



STRENGTHENING GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AT PERTAMINA: A CASE STUDY ON IMPLEMENTING ISO 37001 AND ISO 37002

Faiq Nur Zaman - 21241001 Individual Project MBA Final Thesis Defense

Supervised By: Prof. Ir. H. M. Roy Sembel, MBA, Ph.D, CSA, CIB, CIIM Dr. Melinda Malau, SE., MM., CBV., CFRM., CFA., CPA





Photographic Evidence with Pertamina







Abstract

Introduction

Industry Background, Company Background, Problem Background, Expected Output



Evidence Review

Related Theories, GCG, Anti Bribery Management, WBS, Synergy and Coordination

Table of Contents



Methodology

Strategic Business Methods, Project Timeline, Deliverables, Project Flow



Findings, Analysis, Discussion



Conclusion and Recommendations



References





Project Overview & Industry

Problems

Objectives / Expected Output

Methods

Timeline

Deliverables

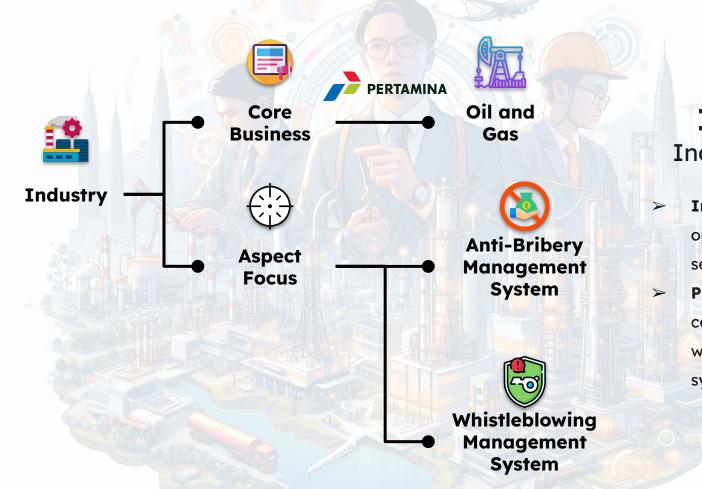
Results & Conclusion

Recommendations

Limitations& Future Project Suggestions This project investigates the implementation of ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 at PT Pertamina (Persero) within the oil and gas industry, with a focus on anti-bribery management and whistleblowing systems. It addresses challenges such as difficulties in applying the standards, assessing their effectiveness compared to international benchmarks, defining compliance metrics, and validating outcomes, while also focusing on the synergy between Pertamina's holding company, subsidiaries, and affiliates. The objectives are to overcome implementation challenges of ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 at Pertamina, assess the effectiveness of these standards, and enhance collaboration among Pertamina's various entities to ensure effective implementation. The methodologies used include SWOT analysis, the TOWS matrix, and gap analysis based on ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 standard. The project timeline spans from month 1 to month 5, from the kickoff meeting to the finalization of the audit. The deliverables include a summary of relevant research, a methodology report, a case study analysis of ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 implementation at Pertamina, findings and discussions, and actionable recommendations for improving governance and achieving certification for Pertamina and its affiliated entities. The results indicate that Pertaming must overcome resistance and integration challenges by implementing targeted strategies, rigorous assessments, and improved collaboration, including fostering transparency, aligning processes, conducting audits, and enhancing communication to effectively implement ISO 37001 and ISO 37002. To effectively implement ISO 37001 and ISO 37002, organizations need a clear strategy, integrity training, and regular evaluations, ensuring consistency across subsidiaries. The industry should standardize practices, share knowledge, align with regulations, and use technology. Customers should demand transparency and support ethical companies. Project limitations include restricted data access, short timelines, and limited generalizability. Thus, future projects should enhance data collection, use varied methods, and extend timelines.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance, anti-bribery management system, whistleblowing management systems, Synergy

Abstract



Introduction Industry Background

- Industry Context: Pertamina operates in the oil and gas sector.
- Project Focus: This case study centers on anti-bribery and whistleblowing management system.



PT Pertamina, established as Indonesia's strategic energy holding company in 2020, has evolved over six decades from managing domestic oil fields to becoming a global player in energy, committed to national energy independence and future growth through significant investments and strategic acquisitions.



To become a leading global energy company with a market value of USD 100 billion.



To become a world-class national energy company



To operate in oil, gas, and new and renewable energy in an integrated manner, based on strong commercial principles



Values

| Trustworthy | : Upholding the trust entrusted to us. |
|-----------------|---|
| Collaborative | : Building synergistic partnerships. |
| Harmonious | : Caring and respecting differences. |
| Loyal | : Dedicated and prioritizing the interests of the |
| nation and cou | ntry. |
| Adaptive | : Continuously innovating and enthusiastically |
| navigating or f | acing change. |
| Competent | : Committed to learning and developing |
| capabilities. | |

Problem Background

Implementation challenges highlight the difficulties Pertamina faces in applying ISO 37001 and ISO 37002

Evaluating how effectively ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 enhance the Anti Bribery and WBS system at Pertamina compared to international standards.

2

3

Effectiveness of collaboration between Pertamina's holding company, subsidiaries, and affiliates in implementing ISO 37001 and ISO 37002.

Research Questions

How can Pertamina overcome the main difficulties in applying ISO 37001 and ISO 37002?

How can Pertamina assess the conformity and effectiveness of the Anti-Bribery and WBS Management System compared to ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 requirements?

How can Pertamina's Holding Company, subsidiaries, and affiliates enhance their collaboration in implementing ISO 37001 and ISO 37002?

3

Objectives

Insights and recommendations for overcoming difficulties in applying ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 at Pertamina.

Evaluation of the conformity and effectiveness on the Anti-Bribery and WBS Management System compared to ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 requirements.

2

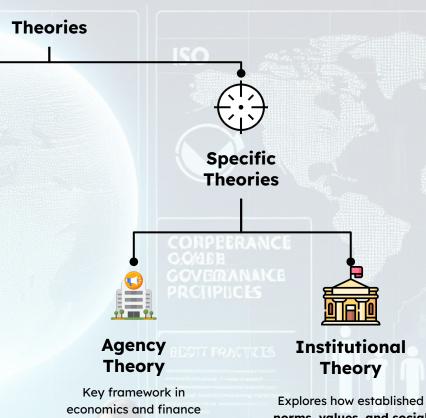
3

Insights and recommendations for improving collaboration among Pertamina's Holding Company, subsidiaries, and affiliates in implementing ISO 37001 and ISO 37002.

Evidence Review Related Theories

Grand Theory Fraud Triangle Theory

> Financial fraud occurs when **pressure**, **rationalization**, **and opportunity** intersect, creating the conditions for dishonest behavior. (Cressey, 1953; Suryandari et al., 2023)



that examines the

dynamics between the

principal and the agent

within a corporation

(Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Explores how established norms, values, and social conventions shape organizational and individual behavior (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983).



Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is defined by <u>transparency</u>, <u>accountability</u>, <u>responsibility</u>, <u>independence</u>, and fairness, ensures effective and ethical company management. (Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023; Karsono, 2023)



Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) aligned with ISO 37001 prevents, detects, and addresses bribery through comprehensive policies and controls, ensuring ethical standards and regulatory compliance. (ISO 37001; Putri et al., 2022; Ali et al, 2024)

Whistleblowing System ensures transparency and accountability by allowing secure, confidential reporting of unethical or illegal activities without fear of retaliation, with ISO 37002:2021 providing a structured framework for managing such systems, emphasizing confidentiality, protection against retaliation, and effective reporting processes. (ISO 37002; Kartika, 2024; Andriansyah, 2024)



Synergy and coordination are pivotal concepts in organizational management, essential for enhancing efficiency and achieving collective goals. (Castañer and Oliveira, 2020; Rosanti, 2022)

Evidence Review

The project includes **Pertamina** to obtain <u>ISO 37001</u> and <u>37002 certification</u> and <u>solve</u> <u>issues related to synergy and</u> <u>coordination</u> 9

Strategic Business Method



SWOT Analysis

Identifies an organization's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats to aid strategic planning. (Kumar, 2023)

TOWS Matrix

Extends SWOT analysis by matching internal Strengths and Weaknesses with external Opportunities and Threats to develop strategic options. (Dandage et al, 2019)



Gap Analysis

Identifies the difference between current performance and desired goals to determine necessary improvements. (Surianugraha et al, 2020)



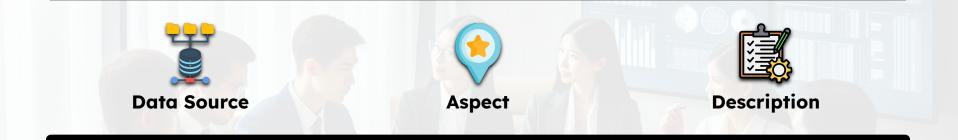
ISO

37001

Standard for anti-bribery management systems to prevent, detect, and address bribery. ISO 37002

Guidelines for effective whistleblowing management systems to ensure integrity and protect whistleblowers.

Source of Data



→ Primary

→ Secondary

- Interview
- FGD
- Case Study

Data collection for ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 includes interviews for insights, focus group discussions for common themes, and case studies to assess implementation challenges and impacts on governance.

- Journal
- Book
- Legal Regulations

Provides peer-reviewed articles on governance and ISO standards, comprehensive books, and legal regulations on national and international anti-bribery compliance.

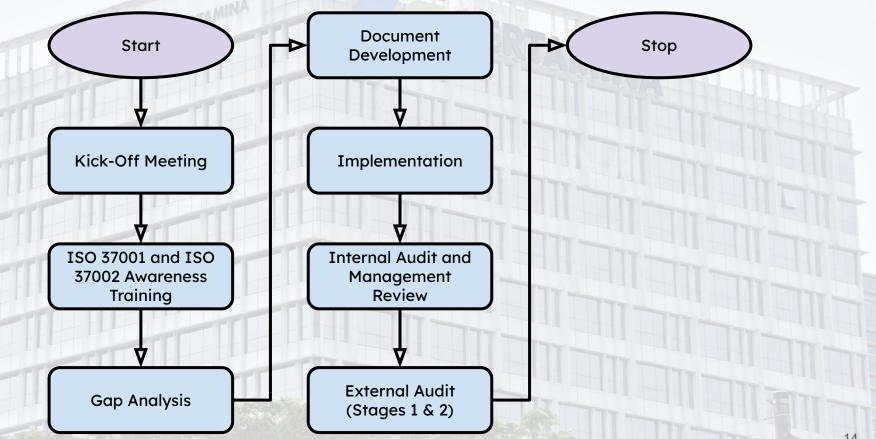
Relevant Departments

| Company | Department | Job Description | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Pertamina Pusat | Quality Assurance (QA) | Develops and implements regulations and standards. Ensures operational processes meet quality standards. Facilitates compliance with ISO 37001 and ISO 37002. | | | | | |
| | Whistleblowing System (WBS) | Oversees the implementation of the whistleblowing system. Manages reporting and investigation of misconduct. Fosters a culture of transparency and accountability. | | | | | |
| Pertamina Power | Internal Audit | - Evaluates governance, risk management, and control processes. - Conducts audits for compliance with policies and regulations. - Provides recommendations for improvement. | | | | | |
| PT Asuransi Tugu Pratama Indonesia Tbk | | Ensures adherence to legal and regulatory requirements. Develops compliance programs and conducts training. Monitors regulatory changes. | | | | | |
| PT Tugu Reasuransi Indonesia | Compliance | Maintains compliance with laws and regulations. Oversees compliance programs and risk management strategies. Upholds integrity and ethical standards. | | | | | |
| PT Samsung Tugu Indonesia | | Responsible for regulatory compliance in operations. Implements policies and procedures for legal standards. Promotes a culture of ethical conduct. | | | | | |
| PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy | Internal Audit | Conducts audits to assess internal controls and compliance. Identifies areas for improvement. Provides assurance that operations align with goals and regulations. | | | | | |

Project Timeline

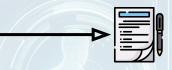
| Month | Agenda | Description | | | | |
|-------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Kick-Off Meeting | Final Schedule and Agreements | | | | |
| 1 | ISO 37001 and 37002 Awareness Training | Training Certification | | | | |
| | Gap Analysis | Gap Analysis Report | | | | |
| | Drafting Documents (Manuals, Policies, SOPs, etc.) | Draft Manuals, Policies, SOPs, Work Instructions | | | | |
| 2 | Approval of Documents | Approved Manuals, Policies, SOPs, Work Instructions | | | | |
| | Document Awareness Training | Proof of Document Training | | | | |
| 3 | Implementation of Documents | Evidence of ISO 37001 and 20400 Implementation | | | | |
| 5 | Monitoring and Improvements | Implementation Refinements, Effectiveness Report | | | | |
| | Internal Audit Training | Training Certificates, Audit Methodology Understanding | | | | |
| 4 | Conducting Internal Audit | Internal Audit Report | | | | |
| | Management Review | Management Review Report | | | | |
| | Preparation for Stage 1 External Audit | Stage 1 Audit Preparation | | | | |
| | Stage 1 External Audit | Stage 1 Audit Report | | | | |
| 5 | Addressing Stage 1 Findings | Report on Stage 1 Audit Findings | | | | |
| 5 | Stage 2 External Audit | Stage 2 Audit Report | | | | |
| | Addressing Stage 2 Findings | Report on Stage 2 Audit Findings | | | | |
| 6 | Project Continuity Review | Continuity and Sustainability Plan | | | | |
| 0 | Ongoing Monitoring and Improvement | Continuous Improvement Reports | | | | |

Project Flow





Deliverables



Summary: Overview of research on GCG, ISO 37001, and ISO 37002, emphasizing their role in promoting transparency and ethical conduct.

Methodology: Details on research methods, data collection, sampling, and addressing limitations for robust findings.

Case Study: Analysis of ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 implementation at Pertamina, including challenges, strategies, and results.

Findings and Discussion: Presentation and interpretation of data, assessing the impact on Pertamina's governance practices.



Recommendations: Practical suggestions for improving GCG and anti-bribery measures at Pertamina.

Certification: Issuance of certificates to Pertamina holdings for compliance with ISO standards, validating



Final Thesis: Comprehensive report integrating research summary, methodology, case study, findings,

recommendations, and certification details.

their ethical achievements.

15

SWOT Analysis



Strengths

- Leadership and Management Support: Strong commitment from top management to implement anti-bribery and whistleblowing standards.
- Internal Resources: Skilled and experienced personnel in risk management and compliance.
- Integrated Organizational Structure: A structure that allows for coordination between the holding company, subsidiaries, and affiliates.
- **Previous Experience**: Experience in implementing various international standards can support the adoption of ISO standards

• Coordination Among Entities: Challenges in achieving effective synergy between the holding company and its related entities.

Weakness

- Resistance to Change: Potential resistance from staff towards new procedures and policies.
- Lack of Specific Knowledge: Limited in-depth knowledge of ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 within some parts of the organization.

Opportunities

- Enhanced Reputation: Implementing these standards can improve Pertamina's reputation as a company committed to integrity and transparency.
- Improved Internal Processes: Opportunity to enhance internal processes and policies related to anti-bribery and whistleblowing systems.
- Capability Development: Opportunity to develop internal capabilities and expertise in compliance.
- Compliance to Legal Regulations: To Enhance reputation, avoid penalties, and improve operational efficiency by aligning with industry standards and fostering stakeholder trust

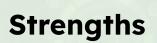


Threats

- Implementation Challenges: Difficulties in consistently implementing the standards across different entities.
- **Regulatory Changes:** Risk of changes in regulations or policies that may impact compliance with ISO standards.
- **Potential Evasion**: Risk of externals or individuals/groups attempting to circumvent the anti-bribery or reporting systems.
- Implementation Costs: Financial burden associated with training, technology, and audits, which could impact the company's budget. 16

TOWS Matrix









Opportunities

SO

- Leverage Leadership and Management Support: Use strong management backing to drive widespread adoption of ISO standards, promoting Pertamina's reputation for integrity and transparency in international markets.
- Capitalize on Previous Experience: Apply past experience with international standards to effectively implement ISO 37001 and ISO 37002, enhancing internal processes and seizing opportunities for global market access.

WO

- Utilize Internal Resources to Address Implementation Challenges: Deploy skilled personnel to overcome difficulties in consistent implementation and address potential regulatory changes.
- Overcome Resistance by Developing Internal Capabilities: Address resistance to change by focusing on capability development.



Threats



- Overcome Lack of Specific Knowledge Through Training: Address gaps in knowledge by implementing comprehensive training programs to build expertise in ISO 37001 and ISO 37002, thereby improving internal processes and policies.
- Mitigate Coordination Issues with Structured Programs: Develop structured coordination programs to enhance collaboration among entities, leveraging opportunities to improve processes and internal capabilities.

WT

- Manage Resistance to Change with Communication: Address potential resistance from staff by establishing clear communication and change management strategies to ensure smooth adoption of new procedures.
- Prepare for Regulatory Changes with Flexible Planning: Develop flexible implementation plans and contingency strategies to adapt to potential regulatory changes, minimizing the impact of external threats on compliance efforts.

Gap Analysis

| Aspect | Previous State | Current State | Recommendations | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | - Partial implementation of anti-bribery measures and inadequate whistleblowing mechanisms. | both ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 across all relevant | and evaluating the | • Previous State : Partial anti-bribery measures, inadequate whistleblowing mechanisms, limited employee awareness, inconsistent policies, and lack of whistleblower confidentiality. |
| | - Limited awareness among employees regarding the standards. | - Comprehensive training and awareness programs in place. | - Regular refresher training to maintain awareness. | • Current State : <u>Full implementation of ISO</u> <u>37001 and ISO 37002</u> , established training |
| ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 Implementation | - Inconsistent application of policies across subsidiaries. | - Standardized policies and procedures implemented organization-wide. | - Conduct regular audits to ensure adherence to standards. | programs, standardized policies, whistleblower protections, and clear feedback mechanisms. |
| | - Lack of confidentiality and protection for whistleblowers. | - Established protocols for confidentiality and protection in the whistleblowing system. | - Promote the use of the whistleblowing system to encourage reporting. | • Recommendations : Monitor effectiveness, conduct refresher training, perform audits, promote whistleblowing, and ensure |
| | - Limited feedback on reporting processes. | - Clear feedback mechanisms in place for reporting incidents. | - Ensure transparency in the investigation and resolution process. | transparency in investigations. |

For Problem 1 Implementation challenges highlight the difficulties Pertamina faces in applying ISO 37001 and ISO 37002

Create a Clear Strategy and Provide Training: Develop a comprehensive strategy for implementation and offer targeted training to staff to ensure proper understanding and application of the standards.

CONCLUSION

For Problem 2 Evaluating how effectively ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 enhance the Anti Bribery and WBS system at Pertamina compared to international standards.

Conduct Rigorous Assessments and Develop Metrics:

Implement rigorous assessments to evaluate the effectiveness of the standards and define clear, measurable compliance metrics based on international benchmarks.

For Problem 3

Effectiveness of collaboration between Pertamina's holding company, subsidiaries, and affiliates in implementing ISO 37001 and ISO 37002. **Foster Transparency and Enhance Collaboration**: Address resistance by fostering a culture of transparency, improving communication, aligning processes across subsidiaries, and conducting regular audits to ensure effective integration of the systems.

Recommendations



For Organizations

- → Develop a clear strategy with timelines, resources, and responsibilities for ISO 37001 and ISO 37002 implementation.
- Promote a culture of integrity through training, communication, and leadership commitment.
- Regularly monitor and evaluate anti-bribery and whistleblowing systems via internal audits and performance metrics.
- → Enhance collaboration across subsidiaries with centralized guidelines and regular updates.



For the Industry

- Standardize best practices with comprehensive industry-wide guidelines and benchmarks.
- → Encourage knowledge sharing through conferences and collaborative platforms.
- Align industry standards with regulatory bodies to simplify compliance.
- Invest in technology and innovation to advance anti-bribery and whistleblowing practices.



For the Business

- → Develop a strategic plan with clear timelines, resources, and responsibilities for ISO 37001 and ISO 37002.
- → Foster a culture of integrity with regular training and leadership commitment.
- Conduct regular audits and reviews, using performance metrics to drive improvements.
- → Ensure consistent application of standards across all entities through structured communication and coordination.



For Customers

>

- Demand transparency from businesses regarding anti-bribery and whistleblowing policies.
- → Support companies committed to high ethical standards.
- Provide feedback on ethical practices and reporting mechanisms.
- Stay informed about standards to make better decisions and advocate for ethical practices.



Limited Data Access

Restricted access to internal and proprietary data may hinder a comprehensive assessment of the standards' effectiveness and integration.

Methodological Constraints

r>

Project Limitations

The use of SWOT analysis, the TOWS matrix, and gap analysis may not fully capture the complexities of the implementation challenges, with potential biases and overlooked variables.

Timeline

0-0-0-0

The five-month project duration may not allow for an in-depth longitudinal study or the evaluation of long-term effects, limiting iterative feedback and adjustments.

Specific Focus

The findings may be less generalizable due to Pertamina's unique organizational structure and industry context, potentially limiting broader applicability.



Improve Data Access

Enhance data collection and stakeholder collaboration.



Use diverse approaches like longitudinal studies and interviews.

Future Project Suggestions



Broaden Scope

Include multiple organizations to enhance generalizability.

References

| Aruan, M., Sembel, R., & Malau, M. (2022). Moderating Role of Financial Technology Towards the Effects of Financial Performance, Good Corporate Governance, and Macroeconomics on Stock Returns |
|---|
| of Indonesia 4 Category Banks. In Proceedings of the 5th International CEO Communication, Economics, Organization & Social Sciences Congress (pp. 1126-1144). NCM Publishing |
| House http://www.ceocongress.org/ |
| Castañer, X., & Oliveira, N. (2020). Collaboration, Coordination, and Cooperation Among Organizations: Establishing the Distinctive Meanings of These Terms Through a Systematic Literature Review. |
| Journal of Management, Vol 46 (6), 965-1001, https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206320901565 |
| Cressey, D. R. (1953). Other people's morey: A study in the social psychology of embezzlement. Free Press. |
| DiMaggio, P. J., & Powell, W. W. (1983). The iron cage revisited: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. American Sociological Review, 48(2), 147-160. |
| Dandage, R.V., Mantha, S.S. and Rane, S.B. (2019), "Strategy development using TOWS matrix for international project risk management based on prioritization of risk categories", International |
| Journal of Managing Projects in Business, Vol. 12 (4), pp. 1003-1029, from https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMPB-07-2018-0128 |
| Hastori, H., Siregar, H., Sembel, R., & Maulana, A. (2015). Agency costs, corporate governance and ownership concentration: The case of agro-industrial companies in Indonesia. Asian Social Science, |
| 11(18), 311-319. https://doi.org/10.5539/gssy11n18p311 |
| ISO. (2016). ISO 37001:2016 anti-bribery management systems. International Organization for Standardization. Retrieved August 4, 2024, from |
| https://www.iso.org/iso-37001-anti-bribery-management.html |
| ISO. (2021). ISO 37002:2021 whistleblowing management systems. International Organization for Standardization. Retrieved August 4, 2024, from |
| https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#isostdiiso37002ed-1v1.en |
| Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs, and ownership structure. Journal of Financial Economics, 3(4), 305-360. |
| Karsono, B. (2023). Good Corporate Governance: Transparency, Accountability, responsibility, independency, and fairness (Literature review). Dinasti International Journal of Management Science, |
| Vo/ 4 (5), 811-821. https://doi.org/10.31933/diims.v4/5.1840 |
| Kim, S., & Ji, Y. (2018). Gap Analysis. The International Encyclopedia of Strategic Communication, Vol 1 (6), 1746-1758 https://doi.org/10.1002/97811190 |
| Kumar, S. C. R., & K. B., P. (2023). SWOT analysis. International Journal of Advanced Research, 11(09), 744-748. https://doi.org/10.21474/JJAR01/17584. |
| Malau, M. (2019). The effect of earnings persistence and earnings transparency on company performance with corporate governance as moderating variable (Empirical study in manufacturing |
| companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2016). Eaj (Economics and Accounting Journal, 2(2), 86-94. |
| Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). Regulation of The Minister of State-Owned Enterprises of The Republic of Indonesia Number PER-2/MBU/03/2023 on |
| Guidelines for Good Corporate Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises. Jakarta: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises |
| Nonci, R., Fauzi, A., & Thamrin, F. D. (2020). Analisa deskripsi minyak dan gas (Study kasus Lapangan "X"). Equilibrium: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan dan Ekonomi, Vol 17 (2), 44-50. |
| Pertamina. (2024). Sekilas Pertamina. PT Pertamina (Persero). Retrieved August 2, 2024, from https://www.pertamina.com/id/siapa-kami |
| Putri, K. T., Pratama, N. R., & Dachyar, M. (2022). The implementation of anti-bribery management system designed to mitigate the bribery risk in state-owned enterprises: A case study of the |
| Indonesia agribusiness industry. In Proceedings of the First Australian International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management (pp. 3026-3034). IEOM |
| Society International. https://ieomsociety.org/sydney2022/ |
| Rosanti, N., Fatimah, S., Verawaty, Sujatmiko. (2022). Evaluation of coordination in improving quality of service during the COVID-19 pandemic. International Journal of Economy, Education and |
| Entrepreneurship, Vol 2 (1), 259-269. https://doi.org/10.53067/ije3x211 |
| Santoso, H., Sembel, R., Ugut, G. S. S., & Hulu, E. (2020). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja fundamental, kinerja saham dan nilai perusahaan. Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi |
| dan Keuangan, 3(1), 111-130 |
| Sari, K. K. (2024). Whistleblowing system: The effective solution to prevent financial accounting fraud. Owner: Riset dan Jurnal Akuntansi, Vol 8 (2), 1746-1758. https://doi.org/10.33395/ownerv8i2.2316 |
| Surianugraha, W., Syaukat, Y., & Rachmina, D. (2020). Gap analysis and strategy of PT. Transportasi Jakarta is improving its services performance. Indonesian Journal of Business and |
| Entrepreneurship (IJBE), Vol 6(2), 146-156. |
| Suryandari, N. N. A., Yadnyana, I. K., Ariyanto, D., & Erawati, N. M. A. (2023). Implementation of fraud triangle theory: A systematic literature review. Journal of Governance and Regulation, 12(3), |
| 90-102. https://doi.org/10.22495/igrv12i3art10 |

| Legal Regulations | 1 |
|----------------------|----------|
| Journals | 17 |
| Websites | 3 |
| Books | 1 |
| Total | 22 |

Insights

The references provide crucial insights for PT Pertamina's project, supporting both essential information and project continuity.



Thank you!





Checklist for Gap Analysis and Proof of Compliance with **ISO 37001**

| CERTIFICAT | 0 | THE NORD |
|------------------|---|--|
| • | CERTIFICATE | Indonesia |
| CERTIFICADO | The Cartification Body of PT TUV SUD Indexesia certifies that | CERTIFICATE Management System as per ISO 37001:2016 |
| сертификат 🔶 | PT Asuransi Tugu Pratama Indonesia Tbk Wimma Tugui JLI RI Rasuna Saik Kev. C.8.9 Jakanta 1220 Indonesia Indonesia Ina estabalinda and apples a Artifi-bidany Management System for | In analorus 10 1000 Honory particular, strandar antibatika PPT TOLOG RESOLUCINA 11000 HONORESIA - A faudin 10-323, Indentesia - Antibatika 10-323, Indentesia |
| → 最限部会 | Anti-Bribery Management System in the Procurement, Claim, and Human Capital Process Proof has been furnished that the requirements according to | Applies a management spatial bits with the informational of the lithway seare Anth-Brithway in the Procurement Process of Goods and Services in the Procurement Function of PT. Tugu Reasuransi Indonesia |
| CERTIFICATE + 13 | ISO 37001 : 2016 are fullied. The certificate is valid from 2024-05-20 to 2027-05-19 Certificate Registration No. 2023-04.006 Date of Print : 2024-09-20 | Contrast Program (A. E. 1974) A statement of the Contrast Program (A. E. 1974) A state |
| RTIFIKAT 🔶 CE | For instance Protect Street Figure 1 | |

| | LAPORAN DAN CHECKLIST GAP ANALYSIS ISO 37K | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------|--|
| NO | NAMA DOKUMEN | KLAUSUL | REFERENSI DOKUMEN | FUNGSI TERKAIT | DIISI PENILAI/AUDITOR/KONSULTAN | | | | |
| NO | NAMA DOROMEN | REAUSUE | EXISTING | FONGOLLERNALL | STATUS . | BOBOT (1-5) | RATING (0-1) | SKOR | KETERANGAN/Todo List |
| 1 | Tindal Lanjut hasil audit external sebelumnya | 10 | Laporan hasil audit exterrnal | FKAP | Tidak Cukup Bukti | 4 | 0 | 0 | Perlu ditelusuri lebih lanjut |
| | KONTEKS ORGANISASI (KLAUSUL 4) | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Update dokumen Isu Internal dan Exsternal terkati penyuapan yang sesuai dengan tujuan jangka panjang dan pendek perusahaan | 4.1 | lsu Internal dan eksternal | COE / HSSE / Corsec | Tidak Cukup Bukti | 4 | 0 | 0 | Perlunya update dokumen isu internal dan eksternal |
| 3 | Updale dokumen Kebutuhan dan Harapan stakeholder terkait anti penyuapan | 4.2 | Dokumen kebutuhan dan harapan stakeholder | COE / HSSE / Corsec | Tidak Cukup Bukti | 4 | 0 | 0 | Perlunya update dokumen kebutuhan dan harapan stakeholder |
| 4 | Dokumen pernyataan penetapan ruang lingkup implementasi SMAP di organisasi | 4.3 | Notulensi rapat direksi Pedoman SMAP bab ruang lingkup | Corsec | Cukup Bukti | 1 | 1 | 1 | Done |
| 5 | Dokumen proses bisnis perusahaan, terutama terkait dengan ruang lingkup yang diimplementasikan/sertifikasi | 4.4 | Bisnis Proses, Pedoman SMAP | COE / HSSE / Corsec | Cukup Bukti | 1 | 1 | 1 | Done |
| | Pedoman/SOP Manajemen Risiko terundate | | Pedoman Manajemen Pisiko | | | | | | · |

Checklist for Gap Analysis and Proof of Compliance with ISO 37002

LAPORAN DAN CHECKLIST GAP ANALYSIS ISO 37002

| 1 - | | KLAUS 🖵 | | FUNGSI TERK 🖵 | Dí 🖵 E | ENILAI/AUI 🚽 | R/KONSULT | - | |
|-----|---|---------|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---|---|
| | e. Memuat tata cara pelaporan melalui jalur alamat pos dsb | | Pengaduan | | | | | | |
| 23 | Terdapat tata cara dan bukti untuk melakukan penilaian dari laporan tindakan yang salah, meliputi: a. Tata cara penilaian untuk memastikan impartial assesment, triage dan manajemen laporan b. Tata cara penilaian dan pencegahan dari risiko perilaku yang merugikan | 8,3 | 1. sub bab analisis awal laporan pengaduan pada Dokumen Kebijakan Interim SMPP 2. Pedoman Pengelolaan Pengaduan | FMPP | Cukup Bukti | 5 | 1 | 5 | Done |
| 24 | Terdapat tata cara addressing report dari perilaku yang salah, memuat a. Addressing laporan perilaku yang salah b. Perindungan dan dukungan pada whistleblower c. Addressing perilaku yang merugikan d. Perindungan pada subjek terlapor e. Perindungan pada stakeholder terkait | 8,4 | 1. sub bab penanganan pengaduan pada Dokumen Kebijakan Interim SMPP 2. Pedoman Pengelolaan Pengaduan | FMPP | Tidak Cukup Bukti | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1. NDA untuk investigalor terkat impartiality (akan dimasukkan ke PI jika dalam pedoman investigasi yang terkini belum memasukkan) 2. Output Laporan LHA 3. Remediasi perlu di up (akan dimasukkan dalam prosedur interim) |
| 25 | Terdapat tata cara menyimpulkan kasus Whis®eblowing | 8,5 | 1. sub bab penyelesaian laporan pengaduan pengaduan pada Dokumen Kebijakan Interim SMPP 2. Surat Keputusan Perlindungan terhadap pelapor dugaan pronsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik | FMPP | Tidak Cukup Bukti | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1. Resume hasil penanganan (RHP) 2. Monitoring hasil LHA 3. Masukkan dalam kalusul 8.5 tentang saran perbaikan (akan dimasukkan ke prosedur interim) |
| | PERFORMANCE EVALUATION | | | | | | | | |

Letter of Formation for a Task Force within Pertamina



SURAT PERINTAH No. Prin- 27 /C00000/2019-S0

TENTANG FUNGSI KEPATUHAN ANTI PENYUAPAN TERKAIT PENERAPAN SISTEM MANAJEMEN ANTI PENYUAPAN DI PT PERTAMINA (PERSERO)

DIREKTUR UTAMA PT PERTAMINA (PERSERO)

Menimbang:

- Bahwa PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina") telah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan Sistem Manajemen Anti Penyuapan ("SMAP") berdasarkan ISO 37001 sebagai salah satu upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korporasi oleh Pertamina sesuai Risalah Rapat Direksi Pertamina No. RRD-036/C00000/2018-S0 tanggal 20 Maret 2018 perihal Penerapan ISO 37001:2016 tentang SMAP.
 - Bahwa berdasarkan Surat Perintah Direktur Utama Pertamina No. Prin-24/C00000/2018-S0 tanggal 9 Juli 2018, Fungsi Procurement

Inputs from Dr Yulita



There must be clear **research objectives**.

DONE



The project timeline must include specific dates and should not be copied directly from the project's original timeline. It must adhere to the guidelines and be tailored for the thesis.



References should be diverse; do not rely on just one source.