

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY BRIEF SERIES

# CONTROL NOTE

## 2026.04-A

### AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE: BOARD RISK & AUDIT CONTROLS

From Definition to **Enforcement**.  
From Signal to **Control**.



#### SIGNAL

Market scale.  
System activity.  
Cost signals.



#### CONTROL

Authority defined.  
Cost visible.  
Execution bounded.



#### ENFORCEMENT

Risk Register.  
Audit Checklist.  
Accountability assured.



#### BOARD RISK REGISTER

Structural risks arising from  
authority ambiguity and  
uncontrolled computation.



#### BOARD AUDIT CHECKLIST

Non-negotiable conditions  
for governing authority,  
cost and accountability.

**AUTONOMY SCALES. AUTHORITY CONTAINS.**

# Authority, Cost & Control in AI Systems

Building on Vol. 2026.04, which defines Authority Architecture, this Control Note translates those principles into **Board-level oversight and enforceable controls**.

## Signal from Market Reality

- AI systems do not retain operational memory; context and reasoning are reconstructed each time.
- What is called “AI memory” (RAG, context windows, embeddings) enables reconstruction not retention.
- As a result, **cognition is externalised and quantified** into tokens: reasoning, validation, and correction are paid for repeatedly.
- Scaling AI increases computation through repeated validation, not just usage.
- Reported growth (e.g., token volume) may reflect reconstruction overhead, not proportional value.

## Structural Implication

- Human interactions reduce cost through memory and shared context or cognitive load (compression).
- AI systems maintain or increase cost through repeated reconstruction (expansion).
- **The burden of remembering** shifts from the AI to the user and is incurred as computation (tokens).

## Control for Board Reframing

- Cost is driven by **repeated decision reconstruction**, not only model usage.
- Undefined authority leads to **unbounded computation and cost escalation**.
- Governance layers can **multiply cost** if not explicitly designed.
- Value cannot be inferred from activity; it must be measured at **decision level**.

## Enforcement

- **Board Risk Register** defines structural exposures arising from reconstruction and authority ambiguity.
- **Board Audit Checklist** defines the non-negotiable conditions required to contain cost, control execution, and ensure accountability.

**Autonomy scales. Authority contains.**

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# Board Risk Register

## 1. Hidden Cost Escalation Risk (Reconstruction Cost)

### Risk Description

AI systems incur repeated computation due to lack of persistent operational memory, leading to escalating cost per decision.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context reconstruction per interaction.</li> <li>• Repeated reasoning loops.</li> <li>• Lack of continuity design.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Margin erosion at scale.</li> <li>• Unpredictable operating cost growth.</li> <li>• Budget misalignment vs actual usage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising token usage per transaction.</li> <li>• Stable outcomes despite increasing compute.</li> <li>• Difficulty attributing cost to business value.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define and track <b>cost per decision</b>, not just token usage.</li> <li>• Implement <b>context persistence strategy</b> (where appropriate).</li> <li>• Set thresholds for <b>max compute per workflow</b>.</li> <li>• Audit repeated reasoning loops across systems.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Do we know how much we are paying to arrive at a single decision and how often it is recomputed?

## 2. Authority Ambiguity Risk (Unbounded Execution)

### Risk Description

AI systems operate without clearly defined authority boundaries, leading to repeated validation cycles and uncontrolled execution behavior.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undefined decision rights.</li> <li>• Lack of explicit execution limits.</li> <li>• No formal authority architecture.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost inflation via repeated checks.</li> <li>• Inconsistent decision outcomes</li> <li>• Operational unpredictability.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent re-validation of similar outputs.</li> <li>• Over-reliance on iterative prompting.</li> <li>• Escalation loops without resolution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define <b>authority architecture (residence, boundaries, activation, accountability).</b></li> <li>• Enforce <b>explicit execution thresholds.</b></li> <li>• Require <b>formal instruction triggers</b> before execution.</li> <li>• Implement override and kill-switch protocols.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Where does authority reside in our AI systems and where does it stop?

### 3. Governance Cost Multiplication Risk

#### Risk Description

Governance, compliance, and safety layers increase computational overhead, amplifying cost without proportional value.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layered validation checks.</li> <li>• Redundant compliance workflows.</li> <li>• Poorly designed control mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exponential cost growth.</li> <li>• Slower execution without improved outcomes.</li> <li>• Governance becoming a cost center rather than control.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant token usage in validation layers.</li> <li>• Duplicate or overlapping checks.</li> <li>• Increasing latency in decision workflows.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationalize governance layers (remove redundancy).</li> <li>• Implement <b>risk-based control tiers</b> (not all decisions treated equally).</li> <li>• Define <b>maximum allowable validation cycles per decision</b>.</li> <li>• Align governance with <b>reversibility and risk level</b>.</li> </ul>

#### Board Oversight Question

Are our governance controls reducing risk or multiplying cost without increasing control?

## 4. Decision Quality Dilution Risk

### Risk Description

Increased computation and repeated reasoning do not translate into better decisions, leading to inefficiency and potential misjudgment.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-reliance on system-generated outputs.</li> <li>• Lack of human decision validation at critical points.</li> <li>• Reprocessing instead of improving reasoning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining decision quality.</li> <li>• False confidence in system outputs.</li> <li>• Strategic misalignment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High compute with minimal improvement in outcomes.</li> <li>• Reduced human challenge or oversight.</li> <li>• Convergence toward a single system-generated option.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce <b>decision gating mechanisms</b> (challenge, alternatives, justification).</li> <li>• Track <b>decision delta vs compute used</b>.</li> <li>• Require <b>human validation for high-impact decisions</b>.</li> <li>• Introduce adversarial review processes.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Are we improving decisions or just increasing the cost of arriving at them?

## 5. Continuity & Context Risk (Epistemic Instability)

### Risk Description

Lack of persistent memory leads to inconsistent outputs and reliance on reconstructed context.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stateless model interactions.</li> <li>• Fragmented context storage.</li> <li>• Poor integration between systems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistent decisions across similar scenarios.</li> <li>• Loss of institutional knowledge.</li> <li>• Increased reprocessing cost.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different outputs for identical inputs over time.</li> <li>• Frequent need to “re-explain” context.</li> <li>• Dependence on manual context injection.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement <b>structured system-of-record integration.</b></li> <li>• Define <b>context retention policies.</b></li> <li>• Standardize prompt/context frameworks.</li> <li>• Audit continuity across workflows.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Are our systems building knowledge or repeatedly reconstructing it?

## 6. Scaling Misinterpretation Risk

### Risk Description

Growth metrics (e.g., token usage, interactions) are interpreted as value creation rather than cost expansion.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misaligned KPIs (usage vs value).</li> <li>• Lack of cost-to-value mapping.</li> <li>• Vendor-driven metrics.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overinvestment in inefficient architectures.</li> <li>• Strategic misdirection.</li> <li>• Inflated perception of ROI.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased usage without revenue or margin improvement.</li> <li>• Focus on activity metrics (tokens, queries).</li> <li>• Lack of outcome-based measurement.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift KPIs to <b>value per decision</b>.</li> <li>• Link AI usage to <b>financial outcomes</b>.</li> <li>• Require ROI justification for scaling initiatives.</li> <li>• Separate <b>activity metrics vs value metrics</b>.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Are we measuring activity or value?

## 7. Accountability & Fiduciary Risk

### Risk Description

Responsibility for AI-driven outcomes becomes unclear when systems act autonomously without defined authority structures.

<p><b>Root Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of named accountable owner.</li> <li>• Implicit delegation to systems.</li> <li>• Undefined escalation protocols.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exposure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal and regulatory risk.</li> <li>• Governance failure.</li> <li>• Inability to defend decisions under scrutiny.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ambiguity in ownership of AI decisions.</li> <li>• Post-incident blame shifting.</li> <li>• Lack of documented authority boundaries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Controls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign <b>named accountable executive for each system.</b></li> <li>• Define <b>authority ownership and escalation paths.</b></li> <li>• Document decision rights and limits.</li> <li>• Ensure Board approval for authority expansion.</li> </ul>

### Board Oversight Question

Who is accountable when the system acts and is that accountability defensible?

### Board Mandate

The Board does not oversee AI execution.

It oversees:

- where authority is granted,
- how it is bounded,
- what it costs when exercised.

## Closing Insight

AI introduces a new class of exposure:

Not execution risk.

### Design risk.

- Cost is defined before execution.
- Control is defined before execution.
- Accountability is defined before execution.

**Autonomy scales. Authority contains.**

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# Board Audit Checklist

## Purpose

This checklist is a gating mechanism.

If these conditions are not met:

- authority is being exercised implicitly,
- cost is not governed,
- accountability is not defensible.

## 1. Authority Definition (Non-Negotiable)

- Authority residence is explicitly defined for each AI system.
- Execution boundaries are formally documented and enforced.
- Activation triggers are structured and auditable.
- A named accountable executive is assigned.

**If any box is unchecked: authority is undefined.**

## 2. Instruction Formalisation

- System execution is triggered only by defined instruction formats.
- Conversational inputs cannot trigger operational actions without formalisation.
- Instruction → Approval → Execution sequence is preserved where required.

**If unchecked: discussion may be executed without authority.**

## 3. Cost Visibility (Decision-Level)

- Cost per decision is measured and tracked.
- Token usage is mapped to specific workflows.
- Repeated computation loops are identified and quantified.

**If unchecked: cost is being incurred without visibility.**

#### 4. Computation Boundaries

- Maximum compute per workflow is defined.
- Maximum validation cycles per decision are enforced.
- Escalation is triggered when thresholds are exceeded.

**If unchecked: systems may expand computation without limit.**

#### 5. Governance Efficiency

- Governance layers are mapped and non-redundant.
- Control intensity is tiered based on risk.
- Governance overhead is measured as % of total computation.

**If unchecked: governance may be multiplying cost without increasing control.**

#### 6. Continuity & Context Integrity

- System-of-record integration is defined and enforced.
- Context frameworks are standardised across workflows.
- Output consistency is tested for identical conditions.

**If unchecked: systems are reconstructing context instead of retaining it.**

#### 7. Decision Integrity

- High-impact decisions require documented alternatives and challenge.
- Decision rationale is recorded and auditable.
- Human validation is enforced for irreversible or accountability-bearing actions.

**If unchecked: decision quality may be degrading without visibility.**

## 8. Scaling Discipline

- AI usage metrics are linked to financial outcomes
- Activity metrics (tokens, queries) are separated from value metrics
- ROI is evaluated at decision level, not system level

**If unchecked: scaling may be increasing cost without increasing value.**

## 9. Accountability & Escalation

- Every system-executed action has a named accountable owner.
- Escalation paths are defined and tested.
- Override / kill-switch mechanisms are accessible and enforceable.

**If unchecked: accountability is not defensible.**

## 10. Board Control Points

- Board has approved authority boundaries for all critical systems.
- Authority expansion requires explicit Board approval.
- Authority architecture is reviewed periodically.

**If unchecked: authority is evolving without oversight.**

## Audit Outcome Classification

### Compliant

All conditions satisfied.  
Authority, cost, and accountability are governed.

### At Risk

One or more sections partially satisfied.  
Implicit authority or cost leakage may exist.

## **Non-Compliant**

Any critical section (1, 2, 3, or 9) fails.

Immediate action required.

System execution may be occurring without defensible authority.

## **Board Interpretation**

This checklist does not assess model performance.

It assesses:

- whether authority is defined before execution,
- whether cost is controlled before scaling,
- whether accountability exists before failure.

## **Closing Constraint**

If these conditions are not met:

The system is not governed.

It is operating on assumed authority.

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