



Manual

Module

Weapons of Mass Destruction

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.

The screenshot shows the start page of the 'Rohstoffe und Konflikte' module. The page is divided into several sections:

- Top Header:** bpb logo and 'THEMENMODUL Rohstoffe und Konflikte'.
- Map Window (1):** A world map showing resource distribution. A sidebar menu (2) allows selecting different resource types (Fossile und mineralische Rohstoffe, Agrarrohstoffe, Drogen, Rohstoffkonflikte, Rohstoffkontrollregime) and their intensity levels.
- Text Introduction (4):** A section titled 'Was versteht man unter Rohstoffkonflikten...' providing background information on resource conflicts and the Kimberley Process.
- Portal Menu (3):** A sidebar menu titled 'Informationsportal Krieg und Frieden' with links to various content areas like 'Startseite', 'Krieg und Gewaltkonflikte', 'Frieden und Demobilisierung', etc.
- Navigation (5):** A bottom section with three columns: 'Datentabellen' (Data Tables), 'Länderporträts' (Country Portraits), and 'Navigation und Bedienung' (Navigation and Operation), each with a brief description of the content.
- Footer:** Logos for bpb, bicc, and Creative Commons, along with copyright information for the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) GmbH.

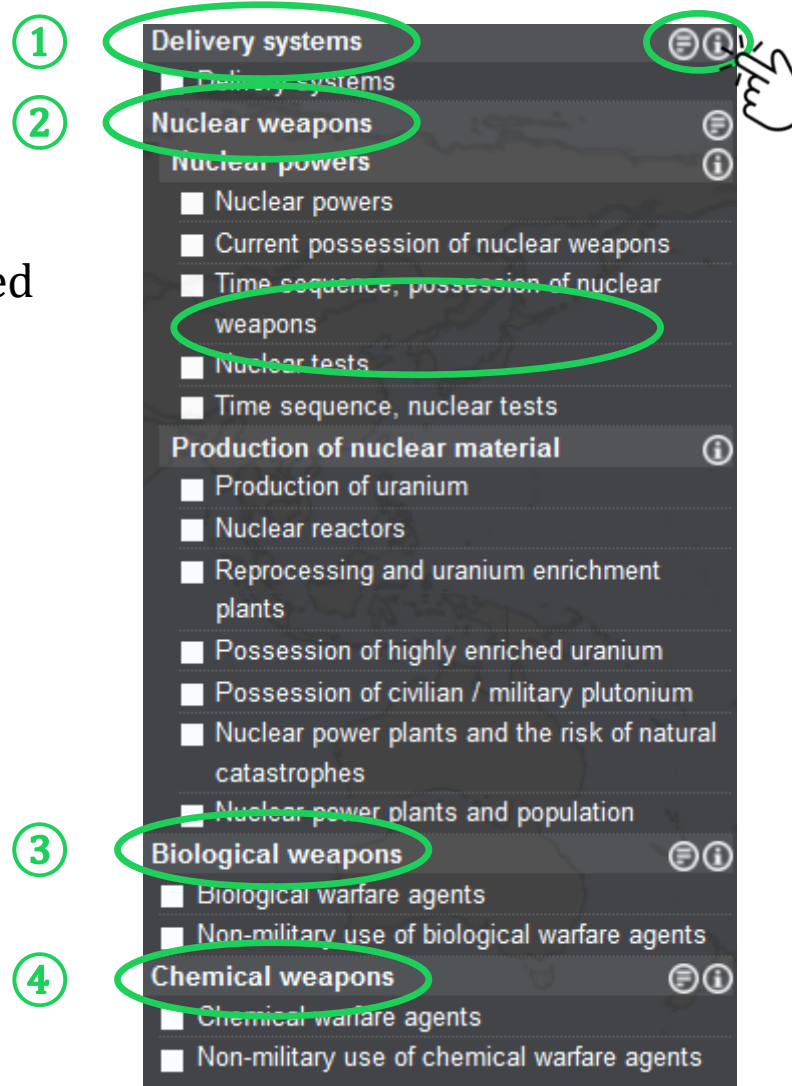
The screenshot shows the 'Information Portal War and Peace' website. The main content area is titled 'Rohstoffe und Konflikte'. It features a world map (1) showing resource distribution. To the right of the map is a level selection menu (2) with options like 'Rohstoffvorkommen und -verteilung', 'Rohstoffkonflikte', and 'Rohstoffabhängigkeit'. Below the map is a legend and information about the level selected (3), including a bar chart showing the 'Anteil Olförderung in Prozent der Gesamtmenge Top 5'. Below the legend is an information graphic (4) titled 'Erdöl - Treibstoff für Konflikte'. Below the information graphic is an info text (5) about Nigeria. The bottom section (6) contains links to further modules in the portal menu, including 'Datentabellen', 'Länderporträts', and 'Navigation und Bedienung'.



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 “weapons of mass destruction” is divided in four thematic fields:

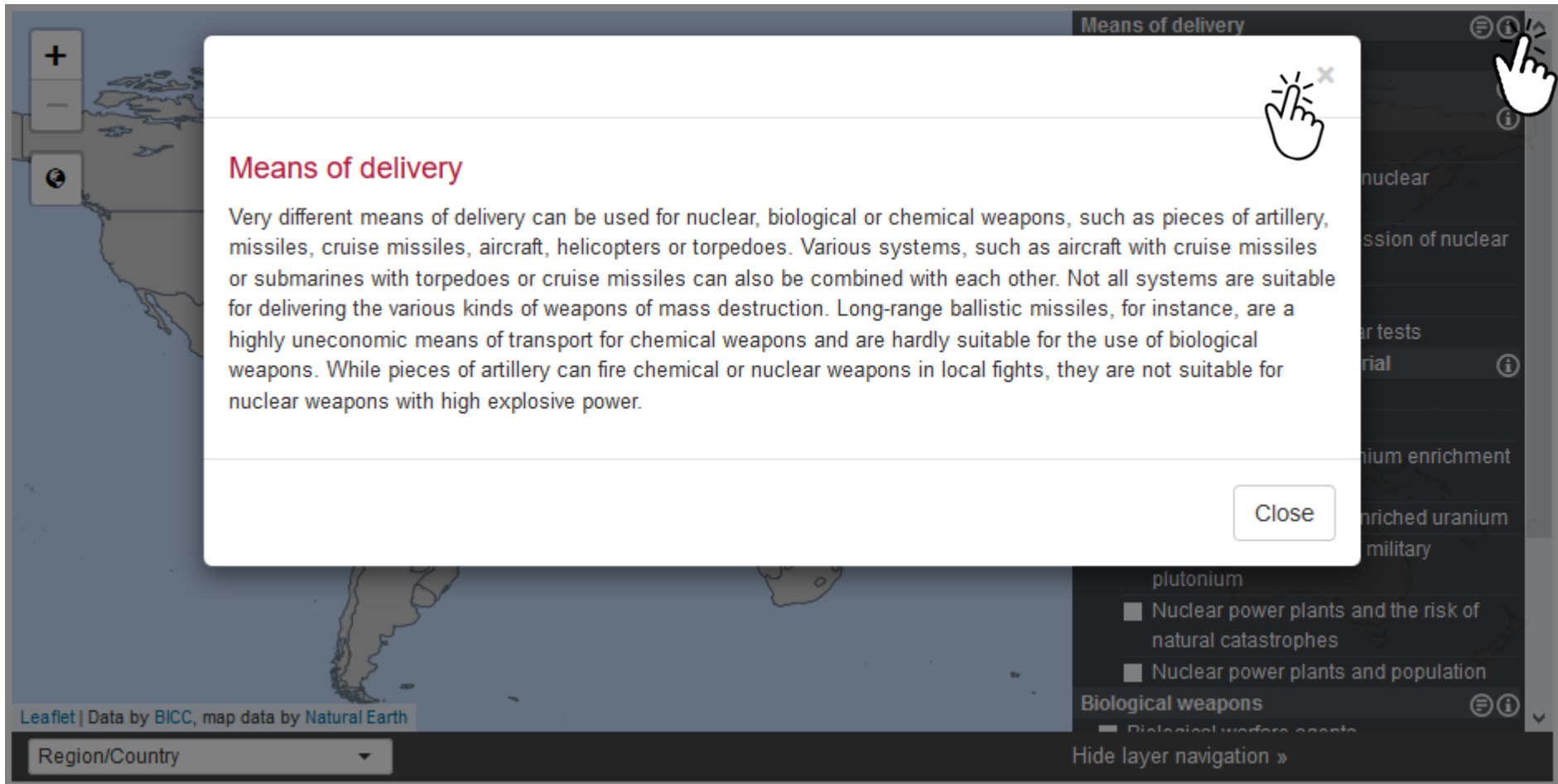
- ① *Delivery systems*
- ② *Nuclear weapons*
- ③ *Biological weapons*
- ④ *Chemical weapons*



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

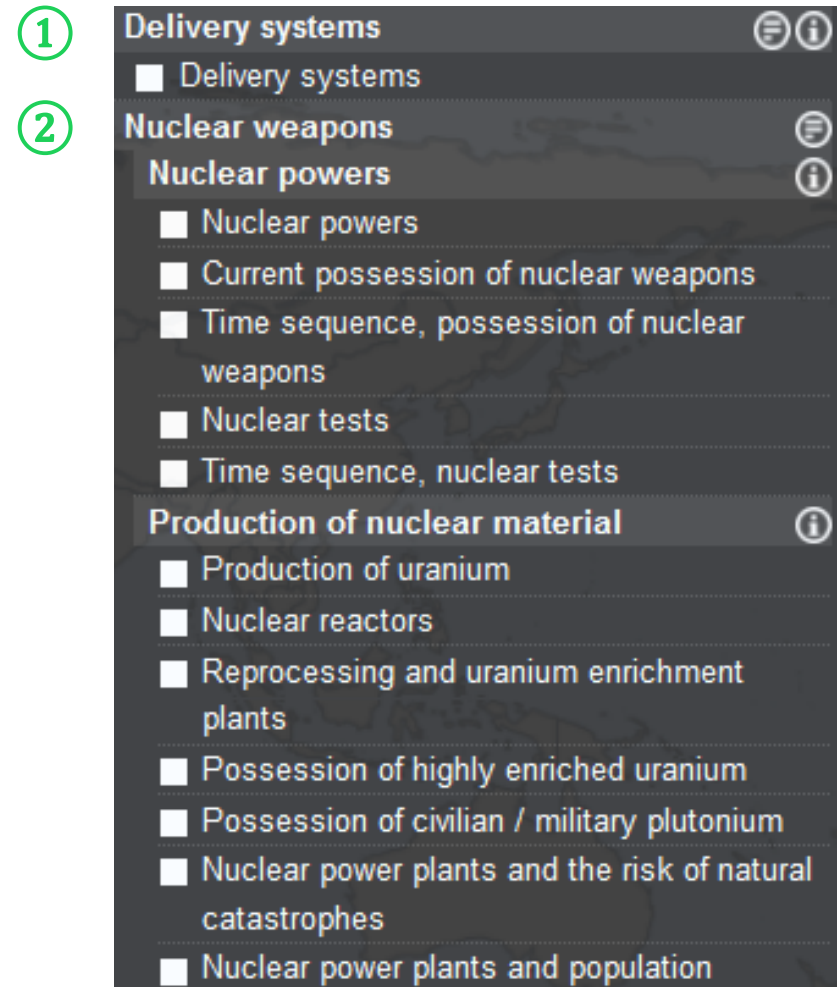
By clicking on the name of a sub-topic or a single layer you get more information about it.

One example is given on the next page.

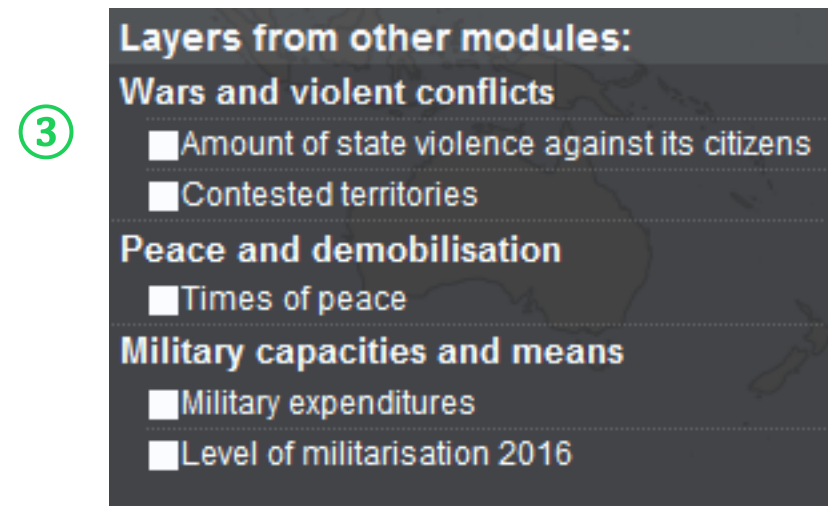
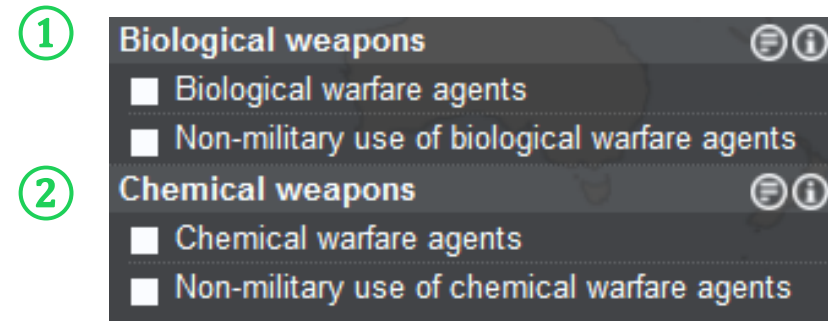


Example definition from (ⓘ) the sub-chapter “*nuclear weapons*”.

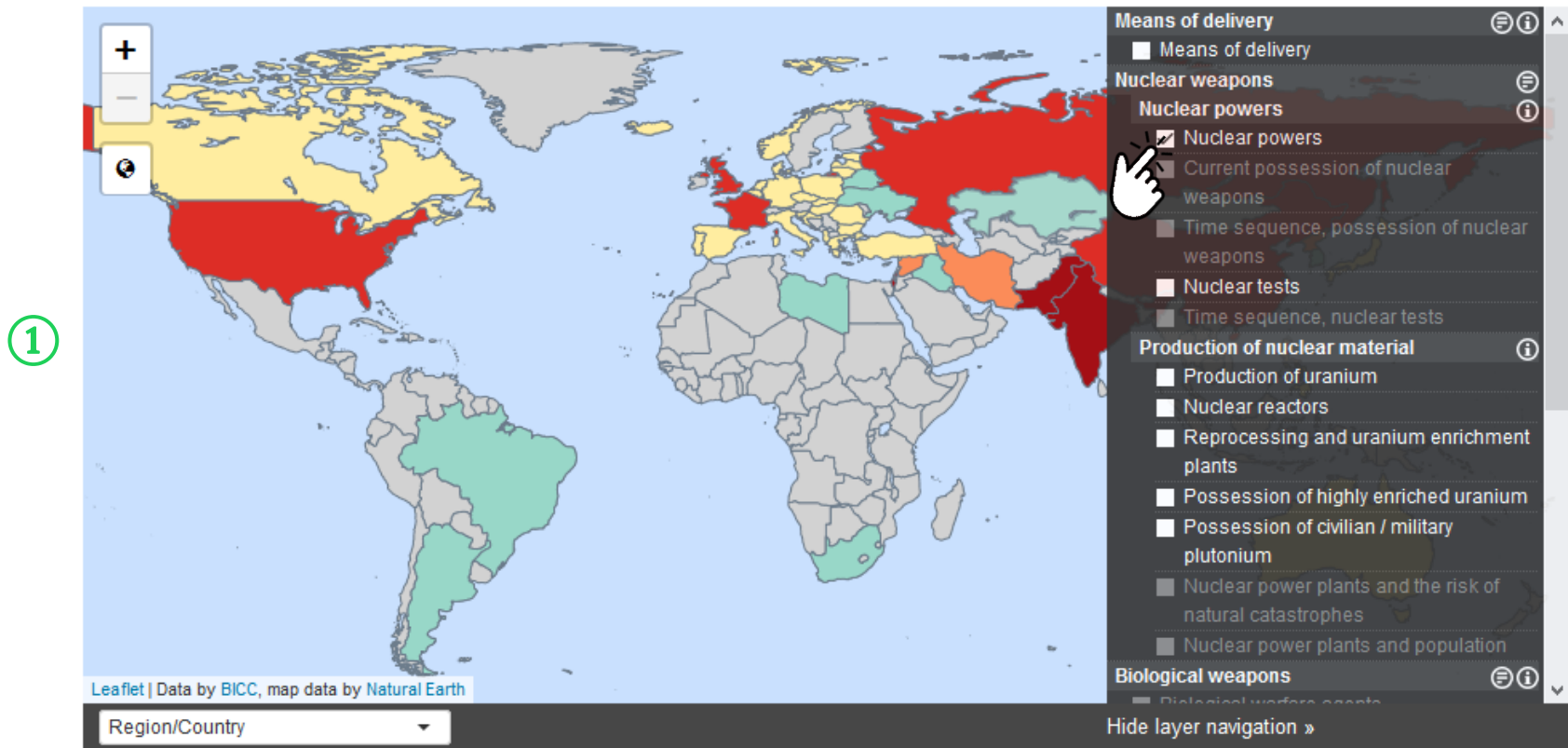
- ① To bring atomic, biological and chemical weapons to the enemy target, **delivery systems** are used. Very different systems can serve for this objective: for example, artillery pieces, grenades, rockets, cruise missiles, or torpedoes.
- ② Nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction whose effects are based on nuclear fission or nuclear fusion.



- ① Biological weapons are all targeted infectious agents that cause disease or death in humans, animals or plants.
- ② Chemical weapons consist of a chemical warfare agent and a carrier system to deliver this agent to the target. The chemical warfare agents have a suffocating, debilitating or toxic effect.
- ③ 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.

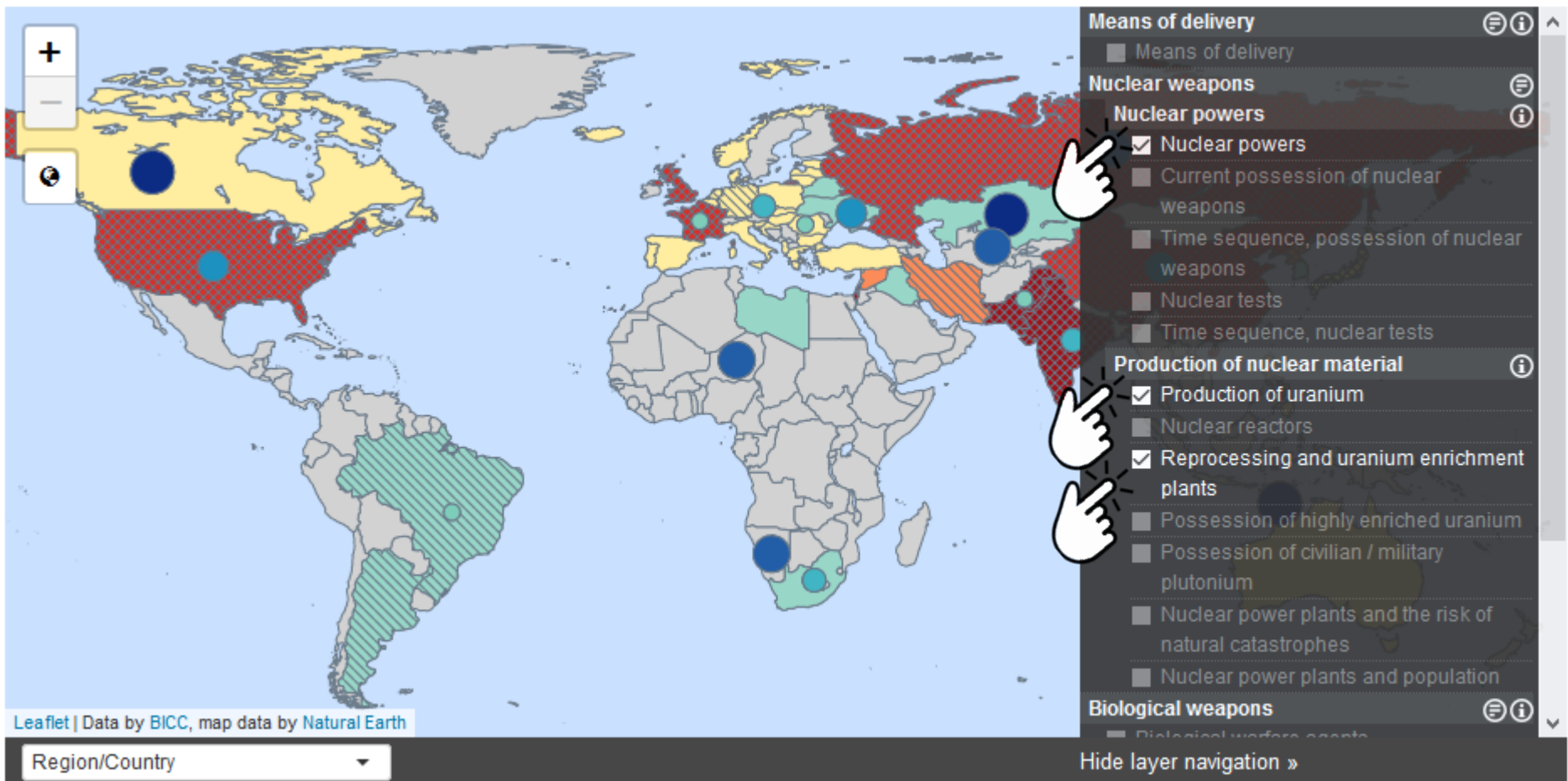


When you click on a selection box in the level selection menu, the information is loaded into the map window ①, and a legend with explanations is shown below the map window ②.



- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation

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.

Infotext

This layer presents former, prospective, and current nuclear powers as well as those states that are protected by another nuclear power for the year 2015; classed in five categories.

Example of how to read the map:

Kazakhstan used to own nuclear weapons.

Sources:

- **Arms Control Association**

The Arms Control Association was founded in 1971 and has its seat in Washington, DC, United States. It is a non-partisan organization dedicated to promoting public understanding of and support for effective arms control policies and agreements. The organization provides policy-makers, the press and the interested public with regular publications and education programmes, through interviews, analyses and commentaries. The so-called Fact Sheets provide a basic overview of key agreements and issues of arms control, such as nuclear disarmament, or current nuclear negotiations.

- **ILPI - International Law and Policy Institute**

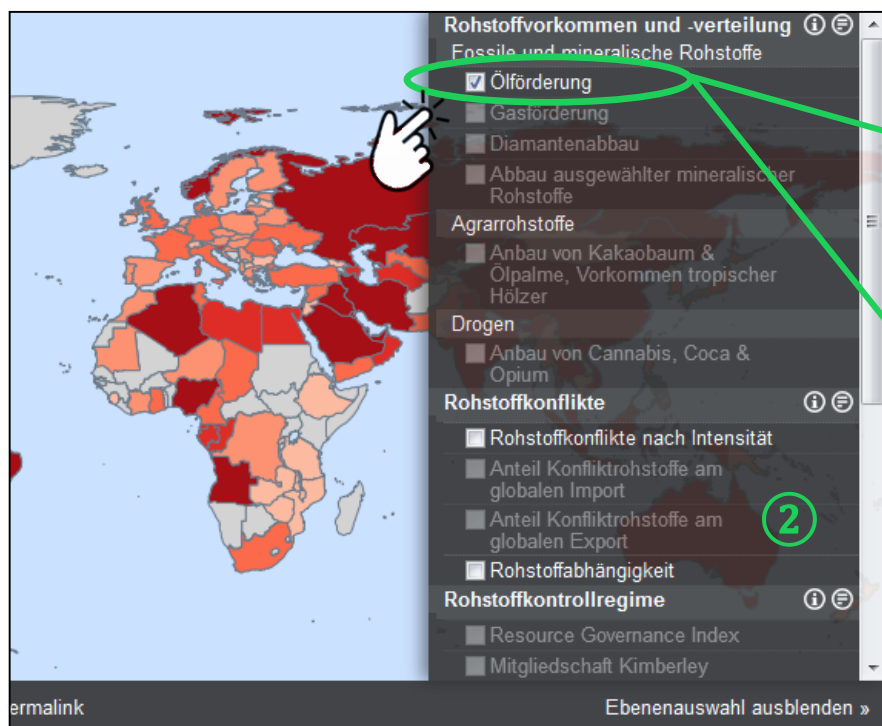
The International Law and Policy Institute ILPI in Oslo is an independent think tank focusing on good governance, peace and conflict, and international law. Besides research, analysis and policy advice, the ILPI provides training to clients ranging from private companies and institutions to governments and international organizations, thus aiming to improve the exchange and bridge the gap between academia and politics. One area of activity of the ILPI is the "Weapons of Mass Destruction Project". Its aim is to promote public debate on the elimination of all nuclear weapons. For this, it provides background papers and maps on the nuclear protective shield of NATO.

Links:

- Arms Control Association
- International Law and Policy Institute

Close

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.

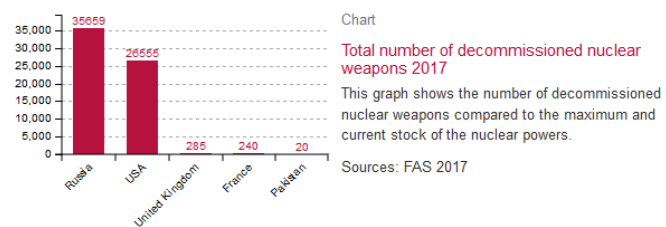
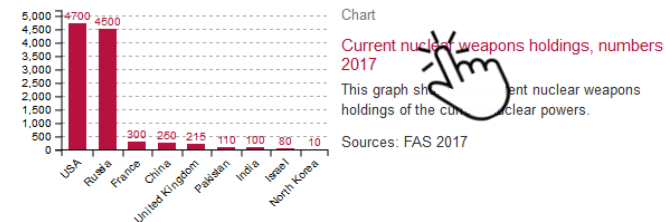


Current possession of nuclear weapons

This map layer shows the three categories of possession of nuclear weapons for the year 2015.

Since 1945, more than 128,000 nuclear weapons have been produced, 55 per cent of which in the United States, 48 of which in Russia. Since 1986, the number of operational nuclear weapons has decreased, as the United States and Russia have bound themselves to cut down the number of active nuclear weapons. But nuclear weapons are withdrawn from service more quickly than disposed of so that an inactive holding of nuclear weapons exists. Beyond this, nuclear powers continue to modernize their stockpiles or even re-arm themselves. It is important to observe that only data on the military stockpile has been provided for the United States and Russia!

Sources: FAS (2017)



Infotext

Attempts at risk mitigation - Nuclear non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament

Immediately after the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, first efforts at containing and eliminating nuclear danger were made - and are still ongoing. In principle, bilateral, multilateral and universal agreements could have two goals: Disarmament and arms control.

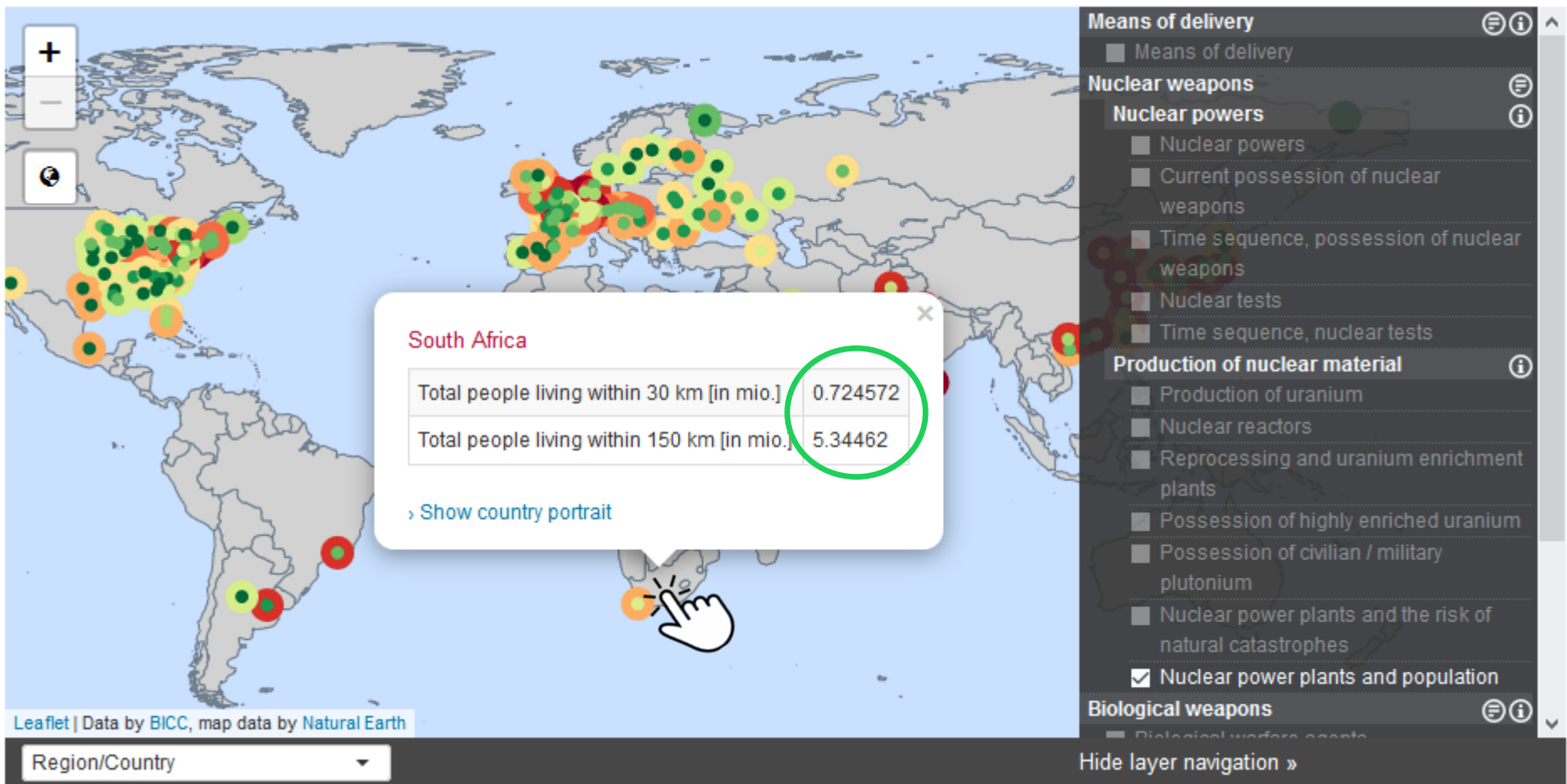
More ...

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

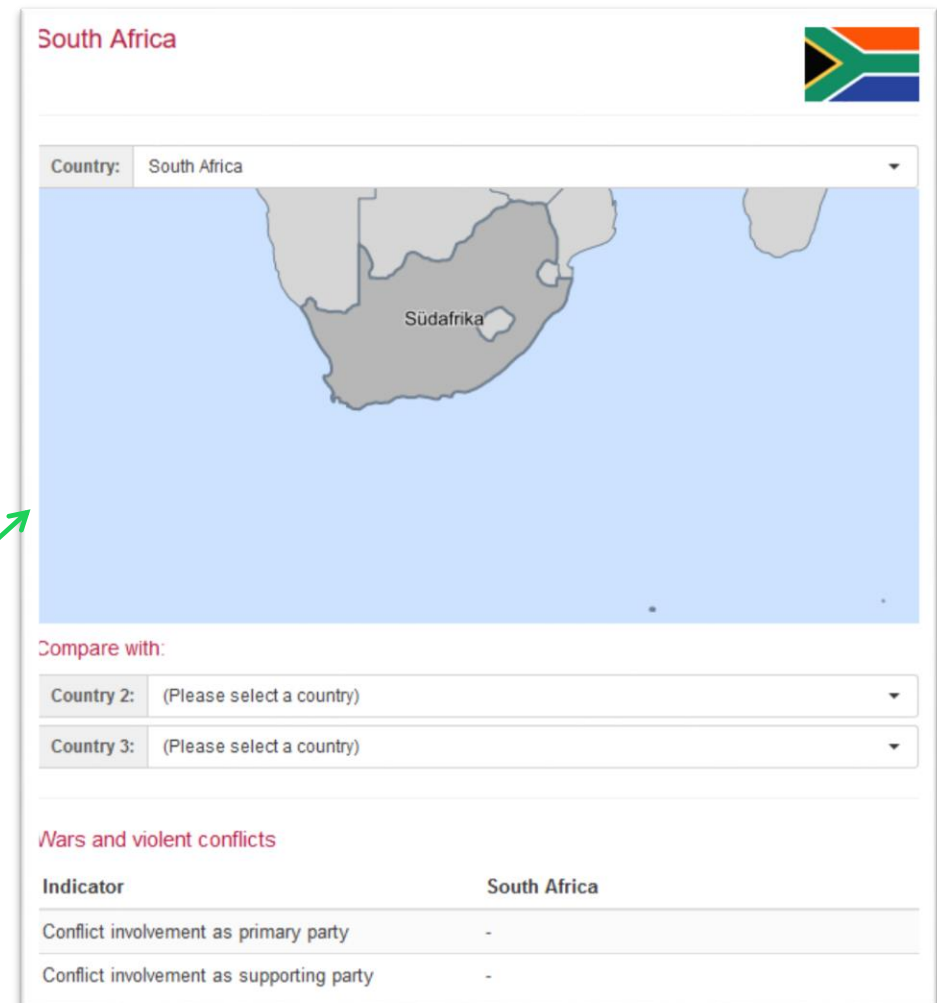


You can obtain more detailed data on selected map layers on individual countries when clicking on a country of your choice, for instance, the Iran . *South Africa has one nuclear power plant. 720,000 people live in a radius of 30 km around that power plant; 5.34 million live in a radius of 150 km.*



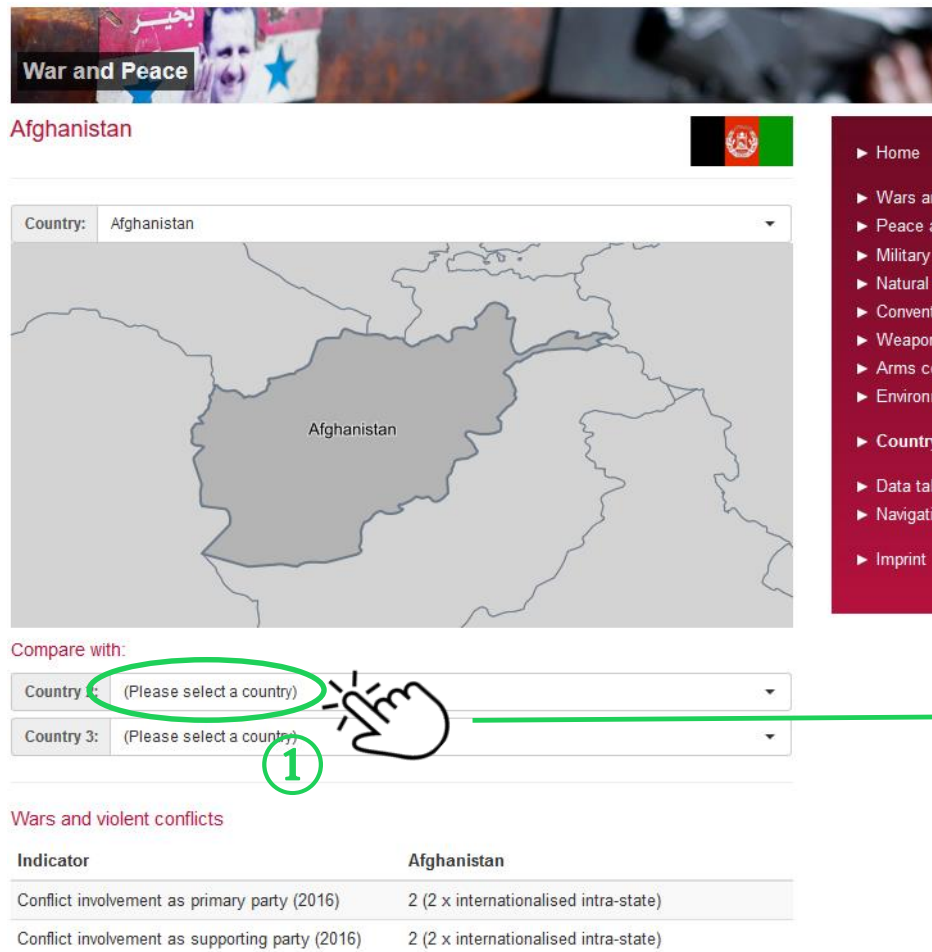
All country data made available via the map layers are set out in tabular form in the country portraits. The **short manual for the entire portal** describes in detail how you can access them from the portal menu. You can access the manual from each module via the sub-menu *short manual*.

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



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



War and Peace

Afghanistan

Country: Afghanistan

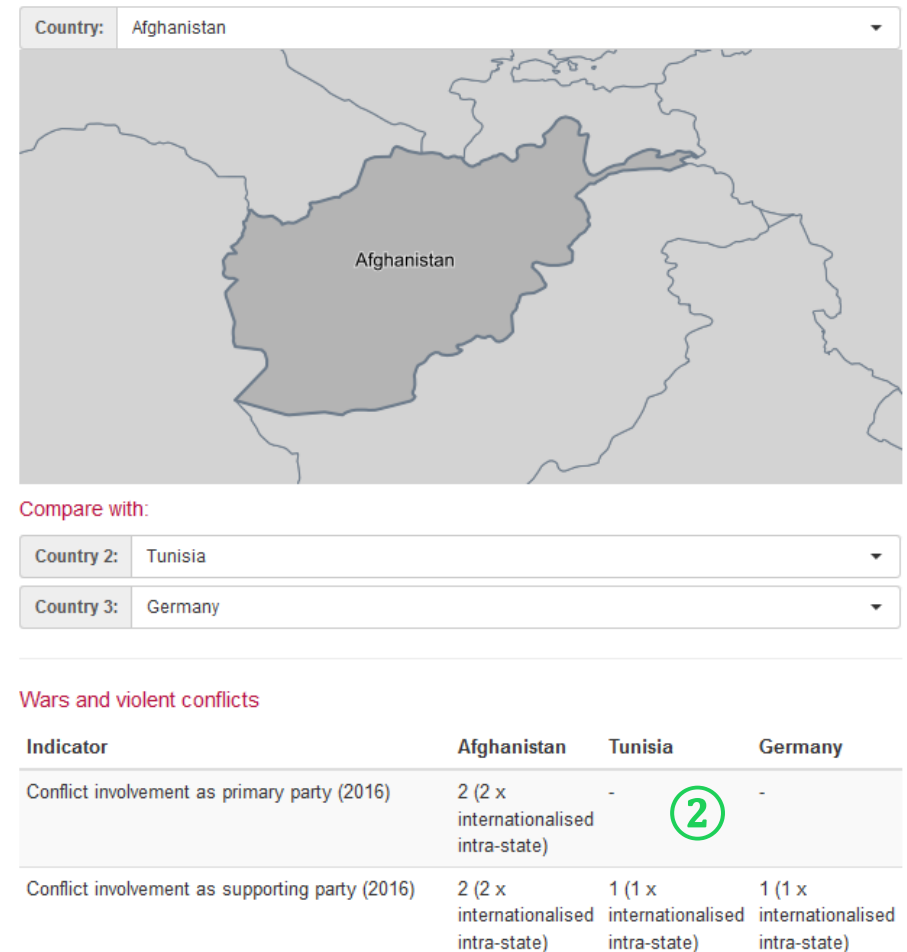
Compare with:

Country 1: (Please select a country)

Country 3: (Please select a country)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)
Conflict involvement as supporting party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)



Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: Tunisia

Country 3: Germany

Wars and violent conflicts


Indicator	Afghanistan	Tunisia	Germany
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)	- ②	-
Conflict involvement as supporting party (2016)	2 (2 x internationalised intra-state)	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ **Natural resources and conflicts**
 - ▶ In-depth articles
 - ▶ Infographics
 - ▶ Glossary
 - ▶ List of sources
- ▶ Conventional Weapons
- ▶ Weapons of mass destruction
- ▶ Arms control
- ▶ Environmental safety
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation
- ▶ Imprint

①

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.

In-depth articles




Background

Natural resources and their distribution

Resources, or natural resources in general, are all natural materials that people can use and that for that reason have some kind of importance attached to them. The economic and societal importance and the value of natural resources can change.

More ...




Background

Natural resources - Source of income and cause for conflicts

Conflicts around natural resources—today, a highly relevant topic. Often, threat scenarios are painted in which the increasing competition for natural resources worldwide gives cause to predict resource.

More ...




Background

Resource control regimes - Contributions to conflict prevention

Resource-rich countries are not automatically wealthy. On the contrary, war and violence prevail in some of these countries. Resource-related conflicts are ignited by an unjust distribution of the proceeds or when living conditions in resource-rich regions deteriorate.

More ...



Diamond Production

Diamond production (in carats)

- > 10.000
- > 100.000
- > 1.000.000
- > 10.000.000
- > 100.000.000
- no data or no production

Source: Kimberley Process 2013; / Kimberley Process Rough Diamond Statistics; Licence: Creative Commons by-nc-nd/3.0; bpb/BICC, 2016; warpp.info

PDF PNG

The map shows the diamond production measured in carat in 2013, and the membership of states in the Kimberley Process.

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

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ **Natural resources and conflicts**
 - ▶ In-depth articles
 - ▶ Infographics
 - ▶ Glossary
 - ▶ List of sources
- ▶ Conventional Weapons
- ▶ Weapons of mass destruction
- ▶ Arms control
- ▶ Environmental safety
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation
- ▶ Imprint



1

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

List of sources

BICC - RCM

BICC is an independent, no profit organization for peace and conflict research.

From 1996 to 2006, BICC conducted the annual variable Resource Dependence Index (RDI) survey on natural resources (oil, gas, minerals, rubber) of the total export products of 140 countries.

Links:

- BICC - Resource Dependence Index

bmwfw

In the annual publication "World Mineral Production" the mineral production of the 63 mineral producing countries is pooled and statistically evaluated. The publication also contains data on per capita income, economic growth, and the production of mineral products according to producing countries.

Links:

- bmwfw - World Mineral Production

Glossary

The Arctic

The Arctic is a polar region located at the northernmost part of the earth. It is mostly covered with ice. Its area is defined, depending on which definition is used, either as north of the Arctic circle (66°30'N) or the 10°C-isotherm, an imaginary line showing where the average temperature for July is below 10 °C (50 °F). The Arctic region covers the northern parts of three continents: North America, Asia, and Europe. The Arctic region is increasingly in the focus of geopolitical and geoeconomic interests as new shipping routes have been and will be accessed due to the progressive melting of the ice. Some of the territorial claims resulting from this are the subject of current inter-state disputes, as disputing countries suspect larger, economically lucrative deposits of oil, gas, minerals and rare earths.

Causes of conflict and conflict issue

Conflicts and wars escalate because different parties disagree with each other. A conflict issue is often understood as what the conflict appears to be about and what is communicated by the parties to the conflict. A conflict issue can be material, such as natural resources, or immaterial, such as an ideology. There are many and complex causes of conflicts. Causes of conflict are often events that lead to the outbreak of violence in conflicts. They often influence each other and have a temporal component. In its conflict matrix, BICC has defined five different categories of causes of a conflict. For more information, see the backgrounder on "Causes of violent conflicts."

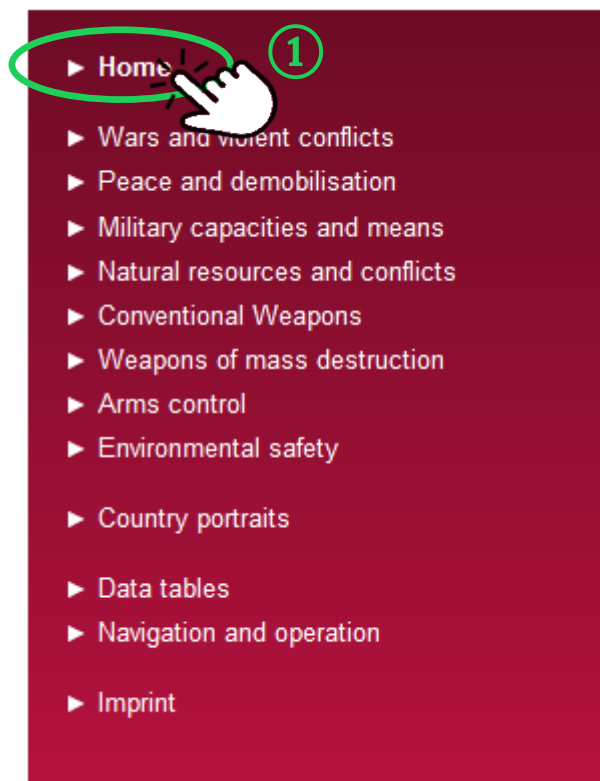
In the following, we will compare the conflict issues as defined by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC) and the types of war as defined by the Working Group for Research on the Causes of War (AKUF).

HIIC: Autonomy, secession, territory, resources, subnational predominance. The conflict issue subnational predominance characterizes conflicts in which an intra-state group attempts to attain control over a territory or a population without formulating or pursuing the goal of exercising power over the entire state (national power) or that of establishing a new state (secession). Decolonization, system/ideology, national power, international power, other.


AKUF: Anti-regime wars, wars for autonomy or wars of secession, interstate wars, wars of decolonization, other wars.

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 ...](#)

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 via page end navigation. **②**



Imprint

Service provider according to § 5 of the German Teleservices Act (TMG)

© Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung
Adenauerallee 86
53113 Bonn

Person responsible according to § 55 of the Interstate Broadcasting Agreement (RStV)

Thorsten Schilling
Head of the Multimedia Department
The internet portal war and peace does not reflect the views of the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

Editor-in-Chief

Thorsten Schilling

Editorial Staff bpb

Matthias Jung

warpp.info (Information portal on war and peace) is a service jointly provided by the [Federal Agency for Civic Education](#) and [Bonn International Center for Conversion](#).

The information portal is—as regards specialized content, functionality and technology—developed, compiled and implemented by the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC).

Further information: www.bicc.de

Overall project management at BICC:

Lars Wirkus

Authors: Michael Ashkenazi, Hannes Blitza, Marc von Boemcken, Claudia Breitung, Lena Guesnet, Elke

