



Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits



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Background Information

The Recommendation on Bribery in Officially Supported Export Credits was adopted by the Council on 13 March 2019 on the proposal of the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (the ECG); it replaces the 2006 Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits ([OECD/LEGAL/0348](#)).

Following the development of the 1997 Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions ([OECD/LEGAL/0293](#)), the ECG started considering the measures that Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) might take to deter bribery in international business transactions benefitting from official export credit support.

As a result, in 2000, the ECG agreed upon an Action Statement on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits to highlight the importance placed by governments on ensuring that ECAs do not support export deals where bribery is involved in the award of contracts and to signal their commitment to take concrete, co-ordinated measures in support of this objective.

In 2005, the ECG reviewed this Action Statement and agreed some enhancements in light of experience of its implementation. The result was a revised Action Statement, which was subsequently embodied in the aforementioned 2006 Recommendation in order to elevate the policy recommendations contained therein to the whole of government level, include them in the OECD's anti-corruption acquis and establish a firm commitment on the part of OECD Member and non-Members adhering to the Recommendation (the Adherents).

In 2015, the ECG agreed to conduct a review of the 2006 Recommendation, looking in particular at the concrete measures that ECAs had put in place to deter bribery and at how the international framework for combatting bribery had evolved during the almost 10 years since the Recommendation's adoption. The review process involved detailed discussions with Adherents and their ECAs concerning their current practices and policy objectives, consultations with external experts (lawyers, private sector companies and non-governmental organisations), and examination of various policy options and drafting proposals.

The Recommendation has been restructured to reflect the workflow of applications to ECAs to increase clarity for Adherents and the various parties involved in export credit transactions. The forms of bribery to which the revised Recommendation could apply have been extended beyond bribery of foreign public officials to include, in certain provisions, bribery of domestic public officials and, where prohibited under an Adherent's national laws, bribery in the private sector. Generally, the Recommendation takes a flexible and practical approach to screening and enhanced due diligence, given that ECAs have different export credit products and, as a result, different relationships with the various parties involved in the underlying international business transactions. The scope of the recommended declarations has been expanded from situations where parties are currently under charge, have been convicted of bribery in a national court or have been subject to equivalent national administrative measures, to include situations where parties are formally under investigation by public prosecutors for potential bribery and where they have been found as part of a publicly-available arbitral award to have engaged in bribery.

Further, the term "equivalent measures" has been defined to include deferred prosecution agreements (DPAs) or non-prosecution agreements (NPAs), as well as those resulting from any formal admission or voluntary self-reporting, where such measures exist. The Recommendation also provides more detailed illustrative lists of possible enhanced due diligence measures and conditions for support in order to further assist Adherents in their efforts. Finally, the Recommendation contains more detailed provisions for reporting and monitoring, with the intention of building a body of experience on the implementation of the revised Recommendation, including in relation to bribery in the private sector.

Implementation of the Recommendation will be monitored via a [survey](#) of the measures that ECAs have put in place to combat bribery and will be supported by regular workshops to consider best practices, relevant international developments and evolving business practices.

For more information, please visit the OECD website: <http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/bribery-and-export-credits/> or email export-credits@oecd.org.

Implementation

Implementation of the Recommendation is monitored via a [survey](#) of the measures that ECAs have put in place to combat bribery. All institutions providing export credits support for or on behalf of Adherents to the Recommendation are invited to provide responses to this Survey on an ongoing basis or, at a minimum, annually. Adherents' responses should reflect any changes in their policies and procedures for deterring and combatting bribery and/or provide updated information on their experiences with bribery in international business transactions supported by officially supported export credits. The OECD Secretariat conducts an annual review of survey responses and, once finalised, these reviews are made publicly available, together with Adherents' responses, on the OECD website. The information gathered through the survey will also form the basis of the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees' (ECG) reporting on implementation to the OECD Council no later than five years following the Recommendation's adoption and regularly thereafter.

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 OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises [C(76)99/FINAL, as amended] (hereafter the “MNE Guidelines”) (in particular, Chapter VII on Combating Bribery, Bribe Solicitation and Extortion), the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (hereafter the “Anti-Bribery Convention”), the Recommendation for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions [C(2009)159/REV1/FINAL as amended] (hereafter the “2009 Recommendation”) (including its Annex II: Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics & Compliance, which is an integral part of the 2009 Recommendation), the Recommendation of the Council on Public Procurement [C(2015)2] and the Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption [C(2016)156];

RECOGNISING that the Anti-Bribery Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) are mutually supporting and complementary, and that ratification and implementation of the UNCAC supports a comprehensive approach to combating bribery in international business transactions;

NOTING that the present Recommendation builds upon Adherents' experience in implementing the 2006 Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits [C(2006)163], which this Recommendation replaces, and the 2006 Action Statement on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits;

CONSIDERING that combating bribery in international business transactions is a priority issue, as demonstrated by the importance placed on the fight against corruption in international fora including the G20, and that the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees is the appropriate forum to ensure the implementation of OECD anti bribery instruments in respect of international business transactions benefiting from official export credit support;

NOTING that the implementation of this Recommendation by Members and non Members having adhered to it (hereafter the “Adherents”) in no way mitigates the responsibility of the exporter and other parties in transactions benefiting from official support to: (i) comply with all relevant laws and regulations, including those for combating bribery in international business transactions, or (ii) provide the proper description of the transaction for which support is sought, including all relevant payments;

On the proposal of the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees:

I. RECOMMENDS that Adherents take appropriate measures to deter bribery in international business transactions benefiting from official export credit support, in accordance with the Anti-Bribery Convention, the UNCAC, the legal system of each Adherent and the character of the export credit, without causing prejudice to the rights of any parties not responsible for bribery.

II. AGREES that this Recommendation applies to transactions benefitting from all types of official export credit support, while recognising that not all export credit products are conducive to a uniform implementation of the Recommendation. For example, on short term whole-turnover, multi-buyer and letter-of-credit export credit insurance policies, Adherents may, where appropriate, implement this Recommendation on an export credit policy basis rather than on a transaction basis.

III. AGREES that, for the purposes of this Recommendation:

- The term “equivalent measures” includes, for example, resolutions of bribery violations using deferred prosecution agreements (DPAs) or non-prosecution agreements (NPAs), as well as those resulting from any formal admission or voluntary self reporting, where such measures exist. The terms of any equivalent measures agreed to with the relevant legal authority may be taken into consideration by an Adherent when considering subsequent actions.

- “Multilateral Financial Institutions” are the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank Group.
- The term “relevant parties” may refer to the applicant, buyer, borrower and any party with which an Adherent has or intends to have a contractual relationship. In this context, “party with which an Adherent has or intends to have a contractual relationship” refers to any party in an export credit transaction with which the Export Credit Agency (ECA) has or intends to have a direct contractual relationship arising from a written contract or similar binding declaration in which there is a manifestation of mutual assent of the Adherent and the party to enter into a loan, guarantee and/or insurance relationship not including reinsurance, co-financing or counter-guarantee partners.

General measures to deter bribery

IV. RECOMMENDS that each Adherent:

1. Inform exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties about the legal consequences of bribery in international business transactions under its legal system, including national laws prohibiting bribery of foreign and domestic public officials and, where applicable, national laws prohibiting bribery in the private sector.
2. Encourage exporters, and, where appropriate, other relevant parties to develop, apply and document appropriate management control systems that prevent and detect bribery.
3. Raise awareness that parties involved in international business transactions should also comply with all relevant laws and regulations prohibiting bribery in the country or jurisdiction where they are conducting business.
4. Promote responsible business conduct among parties involved in applications for official export credit support.
5. Develop, apply and document appropriate management control systems within its export credit system that seek to deter bribery in international business transactions and that are supported by adequate training for staff, reporting mechanisms and internal audit procedures.
6. Develop and implement policies and procedures, in accordance with national laws on such disclosure, for disclosing credible allegations or evidence that bribery was involved in the award or execution of the export contract to law enforcement authorities, where such policies and procedures do not already exist.

Screening

V. RECOMMENDS that Adherents screen and undertake due diligence on all applications for official export credit support covered by this Recommendation with the aim of identifying which applications should be subject to enhanced due diligence for risks associated with bribery. To this end, Adherents should:

1. Start the screening as early as possible in the risk assessment process.
2. Require that, where necessary, the parties involved in an application provide all information necessary to undertake the screening and, if relevant, any subsequent enhanced due diligence.
3. Require exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties to provide a declaration that, in the transaction neither they, nor any natural or legal person acting on their behalf in connection with the transaction, such as agents, have been engaged or will engage in bribery:
 - a) For exporters and relevant parties conducting business in the Adherent's country or under its jurisdiction, such a declaration should cover bribery of foreign and domestic public officials and, where prohibited under the Adherent's national laws, bribery in the private sector.

- b) For any other relevant parties, such a declaration should cover bribery of foreign and domestic public officials.
4. Require exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties to declare whether they or any natural or legal person acting on their behalf in connection with the transaction, such as agents:
- a) are currently under charge in any court or, to the best of their knowledge, are formally under investigation by public prosecutors for violation of laws against bribery of any country; and/or
 - b) within a five-year period preceding the application, have been convicted in any court for violation of laws against bribery of any country, been subject to equivalent measures, or been found as part of a publicly-available arbitral award to have engaged in bribery.
5. Verify or require a declaration that exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties, and any natural or legal person acting on their behalf in connection with the transaction, such as agents, are not listed on the publicly-available debarment lists of one of the Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs).
6. Require exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties to declare that the commissions and fees paid, or agreed to be paid, to any natural or legal person acting on their behalf in connection with the transaction, such as agents, is, or will be, for legitimate services only.
7. Require, upon demand, the disclosure of: (i) the identity of any natural or legal person, such as agents, acting on behalf of the exporter and, where appropriate, other relevant parties in connection with the transaction; (ii) the amount and purpose of commissions and fees paid, or agreed to be paid, to such persons; and (iii) the country or jurisdiction in which the commissions and fees have been paid, or agreed to be paid.

Where necessary for a particular export credit transaction, the declarations required in accordance with this paragraph of the Recommendation may be obtained via other parties involved in the transaction where, due to the nature of the export credit product, the ECA does not have a contractual relationship with the exporter or relevant party.

Enhanced due diligence

VI. RECOMMENDS that Adherents:

1. Evaluate the information provided in the application form, the declarations provided in accordance with paragraph V of this Recommendation and any due diligence undertaken with such information and/or declarations with a view to undertaking enhanced due diligence of a transaction or a party involved in a transaction if, for example, there is an increased risk of bribery, the Adherent has reason to believe that bribery may be involved in the transaction, the Adherent requires additional information to allay any suspicions of bribery, etc.
2. Decide what enhanced due diligence measures to undertake, including, for example:
 - a) If one of the parties involved in the transaction has been convicted of violation of laws against bribery, been subject to equivalent measures, or been found as part of a publicly-available arbitral award to have engaged in bribery within a five year period preceding the application, verifying that the party concerned has taken, maintained and documented appropriate internal corrective and preventative measures, such as, where appropriate, replacing individuals that have been involved in bribery, adopting appropriate anti-bribery management control systems, submitting to an audit, making the results of such periodic audits available, etc.
 - b) Verifying and noting whether additional parties involved in a transaction are listed on the publicly available debarment lists of one of the MFIs.
 - c) Where such information has not already been demanded during application screening and due diligence, requiring, upon demand, the disclosure of: (i) the identity of any natural or legal person, such as agents, acting on behalf of the exporter and, where appropriate, other relevant parties in connection with the transaction; (ii) the amount and purpose of commissions and

fees paid, or agreed to be paid, to such persons; and (iii) the country or jurisdiction in which the commissions and fees have been paid, or agreed to be paid.

- d) Verifying whether the level of commissions and fees paid, or agreed to be paid, the purpose of such commissions and fees, and the location of such payments, appear appropriate and for legitimate services only.
- e) Extending due diligence to other parties involved in a transaction, including, for example, joint ventures and consortia partners, and requesting information about the beneficial ownership and financial condition of any of the transaction parties.
- f) Considering any statements or reports made publicly available by an Adherent's National Contact Point (NCP) at the conclusion of a specific instance in accordance with the procedure under the MNE Guidelines.

Evaluation and decision

VII. RECOMMENDS that Adherents evaluate the information resulting from the screening, due diligence and/or enhanced due diligence of a transaction or of a party involved in a transaction, and decide whether to request further information, decline official support or provide official support. In this regard, Adherents should:

1. Inform their law enforcement authorities promptly if, before official export credit support has been provided, they become aware of a credible allegation or evidence that bribery was involved in the award or execution of the export contract.
2. Refuse to provide official export credit support if the screening, due diligence and/or the enhanced due diligence concludes that bribery was involved in the transaction and/or if the declarations required in accordance with paragraph V of this Recommendation are not provided.
3. Decide, in the event that support is to be provided, whether this should involve conditions to fulfil prior to, or after, the final commitment for official support, including, for example:
 - a) warranties, in appropriate documentation, that the Adherent will be informed of any material changes to the declarations provided in accordance with paragraph V of this Recommendation;
 - b) warranties, in appropriate documentation, that exporters and, where appropriate, other relevant parties and any natural or legal person acting on their behalf in connection with the transaction, such as agents, have complied and will comply with all relevant laws and regulations prohibiting bribery in the country or jurisdiction where they are conducting business; and
 - c) rights to audit or review a party's management control systems, the transaction for which support is provided, including all relevant payments, etc.

Post-final commitment

VIII. RECOMMENDS that, after official export credit support has been provided, Adherents take the following measures, where applicable:

1. Inform their law enforcement authorities promptly if they become aware of a credible allegation or evidence that bribery was involved in the award or execution of the export contract.
2. Take appropriate action, consistent with their national laws and without causing prejudice to the rights of any parties not responsible for bribery, such as enhanced due diligence, denial of payment, indemnification, or refund of sums provided, if, in relation to the transaction, one of the parties involved is convicted of violation of laws against bribery, subjected to equivalent measures, or found as part of a publicly-available arbitral award to have engaged in bribery.

3. Undertake further due diligence if they become aware of reasons to believe that bribery may be involved in the transaction (e.g. press reports from a reputable source, information provided by parties involved in the transaction, whistle-blower information, etc.).

Reporting and monitoring

IX. RECOMMENDS that Adherents:

1. Publish national ECA bribery and other related policy statements or principles relevant to the implementation of this Recommendation.
2. Monitor and evaluate, over time, the experience with this Recommendation at a national level, and share experiences and good practices with the other Adherents.
3. Continue to enhance and improve procedures at a national level to deter and combat bribery in international business transactions, and to encourage their ECAs to allocate appropriate resources for this purpose.
4. Report to the ECG *ex post* information concerning any transactions where bribery was involved in the award or execution of an export contract resulting in a conviction for violation of laws against bribery or equivalent measures against one of the parties involved in the transaction or where one of these parties was found as part of a publicly-available arbitral award to have engaged in bribery, including the party concerned and the appropriate action(s) taken by the Adherent, consistent with its national laws on such disclosures.
5. Build a body of experience on the application of this Recommendation through regular reporting and exchanges of information on actions taken by Adherents to combat both bribery of foreign and domestic public officials and bribery in the private sector, in respect of international business transactions benefiting from official export credit support, with the aim of improving common practices, developing guidance, and promoting a uniform implementation of this Recommendation.

X. INVITES the Secretary-General to disseminate this Recommendation.

XI. INVITES Adherents to disseminate this Recommendation at all levels of Government.

XII. INVITES non-Adherents to take account of and to adhere to this Recommendation, subject to a review by the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees.

XIII. INSTRUCTS the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees to:

1. Serve as a forum for exchanging information on international anti-bribery activities, involving relevant stakeholders, including the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, on how the Anti-Bribery Convention and the 2009 Recommendation are being taken into account in national official export credit systems;
2. Monitor international anti-bribery activities and emerging trends that may impact international business transactions benefitting from official export credit support;
3. Collate and map the information exchanged and continue to build a body of experience on the practical application of this Recommendation, with a view to considering further steps to deter and combat both bribery of foreign and domestic public officials and bribery in the private sector, in respect of international business transactions benefiting from official export credit support; and
4. Monitor the implementation of this Recommendation and to report thereon to Council no later than five years following its adoption and regularly thereafter, notably to review its relevance and applicability, and whether it requires amendments in the light of experience gained by Adherents.

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- **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.