



Global Crises Index

REPORT 2024



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PREFACE



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Dear Readers,

In an increasingly interconnected and dynamic world, global risks are becoming ever more complex and multifaceted. The past years have vividly demonstrated how rapidly and unexpectedly crises can arise – from pandemic outbreaks, mass migration and geopolitical tensions to climate changes and technological disruptions. Against this backdrop, it is more crucial than ever to develop a comprehensive understanding of the various risks to which our societies, economies, and the environment are exposed.

The Global Crises Index Report 2024 aims to contribute to this understanding. Our goal is to provide policymakers, business leaders, and societal stakeholders with well-founded information and analyses to take preventive measures and enhance resilience. The report is the result of collaboration among leading experts and institutions worldwide, and it considers both short-term threats and long-term challenges.

This year, we place particular emphasis on the intersections between different risk areas. We analyze how economic instability and social inequalities are exacerbated by climate change, how geopolitical conflicts influence technological developments, and how pandemics challenge existing health and economic structures. Through this holistic approach, we aim to highlight the importance of interdisciplinary strategies and international cooperation in effectively addressing these challenges.

Another central concern of the report is to underscore the necessity of viewing risks not in isolation, but in the context of their interconnections. The interconnectedness of risks requires a new mindset and innovative solutions that go beyond traditional methods. Prevention, adaptability, and crisis management must go hand in hand to strengthen the resilience of our global community.

In conclusion, we wish to express our deep gratitude to all contributors – researchers, analysts, advisors, and institutions – whose expertise and dedication have made this report possible. It is our hope that the Global Risk Report 2024 serves as a valuable resource, helping us to better prepare for the uncertainties of the future and to promote a sustainable and secure world.

Sincerely,
Niko Schüler

INTRODUCTION

The major global crises of our time are diverse and primarily affect the areas of the environment, climate, population growth, economy, health, conflicts, and social tensions.

1. Climate Change and Environmental Destruction

- Global Warming: The rise in global average temperatures caused by greenhouse gases.
- Environmental Pollution: Plastic waste, air pollution, and ocean contamination.
- Resource Scarcity: Overuse of water, soil, and other natural resources.

2. Global Health Crises

- Pandemics: COVID-19 has demonstrated the world's vulnerability to new pathogens.
- Antibiotic Resistance: Increasing resistance to antibiotics poses a threat to global health.
- Unequal Healthcare Access: Access to medical care is unevenly distributed across the world.

3. Economic Inequality

- Inflation, Recessions, and Interest Rates
- Poverty and Hunger: Millions of people live in extreme poverty and suffer from hunger.
- Unemployment and Underemployment: Economic crises lead to job losses and insecure working conditions.
- Unequal Wealth Distribution: Wealth is highly unevenly distributed globally and within many countries.

4. Displacement and Migration

- Displacement and Migration: Wars, violence, and climate change force millions of people to flee.
- Social Conflicts in Destination Countries due to immigration.

5. Conflicts and Political Instability

- Wars and Terrorism: Ongoing conflicts in countries such as Israel, Lebanon, Ukraine, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan.
- Political Unrest: Protests and uprisings fueled by corruption, injustice, and mismanagement.
- Lack of Democracy: Authoritarian regimes and restrictions on freedom of speech and political participation.

6. Technological and Digital Challenges

- Data Privacy and Cybersecurity: An increase in cyberattacks and misuse of personal data.
- Digital Divide: Unequal access to digital technologies and the internet.
- Artificial Intelligence: Ethical and labor market concerns related to increasing automation.

The GCI Report provides a concise overview of the development of global risks, individual risk categories, and their interrelations. The Methodology chapter describes the statistical framework of the Risk-Score model, and the References section lists the sources used as the basis for calculating the rating model.

These crises are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. For decision-makers, investors, and those with political and economic interests, identifying and analyzing global crises is crucial and can influence important decisions.

THE GLOBAL CRISES INDEX

The specially developed rating model known as the GCI – Global Crises Index serves as an indicator for assessing the development of the global crises. The GCI is calculated from published key figures and reports from internationally renowned institutions. The various key figures are weighted and condensed into the overall GCI figure. This makes it possible to derive a trend for global crises development, identify the contribution of each individual crises category, and compare it with the previous period.

Many renowned institutions and scientists are studying the development of the various global risks and delivering remarkable results. With the GCI, a statistical rating model has been developed that considers many different indicators and sources and condenses them into an overall risk indicator. The Global Crises Index is the world's first indicator for the development of major global crises.

The Global Crises Index defines four main global crises categories:

1. Climate change and environmental disasters
2. Economic and social issues
3. Migration and wars
4. Population growth

In a first step, the developments in the individual categories are analysed and the development compared to the previous period is presented. In the next step, the various results of the individual categories are summarized in the Global Crises Index. In this way, each crises category can be assessed individually and its contribution to the GCI can be determined.



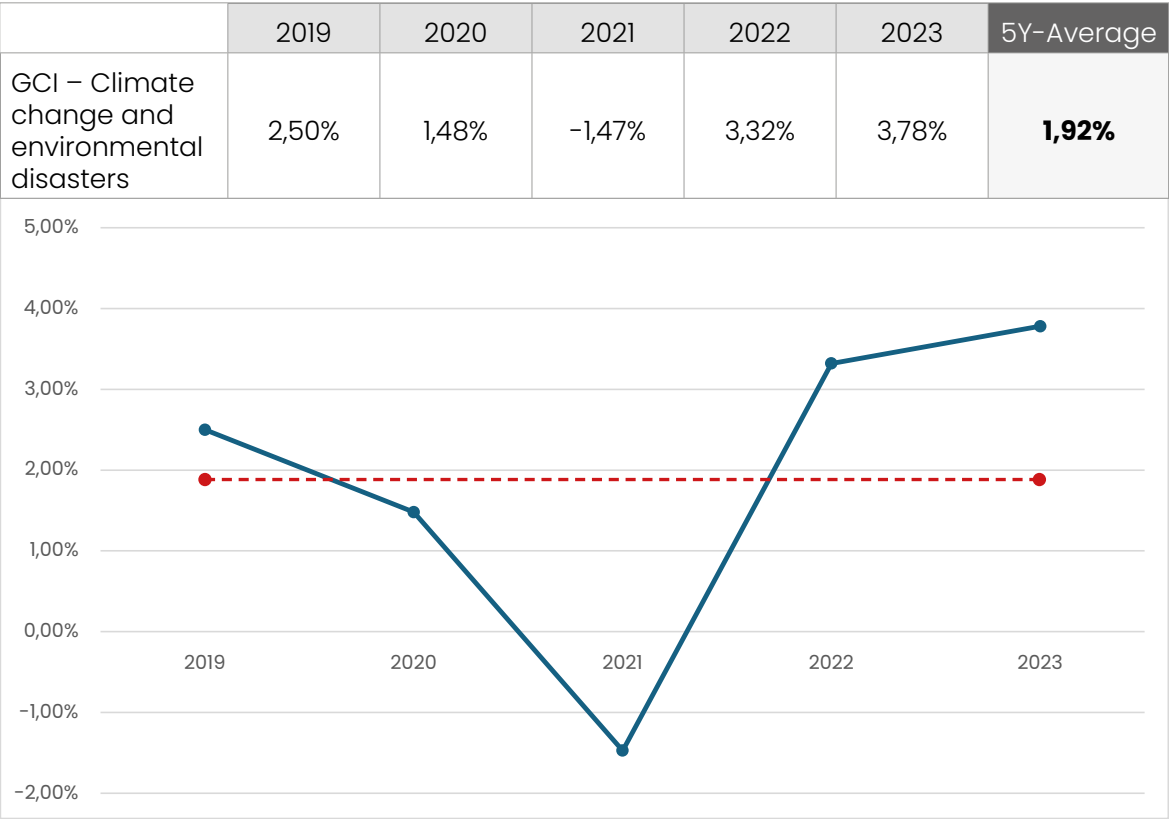


1. Climate change and environmental disasters


Climate change is one of the biggest global crises and has an impact on the entire human race and our planet. Numerous international scientists, NGOs, supranational and state institutions are researching and publishing their findings in countless publications. The GCI evaluates a large number of reputable and reliable sources on climate change, bundles them into a single indicator and presents their impact on the GCI as a whole.

A total of 7 indicators from different organizations were compared over a period of the last 5 years. These included key figures on the development of greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, forest decline and energy consumption.

Of particular note is a steady increase in CO₂ emissions over the last 5 years to a peak of 37.4 trillion tons in 2023. On average, all key figures evaluated deteriorated by 1.92% in the period from 2019 to 2023.



The five-year positive average (+1,92%) shows a steady increase in this crisis category. With a score of 3 of 4 results rating as high risk.

Five years following increase in key figure	Current annual key figure > 5-year average	Positive value of the key figure in the current year	Positive 5y average	<div>Risk-Score</div>
	x	x	x	3 of 4
				High Risk

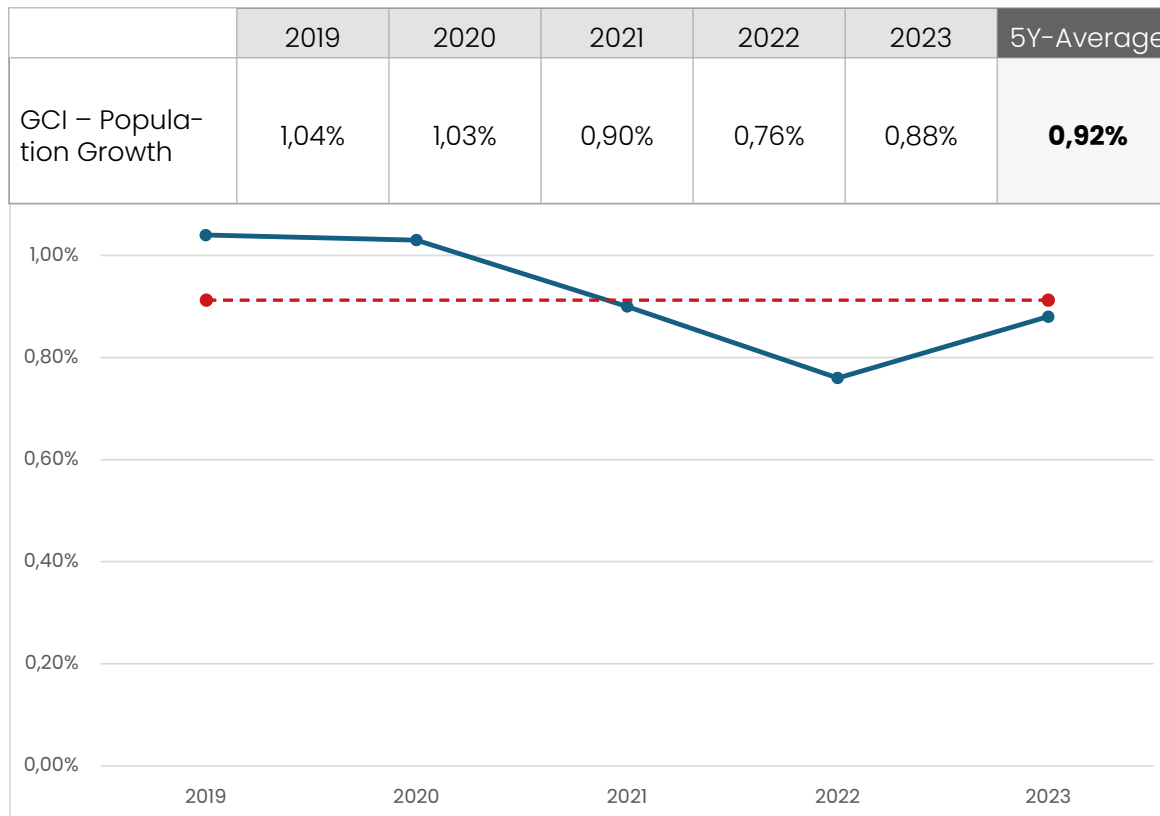


2. Population growth


Population growth is increasing enormously. Since 1800 (1 billion), the world's population has increased more than eightfold by 2022 (8 billion). An increase to up to 12 billion people by 2100 is considered likely. The massive population growth leads to increased demand for resources and living space. More and more people are fighting for dwindling living space and resources.

The increase in the world's population is one of the main challenges facing humanity. The increase in population growth has a negative impact on many other crises. The

trend since 2019 shows an average annual growth in the world population of 0.92%. However, a downward trend is evident overall and a significant decline in growth was recorded in 2022 in particular. According to experts, this could be an effect of the coronavirus pandemic. Developments over the next few years will show whether the decline was an outlier or a consolidating trend.



The five-year positive average (+0,92%) shows a steady increase in this crisis category. With a score of 3 of 4 results a rating as high risk.

Five years following increase in key figure	Current annual key figure > 5-year average	Positive value of the key figure in the current year	Positive 5y average	<div>  Risk-Score </div>
x		x	x	3 of 4
				High Risk

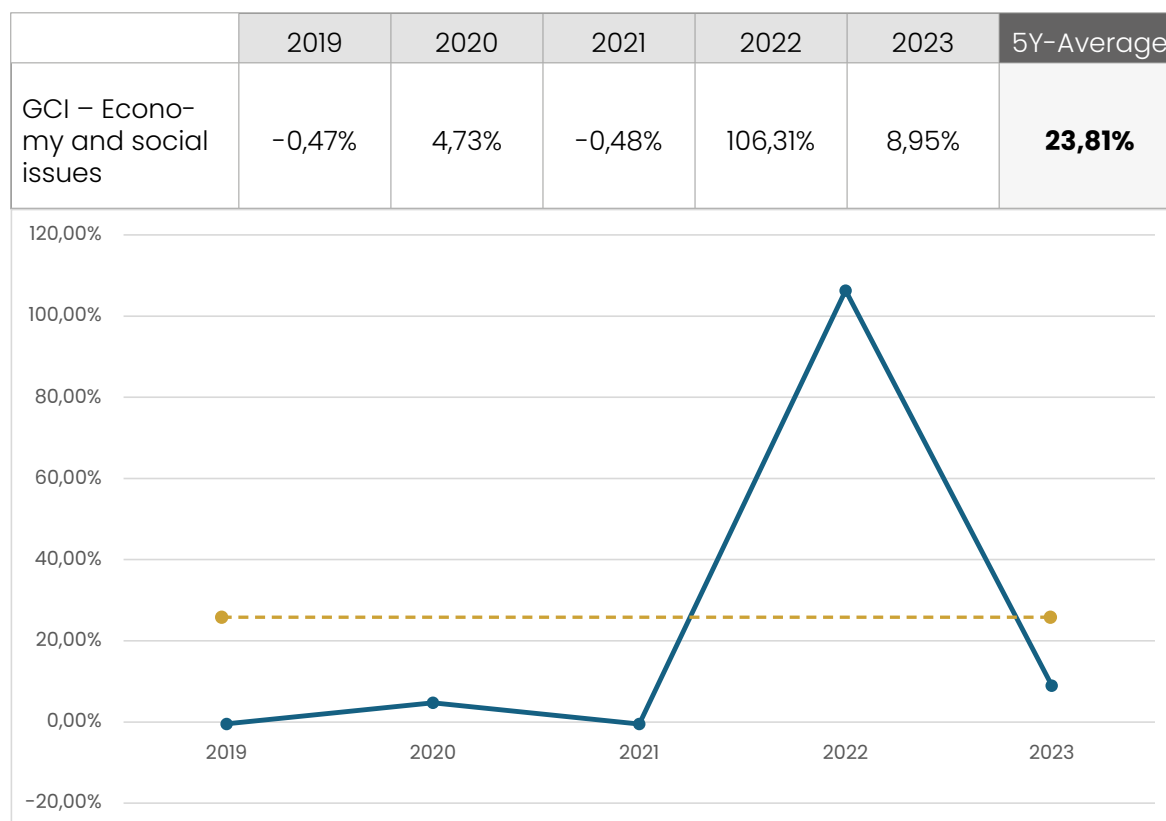


3. Economic and social issues

Many countries suffer from high national debt, bloated state apparatuses, and a weakening economy. The risk of economic crises with pronounced recessions is always high and latent. In addition, there is an ever greater loss of confidence in the FIAT monetary system and the threat of currency crises with inflationary or deflationary developments. These developments are accompanied by a massive loss of confidence in politics and helpless governments.

The interest rate reductions announced by the FED and EZB could stimulate the global economy. This should also lead to a reduction in the interest burden on highly indebted countries. On the other hand, an expansive monetary policy could in turn

lead to an increase in inflation. The central banks are facing a difficult decision on direction, which is highly likely to cause further risks and cannot guarantee a long-term positive development of the global economy. Warlike conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine are unsettling the markets and leading in particular to uncertainty regarding commodity prices, energy supplies and international supply routes. The sharp increase in 2022 and 2023 is due to the high inflation rates. This figure is likely to correct back to the previous level due to the decline in inflation.



The five-year positive average (+23,81%) shows a steady increase in this crisis category. With a score of 2 of 4 results a rating as medium risk.

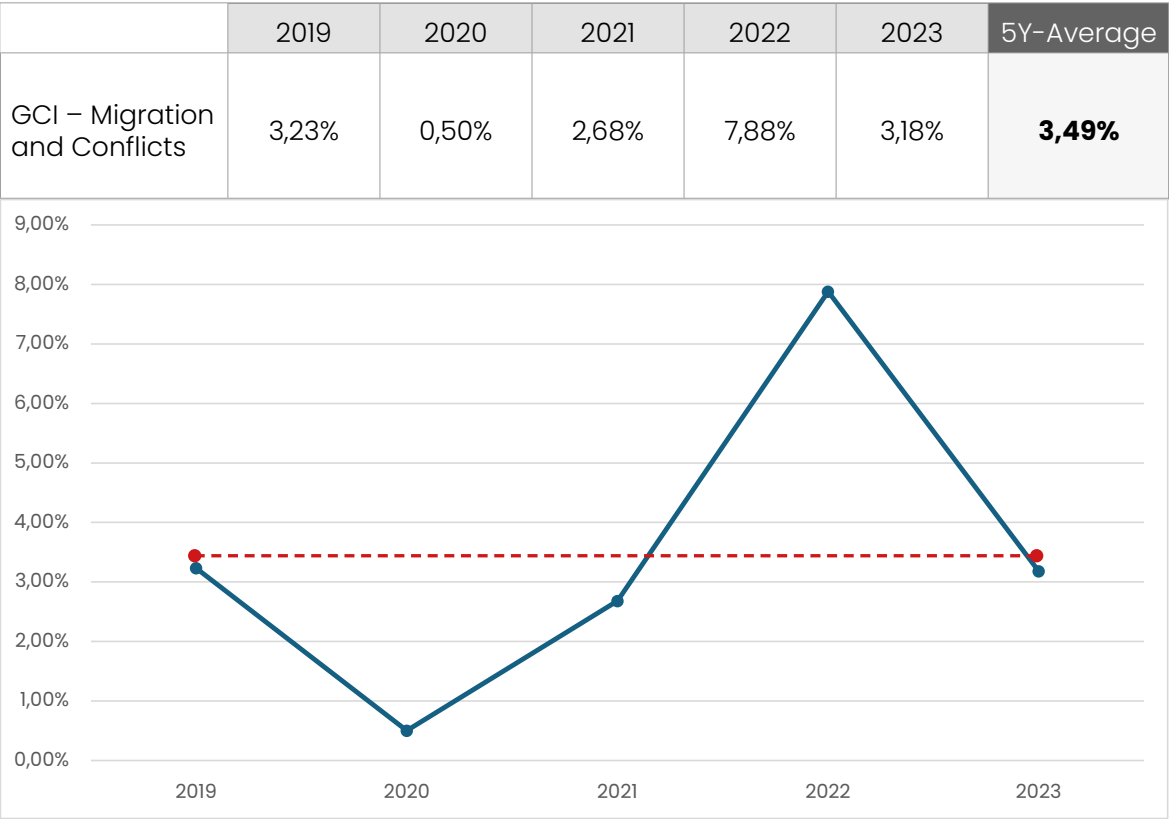
Five years following increase in key figure	Current annual key figure > 5-year average	Positive value of the key figure in the current year	Positive 5y average	Rating
		x	x	2 of 4
				Medium Risk




4. Migration and conflicts

Global migration movements are being exacerbated by economic imbalances and ecological disasters, and the pressure to migrate to countries and continents with better living conditions is rapidly increasing. Social problems increase in the countries of immigration, and only the weakest remain in the countries of emigration. Ultimately, migration expresses increasing distribution and displacement struggles for living space, resources, and capital.

The analysis focuses on the number of refugees, wars, social conflicts and terrorist activities worldwide. In particular, the number of refugees worldwide increased by 60% between 2019 and 2023 and amounted to 117.3 million refugees (73.3 million in 2019). On the other hand, the number of unstable states fell by 6.5%. The number of wars has remained constant. However, there is likely to be a deterioration in 2024 due to the increase in conflicts in the Middle East.



The five-year positive average (+0,92%) shows a steady increase in this crisis category. With a score of 3 of 4 results a rating as high risk.

Five years following increase in key figure	Current annual key figure > 5-year average	Positive value of the key figure in the current year	Positive 5y average	<div>Risk-Score</div>
x		x	x	3 of 4
				High Risk

Global Crises Index 2024

The overall GCI is made up of an aggregated mean value analysis of the individual crisis categories. In this way, a transparent rating model for assessing global crisis development was developed on the basis of statistical methods and reliable data sources. The calculation of the GCI for the period from 2019 to 2023 is shown below.

An unweighted and a weighted GCI figure are shown. The weighted GCI gives the risk categories "Climate and environment" and "Migration and conflict" a higher weighting than "Population growth" and "Economy". This weighting is based on the subjective opinion of the authors, which is why the unweighted GCI is also shown.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	5Y Average	Gewichtung
Population growth	1,04%	1,03%	0,90%	0,76%	0,88%	0,92%	15%
Climate change and environmental disasters	2,50%	1,48%	-1,47%	3,32%	3,78%	1,92%	35%
Migration and wars	3,23%	0,50%	2,68%	7,88%	3,18%	3,49%	35%
Economic and social issues	-0,47%	4,73%	-0,48%	106,31%	8,95%	23,81%	15%
GCI unweighted	1,58%	1,94%	0,41%	29,57%	4,20%	7,54%	
GCI weighted	2,09%	1,56%	0,49%	19,98%	3,91%	9,19%	

	Five years following increase in key figure	Current annual key figure > 5-year average	Positive value of the key figure in the current year	Positive 5y average	Risk- Score	Rating
Population growth	x		x	x	3 of 4	High Risk
Climate change and environmental disasters		x	x	x	3 of 4	High Risk
Migration and wars	x		x	x	3 of 4	High Risk
Economic and social issues			x	x	2 of 4	Medium Risk

GCI SCORE 2024	11 of 16	High Global Crises Risk
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Very High Risk	12 – 16
High Risk	8 – 12
Medium Risk	4 – 8
Low Risk	0 – 4

Focus topic:

Migration

Global migration is a complex and increasingly significant phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors. Migration can be both voluntary and forced and is determined by economic, political, social and environmental factors. The current situation is characterized by various trends and challenges that have far-reaching effects on the countries and regions concerned.

In recent decades, the number of international migrants has risen continuously. Many people move to other countries in search of better economic opportunities, a higher quality of life or for political and social reasons. At the same time, there are also many migrants who are forced to leave their homeland due to conflict, violence, human rights violations or environmental disasters. The world is now witnessing the highest number of refugees and internally displaced persons since the Second World War, underlining the need for international support and effective refugee policies.

Immigration has both positive and negative effects on the countries of origin and destination. On the one hand, migration brings economic benefits, such as enriching labor markets and promoting innovation and cultural diversity. Immigrants contribute to economic development by providing labor, especially in sectors that may be less in demand by native workers. On the other hand, migration can also bring challenges, such as pressure on public services, social integration and political tensions.

A growing trend in global migration is the increase in climate refugees who are forced to leave their homes due to environmental changes such as drought, flooding and rising sea levels. This type of migration is increasingly seen as one of the biggest challenges of the future, as the effects of climate change are expected to be even more intense and affect millions of people around the world.

The current situation is also characterized by political and social uncertainties. In many countries, there is increasing anti-migrant sentiment, which is often reinforced by economic fears and cultural concerns. These trends are leading to tighter border controls, more restrictive immigration laws and a debate about the integration of immigrants into the societies in which they settle.



The example of Syria

The situation in Syria is a vivid example of migration and flight. Since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in 2011, millions of people have been forced to leave their homes. The conflict, which is characterized by violent clashes between various groups and the government, has led to a humanitarian crisis that is attracting a great deal of attention worldwide.

The impact on the Syrian population is severe. Many people have been displaced within Syria and are now living as internally displaced persons in unsafe and often overcrowded conditions. These displaced people are struggling with limited access to water, food and medical care. At the same time, millions of Syrians have left their country and fled to neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. These refugees face significant challenges, including difficult living conditions in refugee camps and an uncertain legal situation.

Many Syrians have also made their way to Europe in search of protection and a new life. Migration to Europe often takes place via dangerous routes and is associated with considerable risks, such as crossings across the Mediterranean. Arriving on the new continent brings additional challenges, including integration into new societies,

access to education and job opportunities, as well as coping with political and social tensions in the host countries. The example of Syria illustrates the complex aspects of migration and flight. It shows the direct impact of conflicts on the population and the enormous challenges faced by both the refugees and the host countries. It also highlights the urgent need for international cooperation and support to meet the needs of displaced people and find long-term solutions.

Example of France

Another example shows that migration can have both positive and negative effects. In France, the negative effects such as social and economic tensions caused by immigration in the various cities and suburbs have been observed for some time. Particularly in urban areas such as Paris and large cities such as Marseille and Lyon, there are significant social challenges associated with migration. The integration problems that have arisen over the years have led to considerable tensions. Many immigrants live in peripheral urban areas, which are often affected by socio-economic problems such as unemployment and poverty. This concentration of social and economic challenges often leads to the entrenchment of poverty and social isolation.



Another problem is the frequent clashes and unrest in the suburbs, which are partly caused by the dissatisfaction and discrimination of the immigrants living there. These suburbs, often characterized by great ethnic and social diversity, face problems such as inadequate infrastructure, educational facilities and a lack of jobs. Frustration over these conditions can lead to social unrest and conflict, which puts additional strain on society.

There are also tensions regarding cultural integration. Different values and lifestyles can lead to cultural conflicts and tensions, especially when it comes to issues such as religion, language and social norms. These tensions can make social coexistence more difficult and lead to a feeling of alienation and isolation.

There are currently around 110 million people on the move worldwide, including refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum seekers. This number could continue to rise in the coming years as ongoing conflicts, political instability and the effects of climate change are expected to lead to additional migration movements. Estimates suggest that the number of people on the move could potentially grow to over 150 million if no significant progress is made in addressing the underlying causes.

Conclusion

In order to maximize the positive aspects of migration and minimize the negative effects, comprehensive and coordinated measures are required at national and international level. This includes developing fair and effective migration policies, promoting the integration of immigrants into the societies of destination countries and improving humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons. It is also important to take action against the root causes of forced migration, such as combating conflict, poverty and environmental degradation.

Global migration is a multifaceted challenge that requires comprehensive and empathetic understanding and coordinated international cooperation. Only through a balanced approach that takes into account both the needs of migrants and the concerns of host societies can a sustainable and equitable solution to the complex issues of migration be found.

Focus topic:

Climate Change

Climate change is a far-reaching global phenomenon that is primarily caused by human activities. These activities include, in particular, the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and various industrial processes. These human interventions lead to an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which in turn leads to global warming and extensive climatic changes. The effects of these changes are already being felt worldwide and have a significant impact on the environment, economy and society.

Since pre-industrial times, the average global temperature has risen by around 1.2 degrees Celsius. This may seem moderate at first, but scientists warn that any further increase beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius could cause serious and possibly irreversible damage. Warming has far-reaching consequences: the polar ice caps and glaciers are melting faster than originally assumed, leading to a significant rise in sea levels. This development poses an immediate threat to coastal cities and islands worldwide, which are increasingly threatened by flooding and other problems caused by rising sea levels.

In addition, we are experiencing an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, floods, droughts and hurricanes. These events cause considerable damage to infrastructure, agriculture and natural ecosystems. Climate change also leads to a loss of biodiversity, as many species are threatened by changes in their habitats and changing climatic conditions. The loss of biodiversity jeopardizes the stability of ecosystems, which can have far-reaching consequences for the balance of nature and the human supply of resources.

In addition, climate change has a significant impact on health. The spread of diseases transmitted by water and insects is increasing. Heat stress and a deterioration in air quality also pose serious health risks that can have both short-term and long-term consequences for human health.

The outlook for the future is mixed, but there is hope. In the Paris Agreement of 2015, the international community committed to limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, ideally to 1.5 degrees Celsius. However, drastic reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions are required to achieve this ambitious goal. Progress in the

development of renewable energies, energy efficiency and sustainable technologies play a key role in this. Switching to clean energy sources such as solar and wind power is crucial to the success of these efforts.

In addition, countries and communities must develop adaptation strategies to adjust to the already unavoidable impacts of climate change. This includes building flood protection systems, developing climate-resilient agriculture and improving water management systems. A comprehensive economic transition to a low-carbon economy is also required. This includes the reduction of emissions in all sectors, the promotion of green technologies and the creation of sustainable jobs.

The Arctic as an example

A particularly vivid example of the effects of climate change is the situation in the Arctic. This region is warming around three times faster than the global average, which is leading to a drastic decline in sea ice. Since the 1980s, sea ice in the Arctic has decreased by around 13% per decade. This change has far-reaching consequences: The melting of the Greenland ice sheet is contributing significantly to global sea level rise and is threatening coastal regions worldwide. The warming of the Arctic is also affecting the jet stream, which can lead to unusual weather conditions in North America, Europe and Asia. In addition, the changing conditions threaten the survival of Arctic species such as the polar bear and affect the way of life of indigenous communities that are heavily dependent on the Arctic ecosystem.

Without a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the Arctic could be ice-free in summer within the next few decades. This would not only destroy the local ecosystem, but also further destabilize global climate patterns. Immediate and comprehensive action is therefore needed to slow down these developments and prevent the worst consequences of climate change.



The example of Jakarta

Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, offers another impressive example of the effects of climate change on a large metropolis. The city is particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming due to its geographical location and rapid urban expansion. Located in a low-lying coastal valley on the island of Java, Jakarta struggles with several pressing climate change-related challenges. A key problem is the steady rise in sea level. The city is located on a marshy area and the sea level is constantly rising due to climate change. This leads to increasing saltwater intrusion and flooding in Jakarta's coastal areas. These floods not only affect the quality of life of residents, but also lead to significant economic losses as infrastructure and residential buildings are damaged.



In addition to sea level rise, Jakarta is suffering from massive problems caused by overexploitation of groundwater. The city has relied heavily on groundwater extraction to meet the needs of its growing population. This excessive groundwater extraction is leading to a lowering of the water table, causing the city to sink further. It is estimated that Jakarta is subsiding by about 7 to 10 centimeters annually, further increasing the risk of flooding.

The intensity and frequency of extreme weather events are also increasing. Jakarta is increasingly affected by heavy rainfall, often resulting in widespread flooding. These rainfall events are linked to the phenomenon of enhanced greenhouse effect, which leads to erratic and extreme rainfall. The resulting flooding is affecting the city's infrastructure, exacerbating health risks, and placing a significant burden on the economy.

The social and economic impacts are enormous. The poor neighborhoods of Jakarta are particularly hard hit as they are often located in the lower and more vulnerable areas of the city. These neighborhoods are frequently affected by flooding and struggle with inadequate infrastructure and poor sanitation conditions, which further aggravate living conditions.

To address these challenges, the city government has already taken some measures. These include building flood defences and implementing urban planning measures to reduce the impact of flooding. In addition, Indonesian policymakers have decided to move the capital from Jakarta to Nusantara, where. Nevertheless, the measures are still not sufficient to fully address the serious problems. Jakarta faces an urgent need to develop and implement more comprehensive adaptation strategies to adapt to the worsening impacts of climate change and improve the living conditions of its residents.

In summary, the example of Jakarta illustrates how climate change poses significant challenges to a rapidly growing metropolis and underlines the need for long-term, inclusive and effective adaptation measures.

Conclusion

The coming years will be crucial to set the course for a sustainable future. Comprehensive and immediate action is needed at political, economic and societal levels to further reduce emissions, promote renewable energy more strongly and develop adaptation strategies for the already inevitable impacts of climate change. Key steps for the future include drastically reducing global greenhouse gas emissions, in particular by switching to renewable energy such as wind and solar power, and by improving energy efficiency in all sectors. Protecting and reforesting forests is also crucial to sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and preserving biodiversity. Only through decisive action, public awareness and increased international cooperation can we mitigate the worst consequences of climate change and secure a viable, sustainable future.

Outlook:

political conflicts and instability

The global political situation is characterized by a multitude of conflicts, geopolitical tensions and economic challenges. Some of the most important issues are summarized below:

Ukraine war and tensions with Russia

The war in Ukraine remains a central issue. Since the Russian invasion in 2022, the conflict has developed into a protracted and bloody war. Western countries, including the US and the EU, support Ukraine militarily and economically, while Russia continues to take an aggressive stance. Sanctions against Russia have placed a significant strain on its economy, but the country remains unyielding in its position. The conflict has also strengthened NATO and increased the military presence on the alliance's eastern borders.

US and China: Great Power Competition

Relations between the US and China are characterized by deep tensions that could culminate in a new Cold War. Trade disputes, technology competition and dealing with Taiwan are central points of conflict. The US has increased its military presence in the Indo-Pacific and is seeking alliances with countries such as Japan, Australia and India to counter China's influence. On the other hand, China continues its military and economic expansion, especially in the South China Sea and Africa.

Israel - Palestine

In summary, the Israel-Palestine conflict in 2024 will continue to be marked by violence, political uncertainty and failed peace efforts, with a comprehensive solution still a long way off.

Influence of Donald Trump's presidency on the global political situation

A renewed President Donald Trump could significantly influence the global political situation by taking a more cautious stance towards international alliances and agreements, increasing rivalry with China and Russia, expanding protectionist trade measures and undermining global climate protection efforts. His unconventional foreign policy could lead to further polarization of international relations and exacerbation of global uncertainties.

India's rise to global power – implications for the global political situation

India's rise to global power would change the global balance by acting as a counterweight to China, forging new strategic alliances, expanding its economic influence and strengthening its role in international institutions. This could reorder geopolitical dynamics, influence global trade patterns and add new dimensions to regional conflicts.

Ukraine War

The Ukraine War, which has been ongoing since the Russian invasion in February 2022, has far-reaching geopolitical and humanitarian implications and is significantly shaping the global security architecture. The future course and possible scenarios for the war depend on a variety of factors, including military developments, diplomatic efforts, internal political dynamics in the countries involved, and the international response.

On a military level, the war could either end in a deadlock with both sides locked in a protracted trench war, or come to a decisive turning point. The Ukraine War could go through a phase of intense combat operations that pose significant challenges to both Ukrainian and Russian forces. A military success by Ukraine, supported by Western arms supplies and economic sanctions against Russia, could put pressure on Russia to enter into negotiations. On the other hand, Russia could seek to consolidate or expand its position through targeted military offensive, which could further destabilize the situation.

Diplomatically, the war is characterized by complex negotiations, with various international actors trying to find a path to peace. The role of Western powers, especially the US and EU, is crucial in this, as they provide both military support and economic pressure on Russia. At the same time, there are efforts by neutral or less engaged states to launch mediation attempts. However, the question of whether and how a ceasefire or peace agreement can be reached remains uncertain. The terms of such an agreement, including territorial claims and security guarantees, are extremely complex and highly contested.

The humanitarian impact of the war is enormous. Millions of people in Ukraine are

displaced, while cities and infrastructure have been significantly destroyed. The international community is faced with the challenge of providing humanitarian aid and supporting reconstruction. At the same time, the war is causing significant economic strains, both in the countries involved and worldwide, through disruptions in global supply chains, rising energy prices and food shortages.

Another crucial element is the internal political situation in Russia and Ukraine. In Ukraine, the ongoing war could strengthen political stability by fostering national cohesion and increasing support for the government. At the same time, the Ukrainian government could come under pressure on peace if economic and humanitarian strains become too severe. In Russia, the war could both strengthen support for the government and lead to internal tensions and discontent, particularly if economic impacts and military failures increase.

Overall, the outlook for the Ukraine war remains uncertain. It will continue to be determined by military developments, international diplomatic efforts, and internal political dynamics on both sides. The conflict could result in either a protracted stalemate, a gradual peace, or a dramatic escalation. The geopolitical and humanitarian consequences of the war are likely to be felt long after it is resolved.

USA and China

The conflict between the USA and China that has developed over the past few years is a complex and dynamic geopolitical competition that has significant implications for the global order. The tensions between the world's two largest economies are both economic and security-strategic in nature and affect a wide range of areas, including trade, technology, military and diplomacy.

In the economic sphere, the trade relationship between the USA and China is characterized by intense competition. The trade tensions, which began in 2018 with the introduction of tariffs and trade barriers by the USA, have developed into a comprehensive dispute that extends to technology transfers, intellectual property and government support for companies. While part of the trade agreement was addressed by the phase-one agreement of January 2020, many points of contention remain unresolved. The conflict has disrupted global supply chains, forced companies to rethink their production strategies and unsettled international markets. The US is pushing China to meet trade commitments and open its markets, while China sees American trade and technology policies as unfair and protectionist.

Tensions are particularly pronounced in the technology space, as the US and China are engaged in a technological race. The US has taken action to block or restrict Chinese technology companies such as Huawei and TikTok due to security concerns, leading to a broader conflict over digital infrastructure, cybersecurity and access to advanced technology. China, for its part, is striving to become self-sufficient in

key technologies such as 5G, artificial intelligence and semiconductor production in order to strengthen its own technological sovereignty and expand its global influence.

On a military level, tensions between the US and China are also significant. China has intensified its military presence and modernization in the Indo-Pacific region, leading to concern and countermeasures from the US and its allies. Strategic competition is evident in the region through military maneuvers, the construction of bases and an increasing presence in international waters. The US has committed to supporting its allies and increasing its presence in the region to maintain the balance of power. This military buildup and deepening security concerns could increase the risk of direct conflict and threaten the stability of the region.

Diplomatically, US-China relations are characterized by a mix of confrontation and cooperation. Both countries are in strategic competition for influence and leadership positions in international institutions and on global challenges such as climate change and global health. While there are efforts to work together, particularly in areas such as climate policy and pandemic management, these are often overshadowed by deep differences in other areas. The US has increasingly viewed China as a strategic rival, while China strives to cement its international status and advance its interests in the global arena.

The internal political landscape in both countries also plays an important role. In the US, there is bipartisan agreement on the need to treat China as a challenger, leading to intense political debate about the right course of action in dealing with Beijing. In China, competition with the US is seen as part of a larger nationalist narrative that emphasizes the country's economic and geopolitical elevation and sees it as part of the long-term goal of assuming a dominant global role.

Overall, the US-China conflict is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that goes far beyond mere trade disputes. It includes economic competition strategies, technological disputes, military rivalries, and diplomatic disputes. The way this conflict develops will be significantly influenced by the political decisions of both countries, the reactions of their allies, and global economic and security developments. While some scenarios point to possible détente and increased cooperation, there are also risks of further escalation that could significantly affect the international system and global stability.

Israel – Palestine

The current situation in the conflict between Hamas and Israel is characterized by ongoing escalations and military clashes. Hamas attacks on Israel, often in the form of rocket attacks, and Israeli retaliation, including air strikes on the Gaza Strip, dominate the current situation. These recurring outbreaks of violence are both a reaction to

specific events and an expression of deep-rooted political and territorial differences. Violence between Hamas and Israel has flared up repeatedly in recent months and years. These escalations often follow specific incidents or tensions, such as military operations, political developments or provocations. Hamas, an Islamist group that controls the Gaza Strip, has launched rocket attacks on Israeli territory in the past, leading to extensive Israeli military action. These attacks have caused significant damage in Israeli cities and severely disrupted the lives of civilians.

Israel typically responds with air strikes and other military measures aimed at destroying Hamas' military infrastructure and stopping the rocket attacks. These attacks have resulted in high civilian casualties and significant destruction in the Gaza Strip in the past. The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip remains critical, with widespread constraints on supplies, medical assistance and infrastructure.

The future development of the conflict is characterized by numerous uncertainties. There are several possible scenarios that could affect the course and resolution of the conflict.

One possible scenario is a continuation of the current spiral of escalation, in which sporadic but intense outbreaks of violence continue. This dynamic could be sustained by the ongoing political instability and deep hostilities between Israel and Hamas. In such a case, humanitarian and economic conditions in the Gaza Strip could be further exacerbated, making the situation even more difficult for the civilian population.

Another scenario could be a short-term stabilization or ceasefire achieved through international mediation efforts or through internal dynamics on both sides. However, such ceasefires could be fragile and be jeopardized by renewed conflict and tensions. The international community, including the US, the EU and regional actors such as Egypt and Qatar, have made efforts in the past to support peace talks and provide humanitarian assistance, but sustainable solutions have not been achieved to date. In the longer term, a comprehensive peace could be achieved if significant progress is made in negotiations between Israel and Palestinian leaders. This would mean successfully addressing the fundamental issues of the conflict, such as the status of Jerusalem, the borders of a future Palestinian state and the return of Palestinian refugees. However, such progress is elusive given the ongoing hostilities and deep mistrust on both sides.

Overall, the outlook for the conflict between Hamas and Israel remains uncertain. The complexity of the situation, the political and military dynamics and the humanitarian impact make it difficult to make a clear forecast. Developments will be largely determined by the decisions of the parties involved, international mediation efforts and regional geopolitical changes.

Influence of Donald Trump's presidency on the global political situation

The possible return of Donald Trump to the presidency could have profound effects on the global political landscape, shaped by his previous political approaches and unconventional style. Trump's presidency, which lasted from 2017 to 2021, left significant marks on global politics, and a second term could reinforce these trends or create new dynamics.

One of the central aspects of Trump's foreign policy is his „America First“ approach, which put American interests first and often led to a reduction in the US's international commitments. This philosophy could become even more evident in a second term. Trump tended to question or leave multilateral agreements and international organizations, which could lead to greater unilateralism in US foreign policy. This could mean that the US further scales back its commitments to international institutions such as NATO or the UN and takes a less coordinated role in global affairs.

In the area of trade, protectionist measures and trade wars that were already a factor during his first term could continue. Trump pursued aggressive trade policies toward China and other trading partners by imposing tariffs and initiating trade negotiations that disrupted global supply chains and trade relations. A repetition or intensification of these policies could further strain the international economy and lead to further fragmentation of the global trading order.

Relations with China could remain strained or even worsen under a renewed Trump presidency. Trump had already adopted a confrontational stance toward China, particularly on trade issues, technology, and geopolitical influences in the Indo-Pacific. A renewed presidency could continue or even intensify this trend, leading to a further escalation of the rivalry between the world's two largest economies.

In the area of international security, a Trump administration could also be characterized by a greater emphasis on military strength and unilateral actions. Trump had pursued a policy of maximum pressure during his first term and was willing to consider military options to advance American interests. This could lead to an increased U.S. military presence in strategically important regions, potentially increasing the risk of conflict or escalation.

In addition, Trump could maintain an unconventional and often erratic approach to international diplomacy that has been evident in his past dealings with allies and adversaries. This could further strain relations with traditional U.S. allies and lead to a reshaping of international partnerships and alliances. Trump's direct and often confrontational communications could also affect diplomatic norms and lead to more intense geopolitical competition.

On the domestic level, Trump's economic and social policies could also have global political implications. A continuation of his fiscal and economic reforms could further strengthen or weaken the U.S. economic position, which in turn could affect international markets and global economic trends. Trump's stance on global challenges such as climate change, where he challenged international climate agreements during his first term, could also impact global environmental policy and undermine international efforts to combat climate change.

In summary, a renewed Donald Trump presidency could significantly affect the global political situation through increased unilateralism, protectionist trade strategies, tense relations with China, increased military presence and unconventional diplomacy. His policies could challenge existing international alliances and institutions and create new geopolitical dynamics that could shape global stability and international relations.

India's rise as a global power – implications for the global political situation

The rise of India as a global power could have a profound impact on the global political landscape and reshape geopolitical dynamics at the global and regional levels. India, as one of the most populous and fastest growing countries in the world, has made significant progress in economics, technology and military capacity in recent years. If India continues to pursue and realize its ambitions as a global superpower, far-reaching changes in the international order could result.

Economically, India's rise as a global power would entail a restructuring of global trade and investment flows. India already has a significant economic influence on the global economy, primarily through its role as an emerging market and manufacturing hub. As economic growth increases, India could become a central hub for global supply chains and investments. Strengthening the Indian economy could also cement India's position as a major player in international trade and make it an attractive partner for other economies. This could lead to a redistribution of global economic power and challenge the economic dominance of other major players, such as the US or China.

Militarily, India's rise could also have significant implications. India already has one of the largest armed forces in the world and is continuously investing in modernizing its military capabilities. A stronger military engagement could help India assert its geopolitical interests, especially in the Indo-Pacific region, and establish itself as a regional security actor. This could lead to increased strategic competition with other

major powers, such as China and the US, especially on maritime security issues and regional spheres of influence. India's role in regional security architectures and its military capabilities could shift the balance of power in the region and create new security alliances and rivalries.

Politically and diplomatically, India's rise could bring a reassessment of existing alliances and partnerships. India pursues a policy of strategic balancing and multipolar diplomacy that aims to maintain strong relationships with various global players, including the US, EU, Russia and Asian neighbors. This could lead to India taking a more central role in international institutions such as the United Nations, the WTO or the G20. India could use its political and diplomatic influence to have a greater impact on global issues such as climate change, trade, security and development cooperation.

At the regional level, India's rise could lead to increased competition with China, especially in the Indo-Pacific, an area of strategic importance for trade and security. Geopolitical tensions between India and China could increase, leading to more intense competition for influence and power in the region. India's growing importance could also affect strategic relations with its neighbors, such as Pakistan and Bangladesh, and create new potential for cooperation or conflict.

At the global level, India's rise could influence the international order by challenging the existing distribution of power and potentially leading to a reassessment of international norms and structures. India could position itself as an advocate of a multipolar world order and seek to relativize the role of the United States and other Western powers. This could lead to changes in the global security architecture, trade relations and international diplomacy and challenge the existing global order. In summary, India's rise to global power would have a significant impact on the global political situation. India's growing economic, military and diplomatic influence could alter the global power structure, reorder existing alliances and rivalries and challenge international institutions and norms. As India consolidates its role as a global player, the international community may face new dynamics and challenges that pose both opportunities and risks to global stability and cooperation.



CCTOK.IO

WORLD'S FIRST DIGITAL CRISIS CURRENCY

Create Profit on Global Crisis

Outlook:

CCTOK Crisis Currency Token



GCI as a multiplier for the CCTOK

In 2024, the founding team came up with the idea for a digital crisis currency. This new digital crisis currency was implemented in the form of a blockchain-based cryptocurrency called CCTOK (www.cctok.io). This digital crisis currency is intended to make the development of global crises tradable and increase in value as global crises increase. At the same time, however, the aim is not only to profit financially from an increase in global crises, but a market-based and altruistic logic has been implemented as an essential element that is intended to make a financial contribution to solving global crises. The crucial thing here is that this altruistic contribution is not donations or charity, but a profit-oriented system from the CCTOK contributes to the solution, which in turn brings about a positive development of the CCTOK. This structure is based on the belief that a market-based profit orientation achieves more innovative and effective results than an approach based purely on redistribution, subsidies and donations.

The Global Crisis Index was determined to give the CCTOK a quantitative and comprehensible data basis. The GCI is a rating model based on statistical models and well-founded data sources for evaluating the development of global crises.

The GCI not only serves as a data basis and quantitative model for the CCTOK, but is also intended to present the development of global crises in an understandable way to the general public and thus generate media attention for the CCTOK. The GCI thus takes on the functions of a quantitative foundation and media multiplier for the CCTOK.



METHODOICAL APPROACH

Data basis and structure

External key figures were used as the basis for determining the Global Crisis Index. The key figures were divided into four crisis categories. The Global Crisis Index defines four main global crisis categories:

- Climate change and environmental disasters
- Economic and social issues
- Migration and wars
- Population growth

The values of the individual key figures were initially recorded on an absolute basis.

Standardization process

The absolute individual values were standardized in the next step in order to make the data material comparable. For this purpose, the percentage change in the respective individual values compared to the previous year's value was determined.

Mean value method

For the individual crisis categories, an annual mean was calculated across all individual values. In this way, the average development in each individual crisis category was determined for each individual year. The mean of the four individual categories gives the Global Crisis Index.

Scoring and rating

The data from the last 5 years is converted into a meaningful scoring result by applying 4 evaluation criteria. The rating is based on the scoring result.

The criteria for determining the scoring result are as follows:

- Five years as a result of an increase in the crisis category
- Crisis category is above the 5-year average in the current year
- There was an increase in the crisis category in the current year
- The 5-year average is positive

The maximum score is 16 (4 categories with 4 criteria).

The rating system is structured as follows:

- Score 12 to 16 = very high risk
- Score 8 to 12 = high risk
- Score 4 to 8 = medium risk
- Score 0 to 4 = low risk

LIST OF SOURCES

Source	Title
United Nations Population Fund	World Population Dashboard
Global Forest Watch	Primary forest loss (hectars)
Climate Action Tracker	Global temperature increase by 2100
EDGAR – Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	GHG emissions of all world countries
International Energy Agency	Atmospheric methane concentrations
Our world indata	Global primary energy consumption
UNHCR	Number of refugees worldwide
Council on Foreign Relations - Global Conflict Tracker	Number of worldwide conflicts
Fragile State Index	Number of states with score higher 60 (Warning)
Trading Economics	Money supply M2 in the Eurozone
Trading Economics	Money supply M2 in the USA
World Economic Forum	Global Risk Report
Statista	CO ₂ emissions worldwide
Statista	Global land and ocean temperature anomalies (in C)
Statista	Number of conflicts worldwide by conflict intensity
Statista	Eurozone inflation rate
Statista	US inflation rate
Statista	US national debt in relation to GDP
Statista	EU-27 public debt in relation to GDP
Statista	World Population
Statista	Number of refugees worldwide



Global Crises Index



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