逐点论述
透明度趋势

自2004年以来，《小武器问题调查》小组每年都出版的《小武器交易透明度晴雨表》采用一套标准的准则对小武器出口国的透明度进行分析。《晴雨表》通过采用各国实际的习惯报告办法对各国在不同时间透明度的变化进行评价。本章发表的是《晴雨表》的2012年版本，涵盖了调查小组对所说的52个主要出口国在2010年从事的小武器出口活动的报告。所谓主要出口国是指那些自2001年以来至少有一个公历年出口了最少价值1000万美元的小武器、轻武器及其零配件和弹药的国家。

《晴雨表》包括7个参数：无时间性、享用权和一贯性、明晰度、全面程度、交货情况、发给许可的情况和未发给许可的情况。各国必须填写每个参数的一整套标准要求才能得分。总得分越高在《晴雨表》上排列的位置越靠前。得分采用25分制。透明度的评定要借用一系列可提供小武器转让情况的公开的报告可依据文件，其中包括联合国商品交易统计数据库（UN Comtrade）、联合国常规武器登记记录和国家武器出口报告，包括欧盟替其成员国所做的报告。

2012年的透明度晴雨表对52个轻武器主要出口国进行了评价。

2012年版本的透明度晴雨表对52个国家的报告做法进行了评估，结果是瑞士、英国和罗马尼亚被认定为三个透明度最好的国家，而透明度最差的国家有伊朗、朝鲜和阿拉伯酋长国，后面三个国家的得分为零。在最高能得25分的评分制下，各国的平均得分为11.22分，比2011年下降了近2%(合0.18分)。透明度最好的10个国家的平均得分与去年持平（18分）。考察过的比一半稍多的国家得分低于12.50分，说明尽管一些国家的情况有所改善，但仍有很大改进余地。

本章还考察了同样那些出口国在过去10年中报告小武器交易的情况。本章并没有对各国提供数据的准确程度进行评估，而是仔细研究了这些国家的报告办法的变化情况。这一点可以从国家武器报告和向有关单位如UN Comtrade和联合国登记处提供的资料情况中窥见一斑。衡量是否变化的标准为晴雨表的7个参数和43项具体标准。在评估是否变化时，对各国的报告进行了剖解分析，然后确定哪些方面的透明度有所改善以及哪些方面没有得到改善。

在过去10年中，主要出口国已经在逐步提高各自报告小武器和轻武器转让的透明度。在此期间，经考察过的52个国家的平均得分提高了至少40%。透明度的趋势涵括了全部抽查调查，既包括得分高的国家，也包括了得分低的国家。然而，并非被调查过的所有国家在这方面齐头并进，均取得同样的进步，也并非在每个晴雨表参数方面取得同样进步。

本章显示，在无时间性一栏几乎100%透明的国家，在未发给许可和发给许可两个参数的透明度距要求相差
In the past 10 years, there have been 29 countries that have published at least one report on their arms exports. Among these countries, 25 were European countries. In the countries outside Europe that have published their national arms export reports, only Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States have published their national arms export reports.

Similarly, in terms of clarity and comprehensiveness, reports usually have poor performance. To improve clarity, many countries still need to standardize the reporting process, including the provision of information on temporary exports and correspondence, measures taken for international transfers, and information on licensed brokers. If the information on exports of caliber greater than 12.7 millimeters, undetermined transfers, long-term re-exports, transhipment, and related activities is included, the level of transparency will be improved.

In the past 10 years, the quality of reports on the delivery parameter has been generally improving, but exceptions occurred in 2010. All the standards for this parameter can be met either by referring to the report submitted to UN Comtrade or the information contained in the national arms export reports, or the report submitted to the EU.

This 10-year transparency survey showed that there is still a lot of room for improvement for most countries in this area, and the best way to do it is through national arms export reports. Actually, all the top 25 countries in the 2012晴雨表 did not only publish national arms export reports, but also reported in other ways.

2012 Transparency Rainfall Chart

Note:
- *Main exporters are countries that exported or were identified as exporting at least $10 million of small arms, light weapons, and their components and ammunition in a single calendar year. The 2012 Transparency Rainfall Chart includes all countries that met the main exporter standard in at least one calendar year between 2001 and 2010.
- **X indicates that the country submitted its activity report in 2010. In previous years, countries submitted activity reports in parentheses.
- ***The EU's 13th Annual Report (CoEU, 2011b) contains the transparency index scores for 2010. The transparency index scores are based on data from three sources: national arms export reports, reports submitted to UN Comtrade, and UN registry data.

Scoring System

The scoring system used in the 2012 Transparency Rainfall Chart is the same as that used in the 2011 Transparency Rainfall Chart. The seven evaluation categories: non-time variability and consistency (category i–ii), clarity and comprehensiveness (iii–iv), delivery details, permission given, and permission denied (v–vii). For more detailed information, please refer to paragraphs 17.9 of the 2012 Small Arms Survey Report.

Explanatory Notes

Note A: The transparency index scores are based on the reports published by each country from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2011.

Note B: The transparency index scores are based on the reports submitted to UN Comtrade, except for the 2010 reports. Before 2010, the transparency index scores were based on reports submitted to the UN.

Note C: The transparency index scores are based on the reports submitted to the UN, except for the 2010 reports. Before 2010, the transparency index scores were based on reports submitted to the UN.

Note D: The transparency index scores are based on the reports submitted to the UN, except for the 2010 reports. Before 2010, the transparency index scores were based on reports submitted to the UN.

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Note H: The transparency index scores are based on the reports submitted to the UN, except for the 2010 reports. Before 2010, the transparency index scores were based on reports submitted to the UN.

Table 9.3 2012 Light Weapons Trade Transparency Rainfall Chart, Including Main Exporters*
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<th>墨西哥</th>
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<th>土耳其</th>
<th>阿根廷</th>
<th>日本</th>
<th>印度</th>
<th>菲律宾</th>
<th>乌克兰</th>
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<th>新加坡</th>
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注释：网上有关透明度晴雨表的版本吸收了最新情况和修改以及对暂缺情况的补充，所有这些均会影响到各国当年或以前的排列位置，因此，网上的版本比印刷的版本更具有权威性。