

## B. Option II: Incorporation in full of Part I of the ICC Rules on Combating Corruption 2011

### Paragraph 1

Each Party hereby undertakes that, at the date of the entering into force of the Contract, itself, its directors, officers or employees have not offered, promised, given, authorized, solicited or accepted any undue pecuniary or other advantage of any kind (or implied that they will or might do any such thing at any time in the future) in any way connected with the Contract and that it has taken reasonable measures to prevent subcontractors, agents or any other third parties, subject to its control or determining influence, from doing so.

### Paragraph 2

The Parties agree that, at all times in connection with and throughout the course of the Contract and thereafter, they will comply with and that they will take reasonable measures to ensure that their subcontractors, agents or other third parties, subject to their control or determining influence, will comply with the following provisions:

#### Paragraph 2.1

Parties will prohibit the following practices at all times and in any form, in relation with a public official at the international, national or local level, a political party, party official or candidate to political office, and a director, officer or employee of a Party, whether these practices are engaged in directly or indirectly, including through third parties:

- a) **Bribery** is the offering, promising, giving, authorizing or accepting of any undue pecuniary or other advantage to, by or for any of the persons listed above or for anyone else in order to obtain or retain a business or other improper advantage, e.g. in connection with public or private procurement contract awards, regulatory permits, taxation, customs, judicial and legislative proceedings.

Bribery often includes:

- (i) kicking back a portion of a contract payment to government or party officials or to employees of the other contracting Party, their close relatives, friends or business partners or
  - (ii) using intermediaries such as agents, subcontractors, consultants or other third parties, to channel payments to government or party officials, or to employees of the other contracting Party, their relatives, friends or business partners.
- b) **Extortion or Solicitation** is the demanding of a bribe, whether or not coupled with a threat if the demand is refused. Each Party will oppose any attempt of Extortion or Solicitation and is

encouraged to report such attempts through available formal or informal reporting mechanisms, unless such reporting is deemed to be counter-productive under the circumstances.

- c) **Trading in Influence** is the offering or Solicitation of an undue advantage in order to exert an improper, real, or supposed influence with a view of obtaining from a public official an undue advantage for the original instigator of the act or for any other person.
- d) **Laundering the proceeds of the Corrupt Practices mentioned above** is the concealing or disguising the illicit origin, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime.

“Corruption” or “Corrupt Practice(s)”, as used in this ICC Anti-corruption Clause, shall include Bribery, Extortion or Solicitation, Trading in Influence and Laundering the proceeds of these practices.

## Paragraph 2.2

With respect to third parties, subject to the control or determining influence of a Party, including but not limited to agents, business development consultants, sales representatives, customs agents, general consultants, resellers, subcontractors, franchisees, lawyers, accountants or similar intermediaries, acting on the Party’s behalf in connection with marketing or sales, the negotiation of contracts, the obtaining of licenses, permits or other authorizations, or any actions that benefit the Party or as subcontractors in the supply chain, Parties should instruct them neither to engage nor to tolerate that they engage in any act of corruption; not use them as a conduit for any corrupt practice; hire them only to the extent appropriate for the regular conduct of the Party’s business; and not pay them more than an appropriate remuneration for their legitimate services.

## Paragraph 3

If a Party, as a result of the exercise of a contractually-provided audit right, if any, of the other Party’s accounting books and financial records, or otherwise, brings evidence that the latter Party has been engaging in material or several repeated breaches of Paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above, it will notify the latter Party accordingly and require such Party to take the necessary remedial action in a reasonable time and to inform it about such action. If the latter Party fails to take the necessary remedial action or if such remedial action is not possible, it may invoke a defence by proving that by the time the evidence of breach(es) had arisen, it had put into place adequate anti-corruption preventive measures, as described in Article 10 of the ICC Rules on Combating Corruption 2011, adapted to its particular circumstances and capable of detecting corruption and of promoting a culture of integrity in its organization. If no remedial action is taken or, as the case may be, the defence is not effectively invoked, the first Party may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate the Contract, it being understood that all amounts contractually due at the time of suspension or termination of the Contract will remain payable, as far as permitted by applicable law.

#### Paragraph 4

Any entity, whether an arbitral tribunal or other dispute resolution body, rendering a decision in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of the Contract, shall have the authority to determine the contractual consequences of any alleged non-compliance with this ICC Anti-corruption Clause.