



MANUAL

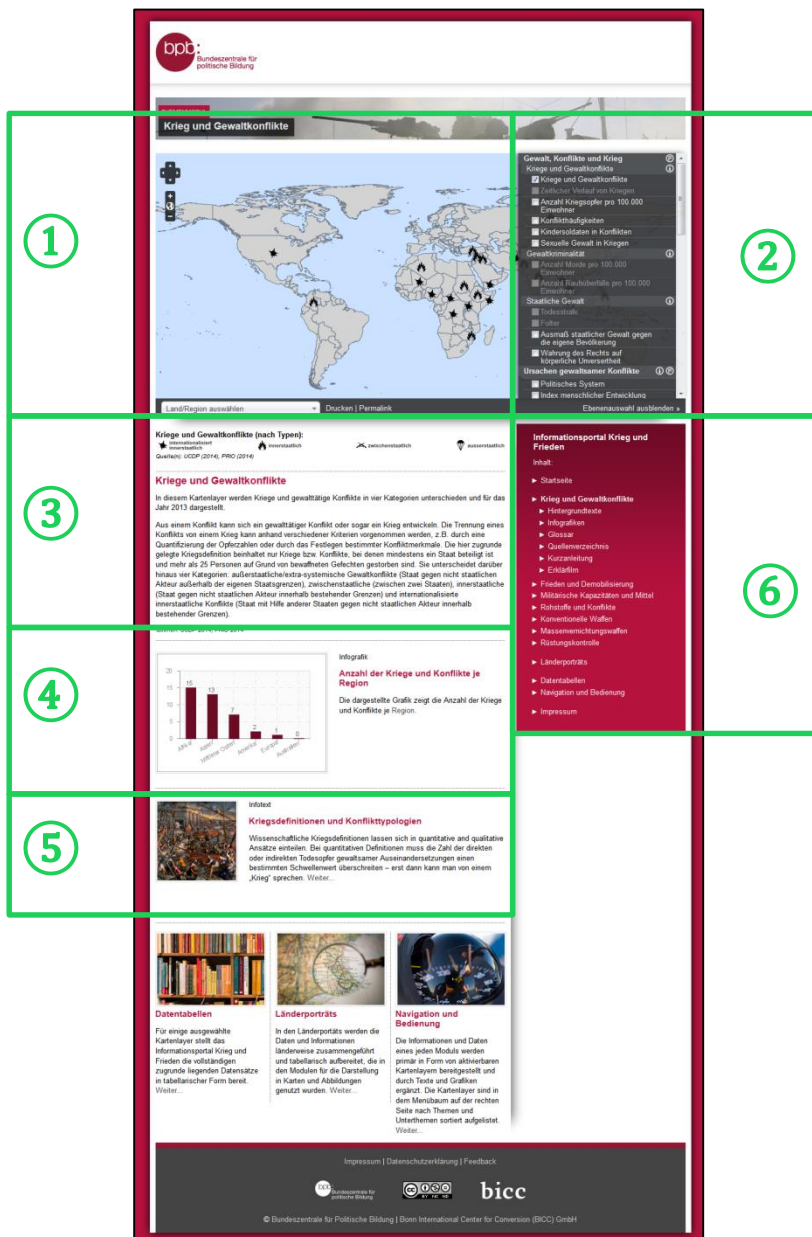
MODULE

MILITARY CAPACITIES AND MEANS

The screenshot shows the 'War and Peace' module interface. The top header includes the bpb and bicc logos. The main content area is divided into several sections. Callout 1 points to a world map. Callout 2 points to a sidebar menu with categories like 'Violence, conflicts and war', 'Violent crime', 'State violence', and 'Causes of violence'. Callout 3 points to a 'War and Peace' portal menu with links to 'Wars and violent conflicts', 'Peace and demobilisation', 'Military capacities and means', 'Country Reports', 'Data tables', 'Navigation and use', and 'Imprint'. Callout 4 points to a text block titled 'Wars and violent conflicts' which contains introductory text and a feedback button. Callout 5 points to a section titled 'Data tables' which includes links to 'Country reports' and 'Navigation and use'.

Central elements of the **start page** of the module „military capacities and means" 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.

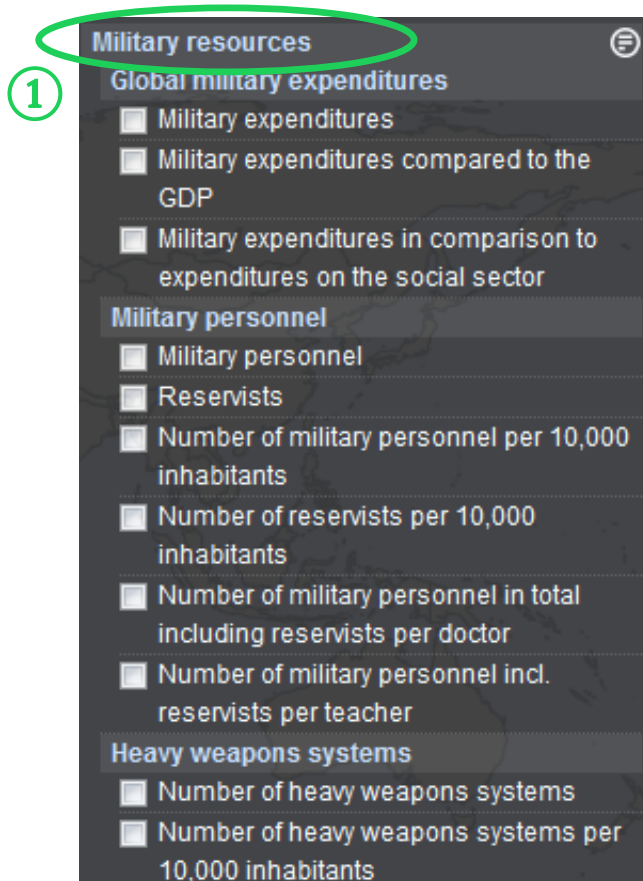



When you activate map layers, the page view of the portal changes. The introductory text disappears and other elements become visible below the map window. The **module page** then shows:

- 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 “Military capacities and means” is divided in three thematic fields:

- ① *Military resources*
- ② *Militarization*
- ③ *Weapons trade*



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 further information about it.

One example is given on the next page.

Information Portal War and Peace

Short manual: Module military capacities and means

Global military expenditures

What are global military expenditures?

A country's defence budget can be generally divided into two categories: 'recurring expenditures', such as the payment of salaries to soldiers or funds needed for the maintenance and repair of military equipment; and so-called 'investment expenditures', which are funds that are invested in the expansion of military capacities (for instance development), the research in and testing of new military technologies, or the purchase of new vehicles, equipment and weapons.

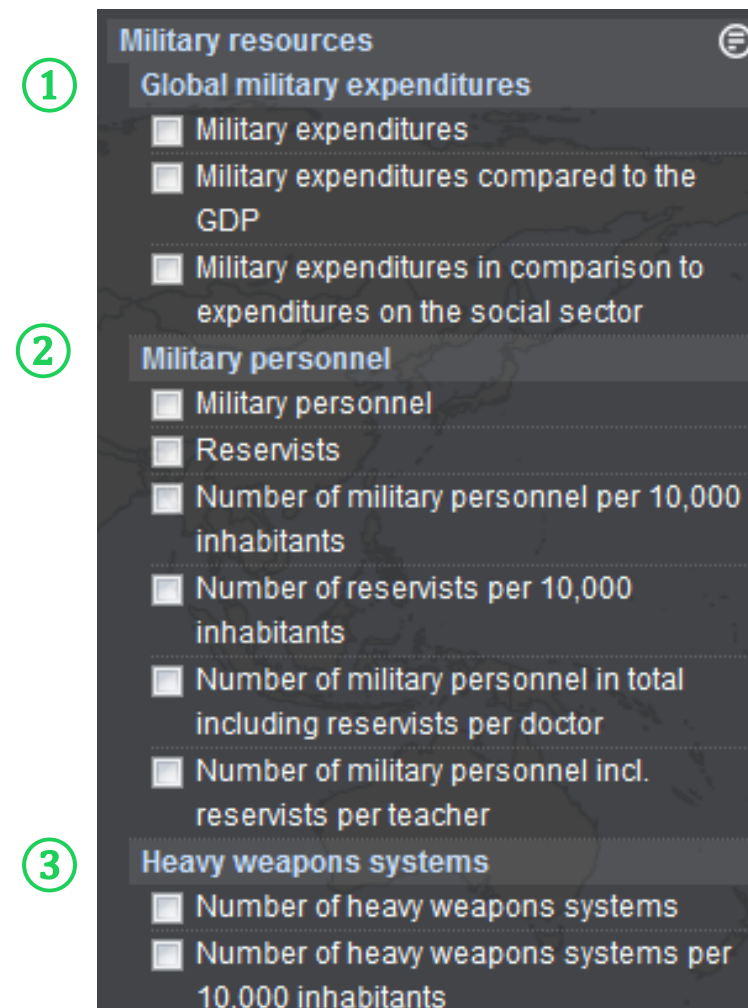
It is important to note that actual military expenditures can be higher than reported in the military budget. Sometimes, expenses on the military are subsumed in the budget lines of other ministries. In the United States, for instance, the Department of Energy is responsible for maintaining the nuclear weapons arsenal. At times, the military receives extra-budgetary contributions or generates additional funds by founding its own companies. The expenditures shown here are based on annual data provided by the Swedish peace research institute SIPRI, which tries to take this into account.

[Close](#)

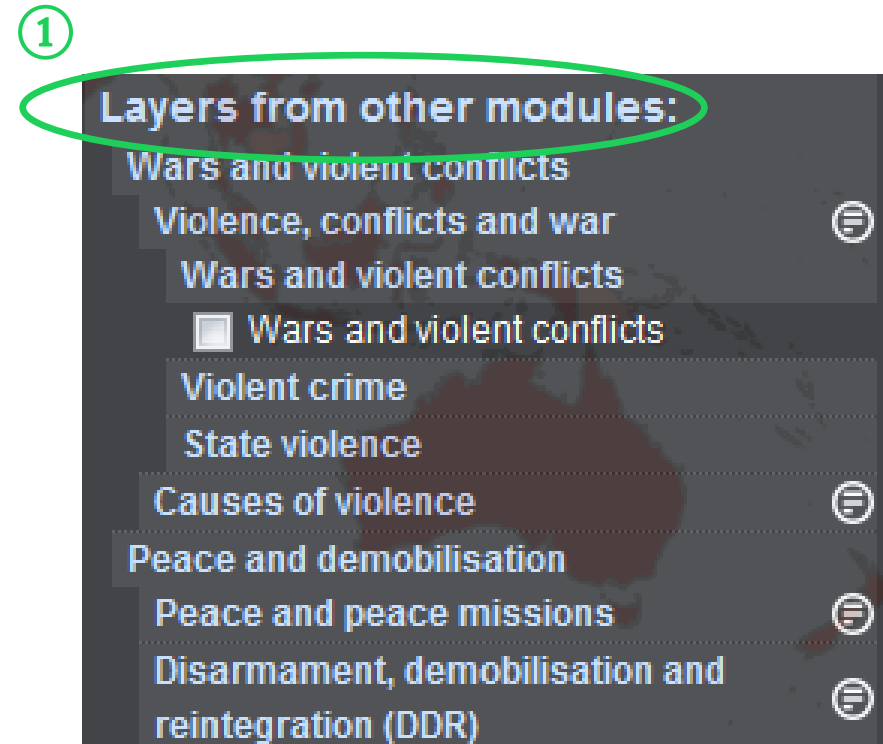
Example definition from the sub-chapter “Military resources”.

The thematic field of *military resources* is again divided in three chapters.

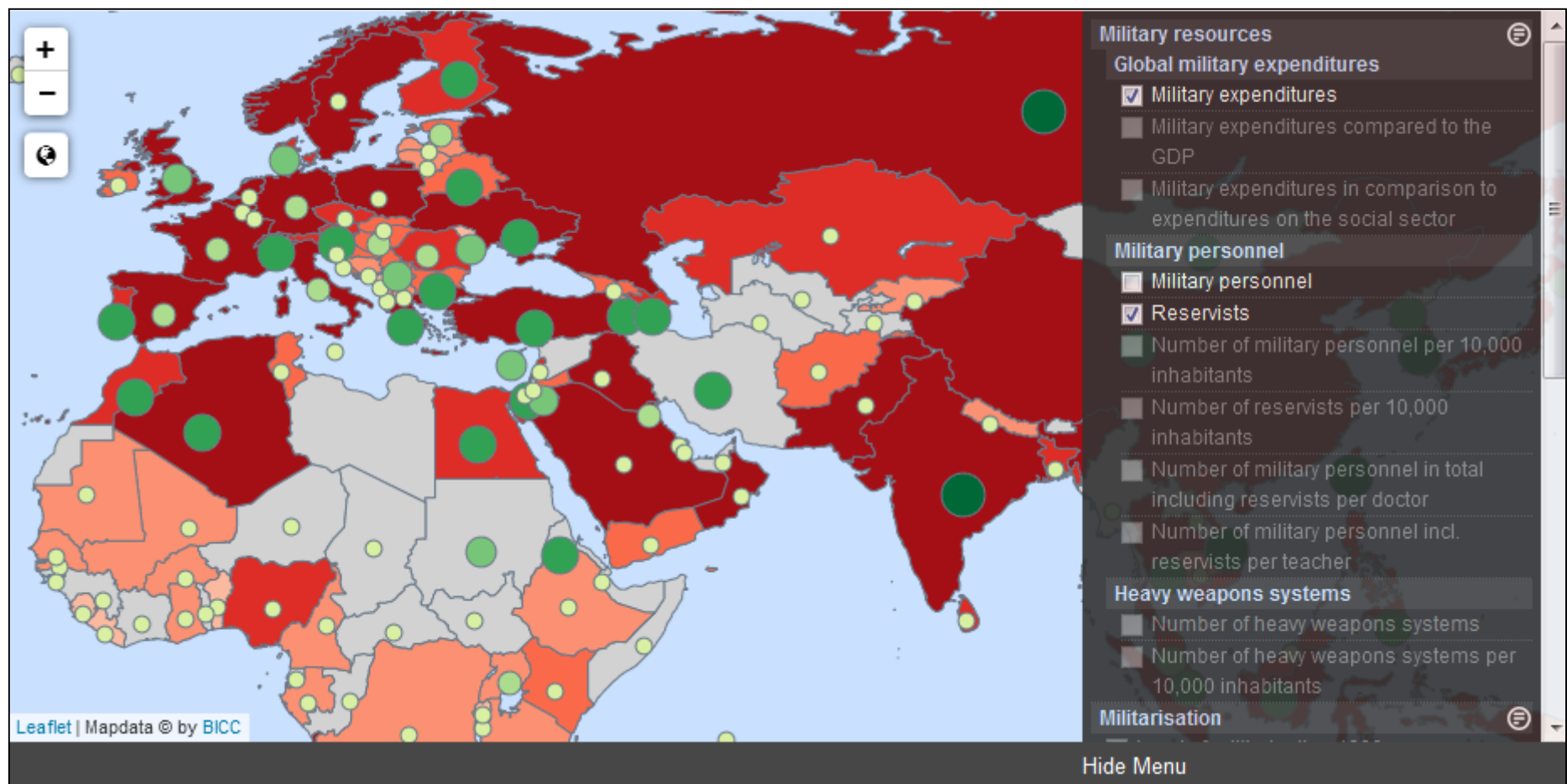
- ① The chapter on **global military expenditures** shows data on military spending worldwide. You can compare the status of various countries.
- ② The chapter on **military personnel** shows data on the amount of military personnel of a country.
- ③ The chapter on **heavy weapons systems** shows the amount of heavy weapons that can be found in the respective countries.

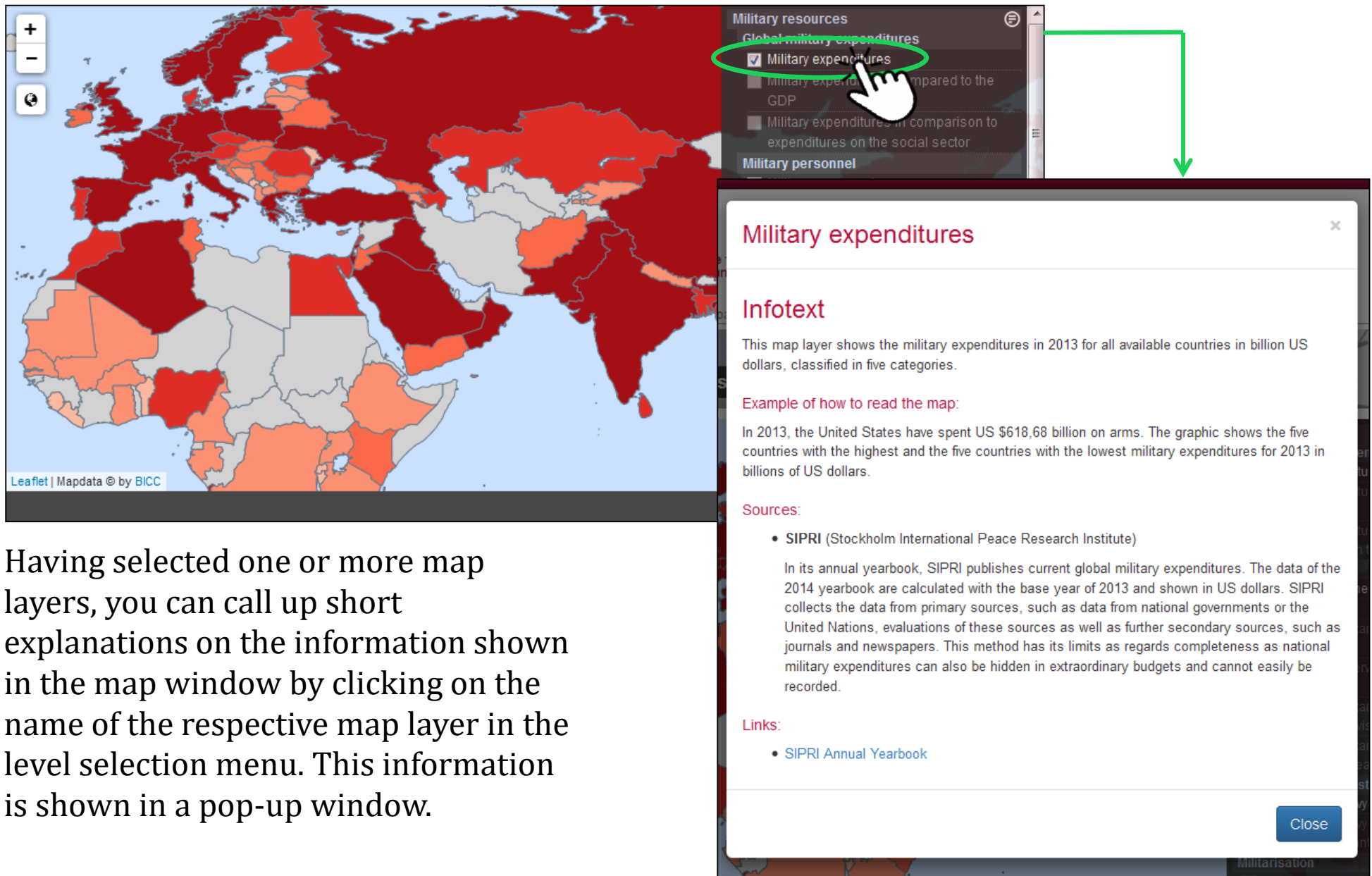


① After having selected a map layer, another section (further layers from other modules) is shown in some cases below the thematic fields of the module, which permits you to combine **additional layers from other modules** with that layer.



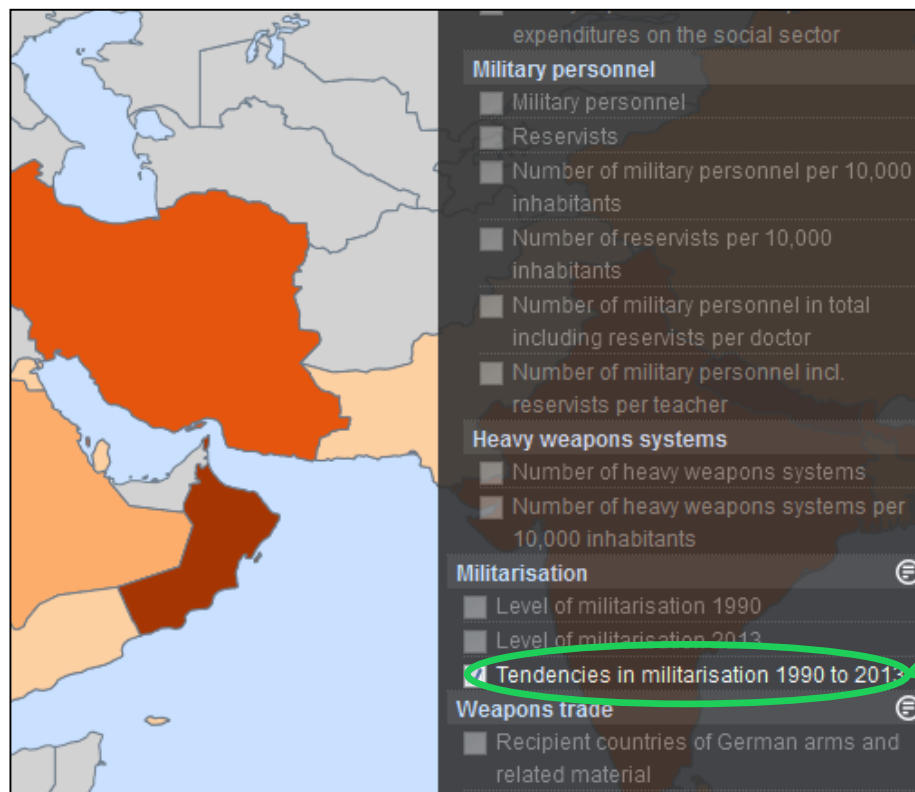
When you have selected a map layer, other layers of the module are greyed out. Only those layers in the level selection menu remain active that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). You can select up to three levels of information at the same time.





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.



Tendencies in militarisation 1990 to 2013

This map layer presents the tendencies in militarisation, i.e. the increase and decrease of the level of militarisation (index from 0–1000) of all available countries from 1990 to 2013, classified in four categories.

This layer cannot show data for many countries that were either partitioned or newly formed during between 1990 and 2013.

The Global Militarisation Index (GMI) of the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) defines militarisation in quantitative terms as those means and capacities provided to the state armed forces. When generating the Index, data sets, such as military expenditures as share of GDP or military expenditures compared to health expenditures have been used. It thus depicts the relative weight and significance of the military apparatus of a state in relation to its society as a whole.

[Complete data table](#)

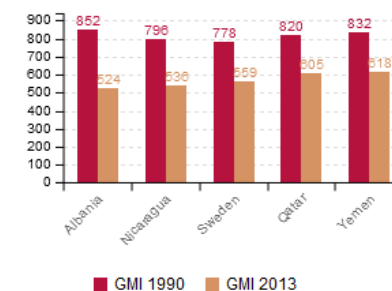
Sources: BICC 2012



Infotext

Tendencies in militarisation 1990 - 2009

The Global Militarisation Index (GMI) of the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) defines militarisation in the quantitative sense as those means and capacities available to the armed forces of a state. It shows the relative weight and importance of the military apparatus of a state compared to its society as a whole. [Read more ...](#)



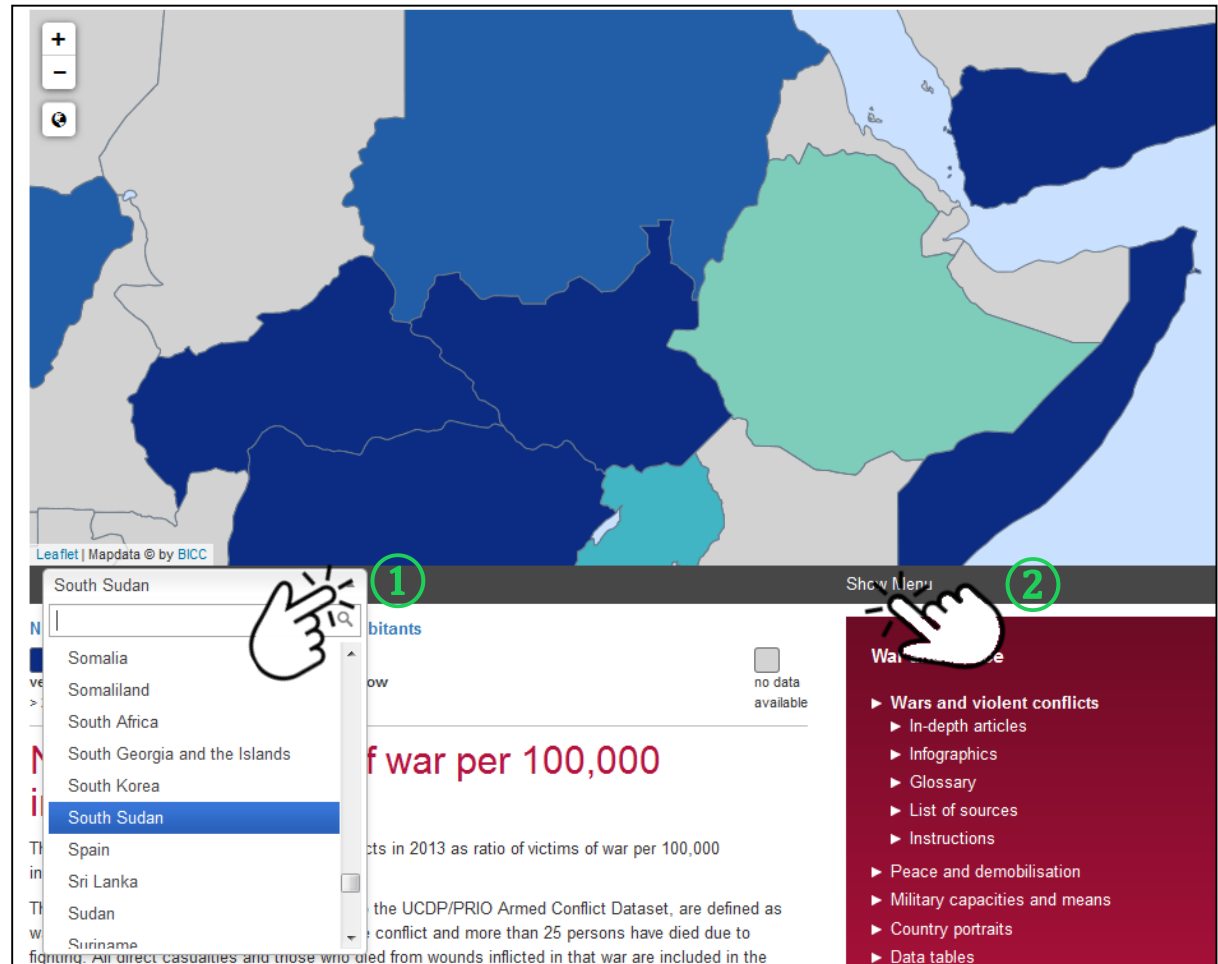
Chart

Decrease in the level of militarisation

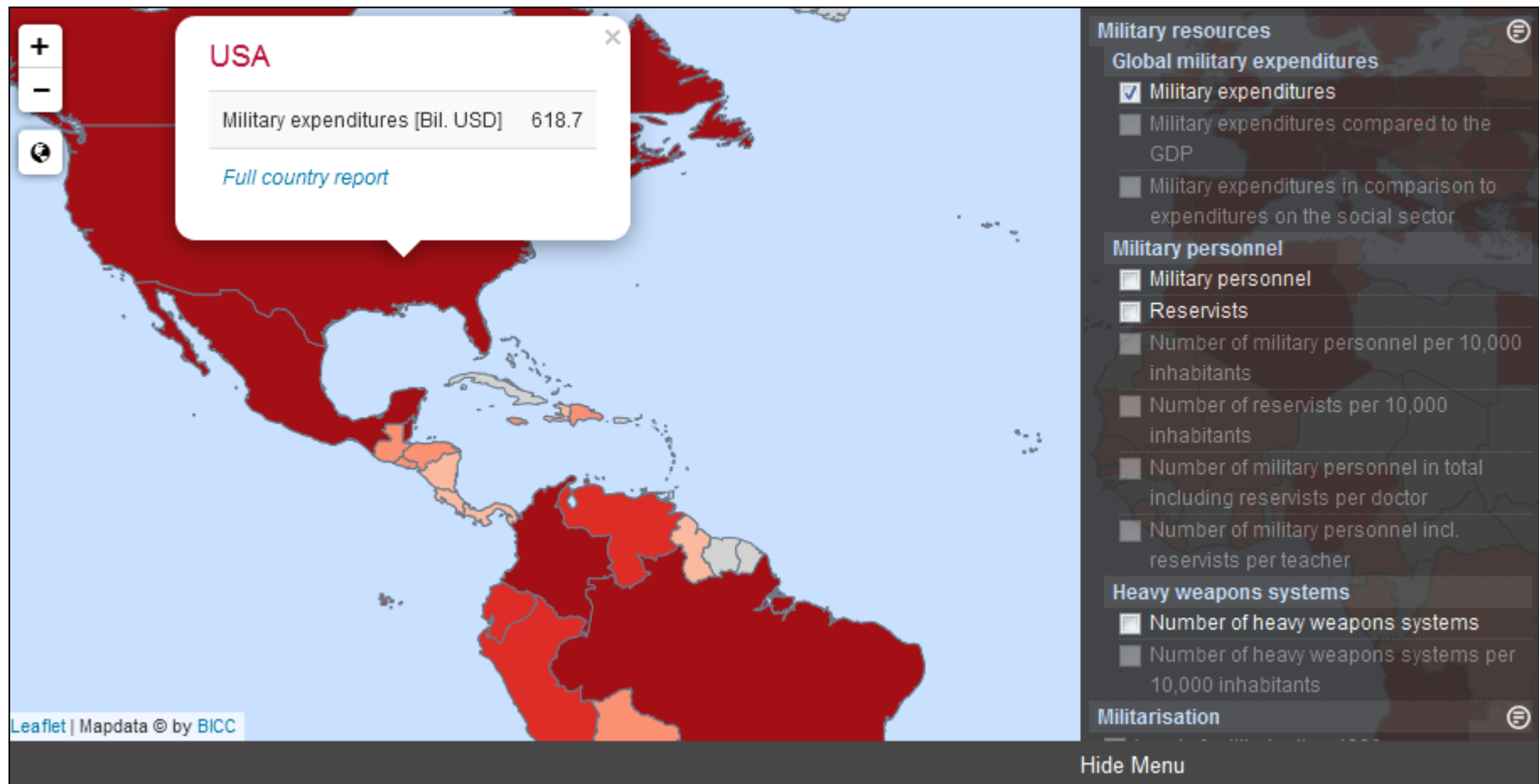
The figure shows the top five countries in terms of decrease in the level of militarisation according to the Global Militarisation Index (GMI) between 1990 and 2013.

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 United States. *In 2013, the United States spent US \$618.68 billion on arms.*



All country data made available are pooled 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



Afghanistan



Country: Afghanistan



Leaflet | Mapdata © by BICC

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)


Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3


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

In the comparison menu ②, you can select up to two further countries that you want to compare. The results are shown below the comparison menu as a table. ③

Afghanistan



Country: Afghanistan



Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Country: Germany

Compare with:

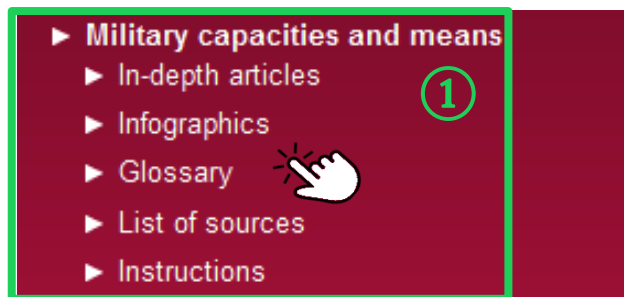
Country 2: Tunisia

Country 3: Germany

Wars and violent conflicts ③


Indicator	Germany	Tunisia	Germany
Victims of sexual violence in wars	yes	–	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	–	–	–
Prevalence of conflict (1946-2013)	4	3	4

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). ②


In-depth articles



Background

Military resources


Nearly all states have their own military establishment or armed forces which they provide with different resources. On the one hand, there are professional soldiers, i.e. a certain amount of trained and uniformed men and women. [Read more ...](#)



Background

Militarisation

Militarisation is a difficult term with many interpretations and definitions. From a more qualitative perspective, militarisation means to gear a state or a society toward the needs of a military environment or to subject a community to military requirements. [Read more ...](#)

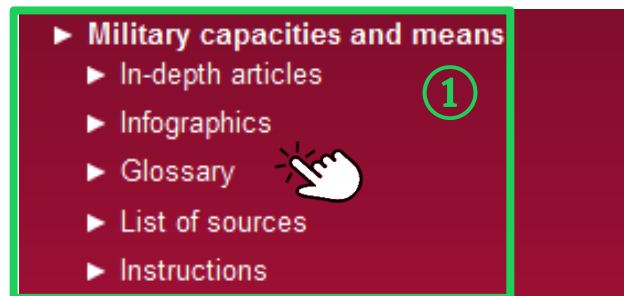


Background

Weapons trade

War is not easily waged without the necessary hardware: no country could maintain and employ its armed forces without military equipment, weapons and ammunition. Many states purchase these products from national arms producers. [Read 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



List of Sources

Amnesty International

Amnesty International collects data on the death penalties and the number of executed. They publish statistics on the number of death sentences estimated by Amnesty International and published by the UN. The data can only be used as guiding values.

Links:

- [Amnesty International - Death Penalties](#)

Bastick, Megan; Karin Grimm

The data are mostly based on the book „Sexual Violence in Conflict: Implications for the Security Sector“ by Megan Bastick and Karin Grimm. The data are complemented and updated the data on sexual violence in conflict. The data are not complete.

Links:

- [Bastick, Megan; Karin Grimm and Karin Grimm: Overview and Implications for the Security Sector \(DCAF\)](#)

CSP (Center for Systemic Peace)

The CSP runs the Polity IV project, which codes political systems of countries with an index value between -10 and 10 for the years 1800 to 2013. Values between -10 and 6 represent autocracies, values between -5 and 5 for anocracies, and values higher than 6 represent democracies. The index value is calculated from six components, one of which is the selection of the executive officers or political competition.

Links:

- [CSP - Data](#)

Glossary

Abduction

Political adversaries or critics are mostly abducted by the state or state-like institutions for political reasons, and to render them powerless. They are brought to secret places; are often tortured and murdered. Families are not only left in the dark about their whereabouts and condition but also about the reasons why they have been abducted and by whom. Furthermore, the very fact that they have vanished is not officially acknowledged.

Anocracy

A mix between democracy and autocracy in which, despite democratic procedures and elements, elites hold the power.

Autocracy

An autocracy is a form of government in which a country is ruled by one person or group (party, central committee, junta). Participation of the population is not wanted or only in part, as for instance is the case of the absolute monarchy or a dictatorship. Autocracies can be divided into authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. The use of force may be arbitrary and solely geared towards the personal interests of the ruler.

Child soldiers

Child soldiers are children up to the age of 18 who participate in a conflict or war as armed fighters or helpers of a group or armed force. Often they are forced into submission through indoctrination, threats and the use of violence or drugs to participate in war-like action such as laying mines or explosives, fighting, espionage, and carrying ammunition. Child soldiers have to live under extreme conditions, often without sufficient food or lacking access to medical facilities. Often, they are physically, psychologically and sexually abused.

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**.

②



Data tables

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



Country reports

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.



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.

To find your way around the Information Portal more easily, you can find a guide at **navigation and operation**.

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

<p>Data tables</p> <p>For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.</p>	<p>Country reports</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Navigation and operation</p> <p>The information in each module are primarily 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.</p>

②

Navigation and operation

Structure and navigation within the portal

The map window is the central element of the website. The information that can be selected by the user is shown in this map window in the menu tree on the right hand side of the map window.

The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and 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. Besides the headers of the themes and sub-themes, the user can select the list of explanatory info texts and short information by choosing the respective icon on the right hand side of the list. They are shown as an overlay.

By clicking a box, the respective information is loaded into the map window, and a legend with explanations appears below the map window. In some cases, a timeline is shown below the map. Via the timeline, data of certain years can be selected. In some map layers, additional explanatory infographics and/or info texts appear below the map window.

Having selected a map layer, other layers are greyed out. Only those information levels remain active in the level menu that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). The user can select up to three information layers simultaneously. In some cases, an additional area "Further layers from other modules" is shown that offers further combinations with layers from other modules.

The user can call up short explanations on the content of the information, including sources, shown in the map window (having selected one or more layers) by clicking on the name of the respective map layer. They are shown as an overlay.

Having selected a module, below its header, the red portal menu shows further links to background texts, infographics, a glossary and the list of sources. Further step-by-step explanations are provided by short tutorials and short explanatory films.

Map Navigation

You can use the arrow keys to move the map sections in the map window. You can also zoom in and out with the plus /minus button respectively. The world button takes you back to the global section. A third way to change the map view is to use the mouse. You can use the wheel to zoom in and out of the map. When the mouse cursor is on the map, you can freely move the map section when you keep the left mouse button pressed.

If you want to zoom into a certain map section, you can move the mouse cursor across the map (pressing the control key (ctrl) and the left mouse button simultaneously), thus marking a section to zoom into.

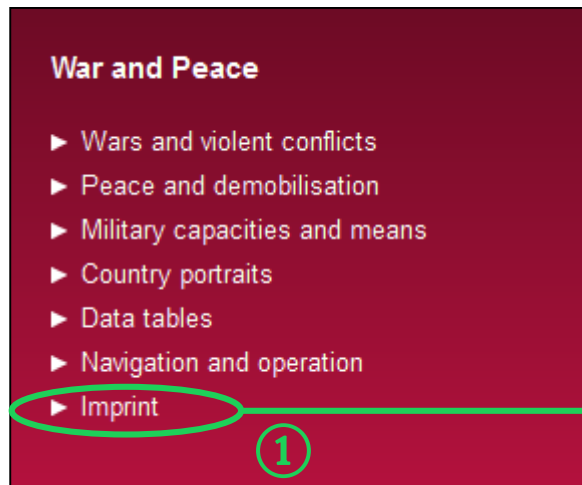
War and Peace

- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation**
- ▶ Imprint

①

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

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

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

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The internet portal war and peace does not reflect the views of the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

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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

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<http://www.warpp.info>

