



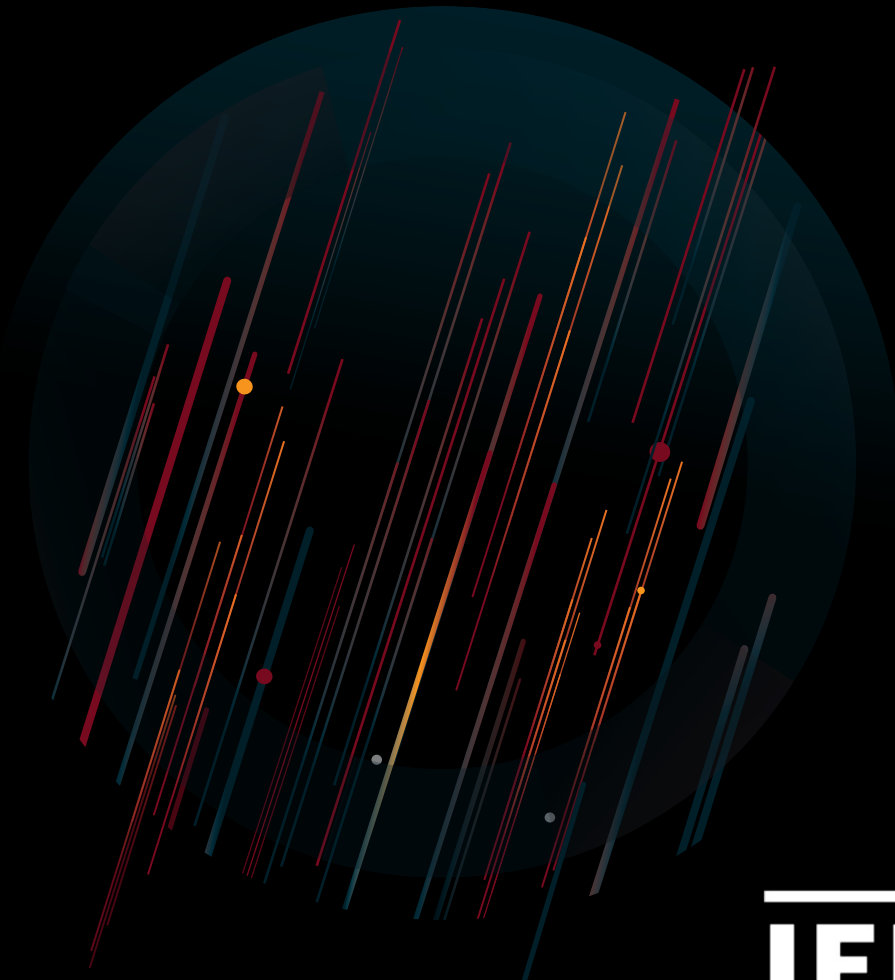
Global Terrorism Index Briefing 2025

○ Global
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2025 Global Terrorism Index Briefing

Measuring the Impact of Terrorism

The twelfth annual edition of the Global Terrorism Index highlights that terrorism remains a persistent global threat. The number of countries experiencing at least one terrorist incident increased from 58 to 66, the most countries affected since 2018. In 2024, more countries deteriorated than improved for the first time in seven years, with 45 countries reporting a higher impact from terrorism, while only 34 showed improvement.

66

The number of countries with a recorded terrorist incident increased from 58 to 66 countries in 2024.

13%

Deaths from terrorism fell to 7,555 in 2024, a 13 per cent reduction from the prior year. The fall follows the surge in deaths in 2023, driven by Hamas' October 7 attack in Israel.

3% ↓

The number of terrorist attacks fell by three per cent in 2024, to 3,492 total attacks. This was driven by an 85 per cent decrease in terrorist activity in Myanmar. Without the reduction in Myanmar, attacks would have increased by eight per cent.

1 For more of Section 1: **Results**, see the 2025 report

Ten Countries Most Impacted by Terrorism

Burkina Faso recorded the highest impact of terrorism for the second consecutive year

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Burkina Faso	114	113	111	110	52	30	21	15	7	6	4	2	1	1
Pakistan	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	8	9	7	4	2
Syria	19	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	6	5	6	5	5	3
Mali	40	22	19	21	16	13	10	9	8	7	7	4	3	4
Niger	50	60	45	34	19	19	18	19	14	12	8	10	10	5
Nigeria	8	5	5	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	8	8	6
Somalia	5	7	7	7	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7
Israel	22	18	22	23	29	31	33	31	34	34	35	26	2	8
Afghanistan	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	9
Cameroon	49	57	58	19	11	11	12	10	10	11	12	11	12	10

Source: IEP

25/163

Of the 163 countries in the GTI, only 25 have not recorded a single terrorist incident since 2007.

2015

10,882

2022

6,824

Since 2007, deaths from terrorism have fluctuated, peaking at 10,882 in 2015 and reaching a low of 6,824 in 2022. Over this period, terrorism dynamics have remained highly fluid, with its epicentre shifting towards countries with weaker government institutions.

2 For more of Section 2: **Trends in Terrorism**, see the 2025 report

Terrorism in Sahel

Terrorist groups such as JNIM continue to expand by carrying out attacks in coastal West Africa, with Togo in 2024 recording its worst year for terrorism since the inception of the GTI.

x2

In August 2023, the UN panel of experts on Mali declared that IS-Sahel had doubled the amount of territory they controlled in the country, while JNIM had continued to expand operations.

The collapse of the 2015 Algiers peace agreement has worsened an already dire security situation in Mali. JNIM appear to be taking advantage, staging symbolically damaging attacks on government targets in Bamako in September 2024.

2007	2024
6,249	59

The largest rises in terrorist activity since 2007 have occurred in Pakistan, Syria and Mali.

In Iraq, deaths from terrorism have fallen 99 per cent since 2007, when 6,249 deaths were recorded, to 59 in 2024.

2012	2024
184	12

The largest percentage falls in terrorist activity since 2007 have occurred in Iraq, Afghanistan and Thailand.

Thailand fell from 184 deaths in 2012, to 12 in 2024.



2 For more of Section 2: **Trends in Terrorism**, see the 2025 report

Gold is increasingly a critical source of revenue for state and non-state armed actors across the Sahel, impacting local and international relations.

The Alliance of Sahelian States, comprising Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, are changing alliances by removing Western involvement in security and economic sectors and withdrawing from ECOWAS. Instead, the alliance has strengthened ties with Russia and China, which provide support with fewer conditions attached.

Niger is the 7th largest producer of Uranium and can be an important source for countries such as China who wish to expand their nuclear power plants. However, terror attacks have reached their highest levels on record.

Russia is conducting influence and propaganda operations across the continent, particularly in the Sahel, often framing them around Western failures in counterterrorism. Outside these high profile and visible efforts, China has been steadily building economic and political influence.

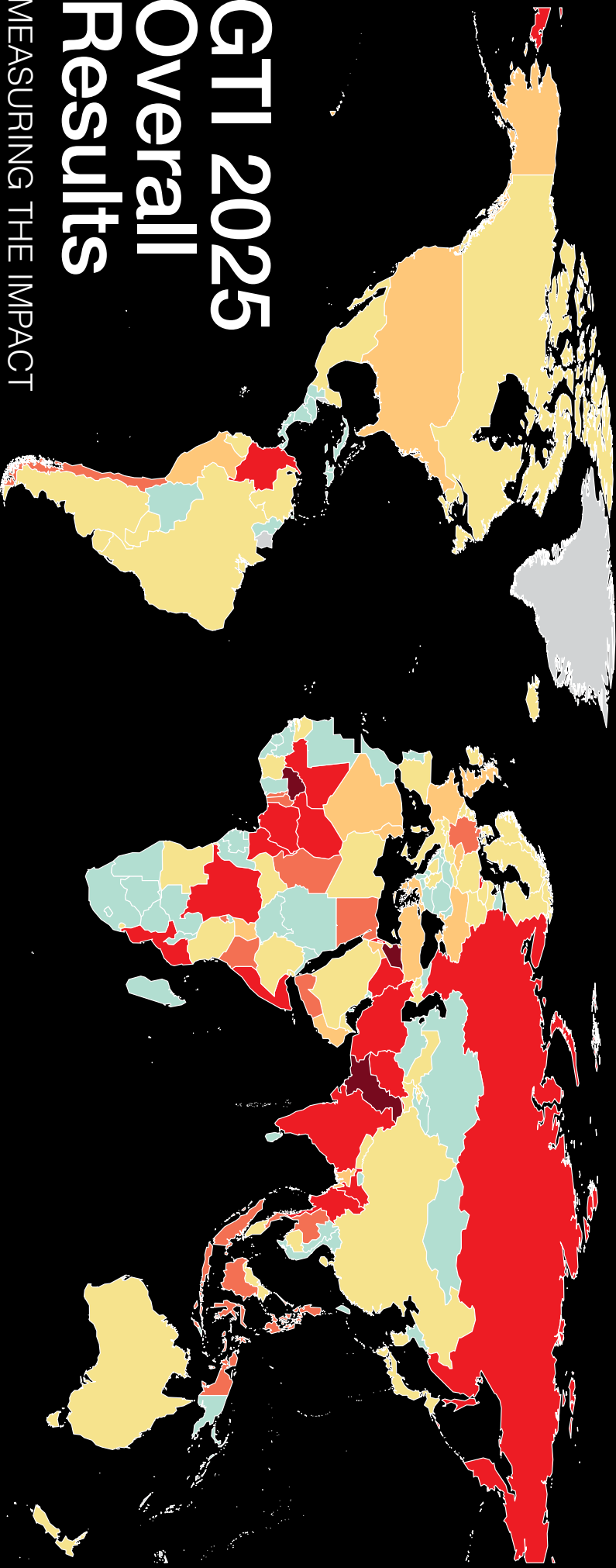
3 For more of Section 3: **The Sahel**, see the 2025 report

Islamic States and Affiliates

ISK has extensive multilingual skills and a sophisticated online presence in Pashto, Dari, Arabic, Urdu, Farsi, Uzbek, Tajik, English and, more recently, Russian and Turkish, mainly targeting youth.

Islamic State operates as a decentralised network of affiliates, encompassing nine jihadist groups and affiliated entities. Each group acts independently.

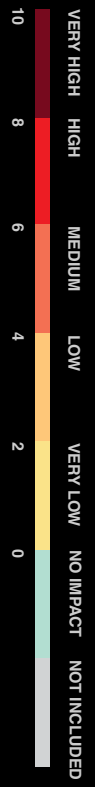
In 2024, these affiliates were responsible for attacks across the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Europe, highlighting the group's continued transnational reach and operational capacity.



GTI 2025 Overall Results

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM




THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM



ABOUT

The GTI is developed by the Institute for Economics & Peace, an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable and tangible measure of human wellbeing and progress.

IEP is headquartered in Sydney with offices in New York, Brussels, The Hague, Mexico City and Nairobi. It works with a wide range of partners internationally and collaborates with intergovernmental organisations on measuring and communicating the economic value of peace.

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