

Recommendation of the Council on
Member Country Exceptions to
National Treatment and Related
Measures concerning Access to
Local Bank Credit and the
Capital Market

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 on Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and Related Measures concerning Access to Local Bank Credit and the Capital Market, OECD/LEGAL/0255

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

© OECD 2025

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 on Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and Related Measures concerning Access to Local Bank Credit and the Capital Market was adopted by the OECD Council on 1 December 1989 on the proposal of the Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises (succeeded by today's Investment Committee). The Recommendation is one of five OECD instruments that sought to encourage the levy of restrictions on national treatment in specific areas where a wider use of exceptions had been diagnosed at the time. In addition to stating general principles, the instrument contains country-specific recommendations to lift certain exceptions.

THE COUNCIL,

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

HAVING REGARD to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises of the Governments of OECD Member countries of 21 June 1976;

HAVING REGARD to the 1984 Report on the Second Review of the 1976 Declaration and Decisions on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [C/MIN(84)5(Final)];

HAVING REGARD to the Second Revised Decision of the Council on National Treatment [C(84)91] and in particular paragraph 4 thereof;

HAVING REGARD to the Recommendation of the Council of 16 July 1986 on Member country measures concerning National Treatment of foreign-controlled enterprises in OECD Member countries and based on considerations of public order and essential security interest [C(86)55(Final)];

HAVING REGARD to the Recommendation of the Council of 10 July 1987 on Member country exceptions to National Treatment and National Treatment related measures concerning investment by established foreign-controlled enterprises [C(87)76(Final)];

HAVING REGARD to the fact that a number of Member countries have in recent years abolished restrictive measures concerning access to local bank credit and the capital market and thus extended the application of National Treatment in this area;

On the proposal of the Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises;

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) Ireland, with respect to its measure whereby local finance institutions may not, without prior permission, loan domestic currency for fixed asset financing to enterprises controlled by non-EC citizens, reconsiders this exception to National Treatment with a view to examining the possibility of removing or relaxing this measure, possibly by adopting alternative means of achieving its objectives in a manner which would be consistent with the principle of National Treatment;
- b) Full account is taken by Member countries in the context of possible reviews of or changes to existing measures, or in considering the introduction of new measures, of the objectives of the National Treatment instrument and that they seek to ensure that such changes do not result in the introduction of new exceptions to National Treatment;
- c) Member countries give attention to the application of the foregoing observation and recommendations at the level of territorial subdivisions.

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, around 460 substantive 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.
- Arrangement, Understanding 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.