

G 25 IZOGOOD® 37001

DECRYPTING ISO 37001 WHILE HAVING FUN



GAMER'S BOOKLET

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1. Rules of the game

The game is intended for one person, but nothing prevents playing in a small group, it will be much more fun.

The game is compatible with recent versions of web browsers. Otherwise the game can be slow.

A game session typically lasts between half an hour to 2 – 3 hours. You can play as many times as you like during your 60-day access and learn a lot about the ISO 37001 standard.

The goal of the game is to reach the final space (Finish) as quickly as possible.



The standard's requirements and comments are on this [page](#). A free quiz on the ISO 37001 requirements is provided at the beginning. This allows you to discover, decrypt and become familiar with the requirements of the standard.

Having a copy of the ISO 37001 standard at hand (not provided with the game) is a prerequisite.

The board of the game is a city with a car's journey.

In the top left, there is a clock showing elapsed time. In the top right, you have a help button and option to exit the game.

At the bottom left, there's a button to mute the sound. In the bottom center, you can see the total stars you've earned. ★ At the bottom right, there's a button linking to the ISO 37001 standard requirements page.

At the beginning, the car is parked at the Start space. 

Click on the "START GAME" button to begin.

The sequence of spaces (types of cards) is as follows:

- RISK - threat or opportunity - silver
- MCT - multiple choice test - green
- PRACTICE - good or bad practice - orange
- CASE – situation, challenge and solutions - blue

You also have special Maintenance





and Pandora's box spaces



Each type of case includes 50 questions (cards), and each answer is linked to a paragraph of the ISO 37001 standard version 2016.

Each card is presented in the following steps:

- step 1: The back of the card showing the card type, number (from 1 to 50) and the number of stars (from one to three) in blue, white and red ★☆☆☆☆



- step 2: The card type, its number, the question (e.g., “Is the following statement more of a threat or an opportunity?”), the statement (e.g., “The scope of the ABMS describes the company’s main activities”) and the star(s)
- step 3: The answers (one or more correct answers are possible) with a green emoji  and a red emoji (for a wrong answer) 
- step 4: The paragraph from the standard and a comment for the correct or incorrect answer

The car starts and arrives at the Risk space. 

The card number is random. Depending on the question’s difficulty, the stars are one, two or three.

If you guess the correct answer, the car moves forward as many spaces as there are stars on the question.

If you don’t guess the correct answer (or answer partially) the car stalls on the same space, and the next card will be of the same type.


If you land on a Maintenance  or Pandora's box space , you may get lucky or unlucky. From the car’s trunk or Pandora's box comes a random luck or misfortune card. If

luck is on your side, you get Joker card , and your car moves forward 3 spaces. If




misfortune strikes , your car moves back 3 spaces.

If a second person is with you and has printed this booklet, they can increase the game’s difficulty by asking questions like:

- What is the clause and sub-clause (paragraph) of the standard related to the question?
- Can you provide an example from your department related to this question?

When you reach the Finish space for the first time, you can download your IZOGOOD® 37001 game participation Certificate. 

You can also view your game results:

- number of stars earned 
- date and time each time you played 
- time spent 

The educational objectives of the game are to allow each player to:

- identify whether a risk is more of a threat or an opportunity

- enhance their knowledge of the standard's requirements through MCTs
- guess whether a statement is a good or a bad practice
- study each proposed case's situation, challenge, and to find the right solution (one or more correct solutions are possible)
- decrypt the clauses and paragraphs of the standard and assimilate the requirements

Some questions have a touch of humor (even if the boss forgot to say it).

Relax, it's just a game. 😊

A bias is inevitable regarding the "correct answers" to retain, especially for RISK or PRACTICE cards.

Here's an example:

RISK 01. Is the following statement more of a threat or an opportunity? **"The most important thing is that the company's strategy was established in the past"**

One might answer that it's a threat or an opportunity, but it depends on when the strategy was defined.

If you answer that it's a threat, you're right because it's not specified when the previous strategy was developed (a year ago, 10 years ago). There's missing information. But you could answer that it's an opportunity because you think "in the past" means 2 to 3 years ago.

Thus, the presented answers and the relevance of the comments are debatable; in the end, the truth is sometimes relative.

The IZOGOOD games are created and developed with great care. Thank you in advance for communicating any potential improvement points you've identified via the link: <https://www.pqbweb.eu/contact.php>

2. Glossary

The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms. Socrates

Some specific terms:

ABMS: *anti-bribery management system*

Active bribery: *the corruptor's proposal of an unfair advantage*

Anti-bribery management system (ABMS): *set of processes to reduce bribery*

Audit evidence: *demonstrably true data related to audit criteria*

Audit: *a systematic and independent survey to determine whether activities and results comply with pre-established measures and are capable of achieving the objectives*

Benchmarking: *comparative analysis method in connection with one or more competitors*

Brainstorming: *team approach to developing ideas and finding solutions*

Bribe (bakchich): *payment to a civil servant so that he acts more favorably*

Bribery risk management: *refers to the aspects of the policies and practices of an institution (public or private) which define, make it possible to assess and aim to mitigate the internal and external risks of corruption present in the context of its activities (OECD)*

Business risk management: *global approach to controlling uncertainties and their interactions in business*

Cf.: *confer (from Latin), compare, see*

Concession (after production): *written authorization to deliver a nonconforming product*

Conformity: *fulfillment of a specified requirement*

Continual improvement: *permanent process allowing the improvement of the global performance of the company*

Control: *see inspection*

Corrective action: *action to eliminate the causes of nonconformity or any other undesirable event and to prevent their recurrence*

Customer satisfaction: *top priority objective of every quality management system related to the satisfaction of customer requirements*

Customer: *anyone who receives a product*

Document: *any support allowing the treatment of information*

Due diligence: *assessment of the risk of bribery and actions to reduce this risk e aptitude to memorize or restore all or part of a trace of executed functions*

Effectiveness: *capacity to realize planned activities with minimum effort*

Efficiency: *financial relationship between achieved results and used resources*

External provider (supplier): *an entity that provides a product*

Fraud: *falsification of data, invoices and other administrative documents*

Grand corruption: *high and very high level corruption (policy makers)*

Hazard: *situation that could lead to an incident*

Identify the hazard: *ask yourself what could go wrong*

Impact: *consequence of an event affecting the objectives*

Indicator: *value of a parameter, associated with an objective, allowing the objective measure of its effectiveness*

Inspection: *the actions of measuring, testing and examining a process, product or material to establish whether requirements are met*

Likelihood: *possibility that something happens*

Management review: *a periodic survey carried out by top management of the management system for its continual improvement*

Management system: *set of processes allowing objectives to be achieved*

Misappropriation of funds: *theft of public resources by an official*



MS: *management system*

Nonconformity: *non-fulfillment of a specified requirement*

Non-quality: *gap between expected quality and perceived quality*

Opportunity: *uncertain event that could have a favorable impact*
Organization (company): *structure that satisfies a need*
Passive bribery: *the acceptance of the corrupted of an unfair advantage*
Performance: *measurable and expected results of the management system*
PEST: *Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological. Analysis to identify the influence of external factors*
Petty bribery: *bribery in public administration*
Process approach: *management by the processes to better satisfy customers, improve the effectiveness of all processes and increase the global efficiency*
Process: *activities which transform inputs into outputs*
Product (or service): *every result of a process or activity*
Quality management: *activities allowing the control of a company with regard to quality*
Quality objective: *quality related, measurable goal that must be achieved*
Quality: *aptitude to fulfill requirements*
Requirement: *explicit or implicit need or expectation*
Responsibility: *capacity to make a decision alone*
Review: *a survey of a file, product, process so as to verify if pre-set objectives are achieved*
Risk analysis: *activity to understand the nature of a risk and determine its impact*
Risk assessment: *process for identifying, analyzing and evaluating risk*
Risk identification: *assessment activity to find and describe risks*
Risk treatment: *risk modification activities*
Risk: *likelihood of occurrence of a threat or an opportunity*
Safety: *absence of unacceptable risk*
Stakeholder: *person, group or company affected by the impacts of an organization*
Strategy: *total approach to achieve objectives*
SWOT: *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats. Tool for structuring a risk analysis*
System: *set of interactive processes*
Threat: *uncertain event that could have a negative impact on the objectives*
Top management: *group or persons in charge of the company's control at the highest level*
Uncertainty: *existence of more than one possibility*
Validation: *notice that the application of any process, product or material allows expected results to be achieved*
Verification: *the periodic inspection survey of compliance of a process, product or material*

Remark 1: the use of ISO 9000 and ISO 37001 definitions is recommended. The most important thing is to determine a common and unequivocal vocabulary for everyone in the company.

Remark 2: a document can be presented as documented information that must be maintained (procedure ) or retained (record ).

3. RISKS



Recurring question: Is the following statement more of a threat or an opportunity?

RISK 01 The most important thing is that the company's strategy was established in the past

Threat § 4.1 ★★★

Every three years on average, it's advisable to verify the strategy's adequacy with the company's context and the expectations and needs of stakeholders. It's a threat because the date when the strategy was developed isn't specified

RISK 02 The company's context is an element that can be considered (even if the boss forgot to mention it)

Threat § 4.1 ☆☆☆

This is a requirement of the standard and is unavoidable. It's one of the first tasks to carry out since the validation of the company's strategy depends on it

RISK 03 Trying to anticipate the evolution of customer expectations is a waste of time (if the boss says so)

Threat § 4.2 ★

Since the company's goal is to sustainably satisfy its customers, knowing the evolution of expectations is a key success factor for the future

RISK 04 We can try to comply with legal requirements (if the boss agrees)

Threat § 4.2 ☆☆☆

We must strictly comply with legal requirements

RISK 05 The scope of the ABMS describes the main activities of the organization

Threat § 4.3 ★

Describing the scope of the ABMS is delimiting the entities and activities concerned. Exclusions must be specified

RISK 06 In-house promotion of process mapping (the boss said to manage on our own)

Opportunity § 4.4 ★

This is an opportunity to let everyone know about process mapping. This allows everyone to situate themselves in the overall operation of the organization and in supplier customer relationships with other processes

RISK 07 Common sense is enough to assess the level of bribery risk (because the boss said we had to manage on our own)

Threat § 4.5 ★

In addition to common sense, criteria are defined to assess the level of bribery risk, taking into account anti-bribery policy and objectives, see § 4.5.2

RISK 08 Top management commitment does not contain set objectives

Threat § 5.1 ☆☆☆

Top management demonstrates leadership and commitment by, among other things, ensuring that an anti-bribery policy and objectives are in place

RISK 09 Involving staff in the day-to-day application of the anti-bribery approach (even when the boss is not around)

Opportunity § 5.2 ★