

Monday, October 1, 2012 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM

# 203 – Key Sources for Structuring Your Compliance and Ethics Program

### Gina Brickley Beredo

Litigation Counsel & Director of Product Compliance American Greetings Corporation

## **Rochelle Cooper**

Vice President & General Counsel United Space Alliance, LLC

#### **Daniel I. Small**

Partner
Holland & Knight

### **Darryl Uffelmann**

Associate General Counsel Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

## Faculty Biographies

#### Gina Brickley Beredo

Gina Brickley Beredo serves as chief litigation counsel and director of product compliance at American Greetings Corporation, a publicly traded company. Her responsibilities include managing litigation for the company and its international subsidiaries, as well as matters pending before government regulatory agencies such as CPSC, FTC, OSHA and EPA, designing, implementing and managing the company's compliance and ethics program, and managing the company's product compliance program. American Greetings Corporation is a publicly traded company and has been a creator and manufacturer of innovative social expression products that assist consumers in enhancing their relationships to create happiness, laughter and love. American Greetings Corporation generates annual revenue of approximately \$1.7 billion, and its products can be found in retail outlets worldwide.

Prior to joining American Greetings Corporation, Ms. Brickley Beredo was a litigation associate at Baker & Hostetler, LLP, where she focused her practice on complex business, commercial, product liability, civil rights, insurance defense, construction and real estate matters. While at the law firm, she gained significant first chair trial and appellate experience.

Ms. Brickley Beredo received a BA from Saint Louis University with honors and is a graduate of the Indiana University School of Law-Bloomington.

### **Rochelle Cooper**

Rochelle (Shelly) L. Cooper is vice president and general counsel for United Space Alliance, LLC and is responsible for legal, internal governance, and global trade compliance. She is located in Titusville, FL, and provides advice, counsel and support in the areas of business development; benefits, labor and employment; government, commercial and international contracts; environmental, health and safety; ethics and business conduct; export control; insurance and risk management; intellectual property; litigation management; procurement; real estate and facilities; security; software transactions; training; and other corporate matters.

Prior to joining USA, Ms. Cooper worked for United Technologies Corporation (UTC) where she held various positions of increasing responsibility at the UTC Corporate Office; Hamilton Standard Division; Otis Elevators (Paris, France); Pratt & Whitney, Government Engines and Space Propulsion; and USBI Co.

She currently serves on the board of directors of the Health First Foundation, and recently completed a six-year term on the board of the East Coast Zoological Association (Brevard Zoo). Ms. Cooper previously served on the board of directors for the Florida

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Space Research Institute; the Brevard Community College Foundation; and the ACC's Central Florida Chapter.

Ms. Cooper received a BA with distinction from the University of Virginia in rhetoric and communications studies and is a graduate of Emory University School of Law.

#### Daniel I. Small

Daniel I. Small is a litigation partner in the Boston and Miami offices of Holland & Knight, focusing on compliance, witness preparation, government and internal investigations, white-collar criminal and complex civil litigation. He has extensive investigation, jury trial and other litigation experience. Mr. Small has represented witnesses, plaintiffs and defendants in a wide range of internal and external investigations, administrative proceedings, and civil and criminal litigation. These have included issues of healthcare, education, securities, and others.

Prior to entering private practice, Mr. Small was a prosecutor for the U.S. Department of Justice, during which time he tried RICO, corruption, financial and regulatory cases. Mr. Small received various awards and commendations for his work. He also was general counsel for a publicly traded healthcare management firm, where he oversaw in-house legal and risk management staff, outside counsel, litigation, compliance, and facility, entity and physician contracting.

Mr. Small has written several books on litigation, including *Preparing Witnesses* (ABA, 3d edition, 2009) and *Going To Trial* that are used in CLE programs he gives throughout the country, and was a lecturer on law at Harvard Law School. He is a frequent television, radio and newspaper commentator.

Mr. Small is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and is a cum laude graduate of Harvard College.

#### Darryl Uffelmann

Darryl Uffelmann is currently associate general counsel at Anheuser-Busch Companies LLC where he is the primary in-house counsel responsible for counseling on all labor relations issues involving its operations throughout the United States. Prior to joining Anheuser-Busch, he was the director of corporate compliance and director of labor and employee relations at Kansas City Power & Light (KCP&L).

In his role as director of corporate compliance at KCP&L, he was responsible for the development of the company-wide corporate compliance program and served as chair of the Corporate Compliance Committee reporting to the Board Audit Committee and senior management. As the director of labor and employee relations at KCP&L, he was

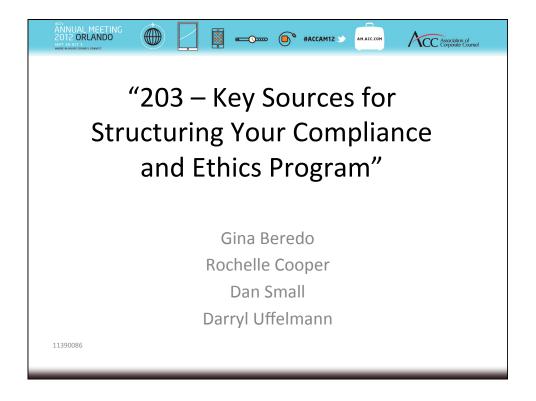
203 Key Sources for Structuring Your Compliance and Ethics Program

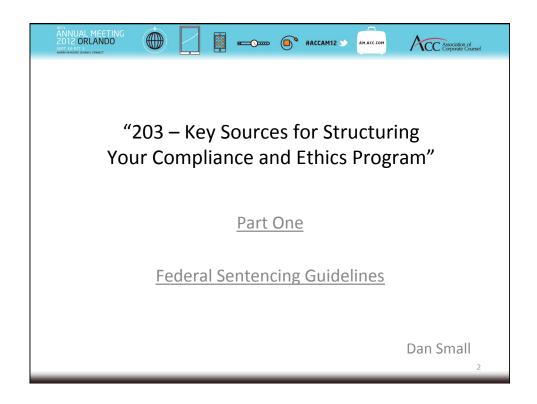
responsible for alignment and execution of HR strategies and ongoing HR support to all business units.

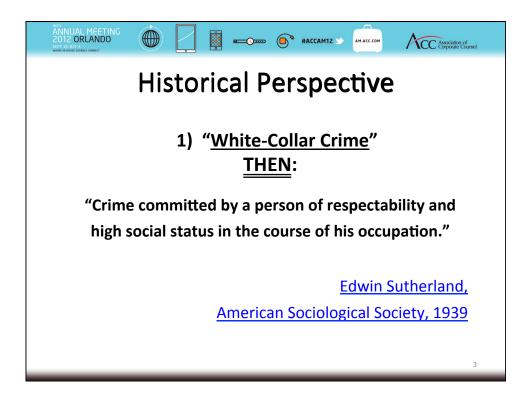
Prior to this, Mr. Uffelmann was the corporate compliance officer, director of labor and employee relations, and senior corporate counsel at Aquila, Inc. He was responsible for administering the many facets of the company's compliance culture reporting directly to the board of directors and Audit Committee. He was also responsible for labor and employee relations across the company and oversaw the relationships with the company's unionized workforces and other employee relation issues, and handled dall employment related disputes and litigation.

Immediately prior to joining Aquila, he practiced labor and employment law at Husch Blackwell (f/k/a Blackwell Sanders) exclusively representing employers.

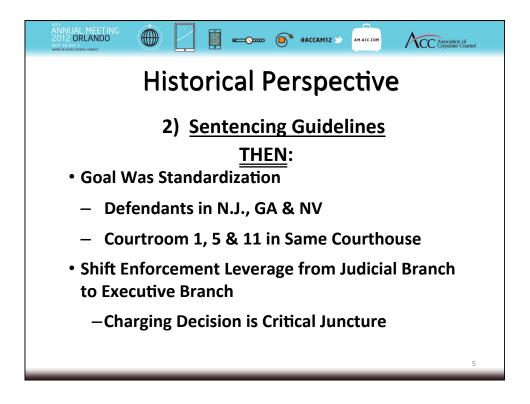
Mr. Uffelmann received a bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS. He also received master's of public administration and law degrees from the University of Missouri, Kansas City.

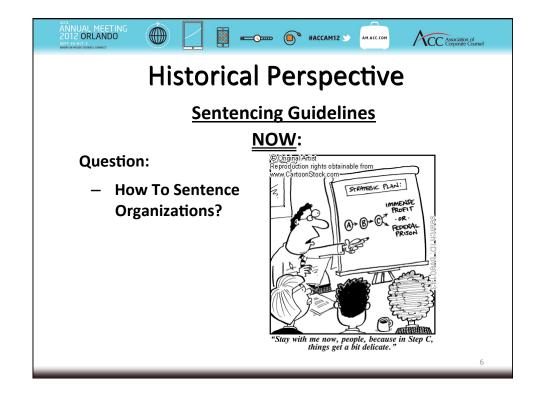


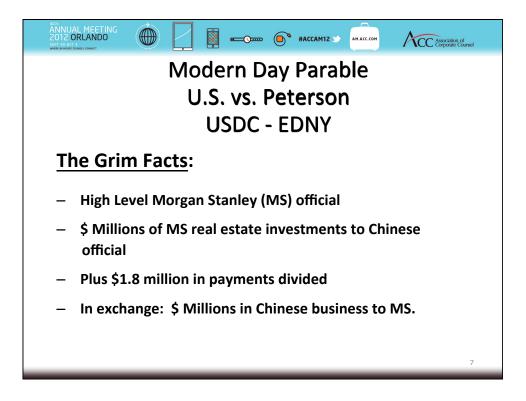


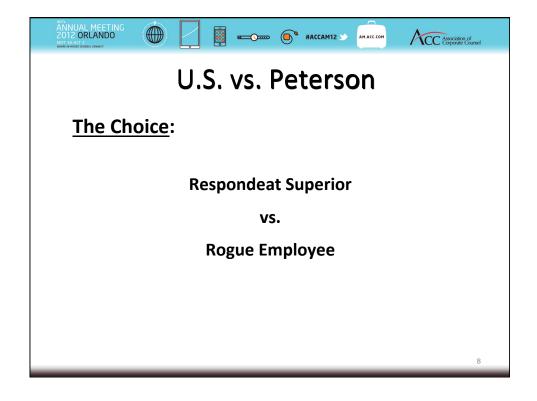


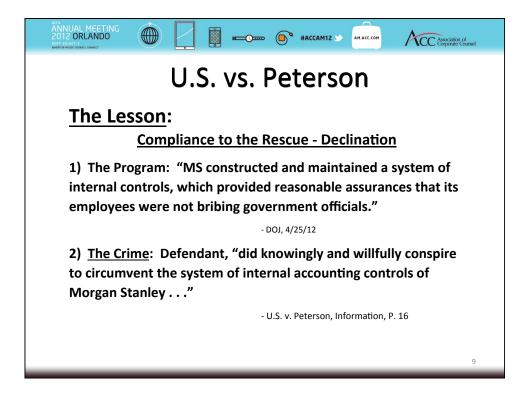


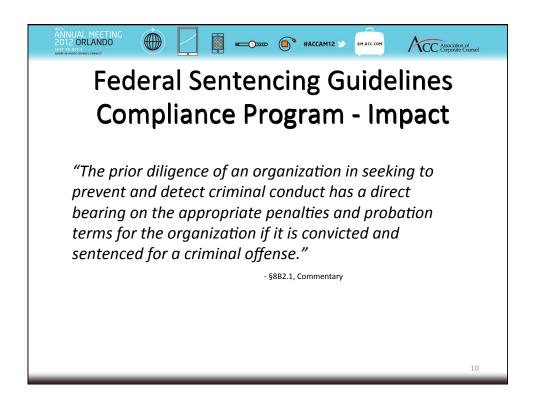


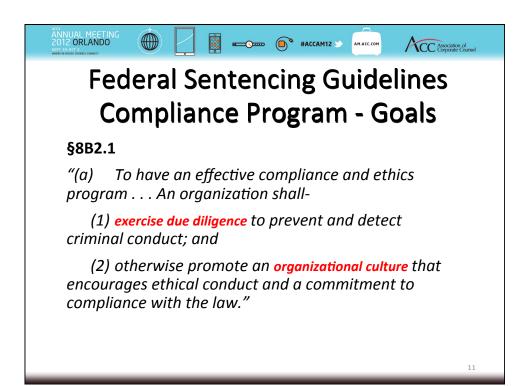


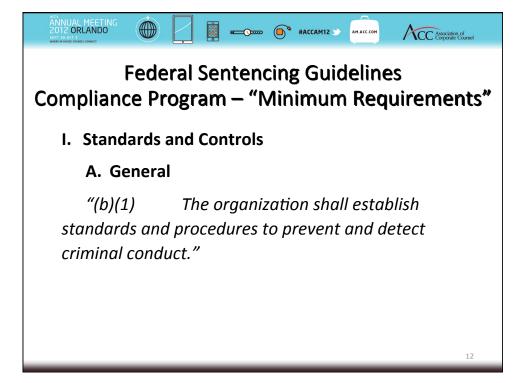














### **II. Management Support and Resources**

#### A. General

"High-level personnel and substantial authority personnel of the organization shall be knowledgeable about the content and operation of the compliance and ethics program, shall perform their assigned duties consistent with the exercise of due diligence, and shall promote an organizational culture that encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the law."

- §8B2.1, Commentary

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## Federal Sentencing Guidelines Compliance Program – "Minimum Requirements"

- II. Management Support and Resources
  - B. "Specific Individuals"

"(b)(2)

(B) High-level personnel of the organization shall ensure that the organization has an effective compliance and ethics program, as described in this guideline. Specific individual (s) within high-level personnel shall be assigned overall responsibility for the compliance and ethics program.

(C) Specific individual(s) within the organization shall be delegated day-to-day operational responsibility for the compliance and ethics program."

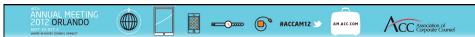


## **II. Management Support and Resources**

#### C. Funded and Resourced

"(b)(2)(C) To carry out such operational responsibility, such individual(s) shall be given adequate resources, appropriate authority, and direct access to the governing authority or an appropriate subgroup of the governing authority."

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## Federal Sentencing Guidelines Compliance Program – "Minimum Requirements"

- II. Management Support and Resources
  - D. Board Knowledge and Oversight

"(b)(2)(A) The organization's governing authority shall be knowledgeable about the content and operation of the compliance and ethics program and shall exercise reasonable oversight with respect to the implementation and effectiveness of the compliance and ethics program."

"(b)(2)(C) Individual(s) with operational responsibility shall report periodically to high-level personnel and, as appropriate, to the governing authority, or an appropriate subgroup of the governing authority, on the effectiveness of the compliance and ethics program."

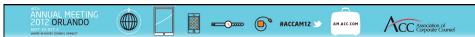


## **III. Training and Communications**

## A. Initial & Ongoing

"(b)(4)(A)The organization shall take reasonable steps to communicate periodically and in a practical manner its standards and procedures, and other aspects of the compliance and ethics program, to the individuals referred to in subparagraph (B) by conducting effective training programs."

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## Federal Sentencing Guidelines Compliance Program – "Minimum Requirements"

## **III. Training and Communications**

## B. Senior Leadership, including Board

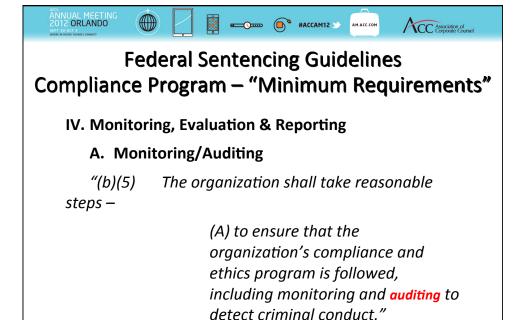
(B) The individuals referred to in subparagraph (A) are the members of the governing authority, high-level personnel, substantial authority personnel, the organization's employees, and, as appropriate, the organization's agents."



### **III. Training and Communications**

## C. Regular Communications

"and otherwise disseminating information appropriate to such individuals' respective roles and responsibilities."

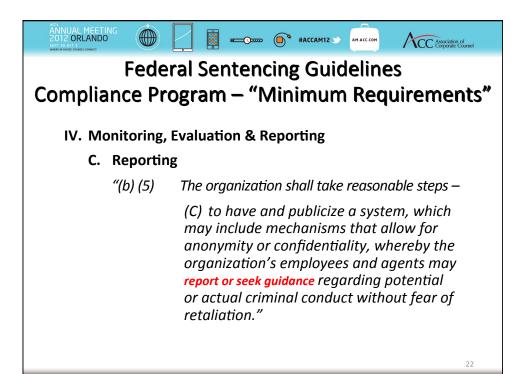


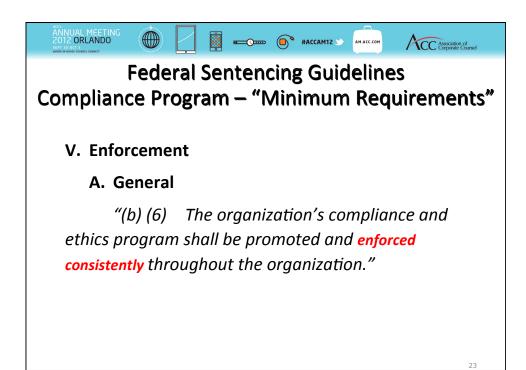


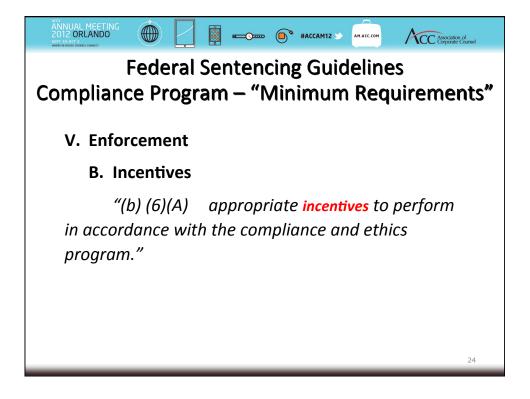
### **B.** Evaluation

"(b) (5) The organization shall take reasonable steps –

(B) to evaluate periodically the effectiveness of the organization's compliance and ethics program."









### V. Enforcement

### C. Discipline

"(b) (6)(B) appropriate disciplinary measures for engaging in criminal conduct and for failing to take reasonable steps to prevent or detect criminal conduct."

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## Federal Sentencing Guidelines Compliance Program – "Minimum Requirements"

## VI. Due Care in Delegating Authority

### A. Screening

"(b)(3) The organization shall use reasonable efforts not to include within the substantial authority personnel of the organization any individual whom the organization knew, or should have known through the exercise of due diligence, has engaged in illegal activities or other conduct inconsistent with an effective compliance and ethics program."



Responsiveness

VII.

## A. Responding to Criminal Conduct

"(b)(7) After criminal conduct has been detected, the organization shall take reasonable steps to respond appropriately to the criminal conduct and to prevent further similar criminal conduct, including making any necessary modifications to the organization's compliance and ethics program."

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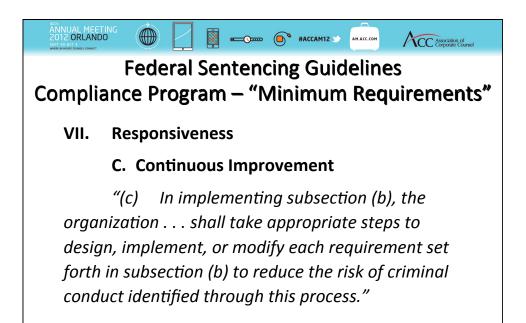


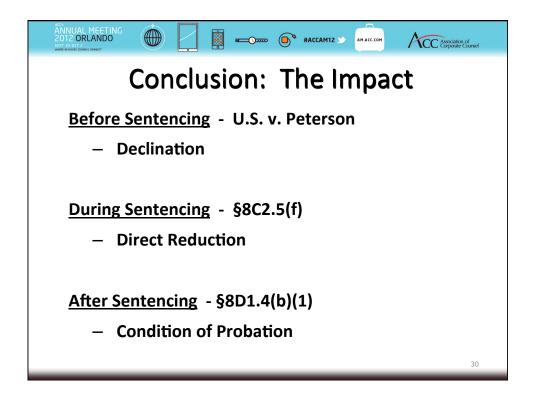
## Federal Sentencing Guidelines Compliance Program – "Minimum Requirements"

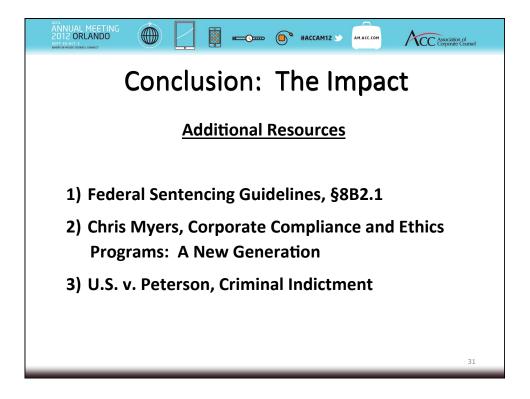
## VII. Responsiveness

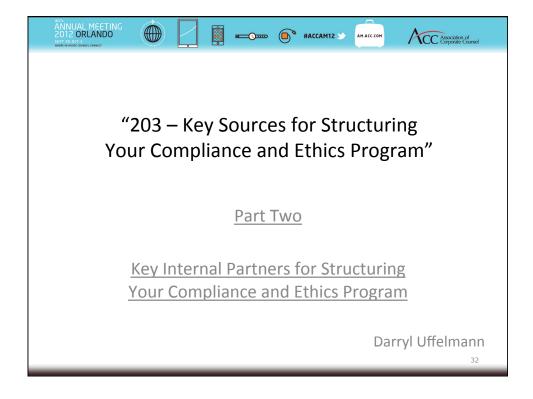
### **B. Risk Assessment**

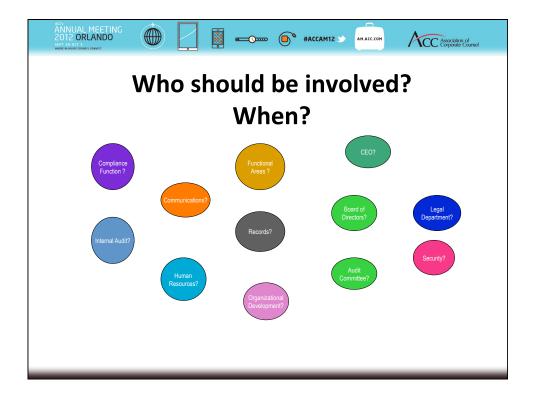
"(c) In implementing subsection (b), the organization shall periodically assess the risk of criminal conduct . . ."

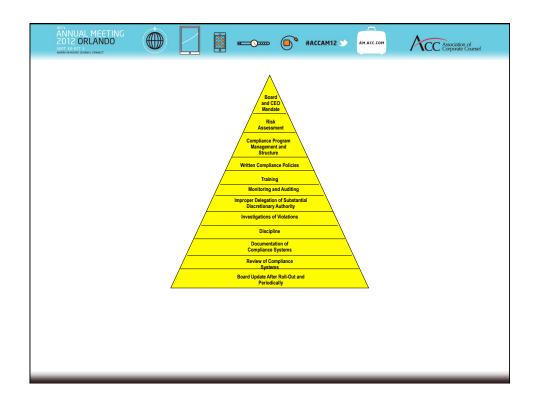


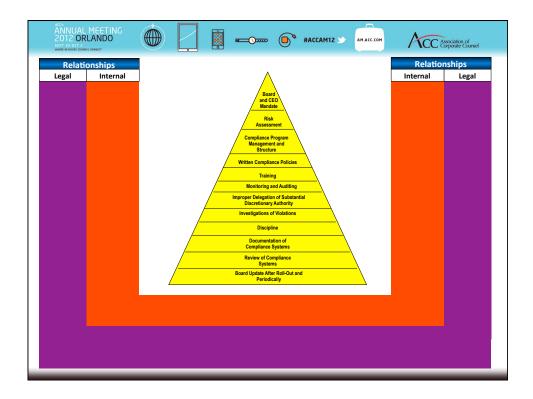


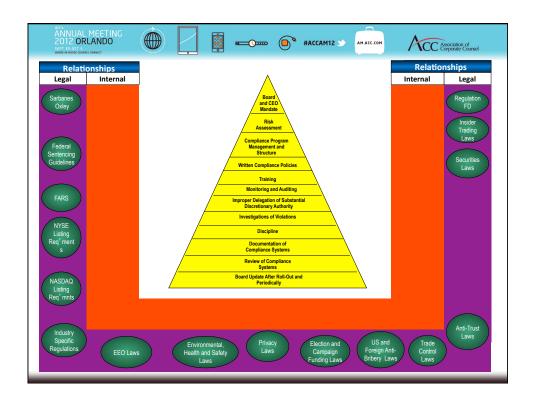


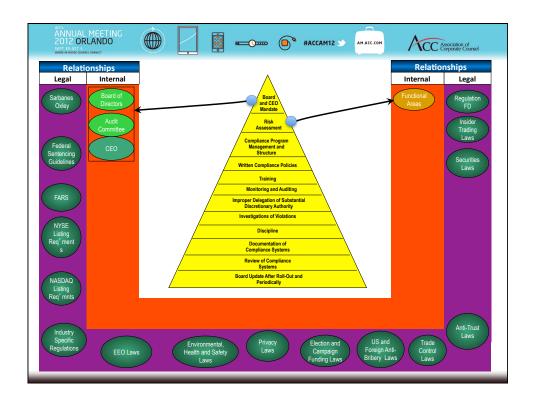


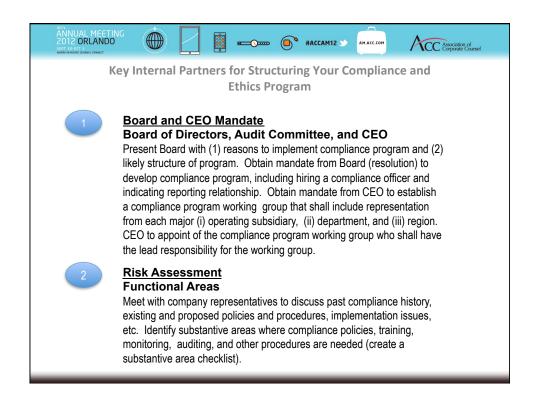


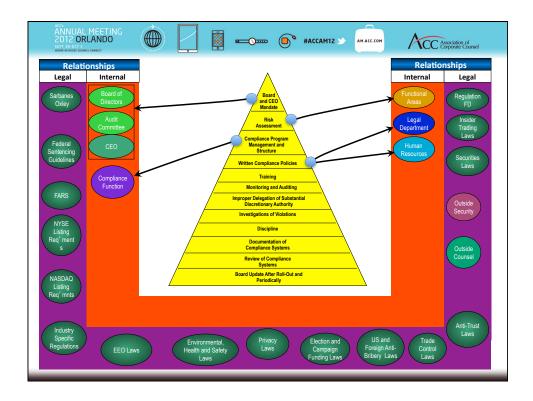


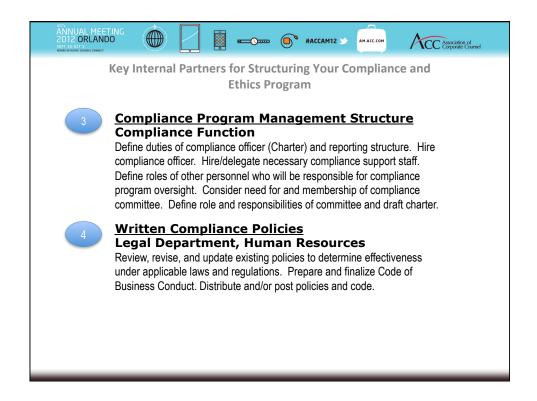


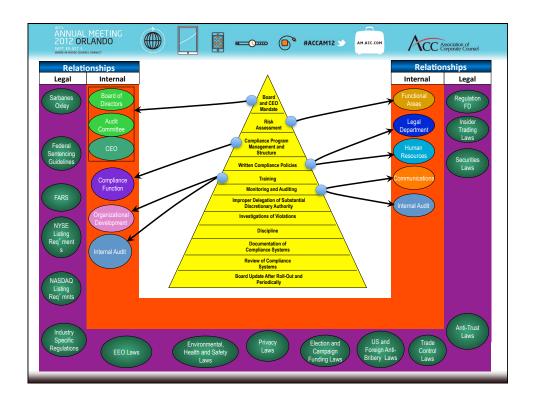


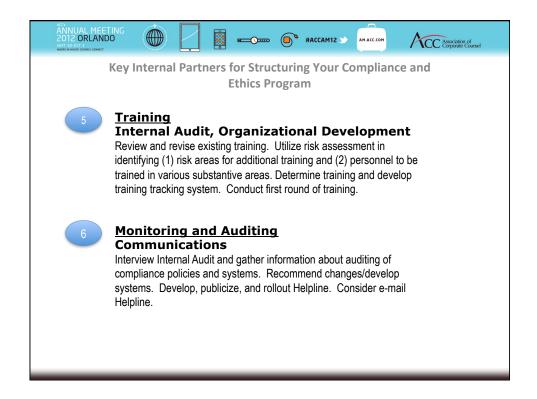


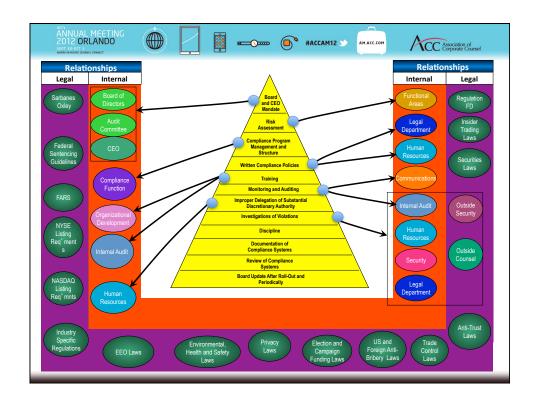


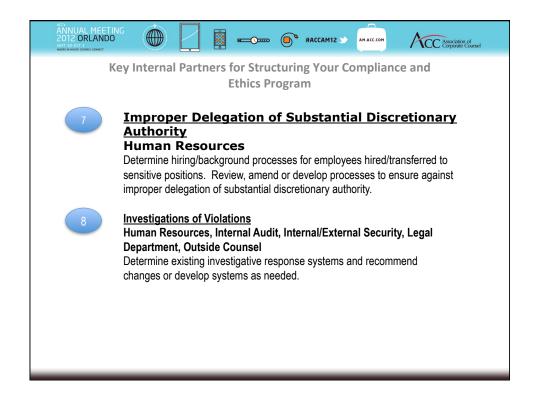


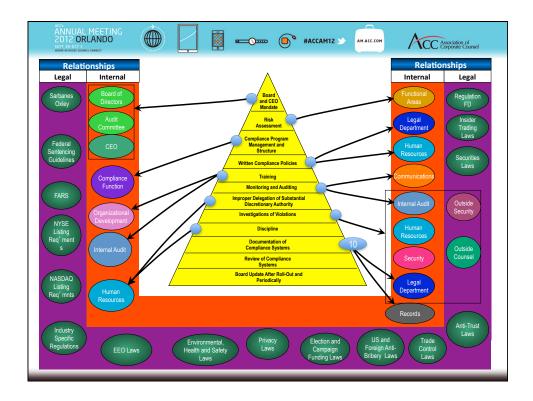


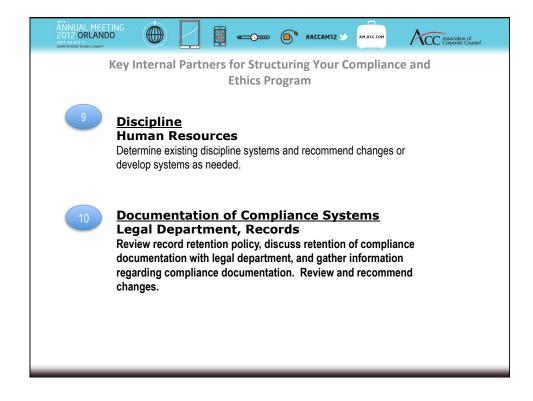


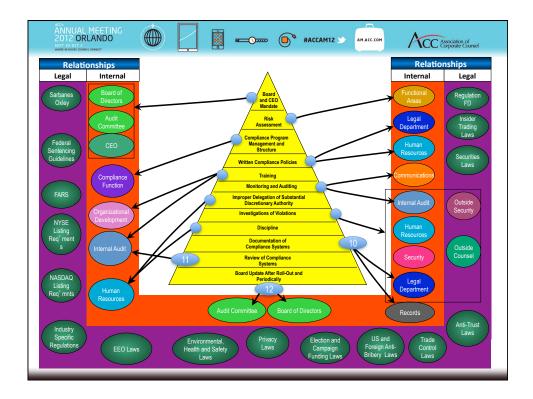


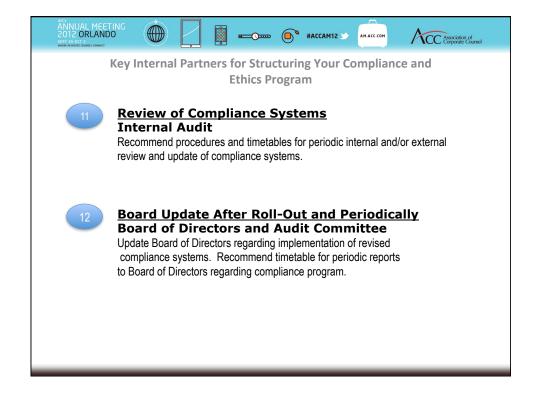


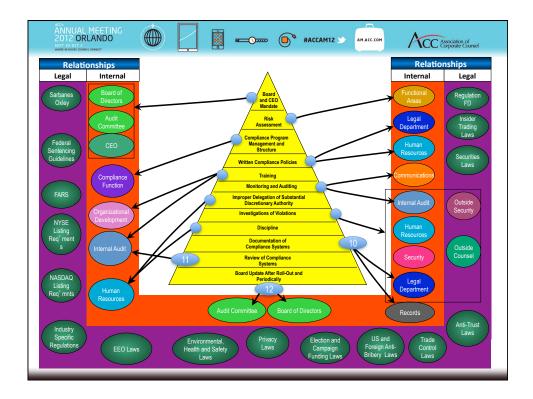




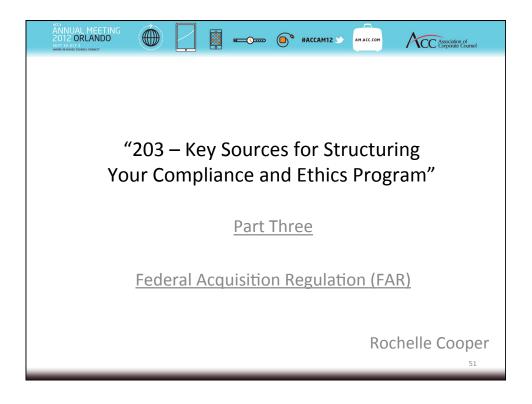


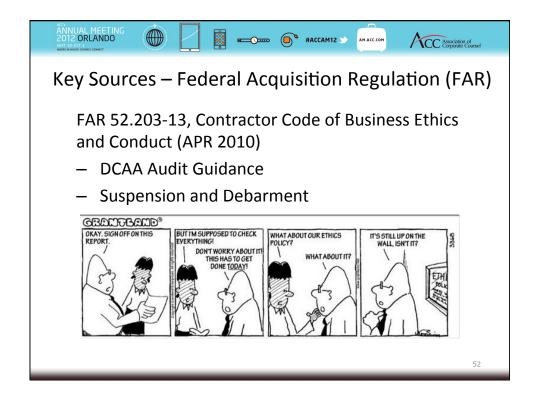














## Background - DOJ Criminal Division Letter 2007

- Background "This case is in response to a request to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy from the Department of Justice..."
- DOJ Letter "...the 1980s witnessed significant innovations in the federal procurement system. Many of those reforms, including corporate compliance programs and corporate self-governance, were adopted with industry cooperation, and were later incorporated into evolving regulatory schemes in other business sectors and industries.

In fact, the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines' treatment of corporations, adopted in 1991, borrowed heavily from the reforms that were first instituted for government contractors in 1986. However, since that time, our government's expectations of its contractors have not kept pace with reforms in self-governance in industries such as banking, securities, and healthcare."

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## The Final Rule

- Final Rule and FAR 52.203-13 Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct
  - Go to http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/E8-26953.htm
- Final Rule contains 142 page "Discussion and Analysis" summarizing numerous public comments and the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and Defense Acquisition Regulations Council responses
  - Discussion and Analysis provides insight into need for new rule and guidance to contractors
- Effective date: December 12, 2008



## FAR 52.203-13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (APR 2010)

- Institute Code of Business Ethics and Conduct within 30 days after contract award (or longer if contracting officer agrees)
- Covered contract ``any contract in an amount greater than \$5,000,000 and more than 120 days in duration.''
- Includes small business and commercial item contractors
- Promote and maintain a company <u>culture</u> encouraging ethical conduct and a commitment to follow the law
  - "exercise of <u>due diligence</u> to prevent and detect criminal conduct"
- Subcontractors

KEY SOURCES – EVEN IF NOT "COVERED CONTRACT"

GOOD ROADMAP and BUSINESS PRACTICE

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- · Retroactive Disclosure
- Broad Mandatory Disclosures
- Mandatory "Full Cooperation"
- Expands Requirements for Codes of Business Ethics and Conduct
- Business Ethics and Awareness & Compliance; Internal Controls, Periodic Review Procedures and Internal Reporting Mechanisms (exception for small business and commercial item contractors, but . . .)

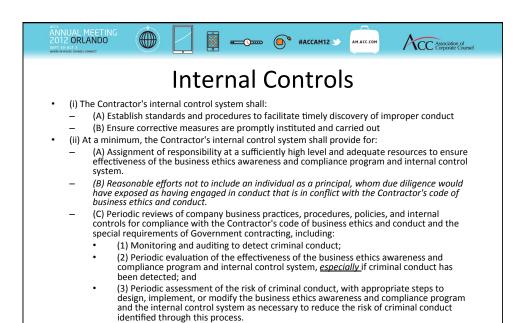


## **Ethics Compliance and Internal Controls**

- "The Contractor shall establish the following within 90 days after contract award,
  - (1) An ongoing business ethics awareness and compliance program.
    - (i) This program shall include reasonable steps to communicate
      periodically and in a practical manner the Contractor's standards and
      procedures and other aspects of the Contractor's business ethics
      awareness and compliance program and internal control system, by
      conducting effective training programs and otherwise disseminating
      information appropriate to an individual's respective roles and
      responsibilities.
    - (ii) The training conducted under this program shall be provided to the Contractor's principals and employees, <u>and as appropriate, the</u> Contractor's agents and subcontractors.
  - (2) An internal control system."
- Small Business and Commercial Item contractors are exempt from ethics awareness and compliance program requirement and establishment of internal control system

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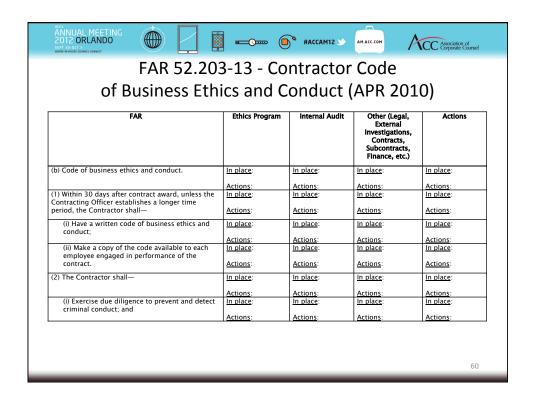


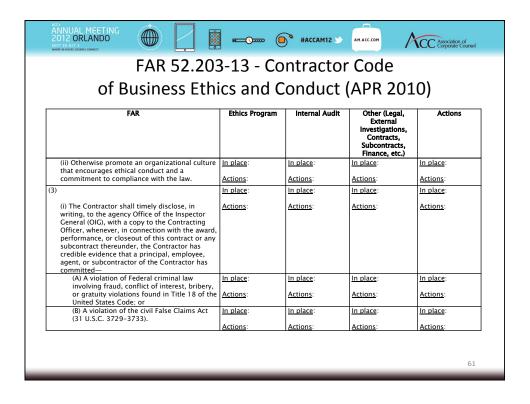
(D) An internal reporting mechanism, <u>such as a hotline</u>, which allows for anonymity or confidentiality, by which employees may report suspected instances of improper conduct,

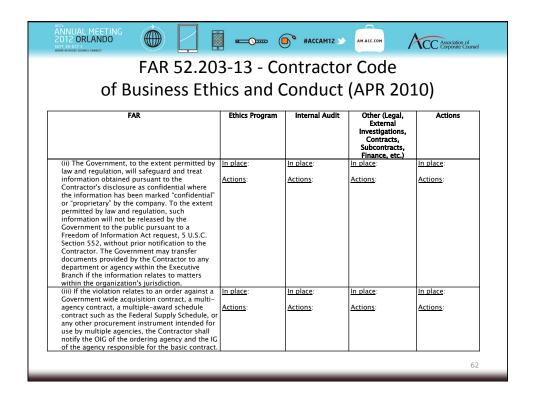
and instructions that encourage employees to make such reports.



- Upper management commitment and active participation
- · Perform a compliance assessment
- Confirm the code and program contain all of the basic mandatory elements contained in the FAR
- Update polices and procedures
- Make the code and program consistent with company's size and operations
- Tailor to meet needs and values of the company
- · Involve employees in the creation of the code
- · If applies to foreign operations, translate and tailor
- Training and management reinforcement in day-to-day interactions

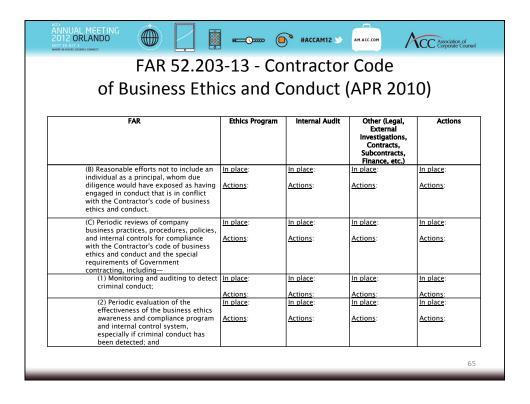


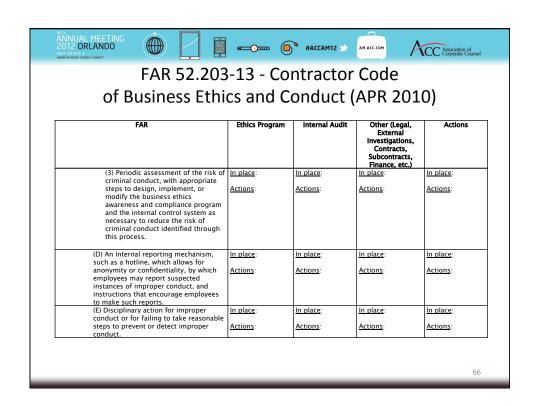


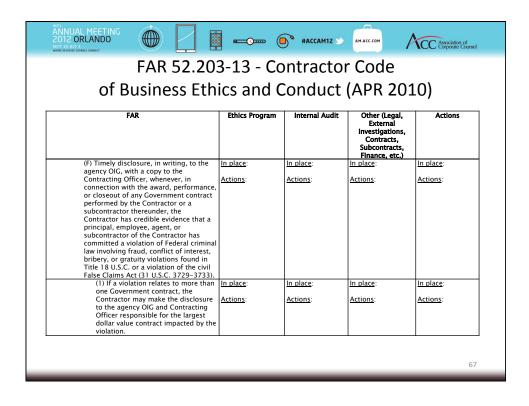


ANNUAL MEETING 2012 ORLANDO SET 10-0CT 3		#ACCAM12	ам.асс.сон	Association of Corporate Counsel		
FAR 52.203-13 - Contractor Code						
of Business Eth	ics and C	Conduct	(APR 202	LO)		
FAR	Ethics Program	Internal Audit	Other (Legal, External Investigations, Contracts, Subcontracts, Finance, etc.)	Actions		
(c) Business ethics awareness and compliance	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:		
program and internal control system. This paragraph (c) does not apply if the Contractor has represented itself as a small business concern pursuant to the award of this contract or if this contract is for the acquisition of a commercial item as defined at FAR 2.101. The Contractor shall establish the following within 90 days after contract	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:		
award, unless the Contracting Officer establishes a						
longer time period: (1) An ongoing business ethics awareness and compliance program.	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:		
	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:		
(i) This program shall include reasonable	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:		
steps to communicate periodically and in a practical manner the Contractor's standards and procedures and other aspects of the Contractor's business ethics awareness and compliance program and internal control system, by conducting effective training programs and otherwise disseminating information appropriate to an individual's respective roles and responsibilities.	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:		
(ii) The training conducted under this	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:		
program shall be provided to the Contractor's principals and employees, and as appropriate, the Contractor's agents and subcontractors.	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:		

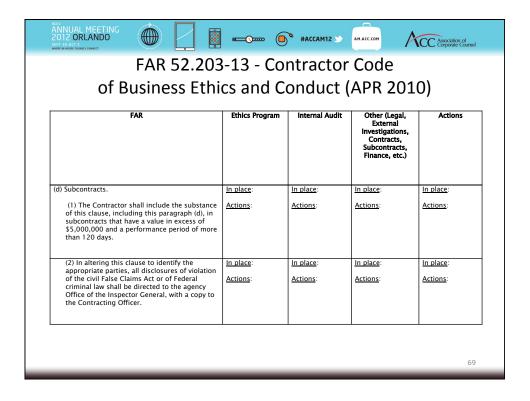
FAR 52.203 of Business Ethi				.0)
FAR	Ethics Program	Internal Audit	Other (Legal, External Investigations, Contracts, Subcontracts, Finance, etc.)	Actions
(2) An internal control system.	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:
(i) The Contractor's internal control system shall—	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:
(A) Establish standards and procedures to facilitate timely discovery of improper conduct in connection with Government contracts; and	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:
(B) Ensure corrective measures are promptly instituted and carried out.	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:
(ii) At a minimum, the Contractor's internal control system shall provide for the	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
following:  (A) Assignment of responsibility at a	Actions: In place:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:
sufficiently high level and adequate resources to ensure effectiveness of the	Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:
business ethics awareness and compliance program and internal control system.	ACTIONS.	Actions.	ACTIONS.	ACTIONS.

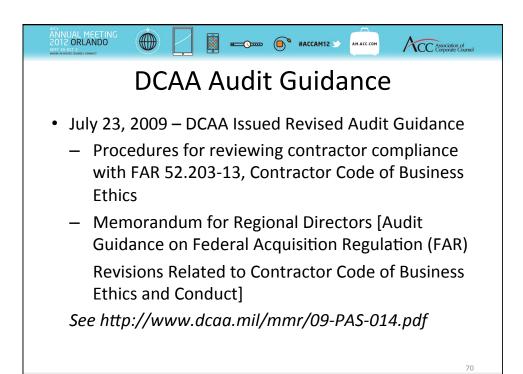






FAR 52.203-13 - Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (APR 2010)				
FAR	Ethics Program	Internal Audit	Other (Legal, External Investigations, Contracts, Subcontracts, Finance, etc.)	Actions
(2) If the violation relates to an order	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
contract, a multiple-award schedule contract such as the Federal Supply Schedule, or any other procurement instrument intended for use by multiple agencies, the contractor shall notify the OIG of the ordering agency and the IG of the agency responsible for the basic contract, and the respective agencies' contracting officers.	Actions:	<u>Actions</u> :	Actions:	Actions:
(3) The disclosure requirement for an individual contract continues until	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
at least 3 years after final payment on the contract.	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:	Actions:
(4) The Government will safeguard such disclosures in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this clause.	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:	In place: Actions:
(G) Full cooperation with any	In place:	In place:	In place:	In place:
	III PIACE.	iii piace.	iii piace.	iii piace.
Government agencies responsible for				



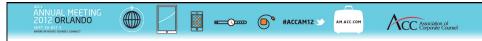




### What Do Auditors Verify/Review?

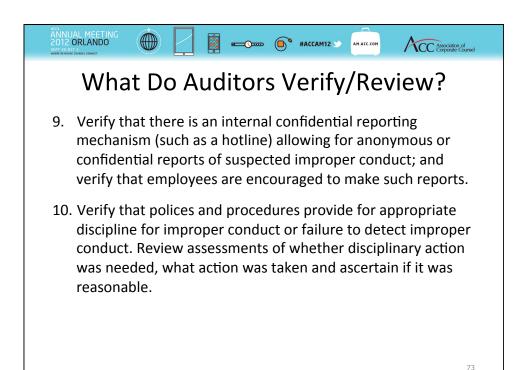
- Verify the existence of a written code of conduct containing content to ensure it addresses ethical business practices, conflicts of interest, and expected standards of ethical behavior, including dealings with customers, employees and other parties.
- 2. Obtain evidence that the code was made available to each employee.
- 3. Verify that the code is periodically communicated to all employees, formally acknowledged, and that it cites consequences for violations.
- 4. Verify that the contractor has policies and procedures for a business ethics awareness and compliance program.

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### What Do Auditors Verify/Review?

- 5. Verify that the program includes training of all principals and employees and as appropriate agents and subcontractors. Test by evaluating training materials and training records.
- 6. Verify that the Program Manager reports to a high level Official (e.g. VP/CFO).
- Review and test implementation of policies and procedures for exercising due diligence (background checks) to identify whether individuals appointed as a principal have previously engaged in conduct that conflicts with the code of conduct.
- 8. Verify that reviews of company business practices, procedures, internal controls for compliance with the contractors Code and special requirements of Government contracting are conducted at least annually.





### What Do Auditors Verify/Review?

- 11. Verify that policies and procedures provide for timely disclosure to the OIG, with a copy to the contracting office when there is credible evidence of a violation of federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity, or a violation of the Civil False Claims Act in connection with Government contracts.
- 12. Review any disclosures and determine if necessary corrective actions have been taken to protect the Government's interest. If appropriate actions have not been taken it should be reported as an internal control deficiency.



### What Do Auditors Verify/Review?

- 13. Verify that policies and procedures provide for cooperation with Government agencies responsible for audits, investigation or corrective actions. Confirm that there are no outstanding access to record issues or subpoenas that may indicate a lack of cooperation.
- 14. Verify that when required the contractor has included the substance of FAR 52.203-13 and -14 in its subcontracts.

Additional detailed guidance is provided in CAM 5-306, Integrity and Ethical Values which is available at http://www.dcaa.mil/cam.htm

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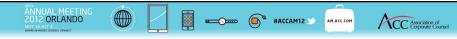
### Suspension and Debarment Officials (SDO)

- Suspension and Debarment FAR 9.4
- Suspension and Debarment Defined FAR 2.101
- Before making any debarment decision, the debarring official should consider mitigating factors that are set out in FAR 9.406-1.
  - The first focuses on whether the contractor had effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time of the allegedly improper activity, or whether the contractor had adopted such standards and systems before any government investigation of the activity cited as a cause for debarment.
- Contractor has burden to demonstrate its present responsibility



### Effects of Suspension or Debarment

- Company/Individual name published in the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), (http://www.epls.gov)
- Offers not solicited from, contracts not be awarded to, existing contracts not renewed, and subcontracts not approved for Company/ Individual
- Company/Individual may not conduct business with the Federal government as an agent or representative of other contractors
- No Government contractor may award to Company/Individual in excess of \$30,000 but for compelling reason
- No agency in the Executive Branch shall enter into, renew, or extend primary or lower-tier covered transaction in which Company/Individual is either a participant or principal
- Company/Individual affiliation with, or relationship to, any organization doing business with the Government carefully examined



### Collateral Consequences of Suspension and Debarment

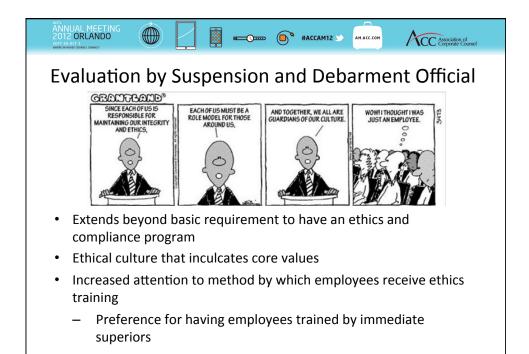
- · Loss of security clearances
- Inability to obtain export licenses
- Possible restrictions on ability to win State and local government contracts
- Reputational damage
  - Affect sales and stock value



- 0 0
- Internal Investigation

Voluntary Disclosure

- Full Cooperation
- Paid Costs/Restitution
- Implementation of Remedial Action
- Management Recognition of Problem
- Ethics Training Compliance with FAR Ethics Rule
- Time to Eliminate Causes
- Effective Standards of Conduct and Internal Controls
- Implement Remedial Measures
- Ethics Training Programs
- · Programs to Prevent Further Problems





### Recent Agreements between Companies Considered for Exclusion and SDOs

- Agree to implement certain ethics and compliance measures, among other actions, in exchange for the agency not excluding the company.
- Examples of agreements available:
   http://www.safqc.hq.af.mil/organizations/qcr/adminagreements/index.asp
- Examples provide a roadmap for what is expected of a responsible government contractor.

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# Recent Agreements between Companies Considered for Exclusion and SDOs (cont'd) Requirements typically include:

- (1) Creating or maintaining the position of Chief Compliance Officer, who will report directly to the board;
- (2) Having a code of conduct that is regularly monitored and revised;
- (3) Distributing the code of conduct to each employee;
- (4) Implementing a robust ethics and compliance training program;
- (5) Conducting an annual internal audit of business practices and internal controls; and
- (6) Putting in place policies prohibiting employing or doing business with excluded entities.



### Suspension & Debarment Prevention Tool – Compliance

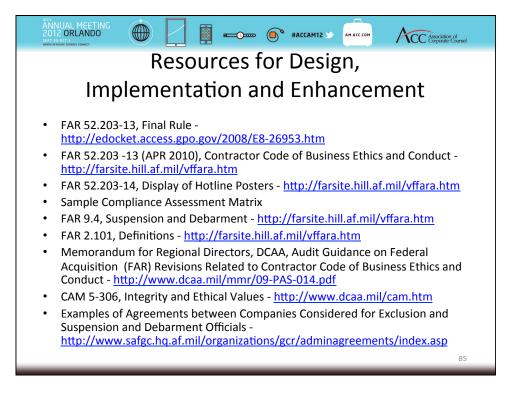
- Values Based Ethics
- · Formal Written Ethics and Compliance Program
- Code of Conduct
- Employee Obligation to Comply with all Laws, Regulations, and Ethics Rules
- Defining and Avoiding Conflicts of Interest (individual and corporate)
- Protection of Confidential Information
- Specific Rules on Prohibition of Gifts and Bribery

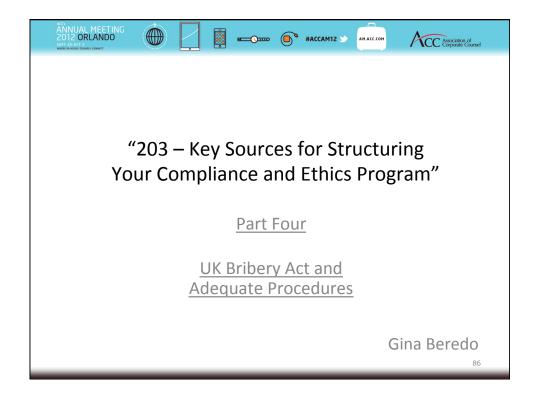
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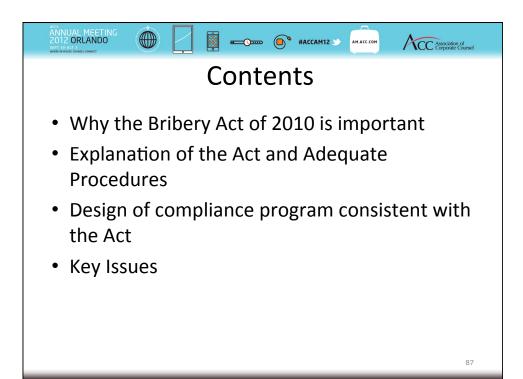


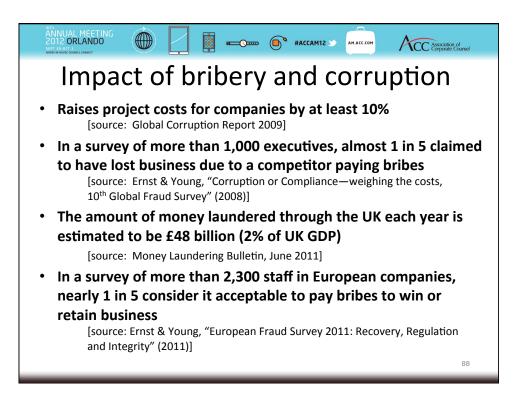
## Suspension & Debarment Prevention Tool – Compliance

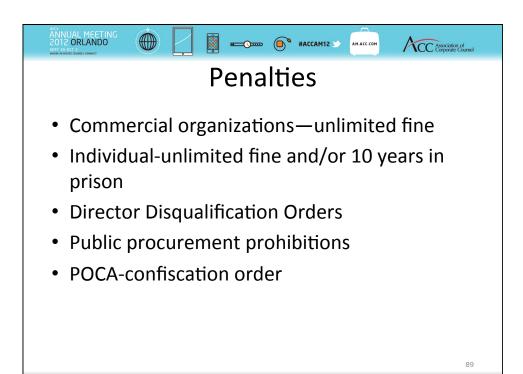
- Establishment of complaint/whistleblower procedures
- Standard process for addressing complaints
- Comprehensive training program new employees and continuing
- Independent compliance/ethics officer
- Regular review process by independent group

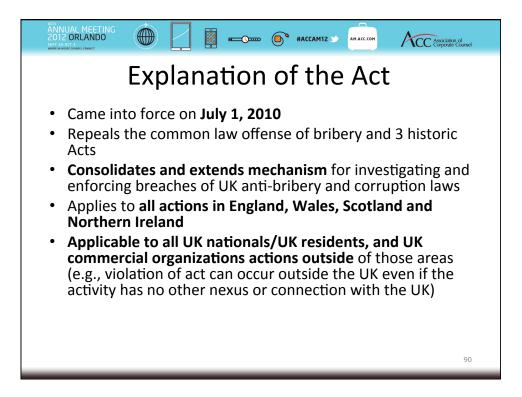


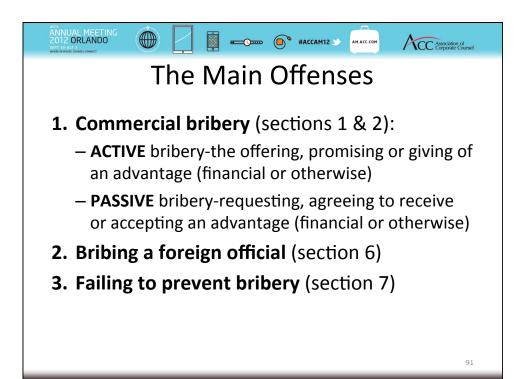












Failure to Prevent Bribery

• Under section 7, a commercial organization may be held liable if a person associated with it violates the Act (does not need to be successful, only if intended to commit bribery)

- "Associated Person" means a person who performs services for or on behalf of that organization. Can be director, employee, agent or subsidiary

- Presumption that an employee performs services for or on behalf of the organization



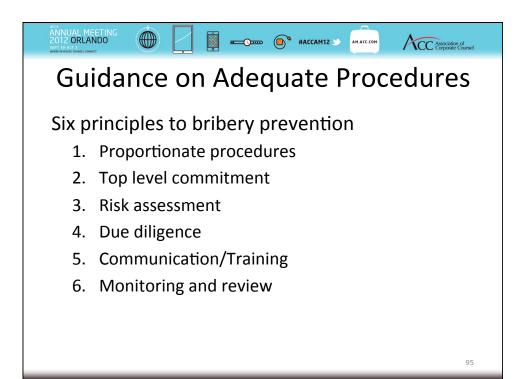
- Under section 14, if bribery committed by a commercial organization with the consent or connivance of a senior officer or a person purporting to act in such a capacity, then the senior officer is also guilty of the offense.
- "Consent or connivance" –implies both knowledge and a decision made on such knowledge.

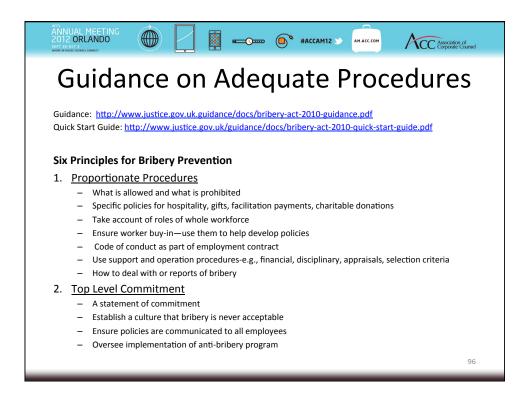
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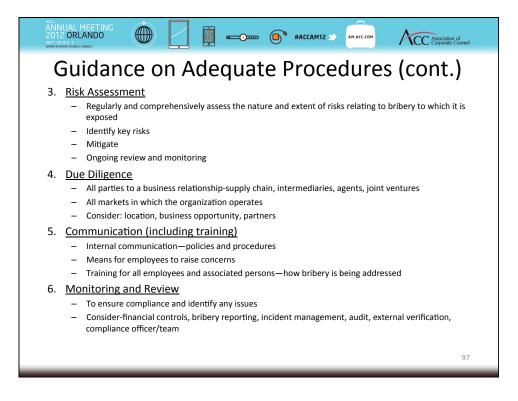


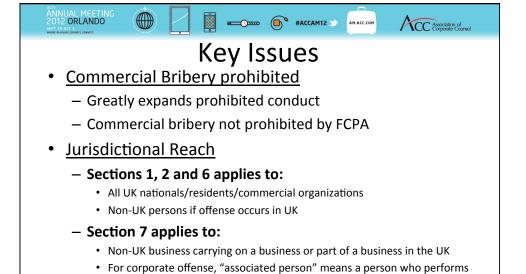
### Adequate Procedures Defense

- As a defense to section 7 allegation (failing to prevent bribery), a commercial organization can show that it had adequate procedures in place to prevent associated persons from undertaking such conduct.
- Burden is on Company to prove on the balance of probabilities.







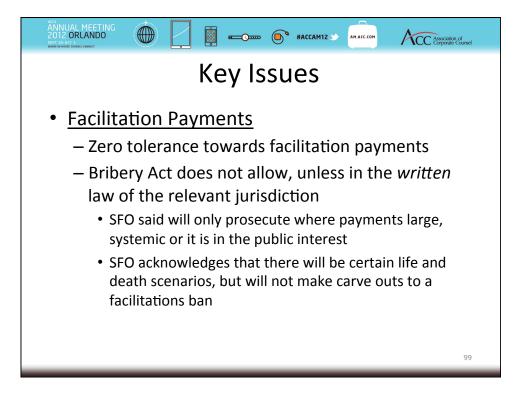


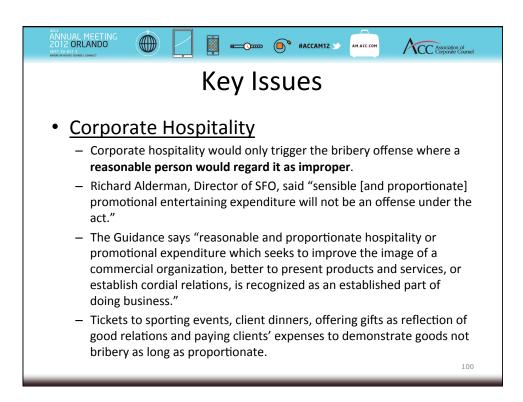
services for or on behalf of that organization. Capacity in which services performed does not matter-can be director, employee, agent, subsidiary,

US parent liable for action of UK subsidiary as an "associated person" who

joint venture or supply chain

performs services on behalf of the parent







- Oxford Publishing Ltd. to pay almost £1.9 million as settlement after admitting unlawful conduct in its East African operations (03 July 2012)
- Former Director of Invaro Ltd sentenced to 6 months jail for failing to keep accounting records which were sufficient to show and explain the transactions of Invaro Ltd and disqualified from acting as a director for 7 years (02 Mach 2012)
- 4 sentenced to jail for corruptly providing confidential information to bidders. Two defendants were engaged as agency workers by procurement companies and abused their access to information. They indicated to suppliers who were bidding for the contracts that information could be made available if they agreed to pay for it. Disguised as "consultancy services", the illicit payments were shared out amongst the co-conspirators. The contracts related to these projects were: Styrene Monomer Project, Iran; QASR Gas Gathering Project, Egypt; Sakhalin Island Project, Russian Federation; Singapore Parallel Train Project; Hydrogen Power Project, Abu Dhabi. (31 Jan 2012)

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#### Additional Sources for Structuring Your Compliance and Ethics Program

- Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 406
  - 15 USC Section 7264, Code of ethics for senior financial officers
- Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 922
  - Section 922. Whistleblower Protection
- Securities and Exchange Commission
  - 17 CFR 229.406 (Item 406) Code of ethics (Registrant)
  - 17 CFR 228.406 (Item 406) Code of ethics (Small business issuer)

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### Additional Sources for Structuring Your Compliance and Ethics Program

- New York Stock Exchange
  - Listed Company Manual Section 303A.10
  - 303A.00 Corporate Governance Standards
  - 303A.10 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- NASDAQ
  - Market Rule 4350(n) Code of Conduct
  - Cross Reference IM-4350-7 Code of Conduct