

# DISCLAIMER



The information presented regarding terrorist activities has not been modified in any way to protect its sensitivity.

Additionally, please be aware that the dataset has been acquired from the FBI Website in partnership with the University of Maryland. Any discrepancies in the data are beyond our control.

We prioritize handling this information with care and uphold ethical standards to maintain its confidentiality and accuracy.

# TERROR TALLY

UNVEILING PATTERNS IN THE GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE

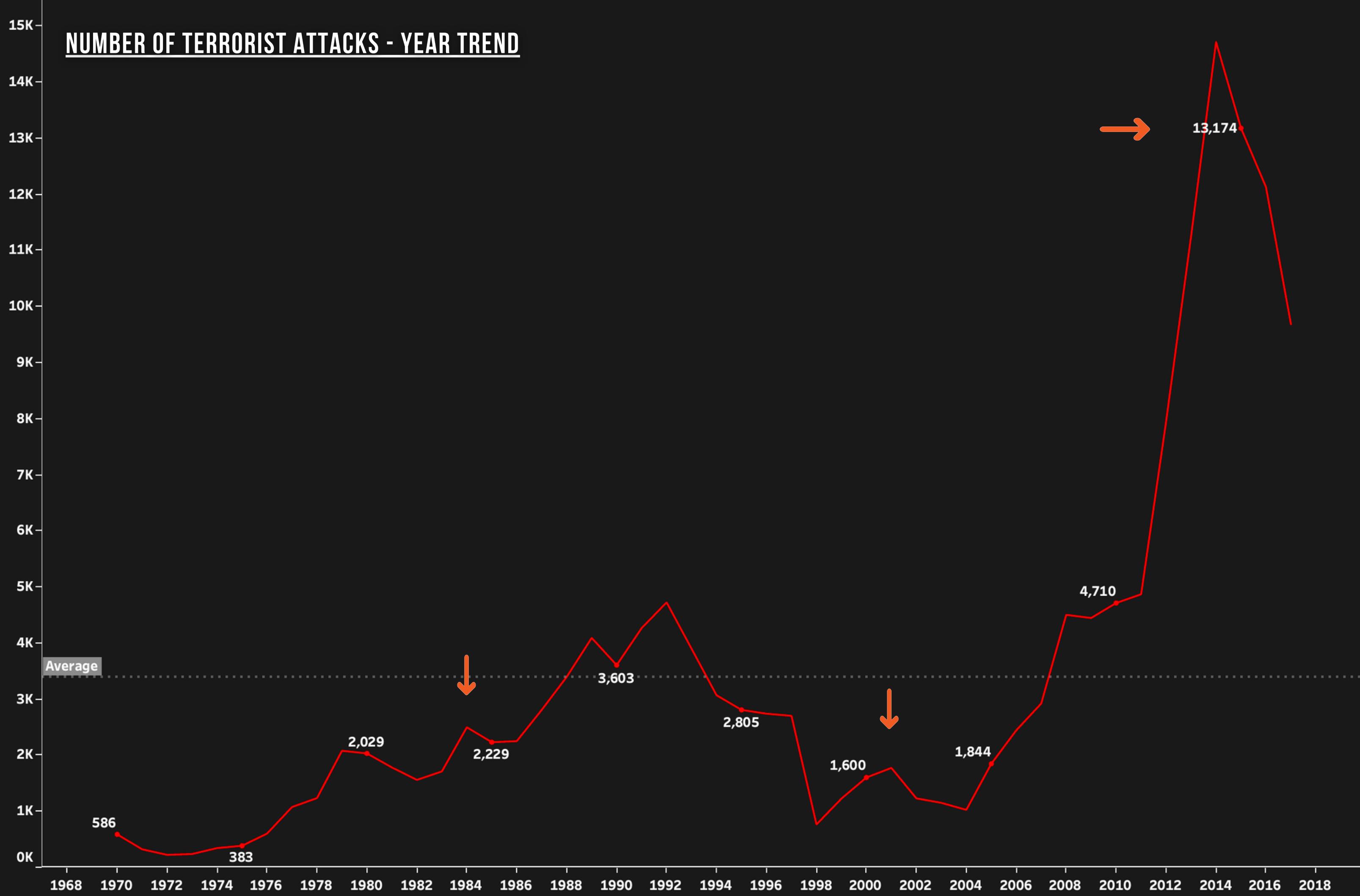


**PEOPLE BECOME TERRORISTS IN DIFFERENT WAYS, IN DIFFERENT ROLES, AND FOR  
DIFFERENT REASONS. IT IS HELPFUL TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN REASONS FOR JOINING,  
REMAINING IN, AND LEAVING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS....**



JANUARY 2, 2012  
BAGHDAD, IRAQ

## NUMBER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS - YEAR TREND

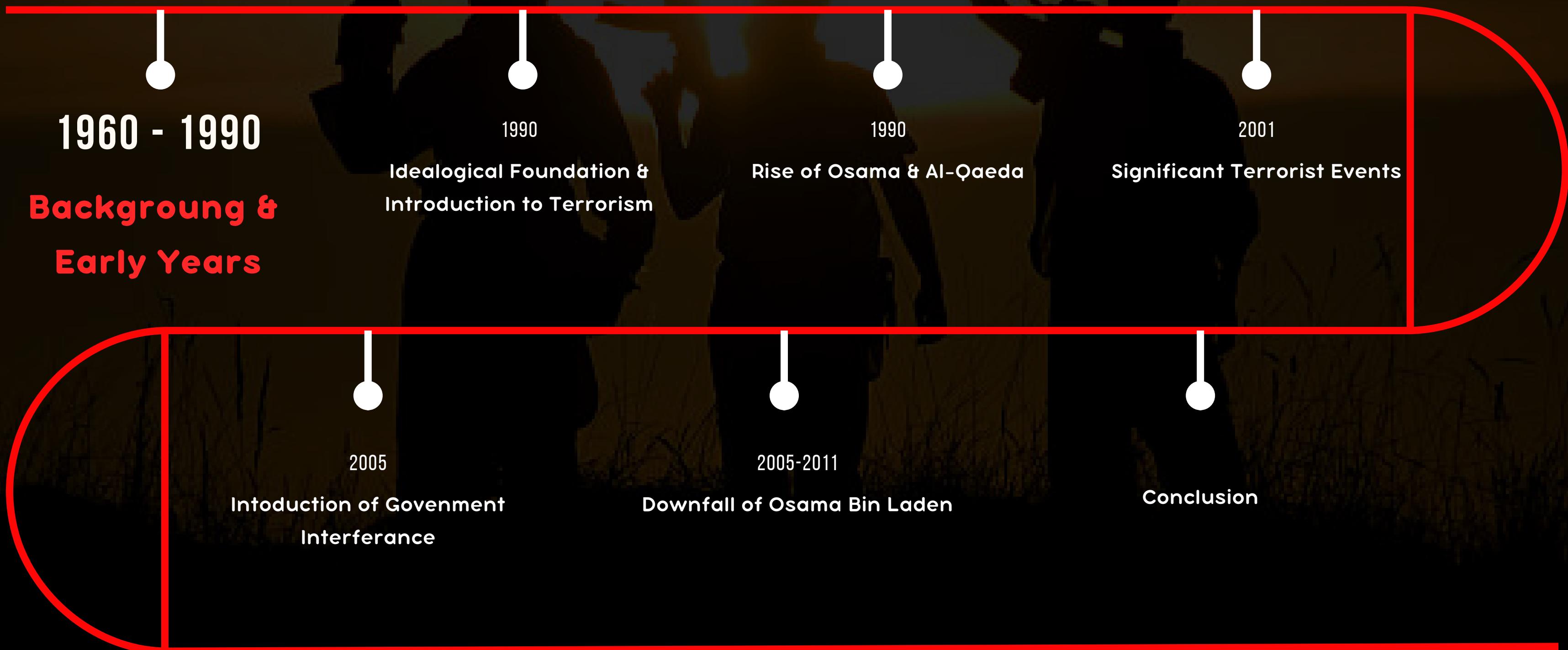




## OSAMA-BIN-LADEN

(1957-2011)

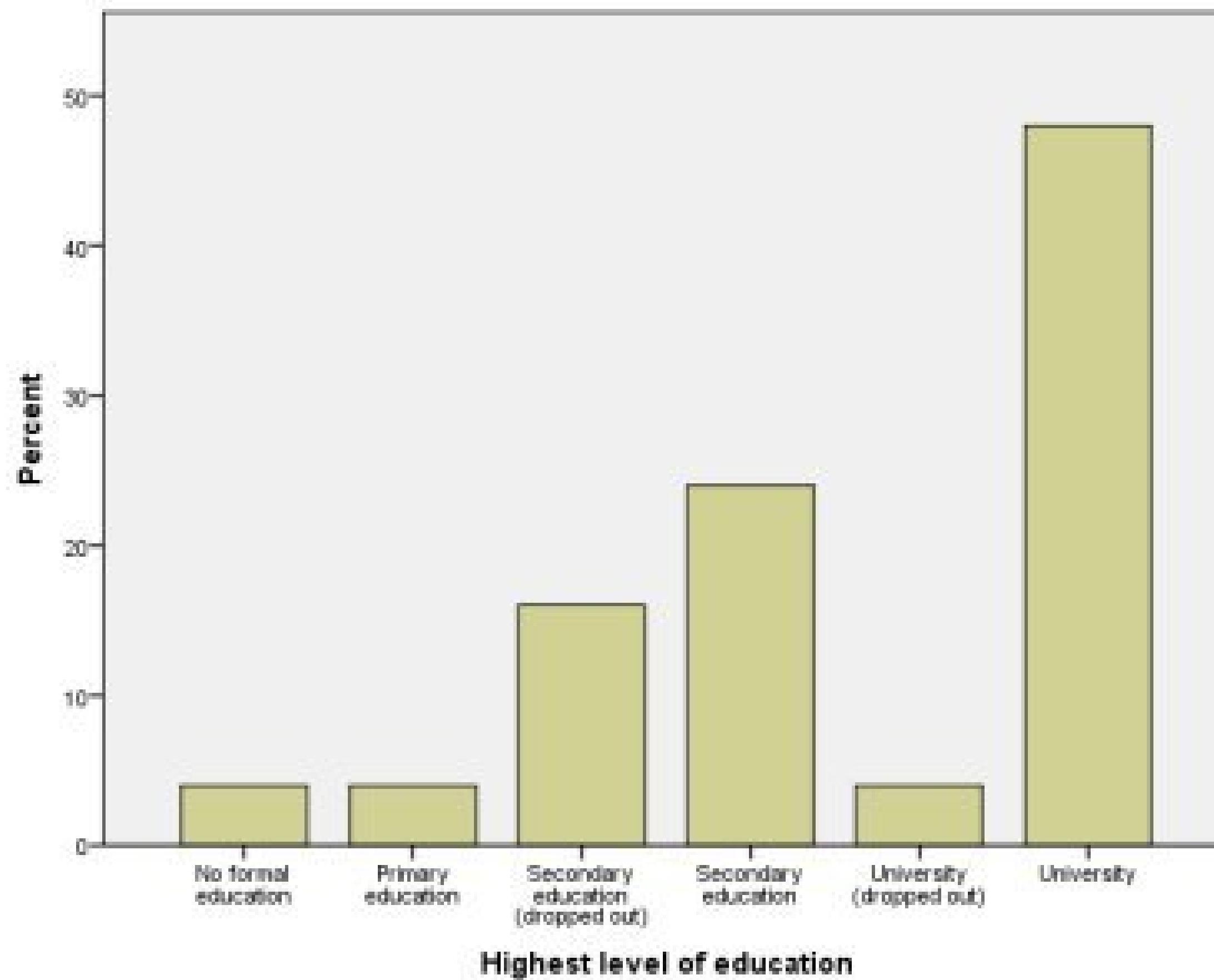
# TIMELINE



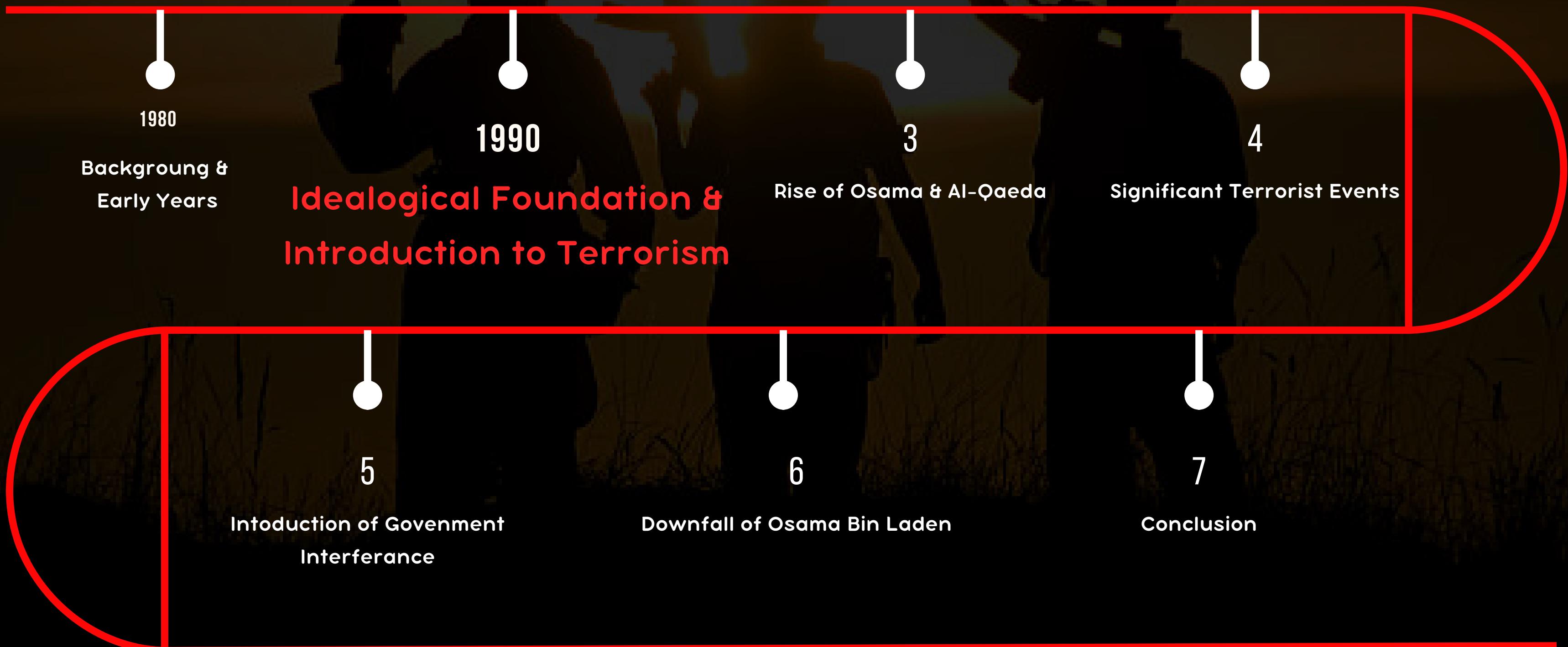
- Born in 1957 into a wealthy self-made billionaire father
- Early exposure to religious and political ideologies
- Direct major construction projects for the Saudi royal family.



## Figure 2: Levels of Education among Jihadist Terrorist Leaders



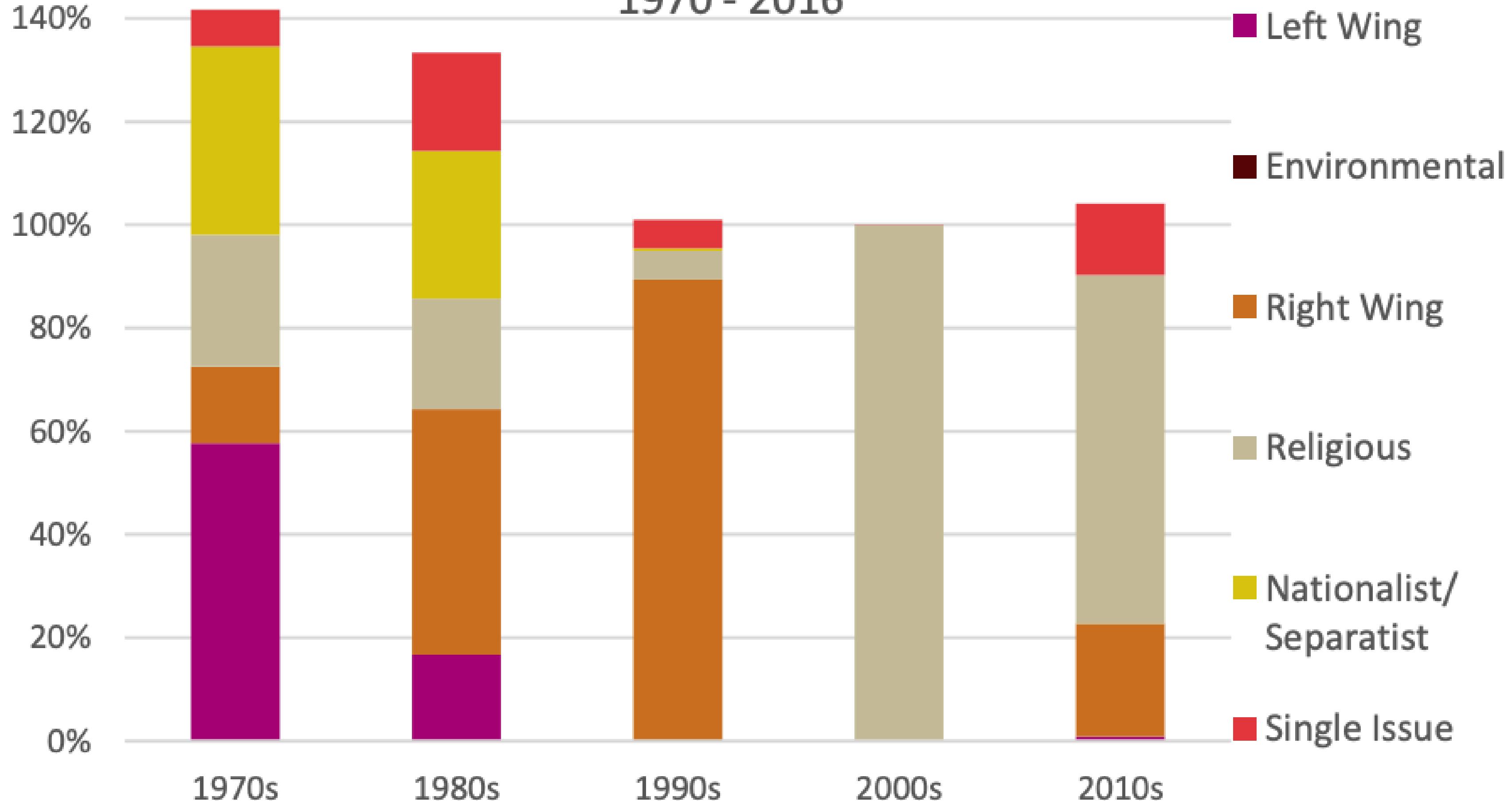
# TIMELINE



- 
- **Search for identity & belonging** led Osama to affiliate with terrorist groups, where he found purpose and camaraderie among like-minded individuals
  - **Influenced by radical ideologies** and indoctrination tactics that preyed on feelings of injustice, alienation, and marginalization
  - **Personal experiences**, such as witnessing conflict and suffering, coupled with feelings of humiliation or disenfranchisement

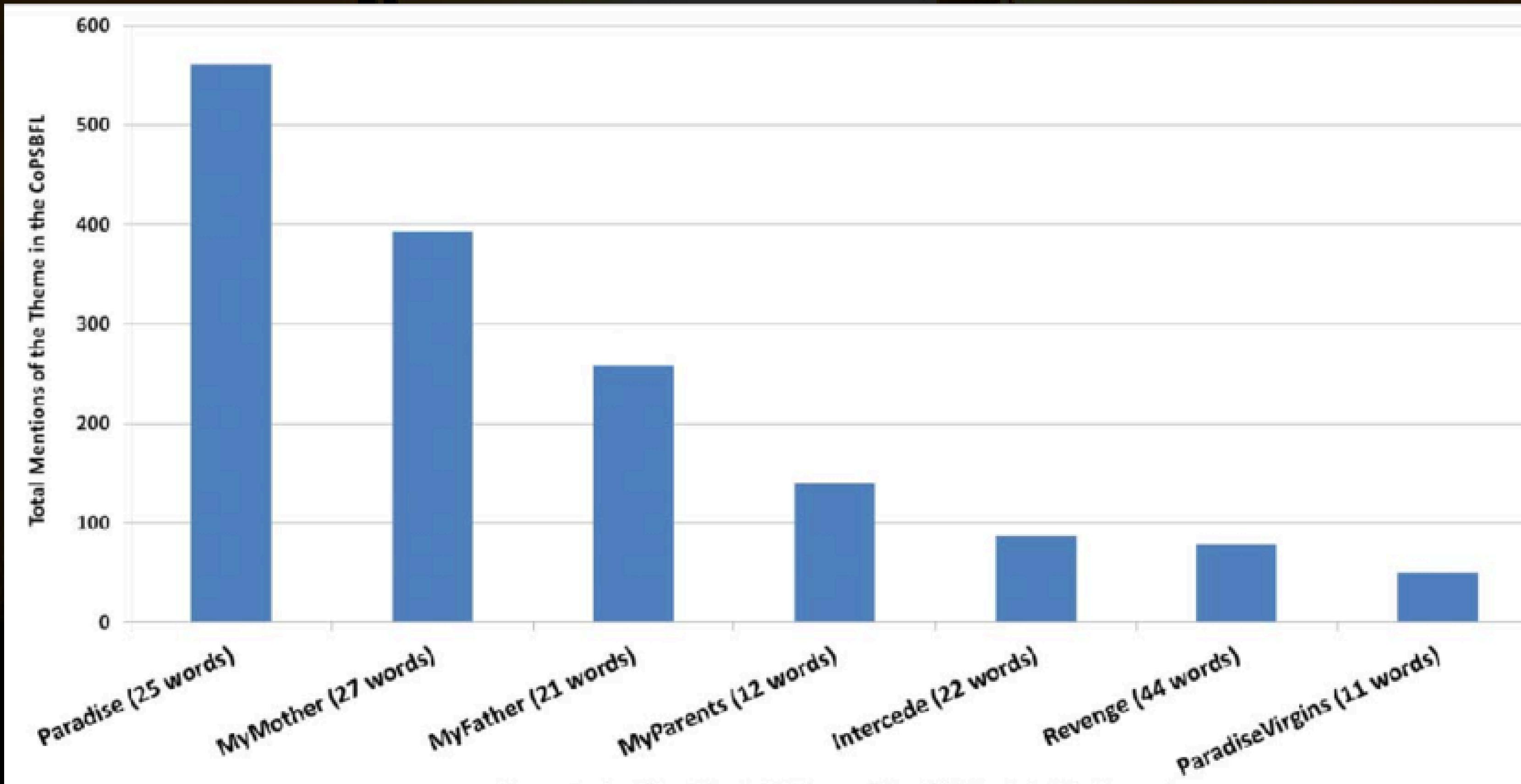
# **MOTIVATION BEHIND JOINING TERRORISM**

1970 - 2016

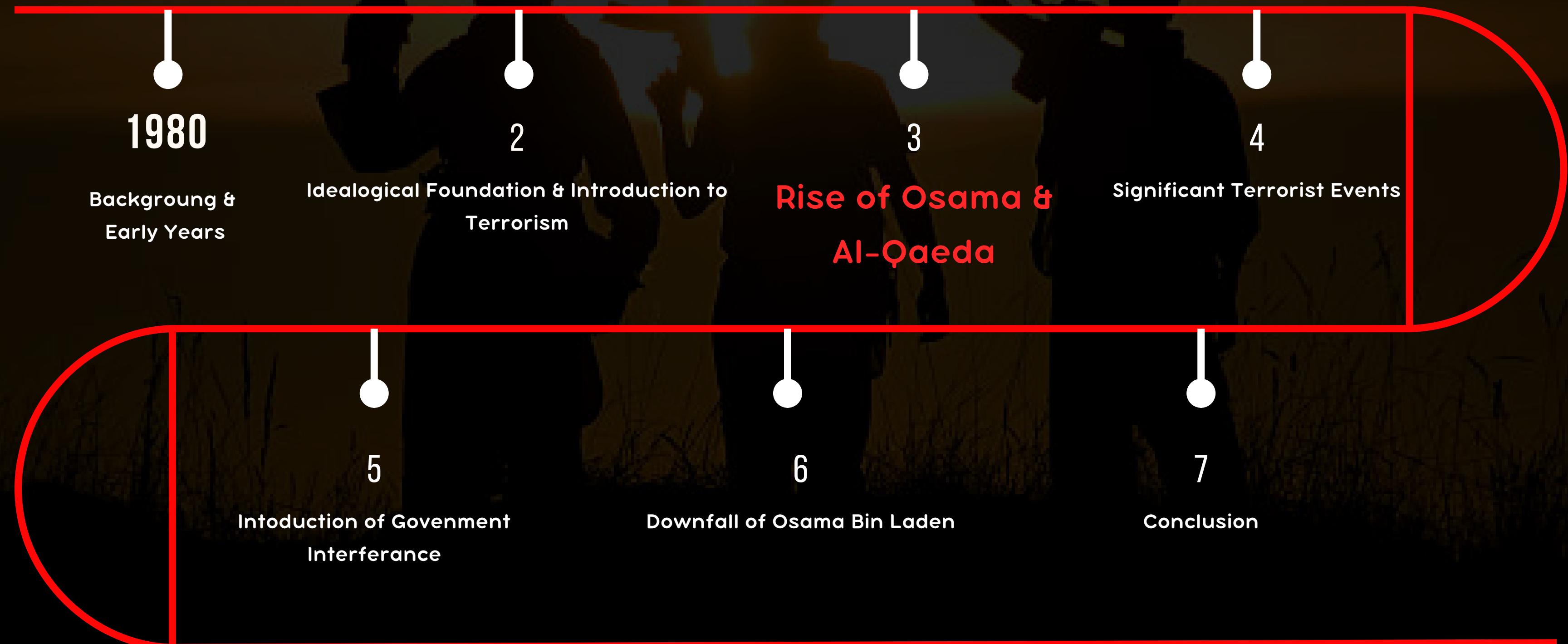


# ANALYSIS OF WORDS USED IN SUICIDE LETTERS BY TERRORISTS

SOURCED - FBI



# TIMELINE



- By the late 1980s, Bin Laden founded Al-Qaeda, aiming to use his network of fighters in support of his ideology.
- This period aligns with the trend of terrorist attacks, as it marks the beginning of Bin Laden's organized efforts against perceived enemies of his religion.

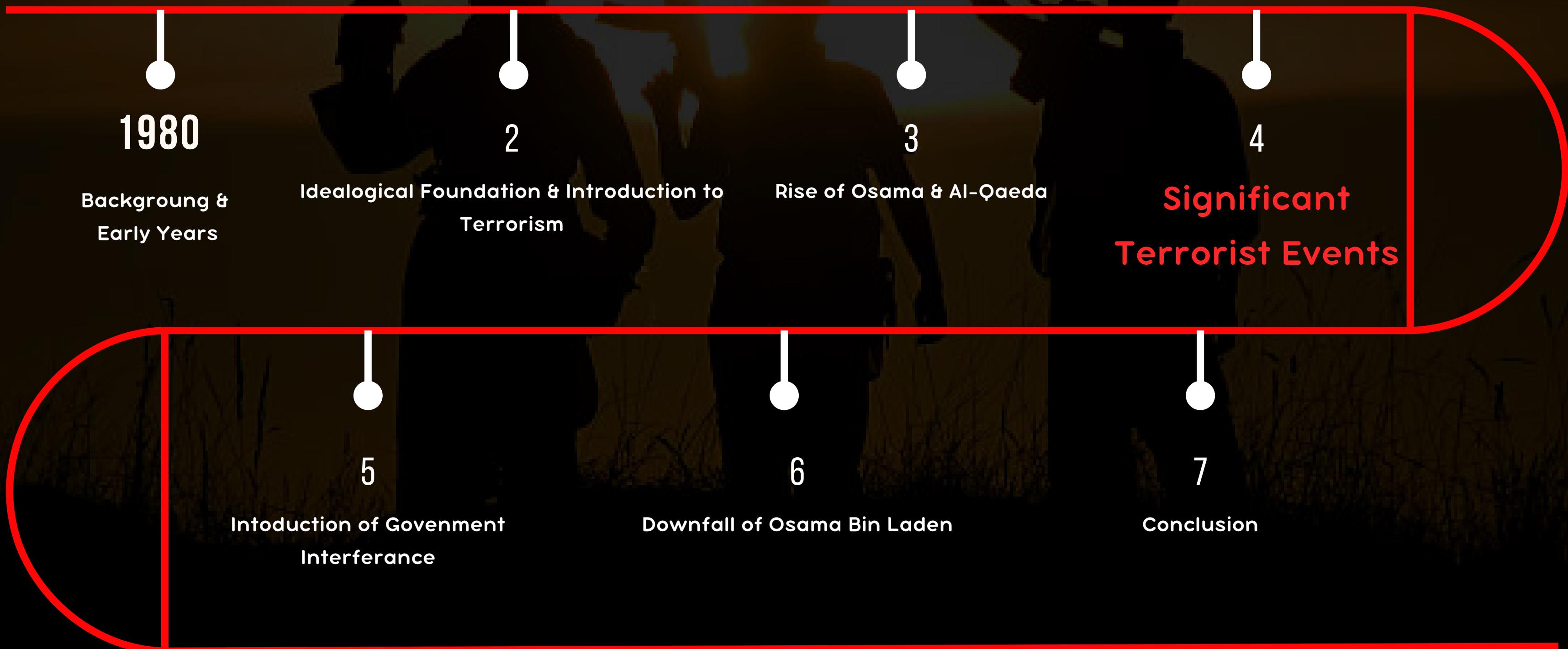


## NUMBER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS - YEAR TREND





# TIMELINE

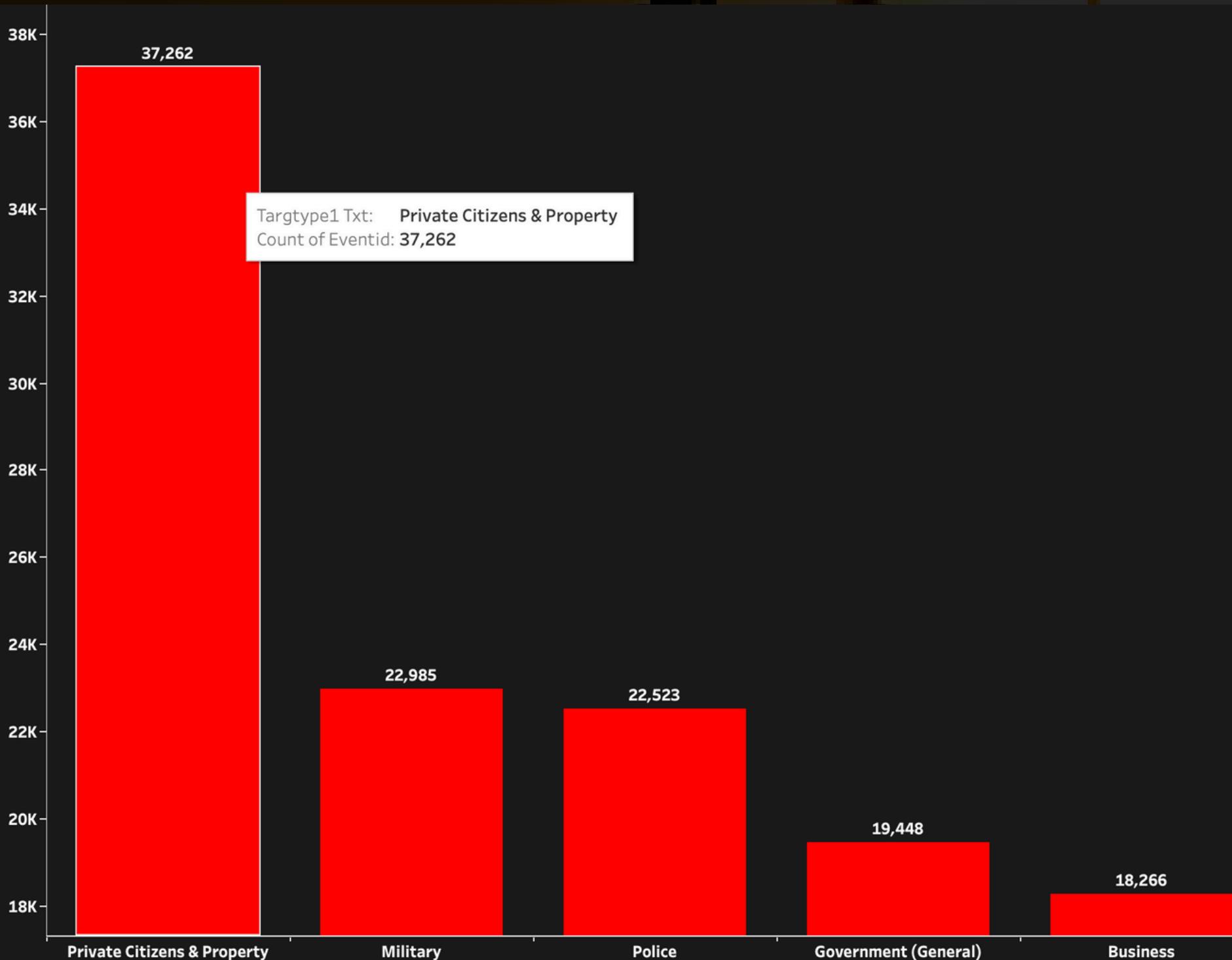


- Bin Laden's strategic shift to international targets marked a turning point in global terrorism, with Al-Qaeda claiming responsibility.

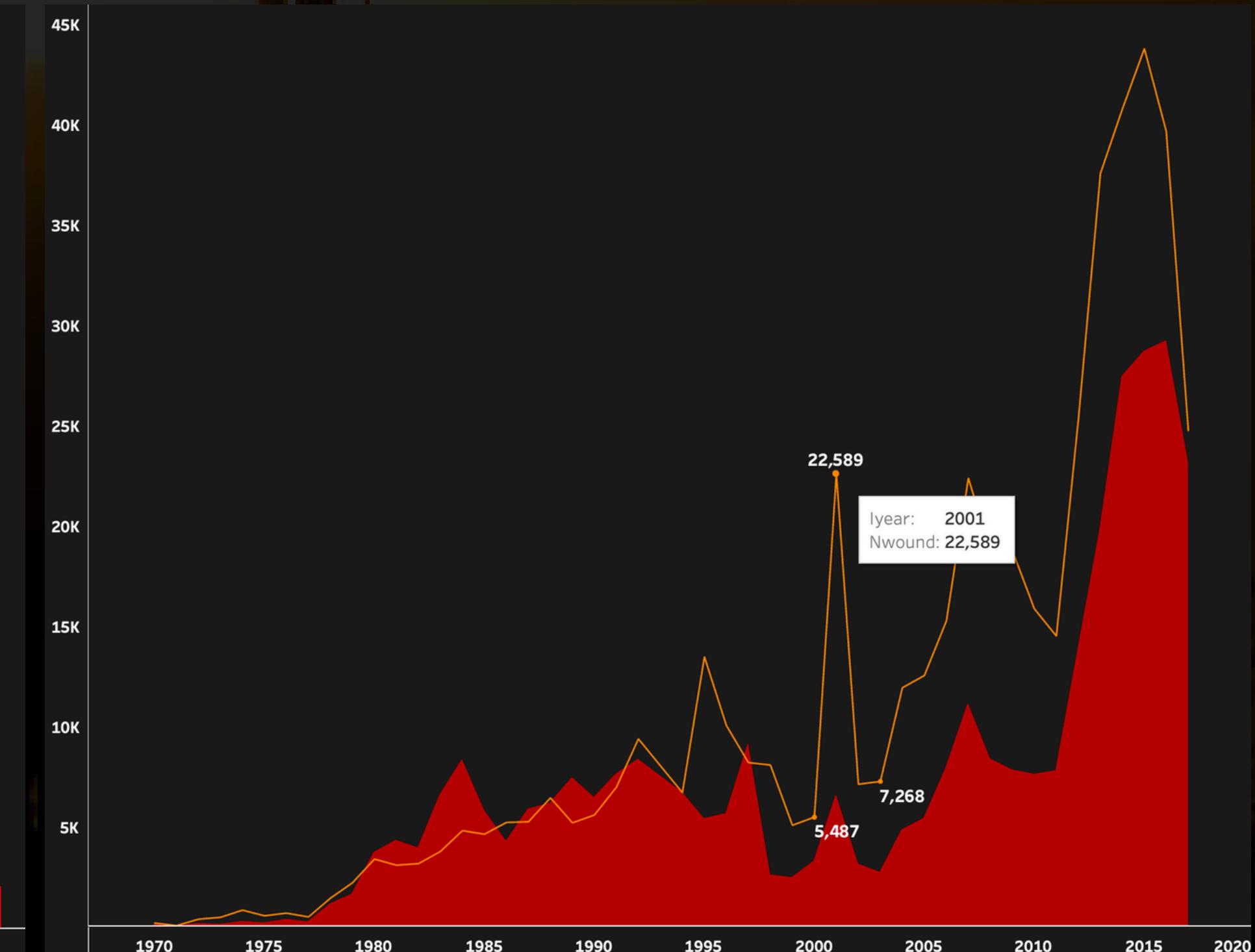
## Major Terrorist Events by Al-Qaeda

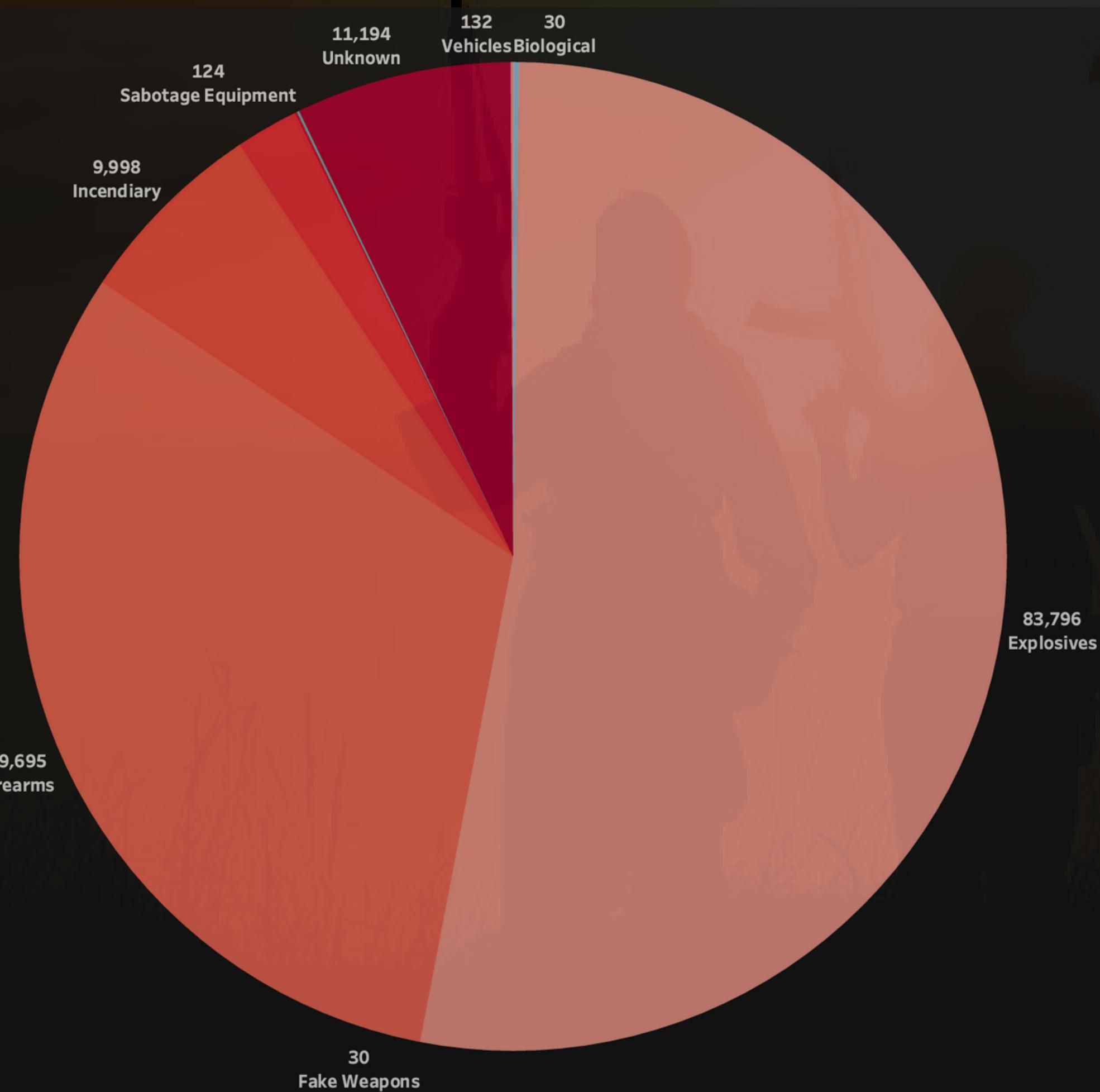
1. 1993 World Trade Center Bombing, New York, USA
2. Embassy Bombings in Kenya and Tanzania
3. USS Cole Bombing, Yemen
4. September 11 Attacks, USA
5. 2002 Bali Bombings, Indonesia
6. Madrid Train Bombings, Spain
7. London Transport Bombings, UK

## GROUPS TARGETED BY TERRORISTS - NUMBER OF EVENTS



## TREND OF PEOPLE KILLED VS. WOUNDED





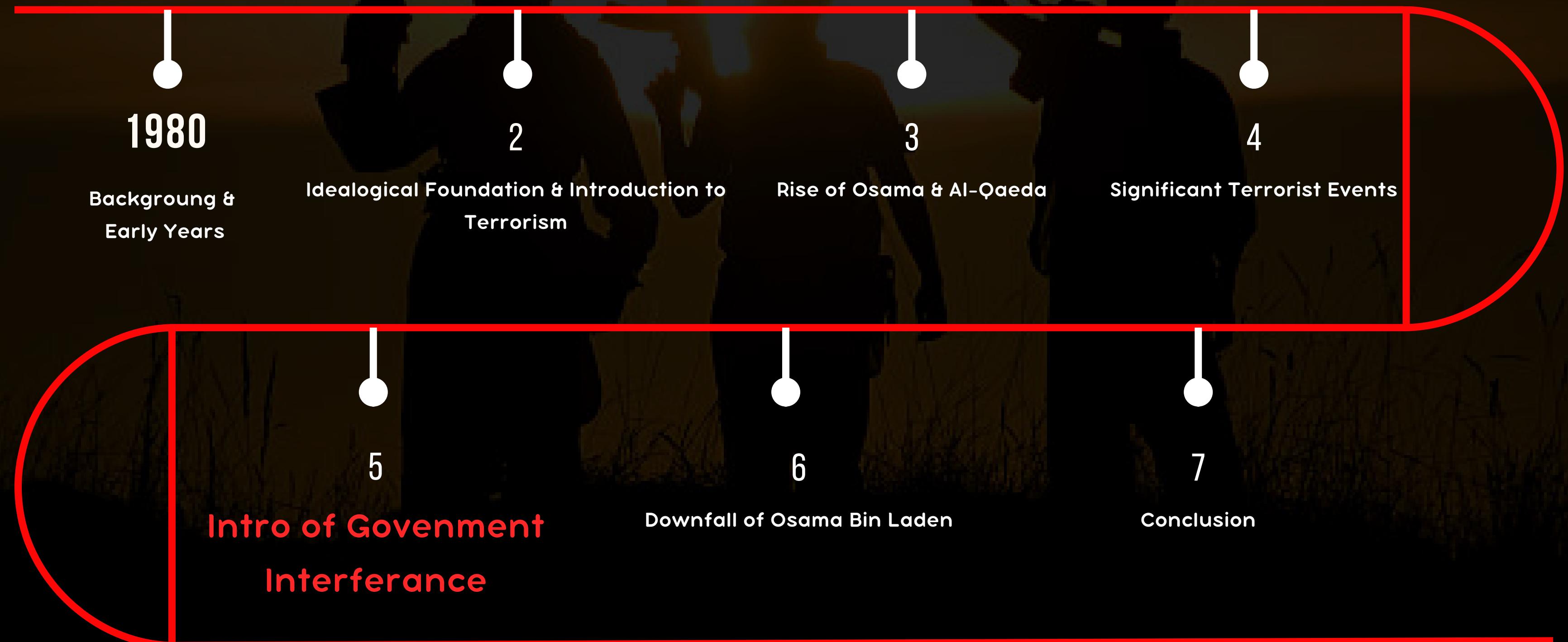
# READY SET, EXPLODE!

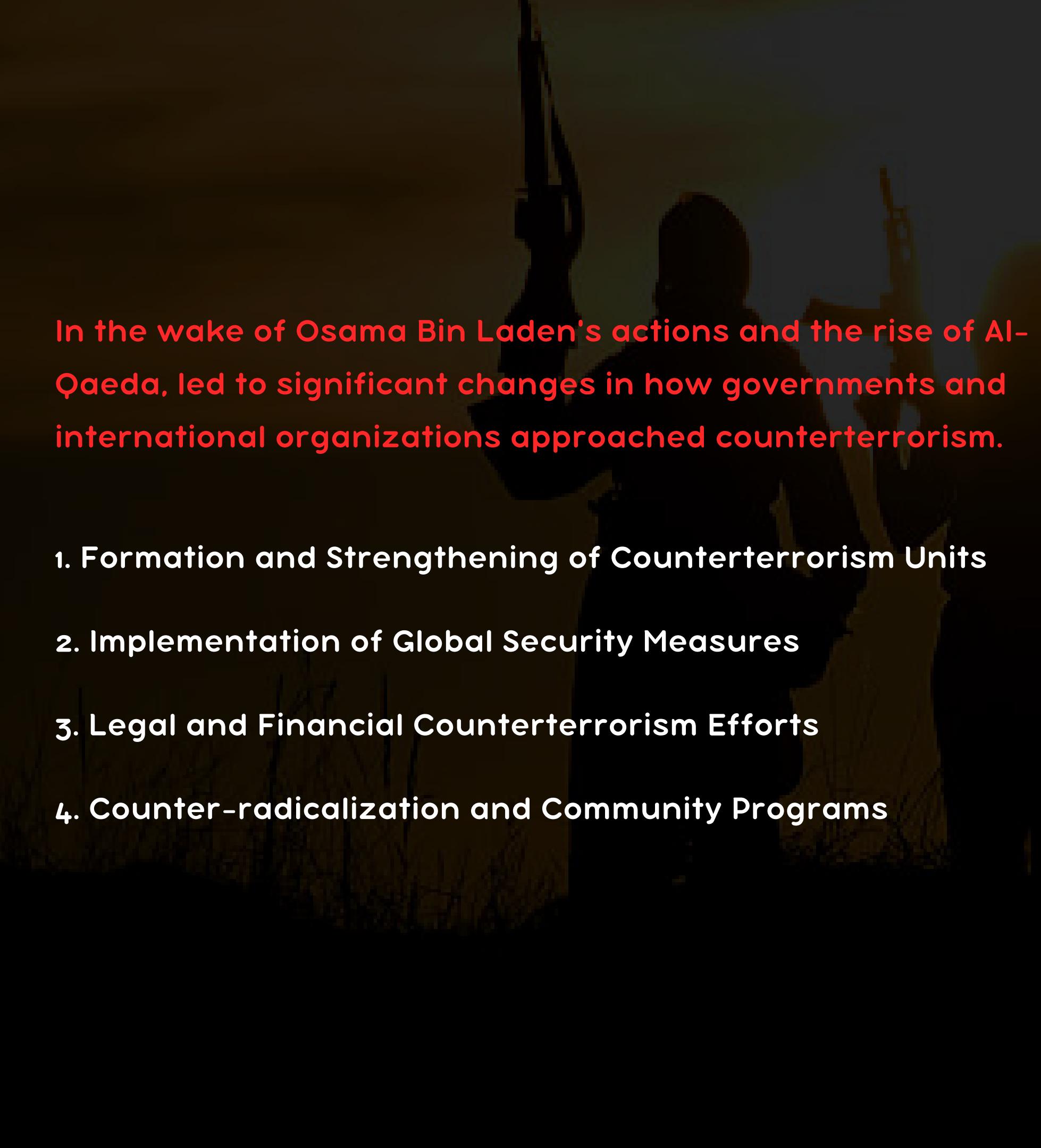
**Lethality & Impact:** Terrorists use bombs and suicide vests for maximum casualties and fear

**Ease of Access & Deployment:** Terrorists often prefer easily accessible and simple weapons, due to resource-limited settings or with minimal training.

**Media Attention and Propaganda Value:** Terrorists use attacks like shootings or bombings for media attention and fear.

# TIMELINE





In the wake of Osama Bin Laden's actions and the rise of Al-Qaeda, led to significant changes in how governments and international organizations approached counterterrorism.

1. Formation and Strengthening of Counterterrorism Units
  2. Implementation of Global Security Measures
  3. Legal and Financial Counterterrorism Efforts
  4. Counter-radicalization and Community Programs
- 

9/11

7 July  
London  
Bombings

Manchester  
and London  
Bombings

2000

2005

2010

2015

2018

### Terrorism Act 2000

Provided legal basis for prosecuting terrorists and proscribing organisations.

### Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001

Contained measures rejected from previous act; allowed indefinite detention of foreign terrorist suspects.

### The Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005

Introduced "control orders" (a form of house arrest) on those suspected of terrorist involvement; subject of extended parliamentary dispute; later considered incompatible with rights to a fair trial under article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights.

### The Terrorism Act 2006

Defined the offence of "glorifying terrorism"; revised the period of detention without charge to up to 28 days.

### The Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

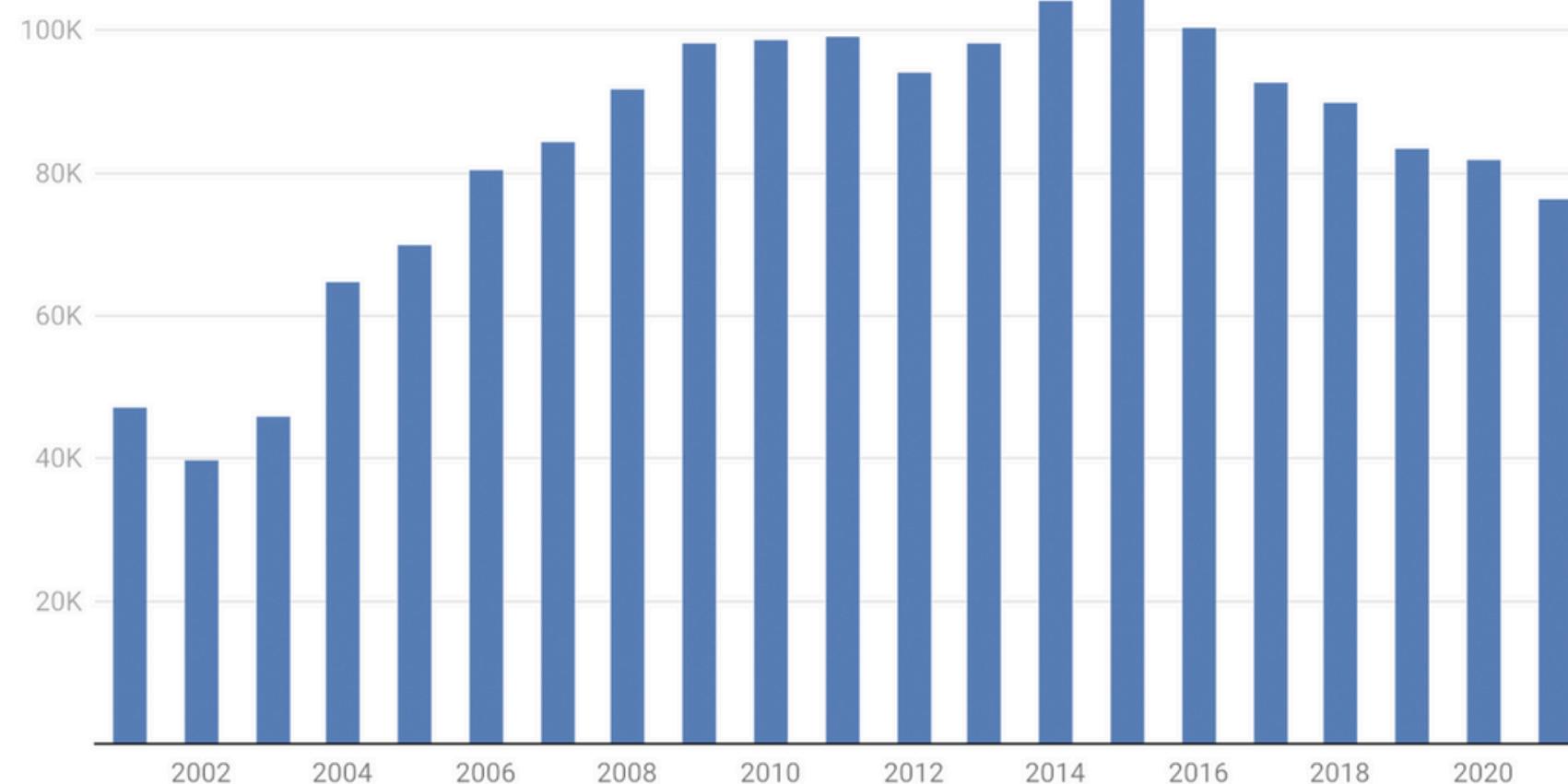
Allowed police questioning of suspects after they have been charged; requires convicted terrorists to notify police of their whereabouts; extended jurisdiction of courts over terrorism offences abroad; attempt to extend period of detention without charge to 42 days defeated.

### Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

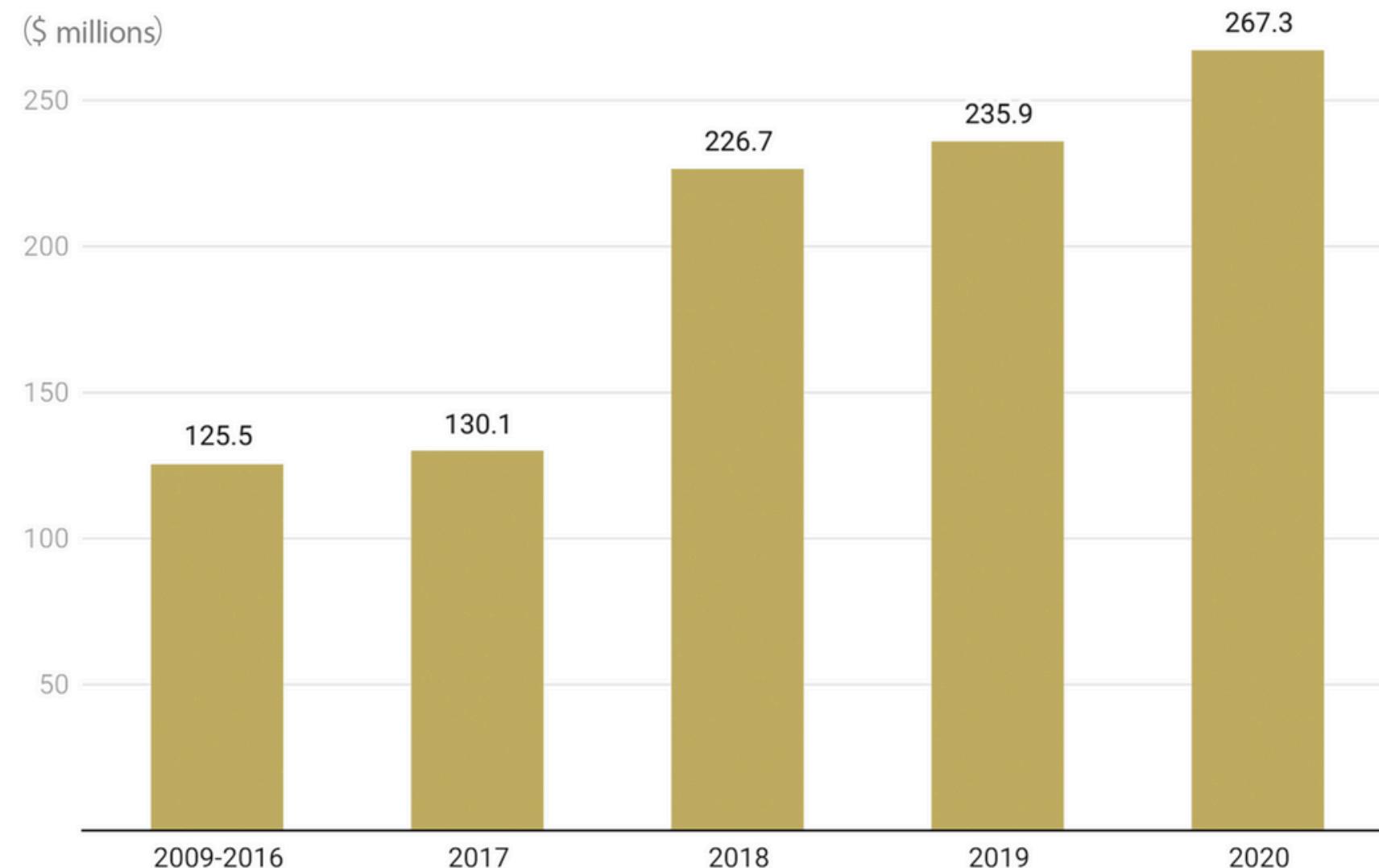
Introduced temporary exclusion orders to control the return to the UK of British citizens suspected of involvement in international terrorism (e.g. inclusion on 'no fly' lists); new statutory duty on local authorities, prisons, NHS trusts and education institutions to prevent individuals being drawn into terrorism; advanced passenger information required for air travel; requirements for internet service providers to generate records identifying users and their activities and share with police and security services.

## Global counter-terrorism efforts at a glance

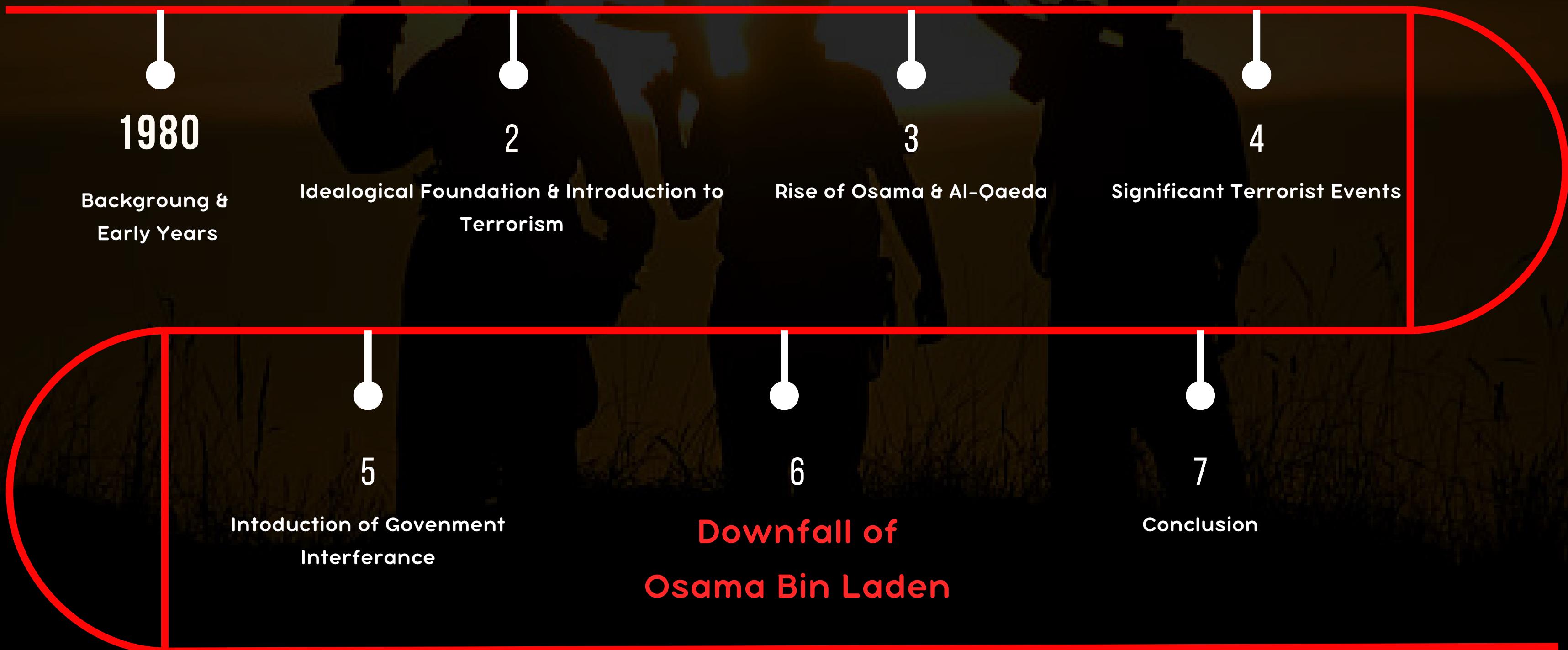
Number of troops and police contributed to the UN peacekeeping missions



Cumulative pledges to the UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism



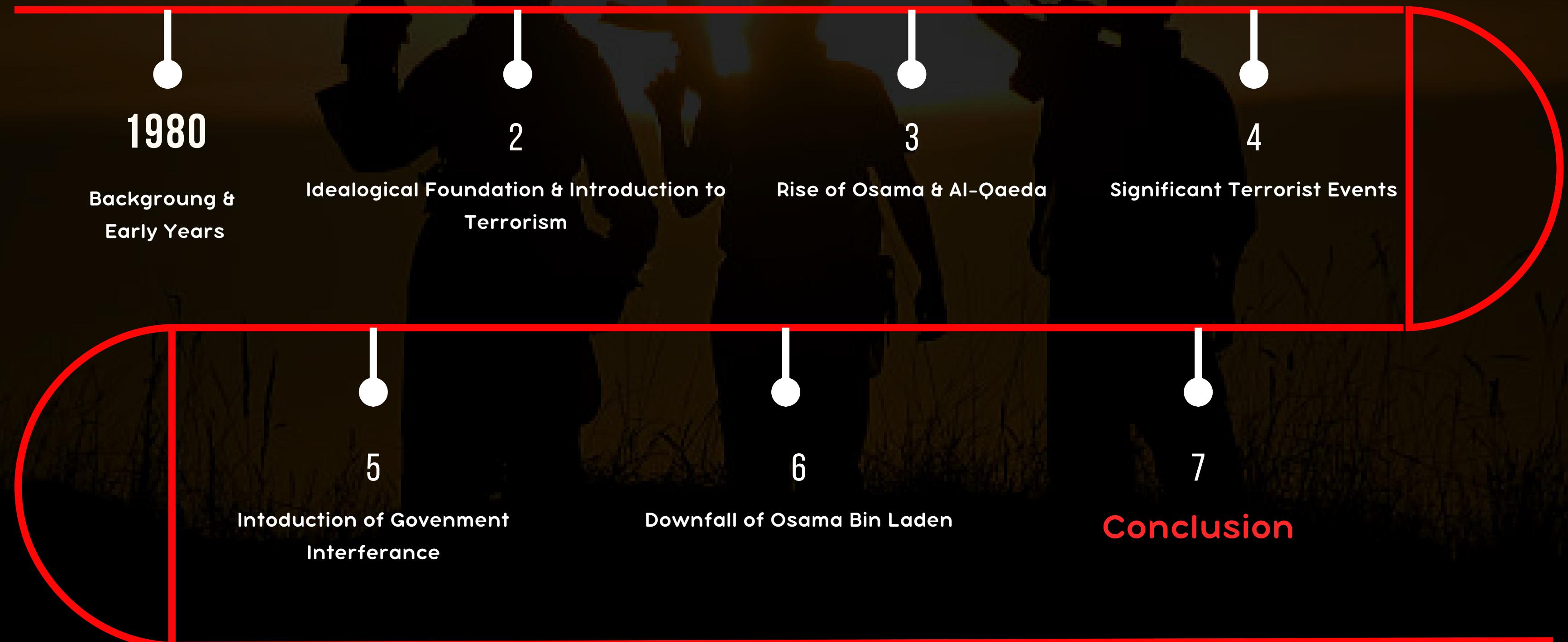
# TIMELINE



## NUMBER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS - YEAR TREND

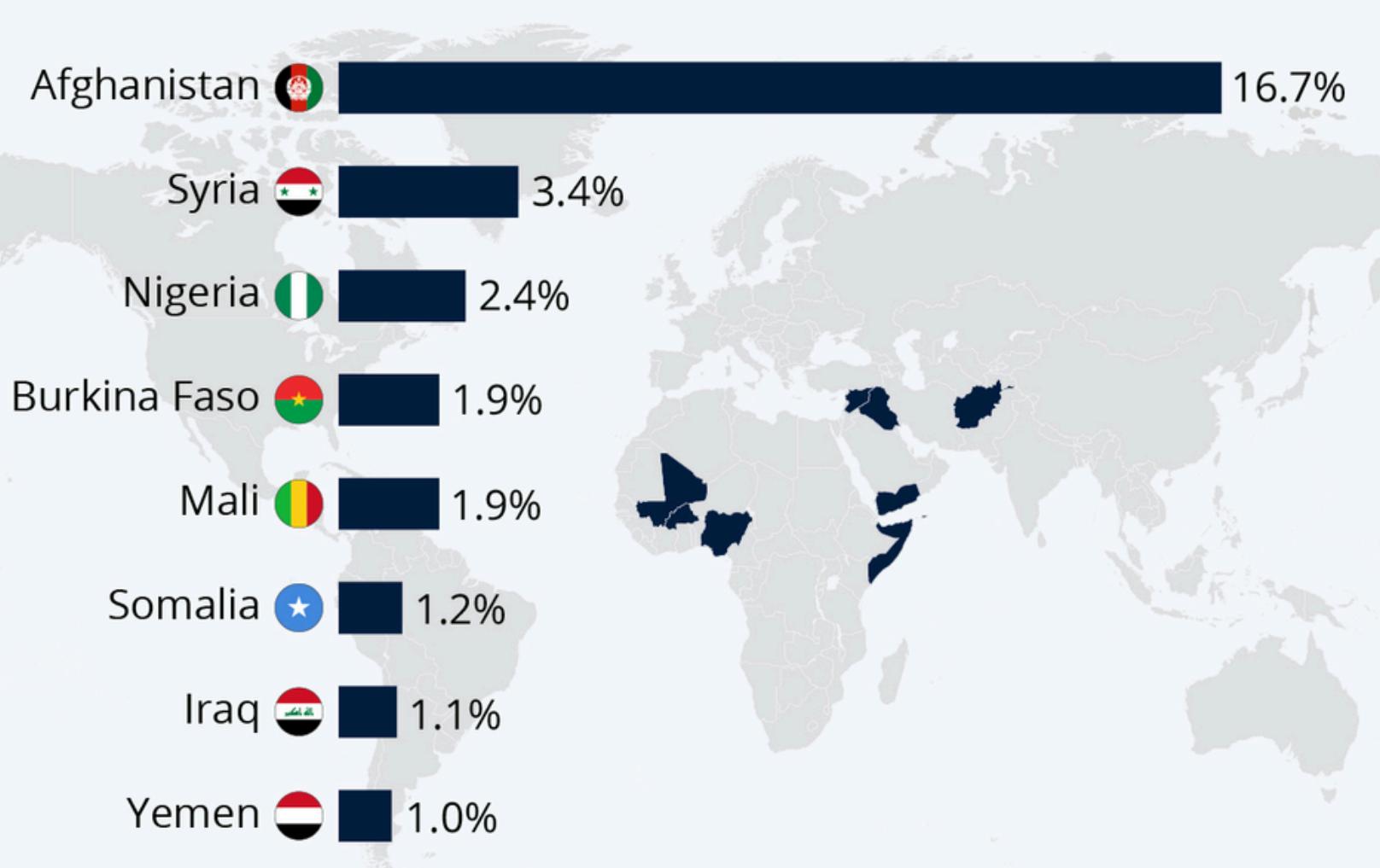


# TIMELINE

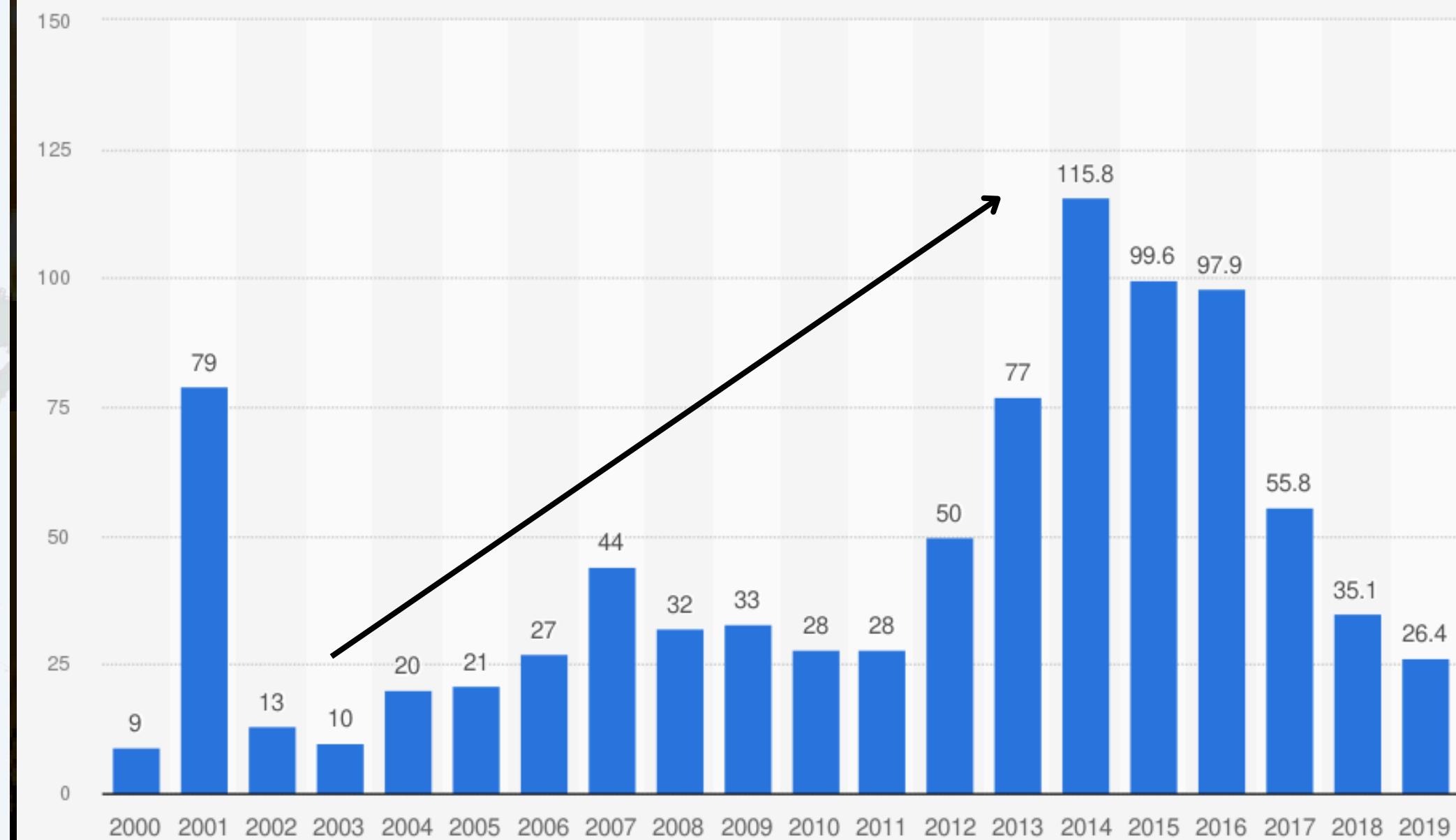


# Where The Economic Impact Of Terrorism Is Strongest

Impact of terrorism as a share of GDP in 2019



Global economic costs of terrorism from 2000 to 2019 (in billion 2019 U.S. dollars)





**TERRORISM IS A STAIN ON THE CANVAS OF CIVILIZATION**

BUT WITHIN THE CORE OF OUR SHARED HUMANITY LIES THE SIMPLE TRUTH: AMIDST CHALLENGES, WE FIND  
STRENGTH, AND THROUGH UNITY, WE CARVE A PATH TOWARDS LASTING PEACE.