

IMPLEMENTING ETHICS STANDARDS THROUGH MULTINATIONAL SUPPLY CHAINS: <u>A PROPOSAL FOR A</u> RUSSIAN CERTIFICATION MODEL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

RECENT CHANGES TO MULTINATIONALS' LEGAL LIABILITY

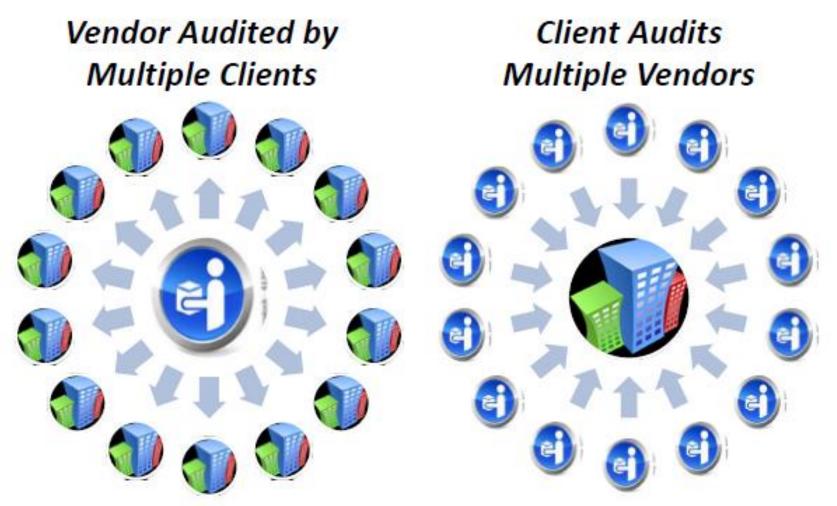
The American Foreign Corrupt
Practices Act



and the UK Bribery Act

hold multinationals responsible for corruption not only by their <u>employees</u> but also by their <u>contractors/vendors/ agents</u>.

IN THEORY.....



IN PRACTICE... ETHICS CLAUSES IN CONTRACTS



PROPOSAL:

1. Implement business ethics through multinational supply chains nanufacturer oem distributor/ retailer reseller customer supplier oaistics

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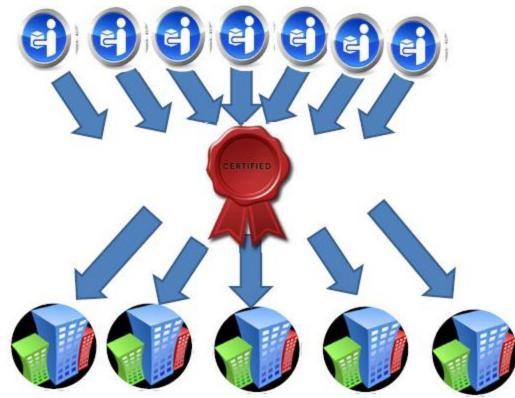
2. Use ISO9000 Quality Standards as a model



- Standards set by industry experts
- Voluntary, market-driven certification <u>Incentives</u>:
 - Multinationals reduce FCPA and UKBA liability ("mitigating circumstances")
 - Russian vendors improve business opportunities

PROPOSAL:

3. Create efficiency through standardization and centralization of information



CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- Measurement of "critical few" NOTE: This is not intended to be comprehensive due diligence. It is a minimum standard.
- "Mitigating factor" standard
- Reasonable cost
- Credible certification providers
- Competent rule-making infrastructure

INTERNATIONAL AND RUSSIAN LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

• IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCE IN OTHER EMERGING ECONOMIES

drawing from

- United States Department of Justice Guidance on the Best Practices of a Corporate Compliance Program
- Department of Justice/Securities Exchange Commission Resource Guide to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- United Kingdom Ministry of Justice Guidance to Help Commercial Organisations Avoid Bribery
- Experience of Asociación Panameña de Ejecutivos de Empresa and others

Russian Federal Law no. 273 "On Countering Corruption"

amended by Article 13.3, "The Obligation of Organizations to Undertake Anti-Corruption Measures"

Clause 1 imposes an affirmative duty on business organizations to create an effective anticorruption program

Clause 2 provides six *suggestions*:

- Identifying departments and officers who will be responsible for the company's compliance;
- Cooperating with law enforcement agencies;
- Developing and implementing anti-corruption standards and procedures;
- Adopting a code of professional ethics and conduct;
- Preventing and resolving conflicts of interest; and
- Preventing the creation and use of false documents

Effective programs in other jurisdictions

• assess risk

particularly important in high risk industries or regions must include related parties such as suppliers and distributors

- develop a very clear program that addresses risk proportionate probably a written code of conduct it must address issues that are most difficult: gifts, entertainment, travel, extortion
- implement in a meaningful way communicate clearly training and continued training
- senior management must show that it is serious "tone at the top"

Effective programs in other jurisdictions (continued)

• structure

person or persons responsible for controlling corruption mechanism for asking questions mechanism for reporting violations very clear procedure for dealing with violations

• due diligence

business organizations change new relationships (suppliers, distributors, partners, more) new industries or regions

• auditing and third party certification

B20 Anti-Corruption Working Group recommendation: "We recommend that, from 2013, B20 companies and business organizations should regularly exchange best practices in devising training for SMEs in their supply chains."

An effective program does not resolve the underlying issues

• collective action

B20

Russian Energy Compliance Alliance Center for Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

- clear articulation of community norms and standards
- assurances regarding behaviors of other business organizations

thank you very much

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DESCRIPTION OF TRACE AND CREATe CERTIFICATION MODELS





COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION FEATURES

- Compliance criteria
- Self-evaluation
- Independent Audit
- Review of external sources (legal records, media, etc.)
- System Improvement
- Training



COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

Categories:

- Policies, Procedures & Records
- Anti-Corruption Compliance Team
- Scope & Quality of Risk Assessment
- Management of Supply Chain
- Training & Capacity Building
- Monitoring & Measurement
- Corrective Actions & Improvements

5 = Mature system covering all issues, focused on continual improvement

Ratings:

4= Well developed systems, focus on downstream partners

3 = Systems approach; inconsistent implementation and monitoring

2 = Limited, reactive systems

1 = Little or no awareness or repeatable processes

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

- Review of policies, systems, procedures, reports (see "Compliance Criteria")
- Interviews with key employees
- Review of company documents and external sources
- "Red flag" analysis



RED FLAGS

- Suspicious payments
- Potential conflict of interest
 re: government relationships
- Unclear or suspicious ownership
 - Suspicious vendor credentials
 - Reputational problems

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Self evaluation questionnaire
- Interviews
- Surveys (employees, customers)
- True, beneficial ownership
- Company literature
- Employee Code of Conduct
- Business registrations
- CVs for owners, directors, and key employees, including compliance team
- Current or former government ties
- Financial references
- Contact information for three business references

- Reputational Screening (continually updated)
 - media,
 - denied parties/politically exposed persons,
 - international sanctions and enforcement lists,
 - internet based searches of the intermediary, together with its owners, directors and key employees

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

 Benchmarking against other company scores

 Report analyzing problem areas and recommendations for improvement



TRAINING



- Scenario-based
- Case studies
- Quizzes
- Interactive/online
- Workshops

Paid by vendor

~ \$3000 for initial certification (1 year)

PRICING

~ \$1500 for annual re-certification

Paid by client

• Fee to access information

PANEL DISCUSSION: NEXT STEPS

<u>Moderator</u> Oleg Babinov, Risk Advisory Group (Director, Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia Practice)

Ilsur Akhmetsin, ABB (Chief Integrity Officer)
Gerard Uijtendaal, Uijtendaal International Accountants and Advisors (CEO)
Inga Saltykova, General Electric (Chief Compliance Officer for Russia and CIS)
Brian Zimbler, Morgan Lewis law firm (Managing Partner-Russia)
Andrey Nikomarov, Pfizer (Compliance Manager)

Larisa Potopova, Siemens (Compliance Officer)

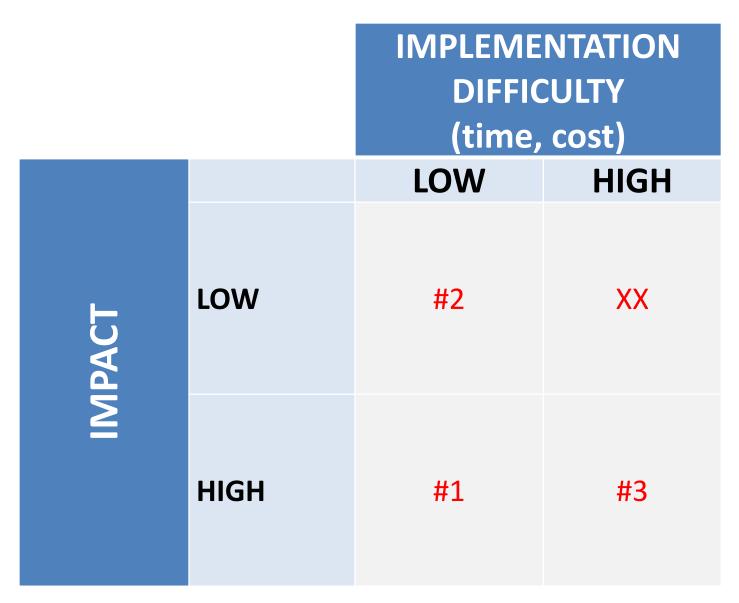
PROPOSED PRINCIPLES

Don't reinvent the wheel

Look for "low hanging fruit"



PRIORITIZATION



What organizations/ processes/ models are already available?

Examples: audit practices, surveys, software, service providers, trade groups, similar initiatives

- Certification providers for companies (TRACE, CREATe, Red Flag Group, others)
- Certification providers for individual professionals (SCCE, ICA/ICS)
- Compliance organizations (Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Moscow Compliance Club, Institute of Internal Auditors)
- Training systems (PRME, Giving Voice to Values)
- Software (SAP Government/Risk/Compliance model for Enterprise Resource Planning)

QUESTIONS

- How to recruit multinational leadership? compliance officers, procurement officers, senior management?
- How to approach Russian vendors? Require self-evaluations as first step?
- How to deal with State-owned companies?
- How to certify the certifiers?

If you and/or your organization are interested in participating, please contact us!!!

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Center For Business Ethics and Corporate Governance