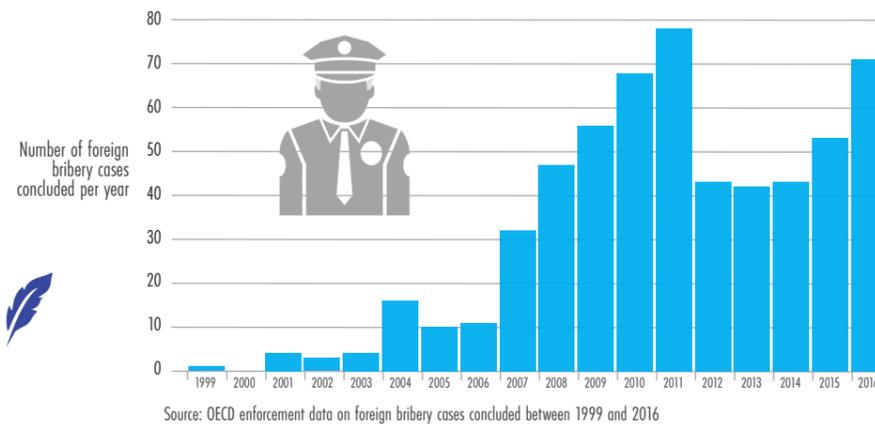


20 Years of Progress Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention

Enforcement of Foreign Bribery Offences, 1999-2016



97 Dec 17
All 29 countries + 5 non-OECD countries sign the Convention

98 United States amends Foreign Corrupt Practices Act to comply with Convention

99 Feb 15
Anti-Bribery Convention enters into force

01 Slovenia joins Convention

03 Estonia joins Convention

04 Launch of ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

05 Launch of the Istanbul Anti-corruption Action Plan for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

06 Mid-term Study on Implementation of the Convention

07 Entry into force of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

08 South Africa joins Convention

09 Israel joins Convention

10 The 2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation clarifies measures to prevent, detect and investigate foreign bribery

11 OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (updated)

12 OECD STAR Analysis on the Identification and Quantification of the Proceeds of Bribery

13 High-Level Principles on Mutual Legal Assistance

14 Latvia joins Convention

15 Global Investigations Review attributes award to OECD for work promoting foreign bribery enforcement around the world

16 G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (updated)

17 Costa Rica and Lithuania join Convention

18 OECD Foreign Bribery Report

19 OECD, UNODC, WB Anti-Corruption, Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business

20 Mark Pieth retires as Chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery after 23 years of service. Drago Kos is designated Chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery

21 OECD Recommendation on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery

22 OECD Recommendation on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery

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24 OECD Recommendation on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery

25 OECD Recommendation on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery

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Monitoring Implementation and Enforcement of the Convention

Distinctive Features of the OECD Working Group on Bribery's Peer-Review Process

- On-site visits to the country under evaluation are *mandatory*
- On-sites must include panels with *civil society* and the *private sector*
- Countries under evaluation *cannot block the findings or recommendations* in the reviews*
- Reviews are *published without exception*, along with a press release
- Implementation of the recommendations in each review is *systematically followed up*
- Inadequate implementation of the Convention can be met with *additional steps***

* Each review is adopted by all the Working Group members, minus the one under evaluation
 ** This can include an extra review or evaluation, enhanced reporting, a public statement, or a technical or high-level mission to the evaluated country

50 countries sign OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Declaration

OECD Recommendation for Development Cooperation Actors on Managing Risks of Corruption.

Anti-Bribery Policy and Compliance Guidance for African Companies; Liability of Legal Persons for Foreign Bribery

"Loi Sapin II" (France)
Whistleblower Authority Act (Netherlands)
Law on the Criminal Liability of Legal Persons (Slovak Republic)

Launch of the Greece-OECD Anti-Corruption Project

Costa Rica and Lithuania join Convention

Law on Corporate Criminal Liability for Bribery (Argentina); Italy extends statute of limitations; Japan establishes the legal authority to confiscate the proceeds of foreign bribery and makes it an offence to launder such proceeds

Coalition for Integrity attributes Special Recognition Award to the OECD

The Detection of Foreign Bribery