



ebook

MAJOR BRIBERY & CORRUPTION CASES IN MALAYSIA

ISO 37001 PROVIDES SOLUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Combating corruption has increasingly risen to the top of policymakers and company agendas. Despite the fact that it has long been a prevalent issue, there is a greater awareness of the negative implications of corruption on both social and economic development. Malaysia has a history of implementing measures to tackle corruption and bribery, with cases occurring for the past four decades and no indication of it slowing.

Cases such as the Sabah Water Department, 1MDB, Port Klang Free Zone (PKFZ) and Immigration Department Scandal in 2018 illustrate how corruption and bribery are embedded within Malaysia's political and government institutions. As such, efforts must be made to tackle corruption effectively, with evidence suggesting that the increasing number of agencies which aim to do so are failing. However, the adoption of newly devised measures such as the introduction of corporate liability for corruption offences which came into effect in June could be a turning point for tackling corruption and bribery within Malaysia.

Increased efforts have been made to combat corruption, both nationally, regionally and globally due to the growing concern regarding its increasing incidence and negative implications. As a result of the extensive nature of corruption and bribery, the World Bank once identified it as one of the key barriers to social and economic development. Corruption is regarded as a complex, multifaceted phenomenon. Nevertheless, it is widely defined as the abuse of public power and violation of rules for private gains. Whilst there is a perception that it is carried out primarily by government officials, corruption can take place across a range of sectors and be executed by those other than government officials.

Forms of corruption which take place include bribery, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, blackmail, illegal gambling, laundering and nepotism, all in which encompass the abuse and misuse of public power and authority. This includes public officials taking or offering bribes through money or service which is dishonest. Subsequently, it is often the abuse of trusted power for the benefit of personal gain. It is considered as a consequence of poor governance and undermines the legitimacy of the state.

THE IMPACTS OF CORRUPTION

Corruption has social, political and economic impacts, the latter which arises through the distortion of law and weakening of institutional foundation on which economic growth depends. Further to this, it threatens democracy, contributes to the unjust distribution of income and burdens taxpayers.

On a wider national level, it undermines free and fair trade. Although corruption has negative implications wherever it is present, the impact on developing nations is often heightened, as it reduces the economic resources available to address social, economic and political issues which may hinder development. As such, this issue impacts society the greatest, through impeding economic growth, government expenditure and investment. In turn, it is a greater detriment to the poor, worsening income inequality and poverty. From a business perspective, it additionally reduces the efficiency of firms and increases the costs of business. Combating corruption and promoting integrity has become a key aim within Malaysia due to the extent to which corruption has occurred and its evident impact on the social, political and economic landscape.

It is estimated that within Malaysia, corruption may cost up to RM10 billion a year, equivalent to 2.3 billion USD. It is estimated that this accounts for up to 2% of Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Asian financial crisis has acted as a catalyst for combating corruption, shifting public perception of corrupt practices and in turn bringing it to the forefront of public policy.



TOP 10 BRIBERY & CORRUPTION STORIES OF 2020 (SO FAR)

Even with much of the world under partial lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic, there's been no shortage of bribery and corruption cases through the first half of 2020. Each of these stories makes it clear that organisations must have proper controls in place to prevent bribery and corruption. Organisations of all sizes and industries should take steps now to ensure that they don't end up on a future list of top bribery and corruption scandals.

[READ MORE](#)

FRAUD FACT:

Fraud and corruption laws, enforcement, and cultural norms can vary greatly from one region to the next.

TIP FOR SUCCESS:

Ensure that staff members know the warning signs of fraud, and basic fraud prevention techniques. Customised training programs like those offered by the **ABAC® Malaysia (ABAC® - M)** provide comprehensive learning for employees in the prevention of fraud, bribery and corruptions.

RESULTS

Data suggests that efforts to combat corruption in Malaysia have been futile. This includes over 66% of the public believing that there has been no improvement to the transparency and integrity levels within the public and private sector. In addition, in 2007, 47% of corporate managers revealed that they themselves had been involved in bribery within the past 12 months, or that they knew someone who had been involved with bribery within the past 12 months.

The highest levels of corruption were found within the police, followed by other enforcement agencies such as customs departments and roads and transport. Data by Transparency International (TI) further confirms that corruption has increased over the recent years, with Malaysia falling from 23rd position to 62nd position from 1995 to 2019. This is measured through the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which measures the perception of corruption, and is a good indication of the corruption situation within a country (Figure 1).

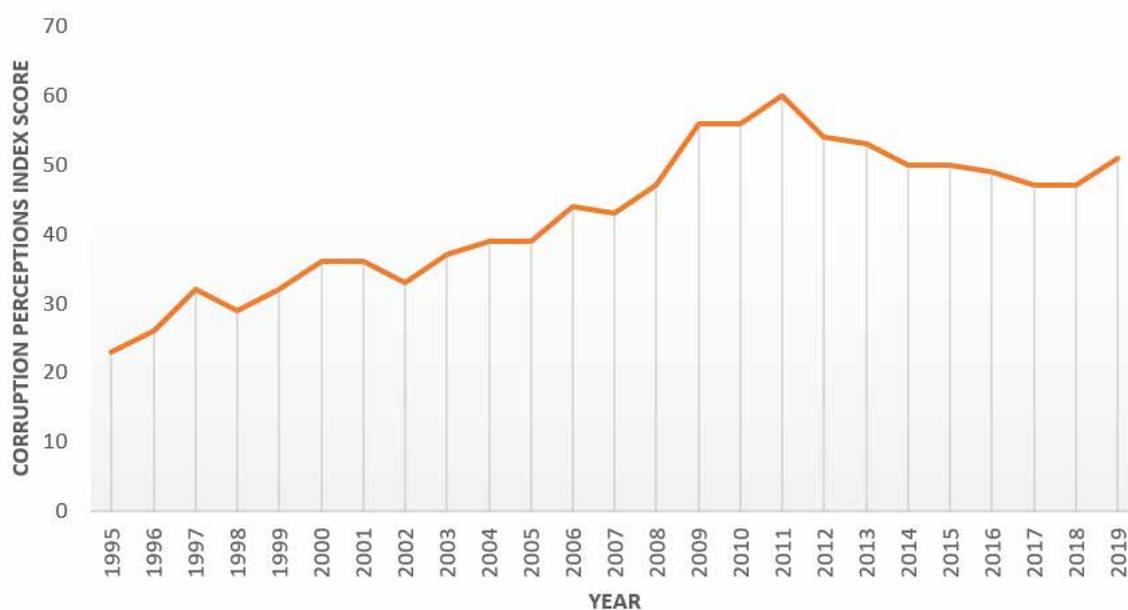


Figure 1: Malaysia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score from 1995 to 2019.



FIGHTING BRIBERY & CORRUPTION IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia's seemingly never-ending battle to combat bribery and corruption took a decidedly different turn on June 1st of 2020, as specific measures came into effect that saddle corporations and other organisations – along with their directors, controllers and senior management – with

the full burden of proving that they are not involved in allegations of corrupt activity by their employees and third-party partners.

[READ MORE](#)

Whilst this may be higher than the Southeast Asian average, it is far below that of what it should be, particularly when comparing it to neighbouring countries such as Singapore and Hong Kong, which both have similar demographic systems and development levels.

In 2020, according to Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PWC), the four most disruptive forms of fraud which were experienced in Malaysian organisations were asset misappropriation, bribery and corruption, customer fraud and cybercrime (Figure 2). These are said to account for 70% of all economic crimes in Malaysia. In addition, public procurement is considered to be a key sector in Malaysia in which corruption is high. In such instances, Malaysia companies are favoured over foreign competitors due to political connections.



Figure 2: The four most disruptive forms of fraud in Malaysia in 2020.

FRAUD FACT:
 Statistics show that tips are the most common reporting method for fraud. Encourage them by providing anonymous reporting system (a telephone hotline or online portal) for employees, customers and contractors.

TIP FOR SUCCESS:
 A code of ethics for management and employees will help set the culture and expectations. Conduct regular fraud risk assessments and implementing effective internal controls to help reduce fraud.



HOW TO DEMONSTRATE “ADEQUATE PROCEDURES” IN MALAYSIA?

“Adequate procedures” takes on different meanings, depending on which country or jurisdiction the business may reside. Most enforcement agencies and government authorities offer little guidance that pinpoints what exactly “adequate procedures” means when considered as a possible defence in a legal proceeding.

[READ MORE](#)

ADDRESSING CORRUPTION

Due to the previously highlighted impacts of corruption, it has encouraged an extensive list of measures to tackle corruption within Malaysia, as seen in Table 1. The Malaysian government has acknowledged the harmful nature of corruption to economic growth and has led to a growing number of bodies which are given the responsibility to address corruption and which in turn have implemented a number of steps to ensure its minimisation and eventual eradication. Through combating corruption, this promotes integrity within society.

Efforts to combat corruption within Malaysia began with the Anti-Corruption Agency set up in 1967. This included institutions such as the Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit, the anti-corruption Agency, the Auditors General Office, the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Complaints Bureau. Early successes including the prosecution of a number of political leaders and senior civil servants. Nevertheless, corruption remained high.

Research has however found that these institutions are ineffective at combatting corruption, through the continued cases of unlawful transactions and misconduct. However, since 2003, corruption has been high on the agenda of government strategies, with 2003 marking the admittance of Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi who declared that fighting corruption would be a key and prime priority. This led to a number of new initiatives, including the National Integrity Plan in 2005 which aims to promote a culture of integrity. This was followed by the Malaysian Institute of Integrity (MII) which supports and coordination and implementation of the NIP. More recently, the governmental Transformational Program has been introducing to enhance the effectiveness of combating corruption. This includes the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), which began operation in 2009, reporting to a Parliamentary Special Committee on Corruption.

NAME	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT	AIM	POWERS
Anti Corruption Agency (ACA)	1967	Preventing and eradicating all forms of corruption, misuse of power	Investigate, interrogate, address and prosecute offenders. Access documents and witnesses, freeze assets, seize passports. Minor income and assets
Public Complaints Bureau	1990	Addresses alleged administrative lapses and abuse in dealing with public bureaucracy	Receives and investigates complains from public dissatisfaction with government administration

Table 1. Two of the early agencies aimed to tackle corruption.

The case of the 1MDB

One of the most well-known (2015) and prominent cases of corruption within Malaysia and globally is that involving the former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Razak, known as the 1 Malaysia Development Fund Bhd (1MDB). This corruption case involved the embezzlement of billions of US dollars, facilitated by the false declaration by officials. This included money laundering from accounts as well as bribery and gains from bond pricing. Although implications are mainly placed on Malaysia's businessmen and government officials, others from the UAE and Saudi Arabia have been implicated in the scandal.

The 1MDB was set up in 2009, initially launched at the Terengganu Investment Authority (TIA). It developed as a network of joint ventures between Aarbar Investments PJSC and Petro Saudi International. Corrupt practices began with embezzlement, involving the misappropriation of funds through borrowing, bonds and bank loans. It is estimated that more than US\$ 6.5 billion flowed through the 1MDB, financing the spending of corrupt officials and their associates. In addition, bribes were offered as a means to allow and arrange bond issues, as well as for the management of accounts which facilitated in embezzlement.

The key perpetrators of the bribery were Goldman Sachs, later leading to the sentencing of their Southeast Asia Chairman, Tim Leissner. In addition to embezzlement and bribery, money laundering was a component of the 1MDB scandal, which involved receiving and retaining money from sources and disguising or failing to investigate its origins. This violated the anti-money laundering laws within Malaysia, with

CASES OF CORRUPTION & BRIBERY

There has been a high level of cases of corruption and bribery within Malaysia, which have been on-going decades despite increasing efforts to combat these issues. A number of these cases will be explored, establishing the levels of corruption which the entailed as well as ways in which they were investigated and came to light.

banks acting as intermediaries and beneficiaries which is in breach of their anti-money laundering compliance requirements. In addition, false declaration and bond mispricing between 2009 and 2014 were forms of corruption which took place within this scandal, including the false declaration of 1MDB funds to banks in Malaysia. Recipients of these false declarations included Bank Negara (Malaysian Central Bank).

Corruption was able to take place due to the Malaysian Government covering up the 1MDB scandal, through the removal of the officials and ministers who threatened to bring to light to corruption and evidence to support it. Moreover, documents and computer files were withheld from investigators, and those from the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commissions (MACC) were encouraged to alter their findings or abandon investigations, illustrating that corruption extended heavily towards government bodies which aimed to prevent corruption in the first place.

Investigations the 1MDB scandal in 2015 brought to light several reasons why such an extensive case of corruption and bribery was able to take place. It was found that



AROUND THE WORLD: ABAC LAWS & REGULATIONS (PART 1)

Governments around the world are responding to need to enact new legislation to fight corruption. Until the last 20 years or so, most laws and regulations were relatively weak, other than the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). However, a growing intolerance for corruption and increased outrage at high-profile cases has changed the landscape considerably, spurring the more recent UK Bribery Act (UKBA) 2010 and other similar stringent laws. Bribery and corruption can cause extreme harm to organisations and economies, causing distrust, financial loss, criminal consequences and loss of reputation.

In this article series, we are discussing some of the notable anti-bribery anti-corruption (ABAC) laws and regulations around the world.

[READ MORE](#)

systems of governance in place were defective, leading to weak control over spending, lending and investment within 1MDB. This includes decisions made outside the board of directors and the board being fed false and inaccurate information, in turn confirming that the Companies Act of 1965 of the Malaysian Code of Corporate Governance was not in compliance. Political control further crushed attempts to deal with the corruption, which included the removal of the Attorney General from office and the harassment of the MACC officers. In addition, within Malaysian banks, and evidently internationally, there were weak internal rules against money laundering which enabled such flows of money. Due to the fact that Najib was both Prime Minister and Chairman of the 1MDB Advisory Board, there was a strong lack of political will as there was no one above him to address the corruption taking place. Further to this, the mindset within Malaysia, both in the government and private sector, in which there is a belief that corruption leads to economic gains, led to engagement in such practices considered as acceptable.

As a result of the scandal, there were two key implications:

- The Malaysian government were forced to pay US\$1.66 billion to debt servicing payments; and
- There was significant erosion of trust within the public, particularly concerning politicians and government officials.

The case of the Sabah Water Department (2010)

Prior to the previous case, the largest corruption scandal in Malaysia was considered to be the Sabah State Water Corruption scandal. This case involved the siphoning of RM3.3B worth of federal allocations for state rural water projects from 2010 onwards to top department officials. This is the equivalent of over 759 million USD.

The case arose due to complaints that water development project contracts were being distributed unfairly. The two suspects who were investigated

included the Director of the Water Department and the Deputy Director. It is estimated that these two civil servants amassed a sum of almost RM115 million (24 million \$USD) due to their illicit activities. Such sums of money amassed due to the water department officials abusing their power to award contracts to 38 companies which were owned by their families or corrupt business officials.

As a result, an investigation was carried out by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), who subsequently confiscated cash, luxury cars, jewellery and watches amounting to RM 114.5M. Prior to the previous 1MDM corruption case, it was considered to be the largest amount of money confiscated by the MACC. Investigations revealed that there were a number of factors which led to on-going corruption taking place. This included the lack of systematic monitoring procedures which otherwise should have been in place to vet projects and irregular transactions. As a result, it led to the misappropriation of public funds, resulting in a weakened trust by the public of governance.

The case of the Port Klang Free Zone (PKFZ)

The Port Klang Free Zone (PKFZ) was a free trade zone at Malaysia largest port. Implemented in 2008, the project was designed to act as a hub for businesses to connect from over 120 countries due to its logistical location which allowed for the efficient execution of business transactions.

A corruption case arose regarding Port Klang when it became evident that there were cost overruns of RM 3.5 billion, which was almost double the initial costs of RM 1.845 billion. There were reports that the Transport Minister at the time, Chan Kong Choy, had issued support for bonds which amounted to RM 3.7

billion without the government's approval. As such, Pricewaterhouse Coopers was asked to conduct an audit to investigate the financial irregularities. However, the audit in fact found that the total cost amounted to RM 12.5 billion (almost 3 billion \$USD), far higher than the discrepancies which were initially suspected. After these findings, an investigation was carried out by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) and the police, leading to a number of people charged of misconduct, including involvement with administering and financing the PKFZ. Despite the fact that the MACC was successful in carrying out an investigation, it has been widely dubbed at the scandal with no culprit, undermining the efforts and effectiveness of the institution in tackling corruption.

The immigration department migrant scandal

This scandal occurred in 2016, involving the Malaysian Immigration Department, which is considered to have been part of long-standing small-scale corruption such as bribery. An internal probe revealed several forms of corruption, including the tampering of the online system within the immigration department, which in turn allowed for the access of cash and the movement of individuals which was not in line with immigration rules. Not only was this a form of corruption, but it additionally aided in terrorist activities, as it is suggested that over 130 Malaysians were thought to have travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight with ISIS as a result of misconduct. It led to a number of arrests and charges for human trafficking and allowed the illegal movement of migrants in and out of the country.

FRAUD FACT:

Nearly a quarter of companies don't do any pre-employment screening, which should be a concern to their business leaders and their own employees. Having screened employees means having a safer, more secure work environment. *Source: CRI Group survey, 2019.*

TIP FOR SUCCESS:

Previous employment verification and criminal history screening are top needs for employers, followed by academic verification, name/DOB/identity checks, address verification and pre-employment credit checks. *Source: CRI Group survey, 2019.*

TAKE PART OF THE SURVEY NOW!

Your opinion matters! Participate in the CRI Group background screening survey now and let us know how COVID-19 and WFH has affected your business.

[TAKE THE SURVEY](#)

DISCUSSION

It is evident that within Malaysia, there is not only widespread corruption and bribery taking place, but there are numerous forms of corruption which is not only small-scale but which occurs at high levels of political and governmental reach. The reasons for such high levels of corruption in Malaysia, as well as failures to combat this issue efficiently, have been said to be due to a number of factors. This includes allegations of corruption within agencies who aim to fight it, particularly within the government of Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi and Najib Razak. Other reasons include decades of hegemonic rule by the United Malays National Organisation, in which ties with the corporate sector are high and opposition weak.

Although it is clear that there has been extensive effort to tackle corruption, it remains a significant issue with significant economic and social repercussions. The level of corruption has remained high, questioning the effectiveness of strategies in combating corruption. This includes the effectiveness of MACC, which aims to investigate corruption at higher levels. However, the fact that it is subservient to the Prime Minister's department limits its capacity as a way in which to prosecute high profile corruption cases.

It is additionally key to highlight why Malaysia is so prone to corruption. There are a number of factors which have undermined anti-corruption policies, including not wanting to tackle political corruption, as well as defects in Malaysia's political systems, culture and institutions. Further reasoning of the ineffectiveness of government initiatives which aim to tackle corruption includes low public support towards government efforts, the inability to address the root cause of this issue and reluctances and duplications (Figure 3).

In addition, greater corruption prevention strategies should be implemented. This includes within Corporate Social Responsibility practices, where in such instances, a company's risk of bribery and corruption should be assessed and mitigated within the overall approach to corporate social responsibility. This will ensure that corruption is tackled from within governments, rather than focusing on external ways in which corruption can be tracked and investigated.

However, the MACC Act 2009 has introduced a new amendment, including within section 17A, which aims to enhance the way in which corruption is tackled through the adoption of new forms of penalties. The introduction of corporate liability for corruption offences takes effect on 1 June 2020, which essentially means that if there are any forms of corruption within a business, those involved in the management of its affairs, be it officers, partners, or directors, could be personally liable for the same offence. The only way to avoid liability is to exercise due diligence known as 'Adequate Procedures', which commercial organisations in Malaysia are expected to implement by the 1 June 2020. Non-compliance is severe, resulting in penalties of RM1 million (230,000 \$USD) and up to 20 years imprisonment.

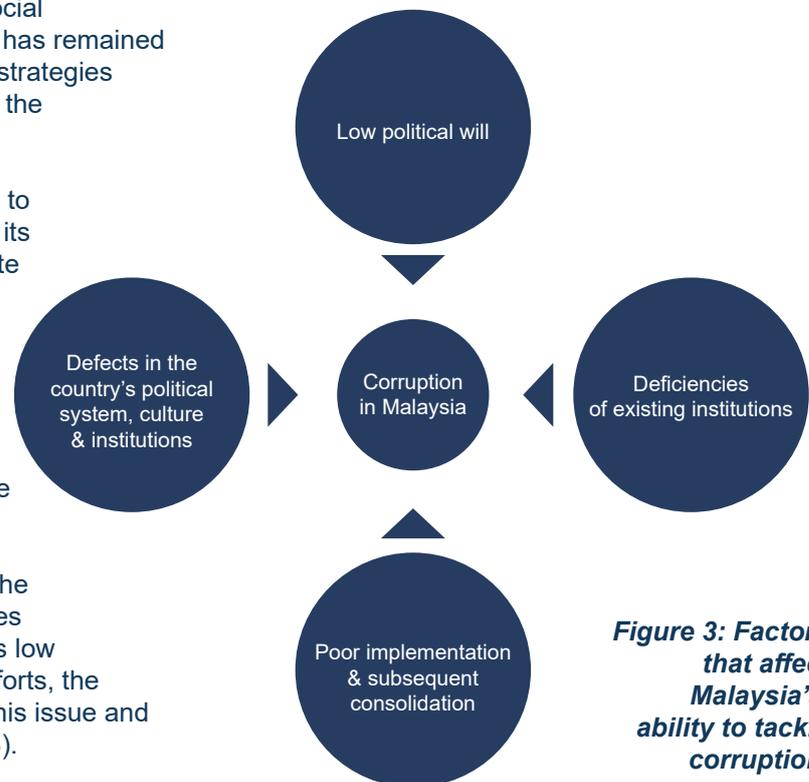


Figure 3: Factors that affect Malaysia's' ability to tackle corruption.

CONCLUSION

Due to the fact that corruption is rooted in the economic and political conditions of a country, it is complex, thereby making remedial efforts difficult. The significant impacts of corruption highlighted, including impeding economic growth, increasing income inequality and leading to poor trust in government and political institutions, make it clear that eradication would provide a number of benefits to Malaysia's economic, social and political landscape. This includes enhancing per capita income growth, leading to a greater flow of foreign investment and enhanced business growth. Although widespread efforts have already been made through a variety of old and new anti-government agencies and policies, these measures should continue to be enforced and adapted in order to ensure that corruption is minimised in the future.

DEMONSTRATING “ADEQUATE PROCEDURES” THROUGH ISO 37001 CERTIFICATION

In complying with these guidelines and prove “adequate procedures,” public and private sector organisations should strongly consider the ISO 37001 certification process which would provide proper assurance that the organisation has succeeded in establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving its Anti-Bribery Management System.

ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System is an internationally accepted standard that specifies the procedures by which an organisation should implement in preventing bribery while detecting and reporting any bribery incident that occurs.

The standard requires organisations to implement these procedures on a reasonable and proportionate basis according to the type and size of the organisation, and the nature and extent of bribery risks faced. It applies to small, medium and large organisations in the public and private sector and can be implemented in any country. Though it will not provide absolute assurance that bribery will completely cease, the standard can help establish that the organisation has in place reasonable, proportionate and adequate anti-bribery procedures.



SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES CREATE VULNERABILITIES FOR ABAC COMPLIANCE

While the COVID-19 pandemic has caused supply chain disruptions and a host of other problems for businesses worldwide, companies should be aware that anti-bribery and anti-corruption compliance and enforcement is still in full effect. There is no indication that investigations or enforcement actions have slowed, and those organisations doing international business and fall under the purview of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) or the UK Bribery Act, among other anti-corruption laws, should be vigilant. Now is not the time to relax due diligence and compliance efforts. This article contains steps every company should take right now to protect against bribery and corruption and the resultant risk of investigations, liability and enforcement.

[READ MORE](#)

Part Two: ANTI-BRIBERY ANTI-CORRUPTION & ISO 37001

Bribery and corruption are still massive problems with serious consequences for organisations of any size, industry or region. Against this backdrop, there are critical questions being posed to business leaders today: **Has your organisation implemented reasonable and proportionate measures to prevent bribery? How will you know if your anti-bribery and anti-corruption controls are adequate? Are you aware of the latest best practices in preventing corruption?**

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) issued the ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System standard, which mirrors numerous steps contained in the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act 2010 and other major legislation aimed to curb bribery and corruption and increase punishments resulting from its occurrence.

ISO 37001:2016 ABMS IMPROVES YOUR CORPORATE CULTURE

An organisation that takes a firm stand against bribery and corruption, and makes compliance standards a priority, will see the effects among its employees and in its corporate culture. After all, ISO 37001:2016 isn't just for the security team or executives. It involves the entire organisation.

Staff learn how to recognise red flags of noncompliance for bribery and fraud, and how to report them. They also gain an understanding that the organisation won't tolerate unethical behaviour, especially when it comes to bribery and corruption. For example, many employees in today's workforce might think they understand what bribery and corruption are – but they probably don't recognise the many different ways it can manifest itself in the business world.

ABAC® Certified™ training and certification process for ISO 37001:2016 educates your personnel and helps your company address bribery in all its forms, including:

- In the public, private and not-for-profit sectors
- By the organisation
- By the organisation's personnel acting on the organisation's behalf or for its benefit
- By the organisation's business associates acting on the organisation's behalf or for its benefit
- Of the organisation
- Of the organisation's personnel in relation to the organisation's activities
- Of the organisation's business associates in relation to the organisation's activities
- Direct and indirect bribery (e.g. a bribe offered or accepted through or by a third party)

→ **Does your organisation have an ethical code of conduct? Don't make assumptions that your employees know to conduct themselves in an ethical manner. Read now our article ["Your organisation needs an ethical code of conduct"](#) to learn more.**



HOW EFFECTIVE IS YOUR ANTI-BRIBERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM?

Watch this FREE ISO 37001 webinar today – find out how you can strengthen your anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies and procedures. ISO 37001
WEBINAR OUTLINE:

- What is an Anti-Bribery Management System?
- Unintentional gaps in an Anti-Bribery Management System
- How ISO 37001 can help you rectify unintentional gaps?
- How can ABAC help you achieve certification?

[READ MORE](#)

ISO 37001:2016 EXPERT TRAINING BY AN ACCREDITED BODY

When an organisation undertakes ISO 37001:2016 training, employees understand that ethical behaviour is the norm, and anything outside of those bounds will be punished – especially criminal acts like bribery and corruption – perhaps with the loss of their job, or even prosecution.

ABAC®-M provides three levels of training ensure that employees get the instruction they need: Introductory Training, Internal Auditor Training, and Lead Auditor Training. **ABAC®-M** conducts ISO 37001:2016 training in a classroom setting, providing face-to-face interaction with expert instructors.

The training helps establish an ethical culture by educating your employees on the following:

- What constitutes fraud, corruption, and bribery, and why these are so damaging to business
- How to identify red flags of fraud, corruption and bribery
- The process for reporting fraudulent and unethical acts
- The organisation's zero-tolerance attitude toward unethical behaviour and willingness to terminate employees for breaches, and prosecute unethical acts
- The serious ramifications for committing fraud or bribery, the legal consequences, and the negative impact on one's career

The benefits are long-lasting and far-reaching. Most importantly, when you engage **ABAC®-M**'s training and certification program, you are assured that an accredited team of experts is working with your organisation to implement a top-of-the-line program that is tailored to your needs and accomplishes your goals.

→ **Effective training teaches staff how to combat bribery and corruption. Want to learn more? Read now our article [“Top 10 ways to prevent bribery and corruption.”](#)**



AS SOUTH ASIA GRAPPLES WITH ANTI-BRIBERY COMPLIANCE, ISO 37001 PROVIDES SOLUTIONS

On the whole, South Asia has a troubled record when it comes to preventing bribery and corruption, and enforcing compliance. Recent cases and statistics show that the problem persists in most countries in the region.

[READ MORE](#)

[DOWNLOAD NOW!](#)



ISO 37001 OVERVIEW FREE WEBINAR

ISO 37001 ABMS is a standard that was released in 2016 and it contains a variety of anti-bribery best practices that all organisations should have adopted as part of their anti-bribery programs.

But how does it work? What measures does it entail and what value does it bring to your business? Finally, how can you get certified? What is the business value of ISO 37001 as an anti-bribery programme? How to get certified: what's the certification process? Get these questions and many other answered with this webinar.

[READ MORE](#)

ISO 37001 SOLUTIONS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES

Organisations of all industries, from financial institutions to international energy companies, can gain distinct benefits from **ABAC®-M** Certification for [ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System](#) standard. The fact is, any company is potentially susceptible to bribery and corruption. Some industries face increased risk – which is why **ABAC®-M** tailors ISO 37001 for companies across a wide range of industries, including automotive, aviation, insurance, pharma/healthcare, property, IT/telecommunications, financial, oil and energy, and others. In today's business climate, no organisation can afford the risk of being noncompliant and unprotected. The following are some of the issues facing companies in different industries.



AUTOMOTIVE

The automotive industry is a huge worldwide business, and corruption and “pay-to-play” schemes make the headlines on a regular basis. Considering the markets involved include steel, labor, shipping, and others, it stands to reason that the industry can be a target for bribery and corruption problems.

One example is Rolls-Royce Motor Cars, which was punished to the tune of an \$800 million (U.S.) global settlement that included a deferred prosecution with the UK's Serious Fraud Office (SFO), the U.S. Justice Department and Brazilian authorities. The company was found to have engaged in systemic bribery spanning 13 years and 22 countries. There were multiple schemes in various countries and locations, including Indonesia, Thailand, India, Nigeria, China, and Russia.

→ Learn more in detail about the Rolls-Royce investigation case study, [“Ethics, Compliance and Rolls-Royce.”](#)



AVIATION

The aviation industry is facing a series of pressures that challenge each airline's profitability and growth. Over the course of the next 20 years, the global commercial aircraft fleet is expected to double to approximately 45,000 aircraft, driven by increased air travel due to an expanding middle class in emerging economies. Risk of bribery and corruption is ramped up, however, by the fact that the supply chain struggles to keep up with demand due to the ramp-up in production, volatility in the geopolitical and economic environment is increasing, and a growing labour shortage is lurking in the background. Look at major cases like Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), which has been embroiled in a scandal. The allegations involve “organised failure of institutional management, state, and internal controls,” in some cases connected to air accidents with loss of lives. PIA is just a high-profile example of what can result when such corruption goes unchecked, with mismanagement, corruption and kickbacks causing irreparable harm.

→ Read more about the PIA case in this white paper, [“Organised Catastrophe of Pakistan International Airlines: Major Critical Risk Elements – Mismanagement – Corruption.”](#)



PHARMA & HEALTHCARE

Corruption involving [pharmaceutical companies and healthcare providers](#) is a major concern around the world. With varied layers and a complicated supply chain, corruption can easily gain a foothold even among the most well-meaning healthcare providers and their companies, especially with the industry overburdened with inflating costs and increasing fraud schemes. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that, where losses have been measured and the types of health expenditure have been covered, the average annual cost of fraud totals 7.29% of healthcare budgets (Gee and Button, 2014). For fraudsters, big pharma and healthcare represent a target-rich environment.

Take global pharmaceutical giant GlaxoSmithKline. The company was accused in China of a large-scale bribery scandal, charged with systematically paying bribes and “gratuities” to doctors and hospitals in return for favourable product use and promotion. China was in the midst of an emerging anti-graft campaign and imposed tough penalties against GSK and its executives: In the end, various company leaders were arrested and eventually given suspended prison sentences; GSK was fined \$490 million; and the corporation published a statement of apology to the Chinese government and its citizens (BBC, 2014).

→ Read more about pharma and healthcare fraud in [“Pharma and Healthcare Companies can Benefit from ISO 37001.”](#)



IT & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

[Internet technology \(IT\) and telecommunications](#) providers are the engines that help power commerce on a global scale. This massive industry includes companies that provide the infrastructure for communication across multiple countries and continents, including phone and internet providers. Given their role and the technology on which they (and all of us) depend, these services must always be on guard for vulnerabilities to fraud. There is a high risk, however, for bribery and corruption in such a massive market.

In one example, Sweden-based telecommunications provider Telia Company AB agreed to pay \$965 million in a global settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Department of Justice, and Dutch and Swedish law enforcement to resolve charges related to violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) to win business in Uzbekistan. According to the SEC’s order, Telia entered the Uzbek telecommunications market by offering and paying at least \$330 million in bribes to a shell company under the guise of payments for lobbying and consulting services that never actually occurred.

In another case, Cinergy Telecommunications (based in Miami) pleaded guilty to violating the FCPA after admitting to a role in a bribery scheme aimed at locking down a contract with the state-owned telecommunications company in Haiti. The case included large fines and criminal prison sentences for the key players.



FINANCE

Bribery and corruption are among the top fraud concerns for all financial organisations. These include banks & financial institutions, real estate lenders, business credit and finance companies, commercial investment corporations, asset-based lenders, debt financing firms, acquisition capital firms and others. Having safeguarding processes in place is required both from a legal and compliance standpoint, and from the position of being a trusted, secure financial institution. The financial sector includes new Anti-Money Laundering (AML) rules and legislation, and these regulations are strict and increasingly enforced. As such, remaining in compliance through implementing proper prevention controls is a must.

In one high-profile case, between 2006 and 2013, JPMorgan Chase and its subsidiary, JP Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited (JPM-APAC) took on about 100 Chinese interns and full-time employees who ended up at the centre of a bribery case spread over two continents and worth hundreds of millions of dollars. In order to win business from members of the Chinese government and state-owned companies, JPM-APAC allegedly targeted their children, offering them high-ranking and well-paid positions in the business in order to curry favour with their parents.

JP Morgan fell into trouble for allegedly violating the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), and the DoJ called the scheme 'bribery by any other name' – alleging that it had threatened national security. In November 2016, the bank was ordered to pay \$264 million to settle the claims against it – \$130m to the SEC for violations of the FCPA, \$72m to the US Justice Department and \$61.9m to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.



OIL, GAS & ENERGY

The oil and energy sector is a massive portion of the world's economy, dealing mainly in petroleum – including upstream (exploration, development and production of crude oil or natural gas) and downstream (oil tankers, refiners, retailers and consumers) pipeline. The need to prospect, discover, and realise oil and energy production in various (and often far-flung) locations lends to the vulnerability to fraud – but geographic considerations aren't the only risk factors. Perhaps even more impactful is the complexity of business relationships required to operate in the industry – relationships with governments, contractors, regulators, investors/venture partners, equipment suppliers and other parties. Every such interaction and dealing can be considered susceptible to bribery and corruption where cutting corners may be considered profitable or even perceived to be "business as usual."

An infamous example is the case of Petrobras. In December 2017, the world's largest builder of offshore rigs agreed to pay \$422 million in penalties after entering a guilty plea for bribery charges connected with the Petróleo Brasileiro (Petrobras) scandal. Keppel Offshore & Marine Ltd. made illicit payments to both Petrobras officials and government representatives for more than a decade, between 2001 and 2014 (Reuters, 2017). The sweeping multimillion-dollar bribery scandal that rocked Petrobras led to numerous investor lawsuits and the downfall of disgraced government officials. It also served as the embodiment of the huge risk of bribery and corruption that confronts the entire oil and energy sector.

→ See ["Oil and Energy Companies Look to ISO 37001."](#)



INSURANCE

While every type of insurance is ripe for fraud, did you know that bribery and corruption are among those schemes in the insurance industry? Fraudsters are opportunists who look for an opening, and that can involve collusion, such as between claimants and adjusters, for example; or bribing officials to provide false reports or otherwise fabricate evidence in support of an insurance claim. In fact, there are well-known cases of highly organised criminal gangs who have built money-making enterprises on insurance fraud.

With the enormous liability presented by insurance fraud, every organisation should address their risk with proper control systems in place. This includes vigorous anti-bribery anti-corruption measures such as those implemented in ISO 37001. Successful risk mitigation includes conducting regular risk assessments, staying in compliance with all major laws and regulations, and regularly measuring and evaluating results.



PROPERTY

Property and real estate provide ample opportunity for bribery and corruption, unfortunately. Every step of the process, from zoning and permits to construction and sale or resale represent vulnerabilities and risk. Unfortunately, for as long as there has been a market for buying and selling land, property and resources, there have been schemes that aim to defraud.

Property fraud can be difficult to detect and prevent. Fraudsters often produce fake or forged documents, and there is likely to be collusion involved. For example, a crooked investor might provide kickbacks to an appraiser in return for inflating the value of a property, or he/she may sell a property to a “straw buyer” at an inflated price, with the straw buyer intentionally going into default (and splitting the proceeds of the loan with the fraudulent investor). There are “handshake deals” and “facilitation payments” ready to be made, many in direct contradiction to ethics and the law.

WE WELCOME YOU TO HAVE FREE GAP ANALYSIS OF HIGHEST ETHICAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Offering Free Evaluation of Corporate Compliance, Business Ethics, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Framework. The HEBA survey is designed to evaluate your compliance with the adequate procedures to prevent bribery and corruption across the organisation. This survey is monitored and evaluated by qualified **ABAC® - M** professionals with Business Ethics, Legal and Compliance background. The survey takes around 10 minutes to complete.

TAKE THE GAP ANALYSIS

WHAT DO OUR CLIENTS SAY: APEX SHIPPING

Dubai-based Apex Shipping Services LLC enrolled a large number of employees in CRI Certification's ISO 37001:2016 Awareness (Introducer) Training, all of whom successfully completed the program. Apex Shipping owners said that:

“CRI Group is a frontrunner in the field of corporate integrity, and their certification gives Apex Shipping an official seal of approval in the way of business ethics. We are proud to have founded this organisation on strong ethical values. The CRI Anti-Bribery Management System Certification means that we have zero tolerance for fraud of any kind, and refuse to work with any individual or business engaged in fraudulent activity.”

The company also noted that preventing bribery and corruption is a team effort:

“Every employee is passionate about our company values for providing honest and reliable shipping services. Our employees are highly-trained in spotting corruption and approach all aspects of their job with integrity.”

→ Need a reason for ISO 37001 certification? How about 25 of them?
Check out [“25 Benefits of ISO 37001 ABMS Certification.”](#)

ISO 37001:2016 ABMS TRAINING LEVELS

“

E-learning Anti-Bribery Management System Courses of the ABAC Center of Excellence Limited are profoundly instructive and momentous for my professional career ambition, particularly in my Integrity and Ethics Officer role.”

Chief Integrity & Ethics Officer for a Malaysian-based palm oil company

AWARENESS (INTRODUCTORY) TRAINING

ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) Awareness (Introductory) Training is a one-day course intended for personnel who may be exposed to bribery and compliance risk, and those who have little to no knowledge of the audit process and ISO 37001:2016. It's also a prerequisite for those who plan to complete ISO 37001:2016 Internal Auditor Training and ISO 37001:2016 Lead Auditor Training.

ISO 37001:2016 ABMS Awareness (Introductory) Training covers issues including the roles and responsibilities of an auditor and audit team members, the principles and techniques of auditing to ISO 37001:2016 ABMS, and the global regulatory framework including but not limited to OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and UK Bribery Act.

→ To learn more about ISO 37001 training, visit [ABACGroup.com/ISO-37001-training](https://www.abacgroup.com/ISO-37001-training)

CORRUPTION SPOTLIGHT

French-based Airbus agreed to pay a record \$4 billion in fines for alleged bribery and corruption spanning at least 15 years. The company reached a plea bargain with prosecutors in Britain, France and United States. According to prosecution documents, Airbus used a global network of agents or middlemen for corrupt transactions, included payouts disguised as commissions to push airplane sales.

“Fallout from the Airbus bribery scandal reverberated around the world on Monday as the head of one of its top buyers temporarily stood down and investigations were launched in countries aggrieved at being dragged into the increasingly political row.” ([Reuters, 2020](#))

INTERNAL AUDITOR TRAINING

ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) Internal Auditor Training is a two-day course that provides proactive ways to demonstrate your organisation's commitment to implementing an effective ABMS. This course provides the next step from the Introductory Training, and is critical for anyone who is involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of their organisation's ABMS.

It is also geared toward those who are involved in coordination anti-bribery compliance activities within their organisation, and are involved in the assessment of the organisation's internal and external supply chain. Finally, the course is important for those who have been given the responsibility to audit an ABMS, are exposed to bribery and compliance risk, or are existing auditors who want to refresh their skills.

→ To learn more about ISO 37001 training, visit [ABACGroup.com/ISO-37001-training](https://www.abacgroup.com/ISO-37001-training)

LEAD AUDITOR TRAINING

ABAC®-M's most intensive ISO 37001:2016 course is the five-day Lead Auditor Training, which develops the knowledge and skills required to conduct a full audit on an organisation's ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS). The course also increases an auditor's confidence in auditing in accordance with internationally recognised best practices and techniques. ABAC®-M trainers provide delegates with guidance and practical experience in how to plan, execute and report the results of Anti-Bribery Management System Audits.

This advanced course is perfect for anyone who is involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of their organisation's ABMS, is involved in the assessment of their organisation's internal and external supply chain, and who may be exposed to bribery and compliance risk. Additionally, this course is designed for those who are involved in coordinating anti-bribery compliance activities at their organisation and/or have been giving the responsibility to audit an ABMS. Last but not least, auditors who just wish to refresh and hone their skills will appreciate Lead Auditor Training.

→ To learn more about ISO 37001 training, visit [ABACGroup.com/ISO-37001-training](https://www.abacgroup.com/ISO-37001-training)

CORRUPTION SPOTLIGHT

While the investigation into suspected corruption at Novartis began seven years ago, it appears that the company can finally close this damaging chapter in its history. The resolution comes at a steep cost. The Swiss-based pharmaceutical company will pay a staggering \$1.3 billion in a settlement for kickbacks, bribery and price-fixing.

"The latest settlements cover two different cases. In the first, federal prosecutors claim Novartis used 'tens of thousands of speaker programs and events — some entailing exorbitant meals — as disguise to provide bribes to doctors. The goal, according to prosecutors, was to encourage doctors to prescribe its drugs, including Lotrel, Valturna, Starlix, Tekturna, Tekamlo, Diovan and Exforge." ([Fierce Pharma, 2020](#))

CORRUPTION SPOTLIGHT

As part of the 1MDB corruption scandal, former Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak was convicted on seven counts for charges that include money laundering, abuse of power and criminal breach of trust. Investigators said he transferred about \$10 million from a 1MDB affiliate to his own bank accounts, and the Malaysian High Court agreed. Razak was forced out of office in 2018 during the scandal.

"In 2015, the Wall Street Journal reported that Najib deposited about \$700 million from 1MDB into his personal accounts. He has always denied the allegations. He faces more trials in Malaysia on at least 35 additional corruption charges. The judge Tuesday imposed a 12-year prison sentence on Najib, 67, but suspended it during any appeals." ([FCPA Blog, 2020](#))

ISO 37001 FAQ: ALL YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

[READ MORE](#)



ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN PREVENTING, DETECTING BRIBERY & CORRUPTION

When organisations make the decision to make anti-bribery anti-corruption compliance a top priority, the results speak for themselves. The ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System training and certification standard brings together best practices, proven strategies, and elements of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act 2010 and other major legislation aimed to curb bribery and corruption. Today, the stakes are too high to turn a blind eye and continue with business as usual.

Organisations of all sizes, industries and regions have engaged **ABAC®-M** for ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System training and certification to reduce risk, increase compliance and maintain anti-bribery standards.

Mubadala – Pioneering global investment firm

MDC General Services Holding Company LLC (Mubadala) is a pioneering global investment firm based in Abu Dhabi, UAE, deploying capital with integrity and ingenuity to accelerate economic growth for the long-term benefit of Abu Dhabi. As Abu Dhabi's leading strategic investment company, Mubadala is active in 13 sectors and more than 30 countries around the world.

Mubadala's certification through **ABAC®-M** followed a comprehensive risk assessment and examination of the organisation's global anti-bribery policies and procedures, per the directives laid out in ISO 37001:2016.

Zafar Anjum, CEO of **ABAC®-M**, said: **“I commend Mubadala on their company-wide commitment to integrity and preventing bribery and corruption at all levels. There is perhaps no better way to demonstrate that commitment than ISO 37001:2016 certification, as these standards are recognised and practised in more than 160 countries worldwide.”**

KPOGCL – Leader in the oil and gas industry

Another success story is KPOGCL, a nascent oil and gas exploration and production corporation in Pakistan that recently engaged **ABAC®-M** Certification services to achieve the ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System Standard certification.

KPOGCL is in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan, the provincial holding company established in 2013 to make KP self-sufficient by discovering indigenous resources in the province. Raziuddin Razi, CEO of KPOGCL, said that engaging in ISO 37001:2016 ABMS Certification helps the organisation provide “full confidence to its partners and shareholders, i.e., the government of KP, Pakistan.”

Razi said that KPOGCL *“is in a relentless pursuit to bring the hidden treasures for the comfort of the masses and value for its shareholders. It has opened avenues of investment for international and national companies because it enjoys a great rapport with the business community as a competent and truthful entity. KPOGCL’s journey to the London Stock Exchange via the Karachi Stock Exchange and AIM shall need milestones, such as ISO 37001,”* Razi said. *“The investors and business partners can fully rely on our merit and excellence, and ISO 37001 shall certify these characteristics of ours.”*

ISS Middle East FZC – Award-winning IT services company

Another great example is ISS Middle East FZC (IntelliSoft), an award-winning Information Technology Services company that has successfully demonstrated compliance with ISO 37001 requirements and attained **ABAC®-M** Certification in ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System for services such as SAP Professional, Technology, Infra services & solutions (Data Management, Application development, Legacy Modernisation Cloud service, Analytics & Mobility), Staffing, Recruitment and Outsourcing services in IT.

Kanwal Zafar, Managing Director at **ABAC®-M**, said: *“We are honoured to work with ISS Middle East FZC towards their commitment to prevent, detect, report and eliminate bribery and corruption. This zero-tolerance approach helps organisations to emerge as a global ethical and trusted partner, as this standard is recognised and practised worldwide.”*

construction-property-independent power production company

Mudajaya Group Bhd, based in Malaysia, successfully attained ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System certification. **ABAC®** Center of Excellence Limited conducted a comprehensive risk assessment and examination of Mudajaya Group’s anti-bribery policies and procedures. The process followed directives put forth in ISO 37001:2016, and the construction-property-independent power production company met and exceeded the standard’s requirements.

Zafar Anjum, Group CEO at **ABAC®** Center of Excellence Limited, said that Mudajaya Group demonstrated the highest standards in preventing and detecting bribery and corruption to achieve ISO 37001 certification. *“I salute Mudajaya Group for implementing the principles provided by this world-recognised, respected certification.”*

→See [“ABAC® certifies Mudajaya Group for ISO 37001:2016 ABMS.”](#)

RM Leopad Sdn Bhd – Corrosion protection services provider

RM Leopad Sdn Bhd, a Malaysian-based group offering corrosion protection services for the energy industry, successfully attained ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System certification. Established to advance the local oil and gas services and equipment (OGSE) industry and transform Malaysia into a thriving regional hub for the sector. The Leopad group of companies provides services ranging from blasting & painting, insulation, passive fire protection, thermal spray application, refractory works, cathodic protection and scaffolding works, as well as other specialised services for the industry.

Kanwal Zafar, Managing Director at **ABAC®-M**, announced the certification in a statement: *“ABAC®-M Certification is proud to certify RM Leopad for their commitment to ISO 37001’s anti-bribery and anti-corruption management standards.”* Zafar said. *“By implementing principles and procedures of ISO 37001:2016 ABMS, RM Leopad has demonstrated the highest level of compliance in preventing and detecting bribery.”*

→See [“ABAC®-M certifies RM Leopad Sdn Bhd for ISO 37001:2016 ABMS.”](#)

ISO 19600 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

Is your company in line with international regulations? ISO 19600 is a widely-accepted standard that provides guidance for establishing, developing, implementing, evaluating, maintaining and improving an organisation's compliance management program. It covers all compliance-related issues including anti-trust, fraud, misconduct, export control, anti-money laundering, and other unexpected risks which might affect your business.

The standard acts as a global benchmark for effective and responsive compliance management program, based on the good governance and transparency principles. The guidelines set forth by the standard are applicable to all types and sizes of organisations and aren't restricted by industry, risk exposure or geographic reach.

THE RISK IS REAL

If your business isn't meeting the myriad obligations established by government bodies worldwide, the exposure to risk can grow exponentially as each day passes. Good corporate governance begins at the top, with a strong leadership desire to demonstrate that your organisation is taking every available step to prevent bribery and corruption.

The guidelines set forth in the internationally accepted ISO 19600:2014 Compliance Management Systems represent the first step in developing a framework that protects the organisation from falling victim to the many risks associated with corporate bribery and/or corruption. **ABAC®-M**, is designed to assist in developing processes and systems that help your organisation to effectively manage compliance risks and foster a system-wide culture of business integrity.

→**Take the next step! Learn more about [ISO 19600 standard](#) today.**

PROVE THAT YOUR BUSINESS IS ETHICAL

Complete our FREE Highest Ethical Business Assessment (HEBA) & evaluate your current Corporate Compliance Program. Find out if your organisation's compliance program is in the line with worldwide Compliance, Business Ethics, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Frameworks. Let **ABAC®-M** experts prepare a complimentary gap analysis of your compliance program to evaluate if it meets "adequate procedures" requirements under UK Bribery Act, DOJ's Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs Guidance and Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission.

WHY ABAC GROUP?

Anti-Bribery Anti-Corruption (ABAC®) Center of Excellence was launched by CRI Group in 2016. We are an independent certification body established for ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems, ISO 19600:2014 Compliance Management and ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management, providing training and certification. **ABAC®-M** operates through its global network of certified ethics and compliance professionals, qualified auditors and other certified professionals.

Since 1990, Corporate Research and Investigations Limited “CRI Group” has safeguarded businesses from fraud and corruption, providing insurance fraud investigations, employee background screening, investigative due diligence, third-party risk management, compliance and other professional investigative research services. CRI Group’s expertise will add to the diverse pool of business support services available within your region.



INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH

ANTI-CORRUPTION & REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS
ASSET SEARCH & RECOVERY
FRAUD RISK & INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS
IP INFRINGEMENT INVESTIGATIONS
INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS & CONFLICT OF INTEREST
FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS & FORENSIC ACCOUNTING



BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

MARKET RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATIONS



COMPLIANCE SOLUTIONS

INVESTIGATIVE DUE DILIGENCE
CORPORATE SECURITY & RESILIENCE
THIRD-PARTY RISK ASSESSMENT
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING
INTEGRITY DUE DILIGENCE

DueDiligence360™
Partners to TRUST



BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

VENDOR & 3RD PARTY SCREENING
PERSONNEL VETTING & PRE-EMPLOYMENT SCREENING
EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY DUE DILIGENCE

eEMPLOYSMART™
Smarter Background Checks Today for a Better Workforce Tomorrow



CERTIFICATION & TRAINING

ISO 37001 ANTI-BRIBERY & ANTI-CORRUPTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
ISO 19600 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
ISO 31000 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ABAC ANTI-BRIBERY
ANTI-CORRUPTION
CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

WHY WORK WITH US?

- ✓ CRI Group has one of the largest, most experienced and best-trained integrity due diligence teams in the world.
- ✓ We have a flat structure which means that you will have direct access to senior members of staff throughout the due diligence process.
- ✓ Our multi-lingual teams have conducted assignments on thousands of subjects in over 80 countries, and we’re committed to maintaining and constantly evolving our global network.
- ✓ Our packages are easily customisable, flexible and we will tailor our scope to address your concerns and risk areas; saving you time and money.
- ✓ Our team of more than 50 full-time analysts is spread across Europe, Middle East, Asia, North and South America and is fully equipped with the local knowledge to serve your needs globally.
- ✓ Our extensive solutions include due diligence, employee pre & post background screening, business intelligence and compliance, facilitating any decision-making across your business no matter what area or department.

**Global Leader in Risk Management,
Background Screening and Due Diligence Solutions**

LET'S TALK

If you'd like to discuss your business needs,
we'd love to hear from you.



Ask us about compliance in depth:

abacgroup.com

info@abacgroup.com



ABAC

Powered by:  **CRI|GROUP**
Corporate Research and Investigations