Where Does the AI Hype End and the Real Impact on Financial Markets Begin?

Summary of AI in Financial Markets 2026



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Future of Finance

CommonAI

On 20 October 2026, Future of Finance hosted AI in Financial Markets 2026: From Hype to Impact at CMS London, bringing together professionals from finance, technology, law and policy to examine whether AI's current boom can translate into sustainable commercial value. Discussions explored the relationship between investment and returns, the capabilities and limitations of current models, and the organisational changes needed to turn adoption into measurable improvements in productivity and service delivery.

Practical applications across capital markets included investment research, trading, settlement, reconciliation, compliance and client services, with particular attention to data quality, explainability, human oversight and accountability. Speakers considered how institutions can move beyond isolated experiments towards reliable, auditable workflows without confusing greater usage with greater value. The programme also examined quantum computing's potential applications and cybersecurity implications, including the challenge of preparing financial infrastructure for emerging cryptographic threats.

A recurring theme was the distinction between technological capability and institutional readiness. Realising AI's benefits requires more than access to increasingly powerful models: firms must identify the problems worth solving, involve the people who understand existing processes, and establish how outcomes will be measured and responsibilities assigned. The debate also considered how automation could reshape professional roles, client relationships and business models, while creating new demands on oversight and organisational skills.

The event brought together senior executives and other professionals from financial services, technology, legal and advisory firms, alongside representatives from academia and regulatory bodies.

This summary has been prepared by Future of Finance to reflect the discussions and perspectives shared during the event. While care has been taken to represent these discussions accurately, the views expressed are those of the individual speakers and do not necessarily reflect the views of Future of Finance. Figures, forecasts and technical statements are presented in the context of the discussion and should not be taken as independently verified findings or as professional advice.





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Sponsored content:

Building AI infrastructure **together**

Written by: CommonAI

CommonAI

CommonAI

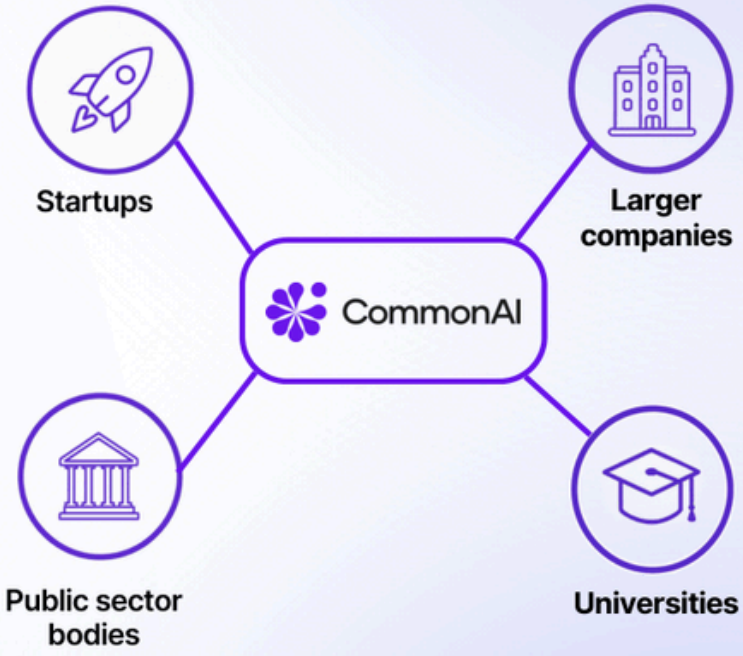
Building AI infrastructure **together**

Who we are

We're a not-for-profit community interest company that brings organisations together to build shared AI infrastructure (tools, libraries and data), with safety and responsibility designed in from the start.

What we do

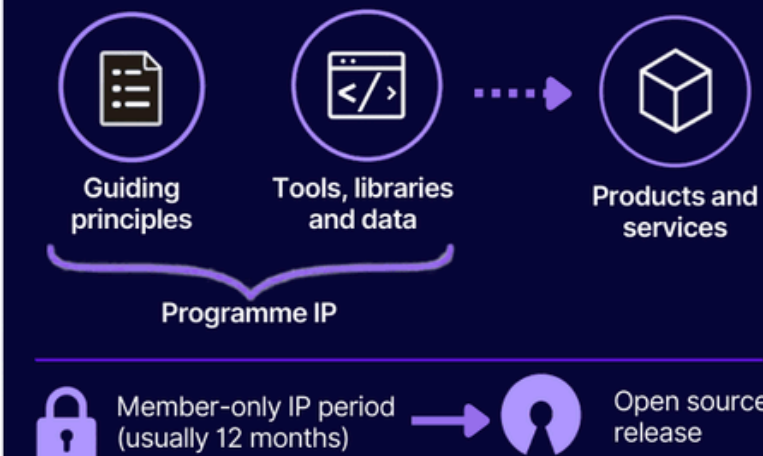
Members pool their efforts to solve shared technical challenges and build foundational IP they can use in their own products and services. After a member-only period, that work is released as open source for everyone's benefit.



Membership benefits

- Share the cost and effort of building foundational AI technology
- Get exclusive access to everything that's built together before it's open-sourced
- Keep full ownership of your work and products
- Connect and collaborate with fellow members to unlock new partnerships

What members build and where it goes



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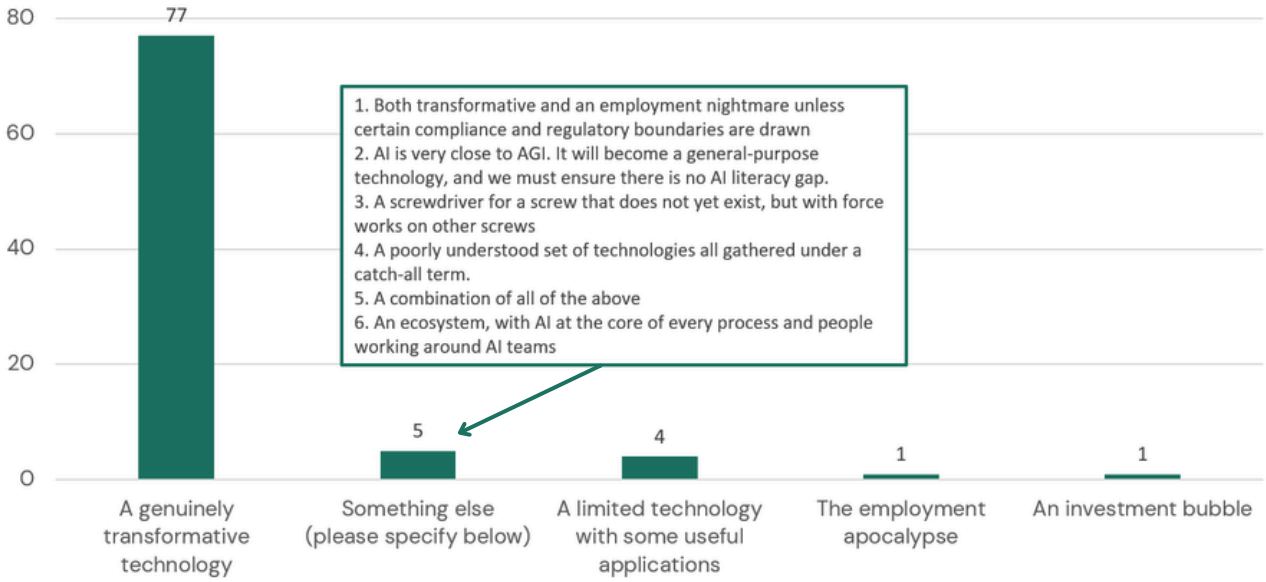
Panel 1

What is different about the AI Bubble?

Belief that current artificial intelligence represents a genuinely transformative technology is now close to unanimous among finance professionals, yet that consensus does not resolve where durable commercial value in the investment chain actually accrues. Seventy-seven of 88 respondents described the technology as genuinely transformative, with only one selecting investment bubble outright, making outright scepticism a minority position rather than a serious contender (see Chart 1).

Chart 1

Which of the following best matches your perception of the current version of AI?

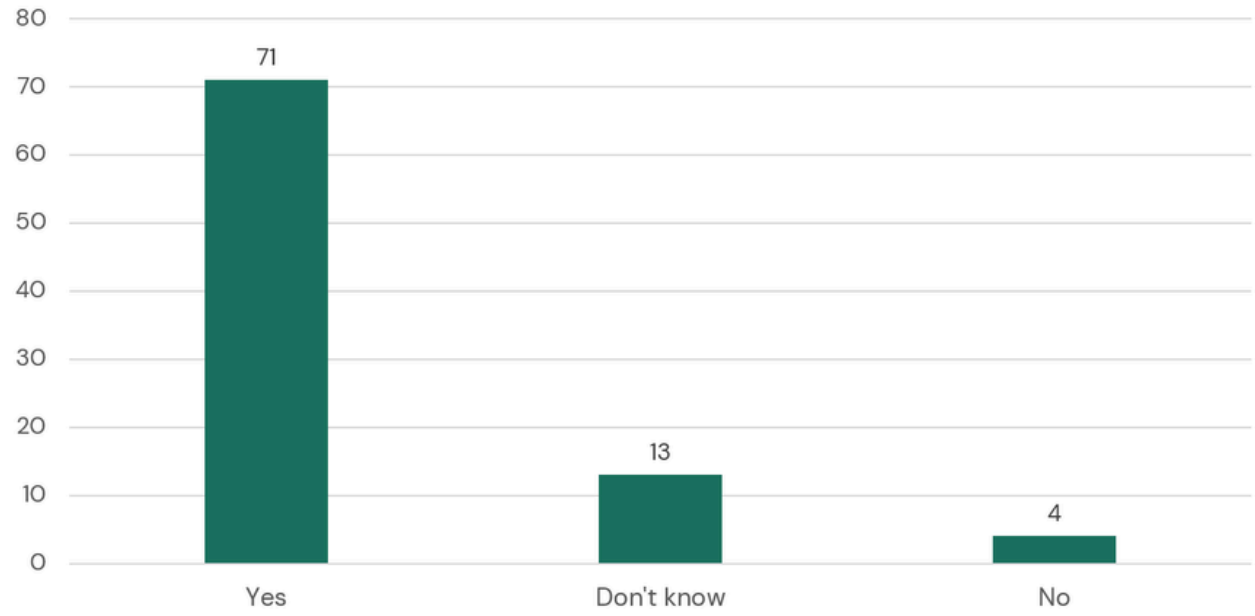


A second poll found 71 of 88 respondents believe this version of AI, built on computational statistics applied to large digital datasets, can become a general-purpose technology pervasive across every sector, comparable to electricity, against just four who said no and 13 who were unsure (see Chart 2). That scale of agreement on AI's eventual reach sits uneasily alongside unresolved questions about near-term monetisation.



Chart 2

Can this version of AI (computational statistics on large digital datasets) become a general-purpose technology that is pervasive across all sectors, like electricity?



US private AI investment reached US$109 billion in 2024, with private investment in generative AI specifically at US$33.9 billion, up 18.7 per cent from 2023, according to one panellist's cited figures. Organisational AI usage rose from 55 per cent in 2023 to 78 per cent in 2024, evidence of accelerating adoption even as questions about return on that capital remain unresolved.

The AI investment chain breaks into distinct segments with different risk and return profiles, not a single undifferentiated bet: AI accelerators carry exposure to competition and cyclical overcapacity, foundries carry geographic concentration and execution risk, broader semiconductors face export controls, cloud platforms face capital intensity and pricing pressure, and memory and networking carry their own supply cycle volatility.

Concrete, revenue-generating AI applications already exist alongside infrastructure investment: one company uses large language models and agentic AI to research every publicly traded company with a market capitalisation over US$10 million, plus exchange-traded funds and mutual funds, supplying that research to exchanges, private banks and online brokers in multiple languages.

Distribution platforms are reportedly building branded feeder fund products that wrap an existing issuer's underlying exchange-traded fund, relying on established managers for portfolio management while retaining their own brand with end investors, rather than becoming regulated asset managers themselves. Whether large technology companies providing large language models might instead launch funds directly was raised from the floor, though one panellist noted such firms have historically been reluctant to take on the regulatory burden of becoming a financial institution.

A reported cyberattack on an AI development platform was cited as an example of AI-specific cyber risk now treated as a national security concern by governments and central banks, not solely a technology problem for individual firms. Liability concerns have reportedly already led some large firms to apply caution around agentic AI use specifically for liability reasons, a sign that institutions are already shaping deployment decisions around legal risk rather than waiting for regulatory clarity.

A structural bias risk in AI model development was raised directly: because women have historically been underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields, many AI models are reportedly built and used predominantly by men, a pattern argued to introduce additional bias into model outputs, with potential consequences extending to automated screening of job applications.

Whether AI investment is excessively concentrated in brute-force compute and data centre capacity was directly challenged from the floor, with a comparison drawn to historical railroad overbuilding, in which individual companies failed financially while the underlying infrastructure still delivered lasting economic value. The further question raised was whether future efficiency gains in model architecture could reduce compute requirements and undermine the investment case for current data centre buildouts specifically.



Regulatory approaches to AI are diverging sharply across three major jurisdictions. The EU's AI Act came into effect in 2024 but remains incompletely enforced, with certain provisions delayed through a mechanism referred to as the Digital Omnibus, while most actual enforcement activity relevant to AI has instead come through the General Data Protection Regulation, including regulatory notices on model anonymisation and on facial recognition and biometric data.

The UK's regulatory approach differs structurally from the EU's rather than simply lagging behind it: instead of new legislation, a UK legal taskforce has published guidance interpreting how existing negligence law and foreseeability of harm apply to AI systems such as chatbots, while a separate Law Commission paper has proposed extending strict liability to purely digital AI systems regardless of whether resulting harm was foreseeable.

Industry concentration risk was raised directly through reference to publicly reported views favouring consolidation among some prominent technology figures, framed as a genuine regulatory question given current divergence between the EU's comprehensive legislative approach and a reportedly more permissive direction in the US. A senior Bank of England figure was cited as having called publicly for regulatory principles to be established before AI-specific rules proceed further.

Professional services economics are already shifting in response to AI-driven productivity gains, with legal work reportedly completed up to ten times faster depending on firm-specific templates and technical setup. Client conversations increasingly centre on how value is shared rather than simple fee reduction, and traditional practice-area silos are reportedly eroding as individual advisers become capable of covering multiple specialisms with AI assistance.

Employment impact drew genuinely divided views rather than forced consensus: one position held that automation would primarily remove mundane tasks and enable workers to upskill into more meaningful roles, while another argued net employment effects may be offset by a substantial increase in the velocity of business transactions, drawing a direct parallel to word processing, which initially added complexity before ultimately enabling faster, clearer commercial agreements.

The practical consequence for market participants is that resolving whether current AI investment constitutes a bubble matters less than identifying which specific infrastructure layer, legal framework and governance model will still be standing once today's investment intensity normalises. Divergent regulatory paths across the EU, US and UK already expose firms operating across borders to materially different liability and compliance obligations for functionally identical AI deployments.

The panellists were **Lisa McClory**, Legal Counsel advising on AI, crypto and innovation at CMS UK; and **Deborah Fuhr, CFA Fellow,** Managing Partner & Founder at ETFGI. The panel was moderated by **Dominic Hobson,** Co-Founder of Future of Finance.





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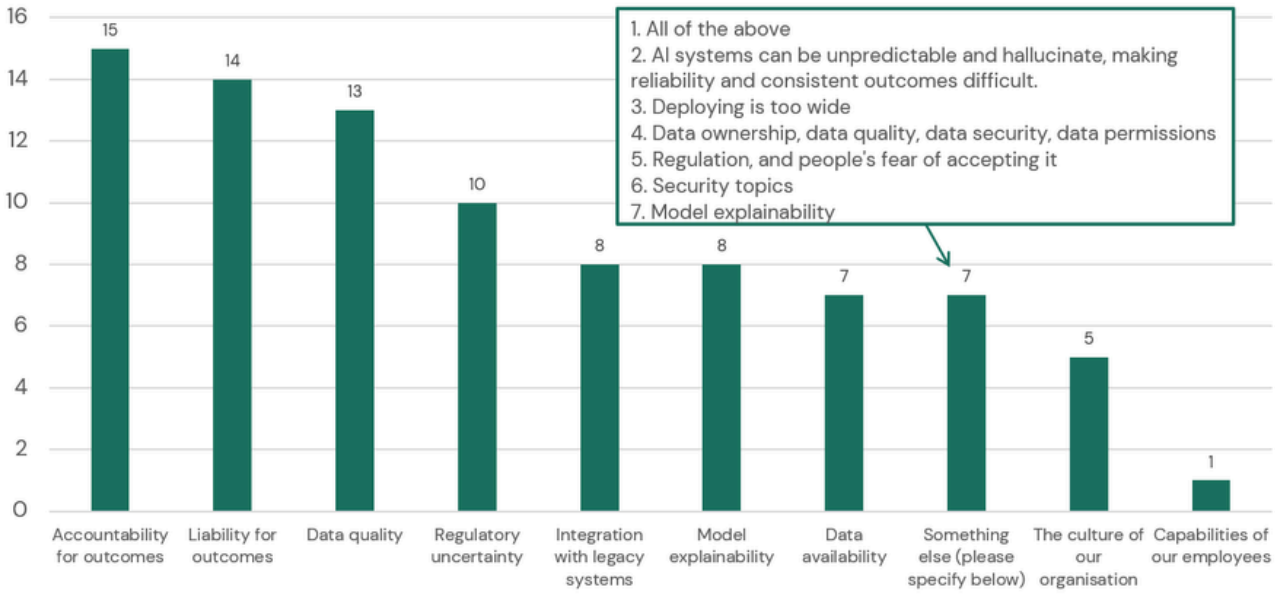
Panel 2

Does AI work?

Organisational resistance, not technical shortfall, is the dominant barrier to deploying AI inside supervised financial institutions. No single obstacle commands a majority: accountability for outcomes topped the list with 15 responses, liability for outcomes followed closely at 14, and data quality at 13, with the top three options clustered tightly together rather than one factor standing out as decisive (see Chart 3).

Chart 3

What is the biggest barrier to deploying AI in supervised financial institutions?



Regulatory uncertainty ranked fourth at 10 responses, behind accountability, liability and data quality, while integration with legacy systems and model explainability tied at eight each, data availability and write-in answers each drew seven, organisational culture drew five, and employee capability drew just one (see Chart 3 again). Write-in responses included concerns about unpredictable, hallucinating outputs and excessively wide deployment scope, reinforcing the pattern of governance rather than capability concerns.

One chief executive was reported in press coverage as saying he was unable to draw a line from heavy internal spending on a popular AI assistant to any useful customer-facing feature, despite incentivising staff to use the tool extensively. That incentivisation reportedly led internal usage to burn through a budget planned to last twelve months in just four, a signal worth noting since current AI usage remains subsidised by providers and has not yet been tested against full commercial pricing.



Fewer than three per cent of US households have reportedly paid directly for AI models, according to a claim attributed to a venture capital firm, even as free-tier usage runs far higher: over half of polled UK adults reportedly used AI for financial services questions, with 24 per cent reportedly using it to research a mortgage and 56 per cent simply asking what a mortgage is.

A research paper, reportedly commissioned with support from an AI developer and associated contractors and published in August, found no statistically significant correlation between employee AI usage, measured by token consumption, and revenue generation. That finding, if confirmed, would challenge the assumption that heavy internal adoption automatically converts into measurable commercial value.

Adoption is proceeding faster in some unregulated sectors than within financial services: one advertising firm was cited as having shifted a large share of back-office workflows to AI, and one large company in a different sector was cited as reducing its copywriting headcount after concluding large language models could perform those roles effectively. Financial services, by contrast, is adopting more cautiously, constrained by the regulatory accountability its less regulated peers do not carry.

A described governance example illustrates the organisational resistance pattern directly: one head of risk, tasked with achieving a 40 per cent improvement in reporting efficiency using an allocated AI token budget, reportedly achieved an 80 per cent improvement but did not disclose the full scale of that gain to the wider organisation, reportedly out of concern for the resulting impact on her own team's headcount.

Large language models carry structural limitations that matter specifically in regulated environments, one panellist argued: they do not produce guaranteed outputs, operate as a system whose internal reasoning cannot be fully inspected, and can produce materially different results from semantically trivial changes in how a question is phrased, each a genuine challenge for firms required to stand behind the outputs of the systems they deploy.

Most organisations lack a clear map of their own internal processes, a problem predating generative AI and previously observed with robotic process automation projects, according to one panellist. Without that map, partial automation of fractional work across many employees fails to translate into genuine full-time equivalent headcount reduction, undermining the basic return-on-investment case many AI deployments are built around.

Whether heavy AI investment crowds out other technologies, including blockchain and tokenisation, was raised directly from the floor. One panellist argued capital allocation should follow business strategy and bottom-line impact rather than defaulting to AI by assumption, while another

suggested large language models have in some cases actively advanced complementary disciplines such as formal verification, creating a virtuous circle rather than straightforward competition for the same pool of capital.

Legal privilege has emerged as a specific, practical constraint on AI adoption: law firms reportedly advise clients against using general AI tools for sensitive matters, since courts can compel disclosure of related AI-generated documentation, with discussions reported with a relevant UK regulatory body on what procedures could preserve privilege. Separately, smaller in-house legal teams unable to afford full-service law firm rates reportedly use general AI tools to draft routine commercial documents themselves.

Automation bias, the tendency to accept AI-generated output without adequate scrutiny once it has proven reliable often enough, was identified as a distinct and already materialising risk, linked in a directly cited study to measurable skill loss, failure to build new skills, and reduced understanding of underlying processes. A 1970s paper on the ironies of automation was cited as evidence the underlying human behavioural pattern predates AI by decades, even if its consequences are now more acute.

The practical consequence for financial institutions is that resolving unclear accountability, unresolved liability allocation and poor underlying data quality will clear the path to AI adoption faster than waiting for a technically perfect, fully explainable model. That task will grow more urgent once providers move from subsidised pricing to full usage-based charging for more compute-intensive agentic AI.

The panellists were **Venetia Jennings**, Chief of Staff at CommonAI; **Sally Sfeir Tait**, Honorary Research Associate at University College London; and **Dr Ilya Zheludev MEng MRes MSc**, Founder and CEO at Hyponomy. The panel was moderated by **Dominic Hobson**, Co-Founder of Future of Finance.





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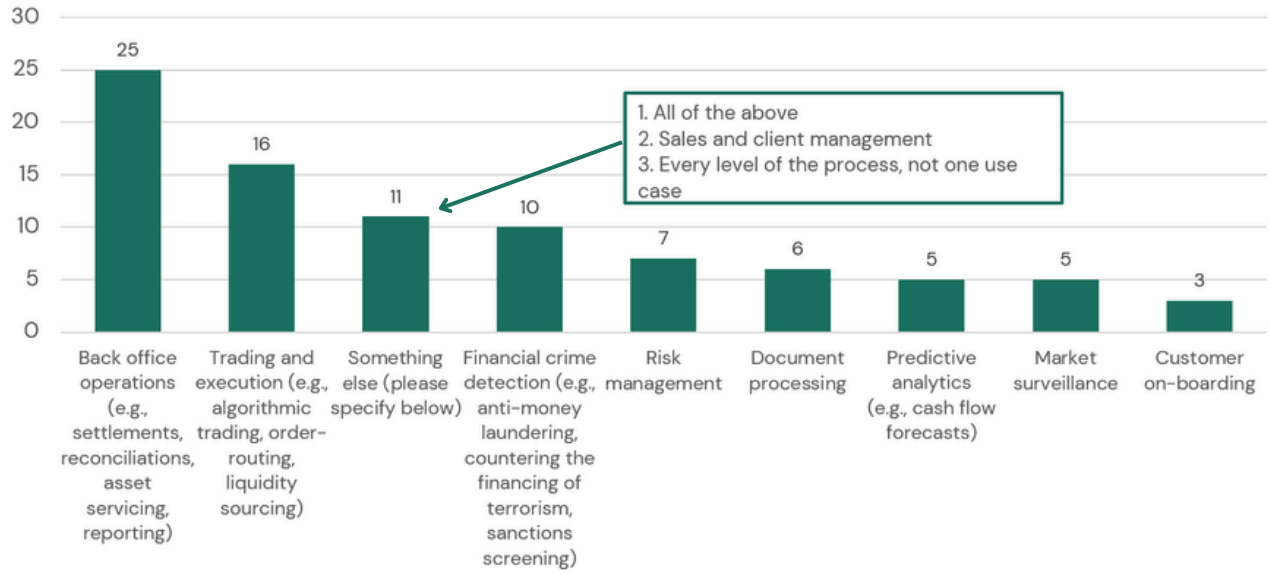
Panel 3

What are the use cases for AI in capital markets?

There is no single use case for AI in capital markets because the technology's current value is spread across every function at once rather than concentrated in any one area. Back office operations drew the most support as the most compelling application, with 25 responses against 16 for trading and execution, but one write-in answer captured the real finding more precisely: AI has implications for every level of the process, not one use case (see Chart 4).

Chart 4

Which of the following do you regard as the most compelling use-case for AI in capital markets?



Financial crime detection, including anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism and sanctions screening, drew only 10 responses, and customer onboarding drew just three, both surprisingly low given how naturally suited these processes appear to AI-driven pattern recognition (see Chart 4 again). Risk management, document processing, predictive analytics and market surveillance each drew between five and seven responses, with no clear consensus emerging below the top two categories.

A seven-year industry research series found 49% of firms already running generative AI in production, with agentic AI adoption trailing further behind given its qualitatively different requirement for autonomous, multi-step action rather than single-task assistance. Fewer than 10% of AI-related activity across respondent firms was described as fully autonomous, with human oversight remaining the dominant operating model.

Only 13% of respondent firms said removing AI entirely today would have no organisational impact, a figure one presenter argued likely understates true dependence, since around 60% described at

least moderate impact at the firm level, with individual-level reliance on AI tools for daily tasks likely running even higher than aggregate firm-level figures suggest.

Current and near-term AI deployment prioritises application development and testing, while heavily regulated, high-consequence functions, including settlement, exception management, asset servicing, fund accounting and valuations, sit further down the list of planned next steps. That sequencing suggests the more transformational, higher-stakes use cases in regulated capital markets activity remain largely unaddressed rather than already in progress.

Revenue generation and distribution ranked at the very bottom of respondents' stated priorities for AI's importance over the next three years, with efficiency gains and operational cost reduction identified as the dominant near-term commercial case. That ranking directly challenges any assumption that AI's primary financial markets value currently lies in generating new business rather than reducing existing operational cost.

One firm reportedly gave a senior leadership team two years of open-ended licence to use AI for creating new products and efficiencies, only for that spending to be reassigned directly onto the originating team's own budget once results proved limited to efficiency gains without new market-ready products. That example illustrates a genuine cost-discipline risk once initial enthusiasm gives way to return-on-investment scrutiny, a pattern the underlying survey data describes in aggregate.



A typical AI subscription currently costs around US$20 a month while providing access to roughly US$200 of underlying compute capacity if used at full capacity, a subsidy gap one panellist described as unsustainable once usage-based pricing becomes standard. At that point, justifying token spend against measurable productivity gain will force firms to identify genuine use cases more clearly than current subsidised pricing requires.

Chief AI officer reporting lines are reportedly shifting from the chief technology officer toward the chief operating officer at some large financial institutions, reflecting growing recognition that AI functions as an embedded utility within business-as-usual operations rather than a standalone technology initiative. That shift was linked to a broader pattern of large-organisation fatigue with AI framed in the abstract rather than tied to specific, named use cases.

Some companies have reportedly merged their human resources and AI leadership functions into a single role, treating AI adoption explicitly as an operating model and workforce structure problem rather than a purely technical one. At least one named bank was cited as treating certain AI agents administratively in a manner similar to employees, complete with registrations and management oversight.

Whether genuine synergy exists between AI and blockchain was explicitly disputed: one panellist argued it is difficult to draw a direct technological line between the two, since any apparent connection stems from solving a specific problem, such as using a large language model to identify gaps in collateral enforceability analysis for an idiosyncratic tokenised asset structure, rather than any inherent relationship between the categories. Liquidity management ranked low as a cited use case in recent distributed ledger technology survey data.

AI accelerates research and information-gathering for strategic decisions, such as market entry analysis, but cannot yet substitute for human judgement in final strategic choices, according to one panellist, who drew a direct distinction between AI functioning as a co-pilot rather than an autopilot. Confidential, non-public information increasingly feeds into that research process through private, local AI deployments rather than public internet data alone.

Neuro-symbolic AI, combining generative models suited to extracting value from large unstructured data sets with symbolic, rule-based deterministic decision-making codified through knowledge graphs or domain specification languages, was presented as one practical route to solving the explainability and governance problems large language models pose in regulated financial decision-making, while retaining generative AI's pattern-recognition benefits.

The practical consequence for capital markets participants is that firms waiting for one definitive, revenue-generating AI application are asking the wrong question. The institutions making genuine progress are treating AI as embedded operational infrastructure requiring the same explainability and governance discipline already applied to other regulated systems, not as a discrete technology project layered on top of unchanged business processes.

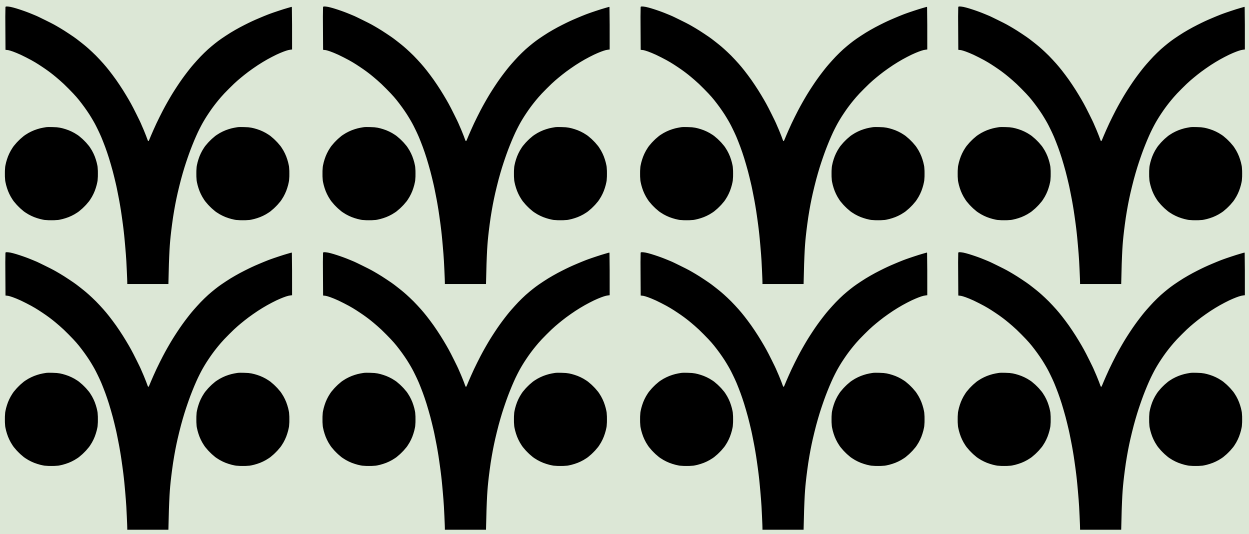
The panellists were **Martin Lawrence,** Chief Customer Officer at The ValueExchange; **Ciarán McGonagle**, Founder & CEO at Inveena; and **Mei Lim,** Managing Partner at Anthemis. The panel was moderated by **Dominic Hobson**, Co-Founder of Future of Finance.





The evolving role of emerging technologies in financial markets

A fireside chat with
Anne Chitan, Partner at CMS and
David Lemmens, Co-Founder and CPTO at ReStabilise



Quantum computers are available commercially, but current systems remain far short of the capabilities generally estimated to be necessary to break widely used public-key encryption at scale.

McKinsey's 2026 Quantum Technology Monitor estimated that quantum technologies could generate between US$1.3 trillion and US$2.7 trillion in economic value worldwide by 2035, with the financial sector potentially capturing US$400 billion to US$600 billion of that total. These figures represent estimates of potential economic value rather than guaranteed revenue. A separate January 2026 bank report described quantum-related cybersecurity exposure as a trillion-dollar issue.

Quantum computing processes information fundamentally differently from classical computing, not merely faster: qubits can represent multiple states simultaneously, allowing many possible calculation paths to be evaluated at once rather than sequentially, a property one panellist likened to flooding every path of a maze simultaneously rather than testing one route at a time, making it especially suited to optimisation and large-scale pattern recognition.

Overnight value-at-risk modelling could compress toward intraday frequency as quantum computing matures, one panellist argued, since Monte Carlo-style analysis involving millions of simulated scenarios is a natural fit for quantum processing. Fraud detection was cited as a further near-term application, reportedly already being trialled by banks and payment networks to identify fraudulent transaction patterns across very large volumes of payment orders.



Harvest now, decrypt later was identified as the most urgent present-day risk associated with quantum computing, not direct decryption attacks that current hardware cannot yet perform. Adversaries can capture and store currently encrypted data today with the intention of decrypting it once sufficiently powerful quantum capability becomes available, a risk one panellist said is particularly acute for data published immutably via distributed ledger technology, since it cannot later be withdrawn or re-encrypted.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has published three principal post-quantum cryptography standards: ML-KEM, derived from CRYSTALS-Kyber, for key establishment, and ML-DSA and SLH-DSA, derived from CRYSTALS-Dilithium and SPHINCS+, for digital signatures. Falcon has also been selected for standardisation and remains in development. These standards provide concrete migration targets for organisations preparing for the quantum era.

Not every proposed post-quantum cryptographic algorithm has survived scrutiny. In July 2026, a candidate digital-signature algorithm was withdrawn after an AI model identified a mathematical vulnerability. The episode illustrates the importance of independent cryptographic analysis and rigorous review before algorithms are adopted. The specific compute cost and details of the incident should be included only where supported by a verifiable source.

Migration timelines vary by jurisdiction and system type. US guidance targets completion of the transition across federal systems by 2035, with earlier deadlines of 2030 for key-establishment mechanisms and 2031 for digital signatures in high-value and high-impact systems. France's ANSSI plans to introduce post-quantum requirements for product qualification from 2027 and advises against purchasing products without post-quantum cryptography after 2030. Organisations should therefore begin assessing their cryptographic dependencies early.

Migrating legacy financial infrastructure to quantum-resistant cryptography is a harder practical problem than simply adopting a new algorithm, since institutions must first inventory highly fragmented, inconsistent encryption standards across servers, private keys and network tunnels. Many of these are contractually locked to specific vendor-supplied hardware and algorithm choices, meaning renegotiating vendor contracts becomes as significant a constraint as the technical migration itself.



Whether the UK should continue relying primarily on a US standards body for post-quantum cryptographic standards was directly challenged from the floor, given that the UK hosts significant quantum computing research and infrastructure. One panellist agreed this dependency deserves scrutiny, while still affirming confidence in the specific algorithms that body has approved, based on direct involvement in their development.

Public alarm regarding AI-assisted cybersecurity threats was tempered by a more measured account from the floor: reported dangers associated with one advanced AI model stemmed significantly from how the system was deliberately prompted during testing, including explicit instructions to disable safeguards, rather than reflecting an inherent, uncontrollable capability. A publicly available, more limited version of the same underlying model can reportedly still be used today to discover and chain together genuine infrastructure vulnerabilities with only limited verification of the requester's identity, a capability described as the more significant practical concern.

A question from the floor raised whether quantum computing would simply trigger existing security systems to shut down suspicious activity. One panellist argued that the more fundamental risk lies in the ability of a sufficiently powerful quantum computer to undermine certain public-key cryptographic systems, potentially enabling the decryption of previously intercepted data. This threat is distinct from the speed at which an individual system endpoint is accessed and reinforces the need to prepare for cryptographic vulnerabilities before such capabilities become available.

Quantum computing and artificial intelligence were described as complementary rather than competing technologies: AI, built on neural network architectures, handles large, dispersed and variable data sets well, while quantum computing executes narrowly defined mathematical or optimisation problems extremely quickly within a limited operational window. One cited example described AI being used to help reprogram quantum computers to require significantly fewer logic gates in their calculations, illustrating active, bidirectional development between the two technologies.

The practical consequence for financial institutions is that quantum-resistant migration is a dated, inventory-driven project, not a distant hypothetical. Institutions building blockchain-based financial infrastructure should treat harvest-now-decrypt-later exposure as a present design consideration, particularly where sensitive information is published immutably on-chain and cannot subsequently be withdrawn or re-encrypted.









More about Future of Finance

Future of Finance (FoF) is an events, research and media platform providing financial institutions around the world with independent distribution and content marketing opportunities. Its overriding goal is to bring together all parts of the financial services ecosystem – including banks, brokers, asset managers, insurers, financial market infrastructures, technology companies, data vendors, FinTechs, digital asset players, central banks, regulators and policymakers – to discuss and explore the current state of play and likely future outcomes.

Future of Finance helps entrepreneurs and established financial institutions fulfil their ambitions to use digital technology to transform the money and capital markets, while supporting the wider ecosystem to work and evolve together to create open, trustworthy and prosperous financial markets.

For more information and upcoming events, visit www.futureoffinance.biz

More about CommonAI

We believe that the future of AI relies on organisations working together. Shared infrastructure means progress isn't limited to whoever has the resources to build everything from scratch.

Our goal is to create a baseline of common AI infrastructure, from guiding principles to production-ready software, that any organisation can pick up and integrate into their products and services.

No single person, group or company can do this alone, which is why CommonAI exists: to bring people together, each contributing their expertise to help solve some of the biggest challenges in AI.

For more information, visit https://commonai.org/ or email to: info@commonai.org

Let's connect with our team



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