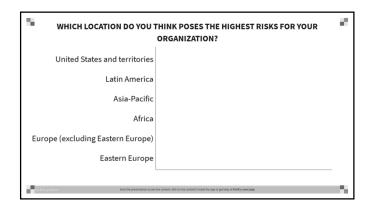


This Session Uses Polling

To Participate in Polling Download "SCCE Mobile" in your app store. Then under the agenda find this session, scroll to the bottom and click "Poll Question" or go to <u>PollEv.com/cei18</u> to answer the active poll.

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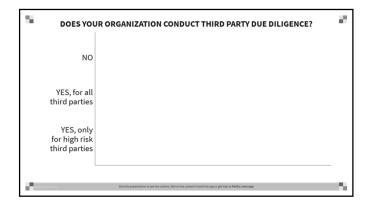
а 1	WHO ARE YOU?	8
Chief Compliance Officer		
Compliance Officer		
Compliance Manager		
Compliance Auditor		
Government		
Attorney		
Consultant		
Other		
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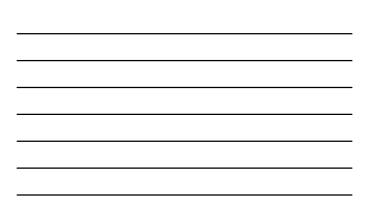


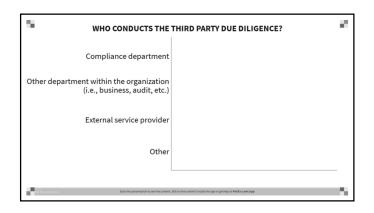


WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON INTERMEDIARY USED BY YOUR ORGANIZATION IN EMERGING MARKETS?				
Sales Agents				
Distributors				
Consultants				
Business partners				
Customs agents/brokers				
Lawyers				
Other (e.g. lobbyists, marketing Agents)				
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COMMON ELEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Mexico:

- Corruption of public officials is a crime
- Commercial bribe is not considered a crime (depends in Argentina)
- Facilitation payment is not allowed
- No obligation to adopt compliance program (in Chile is recommended but not a legal requirement)
- Violation of the Code of Conduct is not a just cause for termination of the employment agreement, unless there are grounds under the labor law.

COMMON RISKS IN LATIN AMERICA

Common Risks:

- Judiciary system bribing for favorable sentences or to avoid prosecution
- Police force Off-duty police officers
- Bribes for public services medical services or public utilities
- Bribes to enforce (or to avoid the enforcement of) intellectual property rights
- Customs facilitation payments and bribes to import restricted products
- Local governments (municipalities) high level of misappropriation of
- public funds (donations, contributions, etc.) Bribes to ignore environmental regulation
- Bribes for the obtaining of public contracts

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INTERNATIONAL ANTICORRUPTION LAWS

 \triangleright Increasingly aggressive legislation, regulation, enforcement, and government expectations:

- Extraterritorial reach of anti-corruption laws
- Severe fines, penalties, and disgorgement
- Collateral consequences that impair business
- Substantial costs and burdens of responding to inquiries
- Potential for private litigation

- Reputational damage

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FCPA ENFORCEMENT

 \triangleright Current top ten FCPA enforcement actions of all time based on penalties and disgorgement assessed in the U.S. enforcement documents:

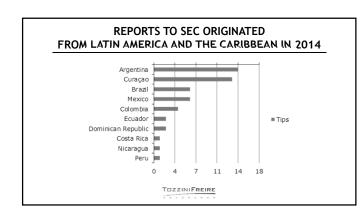
- 1. Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras (Brazil): \$1.78 billion in 2018.
- 2. Telia Company AB (Sweden): \$965 million in 2017.
- 3. Siemens (Germany): \$800 million in 2008.
- 4. VimpelCom (Holland) \$795 million in 2016.
- 5. Alstom (France): \$772 million in 2014.
- 6. Société Générale S.A. (France): \$585 million in 2018.
- 7. KBR / Halliburton (United States): \$579 million in 2009.
- 8. Teva Pharmaceutical (Israel): \$519 million in 2016.
- 9. Keppel Offshore & Marine Ltd. (Singapore): \$422 million in 2017.
- 10. Och-Ziff (United States): \$412 million in 2016. TOZZINIFREIRE

Source: www.fcpablog.com

FCPA ENFORCEMENT

Some of the cases involving Latin America:

- Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") (Brazil)
 Odebrecht S.A. and Braskem S.A. (Brazil and others-2016)
- *JBS S.A. (Brazil) *Settled in Brazil.
- Siemens AG (Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela-2008)
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Mexico and Brazil)
- SBM Offshore N.V. (Brazil-2017)
- Keppel Offshore & Marine Ltd (Brazil-2017)
- Embraer S.A. (Brazil)
- Rolls-Royce plc (Brazil)
- Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. ("PDVSA") (Venezuela)









CAR WASH IN LATIN AMERICA (Lava Jato)

Agreement to facilitate investigations on Odebrecht wrongdoings

- The Brazilian Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) signed in February 2017 the largest
 agreement on international collaboration related to Car Wash Operation
- The agreement was signed by prosecutors from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Panama.
- · These countries have committed on international collaboration in the investigations involving crimes committed by Odebrecht, its employees and directors

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THIRD PARTIES

- > Majority of FCPA recent cases and recent Lava Jato operation in Brazil involve third parties Wide range of third parties:
 - Consultant/agents
 - Law firms
 - Customs agents or freight forwarders
 - Software consulting - Distributors
 - Shell companies
 - Marketing consultants
 - PR Companies
 - Engineering and construction companies
 - Joint venture partners
 - Consortium partners Investment holdings
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BRAZIL - ANTI-BRIBERY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Main Brazilian anti-bribery law: Brazilian Penal Code (Decree-Law 2,848, 1940) for bribery of Brazilian and foreign public officials.
 - Passive corruption - Active corruption

 - Active corruption in international business transactions - Influence in international business transactions
- Legal entities cannot be held criminally liable for the crime of corruption Under the Brazilian law, only individuals may be criminally prosecuted for the crime of corruption (except for environmental crimes)
 - · Laws predominantly intended for punishing legal entities:
 - Brazilian Anti-corruption Law (12,846/2013)
 - Procurement Law (Law 8,666, 1993)

- Administrative Impropriety Law (Law 8,429, 1992)

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BRAZIL - ANTI-BRIBERY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

THIRD PARTY COMPLIANCE RISKS

LAW 12, 846/13 - ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW

- Strict liability
- · Promise, offer or give, direct or indirectly, undue advantage
- Third Party acting in the interest or benefit of, exclusive or not.
- Joint Liability (i.e. Consortium Partners)
- FINE: UP TO 20% OF THE COMPANY'S GROSS REVENUE + DAMAGES
 - TozziniFreire

RED FLAGS - THIRD PARTIES

- Intermediary refuses to sign anticorruption clause
- Commercial representative has family or commercial relationship with a public official.
- The agent requests his/her name to be kept secret.
- The agent insists he/she will be exclusively responsible for contacting the local government and/or he/she insists that will be responsible for all necessary licenses.
- The intermediary does not have office, employees or structure to provide services.
- Payment structure success fee
- The agent makes strange requirements, such as the invoice to be postdated or payment to be paid in cash, or payment to another third party
- Governmental client has preference for certain consultants or agents without specific reason.

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RED FLAGS - THIRD PARTIES

- ✓ Lack relevant experience
- $\checkmark\,$ No market value for service rendered or excessive payment for services rendered
- $\checkmark\,$ Any request for unusual manner of payment (a large advanced payment, off-shore,
- banks, third party)
- ✓ Lack of transparency in financial records
- $\checkmark\,$ Amendments to the original contracts without or unclear justifications
- ✓ Vague deliverables in agreements
- ✓ Shell company or unorthodox corporate structure
- ✓ Questionable background or reputation

DUE DILIGENCE

Diligence for hiring and supervision of third parties

Simple: checking of public information (internet / public entities / programs)
 Deeper: reputation check

- Previous - desirable; After - mitigating

 \triangleright Prior verification/due diligence in case of mergers, acquisitions and corporate restructuring

- Existence of irregularities / illicit acts

- Vulnerabilities (i.e., lack of compliance program)

- Avoid succession



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DUE DILIGENCE

Due Diligence when hiring intermediaries

 - RISK BASED DUE DILIGENCE Qualifications and associations of its third-party partners, including its business reputation, and relationship, if any with government officials

- BUSINESS RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE THIRD PARTY IN THE TRANSACTION. Why and what's role/need? Services cleary spelled out? Pricing and payment?

- SOME FORM OF ONGOING MONITORING OF THIRD-PARTY RELATIONSHIPS. Services actually performed, amendments and scopes, price variations

- Compliance certification

- Approval Process

- Compliance contractual provision safeguards - anticorruption clause and Suspension and Termination Clauses

- Training

Updated due diligence
 Auditing (exercising audit right)

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THIRD PARTIES

ALSO CONSIDER:

- Extending your company's policies and procedures to your third parties
- Give access to canal hotline/helpline/ethics line



Country	Legislation	Comments
Argentina	Law No. 27,401	On March 1, 2018, Argentina's first anti-corruption entered into force.
Brazil	Law No. 12,846/2013	"Brazilian Clean Company Act" or "Anti-corruption law", in force since January 29, 2014
Chile	Law No. 20,931 amended by the Law. No. 20,393	Law No. 20,931 of July 05, 2016 amended the Law. No. 20,393, listing the willful or negligent receipt of stolen goods as an underlying crime that could give rise to criminal liability of a legal entity.
Colombia	Law No. 11,778/2016	Ley contra la Corrupción Trasnacional Ley contra la Corrupción Trasnacional
Mexico	Ley General de Responsabilidades Administrativas	Ley General de Responsabilidades Administrativas ol July 18, 2016. entered into force on July 19, 2017.
Peru	Law No. 30,424/2016	Effective from January 1, 2018 according to amendment made by Legislative Decree 1352.
Venezuela	Law No. 5.637 amended by the Law No. 6.155	Law No. 6.155 dated 19 November 2014 (the "Anticorruption Law"), which partially amended the Anticorruption Law published in the Official Gazette No. 5.637 of 7 April 2003.



