

FACT SHEET

The **2013 Global Peace Index (GPI)** is the seventh edition of the world's leading study on global levels of peacefulness. The GPI ranks 162 nations using 22 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, which gauge three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society; the extent of domestic or international conflict; and the degree of militarisation. By generating new information on the state of peace at the national and global level, the Institute for Economics and Peace hopes to make a valuable contribution to better understanding how civil society, researchers, policymakers, and government can create a more peaceful society.

RESULTS & FINDINGS

Over the last six years the world has experienced a decline in peacefulness. Much of this is a result of increases in the intensity of internal conflicts, which have tended to exceed concurrent declines in external conflict.

The 10 MOST PEACEFUL Countries in 2013

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Iceland	1.162
2	Denmark	1.207
3	New Zealand	1.237
4	Austria	1.250
5	Switzerland	1.272
6	Japan	1.293
7	Finland	1.297
8	Canada	1.306
9	Sweden	1.319
10	Belgium	1.339

The 10 LEAST PEACEFUL Countries in 2013

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
162	Afghanistan	3.440
161	Somalia	3.394
160	Syria	3.393
159	Iraq	3.245
158	Sudan	3.242
157	Pakistan	3.106
156	Congo, Dem.Rep.	3.085
155	Russia	3.060
154	North Korea	3.044
153	Central African Rep.	3.031

- Europe remains the most peaceful region with 13 of its countries ranking in the top 20.
- Following the revolution and civil war, Libya's levels of peace has begun to bounce back, with a newly elected government and recovering institutions.
- Sudan and Chad experienced the second and third largest gains in peace as a result of easing conflict. Despite this, they remain in the lower reaches of the GPI.
- Syria has experienced the largest deterioration in peace of any country in the history of the GPI.
- South Asia is the least peaceful region, followed by the Middle East and North Africa and Russia and Eurasia.
- Amid challenging economic circumstances Spain, Greece, France and Portugal experienced reductions in their levels of peacefulness.
- Many Middle Eastern and North African countries continue to be affected by violent protests and political instability.
- Cote d'Ivoire registered the second-most substantial decline in peace with a fresh wave of violent conflict ending an uneasy peace that had held sway since April 2011.
- Sub-Saharan Africa ranks above the three regions of Russia & Eurasia, the Middle East and North Africa and South Asia in the 2013 GPI, which partly reflects its rising prosperity and a degree of insulation from the global financial crisis.

TOP 5 RISERS & FALLERS

S OVERALL SCORE / CHANGE IN SCORE
R OVERALL RANK / CHANGE IN RANK

LIBYA
S 2.604 / -0.22 **R** 145 / 3

SUDAN
S 3.242 / -0.156 **R** 158 / -1

CHAD
S 2.493 / -0.138 **R** 138 / 4

KAZAKHSTAN
S 2.031 / -0.115 **R** 78 / 18

INDIA
S 2.57 / -0.105 **R** 141 / 3

UKRAINE
S 2.238 / +0.156 **R** 111 / -23

PERU
S 2.258 / +0.164 **R** 113 / 22

BURKINA FASO
S 2.064 / +0.2 **R** 87 / -32

COTE D'IVOIRE
S 2.732 / +0.237 **R** 151 / -15

SYRIA
S 3.393 / +0.524 **R** 160 / -11

* The 2012 GPI included only 158 countries while the 2013 edition includes 162 countries, which affects changes in ranking between 2012 and 2013.

GPI INDICATOR MOVEMENTS 2012-2013

Last year's fall in global peace has been primarily driven by the deterioration in the *number of homicides, military expenditure as a percentage of GDP* and *political instability*. This is despite slight improvements over the last year of *the likelihood of violent demonstrations, the Political Terror Scale* and *the number of armed service personnel*.

The increase in the number of homicides - up 8% over the last year - can be almost entirely attributed to Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America with the homicide rate in Honduras further increasing by almost 10 per 100,000 people, becoming the highest in the world at 92 homicides per 100,000 people. The overall deterioration of the military spending indicator in the GPI is primarily due to a large number of low income and low-middle income countries, typically authoritarian regimes like Iran, Oman, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire and DRC, having increased their expenditure.

Top three improving and deteriorating indicators from 2012 to 2013, based on banded GPI score

TOP-THREE IMPROVEMENTS	2012 TO 2013 CHANGE
Likelihood of violent demonstrations	-0.038
Political Terror Scale	-0.025
Number of armed service personnel per 100,000	-0.009
TOP-THREE DETERIORATIONS	2012 TO 2013 CHANGE
Number of homicides	0.082
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.065
Political instability	0.025

THE GLOBAL
ECONOMIC IMPACT
OF CONTAINING
VIOLENCE WAS
ESTIMATED AT
**US\$9.46
TRILLION**
IN 2012 OR
11%
OF GROSS
WORLD PRODUCT

THE IMPACT OF VIOLENCE TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

IEP calculates **global violence containment costs** defined as *economic activity that is related to the consequences or prevention of violence where the violence is directed against people or property*.

- The economic impact of containing violence is estimated at US\$9.46 trillion in 2012 or 11% of Gross World Product.
- Were the world to reduce its expenditure on violence by approximately 50% it could repay the debt of the developing world (\$4,076bn), provide enough money for the European stability mechanism (\$900bn) and fund the additional amount required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (\$60bn).
- The economic impact of violence containment to the world economy is nearly double the value of the world's agricultural production, nearly five times the total output of the tourism industry to the world GDP and almost 13 times the annual output of the global airlines industry.
- The economic impact of homicide was \$1.43 trillion in 2012 and comprised approximately 15% of the total expenditure on violence containment.
- The economic impact of violence containment is 75 times the size of the official ODAs in 2012 which were \$125.6bn.

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