IDC MarketScape

IDC MarketScape: Worldwide AI-Enabled Enterprise Treasury and Risk Management Applications 2025–2026 Vendor Assessment

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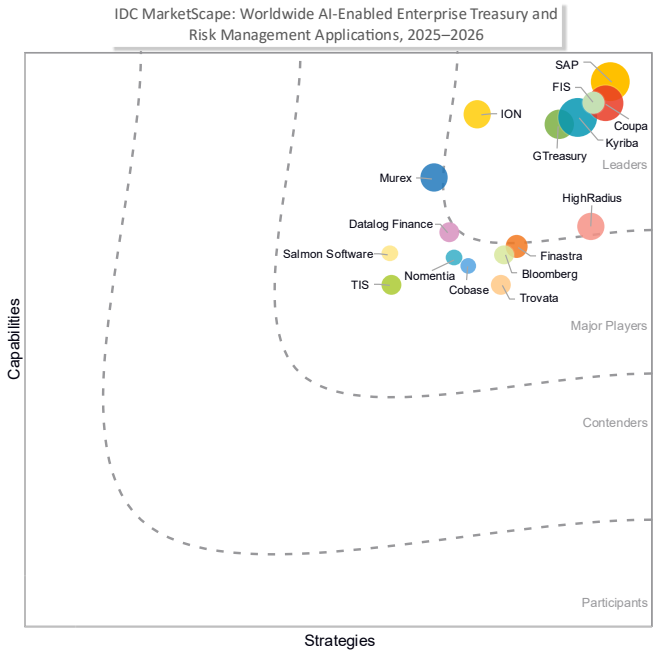
THIS EXCERPT FEATURES GTREASURY AS A LEADER

IDC MARKETSCAPE FIGURE

FIGURE 1

IDC MarketScape: Worldwide AI-Enabled Enterprise Treasury and Risk Management Applications 2025–2026 Vendor Assessment



Source: IDC, 2025

Please see the Appendix for detailed methodology, market definition, and scoring criteria.

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ABOUT THIS EXCERPT

The content for this excerpt was taken directly from IDC MarketScape: Worldwide AI-Enabled Enterprise Treasury and Risk Management Applications 2025–2026 Vendor Assessment (Doc # US53006225).

IDC OPINION

For the global enterprise, the conversation around treasury software has fundamentally changed. The challenge is now as much about efficiency as it is about control and risk. This is a large aspect of the potentially enormous hidden cost of complexity. If an enterprise's current system leaves its global operations days away from critical liquidity data, then it is, in many ways, managing a liability rather than an asset.

The speed of modern business, coupled with unprecedented geopolitical and interest rate volatility, demands an instant, consolidated view of global cash. For large corporations, achieving this means a decisive move beyond siloed legacy systems and complex ERP interfaces. The new standard is a robust treasury management system (TMS) that acts as an intelligent, centralized financial control layer.

This new generation of enterprise-level TMS can manage global complexity, including multicurrency exposure, in-house banking structures, and API-driven integration with hundreds of bank partners. It's a platform built for data aggregation and proactive risk mitigation. Today's treasury management systems utilize AI and advanced analytics to flag anomalies and forecast stress scenarios across a vast operation.

This IDC MarketScape seeks to help potential buyers cut through the noise to evaluate platforms on the metrics that truly matter to the enterprise: security, scalability, regulatory adherence, and the capacity for total global cash visibility.

Emerging Frontier: Autonomous AI Agents in Enterprise Treasury

The next evolutionary leap in treasury technology is not mere automation but *agentic AI.* By agentic, we mean autonomous systems capable of reasoning, planning, and executing complex, multistep financial actions with minimal human intervention. For the enterprise treasurer, this promises a transition from reacting to data to *delegating problems* to a highly capable, self-improving digital workforce.

This shift is particularly impactful for large, global organizations that handle high transaction volumes and risk layers. Here are the core use cases where AI agents are set to transform enterprise treasury:

- **Dynamic liquidity optimization and capital allocation:** An AI agent moves far beyond a simple cash sweep, which traditional RPA handles. It becomes a dynamic liquidity optimizer that operates in real time across a global cash pool.
  - **Autonomous fund movement:** The agent analyzes real-time balances, funding requirements, and intercompany loan limits across all entities. Upon detecting a projected shortfall in one region, the agent can autonomously recommend and *trigger a short-term intercompany loan or a fund transfer* from a surplus entity, automatically calculating interest and generating the necessary general ledger (GL) entries.
  - **Idle cash reduction:** By achieving *cash flow forecast accuracy*, agents can flag idle cash and recommend specific short-term investment strategies aligned with the company's current risk policy and mandate.
- **Proactive and adaptive risk mitigation:** In an environment of escalating fraud and complex compliance, agents provide continuous, proactive defense that traditional rule-based systems simply cannot match.
  - **Adaptive fraud prevention:** Unlike static fraud models, an AI agent builds individual behavioral profiles for payment recipients and internal users. When a transaction deviates from the learned norm (e.g., unusual timing, amount, or geography), the agent doesn't just flag it; it can *dynamically adapt the authorization protocol or autonomously freeze the payment* for human review, significantly reducing fraud and false positives.
  - **Continuous compliance monitoring:** Agents can continuously ingest and analyze regulatory changes (e.g., ESG reporting standards such as CSRD or evolving AML/KYC rules) and cross-reference them against internal processes. They can flag covenant breaches or policy violations *before* they occur, providing early warning systems.
- **Strategic foresight and scenario orchestration**: For enterprise treasury, the biggest value unlock is redirecting human time from data aggregation to high-value strategic analysis.
  - **Advanced scenario planning:** Agents can dramatically reduce the time needed for scenario analysis. A treasurer can delegate the task to an AI agent, which then autonomously compiles the data, runs the simulation across all systems, and presents an actionable, auditable report, allowing the team to shift from mere reporting to *proactive contingency planning*.
  - **Automated narrative reporting:** Using generative AI capabilities, agents can automatically synthesize data for executive and board reports. They can provide a *draft narrative summarizing variance analysis* and explaining the key drivers behind cash position shifts, freeing up senior staff time for strategic discussion rather than report assembly.

The key takeaway for the enterprise buyer is that agentic AI is moving treasury from simply reporting what *happened* to *autonomously executing what should happen,* turning the TMS into a truly strategic decision-making partner.

IDC MARKETSCAPE VENDOR INCLUSION CRITERIA

The vendor inclusion list for this document aims to accurately depict the vendors most representative of any given software application on the buyer's selection list based on the following items:

- Vendors must have an AI-enabled offering — including traditional AI, ML, generative AI, agentic AI, or any combination.
- Vendors must have a SaaS or cloud offering — exclusive on-premises applications are out of scope.
- Organizations can purchase software applications separately (not only functionality built into a larger system) and are available off the shelf without required customization.
- Software application has capabilities for treasury management features, including bank relationships management, corporate payment management, financial risks management, cash and liquidity management, debt and credit ratings, debt and investments, and hedge accounting.
- The vendor had 2024 revenue in at least two countries.
- The vendor had at least $5 million U.S. dollars in 2024 treasury management software revenue.
- The vendor must have a minimum of one treasury product in the market for at least three years.
- The vendor must have a significant footprint with businesses with more than 1,000 employees.

ADVICE FOR TECHNOLOGY BUYERS

Choosing a treasury management system at the enterprise level is a massive investment in financial architecture beyond your typical software purchase. For global organizations with complex bank relationships, deep ERP integrations, and high regulatory stakes, the evaluation must center on *resilience, control, and future readiness.*

- **Prioritize connectivity over features:** For a global enterprise, the number of features TMS offers is less important than its ability to act as a central control hub.

    - **Test API connectivity rigorously:** Don't just ask if the system supports APIs; demand proof of *live, prebuilt API integrations* with your major global banking partners. Manual file transfers (e.g., SFTP, H2H) are still necessary, but API access is the only way to achieve the *real-time* liquidity position you require. This is the foundation of future operational speed.
    - **Insist on a modular approach:** If you run a monolithic ERP, choose a TMS with a *modular, plug-and-play architecture*. This prevents you from paying for unused functionality and allows you to integrate the TMS as a specialist layer *alongside* your ERP, rather than trying to force-fit treasury processes into an accounting platform.
    - **Validate the ERP bridge:** The success of your TMS depends on clean, automated dataflow with your ERP's GL and accounts payable (AP)/accounts receivable (AR) modules. *Require a detailed integration plan* to map data formats, ensuring standardization and avoiding data silos that undermine real-time insights.
- **Evaluate scale and vendor viability as a risk factor:** For a company with hundreds of entities and complex risk exposures, the vendor's stability and the platform's growth capacity are critical risk management factors.
    - **Demand a stress test for volume:** Enterprise treasury deals with high transaction volume and multiple currencies. When vetting vendors, ask for references from companies with comparable transaction volumes, geographical complexity, and hedging portfolios. A TMS that works for 50 subsidiaries might fail at 500.
    - **Vet the vendor's financial health:** You are entering into a long-term partnership for a mission-critical system. Treat the vendor like a counterparty risk. Analyze their financial statements, track their R&D investment, and assess their reputation. You need confidence that the vendor will be around and, more importantly, investing in the software for the life of the contract.
    - **Focus on global compliance by design:** The system must offer built-in, configurable tools for regulatory compliance (e.g., IFRS, FASB, and local requirements) and fraud mitigation using AI-driven anomaly detection. Compliance should be the default output, not an afterthought you have to customize heavily.
- **Plan for adoption to secure ROI:** The biggest pitfall for enterprise software is a failed or slow implementation due to internal resistance. Your total cost of ownership (TCO) is defined less by the license fee and more by the speed of adoption.
    - **Mandate executive involvement from day 1:** Successful TMS implementation requires more than treasury sign-off. **Involve IT and finance**

leadership in the initial scoping to ensure alignment across departments on data standards, IT architecture, and strategic goals. This prevents costly integration conflicts later.

- **Require a change management plan:** The new system will fundamentally change daily workflows. Ask the vendor about their specific **user training, change management methodology, and post-implementation support.** A smooth UX and intuitive interface are essential to ensuring adoption across global teams and minimizing the "power user" risk.
- **Benchmark TCO:** Look past the sticker price. Compare the **TCO**, which includes customization fees, integration costs, ongoing maintenance charges, and the cost of internal IT resources needed for support. A transparent subscription model (SaaS) often provides better value and lower long-term complexity than heavily customized on-premises solutions.

VENDOR SUMMARY PROFILES

This section briefly explains IDC's key observations resulting in a vendor's position in the IDC MarketScape. While every vendor is evaluated against each of the criteria outlined in the Appendix, the description here provides a summary of each vendor's strengths and challenges.

GTreasury

After a thorough evaluation of GTreasury's strategies and capabilities, IDC has positioned the company in the Leaders category in this 2025–2026 IDC MarketScape for worldwide AI-enabled enterprise treasury and risk management applications.

GTreasury is a multitenant SaaS treasury and risk platform positioned for midmarket and large enterprises. The company emphasizes cash visibility, forecasting, payment controls, and bank connectivity via its ClearConnect Gateway and payments hub. Its risk and hedge accounting depth reflects the merger with Visual Risk, with continued integration over time. Recent updates highlight expanded bank APIs and ISO 20022 expertise alongside standard SWIFT connectivity.

Coverage spans cash positioning and multihorizon forecasting; enterprise bank connectivity via APIs, direct connections, and SWIFT; a payments hub with approvals, routing, and format management; bank account management; in-house bank, netting, and cash pooling; cash reconciliation; FX/IR exposure management and hedge accounting; working capital and treasury analytics; and fraud/sanctions controls embedded in payment workflows.

GTreasury positions AI as explainable and governed, with GSmart Forecast Insights supporting forecasting and decision transparency for treasury teams. An "agentic" layer is referenced for logged, monitored assistance within defined controls, aligning with audit and security requirements. Guidance on payment data modernization (ISO 20022) complements AI use in forecasting and anomaly detection.

Strengths

- **Bank connectivity and payments hub:** GTreasury's ClearConnect Gateway and payments hub centralize approvals, formats, and tracking across APIs and SWIFT, helping standardize payment operations and visibility for treasury teams.
- **Risk and hedge accounting depth:** Capabilities inherited from Visual Risk and continued integration support exposure management and compliant hedge accounting, enabling disciplined risk workflows alongside cash forecasting and treasury operations.
- **Practical, governed AI approach:** GSmart Forecast Insights and agentic controls emphasize explainability, logging, and oversight, supporting forecasting, anomaly detection, and workflow assistance without sacrificing auditability or policy compliance.

Challenges

- **Data quality and AI governance:** Forecasting and anomaly detection perform best with data stewardship, approvals, and monitoring, so organizations should confirm policies, audit trails, and review cycles before expanding adoption.
- **Changing payment standards and formats:** Ongoing ISO 20022 migration and market infrastructure changes require mapping and testing, so teams should budget for updates, regression testing, and coordination with banks and providers.

Consider GTreasury When

Consider GTreasury when you want to consolidate cash, payments, and risk on a single SaaS platform with strong bank connectivity and a governed AI approach, especially if ISO 20022 readiness and standardized payment journeys are priorities.

APPENDIX

Reading an IDC MarketScape Graph

For the purposes of this analysis, IDC divided potential key measures for success into two primary categories: capabilities and strategies.

Positioning on the y-axis reflects the vendor's current capabilities and menu of services and how well aligned the vendor is to customer needs. The capabilities category focuses on the capabilities of the company and product today, here and now. Under this category, IDC analysts will look at how well a vendor is building/delivering capabilities that enable it to execute its chosen strategy in the market.

Positioning on the x-axis, or strategies axis, indicates how well the vendor's future strategy aligns with what customers will require in three to five years. The strategies category focuses on high-level decisions and underlying assumptions about offerings, customer segments, and business and go-to-market plans for the next three to five years.

The size of the individual vendor markers in the IDC MarketScape represents the market share of each individual vendor within the specific market segment being assessed.

IDC MarketScape Methodology

IDC MarketScape criteria selection, weightings, and vendor scores represent well-researched IDC judgment about the market and specific vendors. IDC analysts tailor the range of standard characteristics by which vendors are measured through structured discussions, surveys, and interviews with market leaders, participants, and end users. Market weightings are based on user interviews, buyer surveys, and the input of IDC experts in each market. IDC analysts base individual vendor scores, and ultimately vendor positions on the IDC MarketScape, on detailed surveys and interviews with the vendors, publicly available information and end-user experiences in an effort to provide an accurate and consistent assessment of each vendor's characteristics, behavior and capability.

Market Definition

Treasury and risk management applications support corporate treasury operations (including the treasuries of financial services enterprises) with the corresponding financial institution functionality and optimize related cash management, deal management, and risk management functions, as follows:

- Cash management automation includes several treasury processes involving electronic payment authorization, bank relationship management, and cash forecasting.
- Deal management automation includes processes for the implementation of trading controls, the creation of new instruments, and market data interface from manual or third-party sources.

- Risk management automation includes performance analysis, Financial Accounting Standards 133 compliance, calculation of various metrics used in fixed income portfolio analysis, and market-to-market valuations.

LEARN MORE

Related Research

- *Worldwide Treasury and Risk Management Applications Market Shares, 2024: Digital Transformation Is Reshaping the Treasury Software Landscape* (IDC #US53734925, September 2025)
- *Worldwide Treasury and Risk Management Applications Forecast, 2025–2029* (IDC #US53453626, September 2025)
- *Navigating Volatility: How Trade Finance Software Can Mitigate Geopolitical, Tariff, and Economic Risks* (IDC #US53591825, June 2025)
- *Beyond Borders and Uncertainty: Agentic AI for Resilient Global Treasury* (IDC #US53309625, April 2025)
- *IDC Market Glance: Treasury Management, 1Q25* (IDC #US53257125, March 2025)

Synopsis

This IDC study evaluates the worldwide AI-enabled enterprise treasury and risk management applications market. The treasury management software market is undergoing a fundamental transformation, owing to unprecedented financial volatility and the mandate for real-time strategic control. The spreadsheet era is officially over. Today, the TMS is no longer a back-office tool for reconciliation but the central digital command center for corporate liquidity and risk.

For enterprise buyers, the focus is shifting from simple efficiency to deploying autonomous AI agents that can delegate complex workflows, such as dynamic liquidity optimization and proactive fraud detection, across global footprints. For midmarket teams, the value lies in accessible, cloud-native platforms that use API connectivity and AI to grant a small team enterprise-level control and forecasting accuracy, finally enabling them to focus on strategy rather than administration. The key differentiator for all buyers is a platform's ability to move beyond data aggregation toward intelligent, self-correcting action at the speed of modern business. The time to invest in a future-proof, strategic TMS architecture is now.

"The true cost of outdated treasury software is no longer measured in staff hours lost but in millions forfeited to missed opportunities and unmanaged risk. The modern TMS

isn't a tool; it's a strategic asset that transforms the treasurer from a financial historian into an autonomous, proactive driver of corporate value," Kevin Permenter, senior research director, financial applications at IDC.

ABOUT IDC

International Data Corporation (IDC) is the premier global provider of market intelligence, advisory services, and events for the information technology, telecommunications, and consumer technology markets. With more than 1,300 analysts worldwide, IDC offers global, regional, and local expertise on technology, IT benchmarking and sourcing, and industry opportunities and trends in over 110 countries. IDC's analysis and insight helps IT professionals, business executives, and the investment community to make fact-based technology decisions and to achieve their key business objectives. Founded in 1964, IDC is a wholly owned subsidiary of International Data Group (IDG, Inc.).

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