



Recommendation of the Council  
concerning Guidelines for  
Protecting Consumers from  
Fraudulent and Deceptive  
Commercial Practices across  
Borders



**OECD Legal  
Instruments**

This document is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. It reproduces an OECD Legal Instrument and may contain additional material. The opinions expressed and arguments employed in the additional material do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

For access to the official and up-to-date texts of OECD Legal Instruments, as well as other related information, please consult the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments at <http://legalinstruments.oecd.org>.

**Please cite this document as:**

OECD, *Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices across Borders*, OECD/LEGAL/0317

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

**Photo credit:** © iStockphoto.com/Evgeniy Shkolenko

© OECD 2024

---

This document is provided free of charge. It may be reproduced and distributed free of charge without requiring any further permissions, as long as it is not altered in any way. It may not be sold.

This document is available in the two OECD official languages (English and French). It may be translated into other languages, as long as the translation is labelled "unofficial translation" and includes the following disclaimer: *"This translation has been prepared by [NAME OF TRANSLATION AUTHOR] for informational purpose only and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed by the OECD. The only official versions are the English and French texts available on the OECD website <http://legalinstruments.oecd.org>"*

---

## Background Information

The Recommendation concerning the Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices across Borders was adopted by the OECD Council on 11 June 2003 on the proposal of the Committee on Consumer Policy (CCP). The Recommendation seeks to provide a common framework to address the challenges of protecting consumers from cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices and increase co-operation among consumer protection enforcement agencies regarding such practices. The Recommendation responds to the growing volume of consumer complaints about cross-border fraud and deception. Furthermore, it recognises that these practices result in significant consumer injury and undermine the integrity of both domestic and global markets to the detriment of all businesses and consumers, and undermine consumer confidence in those markets. In line with the OECD-wide standard-setting review, launched in May 2016 by the OECD Secretary-General, the CCP agreed to review the Recommendation. Based on the results of a survey and the input provided by an informal working group, the CCP agreed that the Recommendation does not need to be revised at this stage. Rather there should be a renewed focus on implementation.

## Implementation

In adopting the Recommendation concerning Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices Across Borders, the OECD Council instructed the Committee on Consumer Policy (CCP) to report to the Council on Adherents' implementation of the Recommendation within three years of its adoption and thereafter as appropriate. Accordingly, in 2006 the CCP, based on an analysis of Adherent responses to a two part implementation survey and supplemented by additional research, prepared a report that highlights significant progress in implementing the Recommendation: Adherents have strengthened their domestic frameworks and enforcement agencies; they have enhanced national co-ordination between government bodies and the private sector; and they have made progress in informing and educating consumers regarding the challenges of cross-border fraud. Furthermore, Adherents are increasingly active, exchanging information and best practices at the international level and establishing new agreements on notification, information sharing, and investigative assistance. As a result of these efforts, an increased number of complaints have been handled by Adherents' consumer protection enforcement authorities, leading in some cases to landmark cross-border fraud court decisions.

The 2018 report examines information on consumer protection enforcement authorities of OECD Members and selected non-Members, especially on the ability of these authorities to co-operate across borders. It is based on questionnaire responses from 31 countries, supplemented by additional research. It has been prepared to support a review of the 2003 Recommendation concerning Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices across Borders [[OECD/LEGAL/0317](#)]. It also aims to inform the work to implement the 2016 Recommendation on Consumer Protection in E-Commerce [[OECD/LEGAL/0422](#)], which contains updated provisions on enforcement co-operation.

*The published version of the 2018 Report is available at this [link](#).*

**THE COUNCIL,**

**HAVING REGARD** to the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960, in particular, Article 5 b) thereof;

**HAVING REGARD** to the Ministerial Declaration on Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce of 8 October 1998 [C(98)177(Annex 2)];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce, adopted on 9 December 1999 [C(99)184/FINAL], which states that Member countries should, through “their judicial, regulatory, and law enforcement authorities co-operate at the international level, as appropriate, through information exchange, co-ordination, communication and joint action to combat cross-border fraudulent, misleading and unfair commercial conduct,” and which further states that “governments, businesses, consumers and their representatives should devote special attention to the development of effective cross-border redress systems”;

**RECOGNISING** that fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers undermine the integrity of both domestic and global markets to the detriment of all businesses and consumers, and undermine consumer confidence in those markets;

**RECOGNISING** that most existing laws and enforcement systems designed to address fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers were developed at a time when such practices were predominantly domestic, and that such laws and systems are therefore not always adequate to address the emerging problem of cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;

**RECOGNISING** that, despite differing national systems and laws for the protection of consumers, a consensus exists on the need for a common framework to enable the further development of close co-operation among consumer protection enforcement agencies, to tackle cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices.

**RECOGNISING** that closer co-operation in combating fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices can lay the groundwork for enhanced international co-operation on a larger number of consumer protection issues in the future;

**RECOMMENDS:**

That consumer protection enforcement agencies in Member countries, having a common interest in preventing fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers, co-operate with one another in enforcing their laws against such practices;

That Member countries work to develop a framework for closer, faster, and more efficient co-operation amongst their consumer protection enforcement agencies that includes where appropriate:

- Establishing a domestic system for combating cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers;
- Enhancing notification, information sharing, and investigative assistance;
- Improving the ability to protect foreign consumers from domestic businesses engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;
- Improving the ability to protect domestic consumers from foreign businesses engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;
- Considering how to ensure effective redress for victimised consumers; and
- Co-operating with relevant private sector entities.

That Member countries implement this Recommendation, as set forth in greater detail in the Guidelines contained in the Annex thereto and of which it forms an integral part.

That non-member economies be invited to take account of this Recommendation, with appropriate implementation assistance from Member countries.

**DECIDES** that the Secretary-General shall keep a record of the consumer protection enforcement or policy agency designated as a contact point, and advise Member countries of modifications to this record.

**INSTRUCTS** the Committee on Consumer Policy to exchange information on progress and experiences regarding the implementation of this Recommendation, review that information, and report to the Council on this subject within three years of the adoption of this Recommendation and thereafter as appropriate.

## ANNEX

### **GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTING CONSUMERS FROM FRAUDULENT AND DECEPTIVE COMMERCIAL PRACTICES ACROSS BORDERS**

#### **Preface**

These Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices Across Borders (the "Guidelines") address fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices occurring in connection with business-to-consumer transactions. These practices result in significant consumer injury. They also undermine the integrity of both domestic and global markets to the detriment of all businesses and consumers, and undermine consumer confidence in those markets. The development of the Internet and improvements in telecommunications technologies have brought significant benefits to consumers in terms of price and choice and facilitated the globalisation of markets through cross-border transactions. They have also provided unprecedented opportunities for businesses and individuals engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices to harm consumers from different jurisdictions and to evade enforcement authorities.

Cross-border trade poses new challenges to the collective ability of consumer protection policy and enforcement agencies to protect consumers, and the growth of e-commerce in particular will make these challenges even more important. Most existing laws and enforcement systems designed to address fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers were developed at a time when such practices were predominantly domestic, and such laws and systems are therefore not always adequate to address the emerging problem of cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices that harm consumers. Moreover, Member countries have diverse consumer protection systems, involving different laws, enforcement procedures, and roles for judicial authorities, and rely to varying extents on civil, criminal, and administrative law.

Those committing cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers can quickly target large numbers of consumers and quickly cause substantial harm. They can also take advantage of limitations in the cross-border application and enforcement of consumer protection laws by such actions as establishing operations in one or more countries and harming consumers in other countries.

Many limitations on the enforcement of consumer protection laws result from having wrongdoers, victims, other witnesses, documents, and third parties involved in the transaction widely dispersed in many different places and territories. This makes it difficult for consumer protection enforcement agencies and other relevant government entities in a single Member country to gather all the information necessary to detect injurious practices, and to reach conduct occurring beyond that country's borders. Furthermore, the location of wrongdoers can be difficult to determine. They can operate in concert from more than one territory. They can use corporate shells in various territories. They can move their operations or marketing to different territories over time. They can use facilities in a variety of territories, such as product suppliers, Internet service providers, express mail delivery services, telephone providers, domain name registries, post office boxes, web site hosting services, banks, credit card processors, call centres, data processing centres, advertising agencies, and answering services. Moreover, investigations of cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices depend on evidence that is often transient, including information from computer systems and networks. Such evidence can be lost before consumer protection enforcement agencies can examine it.

To address these challenges, there exists a consensus on the need for a common framework to develop closer, faster, and more efficient co-operation among consumer protection enforcement agencies in combating fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices. Although there exist certain international mechanisms for judicial co-operation and criminal law enforcement co-operation, these mechanisms are not always appropriate to consumer protection enforcement actions. There is thus a significant need to improve the co-operation occurring directly between consumer protection enforcement agencies.

Closer co-operation in combating fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices is an important place to start. While such co-operation does not address all misconduct that is properly the subject of consumer protection laws in the Member countries, it can lay the groundwork for enhanced international co-operation on a broader range of consumer protection issues in the future.

## **I. Scope and Definitions**

A. These Guidelines are intended to foster international co-operation against fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices. They reflect a commitment by the Member countries to improve their enforcement systems and laws to increase their effectiveness in combating such practices, while recognising that co-operation in particular instances will occur within the existing legal framework. The Guidelines are primarily aimed at national public bodies, as determined by each Member country, with enforcement authority for protecting consumers. They recognise that some Member countries have many competent bodies, some of which are regional or local, that can take or initiate action against fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices. The Guidelines also recognise that in some Member countries private enforcement bodies may play an important and complementary role in ensuring a high level of consumer protection, including in cross-border situations.

B. For the purposes of these Guidelines, “fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices” refers to those fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices that cause actual harm to consumers, or that pose an imminent threat of such harm if not prevented, such as:

1. A practice of making misrepresentations of material fact, including implied factual misrepresentations, that cause significant detriment to the economic interests of misled consumers;
2. A practice of failing to deliver products or provide services to consumers after the consumers have been charged;
3. A practice of charging or debiting consumers’ financial, telephone or other accounts without authorisation.

C. For the purposes of these Guidelines, “consumer protection policy agency” means any national public body, as determined by each Member country, that is specifically responsible for formulating policies to protect consumers from fraudulent, misleading, or unfair commercial practices.

D. For the purposes of these Guidelines, “consumer protection enforcement agency” means any national public body, as determined by each Member country, that has as a principal mission implementing laws against fraudulent, misleading, or unfair commercial practices affecting consumers and has powers (a) to conduct investigations or (b) to pursue enforcement proceedings, or both. Some consumer protection enforcement agencies may also be consumer protection policy agencies.

## **II. Domestic Frameworks for Combating Cross-border Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practice**

A. Member countries should introduce and maintain an effective framework of laws, consumer protection enforcement agencies, institutions, practices, and joint initiatives designed to limit the incidence of fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers. In particular, Member countries should provide for:

1. Effective measures, of a kind and at a level adequate to deter businesses and individuals from engaging in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;

2. Effective mechanisms to adequately investigate, preserve, obtain and share relevant information and evidence relating to occurrences of fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;
3. Effective mechanisms to stop businesses and individuals engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices; and
4. Effective mechanisms that provide redress for consumer victims of fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices.

B. Member countries should ensure that their consumer protection enforcement agencies have the necessary authority to obtain evidence sufficient to investigate and take action in a timely manner against fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices. Such authority should include the ability to obtain necessary information and relevant documents.

C. Member countries should provide an appropriate mechanism to permit consumer protection enforcement agencies, in conjunction with judicial or administrative authorities and subject to appropriate safeguards, to seek to preserve such evidence, particularly that of a transient nature, in particular investigations until it can be examined. Such a mechanism should also be available in appropriate cases where consumer protection enforcement agencies are assisting agencies in other countries.

D. Member countries should develop mechanisms for co-operation and information sharing between and among their own consumer protection enforcement agencies and their other law enforcement authorities, for the purpose of combating fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices.

E. Member countries should review their own domestic frameworks to identify obstacles to effective cross-border co-operation in the enforcement of laws designed to protect consumers against fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, and should consider changing domestic frameworks, including, if appropriate, adopting or amending national legislation to overcome these barriers.

F. Member countries should educate consumers about fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, undertaking joint initiatives as appropriate.

G. Member countries should consider how, in appropriate cases, their own consumer protection enforcement agencies might use evidence, judgements, and enforceable orders obtained by a consumer protection enforcement agency in another country to improve their ability to expeditiously halt the same conduct in their own countries.

### **III. Principles for International Co-operation**

A. Member countries should improve their ability to co-operate in combating cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices recognising that co-operation on particular investigations or cases under these Guidelines remains within the discretion of the consumer protection enforcement agency being asked to co-operate. This agency may decline to co-operate on particular investigations or proceedings, or limit or condition such co-operation, on the ground that it considers compliance with a request for co-operation to be inconsistent with its laws, interests or priorities, or resource constraints, or based on the absence of a mutual interest in the investigation or proceeding in question.

B. Consumer protection enforcement agencies should co-ordinate their investigations and enforcement activity to avoid interference with the investigations and enforcement activity of consumer protection enforcement agencies taking place in other Member countries.

C. Consumer protection enforcement agencies should make every effort to resolve disagreements as to co-operation that may arise.

D. Member countries and their consumer protection enforcement agencies should make use of existing international networks and enter into appropriate bilateral or multilateral arrangements or other initiatives to implement these Guidelines.

E. Member countries should enable their consumer protection policy agencies in consultation with consumer protection enforcement agencies to take a leading role in developing the framework for combating fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices set forth in these Guidelines.

F. Member countries should designate a consumer protection enforcement agency or a consumer protection policy agency to act as a contact point to facilitate co-operation under these Guidelines. These designations are intended to complement and not replace other means of co-operation. Such designations should be notified to the Secretary-General.

#### **IV. Notification, Information Sharing, Assistance with Investigations, and Confidentiality**

A. Member countries and their consumer protection enforcement agencies should develop ways to promptly, systematically and efficiently notify consumer protection enforcement agencies in other Member countries of investigations that affect those countries, so as to alert them of possible wrongdoing in their jurisdiction, simplify assistance and co-operation under these Guidelines and avoid duplication of efforts and potential disputes.

B. Member countries should strive to improve the abilities of consumer protection enforcement agencies to share information within timeframes that facilitate investigations of matters involving fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers, subject to appropriate safeguards as set forth in paragraph F below. Improving such abilities should be treated as a priority for detecting and fighting cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices. In particular, Member countries should work towards enabling their consumer protection enforcement agencies to share the following information with consumer protection enforcement agencies in other Member countries in appropriate instances:

1. Publicly available and other non-confidential information;
2. Consumer complaints;
3. Information about addresses, telephones, Internet domain registrations, basic corporate data, and other information permitting the quick location and identification of those engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices;
4. Expert opinions, and the underlying information on which those opinions are based; and
5. Documents, third-party information, and other evidence obtained pursuant to judicial or other compulsory process.

C. To address the speed at which those engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices can victimise large numbers of consumers, for example, through the Internet, Member countries should work together to develop fast, efficient methods for gathering and sharing information. They should build on existing projects to gather and share information, including consumer complaints and notifications of pending investigations and cases, through online tools and databases.

D. To address the dispersal of relevant evidence in multiple jurisdictions, Member countries should work toward authorising their consumer protection enforcement agencies, either directly or through appropriate mechanisms authorised by their judicial or administrative authorities, to obtain information, including documents and statements, and otherwise provide investigative assistance for foreign consumer protection enforcement agency investigations and actions, subject to appropriate safeguards.

E. To address the need to locate and identify those engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, Member countries and their consumer protection enforcement agencies and other competent authorities should, in co-operation with one another and with domain name registrars and other relevant stakeholders, work together to develop options for reducing the incidence of false header and routing information and inaccurate information about holders of domain names.

F. Member countries should take appropriate steps to maintain the necessary confidentiality of information exchanged under these Guidelines, in particular in sharing confidential business or personal information. Member countries should, to the fullest extent possible consistent with their own laws,



respect safeguards requested by other Member countries to protect confidential business or personal information shared with them.

## **V. Authority of Consumer Protection Enforcement Agencies**

A. All consumer protection enforcement agencies whose territories are affected by fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumers should have appropriate authority to investigate and take action within their own territory.

B. Member countries should work toward enabling their consumer protection enforcement agencies to take action against domestic businesses engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against foreign consumers.

C. Member countries should work toward enabling their consumer protection enforcement agencies to take action against foreign businesses engaged in fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against their own consumers.

D. Member countries acknowledge that the exercise of the authority described above may properly be subject to other bilateral arrangements between countries, and subject to other arrangements within a regional economic integration organisation.

## **VI. Consumer Redress**

Member countries should jointly study the role of consumer redress in addressing the problem of fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, devoting special attention to the development of effective cross-border redress systems. Such study should focus on:

1. The possible roles that consumer protection enforcement agencies can play in facilitating consumer redress, including the pursuit of redress on behalf of defrauded consumers, support of private claims, and advice to consumers who wish to obtain redress;
2. The effectiveness of existing cross-border consumer redress systems;
3. The feasibility of authorising consumer protection enforcement agencies to gather and share information about assets to aid a foreign consumer protection enforcement agency in appropriate cases;
4. Approaches to improving international arrangements for effecting timely freezes of business-related assets located in another country in appropriate cases;
5. Approaches to improving international arrangements for the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements ordering redress in appropriate cases;
6. Approaches to developing additional safeguards against the abuse of payment systems and redress for consumer victims of such abuse.

## **VII. Private-sector Co-operation**

Member countries should co-operate with businesses, industry groups, and consumer groups in furthering the goals stated in these Guidelines, and should solicit their input and support. Member countries should in particular co-operate with them on consumer education and encourage their referral of relevant complaints to consumer protection enforcement agencies. Member countries should also encourage co-operation by such third parties as financial institutions and domain name registrars in halting fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices across borders.

## About the OECD

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

## OECD Legal Instruments

Since the creation of the OECD in 1961, more than 500 legal instruments have been developed within its framework. These include OECD Acts (i.e. the Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the OECD Council in accordance with the OECD Convention) and other legal instruments developed within the OECD framework (e.g. Declarations, international agreements).

All substantive OECD legal instruments, whether in force or abrogated, are listed in the online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments. They are presented in five categories:

- **Decisions** are adopted by Council and are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. They set out specific rights and obligations and may contain monitoring mechanisms.
- **Recommendations** are adopted by Council and are not legally binding. They represent a political commitment to the principles they contain and entail an expectation that Adherents will do their best to implement them.
- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.
- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- **Arrangements, Understandings and Others:** several other types of substantive legal instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendations.