



November 2018

**CRIMINAL LAW CONVENTION ON CORRUPTION of 27 January 1999
(ETS No. 173, entered into force on 1 July 2002)**

Subject: Accession by States which are not member States of the Council of Europe and which have not participated in the elaboration of the Convention

I. Participation in the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption is not exclusively limited to member States of the Council of Europe and to the non-member States which have participated in its elaboration, namely Belarus, Canada, Holy See, Japan, Mexico and the United States of America.

The Convention is also open for accession by other non-member States and to the European Union, provided that they have been formally invited to accede by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The relevant provision of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption - Article 33, paragraph 1 - reads as follows:

“After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after consulting the Contracting States to the Convention, may invite the European Community as well as any State not a member of the Council and not having participated in its elaboration to accede to this Convention, by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee of Ministers.”

II. The procedure for the accession of a State which is not a member of the Council of Europe and which has not participated in the elaboration of the Convention may be summarised as follows:

1. In principle, the Committee of Ministers may take the initiative of inviting a non-member State to accede to a specific Convention. It is nevertheless customary for the non-member State to request accession in a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The letter should be signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or a diplomatic representative acting upon instructions of his or her government (see [Model application for accession to a treaty](#)).

2. In accordance with the Council of Europe's practice and before formally inscribing the point on the agenda of the Committee of Ministers, the Secretariat consults at the same time all member States of the Council of Europe, whether they are Parties or not to the Convention, and Parties to this Convention, that are not member States, on the request of invitation.

3. Requests for accession to a Council of Europe convention are examined by the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Legal Co-operation (GR-J) and, then, by the Committee of Ministers. In the case of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, the decision on whether or not to issue an invitation has to be unanimously agreed by those Council of Europe members which have ratified the Convention. This decision is usually taken at the level of the Ministers' Deputies. Then, an invitation to accede to the Convention is notified to the State concerned by the Secretariat General.

4. It must be noted that the Committee of Ministers decided, in April 2013, to limit the validity of invitations of non-member States to accede to conventions to a period of five years.

5. The instrument of accession is deposited at the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in the presence of a representative of the acceding State and of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his Deputy. The representative of the acceding State brings with him or her the instrument of accession and a procès-verbal of deposit is signed by both parties. Should it prove difficult for the acceding State to send a representative to Strasbourg, the instrument of accession may be sent by diplomatic courier. Deposit of the instrument of accession is notified to all concerned, accordingly to Article 42 of the Convention.

6. Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

It should be noted that Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption provides that *"The European Community and any State acceding to this Convention shall automatically become a member of GRECO, if it is not already a member at the time of accession, on the date the Convention enters into force in its respect."*

7. The Convention has been supplemented by an Additional Protocol (ETS No. 191), which entered into force on 1 February 2005. States having acceded to the Convention are entitled to accede to the Protocol, without a specific invitation by the Committee of Ministers being necessary.

8. The instrument of accession and any reservation or declaration appended to it shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French). It is important to stress that, subject to the applicable provisions of each treaty (see Articles 36 to 38 of this Convention) and in line with the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, any reservations or declarations are to be made when depositing the instrument of accession. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to ensure the uniform implementation of conventions, reservations may not be made at any later date.

9. It should be noted that Article 29 of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption provides for the designation of central authority(ies) to be made imperatively at the time of deposit of the instrument of accession.

III. The text of the Convention and the Additional Protocol, the explanatory reports, the charts of signatures and ratifications and all declarations and reservations made with regard to them can be consulted on the website of the Council of Europe's Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>.

Information on GRECO is available on <https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/home>.

For any further information, please contact the Treaty Office:

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