



BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

The OECD Anti-Bribery Convention:

Perspectives for Accountants and Auditors

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The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily represent those of the OECD member countries or States Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

OECD Anti-Bribery Work

- OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (1999)
- Focused on “supply side” – payment of bribes
- Evaluations by OECD Working Group on Bribery – countries receive recommendations
- Three rounds of evaluation complete, Phase 4 starting soon

Convention Requirements

- Foreign bribery offence (Art 1)
- Corporate liability (Art 2)
- False accounting (Art 8)
- Audit requirements (2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation)

2009 Recommendation Requirements

- External audit by independent auditors
- Reporting requirements – to company? To law enforcement?
- Protection for accountants and auditors who reporter
- Anti-bribery compliance programmes (2009 OECD Guidance), inc. disclosure and monitoring
- Awareness of auditors

Who bribes?

- 2014 OECD Foreign Bribery Report
- 53% cases involve corporate management, including CEOs
- 75% of cases involve intermediaries
- Two thirds of cases occurred in four sectors: Extractives, construction, transport, IT and communications
- Two-thirds of cases involved bribes to developed countries

Questions? Comments?

