



The following is a summary and analysis of the terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations that occurred during the month of August 2012, researched and recorded by the ICT database team. Important events this month included the following:

- On 2 August, the Spanish Interior Ministry announced the arrest of three militants possibly affiliated with Al-Qaeda and Lashkir-e-Toiba (LeT), who were suspected of plotting a major bomb attack in Europe.
- On 4 August, a suicide bomber killed at least 45 people and injured more than 40 others during a funeral service in Ja'ar, Yemen.
- On 6 August, 16 Egyptian police officers were killed and seven others were wounded in an armed attack on a police station in the northern Sinai Peninsula, on the border between Egypt and Israel.
- On 14 August, 48 people were killed and more than 130 others were wounded in a series of bombings that targeted crowded markets in Afghanistan.
- On 16 August, seven Palestinians were injured, some seriously, in two suspected "Price Tag" attacks in Jerusalem and the West Bank, allegedly carried out by Israeli teens.
- On 24 August, Badruddin Haqqani, the son of militant Haqqani Network founder Jalaluddin Haqqani, was reported killed in a US drone attack on the tribal areas of Pakistan.
- On 24 August, a Norwegian court convicted Anders Behring Breivik, 33, of mass murder, causing a fatal explosion, and terrorism; he was sentenced to 21 years in prison.
- On 24 August, Daniel Patrick Boyd was sentenced to 216 months' imprisonment, followed by five years' supervised release, and a \$3,000 fine for leading of a jihadist cell based in North Carolina, USA.
- On 26 August, Omar Afifi was sentenced in absentia by a court in Cairo, Egypt to five years in prison for his role in an attack on the Israeli and Saudi embassies in September 2011.
- On 26 August, the Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry announced that it had dismantled two terrorist cells in Riyadh and Jeddah suspected of planning to attack Western targets in the country.



EUROPE

Norway

On 24 August, Anders Behring Breivik, 33, was found guilty of “acts of terror” and sentenced by Oslo District Court to 21 years in prison – the maximum prison term allowed by Norway’s penal code.ⁱ Breivik admitted to killing 77 people and injuring 200, many of them teenagers, when he bombed government buildings in Oslo and then opened fire at young people attending the governing Labor Party’s annual summer camp on Utoya Island in July 2011. He said he would not appeal the verdict.ⁱⁱ During his trial Breivik insisted he was sane and refused to plead guilty, claiming that the attacks were necessary to stop the “Islamisation” of Norway. All five judges unanimously found Breivik sane.ⁱⁱⁱ Breivik claimed to belong to a far-right group called the Knights Templar, but the court could find no evidence of its existence.^{iv} As Norway’s penal code does not include the death penalty or life in prison, Breivik’s sentence constitutes “preventive detention”, which is imposed on criminals considered dangerous to society. According to legal experts, in cases such as this one, the sentence may be extended if the inmate continues to be considered too dangerous to be released. It is thus possible that Breivik may spend the rest of his life in prison.^v

Russia

On 18 August, a suicide bomber detonated his explosives at the funeral of a police officer who had been killed in a shootout with militants several days earlier.^{vi} The attack took place several hours after two masked gunmen had stormed a mosque in Dagestan as worshippers were celebrating the end of Ramadan. Eight people were injured by gunshots to the chest and stomach.^{vii} Several hours later, a bomb exploded at the same mosque, causing further casualties. Authorities said the militants had planted a second bomb, which failed to detonate. Security experts were subsequently able to safely defuse it.^{viii}

On 29 August, three soldiers were killed and five wounded during an operation against unidentified gunmen who had seized several hostages near the border with Dagestan. The police managed to free the hostages and kill 11 militants. Georgian television aired a brief video showing two of the male hostages who had been released. They said they had been held by a group of approximately 15 bearded men dressed in combat fatigues and armed with rifles.^{ix} No group claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.^x



Spain

On 2 August, three suspected militants were arrested in Spain in what the Spanish authorities said was a major operation against Al-Qaeda.^{xi} Jorge Fernández, Spain's interior minister, said that the suspects had in their possession large quantities of explosives, which might have been meant to blow up a bus; some authorities were uncertain whether the militants' target was in Spain or elsewhere in Europe.^{xii} Spanish security services believed the militants were targeting a joint US-Spanish naval base at Rota, or British interests in Gibraltar. According to the authorities, the suspects were experienced in producing explosives and car bombs, in training, shooting,^{xiii} and were knowledgeable about remote-controlled airplanes (i.e. drones). This led investigators to believe they might have been plotting to launch an attack from the air. The militants were suspected of having ties to Al-Qaeda and Lashka-e-Toiba (LeT), and Spanish police believe that at least one of the men had attended terrorist training camps in Pakistan or Afghanistan.^{xiv} Although police said the men were not carrying documentation when they were arrested, one of them was identified as the Turkish national "C.Y.", and the other two were identified as "A.A.A." and "M.A." from the former Soviet Union, possibly Chechnya. The Turkish suspect was arrested after police discovered explosives hidden at his home in San Roque, in southern Spain. The other two were arrested as they waited at Irún, in northern Spain, to board a bus to the French border. The men had only been in Spain for a month before their arrest, but reportedly had been under surveillance by Western security services for several months.^{xv}

United Kingdom

On 23 August, Joseph Hugh Allen, 29, appeared at Londonderry Magistrates Court to face charges of having possession or control of a pipe bomb, intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, as well as additional charges. A police officer told the court that the defendant was suspected of being involved in a dissident republican double bomb attack in September, 2011, perpetrated at the home of a General Practitioner and forensic medical officer, and at the home of a serving police officer in Claudy. Following these attacks, the police arrested seven people and carried out 11 searches.^{xvi}

On 27 August, Algerian Nasseridine Menni was found guilty of funding terrorism and sentenced to seven years in prison.^{xvii} Menni was convicted of transferring money to Taimour Abdulwahab, the perpetrator of a failed suicide attack in Stockholm on 11 December 2010. Authorities said Menni sent a total of £5,725 to a bank account in



Abdulwahab's name between January 2005 and December 2010,^{xviii} with the full knowledge that the money was going to be used for terrorism. Menni moved to Glasgow in 2009 after living in Luton for five years, where he is believed to have first met Abdulwahab. At the time Menni claimed to be seeking asylum from Kuwait; he obtained a false French passport and identity documents, which he used to open a bank account and claim benefits to which he was not entitled. He was also convicted of immigration and benefit fraud. Police arrested him in February 2011, after following him for three months, during which they verified his contact with Abdulwahab.^{xix}

AFRICA

Algeria

On 31 August, nine suspected militants were killed by the Algerian Army in a forested mountain region east of the capital, Algiers.^{xx} Among those killed was the leader of the militant group El-Akram, Zemouri Abdelmalek (aka Abou Bakr), who had been wanted since 2010. The Army also recovered the militants' weapons, including Kalashnikov-type assault rifles, three semi-automatic rifles, two shotguns, ammunition, and other equipment, including two solar panels.^{xxi}

Kenya

On 27 August, Aboud Rogo Mohammed, a Kenyan radical Islamist cleric, was killed in a drive-by shooting in Mombasa. He was travelling in a private vehicle with his wife, who was injured in the attack. Police believe the attackers trailed Rogo's car deliberately.^{xxii} No group has taken responsibility for the shooting.^{xxiii} In July 2012, Aboud Rogo Mohammed was sanctioned by the US and UN for allegedly raising funds and recruiting for the militant group Al-Shabab Al-Mujahdeen. As a result, Rogo's assets were frozen. Authorities also said he faced charges for plotting attacks in Mombasa. According to the UN, Rogo was the "main ideological leader" of Kenya's Al-Hijra group, also known as the Muslim Youth Centre, an affiliate of Al-Shabab Al-Muhajdeen.^{xxiv} Rogo's killing was greeted with protests in Mombasa, during which churches were attacked and one person was killed.

Nigeria

On 6 August, militants armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles entered the Deeper Life Church in Okene, and fired at parishioners who were attending a bible study evening. According to witnesses, the attackers entered the church, turned off the electricity and began shooting,



some of them from close range. Other attackers were stationed at the church door to prevent people from leaving.^{xxv} Lt. Col. Gabriel Olorunyomi said that the pastor was among those killed,^{xxvi} as were several children. No group has taken responsibility for the attack; police suspect Boko Haram.^{xxvii} To date, one unidentified woman has been arrested on suspicion of assisting the ringleader of the attack.^{xxviii}

On 12 August, Nigerian forces killed 20 suspected Boko Haram militants during a raid in Maiduguri. Authorities received an intelligence tip that some members of the group would be meeting at a location in Maiduguri. When the Army approached the venue, the terrorists opened fire, killing one soldier and wounding two others. A shoot-out ensued, leading to the militants' casualties.^{xxix} Boko Haram has yet to comment publicly on the raid.^{xxx}

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt

On 6 August, 16 Egyptian police officers were killed and seven others were wounded in an armed attack on a police station in the northern Sinai Peninsula, on the border between Egypt and Israel. The officers were breaking the daily Ramadan fast when the attackers approached them and began shooting.^{xxxi} The attackers then commandeered an armored vehicle and stormed across the border into Israel, where they were hit by an Israeli airstrike that killed at least six of them.^{xxxii} Following the attack, Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi sacked his intelligence chief for failing to act on an Israeli warning that an attack was imminent, delivered just days before the attack. He then ordered the first air strike in the Sinai Peninsula in almost 40 years, which resulted in the deaths of 20 suspected militants.^{xxxiii} Nine Islamic militants were also arrested in the northern Sinai on suspicion of having been responsible for the attack.^{xxxiv}

On 26 August, a Cairo court sentenced Omar Afifi, in absentia, to five years in prison for his role in an attack on the Israeli and Saudi Arabian embassies in September 2011.^{xxxv} The court also sentenced 76 people to one-year suspended sentences.^{xxxvi} The attack on the Israeli Embassy had erupted in response to the August 2011 killing of five Egyptian security guards by Israeli soldiers pursuing terrorists who had ambushed and killed eight Israelis along the Israeli-Egyptian border. The protesters destroyed the protective barrier surrounding the Israeli Embassy and ascended to the roof, where they removed the Israeli flag. As the building was empty at the time of the attack, no Israelis or embassy employees were injured. Some protesters also threw rocks at the nearby Saudi Arabian Embassy.^{xxxvii}



Israel and the West Bank

On 5 August, the Israel Security Agency, or “Shin Bet”, reported that an Israeli air strike had killed Ahmed Ismail, 22, and injured Eid Okel HJazi, 19, in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian media issued a conflicting report, that it was HJazi who had been killed and Ismail injured.^{xxxviii} According to the Shin Bet, the two militants were part of the group that had carried out a cross-border attack on 18 June 2012 in which an Israeli workman was killed; they were allegedly engaged in planning another attack along the Israel-Egypt border.^{xxxix}

On 16 August, two teenage girls were arrested in connection with an assault on a group of Palestinians in Jerusalem’s Zion Square, in which one 17-year-old Palestinian was seriously injured. Police said hundreds of bystanders watched the mob but did not intervene to stop the attack.^{xi} Israeli government spokesman Mark Regev condemned the attack and urged police to bring its perpetrators to justice.^{xii} On the same day, unknown assailants threw a Molotov cocktail at a Palestinian taxi outside the Gush Etzion settlement of Bat Ayin, injuring six people.^{xiii} According to the police, the Palestinian taxi was forced to pull to the side of the road and burst into flames when the Molotov cocktail hit. Police said they found a second, ready-to-use Molotov cocktail near the site of the firebombing. A gag order had been issued in the case.^{xliii} Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu condemned the attack, as did the US government.^{xliv} Rabbi Daniel Cohen, the rabbi of Bat Ayin, sent a letter to area residents saying the misguided perpetrators had committed a terrible crime against the laws of Judaism and Israel.^{xlv} Three teenage boys from Bat Ayin, ages 12 and 13, were arrested in connection with the attack, but were later released to house arrest due to a lack of evidence.^{xlvi}

Iraq

On 16 August, approximately 180 people were killed (the exact number is not known) in coordinated attacks throughout Iraq.^{xlvii} In the most serious of the attacks, a roadside bomb and then a car bomb exploded in Kut. The twin bombs, meant to target police, killed 37 people and wounded 68, many of them with severe burns.^{xlviii} A car bomb exploded near the amusement park in Zaafaraniya, in eastern Baghdad, killing 34 people and wounding 57, most of them women or children. In northern Baghdad, two car bombs exploded near a government building, killing seven people and injuring 42 others. During the evening of 16 August, a car bomb exploded at a crowded cafe near a military checkpoint in Sadr City, a Shiite area of Baghdad, killing 23 people and wounding 58 others.^{xlix} Authorities reported



that eight other people were killed and 14 wounded when a suicide car bomber attacked a municipal building in Khan Bani Saad, in the province of Diyala. In Tikrit, two suicide bombers attacked an Iraqi counter-terrorism unit. During the attack, which may have been targeting a high-ranking officer in a vain attempt to free Al-Qaeda prisoners, one attacker detonated his suicide vest and the other was shot dead. At least two policemen were killed and six others were wounded in the attack. Two car bombs exploded near a police station in Najaf, killing six people and wounding 79 others. A further four people were killed and 41 others wounded when a car bomb exploded at a police station near Kerbala. In Kirkuk, one man was killed and 12 people were wounded in simultaneous car and motorcycle bombings in the center of the city. Lastly, a bomb planted in a car parked near a government building in Diyala province exploded, killing one policeman and wounding 13 others. Although no one has claimed responsibility for these attacks, authorities blamed Al-Qaeda militants determined to destabilize the government.ⁱ

Turkey

On 6 August, the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) claimed responsibility for an explosion that targeted a pipeline in Mardin province, north of Turkey's border with Syria. A Turkish official said the explosion damaged only one of two pipes in a 600-mile double link. This was the second time in a month that Kurdish rebels had attacked the pipeline. Previously, on 21 July, an explosion and fire blamed on rebels had disrupted oil flows for days.ⁱⁱ

On 22 August, a remote-controlled car bomb exploded in the Turkish border province of Gaziantep, killing nine civilians and injuring 70 others.ⁱⁱⁱ Police believe a police station located near the border with Syria was the target of the attack. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has denied responsibility for the attack, and no other group has claimed responsibility.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

Saudi Arabia

On 26 August, the Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry announced that it had dismantled two terrorist cells believed to be planning attacks against Western targets in the country. Two Saudis and six Yemenis were arrested, and two Saudi nationals were named as wanted for questioning, after the alleged cells were detected in Riyadh, the capital, and Jeddah.^{liv} Security forces arrested the alleged leader of one of the cells, who divulged information about cell members, plans, equipment, and contacts with Al-Qaeda.^{lv} Four suspects were identified: Assad Al-Hasour, Fares Al-Maaraka, Nimr Al-Jihad, and Abu Jandal Yamani.^{lvi} Authorities claimed to have been monitoring the two cells for several months. By the time



the arrests were made, one cell was in the advanced stages of planning an attack, including preparing and testing explosives, leading one cell member to lose some fingers. Authorities reported inspecting three locations, one of them a room in a mosque in Riyadh, and finding incriminating documents, cash, chemicals used in making explosives, and cell phones that could be used as detonators. The Riyadh cell had apparently been recruiting members to carry out criminal operations against security personnel, civilian residents, and public facilities. The Saudi press agency Web site featured a statement about the discovery of the cells and showed photos of the alleged bomb-making materials.

Syria

On 29 August, a car bomb exploded during a funeral ceremony for two Syrian government supporters in Jaramana, a Damascus suburb, killing 27 people and injuring 48 others. State Television reported that the bomb had been placed in a taxi, and was detonated when mourners passed it on the street. The force of the explosion damaged 10 cars, and demolished the facade of one building and damaged several others.^{lvii} No group has taken responsibility for the attack; authorities suspect Al-Qaeda.^{lviii}

Yemen

On 4 August, a suicide bomber killed at least 45 people and injured more than 40 others during a funeral service in Ja'ar. Military officials and residents said the bomber targeted tribesmen who sided with the Yemeni Army during a June 2012 offensive against Islamist fighters, which the government had hailed as a major victory. No group took responsibility for the attack. The authorities blamed Al-Qaeda militants,^{lix} raising fears that Al-Qaeda remains active in the area. Previously, on 1 August, militants had attacked a police station in Ja'ar, killing four officers and injuring several others.^{lx}

On 18 August, 14 people were killed, 11 of them soldiers, when suspected Al-Qaeda militants attacked intelligence headquarters in the southern city of Aden. Authorities said the attack was well planned; the militants stormed the building from two sides, firing rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons.^{lxi}

USA

On 24 August, Daniel Patrick Boyd, 42, the ringleader of a North Carolina-based terrorist cell dedicated to killing American military personnel and conducting jihadist attacks against



“enemies of Islam”, was sentenced to 216 months’ imprisonment, followed by five years’ supervised release, and a \$3,000 fine.^{lxii} In February 2011, Boyd admitted to conspiring to provide material support to terrorists. Boyd and seven other defendants, including his two sons, were federally indicted on 22 July 2009;^{lxiii} one indicted suspect is believed to be at large in Pakistan.^{lxiv} The terrorists had raised money, stockpiled weapons, and trained for jihad until FBI agents thwarted their efforts. Earlier, in June 2012, a jury had convicted Anes Subasic, 36, of charges identical to Boyd’s and sentenced him to 30 years in prison. All those involved in the plot were US citizens or legal permanent residents.

ASIA

Afghanistan

On 14 August, 48 people were killed and more than 130 others were wounded in a series of bombings that targeted crowded markets in the southwest and north of Afghanistan. Authorities said they believed as many as 14 potential suicide bombers had infiltrated the city of Zaranj, in the southwest, but several of them were arrested before they could carry out their attacks. The militants, who were armed with assault rifles and suicide vests, hit multiple targets in the city, including the governor's compound, at 15:30 local time. Afghan authorities reported that police had been searching for insurgents in a crowded marketplace, when they became suspicious and fired on two suspects; the men detonated their explosive belts.^{lxv} Four suicide bombers attacked civilians. Three more detonated their vests, two of them outside a hospital and another at a bazaar. A second bomb exploded at the hospital after victims had been evacuated there, causing more injuries and deaths, including of some of those injured in the initial attack. Police shot and killed two other attackers who had been lobbing hand grenades at various targets. Security forces in the province arrested three others who had been planning further attacks. Somewhat later in Kunduz, 12 people were killed and 30 others wounded when a bomb attached to a motorcycle exploded near a central square, just as the day's Ramadan fast was ending. Many of the victims were thought to be civilians, including children and food vendors.^{lxvi}

China

On 2 August, 20 people were sentenced to up to 15 years in jail for advocating violence and separatism in Xinjiang.^{lxvii} Courts in Aksu, Kashgar, and Urumqi heard five cases involving the 20 suspects, and found they had used the Internet and removable storage devices to



organise, lead, and participate in terrorist groups. Four of those jailed had made illegal explosives. The report named only five people, all with Uighur names, but did not accuse them of bombings or other violence. Dilxat Raxit, a spokesman for the exiled World Uighur Congress, denied that the suspects had been involved in terrorist activities.^{lxviii}

Indonesia

On 31 August, Indonesia's anti-terrorism squad killed two suspected militants in Solo, on Java Island, during an overnight raid. According to police, the alleged militants, who were not named but were said to be teenagers, had returned to Indonesia in 2012 after two years of paramilitary training in the southern Philippines. A member of the elite Detachment 88 police squad was killed in the shootout. The militants were reportedly involved in smuggling arms from the Philippines for the Abu Sayaff group. They were also suspected of being responsible for a grenade strike on a police post in Solo earlier in August, and other attacks.^{lxix} Police also arrested another suspected militant at a separate location east of Solo.

Pakistan

On 16 August, eight Tehrik-i-Taliban (TTP) militants were killed after staging an attack on the Kamra Air Base of the Pakistan Air Force in Attock, Punjab. One security official was killed in the clash with the militants. The TTP claimed the attack was to avenge the deaths of Baitullah Mehsud and Osama bin Laden.^{lxx}

On 24 August, Badruddin Haqqani, the son of militant Haqqani Network founder, Jalaluddin Haqqani, was reportedly killed in a US drone strike. The exact location of his death is unknown, as the area vulnerable to US drone strikes is extremely remote and dangerous.^{lxxi} Pakistani intelligence was 90% sure Badruddin had been killed as he left a hideout in North Waziristan, but acknowledged that this had not been confirmed by anyone who had seen his body.^{lxxii} In an email to reporters, Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid claimed that Badruddin Haqqani was alive and in good health. This contradicted earlier statements by another unidentified senior Taliban commander, confirming Badruddin's death in a US drone strike in Pakistan.^{lxxiii} On 30 August, US officials confirmed his death.^{lxxiv} Badruddin Haqqani was considered vital to the Haqqani Network, and to have played an active role in kidnappings, extortion, and high-profile operations in Afghanistan. Authorities claimed he was the network's day-to-day operations commander. The US State Department had designated Badruddin, his brothers – Nasiruddin and Sirajuddin – and his father terrorists. In May 2011, the State Department reported that Badruddin was a member of the Miram Shah



Shura Council, which controls all Haqqani Network activities and coordinates attacks in southeast Afghanistan. Badruddin was also believed to have been responsible for the 2008 kidnapping of *New York Times* reporter David Rohde.^{lxxv}

-
- ⁱ DPA, “Norwegian mass murderer Breivik sentenced to 21 years”, 24 August 2012.
- ⁱⁱ AP, “Breivik won't appeal prison sentence”, 24 August 2012.
- ⁱⁱⁱ BBC, “Anders Behring Breivik: Norway court finds him sane”, 24 August 2012.
- ^{iv} New York Times, “Norway Mass Killer Gets the Maximum: 21 Years”, 24 August 2012.
- ^v CNN, “Norway killer Anders Breivik ruled sane, given 21-year prison term”, 24 August 2012.
- ^{vi} Reuters, “Suicide bomber kills seven police officers in Russian north Caucasus”, 19 August 2012.
- ^{vii} Ria Novosti, “Shootout in Dagestani Mosque Leaves 8 Injured”, 18 August 2012.
- ^{viii} BBC, “Mosque attack in Russia's Dagestan leaves eight injured”, 18 August 2012.
- ^{ix} Reuters, “Georgia says 11 militants, 3 troops killed near Russia border”, 29 August 2012.
- ^x RT, “Georgian police reportedly eliminate terrorists on Russian border”, 29 August 2012.
- ^{xi} Guardian, “Spain arrests three suspected of plotting terror attack”, 2 August 2012.
- ^{xii} BBC, “‘Al-Qaeda trio’ arrested in southern Spanish towns”, 2 August 2012.
- ^{xiii} CSM, “Spain arrests three Al Qaeda suspects amid concern about ‘lone wolves’”, 2 August 2012.
- ^{xiv} Guardian, “Spain arrests three suspected of plotting terror attack”, 2 August 2012.
- ^{xv} CNN, “Three terror suspects held in Spain, authorities say”, 2 August 2012.
- ^{xvi} BBC, “Man appears in Londonderry court on explosives charges, 23 August 2012.
- ^{xvii} Independent, “Nasserdine Menni jailed for transferring money to Stockholm suicide bomber Taimour Abdulwahab”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xviii} BBC, “Nasserdine Menni jailed for seven years for funding Stockholm bomb attack”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xix} Guardian, “Man sentenced over terror funding”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xx} AP, “Report: Algerian army kills 9 terrorist suspects”, 31 August 2012.
- ^{xxi} AFP, “Algerian army kills al-Qaeda militants”, 1 September 2012.
- ^{xxii} Reuters, “Kenyan cleric shot dead, sparks riots in Mombasa”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xxiii} Al-Jazeera, “Kenyan cleric ‘with al-Shabab links’ killed”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xxiv} BBC, “‘Al-Shabab supporter’ Aboud Rogo Mohammed killed in Kenya”, 27 August 2012.
- ^{xxv} Vanguard, “Nigeria: Survivors of Deeper Life Bible Church Attack Count Losses”, 11 August 2012.
- ^{xxvi} AP, “Gunmen kill 19 in Nigerian church”, 7 August 2012.
- ^{xxvii} BBC, “Nigeria church attack in Kogi state ‘kills 19’”, 17 August 2012.
- ^{xxviii} Vanguard, “Nigeria: Survivors of Deeper Life Bible Church Attack Count Losses”, 11 August 2012.
- ^{xxix} Reuters, “Boko Haram militants killed in raid in Nigeria”, 14 August 2012.
- ^{xxx} BBC, “Nigeria army kills 20 Boko Haram Islamists”, 12 August 2012.
- ^{xxxi} AP, “Egypt Sinai Attack: Gunmen Attack Police Station In Lawless Region”, 6 August 2012.



-
- xxxii Haaretz, "Sinai attack proves Islamist terrorists are targeting Egyptians as well as Israelis", 6 August 2012.
- xxxiii Telegraph, "Egypt president Mohammed Morsi sacks intelligence chief", 8 August 2012.
- xxxiv AP, "Egypt arrests 9 militants linked to Sinai attacks", 10 August 2012.
- xxxv Reuters, "Egypt orders man to jail over Israel embassy attack" 26 August 2012.
- xxxvi Al-Jazeera, " Dozens sentenced over Cairo embassy attacks", 27 August 2012.
- xxxvii RIA Novosti "Egypt Sentences 76 for Attacks on Israeli, Saudi Embassies", 27 August 2012.
- xxxviii UPI, "Global jihadist killed in Israeli strike" 5 August 2012.
- xxxix Reuters, " IDF in heavy firefight with terrorists on Gaza border", 5 August 2012.
- xl New York Times, "Young Israelis Held in Attack on Arabs", 20 August 2012.
- xli Jpost, "Firebombing injures 6 Palestinians near Bat Ayin", 16 August 2012.
- xliv Ynet, "Firebomb attack: Palestinian 'pulled kids from burning car'", 16 August 2012.
- xlvi Jpost, "Firebombing injures 6 Palestinians near Bat Ayin", 16 August 2012.
- xlvii Jerusalem Post, "US condemns attack on Palestinian taxi in W. Bank", 17 August 2012.
- xlviii Haaretz, "Rabbi of Bat Ayin settlement condemns attack on Palestinian taxi", 17 August 2012.
- l Haaretz, "Jerusalem court remands boys suspected of hurling fire bomb at Palestinian taxi" 26 August 2012.
- li New York Times. Wave of Attacks Kills Dozens in Iraq", 16 August 2012.
- lii Reuters, "Bombs, attacks hit Iraqi cities, at least 60 dead", 15 August 2012.
- liii New York Times. Wave of Attacks Kills Dozens in Iraq", 16 August 2012.
- liv Reuters, "Bombs, attacks hit Iraqi cities, at least 60 dead", 15 August 2012.
- lv Reuters, "Pipeline blast stops Iraq oil flow to Turkey ", 6 August 2012.
- lvi UPI, "Turkish attacks act of terror, Gul says", 22 August 2012.
- lvii CSM, "Kurds deny hand in Turkey car bombing", 22 August 2012.
- lviii AFP, "Saudi Arabia foils 'terror cells' ", 26 August 2012.
- lix Sky News," Eight Arrested As 'Saudi Terror Plot Foiled', 26 August 2012.
- lvi Al-Arabiya, "Saudi Arabia foils terror plot, busts two cells: interior ministry", 26 August 2012.
- lvii Telegraph, "27 killed by Damascus car bomb", 27 August 2012.
- lviii AFP, "Damascus car bomb targets funeral", 29 August 2012.
- lix Reuters, " Yemen suicide bombing kills 45 at village funeral", 5 August 2012.
- lx AP, "Yemen: Al-Qaeda attacks Jaar town, 4 soldiers killed", 1 August 2012.
- lxi BBC, "Yemen attack: 'Al-Qaeda' fires on Aden intelligence HQ", 18 August 2012.
- lxii FBI "North Carolina Resident Daniel Patrick Boyd Sentenced for Terrorism Violations", 24 August 2012.
- lxiii CNN, "Three men sentenced in North Carolina terrorist ring", 14 January 2012.
- lxiv AP, "Convicted NC terror plotters get long prison terms", 24 August 2012.
- lxv BBC, "Afghan blasts: Dozens killed in Nimroz and Kunduz", 14 August 2012.
- lxvi BBC, "Afghan blasts: Dozens killed in Nimroz and Kunduz", 14 August 2012.
- lxvii Reuters, "China jails 20 Uighur-Muslims on terrorism, separatism charges in Xinjiang", 2 August 2012.
- lxviii AP, "China jails 20 people on terrorism charges in Xinjiang", 2 August 2012.
- lxix Reuters, "Indonesia anti-terror squad kills two suspected militants", 1 September 2012.
- lxx Pakistan Tribune, "Tehreek-i-Taliban claim 'revenge' attack on Kamra airbase", 16 August 2012.
- lxxi AP, "Key terror figure believed killed by US drone strike in Pakistan", 26 August 2012.
- lxxii Ibid.
- lxxiii AP, "Taliban deny report of Badruddin Haqqani's death", 26 August 2012.
- lxxiv Washington Post, "U.S. confirms killing of Haqqani leader in Pakistan", 30 August 2012.
- lxxv AP, "Key terror figure believed killed by US drone strike in Pakistan", 26 August 2012.