

 ADB

REGIONAL SEMINAR

Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance



Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

AGENDA

Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance

25-27 September 2024 | Thimphu, Bhutan

Venue: Tshokhang I, Le Méridien Hotel,

Chorten Lam, P.O. Box 01286, Thimphu, Bhutan

Background information

About the Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

The Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific (ACI), established in 1999, provides a regional forum for policy makers, practitioners, experts, and private sector representatives to exchange practices and experiences in anti-corruption and business integrity efforts. The Initiative includes 34 member economies in the Asia and the Pacific and is operated under the joint Secretariat of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The Initiative is mandated to support the member governments' efforts through 1) policy dialogue and sharing anti-corruption best practices at regional meetings and conferences, 2) policy analysis, including thematic reviews and stocktaking, and 3) capacity development activities. The ACI's three workstreams are: the Public Integrity Network (PIN), the Law Enforcement Network (LEN), and the Business Integrity Network (BIN).

Context

The private sector is central to efforts to prevent and counter corruption and foster business integrity and a healthy economic environment. Companies around the globe have made significant investments in the development and implementation of anti-corruption and integrity programmes and measures. However, fighting corruption is a collective effort. It requires the efforts of both the public and private sectors in building an ethical business environment.

Governments play a key role in fostering a conducive environment for the private sector to develop and implement effective anti-corruption compliance and integrity measures. In addition to assisting companies to develop frameworks to promote ethical behaviour within their own structures, such as compliance, internal risk management, controls, ethics and conflict-of-interest measures, governments are increasingly using incentives to encourage companies to engage in meaningful efforts to ensure anti-corruption compliance as well as foster business integrity.

Incentives can be used by governments as a reward to recognise meaningful investment of companies in anti-corruption compliance programmes and other business integrity measures that go beyond minimum legal requirements. This includes reputational incentives that provide public recognition of these efforts. In addition, governments may consider companies' anti-corruption efforts in granting public advantages, such as those related to subsidies, licences, procurement contracts, development assistance and export credits.

Incentives can also be used in the context of law enforcement. Law enforcement agencies and other public authorities increasingly consider compliance programmes as a potential mitigating factor for bribery and other corrupt acts. For example, incentives such as penalty mitigation can be offered to entities that have committed an offence but show remediation efforts and cooperate with law enforcement authorities over the course of an investigation or a prosecution.¹

Developing a framework for identifying and implementing an appropriate mix of sanctions and incentives for encouraging business integrity is an essential element of an effective strategy to tackle corruption in the private sector. The 2021 OECD Anti-Bribery Recommendation recognises the potential for governments to incentivise anti-corruption compliance, both in the context of public advantages and law enforcement. This is also reflected in the 2023 resolution of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption that calls upon States Parties to develop effective frameworks to provide incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures.

¹ OECD/UN (2024), A Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Business Integrity, OECD Publishing, Paris/UN, New York, <https://doi.org/10.1787/c76d7513-en>.

About the Seminar

The ADB and OECD, in collaboration with the Royal Government of Bhutan Anti-Corruption Commission, are organising the ACI 2024 Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance in Thimphu, Bhutan on 25-27 September 2024.

The ACI 2024 Seminar brings together anti-corruption experts from the governments of its 34 member economies, as well as representatives from civil society, international organisations, and the private sector. The meetings aims to share good practices and build the capacities of participants in developing government policies regarding incentives. The focus is on how governments design and implement incentives to encourage businesses to adopt ethical practices, comply with anti-corruption requirements, act as role models through transparency initiatives, prevent and detect corruption and cooperate with law enforcement. It will also discuss how anti-corruption and integrity tools and frameworks can promote ethical behaviour within companies and the importance of responsible lobbying and influence to safeguard the public interest from corruption and undue influence. The Seminar will demonstrate how alignment with international standards can harmonise global efforts to incentivise cross-border compliance with integrity and anti-corruption regulations. It will illustrate why a whole-of-society approach is required to promote ethical conduct in both the public and private sectors and provide strategies and practical solutions to effectively address these issues.

The Seminar will build on the 2024 [Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Business Integrity](#), which provides governments with a framework for identifying and implementing an appropriate mix of sanctions and incentives for encouraging business integrity. It will also unpack policy recommendations from OECD instruments on public integrity and anti-corruption, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Recommendation, the Recommendation on Public Integrity, the Recommendation on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and Influence and the Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service.

The 2024 Seminar will be structured as follows:

- One-day workshop for Bhutan national stakeholders on Business Integrity
- One-and-half day seminar on Government incentives for corporate anti-corruption compliance
- Half-day meeting of the Public Integrity Network (PIN). This meeting will discuss, among other issues, how integrity and conflict-of-interest frameworks and tools can encourage ethical behaviour in the public and private sectors and the importance of responsible lobbying and influence to safeguard the public interest from corruption and undue influence.
- One-day parallel (restricted and confidential) meeting of the Law Enforcement Network (LEN). The LEN provides an opportunity for investigators, prosecutors, and other law-enforcement practitioners to exchange experience on corruption offences and investigation and prosecution methods. The LEN meeting is restricted to law enforcement practitioners only.

	25 September	26 September	27 September	
09:00-12:30	Workshop for national stakeholders on Business Integrity	ACI Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance	ACI Seminar (cont.)	Parallel (confidential) Law Enforcement Network Meeting
13:30-18:00	Workshop for national stakeholders on Business Integrity	ACI Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance	Public Integrity Network (PIN)	Parallel (confidential) Law Enforcement Network Meeting

Draft Agenda

Day 1 | Workshop for Bhutan National Stakeholders on Business Integrity | 25 September 2024

08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:30	Opening Session
09:00 – 09:10	<u>Marchang Ceremony</u>
09:10 – 09:25	<p><u>Opening Remarks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Deki Pema, Chairperson, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan Mr Julio Bacio Terracino, Head of Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD Mr Chiawen Kiew, Advisor, Office of the Head, Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity, ADB
09:25 – 09:40	<p><u>Keynote Address</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Lyonpo Namgay Dorji, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Employment, Royal Government of Bhutan
09:40 – 10:15	Morning tea and coffee Family photo
10:15 – 11:15	<p>Session 1: The Landscape for International Anti-Corruption and Business Integrity Standards</p> <p>The session will examine the landscape of international anti-corruption and business integrity standards, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and its 2021 Anti-Bribery Recommendation, the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity, and the Multilateral Development Bank General Principles for Business Integrity Programmes.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Julia Fromholz, Head of the Anti-corruption Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Elodie Beth, Senior Manager, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD Ms Annika Wythes, Team Lead, Anti-Corruption Hub for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, UNODC Mr Ong Leng Keong, Assistant Director, Investigations, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), Singapore Mr Chiawen Kiew, Advisor, Office of the Head, Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity, ADB
11:15 - 12:45	<p>Session 2: Understanding business integrity risks</p> <p>In developing a clean business environment, assessing risks related to business integrity is crucial. This session will discuss integrity risk assessment, particularly in areas such as international business transactions, public procurement, and state-owned enterprises.</p>

	<p>Moderator: Julio Bacio Terracino, Head of Division, Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Tashi Wangmo, Hon'ble Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, & Employment • Dr Adama Coulibaly, Resident Representative & Senior Economist for Bhutan, World Bank Country Office Bhutan • Mr Ujjwal Deep Dahal, Chief Executive Officer, Druk Holdings & Investment • Mr Ryan Evangelista, Country Director for the Philippines, Centre for International Private Enterprises (CIPE) • Dr Trashi Wangyal, President, Construction Association of Bhutan
12:45 -13:45	Lunch

13:45 – 15:45	Session 3: Public policies to boost business integrity and anti-corruption compliance
	<p>This session will discuss practical policy instruments and implementation mechanisms that effectively support business integrity through robust policy tools and mechanisms. Discussions will focus on implementing ethical standards such as anti-corruption compliance programmes or measures (especially for SMEs), codes of conduct, establishing comprehensive internal control systems, implementing whistleblower protection mechanisms and enforcing anti-corruption regulations.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Alice Berggrun, Project Manager (Asia-Pacific), Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Tandin Wangchuk, President, Bhutan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCCI) • Mr Christophe Sauer, Ethics, Risk & Compliance Head, Novartis Asia Pacific Pharmaceuticals • Ms. Alma Sedlar, Chief Technical Adviser (Anti-Corruption), UNDP Papua New Guinea • Ms Annika Wythes, Team Lead, Anti-Corruption Hub for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, UNODC
15:45 – 16:15	Afternoon tea and coffee

16:15 – 17:45	Session 4: Leveraging Public-Private Partnerships in Bhutan – Break out groups
	<p>Public-Private Partnerships are efficient channels to foster joint efforts from public authorities, business organisations, professional associations and civil societies against corruption.</p> <p>This session will discuss examples of public-private partnerships that help achieve fundamental cultural changes from different stakeholders in the fight against corruption.</p> <p>Moderator: Alejandra Tadeu, Legal Analyst, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD</p>

Breakout group Moderators:

- Mr Rinchen Dorji, Head, Investment and Corporate Governance Division, Ministry of Finance
- Ms. Alma Sedlar, Chief Technical Adviser (Anti-Corruption), UNDP Papua New Guinea
- Mr Ryan Evangelista, Country Director for the Philippines, Centre for International Private Enterprises (CIPE)
- Mr Christophe Sauer, Ethics, Risk & Compliance Head, Novartis Asia Pacific Pharmaceuticals

Reporting back

17:30 – 17:45

Concluding session

Conclusion of the workshop

- Mr A Karma Rinzin, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan

Day 2 | Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance | 26 September 2024

08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 10:00	Opening Session
09:00 – 09:10	<u>Marchang Ceremony</u>
09:10 – 09:25	<p><u>Welcome Address</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Deki Pema, Chairperson, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan
09:25 – 09:35	<p><u>Opening Remarks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Julia Fromholz, Head of Anti-Corruption Division, OECD Mr Chiawen Kiew, Advisor, Office of the Head, Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity, ADB
09:35 – 10:00	<p><u>Keynote Address</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Lyonpo Leki Dorji, Minister of Finance, Royal Government of Bhutan
10:00 – 10:30	Morning tea and coffee Family photo
10:30 – 11:45	<p>Session 1: Why is incentivising anti-corruption compliance & business integrity important?</p> <p>Protecting the company’s reputation, along with avoiding sanctions, are key drivers for corporate business integrity and anti-corruption compliance efforts. To complement sanctions, governments should provide effective frameworks to incentivise the private sector to adopt anti-corruption and integrity measures. Finding the right balance between carrots and sticks is a common challenge in many economies.</p> <p>This session will discuss how governments can develop and implement an appropriate mix of sanctions and incentives for encouraging business integrity, building on the 2024 OECD/UNODC/UNGC “Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Business Integrity.”</p> <p>Moderator: Mr Dan Wilcock, Head of Sustainability Governance, UN Global Compact Network Australia</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Elodie Beth, Senior Manager, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD Ms Julie Ticehurst, Senior Legal Officer, Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Branch, Australian Attorney-General’s Department Mr Pema Wangdi, Commissioner, Department of Revenue and Customs, Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Bhutan Mr Christophe Sauer, Ethics, Risk & Compliance Head, Novartis Asia Pacific Pharmaceuticals
11:45 – 13.00	<p>Session 2: Granting Incentives in public contracts or other public advantages to promote business integrity</p> <p>The session will explore how governments can promote business integrity by granting incentives through public procurement contracts and other public advantages, such as public subsidies, licences, tax benefits and contracts funded by official development assistance. Topics for discussion will include:</p>

- Types of incentives governments can use in relation to public advantages
- The underlying objectives of such incentives
- Appropriate conditions for granting incentives

Moderator: Mr Chiawen Kiew, Advisor, Office of the Head, Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity, ADB

Speakers:

- Mr CK Cheung, Assistant Director of International Cooperation, Hong Kong ICAC
- Mr Ryan Evangelista, Country Director for the Philippines, Centre for International Private Enterprises (CIPE)
- Mr Karma Wangdi, Chief Research Officer, Centre for Bhutan and GNH Studies

13:00 –14:00

Lunch

14.00 – 15:00

Session 3: Reputational incentives – Breakout session

The session will explore how governments can provide reputational incentives by promoting recognition of business integrity efforts. In addition, it will discuss the potential for governments to debar companies from public contracts in case of corrupt practices. Topics for discussion will include:

- Public recognition incentives, championing companies
- Debarment and other measures to reflect reputational harm
- Role of integrity due diligence to prevent reputational harm

Moderators:

- Ms Elsa Ronterre, Integrity Specialist, Office of Anticorruption and Integrity, ADB
- Mr Dan Wilcock, Head of Sustainability Governance, UN Global Compact Network Australia
- Ms Annika Wythes, Team Lead, Anti-Corruption Hub for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, UNODC
- Mr Wangay Dorji, Director, Department of Professional Support, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan

Reporting back

15:00 –
15:30

Afternoon tea and coffee

15:30 –
17:00

Session 4: Integrity first: Providing guidance to the private sector

The session will discuss the role of governments in providing training and guidance to enhance ethical behaviour within the private sector. It will also explore how governments can ensure that companies receiving incentives have genuine and effective internal controls and compliance programmes or measures in place. Topics for discussion will include:

- What makes an effective compliance anti-corruption programme
- Conflict-of-interest measures for the private sector, particularly in relation to gifts, hospitality, donations, political contributions and pre- and post-public employment
- The role of governments in supporting companies' compliance and integrity efforts

Moderator: Mr Julio Bacio Terracino, Head of Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD

Speakers:

- Mr Karma Thinley Wangchug, Head, Prevention Division, Department of Prevention & Education, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan
- Ms. Alma Sedlar, Chief Technical Adviser (Anti-Corruption), UNDP Papua New Guinea
- Ms Ipi Maryati Kuding, Directorate of Anti-Corruption in Business Entities, KPK, Indonesia
- Ms Paulina Rauca, Principal Corruption Prevention Officer, Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption

18:30 – 21:00

Reception Dinner hosted by Chairperson, Anti-Corruption Commission at Terma Linca Resort & Spa, Thimphu

Day 3 | Seminar on Government Incentives for Corporate Anti-Corruption Compliance | 27 September 2024

9:00 – 10:30	<p>Session 1: Anti-corruption & integrity requirements in international trade agreements and Investment frameworks</p>
	<p>There is a growing number of international trade agreements and investment frameworks that include anti-corruption & integrity provisions, aiming to set out a trustworthy environment that attracts quality investment and is conducive to sustainable growth. The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), for example, identify corruption as a major impediment to free trade and investment and set forth integrity requirements for governments and companies.</p> <p>This session will discuss the anti-corruption & integrity requirements in international trade agreements and Investment frameworks. It will also review the drivers for business integrity and anti-corruption reforms that contribute to the broader sustainable socio-economic growth of the region.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms Julia Fromholz, Head of the Anti-corruption Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Julie Ticehurst, Senior Legal Officer, Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Branch, Australian Attorney-General's Department • Mr Ryan Evangelista, Country Director of the Philippines, Centre for International Private Enterprises • Ms Andita Primanti, Directorate Interagency Cooperation, KPK, Indonesia • Ms Annika Wythes, Team Lead, Anti-Corruption Hub for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, UNODC • Mr Chiawen Kiew, Advisor, Office of the Head, Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity, ADB
10:30 - 11:00	Morning tea and coffee
11:00– 12:30	<p>Session 2: Public-Private Partnership and Collective Action for Business Integrity</p>
	<p>Public-private partnerships and collective action initiatives are effective channels to promote business integrity. The session will build on the lessons learned from the Southeast Asia Collective Action Workshop, organised in August 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand. It will also explore how public-private partnerships and collective action can incentivise companies, including SMEs, to promote business integrity through mechanisms such as integrity pacts, certification, education and training.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms June Nguyen, Analyst, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Phrommet Bencharongkit, Vice President, Thailand Collective Action against Corruption • Mr Dan Wilcock, Manager, Bribery Prevention Network, Australia • Ms Juliana Awo Quist Lawson, Coordinator, Stakeholder Engagement, UN Global Compact Network Bangladesh • Ms Michelle Hau'ofa, Treasurer, Board of Directors, Transparency International PNG

12:30 – 13:30

Lunch

Day 3 |

Meeting of the Asia and the Pacific Public Integrity Network (PIN) | 27 September 2024

13:30 – 15:00

Session 1: Anti-Corruption strategies in Asia and the Pacific

Fighting corruption and promoting integrity in both the private and public sectors are critical to fostering an environment of trust and accountability, and conducive to sustainable and inclusive economic development. The OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity states that adherents should develop a strategic approach to mitigating public integrity risks in the public sector, most notably corruption. Some countries have opted for a single national integrity or anti-corruption strategy, although strategic integrity objectives may be located in several government documents owned by various authorities. An effective strategic approach for public integrity should be based on reliable evidence to identify key public integrity risks, developed in consultation with key stakeholders through existing government procedures for strategy development, and adequately implemented and monitored.

Moderator: Mr Julio Bacio Terracino, Head of Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD

Speakers:

- Mr A Karma Rinzin, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan
- Ms Andita Primanti, Directorate Interagency Cooperation, KPK, Indonesia
- Ms Deanne Allan, Executive Director, Prevention and Engagement Division, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Papua New Guinea
- Ms Clair Chan, Deputy Programme Coordinator/Public Sector of the Community Relations Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong
- Ms Zhanar Zhakupova, Officer for Operational and Control Department, Anti-Corruption Agency, Kazakhstan

15:00 – 15:30

Coffee/Tea break

15:30 – 16:55

Session 2: Technology for transparency in asset declarations and beneficial ownership

Ensuring that public officials act with integrity is essential to safeguarding the public interest. For public officials to be held accountable for their actions, they must act in a transparent manner. Disclosure of assets through mandatory declarations of assets and interests are a useful mechanism for anti-corruption authorities to assess whether an official has acquired unjustified wealth. Beneficial ownership transparency mechanisms can uncover complex corporate structures and reveal who really benefits from owning an asset.

This session will focus on the use of technology to promote transparency in asset declaration systems to identify illicit assets, and to uncover the proceeds of corruption and tackle abuse of corporate entities through the disclosure of beneficial ownership.

Moderator: Ms. Alice Berggrun, Project Manager (Asia-Pacific), Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Government Division, OECD

Speakers:

- Ms Sangay Lhamo, Head, Asset Declaration & Management Division, Department of Prevention & Education, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan
- Ms Sokoveti Lutua, Professional Standard Officer, Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption
- Mr Till Hartmann, Governance Specialist (South Asia Region), World Bank
- Ms Julie Ticehurst, Senior Legal Officer, Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Branch, Australian Attorney-General's Department

16:55 17:00

Closing and concluding remarks

- Mr. Jamtsho, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan

18:30 -21:00

Gala Dinner hosted by Royal Government of Bhutan at Pemako, Thimphu

Day 3 |

6th Meeting of the Asia and the Pacific Law Enforcement Network (restricted) | 27 September 2024

08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:15 Welcome to the 6th Law Enforcement Network for Asia and the Pacific meeting	
	<p>Opening remarks by the LEN Chair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Jamtsho, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan
09:15 – 09:45 Icebreaker introductions	
	<p>The Law Enforcement Network meeting is designed to be practical and interactive, requiring active participation from all members. This meeting aims to harness the collective knowledge and experience in investigating and prosecuting bribery and corruption through interactive sessions and collaborative discussions, common challenges will be addressed, and innovative solutions developed. The meeting begins with a round of introductions, where each attendee will briefly present their name, origin, current role within law enforcement, and a recent achievement or challenge encountered. Each participant has approximately 1-2 minutes to share their experiences. This exercise provides context for future discussions and sets a constructive tone for the meeting.</p>
09:45 – 10:30 Session 1: Incentivising self-reporting of transnational bribery and corruption	
	<p>The 2021 OECD Anti-Bribery Recommendation highlights the importance of incentivising and rewarding good corporate behaviour by requesting member countries to consider taking into account voluntary disclosures to law enforcement as a mitigating factor for the application of sanctions for foreign bribery.</p> <p>This session will address the role of self-reporting in detecting corruption and related offences and seeks to examine effective strategies, regulatory frameworks, and incentives that encourage companies to voluntarily disclose wrongdoing in their operations. Discussions will focus on developing guidance to aid companies in understanding the benefits and processes of self-reporting. The session aspires to identify actionable good practices that foster ethical business practices and robust enforcement of anti-bribery laws.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Jamtsho, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Anti Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Verity Le Maitre, Sergeant, Corporate Crime & Foreign Bribery Crime Command, Australia Federal Police Mr. Cheo Kok Heng, Anti-Corruption Coordinator and Singapore Representative for the International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC)
10:30 – 11:00	Morning tea and coffee and opportunity to network, discuss cases and build connections with colleagues.

<p>11:00 – 12:00</p>	<p>Session 2: An overview of corporate liability models in the Asia and the Pacific region</p>
	<p>This session will present an overview of current corporate liability frameworks in the Asia Pacific region. It also aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the challenges faced by prosecutors and investigators in prosecuting legal persons for corruption and related offences.</p> <p>Speakers will share case studies and practical insights into the complexities associated with investigating and obtaining evidence from corporate defendants. Participants will be invited to join in the discussion and share details of their countries' corporate liability models to further inform the discussion.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms Alejandra Tadeu, Legal Analyst, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Andrew Kelly, Head of International Corruption Unit, National Crime Agency, United Kingdom • Ms Kezang Dema, Head of the Legal Division, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan • Buhi Aliyev, Head of Preventive Measures and Inquiry Department, Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan
<p>12:00 – 13:00</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>13:00 – 14:30</p>	<p>Breakout Session: Self-reporting and corporate liability in bribery and corruption cases</p>
	<p>In this break-out session, participants will engage in discussions focused on the topics of incentivising self-reporting of corruption and related offences and corporate liability. This segment is designed to exchange on the existing countries' experiences, challenges and discuss the need for practical guidance. Participants will explore the challenges presented by evolving corporate liability frameworks in the Asia Pacific region, including failure to prevent bribery offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will be divided into smaller groups for discussion based on a case study and the groups will be invited to present their findings
<p>14:30 – 15:00</p>	<p>Session 3: Non-trial resolutions: an overview of the 2021 Anti-Bribery Recommendation</p>
	<p>Non-trial resolutions (NTRs) have become a decisive mechanism in addressing complex transnational bribery and corruption cases, facilitating the resolution of such cases without the need for full court proceedings. The OECD has observed that about 80% of transnational bribery cases are resolved through these mechanisms, reflecting their significant role in modern anti-corruption efforts. The increasing recognition of NTRs among ACI economies, including recent implementation in Singapore and pending reforms in Thailand, highlights the global shift towards adopting these frameworks. This session will delve into current standards of due process, transparency, and accountability linked to the use of these mechanisms to resolve cases of corruption and related offences.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Gyeltshen, Director General, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan</p>

	<p>Presenter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Alejandra Tadeu, Legal Analyst, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD
15:00 – 15:30	Afternoon tea and coffee
15:30 – 16:30	Breakout session: Benefits, challenges, and best practices in non-trial resolutions
	<p>In this break-out session, participants will engage in a discussion on current challenges in the implementation of NTR mechanisms, and their potential for increasing enforcement of economic offences while impacting corporate culture and incentivising voluntary disclosures. Participants will be invited to report back at the end of the session on their findings.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Gyeltshen, Director General, Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan</p> <p>Breakout discussions</p>
16:30 – 16:45	Conclusion and LEN next steps
	<p>Next steps by Ms Alejandra Tadeu, Legal Analyst, Anti-Corruption Division, OECD</p> <p>Closing remarks by Mr. Gyeltshen, Director General, Anti-Corruption Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan</p>