



TECHNICAL LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT DOSSIER

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 – AI Management System Lead Manager

Course + certificate

780,00 €

VAT excluded

Course code

AI-42001-LEAD

Minimum duration

424 min

Final pass score

75%

Dossier issue

13/10/2026

1. Course identity, purpose and scope

Advanced pathway for AI governance managers, DPO/CISO, risk managers, innovation leaders and executives governing the development, acquisition and use of AI systems through an AIMS aligned with ISO/IEC 42001:2023.

This extended technical dossier describes the pathway as published in CIWZ Academy on the issue date. It consolidates purpose, references, learning architecture, module contents, assessment system, passing criteria and certificate conditions. It does not replace the official texts of the standards, laws, guidelines or schemes referenced.

2. Normative, regulatory and technical references

ISO/IEC 42001:2023; ISO/IEC 23894:2023; ISO/IEC 5338:2023; ISO/IEC 22989:2022; Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (AI Act), current consolidated text

References are used as the learning and assessment framework within the limits of published content and available sources. For professional application, the official and current versions of the referenced documents always prevail.

3. Learning architecture and assessment system

- 8 structured learning modules
- minimum tracked time: 424 min
- intermediate-check bank: 256 questions
- active final-exam bank: 240 questions
- final exam: 30 questions selected from the bank
- passing threshold: 75%
- Access to the pathway through the personal Academy profile or a corporate assignment.
- Sequential study of the modules, with server-side recording of progress and required minimum time.

- Intermediate checks linked to modules to verify understanding, application capability and quality of reasoning.
- Final exam unlock only after the pathway requirements have been completed.
- Protected final exam assembled by the platform through selection from the active course question bank.
- Recording of the result and, where applicable, the option to request the final certificate.

4. Official catalogue technical information

Course technical sheet

CIWZ Academy executive/professional pathway with original content, server-tracked learning, 8 modules, randomized intermediate checks, Secure Proctor in assessments and a scenario-based final question bank. Free access; any fee applies only to certificate issuance after passing.

5. Detailed course syllabus

The following syllabus is derived from the active modules published on the platform. Each module shows its minimum study time and the size of its available intermediate-check bank.

01 AIMS, context and AI inventory

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

02 AI policy, roles and accountability

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

03 AI risk management and impact assessment

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

04 Data governance, quality and provenance

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

05 AI lifecycle, procurement and change management

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

06 Transparency, human oversight and responsible use

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

07 AI monitoring, incidents and performance

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

08 AIMS audit, management review and improvement

Minimum time: 53 min | Intermediate questions: 32

6. Developed module-by-module contents

The following pages analytically describe the content actually associated with each platform module. The structure is designed so that learners, companies, HR, Quality, HSE or CISO functions can understand precisely what is studied and assessed.

MODULE 01**AIMS, context and AI inventory**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Define objectives, scope, stakeholders, use cases and AI-system inventory, distinguishing in-house development, purchased services, embedded AI and generative-model use.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Create an AI inventory with owner, purpose, data, model/provider, users, supported decisions, criticality and interfaces with other management systems.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Create an AI inventory with owner, purpose, data, model/provider, users, supported decisions, criticality and interfaces with other management systems.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: AIMS scope, AI inventory, stakeholder map, intended-purpose statement, roles, system boundaries and dependency register.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

A company uses dozens of AI SaaS tools purchased independently by departments: bring them under governance without stopping innovation. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Percentage of AI use cases inventoried with approved owner, purpose and risk tier.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Inventory limited to IT projects; shadow AI ignored; scope defined without business processes.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to "AIMS, context and AI inventory".

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 02**AI policy, roles and accountability**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Establish principles, responsibilities, authorities, role segregation and escalation criteria for development, procurement, deployment, monitoring and retirement.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Define AI governance board, model/system owner, data owner, risk/compliance, security, legal, human oversight and change authority.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Define AI governance board, model/system owner, data owner, risk/compliance, security, legal, human oversight and change authority.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: AI policy, RACI, decision rights, approval thresholds, exception process, committee minutes and training evidence.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

A provider changes the underlying model without notice: clarify who assesses impact and who authorizes continued use. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Time between a material change and reassessment/authorization decision.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Aspirational policy; no owner; nominal human oversight; procurement buying AI without governance gates.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to "AI policy, roles and accountability".

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 03**AI risk management and impact assessment**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Integrate technical, operational, legal, reputational, security, privacy, bias, robustness, transparency and provider-dependency risk into decisions.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Define criteria, risk tiering, impact assessment, treatment, acceptance and reassessment when data, model, purpose or affected population changes.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Define criteria, risk tiering, impact assessment, treatment, acceptance and reassessment when data, model, purpose or affected population changes.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: AI risk register, impact assessment, risk treatment, acceptance, testing evidence and reassessment triggers.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

An internal chatbot is extended to recruitment: assess how the change of purpose alters risk and obligations. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Share of AI systems reassessed after change triggers and aging of above-threshold risks.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Single checklist for every system; risk assessed only at go-live; no distinction between intended and actual use.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to “AI risk management and impact assessment”.

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 04**Data governance, quality and provenance**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Govern origin, quality, representativeness, licensing, personal data, lineage, labeling, access and transformations of data used or produced by AI systems.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Define dataset criteria, provenance, quality checks, retention, access control, versioning and change-impact analysis.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Define dataset criteria, provenance, quality checks, retention, access control, versioning and change-impact analysis.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: Data sheets, lineage, source approvals, quality metrics, access logs, version history and dataset change records.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

A model degrades after retraining on recent but skewed data: decide rollback, investigation and new acceptance criteria. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Percentage of datasets with verified provenance and monitored drift/quality thresholds.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Data used because available; datasets without ownership; quality metrics disconnected from use-case risk.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to “Data governance, quality and provenance”.

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 05**AI lifecycle, procurement and change management**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Apply processes across ideation, design, development/acquisition, verification, deployment, operation, retraining, update and retirement, including third-party models.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Use gates, acceptance criteria, supplier requirements, change classification, rollback, versioning, monitoring plans and retirement controls.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Use gates, acceptance criteria, supplier requirements, change classification, rollback, versioning, monitoring plans and retirement controls.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: Lifecycle plan, procurement security/AI clauses, test reports, release approvals, model cards, change logs and decommission records.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

A SaaS model is updated weekly without version pinning: define how to preserve assurance and reproducibility. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Share of AI releases passing risk gates and regression tests.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Go-live without acceptance criteria; contracts without change notice; retirement without data, access and dependency management.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to "AI lifecycle, procurement and change management".

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 06**Transparency, human oversight and responsible use**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Design user information, proportionate explainability, human oversight, escalation and use limitations aligned with risk and applicable law.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Define when humans must intervene, what information they receive, override authority, competence and decision recording.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Define when humans must intervene, what information they receive, override authority, competence and decision recording.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: User notices, instructions, oversight procedure, override logs, explanation artefacts, training and escalation records.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

An operator can technically ignore AI, but KPIs and workload push them to follow it every time: assess whether oversight is substantive. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Rate of reasoned overrides and escalation time for high-impact anomalous outputs.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Formal-only oversight; generic disclaimers; users unaware of limitations; explanations not suited to the audience.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to “Transparency, human oversight and responsible use”.

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 07**AI monitoring, incidents and performance**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Monitor accuracy, drift, robustness, abuse, security, fairness where relevant, business performance and anomalies in the real operating context.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Define baselines, thresholds, event taxonomy, incident playbooks, rollback, revalidation, reporting and post-incident learning.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Define baselines, thresholds, event taxonomy, incident playbooks, rollback, revalidation, reporting and post-incident learning.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: Monitoring dashboards, alerts, drift reports, incident timelines, rollback records, revalidation and corrective-action evidence.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

The model keeps average accuracy but fails on a critical segment: decide whether the aggregate KPI is sufficient. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Time from threshold breach to intervention; share of metrics monitored for critical segments.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Performance measured only in the lab; thresholds without actions; AI incidents treated as ordinary bugs without impact analysis.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to "AI monitoring, incidents and performance".

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

MODULE 08**AIMS audit, management review and improvement**

- Minimum required time: 53 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 32 questions

Executive briefing

Evaluate AIMS effectiveness through risk-based audit, management review and continual improvement linked to technology and regulatory change.

Professional objectives

By the end of the module the participant should turn the topic into decisions, controls and verification. Operational focus: Audit not just documents but use cases, data, providers, releases, outputs, oversight and monitoring; turn findings into decisions and priorities.

Operational method

Apply a structured cycle: define context and purpose, set criteria before decisions, assign accountability, execute controls, collect evidence and review results. For this topic: Audit not just documents but use cases, data, providers, releases, outputs, oversight and monitoring; turn findings into decisions and priorities.

Evidence and auditability

Professional quality is demonstrated by coherent, reconstructable evidence, not merely by procedures. Key evidence: Audit plan, sampling, findings, management review, improvement roadmap, tracked actions and effectiveness evidence.

Decisions, risk and proportionality

Decisions should be proportionate to criticality, exposure, impact, information reliability and applicable requirements. Document assumptions, confidence, exceptions and reassessment triggers.

Applied case

An audit finds strong policies but widespread shadow AI: assess whether the issue is local or systemic. Separate facts from hypotheses, identify missing information, choose the initial action and define what evidence will demonstrate that the decision was effective.

Indicators and weak signals

A useful indicator needs a formula, source, frequency, owner, threshold and associated decision. For this module monitor at least: Finding recurrence rate and audit coverage of highest-risk AI use cases.

Common failure modes

Avoid merely formal approaches. Typical weaknesses: Policy-only audits; management review without performance data; actions closed without effectiveness testing.

Decision laboratory

Scenario: a condition changes suddenly (technology, supplier, requirement, volume, threat or responsibility). Build a five-step response: impact, criterion, decision, evidence, review. Apply it to “AIMS audit, management review and improvement”.

Assessment preparation

Before the assessment, make sure you can explain the topic without reading the slides, justify a decision in an ambiguous scenario, identify at least two independent pieces of evidence and distinguish a substantive response from a documentary one.

7. Assessment system, final exam and passing criteria

- Intermediate checks are linked to individual modules and provide progressive learning control before access to the final assessment.
- The final assessment consists of 30 questions selected from the active course bank. The platform applies an anti-repetition logic for new attempts when the bank size allows it.
- Final question-bank size detected at generation time: 240 active questions.
- Published passing threshold for the course: 75%.
- Questions are intended to assess not only recall but also interpretation, application, evidence selection, scenario assessment and quality of decision-making, depending on the subject matter.

8. Tracking, learning continuity and session integrity

- Path status, completed modules and recorded time are managed server-side when the course uses the Academy learning mode.
- The platform allows the pathway to resume from the recorded point and retains the results of required checks.
- Assessment sessions may be subject to the integrity and proctoring controls enabled by the platform and described in the applicable usage rules.
- Technical and integrity events support assessment and do not replace professional judgement where human review is required.

9. Certificate, use and limitations

The CIWZ certificate, where provided by the pathway and requested after passing, records the result achieved in the stated CIWZ pathway or assessment. It does not automatically replace personnel certification, professional registration, statutory licence, legal qualification or credentials issued by third-party bodies where such requirements are imposed by the applicable scheme.

10. Commercial and tax conditions

- Course + certificate: 780,00 € VAT excluded.
- UAE VAT is applied to UAE customers according to billing data and the applicable tax rules.
- Any specific commercial terms, agreements or corporate orders override the public price only when formally accepted by Certificato IWZ FZCO.

11. Dossier document control

- Document automatically generated by CIWZ Academy from the course data published at the time of the request.

- Course code: AI-42001-LEAD
- Document language: EN
- Generation date: 13/10/2026
- For normative and professional application, the current official sources and any applicable procedures/schemes prevail.