author. To maintain objective, self-contained, and easy-to-grade criteria, we apply an automated validation procedure that checks for adherence to rubric design standards described in Section 3.

engage in a multi-turn conversation (up to 10 turns) with an open-source model to iteratively build context for the question or make clarifications. During this process, they are also encouraged to hint at relevant jurisdictions, if applicable, when curating their questions. This both enables the evaluation of jurisdiction-specific reasoning and helps reduce subjectivity in rubric creation (see Appendix C for other dataset details). We automatically classify the prompts by jurisdiction and identify that they span 114 countries and dependencies spread globally. A further analysis of United States-specific prompts identifies 47 distinct jurisdictions (states and territories) represented across both Legal and Finance as depicted in Figure 9. Finally, for a small set of the datasets, experts included a set of reference texts which are pre-pended to the respective user turns.

### 3.2 Creating Rubrics

For each prompt, experts created a set of criteria (referred to as *rubrics*) with associated integer weights between -10 and 10, excluding 0. Each criterion with a positive score (*positive criterion*) describes a desired quality, whereas a criterion with a negative score (*negative criterion*) describes undesired properties of a good quality response, such as “The response discusses IRC Section 355” when Section 355 is irrelevant to the prompt. The resulting distribution of the scores can be found in Figure 7 in the appendix. The criteria comprising the rubrics in PRBench are constructive, atomic and self-contained i.e. all the information required to

evaluate a candidate response must be available in the criteria definition. Each criterion needs to be evaluating a single concept for a granular representation of performance and should include all the information necessary to evaluate a response. The full desiderata for rubric creation which was followed by human experts and enforced by quality control layers is available in Appendix C.2.

For each criterion, annotators select one of six severity levels, ranging from *Critically Important* to *Critically Detrimental*, before assigning a corresponding weight, as shown in Table 8. This procedure encourages hierarchical reasoning and helps reduce noise and inconsistency in weight assignments.

In the quality control layer, a random subset of samples is manually reviewed for overall quality and correctness. At the end of data collection, an independent expert evaluates the final rubric itself, marking each criterion as agree or disagree to assess rubric clarity and validity. This step results in a **93.9%** agreement between experts on the validity of rubrics. We depict our rubric creation and quality control framework in Figure 3 and further describe the rubric validation procedure in Appendix G.

**Rubric Categories** We work with domain experts and identify 7 and 8 distinctive axes for each criterion in the rubric for Finance and Legal domains, respectively. We identify 5 mutual categories across two domains: **Practical Utility**, **Handling Uncertainty**, **Supplemental Insight**, and **Instruction Following**; legal domain-specific cri-

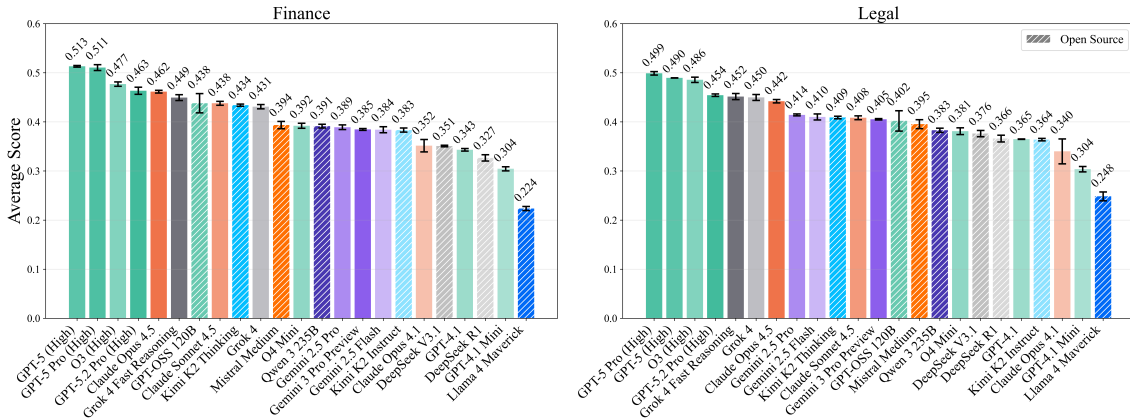


Figure 4: Results on all samples from the Legal and Finance domains of PRBench. Each evaluation is repeated three times. We report the average and the 95% confidence intervals for each model.

272 **teria (Legal Accuracy, Procedural Correctness and Risk & Ethical Disclosure and Application**  
 273 **of Law to the Facts** similar to *Rule Application*  
 274 **from Guha et al. (2023))** and finance-specific cri-  
 275 **teria types (Financial Accuracy, Process Trans-**  
 276 **parency & Auditability, and Risk & Regulatory**  
 277 **Disclosure)**. Collectively, criteria along these as-  
 278 **pects describe qualities of model responses** (see  
 279 **detailed definitions in Appendix C.1)**. Finally, the  
 280 **frequency at which each rubric category appears** is  
 281 **given in Figure 8.**

## 283 4 Evaluation

### 284 4.1 Results

285 We evaluate 20 different chat models using an  
 286 LLM-based grader. Following Arora et al. (2025),  
 287 we calculate the overall score by taking the mean  
 288 of scores for each example and clipping it to be  
 289 between  $[0, 1]$  in Figure 1 and Figure 4. Further  
 290 details on our scoring mechanism are provided in  
 291 Appendix E.1.

292 We set the reasoning mode to *High* for all mod-  
 293 els (if applicable, e.g. GPT-5, O3, Grok-4 etc.). For  
 294 Claude Sonnet and Claude Opus, we set the think-  
 295 ing budget to 32K and 16K tokens, respectively.  
 296 For Gemini 2.5 Pro, we experiment with setting a  
 297 reasoning budget for 32K and dynamic thinking,  
 298 achieving the best results with the dynamic con-  
 299 figuration. We set the timeout to 60 minutes for  
 300 every model and try for five attempts, and in the  
 301 last attempt, we change the reasoning effort from  
 302 high to low.

303 On the full set in Figure 4, the top scores are 0.51  
 304 and 0.50 and on the Hard subset in Figure 1, the  
 305 best-performing model achieves 0.39 and 0.37 for

306 Finance and Legal, with one of GPT-5 and GPT-5  
 307 Pro consistently leading, followed by Grok 4 Fast  
 308 Reasoning. The open-sourced models Kimi K2  
 309 Thinking and GPT OSS 120B closely follow the  
 310 proprietary models. We additionally observe that  
 311 more recent models (we use heavier color gradients  
 312 for newer models) are generally able to improve on  
 313 this benchmark, indicating steady progress in pro-  
 314 fessional reasoning capabilities. Moreover, we find  
 315 response length is not a reliable proxy for rubric  
 316 score; we report lengths in Figure 6 in the appendix.

317 **Tool-Enabled Evaluations** The questions in  
 318 both benchmarks are explicitly designed to be solv-  
 319 able through reasoning alone, without requiring  
 320 external tools. Nevertheless, models often benefit  
 321 from tool calls for case lookups or computations.  
 322 The results for O3, GPT-5, Claude Sonnet 4.5 and  
 323 Grok 4 Fast Reasoning can be found in Appendix A.  
 324 Enabling web-search improves performance for O3  
 325 and Grok. We find that code interpreter offers no  
 326 additional gains beyond those achieved using web  
 327 search. Overall, all performances remain  $\leq 0.4$  for  
 328 the Hard subset with O3 leading.

329 **Performance across Rubric Categories** In Fig-  
 330 ure 5, we examine the performances of the top  
 331 five models within each rubric category where we  
 332 used min-normalized scores. For this analysis, we  
 333 use an alternative scoring mechanism which we  
 334 call *min-normalized scores* as described in Ap-  
 335 pendix E.1. This metric is particularly suitable  
 336 for category-level comparisons, since for certain  
 337 sample-category combinations, all criteria may be  
 338 negative, in which case the default scoring method  
 339 used by Arora et al. (2025) fails to differentiate

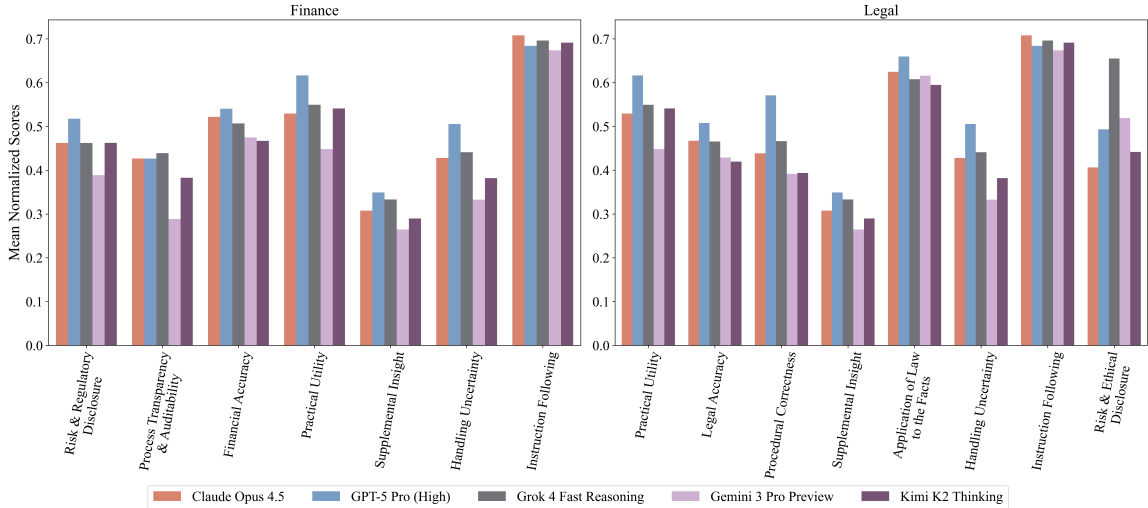


Figure 5: Min-normalized scores per rubric category for PRBench.

between models.

While GPT-5 Pro is the best overall model, Grok 4 Fast Reasoning leads when it comes to Process Transparency & Auditability—the criteria we use to make sure the conclusions are justified in the response. Gemini 3 Pro Preview lags substantially behind of the other four models in this metric. GPT-5 Pro is more than 15% ahead of the runner-up Grok 4 in Procedural Correctness (namely, identifying the right venues and procedures in legal matters), and about 10% ahead in Practical Utility and Handling Uncertainty. Grok-4 Fast Reasoning leads by a large margin in *Risk & Ethical Disclosure* for the Legal domain followed by Gemini 3 Pro while the latter is lagging behind for Risk & Regulatory Disclosure for financial questions. Detailed descriptions for each category are provided in Table 6 and Table 7 in the appendix.

## 4.2 Evaluating LLM Judge

Judge	Agreement with Experts	
	Avg. Cohen’s $\kappa$	Avg. Macro F1
o4 Mini	0.603	0.801
GPT-4.1	0.605	0.802
Claude Haiku 4.5	0.535	0.765
Expert	0.589	0.813

Table 2: LLM-Experts and Expert-Expert agreement for grading model responses over 101 tasks. For LLM judges, we calculate the average of agreement with two experts. For the expert judge, the agreement is calculated with the other expert.

To determine which model to use as a judge, we measured the inter-rater agreement between model

and expert labels over a collection of 101 tasks. More specifically, we had each LLM judge and two experts grade GPT-5 and Claude Sonnet 4.5 responses independently for each task, indicating whether each rubric criterion was present or not. All grades were then pooled together, and we measure the average Cohen’s  $\kappa$  and Macro F1 scores between each judge and both humans. We report these scores in Table 2. We note that our LLM-expert and expert-expert Macro F1 scores exceed the scores reported in previous work (Arora et al., 2025). We find that all judges demonstrate high and similar agreement scores with both experts, with the exception of Claude Haiku 4.5. In light of these comparable IRA scores, we select *o4-mini* due to its reduced querying costs.

In a small fraction of criteria (<1%), we observe the LLM judge awarding points to responses that address the prompt only superficially, without fully adhering to the specified requirements. For example, when a criterion requires risk-adjusted return feasibility analysis by subsector, the LLM judge assigns credit to a response that provides such analysis at the portfolio level with some incomplete metrics for each subsector rather than a complete analysis for each subsector level. We further identify that this limitation is asymmetrically benefiting GPT-5 Pro than GPT-5.2 where the former often provides expanded answers enriched with numeric examples and the latter is more outline-like. We further compare GPT-5 Pro and GPT-5.2 Pro responses in Appendix K.

393	<b>5 Dissecting the Dataset: Prompts, Rubrics, and Beyond</b>		
394			
395	<b>5.1 Inside the Conversations</b>		
396	We analyze the capabilities tested by our prompts		
397	along two additional axes: the type of decision the		
398	question seeks assistance with, and the economic		
399	implications it entails. Specifically, these axes ad-		
400	dress the questions “ <i>What kind of decision is being</i>		
401	<i>made?</i> ” and “ <i>What economic consequence does</i>		
402	<i>it affect?</i> ”. We refer to the former as the <i>Decision</i>		
403	<i>Type</i> and the latter as the <i>Economic Pathway</i> . We		
404	name the latter category to capture the idea of trac-		
405	ing <i>pathways of value, risk, or cost</i> . Overall, we		
406	find that the majority of questions in our dataset		
407	correspond to high-stakes, real-world decision sce-		
408	narios that also imply tangible downstream eco-		
409	nom ic impact. The resulting distribution for these		
410	dimensions is given in Figure 10. All annotations		
411	will be released alongside the dataset to facilitate		
412	future research. Results for all evaluated models is		
413	given in Appendix L.		
414	<b>5.1.1 Assisting in High-Stakes Decisions</b>		
415	AI systems are increasingly being deployed to		
416	support human decision-making across domains		
417	such as law, finance, healthcare, and manage-		
418	ment (Zeiser, 2024; Kim et al., 2025b; Khosravi		
419	et al.; Vuković et al., 2025; Hillebrand et al., 2025).		
420	Yet, evidence on their effectiveness remains mixed:		
421	while some studies find that AI assistance can im-		
422	prove consistency and reduce cognitive load, oth-		
423	ers show that it can amplify errors when models		
424	provide incorrect or oversimplified recommenda-		
425	tions (Rojas, 2024; Steyvers and Kumar, 2024;		
426	Eigner and Händler, 2024). Within our dataset,		
427	many prompts extend beyond factual or informa-		
428	tional queries, posing genuine decision problems,		
429	such as whether to litigate or arbitrate, how to al-		
430	locate funds, or which market to launch in. To bet-		
431	ter understand how LLMs engage with such high-		
432	stakes reasoning tasks, we recruit domain experts		
433	to annotate each sample with the type of decision		
434	it represents.		
435	For all evaluated models, results per decision		
436	type are shown in Figure 17. Informational queries		
437	are where the performance gap between open-		
438	source and proprietary models narrows the most.		
439	The gap between the top-scoring model (GPT-5)		
440	and the runner-ups (Claude Opus 4.5 and Grok		
441	4 Fast Reasoning) is generally consistent across		
442	categories, with notable exceptions in Planning &		
	Forecasts, Operations, and Processes & Controls.		443
	Across all models, the lowest scores are driven by		444
	Modeling & Measurement, Planning & Forecasts,		445
	and Markets & Transactions in Finance, and Gov-		446
	erning Law & Rule in the Legal domain.		447
	<b>5.1.2 Economically Consequential Questions</b>		448
	Recent benchmark efforts have shifted focus from		449
	academic problem-solving toward economically		450
	valuable tasks that reflect how AI systems can		451
	drive productivity and create real-world value (Pat-		452
	wardhan et al., 2025; Mazeika et al., 2025). In		453
	our dataset, a majority of prompts naturally carry		454
	downstream economic implications: for instance,		455
	advising how to allocate capital expenditures under		456
	interest-rate shocks, whether to diversify or con-		457
	centrate portfolio exposure, how to structure cross-		458
	border acquisitions to minimize risk, or how to de-		459
	sign stress tests that prevent catastrophic losses. In		460
	these scenarios, a model’s performance can mean-		461
	ingfully affect financial outcomes—saving costs,		462
	reducing risk, or improving efficiency. To capture		463
	these dimensions, we recruit domain experts to		464
	annotate each sample for its economic pathway,		465
	indicating whether and how the question implies		466
	a positive or negative economic consequence if		467
	answered correctly or incorrectly.		468
	Results per economic pathway are shown in Fig-		469
	ure 16. The GPT-5 suite performs particularly well		470
	on Compliance (e.g. regulatory adherence and pol-		471
	icy interpretation), Value Creation (e.g. identifying		472
	revenue growth or cost-reduction opportunities),		473
	and Optimizing Funding, think of capital alloca-		474
	tion and financing strategy selection. In contrast,		475
	Claude Opus 4.5 and GPT-OSS 120B are among		476
	the strongest models for information-seeking ques-		477
	tions, such as factual explanations, definitions, and		478
	descriptive overviews, rather than tasks implying		479
	economic impact. Overall models struggle most		480
	on questions that requiring devising a strategy to		481
	help reduce exposure to market, credit, liquidity or		482
	operational risks (Risk & Resilience).		483
	<b>6 Related Work</b>		484
	<b>6.1 Evaluating LLMs on Economically Valuable Tasks</b>		485
			486
	While dominant expert-level knowledge bench-		487
	marks like MMLU (Hendrycks et al., 2021) and		488
	GPQA (Rein et al., 2024) test academic reason-		489
	ing, a recent trend focuses on evaluating AI per-		490
	formance on professional and economically valu-		491

Benchmark	# Samples	Open-Ended QA	Evaluation	# Rubrics	Multi-Domain	Multi-Turn	Open-Source
LegalBench (Guha et al., 2023)	162	<i>Partial</i>	GT	–	✗	✗	✓
LEXam (Fan et al., 2025)	4,886	<i>Partial</i>	GT, LLM Judge	–	✗	✗	✓
BigLawBench (Pereyra et al., 2024)	<i>Private</i>	✓	Rubric, LLM Judge	<i>Private</i>	✗	✗	✗
CorpFin v2 (Vals AI, 2025)	858	✓	GT, LLM Judge	–	✗	✗	✗
ConvFinQA (Chen et al., 2022)	8,281	✗	GT	–	✗	✓	✓
FinanceBench (Islam et al., 2023)	10,231	✗	GT	–	✗	✗	✓
ProfBench (Wang et al., 2025)	80	✓	Rubric, LLM Judge	2,448	✓	✗	✓
APEX (Vidgen et al., 2025)	200	✓	Rubric, LLM Judge	5,818	✓	✗	✗
HealthBench (Arora et al., 2025)	5,000	✓	Rubric, LLM Judge	48,562	✗	✓	✓
PRBench (Ours)	1,100	✓	Rubric, LLM Judge	19,356	✓	✓	✓

Table 3: Comparison of PRBench with select professional-domain benchmarks. GT stands for Ground-Truth based evaluation. *Partial* indicates a non-major subset of the dataset involved Open-Ended QA.

able tasks. This includes benchmarks like SWE-Lancer (Miserendino et al., 2025) for freelance development, GDPval (Patwardhan et al., 2025) for tasks across U.S. GDP-contributing occupations, APEX (Vidgen et al., 2025) for high-value work in consulting, finance, law, and healthcare, ProfBench (Wang et al., 2025) that covers tasks in finance and consulting, HealthBench (Arora et al., 2025), and BigLaw Bench (Pereyra et al., 2024). Other novel approaches include the Remote Labor Index (RLI) (Mazeika et al., 2025), which measures AI’s automation potential for remote work, AlphaArena (nof1.ai, 2025), which evaluates AI agents in live financial trading competitions, and Arena Expert (LMArena Team, 2025), which uses human preference voting to evaluate occupational tasks.

However, existing evals for open-ended professional tasks are often limited. They tend to be private (Vidgen et al., 2025; Patwardhan et al., 2025; Pereyra et al., 2024) or require costly human expert judges (LMArena Team, 2025; Mazeika et al., 2025), limiting research, accessibility and scalability. Furthermore, due to the cost of sourcing expert annotations, existing rubric-based professional benchmarks are often small in scale (Vidgen et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025; Pereyra et al., 2024), lacking sufficient coverage of diverse professional topics. In contrast, PRBench offers a significant public set of 1,100 tasks and 19,356 expert-curated criteria that enables self-served evaluation, an order of magnitude larger than benchmarks like APEX (Vidgen et al., 2025), ProfBench (Wang et al., 2025), and Biglaw Bench (Pereyra et al., 2024), and uniquely leverages multi-turn interactions to build up the context of real legal and finance settings.

## 6.2 Rubric-Based Evaluation and Reward

Rubric-based evaluation is a key methodology for enabling scalable, automated evaluation of open-

ended professional tasks. Its use of self-contained, objective criteria provides the objectivity and style-neutrality essential for knowledge-intensive or reasoning tasks. This approach is used in various recent benchmarks, from general-domain evaluations (Sirdeshmukh et al., 2025; Zhou et al., 2023) to professional domain evaluations (Wang et al., 2025; Vidgen et al., 2025; Arora et al., 2025). It is also applied in agent-focused benchmarks like RLI (Mazeika et al., 2025) and BrowseComp (Wei et al., 2025) to grade complex task artifacts. Beyond evaluation, rubrics are also explored as a reward function for reinforcement learning (Gunjal et al., 2025; Huang et al., 2025). Further studies have explored rubric synthesis techniques from diverse responses (Zhang et al., 2025; Rezaei et al., 2025).

## 7 Conclusion

We introduced PRBench, a large-scale expert-annotated benchmark for evaluating LLMs on high-stakes professional reasoning in Finance and Law, two domains where reasoning quality directly affects real-world outcomes. By combining over 1,100 expert-authored tasks and 19,000+ rubric criteria, PRBench enables interpretable, rubric-based evaluation of models on open-ended, economically consequential problems. Our analysis shows that while both proprietary and open-source models demonstrate steady progress, substantial gaps remain in process transparency and domain-specific diligence. Models frequently reach conclusions through incomplete or opaque reasoning, limiting their trustworthiness in professional settings. PRBench provides a framework for objective, fine-grained evaluation of model reasoning. By making this benchmark publicly available, we aim to advance research toward transparent, reliable, and economically valuable AI systems capable of assisting in real-world decision-making.

## 570 Limitations

571 The evaluation with PRBench relies on LLM-based  
572 judges and therefore inherits known limitations  
573 of automated judging (Szymanski et al., 2025).  
574 Although inter-rater agreement is comparable to  
575 that between human experts, manual inspection re-  
576 veals systematic failure modes. In particular, LLM  
577 judges can be misled by surface-level or partially  
578 correct responses that mention required concepts  
579 without satisfying the full intent or granularity spec-  
580 ified by the rubric (as exemplified in Section 4 con-  
581 trasting GPT 5 with GPT 5.2). This may result in  
582 over-crediting answers that appear compliant but  
583 omit critical details or misapply analysis, introduc-  
584 ing subtle biases into model scores.

585 Moreover PRBench evaluates reasoning in iso-  
586 lation, without requiring models to interact with  
587 external systems (e.g., databases, spreadsheets, or  
588 proprietary data sources) that are used in real pro-  
589 fessional workflows. Consequently, scores may not  
590 capture performance where tooling is essential.

591 Finally, although we recruited a geographically  
592 diverse set of annotators, the benchmark reflects  
593 their specific areas of expertise and professional  
594 workflows. All prompts are written in English,  
595 which may limit the extent to which the evaluation  
596 captures true model performance in non-English  
597 settings or jurisdictions where legal and financial  
598 reasoning is typically conducted in other languages.

## 599 Ethical Considerations

600 We have worked with human experts in creating  
601 our prompts and rubrics. All annotators are inde-  
602 pendent contractors and were compensated at rates  
603 consistent with fair labor practices and designed to  
604 align with applicable local laws. Participation to  
605 this study was entirely voluntary, with the option  
606 to decline tasks at any time. Importantly, we do  
607 not collect any personally identifiable information  
608 or sensitive data. We used AI assistance for edit-  
609 ing and improving the clarity of the paper and all  
610 technical content and conclusions are the authors’  
611 own.

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818	<b>A Evaluations with Web Search &amp; Code Interpreter</b>
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820	In this section, we explore the performance of chat models when given access to web search and code interpreter tools. Agents are evaluated over these Hard subset tasks and o4-mini as the judge to grade their responses. In Table 4 reveals that access to web search is generally useful for Grok and O3, but hurts performance for the rest. Our analysis reveals that this is primarily due to over-reliance on external sources rather than providing a cohesive answer to the question. In Table 5, we enable both search and code interpreter tools; we observe that, except for one case (Grok 4 in Finance), the code interpreter does not provide additional performance boosts.
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<b>B Assessing the Impact of Response Length on Rubric Scores</b>	834
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In Figure 6, we present average response lengths for all models. We observe that while Kimi K2 Thinking, Claude Sonnet 4.5, GPT OSS 120B, and Grok 4 Fast Reasoning achieve similar scores for Finance, Kimi K2 Thinking produces substantially shorter responses than the others. GPT-5 and O3 models strike a strong balance between performance and efficiency. In contrast, GPT-OSS 120B, Gemini 2.5 Flash, and Claude Sonnet 4.5 are the top three models that produce significantly longer responses, nearly twice the length of the best responses.	836
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<b>C Dataset Details</b>	848
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In Figure 2, we provide distribution of topics covered in PRBench. Figure 7 shows the distribution of weights assigned to each criterion and Figure 8 shows the frequencies of rubric categories. Negative weights are strictly reserved for penalizing undesired properties. In multi-turn conversations, we sample intermediate assistant turns from one of GPT OSS 20B, Mistral or Deepseek R1. User turns are provided by the human annotators.	850
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<b>C.1 Rubric Category Definitions</b>	858
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We provide annotator-facing definitions of our rubric categories in Table 6 and 7.	860
<b>C.2 Rubric Desiderata</b>	861
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• <b>Constructive:</b> Each criterion should be correct, precise, and free of internal errors or misconceptions.	863
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• <b>Mutually Exclusive and Collectively Exhaustive:</b> No criterion is repeated or redundant, so that a model is not penalized twice for the same mistake. At the same time, the sum of all criteria should be thorough enough to cover all aspects of a perfect response.	865
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• <b>Atomic:</b> Each rubric criterion evaluates exactly one distinct aspect and should contain no bundling of multiple criteria into a single criterion.	871
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• <b>Objective:</b> Criteria should be binary (true or false) and objective, where a majority of readers should agree on whether a given model response satisfies the criteria.	875
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Table 4: Average clipped performance scores over Hard subset of 300 finance and 250 legal tasks using o4-mini as the judge. We report scores with web search turned on (**on**) and off (**off**). Results are over a single evaluation run.

	Gemini 2.5 Pro	o3 (High)	GPT-5 (High)	Sonnet 4.5	Grok 4 Fast Reasoning
<b>Finance</b>	<b>on</b> 0.207	<b>on</b> 0.347	<b>on</b> 0.382	<b>on</b> 0.290	<b>on</b> 0.333
	<b>off</b> 0.266	<b>off</b> 0.336	<b>off</b> 0.394	<b>off</b> 0.323	<b>off</b> 0.314
<b>Legal</b>	<b>on</b> 0.255	<b>on</b> 0.398	<b>on</b> 0.383	<b>on</b> 0.281	<b>on</b> 0.374
	<b>off</b> 0.297	<b>off</b> 0.352	<b>off</b> 0.377	<b>off</b> 0.294	<b>off</b> 0.325

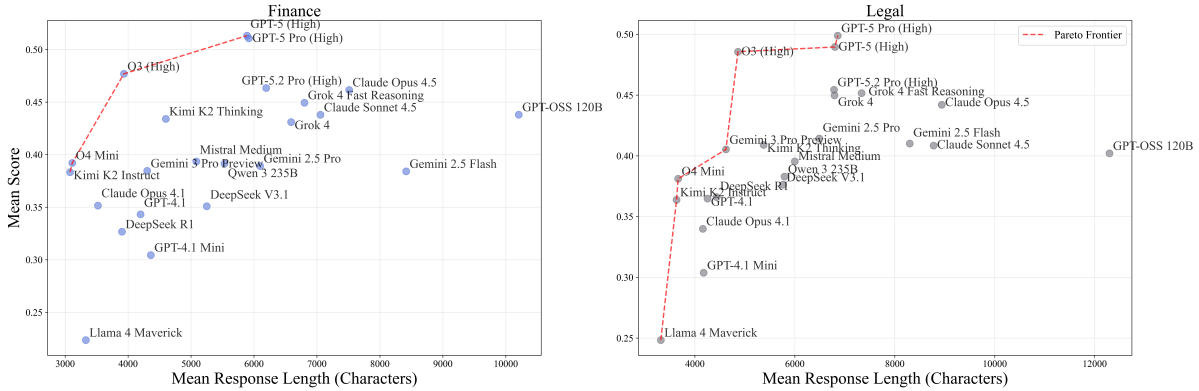


Figure 6: Scores vs. response lengths. While some models achieve similar performance (e.g., Kimi K2 Thinking and Claude Sonnet 4.5), conciseness appears as a differentiating factor. We only count alphanumeric characters, as most outputs contain Markdown formatting.

	o3 (High)	GPT-5 (High)	Grok 4
<b>Finance</b>	<b>on</b> 0.342	<b>on</b> 0.381	<b>on</b> 0.325
	<b>off</b> 0.336	<b>off</b> 0.394	<b>off</b> 0.314
<b>Legal</b>	<b>on</b> 0.400	<b>on</b> 0.383	<b>on</b> 0.377
	<b>off</b> 0.352	<b>off</b> 0.377	<b>off</b> 0.325

Table 5: Performance over Hard subset of 300 finance and 250 legal tasks using a o4-mini as the judge. We report scores with web search + code interpreter turned on and off. Results are over a single evaluation run. Grok 4 is Fast Reasoning.

- **Self-Contained:** All info needed to score a response must be included in the criterion.

### C.3 Criteria Importance Scale

We allow annotators to choose from six categories associated with different importance levels as described in Table 8.

### C.4 Jurisdiction Coverage of Legal Prompts

Figure 9 shows distribution of jurisdictions for Legal domain prompts across the US and globally.

### C.5 Decision Types and Economic Pathways for PRBench Prompts

Figure 10 provides heatmaps showing the distributions of the types of decisions that are covered in PRBench prompts along with the associated economic impacts. Each label is provided by expert annotators.

### D LLM Judge Prompt Template

Our LLM judge template follows a similar structure to Arora et al. (2025) and will be available via the evaluation harness upon acceptance.

### E Evaluation Details

We prepend reference texts to the prompt. All models are evaluated at reasoning mode set to High except for Claude Sonnet 4.5 where we set the thinking budget at 32,768 and for Claude Opus models to 16,384. Gemini 3 Pro Preview is tested with default thinking settings; Gemini 2.5 Pro and Flash models are evaluated at thinking\_budget=-1 after observing no consistent improvements for setting a fixed thinking budget. Otherwise, we use the default sampling settings for each model. The code to evaluation harness will be released along with the dataset.

Table 6: Rubric category definitions for Finance.

<b>Dimensional Rating</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Financial Accuracy	Maintains mathematical, factual, and financial accuracy, applying financial metrics and financial principles (e.g., time value, conservatism, materiality, etc.) correctly. Generally aligns with GAAP or IFRS standards and avoids contradictions.
Process Transparency & Auditability	Demonstrates correct work by providing formulas, reasoning steps, references, or supporting data so the answer can be reviewed, reproduced, or challenged by another professional.
Handling Uncertainty	Addresses incomplete or ambiguous information by highlighting assumptions, proposing clarifying questions, or presenting alternative scenarios.
Practical Utility	Provides concrete, actionable guidance such as next steps, strategies, checklists, examples, or references to external resources as needed, ensuring the response is directly useful rather than purely theoretical when appropriate.
Risk & Regulatory Disclosure	Describes associated financial or regulatory compliance-related risks or considerations connected to either the user request or the methods outlined in the response.
Supplemental Insight	Covers other relevant information, steps, or exceptions needed for a reliable answer beyond the primary objective of the question and answers.
Instruction Following	Follows auxiliary instructions in the prompt outside of answering the primary question, including tailoring for the finance function (such as corporate finance, advisory, investment banking, or investment management), geographic location, demographic, or personal situation, and ensuring the response matches the required role (expert vs. non-expert).

Table 7: Rubric category definitions for Law.

<b>Dimensional Rating</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Legal Accuracy	Identifies applicable law (jurisdiction) correctly and ensures statements of law are correct, legally valid, and consistent with authoritative, verifiable sources (such as statutes, case law, and regulations). The definition is materially complete and answers the question: “Is the statement of the law applicable, correct, and complete?”
Application of Law to the Facts	Correctly applies the law to the provided facts and answers the question: “Given these specific facts, what does the law require or permit – i.e., what rights, duties, remedies, or outcomes follow?”
Procedural Correctness	Conforms to legal processes and formal requirements, including deadlines, document structure, and jurisdiction-specific rules. It answers: “Does the response follow the official rules of how this is done?”
Handling Uncertainty	Addresses incomplete or ambiguous information by highlighting assumptions, asking follow-up questions to clarify the facts, or presenting alternative scenarios that explain how the law applies to different sets of facts.
Practical Utility	Provides concrete, actionable guidance as needed, such as next steps, strategies, checklists, examples, or references to external resources.
Risk & Ethical Disclosure	Flags limitations, includes disclaimers where necessary, avoids misleading or unsafe advice, and respects boundaries on unauthorized practice of law.
Supplemental Insight	Covers additional legally relevant principles, elements, steps, defenses, or exceptions that contribute to a reliable answer beyond the primary objective of the question.
Instruction Following	Follows auxiliary instructions in the prompt outside of answering the primary question, including implicit or explicit requirements, role-appropriate tailoring (lawyer vs. non-expert), and matches the jurisdiction, task fidelity or difficulty.

Table 8: Rubric criteria scoring levels.

Score Range	Description
[+8, +10]	<b>Critically Important:</b> These are essential criteria without which the response would fail to adequately address the prompt. They define the minimally viable rubric set and capture only the core, indispensable elements of a correct and sufficient answer.
[+4, +7]	<b>Important:</b> Criteria that meaningfully strengthen a response by adding depth, accuracy, or completeness. They materially shape the response’s quality but are not strictly required for it to be acceptable.
[+1, +3]	<b>Slightly Important:</b> Optional enhancements or “nice-to-have” details that improve clarity or precision but do not affect the core correctness of the response.
[-3, -1]	<b>Slightly Detrimental:</b> Minor issues or irrelevant tangents that slightly detract from quality or focus but do not undermine reasoning or factual integrity.
[-7, -4]	<b>Detrimental:</b> Significant errors or omissions that meaningfully weaken the response, such as misleading reasoning, incorrect facts, or major structural flaws, though the response remains generally valid.
[-10, -8]	<b>Critically Detrimental:</b> Severe errors that render the response fundamentally invalid, harmful, or unethical. These issues directly contradict the prompt or destroy the credibility of the reasoning.

## E.1 PRBench Scores

Following Arora et al. (2025), scores for each model  $M$  on PRBench are calculated as follows:

- For the desired dataset, we evaluate prompts  $p_1, \dots, p_n$ . Each prompt  $p_j$  has  $k_j$  rubrics  $r_{j,1}, \dots, r_{j,k_j}$  with weights  $w_{j,i} \in [-10, 10]$ ,  $w_{j,i} \neq 0$
- The model  $M$  produces a response  $m_j = M(p_j)$  given the prompt
- An LLM judge grades  $m_j$  using each rubric individually, assigning a binary indicator  $I_{j,i} \in \{0, 1\}$

The score for response  $m_j$  is

$$s_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k_j} w_{j,i} I_{j,i}}{\sum_{i: w_{j,i} > 0} w_{j,i}} \quad (1)$$

The denominator is always  $> 0$  because each prompt has at least one positive-weight rubric. The overall score for model  $M$  is the mean over prompts

$$S(M) = \max\left(0, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n s_j\right). \quad (2)$$

## E.2 Min-Normalized Scoring

We also propose a normalized score for rubric-based benchmarks, which adjusts each response

score by the minimum possible score for its corresponding prompt’s rubrics. The normalized score for response  $m_j$  is

$$\tilde{s}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k_j} w_{j,i} I_{j,i} - \min\left(0, \sum_{i: w_{j,i} < 0} w_{j,i}\right)}{\sum_{i: w_{j,i} > 0} w_{j,i} - \min\left(0, \sum_{i: w_{j,i} < 0} w_{j,i}\right)} \quad (3)$$

The normalized model score is the mean over prompts:

$$\tilde{S}(M) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{s}_j \quad (4)$$

Normalization makes scores more comparable across prompts with different numbers and magnitudes of positive and negative rubrics, such as rubrics that are in different categories. For example, it is natural for “Supplemental Insight” to have lower absolute weighted negative rubrics than the “Legal / Financial Accuracy” category. Thus, we use score normalization to compute the per-rubric-category scores reported in Figure 5.

Furthermore, normalization also reduces sensitivity to how a rubric is phrased (e.g., “presence of a problem” as a negative rubric versus “absence of a problem” as a positive rubric). This helps avoid situations where adding more negative rubrics, or reframing positives as negatives, would mechanically deflate raw averages. For PRBench, in line with our best practices described in Section 3.2, we ensure our rubrics are phrased to always check the presence (existence) of desired or undesired characteristics of a response, which further mitigates

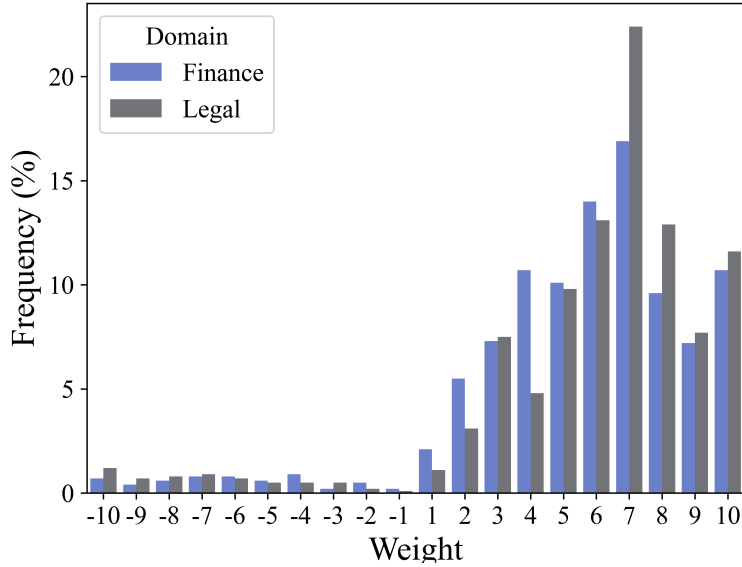


Figure 7: Distribution of weights for each rubric across Finance and Legal domains. We observe that the weights on the both ends of the spectrum are used more frequently in Legal than Finance.

this issue.

## F Additional Insights from Hierarchical Clustering on Rubrics

For a granular assessment of the rubrics, we perform hierarchical clustering on all criteria in PRBench. The objective is to move from high-level performance scores to a fine-grained understanding of specific model capability gaps. We first identify the capabilities required to score highly on each rubric and then construct a five-level hierarchical clustering tree by clubbing similar criteria together.

We perform this analysis separately for the Finance and Legal domains. Using the model performance of each criterion, we identify fine-grained clusters where the model demonstrates significant under-performance compared to other clusters. This information can be used to guide further analysis and fine-tuning of model capabilities.

Figure 11 illustrates the hierarchical clustering using a representative example from our dataset from the Finance domain. The hierarchy includes four levels of clustering. In this instance, we analyze the criteria from the “Risk and Regulatory Disclosure” rubric category (Level 1 in Figure 11). We then dynamically derive the subsequent granular layers (Levels 2 to 4) across the entire dataset. Specifically, this example maps to “The Law Application: International and Domestic Compliance” at Level 2 and further refines to “Compliance and

risk analysis under global tax anti-avoidance frameworks” at Level 3. This multi-level hierarchical clustering enables flexibility in deriving insights, allowing us to select a specific level of granularity depending on interested capabilities.

Applying this methodology to our rubrics shows significant performance differences between models. For instance, within the Legal domain, the cluster “Advanced corporate and *international tax law*, strategy, and compliance services.”, shows a significant performance difference: GPT-5 achieved 0.64 accuracy, whereas Grok-4 only achieved 0.16. A similar disparity was observed in the Finance domain for “Strategic planning, compliance, and optimization for international corporate tax.” cluster. Here, we found that Claude Opus 4.1 lags behind substantially, with only 0.34, where the top performing model achieved 0.76.

## G Additional Details for Rubric Validation Assessment

To validate the reliability of the evaluation used in PRBench, we conducted a follow-up study, which we refer to as Rubric Validation Assessment. In this study, subject-matter experts (who are different from the authors of the original rubric) reviewed each rubric criterion and selected one of *Agree* and *Disagree* where agreement was based on verifying whether each criterion was *well-constructed, accurate, and relevant* to the task. In either case, the

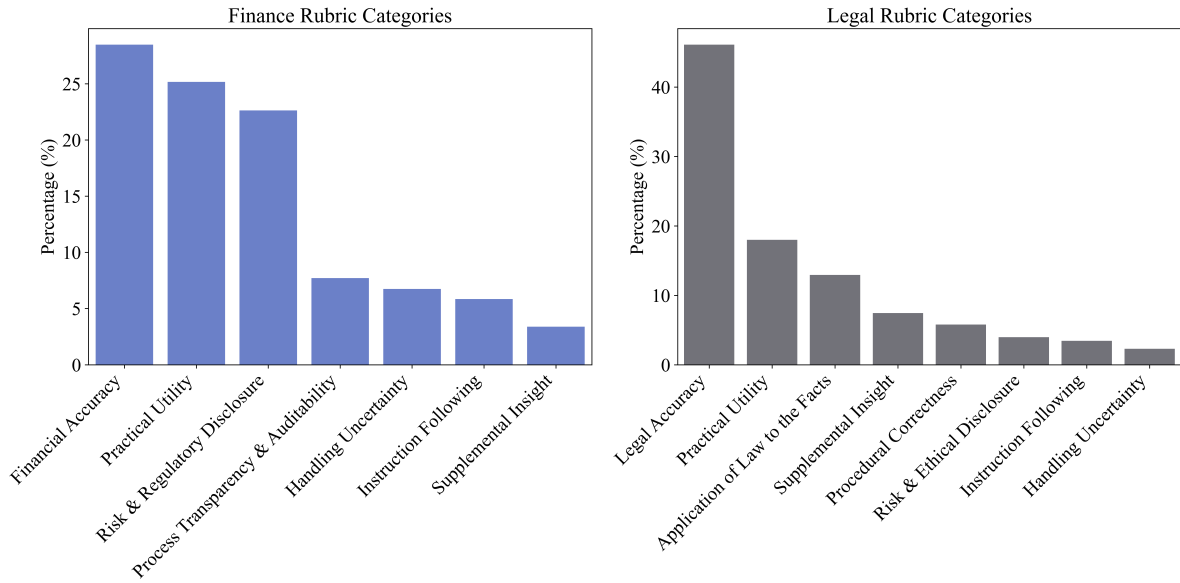


Figure 8: Distribution of rubric categories

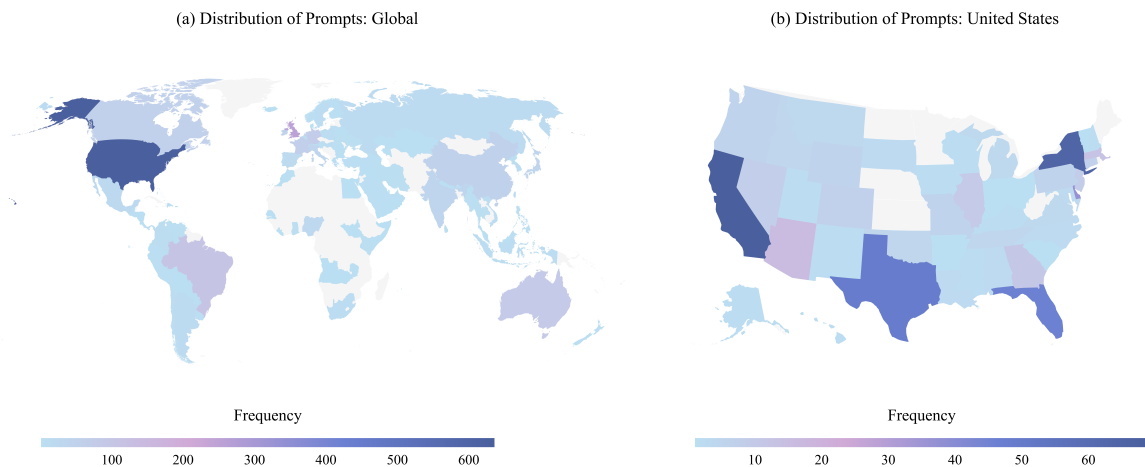


Figure 9: (a) A global frequency map showing the 114 countries and dependencies, and (b) A localized frequency map showing the 47 US states and territories covered by PRBench prompts across both Finance and Legal domains.

1020 annotators provided short written justifications to  
 1021 explain their rationale. As a result, the annotators  
 1022 agreed that the criteria were justified 93.9% of the  
 1023 time.

## 1024 H Definitions for Decision Type and 1025 Economic Pathway

1026 Table 9-12 include definitions for decision type and  
 1027 economic pathway annotations for both domains.

## 1028 I Sample Tasks

1029 We provide two sample tasks in Figure 12 and Fig-  
 1030 ure 13 and the entire dataset which will be released  
 1031 publicly upon acceptance is submitted as supple-  
 1032 mentary material.

## J Results Across Topics

1033 Figure 14 and Figure 15 demonstrate scores for the  
 1034 top models across topics of PRBench.  
 1035

## 1036 K Analysis of Performance Across 1037 Generations of LLM Models

1038 More recent models improved on PRBench: we  
 1039 observe gains from Kimi K2 Instruct to Kimi K2  
 1040 Thinking (+0.04), Claude Opus 4.1 to 4.5 (+0.10),  
 1041 and GPT-4.1 to GPT-5 (+0.15). In contrast, the  
 1042 Gemini 3 suite performs largely on par with Gemini  
 1043 2.5. A closer examination reveals that Gemini 3  
 1044 Pro is substantially more token-efficient: as shown  
 1045 in Figure 6, Gemini 2.5 Pro achieves similar scores  
 1046 for both domains while using at least 50% more

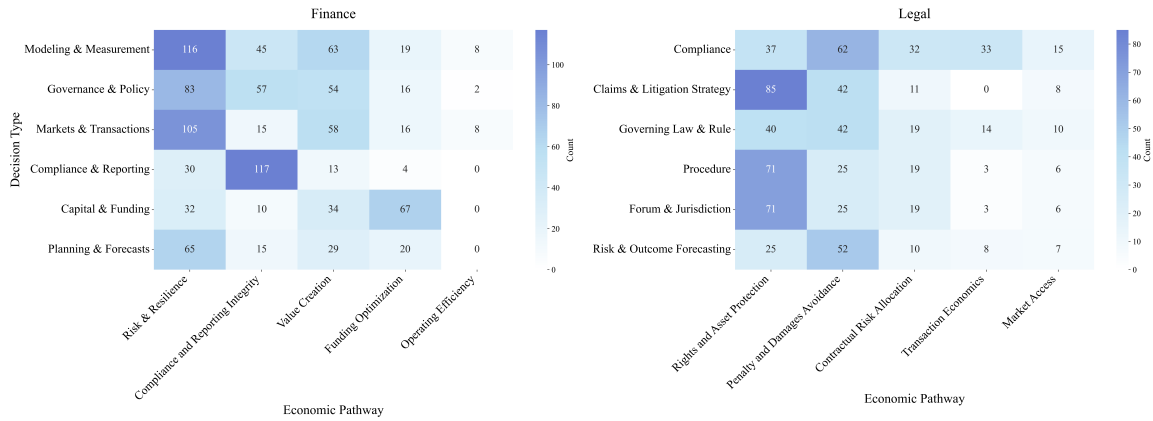


Figure 10: Distribution of *Decision Types* and *Economic Pathways* across Legal and Finance domains.

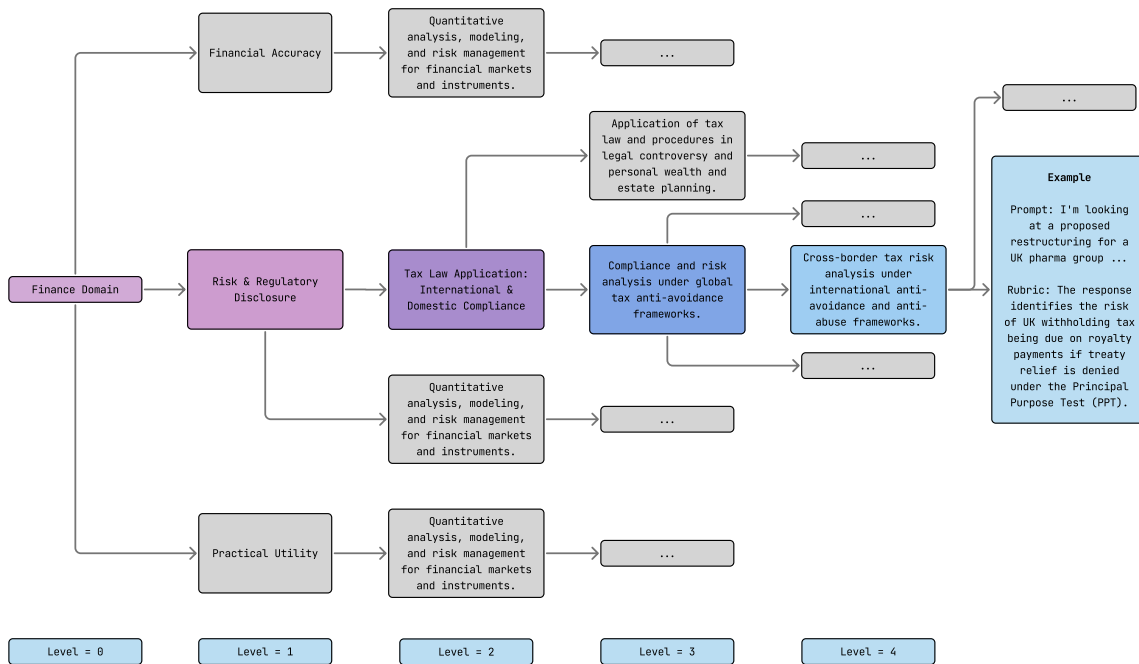


Figure 11: Automatically clustering the available rubric criteria enables fine-grained analysis of failure modes.

1047 tokens.

1048 We also find that GPT-5.2 Pro trails GPT-5 by  
 1049 approximately 0.05 points. To understand this  
 1050 gap, we manually analyzed 3,000 criteria where  
 1051 GPT-5.2 underperforms GPT-5, in collaboration  
 1052 with finance and legal experts. We identify that  
 1053 the primary difference lies in response style and  
 1054 coverage: GPT-5 more frequently delivers com-  
 1055 prehensive answers that explore multiple scenar-  
 1056 ios and include simulated calculations for open-  
 1057 ended queries, whereas GPT-5.2 responses tend to  
 1058 be more outline-driven and geared toward setting  
 1059 up multi-turn interactions. This gap is amplified  
 1060 by the fact that PRBench rubrics explicitly reward  
 1061 comprehensive, fully worked responses over high-

level or scaffolded answers.

## 1062 L Results Across Economic Pathway and 1063 Decision Types 1064

1065 For all evaluated models, results per decision type  
 1066 are shown in Figure 17.

Table 9: Legal – Decision Types

Name	Description	Examples
Governing Law & Rule	Determines whether a law, regulation, clause, or doctrine applies to the facts.	Does FDA regulation apply here? Do NY overtime laws govern remote staff? Does GDPR cover this dataset? Is this contract clause enforceable? Does constitutional protection extend to corporations?
Duty and Obligation	Defines what parties must do — statutory, contractual, or regulatory requirements.	Must we provide paid parental leave? Are directors required to disclose conflicts? Do we owe continuing care duties? Is notification to regulator mandatory? When must tax be remitted?
Rights / Entitlement / Exemptions	Identifies what parties may claim, enjoy, or be exempt from — rights, permissions, privileges.	Can employee demand severance pay? Do we have exclusive patent rights? Is tenant entitled to early termination? Can a parent relocate a child abroad? Do shareholders have inspection rights?
Compliance	How to operationalize laws or structure transactions to stay compliant or implement policies.	How to structure merger to avoid liability? What HR policy updates are required? How to comply with PBS prescribing rules? Which filings needed for EU expansion? How to implement anti-bribery controls?
Procedure, Forum & Jurisdiction	Where and how a matter proceeds — forum choice, motion sequence, appellate route.	Which court has jurisdiction? Should we file in federal court? Will the appellate court affirm? Can dispute be sent to arbitration? When is the appeal deadline?
Claims & Litigation Strategy	What claims or defenses to assert, and how to frame them procedurally and doctrinally.	Should we move to dismiss? Can negligence rely on criminal statute? What precedent supports our motion? Should we plead estoppel or waiver? Is summary judgment strategically sound?
Risk & Outcome Forecasting	Predicts likely results, exposure, penalties, or success probabilities.	What's our exposure under wage law? How likely is appellate reversal? What damages could be awarded? What's the fine range for violation? What's litigation success probability?
Negotiation & Deal Strategy	How to bargain, structure, or trade concessions in business, regulatory, or settlement contexts.	How to negotiate stock-for-tax swap? What's best anchor in settlement talks? How to balance indemnity vs. price? Which terms are fallback vs. walk-away? How to sequence multi-party negotiation?
Other	Decision requests that don't fit the above in this lean scheme; use sparingly.	–
Non-decision / Informational	General explanation, commentary, or background.	–

Table 10: Legal – Economic Pathways

Name	Description	Examples
Penalty and Damages Avoidance	Decisions that prevent fines, lawsuits, or sanctions by ensuring lawful conduct and reducing liability exposure.	<p>Will failing to notify regulators trigger penalties?            How do we avoid wage-and-hour violations?            Does our ad campaign risk consumer-protection fines?            Should we update safety policies to reduce liability?            What steps prevent data-breach penalties?</p>
Transaction Economics	Structuring deals or tax arrangements to maximize value, efficiency, and post-transaction outcomes.	<p>How should we structure the merger for tax efficiency?            Does an asset purchase reduce future liabilities?            Should we use a holdco structure to improve economics?            Which deal terms minimize post-closing disputes?            Would a licensing model generate better economics?</p>
Compliance Efficiency	Designing cost-effective systems and controls to meet regulatory requirements and minimize compliance burden.	<p>How do we streamline AML checks without overspending?            Should we centralize compliance reviews to cut costs?            What's the least burdensome way to meet new reporting rules?            Can we automate disclosures to reduce manual workload?            How do we simplify our governance policies efficiently?</p>
Market Access	Securing or maintaining licenses, approvals, or conditions needed to operate and expand legally in target markets.	<p>Do we need new licenses to enter the EU market?            How do we maintain eligibility for Medicaid contracts?            What requirements must we meet to sell in California?            Will our product updates trigger new certifications?            How do we retain export authorization after expansion?</p>
Rights and Asset Protection	Safeguarding ownership, IP, and contractual rights to preserve or recover economic value.	<p>Should we file a trademark to protect brand value?            Can we enforce our patent against new entrants?            How do we prevent a partner from misusing our data?            Should we pursue damages for IP infringement?            How do we secure title before selling the asset?</p>
Contractual Risk Allocation	Managing risk through contract terms such as indemnities, liability caps, and dispute clauses.	<p>Should we negotiate a higher liability cap?            Does the draft indemnity expose us to excess risk?            Which dispute clause minimizes future cost?            Should we require reps and warranties insurance?            How do we allocate compliance obligations in the contract?</p>
Other	Legal-economic effects that do not clearly fit in the main pathways.	–
Informational / Educational Only	Purely explanatory or conceptual content with no direct economic consequence.	–

Table 11: Finance – Decision Types

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Governance & Policy	Set enduring rules or postures such as accounting/tax elections, risk appetite, or disclosure stance.	Should we elect LIFO or FIFO for tax reporting? Do we raise our risk appetite for credit exposure? Should dividends be fixed or discretionary? Do we disclose climate risks in MD&A this year?
Modeling & Measurement	Define how value, exposure, or performance is measured, modeled, and interpreted.	How should we measure portfolio VaR across currencies? What's the right discount rate for project valuation? Do we model beta using weekly or monthly returns? How to estimate expected credit loss under IFRS 9?
Capital & Funding	Choose balance-sheet structure, financing mix, and capital allocation priorities.	Should we issue new equity or refinance debt? How much leverage can we take without breaching covenants? Do we fund expansion from retained earnings or external capital? Is it optimal to repurchase shares at current valuation?
Markets & Transactions	Decide how, when, and at what price to transact in markets or strategic deals.	When's the best time to execute the bond buyback? Should we hedge FX now or wait for better liquidity? At what price do we enter the secondary offering? Which trading venue minimizes slippage for this order?
Operations, Processes & Controls	Set repeatable cash, control, and process steps to meet operational and financial obligations.	How do we automate vendor payment approvals? Should we shorten the monthly close cycle? What's the best control for petty cash discrepancies? How can we speed up receivables collection safely?
Planning & Forecasts	Set budgets, targets, scenarios, and rolling forecasts.	Should we raise our revenue target for next quarter? How much buffer to build into cash forecasts? Do we base next year's budget on trend or zero-based planning? What's the scenario if rates rise by 100 bps?
Compliance & Reporting	Ensure financial actions, records, and disclosures align with regulatory, accounting, and internal standards.	Do we meet IFRS 16 lease disclosure requirements? Are we compliant with new AML reporting thresholds? What filings are due after our debt restructuring? Do we need auditor sign-off before publishing results?
Other	Decision requests that don't fit the above in this lean scheme; use sparingly.	–
Non-decision / Informational	General explanation or background without a decision component.	What's the difference between EBITDA and operating income? How do interest rate swaps work? What is free cash flow conversion? How is goodwill impairment tested?

Table 12: Finance – Economic Pathways

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Value Creation	Decisions that increase profitability, valuation, or investment performance through higher earnings, NPV, IRR, or ROE.	Should we invest in automation to boost ROI? Does expanding into Asia improve our NPV? Will share buybacks lift EPS more than dividends? How much value does the new product add to EBITDA?
Operating Efficiency	Actions that improve cost structure, productivity, or capital utilization.	Can we cut logistics costs without hurting service? Should we consolidate warehouses to free up capital? Will outsourcing payroll improve margin efficiency? How do we reduce idle capacity in production?
Risk & Resilience	Strategies that reduce exposure to market, credit, liquidity, or operational risks.	Should we hedge commodity exposure at current prices? What's the best mix of fixed vs. floating debt now? How do we diversify revenue to cushion downturns? Can we add liquidity buffers to handle a credit crunch?
Funding Optimization	Financing, treasury, or strategic choices that improve funding cost, stability, or flexibility.	Should we issue longer-term bonds at today's rates? Do we refinance now or wait for better spreads? How can we improve our interest coverage ratio? Is a revolving credit facility better than short-term loans?
Compliance and Reporting Integrity	Ensuring regulatory, accounting, and disclosure accuracy to maintain transparency and trust.	Are our revenue disclosures aligned with IFRS 15? Do we need to restate last year's tax provision? How do we ensure audit trails meet SOX standards? What steps prevent misstatement of fair values?
Other	Economic outcomes not clearly aligned with the main pathways.	–
Informational / Educational Only	Purely explanatory or conceptual content with no direct economic consequence.	What's the difference between NPV and IRR? How does leverage amplify returns? What is Basel III capital adequacy? How do rating agencies assess liquidity risk?

CONVERSATION	RUBRICS																																																																								
<p><b>USER</b></p> <p>If we encounter a 150 bps sovereign spread shock and 10% increase in repo overcollateralization, how to maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio above the regulatory minimum without forced asset sales?</p> <p><b>ASSISTANT</b></p> <p>Of course. This is an excellent and highly relevant question that gets to the heart of modern treasury and liquidity risk management. Avoiding forced asset sales during a stress scenario is critical to prevent realizing losses and entering a destructive feedback loop.</p> <p>Here is a comprehensive framework for maintaining the LCR above the regulatory minimum under the given shock without resorting to forced asset sales.</p> <p>### Understanding the Shock</p> <p>First, let's break down what the shock implies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>**150 bps Sovereign Spread Shock:**</b> This means the credit spreads on sovereign bonds (and by extension, other high-quality liquid assets - HQLA) have widened by 1.5%. This has two primary effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>**Market Value Decline:**</b> The market value of your existing HQLA portfolio falls. This is a <i>capital</i> issue, not directly a <i>liquidity</i> issue, but it erodes the buffer.</li> <li><b>**Higher Haircuts:**</b> For assets pledged as collateral (e.g., in repo transactions), counterparties will demand higher haircuts to account for the increased risk and price volatility. This reduces the amount of cash you can raise from a given pool of collateral.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>**10% Increase in Repo Overcollateralization:**</b> This is a direct outcome of the spread shock. If you were required to post 102% collateral for a repo loan, you might now need to post 112%. This effectively reduces the efficiency of your collateral and...</li> </ol> <p><b>USER</b></p> <p>Now working backward from the point where our liquidity ratio would fail. What early warning triggers would you set? And what exact steps would you have taken, like changing to higher quality collateral, using pre arranged secured funding, or adding internal fees to keep it steady during payment deadlines?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Criterion</th> <th>Axis</th> <th>Importance</th> <th>Weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The response correctly defines the liquidity ratio by stating the formula: liquidity ratio = high-quality liquid assets / 30-day stressed net cash outflows.</td> <td>Financial Accuracy</td> <td>Critically Important</td> <td>#10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The response explicitly defines a single point of failure to be used everywhere (e.g. liquidity coverage ratio falls below 100% within 5 days under stress, cash forecast turns negative on day 4).</td> <td>Instruction Following</td> <td>Critically Important</td> <td>#10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The response provides at least 3 numerical early warning triggers (e.g., liquidity ratio within 10 percentage points of min requirement; 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Practical Utility	Important	#4	The response states that new trades that worsen today's liquidity face extra charges automatically (e.g., due to trade penalties, liquidity surcharges).	Practical Utility	Slightly Important	#3
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Figure 12: Sample task for the Finance field.

		<b>RUBRICS</b>		
	<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Axis</b>	<b>Importance</b>	<b>Weight</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROMPT</b></p> <p>In New Hampshire, a police officer searched my client's house without a warrant. My client used his smartphone to record the police officer's behavior. While my client was standing in the driveway of his home and video-recording the officer, the police officer arrested my client claiming he did not have permission to record the officer. My client did not tell the officer that he was being recorded. My client was indicted for felony wiretapping because the video contains an audio component. What is the best strategy to defend against this claim before a trial?</p>	The response cites Glik v. Cunniffe, 655 F.3d 78 (2011), as the prevailing law in the First Circuit on the constitutionality of wiretapping charges.	Legal Accuracy	Critically Important	#10
	The response states that people have a constitutional right to record police officers performing their duties in public places subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions.	Legal Accuracy	Critically Important	#10
	The response infers that a driveway is often a location that is publicly visible and where anyone could see or overhear a conversation.	Application of Law to the Facts	Important	#7
	The response argues that police officers do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy while performing their public duties in a public place, such as the client's driveway.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8
	The response recommends dismissing the indictment because it violates the First Amendment speech protections of the U.S. Constitution as applied under the Fourteenth Amendment.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#10
	The response recommends dismissing the indictment because it violates the free speech protections of the New Hampshire Constitution.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8
	The response notes that the New Hampshire wiretapping statute does not match the Massachusetts wiretapping statute, such as the scope of the statute and required mental states.	Legal Accuracy	Important	#5
	The response recognizes that the New Hampshire Supreme Court has held that the intent element of a wiretapping charge under RSA 570-A is a knowing intent to break the wiretapping statute. State v. Mueller.	Legal Accuracy	Critically Important	#8
	The response argues that an indictment for wiretapping should be dismissed for insufficiency if it does not plead a knowing mental state.	Procedural Correctness	Critically Important	#9
	The response states that any civil rights damages will likely increase if the case proceeds towards trial.	Supplemental Insight	Slightly Important	#3
	The response states that the police officer's search of the client's house was potentially illegal without a warrant.	Application of Law to the Facts	Important	#6
	The response mentions pretrial motions or defenses such as suppression of evidence, right to a speedy trial, statutes of limitations defenses.	Practical Utility	Critically Detrimental	#8
	The response mentions the distinction between one-party or two-party consent states.	Legal Accuracy	Important	#6
	The response mentions State v. Gerring.	Legal Accuracy	Critically Detrimental	#8
	The response states that the lawyer may wish to present his arguments to the prosecutor before filing a motion to dismiss.	Practical Utility	Slightly Important	#3
	The response states that under the New Hampshire wiretapping law, to protect an oral communication there must be a reasonable belief that it would not be intercepted.	Legal Accuracy	Critically Important	#8
	The response states that in the user's case, the officer had no reasonable belief that the communication would not be intercepted in the public driveway.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8
	The response includes that in the user's case, the officer had no reasonable belief that the communication would not be intercepted even when searching the user's home (since the user has the right to privacy in their own home, but the officer clearly would not have).	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8
	The response includes that New Hampshire is a two-party consent state, meaning both parties have to consent to a communication being recorded.	Legal Accuracy	Important	#7
	The response states that consent to recording of a communication is only required when there is a reasonable expectation of privacy.	Legal Accuracy	Important	#7
The response includes that the officer did not have any reasonable expectation of privacy in their communications either in the home or in the driveway for purposes of arguing two-party consent.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8	
The response states that an additional defense the user could use is that the intent requirement of the wiretapping statute was not met, since the user's intent was to record the illegal search (not to violate the officer's privacy).	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8	
The response states that under the fact pattern provided by the user, the criminal wiretapping claim will likely be dismissed.	Application of Law to the Facts	Critically Important	#8	

Figure 13: Sample task for the Legal field.

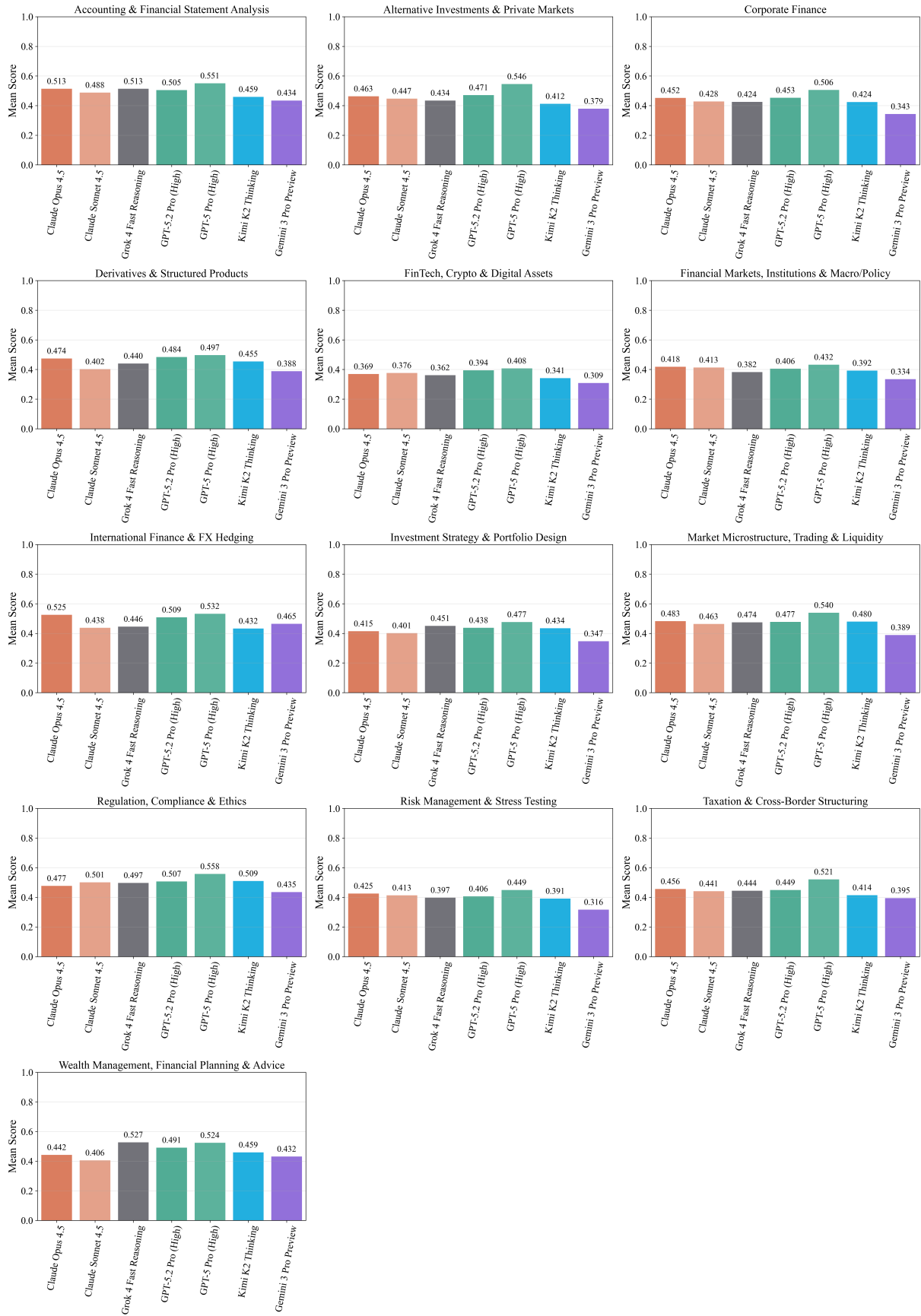


Figure 14: Results across Finance topics.

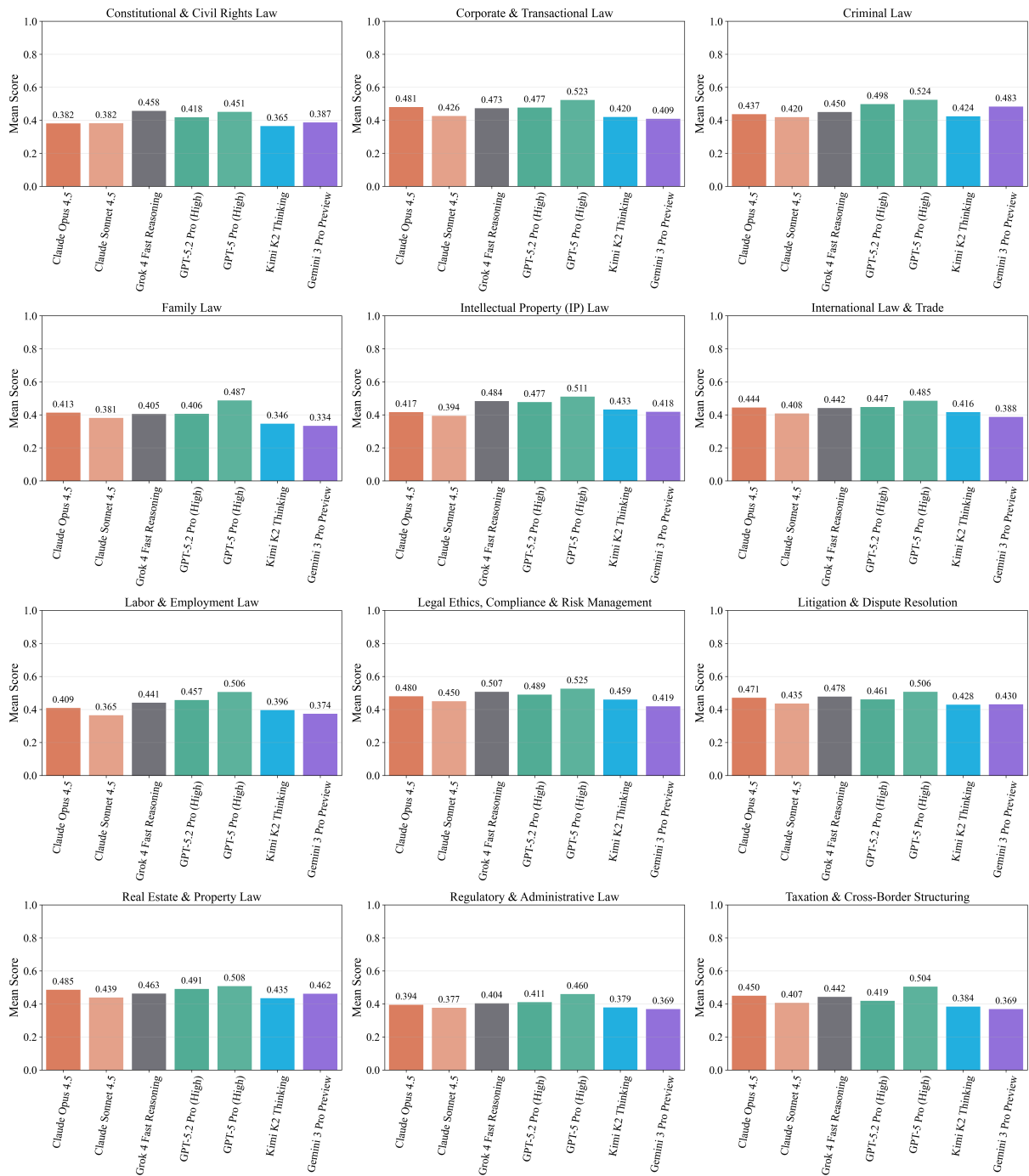


Figure 15: Results across Law topics.

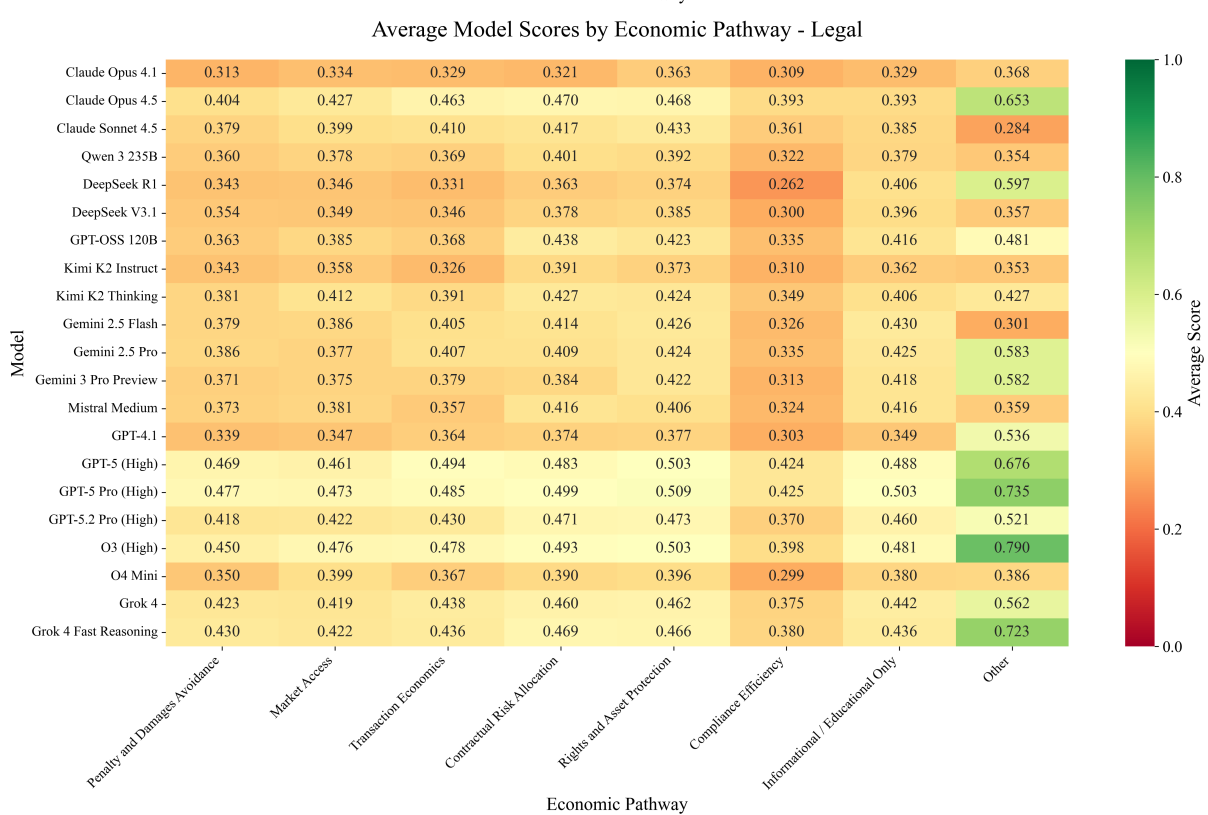
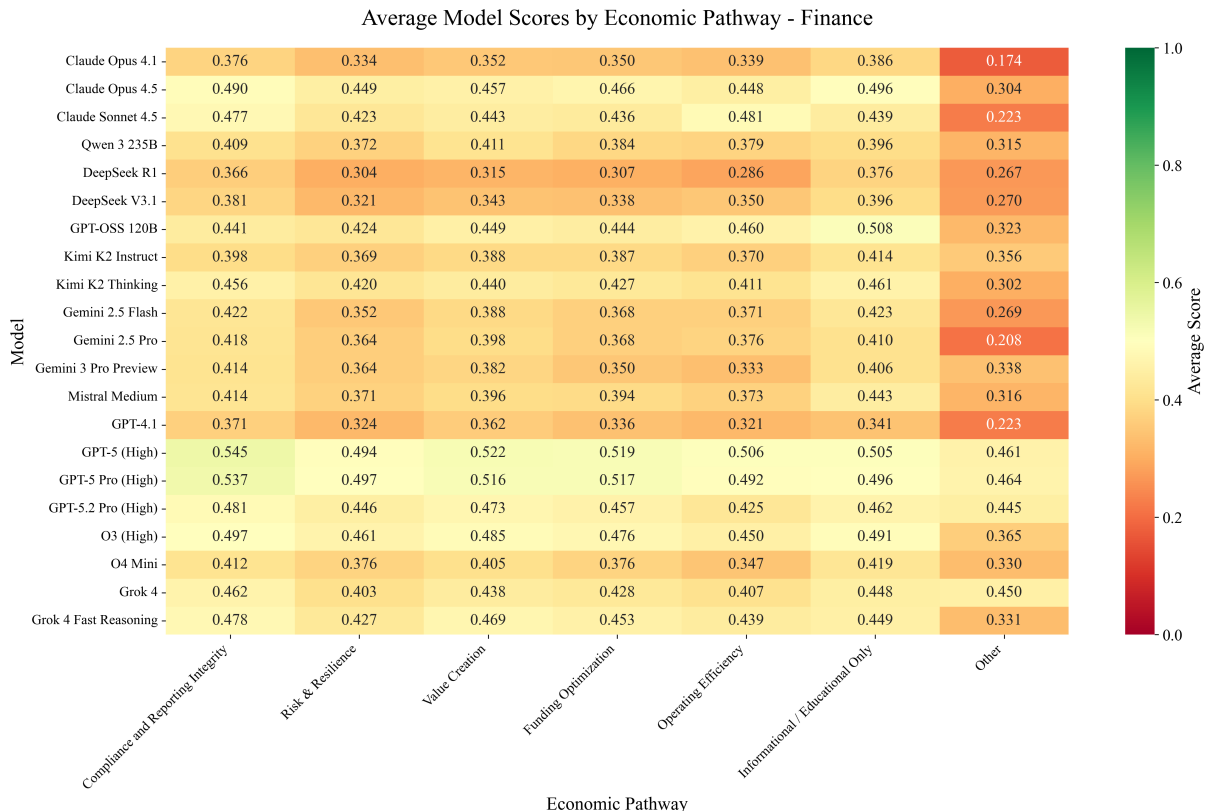


Figure 16: Results across economic pathways, defined as the mechanisms through which economic impact is realized, for all evaluated models.

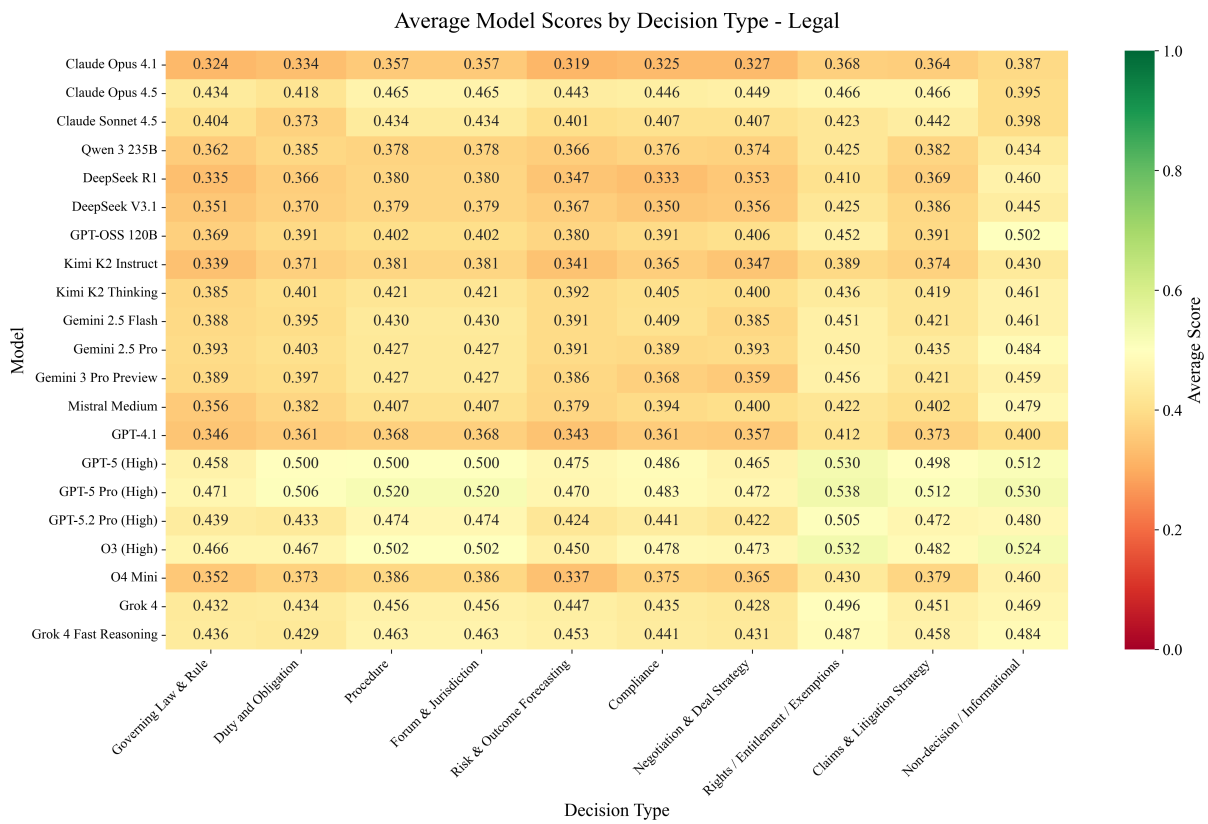
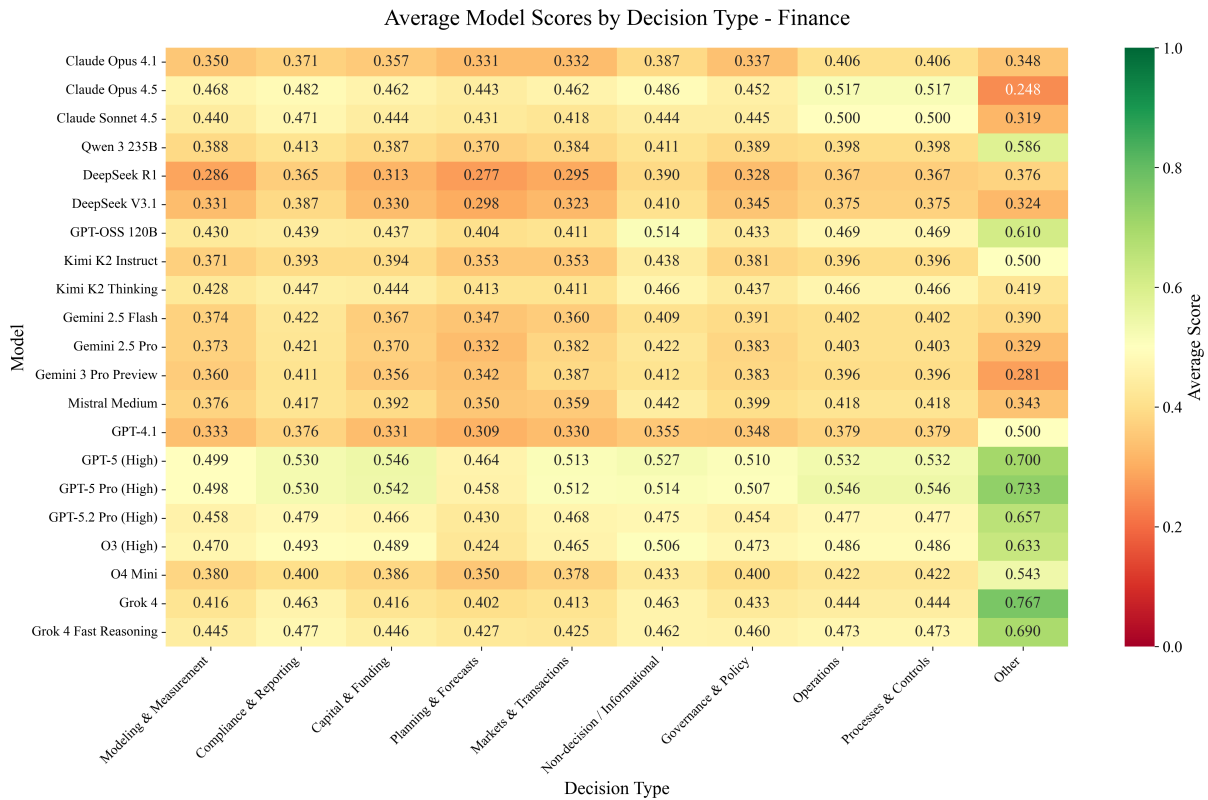


Figure 17: Results across decision types for all evaluated models.