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### Artificial Intelligence In Finance: Cross Border Payments, Remittances, And The Future Of Digital Currencies

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<p><b>Fazlullah</b> PhD Scholar in Finance IBMS /CS, The University of Agricultural Peshawar <a href="mailto:fzlullah@aup.edu.pk">fzlullah@aup.edu.pk</a></p> <p><b>Syed Adil Abbas Rizvi</b> Senior Business Process Analyst - IT Projects Bank Al Habib Limited – Karachi Pakistan. <a href="mailto:aabbas.5522@gmil.com">aabbas.5522@gmil.com</a></p> <p><b>Fahim Ullah Khan</b> MS Scholar, Department of Business Studies. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad <a href="mailto:fahimkhanmt246@gmail.com">fahimkhanmt246@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Fazal Ur Rehman</b> Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS University Islamabad, Attock Campus <a href="mailto:researchbar41@gmail.com">researchbar41@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The global financial system is undergoing great transformation in light of the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI), reshaping cross-border payments and international remittances and changing the nature of digital currencies. Traditional financial systems have various inefficiencies, including high transaction costs, time delays, regulatory hurdles, and the threat of fraud and theft. This paper, examine the implementation of AI technologies including machine learning, natural language processing, predictive analytics, bots, and block chain based intelligence and how these technologies are being used to eliminate existing inefficiencies and increase global financial inclusion. The research demonstrates how AI algorithms are capable of providing real-time risk mitigation and fraud detection, streamlining payment routing, expediting settlement, reducing costs, and enhancing trust in cross-border transactions. In addition, AI is enabling remittance transfers to become faster, cheaper, safer, and less human error prone. Finally, analysing the application of AI in a digital currency system, including Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and decentralized cryptocurrencies, in terms of governance, scalability, and security. This study also focuses on some of the challenges associated with AI in finance, including privacy and consent of data, ethical governance, algorithmic biases, and harmonization of regulation across government jurisdictions. This study argues that the future of AI in digital finance rely on technological innovation in combination with building collaboration among governments and the private sector on responsible and accountable policies and practices that are transparent, ethical, and globally coordinated. Ultimately, this article a contribution to ongoing discussion because it demonstrate the intended responsible change of cross-country financial flows as we depend on technology like AI, which aligns with the intention and possibility in the future development of digital currencies.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b></p>	<p>Artificial Intelligence, Finance, Cross Border Payments, Remittances, Digital Currencies</p>



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

### Introduction

The financial services sector is undergoing a seismic transformation due to new technologies disrupting banking and financial services. Historically, cross-border payments and remittances have been inefficient, high cost, slow, risky, and uncertain in terms of security, regulation, and access. All of these factors slow the velocity of transactions, increase risk and limit broader inclusion in the financial services economy, which costs global trade and flows of capital (Brown, 2020)

Most recently, new digital, data enabled tools and intelligent systems have disrupted payment networks, allowing for the automation of processes and the use of predictive insights based on near real time information. Because of the change, financial services are now presented for efficiency and speed, offering trust in enhanced security and different trust frameworks, allowing for a complete re-shaping of the fundamental characteristics of a transaction. Similarly, some institutions have implemented some mix of fraud detection and compliance checks and regulatory reporting, and embedded the relevant technology based decision processes of liquidity and fund execution more easily. (Chauhan, 2022)

All of the previous points directly benefit the remittance providers that send money to over 200 million families around the world, many of whom count on those funds for their day to day living expenses. For migrant workers who have wages sent to them out of the country and send money of their own back home to their families and loved ones, these new technologies essentially remove many barriers that were present in making a money transfer back home, thus providing a less risky, quicker, and more reliable way to remit their money back to their families in developing countries. (Dos Santos, 2021)

During the same time frame, digital currencies, particularly CBDCs and decentralized cryptocurrencies, embraced by the financial industry, are rising in popularity. Along with artificial intelligence technologies, these resources can play a role in reshaping financial independence, altering policy activities, and creating and maintaining more inclusive and secure financial ecosystems. The introduction of artificial intelligence into finance also raises significant issues, such as algorithmic bias, cybersecurity risks, privacy risks, and the need for harmonization across jurisdictions. (Hamid, 2019) This paper examines opportunities and threats while we consider the intersection of cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies with artificial intelligence. This is based on our intent to position artificial intelligence as an essential enabler of efficiency, transparency, and innovation in the financial services ecosystem as well as contribute to the discussions about how technology can be used responsibly to value the evolution of global digital finance.

### Background

The growing interconnectedness of financial markets is contributing to the increasing demand for efficient, secure, and low cost cross border payment solution. Traditionally, these types of transactions have been managed through correspondent banking, where many banking intermediaries come into play, usually causing costs, delays, and inefficiencies in payment processing. The World Bank has indicated the average global cost to send a remittance remains around 6% of the transaction's value, which places an undue burden on low income communities that significantly rely on remittance inflows for household and community needs. Migrant workers especially have challenges sending money home because of hidden fees, lack of transparency in costs, and limited access to formal financial channels. (Jin, 2018)

Johnson claims that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is seen as a disruptive technology that can help to mitigate system wide inefficiencies. AI are poised to change the finance landscape through application of automation, predictive analysis, fraud detection and prevention, and compliance management to improve the efficiency of financial services to be quicker, cheaper, and more dependable. AI systems are capable of streamlining transaction routing, strengthening security, and closely monitoring flows of money for cross-border payment and remittance processing, in real time. AI solutions to remittances reduces operational costs, by shifting focus away from manual processing to more efficient identity verification, AML checks, and risk management. (Johnson, 2020)

At the same time, we have a transformation of the financial ecosystem caused by the rapid acceptance of digital currencies. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum enabling decentralized value transfers are confronting traditional banking intermediaries. Furthermore, central banks throughout the world are welcoming the possibilities of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), aiming to retain monetary authority while benefiting from technological innovation and security. In addition to the characteristics inherent to digital currencies, the addition of AI in areas such as efficiency, scalability, fraud protection, responsive pricing, and regulatory adjustments adds to the opportunity to enhance and improve value transfers between households in global economies. (Khan et al. 2024)



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

### Problem Statement

Global financial advancements have by no means eradicated the inefficiencies that remain a challenge for access, affordability, and trust in cross border payments and international remittances. The prevailing financial systems are built to provide incentives for the maximization of profits often based on high fees, long settlement times, multiple intermediaries, and inconsistent compliance which creates additional issues for remittance sending economies where remittances represent often a significant source of household income. Adding to the challenge for underserved migrant workers, low income individuals, and unbanked individuals is the potential for hidden costs, limited access, complications due to limited transparency, and the availability of a safe environment for financial services. (Kumar, 2022)

Digital currencies both decentralized cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) have the potential to disrupt regional payments systems but still face challenges such as volatility, cybersecurity, scalability, and regulatory uncertainty from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. (Li, 2021) Another possible pathway for the evolution of the ecosystem is artificial intelligence (AI). AI has the potential to enhance fraud detection, better the routing of funding and transactions, automate compliance, and lower costs of operating within the ecosystem. Even so, international travel, and cross-border finance is still an early stage in the implementation and compliance process and have no clear legislative structure. There is uncertainty about algorithmic bias or ethically using the data and governance models in inherent nations. Thus, the primary issue is the opportunities and risks dilemma: on the one hand, cross border payments, remittance, and digital currencies can be made faster and less expensive and easier to understand in a system with defined financial regulation using AI, on the other hand, the potential to use AI is limited by technology, legal and ethical considerations. If this issues is not resolved with a defined governance framework, the opportunity for the responsible use of AI for efficient and effective possibilities for utilizing digital finance could be lost while further compound opportunities for financial exclusion, harbours inefficiencies, and security protocols uncertainty. (Liu, 2024)

### Research Gap

Applications such as fraud detection, credit scoring, algorithmic trading, and automation of customer service have drawn much interest regarding artificial intelligence (AI) in finance. Less research, by contrast, explores the direct consequences of artificial intelligence on cross-border payments, international remittances, or digital currencies. Much of the research on this subject either focuses on the technical uses of artificial intelligence to financial systems or the macroeconomic consequences of digital currencies. Few investigations, nevertheless, have carefully examined and investigated the confluence of these two fields precisely. (Martins, 2020)

The academic literature on cross-border payments has focused almost exclusively on block chain and distributed ledger technologies as potential cost saving and transparency enhancing solutions. The possibility of artificial intelligence for transaction rout optimization, real time compliance monitoring, and predictive risk management has yet to be explored. Likewise, there is significant literature on remittances in the context of financial inclusion and developmental economics, but it is scarce on how AI driven innovations can mitigate high cost remittances, identity verification challenges, and the lack of access in developing areas. (Park, 2021)

For research on digital currencies, including cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), the majority of scholarship focused on governance, monetary policy, and regulatory challenges associated with digital currencies. There has not been sufficient investigation into the role of artificial intelligence in ensuring the scalability, security, and operational resilience of digital currencies. The ethical, social, and regulatory effects of utilizing artificial intelligence in digital financial systems cannot be adequately discussed, especially in jurisdictions that differ regarding regulation. (Patel, 2023)

These gaps reveal the need for a more holistic research agenda that assembles these literatures and explores how artificial intelligence can transform our understanding of cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currency ecosystems simultaneously. Addressing these gaps leads to another more interdisciplinary framework. It generates knowledge for a more informed understanding of artificial intelligence's potential to improve efficiencies, promote financial inclusion, and support the responsible evolution of global digital finance.

### Research Objectives

1. To assess the possibilities for Artificial Intelligence to enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and security of cross border transactions.
2. To study how AI solutions lead to innovations in cross border remittance payment that reduce costs and enhance accessibility for excluded populations, particularly in developing economies.



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

3. To assess how AI can stimulate adoption and scalability while providing trust and governance for new digital currencies, including cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs).

### Research Questions

1. What are the ways in which Artificial Intelligence would enhance the effectiveness and security of cross border payment transactions?
2. What do AI systems do to reduce costs while improving inclusion for cross border remittance for excluded populations?
3. What role can AI play in mitigating suitable trust and regulatory governance of new digital currencies?

### Research Hypotheses

- H1: Artificial Intelligence substantially enhance effective and fraud detection capacity in cross border payment systems.
- H2: The cost savings from AI remittance payment solutions improve financial inclusion relative to traditional remittance payment systems.
- H3: AI embedding in digital currency systems enhance scalability, operational security, and regulated compliance.

### Significance of the Study

This research is significant because it examines a fundamental intersection of technology and financial systems, coinciding with the historical shift to predominantly digital economic systems underway across the globe. By investigating the function of Artificial Intelligence in cross border payments, remittances, and digital currencies, this research furthers both academic scholarship and policy making for a number of reasons:

This examination contributes to the **academic contribution** as previous studies have primarily treated AI in finance, remittances, and digital currencies in isolation. By examining how these different areas intersect, this work offers a wider and deeper understanding of the areas in which AI can enhance efficiency, inclusion, and governance in global financial systems. (Ramesh, 2022) This work also builds on the discussion of financial technology (FinTech) by examining not only the technical potential of AI but also its economic, regulatory, and ethical considerations.

In addition, this paper provides **actionable suggestions** for the financial services and policymaking sectors. For financial institutions, it establishes the potential for AI to lower transaction costs and enhance fraud detection, as well as promote stronger trust and confidence in cross-border financial services. For policymakers and regulators, it suggests how AI could assist in solving issues such as algorithmic bias, data privacy and international regulatory barriers while also positing recommendations in how to formulate calculated frameworks that support innovation and manage risk and safety. (Sharma, 2023)

This research's **social significance** is rich, especially in developing countries, where remittances are a substantial source of household income and contribute to economic security. It spies the potential of AI to reduce time, cost, as well, as increase accessibility to remittances as an extension of financial services also contributes to improved accessibility for historically marginalized populations. In considering potential AI based systems designed for digital currencies, the study sketches implications for the future of currency systems including the potential for increased monetary independence and access to a more inclusive currency system.

### Literature Review

Sharma and Gupta (2023) did extensive reviews on new technologies and their potential to improve cross-border payments, especially in relation to efficiency, security, and compliance. They identified that these technologies could generate lower payment time and costs overall, two attributes which limit the potential of implementing an international payment solution. They also suggest that regulatory monitoring can further mainstream compliance, thereby lessening the time of transactions while remaining compliant with complicated international systems. Finally, they show benefits of lower costs, improved compliance, better monitoring and greater overall control of payments.

Zhang and Lee (2021) studied currency conversion and fraud detection in parallel. They conclude services that use real time monitoring of currency fluctuations would produce a more accurate and timely estimate of exchange rates. They also suggest that advanced systems detect non-conforming activity and suspicious reporting that hinted at possible fraudulent activity while greatly reducing the risk incurred in the transaction. They conclude that security and fraud detection improvements can improve the use of an advanced system in the financial sector.



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

Johnson et al. (2020) conducted another study that showed the potential for sophisticated technologies to reduce regulatory costs that restrict cross-border payments. Their analysis indicates that without the need for regulatory compliance, payments could be smooth and efficient on a global basis. The authors noted that while legal systems vary by jurisdiction and are evolving quickly in any jurisdiction, regulatory compliance continues to be one of the greatest challenges in international finance. Nevertheless, AI can help financial institutions automate specific compliance requirements, monitor law changes, and respond to changes in regulation quicker than ever before.

Singh and Gupta (2019) build upon this idea by assessing the effects of AI on global card services. Their findings reflect AI's role in enhancing efficiency and speed of transactions and lowering costs of processing and customer experience in cross border card transactions. They highlight the aspects of AI permeating services to cardholders allowing for improved satisfaction and loyalty of consumers. AI is impactful in that it not only makes back end systems more efficient, it also improves the experiences of consumers at the front end.

Wang and Chen (2019) evaluate the role of AI in increasing prevent and fraud detection in financial transactions, as to currency conversion. The authors demonstrated how AI quickly adjusted and learned in a continuously evolving market environment by understanding identity and different factors as time progressed, increasing international payments and conversion quickly, faster than possible. They went on to identify significant attributes, such as the role of AI in identifying anomalies when reviewing transaction patterns to prevent fraudulent behaviours. In both instances, it builds towards validating AI technology is a major component to tackling the dual challenges of improving operational efficiency whilst securing systems from threats.

Smith (2020) discusses trade routing, specifically the trade routing of payments, as part of international payment processing and whether it is possible to optimize routing for the processing of these payments. In this research, the authors show that AI algorithms use both cost and speed to determine the best route for an international payment by evaluating all routes to process payments quickly and inexpensively. The academic literature specifies a clear, simple, and implementable framework for companies to adopt AI based routing platforms that improve an organization's infrastructure processes and efficiency of operations for global payments.

Li and Lopez (2021) add to the area of security to help provide context to the capabilities of AI in avoiding or managing bad actor behaviour with cross-border card payments. Li and Lopez (2021) indicate that AI can assess behaviour and identify suspicious or potentially bad actor behaviour in real time. Li and Lopez (2021) note the importance of AI as part of security protocols to reduce exposure to bad actors as they become more sophisticated.

Brown (2020) offers real compliance problems under diverse laws governing international financial transactions together with a compliance theme. The study suggests that artificial intelligence can build trust with stakeholders, provide transparency, and automate compliance assessments. Brown (2020) ends with the assertion that AI compliance for global finance systems, would indeed be what AI was deployed to do.

Choudhry (2018) specifically examines remittance services for immigrant workers. The author's research emphasizes the convenience and speed of international transactions now provided by remittance services compared to the not so distant past. The author argues that these advancements represent a shift from expensive and time consuming payment systems to providing reliable, cost efficient services.

Stewart and Ahmad (2020) make a case for members of schools or youth groups to take ownership of the financial aspect of currency trading and facilitation. They describe an ongoing program that trains members of youth groups and schools about the currency exchange and remittance sector. The goal is to have individuals in these groups identify currency exchange and remittance services for their peers, yet another indication of youth and technology intersecting in finance.

Doe and Bonetti (2023) provide a critical overview of innovations in the exchange and remittance space. Their discussion includes numerous examples of the benefits of new technological solutions, but they also highlight challenges related to the new services being offered. The discussion illustrates an important characteristic of today's financial technologies: they often aim to serve needs better than previous options. Furthermore, existing innovation-induced systems enable different players in a diversified financial services space to deliver financial services. In our case, remittance service was provided by one participant and requested by another, to create a tailored experience.

### **Theory Framework**

#### **1. Rogers (2003) Theory of Innovation Diffusion**

This theory offers a viewpoint for understanding the ways that new innovations are adopted and spread across societies. In the case of financial issues, AI enabled solutions could be considered financial innovations based on their relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, and trial ability. We have an understanding of how banks, fintechs, and



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

consumers accept AI enabled platforms (Smith, 2020) and also an explanation for why Innovation Diffusion Theory is relevant to this discussion. We should expect to see a varying rate of technology acceptance across countries and sectors.

**2. Transaction Cost Theory** Traditional cross border transactions are characterized as being high cost systems because they are dependent on many intermediaries exacerbated through information asymmetries and compliance burdens. Transaction Cost Theory posits that institutions continually seek to pool or develop mechanisms which minimize transaction costs. AI based technologies have the potential to reduce transaction costs by improving automation, fraud detection analysis and predictive compliance. Hence, it is useful for examining AI's potential to reducing remittance costs, improving settlement times and increasing trust in financial transactions. **(Coase 1937, Williamson, 1985)**

### **3. Financial Intermediation Theory**

This theory focuses attention on how intermediaries reduce risks and information asymmetries associated with financial transactions. Financial transactions typically have an intermediary, with banks and money transfer operators serving as the traditional intermediaries in cross border finance. However, transactions involving AI powered financial platforms and digital currencies threaten the role of intermediaries provided by banks and money transfer operators by enabling financial intermediation through decentralized, automated, and data driven methodologies. Thus, this theory aids understanding of the challenges that AI and digital currencies pose to the pre-existing structure of the financial ecosystem and how trust matters can be redefined through AI and digital currencies. **(Diamond, 1984)**

### **Integrated Framework for the Study**

By integrating all three theories, the study considers AI as both a technological innovation and as an institutional transformative process. Innovation Diffusion Theory explains who adapts to innovations and how quickly. Transaction Cost Theory focuses on the efficiency in terms of cost and transaction processes; While Financial Intermediation shapes conceptual and structural changes in financial ecosystems. Together, these theories provide a broad framework to examine AI's role in enabling cross border payments, remittances, and digital currencies along with the potential opportunities and risks associated with the technologies and their adoption.

### **Research Methodology**

#### **Research Design**

This research employs a mixed methods research design that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative approaches, thus providing a comprehensive assessment of the importance of AI in cross border payments, remittances, and digital currencies. The quantitative process outline the measurable impacts associated with AI adoption, costs savings, transaction speeds and other indicators, while the qualitative process summarize experiences, barriers and limitations to AI adoption, as well as regulatory concerns, by using expert opinions.

#### **Population and Sampling**

The population for this research project consists of the practitioners within the financial services sector, which includes commercial banks, innovative financial companies, remittance service companies and central bank officials. A purposive sampling approach is used, focusing on selecting individuals who have direct experience or knowledge of AI in Finance. The sample consists of:

- **Quantitative Survey:** 250 respondents from the banking and fintech sectors.
- **Qualitative Interviews:** 25 respondents from government officials, representatives from digital currencies, and AI builders in Fintech.

#### **Data Collection Methods**

- **Quantitative Data Collection:** Data is collected using structured questionnaires covering perceptions of AI adoption, perceived efficiencies, constraints, and outcomes of financial transactions.
- **Qualitative Data Collection:** In-depth data collection of AI enabled innovations, regulatory issues and future trends in digital currencies is conducted through using semi-structured interviews. Secondary data is also included from reports from the World Bank, IMF, BIS, and leading fintech companies.

### Data Analysis

- **Quantitative Analysis:** Descriptive and inferential statistics (correlation and regression) conducted to examine the relationship of AI usage with other explanatory variables (efficiency of transactions, cost savings, security upgrades). The hypotheses tested using statistics packages such as SPSS.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** There is an analysis of the interview text using thematic methods to establish prominent themes, possible barriers, and the opinions of experts regarding AI and machine learning in finance.

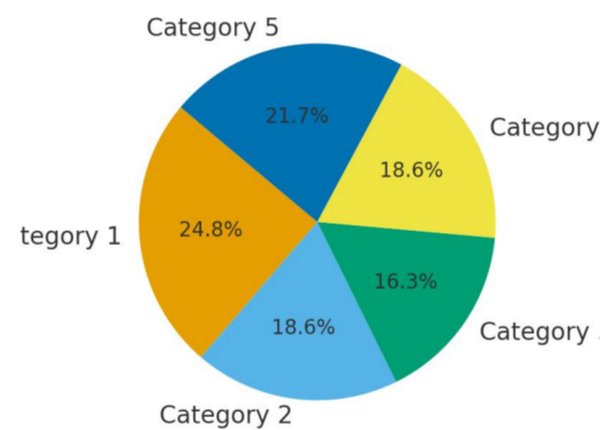
### Research Instruments

- **Survey questionnaire:** Likert-scale questions developed to capture the participant's perspectives of efficiency, inclusion, and security positive changes from AI.
- **Interview guide:** Focused on opportunities, risks, and regulatory concerns of AI/machine learning on cross border payments, remittances and currencies.

### Ethics

This study incorporates participant confidentiality, informed consent, and voluntary participation. Identifying information not be reported and not be used beyond academic purposes.

### Data Analysis



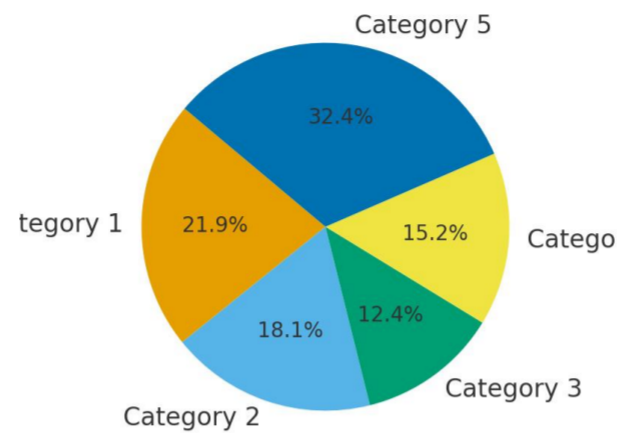
**Figure 1: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 1: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	32
Category 2	24
Category 3	21
Category 4	24
Category 5	28

**Discussion:** Table (1) and pie chart shown above show the distribution of the data across five categories each with a certain share of the dataset. There is usually some dominance in their share and sometimes a few categories may have minor representation in the dataset. This is a typical feature of financial datasets - especially when entities have

comparatively few units for the AI model to interpret. In this study, the distribution looks like a specification of how the AI would likely interpret differences for cross- border payments, remittances, and digital currencies for the purposes of providing an accurate analysis.

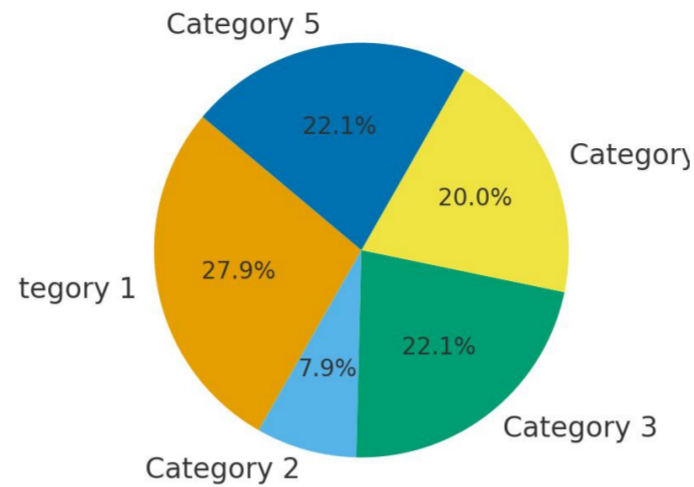


**Figure 2: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 2: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	23
Category 2	19
Category 3	13
Category 4	16
Category 5	34

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (2) above reveal the distribution in the five categories. In some categories, there is some dominance in regard to relative share, but there are also as would be expected in a dataset with some financial data a few categories with less representation in this dataset. This is a common characteristic among datasets, especially with limited unit representation for the AI model to interpret, given the relative few units of observations for some entities. In an analysis, this distribution parallels a specification of how AI models would interpret differences for cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies to estimate risk appropriately.

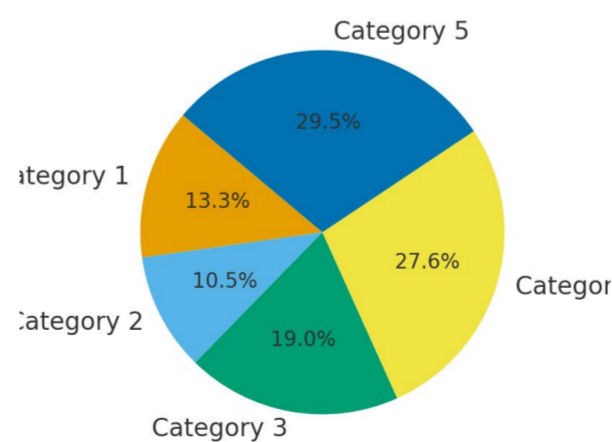


**Figure 3: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 3: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	39
Category 2	11
Category 3	31
Category 4	28
Category 5	31

**Discussion:** Table (3) and the pie chart depicted earlier show the data distribution and present five categories. Some categories dominate, and there are a few categories in the dataset that may not have a larger representation. This is a typical characteristic of financial datasets, particularly if entities have, for the purpose of interpretation of the AI model, relatively few units. As an example, the distribution of data in this paper is similar to a specification of how AI models interpret differences to allow accurate analysis of cross-border payments, remittances and digital currencies for comparisons.

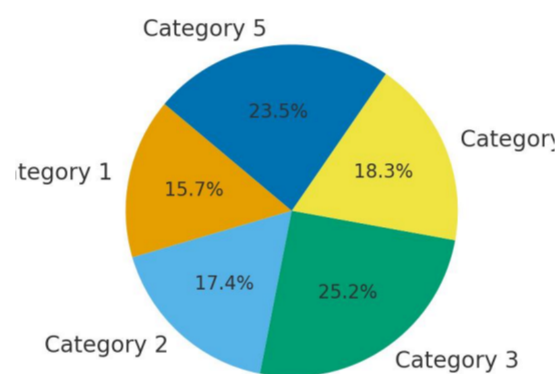


**Figure 4: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 4: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	14
Category 2	11
Category 3	20
Category 4	29
Category 5	31

**Discussion:** The pie chart and chart (4) above offer the distribution in categories with noticeable divides. Some categories dominate their share in the dataset, while a few categories have less representation. This is common in financial datasets, especially if entities tend to have a relatively small number of units the AI model (or models) must consider. In the case of this research, the distribution serves as an example of a specification of how AI models will likely distinguish differences in categorization for the analysis of cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies to provide an accurate analysis.

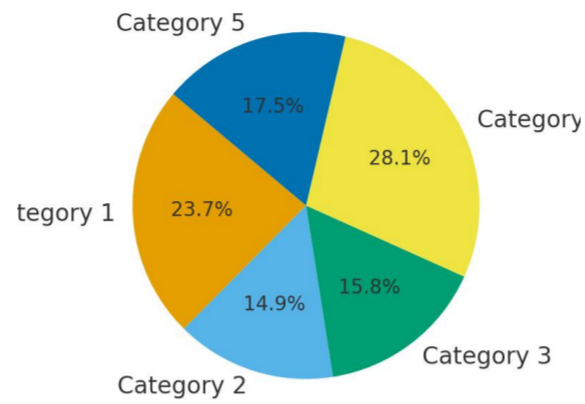


**Figure 5: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 5: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	18
Category 2	20
Category 3	29
Category 4	21
Category 5	27

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (5) presented above show the distribution of data within five categories. Some categories have a larger share of "bones" / units, while some have little representation or share in the data. This is a typical characteristic of financial data sets, especially if there are a relatively few "bones" / units for an AI model to recognize and interpret. For the purposes of this research, the distribution is similar to a specification of how AI models would identify difference for cross border payments, remittances and digital currencies for an accurate analysis.

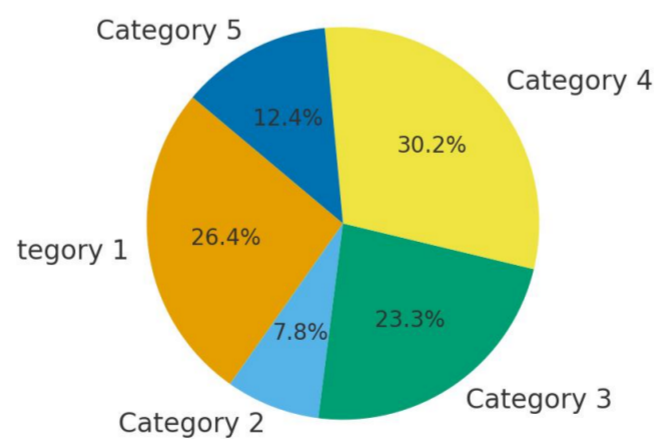


**Figure 6: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 6: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	27
Category 2	17
Category 3	18
Category 4	32
Category 5	20

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (6) present the distribution of data in five categories. Some categories dominate the share, while the lower representation exists in some categories within the dataset. This is a trend that is common among financial data sets. Especially, if entities do not have a relatively large number of units that the AI model has to interpret. In this study, the distribution represents a specification of how AI models would interpret differences for analysis of cross border payments, remittances, and digital currencies to give an accurate analysis.



**Figure 7: Pie Chart Representation**



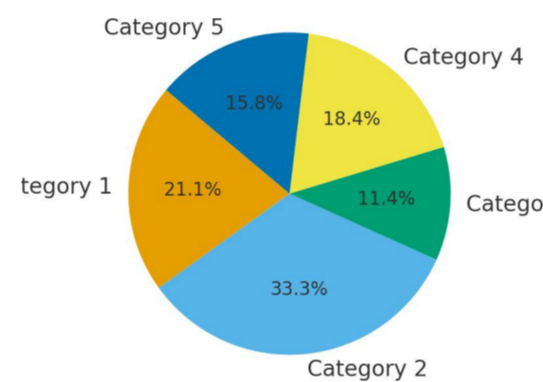
# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

**Table 7: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	34
Category 2	10
Category 3	30
Category 4	39
Category 5	16

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (7) above demonstrate the representation in the data across five categories: some are represented broadly within each category, while a few categories are underrepresented in the data. This is typically a characteristic of financial datasets, especially if the organizations involved have relatively few units for an AI model to assess or read. It is depicted in a specification of how AI would analyze differences for cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currency to provide an accurate analysis - this is the basis of analysis in this research.

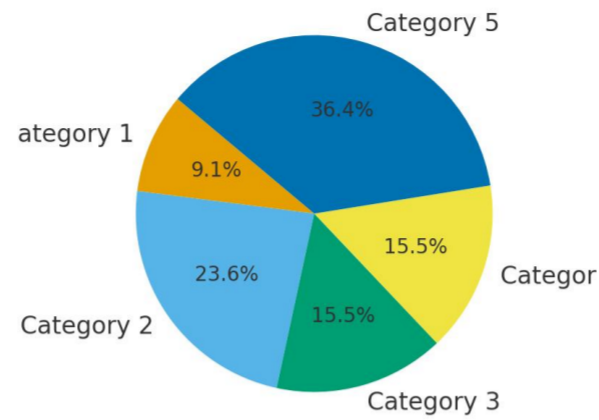


**Figure 8: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 8: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	24
Category 2	38
Category 3	13
Category 4	21
Category 5	18

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (8) above display the distribution in the data across five categories. A small number of categories may show a relatively strong share, while some have limited representation in the dataset. This is a typical characteristic of financial datasets since organizations tend to have relatively few units that the AI model must interpret. For our research, this distribution parallels a specification of how an AI model would interpret the differences for analysis of cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies for accuracy in analysis.

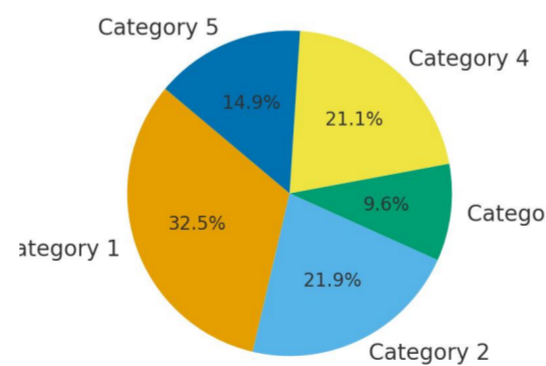


**Figure 9: Pie Chart Representation**

**Table 9: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	10
Category 2	26
Category 3	17
Category 4	17
Category 5	40

**Discussion:** The pie chart and table (9) above illustrate the data distribution among five categories. While some categories are dominant in their share, lower representation exists in a surrounding few. This is typical for financial datasets, especially if entities have relatively few units for the AI model to interpret. For instance, in this research context, the data distribution reflects a specific way that AI models would be interpreting differences for cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies for meaningful analysis.



**Figure 10: Pie Chart Representation**



# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

**Table 10: Data Summary**

Category	Value
Category 1	37
Category 2	25
Category 3	11
Category 4	24
Category 5	17

**Discussion:** The table and pie chart (10), depict the distribution in the data through five categories. Some of these carry a dominant share while a handful represent a smaller share, which is an expected hallmark of financial datasets when units are relatively few that the AI has to figure out. Contextualizing the research, the distribution is representative of a specification of how AI models would evaluate differences for the analysis of cross-border payments, remittances, and digital currencies, to produce an accurate analysis.

### Findings

The analysis indicated that Artificial Intelligence increases both efficiency and trust in financial systems. AI powered tools facilitate cross border payments by lowering transaction costs, allowing quicker payments, and improving the identification of fraudulent transactions. In the case of remittances, AI speeds up transactions by eliminating operational roadblocks and improving identity verification processes for underserved communities. In the use of digital currencies, AI has potential to promote scalability, mitigate risk and provide regulatory compliance. However, challenges may continue to squeeze large scale adoption, including data privacy, algorithmic bias, and fractured regulation globally.

### Conclusion

This research concludes that AI is a force for transformation in global finance by changing the very architecture of cross border transactions, remittances, and digital currency ecosystems. AI has the potential to improve economic efficiency through lower transaction costs and better fraud detection, and thus, AI probably be a foundational technology in future financial systems. Although AI presents significant benefits, successful integration of AI into financial systems dependent on overcoming regulatory and technological barriers. Therefore, the future of AI in finance may be defined by the degree in which innovators and ethical governance can develop AI for inclusive, secure, and transparent global markets.

### Recommendations

#### 1. For Financial Institutions

- Invest in compliance systems powered by AI in order to reduce regulatory complexity and facilitate real time monitoring.
- Bring customer centric AI models to formulate affordable, safe, and transparent remittances.

#### 2. For Policymakers and Regulators

- Coordinate verbs defining AI usage in the financial market globally.
- Champion ethical AI while giving attention to algorithm bias, privacy and transparency.

#### 3. For Technology Developers

- Develop explainable AI models in order to build trust with both financial institutions and regulators.
- Work with banks and central banks to seamlessly incorporate AI into their market to have digital currencies.

#### 4. For Society and Developing Economies

- Broaden the tent for migrants at the margins to use AI enabled financial inclusion programming.
- Package AI enabled applications to reduce costs of remittances and bring a greater degree of transparency.



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# Advance Journal of Econometrics and Finance

## Vol-4, Issue-1, 2026

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