# AI, CYBER RISK, AND GOVERNANCE

### The Board's Role in Overseeing Risk in a Machine-Driven World

Al-driven tools are transforming how organizations operate—but they can also create new vulnerabilities. Boards must ensure that innovation doesn't outpace internal safeguards.

#### WHY IT MATTERS

Al models can introduce risk in unexpected ways: bias, hallucination, lack of explainability, and security gaps from unvetted third-party tools. Many are being adopted without formal governance.

#### WHAT DIRECTORS SHOULD KNOW

- Al models learn from data—if that data is sensitive, incomplete, or biased, it can expose the organization to regulatory or reputational risk.
- Automation increases the **speed and scope of errors**, one bad algorithm can do more harm than a thousand employees.
- Third-party tools (especially GenAI) often integrate with internal systems—do you know what permissions they're granted?

## **OVERSIGHT PRIORITIES**

- 1. Ensure management has an inventory of all AI and ML tools currently deployed including shadow IT.
- 2. Ask whether Al tools undergo cybersecurity review before deployment. Are these tools explainable and auditable?
- 3. Request a briefing on the organization's Al governance policies—if they don't exist yet, that's a risk signal.
- 4. Confirm alignment with broader frameworks (e.g., NIST AI Risk Management Framework, ISO/IEC 42001).

## **BOARD PRACTICES**

- Require periodic updates on Al risk from the CIO/CISO or equivalent.
- Mandate internal audit or external assurance over AI systems if they support core operations or reporting.
- Push for cross-functional Al governance committees—don't let IT operate in a vacuum.
- Establish clear escalation paths for Al incidents or anomalies.
- Ensure training for board members on emerging technologies and AI governance.

Trustworthy AI starts with governance.