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**REPORT BY THE CIME: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
BRIBERY IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AND THE 1997
REVISED RECOMMENDATION**

Declassified

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Austria deposited its instruments of ratification of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions on 20 May 1999. The following modifications should therefore be made to the Report by the CIME: Implementation of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (C/MIN(99)5). These modifications are in bold:

Paragraph 2 of the Note by the Secretary General (page 3)

2. The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions entered into force on 15 February 1999. It represents a landmark in international co-operation to fight bribery and corruption. For the first time, the world's largest trading and investment partners will act in concert to halt the flow of bribes to foreign public officials in international business transactions. The standard set by the Convention will help level the playing field for international business by ensuring fair and open competition and access to international markets. The Convention can help strengthen national anti-corruption programmes aimed at raising standards of governance and increasing civil society participation. The Convention has been ratified by **13** of the 34 signatory countries¹. To realise its goals, all signatory countries must rapidly take the necessary steps to ratify the Convention and to adopt legislation to implement it in national law.

Paragraph 4 of the Report by the Committee of International Investment and Multinational Enterprises (page 7):

4. The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions entered into force on 15 February 1999. The Convention has been signed by all 29 OECD Member countries and by 5 non-Members (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, and the Slovak Republic). Article 15 provides that the Convention would enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date upon which five of the 10 countries with the largest shares of OECD exports, representing at least 60% of the combined total exports of those 10 countries, have deposited their instruments of acceptance, approval, or ratification. Countries that have already deposited their instruments include: Iceland (17 August 1998), Japan (13 October 1998), Germany (10 November 1998), Hungary (4 December 1998), United States (8 December 1998), Finland (10 December 1998), United Kingdom (14 December 1998), Canada (17 December 1998), Norway (18 December 1998), Bulgaria (22 December 1998), Korea (4 January 1999), Greece (5 February), **Austria (20 May 1999)**.

Annex 1 Steps Taken and Planned Future Actions by each Participating Country to Ratify and Implement the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (page 11)

Austria The legislation implementing the Convention is in force in Austria since 1 October 1998. **The legislation for ratification was adopted by parliament on 24 March 1999. Austria deposited its instruments of ratification on 20 May 1999.**

¹ The 34 countries include 29 OECD countries and 5 non-OECD countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, and the Slovak Republic). Annex 1 provides a full report on steps taken by countries to ratify and implement the Convention.