



**Manual**

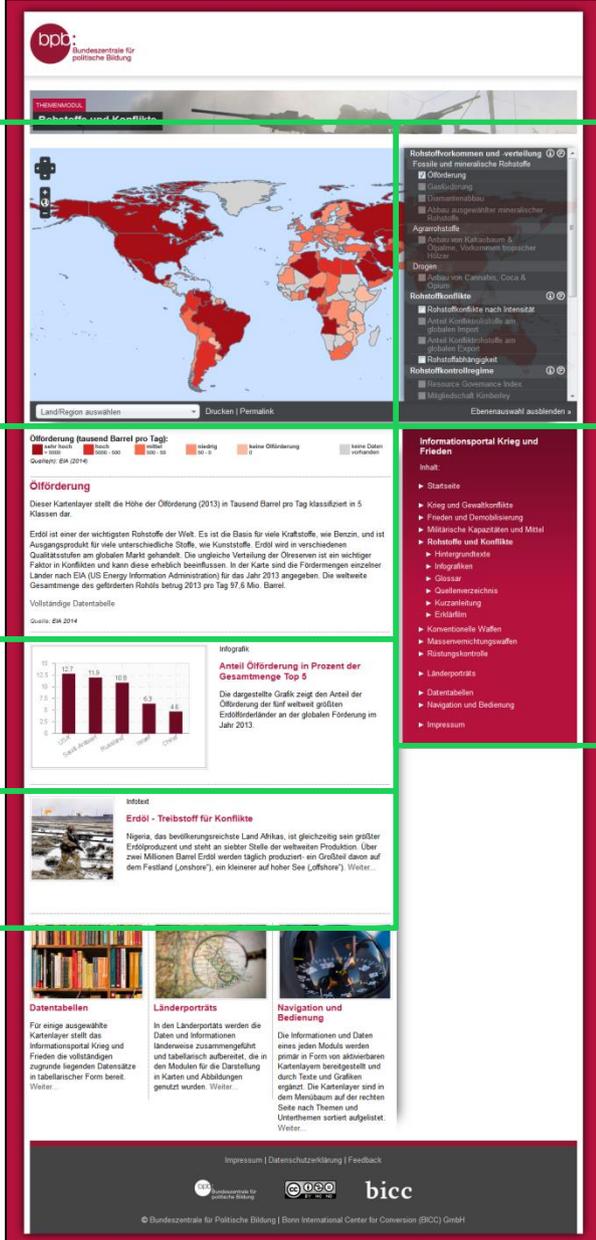
**Module**

**Arms Control**

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 'Information Portal War and Peace' interface. A world map is displayed in the center, with a legend below it. To the right, there is a level selection menu. Below the map, there are several information panels, including a bar chart and a text box. The interface is framed by a red border. Green boxes with numbers 1-6 highlight specific elements:

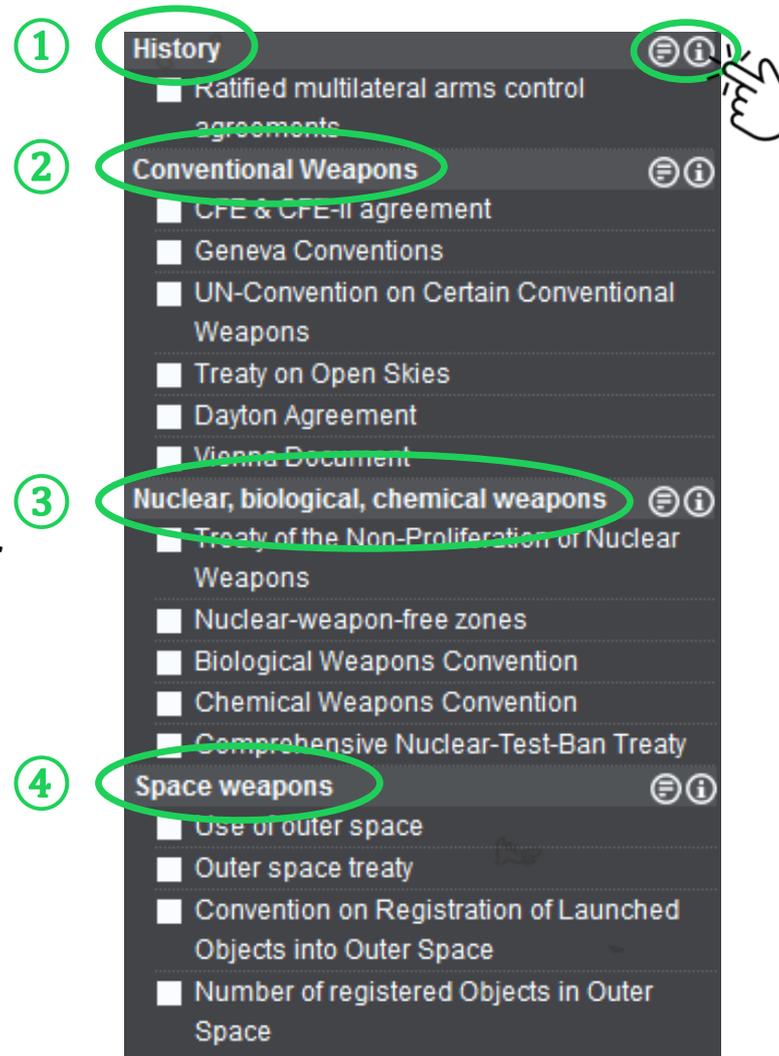
- 1: The map window.
- 2: The level selection menu.
- 3: The legend and information about the level selected.
- 4: Information graphics if available.
- 5: Info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available.
- 6: Besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module.

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 “arms control” is divided in four thematic fields:

- ① *History*
- ② *Conventional weapons*
- ③ *Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons*
- ④ *Space 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.

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'Arms control'. A map of North America is visible on the left. A white pop-up window is centered on the screen, containing the following text:

**What is meant by disarmament and arms control?**

Efforts to reduce weapon arsenals all around the world and to prevent or inhibit arms proliferation have repeatedly led to two or more states coming together to proclaim their commitment to disarmament and arms control and set out the details either in agreements and treaties or by establishing organizations.

Whereas disarmament describes the process of reducing and ultimately abolishing military capabilities, arms control covers restraint-oriented arrangements to monitor and inspect weapons numbers, military equipment and troop numbers as well as arms production (including weapons upgrading and development) and arms stockpiling.

Confidence-building measures are also a form of arms control. They may involve states conducting reciprocal checks aimed at creating transparency and thus thwarting an arms race or potential conflict escalation.

Depending on the type of weapons being addressed, both arms control and disarmament efforts distinguish between conventional weapons, NBC weapons (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons) and weapons systems that can be used from space.

Developments in technology and shifts in the global political landscape often happen so quickly that disarmament or arms control agreements tend to reflect yesterday's realities and, in many cases, prove to be weak as a regulatory mechanism. But there are also highly relevant arms control agreements, like the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty or the UN Weapons Convention outlawing cluster munitions, which have not become legally effective because certain states are reluctant to ratify.

A 'Close' button is located at the bottom right of the pop-up window. In the background, a sidebar menu is visible with items like 'Conventional', 'NBC weapons', and 'Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty'. A hand cursor is shown pointing at the 'NBC weapons' item.

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

- ① The History section provides a historical outline of the development of multilateral control agreements.
- ② The Conventional Weapons section provides an overview of important control agreements for conventional weapons.
- ③ The arms control of NBC weapons (nuclear, biochemical and chemical weapons) became known primarily through the restriction of nuclear weapons during the Cold War.
- ④ The topic space weapons describes the current prohibitions to bring weapons into space and build military bases.

① History

- Ratified multilateral arms control agreements

② Conventional Weapons

- CFE & CFE-II agreement
- Geneva Conventions
- UN-Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- Treaty on Open Skies
- Dayton Agreement
- Vienna Document

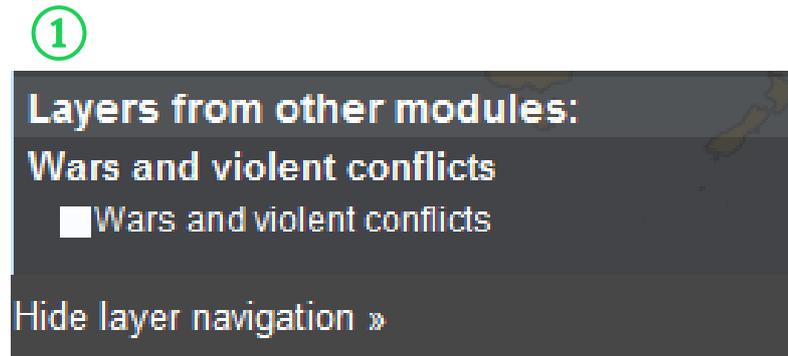
③ Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons

- Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

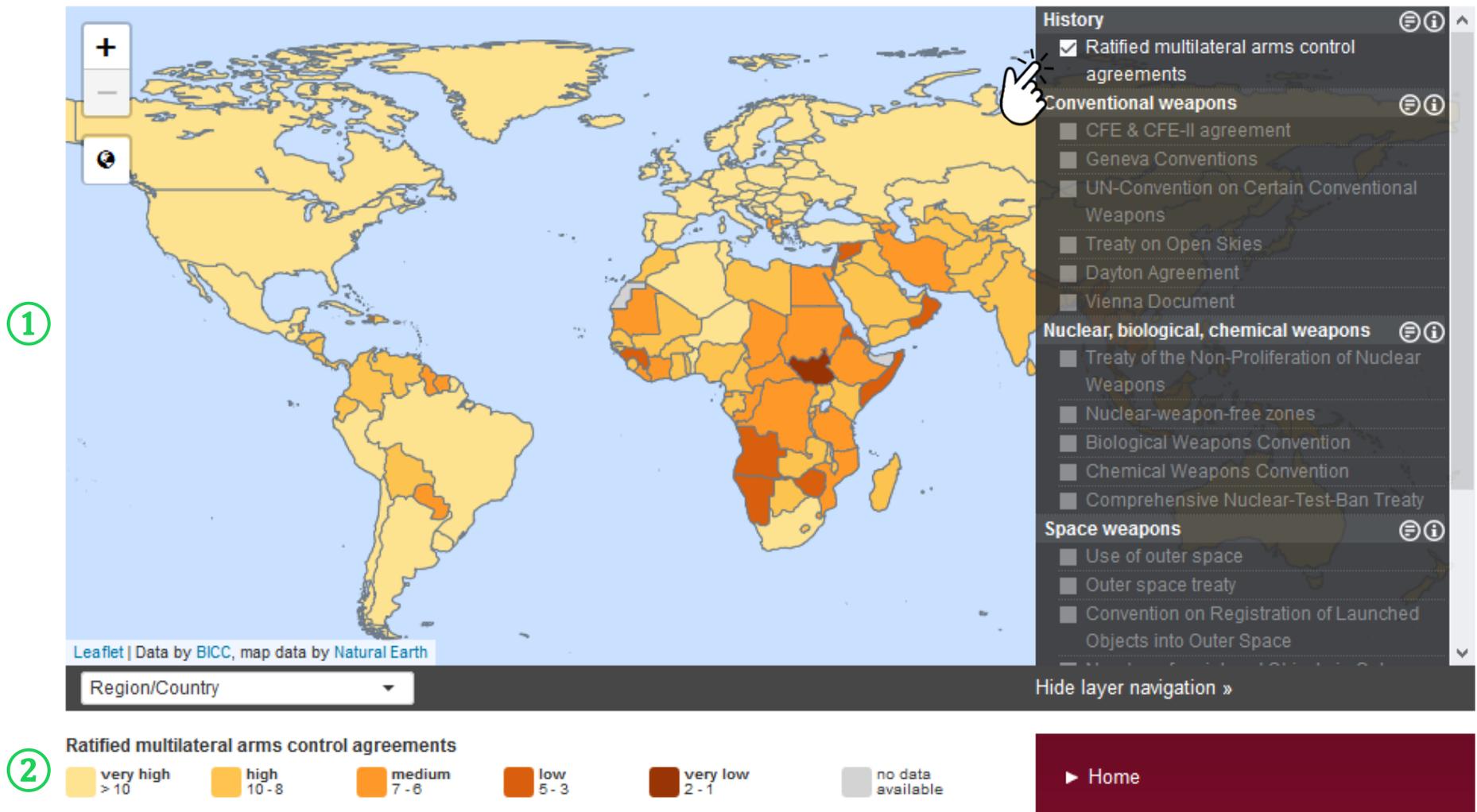
④ Space weapons

- Use of outer space
- Outer space treaty
- Convention on Registration of Launched Objects into Outer Space
- Number of registered Objects in Outer Space

- ① 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.



The screenshot shows the interface of the War and Peace Information Portal. On the left, a world map is displayed with a color-coded legend for 'Ratified multilateral arms control agreements'. The map is divided into regions, with colors ranging from light yellow to dark brown. A green circle with the number '1' is placed over the map. On the right, a 'History' panel is open, showing a list of arms control agreements with checkboxes. A green circle with the number '2' is placed over the legend below the map.

**①**

**②**

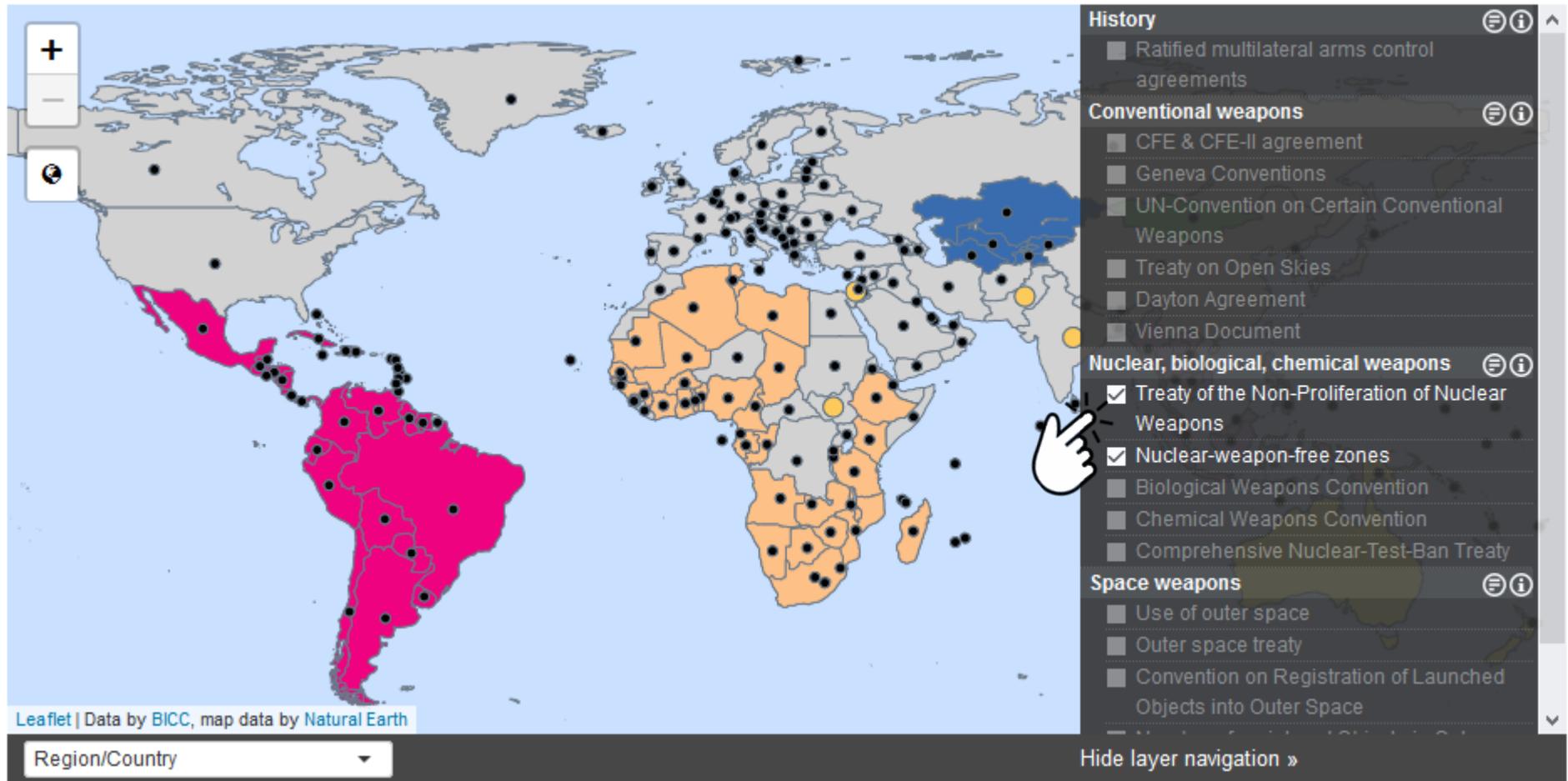
**Ratified multilateral arms control agreements**  
 very high > 10    high 10 - 8    medium 7 - 6    low 5 - 3    very low 2 - 1    no data available

History  
 Ratified multilateral arms control agreements  
**Conventional weapons**  
 CFE & CFE-II agreement  
 Geneva Conventions  
 UN-Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons  
 Treaty on Open Skies  
 Dayton Agreement  
 Vienna Document  
**Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons**  
 Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
 Nuclear-weapon-free zones  
 Biological Weapons Convention  
 Chemical Weapons Convention  
 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty  
**Space weapons**  
 Use of outer space  
 Outer space treaty  
 Convention on Registration of Launched Objects into Outer Space

Leaflet | Data by BICC, map data by Natural Earth  
 Region/Country  
 Hide layer navigation »

Home

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.



Leaflet | Data by BICC, map data by Natural Earth

Region/Country

Hide layer navigation »

**History**

- Ratified multilateral arms control agreements

**Conventional weapons**

- CFE & CFE-II agreement
- Geneva Conventions
- UN-Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- Treaty on Open Skies
- Dayton Agreement
- Vienna Document

**Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons**

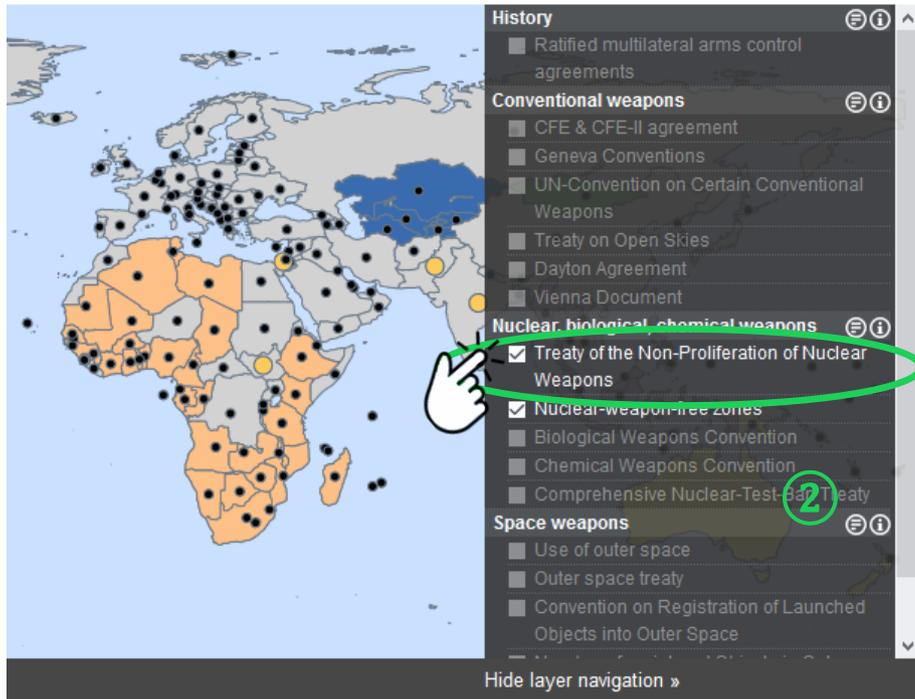
- Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Nuclear-weapon-free zones
- Biological Weapons Convention
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

**Space weapons**

- Use of outer space
- Outer space treaty
- Convention on Registration of Launched Objects into Outer Space

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.



**Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

This map layer shows where the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has been ratified.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), entered into force in 1970. The states that have ratified this Treaty undertake to dismantle their nuclear capabilities or not to acquire such weapons. However, every country is granted a right to pursue civil nuclear programmes, and the treaty explicitly encourages exchange on peaceful uses. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has the task of checking on treaty compliance and undertakes notified on-site inspections. Although, in the 1970s, many experts predicted that little could be done to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons systems, only four more states have since become nuclear-weapon powers (India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan).

Sources: [UNODA \(2016\)](#)

**Chart**

Members of each NBC / NBC weapons agreement 2015

The graph shows the number of members of each NBC arms control agreement (2015).

Sources: [UNODA 2015](#), [OPCW 2015](#), [CTBTO 2015](#)

Agreement	Members (2015)
CWC	192
NPT	196
BTWC	178
Nuclear-Test-Ban	106

**Infotext**

**The IAEA and its functions**

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 and has 169 member states (as of September 2017). This scientific and technical institution has its headquarters in Vienna.

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."

The screenshot shows a world map with a legend and a sidebar menu. The legend includes categories like 'only signed' (yellow) and 'not signed' (orange). The sidebar menu has sections for 'History', 'Conventional weapons', 'Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons', and 'Space weapons'. A hand cursor points to a search field labeled 'Region/Country' (1) and a 'Hide layer navigation' button (2). Below the map, there is a 'Weapons' section with text about the Conventional Weapons (CCW) agreement.

**Region/Country** ①

Regions

- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- North-America
- South-America

Countries

- Afghanistan
- Albania

② Hide layer navigation »

**Weapons**

Conventional Weapons (CCW) has been ratified. adopted in 1980 and entered into force in 1983. states are invited to ratify. A state must ratify at least h ratification status. The individual protocols cover mines, booby-traps, incendiary weapons, blinding ig parties to assist in the clearance of explosive it yet been formally included.

► Home

- Wars and violent conflicts
- Peace and demobilisation
- Military capacities and means
- Natural resources and conflicts
- Conventional Weapons
- Weapons of mass destruction
- Arms control
  - In-depth articles
  - Infographics
  - Overview arms control agreements
  - Multilateral arms control agreements

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 . *The Iran produced 4.2 per cent of the global gas production in 2013.*

The screenshot displays an interactive map interface. A world map is shown with a data popup for Libya. The popup contains the following information:

- Country: Libya
- Ratified multilateral arms control agreements: 10
- Link: > Show country portrait

The sidebar on the right contains the following layers:

- History**
  - Ratified multilateral arms control agreements
- Conventional weapons**
  - CFE & CFE-II agreement
  - Geneva Conventions
  - UN-Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
  - Treaty on Open Skies
  - Dayton Agreement
  - Vienna Document
- Nuclear, biological, chemical weapons**
  - Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
  - Nuclear-weapon-free zones
  - Biological Weapons Convention
  - Chemical Weapons Convention
  - Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
- Space weapons**
  - Use of outer space
  - Outer space treaty
  - Convention on Registration of Launched Objects into Outer Space

At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a "Hide layer navigation" button. The map interface also includes a "Region/Country" dropdown menu at the bottom left and a "Leaflet | Data by BICC, map data by Natural Earth" footer.

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



Libya 

Country: Libya



Libyen

Compare with:

Country 2: (Please select a country)

Country 3: (Please select a country)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Libya
Conflict involvement as primary party (2016)	1 (1 x internationalised intra-state)
Conflict involvement as supporting party	-
Number of victims of war as per 100,000 inhabitants (2016)	26.66

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

**Afghanistan**

- ▶ Home
- ▶ Wars and Peace
- ▶ Military
- ▶ Natural Resources
- ▶ Conventions
- ▶ Weapons
- ▶ Arms Control
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Country
- ▶ Data Tables
- ▶ Navigation
- ▶ Imprint

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: (Please select a country) ①

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

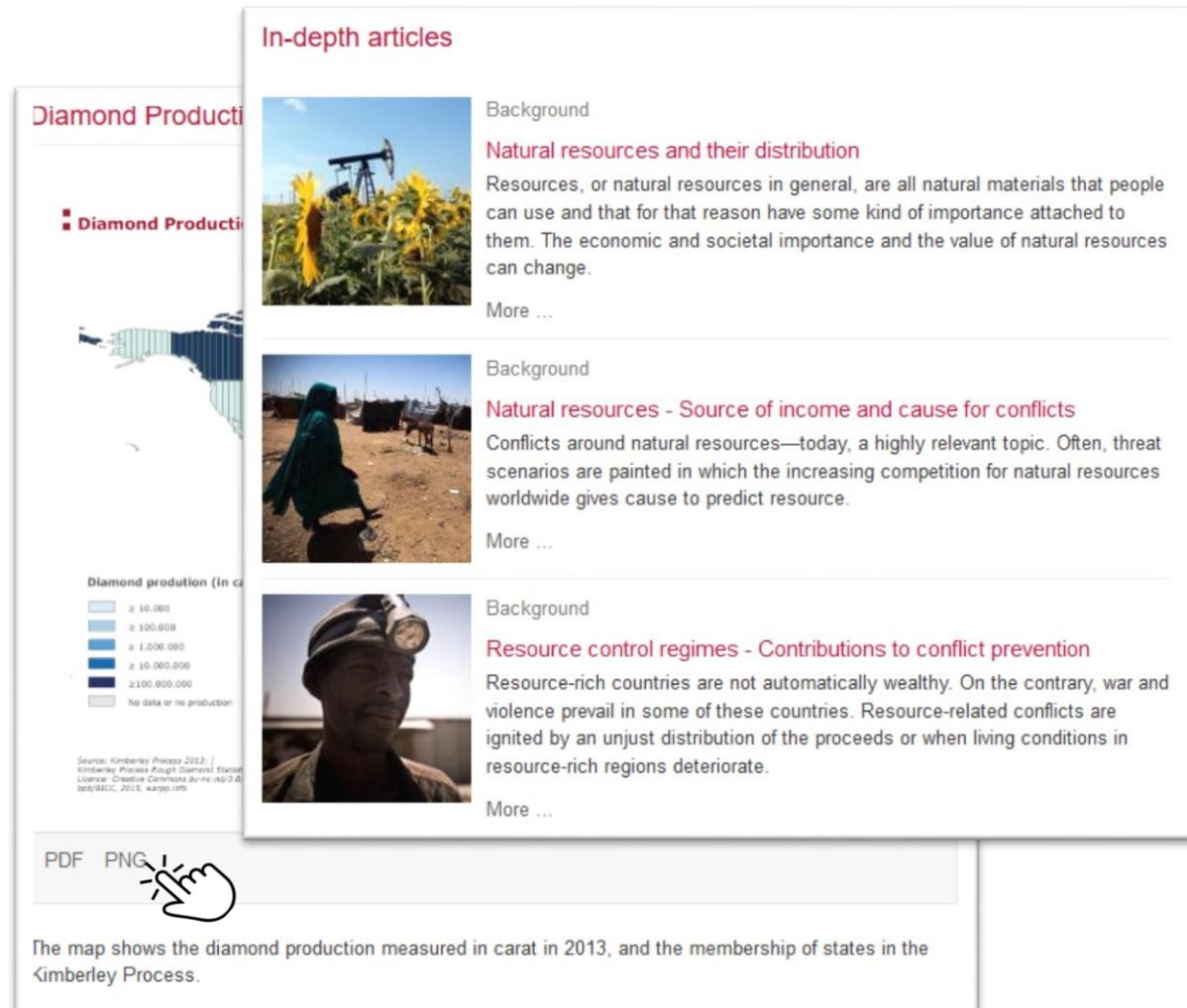
**Wars and violent conflicts**

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 (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; License: 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 publication "World Mineral Resources" (WMR) which provides information on the variable Resource Dependence Ratio (RDR) of natural resources (oil, gas, coal, copper, rubber) of the total export products of the world.

**Links:**

- BICC - Resource Control Matrix

**bmwfw**  
In the annual publication "World Mineral Resources" (WMR) the mineral production of the 63 mineral producing countries is pooled and statistically analyzed. The WMR also provides information on the production of the 63 mineral producing countries according to producing countries.

**Links:**

- bmwfw - World Mineral Resources

**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."

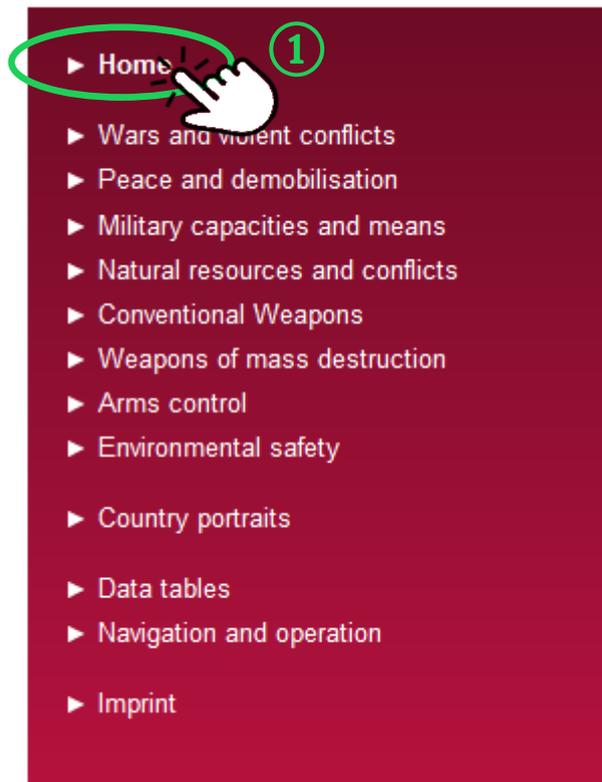
In the following, we will compare the conflict issues as defined by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC) and the types of war as defined by the Working Group for Research on the Causes of War (AKUF).

**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 ...



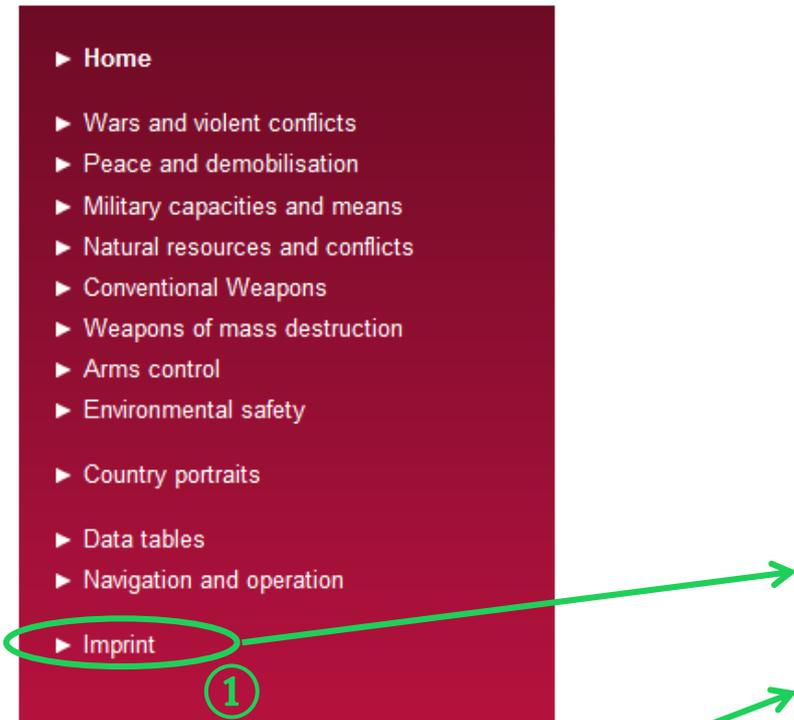
#### Navigation and operation

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 or via page end navigation. **②**



## Imprint

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

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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](http://www.bicc.de)

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