**What we show**

Wars have coexisted with human beings. Lots of people have died because of these big and small wars. We show how Military Expenditure, Wars, MIDs, and international trade have been changed. In the end, we will

This dataset and information are provided by [the International Peace Research Institute](https://www.sipri.org/databases) and [C.O.W Project](http://www.correlatesofwar.org/). The data sets we used mainly include information on Militarized Interstate Disputes, Wars, and Trade. If you want to use the data sets of the C.O.W project, click the link below.

**Military Expenditure and the Arms race**

Many interstate disputes and wars have been caused by Great power(A great power is a sovereign state that is recognized as having the ability and expertise to exert its influence on a global scale. ). These countries have influent on world peace significantly. When they compete on the arms race and make significant tension, many people feel fear of war. Based on the information of Great powers' military expenditure, first, let see the share of great power's military expenditure and the change of great power's military expenditure, which is one of the important factors on world peace.

1.Pie

The total Military expenditure of Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russia, and U.S.A is about 69% of entire military expenditure. That of others is about 24 % of entire military expenditure. The expenditure of the former group is about 3 times bigger than that of the latter group. These countries have invested much expenditure on Military, based on their strong economic state. With this strong military capability, these countries have been related to various militarized conflicts. The main purpose of having military capability is to protect themselves. However, in many cases, raising military expenditure can cause misunderstanding, because this military power can be utilized to attack other countries which are dependent on the international political situation and a leader's decision. Now, let's see how these countries are located and how much they expend for remaining or strengthening their power.

3. Map

In North America, the countries which are ranked in the top 10 Military Spenders are Canada and U.S.A. Compared to Canada, U.S.A has overwhelming military expenditure. When you see western Europe, Great Britain, Germany, and France has an expenditure of military which is lower than 60 billion dollars. Let's see Asia. China spends the highest expenditure in this area. Compared to neighbor countries, China has an overwhelming amount of expenditure. The second spenders are Russia in Asia. Now let's see how much percentage of their GDP they expend for the military in 2017.

4.Bar

For 10 countries, in descending order, Russia's military expenditure share of GDP is the highest. It is about 4.5%. Russia is one of the countries which spend the highest amount of money on the military. The second one is the U.S.A. China is 5th ranked even though its military expenditure is second highest. Japan spend the smallest percentage on the military. It is about 1%. India is third. The figure is about 2.5%. In the next chart, we will see how the military expenditure share of GDP has been changed for each country from 2008 to 2017.

5. Line

The percentage of Japan has fluctuated from 2008 to 2017 slightly. In the case of Canada, the figure increased until 2009. This symptom occurred in many countries. The value had been decreased from 2009 to 2014. However, in most of the countries, the values have been decreased. For example, the percentage in U.S.A has been decreased from 2010. Russia decreased between 2016 and 2017. But Russia is only one country which spends about 4.5 % of GDP on the military. As you can see this line charts, among these major powers, most decreased the percentage. The current world is more peaceful, compared to the past? Now let's see that charts about MIDs, Wars, and International Trade.

**MIDs, Wars, And International trade**

Militarized Interstate Disputes(MIDs), Wars, and International trade have been the major problem in international relation. Many researchers have conduct research on how to deter war to maintain peace. I had a question about the number of countries at wars has been increased or decreased. Liberalist in international relation has insisted International trade is the key factor to deter to outbreak wars. Based on data sets on MIDs and Wars, we first show that how the number of MIDs, the number of countries at wars, and the number of countries at trade has been changed.

6.Map

During world war 1 and 2, the number of MIDs and the number of countries at wars peaked. After the events, the figures have fluctuated but the entire trend shows that the values have decreased. Except for the periods, which are world war 1 and world war 2, the number of countries which take part in international trade has increased.

7 Pie

Among dyadic 334 war cases, most wars outbreak when the trade dependency between corresponding two countries is less than 0.1, which is 227 cases. In the only 7 cases, war outbreak even though the trade dependency is greater than or equal to 0.1. How international trade has effects on world peace? It really has made the world peaceful?

8. Scatter

First let's see Y axis, which means the number of countries at wars. During the period before 1965, the worst case, which means the maximum number of countries at wars was 19. Let's see X-axis. During the period before 1965, an average of the total amount of trade is smaller than 250,000. Between 1965 and 1980, the maximum number of countries at wars is 13. It is smaller than that of the formal period. On the other hand, the average total amount of trade is greater than the average of the period before 1965.