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Update on the Implementation of the Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance



Introduction

1. The financial crisis and its aftermath have revealed the extent to which the good functioning of markets and hence of the world economy depends on propriety, integrity and transparency in the conduct of business. Countries around the globe have a new shared interest in strong, clean and fair markets and in ensuring they deliver sustainable growth and development.

2. The OECD has been called from the onset to support this drive, given its work on developing standards and tools for a stronger, cleaner and fairer economy. Indeed, it contributed to the elaboration of the “Lecce Framework” adopted by the G8 finance Ministers in Lecce in June 2009. This ultimately resulted in the adoption by OECD countries as well as Brazil and Russia at the 2010 OECD Council Ministerial Meeting, under Italian chairmanship, of the Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance (the PIT Declaration), reproduced in the Appendix, which sets out political commitments of the OECD and other adhering countries in the areas of competition, corporate governance, investment and responsible business conduct, tax cooperation, anti-corruption, interaction between government and business, quality of regulation and financial literacy and consumer protection.

3. Since its adoption, the PIT Declaration has been a reference and giving impulse to the activities of relevant OECD bodies. One year into these efforts, the OECD has accomplished with success tremendous progress by improving existing instruments or developing new tools to cover unaddressed challenges, conducting peer reviews to support countries in making the appropriate and effective reforms and thereby strengthening the standards of the OECD, and carrying out various outreach initiatives to work closely with our partners on these issues.

4. This year, the OECD is developing the clean.gov.biz initiative to improve coordination of anti-corruption and transparency initiatives - first within its member countries, and then with all other relevant players, including governments, international organisations, NGOs and the private sector. The PIT Declaration and this initiative are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

5. This document presents, factually, the main progress achieved in the areas covered by the PIT Declaration since last year’s MCM. These areas are presented following the same order as in the Declaration itself.

Competition

6. In 2010, OECD work related to competition instruments specifically related to the PIT Declaration mainly concerned the 2001 Council Recommendation on Structural Separation in Regulated Industries. An implementation report was prepared, focusing on electricity, railways, gas and telecommunications sectors. Once approved by the Competition Committee, this report will be sent to the Council for information. In addition, the Committee reviewed, through exchange of information on Countries’ experiences, the implementation and dissemination of the Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement, and has started to implement it in Member countries.

Corporate governance

7. In 2010, the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance were re-confirmed as one of the Financial Stability Board’s 12 key principles for sound financial markets.

8. In the OECD Corporate Governance Committee, the Principles are used as the benchmark for a series of thematic peer reviews. In November 2010 the Committee examined board practices and

remuneration, reflecting one of the key failures highlighted by the financial crisis. In April 2011, the Committee examined the role of institutional investors in promoting good corporate governance, which is closely linked to policies concerning shareholder rights and the debate about long term vs. short-term investors. Both reviews provided recommendations that will help policy makers respond to emerging risks.

9. Over the past year, the use of the Principles of Corporate Governance was enhanced by the fact that all Enhanced Engagement countries participated in the work of the Corporate Governance Committee and its Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices.

10. More specifically:

- *China* used the OECD Principles to carry out an official self-assessment of its corporate governance system. The report was discussed by the Corporate Governance Committee;
- *Brazil* participated in the Committee peer review of the role of boards and remuneration policies;
- The Asian Roundtable on Corporate Governance agreed on a progress report with draft recommendations to be agreed later this year;
- The Latin American Roundtable on Corporate Governance issued recommendations on the role of institutional investors in corporate governance;

11. The Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices advanced the use of its OECD Guidelines for State Owned Enterprises in the MENA region, where a special task force on State-owned enterprises was established in 2010.

12. Argentina and Saudi Arabia also joined the Committee work.

Investment and responsible business conduct

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

13. The Update of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which will be adopted at the 2011 MCM, makes significant changes in the recommendations and implementation procedures and reinforces the Guidelines' position as the world's foremost, government-backed instrument for promoting responsible business conduct. Highlights of the Update include:

- A new human rights chapter that draws on the work of John Ruggie, the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights;
- An updated chapter on combating bribery, bribe solicitation and extortion. The updated chapter enlarges the scope of the chapter by including private-to-private bribery, facilitation payments and enhanced recommendations on compliance systems;
- Stronger and clearer procedural guidance for Guidelines implementation. The new guidance reinforces the positive agenda for Guidelines implementation (that is, governments' active assistance and support for responsible business conduct) and preserves its non-binding character.

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains

14. The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas helps companies to respect human rights and to avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral sourcing practices. It is also intended to cultivate transparent mineral supply chains and sustainable corporate engagement in the mineral sector. It was developed through a multi-stakeholder process with in-depth engagement from OECD and African countries, industry, civil society, as well as the United Nations. The United Nations Security Council resolution 1952 of 29 November 2010 supported taking forward the due diligence recommendations contained in the final report of the United Nations Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which endorses and relies on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. The Guidance was approved by the OECD Investment Committee and the OECD Development Assistance Committee, and has been endorsed by the eleven member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in the Lusaka Declaration, adopted on 15 December 2010. A Council Recommendation on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas will be adopted at the 2011 MCM.

Tax co-operation

Update of the Tax Chapter of the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

15. The Committee for Fiscal Affairs (CFA) has proposed updates to the Tax Chapter of the MNE Guidelines which are relevant to the objectives of the PIT Declaration (and particularly paragraph 5). First, the recommendations have been made more explicit about the need for businesses to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the tax laws. Second, an additional recommendation has been added to stress the importance for MNEs to include tax risk management as part of their overall governance responsibilities.

2010 Recommendation to Facilitate Co-operation between Tax Authorities and Other Law Enforcement Authorities to Combat Serious Crimes [C(2010)119]

16. Following on from the 2009 Recommendation on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Business Transactions, the OECD Council approved in September 2010 a new Recommendation to facilitate a “whole-of-government” approach to tackling financial crimes such as tax fraud, corruption, money laundering and further international cooperation on such matters. To ensure that the Council’s objectives in this area are met, the CFA established a new sub-group in September 2010, the Task Force on Tax Crimes and Other Crimes. As one of its first initiatives, the Task Force, in collaboration with Norway, organised the first international conference for both developed and developing countries in Oslo on “Tax and Crime: A Whole of Government Approach” on 21-23 March 2011.

17. The conference, which brought together representatives from both developed and developing countries, discussed how governments can deliver better results, in shorter time frames, with lower costs and less duplication, building on the strength and expertise of different agencies. The conference also discussed legal and practical barriers to effective inter-agency co-operation, such as secrecy provisions that restrict information sharing at the domestic or international level. On the basis of these outcomes and the strong interest in continuing the inter-agency dialogue and sharing of experiences commenced in Oslo, the OECD, working with other international organisations and interested parties, will establish a global dialogue on inter-agency collaboration to better fight financial crimes including illicit financial flows.

18. The outcomes of this conference are fed into the MCM.

Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

19. The Global Forum has made substantial progress since the Council approved its creation at the end of 2009. Its objective is to achieve swift implementation of the international standards of tax transparency by all who do not yet fully comply. This initiative is already helping countries to increase their domestic revenues by improving the access to information for domestic tax authorities.

20. The Global Forum continues to make significant progress:

- More than 650 international information exchange agreements have been signed;
- More than 40 peer reviews have been initiated, of which 25 are completed¹. Deficiencies identified in 6 jurisdictions (Barbados, Botswana, Panama, San Marino, the Seychelles, and Trinidad and Tobago) were considered sufficiently serious to stop them from moving onto the next phase of the review. The Global Forum is working with these jurisdictions to address the deficiencies. Many of those that have received less than perfect scores are eager and willing to improve and the Forum is supporting their efforts;
- The aim is to have 60 reviews ready by the 2011 G20 Summit;
- More than 100 jurisdictions are now members of the Global Forum, including a growing number of developing countries.

21. The Global Forum's Terms of Reference include a review of availability of beneficial ownership information of corporate vehicles and ideas have been floated of strengthening cooperation the FATF, CFA and the Global Forum on the issue of beneficial ownership.

Protocol amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters

22. The work of the Global Forum takes place in the broader context of the OECD's work to help all countries improve tax compliance, counter international tax evasion and other illicit flows. This includes the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by its 2010 Protocol, which will be open to all countries, as from 1 June 2011. It enables countries to share information in a wide range of ways, including automatically, and facilitates other forms of cooperation such as joint audits, which may be an efficient way to resolve transfer pricing cases.

23. The number of countries signing the Convention and its Protocol continues to grow (Belgium became the 20th country to sign the Protocol on 4 April 2011). The French Presidency is organising a signing ceremony at the Cannes Summit at which we expect most of the remaining G20 countries that have not yet signed to do so. Developing countries are also encouraged to join the Convention so that they can significantly expand their information sharing network by signing a single agreement rather than engaging in the laborious process of bilateral negotiations.

Tax and Development Programme

24. This programme, which was launched as a joint initiative of the CFA and the DAC in 2010, is examining a number of possible disclosure and transparency initiatives including the development of a transparency framework for tax incentives, how country by country reporting can contribute to capacity

¹ Aruba, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Canada, Cayman Islands, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Guernsey, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Mauritius, Monaco, Norway, Panama, Qatar, San Marino, the Seychelles, and Trinidad and Tobago.

development as well as ensuring accountability. The CFA and DAC will review in June 2011 the informal Task Force's recommendations for further work in these areas.

Anti-corruption

Third phase of the peer review evaluation

25. In the past year, six countries have undergone a third-round of rigorous peer-review monitoring evaluations, known as Phase 3. The purpose of Phase 3 is to maintain an up-to-date assessment of the structures put in place by Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention to enforce the laws and rules implementing the Convention and the 2009 Recommendations. Phase 3 involves a shorter and more focused evaluation than Phase 2, and concentrates on the progress made by Parties to the Convention on weaknesses identified in Phase 2, the issues raised by changes in the domestic legislation or institutional framework of the Parties and the enforcement efforts and results, and other key group-wide cross-cutting issues. At its October 2010, December 2010 and March 2011 meetings, the Working Group on Bribery adopted reports on Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland and the United States, which included specific recommendations. Each country must report back to the Group on these recommendations in two years. Upcoming Phase 3 reviews include the evaluations of Norway and Luxembourg in June 2011, followed by Mexico and Korea in October 2011. While progress was made in the past year, clearer signs are necessary to show that all countries are committing the political leadership and resources that effective enforcement requires. The US and Germany continue to set the benchmark in the fight against corruption that more countries must follow. That France, Switzerland and the UK were particularly active last year in sanctioning bribery is further encouraging.

Engagement with emerging economies

26. The OECD and the Working Group on Bribery (WGB)—made up of the 34 OECD Member countries plus Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria and South Africa—have made significant efforts over the past year in reaching out to emerging economies that are not Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention. As the Russian Federation has already requested since February 2009 to join the Convention, the WGB focused its efforts on China, India and Indonesia, which the Group has targeted for accession to the Convention. All three countries participate in WGB activities and have received representatives in their capitals to discuss the Convention. The Secretariat organised a technical seminar in China in October 2010 and has been requested by the Chinese government to organise a second technical seminar in the near future. In February 2011, China adopted legislation criminalising foreign bribery. In Latin America, a conference, entitled '*Latin America Conference on Corporate Responsibility for Promoting Integrity and Fighting Corruption*', was organised in Brazil in July 2010 with attendance by over 500 participants from the public and private sectors and civil society from 29 different countries.

27. In May 2011, the Indonesian government will host an international conference on foreign bribery in Bali, back-to-back with a meeting of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, which is co-chaired by the French and Indonesian governments. India introduced a foreign bribery offence, the 'Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill,' to its lower house (Lok Sabha) on 25 March. The Indian government will also host the 11th Regional Seminar of the OECD/Asian Development Bank Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific in September 2011, while in June, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce (FICCI) will co-host a series of private-sector seminars on foreign bribery.

Engagement with private sector and civil society

28. The private sector and civil society have continued to play an integral role in the Working Group's activities. This role has included providing input to all Phase 3 evaluation on-site visits. These exchanges with key representatives of the private sector and civil society contributed to determining the impact national anti-bribery laws and enforcement actions have on corporate behaviour. The Working Group also continued to hold regular consultations with the private sector and civil society. In December 2010, the WGB hosted its largest external consultation to date, with 80 registered representatives from NGOs, businesses, business organisations, and law firms. The consultation focused on how small- to medium-sized enterprises can apply anti-bribery compliance measures, such as those outlined in the Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance. Civil society and business organisations represented at the consultation include BIAC, ICC, the United Kingdom's Federation of Small Businesses, International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC), the Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF), the SCCE, the Swiss Institute for Entrepreneurship, Transparency International, and TUAC. Companies represented at the consultation also include Airbus, Alcatel-Lucent, Areva, BNP Paribas, Bouygues Construction, DHL, Johnson & Johnson, Statoil, Tognum AG, and Total.

29. The OECD has also supported G20 efforts to engage with the private sector by hosting and co-organising with the G20 French Presidency a high-level conference on 27-28 April 2011 entitled, '*Joining Forces against Corruption: G20 Business and Government*'. This conference was an opportunity to consult with business on the practical challenges faced and available solutions when dealing with corruption. Discussions also included reflections on the OECD Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance.

Interaction between government and business

30. Over the past year, the OECD has developed a practical on-line Procurement Toolbox to help government implement the 2008 Recommendation of the Council on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement. The tools capture emerging good practice to enhance transparency, good management and corruption prevention in the whole public procurement cycle in OECD and non-OECD countries. Designed for policy makers and procurement practitioners at both national and sub-national levels of government, Governments can use the toolbox to assist: conduct in-depth assessments of public procurement systems; develop good management practices; and create training programmes and syllabi for public procurement practitioners.

31. Furthermore, the *Government at a Glance 2011* publishes data on key aspects of transparency and integrity in public procurement and managing conflict of interest. Data on conflict of interest disclosure, for example, expand its focus to include members of the judiciary (judges and prosecutors) and executive branch officials (tax and customs officials, procurement officers, and financial industry or market regulators), as well as collect more detailed information on the frequency and public availability of disclosures.

32. The OECD Public Governance Committee has conducted peer reviews to assess the application of the OECD Recommendations in Member and non-Member countries. Brazil underwent a comprehensive Integrity Review of its public sector in November 2010. The Federal Procurement System of the United States was peer reviewed by the Committee in April 2011.

33. In addition, a series of Joint Learning Studies in the MENA region brought together experts from OECD and non-Member countries as well as a wide range of national and international stakeholders to peer review policy and practice for mutual learning and capacity building in countries around the world. In

particular, the OECD completed in 2010, a Joint Learning Study on Implementing a Code of Conduct for the Public Sector in Jordan and on Public Procurement in Egypt and Yemen.

34. With regards to issues of conflict of interest, the OECD reviewed emerging concerns related to conflict of interests in post employment and published good practices. The report *Post-Public Employment: Good Practices for Preventing Conflict of Interest* was published in August 2010 and serve as a point of reference for policy makers and managers to review and modernise post-public employment policies.

35. Furthermore, a series of meetings were organised with lobbyists associations in France, Spain, the United States to help implement the Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying.

Quality of regulation

36. The Recommendation of the Council on a Policy framework for Effective and Efficient Financial Regulation was strengthened by the inclusion of a specific reference to the 2005 OECD Guiding Principles for Regulatory Quality and Performance, to be applied when financial regulations are under consideration.

37. The Regulatory Policy Committee is developing a new Recommendation on Regulatory Quality and Governance which will be broader than the 2005 Guiding Principles, with greater specificity concerning user-centered regulation, ex ante and ex post evaluation, compliance, international and sub-national regulatory co-operation and coherence, political leadership and oversight functions, and appeals. This draft document will be revised, and made available for an open consultation later this spring before final consideration by the RPC on 3-4 November. Regulatory quality is a key component of any integrity strategy. This new Recommendation will help governments achieve greater transparency when adopting regulations, avoiding regulatory capture and improving risk-based regulatory management.

Financial literacy and consumer protection

OECD International Network on Financial Education (INFE)

38. The INFE now includes 77 countries (including all G20 members) and more than 160 public institutions.

39. The OECD Committee on Financial Markets (CMF) has recently approved Guidelines on Financial Education at School and High level principles on evaluation of financial education programmes each supported by two background reports. These instruments will now be circulated to IPPC and for public consultation.

40. The OECD is currently developing of a wide stock-taking exercise with the objective to develop high level principles. It is also conducting a pilot exercise on the international measurement of financial literacy which will allow developing the first international benchmark on financial literacy in the second half of 2011. For the first time a financial literacy assessment will be included in the 2012 PISA exercise. 18 countries are participating and its results are due by the end of 2012. Furthermore, a new project on gender issues and financial education is under development; a first scoping exercise will be conducted in 2011 with the objective to develop a set of indicators and some policy recommendations in 2012. 2011 and 2012 will also see the launch of a stock take exercise, a scoping paper and policy recommendations on financial education for financially underserved groups of the population.

41. The OECD is further engaging with our Enhanced Engagement partners in the area of financial education. In particular, two Memoranda of Understanding were concluded with Indonesia and one is in

progress with Brazil. A high-level seminar, co-hosted by Bank Indonesia (BI) and the OECD in June 2011, will address critical aspects of the development of a financial education strategy in Indonesia and the challenges related to financial education and inclusion in South East Asia/ASEAN and APEC countries.

Financial consumer protection

42. The CMF has established a Task Force on Financial Consumer Protection open to all G20 and FSB countries. It held its first meeting in Paris on 6 April 2011 and is expected to focus its 2011 work on G20 calls. Indeed, at their meeting in Paris on 18-19 February, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors called on the OECD, the FSB and other relevant international organisations to develop common principles on consumer protection in the field of financial services by their next meeting in October 2011. This mandate complements the G20 Leaders' call, at their meeting in Seoul November 2010, to the FSB, in co-operation with the OECD and other international organisations, to report back to the next Summit on options to advance consumer financial protection.

43. Through the Task Force and the INFE, the OECD will contribute to the report for the G20 leaders coordinated by the FSB and lead the development, with the FSB and other relevant international organisations, of joint common principles on financial consumer protection. A first draft of the principles will be submitted to G20 Deputies in July 2011.

Conclusion

44. The past year's achievements have clearly demonstrated that the PIT Declaration provides a very useful framework to cross-examine and strengthen the instruments and activities of the Organisation that participate in reinforcing the integrity and transparency of global markets. Fostering coherence between these tools, identifying loopholes and developing synergies in the Committees' work remains at the core of the implementation of the PIT Declaration.

APPENDIX

DECLARATION ON PROPRIETY, INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCE

*[Adopted at the Council Meeting at Ministerial Level on 28 May 2010, available as
C/MIN(2010)3/FINAL]*

WE, THE MINISTERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union:

Recalling the 2009 Ministerial Conclusions and particularly the agreement on the need to develop a set of common standards and processes regarding the conduct of international business and finance;

Recognising that the OECD has worked over the years on propriety, integrity and transparency in the conduct of international business and finance and has developed instruments in these fields (Annex I), and recognising the initiatives undertaken by its bodies (Annex II);

Mindful that this Declaration is without prejudice to OECD instruments, their interpretation and application and to the formal positions that countries may have taken in their regard;

DECLARE that:

- 1) Propriety, integrity and transparency are the keystone of an economy which commands the support and confidence of the people and serves their needs and aspirations.
- 2) Effective competition is key to an efficient and healthy market and leads to higher economic productivity and growth. Anticompetitive practices should be punished and deterred and unnecessary government restraints on competition should be removed.
- 3) Governance of companies should promote respect for the rule of law, board accountability and equitable treatment of shareholders and appropriate cooperation with stakeholders. Remuneration and incentives should be consistent with companies' long-term goals and risk policy.
- 4) Corporate disclosure policies of enterprises should be tailored to their nature, size and location, promote real transparency and ensure disclosure of timely and accurate information regarding their activities, financial situation, non-financial performance, adherence to responsible investment principles, foreseeable risks (including social, ethical and environmental risks), ownership, and governance.
- 5) Corporate vehicles should not be misused for illicit purposes. Standards of responsible business conduct should be reflected in corporate decision-making. Corporate responsibility entails timely and accurate fulfilment of tax obligations wherever a company operates. Companies should comply with both the letter and the spirit of the tax law.
- 6) Bribery, and particularly bribery in international business transactions, undermines good governance and sustainable economic development, distorts international competitive conditions. Effective measures should be taken to ensure its prevention, including through awareness raising initiatives, prosecution and punishment.

- 7) Money laundering is a serious threat to the global economy which undermines the integrity of financial institutions and should be effectively prosecuted and punished.
- 8) Interaction between governments and business, including with respect to public procurement, lobbying and “revolving doors” practices, should be conducted in accordance with principles of transparency, integrity and fairness to all parties.
- 9) Business and market regulatory frameworks should serve clearly identified policy goals and produce benefits that justify costs, comply with principles of necessity, practicality and transparency and be submitted to a systematic assessment of their impact.
- 10) Effective financial regulation is essential to support a stable and well-functioning financial system. Financial education and consumer protection is an important element of this framework. Financial institutions and intermediaries’ accountability and responsibility should be encouraged in providing fair and transparent information and advice to their clients and promoting their financial awareness.

RECOMMEND:

Governments and private actors to take appropriate steps to implement this Declaration;

INVITE:

The OECD to support the principles in this Declaration through the regular activities of its bodies;

The OECD to continue its consultations on its activities on propriety, integrity and transparency with the Business and Industry Advisory Committee and the Trade Union Advisory Committee, and other stakeholders.

NB: This Declaration is open to adherence by non-OECD countries; in this case, its endorsement does not necessarily entail adherence to the instruments listed in Annex I nor participation in the initiatives in Annex II.

ANNEX I

OECD INSTRUMENTS ADDRESSING PROPRIETY, INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Competition

Recommendation of the Council on Competition Assessment
Recommendation of the Council concerning Effective Action Against Hard Core Cartels
Best Practices for the Formal Exchange of Information between Competition Authorities
in Hard Core Cartel Investigations
Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement
Recommendation of the Council concerning Structural Separation in Regulated Industries
Recommendation of the Council concerning Merger Review

Corporate Governance

Principles of Corporate Governance
Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises

Investment and Responsible Business Conduct

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Decision of the Council on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Risk Awareness tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones
Policy Framework for Investment

Tax Cooperation

Standards on Transparency and Effective Exchange of Information
Recommendation of the Council on the Use of the OECD Model Memorandum of
Understanding on Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations

Anti-Corruption

Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business
Transactions
Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public
Officials in International Business Transactions
Recommendation of the Council on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of
Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

Interaction between Government and Business

Recommendation of the Council on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement
Recommendation of the Council on Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the
Public Service

Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying

Quality of Regulation

Recommendation of the Council on Improving the Quality of Government Regulation

Guiding Principles for Regulatory Quality and Performance

Recommendation of the Council on a Policy Framework for Effective and Efficient Financial Regulation and the General Guidance on a Policy Framework for Effective and Efficient Financial Regulation and the related High-Level Checklist

Financial Literacy and Consumer Protection

Recommendation of the Council on Principles and Good Practices for Financial Education and Awareness

Recommendation of the Council on Good Practices for Financial Education and Awareness Relating to Credit

ANNEX II
OECD INITIATIVES ON PROPRIETY, INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY
IN THE CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Competition

Work of the Competition Committee, including through the support of the implementation of the Recommendation concerning Effective Action against Hard Core Cartels and the Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement

Work of the Competition Committee through the implementation of the Recommendation on Competition Assessment

Work of the OECD on implementing the Recommendation of the Council concerning Structural Separation in Regulated Industries

Work of the Competition Committee through the implementation of the Recommendation of Council concerning Merger Review

Corporate Governance

Peer review mechanism of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Committee conclusions on means to strengthen risk management, remuneration policies, the functioning of boards of directors and the role of shareholders

Regional Corporate Governance Roundtables

OECD work on the issue of identification of the ultimate beneficial owner of corporate vehicles

Investment and Responsible Business Conduct

Update of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Tax Cooperation

Work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and in-depth peer review process

Opening for signature of the Protocol amending the OECD-Council of Europe Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters

Anti-Corruption

Third phase of peer reviews evaluations of State Parties' implementation of the Anti-Bribery Convention

Working Group on Bribery's engagement with major emerging economies that are not yet Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention

OECD partnership with the private sector and civil society in combating foreign bribery

Interaction between Government and Business

Implementation of the OECD Principles for Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement

Implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service

Implementation of Council Recommendation on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying

Quality of Regulation

Work of the Committee on Financial Markets and the Insurance and Private Pensions Committee to support ongoing efforts by policymakers, regulators and supervisors to achieve stronger, more resilient financial systems

Financial Literacy and Consumer Protection

OECD work in the field of financial literacy, initiatives of the Committee on Financial Markets on financial consumer protection issues, OECD work and activities with non member economies through the OECD International Network on Financial Education



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