

A Forensic AI Audit Framework for Digital Marketing Funnel Performance and ROI Protection

AMA WINTER CONFERENCE 2026
MADRID, SPAIN

DR. THOMAS ALAN-LIVVERNOIS



Scan me!



We Make Claims Because We Have Built the Technology



AI Auditing + Cybersecurity is Foundational

Despite the growing influence of AI-mediated technologies, marketers lack mechanisms to verify whether AI systems are executing strategy accurately or optimizing digital spend (Viitanen, 2025; Mittelstadt et al., 2016).



AI Has Outpaced Visibility

- AI systems now mediate discovery, messaging, and conversion
- Decisions occur inside opaque, black-box environments (Pasquale, 2015; Raji et al., 2020, Diakopoulos, 2016)
- Leaders see outcomes—but not causes
- Accountability breaks when systems cannot be observed (Altundag, 2025)



What search taught us about invisible optimization risk is now accelerating in AI-mediated environments.

Deeper

Faster

with Higher Stakes

Why AI Risk Compounds at Scale

- IP exposure
- Black-box decisions
- Full Charged | 1/2 or less delivery
- Misalignment to objectives
- Inconsistent reproduction
- Costly optimization errors
- Scaling without governance
- Layered autonomy amplifies error
- Signal interactions increase unpredictability
- Multiple points of interference
- Multiple ways to hallucinate, creep, redirect
- Governance lags behind system complexity



Signal Is the New Attack Surface

Signal Risks

- Lack of Visibility to Performance
- Vulnerable to Known and Unknown Actors
- Operational Instability
- Data Integrity Risk
- Infrastructure Risks Management
- Loss of Control

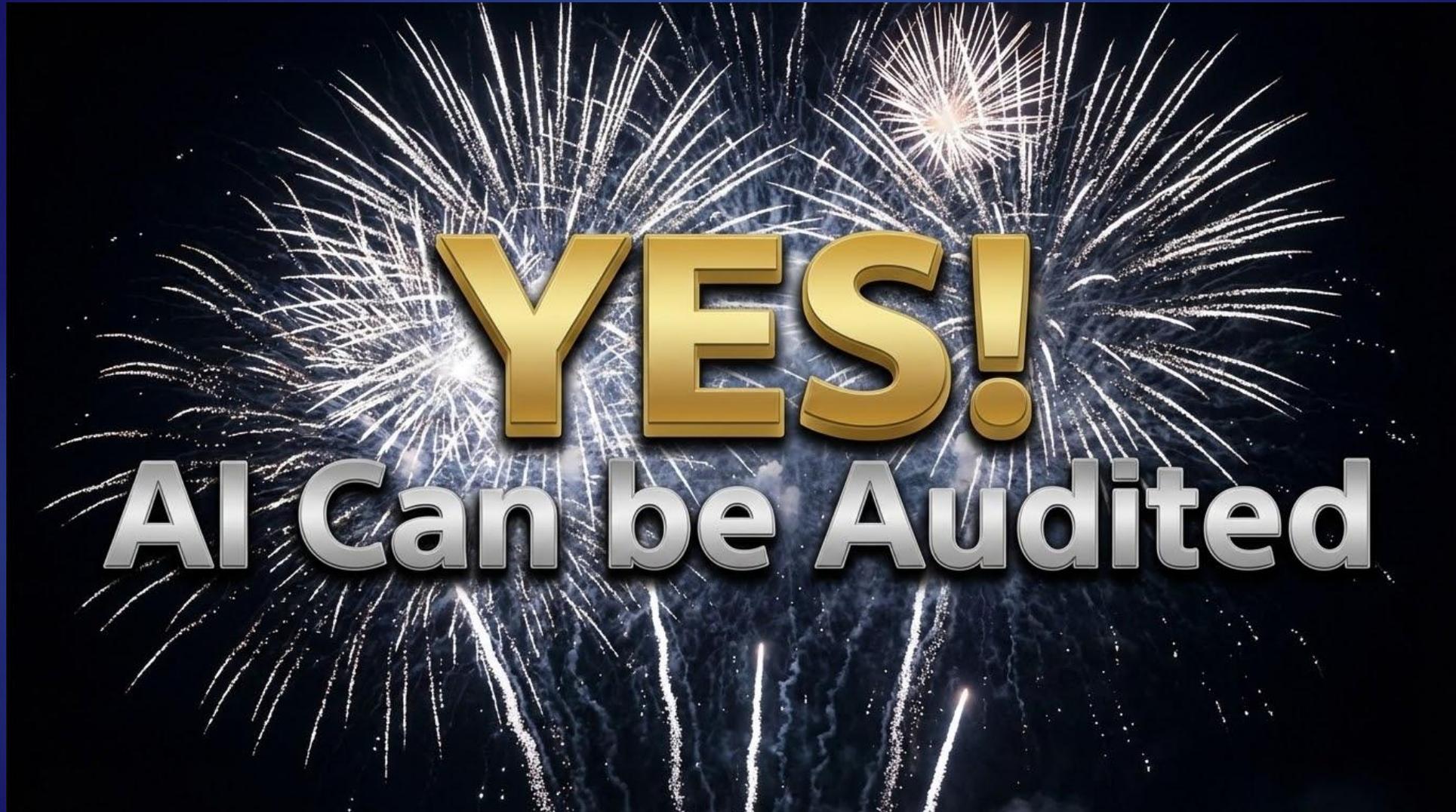
(Argawal et al., 2024)

The Strategy Question

Can one see in the background, in the black-box of activity to determine if what I think is happening is really happening?

Can AI be audited to mitigate risk?

The Strategy Realized



First Step, Forensics & Diagnostics

Designed around 36+ proven theories and frameworks proven in the digital purchase analysis.

- ▶ **Audit-by-Output** (Bolin & Andersson Schwarz, 2015; Hoque & Mueller, 2021; Pasquale, 2015)
- ▶ **Behavioral Malfunction** (Chen et al., 2024; Mahlangu et al., 2025; Viitanen, 2025)
- ▶ **Decision Traceability** (Diakopoulos, 2019; Pasquale, 2015; Lin et al., 2024, Viitanen, 2025)
- ▶ **Funnel Integrity** (Jurafsky & Martin, 2020; Lemon & Verhoef, 2016; Saadallah et al., 2024)
- ▶ **Predictive Modeling Risk** (Chen et al., 2024; Lin et al., 2024; Sánchez & Bellogín, 2022)
- ▶ **Systems Theory of AI** (Cody et al., 2020)
- ▶ **Nudge Theory / Choice Architecture** (Thaler & Sunstein, 2008)
- ▶ **Stochastic Consumer Behavior** (Kannan & Li, 2017)
- ▶ **Algorithmic Opacity Typology** (Burrell, 2016)

Digital Purchase Funnel AI Audit (DPFAA)

Operational Engine Overall Operations

Strategic Fidelity Audit (SFA)

Instruction, taxonomy, workflow, boundaries, mapping for measuring strategy alignment with intent

Decision Architecture Risk Profiling (DARP/DNRP) - mapping instruction for decisions

Agentic AI Sentinels

Phase #1
Forensic & Diagnostic



Data Warehouse, Repository, Analyses

(AIAVIS)

AI Audit Value Impact System

DPFAA Exists Because AI Was Never Designed to Be Audited

DPFAA Exists Because AI Was Never Designed to Be Audited



10 Pairs Levi's Jeans (5 Women's / 5 Men's)



Why DPFAA Works

- Combines theoretical analysis with empirical outcome verification
- Agentic AI (ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini), GitHub, Supabase, Railway
- Overlays proven frameworks, taxonomies, and models onto AI-mediated systems
- Boundaries & mapping
- Uses audit-by-output as one layer, not the sole method
- Independent adjudication restores accountability without requiring internal access

How Agent Interfaces are Layered



6 Core Components of an Agent Interface

Note by Will Gannis, CTO, Google Cloud

-  Chat Interface
-  The Model Fills in the Intelligence
-  Agent Platform Task Automation
-  Out-of-the-box Agents
-  Connectors Grab Third-Party Data
-  Governance & Security

AI Auditing Opportunity

(CXOTalk, 2026)

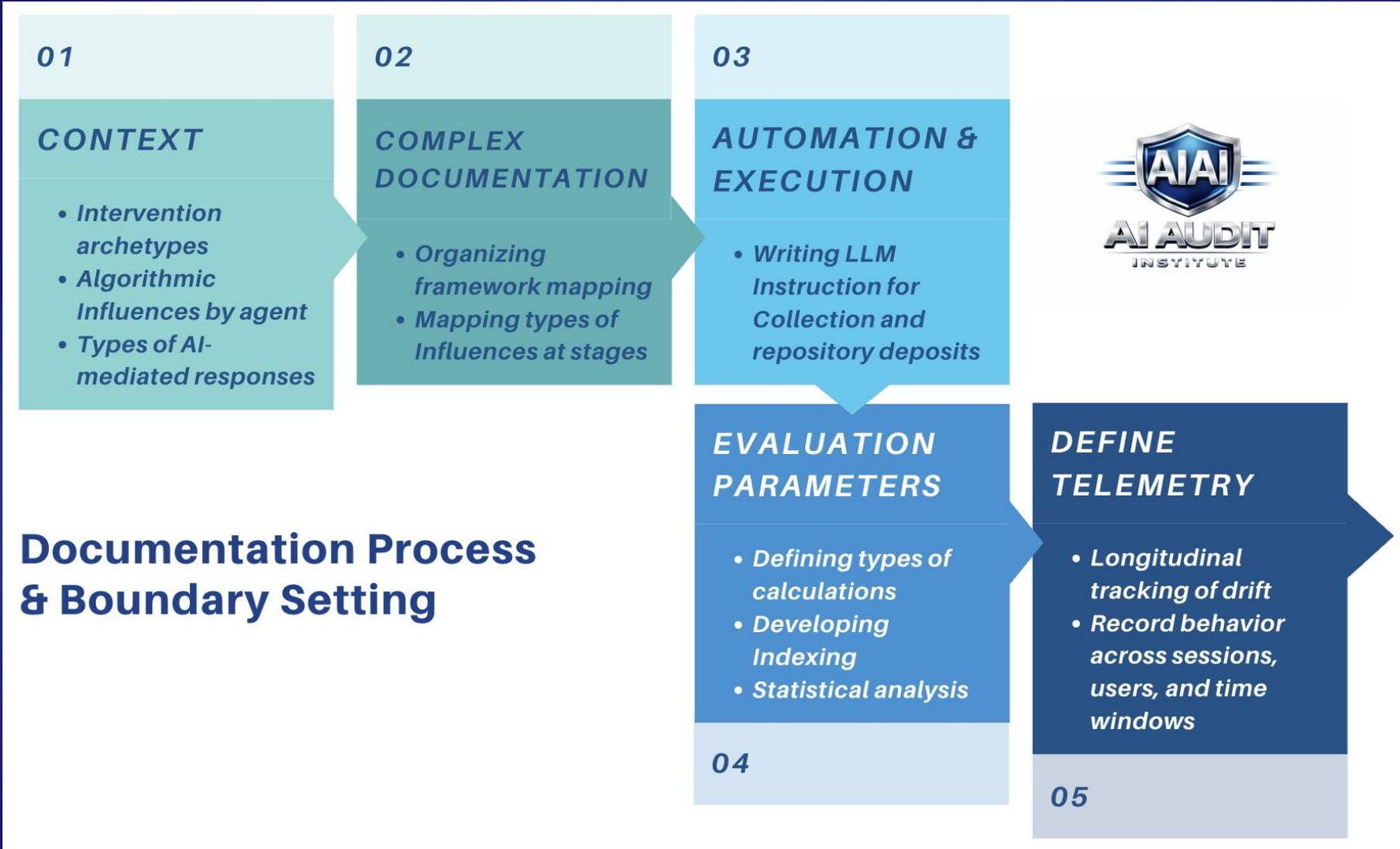


Every Build is Iterative



(CXOTalk, 2026)

The DPFAA Workforces Agent Alignment with Google

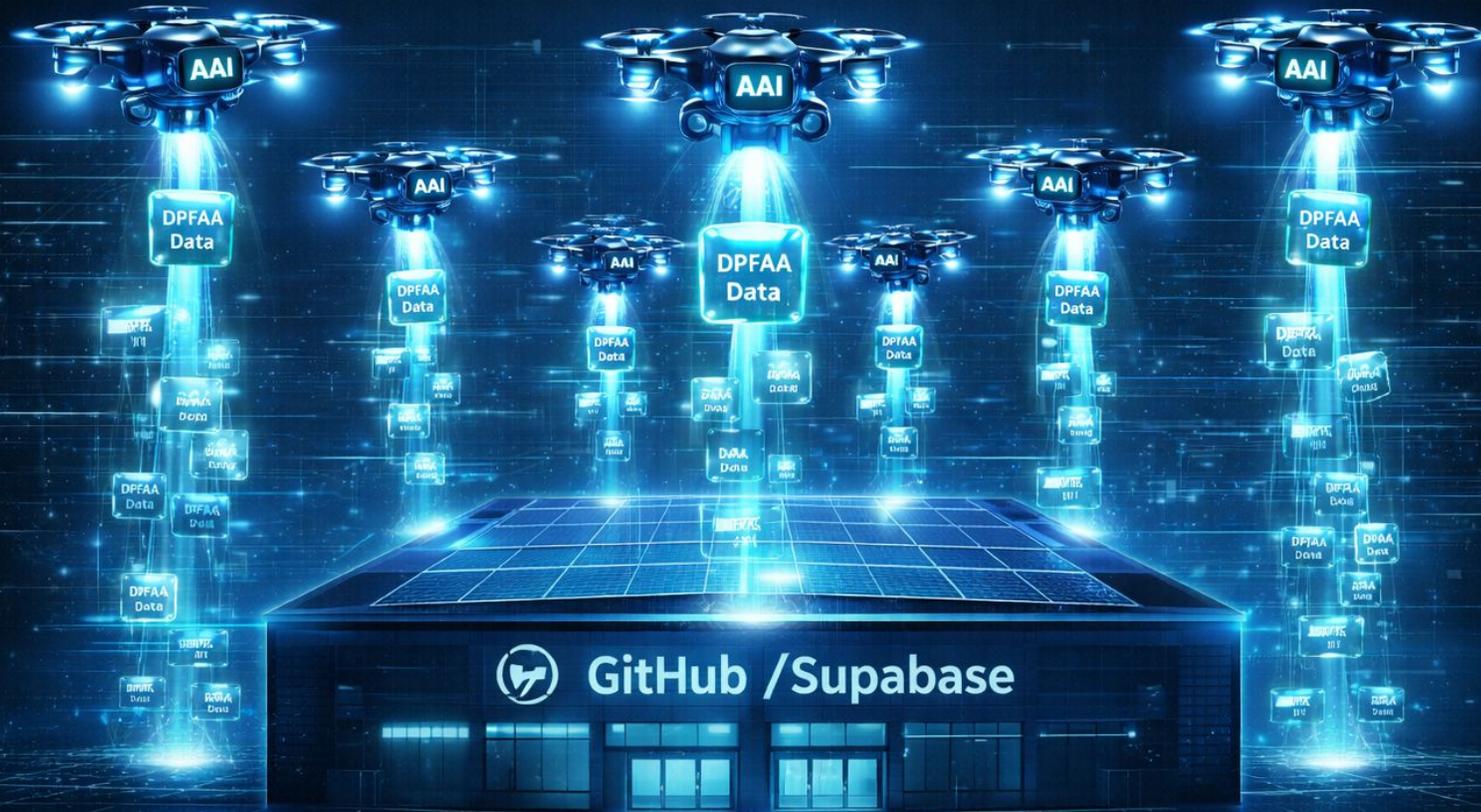


(CXOTalk, 2026)



Agents Search, Collect Data, Deposit in Repository, & Calculate Results

Agentic AI (AAI) Delivers Data to GitHub



Marketing Implications

- ▶ Lemon and Verhoef (2016) deviations in customer journeys serve as behavioral indicators of algorithmic interference rather than simple campaign failure. How is this diagnosed?
- ▶ Rust (2021a) AI systems do not merely observe behavior but actively shape it, blurring the boundary between analytics and persuasion. What are the forensics?
- ▶ Behavioral auditing must evolve into strategic diagnostics, capable of revealing when system-led optimizations distort brand messaging, consumer perception, or return on investment (Lemon & Verhoef, 2016; Rust, 2021a). How do we track this?
- ▶ Deviations in funnel flow, suppressed visibility, rerouted journeys, altered decision timing, or reframed content can signal system-level interference (Diakopoulos, 2019). How do we see this?
- ▶ Yet traditional analytics platforms remain largely blind to these dynamics. This condition produces what Altundağ (2024) terms an auditability gap: a blind spot in which marketers observe outcomes without the ability to trace how or why those outcomes were produced.
- ▶ Addressing this gap requires shifting from performance dashboards to *funnel integrity auditing*, evaluating whether observed journeys remain aligned with declared strategic intent or have been reshaped by autonomous system priorities (Rust, 2021a; Raji et al., 2020).

What's Coming Up



Research Needing Funding

- DPFAA - Next Generation
- AIAVIS - B2B AI Auditing
- AIAOE - The audit engine



Appointment Calendar

Scan to schedule a consultation appointment to find out more.



Products & Services Available

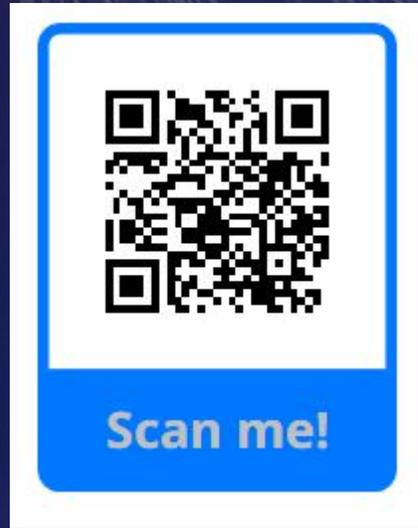
- Baseline Proof of Concept (POC) Services
- Customized POC
- Customize DPFAA Workforce Agent

References

- Agarwal, K., Khare, O., Sharma, A., Prakash, A., & Shukla, A. K. (2024). Artificial Intelligence in a Distributed System of the Future. *Decentralized Systems and Distributed Computing*, 317-335.
- Bolin, G., & Andersson Schwarz, J. (2015). Heuristics of the algorithm: Big Data, user interpretation and institutional translation. *Big Data & Society*, 2(2), 2053951715608406. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951715608406>
- CXOTalk. (2026, January 5). *Inside Google Cloud's \$billion AI agent strategy with CTO Will Grannis* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/@CXOTalk>
- Diakopoulos, N. (2016). Accountability in algorithmic decision making. *Communications of the ACM*, 59(2), 56–62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2844110>
- Diakopoulos, N. (2019). Governance at the algorithmic level: Narrative coherence in the age of platforms. *Digital Journalism*, 7(3), 316–336. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2018.1495500>
- Hoque, M. N., & Mueller, K. (2021). Outcome-explorer: A causality guided interactive visual interface for interpretable algorithmic decision making. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 28(12), 4728-4740.
- Lemon, K. N., & Verhoef, P. C. (2016). Understanding customer experience throughout the customer journey. *Journal of Marketing*, 80(6), 69–96. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jm.15.0420>
- Mittelstadt, B. D., Allo, P., Taddeo, M., Wachter, S., & Floridi, L. (2016). The ethics of algorithms: Mapping the debate. *Big Data & Society*, 3(2), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951716679679>
- Pasquale, F. (2015). *The black box society: The secret algorithms that control money and information*. Harvard University Press.

References

- Raji, I. D., Smart, A., White, R. N., Mitchell, M., Gebru, T., Hutchinson, B., Smith-Loud, J., Theron, D., & Barnes, P. (2020). Closing the AI accountability gap: Defining an end-to-end framework for internal algorithmic auditing. *In Proceedings of the 2020 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency* (pp. 1–16). Association for Computing Machinery. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3351095.337287>
- Rust, R. T. (2021a). The AI-enabled marketing state of the art: Implications for strategy. *Journal of Marketing*, 85(3), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00222429211003093> (Typical DOI format; verify via journal if needed)
- Sann, R., Lai, P. C., & Liaw, S. Y. (2023). Understanding customers' insights using attribution theory: A text mining and rule-based machine learning two-step multifaceted method. *Applied Sciences*, 13(5), 3073. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app13053073>
- SentinelOne (2026, January 7). Top 24 AI Security Risks in 2026. <https://www.sentinelone.com/cybersecurity-101/data-and-ai/ai-security-risks/>
- Sundar, S. S. (2020). Rise of machine agency: A framework for studying the psychology of human–AI interaction. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 25(1), 74–88. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jcmc/zmz026>
- Viitanen, V. (2025). Software testing and LLM-based systems - a systematic literature review. University of Helsinki <chrome-extension://kdpelmjpfafjppnhbloffcjpeomlnpah/https://helda.helsinki.fi/server/api/core/bitstreams/0a582a5b-f35c-4488-b6ec-b437450f7e46/content>
- Wachter, S., Mittelstadt, B., & Floridi, L. (2017). Why a right to explanation? A rights-based approach to AI decision-making. *International Data Privacy Law*, 7(2), 76–83. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2903469>



Website



Presentation

Thank You!

DrTom@4iLeadership.com

INFO@AIAUDITINSTITUTE.COM

THOMAS.ALAN-LIVVERNOIS@DU.EDU

