



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 Institutional Co-operation between Authorities of Member Countries Responsible for Supervision of Private Insurance, OECD/LEGAL/0185

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

© OECD 2018

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"

Date(s)

Adopted on 29/02/1980 Abrogated on 12/07/2017

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 Report by the Insurance Committee of 26 November 1979 on Institutional Co-operation between Insurance Supervisory Authorities in Member countries [C(79)195 and Corrigendum 1] and in particular, to paragraph 5 thereof;

HAVING REGARD to the Comments of the Payments Committee of 8 February 1980 on that Report [C(80)6 and Corrigendum 1];

RECOMMENDS that Member countries:

- 1. Require their administrative authorities responsible for supervision of private insurance, whenever they receive a request from the supervisory authority of another Member country, to exchange directly between themselves information of a general character relating, *inter alia*, to legislative, regulatory and administrative requirements in the field of insurance, in order to allow comparisons between countries such as might promote voluntary alignments of the relevant national provisions;
- 2. Conclude in the light of the developments of their economic relations in the insurance sector, bilateral conventions, using the following model as a basis, in order to enable their authorities responsible for supervision of private insurance concerns to communicate to each other information needed by them in order to exercise their function of supervision and to lend one another assistance reciprocally.

MODEL CONVENTION

Preamble

States A) and B)

BEING DESIROUS of facilitating the operations of insurance concerns carrying on business in their countries and of strengthening as much as possible the protection of policy holders and beneficiaries under contracts of insurance;

CONSIDERING that for such purpose it is essential to increase the means of obtaining information which are available to supervisory authorities in order that they may, through better knowledge of the overall situation of a concern undertaking insurance in their countries, exercise their function with the maximum effectiveness;

AGREE as follows:

Article 1: General Provisions

- 1. Co-operation and reciprocal assistance as provided for in the following provisions relate to direct insurance.
- 2. The administrative authorities responsible for cooperation and reciprocal assistance (hereinafter called the "authorities") are:
- in (State A):.....
- in (State B):.....

Article 2: Exchange of Information

The authorities undertake to give each other such information as they need for the exercise of their function, and in particular, for the supervision of the solvency of private insurance concerns; however, authorities may neither request from other authorities nor furnish to such authorities information which they themselves could not obtain under the national law of either of them.¹

Article 3: Reciprocal Assistance

- 1. The authorities shall reciprocally lend each other assistance in order to facilitate as far as possible the application of each State's own law relating to supervision of insurance concerns.
- 2. Should the situation of a concern carrying on insurance business in the Contracting States be such that it is expedient to take measures to safeguard the interests of its policy holders, the authorities should, whenever possible, consult together with a view to taking, if possible by mutual agreement, appropriate measures in accordance with their national law.

Article 4: Secret

- 1. The rules as to secrecy to which the authorities are subject shall not impede co-operation between such authorities and reciprocal assistance as provided for in the present Convention. Information exchanged may be used by such authorities only to carry out their supervisory functions.
- 2. Nevertheless, any request for information, any information provided or any consultation shall be kept secret in relation to third parties, unless the authorities concerned decide by mutual agreement that it is not of a confidential character.
- 3. The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 and of paragraph 1 of this Article may in no case be construed as obliging a Contracting State to communicate any information which would reveal a commercial secret of the concern in question, or any information the communication of which would be contrary to public policy ("ordre public").

Article 5: Application of the Convention

- 1. For the purpose of applying the present Convention, the authorities shall communicate directly between themselves.
- 2. If oral exchanges of views should appear likely to facilitate the application of the Convention, then such exchanges of views may take place in a Commission composed of representatives of the authorities.

Final Provisions

(Provisions concerning: arbitration, ratification, entry into force, termination of the Convention.)

¹ The term "national law" is understood to mean the national law in force at the moment this provision is actually applied.

Adherents*

OECD Members

Non-Members

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Chile

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Japan

Korea

Latvia

Luxembourg

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Slovak Republic

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey

United Kingdom

United States

^{*}Additional information and statements are available in the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments: http://legalinstruments.oecd.org

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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, 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 450 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**: OECD legal instruments which are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. While they are not international treaties, they entail the same kind of legal obligations. Adherents are obliged to implement Decisions and must take the measures necessary for such implementation.
- Recommendations: OECD legal instruments which are not legally binding but practice
 accords them great moral force as representing the political will of Adherents. There is an
 expectation that Adherents will do their utmost to fully implement a Recommendation. Thus,
 Members which do not intend to do so usually abstain when a Recommendation is adopted,
 although this is not required in legal terms.
- Declarations: OECD legal instruments which are prepared within the Organisation, generally
 within a subsidiary body. They usually set general principles or long-term goals, have a
 solemn character and are usually adopted at Ministerial meetings of the Council or of
 committees of the Organisation.
- **International Agreements**: OECD legal instruments negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- Arrangement, Understanding and Others: several ad hoc 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.