

Demo Unit

This is the unit's tagline. It should summarise the subject of the unit in 20-50 words and encourage the viewer to read on. The image to the right or below this text is the unit's thumbnail. The "Start" button takes students to the unit's first chapter.

- 2 This is the Chapter Title
- 5 Map demo
- 6 Charts demo

Jane Doe

Example University

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The EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament eLearning Course aims to cover all aspects of the EU non-proliferation and disarmament agenda. It's produced by PRIF with financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of individual learning units are the sole responsibility of the respective authors and don't necessarily reflect the position of the European Union.



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1. This is the Chapter Title

This is an optional introduction to the chapter. It can give additional context to the chapter title, or otherwise prepare the reader for the text that follows. There is no character limit, but aim for 20-30 words.

This is the main body of the chapter. It can contain **bold**, *italics*, links [#example], footnotes[1], subheadings, lists, and a series of advanced components listed below.

Callout

This is the content of the callout. It can contain **bold**, *italics*, and other rich text and components.

Table

Show an inline table.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Alice	Apples	Tables can contain bold
Bob	Oranges	and <i>italics</i>
Charlie	Bananas	and links [#1]

Lecture video

This is the video's transcript. It can contain **bold**, *italics*, links [#1], and most of the components listed below.

Glossary Terms

Show an inline definition for technical terms or abbreviations like UNSCR-1540 or CWC. Term definitions are global across all learning units, and you can embed existing definitions into your text. Definitions you provide will in turn become available to all other learning unit authors.

Figure

Both raster images (PNG, JPG, etc.) and vector images (SVG) are supported. Raster images are automatically scaled and converted to web-ready formats. Images

can be displayed in several sizes and positions. Right-click saving can be optionally discouraged.



This is the caption for this medium-sized image.

This is the image credit (CC BY 2.0)

Image gallery

Image galleries can be used to display several large images together.



Gallery image 2.

This is the image credit.



Gallery image 1.
This is the image credit.

Tabs

Tab A

This is the content of tab A. There is no length restriction, and you can use *italics*, links [#1] and other formatting.

Tab B

Tab content B

Tab C

Tab content C

Detail/Expand

Plain

Title A

This is an expanded description of a concept. There is no length restriction, and you can use *italics*, links [#1] and other formatting.

Title B

Description B.

Numbered

Title A

This is an expanded description of a concept. There is no length restriction, and you can use *italics*, links [#1] and other formatting.

Title B

Description B.

Flipcards

- **This the front of the card.**

This is the back of the card. Both sides of the card shouldn't have more than 25 words.

- **And here is another card**

... and here's the back of that one.

Timeline

1675 · Strasbourg Agreement

Signed between France and the Holy Roman Empire following the Siege of Groningen (1672), this treaty was the first international agreement banning the use of chemical weapons, specifically poisoned bullets.

1863 · Lieber Code

The Lieber Code (named after its author, the legal scholar Franz Lieber) was a set of instructions issued by Abraham Lincoln to Union soldiers in the American Civil War. Among other provisions, it prohibited the use of poison on the battlefield:

Quote

Both styles support a citation, an optional audio file and an optional link to the full document.

Style A (Default)

[...] Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Chance for Peace", speech to American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Style B (Document)

[...] **Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.**

This world in arms is not spending money alone.

It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Chance for Peace", speech to American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Embedded graphics

Our existing learning units include a series of interactive graphics produced by an external agency. These can be embedded in new learning units and should behave as expected:

Medium

View interactive component at <https://eunpdc-elearning.netlify.app/demo/>

Large

View interactive component at <https://eunpdc-elearning.netlify.app/demo/>

Resolution

Displays reusable information about a UN Resolution.

RESOLUTION

UN Security Council Resolution 1540S/RES/1540

Adopted 28 April 2004 4,956th Meeting of the UNSCR

UNSCR 1540 establishes new obligations for member states to develop and enforce legal and regulatory measures against the proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, in particular, to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors.

Treaty

Displays reusable information about a treaty or other legal instrument. Participant data is sourced from either the United Nations Treaty Collection [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Home.aspx?clang=_en] or the UNODA Treaties Database [<https://treaties.unoda.org/>] and updated weekly. We currently treat all UN states, Niue, and the Cook Islands as potential members in all treaties.

TREATY

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Effective 05 April 1970 Legally binding 191 Member States

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a central part of the global effort to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, promote cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of nuclear and general disarmament.

Current Adoption

AFG	AUS	AUT	BRB	BEL	BEN	BOL	BWA	BGR	BFA	CMR	CAN
TCO	COL	COG	CRI	CIV	CYP	COD	DNK	DOM	ECU	EGY	SLV
SWZ	ETH	FIN	GMB	DEU	GHA	GRC	GTM	HTI	HND	HUN	ISL
IDN	IRN	IRQ	IRL	ITA	JAM	JPN	JOR	KEN	KWT	LAO	LBN
LSO	LBR	LBY	LUX	MDG	MYS	MDV	MLI	MLT	MUS	MEX	MNG
MAR	NPL	NLD	NZL	NIC	NGA	NOR	PAN	PRY	PER	PHL	POL
KOR	ROU	RUS	SMR	SEN	SGP	SOM	LKA	SDN	SWE	CHE	SYR
TGO	TTO	TUN	TUR	GBR	USA	URY	VEN	YEM	ALB	DZA	AND
AGO	ARG	ARM	AZE	BHR	BGD	BLR	BTN	BRA	BRN	BDI	CPV
KHM	CAF	CHL	CHN	COM	CUB	PRK	DJI	GNQ	ERI	EST	FRA
GAB	GEO	GIN	GNB	GUY	VAT	KAZ	KGZ	LVA	LIE	LTU	MWI
MHL	MRT	FSM	MCO	MOZ	MMR	NAM	NRU	NER	OMN	PLW	PNG
PRT	QAT	MDA	RWA	KNA	WSM	STP	SAU	SYC	SLE	ZAF	ESP
PSE	TJK	THA	TLS	TKM	UGA	UKR	ARE	TZA	UZB	VUT	VNM
ZMB	ZWE	ATG	BHS	BLZ	BIH	HRV	CZE	DMA	FJI	GRD	KIR
MNE	MKD	LCA	VCT	SRB	SVK	SVN	SLB	SUR	TON	TUV	COK
IND	ISR	NIU	PAK	SSD							

- Adopted by ratification
- Adopted by accession, acceptance, or succession
- Not adopted

Data: United Nations Treaty Collection

Institution

Displays reusable information about an institution.

INSTITUTION

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Established 29 April 1997 2 Members

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force on 29 April 1997.

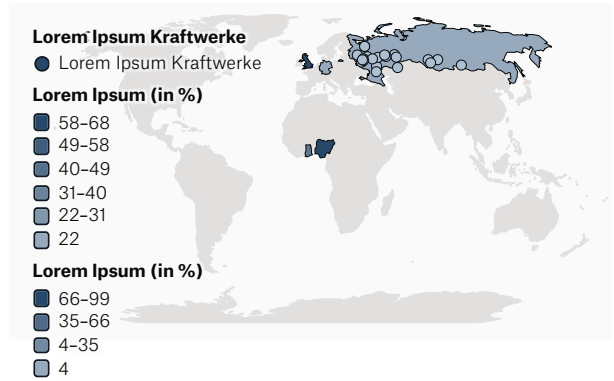
Quiz

View quiz at <https://eunpdc-elearning.netlify.app/demo/>

1. This is the footnote content

2. Map demo

Just seeing what a map component could look like.

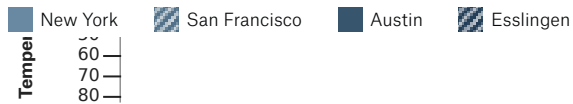
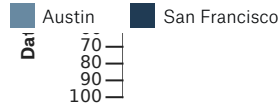
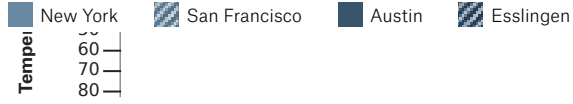


3. Charts demo

An example display of charts.

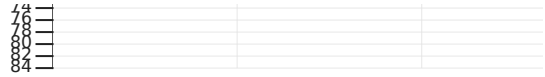
W&S Charts

BarGraph



LineChart





PieChart



Terms

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

The Chemical Weapons Convention prohibits the large-scale use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of chemical weapons and their precursors. It entered into force in 1997 and is administered by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

UN Security Council Resolution 1540

One of the documents adopted in the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 to deny terrorist entities access to biological, chemical or nuclear weapon technologies by means of appropriate domestic legislative measures. With respect to chemical weapons the resolution essentially reiterates the relevant national obligations in the Chemical Weapons Convention, but extends the requirement for national laws and regulations to states not party to the treaty too.

