

Covering the Bases: Does Your Code of Conduct Address Key Risks?

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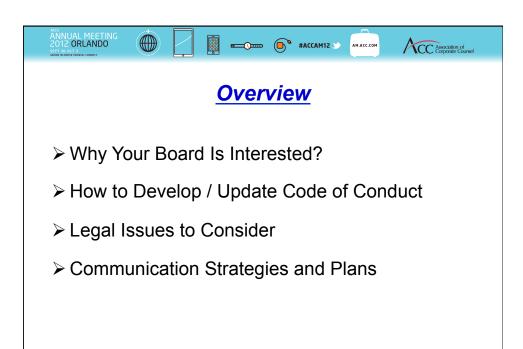
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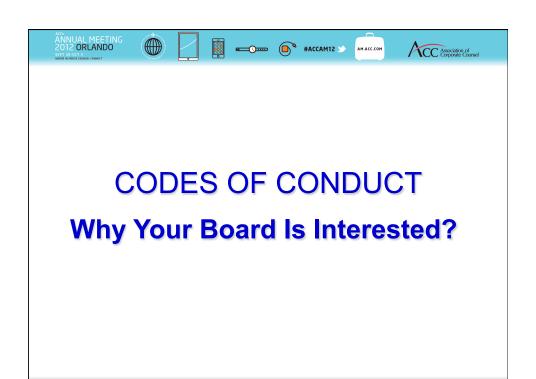
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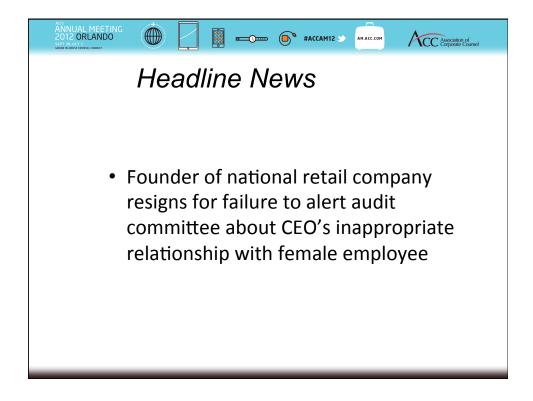
Shareholder, Ogletree, Deakins, Nash, Smoak & Stewart, P.C.



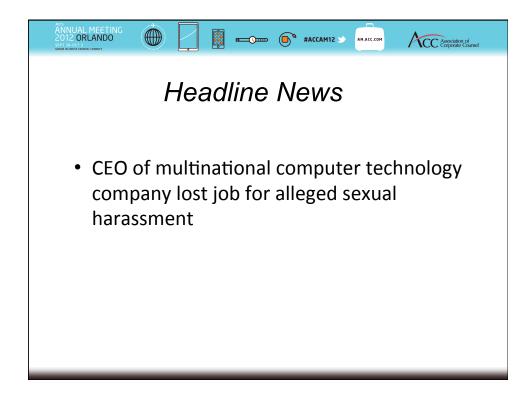






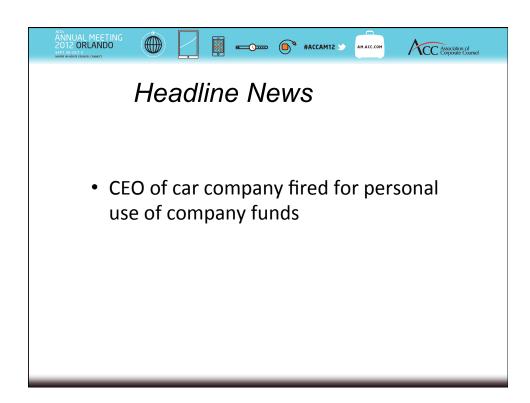
















- Number expected to double





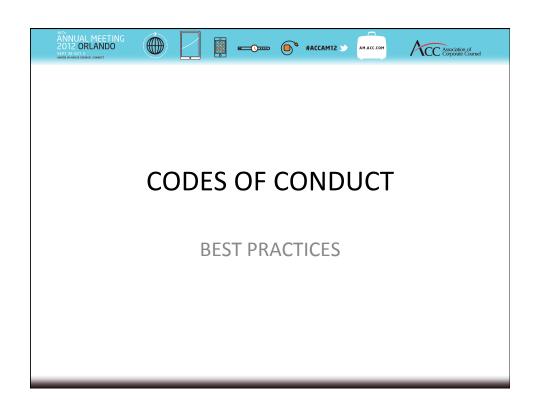
Why Important to the Board?

- Compliance Benefits
- Limit Liability
- Corporate Social Responsibility



Why Important to the Board?

- Marketing Benefit
- Internal Protection
- Relationship Management
- Protect the Brand





What is the Code supposed to do?

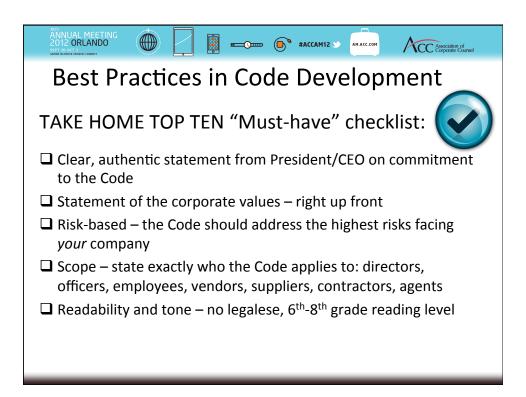
- Communicate corporate values
- Mitigate risk by guiding decision-making to be consistent with values and laws
- Inspire good conduct and good judgment
- Inform employees about what they should do and what they should not do
- Guide employees on how to respond when something goes wrong

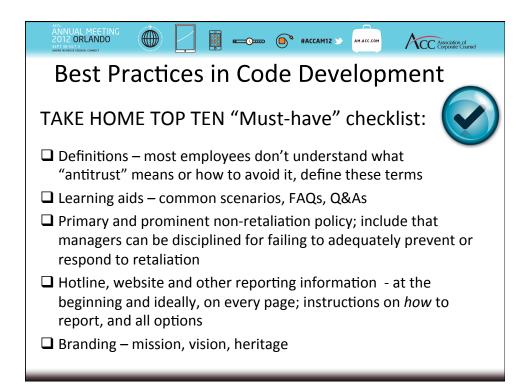






- Keeping the Code updated:
 - Every 2 years, and
 - Upon merger/acquisition
 - New business operations
 - As a remedial measure after a major business event
 - -To stay ahead of new risks







Compliance with Laws

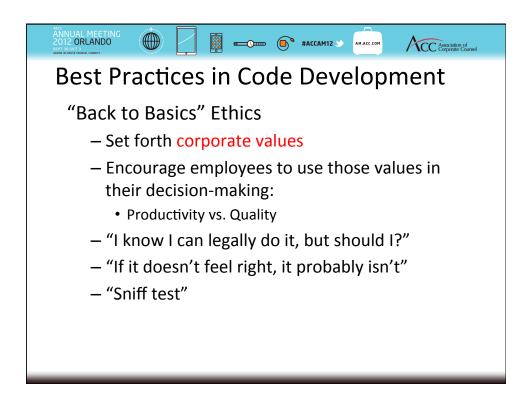
The Company is subject to many laws and regulations in each of the countries or regions in which it operates, covering subjects as diverse as antitrust, commercial relationships, consumer protection, employee rights, environmental protection, insider trading and taxation. Such laws and regulations differ substantially in form and substance due to different cultures, traditions and political systems; but failure to comply with any of them can result in serious damage to the Company's assets and reputation.



Policy on Compliance with Laws

It is the policy of the Company to comply with all laws and regulations applicable to its operations, as such laws and regulations are authoritatively interpreted and administered.







- Making it "stick" Comprehension Aids
 - Even a well-drafted Code is useless if employees do not understand how it applies to their work
 - Adult learners need to know why they are learning a particular topic
 - Adding in examples of operational application of the code to every day business helps employees see how the Code is used in their work
 - Scenarios and examples make the Code come to life and help integrate the Code into the fabric of corporate culture



Best Practices in Code Development

- Tell employees how you want them to report concerns
 - Include hotline number, website, point of contact in organization – make it easy for the employee to choose internal reporting



- State the non-retaliation policy, and re-state it again
- Use the code to educate employees on what kinds and types of retaliation are prohibited; retaliation can be an otherwise lawful behavior





- Training & Periodic Communication
 - Email alerts/media clips
 - "Toolbox Talks"
 - Pens, mugs, stickers
 - Posters
 - Contests, quizzes
- Include periodic communication with high-level personnel about their roles upholding the code

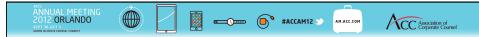


- 3 5 High Profile Examples
- - Will list Facts but NOT company names



Benefits of Codes of Conduct

- Compliance Benefits
 - -- Protect from liabilities arising from non-compliance
- Problem Solving
 - -- Provide guidelines regarding how to respond when issues arise
- Limiting Liabilities
 - -- When issues arise, reduce the level of legal liabilities



Benefits of Codes of Conduct

- Marketing Benefits
 - -- Promote the public image of the corporation
- Internal Protection
 - -- Protect the corporation from misconducts
- Relationship Management
 - -- Provide guidelines to handle different types of relationship



Global Codes of Conduct – Special Issues

- Global Risk Assessment will help determine what topics to cover
- Industry you operate in (Health Care, Construction, Pharma, Aviation) will help you prioritize topics
- Check out OECD Guidelines—Guide for multinational companies to help them act responsibly.
- Countries you operate in—legal risks will vary geographically



GLOBAL CODE OF CONDUCT

TAKING YOUR CODE GLOBAL—
SPECIAL CONSIDERATION



Global Codes of Conduct – Practice Pointers

- 1. Don't just cut and paste or Google samples. It's okay to have samples but your code should be tailored to your industry and your way of doing business. Example, FCPA, UK Bribery Act, SOX...these legal requirements may or may not be a part of your industry.
- 2. Team approach to drafting—Get HR, Legal, Security and country business leaders involved.
- Global approach
 Have on version that addresses your core corporate values, vision globally. Have specific regional or country sections that incorporate local, regional rules and laws.
- 4. One Global Code Fits All? Does your company want to have 1 GCC and several Regional Codes of Conduct (RCC)?
- 5. Privacy Considerations—European countries have fare more comprehensive privacy and data protection legislation than the US. For instance, email monitoring while permissible in the U.S. may be restricted in other countries. Also, what data you can collect is restricted or may require employee permission based on the country you are doing business in.



Global Codes of Conduct - Topics

- · Alcohol and drug abuse;
- · Antitrust / competition / trade practices;
- Audit / accounting fraud / substantive SOX / national corporate governance compliance;
- Bribery / facilitation payments / gifts / hospitalitys;
- Compliance with company rules;
- Confidentiality;
- · Conflicts of interest;
- Data protection / privacy;
- · Discrimination / equal employment opportunity;
- Dress code
- Environmental protection;
- · Harassment and bullying;



Global Code of Conduct -Topics

- Health and safety in the workplace
- Insider dealing;
- Intellectual property;
- Media contact / use of social media;
- Money laundering;
- IT/Monitoring communications and reserving right to search;
- · Records management;
- Reporting system / whistleblowing hotlines;
- Social responsibility and community involvement;



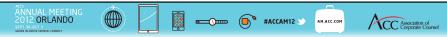
Global Code of Conduct – Hot Topics

- Discrimination/Harassment—Avoid transplanting your U.S. policy straight from the handbook. While it is crucial that your Code clearly prohibits unlawful discrimination and harassment, the critical element is that you may not be able to detail all protected categories (e.g. age, race, gender, national origin, pregnancy, disability, etc.). What is prohibited in the U.S. may not be in another country. For instance, in certain countries the concept of "bullying" is legally actionable but in the U.S. for it to be legally actionable it must be based on a protected category.
- Antitrust laws vary from country to country. A GCC might advise employees to avoid price-fixing and collusion.
- Bribery/Gifts & Hospitality—Most countries prohibit making payments to foreign
 officials. This is likely to be your most robust provision. Including the applicable
 law(s) is essential (FCPA, UK Bribery Act, etc.) Also, while many companies
 should prohibit payments to governments or foreign officials, increasingly
 companies are including payments to private companies, vendors, customers, etc.
 as prohibited payments.



Global Codes of Conduct – Hot Topics

- Date Privacy—The European Union and other countries have stringent standards for use of personally identifiable information. This would also impact employee monitoring or surveillance policies and access to IT systems. Your code of conduct should consider how these laws intersect with U.S. policies. Here is a good place to consider having a regional or country code that follows the data privacy legislation of that jurisdiction.
- Hotlines— If your company is regulated under SOX there are whistleblower
 procedures you must have in place. In some countries, employee hotlines
 are heavily regulated. For instance, something as innocuous as
 anonymous reporting mechanisms in the U.S. may trigger foreign laws.



Global Code of Conduct

Final Note

 Your Global Code of Conduct does not have to contain the above listed topics—key is to tailor it to your industry, considering where you do business and what your corporate values are. The GCC is not an employee handbook so avoid day-day procedures such as performance evaluations, holiday policies, pay practices, etc.





Social Media

- New Legislations Banning Requests for Passwords
- National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)
 - NLRB August 2011 Report: http://mynlrb.nlrb.gov/lingk/document,aspx/09031d458056e743
- Stored Communications Act (SCA)
- Federal Trade Commission Guidelines 16 C.F.R. § 255.1
- Federal Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)
- Employee's Right to Privacy
- Discrimination

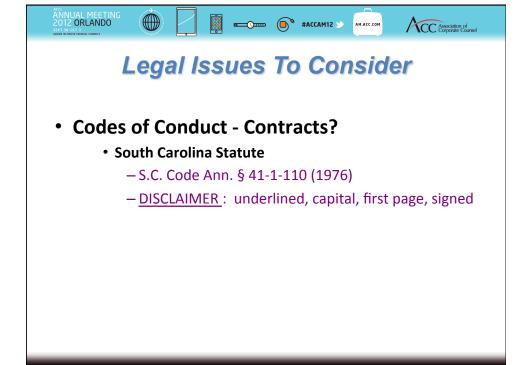


- Whistleblower Claims
 - Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
 - Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 - False Claims Act (FCA)
 - Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA)
 - Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
 - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
 - Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
 - Foreign Countries with Similar Whistleblower Laws:
 - » UK, India, Japan, South Africa





- Language May Raise NLRA issues
 - News (July 13, 2012)
 - "The at-will employment policy cannot be changed except by a written agreement signed by the employee."





- California Transparency In Supply Chain Act
 - Took effect on January 1, 2012
 - Companies conducting business in California and have global gross receipts exceeding \$100 million
 - Requires disclosure of efforts to eliminate slavery and human trafficking from their direct supply chains

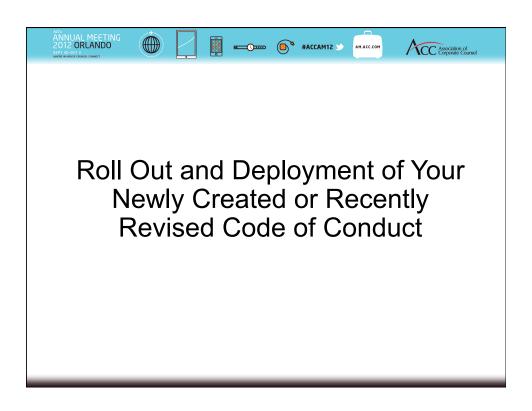


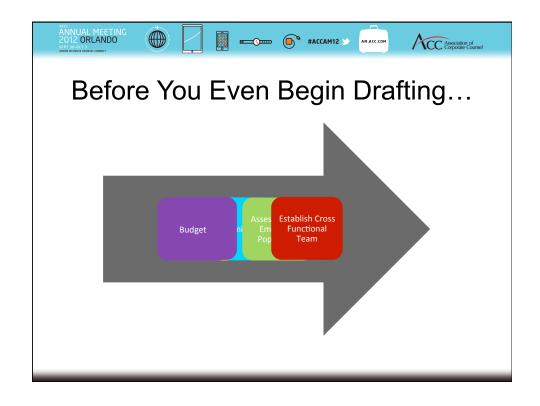
- Discrimination Title VII, ADA, ADEA
- Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Equal Pay Act (EPA)
- Foreign Corrupt Practice Act (FCPA)
- Drug-Free Workplace Act (DFWA)
- Federal Sentencing Guidelines



- **Foreign Laws**
 - EU Data Privacy Directive
 - » Employees' Privacy Protected
 - EU Art. 29
 - » Not to encourage anonymous whistleblower claims
 - Portugal, Spain
 - » Prohibits anonymous whistleblower claims
 - Germany, Finland, Luxembourg
 - » Must discourage anonymous whistleblower claims
 - UK Bribery Act
 - » Broad coverage

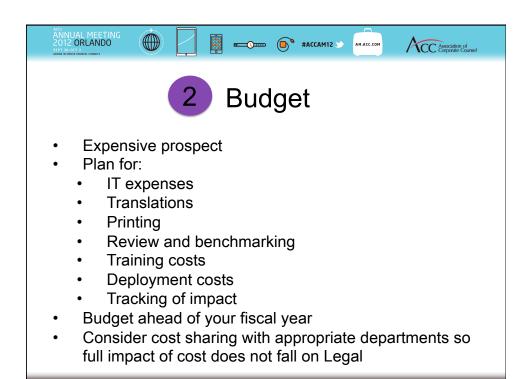








- Legal
- Internal Audit
- HR
- IT
- Security
- Communications
- Employee business services
- International resource
- Facility/plant resource
- Regular status updates/planned meetings





- Determine if the company desires a "culture shift" from a compliance perspective and if so, how you will drive that within the code
- Ensure your messaging in the code is consistent with the language of your corporate messaging
- Determine your company's risk profile/tolerance
- When formulating your roll out plan, and affiliated activities (e.g., training), consider how the roll out will affect the employee population and management
- Consider forming a cross-functional "culture board" to assess the proposed draft
- Tap into HR resources to assess day-to-day employee impact that lawyers may miss



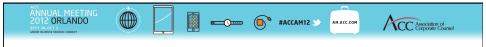
- Inventory your employee population, namely:
 - its functions
 - · classifications of the workers
 - geographic work sites
 - · physical number of employees
 - · other special issues across the workforce
 - · languages needed
- Catalog the areas where you may need to differentiate between employee groups, including whether you can truly have a once size fits all code
- Determine what differences, if any, you will need in the roll out of your code across a potentially diverse population of employees
- Assess deployment mechanisms



- Comprehensive assessment of the rollout of company initiatives and HR calendar
- If Board approval required, assess Board meeting themes/scheduling
- Consider what follow up activities will be required (e.g., special acknowledgments, training, etc.)
- If you have a production workforce, ensure you are avoiding times of heightened production demands during roll out
- Closely connect with your communications department, HR department, and internal stakeholders
- Establish circulated but flexible timeline

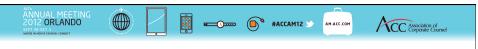






Communication Plan

- Engage communications resource early and integrate them into the team
- You cannot over plan or over communicate the roll out
- Simplification is key, particularly on the acknowledgment piece
- Consider location specific and international communication nuances
- Vet your communication plan with representative HR leaders
- Provide talking points for managers on reinforcing the messages, as well as FAQs
- Feed bite size lead in reminders on a regular basis
- Solicitation of key stakeholders to support messaging
- Public event, CEO transmittal letter, and other devices



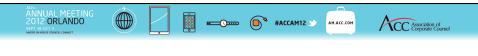
Electronic & Hard Copy Deployment

- Electronic distribution vs. hard copy distribution
- Acquisition of acknowledgment and retention
 - A note on union facilities and options
 - International issues
- Early communication and planning with deployment team
- Electronic testing phase
- Full instructions and talking points for deploying HR team and/or managers



Follow Up Activities

- Follow up communications
- Ensuring full acknowledgment and tracking
- Post-deployment status meetings with deployment team
- Training for employees
- Training for HR, audit, security, and managers on enforcement changes
- Tracking impact
- Adjusting enforcement procedures as needed
- Implementing new compliance tools necessitated by supplemented aspects of the policy
- Keeping the code current



Two Rules to Live By

- You can never over communicate
- You can never simplify your message enough