

Systémy manažérstva proti korupcii Požiadavky s usmernením na používanie

STN ISO 37001

01 0106

Anti-bribery management systems Requirements with guidance for use

Systèmes de management anti-corruption Exigences et recommandations de mise en oeuvre

Táto slovenská technická norma obsahuje anglickú verziu medzinárodnej normy ISO 37001: 2025 a má postavenie oficiálnej verzie.

This Slovak standard includes the English version of the International standard ISO 37001: 2025 and has the status of the official version.

Nahradenie predchádzajúcich dokumentov

Táto slovenská technická norma nahrádza STN ISO 37001 z februára 2019 v celom rozsahu.

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Anotácia

Tento dokument špecifikuje požiadavky a poskytuje usmernenie na vytvorenie, implementáciu, udržiavanie, preskúmanie a zlepšovanie systému manažérstva proti korupcii. Systém môže byť samostatný alebo sa môže integrovať do celkového systému manažérstva. V súvislosti s činnosťami organizácie sa tento dokument zameriava na tieto oblasti:

- na korupciu vo verejnom, súkromnom a neziskovom sektore;
- na korupciu vykonávanú organizáciou;
- na korupciu zo strany personálu organizácie konajúceho v mene organizácie alebo v jej prospech;
- na korupciu zo strany partnerov vecného vzťahu organizácie konajúcich v mene organizácie alebo v jej prospech;
- na korumpovanie organizácie;
- na korumpovanie personálu organizácie vo vzťahu k činnostiam organizácie;
- na korumpovanie partnerov vecného vzťahu organizácie vo vzťahu k činnostiam organizácie;
- na priamu a nepriamu korupciu (napríklad na úplatok ponúkaný alebo prijímaný prostredníctvom tretej strany alebo treťou stranou).

Tento dokument sa vzťahuje iba na korupciu. Stanovuje požiadavky a poskytuje usmernenie na vypracovanie systému manažérstva, ktorý je navrhnutý tak, aby pomohol organizácii zabrániť korupcii, odhaľovať ju, reagovať na ňu a dodržiavať protikorupčné právne predpisy a dobrovoľné záväzky uplatniteľné na jej činnosti.

Požiadavky tohto dokumentu sú generické a sú určené na použitie vo všetkých organizáciách (alebo v súčastiach organizácie) bez ohľadu na typ, jej veľkosť a charakter činnosti a bez ohľadu na to, či pôsobia vo verejnom, súkromnom alebo neziskovom sektore. Rozsah uplatňovania týchto požiadaviek závisí od faktorov špecifikovaných v čl. 4.1, 4.2 a 4.5.

POZNÁMKA 1. – Pozri usmernenie v kapitole A.2.

POZNÁMKA 2. – Opatrenia potrebné na prevenciu, odhaľovanie a zmiernenie korupčného rizika zo strany organizácie sa môžu odlišovať od opatrení, ktoré sa používajú na prevenciu, odhaľovanie a reagovanie na korumpovanie organizácie (alebo jej personálu alebo partnerov vecného vzťahu konajúcich v mene organizácie). Usmernenie pozri v kapitole A.8.

Národný predhovor

Vypracovanie

Spracovateľ: Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, Bratislava

Technická komisia: TK 22 Kvalita

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 309, *Governance of organizations*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 37001:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 37001:2016/Amd 1:2024.

The main changes are as follows:

- subclauses were added on climate change and stressing the importance of the compliance culture;
- conflicts of interest were addressed;
- the concept of the anti-bribery function was clarified;
- the wording was harmonized with other standards where appropriate and reasonable;
- the latest harmonized structure was introduced.

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Bribery is a widespread phenomenon. It raises serious social, moral, economic and political concerns, undermines good governance, hinders development and distorts competition. It erodes justice, undermines human rights and is an obstacle to the relief of poverty. It also increases the cost of doing business, introduces uncertainties into commercial transactions, increases the cost of goods and services, diminishes the quality of products and services, which can lead to loss of life and property, destroys trust in institutions and interferes with the fair and efficient operation of markets.

Governments have made progress in addressing bribery through international agreements such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions^[19] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption^[18] and through their national laws. In most jurisdictions, it is an offence for individuals to engage in bribery and there is a growing trend to make organizations, as well as individuals, liable for bribery.

However, the law alone is not sufficient to solve this problem. Organizations have a responsibility to proactively contribute to combating bribery. This can be achieved by an anti-bribery management system, which this document is intended to provide, and through leadership commitment to establishing a culture of integrity, transparency, openness and compliance. The nature of an organization's culture is critical to the success or failure of an anti-bribery management system.

A well-managed organization is expected to have a compliance policy supported by appropriate management systems to assist it in complying with its legal obligations and commitment to integrity. An anti-bribery policy is a component of an overall compliance policy. The anti-bribery policy and supporting management system help an organization to avoid or mitigate the costs, risks and damage of involvement in bribery, to promote trust and confidence in business dealings and to enhance its reputation.

This document reflects international good practice and can be used in all jurisdictions. It is applicable to small, medium and large organizations in all sectors, including public, private and not-for-profit sectors. The bribery risks facing an organization vary according to factors such as the size of the organization, the locations and sectors in which the organization operates, and the nature, scale and complexity of the organization's activities. This document specifies the implementation by the organization of policies, procedures and controls which are reasonable and proportionate according to the bribery risks the organization faces. Annex A provides guidance on implementing the requirements of this document.

Conformity with this document cannot provide assurance that no bribery has occurred or will occur in relation to the organization, as it is not possible to completely eliminate the risk of bribery. However, this document can help the organization implement reasonable and proportionate measures designed to prevent, detect and respond to bribery.

This document can be used in conjunction with other management system standards (e.g. ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO/IEC 27001, ISO 37301 and ISO 37002) and management standards (e.g. ISO 26000 and ISO 31000).

Guidance for the governance of organizations is specified in ISO 37000 and requirements for a general compliance management system are specified in ISO 37301.

Anti-bribery management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving an anti-bribery management system. The system can be stand-alone or can be integrated into an overall management system. This document addresses the following in relation to the organization's activities:

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

This document is applicable only to bribery. It sets out requirements and provides guidance for a management system designed to help an organization to prevent, detect and respond to bribery and comply with anti-bribery laws and voluntary commitments applicable to its activities.

The requirements of this document are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations (or parts of an organization), regardless of type, size and nature of activity, and whether in the public, private or not-for-profit sectors. The extent of application of these requirements depends on the factors specified in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5.

NOTE 1 See <u>Clause A.2</u> for guidance.

NOTE 2 The measures necessary to prevent, detect and mitigate the risk of bribery by the organization can be different from the measures used to prevent, detect and respond to bribery of the organization (or its personnel or business associates acting on the organization's behalf). See A.8 for guidance.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN