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Impact of Generative AI Adoption on the Trading Patterns of Retail Investors

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ABSTRACT:

The growth of GenAI has introduced new ways for retail investors to get their hands on, process and use financial data to make their investment and trading decisions. Investors can also leverage generative AI apps and services, including ChatGPT, Google Gemini and Microsoft Copilot, to help them understand and analyse financial data, keep abreast of market trends, discover investment ideas and make trading decisions. The increasing access to such services and applications also has the potential to influence the way retail investors interact with financial markets and inform their trading decisions. This study examines how the usage of Generative AI (GenAI) tools influences retail investors' trading behaviour. This research looks into how much people use Generative AI, why they use it, and how it connects to different parts of trading behavior like how often they trade, the choices they make, how much risk they take, how long they hold their trades, and their trading style. The approach used for the current study will be a quantitative method based on the use of primary data collected using an on-line survey completed by the retail investors themselves. The data are looked at using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of this study point to a conclusion about how Generative AI affects retail investors' trading.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence, Retail Investors, Trading Patterns, Investor Behaviour, AI Adoption, Financial Markets.

2.1. Introduction:

Fintech has really changed the financial markets, with everyday investors using lots of digital tools and information to research, analyze, and trade. Fintech has really changed the financial markets, with everyday investors using lots of digital tools and information to research, analyze, and trade. In what way is Generative AI fueling this shift? While the roots of this shift run deep, traditional fintech players provide information predominantly through fields pre-filled by the system with data/functionalities, or simply execute functions that have already been clearly defined by the system automatically. Generative AI can chat with users in everyday language and come up with diagnoses, summaries, insights, explanations, and other text from a single question, which is why tools like ChatGPT, Google Gemini, and Microsoft Copilot are becoming more accessible to retail investors.

2.2 How Generative AI Affects Everyday Investors

Thanks to their user-friendly interfaces, Generative AI tools can support retail investors in translating financial insights, summarizing market data, assessing company-specific data, balancing investment opportunities, interpreting financial data and generating preliminary investment ideas. These tools being easy to access and able to chat might help make it easier for regular investors to deal with all the financial info they usually have to sort through. Also, using Generative AI in investing brings up questions about how it affects investor behavior. Retail investors could rely on information generated by AI as a second opinion, as a complement to their research and as a major input influencing their trading decisions. This possible uptake could be linked to some variance in how investors participate in the market.

2.3 Research Problem and Research Gap

Past research has looked at how AI, fintech, and tech-driven decision-making affect financial markets, but Generative AI is pretty new and lets regular investors use AI themselves for financial data and making decisions. Hence, we need to empirically investigate whether and how the adoption of Generative AI relates to trading behaviour of retail investors. Particularly, there is limited investigation in the existing literature regarding the relation of Generative AI adoption with various trading variables, namely trading frequency, decision making, risk perception, holding, and change in trading strategy. Furthermore, it would be more specific to study the effect of Generative AI on these aspects to gain better insight into the behavior of retail investors.

2.4 Need of the Study and its Significance

As more regular investors start using Generative AI, it's important to watch how they're putting these tools to use. By exploring the connection between Generative AI adoption and trading activity, we can gain insights into how the technology might influence individual investors' trading decisions. This study is relevant to retail investors as it can assist in increasing awareness of how reliance on information generated by AI can influence trading decisions. It may also be useful for financial educators and investment firms who want to understand the changing habits of individual investors. Also, the findings of this study may offer useful insights to the growing academic literature on Generative AI and financial decisions via retail investor trading behaviour.

2.5 Scope of the Study

This paper looks at how retail investors use Generative AI for tasks related to investing and trading. In this paper, we explore frequency of use and the purposes for use of technology and their association with selected retail investor trading behaviours: frequency of trade, investor decision-making, investor risk taking, holding behaviour and changes to trading strategy. In this paper, we explore Generative AI that is ready to be consumed by retail investors directly on the market (no institutional algorithmic trading, no high frequency trading and AI tools specially made by and for financial institutions).

3. Literature Review

3.1 Review of Previous Studies

The rise of GenAI provides new opportunities in how investors access, decipher and consume the financial world. More and more studies are starting to look at how ChatGPT is being used for investment analysis, financial advice, and helping investors make decisions.

Lo and Ross (2024) looked into how ChatGPT and other big language models could be used to give financial advice. They discovered that GenAI gives investors an affordable way to get financial info, but noted problems with accuracy, personalization, reliability, and regulation. Ultimately, they concluded that their research validates GenAI as a useful tool for investors, provided its outputs are scrutinised. Harvard Data Science Review.

Mills et al. (2024) tested whether ChatGPT could provide investment advice akin to robo-advisors. Given how they benchmarked against those investor profiles, their results also suggested generative AI could even offer at least some degree of help to investors in regards to making portfolio decisions. Science Direct.

A recent study in Finance Research Letters (2024) looked into whether ChatGPT can help people make better investment decisions, including with managing portfolios. The results showed that ChatGPT might help choose assets and make a portfolio more diverse, which suggests that GenAI could play a role in how investment decisions are made. Science Direct.

A different experiment applying the ChatGPT portfolio selection and risk appetite also found the different ChatGPT models were able to match the portfolio in accordance with the investor's stated risk tolerance. These findings suggest that GenAI might be able to influence the asset choice and the risk/return characteristics of the portfolio.

Blankespoor, Croom, and Grant (2026) find especially relevant evidence about retail investors. They studied more than 400,000 investor questions from a brokerage GenAI chatbot and also surveyed over 2,000 retail investors. They found four main ways retail investors are likely to use ChatGPT: to make sense of market data, get a clearer picture of market changes, screen stocks, and help with investment research. Science Direct.

Research into ChatGPT outages and investor trading shows that GenAI does more than just process information—it could actually affect how people trade in real life. The analysis found that people traded fewer stocks when ChatGPT was down, especially during company announcements. This raised the question as to the potential influence of such application of GenAI by investors on the level and form of the trading activity and information processing in the financial markets. Science Direct. In the Indian market, recent studies have looked at how retail investors are starting to use AI-based investment technology.

A 2026 study of 314 investors in India found that things like performance expectations, social influence, support systems, confidence, and how open people are to new ideas affected how satisfied they felt using AI-powered stock trading apps, according to Science Direct.

A study on recent Indian retail investors also examined how people see and use AI for investment decisions, including their awareness, opinions, how much they adopt it, its benefits, and the challenges of using AI-powered investment platforms. The research highlights the importance of looking into AI adoption while taking into account how investor behavior has evolved in different ways in India.

3.2 Research Gap

Previous studies show that AI and GenAI can help investors process financial data, screen stocks, build portfolios, predict risks, and make investment decisions. Nevertheless, existing studies mostly focus on AI tool capabilities, investors' willingness to use AI, portfolio performance, or investment advisory. Hardly any of them look at whether or how using GenAI might be connected to the general trading habits of individual retail investors. There hasn't been much real research yet on how using GenAI more could affect how often retail investors trade, how they make decisions, how much risk they take, how they hold onto stocks, watch their portfolios, or choose their trading strategies. Recent research on GenAI adoption and trading activity suggests that the connection between the two needs more investigation. Science Direct. Therefore, the present study aims to fill such a research gap by investigating the connection between adopting generative AI and trading behaviour of retail investors, in particular in the behavioural aspects presented in the study framework.

4. Research Framework

4.1 Conceptual Framework

In this study we examine the impact of Generative AI Adoption on Trading Pattern of Retail Investors. Generative AI Adoption serves as the independent variable and Trading Pattern of Retail Investors serves as the dependent variable for the study's variables described by this dataset. The schema is structured to accommodate the two main composite concepts measured by the product items:

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

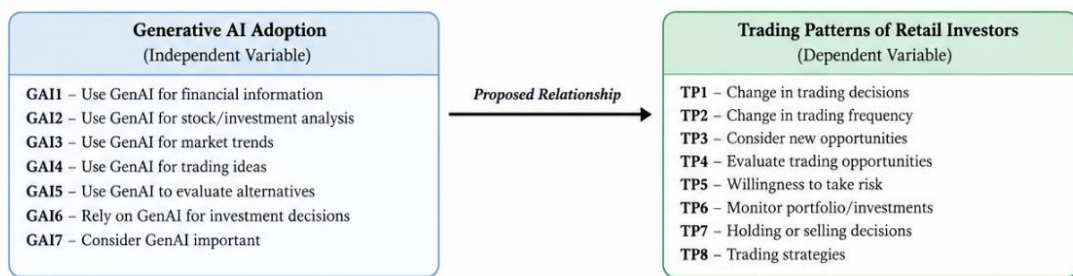


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

4.2 Variables of the Study

Variable	Type	Measurement
Generative AI Adoption	Independent Variable	GAI1–GAI7
Trading Patterns of Retail Investors	Dependent Variable	TP1–TP8

4.3 Relationship Between Variables

The framework sees a connection between how retail investors trade and their use of Generative AI. Retail investors who are more extensively using Generative AI might have a trading behavior that differs from Retail investors who are using Generative AI to a lesser extent. So in this study, we'll look at whether the scores from GAI1 to GAI7 are significantly related to TP1 through TP8.

Final Framework for the Paper

4.3 Operationalisation of Variables

Variable	Variable Type	Measurement Items	Operational Definition	Measurement Method
Generative AI Adoption	Independent Variable	GAI1, GAI2, GAI3, GAI4, GAI5, GAI6, GAI7	Extent to which retail investors use Generative AI tools for financial information, analysis and trading-related purposes.	Five-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree); composite score (mean of GAI1–GAI7).
Trading Patterns of Retail Investors	Dependent Variable	TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8	Changes in trading-related behaviour such as decision making, frequency, opportunity evaluation, risk-taking, portfolio monitoring and trading strategy.	Five-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree); composite score (mean of TP1–TP8).

Figure 2. Relationship Between Variables

5. Research Objectives

The study is set to accomplish the following objectives:

- To analyse the adoption of Generative AI among retail investors for investment/trading purposes.
- To find out how retail investors trade based on the TP1-TP8 measures in this study.
- Examine the effect of Generative AI adoption on investment behaviors of individual investors.
- To look at how using Generative AI affects how retail investors trade.
- To provide insights into how Generative AI influences the trading patterns of retail investors.

6. Research Hypotheses

Based on the review of the literature, the methodological framework, and the research problem under investigation, we formulate the study's hypotheses

as follows:

Null Hypothesis (H)

H: Generative AI Adoption has no significant Effect on the Trading Pattern of Retail Investors.

Alternative Hypothesis (H)

H: Generative AI Adoption is significantly correlated with the Trading Patterns of Retail Investors.

These hypotheses directly correspond to the study framework:

Generative AI Adoption (GAI1-GAI7) Trading Patterns (TP1-TP8)

7. Research Methodolgy

7.1 Research Design

This study uses a quantitative research approach to find the correlation between Generative AI adoption and retail investors' trading behaviors. The study uses structural measures to see how much people are adopting Generative AI and trading, and then applies statistical methods to look at how those two things are related.

7.2 Population and Sample

The sample of this study comprises retail investors investing and trading in the financial market. The sample size used in this research is 100 observations.

7.3 Sampling Method

Sampling Selection For this study, we used convenience sampling and included respondents who meet the basic criteria of retail investors.

7.4 Data Gathering

This study has used a dataset based on a structured questionnaire to collect responses related to respondents' demography, Generative AI adoption, and trading behavior. The questionnaire includes seven items (GAI1-GAI7) to measure how people use Generative AI, and eight items (TP1-TP8) to measure trading behavior.

7.5 Instrument of Research

Research Instrument The research instrument employed is a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire includes the following main part:

- Demographic information
- Generative AI Adoption: GAI1-GAI7
- Trading Patterns: TP1-TP8

These analyses use the scaled responses from the GAI and the three TP items, which are combined into composite scores for the statistics.

7.6 Variables and Instrument

Variable	Role	Measurement
Generative AI Adoption	Independent Variable	GAI1–GAI7 and overall GenAI Adoption Score
Trading Patterns of Retail Investors	Dependent Variable	TP1–TP8 and overall Trading Pattern Score

The Generative AI Adoption Score is the total adoption score derived from the sum of items GAI1 through GAI7. The Trading Pattern Score is the main measure of trading patterns, worked out using TP1 through TP8.

7.7 Statistical Tools

The following statistical techniques are used to analyse the data:

- Frequency and percentage analysis—to organize the demographic data and the different types of responses.
- Mean and standard deviation give us an idea of the average amount and spread of Generative AI adoption and trading.
- Reliability analysis using Cronbach's alpha was done to check how consistent the GAI and TP scale items are.

- Correlation Analysis – to see if using Generative AI is linked to consistent trading behaviors.
- Regression Analysis - to find whether Generative AI adoption significantly affects trading trends.
- Hypothesis test, to test whether the association found was significant.

7.8 Level of Significance

The two hypotheses are tested at the 5 % level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). The hypotheses are rejected by the test when the p-value is less than 0.05.

7.9 Analytical Method

The study explores the relationship represented as

Trading Pattern Score = α + (β Generative AI Adoption Score) +

Where:

α = Constant

β = Regression coefficient of Generative AI Adoption

ϵ = Error term

This methodology is aligned with the research framework:

GAI1-GAI7 Generative AI Adoption Score Trading Pattern Score TP1-TP8

8. Data Analysis and Results

8.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

The study consists of 100 observations. The demographic profile is presented in terms of age, occupation, investment experience, and primary investment segment.

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18–24	41	41%
25–34	27	27%
35–44	18	18%
45–54	9	9%
55+	5	5%
Total	100	100%

The largest group belongs to the **18–24 age category (41%)**, followed by the 25–34 category (27%).

Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Salaried	33	33%
Student	27	27%
Professional	21	21%
Business/Self-employed	16	16%
Other	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Salaried individuals constitute the largest occupational group, accounting for 33% of the observations.

Investment Experience

Investment Experience	Frequency	Percentage
<1 year	20	20%
1–3 years	27	27%
4–7 years	29	29%
8–12 years	16	16%
12+ years	8	8%
Total	100	100%

The largest proportion has 4–7 years of investment experience (29%), followed by those with 1–3 years of experience (27%).

8.2 Generative AI Adoption

The dataset measures Generative AI adoption through **seven items (GAI1–GAI7)**. The overall Generative AI Adoption Score has a mean of **3.173** and a standard deviation of **0.649**.

Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation
GAI1	3.22	0.938
GAI2	3.20	0.778
GAI3	3.16	0.884
GAI4	3.17	0.911
GAI5	3.17	0.829
GAI6	3.09	0.854
GAI7	3.20	0.865
Overall GAI Adoption Score	3.17	0.649

The results indicate a **moderate level of Generative AI adoption** among the observations. GAI1 recorded the highest mean score (3.22), while GAI6 recorded the lowest (3.09).

Generative AI Tools Used

GenAI Tool	Frequency	Percentage
ChatGPT	49	49%
ChatGPT + Gemini	19	19%
Gemini	19	19%
Other GenAI	13	13%
Total	100	100%

ChatGPT is the most frequently represented GenAI tool, accounting for **49%** of the observations.

Frequency of GenAI Usage

Usage Frequency	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	22	22%
Several times a week	27	27%
Weekly	24	24%
Monthly	19	19%
Rarely	8	8%
Total	100	100%

The largest group reports using GenAI **several times a week (27%)**, followed by weekly users (24%).

8.3 Trading Patterns of Retail Investors

Trading patterns are measured using **TP1–TP8**. The overall Trading Pattern Score has a mean of **3.613** and a standard deviation of **0.632**.

Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation
TP1	3.66	0.879
TP2	3.65	0.857
TP3	3.48	0.835
TP4	3.70	0.835
TP5	3.66	0.728
TP6	3.61	0.875
TP7	3.54	0.858
TP8	3.61	0.886
Overall Trading Pattern Score	3.61	0.632

The results show an overall moderately high level of trading-pattern scores. TP4 has the highest mean score (3.70), while TP3 has the lowest mean score (3.48).

Change in Trading Frequency Since GenAI Adoption

Change	Frequency	Percentage
Increased	47	47%
No change	42	42%
Decreased	11	11%
Total	100	100%

Nearly half of the observations (47%) indicate an increase in trading frequency since using GenAI, while 42% report no change.

8.4 Reliability Analysis

Cronbach's Alpha was used to assess the internal consistency of the measurement items.

Construct	Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Generative AI Adoption	7	0.869
Trading Patterns	8	0.888

Both constructs demonstrate **good internal consistency**, as their Cronbach's Alpha values are above the commonly accepted threshold of 0.70. Therefore, the GAI1–GAI7 and TP1–TP8 items can be considered sufficiently reliable for further analysis.

8.5 Descriptive Statistics of Major Variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation		Maximum
Generative AI Adoption	3.173	0.649	1.43	4.86
Trading Patterns	3.613	0.632	2.25	4.88
Risk-Taking Score	3.590	0.723	2.00	5.00
Decision-Making Score	3.605	0.670	2.25	5.00

Based on the results of the table it shows that the average Trading Patterns (3.613) is more than average level of Generative AI Adoption (3.173). scores for risk taking and risk assessment are also mildly positive.

8.6 Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between Generative AI Adoption and Trading Patterns.

Variables	Correlation (r)	p-value
Generative AI Adoption × Trading Patterns	0.307	0.0019

There is a positive correlation of 0.307 between Generative AI Adoption and trading behaviors. The p-value (0.0019) is less than 0.05. Thus, the relationship is statistically significant. This indicates that the trading-pattern score rises in the dataset as the adoption of Generative AI rises.

8.7 Regression Analysis

A simple linear regression was used to investigate the link between the Adoption of Generative AI and the Trading Patterns.

Regression equation:

Trading Pattern Score = 2.664 + 0.299(Generative AI Adoption Score)

Model Statistic	Value
R	0.307
R ²	0.094
Adjusted R ²	0.085
F-value	10.21
p-value	0.0019
β for GenAI Adoption	0.299
t-value	3.195
p-value	0.0019

The regression equation is significant ($p < 0.05$). The coefficient of Generative AI adoption is positive ($= 0.299$), which means the generative AI adoption score and trading pattern score are positively related. So, the R value of 0.094 means that in this model, using Generative AI explains about 9.4% of the

differences in trading pattern scores. Any additional variation will depend on other factors not included in the model.

8.8 Hypothesis Testing

H₀ - Correlation has not been established between Generative AI Adoption and the Trading Behavior of Retail Investors.

H₁ - Retail investor trading trends have a strong correlation with Generative AI adoption. Since the correlation result of $p=0.0019 < 0.05$ and the regression model of this data are significant, we can reject the null hypothesis.

Hypothesis Decision

Hypothesis	Result
H ₀	Rejected
H ₁	Supported

The analysis shows that there's a clear positive link between using Generative AI and how retail investors trade.

8.9 Summary of Results

Looking at all 100 observations, we can sum up the main findings as follows:

- The mean total for the use of Generative AI is 3.173.
- Average score for all the trading patterns is 3.613.
- The scales turned out to be pretty reliable, with Cronbach's Alpha scores of 0.869 for GenAI Adoption and 0.888 for Trading Patterns.
- There's a clear and significant link between using generative AI and how people trade ($r = 0.307$, $p = 0.0019$).
- Regressions indicated that use of Generative AI had a significant positive impact on patterns of trade ($\beta = 0.299$; $p = 0.0019$).
- Using generative AI explains 9.4% of the difference in trading-pattern scores.

9. Discussion of the findings

The research studied the effect of Generative AI on trading behaviour of retail investors. It shows that retail investors are using Generative AI for information and help with decisions, which is also changing how they trade. The overall generative AI adoption score is 3.173, indicating a moderate level of adoption among observed instances. The results also indicated that ChatGPT was the most frequently represented Generative AI tool, and more than a quarter of observations indicated usage of Generative AI 'many times per week' or 'weekly'. This supports a greater uptake of Generative AI in investment operations. The average Trading Pattern Score was 3.613, which shows there was a bit more trading-pattern activity. The table also shows that 47% of all cases saw more frequent trading, but not less, after using Generative AI, while 42% reported that their trading patterns stayed about the same. The correlation analysis showed a coefficient of $r = 0.307$ ($p = 0.0019$), meaning there's a positive link between Generative AI adoption and trading-pattern scores, and the low p-value shows this finding is statistically significant. A positive correlation means that as you use more generations of AI, you end up having more in your trading patterns. This result is also confirmed by the regression analysis. The regression coefficient for Generative AI adoption was 0.299, and the significance level was 0.0019. The variance explained by the regression model was nearly 9.4% of scores for trading-patterns scores, nevertheless, it shows that Generative AI can play a role in affecting trading patterns of retail investors. Overall, the results match what other studies have found—generative AI can help investors get information, look into markets, come up with investment ideas, and make financial decisions.

10. Major Findings

The major findings of the study are:

- Most of the observations showed a moderate attitude toward adopting Generative AI.
- ChatGPT accounted for the most observations among the Generative AI tools observed in the data, appearing 49% of the time.
- Most of the people we observed used Generative AI a few times a week (27%), while just about the same number said they used it once a week (24%).
- The average Total Trading Pattern Score was 3.613, which points to a pretty high level of Trading-Pattern activity.
- Since using GenAI, 47% of observations noticed trading happening more often, while 42% saw no change.
- The Generative AI Adoption scale had a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.869, showing it was reliably measured.
- Reliability The Trading Patterns scale was also reliable, with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.888.
- Generative AI usage and trading behaviours was found to have a positive correlation that was statistically significant ($r=0.307$, $p=0.0019$).
- Regression analysis showed that Generative AI adoption was a significant predictor of demand for trading style ($\beta = 0.299$, $p= 0.0019$).
- Generative AI explained about 9.4 percent of the differences in trading pattern scores.

So, the study could say that using Generative AI is closely connected to how retail investors make their investment choices.

11. Implications and Recommendations

11.1 Implications of the Study

For Retail Investors

- These results indicate that there's a real potential for Generative AI to change the way that retail investors consume information and make trading decisions.
- Regular investors might use GenAI to help with research and analysis, but it's important to check any AI info before making trades.

For Financial Platforms

- Stock brokers and investment platforms could offer safe, genAI-led features such as daily market wrap-ups, educational tools, insights on portfolios, and research. These features need to clearly let users know about the limits of GenAI-based information.

For Financial Educators

- As GenAI becomes more common, it's important to teach retail investors about AI, including how to check facts, spot when an AI is wrong, and not fall for bad advice.

For Regulators

- As more people use GenAI to make financial decisions, there's growing focus on protecting investors and making sure AI-driven information is used correctly. The danger for retail investors may be minimised if false or incorrect AI output can be better understood.

11.2 Recommendations

- Retail investors should use Generative AI to help them make decisions, not to make decisions for them.
- Any financial data obtained through this process ought to be verified via a reliable financial or market source.
- Do not trade purely based on the information or forecasts that the AI suggests.
- Educational finance websites must include relevant disclaimers regarding the limits and inaccuracies of the content of the GenAI.
- Generative AI foundational literacy and responsible AI should be built into the financial education curricula.
- Investors should keep using proper risk-management alongside using AI tools.
- Besides how much Generative AI is used, other factors like investor experience, financial know-how, risk tolerance, and investment goals that might affect trading behavior should also be looked at.

12. Limitations of the study

The study has certain limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings.

- With only 100 observations, it is hard to know whether these findings generalize to the broader population of retail investors.
- In this study, only the impact of adopting Generative AI on trading activity is evaluated; other influences were excluded.
- Furthermore, using quantitative research method might ignore the internal process and motive that trigger investors' trading behaviour (another limitation of this research).
- Rather than evaluating each AI tool's utility separately, the present paper measures adoption as an overall concept for the Generative AI technology.
- The current study adopts a cross-sectional design. Therefore, it cannot identify if investor behaviour has changed to be greater or lower for a longer timeframe.
- The regression model explains 9.4% of the changes in trading behaviour, which means there are lots of other factors that influence how retail investors trade.
- The results show a clear link between the variables, but this doesn't mean that Generative AI is the main reason trading behavior changes.

13. Conclusion

Generative AI is a technology that's slowly becoming more important in the financial and investment world for everyday investors. In this study, we looked at how using Generative AI affects the trading habits of retail investors. The results showed a moderate use of Generative AI (average score was 3.173) and a fairly high Trading Pattern Score (average score was 3.613). Cronbach's alpha for both Generative AI adoption and Trading Pattern measures was found satisfactory. Correlation results indicated a significant and positive correlation between Generative AI usage scores and trading-pattern scores ($r = 0.307$, $p = 0.0019$). The regression analysis confirmed that the use of Generative AI has a statistically significant predictive power for trading patterns, with a regression coefficient of 0.299. The model explains roughly 9.4% of the variability of trading pattern score. Based on those figures, you can draw a clear link between Generative AI usage by retail investors and their trading and investment behaviours. At the same time, the low R-squared shows that other things besides Generative AI adoption also influence investment and trading behaviors. Therefore Generative AI must be considered an additional aid to decision making not as a substitute for investor judgement.

Responsible use of AI, validation of AI output, investor education and risk management would also be of high importance for retail investors.

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