



## THE 16 ECONOMIC AREAS THAT BUSINESSES MUST CONSIDER IN THEIR ECONOMIC DUE DILIGENCE PROCESSES

1. Accurate books and records, including data on income from past five years.
2. Bribes to or corruption of public officials (including both 'active' and 'passive' corruption, also called 'extortion' or 'solicitation').
3. Bribes to or corruption of private counterparts (including both 'active' and 'passive' corruption, also called 'extortion' or 'solicitation').
4. Trading in influence in relation to business partners, government officials or employees.
5. Bribes, corruption or trading in influence through the use of intermediaries.
6. Use of facilitation payments unless you are subject to threats or other coercion.
7. Political contributions, charitable donations and sponsorships in expectation of undue advantages.
8. Offering or accepting gifts beyond stated value (approvals).
9. Permitting or participating in money laundering.
10. Hiring government employees whose jobs create conflict of interest with former job duties of such employees.
11. Abstain from cronyism and nepotism.
12. Clearly define job duties based on skills, qualifications and experience.
13. Extortion or blackmail.
14. Fraud or embezzlement.
15. Anti-trust and -competition.
16. Tax evasion.