



Reducing Bribery and Corruption

Your Financial Firm's Playbook



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Bribery and corruption remain a substantial challenge for financial firms and other organizations, economies and communities around the globe. The effects are far-reaching and profound across various aspects of industry and society.

Corrupt behaviors have substantial impacts on the following areas:

Organizational Growth

Corruption affects the governance and credibility of a financial firm's environments, distorting competition and stunting long-term economic growth. When instances of bribery and corruption are addressed by regulators, reputational damages to the offending firm can last well beyond the substantial financial impacts. Uncertainty of investor returns also increases, shaking investor confidence and devaluing the firm.

Social Growth

As the financial gap widens, communities suffer from the decreasing effectiveness of social welfare programs, while human rights and development come into question.

Economic Growth

Corruption has a highly corrosive effect on global economic efficiency and growth. It adversely affects the distribution of wealth and resources across populations, widening the gap of financial inequality.

Industry Growth

As competition decreases, innovation and meaningful industry progression decelerate. Corruption increases the cost of firms doing business while reducing customer outputs.

These substantial impacts across organizational, economic, social, and industry growth have authorities taking notice. Regulators across the globe are frequently introducing new rules and guidance to help firms actively fight against bribery and corruption. For compliance teams within financial firms, this means keeping up with legislation — often across multiple jurisdictions — to ensure best practices and regulatory compliance measures are effectively implemented.

This in-depth playbook offers compliance teams, directors, executives, and corporate professionals in financial firms an informed look into the current state, changes, types, and recent actions against bribery and corruption. It also offers insights into international perspectives, regulation, and how to reduce bribery and corruption with robust compliance programs and action plans.

What Constitutes Bribery and Corruption?

In decades past and across many countries, bribery and corruption may have been considered part of “the cost of doing business”. However, the payment of bribes to (and corruption of) public or private officials and decision-makers is by no means a victimless crime.

Bribery and corruption create an uneven playing field for financial firms and can put firms in developing countries at a severe disadvantage. In some cases, it has also diverted essential funds from public infrastructure projects, social welfare, education, and health services. In addition to the impacts on organizations and economies, real people are affected by these crimes.

Corruption manifests itself in various ways, though all forms result from an abuse of private and public positions with the intent to secure an unfair advantage and, ultimately, personal gain.

Those engaging in corrupt practices can misuse their authority, such as awarding contracts to suppliers who offer bribes, or failing to uphold their position’s obligations, such as looking the other way when building standards do not meet requirements.

In short, an abuse of power by someone in a decision-making position — or attempts to influence such a person — can be considered corrupt practices.

The Critical Role of Banks and Financial Firms

The global banking and financial services industry plays a substantial role in combatting bribery and corruption. As a conduit for global financial flows, these firms can reduce the opportunities for individuals to process corrupt transactions and undertake money laundering activities. **Automated customer suitability monitoring** is one tool for firms to reduce their risk of corrupt customer transactions occurring.

Financial firms also bring significant investment into local economies. As companies that interact regularly with policymakers, regulators, and

public officials, they can, at times, possess certain influences over those channels.

Banks and financial firms play a critical role in upholding anti-bribery and corruption standards within internal operations, customer suitability and in their dealings with authorities and officials.

The Current State of Corruption Around the Globe

The Transparency International **Corruption Perceptions Index** (CPI) is said to be the most widely used global corruption ranking system. Initially released in 2003, the Transparency International CPI surveys the experiences of everyday people facing corruption around the world.

Through its Global Corruption Barometer and CPI rating, Transparency International has created a worldwide, public-opinion-driven measure of corruption in 180 countries and territories.

Here are the top 30 least corrupt countries in the index and their score change from the previous report:

Denmark 90 <i>No Change</i>	Australia 77 <i>Increase</i>	Bhutan 72 <i>Increase</i>	France 67 <i>Decrease</i>
Finland 88 <i>Increase</i>	Iceland 77 <i>Increase</i>	Seychelles 72 <i>Increase</i>	Taiwan 67 <i>No Change</i>
Singapore 84 <i>Increase</i>	Ireland 77 <i>No Change</i>	Japan 71 <i>Decrease</i>	Bahamas 65 <i>Increase</i>
New Zealand 83 <i>Decrease</i>	Estonia 76 <i>No Change</i>	United Kingdom 71 <i>No Change</i>	United States of America 65 <i>Decrease</i>
Luxembourg 81 <i>Increase</i>	Uruguay 76 <i>Increase</i>	Belgium 69 <i>Decrease</i>	Israel 64 <i>Increase</i>
Norway 81 <i>Decrease</i>	Canada 75 <i>Decrease</i>	Barbados 68 <i>Decrease</i>	South Korea 64 <i>Increase</i>
Switzerland 81 <i>Decrease</i>	Germany 75 <i>No Change</i>	United Arab Emirates 68 <i>No Change</i>	Chile 63 <i>Decrease</i>
Netherlands 78 <i>Decrease</i>	Hong Kong 74 <i>Decrease</i>	Austria 67 <i>Decrease</i>	Lithuania 63 <i>Increase</i>

See the **2024 CPI Report** for more detailed information about results and global highlights.

Types of Bribery and Corruption

Bribery and corruption occur in many forms across various industries. The types you may encounter include:

Bribery — the offering and receiving of money, gifts, and entertainment items in exchange for preferential treatment or to gain an unfair advantage over competitors.

Secret commissions — where an agent dishonestly accepts money or other benefits from a third party to influence the recipient's conduct without that recipient being made aware of the commission.

Kickbacks — a form of bribery where a commission is paid to an individual in exchange for their preferential treatment or any type of improper services.

Facilitation payments — commonly referred to as “grease payments” or “oiling the wheels” are payments made to government officials to speed up an administrative process.

Influence peddling — where an individual uses their position of power or influence and their connections with governments or officials to gain preferential treatment for a third party in return for a reward.

Electoral bribery — commonly referred to as “buying votes” is the wrongful inducement through an undue benefit designed to influence electoral conduct.



Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Cases Around the Globe

Inadequate AML Controls in the U.S.

In October 2024, one of the top 10 largest banking institutions in the US, and its parent company, pleaded guilty to violations of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). These violations included conspiring to fail to maintain an anti-money laundering (AML) program that complies with the BSA, the failure to file accurate Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs), and money laundering.

The case exposed significant lapses in the bank's anti-money laundering (AML) controls, which allowed illicit funds to flow through its systems unchecked. These failures enabled three money laundering networks to collectively transfer more than \$670 million through the bank's accounts with one of the money laundering networks processing over \$470 million through large cash deposits into nominee accounts. In this instance, the scheme's operators provided the bank's employees with over \$57,000 worth of gift cards

to ensure employees would continue processing the transactions.

The firm's internal audit group repeatedly identified concerns about its transaction monitoring program. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), who led the investigation, says the bank "failed to appropriately fund and staff its AML program, opting to postpone and cancel necessary AML projects prioritizing a 'flat cost paradigm' and the 'customer experience'".

During the investigation, the DOJ uncovered the bank's deliberate failure to implement effective AML policies and procedures. As a result, the bank agreed to pay over \$1.8 billion in penalties and enhance its AML compliance program under ongoing regulatory oversight.

[Read more from the DOJ here.](#)

Abuse of Entrusted Power in the U.K.

In February 2025, The U.K.'s Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) prosecuted a former bank director, who was subsequently sentenced to three years in prison after pleading guilty to 18 counts of fraud under the Fraud Act 2006. An investigation by law enforcement authorities uncovered the individual's misuse of power of attorney over a vulnerable friend's finances.

The perpetrator had been granted control of the victim's financial affairs in 2012 due to declining health. While some transactions were used for legitimate expenses, funds were also diverted for personal use, including entertainment, travel, and luxury goods. The fraudulent activity continued even after the victim's passing in 2016, with money withdrawn from the estate.

The misconduct was exposed when a financial institution flagged irregular transactions and identified that a pension overpayment had not been reported.

A police investigation traced multiple transactions that provided no benefit to the estate, leading to the individual's arrest. When faced with the weight of the evidence, the former director pleaded guilty to multiple fraud offences and was sentenced to three years in prison.

This case underscores the importance of ensuring high ethical standards within financial institutions. Senior leaders within firms must be assessed as having the skills, capabilities, and behaviors required for their roles, in line with the UK's Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) or requirements of other jurisdictions of the individual's or firm's operations.

One of the most effective ways to uphold these standards is through Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programs, ensuring that employees remain up to date with codes of conduct, industry regulations, and best practices. MCO's [Representative Registrations and Licensing](#) solution provides compliance managers with data collection tools, workflows, communications, alerts, approvals, and reporting, enabling firms to track employee progress with CPD programs and other licensing and registration requirements. This level of visibility into ongoing training and certification ensures that employees not only meet compliance requirements but are also suitably educated to uphold the responsibilities and ethical obligations of their roles.

[Read more from the CPS here.](#)

Tax Official and Business Associates Jailed in Australia

In March 2024, a former tax office employee was sentenced to five years in prison after pleading guilty to multiple corruption offences, including accepting bribes in exchange for

reducing tax debts. The individual manipulated tax assessments, reducing millions of dollars in personal and business tax debt over a 6-year period before their final arrest. The Parramatta District Court imposed a five-year prison sentence, with a non-parole period of 2 years.

The case, initially investigated by the former Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity and publicly disclosed by the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) also involved two business associates with a close personal relationship who orchestrated the bribe to the tax office employee. These two businessmen were also convicted, with one sentenced to 3 years and 14 days in prison and the other sentenced to 2 years and 10 months in prison.



The bribe involved one of the business associates handing over \$100,000 in cash in a white plastic bag at a railway station to the tax office employee while the other associate served as a lookout and filmed the bribery exchange.

Additionally, this bribery case first sprouted from a separate \$100 million money laundering sting that snared other associates of one of the businessmen.

This case underscores the importance of identifying and documenting close personal relationships, particularly in industries where conflicts of interest and regulatory oversight

are critical. Financial firms must also ensure employees understand the gravity of involving government officials in unethical behavior, while implementing robust policies for the disclosure and monitoring of close personal relationships.

RegTech solutions, such as MCO's [Connected Persons & Relationships](#), enable firms to document and identify affiliations that could lead to conflicts of interest, ensuring compliance teams can track and pre-clear potential risk areas.

[Read more from the NACC here.](#)

From Procurement to Prosecution in Singapore

The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), responsible for combating corruption in Singapore, uncovered a significant bribery scheme involving over S\$2.4 million, where a former director of a recreational and conservation organization manipulated procurement processes for over a decade. Between July 2005 and October 2016, the director awarded contracts to favored companies in exchange for illicit financial incentives. The scheme involved at least eight companies and multiple individuals, using inflated invoices to funnel money back to the director.

In 2013, direct control over contract approvals was transferred to a separate procurement team. However, that team relied heavily on the ex-Director's recommendations. In 2016, the CPIB launched a full investigation into the director's financial dealings. Authorities identified systemic corruption, with contracts repeatedly granted to businesses that provided kickbacks.

Several individuals linked to the fraudulent activities faced substantial prison sentences, with key figures receiving jail terms ranging from 1 year and 10 months to 3 years and 3 months. The ex-director at the centre of the scheme pleaded guilty to multiple corruption-related offenses and will be sentenced in April 2025. On corruption charges, this individual can be jailed for up to five years, fined up to S\$100,000, or both.

This case highlights how bribery and corruption can persist unchecked for years when employees and third parties engage in covert arrangements that circumvent oversight. Without effective internal controls, ethical culture, and compliance monitoring, these "hidden handshakes" can become ingrained in an organization's processes.

[Read more about this case here.](#)

Putting an International Lens on Bribery and Corruption

The **OECD** Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, or the Convention) establishes legally binding standards to criminalise bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions. It is the only international anti-corruption instrument focused on the ‘supply side’ of bribery transactions.

The convention states that “all countries share a responsibility to combat bribery in international business transactions”. While the OECD’s Working Group carries out monitoring of bribery, parties are also subject to review by their peers, with experts from different Working Groups

in different countries serving as examiners. Transparency International has identified this mechanism as the “gold standard” of monitoring.

The convention, which aims to put a truly global lens on bribery and corruption, was established in 1997 and has been adopted by 46 countries so far, including the USA, UK, Ireland, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.



The Need for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance Programs

Although not all countries have enforceable anti-bribery and anti-corruption regulations in place, many financial firms additionally adopt their own corporate anti-corruption program.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) found in its study **Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance Drivers, Mechanisms, and Ideas for Change** that 95.4 % of surveyed companies have an anti-corruption compliance program.

There are several reasons for a company not to have a program, such as company operations occurring in a country without anti-corruption laws or a lack of resources and know-how (particularly within SMEs). The latter is made evident by the disparity in figures of the OECD survey.

Among the respondents, 99.1 % of large companies indicated having an anti-corruption compliance program, though only 72.2 % of Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) said they had such a program.

On the other hand, regulatory enforcement is a motivating factor for companies to ensure they have adequate corporate policies in place. For example, 80.7 % of respondents whose companies had an anti-corruption compliance program indicated that avoiding prosecution or other legal action was a “significant” or “very

significant” factor in their decision to establish the program.

Other top motivating factors include supporting the organization’s culture or values of key leaders, customer or investor influence, and changes in business activities. 88.7 % of surveyed respondents also said that protecting the company’s reputation was a “significant” or “very significant” factor.



Reduce Your Firm's Risk with an Anti-Corruption Compliance Program

Financial firms' compliance programs can vary considerably due to operations, industry, risk perception, and available resources to build and maintain corporate policies. However, there are common elements that you should ensure are encompassed in your anti-corruption compliance program to help reduce the risk of bribery and corruption.

A Company Code of Conduct

Your code of conduct is a high-level document that acts as your firm's ethical compass. It describes the organization's mission, values, principles, and behaviors that drive the business in the right direction. A code of conduct generally remains broad, for example, requiring employees to act professionally, ethically, and in the best interests of the company and its clients and to avoid inappropriate conduct such as bribery, fraud, corruption, fraud, and conflicts of interest.

An Explicit Anti-Corruption Policy

An anti-corruption policy is a more detailed policy that sets out employees' obligations to understand, avoid and report any types of bribery and corruption occurring within the organization. The OECD's [Good Practice Guidance](#) recommends that companies adopt a "clearly articulated and visible corporate policy prohibiting foreign bribery".

Such a policy should identify the types of corrupt conduct the company prohibits, including the giving and receiving of money, gifts, and any other items or activities that improperly influence another party. The policy should clarify to whom

it applies, for example, all directors, executive officers, and employees, and if it applies to any other controlled subsidiaries. The policy may also extend to anyone acting on the firm's behalf, such as contractors, consultants, agents, partners, suppliers, and brokers.

Ensure You Have a Robust Gifts, Entertainment, and Hospitality Policy

The offering and receiving of gifts, entertainment, and hospitality can blur the line between social norms and some forms of bribery. For example, gift-giving is an integral part of Japanese business culture. Gifts are exchanged at certain times of the year among colleagues, bosses, and others that the gift-giver feels indebted to as a way of expressing gratitude. However, offering an employer a significant gift to influence their decision about a possible promotion would be considered bribery.

Many firms have strict policies about the giving and receiving of gifts, entertainment, and hospitality (GEH). Especially where the gift or benefit is of more than nominal value, it can be perceived as a way for one party to influence another's decisions — or even be viewed as bribery.

Compliance teams need to have clear policies and procedures in place that help employees understand when they must disclose the giving and receiving of GEH items. Policies should state when employees can or cannot accept items and the dollar values of what is acceptable without disclosure.

It is also crucial that employees have a simple process to declare GEH items, and that your compliance team has a central registry that enables them to track, review, and analyse that data.

Periodic reviews of GEH records can also help your firm detect any irregularities or policy breaches to uncover potential issues.

Educate and Inform Employees About their Obligations

The OECD's **Good Practice Guidance** also recommends that companies take “measures designed to ensure periodic communication, and documented training for all levels of the company, on the company’s ethics and compliance program or measures regarding foreign bribery, as well as, where appropriate, for subsidiaries”.

Structured, ongoing education helps employees understand and stay aware of their obligations, company policies and policies set out by relevant regulatory authorities. Many firms tailor their compliance training programs to the needs of employees, such as targeting a broader anti-corruption program for all employees, with specialised training for those in high-risk positions, such as accounting and finance, sales and marketing, or senior management.

Empower Employees to Report Suspicious Activity

Identifying and acting on corrupt behavior is often reliant on employees who have “on the ground” information about potential misconduct occurring. Those employees must feel able and empowered to share their concerns in a safe environment.



Provide guidelines for employees that include a reporting line for those willing to report suspected misconduct and a confidential whistleblower reporting mechanism, and ensure these mechanisms are properly communicated to all staff.

Undertake Third Party Due Diligence

Bribery cases often involve third-party intermediaries, such as a broker, agent, consultant, or even an organization’s subsidiary. Communicate the expectations to third parties when they act on your firm’s behalf or engage in dealings that will reflect upon its reputation in some way.

Consider undertaking and documenting pre-contractual due diligence measures when engaging third parties, including anti-corruption language or clauses in partner contracts, conducting regular audits of partners, requiring compliance certification with your anti-corruption policies, and even providing mechanisms for third parties to report suspicious activity.

Develop an Action Plan for Dealing with Corrupt Behavior

Your anti-corruption compliance program can substantially reduce employees' risk of corrupt behavior. However, it is just as vital to have an action plan for dealing with bribery and corruption if instances should arise.

A robust action plan will detail your approach to detecting and deterring bribery and corruption behavior and outline strategies that can assist managers and executives in meeting their bribery and corruption prevention responsibilities.

Also, include information about the systems used to monitor and analyse employee, executive, and third-party activities. You should have a clear path to audit and produce reporting needed to address potential issues, self-report to regulatory bodies if breaches are identified, or submit to regulatory examinations.

Build Solid Ethical Foundations Within Your Firm

The **ECI Global Business Ethics Report** reveals that a shocking 54 % of employees in small, 71 % in medium, and 55 % in large organizations have observed misconduct. More specifically, looking at conflicts of interest (gains at the company's

expense), these figures show 23 % (small), 40 % (medium), and 22 % (large) of employees observing these activities.

Until all countries around the globe take a consistent, enforceable approach to eradicating bribery and corruption, there will continue to be a real risk of unethical behavior in business activities, as often seen in international dealings. So, firms must emphasise self-regulation, starting with building solid ethical foundations.

Your firm can enhance its operational health, customer value, and public perception more effectively by leading with a company culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance.

How can financial firms build the foundations of a strong, ethical company culture?



1. Culture

A thriving, ethical culture requires dialogue and consultation. Consider how you can encourage staff to openly discuss ethical questions and raise potential issues in a safe environment.

Workshops and open discussions within compliance program training sessions can foster an environment where staff feel comfortable asking questions and challenging ideas. As a result, employees can gain a deeper understanding of the ethical requirements of your firm.

2. Leadership

Ethical behavior must be driven from the top down. The [EY Global Integrity Report](#) shows that an astounding 43 % of board members have had concerns about misconduct within their organization that they chose not to report (versus 19 % of employees). Even more surprisingly, 38 % global respondents admit they'd be prepared to behave unethically in one or more ways to improve their own career progression — more than one and a half times higher than the findings in the previous annual report.

Values must be shared across the business with a zero-tolerance approach enacted, regardless of an individual's position. These values must also be demonstrated from the top down to create an environment of genuine ethics and integrity.

3. Systems

Every firm needs the proper tools to identify, analyse, and manage potential bribery and corruption compliance breaches. The same EY report shows that 54 % of global respondents say opportunities for employees to violate integrity standards are stemming from those employees



not understanding policies or requirements, combined with a lack of internal resources to manage compliance activities.

Think about the systems you currently use to understand, oversee, and track and audit compliance data. How much human resourcing is needed to effectively monitor and identify red flags within employee transactions, the giving and receiving of gifts and entertainment, and third-party activities? Can you quickly produce detailed reporting to confirm suspicious activity should it arise and satisfy regulatory examinations?

Enhancing Your Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Compliance with Regulatory Technology

Monitoring employee activity and interactions with third parties manually through disparate, single-purpose systems can present a seemingly insurmountable task for compliance teams — particularly when operating across multiple jurisdictions.

MyComplianceOffice (MCO) provides a single compliance platform to monitor and report on conflicts of interest, gifts, entertainment and hospitality (GEH), outside business activities (OBAs), political contributions, third-party activity, and much more.

The consolidated platform automates the tracking and reporting of employee compliance to proactively minimise risk and support your anti-bribery and corruption plan with instantaneous auditing and reporting.

Robust audit trails and customizable reporting tools, essential for maintaining transparency and accountability in third-party risk management, can be tailored to specific regulatory requirements. The platform's integration capabilities allow it to interoperate seamlessly with other compliance management systems and databases.



Know Your Third-Party Risks with a RegTech KYTP Solution

Effective risk management of third parties involves an ongoing follow-up process to ensure the controls at the start of the relationship remain in place over time — and change as necessary to manage new risks. MCO's **Know Your Third Party** (KYTP) risk management suite automates the end-to-end process to reduce the complexity of managing third-party contracts and relationships, and significantly reduce the risk of corruption and bribery through vendor and third-party activities.

MCO's Know Your Third-Party (KYTP) suite provides comprehensive due diligence on third-party vendors, partners, and other entities. It facilitates the collection and analysis of critical information such as ownership

structures, financial health, and potential conflicts of interest. This due diligence process is complemented by a robust risk assessment and scoring system, which helps organizations prioritize high-risk entities and determine the appropriate level of oversight.

Continuous monitoring ensures that any changes in the risk profile or compliance status of third parties are swiftly identified and addressed. To support organizations in meeting global regulatory requirements, KYTP is designed to comply with anti-bribery and corruption (ABC) laws, AML regulations, and other relevant standards. The platform also includes automated alerts and notifications, enabling immediate action when significant changes occur in a third party's risk profile.

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Know Your Customer (KYC) Capabilities

Additionally, MCO's capabilities in Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) compliance allow firms to integrate AML transaction monitoring and customer due diligence directly into their compliance frameworks.

MCO CEO Brian Fahey notes the breadth of the MyComplianceOffice platform echoes the company's mission to "provide the most comprehensive and effective compliance solutions to our clients."

Manage Gifts, Entertainment, and Hospitality

MCO's **Gifts, Entertainment and Hospitality** solution delivers a robust solution for monitoring employee gifts, meals, entertainment, travel and hospitality activities, allowing firms to record and detect risk within declared gifts and entertainment. It enables your firm's policies to be embedded with a rules-based approach to identifying potential misconduct and bribery risk.

eCommunications Surveillance

MCO's **eComms Review** solution allows firms to detect, prevent, and measure potentially harmful, unethical, or unlawful messages sent by their employees — whether to other employees, customers, partners, third parties, or vendors. It uses advanced risk scoring and classification to alert compliance teams to potentially harmful communications while identifying patterns across multiple channels that may warrant investigation, employee training, or policy adjustment. Easy customized, self-administered lexicons and workflows enable speedy alignment to regulatory and policy updates. Intelligent noise reduction drives efficiency and accuracy by reducing false positive results.

The **eComms Keep** solution further assists firms by demonstrating robust maintenance and preservation of communications records to regulatory bodies. Data from various sources, including email, SMS, Skype, WhatsApp, Signal, Bloomberg, Reuters, ICE Chat, Microsoft Teams, and more, is securely preserved while producing easily viewable audit trails. Firms can easily access their communications data without additional costs for export and reporting.

Stay Ahead of Regulatory Changes

As regulatory bodies update and introduce new policies (including anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies), a RegTech solution like MCO becomes invaluable. MCO's **Regulatory Change**

Manager includes horizon-scanning tools that help firms understand changes to regulations across the globe.

A RegTech Solution Built for Every Firm's Needs

MCO delivers a complete compliance solution, built for the long-term, that fulfills the needs of every sized financial firm. MCO provides:

- An integrated solution that identifies and alerts compliance teams to potential conflicts across multiple systems.
- Centralization of compliance-related data for ease of access, consistency and unparalleled risk control.
- An easy-to-use interface that boosts efficiency for employees making declarations and attestations and increases user adoption.
- A scalable, modular approach that enables firms to focus on what they need—and add more functionality as they grow.

MCO's compliance management platform is a trusted solution, used by over 1 million users in 1500+ firms across 105+ countries. Our largest client uses the platform to manage 100,000+ employees.

MCO supports a diverse range of customers (in size and geography) in major FinTech regions, including Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, India, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the US.

The Asia-Pacific (APAC) region has seen particularly strong adoption, now supporting over 46 firms in APAC. Additionally, MCO has partnered with several high-profile clients in supporting their compliance technology needs, including 11 of the top 60 banks in the world, 2 of the top 5 largest asset managers in the world, one of the largest ASX-listed investment management firms, and the leading cryptocurrency exchange in the U.S.



MCO's modular platform supports firms in managing all aspects of compliance, including:

- Know Your Third Party (KYTP) automates third-party risk management, due diligence, and ongoing monitoring to ensure KYC/AML and vendor compliance.
- Know Your Employee (KYE) with centralized employee compliance management, personal trading surveillance, outside business activities, attestations, registrations and licensing, gifts and entertainment, and more.
- Know Your Obligations (KYO) provides real-time regulatory change management tracking, policy gap identification, policy creation and governance, compliance risk assessments, and a cutting-edge regulatory horizon scanning tool.
- Know Your Transactions (KYT) enables firms to monitor market abuse, manage material non-public information (MNPI), conduct trade surveillance, and prevent conflicts of interest.

Learn more about the [MCO compliance management platform](#), or [download your Anti-Bribery and Corruption solution brochure](#).





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