

Transparency International Releases 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index

透明国际发布 2017 年全球清廉指数排名

China's Score and Ranking Slightly Improved, But the Country
Continues To Be Perceived as a Country of Significant Corruption Risk
中国的得分与排名轻微改善，但仍被视为一个腐败风险较大的国家

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Anti-Corruption 反腐败

On February 21, 2018, Transparency International (“TI”) released its 2017 *Corruption Perceptions Index* (“CPI”), which ranks countries and territories by their perceived levels of public-sector corruption. The latest CPI figures show that China slightly improved in both score and ranking, with a score of 41 out of 100 (where 0 represents most corrupt and 100 represents least corrupt) and a ranking of 77 out of 180 countries and territories indexed. In the Asia and Pacific regions, China ranks the 12th among all 35 indexed countries/territories, before India and after Vanuatu.

2018 年 2 月 21 日，透明国际（“透明国际”）发布 2017 年度 清廉指数（“CPI”），该指数按公共部门清廉印象水平为各国家和地区排名。最新的 CPI 数据显示中国的分数和排名都轻微上升，以 41 分（满分 100 分，其中 0 分表示最腐败，100 分表示最清廉）在 180 个列入指数的国家和地区中排名第 77 位。在亚洲和太平洋地区参与排名的所有 35 个国家和地区中，中国名列第 12 位，位于印度之前和瓦努阿图之后。

Despite its slightly improved CPI figures, China continues to be perceived as a country of significant corruption risk. China's CPI score is two points below the average score (43) for all jurisdictions indexed. According to the CPI figures, China is perceived to be of comparable corruption risk as Serbia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

尽管其 CPI 指数略微改善，中国依然被认为是一个腐败风险较大的国家。中国的 CPI 得分比所有列入指数的国家和地区的平均得分（43）低二分。根据 CPI 数据，中国的腐败风险与塞尔维亚、苏里南、特立尼达和多巴哥相当。

Globally, CPI scores for most jurisdictions have generally stable since 2012, which means countries are making slow or little progress in curbing corruption. On the 2017 index, New Zealand (89) and Denmark (88) continue to stay on the top whereas Somalia (9) remains at the bottom. Overall, 81 jurisdictions manage to better their score, with 33 remaining the same and 62 declining in score. Ranking of many countries were impacted not only by their scores, but also the inclusion of four

additional countries into the 2017 Index: Seychelles (60), Vanuatu (43), Swaziland (39), and Equatorial Guinea (17).

从全球范围来看，自 2012 年以来大多数国家和地区的 CPI 得分大致趋于稳定，这意味着在打击腐败方面这些国家进步缓慢或甚微。在 2017 指数榜上，新西兰（89）和丹麦（88）保持榜首地位，而索马里（9）依旧垫底。总体而言，81个国家和地区分数上扬，33个国家和地区保持原有得分，而 62 个国家或地区则未能保住原有分数。就国家或地区的排名而言，不仅由他们的得分决定，2017 年新计入指数的四个国家 - 塞舌尔（60），瓦努阿图（43），斯威士兰（39）和赤道几内亚（17）-也影响了许多国家的排名。

The average score for all indexed jurisdictions in the Asia and the Pacific regions is 42.3, compared with two score extremes - Western Europe (66) and Sub-Saharan Africa (32). Although the average score improved by 0.6 point (from 41.7 in 2016), scores for most Asia Pacific jurisdictions remain low, and only nine jurisdictions scored above 50. However, the areas show significant variance in public sector corruption from top scorers like New Zealand (89) and Singapore (84) to some of the worst scorers like North Korea (17) and Afghanistan (15). An interactive global map can be found [here](#).

亚洲和太平洋地区所有指数国家的平均分为 42.3，较之于得分最高的西欧地区国家（66）和得分最低的非洲撒哈拉以南地区国家（32）。虽然亚太平均分提升了 0.6 分（较 2016 年的 41.7 而言），多数亚太国家得分偏低，仅有 9 个国家和地区得分在 50 以上。然而，亚太地区也呈现出公共部门腐败现象的较大地区差别，从得分极其领先的新西兰（89）和新加坡（84）到一些分数最低的国家如朝鲜（17）和阿富汗（15）。[点击此处](#)可以查看互动全球地图。

CPI Methodology 清廉指数（CPI）的计算方法

The CPI scores and ranks countries based on expert opinions as to how corrupt their public sectors are perceived to be. It is a composite index, constructed from a combination of 13 surveys and assessments of corruption that 12 independent institutions have collected over the past two years. In addition to TI itself, these institutions include the World Bank, the World Economic Forum, the World Justice Project, the Economist Intelligence Unit, the African Development Bank, the Bertelsmann Foundation, Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, Political Risk Services International, Global Insight, and Freedom House. All sources measure the overall extent of corruption (frequency and/or size of bribes) in the public and political sectors, and all sources provide a ranking of countries.

透明国际的清廉指数（CPI）是基于专家们对各国公共部门腐败程度印象的意见对其进行评分和排名。这是基于 12 家独立机构在过去两年中收集的 13 项调查和腐败评估结果构建的一个复杂的指数。除透明国际自身外，这些机构还包括世界银行、世界经济论坛、世界正义工程、经济学人智库、非洲开发银行、贝塔斯曼基金会、政治和经济风险顾问公司、政治风险服务集团、环球透视及自由之家。所有的评估机构均仔细

地衡量了公共和政治领域腐败的总体程度（贿赂的频率和/或规模），并提供了国家的排名。

Notably, the CPI is based only on *perceptions* of corruption. Because corruption is almost always illegal and thus hidden, it is difficult to measure the absolute level of corruption in a given jurisdiction. Attempts to do so would be more likely to show how effective prosecutors, the courts, or the media are in investigating or exposing corruption. Thus, capturing perceptions of corruption of those in a position to offer assessments appears to be the most reliable method of comparing relative corruption levels across countries.

值得注意的是，CPI 仅仅是基于对腐败程度的印象。因为腐败几乎总是非法的，因而也是隐蔽的，所以很难衡量给定区域内的绝对腐败水平。试图衡量腐败水平更有可能显示检察官、法院或媒体调查或曝光腐败行为的有效程度。因此，对腐败印象进行调查是比较各国相对腐败水平的现有的最可靠方法。

In 2012, TI updated its CPI methodology to “better capture changes in perceptions of corruption over time” in individual countries. The new methodology uses only the raw scores given to each country/region, and then converts these raw scores to fit the CPI scale. As a result of this update, it is possible to compare CPI scores from one year to the next, starting with the scores in 2012.

在 2012 年，透明国际更新了其 CPI 计算方法，以“更好地反映各个国家中腐败印象随时间推移而产生的变化”。新方法仅使用每个国家/地区获得的原始得分，然后将这些原始得分转换为 CPI 得分。由于这一更新，自 2012 年起，可以比较某一年和下一年的 CPI 得分。

Graphical Data

图表数据

China's Corruption Perceptions Index Scores in Recent Years

中国近年的清廉指数比较

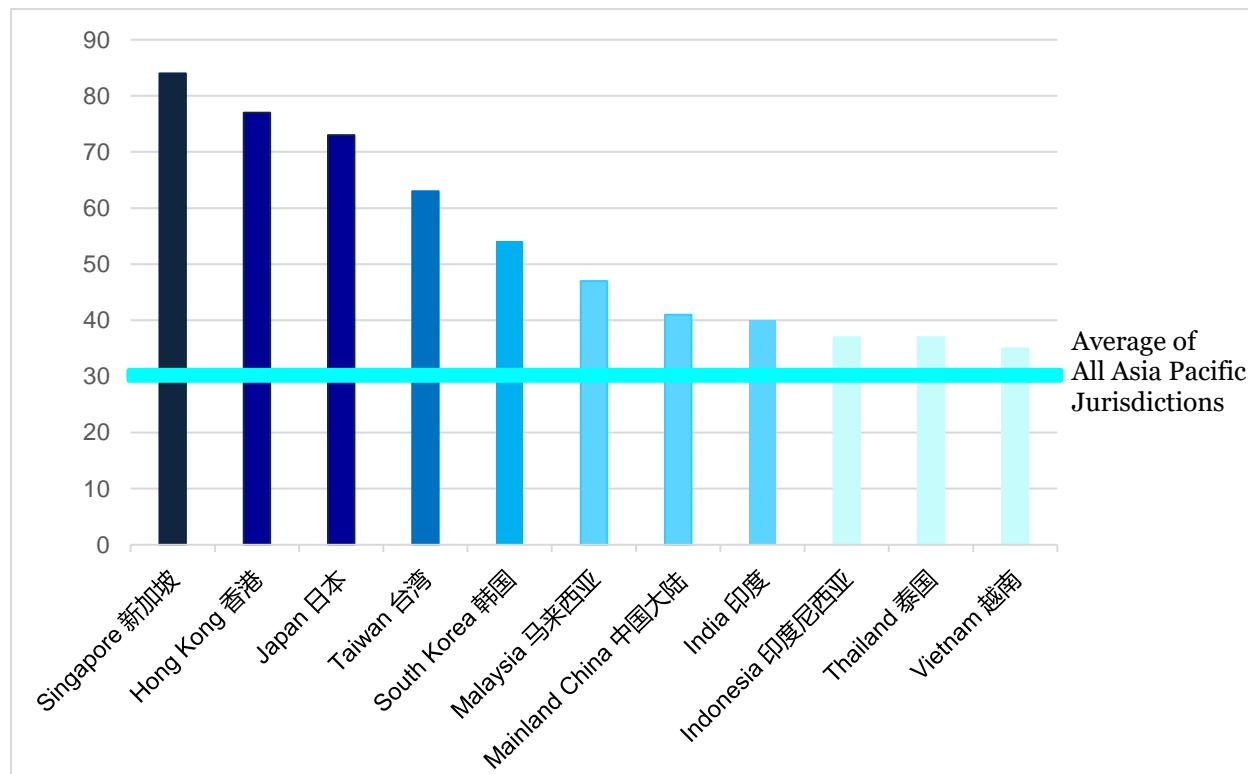
Year 年度	China's CPI Score 中国 CPI 得分	China's CPI Ranking 中国 CPI 排名	Total Countries Ranked 排名国家总数	Countries with CPI Score Comparable to China (+/- 0.1 on old scale, +/- 1 on new scale) CPI 得分与中国相当的国家（旧分制 +/-0.1 分，新分制 +/-1 分）	Top-Ranking (Least Corrupt) 排名最高（最清廉）	Bottom-Ranking (Most Corrupt) 排名最低（最腐败）
2017	41	77	180	Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Tunisia, Serbia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, India, Morocco, Turkey 布基纳法索、莱索托、突尼斯、塞尔维亚、苏里南、特立尼达和多巴哥、加纳、印度、摩洛哥、土耳其	New Zealand (90) 新西兰 (90)	Somalia (9) 索马里 (9)
2016	40	79	176	Bulgaria, Kuwait, Tunisia, Turkey, Belarus, Brazil, India, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jamaica, Lesotho 保加利亚、科威特、突尼斯、土耳其、白俄罗斯、巴西、印度、阿尔巴尼亚、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、牙买加、莱索托	New Zealand (90) 新西兰 (90)	Somalia (10) 索马里 (10)
2015	37	83	167	Benin, Colombia, Liberia, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso, India, Thailand, Tunisia, Zambia, Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Morocco, Peru, Suriname 贝宁、哥伦比亚、利比里亚、巴西、斯里兰卡、布基纳法索、印度、泰国、突尼斯、赞比亚、阿尔巴尼亚、阿尔及利亚、埃及、印度尼西亚、摩洛哥、秘鲁、苏里南	Denmark (92) 丹麦 (92)	North Korea, Somalia (8) 朝鲜、索马里 (8)
2014	36	100	175	Algeria, Suriname, Armenia, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, Liberia,	Denmark (92)	North Korea,

Year 年度	China's CPI Score 中国 CPI 得分	China's CPI Ranking 中国 CPI 排名	Total Countries Ranked 排名国家总数	Countries with CPI Score Comparable to China (+/- 0.1 on old scale, +/- 1 on new scale) CPI 得分与中国相当的国家（旧分制+/-0.1分，新分制+/-1分）	Top-Ranking (Least Corrupt) 排名最高（最清廉）	Bottom-Ranking (Most Corrupt) 排名最低（最腐败）
				Panama, Bolivia, Mexico, Moldova, Niger 阿尔及利亚、苏里南、亚美尼亚、哥伦比亚、埃及、加蓬、利比里亚、巴拿马、玻利维亚、墨西哥、摩尔多瓦、尼日尔	丹麦 (92)	Somalia (8) 朝鲜、索马里 (8)
2013	40	80	177	Bulgaria, Senegal, Tunisia, Greece, Swaziland 保加利亚、塞内加尔、突尼斯、希腊、斯威士兰	Denmark, New Zealand (91) 丹麦、新西兰 (91)	Afghanistan, North Korea, Somalia (8) 阿富汗、朝鲜、索马里 (8)
2012	39	80	176	Sri Lanka, Serbia, Trinidad and Tobago, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama, Peru 斯里兰卡、塞尔维亚、特立尼达和多巴哥、布基纳法索、萨尔瓦多、牙买加、巴拿马、秘鲁	Denmark, Finland, New Zealand (90) 丹麦、芬兰、新西兰 (90)	Somalia (8) 索马里 (8)

Comparison of CPI Scores by Selected Country/Region 部分国家/地区的 CPI 得分比较

Year 年度	Mainland China 中国大陆	Hong Kong 香港	Taiwan 台湾	United States 美国	United King- dom 英国	India 印度	Brazil 巴西	Russia 俄罗斯
2017	41	77	63	75	82	40	37	29
2016	40	77	61	74	81	40	40	29
2015	37	75	62	76	81	38	38	29
2014	36	74	61	74	78	38	43	27
2013	40	75	61	73	76	36	42	28
2012	39	77	61	73	74	36	43	28

2017 CPI Scores - Selected Asian Jurisdictions 2017 部分亚洲国家及地区 CPI 得分



Asia Pacific Region 2017 CPI Scores**亚洲和太平洋地区 2017 年度 CPI 得分**

(green shading indicates an improvement in the CPI score; red shading indicates a decline in the CPI score)
 (绿色阴影表示 CPI 得分提升, 红色表示得分下降)

Number	Country/Region 国家/地区	2017 CPI Score	2016 CPI Score	2017 Global Rank	2016 Global Rank
1.	New Zealand 新西兰	89	90	1	1
2.	Singapore 新加坡	84	84	6	7
3.	Australia 澳大利亚	77	79	13	13
4.	Hong Kong 香港	77	77	13	15
5.	Japan 日本	73	72	20	20
6.	Bhutan 不丹	67	65	26	27
7.	Taiwan 台湾	63	61	29	31
8.	Brunei 文莱	62	58	32	41
9.	South Korea 韩国	54	53	51	52
10.	Malaysia 马来西亚	47	49	62	55
11.	Vanuatu 瓦努阿图*	43	N/A	71	N/A
12.	Mainland China 中国大陆	41	40	77	79
13.	India 印度	40	40	81	79
14.	Solomon Islands 所罗门群岛	39	42	85	72
15.	Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡	38	36	91	95
16.	Timor-Leste 东帝汶	38	35	91	101
17.	Indonesia 印度尼西亚	37	37	96	90
18.	Thailand 泰国	37	35	96	101

Number	Country/Region 国家/地区	2017 CPI Score	2016 CPI Score	2017 Global Rank	2016 Global Rank
19.	Mongolia 蒙古	36	38	103	87
20.	Vietnam 越南	35	33	107	113
21.	Philippines 菲律宾	34	35	111	101
22.	Maldives 马尔代夫	33	36	112	95
23.	Pakistan 巴基斯坦	32	32	117	116
24.	Kazakhstan 哈萨克斯坦	31	29	122	131
25.	Nepal 尼泊尔	31	29	122	131
26.	Myanmar 缅甸	30	28	130	136
27.	Laos 老挝	29	30	135	123
28.	Papua New Guinea 巴布亚新几内亚	29	28	135	136
29.	Kyrgyzstan 吉尔吉斯斯坦	29	28	135	136
30.	Bangladesh 孟加拉	28	26	143	145
31.	Uzbekistan 乌兹别克斯坦	22	21	157	156
32.	Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦	21	25	161	151
33.	Cambodia 柬埔寨	21	21	161	156
34.	North Korea 朝鲜	17	12	171	174
35.	Afghanistan 阿富汗	15	15	177	169
Asia and Pacific Regions Average 亚洲和太平洋地区平均分		42.3	41.7		

Data sources for all tables and graphs: Transparency International; comparison tables and graphs compiled by Covington & Burling LLP.

所有图表的数据来源：透明国际；比较图表由科文顿·柏灵律师事务所编制。

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