

Implementation vs Auditing Comparison Table

Purpose

This comparison table helps organizations and auditors distinguish the **responsibilities of system implementation** from the **responsibilities of auditing**, ensuring role clarity, independence, and compliance with ISO standards.

1. Matrix of Responsibilities

Area / Activity	Implementation Responsibilities	Auditing Responsibilities
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design, develop, and implement AI Management System (AIMS) - Ensure compliance with ISO/IEC standards, regulatory requirements, and internal policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independently assess conformity of AIMS against ISO/IEC standards and requirements
Policies & Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop AI governance, ethics, risk, and data quality policies - Define organizational processes and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify existence, adequacy, and effective implementation of policies and procedures
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create documentation: AI policy, procedures, data governance, risk registers, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review documentation for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with standards
Training & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train staff on AI policies, procedures, and ethical guidelines - Build competence in system use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify training records and evaluate staff awareness during interviews

Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, analyze, and mitigate risks (bias, privacy, safety, security) - Apply ISO/IEC 23894 and related frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess risk registers, controls, and mitigation effectiveness - Check that risks are continuously monitored
System Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate the AI system daily according to defined procedures - Maintain system updates and model retraining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate whether system operation aligns with policies and documented procedures
Corrective & Preventive Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement corrective actions when nonconformities or incidents occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify corrective action effectiveness and confirm closure of nonconformities
Performance Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Track KPIs (data quality, fairness, accuracy, security, ethical compliance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess monitoring records and verify that KPIs meet organizational and standard requirements
Continuous Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuously improve processes, data quality, model performance, and ethical alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess whether continuous improvement is documented and supported by evidence
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management is accountable for system implementation and operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Auditors are accountable for providing independent, evidence-based conclusions

2. Key Notes

- **Implementers:** Responsible for building and maintaining the AIMS.
- **Auditors:** Responsible for independent evaluation of conformity and effectiveness.
- **Independence:** Auditors must not audit their own implementation work.



- **Synergy:** While roles differ, both aim to ensure safe, trustworthy, and compliant AI.