

# Al Governance – the role of ISO/IEC 42001

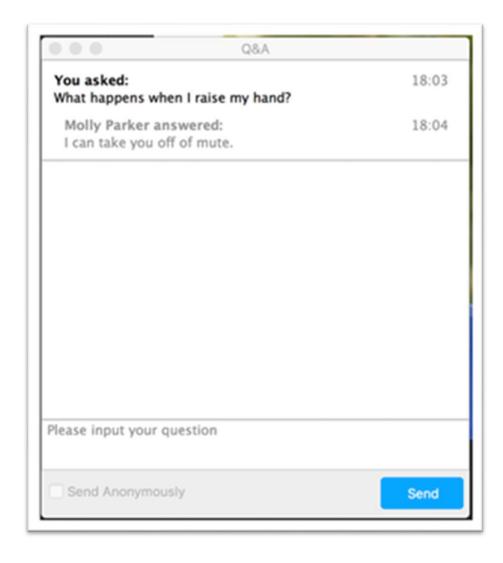
Date: 26 September 2025

**Speakers: Esther Mallowah, ICAEW** 

Pauline Norstrom, Anekanta®Al and Anekanta®Consulting

Dr Sam De Silva, CMS

### Ask a question



Click on the Q&A button in the bottom toolbar to open the submit question prompt.

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Note. If you wish to ask anonymously tick the send anonymously box shown on the illustration to the left.

### Today's presenters



Pauline Norstrom
CEO
Anekanta®Al and
Anekanta®Consulting



Dr Sam De Silva Partner and Global Co-Head Commercial Practice Group CMS



Esther Mallowah Head of Tech Policy ICAEW

### Poll: How familiar are you with ISO/IEC 42001?

- Very familiar have significant experience working with the standard
- Somewhat familiar have some experience working with the standard
- Basic have had limited involvement with the standard
- None what is ISO/IEC 42001?

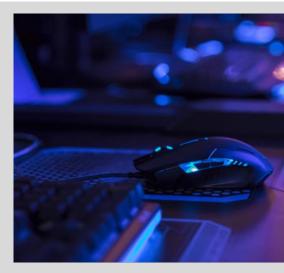
## ISO management system standards

What accountants need to know

- Annex SL = shared 10-clause structure → easy integration of ISO 22301, ISO 37001, ISO 9001, etc
- Management system standards focus on the "how"; they are certifiable and give external assurance
- Technical standards focus on the "what"; generally not certifiable (e.g. ISO 14064 for GHG reporting)
- Integrated systems reduce duplication, clarify accountability and streamline audits for regulators and investors.
- Key benefit is a common, auditable language for risk management, compliance, and value creation



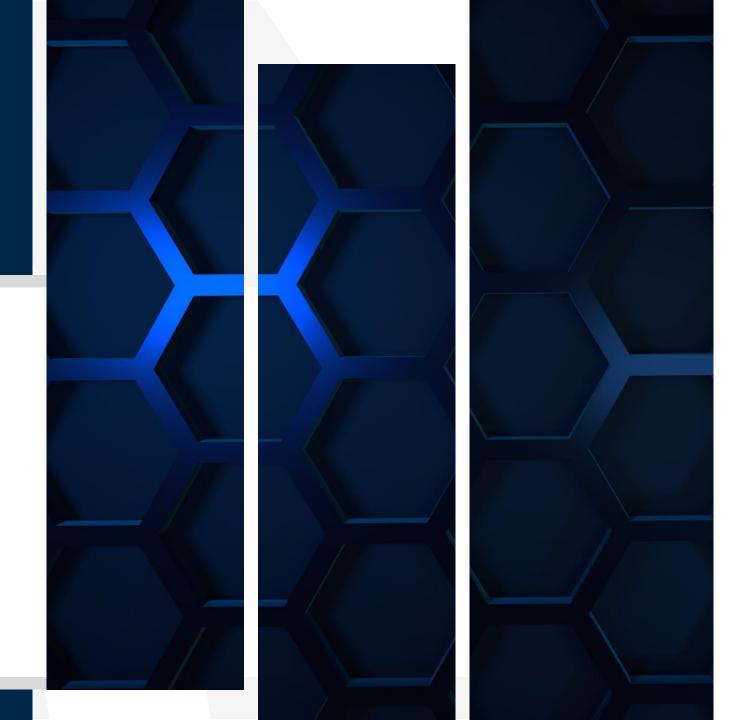




### **ISO/IEC 42001**

The new global AI management system standard

- First certifiable framework dedicated to responsible AI across the entire enterprise
- Mirrors Annex SL + Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle → aligns with existing ISO management systems
- Core requirements:
  - Al management policy and governance roles
  - full inventory of AI use cases
  - risk assessments (ethical, legal, operational, financial)
  - controls for transparency, stakeholder engagement and incident response
- Treats AI as a business-wide capability, not isolated pilots
- Certification can reassure boards, regulators, investors and clients that AI is well-governed





## **Applying ISO/IEC 42001 in practice**

Opportunities and limits

- Governance: objective criteria for internal audit and external assurance
- Risk reduction: early detection of bias, data-quality issues and compliance gaps
- Commercial edge: certification differentiates firms in tenders and due-diligence processes
- Example automated expense approvals: map AI workflow, audit fairness, set escalation paths, document decisions
- Leverages existing ISO systems, minimising extra overhead for multi-standard organisations
- Caveats: process-oriented (quality of outputs not guaranteed), certification is a snapshot in time, and costs may outweigh benefits for limited AI use
- Recommendation: blend ISO/IEC 42001 with technical controls, robust contracts and professional judgement to embed a culture of continual improvement



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### ISO 42001 - How to get started

1

2

3

4

### **PLAN**

Define Scope & Policy (Clauses 4-6)

Define the AIMS context, boundaries, and interested parties; approve the AI policy; set risk assessment criteria; establish objectives, KPIs, and an implementation roadmap

#### DO

Implement Controls (Clauses 7-8)

Implement planned processes and controls: roles & responsibilities, competence & training, documented information; AI lifecycle controls (data, models, validation, change); supplier/third-party management; maintain auditable records.

### **CHECK**

Monitor and Measure (Clause 9)

Monitor and measure KPIs; log incidents and nonconformities; conduct internal audits; hold management reviews; maintain an evidence trail linked to objectives and risks.

### **ACT**

Corrective Action (Clause 10)

Execute corrective actions; update the risk treatment plan; improve controls; refresh objectives/KPIs; communicate outcomes and reinforce awareness

#### Common Pitfalls

Treating ISO/IEC 42001 as a certificate rather than an operating system for AI.

AIMS scope too narrow or vague; AI risks omitted.

Missing audit evidence and records for assessments and reviews.

Unmanaged supplier/third-party AI risks (lifecycle and contractual controls).

Al risk management not integrated with business strategy, leading to low awareness.

#### **Lessons Learned**

Top-level leadership commitment with budgeted objectives is critical for AI policy effectiveness.

Clear scope definition and criteria avoid costly audit challenges.

Evidence-based KPIs and named artefact owners make audits mechanical.

Integration via Annex SL with ISO 27001/9001 improves efficiency and consistency.

Scheduled continual improvement (e.g., quarterly) sustains resilience, trust, and a living framework.

Remember sector/use case specific AI standards may be applicable. Risk controls may include standards for data quality, transparency, bias, software development lifecycle etc.

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