

## **Anti-Corruption Compliance Policy Guideline Reference**

The following are the types of policies that companies should consider as part of a comprehensive anti-bribery compliance program. For the full text of model policies or other guidance, please refer to the examples listed below under "Example References". References are to the following:

- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 2012 Resource Guide (FCPA Resource Guide)
- Transparency International's Business Principles for Countering Bribery (TI BPCB)
- World Economic Forum Partnering against Corruption Initiative Principles (PACI Principles)
- Organization for Cooperation & Development Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance (OECD Good Practice Guidance)
- UK Bribery Act 2010 Guidance (UK Bribery Act Guidance)
- The U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Chapter Eight Sentencing of Organizations (USSG)

Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
Policies, Procedures & Records	Form of Code, Policies & Procedures	Code of conduct or ethics statement should convey a commitment to compliance with ethical business practices in general and anti-corruption laws in particular. Code of conduct or ethics statement should be implemented throughout the organization by comprehensive policies and procedures that put the principles into action.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 57-58) TI BPCB 2 & 3 PACI Principles 2 & 3  OECD Good Practice Guidance A)1  UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.6 & 1.7)  USSG Section 8B2.1(a)(2) & 8B2.1(b)(1)
	Scope of Program	Expectation of ethical conduct should apply both internally across all parts of the company, and externally to agents, suppliers, contractors and business partners. Anti-corruption compliance program should address internal and external risks.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58-59) TI BPCB 5.2 PACI Principles 5.2 OECD Good Practice Guidance 6 UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
		Compliance policies should be effectively publicized and distributed throughout the company and easily accessible to all levels of personnel.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 57)
		accessible to all levels of personner.	TI BPCB 5.6
	Communication & Publication		PACI Principles 5.6.1
	of Compliance Policies		OECD Good Practice Guidance A)2
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1, 2 (2.3) & 5
		Policy prohibits the offer or receipt of anything of value in exchange for a business benefit or advantage.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 57)
		Policy prohibits all forms of bribery, whether direct, indirect, or through third parties.	TI BPCB 2 & 4.1
	Bribery		PACI Principles 2 & 4.1
	Dilistry		OECD Good Practice Guidance A)2
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.6) & 2 (2.3)
Policies,	Gifts, Hospitality & Expenses	Policy should prohibit the offer or receipt of anything of value in exchange for a business benefit or	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58)
Procedures & Records		advantage. Gifts, hospitality and expenses must not improperly affect or influence the outcome of a business transaction, or give the appearance of affecting a business transaction. Policy may recognize limited circumstances in which the giving or accepting of "reasonable and bona fide" gifts, hospitality, and expenses may be permitted.	TI BPCB 4.5
(continued)			PACI Principles 4.5
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 5
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)
	Political Contributions	Policy should prohibit direct or indirect contributions to political parties, candidates, and other politically engaged persons as a subterfuge for bribery.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58)
		engaged persons as a subterruge for bribery.	TI BPCB 4.2
			PACI Principles 4.5
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 5
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories	Charitable Contributions	Policy should prohibit the misuse of charitable donations and sponsorships as a subterfuge for bribery and corruption.	CCDA Passaures Cuido ch. E (n. ES)
			FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58) TI BPCB 4.3
			PACI Principles 4.3
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 5
			See Good Fractice Guidance 5
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)
		Facilitation payments (payments made to expedite a legally required process or performance) are bribes	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2 (p. 25-26)
		prohibited by most countries and should be identified, eliminated, and prohibited. [U.S. – If a facilitation	TI BPCB 4.4
		payment is unavoidable and legal under local law, require documentation of the payment while maintaining the goal of eliminating all facilitation payments.]	PACI Principles 4.4
	Facilitation Payments	,	OECD Good Practice Guidance 5
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)
	Due Diligence of Employees	Policy should require risk-based due diligence of employees to mitigate the risk of bribery.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58)
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 4 (4.6)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(a)(1)
			See also TI BPCB 5.3.1 (Human Resources);
Policies, Procedures &			PACI Principles 5.3.1 (Human Resources)
Records	Accurate Business Records	Company should implement, review and maintain policy and procedures to maintain accurate and	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58)
(continued)		complete records of all business information and transactions.	TI BPCB 5.7.2
			PACI Principles 5.7.1
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 7
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)
	Anti-retaliation	Policy should protect whistleblowers from retaliation for reporting suspected violations of anti-corruption policies.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 61), ch. 8
			TI BPCB 5.5.1
			PACI Principles 5.5.2
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 5 (5.3)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(5)(C)



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Anti-Corruption Compliance Team	Compliance Structure & Resources		FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 57, 61) TI BPCB 5.1 PACI Principles 5.1  OECD Good Practice Guidance A) 1 & 4  UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7) & 2 (2.4)  USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(2)(A) & 8B2.1(b)(2)(B) & 8B2.1(b)(2)(C)
Scope & Quality of Risk Assessment	Risk Assessment	Anti-corruption compliance program should be based on comprehensive assessment of risk of bribery and corruption. It should be updated regularly, across all aspects of Company's business and operations, taking into account such things as the markets and countries in which it conducts business, the size of the company, the nature and extent of its reliance on external business partners, and other relevant circumstances. Risk assessment should measure both the likelihood and severity of possible violations and should identify mitigating actions, including new policies and procedures.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 58-59) TI BPCB 3.2 PACI Principles 3.2 OECD Good Practice Guidance A) UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 & 3



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
	Risk-Based Due Diligence of	Comprehensive risk—based due diligence should be conducted and documented prior to entering into business transaction or relationship with joint venture partners, agents, business partners, contractors and	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2; ch. 5 (p. 60, 62)
		suppliers. It should take into account such things as the markets and countries in which it conducts business, the size of the company, the nature and extent of its reliance on external business partners, and other relevant circumstances. Assessment should measure both the likelihood and severity of possible violations. Due diligence should be updated regularly for external partners with ongoing relationship.	TI BPCB 5.2.2.1, 5.2.3.2 & 5.2.4.2
			PACI Principles 5.2.2, 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.2 & 5.2.4.2
	External Partners		OECD Good Practice Guidance 6 i)
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7), 3 (3.3) & 4
			USSG Section 8B2.1(a)(1)
			FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 60-61)
		Company should require external agents, business partners, contractors and suppliers it controls (or	TI BPCB 5.2
	External Partner Adherence to Anti-Corruption Principles	otherwise as appropriate) to implement its own or comparable anti-corruption policies and procedures,	PACI Principles 5.2
		and encourage all others to do the same.	OECD Good Practice Guidance 5 & 6
Management of Supply Chain		Company should require such external partners to self-certify compliance at the outset of the relationship and periodically thereafter.	UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.3)
	Monitoring of Business Partners	Companies should monitor external partner compliance.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 60)
			TI BPCB 5.2
			PACI Principles 5.2
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 5 & 6
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.3)
	Anti-Corruption Provisions in Business Partner Contracts	Contracts with business partners should include contractual agreement to comply with Company's anti-	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 61)
		corruption policies and procedures, including right of termination in cases of breach.	PACI Principles 5.2
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 6
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7)



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
		Company should conduct periodic trainings to ensure effective communication of Company's anti-	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 59)
		corruption policies and procedures. Trainings should provide a comprehensive overview of Company's compliance program and practical compliance guidance. Training should be periodically assessed for	TI BPCB 5.4.1
		effectiveness.	PACI Principles 5.4.1
	Internal & Agent Training		OECD Good Practice Guidance 8 & 11
		Recent U.S. Department of Justice FCPA settlements also require annual self-certifications.	UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7) & 5 (5.6)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(4)(A)
		Company should serve as a resource to external business partners on anti-corruption principles and	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2 (p. 31, 33); ch. 5
		practices. Company should provide education and training, where appropriate, for external business	(p. 59)
		partners, contractors and suppliers.	TI BPCB 5.4.2
			PACI Principles 5.4.2
	Resources & Training for Other External Partners		OECD Good Practice Guidance 6 ii) & 11 i)
Training &		Recent U.S. Department of Justice FCPA settlements also require annual self-certifications.	UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7) & 5 (5.7)
Capacity			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(4)(B)
Building	Communication	Company should effectively communicate about is compliance program both internally and externally. Company should publicly disclose information about its anti-bribery compliance. program.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2 (p. 31, 33); ch. 5 (p. 60-61)
			TI BPCB 5.6
			WEF PACI 5.6
			OECD Good Practice Guidance A) 2 & 8
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7), 2 (2.3) & 5
		An internal reporting system should be available to directors, officers, employees, agents, and business	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 61)
		partners to seek guidance and report suspected breaches of anti-corruption policies, ethical standards, and	TI BPCB 5.5 & 5.8.1
		law. The reporting channels should be accessible and, to the extent possible, confidential, to enable employees and others to report violations without risk of retaliation.	PACI Principles 5.5
	Reporting System	employees and others to report violations without risk of retailation.	OECD Good Practice Guidance 11 ii)
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7) & 5 (5.3)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(5)(C)



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
		Company should implement, review and maintain comprehensive and effective system of internal financial	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2 (p. 16, 18, 31, 33);
		and accounting controls to ensure accurate and complete recordkeeping with regular monitoring and audits sufficient to meet the requirements of applicable accounting and financial reporting requirements	ch. 3 (p. 38-41)
		and sufficient to deter or detect and counter bribery and other financial improprieties.	TI BPCB 5.7
	lukama leta anatal and	and sufficient to detect and counter shistery and other infancial improprieties.	PACI Principles 5.7
	Internal Financial and Accounting Controls		OECD Good Practice Guidance 7 & 12
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7) & 6 (6.2)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(5)(A)
		Company top-level management should monitor and measure its anti-bribery compliance program and	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 2 (p. 19); ch. 3 (p.
		implement improvements as necessary to ensure its continued effectiveness. Results should be reported	40)
	Program Monitoring	to the Board of Directors or equivalent body and evaluated periodically.	TI BPCB 5.8
			PACI Principles 5.8
Monitoring &			OECD Good Practice Guidance A) 3 & 12
Measurement			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 1 (1.7) & Principle 6 (6.3)
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(5)(B) & 8B2.1(b)(7) & 8B2.1(c)
	Performance Reviews & Incentives  External Verification	Performance evaluations should include anti-corruption compliance assessments. Company should	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 59-60)
		incentivize compliance.	TI BPCB 5.3
			PACI Principles 5.3.1
			OECD Good Practice Guidance 9
			USSG Section 8B2.1(b)(6)
		Company should consider external verification of its anti-bribery compliance program.	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 63)
			TI BPCB 5.9
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 6 (6.4)



Process	Components	Summary of Reference Language	References
Categories			
		Company should apply appropriate sanctions and disciplinary procedures to program violations. Company should conduct thorough investigations of suspected violations. Corrective action may include, depending on the circumstances, remedying harm caused; employee disciplinary action, including termination;	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 59-60) TI BPCB 5.3.4
		withdrawal from projects; self-reporting to authorities; and cooperation with investigations. After misconduct is identified and addressed, company should conduct an internal root cause assessment of	PACI Principles 5.1.1.2, 5.2.3.2.4, & 5.3.3
	Corrective Actions	internal controls, ethics and compliance program, and modifications should be implemented as necessary.  Recent U.S. Department of Justice FCPA settlements have also included robust investigation requirements	OECD Good Practice Guidance 10
Corrective		and forward-looking compliance enhancement action plans.	UK Bribery Act Guidance Principles 1 (1.7), 5 (5.4) & 6.2
Actions & Improvement			USSG Section 8B2.1(a), 8B2.1(b)(6) & 8B2.1(b)(7) and commentary
	Continuous Improvement	Company should demonstrate commitment to continuous improvement by having periodic systems	FCPA Resource Guide ch. 5 (p. 61-62)
		reviews, improvement plans and annual monitoring.	TI BPCB 3.5 & 5.8.1
			PACI Principles Forward, 3.5, 5.7.3 & 5.8.1
			UK Bribery Act Guidance Principle 6.2