Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA): Books & Records, Third Parties & the Compliance Risks They Create

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The Less Discussed Prong of the FCPA: Books & Records and Internal Controls

- Only Applies to Public Companies, but....
- More Proceedings Under this Prong of the FCPA than Under the FCPA's Anti-Bribery Provisions
- Primarily Enforced by U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
- Often used when all Elements of a Bribery Case cannot be Established.

1. Books & Records

- What's Required?
 - Every "issuer" must "make and keep books, records and accounts, which in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of assets"
- No materiality requirement
- Inadvertent mistakes do not violate the books & records provisions.
 - Practical Issue: Convincing the enforcement agencies that a mistake was inadvertent when what appears to be a bribe was lurking behind that "mistake".

2. Internal Controls - Accountability

- Transaction Authorized.
- Transaction Recorded to Permit Preparation of Financial Statement in Accordance with GAAP and maintain Accountability for Assets
- Access to Assets Only Permitted with Management's General or Specific Authorization.
- Recorded Accountability for Assets is Compared with Existing Assets and Appropriate Action Taken When There is a Discrepancy. Testing,

Internal Controls Requirement Will Always be Applied in Hindsight

A Few Observations

- Broad Reach Not Just Bribery of Foreign Officials
- Inaccurate Records Not Just Falsified Records
- Commercial Bribery. Commercial Bribery not criminalized by anti-bribery provisions of FCPA, but commercial bribery may violate accounting provisions.
- In 2002, before the dramatic increase in FCPA antibribery cases, Searle Civil Justice Institute estimated 1,200 "non-FCPA FCPA cases"

Third Party Intermediaries

- Who are they?
 - Agents
 - Consultants
 - Distributors
- Under the Anti-Bribery Provisions of the FCPA, an Expansive "Knowing Standard" applies.
- Under the Accounting Provisions, need to accurate reflect purpose of payment and have internal controls.

Mead Johnson Nutrition Company

- US\$12 million FCPA Action Against Mead Johnson.
 - SEC: Violated FCPA's accounting and internal control records because of:
 - Alleged Violation by a Foreign Subsidiary
 - Distributor Allowances (third party)
 - Had an Internal Control System
 - But Still Allegedly had Violations
 - So failure to "devise and maintain an adequate system of controls" is a violation. But U.S. law doesn't have an "adequate procedures" provision?

Compliance – Third Parties

- Due Diligence Over Third Party Intermediaries
 - Local Check on Reputation
 - Determine Ownership & Control
 - Does it have its own compliance system?
 - How long in business?
 - Names and background of senior personnel
 - Shareholders 10% +
 - Any ties to government?
 - Document every step of due diligence.
 - Document relationship

Documenting Relationships with Third Parties

- Clear description of services. Is it market value?
- Time Frames
- Representations & Warranties
- Audit Rights
- Termination Rights
- Applicable Law and Effective Dispute Resolution.

Final Thoughts

- Have a Robust Compliance Systems. Even though U.S. law does not expressly refer to "adequate procedures", have them.
- Have Board and Senior Management take an role in Compliance System.
- Test your Compliance System. Test it globally and test it locally.
- Be Prepared to Enforce your Compliance System. Be Prepared to Audit your third Party Agents, Consultants, Wholesalers and other Intermediaries.

Thank you

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the preceding slides are accurate, this presentation does not constitute legal advice.

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