

Inventory of OECD Integrity and Anti-Corruption Related Bodies, Instruments and Tools



This document was drafted as part of the [CleanGovBiz Initiative](#) that brings together all OECD policy communities working on integrity and anti-corruption.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction & Rationale	2
2. Bodies	2
A) Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Bodies (Bodies dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues).....	2
B) Regional Programmes	3
C) Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Bodies (Bodies contributing to the OECD integrity and anti-corruption mission).....	5
3. Instruments	7
A) Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Instruments (Instruments dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues).....	7
B) Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Instruments (Instruments contributing to the OECD integrity and anti-corruption mission).....	10
4. Country reviews	13
A) Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Reviews (Reviews dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues)	13
B) Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Reviews	16
5. Annuals and Outlooks	19
A) Annual Reports on the Working Group on Bribery	19
B) Annual Reports on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2002-2014)	19
C) Annual Reviews of Members' Responses to the Survey on Measures taken to Combat Bribery in Officially Supported Export Credits	19
D) Government at a Glance (2015, 2013, 2011, 2009)	19
E) Regulatory Policy Outlook (2015).....	19
F) Corruption and Refugee Smuggling (2015)	19
6. Series	20
A) ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific.....	20
B) Fighting Corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.....	20
C) OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy.....	20
7. Working Papers and Policy Papers	21
A) OECD Working Papers on Public Governance.....	21
B) SIGMA Papers	21

1. Introduction & Rationale

The following inventory maps all relevant bodies and instruments throughout the organisation with a direct or indirect impact on integrity and anti-corruption. The objective is to provide access in a single point to all OECD's knowledge and tools in these fields with the aim to better coordinate efforts and create synergies.

The inventory has been prepared by all OECD Directorates under the coordination of the CleanGovBiz Initiative. This initiative was launched in 2011 with the aim to strengthen the synergies, cooperation, and collaboration of the OECD as a whole in promoting integrity and curbing corruption. It draws together existing anti-corruption tools, reinforces their implementation, improves co-ordination among relevant players and monitors progress towards integrity. CleanGovBiz has also coordinated the preparation of a toolkit in order to offer practical guidance on how corruption can best be tackled in multiple domains. The toolkit draws together relevant instruments to support the establishment of healthy systems of governance, prevent corrupt practices, detect corruption, prosecute delinquencies and remedy the consequences of corruption. For each policy area contributing to the fight against corruption, the toolkit provides priority checklists, implementation guidance with examples of good practices, and access to existing relevant standards and instruments, guides and manuals, case studies and reviews elaborated by international and civil society organisations.

For more information or any questions, please contact GOVintegrity@oecd.org.

2. Bodies

A. Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Bodies (Bodies dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues)

- The **Public Governance Committee (PGC)** was created in 1961 with the overall objective to design and implement strategic, evidence-based and innovative policies to strengthen public governance and public sector institutions. On anti-corruption and integrity, the PGC has focused on developing the systemic elements of a solid integrity framework for the public sector and has addressed risk processes at the intersection between the public and private sectors, most importantly public procurement. Open government, trust, transparency, engaging with citizens and the SIGMA Programme with the EU are also part of the PGC's relevant agenda.
- The **Working Group on Bribery (WGB)** was established in 1994 in view of pursuing the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the 2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation through an ongoing programme of systematic follow-up and monitoring, sometimes referred to as "the gold standard" of review mechanisms. It also sets high standards for foreign bribery legislation and enforcement and engages in dialogue with business and civil society, and, as appropriate, with identified non-Member countries.

- Within the Development Assistance Committee, the **Network on Governance (GovNet)** established in 2000 aims at improving the effectiveness of donor assistance in support of democratic governance in developing countries. In the latter context GovNet works on anti-corruption issues through the **GovNet Task Team on Anti-corruption**, which focuses on illicit financial flows, donor responses to corruption in development assistance and bilateral aid procurement.
- The **Working Party of Senior Public Integrity Officials (SPIO)** was established in 2002 to support OECD countries in promoting the design and implementation of integrity and anti-corruption policies. SPIO's focus has been to link integrity to the wider agenda of good governance, economic prosperity and individual well-being. The activities of SPIO have focused on strengthening public sector institutions, core values, the credibility and capacity of the institutions involved in policy making and the underlying conditions shaping the policy making process.
- The **Task Force on Tax Crimes and Other Crimes** established in 2010 seeks to improve co-operation between tax and law enforcement authorities to counter crime more effectively and it also involves anti-corruption and anti-money laundering authorities. As for its relationship with other bodies, it contributes to and cooperates with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Working Group on Bribery and other relevant areas in OECD in view of ensuring a holistic approach to strategic priorities such as development, good governance, and anti-corruption.
- The **Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct**, established in 2013 as a working party of the OECD Investment Committee, has the mandate to assist in furthering the effectiveness of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The latter instrument – adopted in 1976 and lastly revised in 2011 – includes a chapter on combating bribery, bribe solicitation and extortion on the basis of the idea that the adoption of appropriate corporate governance practices is an essential element in fostering a culture of ethics within enterprises and that good governance practices are important elements to prevent enterprises from being asked to pay bribes.

B. Regional Programmes

- The **Anti-corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN)** is a regional outreach programme of the OECD Working Group on Bribery established in 1998. Its main objective is to support countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in their efforts to prevent and fight corruption by providing a regional forum for the promotion of anti-corruption activities, exchange of information, elaboration of best practices and donor coordination. The ACN organizes general meetings and conferences, sub-regional initiatives and thematic projects with the support of the Steering Group.
- The **ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific** is a joint endeavour with the Asian Development Bank set up in 1999 as a regional network for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to engage in coordinated and systematic actions in the fight against corruption.
- The **MENA-OECD Working Group on Civil Service and Integrity** was created in 2005 uniting anti-corruption practitioners from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and OECD countries to conduct a structured policy dialogue on public governance reform for integrity, innovative anti-corruption strategies and institutions. Its activities take place within the framework of the MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Investment for Development. In this context, the **MENA-OECD Business Integrity Network (MOBIN)** promotes integrity in the MENA region, by supporting the convergence of the regulatory integrity environment in the MENA region and promoting compliance of businesses with international standards and best practices in the field of integrity.

- The goal of the **OECD-Latin America Anti-Corruption Programme** is to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of international and regional anti-corruption conventions in the region. Since 2007, this effort has been supported by the Organisation of American States (OAS). The Programme benefits from the leadership of Latin American countries that are Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico drive the OECD Latin-America Anti-Corruption Programme agenda and act as a bridge between the Working Group on Bribery and the region.
- The joint **Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa** was launched in December 2008 by the OECD and the African Development Bank to the efforts of African governments and business to fight bribery and to boost corporate integrity. It helps countries design and put in place effective policies to combat bribery of domestic and foreign public officials in business transactions and aims to strengthen private sector transparency and promote integrity in business operations. Finally, it seeks to enhance complementarities among the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the UNCAC, and the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The Initiative provides a forum to facilitate exchanges on implementation of a course of action agreed in January 2011 including through the active participation of business and civil society.
- The **Country Dialogues on Using and Strengthening Local Systems**, implemented in the framework of the Effective Institutions Platform (EIP), are open, in-country debates between government officers and donors, aiming at discussing risks and opportunities for strengthening public budgeting and reporting systems and the potential for using these systems to channel ODA funding. Basis for these Dialogues are country profiles including solid facts and figures on the state of play of the use of country systems by donors as well as local public financial governance reforms. Through multiple rounds of evidence-based discussions, these Dialogues bring high level policy makers and donors to engage on a concrete set of measures and a roadmap in order to enhance the use of country systems. For countries, this implies showing strong political will to improve their budget transparency and the efficiency of their expenditures; and for donors to experiment innovative modalities for integrating aid in a country's budget, reporting and planning process. These Dialogues are initiated at the request of the countries: they are currently being piloted by Bangladesh and Senegal; further Dialogues are planned by Pacific Island States as well as Fragile and Conflict affected States (Afghanistan, DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Sierra Leone), in close cooperation with the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State building. By promoting the use of local systems these dialogues contribute to increased transparency and to strengthened public financial governance. The EIP is an alliance of over 60 countries and organisations that support country-led and evidence-based policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and peer learning on public sector management and institutional reform. The OECD Development Cooperation Directorate and UNDP Global Centre for Public Sector Excellence provide secretariat support functions to the EIP. The EIP supports its members in their development of accountable, inclusive and transparent public sector institutions.
- The **OECD International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation** aims to build the capacity of tax and other financial crimes investigators in developing countries. Based in Ostia, Italy, more than 140 investigators from 41 countries have participated in one of the many available programmes which cover bribery and corruption, money laundering and tax evasion.

C. **Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Bodies** (Bodies contributing to the OECD integrity and anti-corruption mission)

- The **Competition Committee** was created in 1961 to protect and promote competition as an organising principle of modern economies, based on the knowledge that vigorous market competition boosts efficiency, growth and employment and makes economies more flexible and innovative, to the benefit of consumers and society as a whole.
- The **Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG)** was set up in 1963 by the Trade Committee and is generally responsible of holding regular confrontations in the field of export credits and credit guarantees. With reference to corruption, the ECG has been investigating how bribery is being addressed under Members' national export credit systems and has elaborated appropriate measures to deter bribery in officially supported export credits. The ECG also monitors developments in this area through an ongoing mapping exercise of Members' specific policies and practices related to bribery and officially supported export credits. At the same time, the ECG liaises closely with the OECD Working Group on Bribery in the context of country peer reviews concerning the implementation of the 1997 Anti-Bribery Convention and related OECD instruments.
- The overarching objective of the **Committee on Fiscal Affairs**, which was created in 1971, is to contribute to the shaping of globalisation for the benefit of all through the promotion and development of effective and sound tax policies, international tax standards and guidance that will allow governments to provide better services to their citizens while maximising economic growth and achieving environmental and social objectives. Its work is intended to enable OECD and Partner (i.e. non-Member) governments to improve the design and operation of their national tax systems, to promote co-operation and co-ordination among them in the area of taxation and to reduce tax barriers to international trade and investment.
- The **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the by a Group of Seven (G-7) Summit in Paris, initially to examine and develop measures to combat money laundering. Today the objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF is therefore a “policy-making body” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas. The Secretariat of the FATF, which is located at the OECD Headquarters in Paris, is in charge of the following responsibilities: supporting the activities of the FATF, including its working groups; facilitating co-operation between members, associate members and observers; ensuring efficient communication to members and others; managing the records, administering internal and external websites and dealing with correspondence of the FATF.
- The **Working Party on Exchange of Information and Tax Compliance** was established in 2010 to provide strategic policy, legal, administrative and technical support to develop and improve the legal, practical and administrative framework which facilitates exchange of information and mutual administrative assistance. The objective of the Working Party is to improve tax compliance and strengthen international co-operation on exchange of information amongst tax administrations and tax policy makers, as well as to enhance countries' ability to tackle tax avoidance and evasion and to counter aggressive tax planning.
- The **Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes** is the primary body assessing the exchange of information between authorities in tax matters and also examines issues closely related to anti-money laundering, such as beneficial ownership, bank secrecy, etc.

- The **Corporate Governance Committee** is the main international standard setter in the area of corporate governance, notably with regard to the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance, which is one of the Financial Stability Board's key standards for sound financial systems.
- The **Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices**, established in 2001, facilitates policy dialogue and information exchange between OECD Member countries and key partners on improving corporate governance of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and implementing privatisation policies. It brings together high-level representatives from state ownership agencies and/or government ministries responsible for the ownership of a large number of SOEs. It oversees the implementation of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises, with a view to ensuring high standards of transparency, accountability and corporate governance of SOEs. The recent revision of the Guidelines, in 2015, introduced specific recommendations aimed at raising corporate integrity and preventing fraud and corruption. The instrument further recommends that SOE boards of directors assume responsibility for integrity and compliance measures as part of their fiduciary duties toward the company and its owners.
- The **Regulatory Policy Committee** was established in 2009 to assist member and non-member economies in building and strengthening their regulatory reform efforts. It is a platform to help countries adapt regulatory policies, tools and institutions, learning from each other's experience. The Regulatory Policy Division in the OECD serves as the Secretariat of the RPC and carries out the work programme of the RPC.
- The OECD Water Governance Initiative's Working Group on Integrity and Transparency is a forum to discuss challenges and best practices in promoting integrity in water services and resources in OECD countries. The Group's work has been included in the Delft statement on Water Integrity as well as the Integrity and Transparency stream of the 7th World Water Forum. It is currently developing an Observatory of water governance best practices.
- The **OECD Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development** established in 2013 as part of the implementation of the [OECD Strategy on Development](#) adopted at Ministerial level in May 2012 consists of an intergovernmental platform of knowledge sharing and peer learning among mineral, oil and gas producing countries – OECD and Partner countries alike - on how to best harness natural resources for structural transformation and more inclusive and broad-based development. As part of its 4th Work Stream, a Typology Study on corruption risks along the value chain of extractives with associated mitigation measures and incentives to prevent corruption at both the public and private level is being developed with the support of a Multi-Stakeholder Working Group. This work is intended to contribute to the post-2015 development agenda and other international processes, including on-going efforts by the G-20 Anti-Corruption Working Group to prevent and address corruption in high-risk areas.
- The **Working Party of the Leading Practitioners on Public Procurement (LPP)**, established in 2014 assists the OECD Public Governance Committee in developing policy guidance for public procurement and shaping the policy dialogue with the G20 and the private sector. It provides a global view of leading procurement practices through knowledge-sharing on effective approaches to strengthening public procurement systems and consolidating best practices focusing on the whole procurement cycle, public procurement outcomes and its contributions to the strategic goals of public governance. In order to achieve its objectives, the LPP is for example developing analytical tools, comparative data and indicators on the performance of public procurement systems and conducting benchmarking and peer reviews of public procurement systems.

3. Instruments

A. Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Instruments (Instruments dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues)

- **Conventions**

- Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (1997) [*Relevant body: Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]

- **Recommendations**

- Recommendation of the Council on Improving the Quality of Government Regulation (1995), C(95)21/FINAL [*Relevant body: Public Management Committee now called Public Governance Committee*]
- DAC Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Bilateral Aid Procurement (1996), DCD/DAC(96)11/FINAL [*Relevant body: Development Assistance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service Including Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service (1998), C(98)70/FINAL [*Relevant body: Public Management Committee now called Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service (2003), C(2003)107 [*Relevant body: Public Management Committee now called Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits (2006), C(2006)163 [*Relevant bodies: Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees and Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (2009), C(2009)64 [*Relevant bodies: Committee on Fiscal Affairs and Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]
- Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (2009), C(2009)159/REV1/FINAL (amended in 2010) [*Relevant body: Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying (2010), C(2010)16 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships (2012), C(2012)86 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance (2012), C(2012)37 [*Relevant body: Regulatory Policy Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks (2014), C/MIN(2014)8/FINAL [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Public Procurement (2015), C(2015)2 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]

- **Declarations**

- Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance (2010), C/MIN(2010)3/FINAL [*No specific relevant body*]

- **Tools, Guidelines, Manuals**

- **GENERAL**

- CleanGovBiz Toolkit (2014)
- Assessing Trends in Corruption and Impact of Anti-Corruption Measures (ACN) (2005)
- Corruption: A Glossary of International Standards in International Law (2008)
- Integrity in State-building: Anti-Corruption with a State-building Lens (DAC) (2009)
- Anti-corruption Reforms in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) (2013)
- OECD Foreign Bribery Report (2014)
- Prevention of Corruption in the Public Sector in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) (2015)

- **EFFECTIVE PREVENTION**

- Public Sector Integrity:

- OECD Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service (1998)
- Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service: OECD Guidelines and Overview (2003)
- Open Government: Fostering Dialogue with Civil Society (2004)
- Guiding Principles for Open and Inclusive Policy Making (2005)
- Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service: A Toolkit (2005)
- DAC Principles for Donor Action on Anti-Corruption (2006)
[http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2006\)40/REV1&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2006)40/REV1&docLanguage=En)
- Focus on Citizens: Public Engagement for Better Policy and Services (2009)
- OECD Principles for Managing Post-Public Employment Conflict of Interest in the Public Service (2010)
- Post-Public Employment: Good Principles for Preventing Conflict of Interest (2010)
- Risk and Regulatory Policy: Improving the Governance or Risk (2010)
- The Right to Open Public Administrations in Europe: Emerging Legal Standards (2010)
- Asset Declarations for Public Officials (ACN) (2011)
- Internal Control and Internal Audit: Ensuring Public Sector Integrity and Accountability (2011)
- Transparency in Strategic Decision-making: Ministerial Advisors (2011)
- OECD/SIGMA Compendium of the Public Internal Control Systems in the European Union Member States (2012)
- Ethics Training for Public Officials (ACN) (2013)

- Private Sector Integrity:

- Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones (2006)
- Strategies for Business, Government and Civil Society to Fight Corruption in Asia and the Pacific (ADB/OECD) (2009)
- Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance (2009)
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (1976, last revised in 2011)
- Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business (2013)
- Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas (2013)
- G20/OECD Principles on Corporate Governance (2015)
- Prevention of Corruption in the Private Sector (ACN) (2015)

Lobbying:

- Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust, Volume 1: Increasing Transparency through Legislation (2009)
- Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust, Volume 2: Promoting Integrity through Self-regulation (2012)
- Lobbyists, Governments and Public Trust, Volume 3: Implementing the OECD Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying (2014)

Public Procurement:

- Public Procurement Toolbox
- Bribery in Public Procurement: Methods, Actors and Counter-Measures (2007)
- Integrity in Public Procurement: Good Practice from A to Z (2007)
- Checklist for Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement (2008)
- Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement (2009)
- Methodology for Benchmarking and the Assessment of Procurement Systems (2010)

Sectorial:

- Typology of Corruption Risks in Extractives and Associated Mitigation Measures and Incentives (*forthcoming* – 2016)

○ **SHARP DETECTION**

Whistle-blower Protection:

- G20 Compendium of Best Practices for Legislation on the Protection of Whistle-blowers (2011)
- G20 Guiding Principles for Legislation on the Protection of Whistle-blowers (2011)
- Revisiting Whistle-blower Protection in OECD Countries: From Commitments to Effective Protection (2014)

○ **ROBUST PROSECUTION AND RECOVERY:**

Criminalizing Bribery:

- Mid-Term Study of Phase 2 reports: Application of the OECD Convention and the 1997 Recommendation on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions (2006)
- Criminalisation of Corruption (ACN) (2007)
- Asset Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance in Asia and the Pacific (ABD/OECD) (2008)
- Review of the OECD Instruments on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions Ten Years After Adoption (2008)
- Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions: Review of Models (2008)
- Typology on the Role of Intermediaries in International Business Transactions (2009)
- Good Practice Guidance on Implementing Specific Articles of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, annexed to the OECD 2009 Anti- Bribery Recommendation (2010)
- The Criminalisation of Bribery in Asia and the Pacific (ADB/OECD) (2011)
- Anti-corruption Specialisation of Prosecutors in Selected European Countries (ACN) (2011)
- Typology on Mutual Legal Assistance in Foreign Bribery Cases (2012)
- Identification and quantification of the Proceeds of Bribery: A joint OECD-StAR Analysis (2012)
- Manual on Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Offences (ACN) (2012)
- Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions - Review of models (ACN) (2013)
- Mutual Legal Assistance and other forms of co-operation between Law Enforcement Agencies (ACN) (2013)
- Liability of Legal Persons for Corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2015)

B. Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Instruments (Instruments contributing to the OECD integrity and anti-corruption mission)

• **Conventions**

- Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (1988) [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the Protocol Amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (2010) [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Protocol Amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (2010) [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]

• **Recommendations**

- Recommendation of the Council on Tax Avoidance and Evasion (1977), C(77)149/FINAL [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Recommendation of the Council concerning Action against Restrictive Business Practices Affecting International Trade Including those Involving Multinational Enterprises (1978), C(78)133/FINAL [*Relevant body: Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices now called Competition Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council concerning Effective Action against Hard Core Cartels (1998), C(98)35/FINAL (Reference Text C(2001)27) [*Relevant body: Committee on Competition Law and Policy now called Competition Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on the Use of the OECD Model Memorandum of Understanding on Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (2001), C(2001)28/FINAL [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Competition Assessment (2009), C(2009)130 [*Relevant body: Competition Committee*]
- [Recommendation of the Council concerning Structural Separation in Regulated Industries](#) (2011)
- Recommendation of the Council on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement (2012), C(2012)115 - C(2012)115/CORR1 [*Relevant body: Competition Committee*]
- [Recommendation concerning International Co-operation on Competition Investigations and Proceedings](#) (2014)
- Recommendation of the Council to Facilitate Co-operation between Tax and Other Law Enforcement Authorities to Combat Serious Crimes (2010), C(2010)119 [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies (2014), C(2014)88 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government (2014), C(2014)32 [*Relevant body: Territorial Development Policy Committee now called Regional Development Policy Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions (2014), C(2014)17 - C(2014)17/CORR1 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters (2014), C(2014)81/FINAL [*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Budgetary Governance (2015), C(2015)1 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles of Corporate Governance (2015) [C(2015)84] [*Relevant body: Corporate Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (2015) [C(2015)85]. [*Relevant body: Corporate Governance Committee*]

- **Declarations**

- Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters (2014), C/MIN(2014)5/FINAL
[*Relevant body: Committee on Fiscal Affairs*]

- **Tools, Guidelines, Manuals**

- **HEALTHY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE**

- Regulatory Policy:

- OECD Guiding Principles on Regulatory Quality and Performance
 - Regulatory Impact Analysis
 - Regulatory Enforcement and Inspections: OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy
 - The Governance of Regulators: OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy
 - APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist for Regulatory Reform (2005)
 - Cutting Red Tape - Why is Administrative Simplification so Complicated? (2010)
 - Risk and Regulatory Policy: Improving the Governance of Risk (2010)
 - Competition Assessment Toolkit (2009, update 2015)
 - Country Reviews of Regulatory Reform
 - Indicators of Regulatory Management Systems
 - Regulatory Policy and Governance: Supporting Economic Growth and Serving the Public Interest (2011)

- Competition Policy:

- Serial offenders: Why some industries seem prone to endemic collusion (2015)
 - Fighting Corruption and Promoting Competition (2014)
 - Collusion and Procurement (2011)
 - Collusion and Corruption in Public Procurement (2010)
 - Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement (2009)
 - Policy Brief: Fighting Cartels in Public Procurement (2008)
 - Construction Industry (2008)
 - Public Procurement - The Role of Competition Authorities in Promoting Competition (2007)
 - Competition in Bidding Markets (2006)
 - Competition Policy and Procurement Markets (1998)

Development Cooperation:

- Good Procurement Practices for Official Development Assistance
- OECD Development Assistance Committee Policy Paper and Principles on Anti-Corruption
- OECD Methodology for the Assessment of Public Procurement Systems
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
- Practitioner's Guide to Using Country PFM Systems
- Strengthening Procurement Capacities in Developing Countries
- International Drivers of Corruption: A Tool for Analysis (2011)
- Building donors' integrity systems: Background study on development practice
- Key lessons from DAC peer reviews have been developed: (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/lessons-peer-reviews.htm>):
 - Engaging with the public
 - Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues
 - Evaluating development activities
 - Partnering with civil society
 - Supporting partners to develop their capacity
 - Towards better humanitarian donorship
 - Managing aid: Practices of DAC member countries
 - Effective aid management: Twelve lessons from DAC peer reviews

Public Financial Management:

- OECD Best Practices for Budget Transparency (2002)
- OECD Guidelines for Off-Budget Funds (2004)
- Budget Transparency around the World: Results from the 2008 Open Budget Survey (2009)
- Producing a Citizens' Guide to the Budget: Why, What and How? (2010)

○ **EFFECTIVE PREVENTION**

Business Sector Integrity:

- OECD/AfDB Stocktaking of Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Legislation, Policies and Practices in Twenty African Countries (2012)G20/OECD High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection

Civil Society:

- OECD Public Management Policy Brief: Engaging Citizens in Policy-making: Information, consultation and Public participation (2001)
- OECD Focus on Citizens: Public Engagement for Better Policy and Services (2009)
- OECD Principles for Open and Inclusive Policy Making (2010)

Export Credit:

- Arrangement on Export Credits (1997, last revised in 2015)

Tax Transparency:

- Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
- Model Agreement on Exchange of information on Tax Matters
- Access for Tax Authorities to Information Gathered By Anti- Money Laundering Authorities (2002, last updated in 2007)
- Implementing the Tax Transparency Standards: A Handbook for Assessors and Jurisdictions (2010)
- Tax Co-operation 2010 - Towards a Level Playing Field (2010)
- Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress (2011)
- Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (2014)
- Tax Transparency 2014: Report on Progress (2014)

- **SHARP DETECTION**

- Tax Administration:

- Practical Guidance on Exchange of Tax Information (2006)
 - Money Laundering Awareness Handbook for Tax Examiners and Tax Auditors (2009)
 - OECD Bribery Awareness Handbook for Tax Examiners (2009)
 - Bribery and Corruption Awareness Handbook for Tax Examiners and Tax Auditors (2013)

- **SECTORAL APPROACHES**

- Water Integrity:

- Water Governance in OECD countries: A multi-level approach (2011)
 - Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure: OECD Checklist for Public Action (2009)
 - OECD Principles on Water Governance (2015)
 - Water Integrity: Promoting Accountability, Transparency and Participation (2014) (Included as chapter of the Toolkit for Integrity, March 2014 edition)

4. Country reviews

A. Main Integrity and Anti-corruption Reviews (Reviews dealing specifically with integrity and anti-corruption issues)

- **Country Monitoring of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention**

The OECD has put an elaborate monitoring process in place for its Convention that includes elements of self-assessment and mutual reviews through peer evaluations. It is considered one of the most vigorous review processes; Transparency International refers to the Convention's peer-review evaluation process as the 'gold standard' of monitoring. Since 1999, the OECD Working Group on Bribery, which is composed of representatives of the 38 signatory states, has been monitoring implementation of the anti-bribery instruments, pointing out deficiencies and making recommendations to each country on the required legislation and policy measures.

During Phase 1, which ran from 1999 to 2005, the Working Group examined the consistency of national legislation of State Parties with the Convention and the 1997 recommendation. The Phase 2 process which, ran from 2002 to 2010, looked at whether parties had the necessary structures and resources to prevent and prosecute foreign bribery. The Phase 3 process (2010-2015) focused on the enforcement of the Convention, the 2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation, and on the outstanding recommendations from Phase 2. Phase 4 is under development and scheduled to start in 2015.

Country evaluation reports are systematically published by the OECD and available at: www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/. The Working Group on Bribery has produced 132 reports in the 16 years that it has been in force. Only the reports from the most recent phase are listed below.

- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Argentina (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Australia (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Austria (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Belgium (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Brazil (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Bulgaria (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Canada (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Chile (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Czech Republic (2013)

- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Denmark (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Estonia (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Finland (2010)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in France (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Germany (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Greece (2012)
- Phase 3bis Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Greece (2015)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Hungary (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Iceland (2010)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Ireland (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Israel (2015)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Italy (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Japan (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Korea (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Luxembourg (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Mexico (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in The Netherlands (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in New Zealand (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Norway (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Poland (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Portugal (2013)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in the Slovak Republic (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Slovenia (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in South Africa (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Spain (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Sweden (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Switzerland (2011)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Turkey (2014)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in the United Kingdom (2012)
- Phase 3 Report on Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in the United States (2010)

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

In 2003, ACN launched a sub-regional peer review program under the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan (IAP). The review program supports anti-corruption reforms in participating countries – currently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan through country reviews and continuous monitoring of participating countries' implementation of ACN recommendations that reflect international standards and best practices. ACN has produced 23 reports in three phases of monitoring under the IAP. Only the reports from the most recent phase are listed below.

- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Armenia (2014)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Azerbaijan (2013)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Georgia (2013)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Kazakhstan (2014)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Kyrgyzstan (2015)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Tajikistan (2014)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Ukraine (2015)
- Anti-Corruption Reforms in Uzbekistan (2015)

- **Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies**

This series presents the results of peer reviews of various transition economies' efforts to fight corruption. Carried out under the framework of the Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies based at the OECD, each country review examines national anti-corruption policy and institutions currently in place, national anti-corruption legislation, and preventive measures to ensure the integrity of civil service and effective financial control. An international group of peers carries out expert assessments and elaborates draft recommendations that are published as part of each review.

- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Armenia 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Azerbaijan 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Georgia 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Tajikistan 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Ukraine 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Kyrgyz Republic 2005 (2005)
- Fighting Corruption in Transition Economies: Kazakhstan 2007 (2007)

- **OECD Integrity Reviews**

OECD Reviews of Public Sector Integrity help policy makers improve policies, adopt good practices and implement established principles and standards. It entails a comparison with experiences and good practices from both OECD and non-OECD member countries. The Reviews of Public Sector Integrity provide strategic proposals for action for consideration by governments to enhance their integrity framework based on a comprehensive analysis of their structures, instruments and processes to promote a cleaner public sector. Particular attention is directed to evaluate the effectiveness of their integrity management systems and to detail alternative options to address different "at risk" areas. Equally important is the process through which the review is prepared using round table policy discussions in the country with senior officials from peer institutions in OECD member countries as well as in the OECD Public Governance Committee and its affiliated networks.

- OECD Joint Learning Study on Jordan: Implementing a Code of Conduct for the Public Sector (2011)
- OECD Joint Learning Study on Morocco: Data Collection Mechanisms on Corruption of the Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (2011)
- OECD Joint Learning Study on Morocco: Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement (2011)
- OECD Joint Learning Study on the Palestinian Authority: Code of Conduct for the Civil Service (2011)
- OECD Joint Learning Study on Yemen: Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement" (2011)
- OECD Integrity Review of Brazil (2012)
- Brazil's Supreme Audit Institution (2013)
- OECD Integrity Review of Italy (2013)
- OECD Integrity Review of Tunisia (2013)
- Public Procurement Review of the Mexican Institute of Social Security (2013)
- Public Procurement Review of the State's Employees' Social Security and Social Services Institute in Mexico (2013)
- Chile's Supreme Audit Institution (2014)
- OECD Integrity Review of Tunisia's Audit System (forthcoming 2015)

B. Supporting Integrity and Anti-corruption Reviews

• Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes is the multilateral framework within which work in the area of tax transparency and exchange of information is carried out by over 100 jurisdictions which participate in the work of the Global Forum on an equal footing.

The Global Forum is charged with in-depth monitoring and peer review of the implementation of the standards of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. These standards are primarily reflected in the 2002 OECD Model Agreement on Exchange of Information on Tax Matters and its commentary, and in Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital and its commentary as updated in 2004, which has been incorporated in the UN Model Tax Convention.

The standards provide for international exchange on request of foreseeably relevant information for the administration or enforcement of the domestic tax laws of a requesting party. "Fishing expeditions" are not authorised, but all foreseeably relevant information must be provided, including bank information and information held by fiduciaries, regardless of the existence of a domestic tax interest or the application of a dual criminality standard.

All members of the Global Forum, as well as jurisdictions identified by the Global Forum as relevant to its work, are being reviewed. This process is undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 reviews assess the quality of a jurisdiction's legal and regulatory framework for the exchange of information, while Phase 2 reviews look at the practical implementation of that framework. Some Global Forum members are undergoing combined – Phase 1 plus Phase 2 – reviews. The ultimate goal is to help jurisdictions to effectively implement the international standards of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.

All review reports are published once approved by the Global Forum and they thus represent agreed Global Forum reports.

• OECD Public Governance Reviews

This series of country reviews assesses public governance arrangements from an international comparative perspective in terms of their ability to deliver on government objectives, in particular for the whole-of-government, and preparedness to meet current and future challenges. They analyse the operation of the subject country's public administration, with a particular focus on horizontality within the public administration, the relationships between levels of government and with citizens and businesses, innovation and quality of public service delivery, and the impact of information society policy on e-government. They draw on an extensive review of information about public governance and the operations of public administration in the subject country; and a series of interviews with public officials at the state and sub-national levels.

- Finland: Working Together to Sustain Success (2010)
- Estonia: Towards a Single Government Approach (2011)
- The Public Sector Salary System in Slovenia (2011)
- Together for Better Public Services: Partnering with Citizens and Civil Society (2011)
- Towards More Effective and Dynamic Public Management in Mexico (2011)
- OECD Public Governance Reviews: France (2012)
- Slovenia: Towards a Strategic and Efficient State (2012)
- Colombia: Implementing Good Governance (2013)
- Greece: Reform of Social Welfare Programmes (2013)
- Implementing the OECD Principles for Integrity in Public Procurement (2013)
- Poland: Developing Good Governance Indicators for Programmes Funded by the European Union (2013)

- Poland: Implementing Strategic-State Capability (2013)
 - Kazakhstan: Review of the Central Administration (2014)
 - Open Government in Latin America (2014)
 - Slovak Republic: Developing a Sustainable Strategic Framework for Public Administration Reform (2014)
 - Spain: From Administrative Reform to Continuous Improvement (2014)
 - Achieving Public Sector Agility at Times of Fiscal Consolidation (2015)
 - Dominican Republic: Human Resource Management for Innovation in Government (2015)
 - Hungary: Towards a Strategic State Approach (2015)
 - Lithuania: Fostering Open and Inclusive Policy Making (forthcoming 2015)
 - OECD Public Governance Reviews: Estonia and Finland (2015)
 - Open Government in Morocco (forthcoming 2015)
- **OECD Country Reviews of Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement:**
 - Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement in Mexico, IMSSS (2011)
 - Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement in Mexico, State of Mexico (2012)
 - Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement in Mexico, ISSSTE (2013)
 - Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement in Colombia (2014)
 - Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement in Mexico, CFE (2015)
- **Monitoring Implementation of the Paris and Busan Commitments**

The Global Policies and Partnerships Division of the DCD conducts the monitoring of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). This framework was established in 2012 to support international accountability for making progress in the implementation of the Busan commitments for more effective development co-operation.

The GPEDC monitoring framework is comprised of 10 indicators focusing on strengthening developing country institutions, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, enhancing gender equality, and supporting greater involvement of civil society, parliaments and private sector in development efforts. It includes indicators from the Paris Declaration Survey, together with indicators introduced as a result of the Busan Partnership Agreement.

The monitoring exercise is grounded at the developing country level (except for a few indicators which draw from global information sources): data is collected under the leadership of developing country governments and validated in consultation with development partners (i.e. providers of development co-operation, representatives from civil society, parliamentarians and private sector).

The monitoring data is used to prepare periodic progress reports and to inform political dialogue. The second monitoring report will be published in October 2016 and will feed into international discussions and decision making processes at the GPEDC high-level meeting in Kenya in late 2016.

<http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/about/global-monitoring-framework/>

- **Peer Reviews of Development Co-operation**

The Peer Review Division of the DCD carries the DAC Peer Reviews. Each DAC member country is peer reviewed roughly every four years with two main aims: to help the country understand where it could improve its development strategy and structures so that it can increase the effectiveness of its investment; and to identify and share good practice in development policy and strategy. All peer reviews can be accessed at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/peerreviewsofdacmembers.htm>

- **Regulatory Policy Reviews**

The Regulatory Policy Division conducts country reviews of regulatory systems and reforms in relation to the Recommendation of the OECD Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance and best practices from member countries.

- **SIGMA Country Assessment Reports**

SIGMA (Support for Improvement in Governance and Management) 's annual assessments are prepared at the request of the European Commission (EC) and review the progress made by EU candidate and potential candidate countries in a number of areas of public administration reform (PAR). These assessments feed into the EC's annual Progress Reports and to its programming of technical assistance. They also provide countries with data and analyses to inform their own reform activities. Countries currently under assessments are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey.

- **Value for Money in Government**

The OECD series Value for Money in Government reports on new reforms and reform trends in public administration, as part of the OECD multi-annual, cross-country study of the same name. The study looks in particular at reforms which aim for better quality of services at lower costs – that is, value for money. The series includes horizontal studies that look at reforms on a thematic basis across countries, as well as country assessments of individual countries. The horizontal studies are descriptive and provide information on the reforms that have occurred in member countries. The focus is on features of the reforms, and on experience with their implementation, which are relevant from an international perspective so that countries can learn from each other. The country studies assess government institutions and practices and, drawing upon reforms that have delivered good results in other countries, make recommendations to the country.

- Public Administration after "New Public Management" (2010)
- Value for Money in Government: Denmark 2011 (2011)
- Value for Money in Government: The Netherlands 2010 (2011)
- Value for Money in Government: Australia 2012 (2012)
- Value for Money in Government: Norway 2013 (2013)
- Value for Money in Government: Sweden 2013 (2013)
- Building on Basics (2015)

- **Senior Budget Official Country Reviews of Budgeting Systems**

The Working Party of Senior Budget Officials (SBO) undertakes country reviews of budgeting systems. The objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the budget process in the country under examination, to evaluate national experiences in the light of international best practice and to provide specific policy recommendations, and to offer other countries an opportunity to comment on specific budgeting issues in the country under examination ("peer review"). Final reports are published in the OECD Journal on Budgeting and are available online.

- **OECD Thematic Peer Reviews on Corporate Governance**

The Corporate Governance Committee undertakes, and publishes, peer reviews of the implementation of particular corporate governance issues in participating jurisdictions. These may include issues relating to integrity and anti-corruption.

- **OECD Reviews of the Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises**

The Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices undertakes, and publishes, occasional reviews of individual countries' SOE sectors with a view to assessing the degree to which the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises have been implemented. They include an examination of practices related to responsible business conduct by SOEs, disclosure and transparency, and board responsibilities that are all relevant to the efforts to stamp out corruption in the SOE sector.

5. Annuals and Outlooks

A. Annual Reports on the Working Group on Bribery

Data on the enforcement of the foreign bribery offence by Working Group on Bribery Member countries is gathered on a yearly basis and published in the WGB's annual report.

B. Annual Reports on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2002-2014)

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are recommendations providing voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct for multinational corporations. The Guidelines are legally non-binding. The Guidelines were adopted by the OECD on 1976 and revised in 1979, 1982, 1984, 1991, 2000 and 2011.

C. Annual Reviews of Members' Responses to the Survey on Measures taken to Combat Bribery in Officially Supported Export Credits

Implementation of the Recommendation on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits is monitored by way of a survey on the measures OECD countries have taken to combat bribery in officially supported export credits and by an annual review by the OECD Secretariat of such measures.

D. Government at a Glance (2015, 2013, 2011, 2009)

Published biannually, 'Government at a Glance' provides indicators that compare the political and institutional frameworks of government across OECD countries as well as government revenues and expenditures, employment, and compensation. It also includes indicators describing government policies and practices on integrity, e-government and open government, and introduces several composite indexes summarising key aspects of public management practices in human resources management, budgeting, procurement, and regulatory management. For each figure, the book provides a dynamic link (StatLink) which directs the user to a web page where corresponding data are available in Excel format.

E. Regulatory Policy Outlook (2015)

F. Corruption and Refugee Smuggling (2015)

6. Series

A. ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

This series assembles reports resulting from the Asian Development Bank/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific.

- Anti-Corruption Policies in Asia and the Pacific (2007)
- Controlling Corruption in Asia and the Pacific (2007)
- Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement in Asia and the Pacific (2007)
- Curbing Corruption in Tsunami Relief Operations (2007)
- Denying Safe Haven to the Corrupt and the Proceeds of Corruption (2007)
- Effective Prosecution of Corruption (2007)
- Knowledge, Commitment, Action against Corruption in Asia and the Pacific (2007)
- Mutual Legal Assistance, Extradition and Recovery of Proceeds of Corruption in Asia and the Pacific: Frameworks and Practices in 27 Asian and Pacific Jurisdictions – Preliminary Report (2007)
- Fighting Bribery in Public Procurement in Asia and the Pacific (2008)
- Mutual Legal Assistance, Extradition and Recovery of Proceeds of Corruption in Asia and the Pacific: Frameworks and Practices in 27 Asian and Pacific Jurisdictions – Final Report (2008)
- Strategies for Business, Government and Civil Society to Fight Corruption in Asia and the Pacific (2009)
- Asset Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance in Asia and the Pacific (2010)
- The Criminalisation of Bribery in Asia and the Pacific (2011)

B. Fighting Corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

This series of reports examines how corruption can be fought in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

- Assessing Trends in Corruption and Impact of Anti-Corruption Measures (2005)
- Criminalisation of Corruption (2007)
- The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan (2008)
- Corruption: Glossary of International Criminal Standards (2008)
- Asset Declarations for Public Officials (2011)
- Anti-corruption Specialisation of Prosecutors in Selected European Countries (2011)
- Manual on Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Offences (2012)
- Anti-corruption Reforms in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2013)
- Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions - Review of models (2013)
- Mutual Legal Assistance and other forms of co-operation between Law Enforcement Agencies (2013)
- Prevention of Corruption in the Private Sector (2015)

C. OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy

This series brings together OECD work related to the 2012 Recommendation of Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance. It offers information about the policies, practices and institutions needed to improve regulatory policy and to support better regulatory governance.

- Regulatory Enforcement and Inspections (2014)
- The Governance of Regulators (2014)

7. Working Papers and Policy Papers

A. OECD Working Papers on Public Governance

Selected studies on public governance policy prepared for use within the OECD. These papers address such issues as pensions, ageing, management, pay and decentralisation in the public sector.

- Performance-based Arrangements for Senior Civil Servants OECD and other Country Experiences (2007)
- Study on the Political Involvement in Senior Staffing and on the Delineation of Responsibilities Between Ministers and Senior Civil Servants (2007)
- Employment in Government in the Perspective of the Production Costs of Goods and Services in the Public Domain (2008)
- Towards Government at a Glance (2008)
- Tools for Regulatory Quality and Financial Sector Regulation (2009)
- Assessing the Impact of Regulatory Management Systems (2010)
- Successful Practices and Policies to Promote Regulatory Reform and Entrepreneurship at the Sub-national Level (2010)
- Strengthening the Institutional Setting for Regulatory Reform (2011)
- OECD Risk Management (2013)
- Open Government Data (2013)
- Good Governance and National Well-being (2014)

B. SIGMA Papers

SIGMA (Support for Improvement in Governance and Management) is a joint initiative of the OECD and the EU. SIGMA Papers is a series of specialised reports that are focused on particular issues in governance and management, such as expenditure control, administrative oversight, inter-ministerial co-ordination, public procurement and public service management.