

## Overview of Data

Despite a dip in scoring across several indicators beginning around 2014, Chile is among the best performers in Latin America in terms of governance and transparency indicators. A high level of economic development, strong government capacity, and few reports of corrupt practices make Chile among the leaders in governance and transparency in Latin America. Only two FCPA enforcement cases have centered around Chilean entities.

Corruption and Governance Indicators	Chile	G7 Average
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	67	73
World Bank Control of Corruption Score	82	87
World Justice Project Rule of Law Score	68	76
Major Correlates of Corruption		
Nominal GDP Per Capita Percentile Rank	70	89
World Bank Government Effectiveness Score	78	89

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

World Bank Enterprise Survey Responses (2010)	Chile	Top 10 Countries
Share of firms reporting at least one bribe request	1%	1.4%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to secure government contract	1%	1.9%
Share of firms expected to give gifts to officials to “get things done”	<1%	1.5%
Share of businesses reporting corruption is a major constraint	18%	7.5%

## Illustrative FCPA Cases (as reported)

Total FCPA Enforcement: 2 Cases

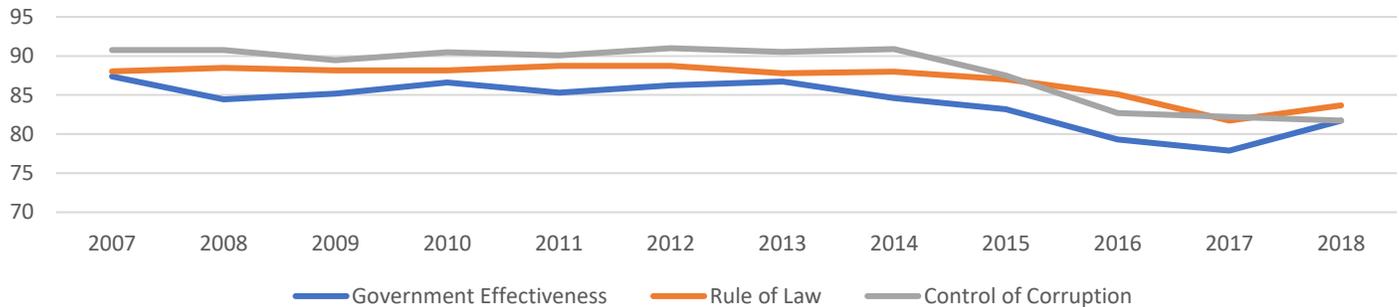
- International Systems & Controls Corporation**—The now-defunct natural resources company and its four executives allegedly paid USD 23 million in bribes to public officials in six countries to obtain construction projects between 1970 and 1979. A Chilean economic adviser and a diplomat were among government officials from numerous countries who allegedly received the bribes.
- Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile**—The Chilean mining company was held liable for allegedly using its USD 17.75 million CEO discretionary fund to make illegal payments to politically-exposed persons in Chile. Payments were allegedly made through third-party vendors, foundations, and campaign contributions between 2008 and 2015.

## Information Accessibility and Transparency

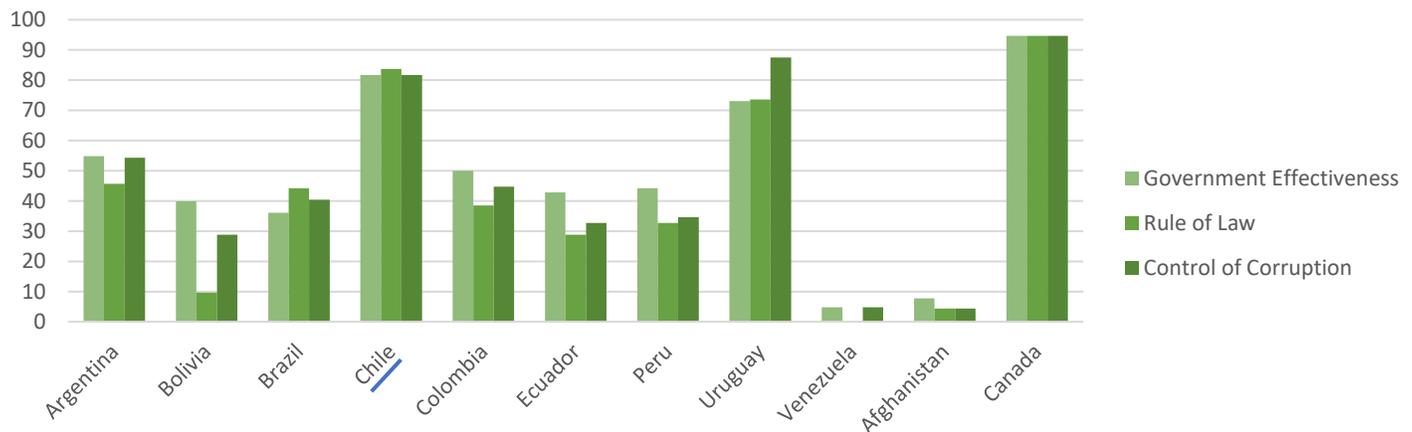
Availability of Records	●	Registration information for all types of companies is easily accessible online, including changes in shareholder composition.
Freedom of Press	●	Reporters without Borders rank 38/180 (180=worst) Freedom House score 29/100, “free” (100=least free)
Language Accessibility	●	No issues. Spanish is machine translatable with reasonable accuracy.
Financial Disclosure	●	Tax Justice Network Financial Secrecy Score—62 (100=most secretive)

● Poor ● Moderate ● Accessible

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



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



## Context: Corruption in Chile

While it is among the least corrupt countries in the region, corruption in Chile is commonly perceived to be at least a latent issue. High-profile cases involve figures typical to Latin American scandals: politicians and their relatives, public institutions, sports federations, and corporations. Corruption scandals have touched the highest levels of politics. OAS, one of the Brazilian firms at the center of the “Operation Car Wash” scandal, was reported to have contributed to former President Michelle Bachelet’s 2013 presidential campaign. Current President Sebastián Piñera testified before government authorities for suspicions that in 2016 his family made investments in a Peruvian fishing firm during a maritime boundary arbitration between Chile and Peru. According to a 2017 comparative regional survey from Transparency International, 80% of Chilean respondents believe corruption is on the rise in their country. In another survey in 2018 from think tank Libertad y Desarrollo, Chileans saw municipal governments, the Congress, and the police as their most corrupt institutions.