

Overview of Data

Despite middle-to-upper scores for government capacity and GDP per capita, Argentina has a very high incidence of FCPA cases for the size of its economy and high levels of corruption for a country with its level of economic development. Trendlines are positive, however, with key indicators showing clear improvement in the past few years. FCPA cases include multiple incidents involving bribes paid to customs or other authorizing officials regarding the importation of products or equipment.

Corruption and Governance Indicators	Argentina	G7 Average
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	39	73
Heritage Foundation Government Integrity Score	33	70
World Bank Control of Corruption Score	46	88
World Justice Project Rule of Law Score	58	77
Major Correlates of Corruption		
Nominal GDP Per Capita Percentile Rank	69	89
World Bank Government Effectiveness Score	61	90
World Bank Enterprise Survey Responses	Argentina	Top 10 Countries
Share of firms reporting at least one bribe request	9%	1.4%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to secure government contract	13%	1.9%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to officials to “get things done”	7%	1.5%
Share of businesses reporting corruption is a major constraint	50%	7.5%

**All indicators are scores/100 or are percentile ranks, 100=best. Some scores have been adjusted accordingly. 1-33 34-66 67-100.*

Illustrative FCPA Cases (as reported)

Total FCPA Enforcement: 14 Cases

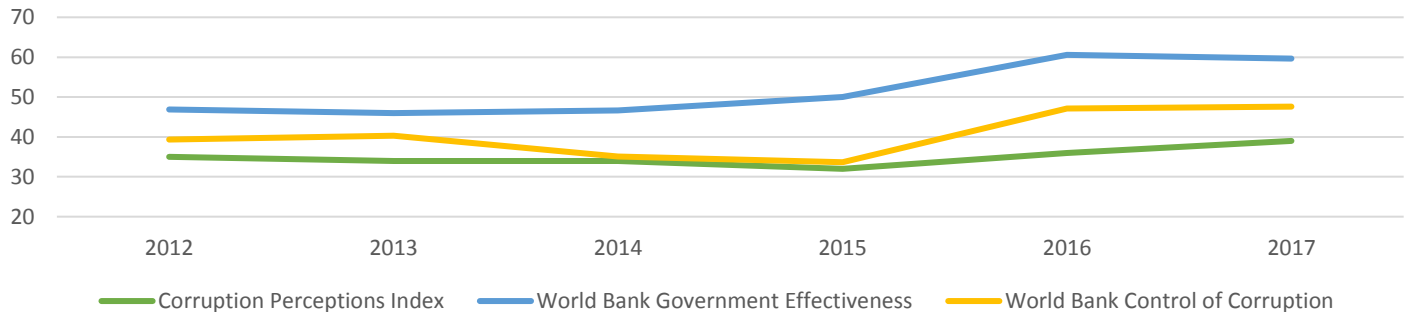
- **Ball Corporation**—The packaging manufacturer was held accountable for bribes paid by its Argentine subsidiary Formametal. In 2006 and 2007, after Ball’s acquisition of the company, Formametal allegedly paid bribes to officials to turn a blind eye to its importation of banned manufacturing equipment and to secure reduced tariffs.
- **Dallas Airmotive**—The aircraft maintenance provider allegedly bribed multiple government officials throughout Latin America between 2008 and 2012, including a local official from the Governor’s office of San Juan Province in Argentina.
- **IBM**—A local subsidiary independently and without authorization engaged a subcontractor to serve a contract with a state-owned bank in 1994 and 1995. This subcontractor then allegedly funneled bribes to bank officials.
- **AN Airlines**—The Chilean airline allegedly used a sham consulting agreement in 2006 to direct bribes to local union officials in Argentina in order to secure their agreement with a proposed wage scheme.

Transparency and Accessibility of Information

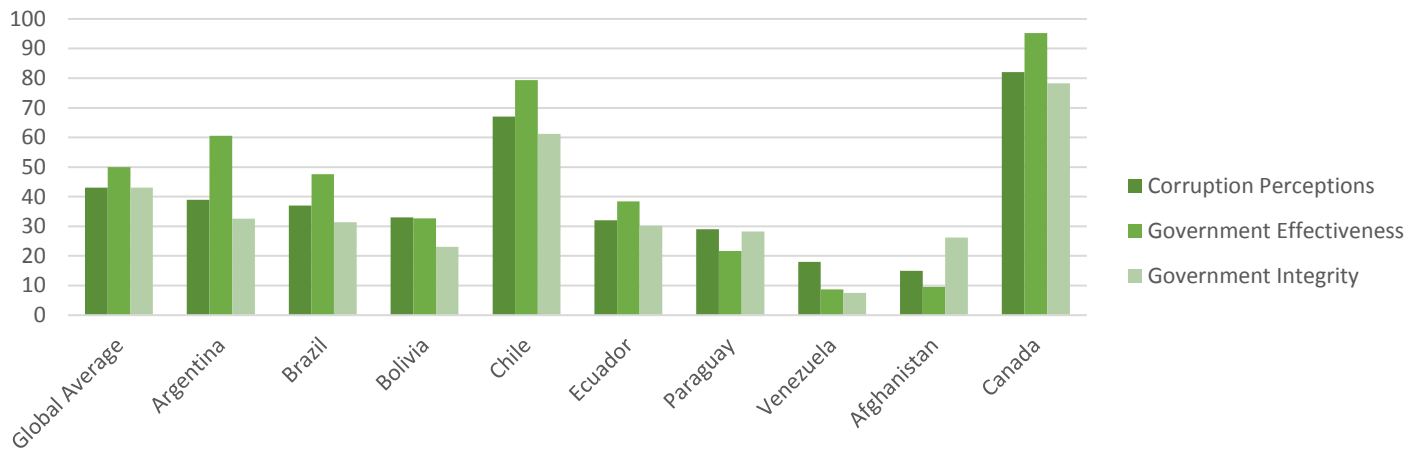
Corporate Records	●	Registration information for all companies is easily accessible online, including shareholding information for publicly listed companies.
Freedom of Press	●	Reporters without Borders rank 52/180 (180=worst) Freedom House score 46/100, “partly free” (100=least free)
Language Accessibility	●	No issues.
Financial Disclosure	●	Tax Justice Network Financial Secrecy Score—Data not available.

● Poor ● Moderate ● Accessible

Trendlines



Country Comparison



Context: Corruption in Argentina

Corruption is pervasive in Argentina and is a dominant topic in Argentine politics. Numerous ongoing scandals implicate high-level officials. Former President and current Senator Cristina Fernández de Kirchner is scheduled to stand trial over corruption allegations. Kirchner’s Vice President, Amado Boudou, was found guilty in 2018 of influence peddling for offering preferential treatment to a firm of which he was a secret partner during his tenure as Minister of the Economy. The massive corruption scandal surrounding Brazilian construction company Odebrecht has so far had a muted impact in Argentina. While US and Brazilian prosecutors have established that millions in bribes were paid to unnamed Argentine officials, the case has moved slowly in Argentina, hampered by legal restrictions on international prosecutorial cooperation and an undeveloped plea-bargaining system. This is a contrast with the rest of the region, where the revelation of Odebrecht’s activities has resulted in the impeachment and conviction of national leaders.

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