

## Overview of Data

An oil-rich nation dominated by a single political party since 1975, Angola lags behind many of its regional neighbors with respect to curbing corruption. Engagement with Angolan companies carries significant risks of exposure to corrupt practices. Twelve FCPA cases have been recorded in Angola—a very high rate for the size of its economy. Four of these involved state-owned enterprises.

Corruption and Governance Indicators	Angola	G7 Average
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	19	73
World Bank Control of Corruption Score	12	87
World Justice Project Rule of Law Score	41	76
Major Correlates of Corruption		
Nominal GDP Per Capita Percentile Rank	39	89
World Bank Government Effectiveness Score	14	89
World Bank Enterprise Survey Responses	Angola	Top 10 Countries
Share of firms reporting at least one bribe request	51%	1.4%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to secure government contract	64%	1.9%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to officials to “get things done”	49%	1.5%
Share of businesses reporting corruption is a major constraint	76%	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: 12 Cases

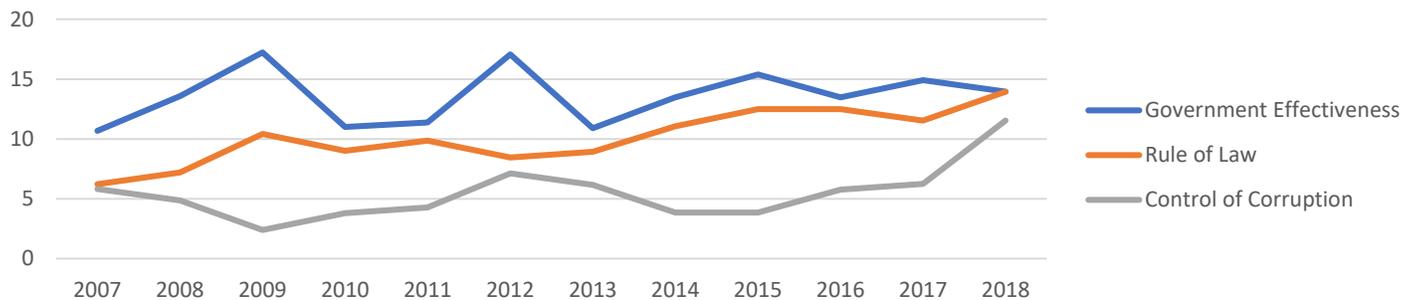
- **Halliburton**—The energy services company allegedly funneled around USD 15 million in 2009 to a firm owned by a friend of an official of Sonangol—Angola’s state-owned oil company—responsible for managing subcontracts. The company had to pay a total of USD 29.2 million in fines and disgorgements.
- **GCC**—An executive of the wire and cable manufacturer allegedly approved the release of USD 342,613 as commission for an Angolan sales agent suspected of making illegal payments to end customers at SOEs. The executive paid a fine to settle individual charges. As part of a larger settlement, GCC paid more than USD 70 million in fines and disgorgements to resolve bribery charges in six countries, including Angola.
- **Goodyear**— Between 2007 and 2011, the tire company’s Angolan and Kenyan subsidiaries allegedly engaged in systematic bribery of employees of SOEs to boost sales. These schemes purportedly amounted to over USD 3.2 million. In 2015 the company paid more than USD 16 million in fines and disgorgements to resolve the case.

## Information Accessibility and Transparency

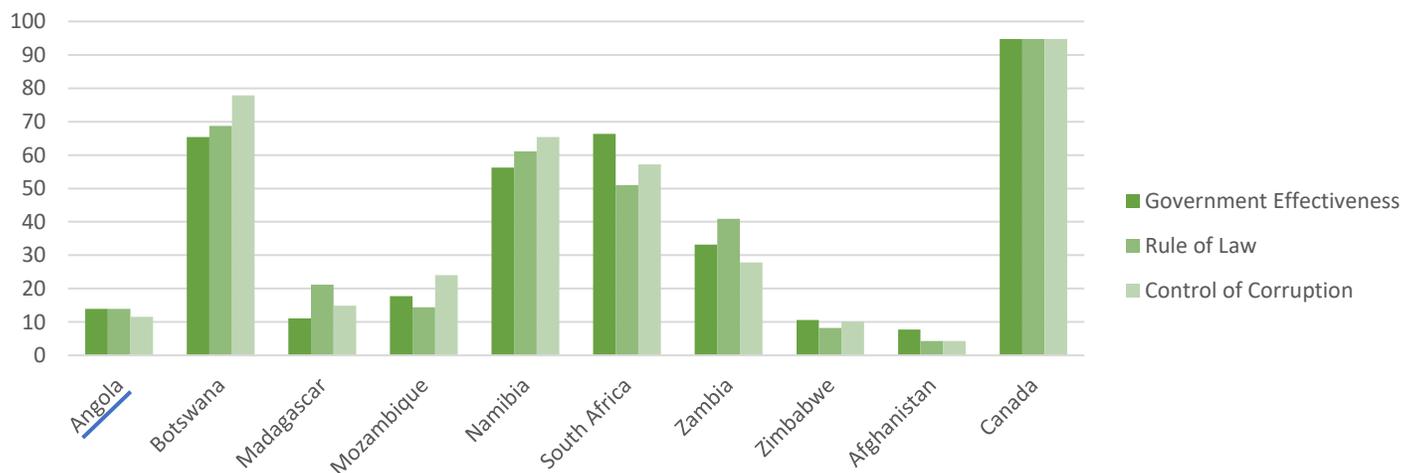
Availability of Records	●	Registration for all types of companies can be accessed online, including shareholding and management information.
Freedom of Press	●	Reporters without Borders rank 109/180 (180=worst) Freedom House score 73/100, "not free" (100=least free)
Language Accessibility	●	No issues. Relevant records are in Portuguese. Portuguese is machine translatable with reasonable accuracy.
Financial Disclosure	●	Tax Justice Network Financial Secrecy Score—No data.

● Poor ● Moderate ● Accessible

## Trendlines—World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (100=best)



## Country Comparison —World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (100=best)



## Context: Corruption in Angola

Corruption is a significant and pervasive issue in Angola, a country with one of the lowest human development index scores in the world. The MPLA, Angola’s ruling political party since 1975, is often blamed for the country’s exceptional levels of corruption in the public and private sectors. Former President José Eduardo dos Santos faced frequent criticism for inaction on during his 37 years in power. In August 2017, João Lourenço, also from MPLA, was elected as Angola’s new President, ushering in reforms such as the creation of a more robust anti-corruption body in 2018. A high-level screening of vendors and suppliers is recommended, especially in ventures expected to involve participation in public tenders.

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