Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Course

3 – 7 January 2027
Tashkent

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1390_202669 **Date:** 3 – 7 January 2027 **Location:** Tashkent **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Course is a one-week advanced course for safety and risk managers, HSE professionals, engineers, operations leaders, and digital transformation teams who leave with a Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Roadmap. Participants evaluate digital use cases, define decision rights, test data and alarm quality, integrate cyber-physical risks, and govern technology across its lifecycle. The approach connects strategic value, human oversight, assurance, implementation, and measurable risk treatment. Agile Leaders Training Center presents safety technology governance as an integrated risk discipline.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for safety strategy and technology investment decisions
- Teams accountable for operational risk and digital control assurance
- Functions that design, deploy, or maintain connected operational systems
- Teams responsible for safety data, analytics, alarms, and monitoring
- Leadership groups governing digital transformation and technology portfolios
- Functions responsible for cyber-physical risk and change control

The course assumes participants already manage safety, risk, operations, engineering, technology, or transformation decisions and leaves out basic software operation and introductory risk assessment.

Departments and Industries

The course serves departments and industries that use digital technologies to support safety-critical decisions and operational controls.

- Health, safety, environment, risk, and assurance functions
- Digital transformation, data, analytics, and technology teams
- Energy, utilities, chemical, and manufacturing operations
- Transport, logistics, infrastructure, and smart-facility teams
- Engineering, maintenance, reliability, and asset-management functions
- Healthcare, emergency response, and public-service operations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Evaluate safety-technology use cases against value and risk criteria
- Build governance, ownership, and decision-right structures
- Analyze data, alarm, human, and cyber-physical dependencies
- Apply lifecycle assurance and change-control methods
- Compare implementation options and portfolio priorities
- Build a measurable safety-technology strategy and roadmap

Course Agenda

Day 1: Strategy and Use-Case Decisions

- Safety Technology Capability Landscape
- Use-Case Value and Risk Canvas
- Problem-to-Technology Fit Test
- Stakeholder and Decision Context Map
- Portfolio Prioritization Criteria Matrix

Day 2: Governance and Risk Integration

- ISO 31000 Risk Integration Map
- Technology Decision Rights Matrix
- Safety Accountability and Ownership Model
- Benefits, Harms, and Trade-Off Register
- Vendor and Supply Chain Due-Diligence Checklist

Day 3: Trustworthy Data and Human Oversight

- Sensor and Data Quality Assurance Plan
- Alarm Performance and Escalation Design
- Predictive Analytics Validation Protocol
- Human Oversight and Intervention Matrix
- Connected Worker Privacy and Adoption Review

Day 4: Cyber-Physical Assurance and Delivery

- Functional Safety and Security Interface Map
- Operational Technology Risk Scenario Analysis
- Lifecycle Verification and Validation Plan
- Technology Change Control Gate
- Leading Indicator and Benefits Tracking Dashboard

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Day 5: Strategy and Governance Practice

- Exercise: Screen a Safety Technology Use Case
- Exercise: Define Decision Rights and Accountability
- Exercise: Challenge Data and Analytics Assumptions
- Exercise: Test a Cyber-Physical Risk Scenario
- Capstone Exercise: Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Roadmap

Practical Exercises

The course uses scenarios from energy, manufacturing, transport, logistics, healthcare, and infrastructure.

- Suggested activity: assess connected monitoring, analytics, and digital-control use cases against safety value, feasibility, and unintended risk.
- Suggested activity: assign owners, decision rights, validation evidence, escalation paths, and lifecycle assurance responsibilities.
- Suggested activity: test sensor quality, alarm logic, human oversight, cybersecurity dependencies, and change impacts.
- Suggested activity: integrate portfolio priorities, governance, measures, delivery gates, and assurance into a Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Roadmap.

FAQs

Who suits safety technology strategy training, and what does it assume?

Safety technology strategy training suits professionals who already make safety, risk, operational, engineering, technology, or transformation decisions and need a disciplined governance approach.

How does safety technology governance differ from general digital transformation training?

Safety technology governance centers on safety-critical use cases, assurance evidence, human oversight, cyber-physical dependencies, decision rights, and operational risk rather than enterprise digitization in general.

How should organizations prioritize safety technology investments?

Safety technology investments should be prioritized through clear problem definition, risk relevance, control contribution, data readiness, human factors, integration effort, assurance needs, scalability, and measurable benefits.

Why does safety technology require human oversight?

Safety technology requires human oversight because sensors, algorithms, alarms, interfaces, and automated actions can fail, drift, mislead, or create new dependencies that require accountable intervention.

How is safety technology performance assured after deployment?

Safety technology performance is assured through validation, acceptance criteria, monitoring, calibration, alarm review, cybersecurity controls, user feedback, change management, incident learning, and periodic benefits and risk review.

Conclusion

The course integrates strategic use-case selection, governance, trustworthy data, human oversight, cyber-physical risk, lifecycle assurance, and delivery controls. Participants take back a Safety Technology Strategy and Risk Governance Roadmap that converts isolated digital ideas into governed investments. The roadmap strengthens accountability, validation, implementation discipline, and evidence-based review of safety value and technology risk.