

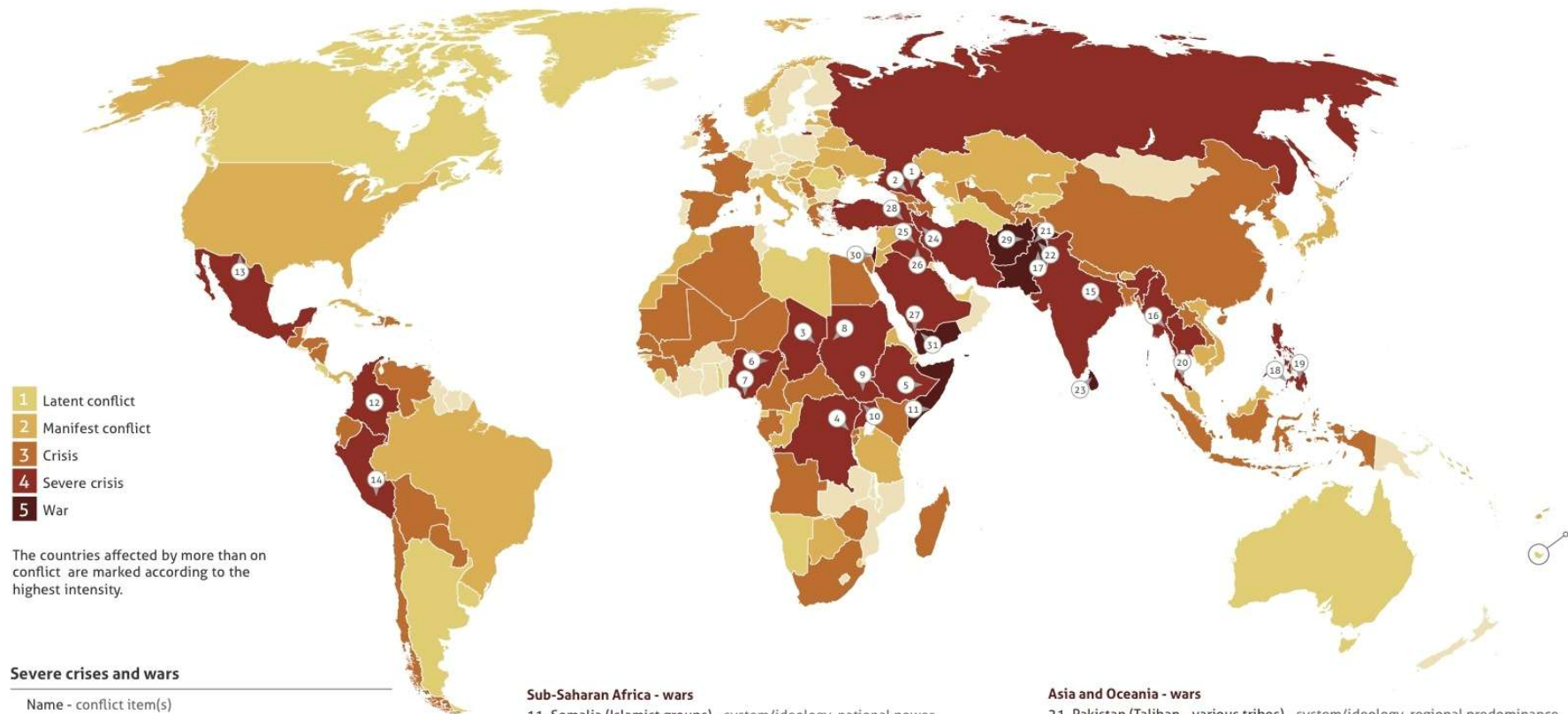
Politischer Salon Essen: "Rohstoffboom? Rohstoffkriege. Öl,
Gas und Edelmetalle"

Rohstoffkonflikte – Konfliktrohstoffe

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Political Conflicts in 2009



- 1 Latent conflict
- 2 Manifest conflict
- 3 Crisis
- 4 Severe crisis
- 5 War

The countries affected by more than one conflict are marked according to the highest intensity.

Severe crises and wars

Name - conflict item(s)

Europe - severe crises

- 1 Russia (Islamist rebels/Chechnya) - secession, system/ideology
- 2 Russia (Islamist rebels/Ingushetia) - secession, system/ideology

Sub-Saharan Africa - severe crises

- 3 Chad (various rebel groups) - national power, resources
- 4 DR Congo (FDLR) - regional predominance, resources
- 5 Ethiopia (ONLF/Ogaden) - secession, resources
- 6 Nigeria (Boko Haram) - system/ideology
- 7 Nigeria (MEND, Ijaw/Niger Delta) - autonomy, resources
- 8 Sudan (Darfur) - regional predominance, resources
- 9 Sudan (various ethnic groups) - regional predominance
- 10 Uganda (LRA) - national power, resources

Sub-Saharan Africa - wars

- 11 Somalia (Islamist groups) - system/ideology, national power

The Americas - severe crises

- 12 Colombia (FARC) - system/ideology, regional predominance, resources
- 13 Mexico (drug cartels) - regional predominance, resources
- 14 Peru (Shining Path) - system/ideology, regional predominance, resources

Asia and Oceania - severe crises

- 15 India (Naxalites) - system/ideology
- 16 Myanmar (KNU, KNLA/Karen State, Kayah State) - secession
- 17 Pakistan (Sunnites - Shiites) - system/ideology, regional predominance
- 18 Philippines (Abu Sayyaf/Mindanao) - secession, system/ideology
- 19 Philippines (MILF/Mindanao) - autonomy, system/ideology, resources
- 20 Thailand (Muslim separatists/southern border provinces) - secession, system/ideology

Asia and Oceania - wars

- 21 Pakistan (Taliban - various tribes) - system/ideology, regional predominance
- 22 Pakistan (various Islamist militants) - system/ideology, national power
- 23 Sri Lanka (LITE/northern and eastern Sri Lanka) - secession

The Middle East and Maghreb - severe crises

- 24 Iran (PJAK/Kurdish areas) - autonomy
- 25 Iraq (AQI) - system/ideology, national power
- 26 Iraq (insurgents) - system/ideology, national power
- 27 Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi rebels) - system/ideology, regional predominance
- 28 Turkey (PKK/KONGRA-GEL/Kurdish areas) - autonomy

The Middle East and Maghreb - wars

- 29 Afghanistan (Taliban) - system/ideology, national power
- 30 Israel (Hamas/Palestine) - secession, system/ideology
- 31 Yemen (al-Houthi rebels) - system/ideology, regional predominance

Ressourcen als Konfliktgegenstand 2009:



- In **80** von 365 weltweiten Konflikten
- **10**: Konflikte hoher Intensität
- Nur in **8**: alleiniger Konfliktgegenstand

Quelle: Heidelberger Institut für Internationale Konfliktforschung:
Konfliktbarometer 2009

Rohstoffkonflikte in den 1990ern

Country	Duration	Resources
Afghanistan	1978-2001	Gems, timber, opium
Angola	1975-2002	Oil, diamonds
Burma	1949-	Timber, tin, gems, opium
Cambodia	1978-1997	Timber, gems
Colombia	1984-	Oil, gold, coca, timber, emeralds
Congo, Dem Rep. of	1996-1998, 1998-2003, 2003-2008	Copper, coltan, diamonds, gold, cobalt, timber, tin
Congo, Rep. of	1997-	Oil
Côte d'Ivoire	2002-2007	Diamonds, cocoa, cotton
Indonesia – Aceh	1975-2006	Timber, natural gas
Indonesia – West Papua	1969-	Copper, gold, timber
Liberia	1989-2003	Timber, diamonds, iron, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, rubber, gold
Nepal	1996-2007	Yarsa gumba (fungus)
PNG – Bougainville	1989-1998	Copper, gold
Peru	1980-1995	Coca
Senegal – Casamance	1982-	Timber, cashew nuts
Sierra Leone	1991-2000	Diamonds, cocoa, coffee
Somalia	1991-	Fish, charcoal
Sudan	1983-2005	Oil

Quelle: UNEP, 2009

Rohstoffkonflikte in Afrika ?

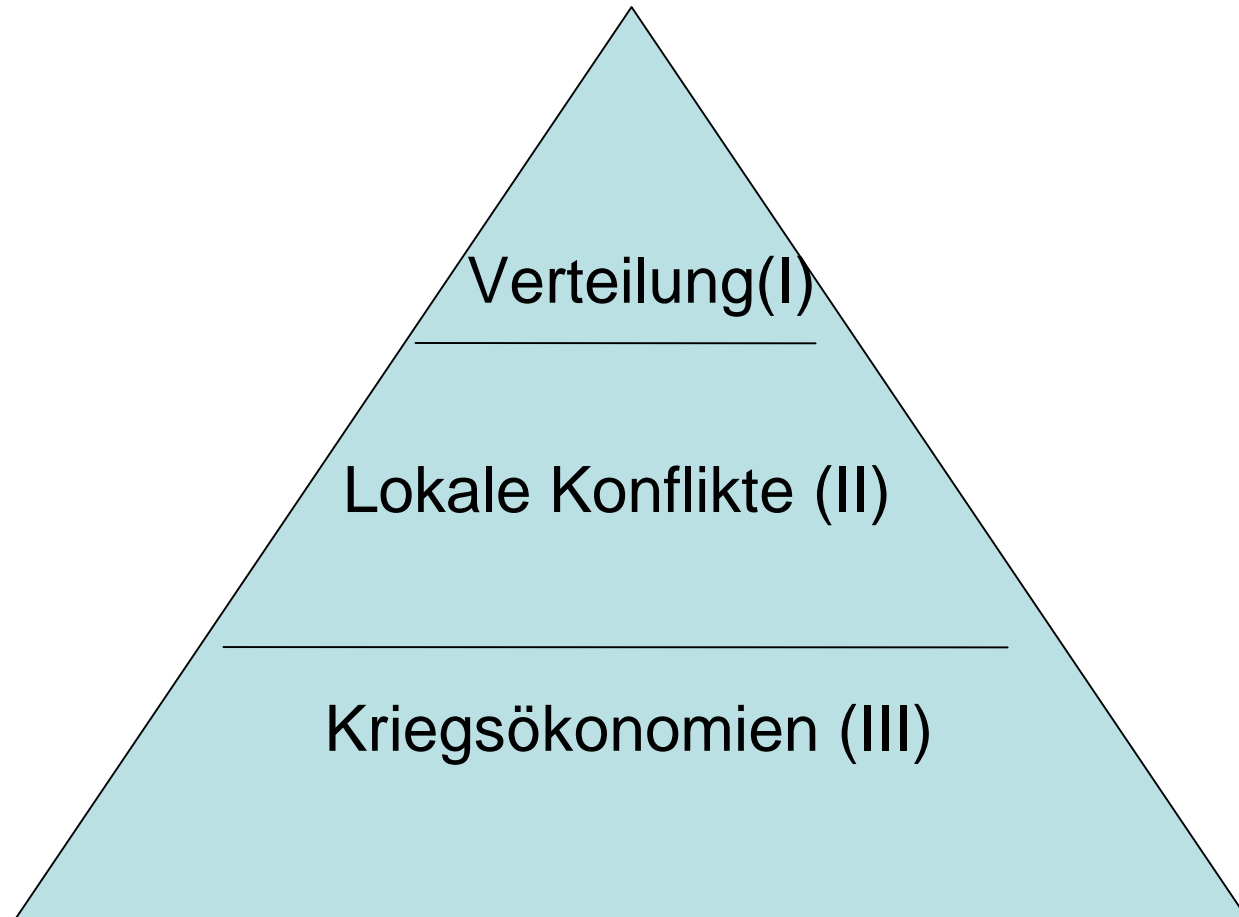


Befördert Ressourcenknappheit oder – reichum Konflikte ?



- „Ressourcenfluch“ in von Erdölexport abhängigen („ressourcenreichen“) Ländern
- weniger Knappheits- als Verteilungsproblem

Dimensionen von Rohstoffkonflikten



Öl im Niger Delta: Verteilungs- und Umweltkonflikte



Koltan in DR Kongo: Kriegsökonomien



Wie hängen Rohstoffnachfrage und Konflikte zusammen?

Kanäle:

- Direkte Beteiligung an Rohstoffördervorhaben, die Konflikte verschärfen
- Nachfrage nach Rohstoffen, die in Konfliktgebieten gefördert werden und Gewaltkonflikte verstetigen

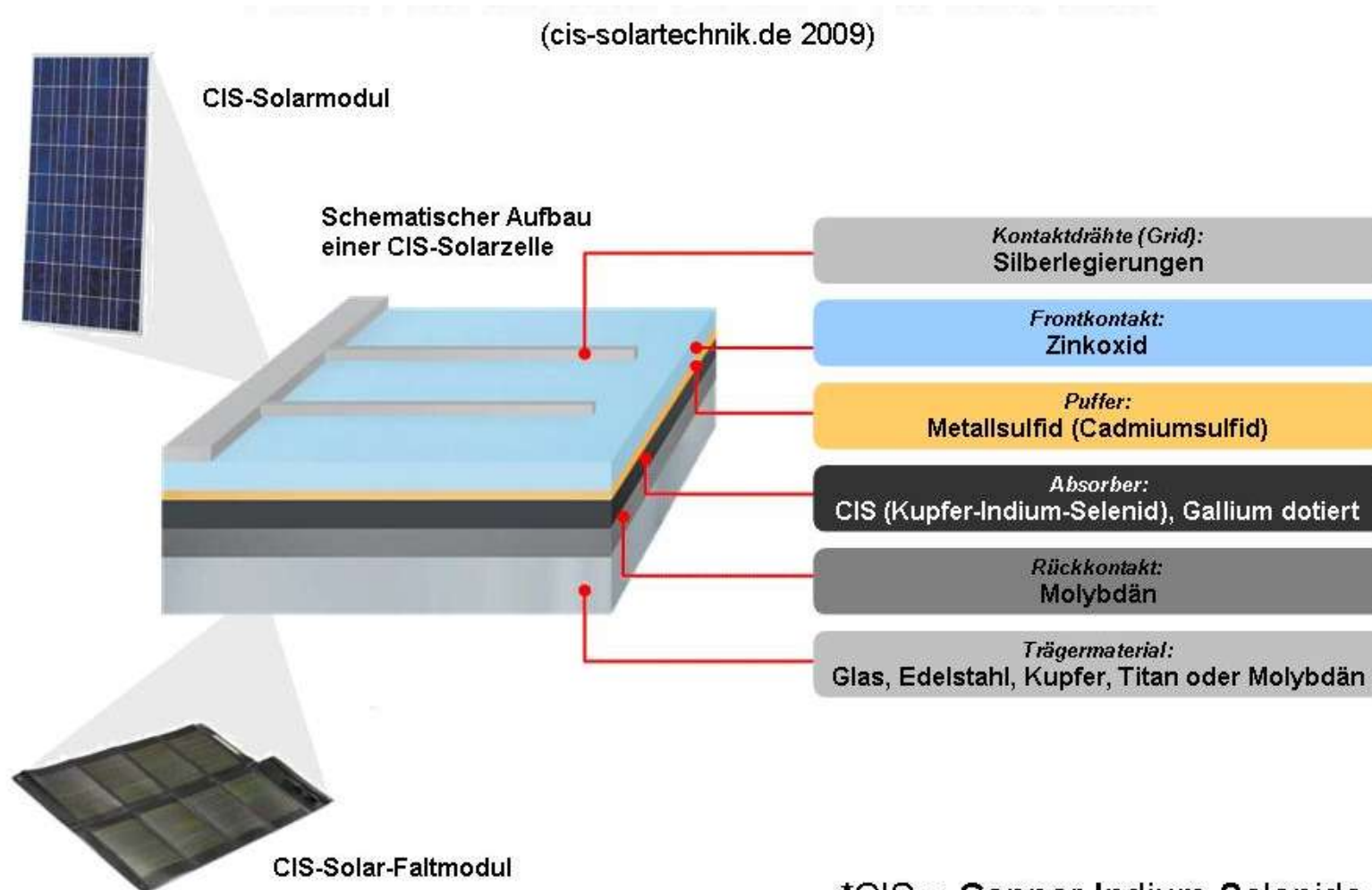
Materialbestandteile eines durchschnittlichen Mobiltelefons (Gewichtsanteil in %)



Material	Gewicht	Material	Gewicht
Silizium	24,8803	Bismut	0,0063
Kunststoff	22,9907	Chrom	0,0063
Eisen	20,4712	Quecksilber	0,0022
Aluminium	14,1723	Germanium	0,0016
Kupfer	6,9287	Gold	0,0016
Blei	6,2988	Indium	0,0016
Zink	2,2046	Ruthenium	0,0016
Zinn	1,0078	Selen	0,0016
Nickel	0,8503	Arsen	0,0013
Barium	0,0315	Gallium	0,0013
Mangan	0,0315	Palladium	0,0003
Silber	0,0189	Europium	0,0002
Beryllium	0,0157	Niob	0,0002
Kobalt	0,0157	Vanadium	0,0002
Tantal	0,0157	Yttrium	0,0002
Titan	0,0157	Platin	in Spuren
Antimon	0,0094	Rhodium	in Spuren
Kadmium	0,0094	Terbium	in Spuren

Quelle: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln; Dr Hubertus Barth, 2010

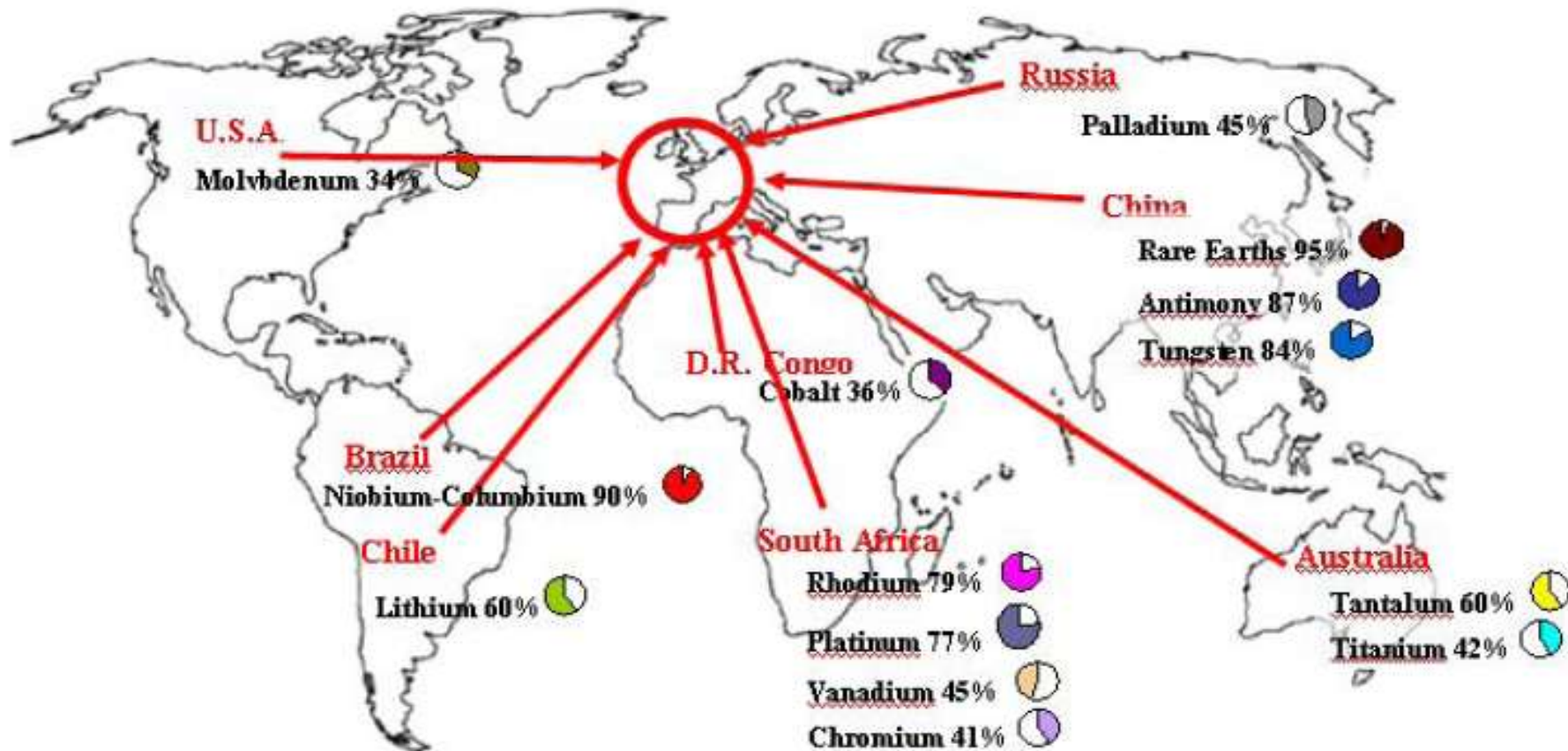
Materialdiversität anhand einer CIS-Solarzelle*



Quelle: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln; Dr Hubertus Barth, 2010

Hauptproduzenten ausgewählter Metalle

Annex 3 — Major global producers of selected high-tech metals (2006).



Data source: World Mining Data (2008) **=USGS (2008)

The figures and pie graphs indicate the proportion of world production.

Links zum Thema

Initiativen zur Verhinderung des Handels mit
Konfliktressourcen:

www.fataltransactions.de

www.fataltransactions.org

www.kimberleyprocess.com

Transparenzinitiativen:

www.publishwhatyoupay.org

www.eiti.org

www.makeitfair.org