

ISO 37001:2016

The implementation and maintenance of the ISO 37001 Anti-bribery Management System (ABMS) is designed to help organisations minimise the potential for bribery risks to occur by more tightly controlling their processes.

What is bribery?

Bribery is a widespread phenomenon that raises serious social, moral, economic and political concerns, undermines good governance, hinders development and distorts competition. It erodes legal certainty, undermines human rights and hinders poverty alleviation. Bribery also raises the cost of doing business, introduces uncertainty into commercial transactions, increases the cost of goods and services, degrades the quality of goods and services, which can lead to loss of life and damage to property, destroys confidence in institutions and prevents markets from functioning fairly and efficiently.

National governments have made progress in the fight against corruption and bribery through the establishment of international agreements such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and through national legislation.

Who is this standard for?

This standard reflects international good practice and is applicable in all jurisdictions. It is also applicable to small, medium and large organisations, whether they operate in the public, private or non-profit sectors. The bribery risks specific to an organisation depend, inter alia, on the size of the organisation, the nature, scale and complexity of its activities, and where and in which sectors it operates.