

QKS Group



QKS AI Maturity Matrix™

AI-First Orchestration in Corporate Cash Management:
Kyriba Leading the Shift to Intelligent Treasury

Most Valuable Pioneer

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Executive Summary

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into corporate cash management platforms is transforming how treasury teams forecast, manage, protect, and deploy liquidity across increasingly complex banking, ERP, and digital-asset ecosystems. While AI adoption is accelerating, many platforms continue to face challenges in translating AI capabilities into real-time liquidity visibility, governed automation, and actionable treasury intelligence. To unlock AI's full potential, corporates need platforms that embed intelligence into the underlying infrastructure, enabling dynamic forecasting, adaptive risk controls, and orchestrated execution rather than isolated productivity enhancements.

This white paper examines the growing importance of AI maturity in corporate cash management and introduces the QKS AI Maturity Matrix, a framework for evaluating vendors across both AI productization and strategic vision. The model provides corporates with a structured view of the evolving landscape of AI-enabled treasury technologies, distinguishing between incremental predictive capabilities and more advanced forms of agentic, governed orchestration.

Kyriba has been positioned as the Most Valuable Pioneer (MVP) in the Cash Management Systems for Corporates market for its Trusted AI strategy and agentic execution capabilities. From natural-language treasury orchestration to governed, human-in-the-loop investment and liquidity decisioning, Kyriba demonstrates a strong focus on embedding generative AI and machine learning into the core of its platform rather than treating AI as a standalone feature layer.

This white paper provides treasury and finance transformation leaders with strategic insight into evaluating AI maturity across cash management platforms, highlighting Kyriba's leadership while examining broader market developments. It is designed to help decision-makers identify platforms that are governed, scalable, and future-ready, and capable of supporting the next generation of intelligent treasury operations.

Introduction: Cash Management for Corporates

In an increasingly real-time, regulated, and liquidity-conscious financial environment, Corporate Cash Management Platforms are evolving from static reporting and transaction support toward a more strategic role within the enterprise financial infrastructure. Corporates today require not only accurate forecasting and multi-bank connectivity, but also composable architectures, stronger governance, and real-time visibility across an expanding mix of cash, credit, investment, and digital-asset positions.

Against this backdrop, Artificial Intelligence is becoming an increasingly integral component of modern cash management platforms. Its application is expanding from cash flow forecasting to fraud detection, payment investigation, and other areas of operational and liquidity decision-making. AI is also moving beyond standalone forecasting and analytics capabilities to become embedded across the broader cash management lifecycle, enabling more governed orchestration across banks, ERP systems, investment platforms, and increasingly, digital-asset rails.

Corporate treasury functions today span a broad range of responsibilities, from multi-entity cash positioning and bank relationship management to fraud prevention, receivables prediction, and liquidity investment. Traditional rule-based systems and static dashboards can struggle to address this breadth and complexity, leaving corporates exposed to several structural challenges:

- Low forecast accuracy and continued dependency on manual processes
- Fragmented architectures across siloed banking, ERP, and treasury systems
- Limited flexibility in supporting emerging assets and liquidity rails
- Operational blind spots resulting from inadequate real-time liquidity intelligence
- Disconnected user experiences between treasury and business stakeholders
- Increasing compliance, fraud, and audit pressures across real-time financial operations

How the Market is Responding with AI: Innovations in Cash Management

3.1 AI in Cash Management: Transitioning from Reporting to Orchestration

With treasury complexity rising across multi-entity liquidity, cross-border cash, fraud exposure, and digital assets, AI is transforming cash management platforms from static reporting tools into intelligent orchestration layers. The shift is not simply about automating existing workflows. AI enables platforms to interpret transaction context, recognize changing patterns, and adapt treasury actions to liquidity conditions and risk posture.

In legacy environments, forecasting and liquidity decisioning are constrained by rigid models and backward-looking data. AI introduces dynamic architectures that learn from transaction behavior, seasonality, historical cash flows, and changing business conditions. For example, a cash position showing a policy deviation can be evaluated against current liquidity requirements and treasury rules, with ML models or agentic workflows recommending a rebalancing action and, where governance permits, initiating the required execution.

AI also changes how treasury teams manage liquidity across funding and investment channels. Platforms can prioritize investment options based on current cash requirements, identify alternate funding sources when a position changes, or adjust fraud controls in response to known risk conditions such as month-end activity. This orchestration-first approach reduces manual intervention while keeping treasury decisions within defined policy boundaries.

The distinction is becoming clear. Traditional platforms reported where cash stood. Intelligent platforms interpret the position, evaluate the available options, and support the action required to optimize liquidity across entities, currencies, and asset types.

3.2 Technologies Driving the Transformation: Machine Learning, Agentic AI, and Explainable AI

Four foundational technologies are driving the AI transformation in cash management: machine learning, real-time analytics, agentic orchestration, and explainable AI. Together, they move treasury platforms beyond isolated forecasting and reporting functions toward adaptive systems that can interpret conditions, recommend actions, and support governed execution.

- **Machine Learning (ML)** bridges static rule sets with adaptive forecasting. ML models can identify seasonality and behavioral patterns in historical cash flows, detect anomalies in transaction activity, and continuously refine forecast accuracy as new data becomes available. The result is a forecasting layer that responds to changing cash behavior rather than relying solely on predefined assumptions.
- **Agentic AI** extends AI from assistance into governed multi-step execution. An agent can retrieve relevant treasury data, assess the position against predefined policies, evaluate potential liquidity or investment actions, and present a recommendation for approval. Where appropriate controls are in place, the workflow can then progress into execution. This reduces the gap between identifying a treasury requirement and acting on it.
- **Real-Time Analytics** turn treasury data into actionable operational intelligence. Predictive variance alerts, live liquidity views, and transaction-level monitoring allow treasury teams to identify emerging issues before they develop into funding gaps, policy breaches, or operational exceptions. The focus shifts from reviewing historical reports to acting on signals that require intervention.
- **Explainable AI** provides the governance layer required for AI-assisted treasury decisioning. Platforms can maintain transparent records of why a transaction was flagged, why a forecast changed, or why a particular liquidity action was recommended. This creates greater visibility into AI-driven decisions and supports the audit and control requirements associated with automated treasury workflows.
- In market-leading platforms, these technologies operate as connected components of the treasury architecture rather than isolated features. ML improves the quality of

forecasts and decisions, real-time analytics provides the operational context, agentic orchestration connects insight to action, and explainable AI establishes the governance required to scale automation. Together, they create a foundation for faster decisioning, lower manual effort, and more responsive treasury operations.

Figure: AI-Driven Cash Management Intelligence - From Fragmented Data to Governed, Real-Time Liquidity Action

How machine learning, agentic AI, and explainable AI are transforming cash management for corporates

DATA SOURCES



AI-DRIVEN CASH MANAGEMENT INTELLIGENCE



OUTCOMES



Source: QKS Group Analysis

How AI is eliminating challenges in Cash Management Systems for Corporates

Corporate treasury is moving from fragmented cash positioning and manual reconciliation toward intelligent infrastructure capable of managing liquidity across entities, currencies, banking relationships, and emerging payment and investment rails. Yet many organizations continue to operate on legacy architectures where forecasting depends on spreadsheets, banking data sits across disconnected systems, and liquidity decisions are made with limited real-time context.

1. Low Forecast Accuracy and Manual Dependency

Cash flow forecasting remains one of the most persistent operational bottlenecks in treasury. Nearly 80% of treasury departments still rely on manual or fragmented processes despite broad recognition of the benefits of digitalization, while more than a third of treasury professionals identify fragmented financial systems as their single biggest operational pain point. This creates a treasury environment where teams spend significant time consolidating inputs, validating data, and reconciling positions instead of acting on forward-looking liquidity signals.

AI-enabled forecasting can change this model by learning from historical cash flows, transaction behavior, payment cycles, and business patterns to continuously refine forecasts. The opportunity is not simply to produce a more accurate forecast, but to give treasury teams earlier visibility into potential surpluses, funding gaps, and liquidity movements so that intervention happens before a position becomes an operational issue.

2. Fragmented Architecture: Siloed Banking, ERP, and Treasury Systems

Corporate liquidity is typically distributed across multiple banks, ERP instances, legal entities, currencies, and increasingly, digital-asset environments. Differences in data formats, reporting schedules, connectivity models, and reconciliation processes make it difficult to establish a unified view of available cash.

This fragmentation limits the ability of treasury teams to reposition liquidity quickly or understand the implications of a transaction across the wider cash position. Modern cash management platforms need to move beyond connectivity toward intelligent aggregation

and orchestration, allowing data from banks, ERPs, payment systems, and emerging liquidity rails to feed a common decision layer.

AI is increasingly helping to close this gap by serving as an intelligent aggregation and normalization layer across disparate data sources. Machine learning models can automate the mapping and reconciliation of inconsistent data formats across banks, ERPs, and treasury systems, creating a more unified and continuously updated view of cash positions while flagging discrepancies for review rather than relying on manual matching. Agentic orchestration can extend this capability by coordinating data retrieval and reconciliation across entities and currencies, enabling treasury teams to access a more unified and explainable view of liquidity while reducing the manual effort associated with legacy integration environments.

3. Inflexibility in Supporting Emerging Assets and Liquidity Rails

The emergence of stablecoins, tokenized money-market funds, and instant payment rails is expanding the definition of corporate liquidity. Platforms built around traditional banking infrastructure can struggle to incorporate these instruments without custom integrations, significant IT involvement, or changes to underlying workflows.

Composable architectures provide a path forward by allowing new liquidity instruments, payment rails, and investment channels to be incorporated without rebuilding the treasury infrastructure. The ability to evaluate and deploy these options within existing policy and governance frameworks will become increasingly important as corporates diversify how they hold, move, and deploy liquidity.

4. Operational Blind Spots: Lack of Real-Time Liquidity Intelligence

Batch reporting and after-the-fact reconciliation leave treasury teams with limited ability to identify problems before they affect operations. Only around one-fifth of treasury professionals report having reliable access to real-time cash flow data. An unexpected liquidity shortfall, anomalous payment, or policy breach can therefore remain invisible until the underlying event has already occurred.

Embedded analytics and predictive intelligence can shift treasury operations from monitoring historical positions to identifying what is likely to happen next. Predictive alerts can surface emerging liquidity gaps, unusual transaction behavior, or deviations from

expected cash patterns, allowing treasury teams to intervene while there is still time to influence the outcome.

5. Disconnected Treasury and Business User Experience

Treasury data is increasingly relevant beyond the central treasury function. FP&A, procurement, regional finance, and other business teams require timely answers on cash availability, payment status, liquidity exposure, and funding requirements, but these users often remain dependent on treasury teams to extract and interpret the relevant information.

Natural-language interfaces and embedded intelligence can simplify this interaction by allowing business users to query treasury information directly and receive context-aware responses. Instead of navigating complex dashboards or submitting manual requests, users can access the information required to make decisions while treasury retains control over underlying policies, permissions, and governance.

6. Compliance, Fraud, and Audit Pressure in Real-Time Systems

The move toward real-time treasury increases the importance of governance. Faster payments, automated decisioning, and AI-driven workflows create new requirements around fraud prevention, sanctions controls, explainability, and auditability. While a large majority of treasury professionals express confidence in their fraud defenses, well over half of employees still fail basic fraud-awareness tests, highlighting a gap between perceived readiness and actual operational resilience.

AI-enabled controls need to operate within the treasury workflow rather than as standalone monitoring tools. This includes identifying anomalous transactions, escalating exceptions, applying policy-based controls, and maintaining an audit trail that explains why a payment was flagged, approved, or diverted. For treasury platforms, explainability and governed automation are therefore becoming fundamental requirements for scaling intelligent decisioning.

These challenges point toward a broader shift in cash management architecture. The next generation of platforms will not simply consolidate banking data or automate existing treasury processes. They will act as intelligent decision and orchestration layers, using predictive models, real-time analytics, and governed AI to anticipate liquidity requirements, optimize actions, and maintain control as treasury operations become more complex.

QKS AI Maturity Matrix™

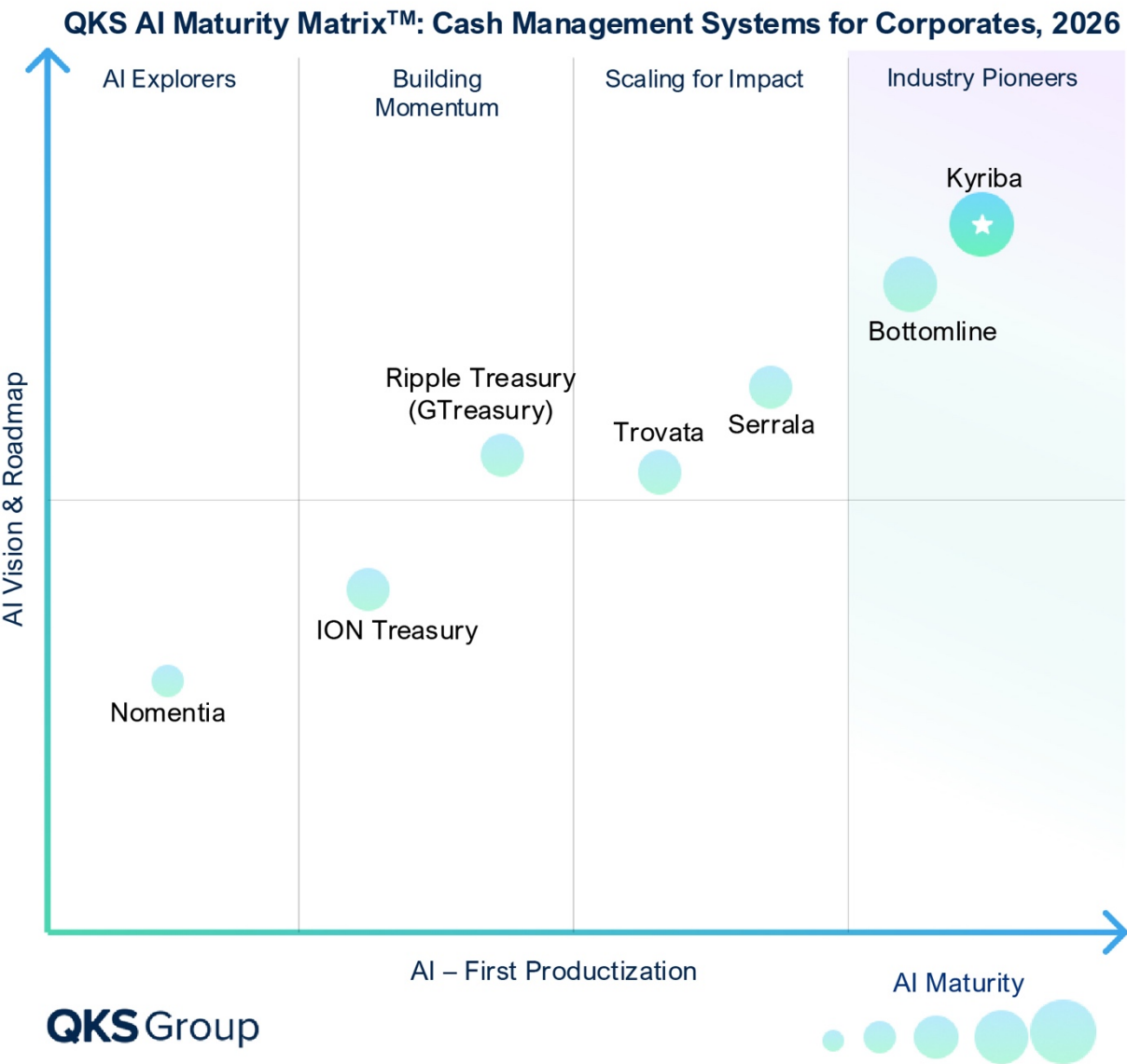
As AI reshapes the corporate cash management landscape, technology vendors play a pivotal role in accelerating or obstructing treasury modernization. The QKS AI Maturity Matrix evaluates Cash Management for Corporates vendors along two key axes:

- **AI Vision & Strategy:** How intentional, forward-looking, and treasury-aligned is the vendor's AI roadmap across forecasting, liquidity, fraud, and orchestration?
- **AI Productization:** How deeply is AI embedded into actual platform capabilities, and how scalable, governed, and explainable are those capabilities for corporates?

Based on this framework, vendors are mapped into four distinct categories:

- **AI Explorers:** Early-stage providers with experimental use of AI and limited deployment across core cash management workflows.
- **Building Momentum:** Vendors showing real, working AI capability and strategic intent, but lacking a cohesive, enterprise-grade or agentic deployment.
- **Scaling for Impact:** Platforms with foundational AI strengths that are selectively strong in forecasting, fraud, or document intelligence, that are selectively applied rather than orchestrated across the full treasury lifecycle.
- **Industry Pioneers:** Vendors with deeply embedded, governed, and agentic AI driving intelligent orchestration, real-time liquidity decisioning, and explainable execution at scale.

AI Maturity Matrix Landscape: Cash Management Systems for Corporates



Kyriba - Industry Pioneer

Kyriba is positioned as an Industry Pioneer in the QKS AI Maturity Matrix for Cash Management Systems due to its comprehensive AI strategy, strong product execution, and clear vision for enabling intelligent treasury operations. Rather than positioning AI as a standalone productivity feature, Kyriba has embedded artificial intelligence across treasury and cash management workflows through its Trusted Agentic AI (TAI) portfolio. The company's AI strategy combines generative AI with machine learning to support forecasting, liquidity management, payment intelligence, fraud detection, workflow automation, and treasury decision-making while maintaining governance, transparency, and human oversight.

AI Strategy Built on Trust and Purpose-Built Intelligence

Kyriba's Trusted Agentic AI strategy is structured around three strategic pillars: governance by design, intelligence rooted in unified treasury data, and purpose-built AI for treasury operations. To support this strategy, Kyriba's Trusted AI portfolio integrates a large language model for agentic reasoning, natural language interaction, and workflow orchestration with embedded predictive machine learning models for cash forecasting, fraud detection, and invoice prediction. AI capabilities operate within pre-existing approval workflows, segregation of duties, and compliance frameworks, while every recommendation remains auditable and consequential actions require human approval. In addition, all AI capabilities are native to the platform and operate within Kyriba's controlled infrastructure without exposing customer data to external large language models.

Embedded AI Across Cash Management Operations

Kyriba has embedded AI across multiple treasury and cash management functions to support operational decision-making and automation throughout the cash management lifecycle.

Key AI-enabled capabilities include:

- **Cash Forecasting:** Machine learning models analyze historical cash inflows, outflows, seasonality, and behavioral patterns to generate short-term and long-term cash flow forecasts. Forecasting models continuously improve as new data becomes available.
- **Liquidity Analysis and Cash Visibility:** AI enables treasury users to retrieve real-time cash positions, analyze liquidity, perform variance analysis, generate executive reports, and access treasury information using natural language.
- **Payment Investigation and Treasury Reporting:** Users can query payment status, investigate exceptions, retrieve supporting information, and generate contextual treasury insights through conversational interaction.
- **Fraud Detection:** Adversarial machine learning continuously scans payments before execution, detects anomalous transactions, and isolates suspicious activities for treasury review using organization-specific payment history.
- **Receivables Prediction:** Invoice AI analyzes historical and real-time payment behavior to predict expected invoice payments and support receivables forecasting.
- **Workflow Automation:** Treasury teams can create reusable treasury workflows using natural language without code, enabling operational processes to be standardized and executed consistently.

Agentic AI and Treasury Orchestration

A key differentiator within Kyriba's AI strategy is its progression beyond conversational AI toward agentic finance. Through its orchestration capabilities, the platform combines treasury data, treasury policies, and information retrieved from connected financial platforms to coordinate multi-step treasury processes within a single workflow.

The platform enables treasury teams to identify excess liquidity, evaluate treasury policies, generate investment recommendations, retrieve data from connected investment platforms, recommend liquidity actions across fiat and digital assets, and prepare execution-ready transactions. Human oversight remains embedded throughout the process, allowing users to review, modify, approve, or reject AI-generated recommendations before execution. Kyriba also provides transparency into how responses are generated by exposing intermediate computation steps, API interactions, and contextual information, enabling users to understand how AI arrived at its recommendations.

AI Roadmap

Kyriba's AI roadmap outlines a phased evolution from AI-powered recommendations toward progressively autonomous treasury operations. The current platform focuses on human-in-the-loop execution, where AI generates recommendations while users retain approval authority for consequential actions. Future enhancements include proactive ambient intelligence that continuously monitors treasury data and surfaces recommendations before user intervention, broader orchestration across connected treasury and financial platforms, and policy-driven autonomous execution for predefined low-risk treasury activities under human supervision.

Analyst Perspective

Kyriba has established mature AI strategies within the cash management market by combining native AI capabilities, embedded machine learning, agentic workflow orchestration, and governance-first design into a unified treasury platform. Rather than limiting AI to conversational assistance, Kyriba extends intelligence across forecasting, liquidity management, payment investigations, fraud detection, and treasury execution while maintaining transparency, auditability, and human oversight. Its clearly defined roadmap toward governed autonomous treasury operations further strengthens its position as an Industry Pioneer in the QKS AI Maturity Matrix for Cash Management Systems.

Comparative Analysis of Vendors in the QKS AI Maturity Matrix

Other Industry Pioneer: Bottomline

Bottomline shares the Industry Pioneers quadrant with Kyriba on the strength of its BEA Agentic Platform, a finance-first AI orchestration engine embedded directly into treasury, accounts payable, accounts receivable, and payment workflows rather than delivered as a standalone chatbot. Its Bea agent supports natural-language querying, predictive cash flow forecasting, anomaly detection, and real-time visibility, while its CFO Suite connects treasury forecasting, invoice processing, collections, cash application, and payments through a governed, modular intelligence layer. This allows corporates to introduce AI into existing finance workflows without requiring a complete replacement of their underlying systems.

What distinguishes Bottomline from vendors in the Scaling for Impact quadrant is the breadth of its agentic orchestration. Rather than applying AI to a single treasury function, Bea connects data, workflows, policies, and automation across treasury and finance operations. The platform can interpret organizational transactions and rules, generate contextual insights, and support controlled decisioning while maintaining visibility into AI-assisted actions.

Bottomline is also extending its capabilities into emerging payment and liquidity models, including stablecoin payments within its broader finance and payment environment. This brings digital-asset activity closer to the same operational and governance framework used for traditional payment workflows.

The relative maturity of its agentic capabilities remains the primary factor limiting further progression. Its AI proposition has a strong architectural foundation and an expanding functional footprint, but its agentic capabilities have had less time to demonstrate the depth and scale of more established treasury platforms.

Scaling for Impact: Serrala and Trovata

This quadrant includes vendors with differentiated AI capabilities that extend beyond isolated productivity features but have yet to demonstrate the full combination of governed, cross-platform orchestration associated with the Industry Pioneers.

Serrala takes a more targeted approach, applying AI primarily to fraud and sanctions screening within payment workflows and to document processing that validates accounts-payable data and contributes to forecasting accuracy. These capabilities are supported by deep SAP integration and ISO 20022 compliance, allowing AI to operate within established payment and finance processes rather than as a separate analytical layer.

The distinction is in the nature of the AI functionality. Serrala's current capabilities focus on classification, validation, detection, and process augmentation rather than generative or agentic reasoning. The platform can identify and escalate issues within payment and finance workflows, but does not yet demonstrate a comparable agentic layer capable of reasoning through and executing multi-step treasury decisions. This limits its progression into the upper tiers of the matrix.

Trovata brings a narrower but architecturally sophisticated AI proposition built around cash visibility and intelligence rather than full treasury and payment execution. Trovata AI combines an AI Chat layer that explains balance changes and anomalies in natural language, AI Insights that proactively surface notable patterns, and AI Agents that support scheduled or triggered automations such as cash reporting and anomaly escalation.

The strength of Trovata is its architecture and focus on intelligent cash visibility. Its AI capabilities move beyond traditional reporting by allowing treasury teams to query data, identify patterns, and automate recurring workflows. Its position is constrained primarily by functional scope rather than technical sophistication. Trovata addresses cash visibility and reporting effectively, but does not yet extend across the broader forecasting-to-execution lifecycle represented by the Industry Pioneer category.

Building Momentum: Ripple Treasury (GTreasury) and ION Treasury

Ripple Treasury, formerly GTreasury, sits at the upper edge of the Building Momentum quadrant and brings the broadest functional AI and digital-asset proposition within this group. Its GSmart AI platform spans forecasting insight generation, automated ledger

reconciliation, liquidity scenario modeling, risk management, and system connectivity. GSmart combines AI-driven insights with agentic capabilities designed to help treasury teams discover patterns, interpret data, evaluate options, and support decision-making across treasury workflows.

Following its integration with Ripple, the platform has been repositioned around native digital-asset capability, bringing stablecoins and other digital assets into the same environment as fiat cash. This represents a more direct convergence of traditional treasury and digital-asset infrastructure than most incumbent platforms currently offer. The approach gives treasury teams a framework for managing traditional and digital liquidity within a connected environment rather than treating digital assets as a separate operational layer.

The primary constraint is execution maturity. The broader AI and digital-asset vision remains in an active phase of integration and expansion, while the available evidence for mature cross-platform autonomous execution remains less established than that demonstrated by the Industry Pioneers. Ripple Treasury therefore combines strong strategic ambition with significant functional breadth, but has further to go in demonstrating fully governed orchestration at scale.

ION Treasury occupies the Building Momentum quadrant based on established machine learning capabilities across cash flow forecasting, fraud and suspicious-transaction detection, and automated bank reconciliation. Its machine learning applications demonstrate that AI is already being applied to core treasury processes rather than being limited to peripheral productivity use cases.

The limitation is the scope of its AI architecture. ION's capabilities remain centered on prediction and detection, without a demonstrated generative or agentic layer for policy reasoning, natural-language interaction, or multi-step treasury orchestration. Technical disclosure also remains relatively limited, with less publicly available detail on methodology, benchmarks, and customer outcomes than would be required to establish a higher level of AI maturity.

ION therefore has a credible machine learning foundation, but lacks the orchestration and decisioning capabilities that distinguish more mature AI-first treasury platforms.

AI Explorers: Nomentia

Nomentia sits in the AI Explorers quadrant with a relatively narrow AI proposition. Its named AI capability combines cash flow forecasting with anomaly detection and accounts for seasonal patterns. This provides a practical application of AI within treasury forecasting, but the available evidence does not yet establish a broader intelligence or orchestration layer.

The current proposition demonstrates a foundation for AI-enabled forecasting, but limited disclosure around methodology, accuracy benchmarks, and broader AI capabilities constrains the assessment of its maturity. Stronger customer-validated outcomes, greater technical transparency, and expansion into decisioning or orchestration would provide a stronger basis for progression into a higher category.

Summary

The QKS AI Maturity Matrix shows a distinct divide between vendors with embedded, platform-native intelligence and those applying AI to narrower treasury functions. Kyriba and Bottomline lead as Industry Pioneers, combining agentic orchestration, governed decisioning, and AI embedded across treasury and finance workflows. Their platforms connect predictive intelligence with real-time visibility and controlled execution.

Serrala and Trovata are Scaling for Impact, with differentiated strengths in fraud and payment automation and in cash visibility and treasury intelligence, but without the breadth of governed orchestration demonstrated by the Industry Pioneers.

Ripple Treasury (GTreasury) and ION Treasury are in the Building Momentum quadrant, combining digital-asset convergence with established machine learning across forecasting, fraud detection, and reconciliation, while Nomentia is an AI Explorer, with AI-enabled forecasting and anomaly detection but limited evidence of broader AI maturity.

Recommendations

The future of corporate cash management depends on a strategic shift: do corporates keep optimizing standalone treasury tools, or re-architect toward intelligent, governed cash management systems? As AI becomes the operational intelligence of treasury today, stakeholders need to treat it not as a tool, but as a fundamental capability infused in the architecture, governance, and user experience design.

For Corporates: Architect AI-Native Treasury Infrastructure

Corporates need to look beyond bolt-on AI capabilities and assess whether their cash management infrastructure is built to scale with intelligence. In a real-time, increasingly digital-asset-inclusive environment, fragmented forecasting tools and manually reconciled liquidity positions are no longer sufficient. Treasury leaders should prioritize platforms with AI embedded into core functions such as forecasting, fraud detection, liquidity investment, and payment investigation.

A governance-first approach is equally important. Corporates should demand explainability, audit trails, human-in-the-loop approval, and policy-aware execution before AI is permitted to influence real cash movement. Rather than relying on standalone AI tools or manual overlays, treasury teams should embed intelligence within the core platform, moving AI beyond reporting toward governed decisioning and execution.

For Vendors: Shift from APIs to Intelligence-Oriented Platforms

Vendors need to transition from AI-assisted to AI-native cash management platforms. This requires more than dashboards and predictive analytics. Platforms need embedded orchestration engines capable of governed, multi-step execution across liquidity rebalancing, fraud interdiction, receivables prediction, and other core treasury workflows. AI should operate across the cash management lifecycle rather than remain confined to a single module.

Vendors also need to democratize access to agentic AI. Treasury operators, rather than only data scientists or IT teams, should be able to define workflows, adjust policy thresholds, and review AI-generated recommendations through visual and explainable interfaces. Vendors that combine lifecycle AI governance with digital-asset convergence and configurable agentic behavior without requiring custom development will be better positioned to lead this platform shift.

Finally, vendors need to build regulatory resilience through native explainability and compliance models. As real-time fraud threats, cross-border digital-asset flows, and AI governance requirements expand, trust and traceability will be as important to winning corporate treasury business as functional breadth and price.

Future Outlook

The future of corporate cash management will be defined not by digitization alone, but by the shift toward intelligent, governed treasury infrastructure. AI is moving beyond experimentation to support real-time liquidity decisioning, fraud interdiction, and forecasting. Cash management platforms are expected to become more autonomous, moving from static forecasting and reporting toward predictive, policy-driven orchestration.

AI will increasingly monitor liquidity positions, surface anomalies and policy deviations, and recommend funding, investment, and rebalancing actions. Within defined guardrails, these actions can also move toward governed execution. Generative and agentic AI will strengthen the natural-language interface for treasury, finance, and compliance teams, providing accessible explanations of forecast variance, exposure, and liquidity risk.

The next frontier will be the convergence of fiat and digital-asset liquidity management within a governed platform, as stablecoins and tokenized instruments become more relevant to corporate treasury. Vendors that embed lifecycle AI governance, behavioral intelligence, and explainable decisioning into the platform core will be best positioned to lead this transition.

Future competitiveness will depend on a platform's ability to learn, adapt, and scale intelligence without requiring corporates to undertake extensive reconfiguration or customization. The cash management market is moving toward intelligence as a default expectation rather than a differentiator.

Final Perspective

The era of intelligent treasury has begun, but its promise will depend on whether vendors and corporates build the right foundation. AI is no longer an add-on to cash management platforms. It is becoming part of the infrastructure itself. Speed and compliance remain fundamental requirements, while leadership will increasingly depend on governed intelligence, explainability, and the ability to scale agentic execution safely.

The QKS AI Maturity Matrix shows a clear distinction between vendors embedding AI into the fabric of their cash management platforms and those still applying it as a bolt-on toolkit. For corporates, the strategic question is no longer whether AI exists within the treasury stack, but whether the platform can learn from changing conditions, adapt its decisioning, and safely support action on the corporate's behalf.

Forward-moving corporates and vendors will be those that move beyond automating existing processes and institutionalize governed intelligence. As payment rails, banking relationships, and digital-asset channels continue to expand, corporate cash management platforms will need to match this complexity with intelligence that enables faster, safer, and more autonomous liquidity decisions at scale.

Research Methodology

The insights in this white paper are based on QKS's MVP research initiative focused on AI-driven process intelligence. Our methodology combined qualitative and quantitative approaches:

Vendor Briefings and Demos: We engaged with the key vendors through detailed briefings. Vendors showcased their latest product features, especially AI capabilities, often providing live demonstrations or customer case studies. We asked questions during these sessions to evaluate each vendor on innovation, functionality, roadmap, and execution.

User Surveys and Interviews: QKS gathered input from technology buyers and end-users through surveys and one-on-one interviews. These covered satisfaction levels, realized benefits, and challenges faced in deploying these process intelligence tools.

Hands-on Evaluations: Our analysts conducted hands-on testing (either directly or via guided trials) for several platforms. This experiential research helped us assess usability and the practical effectiveness of AI features beyond marketing claims.

QKS AI Maturity Framework: We developed the QKS AI Maturity Curve criteria and scoring, which included 10 dimensions (Vision, Product Capabilities, AI Features, Customer Impact, etc.). All information was synthesized using an in-house approach that triangulates vendor-provided information with user validation and expert judgment. All analysis was completed by the team without vendor influence on final ratings or narrative.

