

Bribery Prevention Network



The Bribery Prevention Network is a public-private partnership that brings together business, civil society, academia and government with the shared goal of supporting Australian business to prevent, detect and address bribery and corruption and promote a culture of compliance.

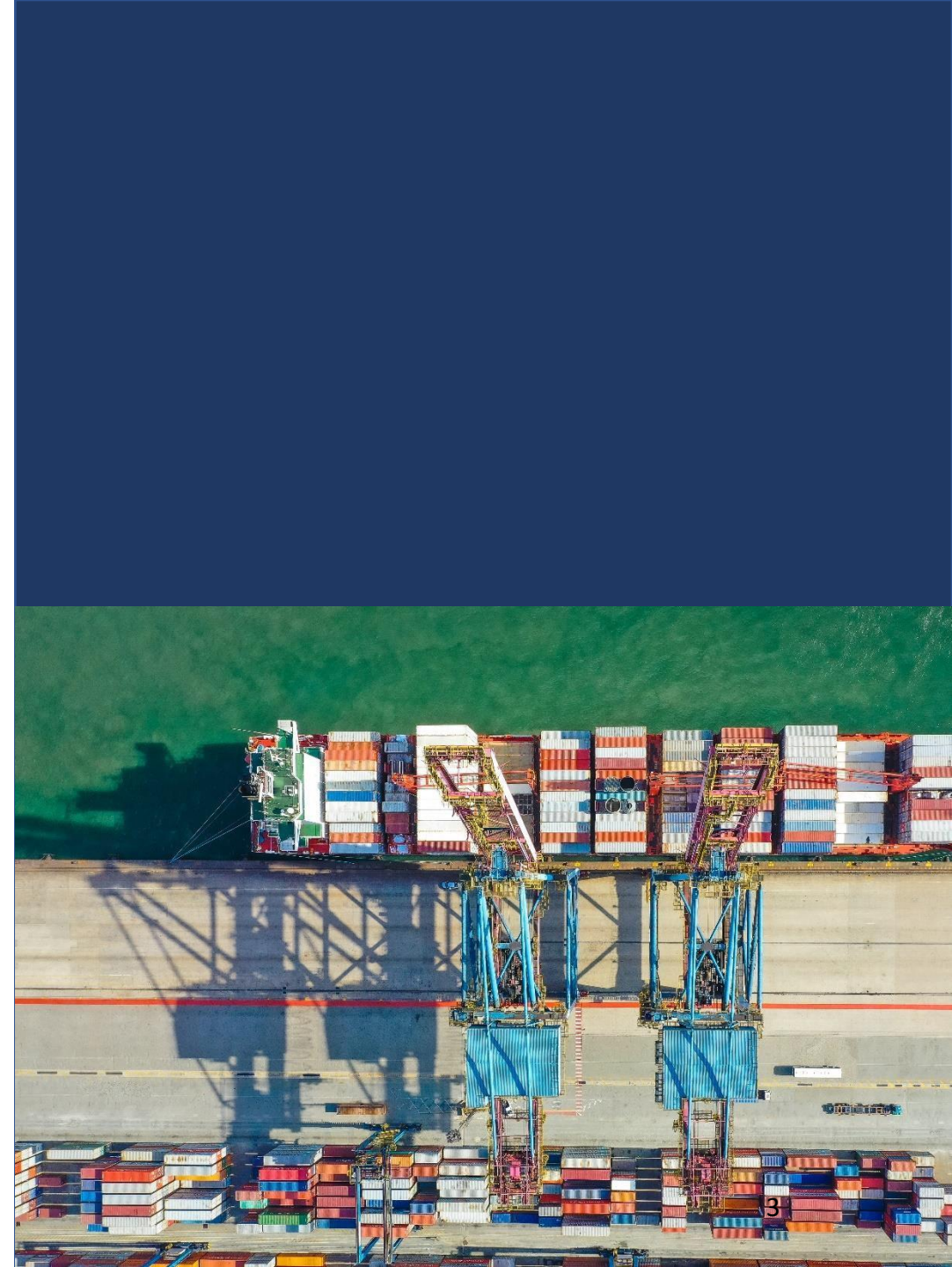
What is the BPN?

- Launched in October 2020, the Bribery Prevention Network (BPN) is a public-private partnership and multi-stakeholder initiative – the first of its kind in Australia.
- The BPN focuses on strengthening business awareness of bribery and corruption risk, particularly amongst small to medium enterprises (SMEs), as they seek to improve their understanding of bribery and corruption risk.
- The BPN is now successfully established as a leading source of information for those seeking to address bribery and corruption risks.



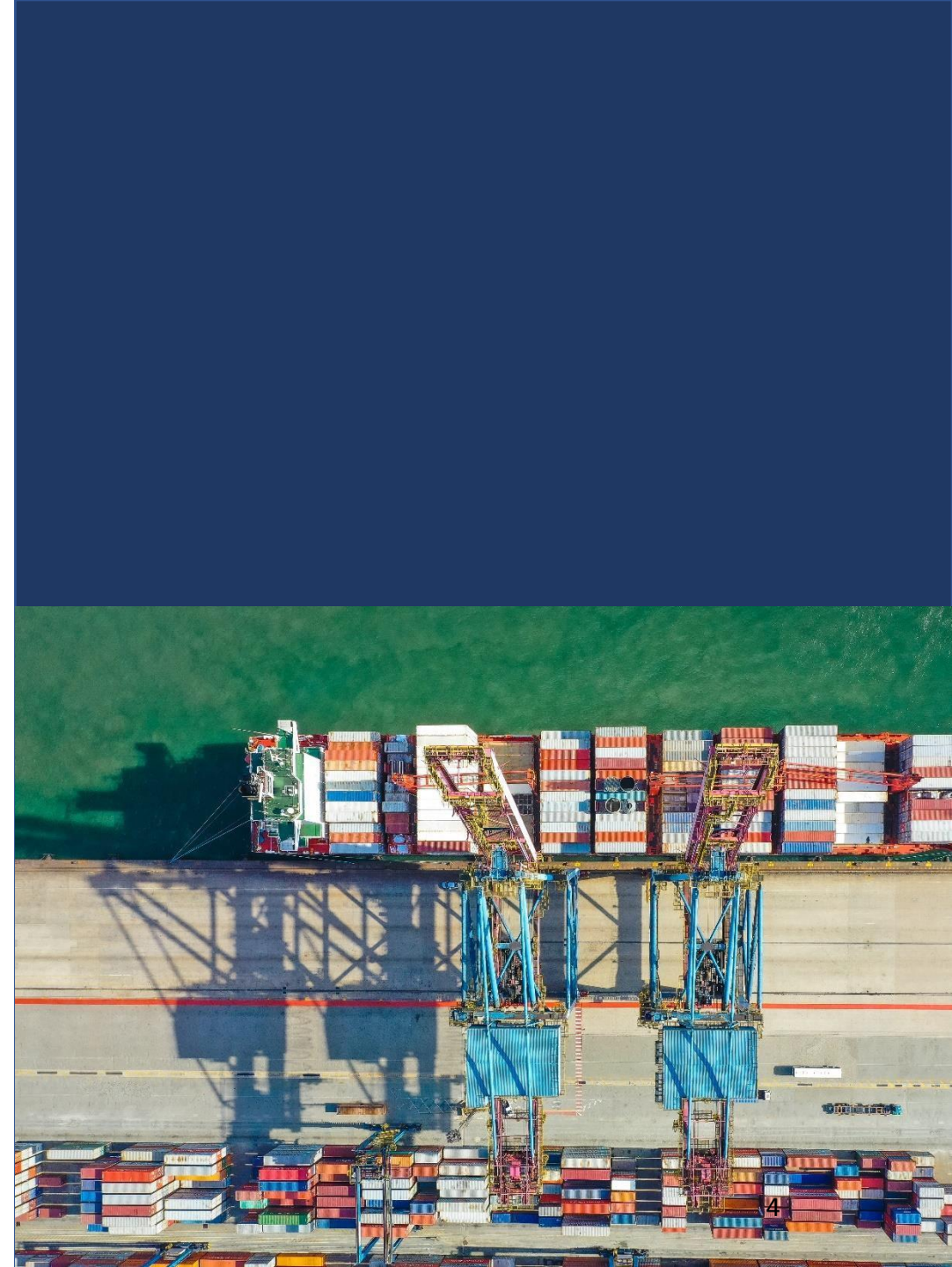
Case studies

- Developed by anti-bribery specialists, with each document detailing a scenario, guidance on how to respond and additional supportive resources
- Designed to help small and medium sized enterprises
- Topics covered include: implementing an anti-bribery and corruption policy, responding to complaints, enforcement actions and penalties.



Key lessons

- Content should be in an information form that meets the needs of SME
- Content should be reliable and up to date
- Relevance of content to SME operations should be clearly communicated
- Content should be inclusive



Case study: Real-life Australian foreign bribery prosecution

2 Principles of Good ABC Programs

Overarching principles

Proportionality

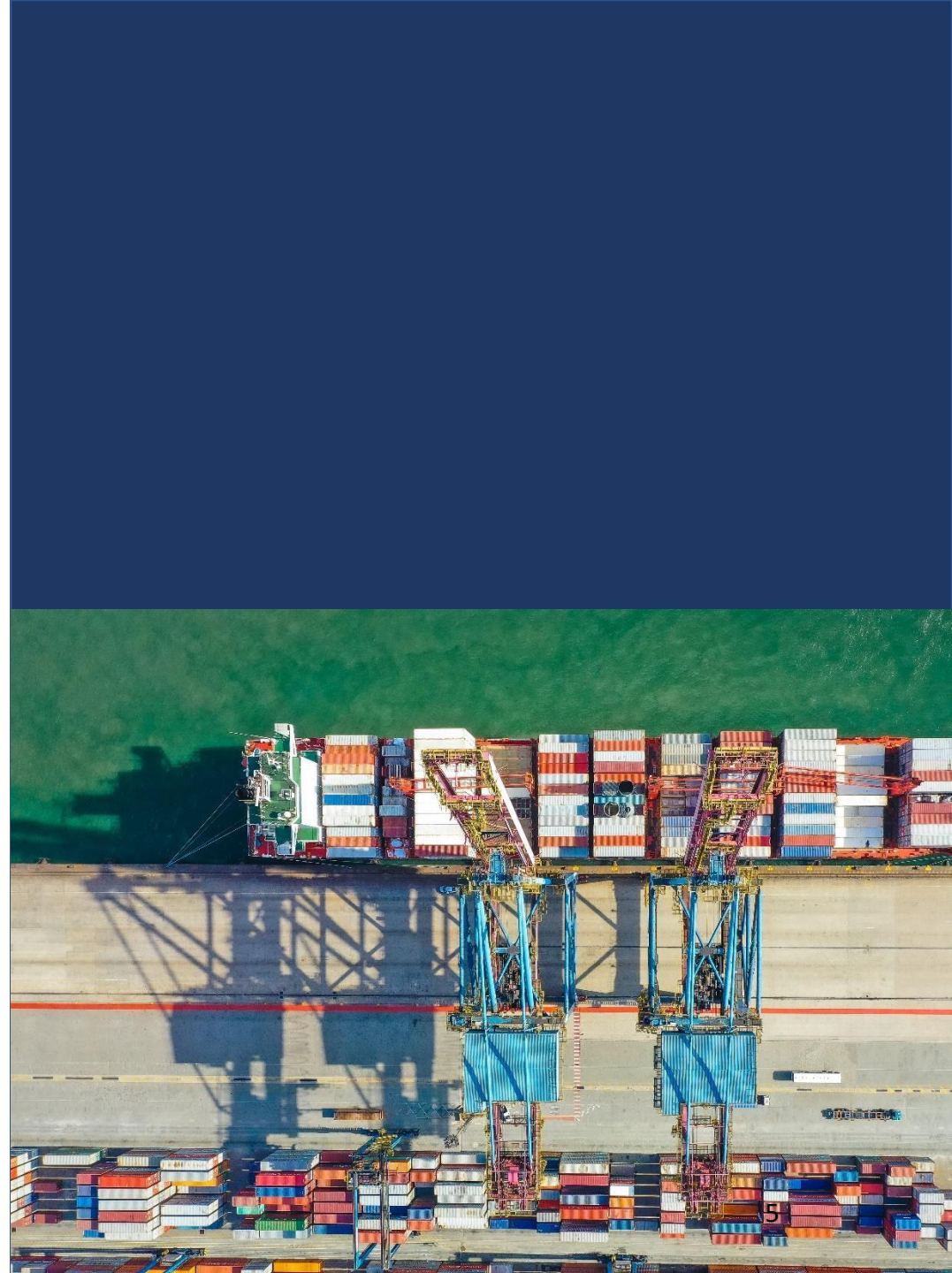
Corporations should develop and implement anti-bribery and corruption (ABC) policies and procedures. These should be tailored to the size and structure of the corporation and to the nature and scale of its activities. This means the specific policies and procedures a corporation adopts will need to address its particular risk profile and circumstances.

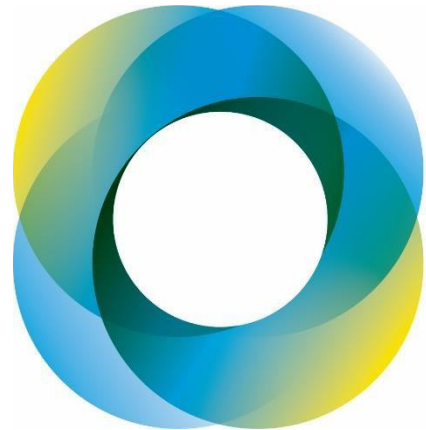
Effectiveness

The steps a body corporate takes to prevent, detect and address bribery of foreign public officials must in practice, result in an effective compliance program. Some indicators of an effective compliance program include:

- A culture of integrity and best practice;
- Pro-compliance conduct by top level managers and the Board of Directors;
- An effective anti-bribery compliance function;
- Effective risk assessment and due diligence procedures; and
- Careful and proper use of third parties, including checks for politically exposed persons (PEPs) and Ultimate Beneficial Owners (UBOs).

1 – Prevent	2 – Detect	3 – Address
<p>Management and culture: Examples of steps management can take to promote a culture against bribery and corruption include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating an anti-bribery stance; • Selecting senior managers to lead and be accountable and incentivised for anti-bribery work; • Maintaining oversight and assurance of anti-bribery risk assessments and preventative measures. <p>Policies & Procedures: Companies should create and make readily available easily digestible and transparent, risk-based policies regarding ABC.</p> <p>Risk assessment: When preparing ABC compliance programs, companies should (1) conduct a proper risk assessment; (2) rate the risks and mitigating controls; and (3) document the process and findings. A proportionate and effective ABC program must be risk-based.</p> <p>Due diligence: Companies should apply due diligence procedures proportionate to the risks they face. These may include due diligence: (1) before entering new geographic regions or business sectors; (2) on customers, suppliers, subcontractors and joint-venture partners; and (3) before</p>	<p>Monitoring: Companies should monitor their business to seek to identify corruption and to evaluate the effectiveness of their ABC policies and practices. This might include monitoring (1) payments (including to agents, for gifts and hospitality, use of cash, expenses in higher-risk jurisdictions); (2) employee attitudes and engagement; (3) training completion rates; and (4) outcomes of investigations into any bribery allegations.</p> <p>Whistleblowing: Corporations should consider establishing a confidential whistle-blowing channel to which anonymous reports about foreign bribery and other ethical issues can be made. Whistle-blowing channels should be promoted internally. Whistle-blowers should be protected and</p>	<p>Investigating: Following a report or identification of a potential issue, companies should investigate. Investigations should be properly scoped, objective, timely, appropriately conducted and properly documented. Investigations should be independent from the individuals and businesses concerned and should seek to understand root causes of issues identified. Companies should properly consider any findings and take appropriate action to address issues.</p> <p>Reporting: Companies should have appropriate guidance or seek advice (where necessary) to determine whether self-reporting to an appropriate agency (e.g. AFP) should be considered.</p> <p>Remediating: In addressing any misconduct</p>





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