



Manual

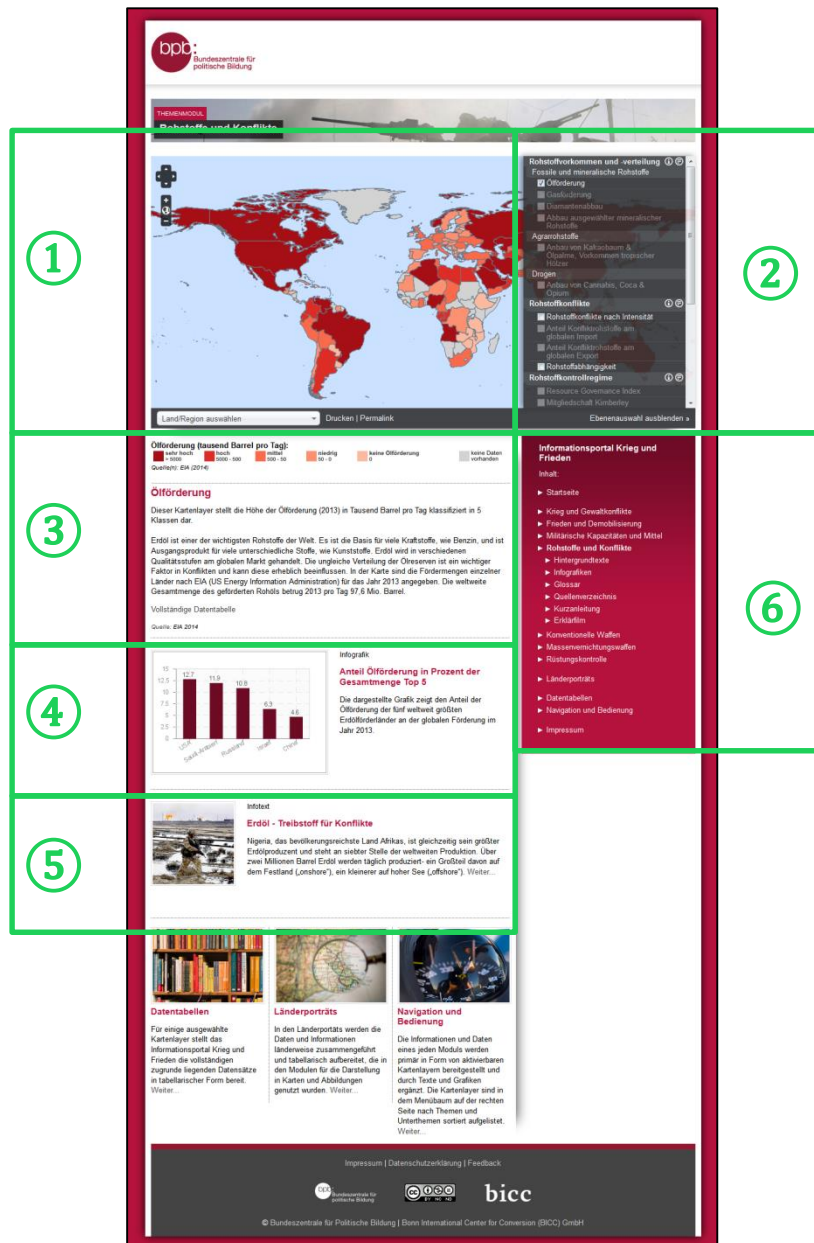
Module

Conventional Weapons

Central elements of the **start page** of the module “natural resources and conflicts” are



- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu with which maps can be shown or hidden,
- ③ the portal menu,
- ④ a short introduction into the content and the concept below the map window,
- ⑤ the navigation at the end of the page to further data included in other modules, as well as further operational tools.

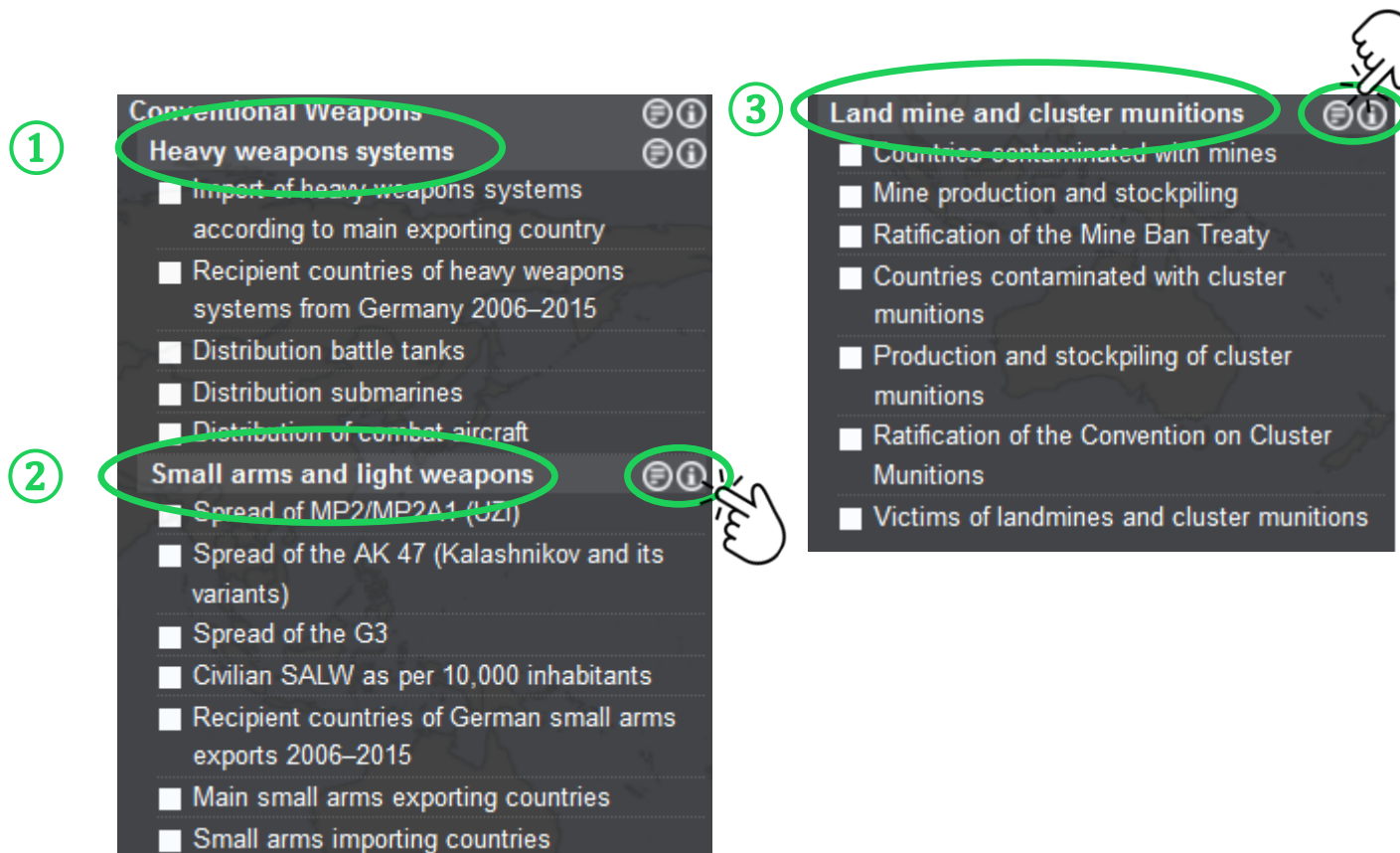




When you activate map layers, the page view of the portal changes. The introductory text disappears and other elements become visible below the map window. The **module page** then shows:

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu,
- ③ the legend and information about the level selected,
- ④ information graphics if available,
- ⑤ info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available,
- ⑥ besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module:
 - backgrounders
 - complex information graphics
 - glossary
 - bibliography
 - short manual

The module “conventional weapons” is divided in three thematic fields:

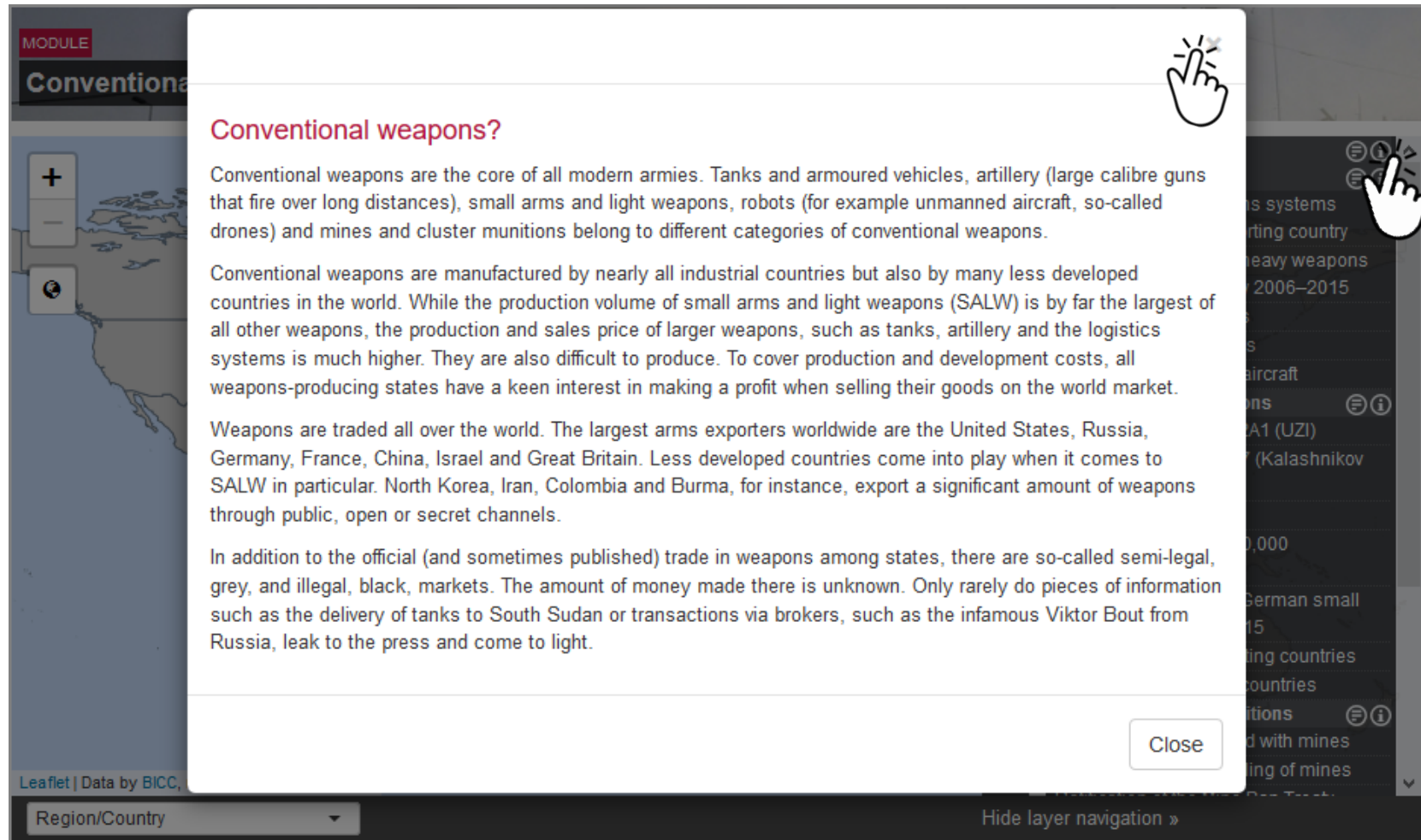
- ① *Heavy weapons systems*
- ② *Small arms and light weapons*
- ③ *Land mine and cluster munitions*



By clicking on the   symbol an explanatory backgrounder on the topics appear in a pop-up window.

By clicking on the name of a sub-topic or a single layer you get more information about it.

One example is given on the next page.



Conventional weapons?

Conventional weapons are the core of all modern armies. Tanks and armoured vehicles, artillery (large calibre guns that fire over long distances), small arms and light weapons, robots (for example unmanned aircraft, so-called drones) and mines and cluster munitions belong to different categories of conventional weapons.

Conventional weapons are manufactured by nearly all industrial countries but also by many less developed countries in the world. While the production volume of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is by far the largest of all other weapons, the production and sales price of larger weapons, such as tanks, artillery and the logistics systems is much higher. They are also difficult to produce. To cover production and development costs, all weapons-producing states have a keen interest in making a profit when selling their goods on the world market.

Weapons are traded all over the world. The largest arms exporters worldwide are the United States, Russia, Germany, France, China, Israel and Great Britain. Less developed countries come into play when it comes to SALW in particular. North Korea, Iran, Colombia and Burma, for instance, export a significant amount of weapons through public, open or secret channels.

In addition to the official (and sometimes published) trade in weapons among states, there are so-called semi-legal, grey, and illegal, black, markets. The amount of money made there is unknown. Only rarely do pieces of information such as the delivery of tanks to South Sudan or transactions via brokers, such as the infamous Viktor Bout from Russia, leak to the press and come to light.

Close

Example definition from (ⓘ) the sub-chapter “*heavy weapons*”.

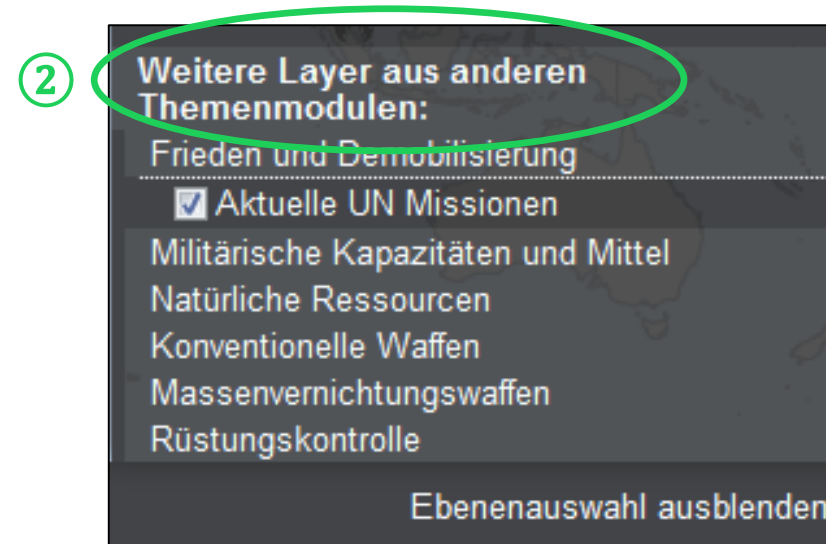
- ① Heavy weapons systems still form the core of modern armed forces today. These include battle tanks, fighter jets, warships and submarines, which are presented in the topic of **heavy weapons**.
- ② Small and light weapons is the generic term for firearms with a caliber up to 100mm. As such rocket launcher and mortar belong in this category as well. Small arms are distributed worldwide, they are often very long living, easy to use and easy to transport.

①

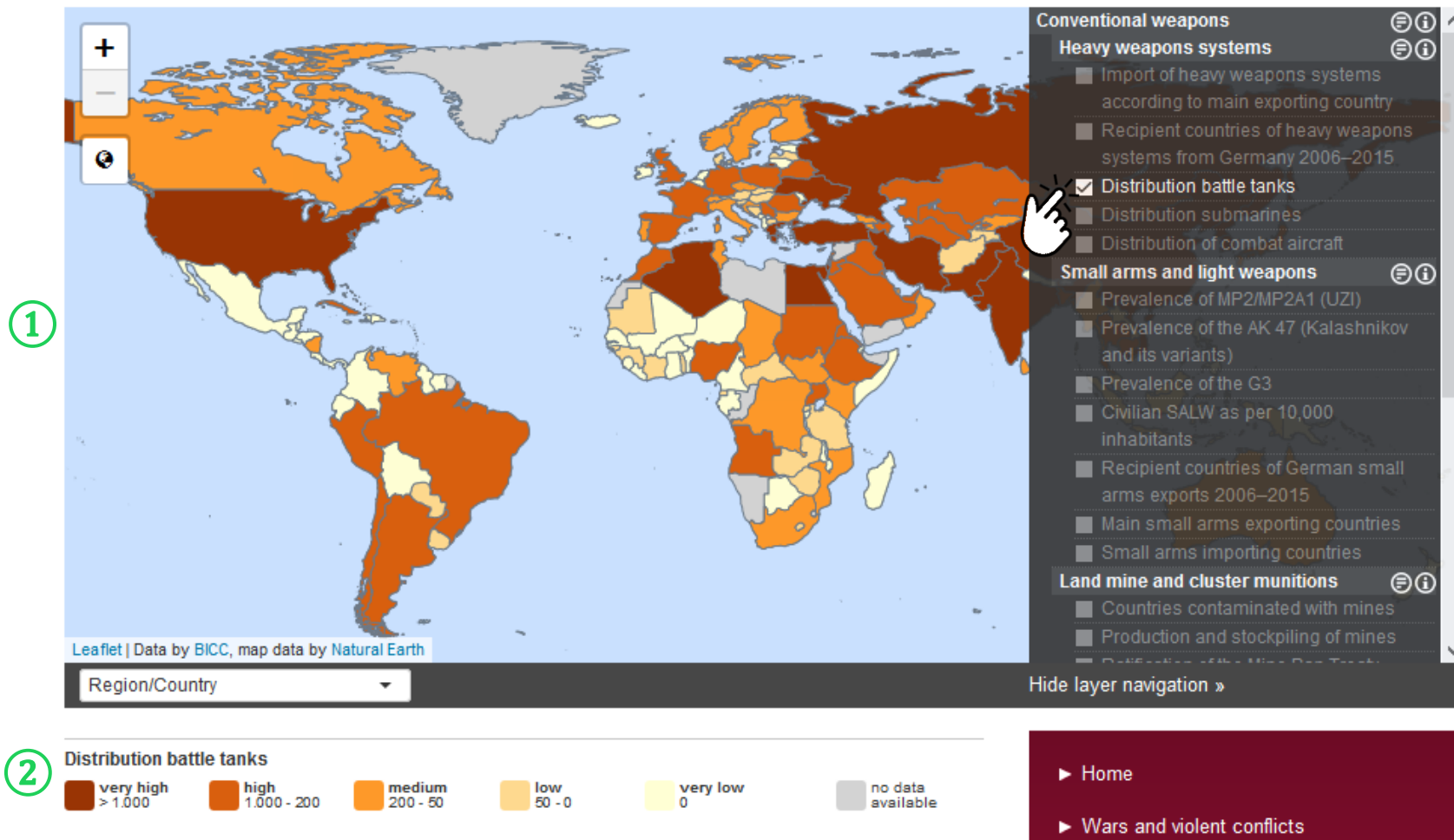
②

Conventional Weapons		🔍	📄
Heavy weapons systems		🔍	📄
<input type="checkbox"/>	Import of heavy weapons systems according to main exporting country		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recipient countries of heavy weapons systems from Germany 2006–2015		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Distribution battle tanks		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Distribution submarines		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Distribution of combat aircraft		
Small arms and light weapons		🔍	📄
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spread of MP2/MP2A1 (UZI)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spread of the AK 47 (Kalashnikov and its variants)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spread of the G3		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civilian SALW as per 10,000 inhabitants		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recipient countries of German small arms exports 2006–2015		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main small arms exporting countries		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Small arms importing countries		

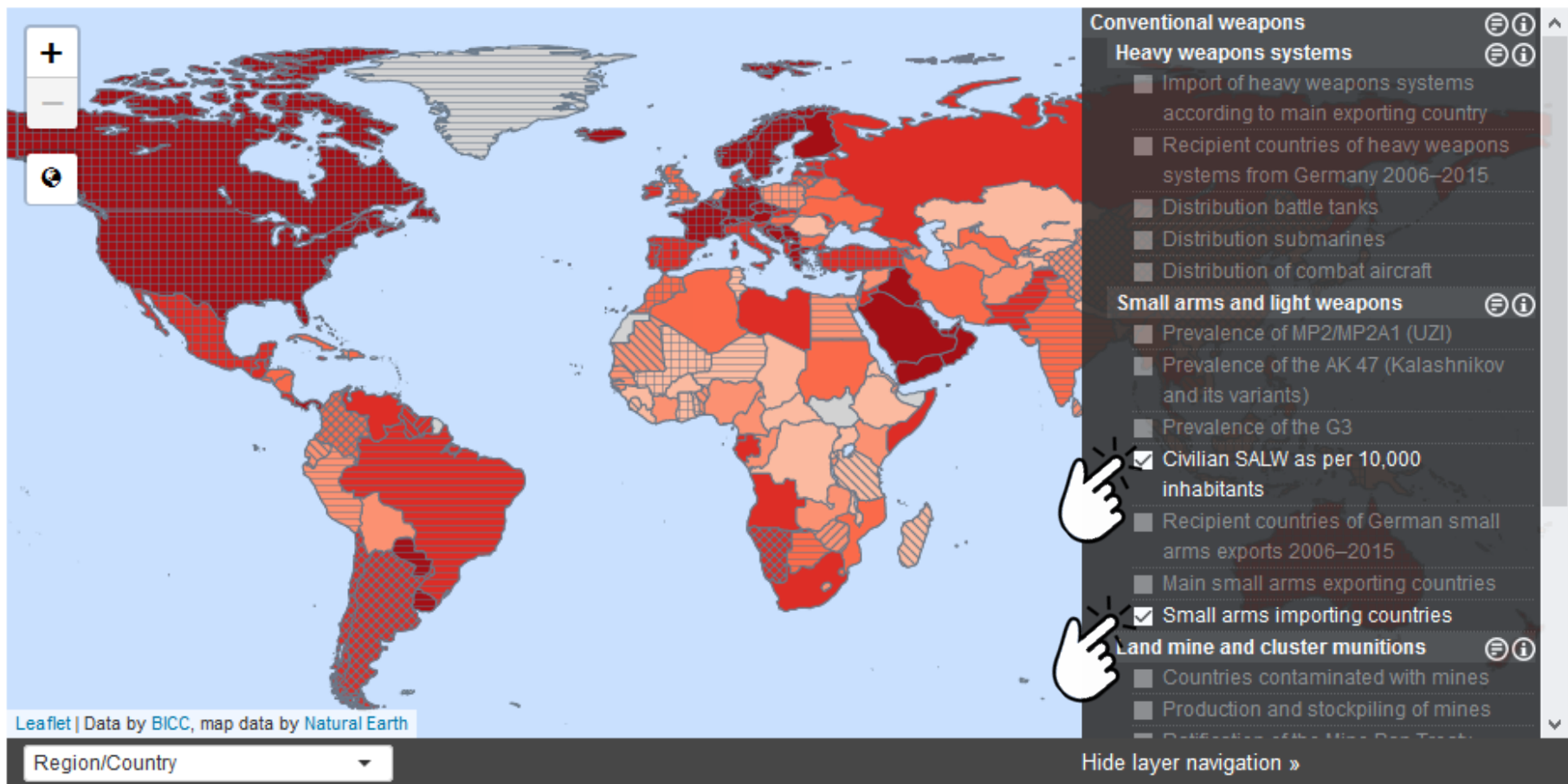
- ① The use of landmines and cluster bombs has long-term, devastating humanitarian consequences. There are two major treaties that aim to reduce the incidence and use of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions.
- ② After having selected a map layer, another section (Layers from other modules) is shown in some cases below the thematic fields of the module, which permits you to combine **additional layers from other modules** with that layer.



When you click on a selection box in the level selection menu, the information is loaded into the map window ①, and a legend with explanations is shown below the map window ②.



When you have selected a map layer, other layers of the module are greyed out. Only those layers in the level selection menu remain active that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). You can select up to three levels of information at the same time.



Having selected one or more map layers, you can call up short explanations on the information shown in the map window by clicking on the name of the respective map layer in the level selection menu. This information is shown in a pop-up window.

Info texts and information graphics offer further, more in-depth information on the data and information prepared as maps. After having selected one layer in the level selection menu, all info texts linked with individual map layers ① and corresponding information graphics ② are shown below the map window and can be opened from there.

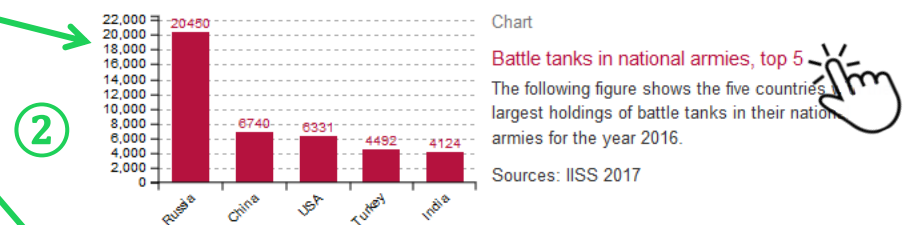


Distribution battle tanks

This map layer shows the number of battle tanks per country, classed into five categories, for the year 2016.

- ① Battle tanks are tanks that weigh at least 16.5 tonnes (unladen) and that can be equipped with a tank gun of at least 75mm calibre. Battle tanks belong to the category of heavy weapons systems. Its production is limited to about 25 countries while they are distributed (nearly) worldwide.

Sources: IISS (2017)



Infotext

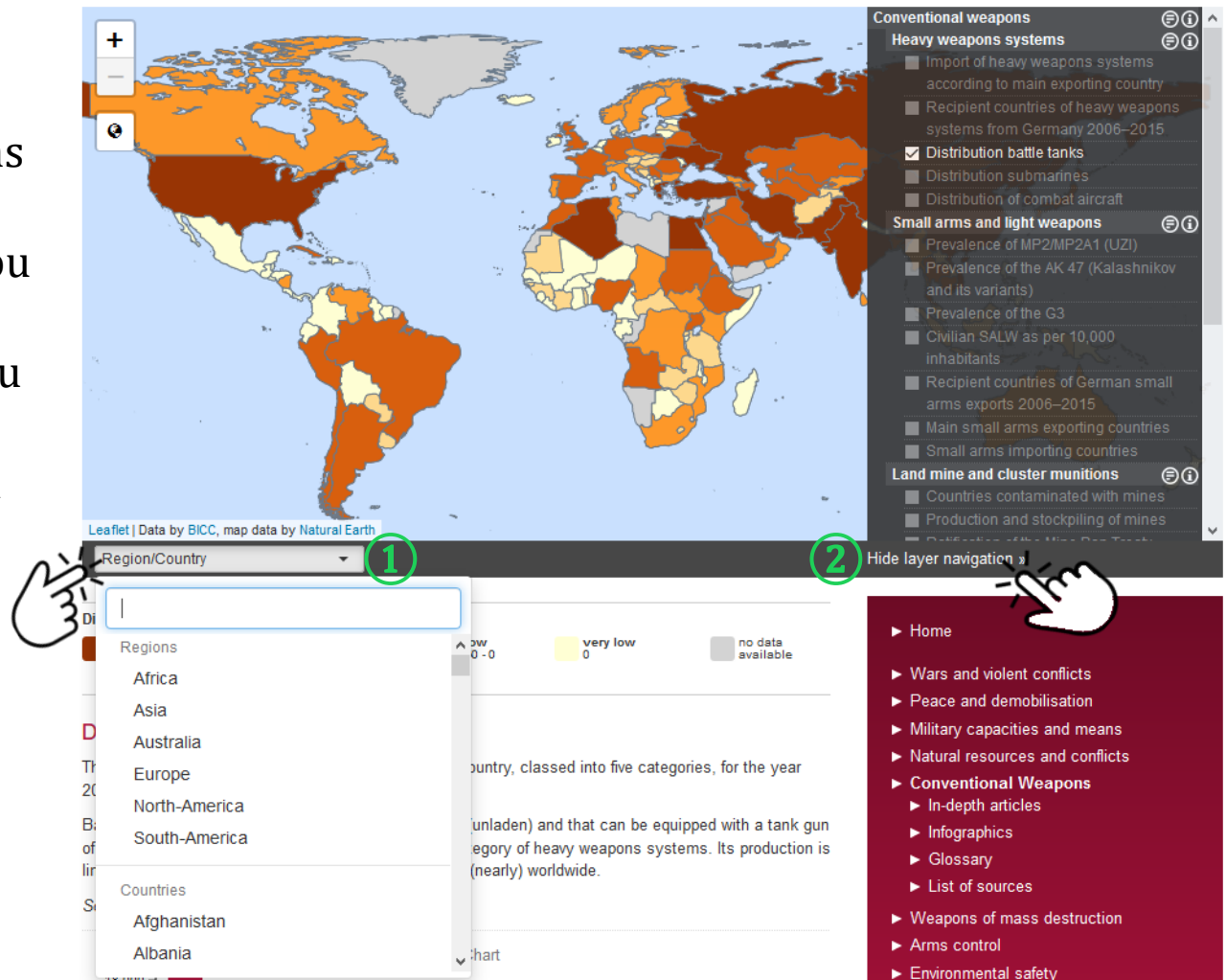
German tank exports

Tanks from German production are used by many armies in the world. The largest and most important producer is the arms producer Krauss-Maffei Wegmann & Co. KG (KMW) in Munich; according to its own reports the market leader in the field of military tracked and wheeled vehicles in Europe.

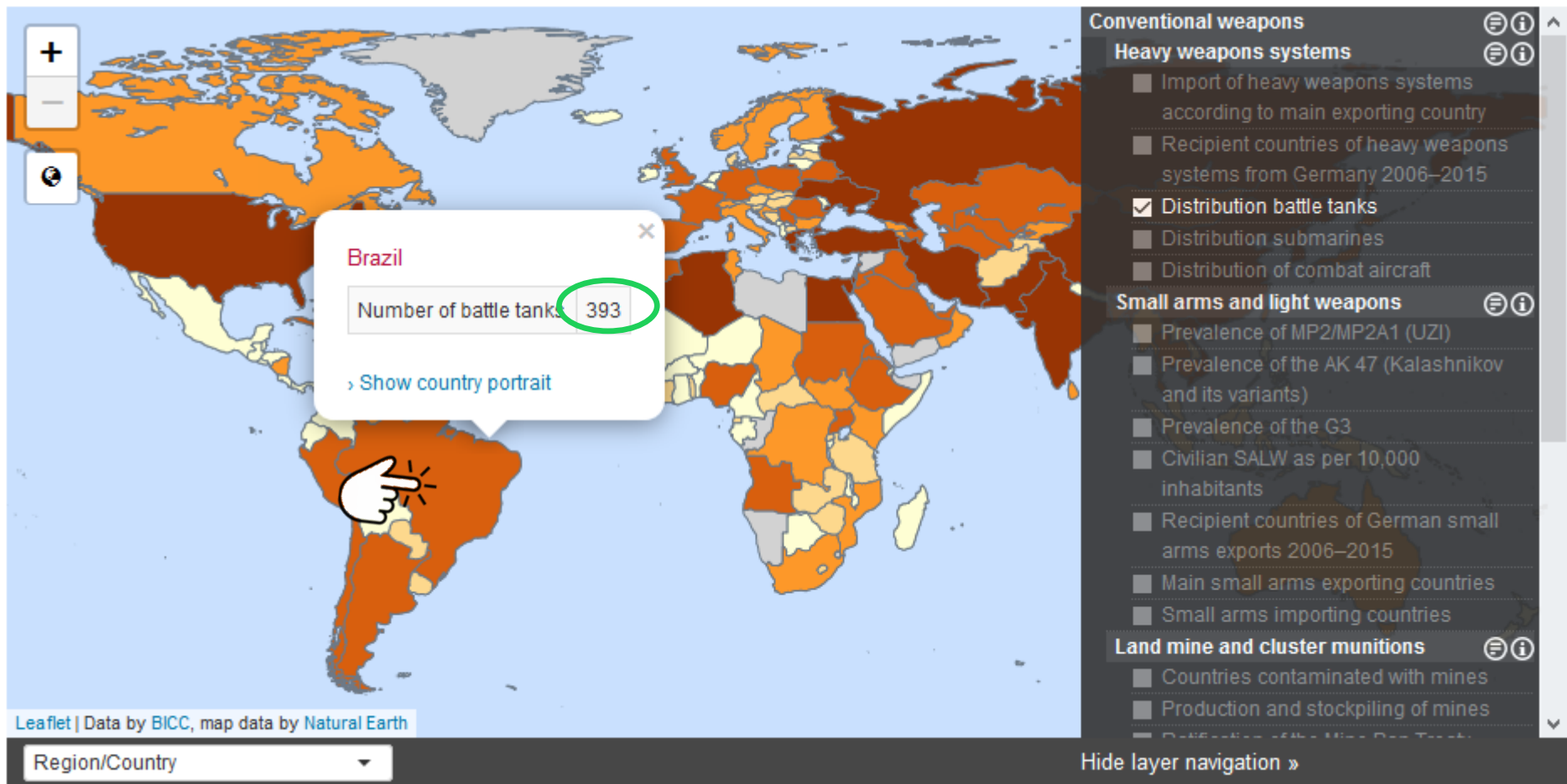
More ...

With the *country/region options menu* below the map, you can directly select countries or regions in the map which will be zoomed in in the map window. For this, you will have to select regions or countries from a drop-down menu ① or directly key in names of countries or regions in the search field.

You can show/hide the menu to select topic-related maps by clicking the control element "level selection." ②

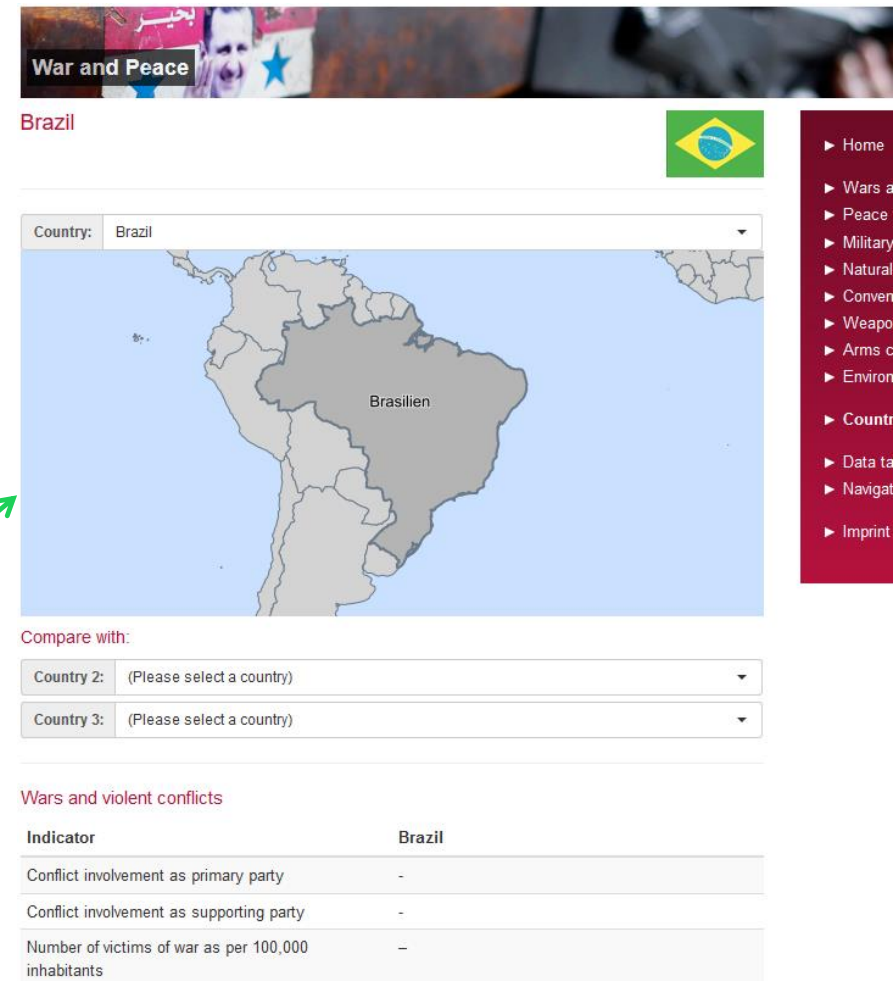


You can obtain more detailed data on selected map layers on individual countries when clicking on a country of your choice, for instance, the Iran . *In 2016, Brazil was in possession of 393 battle tanks.*



All country data made available via the map layers are set out in tabular form in the country portraits. The **short manual for the entire portal** describes in detail how you can access them from the portal menu. You can access the manual from each module via the sub-menu *short manual*.

You can also call up the country portraits within a module. Via the on-click element of the interactive map—it opens after having clicked on a country—simply click "show country portrait". ①

Brazil

Country: Brazil

Compare with:

Country 2: (Please select a country)

Country 3: (Please select a country)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Brazil
Conflict involvement as primary party	-
Conflict involvement as supporting party	-
Number of victims of war as per 100,000 inhabitants	-

You can compare selected countries with the function **country comparison**. ①

In the comparison menu , you can select up to two further countries that you want to compare. The results are shown below the comparison menu as a table. ②

Brazil



Compare with:

① Country 2: (Please select a country) 

Country 3: (Please select a country)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Brazil
Conflict involvement as primary party	-
Conflict involvement as supporting party	-



Compare with:

Country 2: USA

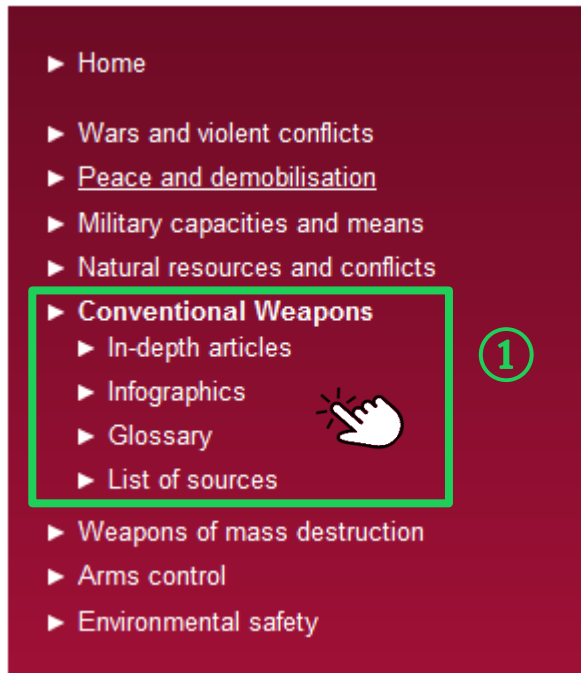
Country 3: Russia

Wars and violent conflicts

②


Indicator	Brazil	USA	Russia
Conflict involvement as primary party	-	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)	1 (1 x intra-state)
Conflict involvement as supporting party	-	6 (6 x internationalised intra-state)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)
Number of victims of war as per 100,000 inhabitants	-	0.04	0.05

Besides links to the short manuals and the explanatory film, the menu of the module ① offers redirections to overview pages for backgrounders, info texts and information graphics.



With one click, you can open, print or save the information graphics as a pdf (A4 format).

In-depth articles




Background

Conventional weapons

Conventional weapons are the mainstay of all modern military forces. To make sense of the great variety and differences within this category, we need to distinguish between platforms and munitions. Platforms are means by which munitions — explosives, projectiles or sensors — are brought to an effective use.

More ...




Background

Heavy weapons

Today, heavy weapons systems still are at the core of modern armed forces. Battle tanks, combat aircraft, warships and submarines belong to that group. One differentiates between heavy weapons, small arms and light weapons and nuclear, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

More ...



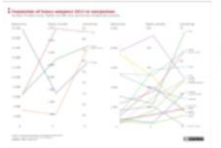
Background

Small arms and light weapons (SALW)


Conflict is endemic in human society. Often, such conflicts become violent, because people feel they are unable to agree. When people resort to violence in this way, arms that can be handled by one person are the preferred choice.

More ...


Infographics



Development of conventional weapons from 1945 to 2015



Distribution of conventional weapons by region

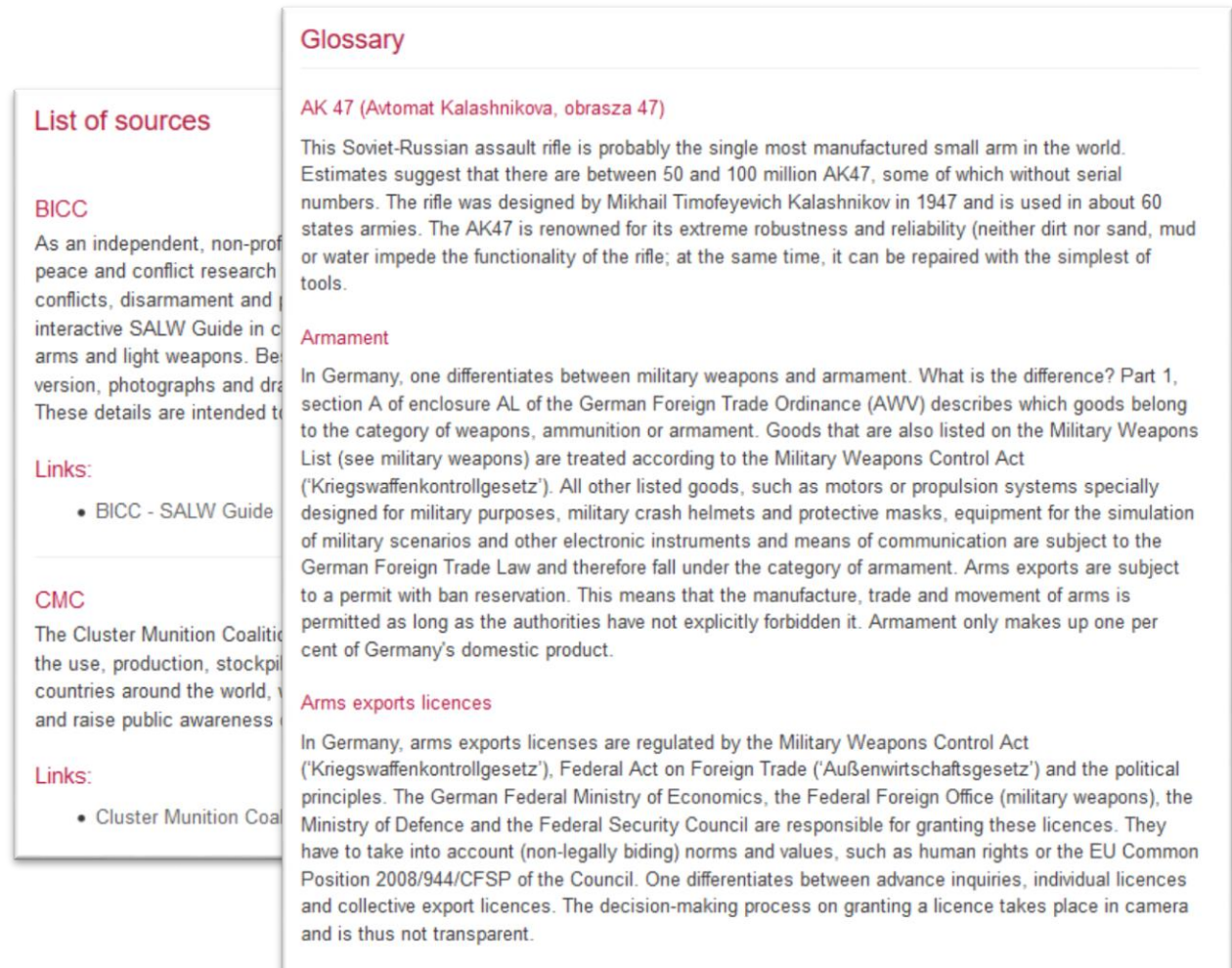
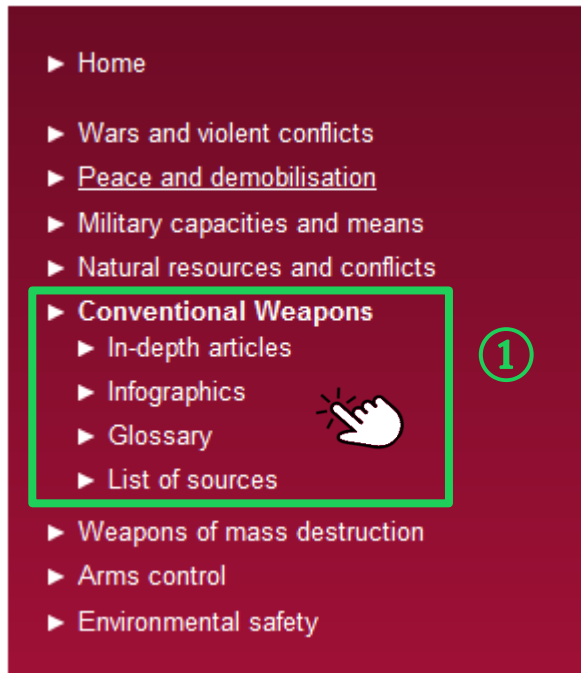


Number of conventional weapons by type

Germany, Russia, Great Britain and the United States for the same period.

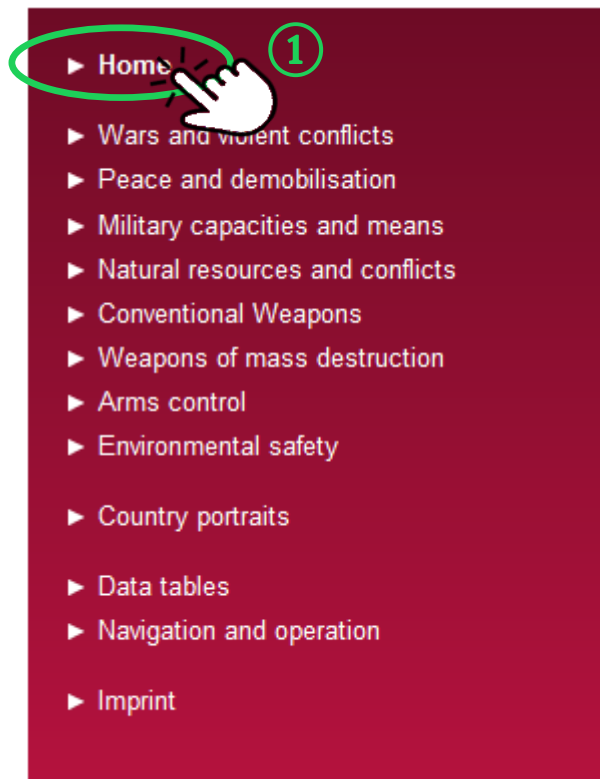
More ...

The glossary explains important terms occurring in the module. You can find explanations and links to the sources used for the modules in the bibliography. You can access both overview pages also via the module menu. ①




The **portal menu** ① and the **page end menu** ② offer easy access to important pages and menus of the portal from all pages of the Information Portal.

The short manual to the entire portal, which you can access from each module via the sub-menu *short manual* and via the menu *navigation and operation* offers a basic introduction to the structure and functioning of the Information Portal.




At the end of each page of the Information Portal, you will be able to access **data tables**, **country portraits** and the overview page of **navigation and operation**.



Data tables

For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.


[More ...](#)



Country portraits

In the country reports, data and information are collected by country and put into tables that are used in the modules as a basis for maps and illustrations.

[More ...](#)



Navigation and operation

The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes.

[More ...](#)

②

[Imprint](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

All information on the publishers, editors, contacts and topics regarding data protection is provided in the **imprint**.

You can access the imprint via the link in the portal menu **①** or or via page end navigation. **②**



Imprint

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②

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