



FIGHTING THE CRIME OF FOREIGN BRIBERY

The Anti-Bribery Convention and
the OECD Working Group on Bribery



● PARTIES TO THE ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION

Argentina	Costa Rica	Iceland	Mexico	Slovenia
Australia	Czech Republic	Ireland	Netherlands	South Africa
Austria	Denmark	Israel	New Zealand	Spain
Belgium	Estonia	Italy	Norway	Sweden
Brazil	Finland	Japan	Peru	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Korea	Poland	Turkey
Canada	Germany	Latvia	Portugal	United Kingdom
Chile	Greece	Lithuania	Russia	United States
Colombia	Hungary	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic	

Note. All 36 OECD countries and 8 non-OECD countries are parties to the Convention.

FIGHTING THE CRIME OF FOREIGN BRIBERY

“THE OECD IS LEADING GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION. THE FIGHT AGAINST BRIBERY OF FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIALS IS A CORE ELEMENT IN OUR DRIVE TO TACKLE ALL FORMS OF CORRUPTION, AND A SHARED VALUE THAT UNITES ALL 44 PARTIES TO THE ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION.”

Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

■ WHY FIGHT FOREIGN BRIBERY?

The OECD Working Group on Bribery is leading global efforts to fight bribery of foreign public officials in international trade and investment. The fight against foreign bribery is a core shared value that unites all 44 Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention.

The Parties' commitment to this fight is grounded in the recognition that no government or market economy can function effectively if it is riddled by bribery. Corruption entails costs that no country can afford. Serious harm results when public officials take bribes, for example, when awarding contracts to foreign businesses in such areas as road construction, water infrastructure, medicines or electricity. In addition to the human suffering caused by inferior products and services, bribery derails the functioning of markets and undermines economic development.

■ WHAT IS THE ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION?

The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions is a legally binding international agreement. Parties to the Convention agree to establish the bribery of foreign public officials as a criminal offence under their laws and to investigate, prosecute and sanction this offence.

The Anti-Bribery Convention is the first and only international anti-corruption instrument focused on the “supply side” of the bribery transaction – the person or entity offering, promising or giving a bribe.

■ COMBATING FOREIGN BRIBERY USING THE CONVENTION

Parties' laws must hold both individuals and companies responsible for foreign bribery. This includes offers of bribes that are not accepted and offers made to officials of foreign state-owned enterprises. Moreover, bribery committed through an intermediary, such as a subsidiary or other agent – and bribes for the benefit of family members, political parties or another third party (e.g. a charity or company in which the official has an interest) – must also be made illegal.

Other commitments include: providing prompt legal assistance to other Parties to the Convention investigating foreign bribery allegations; denying tax deductibility of bribe payments; sanctioning false accounting to disguise bribe payments; making it an offence to launder the proceeds of foreign bribery; and imposing effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for foreign bribery acts.

Parties also commit to ensure that projects they have financed, including through official development aid and officially supported export credits, are not tainted by foreign bribery and that adequate mechanisms are in place to prevent, detect and address bribery in projects that benefit from state funding.

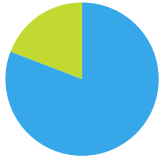
The Anti-Bribery Convention creates a strong legal foundation for countries' commitment to fight foreign bribery, and establishes tough and effective standards to guide their efforts going forward.

THE ACTORS

44

PARTIES TO THE
ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION

TOGETHER, THEY COVER...



81%

OF GLOBAL OUTBOUND FDI STOCKS



AND OVER...

66%

OF THE WORLD'S EXPORTS

AND ARE HOME TO...

95

OF THE LARGEST

100

NON-FINANCIAL
MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

AND TO ALL OF THE TOP

50

FINANCIAL MULTINATIONALS

These companies are therefore all subject to laws that criminalise foreign bribery.

FIGHTING FOREIGN

THE PROCESS

THE OECD WORKING GROUP ON BRIBERY monitors Parties' compliance with the Convention and promotes better anti-bribery laws and enforcement. Its activities include:

20

YEARS OF PROMOTION
AND MONITORING

OF ANTI-BRIBERY LAWS
AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY,

including, for the past decade, meetings of law enforcement officials from the 44 Parties



200+

MONITORING REPORTS

covering the 44 Parties' foreign bribery laws and enforcement practices and activities

4

PHASES OF MONITORING

PHASE 1

Design of anti-bribery law

PHASE 2

Legislative and practical implementation

PHASE 3

Enforcement and cross-cutting issues

PHASE 4

Outstanding issues and tailor-made analysis



1500+

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
IMPROVING ANTI-BRIBERY LAW
AND ENFORCEMENT

Most recommendations have been fully or partially implemented. Those that are judged not to be fully implemented are subject to follow up by the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

KEY DATES

17 DECEMBER 1997

Signature of the Convention

15 FEBRUARY 1999

Adoption of Recommendation for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials

9 DECEMBER 2009

Signature of Recommendation for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials

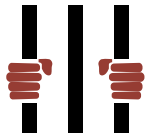
18 FEBRUARY 2010

Adoption of the Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance

BRIBERY IN FIGURES

THE RESULTS

BROADER AND IMPROVED LAWS



**BRIBERY IS NOW A CRIME
IN ALL**

44

PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

44

**COUNTRIES HAVE STRENGTHENED
OR CREATED**

CORPORATE LIABILITY LAWS

in compliance with commitments made under the Anti-Bribery Convention. These laws allow them to hold companies, not just individuals, liable for foreign bribery.

0

**COUNTRIES EXPLICITLY PERMIT
TAX DEDUCTIBILITY OF BRIBES**

AT LEAST

29

**COUNTRIES ELIMINATED
TAX DEDUCTIBILITY OF BRIBES**

in order to comply with their obligations under the Convention.



18

**COUNTRIES HAVE INTRODUCED
OR STRENGTHENED
WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION**

in response to peer evaluation reports and recommendations.

ENFORCEMENT



560

INDIVIDUALS AND

184

ENTITIES HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED

under criminal proceedings for foreign bribery in

23

PARTIES

between the time the Convention entered into force in 1999 and the end of 2015.

AT LEAST

102

INDIVIDUALS AND

247

ENTITIES IN

11

COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED

for other offences related to foreign bribery, such as money-laundering or accounting.



500

INVESTIGATIONS ARE ONGOING IN

30

COUNTRIES



146

INDIVIDUALS AND

9

**ENTITIES ARE SUBJECT TO
ONGOING PROSECUTIONS IN**

11

COUNTRIES

for offences under the Convention.



21

**COUNTRIES HAVE YET
TO CONCLUDE A FOREIGN BRIBERY
ENFORCEMENT ACTION**

“CORRUPTION PERMEATES—AND FACILITATES—SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL THREATS OF OUR TIME, SUCH AS TERRORISM, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE REFUGEE CRISIS. IT IS VITAL THAT WE RAMP UP OUR FIGHT TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION.”

Drago Kos, Chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery

■ HOW IS THE CONVENTION IMPLEMENTED?

Over the past 20 years, monitoring by the OECD Working Group on Bribery has established the Convention as the most rigorously enforced international anti-corruption instrument. However, the Convention can only be effective when all Parties implement it fully and adhere to its tough standards.

1
PHASE

- Review of legal framework and implementing legislation
- Peer review by experts from two lead examining countries
- Review by the Working Group and publication of final report and recommendations

2
PHASE

- Review of legislative and practical implementation and the efficacy of institutional framework
- Country visit by experts from lead examining countries*
- Review by the Working Group and publication of final report and recommendations

3
PHASE

- Enforcement and cross-cutting issues
- Country visit by experts from lead examining countries*
- Review by the Working Group and publication of final report and recommendation

4
PHASE

- Enforcement and cross-cutting issues tailored to specific country needs
- Country visit by experts from lead examining countries*
- Review by the Working Group and publication of final report and recommendations

**During their visits, experts meet with government, parliamentarians, judiciary, legal and accounting professions, private sector, media and civil society*

Parties to the Convention are subject to review by their peers, and OECD Working Group on Bribery experts serve as examiners in the peer review mechanism for other countries. All of the OECD Working Group on Bribery evaluation reports and recommendations are then made public on the OECD website.

The process motivates countries to ensure the highest level of compliance with the Convention and to take concrete action to fight foreign bribery and corruption.

The monitoring process is subject to specific agreed-upon principles. Not only are the reports made public but the process is compulsory for all Parties and includes meetings with non-government actors. The evaluated country has no right to veto the final report and recommendations.

The OECD Working Group on Bribery began the fourth phase of monitoring in 2016. Phase 4 focuses on enforcement and covers unresolved issues from prior reports, as well in-depth exploration of horizontal issues such as detection, company liability and co-operation and mutual legal assistance among Parties' law enforcement officials.

■ CO-OPERATION AMONG GLOBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITIES

For the last ten years, law enforcement officials of the now 44 Parties have met twice a year in a confidential setting to share experiences and information on anti-foreign bribery enforcement. Practitioners discuss practical challenges encountered in investigating and prosecuting foreign bribery and share good practices. These regular law enforcement meetings of the OECD Working Group on Bribery have proven to be instrumental in fostering contacts between law enforcement officials and facilitating international co-operation in foreign bribery cases. This may help to explain, along with the Convention's binding provisions for mutual legal assistance, why most successfully concluded foreign bribery cases involve Parties to the Convention.

EXPANDING THE GLOBAL ANTI-BRIBERY COMMUNITY

Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN)

The ACN brings together national governments from 25 countries, as well as other international organisations, civil society and business representatives. Established in 1998, the ACN provides a regional forum for the promotion of anti-corruption reforms. The ACN conducts regular monitoring of anti-corruption reforms in nine countries in the region. It also hosts a regional law enforcement network and expert groups on corruption prevention in the public administration and in business.

Global Network of Law Enforcement Practitioners

In 2015 and 2017, the Global Network of Law Enforcement Practitioners against Corruption met in conjunction with the meetings of the OECD Working Group on Bribery and the ACN. The meetings were attended by law enforcement representatives from over 50 countries, including Parties to the Convention and law enforcement officials from Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Asia Pacific.

Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific

Thirty-one member economies have committed to action against corruption: they have jointly developed the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific and work together towards its implementation. The Action Plan sets out the goals and standards for sustainable safeguards against corruption in the economic, political and social spheres of the countries in the region. The initiative supports the member governments' efforts by fostering policy dialogue; thematic reviews and stocktaking and regional seminars.

OECD/African Development Bank Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-bribery Efforts

This initiative brings together African policy makers, businesses, regional and international organisations and aims to assist African countries in their fight against bribery of public officials in business transactions and to improve corporate integrity and accountability. It seeks to highlight and enhance the complementarities between the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the UN Convention Against Corruption, and the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials. The Initiative was launched in 2011 with the adoption of the Anti-Bribery and Business Integrity Course of Action, which sets out specific and concrete steps toward improved anti-bribery and business integrity efforts in the region.

OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean

This programme aims to strengthen implementation of anti-corruption conventions and promotes integrity in the South and Central American region. Under the programme, the OECD supports Latin American countries in state modernisation, preventing and fighting corruption, and fostering implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Anti-Bribery Convention. The seven Latin American Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru – form a bridge between the OECD and other countries in the region and help carry out the programme's objectives.

Ukraine Anti-Corruption Project

In 2014, the OECD launched a country-specific project to support Ukraine in its anti-corruption agenda. The project aims to strengthen legal and institutional capacity to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute high-profile and complex corruption in Ukraine.

For more information on foreign bribery,
the Anti-Bribery Convention
and the OECD Working Group on Bribery, go to:
www.oecd.org/corruption/anti-bribery

