



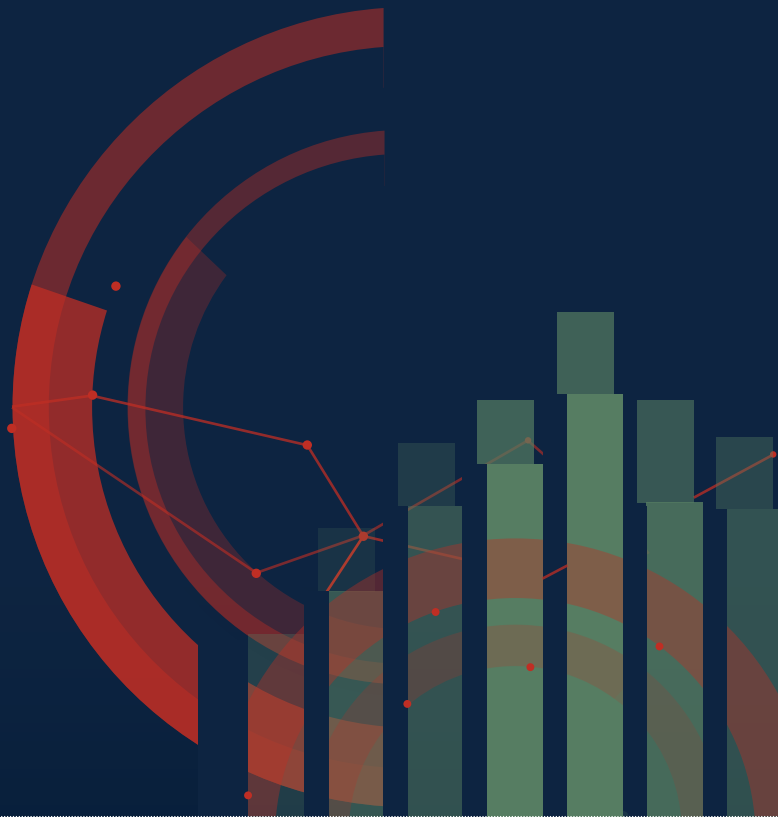
Global Peace Index Briefing 2024

○ Results & Trends

○ Economic Impact

○ War in the 21st Century

○ Societal Analysis



2024 Global Peace Index Briefing






Measuring peace in a complex world






The 18th edition of the Global Peace Index reveals that the world is at a crossroads. Without concerted effort, there is a risk of a surge in major conflicts. There are currently 56 conflicts, the most since World War II. They have become more international with 92 countries involved in conflicts outside their borders, the most since the GPI's inception. The rising number of minor conflicts increases the likelihood of more major conflicts in the future. For example, in 2019, Ethiopia, Ukraine, and Gaza were all identified as minor conflicts. The global economic impact of violence in 2023 was \$19.1 trillion or \$2,380 per person. This is an increase of \$158 billion, driven largely by a 20% increase in GDP losses from conflict. Expenditure on peacebuilding and peacekeeping totalled \$49.6 billion, representing less than 0.6% of total military spending.

2024 Key Findings

- 97 countries deteriorated in peacefulness, more than any year since the inception of the Global Peace Index in 2008.
- Conflicts in Gaza and Ukraine were the primary drivers of the global fall in peacefulness, as battle deaths reached 162,000 in 2023.
- 92 countries are currently involved in conflicts beyond their borders, more than at any time since the inception of the GPI.
- First of its kind military scoring system suggests that US military capabilities are up to three times higher than China.
- The global economic impact of violence increased to \$19.1 trillion in 2023, representing 13.5% of global GDP. Exposure to conflict poses a significant supply chain risk for governments and businesses.
- Militarisation recorded its largest yearly deterioration since the inception of the GPI, with 108 countries becoming more militarised.
- 110 million people are either refugees or internally displaced due to violent conflict, with 16 countries now hosting more than half a million refugees.
- North America saw the largest regional deterioration, driven by increases in violent crime and fear of violence.

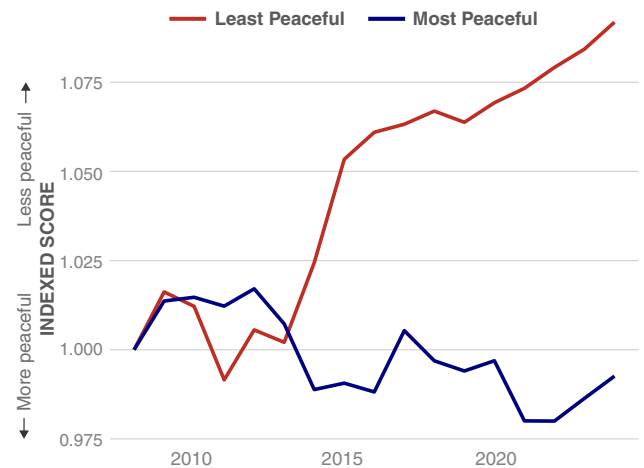
Five largest improvements & deteriorations in peace

Rank	Country	2024 Score	Rank Change
107	 El Salvador	2.25	↑ 21
53	 United Arab Emirates	1.897	↑ 31
113	 Nicaragua	2.295	↑ 12
40	 Greece	1.793	↑ 17
148	 Myanmar	2.943	↑ 6

Rank	Country	2024 Score	Rank Change
155	 Israel	3.115	↓ 11
130	 Ecuador	2.572	↓ 16
118	 Gabon	2.372	↓ 18
145	 Palestine	2.872	↓ 9
143	 Haiti	2.827	↓ 9

Indexed trend in peace for the most and least peaceful countries, 2008–2024

The gap between the most and least peaceful countries in the world is wider than ever.



Source: IEP Calculations

2 FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE THE 2024 REPORT, SECTION 2: TRENDS

RESULTS & TRENDS

Improvements

65

Deteriorations

97

100

One hundred countries have been at least partially involved in some form of external conflict in the past five years, up from 59 in 2008. In most cases countries were offering support to an existing government against internal armed rebel or terrorist group.



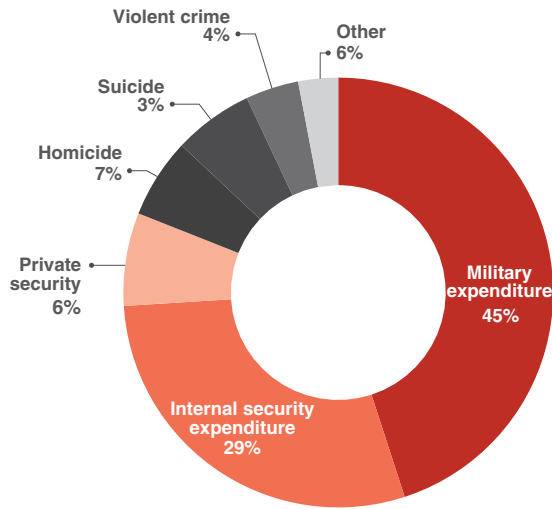
When taking into account advances in military technology, overall military capability has increased by ten per cent globally since 2014.

95 million

Over 95 million people are now either refugees or have been internally displaced because of violent conflict. There are now 16 countries where more than five per cent of the population has been forcibly displaced.

Composition of the global economic impact of violence, 2023

Military and internal security expenditure accounts for over 74 per cent of the total economic impact of violence.

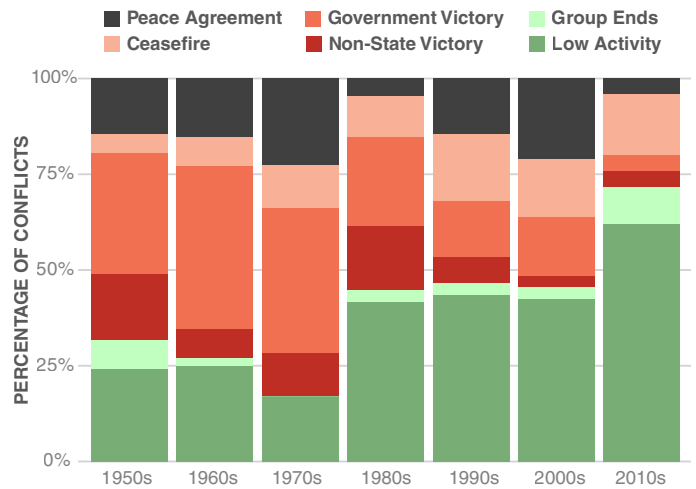


Source: IEP Calculations

3 FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE THE 2024 REPORT, SECTION 3: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VIOLENCE

How conflicts end, 1950–2019

Conflicts are now far less likely to end with either some kind of formal agreement or with one side being clearly victorious.

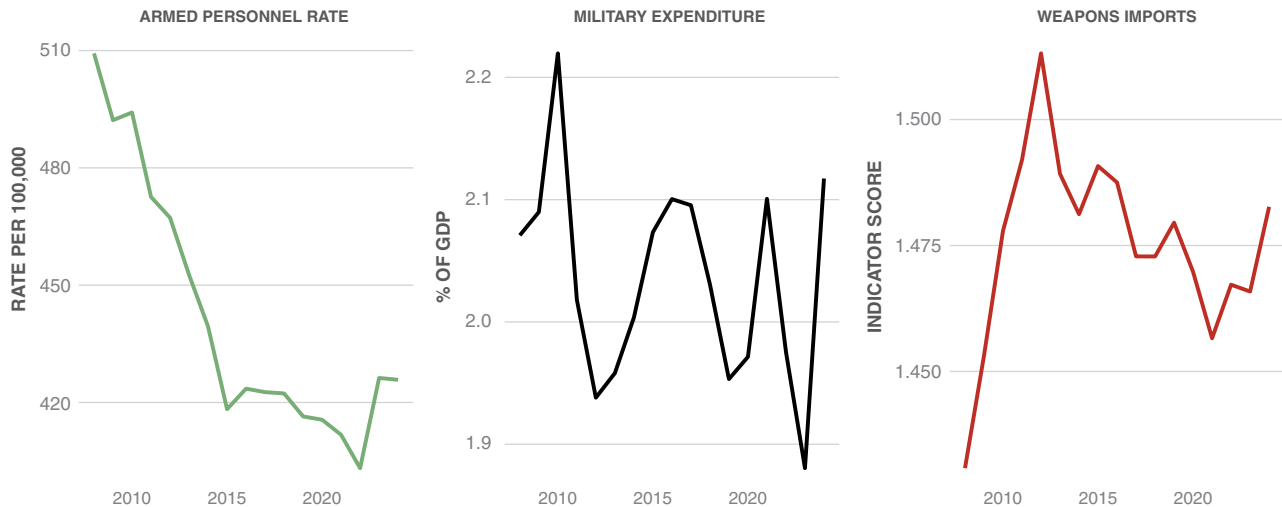


Source: UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset; IEP Calculations

4 FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE THE 2024 REPORT, SECTION 3: WAR IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Indexed trends in key Militarisation indicators, 2008–2024

The armed services personnel rate improved in 112 countries.



Source: UCDP; EIU; IEP Calculations

2 FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE THE 2024 REPORT, SECTION 2: TRENDS

KEY FINDINGS

\$2,380 →

The global economic impact of violence was \$19.1 trillion in 2023, equivalent to 13.5 per cent of global GDP, or \$2,380 per person.

\$49.6 billion

Expenditure on peacebuilding and peacekeeping was \$49.6 billion in 2023, less than 0.6 per cent of total military spending in PPP terms.



Technology and the rise of asymmetric warfare is making it much easier for smaller non-state groups, as well as smaller or less powerful states, to engage in conflict with larger states or governments.

1,000%

The usage of drones by non-state groups has surged in the past five years, and the number of drone strikes has increased by over a thousand per cent since 2018.

