

“Propelling Due Diligence Automation and Bolstering Regulatory Compliance in Defense Lending with AI” – A Commercial Frame

Harshini J¹, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Loyola College, Chennai

Dr A Xavier Mahimairaj², Associate Professor and Research Guide, Department of Commerce, Loyola College, Chennai

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in automating due diligence processes within defense lending, a critical area where financial institutions provide credit to defense-related companies. Due diligence, traditionally a labor-intensive process, can be significantly enhanced by AI, leading to faster, more accurate, and cost-efficient assessments of financial, operational, and legal risks. AI's ability to process vast amounts of data, predict trends, and enhance risk management, fraud detection, and regulatory compliance makes it invaluable in defense lending, where the stakes are exceptionally high due to geopolitical uncertainties and security concerns. The study aims to examine AI's impact on decision-making efficiency, cost reduction, and compliance in defense lending, while also addressing the ethical concerns, limitations, and challenges of AI implementation. A review of existing literature reveals that while AI improves risk prediction and operational efficiency, challenges related to transparency, bias, and cyber security remain. The findings suggest that explicability and fairness should be tailored to specific applications to enhance trust and accountability. The paper concludes by offering insights into how AI can be effectively integrated into defense lending through robust governance frameworks and a combination of AI techniques to enhance risk management. Future research directions include hybrid AI models, cognitive algorithms, and the implications of AI on global security dynamics, emphasizing the need for a legal framework to ensure responsible AI use.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Defense lending, Diligence, Regulatory compliance and AI's effectiveness*

INTRODUCTION

Defense lending is a critical area for financial institutions, where large-scale investments are required for companies involved in defense production, technology, and services. The high level of risk, compliance requirements, and geopolitical uncertainties make due diligence a vital part of the lending process. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming various industries, including the defense sector, by offering advanced solutions to enhance decision-making, risk management, and regulatory compliance. In defense lending, where financial institutions provide credit to organizations involved in defense contracts and related activities, the stakes are exceptionally high. AI dramatically reduces the time taken to perform due diligence, allowing for faster loan approvals. It automates repetitive tasks such as document verification, credit scoring, and regulatory checks, thus streamlining the lending process. Automating labor-intensive tasks decreases the need for large compliance teams and reduces operational costs for financial institutions,

making lending processes more efficient. Due diligence, the rigorous assessment of financial, operational, and legal risks before lending, is critical to ensure that lenders make informed decisions. AI plays a pivotal role in automating and enhancing this process, offering a faster, more accurate, and cost-efficient way to conduct due diligence. AI can predict future trends and risks, helping lenders make data-driven decisions about borrowers. This is especially important in defense lending, where geopolitical factors and economic conditions can rapidly change. In defense lending, the implications of AI decisions are particularly sensitive due to the potential impact on national security projects. Ensuring that AI systems are secure, trustworthy, and free from external manipulation is vital.

OBJECTIVES

- To examine the role of AI in automating due diligence processes in defense lending.
- To analyze how AI can enhance risk management, regulatory compliance, and fraud detection in defense lending.
- To explore the commercial advantages of using AI in improving decision-making efficiency and reducing costs.
- To identify challenges, limitations, and ethical concerns associated with implementing AI in defense lending.
- To suggest future research areas for improving AI's effectiveness in defense lending due diligence.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have examined the impact of AI on financial services, particularly in areas like risk assessment, fraud detection, and decision-making. AI has been shown to improve efficiency, accuracy, and scalability in lending processes. Existing literature on due diligence highlights the complexities involved in assessing defense-related businesses, given the regulatory, financial, and ethical challenges. Researchers have explored AI's potential in automating compliance checks, enhancing risk prediction, and detecting fraud in high-risk sectors, such as defense [13]. It highlights that while AI technology is advancing, the essential components required for effective implementation in defense acquisition processes are often overlooked. This lack of focus on AI essentials leads to challenges in defining system requirements, transitioning technology, and evaluating testing processes [13][24]. However, the implementation of AI in this context must address security risks, such as data privacy and algorithmic vulnerabilities, necessitating robust governance and ethical considerations [8]. Thus, a comprehensive approach combining AI technology with stringent oversight is essential for effective due diligence in defense lending [1]. The development of AI tools, like the preceptor program, allows for accurate predictions of overdue loan shares, demonstrating a low error rate in forecasts [10]. Furthermore, the financial sector's receptiveness to AI solutions facilitates improved risk management, cost reduction, and personalized offerings, addressing the industry's unique challenges [4][12]. However, as AI becomes more prevalent, there is a pressing need for regulatory frameworks to ensure responsible automation in decision-making, guiding the ethical implementation of these technologies in banking activities [12]. This dual focus on innovation and regulation is essential for navigating the complexities of commercial lending in today's uncertain environment. The

integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in commercial lending is increasingly vital, especially in uncertain market conditions[2][17] AI systems enhance decision-making processes by analyzing vast datasets to forecast financial risks, such as the dynamics of overdue loans, which is crucial for banks facing rising problem debts [11][14][10]. The integration of sophisticated AI models can also improve decision-making processes related to credit risk and financial evaluations, and Explainable AI (XAI) can further enhance transparency and interpretability, addressing the "black box" challenge associated with AI models [10][3]. Leveraging AI for due diligence in defense lending presents a transformative opportunity within commercial banking, particularly in enhancing risk management and decision-making processes. AI and machine learning techniques can significantly improve the analysis of complex datasets, enabling banks to identify intricate causal relationships and interdependencies among various risk factors, which traditional models often overlook [11][3]. Additionally, the establishment of robust governance frameworks and oversight functions is crucial to ensure responsible AI deployment, aligning with the three lines of defense model to manage risks effectively [13][14]. AI for due diligence in defense lending involves utilizing advanced technologies to enhance risk management and operational efficiency. Investment banks are increasingly adopting AI applications for anti-money laundering, fraud detection, and compliance, which are critical in the defense sector due to its regulatory complexities and potential for financial misconduct[11][16] A complex relationship between defense cooperation agreements (DCAs) and economic cooperation, particularly government-to-government loans[7][22] It suggests that while these two areas often reinforce each other at the bilateral level, they can diverge at the network level. This duality highlights the need for a nuanced understanding of how these relationships function in different contexts[15][21] Literature on defense lending underscores the importance of assessing geopolitical risks and ethical considerations, areas where AI can offer predictive analytics.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₁ - Exploring AI explicability and transparency positively impact the improvement in the trustworthiness of AI-driven defense lending operations.

H₂ - AI integration in defense lending has positive impact on providing real-time insights and predictions, leading to quicker and more informed lending decisions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study followed a Comprehensive and Meta analysis of multiple studies to derive a generalized conclusion, focusing more on conceptual insights of the existing academic works, theories, and research findings related to a specific topic rather than quantitative data. This method helps to identify key themes, debates, gaps, and trends within the body of literature. Identify common conclusions from several papers and summarize their collective contribution to the field.

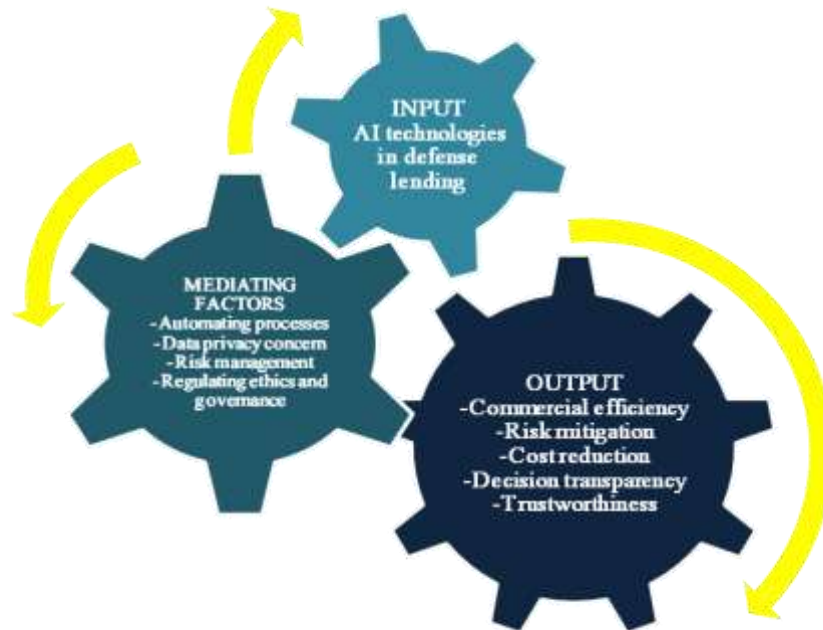


Fig – 1: Conceptual Framework

OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY

Trustworthiness and Explicability

A significant finding is that the requirements for explicability and fairness should be tailored to the specific application of the model rather than its design. This approach is crucial in the financial sector, which is already subject to stringent regulations[24] Explicability, Interpretability, and Transparency of AI models are crucial for managing risk. The paper stresses that internal teams and external clients, need tailored information about model operations to ensure trust and accountability [10][19] Some paper suggest that technology can play a vital role in assessing the trustworthiness of AI models. They propose using tools and methodologies that enhance transparency and explicability, which are critical for regulatory compliance and lender's trust[1]

AI Applications in defense lending

Anti-Money Laundering (AML): AI technologies are being utilized to enhance AML efforts, making them more effective than traditional methods.

Fraud Detection: AI systems are improving the detection of fraudulent activities, thereby protecting both banks and customers.

Compliance and Credit Underwriting: AI is also being leveraged for compliance with regulations and for more accurate credit underwriting processes[5][21]

Smart Contracts: The use of smart contracts is on the rise, facilitating automated and secure transactions[5][23]

Cost Reduction: By implementing AI solutions, banks can replace labor-intensive and repetitive tasks, leading to significant cost savings. This shift not only streamlines operations but also enhances the bottom line for financial institutions[13][17]

Decision-Making Early Warning: AI systems can provide early warnings for potential financial risks, enhancing decision-making processes[8][19]

Intelligent Customer Service: AI-driven customer service solutions improve user experience and operational efficiency in financial institutions, AI technologies can also provide personalized customer service solutions, improving user experience and guiding customers toward suitable financial services[8][11]

The banks should strategically leverage AI for financial innovation, particularly in credit risk management and customer service enhancement. It highlights the need for banks to address challenges related to AI integration, ensuring that they are well-prepared to harness the benefits of these technologies. The research provides insights that can guide banks in effectively integrating AI into their operations, ultimately enhancing their performance and fostering innovation in financial services[11][18]

Model Risk Management

Some paper emphasizes the need for a structured approach to manage model risk, particularly for complex AI and machine learning models used in financial institutions. It highlights that models should be evaluated based on their purpose and impact rather than just their complexity [10][24]

Intelligent Risk Control: AI helps in monitoring and managing risks more effectively, although it also introduces new vulnerabilities [2][7][8][9]

Evolving Hacker Attacks: The intelligent evolution of hacker attacks poses a significant threat, as these attacks can adapt and become more sophisticated.

Self-Learning Intrusions: Self-learning algorithms can make illegal intrusions difficult to detect, increasing the risk of data breaches.

Privacy Concerns: The illegal acquisition or use of personal information raises serious concerns about user privacy and data protection[7][8][10][21]

Deficiencies in Intelligent Investment Consulting: The paper notes that the current application of intelligent investment consulting is not very effective, indicating a need for improvement in this area [8]

The adoption of AI allows banks to better identify customers who exhibit risky borrowing behaviors. This capability is crucial for minimizing defaults and managing overall lending risk [6][22]

The advancements in AI and automation have not significantly penetrated commercial lending due to a lack of sufficient data. Traditional methods of using historical data are inadequate during times of disruption, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which complicates decision-making processes[11]

Techniques for Improvement: The authors propose several techniques to enhance decision-making in commercial lending[2][20]

Driver Analysis: This technique helps identify key factors influencing lending decisions, allowing for more informed choices.

Now casting: This method provides real-time data analysis to predict current economic conditions, which is crucial during uncertain times[2]

AI for Granular Subsector Classification: Utilizing AI to classify and forecast at a more detailed level can improve the accuracy of lending decisions, even when full automation is not feasible.

Case Study of OakNorth Bank: The paper highlights OakNorth Bank in the UK as a successful example of implementing these techniques. Since its launch in 2015, the bank has achieved promising results by leveraging AI and data-driven decision-making strategies, demonstrating the potential benefits of these approaches in commercial lending.

EXPANDING ON CURRENT RESEARCH

Research can focus on creating hybrid AI models that integrate multiple techniques, such as machine learning and deep learning, to enhance the detection of threats and improve response mechanisms. These models could offer improved accuracy and adaptability by leveraging the strengths of various AI methods[22] The Department of Defense should focus on better planning and training for acquisition personnel to understand AI technologies, Investigating how cognitive algorithms, which mimic human decision-making, can enhance the effectiveness of existing defense systems is an important research area. These algorithms could improve real-time decision-making and response capabilities in defense operations. AI has the potential to alter international security dynamics and defense policies. Research can assess how AI-driven defense systems might influence diplomatic relations, military alliances, and global security structures[9] These findings and suggestions provide a comprehensive overview of the current landscape and future directions for the integration of AI in the financial sector, emphasizing the need for a robust legal framework to support its responsible use[7][24] Few paper has significant research gap in the understanding of AI's potential in both civilian and military applications. In conclusion, while AI presents significant opportunities for improving due diligence in defense lending through enhanced efficiency, accuracy, and cost reduction, it also introduces challenges related to transparency, bias, cyber security, and ethical accountability. A careful approach to AI implementation, with robust oversight and ethical considerations, is essential for realizing its full potential while mitigating risks.

REFERENCES

- Winard, Britt., Sundeep, Gopaldaswamy., John, A., Hamilton., Gerry, Dozier., Kai, H., Chang. (2007). Computer defense using artificial intelligence. doi: 10.5555/1404803.1404808
- Leonid, I., Perlovsky. (2011). Computational Intelligence Applications for Defense. doi: 10.21236/ADA546292
- Eric, J., Ehn. (2017). Artificial Intelligence: The Bumpy Path Through Defense Acquisition.
- R., Vedapradha., Hariharan, Ravi. (2018). Application of Artificial Intelligence in Investment Banks. Review of Economic and Business Studies, doi: 10.1515/REBS-2018-0078
- Thaisaiyi, Zephania, Opati. (2020). Employing Artificial Intelligence and Algorithms in the Digital Lending Industry: Measuring and Managing Risky Consumer Behaviour. doi: 10.4018/978-1-7998-2398-8.CH003
- Alette, Tammenga. (2020). The application of Artificial Intelligence in banks in the context of the three lines of defense model. doi: 10.5117/MAB.94.47158
- Antonio, Carlo. (2020). Artificial Intelligence in the Defense Sector doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-70740-8_17
- Sebastian, G., Fritz-Morgenthal., Bernhard, Hein., Jochen, Papenbrock. (2021). Financial Risk Management and Explainable Trustworthy Responsible AI. Social Science Research Network, doi: 10.2139/SSRN.3873768
- Sean, Hunter., Onur, Güzey. (2021). Difficult decisions in uncertain times: AI and automation in commercial lending. doi: 10.69554/ykeu9740
- Nikolai, Lomakin., O., S., Peskova., Kanchana, Vimalaratkhne., I, A, Samorodova., S., A., Naumova., Sergei, Anatolyevich, Krashchenko., Yaroslav, Andreevich, Repin., N., T., Shabanov., I., Lomakin. (2022). 1. An artificial intelligence system for forecasting financial risk in the banking sphere in the conditions of market uncertainty. *Mezhdunarodnaja jekonomika (The World Economics)*, doi: 10.33920/vne-04-2204-03
- Chao, X., Ran, Q., Chen, J., Li, T., Qian, Q., & Ergu, D. (2022). Regulatory technology (Reg-Tech) in financial stability supervision: Taxonomy, key methods, applications and future directions. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 80, 102023. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2022.102023>
- Grassi, L., Nicoletti, B., & Palumbo, R. (2022). RegTech in public and private sectors: The nexus between regulation and technology. *Financial Innovation*, 8(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-022-00354-3>
- Bakhos Douaihy, H., & Rowe, F. (2023). Institutional pressures and RegTech challenges for banking: The case of money laundering and terrorist financing in Lebanon. *Journal of Information Technology*, 38(3), 304–318. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02683962231152968>
- Pavlidis, G. (2023). Deploying artificial intelligence for anti-money laundering and asset recovery: The dawn of a new era. *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 26(7), 155–166. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMLC-03-2023-0050>

Ping, Li. (2023). Application of Artificial Intelligence Technology in Internet Finance and Analysis of Security Risks. doi: 10.1109/ICICACS57338.2023.10099863

Teresa, Rodríguez, de, las, Heras, Ballell. (2023). AI in the Financial Sector. doi: 10.1017/9781009334297.004

Bing, Hu., Yonghui, Wu. (2023). Unlocking Causal Relationships in Commercial Banking Risk Management: An Examination of Explainable AI Integration with Multi-Factor Risk Models. *Journal of Financial Risk Management*, doi: 10.4236/jfrm.2023.123014

Esmat, Almustafa., Ahmad, Assaf., Mahmoud, Allahham. (2023). Implementation of Artificial Intelligence for Financial Process Innovation of Commercial Banks. *RGSA*, doi: 10.24857/rgsa.v17n9-004

Kim, S., & Yang, S. (2024). Accuracy improvement of sanctions screening using BERT-based natural language processing. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 7, 1374323. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frai.2024.1374323>

Öztaş, B., Çetinkaya, D., Adedoyin, F., Budka, M., Aksu, G., & Doğan, H. (2024). Transaction monitoring in anti-money laundering: A qualitative analysis and points of view from industry. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 159, 161–171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2024.05.027>

Černevičienė, J., Morkevičius, V., & Dzemyda, G. (2024). Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) in finance: A systematic literature review. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 57, 11225–11262. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-024-10854-8>

Nallakaruppan, M. K., Ponnusamy, V., & Ramasamy, S. (2024). Credit risk assessment and financial decision support using explainable AI. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 17(10), 164. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm17100164>

Turksen, U., Abdulaali, A., & Nassani, F. (2024). Legal implications of automated suspicious transaction monitoring: Asking the right questions. *Journal of Banking Regulation*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41261-023-00218-6>

Zhang, Q., Chen, X., Yu, H., & Liu, Y. (2025). AML-CFSim: A synthetic generator framework for anti-money laundering. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 257, 125488. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2025.125488>