



General Guidelines on Integrity Management System for Engineering Consultancy Practice by Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM)

By:

Pn Nor'afiza binti Saim Chief Executive Officer Malaysian Institute of Integrity (IIM)



GUIDELINES ON INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM





BOARD OF ENGINEERS MALAYSIA
GENERAL GUIDELINES ON INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR
ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY PRACTICE

PURPOSE

To be relied as a defence against the law of Corporate Liability as per Section 17A of the MACC (Amendment) Act 2018

To assist Engineering Consultancy
Practice (ECP) to prevent corrupt
practices, manage its integrity risks
and implement integrity policies and
procedures.



2020 AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT



RM620.07 Million loss in 2020

The Auditor General's Report revealed that RM620.07 Million was lost due to non-compliance with financial management by Federal Ministries and Departments in 2020.

These issues would have been resolved by strengthening the integrity management system in organizations.

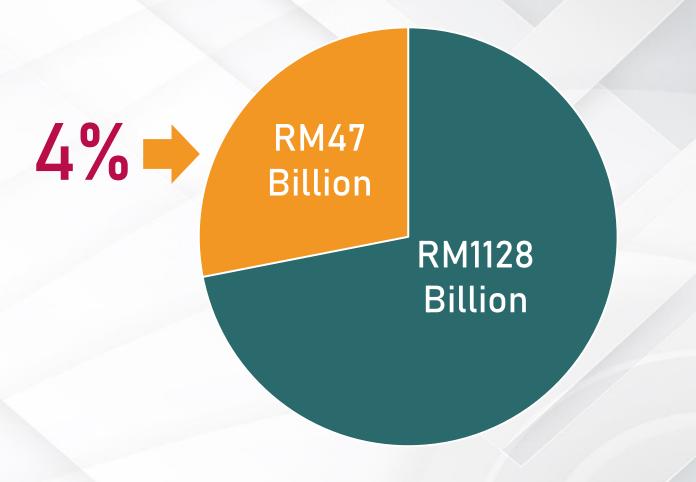


NATIONAL LOSS DUE TO CORRUPTION



FROM 2013 - 2017
4% of Malaysia's
GROSS DOMESTIC

PRODUCT (GDP), was lost to corruption annually





SECTION 17A OF THE MACC ACT: CORPORATE LIABILITY



A commercial organisation is said to commit an offence under Section 17A if it is found that its associated person has given, offered or promised some gratification with the intention to obtain or retain a business opportunity/ advantage for the commercial organisation









An associated person gives, offers or promises gratification for the benefit of the commercial organisation

The commercial organisation is charged under Section 17A of the MACC (Amendment)
Act 2018

Senior personnel of the commercial organisation are made personally liable



UNDERSTANDING SECTION 17A OF THE MACC ACT





WHO ARE COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS?

Local companies established under Companies Act 2016 and foreign companies carrying on business in Malaysia

Local partnerships and limited
liability partnerships (LLP)
established under their respective
acts and foreign partnerships and
LLP carrying on business in Malaysia



WHO ARE ASSOCIATED PERSONS?

Partners

Directors

Employees

Those that provide services for or on behalf of the commercial organisation i.e Service Provider



WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES?

A commercial organisation must pay 10 times the amount of gratification or RM1 Million (whichever is higher)

Senior Personnel may be sentenced to imprisonment up to 20 years



DEFENCE FOR SENIOR PERSONNEL



SENIOR PERSONNEL





DIRECTOR

PARTNER

CONTROLLER

PERSONS CONCERN
WITH MANAGEMENT
OF AFFAIRS WHEN
OFFENCE IS DONE

WHAT ARE THE DEFENCES FOR SENIOR PERSONNEL?

Offence was committed without his consent or connivance



Exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised, having regard to the nature of his function in that capacity and to the circumstances



DEFENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION: ADEQUATE PROCEDURES

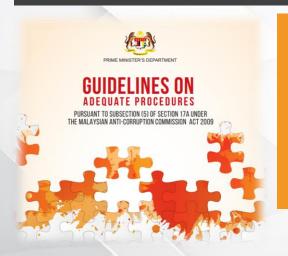


SECTION 17A (4)

It is a defence for the commercial organization to prove that the commercial organization to prove that the commercial

SECTION 17A(5)

The Minister shall issue guidelines relating to the procedures.



The guidelines are based on FIVE (5) basic principles of T.R.U.S.T





REFERENCES



- Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act (Amendment) 2018 Section 17A
- Guidelines on Adequate Procedure by the Prime Minister's Department
- FIDIC Guidelines for Integrity Management (FIM) in the consulting industry (First Edition 2011), Part 1- Policies and principles
- FIDIC Guidelines for Integrity Management System in the Consulting Industry 1st Ed (2015)
 Part 2
- FIDIC Guidelines for Integrity Management System in the Consulting Industry 1st Ed (2019)
 Part 3 FIMS and ISO 37001 Procedures
- ISO 37001: 2016 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) Requirements with guidance for use
- Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance by the Securities Commission



INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Integrity Management System (IMS) is designed using the framework of the Guidelines on Adequate Procedure, taking into account the principles of T.R.U.S.T.

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TOP LEVEL COMMITMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT UNDERTAKE CONTROL MEASURES SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION



T: TOP LEVEL COMMITMENT



The Governing Body should:-

- a) Approve organization's integrity policy;
- b) Ensure organization's strategy and integrity policy are aligned;
- c) Require adequate and appropriate resources for the operation of IMS;
- d) Exercise reasonable oversight on the integrity implementation of the organization

TOP LEVEL COMMITMENT



Tone from the top is critical for the success of an IMS. The Board of Directors, top and senior management should drive the IMS implementation.

The Top Management should:-

- a) Formulate Code of Conduct;
- b) Formulate an Integrity Policy;
- c) Assign a person/ unit
 (Integrity Officer,
 Integrity Governing Unit)
 to execute integrity
 compliance functions



R: RISK ASSESSMENT



RISK ASSESSMENT

Conduct a comprehensive integrity risk assessment covering all activities, functions and departments.

Regularly review the Risk
Assessment Report
whenever there is a change
in business activities,
structure or new legal
requirements



A regular Integrity Risk
Assessment should be
undertaken to identify, analyze,
assess and prioritize the
integrity risks the organization
anticipates.

Evaluate suitability and effectiveness of existing control to mitigate the integrity risks

Present and discuss risks that are high and above with the governing body and top management



U: UNDERTAKE CONTROL MEASURES



Develop procedures like:-

- a) Protection of Complainant and Reporting Channel;
- b) Investigation;
- c) Due Diligence (for recruitment, procurement);
- d) Control of documents
- e) Gifts, hospitality, donations;
- f) Conflict of Interest;
- g) Financial Controls;
- h) Procurement;
- i) Recruitment, disciplinary action

UNDERTAKE CONTROL MEASURES



Appropriate controls should be established and implemented to reduce and eliminate integrity risks.

The procedures should clearly define the action/ process, responsibilities, approval and reporting channel and necessary records as evidence.

Procedures are meant to assist the organization and should be periodically reviewed.



S: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT



An internal audit should be established with competent individuals that have good understanding of the relevant legal requirements, and the IMS.

Report the audit findings to the governing body, top management and compliance function.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT



The performance of IMS should be evaluated through several measures such as internal audit and management review.

Review the IMS implementation regularly and include:-

- a) Existing integrity risks and the effectiveness of existing measures to combat the risks;
- b) Report on IMS internal audit findings;
- c) Incidences relating to integrity;
- d) Organization's achievement on integrity objectives, targets and programs



T: TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION





Trainings with post evaluations should include:-

- a) The IMS, including the policy, procedures and other elements of IMS in relation to their job, and the duty to comply;
- b) Integrity risks and damage to the Organisation;
- c) The relevant legal requirements and the duty to comply.

TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION



Appropriate and adequate awareness program should be conducted and the IMS policies should be properly communicated to all personnel and business associates.



Communication of the IMS policy and procedures may be conducted in various mediums such as:-

- a) Messages on the organization's intranet or website;
- b) Emails, newsletter, posters;
- c) Handbooks; and
- d) Town hall sessions



INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Top Level Commitment

Directors, partners or anyone concerned in the management of the organization's affairs ought to be directly involved to ensure the organization complies with the applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment ought to be conducted at regular intervals to identify evolving risks of corruption. The findings of these assessment should be documented and regularly reviewed

Undertake Control Measure

Appropriate contingency measures which includes due diligence and stringent financial controls to address corruption risks identified ought to be in place

Systematic review & Enforcement

The effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's anti-corruption policies ought to be regularly revived and assessed.

Training and Communication

The organization's anticorruption policies not only ought to be disseminated both internally and externally, but regular and relevant trainings ought to be provided to the organization's members and external stakeholders

Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS)

Clause 5.1 - 5.3

Clause 4.5, 6.1, 9.1

Clause 7.4, 8.1 – 8.5

Clause 9.1 – 9.4, 10.1-10.2

Clause 7.1 - 7.4

Malaysian Code On Corporate Governance

Principle A – Board Leadership and Effectiveness Principle B – Effective Audit and Risk Management Principle C – Integrity in Corporate Reporting and Meaningful Relationship with Stakeholders

Principle B – Effective Audit and Risk Management Principle C – Integrity in Corporate Reporting and Meaningful Relationship with Stakeholders



CONCLUSION



With Engineering Consultancy Practices (ECP) implementing a proper Integrity Management System (IMS), it will serve as a good defence against Section 17A of the MACC (Amendment) Act 2018 (Corporate Liability) for the ECP from being penalized TEN (10) times the gratification value or RM1 Million, whichever is higher. It will also be a defence for Directors of the company from being imprisoned up to TWENTY (20) years.

It will also improve the culture of integrity and good governance in the organization.

As the culture of integrity and governance improves, the organization will be more sustainable.





THANK YOU



Committed to Engineering Excellence

BOARD OF ENGINEERS MALAYSIA

Tingkat 11 & 17, Blok F Ibu Pejabat JKR Jalan Sultan Salahuddin, 50580 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia http://www.bem.org.my

enquiry@bem.org.my or complaint@bem.org.my.

Tel: 03-26912090; 03-26107095/96 Fax: 03-26925017