



TECHNICAL LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT DOSSIER

Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals - Course + certificate

Course + certificate

780,00 €

VAT excluded

Course code

D231-SEC-COURSE

Minimum duration

480 min

Final pass score

80%

Dossier issue

14/10/2026

1. Course identity, purpose and scope

Specialist pathway on the role of Security professionals within the Italian 231 framework: sensitive-process mapping, preventive protocols, information flows to the Supervisory Body, reporting, internal investigations, evidence, third parties and coordination with cybersecurity, HSE and compliance.

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

Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function

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

- 10 structured learning modules
- minimum tracked time: 480 min
- intermediate-check bank: 160 questions
- active final-exam bank: 100 questions
- final exam: 30 questions selected from the bank
- passing threshold: 80%
- 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

Purpose

Specialist pathway on the role of Security professionals within the Italian 231 framework: sensitive-process mapping, preventive protocols, information flows to the Supervisory Body, reporting, internal investigations, evidence, third parties and coordination with cybersecurity, HSE and compliance.

References

Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function

Mode

Structured online learning with intermediate checks, minimum tracked study time and protected final assessment.

Certificate

The CIWZ certificate records successful completion of the CIWZ pathway or assessment. It does not replace third-party personnel certification, professional qualification, licence or credential where required.

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 Architecture of Legislative Decree 231/2001

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

02 231 risk assessment and sensitive processes

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

03 231 model, protocols and controls

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

04 Supervisory Body and information flows

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

05 Cybercrime and access management

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

06 Health, safety, environment and physical security

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

07 Money laundering, fraud and third parties

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

08 Whistleblowing, investigations and chain of custody

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

09 Disciplinary system, training and monitoring

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

10 Integrated Security-Supervisory Body case

Minimum time: 48 min | Intermediate questions: 16

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
Architecture of Legislative Decree 231/2001

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 1 addresses Architecture of Legislative Decree 231/2001 within the "Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals" pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Architecture of Legislative Decree 231/2001

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Architecture of Legislative Decree 231/2001” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 02**231 risk assessment and sensitive processes**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 2 addresses 231 risk assessment and sensitive processes within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to 231 risk assessment and sensitive processes

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “231 risk assessment and sensitive processes” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 03**231 model, protocols and controls**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 3 addresses 231 model, protocols and controls within the "Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals" pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to 231 model, protocols and controls

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “231 model, protocols and controls” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 04**Supervisory Body and information flows**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 4 addresses Supervisory Body and information flows within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Supervisory Body and information flows

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Supervisory Body and information flows” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 05**Cybercrime and access management**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 5 addresses Cybercrime and access management within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Cybercrime and access management

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Cybercrime and access management” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 06**Health, safety, environment and physical security**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 6 addresses Health, safety, environment and physical security within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Health, safety, environment and physical security

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning "Health, safety, environment and physical security" was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 07**Money laundering, fraud and third parties**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 7 addresses Money laundering, fraud and third parties within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Money laundering, fraud and third parties

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning "Money laundering, fraud and third parties" was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 08**Whistleblowing, investigations and chain of custody**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 8 addresses Whistleblowing, investigations and chain of custody within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Whistleblowing, investigations and chain of custody

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Whistleblowing, investigations and chain of custody” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 09**Disciplinary system, training and monitoring**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 9 addresses Disciplinary system, training and monitoring within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Disciplinary system, training and monitoring

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Disciplinary system, training and monitoring” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

MODULE 10**Integrated Security-Supervisory Body case**

- Minimum required time: 48 min
- Available intermediate-check bank: 16 questions

1. Module objective

Module 10 addresses Integrated Security-Supervisory Body case within the “Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 - Corporate Liability and Predicate Offences for Security Professionals” pathway. The goal is not rote learning: learners must identify the applicable requirement or criterion, translate it into an operational decision, identify necessary evidence and assess the quality of the outcome.

2. Normative framework and criteria

Pathway references: Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 as amended; organizational and management models under Articles 6 and 7; disciplinary system; Supervisory Body; predicate offences relevant to the Security function. The training material provides an applied interpretation and does not replace official texts. In case of conflict, amendment or transition, the current legal act, controlled official standard and applicable scheme/programme rules prevail.

3. Operational method

- Define scope, boundaries, accountability and expected result before choosing the solution.
- Separate legal, contractual, voluntary and internal requirements.
- Set verifiable criteria in advance: thresholds, documents, measures, owners and review method.
- Collect sufficient and relevant evidence, triangulating documents, data, observation and interviews.
- Control deviations and exceptions through justification, authorization, duration, residual-risk control and follow-up verification.

4. Application to Integrated Security-Supervisory Body case

Decision quality depends on linking the technical criterion to the real context. A formally correct solution may be ineffective if interfaces, timing, input data, accountability, change and operating conditions are ignored. The professional should make the reasoning reconstructable: observed fact, applied criterion, assessment, decision, evidence and effectiveness check.

5. Evidence and controls

- approved, version-controlled documents aligned with actual practice;
- records showing who decided, on which information and with which checks;
- quantitative or qualitative data comparable over time with declared source and method;
- supplier, project or third-party controls where results depend on the value chain;
- follow-up reviews demonstrating effectiveness, not merely completion.

6. Errors to avoid

Critical errors include documentary-only conformity, use of standard wording without case-specific reasoning, selective evidence, absence of criteria before decisions and closing actions without measuring effectiveness. A

certificate, declaration or label must never be treated as automatic proof of every requirement: scope, validity and relevance must be checked.

7. Applied case

Scenario: during a project review, the requirement concerning “Integrated Security-Supervisory Body case” was managed through established practice but without measurable criteria and with incomplete evidence. The responsible person must avoid both a paper-only fix and indiscriminate suspension. The requirement must be reconstructed, risk assessed, a proportionate measure defined, evidence completed and effectiveness checked.

8. Mastery checklist

- Can I explain the topic without relying on memorized definitions?
- Can I distinguish requirement, verification criterion and evidence?
- Can I identify insufficient evidence even when a document exists?
- Can I select a measure proportionate to risk and context?
- Can I justify a conclusion so that another competent person can reconstruct it?

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: 100 active questions.
- Published passing threshold for the course: 80%.
- 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: D231-SEC-COURSE
- Document language: EN
- Generation date: 14/10/2026
- For normative and professional application, the current official sources and any applicable procedures/schemes prevail.