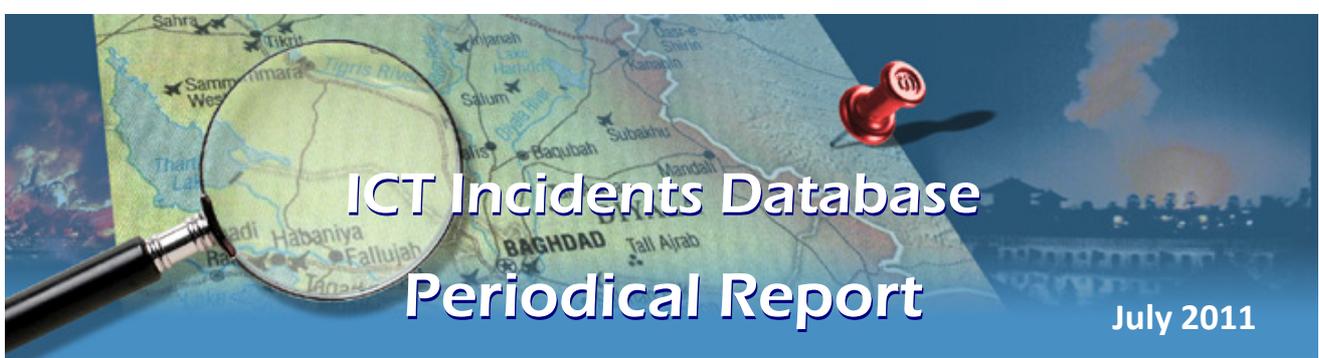




The following is a summary and analysis of terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations that occurred during the month of July 2011, researched and recorded by the ICT database team. Among others:

- On 5 July 2011, 27 people were killed and 50 wounded, when two bombs exploded in the parking lot of a government building in Taji, Iraq.
- On 6 July 2011, Ahmed Abdulkadir Warsame, 25, appeared in a civilian court in New York, charged with assisting al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQIP).
- On 7 July 2011, armed police in Cambridge, UK detained Eneko Gogeaskoetxea Arronategui, 44, a wanted ETA militant,.
- On 12 July 2011, Ahmed Wali Karzai, the younger brother of Afghan president Hamid Karzai, was assassinated at his home in Khandar province. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack
- On 13 July 2011, 21 people were killed and 140 injured when three bombs exploded in Mumbai, India.
- On 19 July 2011, Omer Abdi Mohamed, 26, pleaded guilty to recruiting 21 men of Somali origin from Minnesota, U.S, to travel to Somalia.
- On 22 July 2011, Garikoitz Aspiazu, alias 'Txeroki', the former head of ETA, was sentenced to 377 years in for his role in 20 attempted terrorist assassinations.
- On the 23 July 2011, Anders Behring Breivik carried out Norway's first terrorist attack, initially detonating a bomb in central Oslo followed by a shooting rampage at a youth camp at an island near the capital. Seventy-six people were killed. Breivik, a "lone wolf" with extreme right wing fundamentalist Christian beliefs, was arrested and charged with both incidents.
- On 26 July 2011, four men were charged by federal prosecutors in New York, U.S.A. with conspiring to sell drugs and buy weapons for Hizballah and the Taliban. The arrests were made as a result of an F.B.I. sting operation.
- On 28 July 2011, Naser Abdo, 21, a U.S. soldier was arrested in Killeen, Texas, U.S.A. suspected of planning to carry out a copycat attack based on the 2009 Fort Hood Army base attack by Nidal Hassan.



EUROPE

United Kingdom

On 7 July 2011, Eneko Gogeaskoetxea Arronategui, 44, a wanted ETA militant was arrested in Cambridge, for his alleged role in the failed assassination of Spanish King Juan Carlos in October 1997. A Spanish national alerted police after he recognised him playing Squash and it was discovered that Arronategui had been living in the city using the name of Cyril Macq. He lived with his wife and children and worked as a computer programmer.¹

Arronategui was caught in the Guggenheim museum gardens filling garden window boxes with ammunition for grenade launchers. He managed to escape after killing a police officer who attempted to stop him. He then hijacked three cars used as part of his getaway. Arronategui was believed to have held a high position in ETA in 2006 and 2007, although his exact role was unclear.²

Spain

On 22 July 2011, Garikoitz Aspiazu, alias 'Txeroki', the former head ETA, was sentenced to 377 years in prison for his role in 20 attempted terrorist assassinations. He was arrested as a result of a pre-dawn raid on a rented apartment in the French Pyrenees spa resort of Cauterets on 16 November 2008 and then transferred to Spain in May 2011, where he awaited trial.³

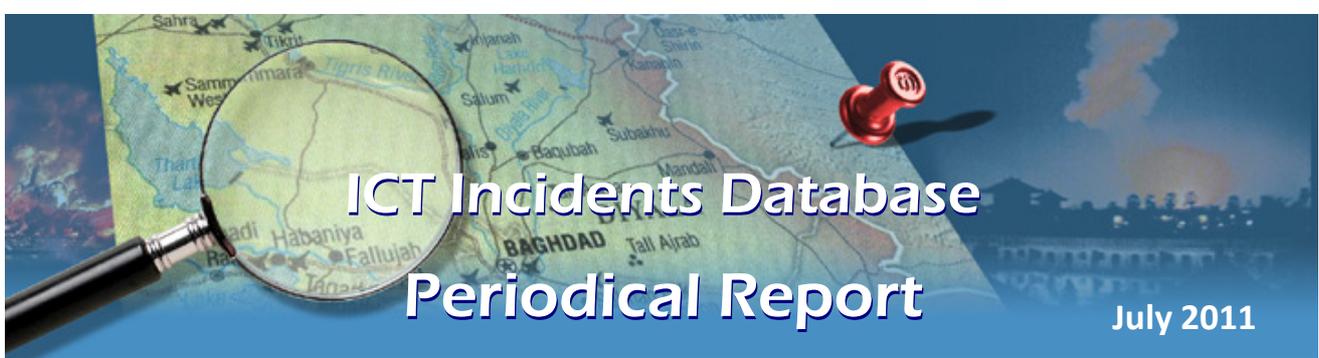
Norway

On the 23 July 2011, a powerful bomb detonated at 15:15 at the offices of Norway's Prime Minister, Jens Stoltenberg, in Oslo, killing eight people and wounding many others. Damage was caused to surrounding buildings. No ministers were hurt as offices were closed due to a public holiday. Police believe the perpetrator, identified as Anders Behring Breivik, 32, obtained large quantities of fertiliser, used to assemble the bomb, through a farming business he set up called Geofarm. Witnesses told police that a man dressed in a police uniform fitting the description of Breivik was seen leaving the bomb site shortly before the explosion occurred. At approximately 17:00, he arrived on the Island of Utoya, under the

¹ Independent. "Secret life of Cambridge suspect accused of plot to kill Spain's King " 8 July 2011;

² AFP. "Britain arrests suspect over Spanish king 'murder bid.'" 8 July 2011;

³ AFP , "Ex-chief of Spanish rebel group gets 377 years in jail", 22 July 2011;



pretense that he was a police officer carrying out a security check of the island following the bombing attack in Oslo. He then proceeded to fire indiscriminately on participants at a Norwegian Labour Party (AP) summer youth camp killing 68 people, the majority teenagers. Breivik was arrested when police SWAT teams arrived about 90 minutes after the shooting began. Utoya Island is a wooded retreat accessible only by boat approximately 19 miles northwest of Oslo, making the emergency response difficult. Survivors attempted to escape and swim to shore; some managed to contact their families via text messages, who alerted the police. There were some reports that said that the police blocked all calls initially unless it was linked to the Oslo attack; it was only when it was understood the two were linked that police responded, leading to criticism. Breivik used hollow-point bullets designed to disintegrate within the body causing maximum damage.

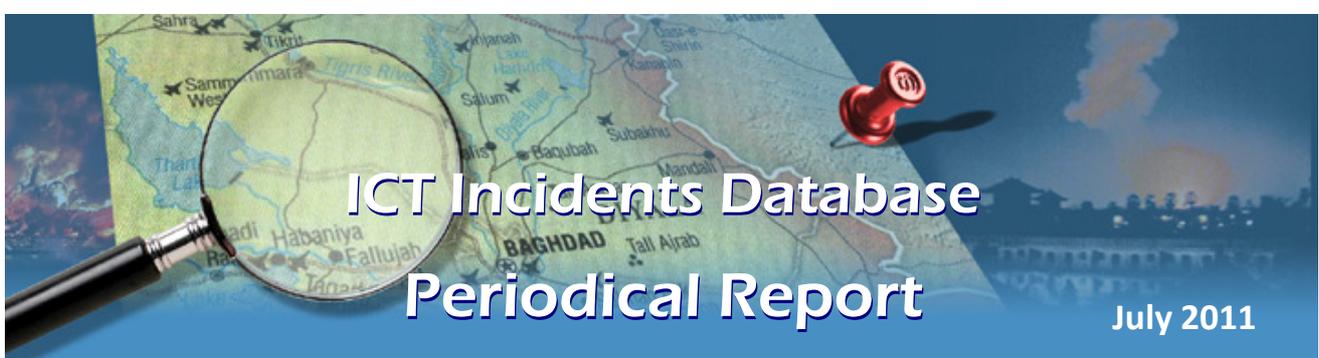
On 25 July 2011, he was charged with terrorism offenses, where he was remanded in custody for eight weeks, including spending the first four weeks in solitary confinement.⁴ Breivik described himself as a right-wing fundamentalist Christian. He said his motives for the attack were because he wanted a change in society and to take action against multiculturalism and Muslim immigration in Norway. Breivik requested an open hearing however this was not granted in order to prevent him from having a platform to air his extremist views. Several hours before the attack, he posted a 1,500-page manifesto on the Internet that he called "2083: A European Declaration of Independence". It described his extreme ideology, and how he planned to carry out the attack, which he had been planning since 2002. He used the Internet and social media sites such as Facebook to communicate his views and featured in a short online anti-Muslim video called Knights Templar 2083. He had no previous criminal records. He was charged under criminal law with "acts of terrorism," including an attempt to "disturb or destroy the functions of society, such as the government" and to spread "serious fear" among the population.⁵

Greece

On 8 July 2011, a Turkish man, 50, and woman, wanted in Germany on terrorism charges, were prosecuted in Greece, accused of retaining false documents and membership of the Turkish militant group DHKP-C. The arrests were made during a night raid in the

⁴ Sky News. "Norwegian 'MI5' had massacre suspect on list", 26 July 2011;

⁵ New York Times. "Amid Mouring, Norway Prepares for Court Appearance By Suspect in Attacks." 25 July 2011.



Thessaloniki. The male suspect also faced charges of sheltering a criminal. The identity of the suspects was not released to the public due to the Greek privacy protection law.⁶

On 19 July 2011, six members of the militant anarchist group, the Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire , were found guilty of terrorism charges for their alleged involvement in a series of bomb attacks between 2008- 2011. The activists received sentences ranging from 11 to 25 years in prison. Two members of the group identified as Haralambos Hatzimihelakis and Panayiotis Argyros, both 23, were found guilty of founding the group, membership of the group, and carrying out a bomb attack that targeted the residence of Greece's Interior Minister Panayotis Hinofotis and another former cabinet member in 2009. The four others were found guilty of assembling the bombs.⁷

AFRICA

Nigeria

On 10 July 2011, 11 Boko Haram militants were killed in Maiduguri. An army patrol came under attack from the militants and as a battle commenced, and as a result two soldiers were injured and the militants were killed.⁸

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq

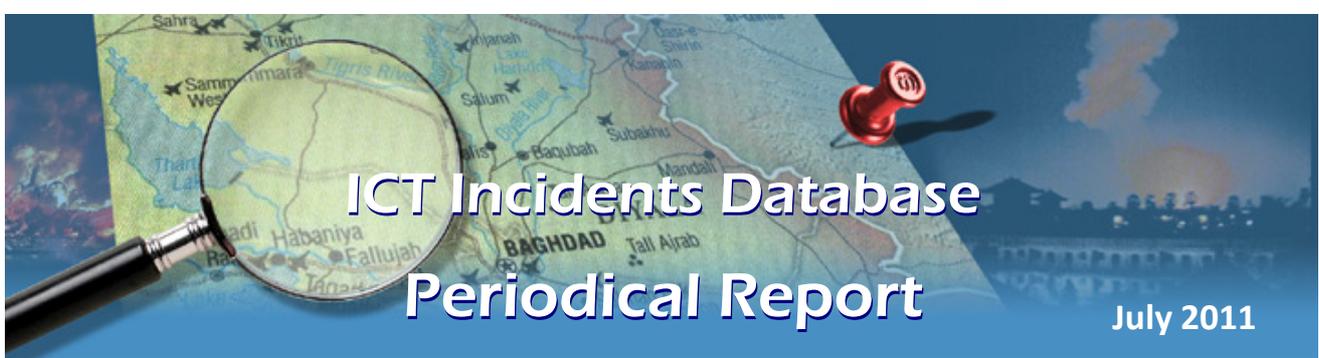
On 5 July 2011, 27 people were killed and 50 were wounded when two bombs exploded simultaneously in the parking lot of a government building in Taji, 12 miles north of Baghdad. There was some confusion about the death toll as authorities and media reported different figures. At approximately 12:00, a suicide car bomb exploded at the entrance of the identity-cards office, which is located adjacent to the provincial council building. Then a second explosion occurred several minutes later, although the police were unsure whether this was a remotely detonated device or a suicide bomb.⁹ The attack occurred as the mayor,

⁶ AP. "Greece: 6 jailed over militant anarchist bombings", 19 July 2011;

⁷ AFP. "Greek anarchists convicted over letter bombs", 19 July 2011;

⁸ BBC. "Nigeria army claims 11 Boko Haram deaths in Maiduguri", 10 July 2011;

⁹ Guardian. "Iraq double bombing kills at least 27", 5 July 2011;



city officials, and tribal leaders were attending a meeting in the offices. They were unharmed.¹⁰

Israel including West Bank and Gaza Strip

On 10 July 2011, a Hamas smuggling tunnel in the northern Gaza Strip was hit by the IAF in response to rocket fire directed at Israeli towns. Two rockets, fired from the Gaza Strip, landed in open fields in Hof Ashkelon and one landed in Gaza, causing no casualties and minor damage. However the IAF responded that they would not allow southern communities in Israel to be targeted by rocket fire and blamed Hamas for the attacks.¹¹

On 18 July 2011, the IDF and Shin Bet foiled a shooting attack against IDF troops by suspected Hamas militants in the Gaza strip. The Shin Bet alerted the IDF that they had information regarding the plot; acting on the information, the IAF counter-terrorism squad coordinated a late night operation that attacked the cell. Hamas media reported that two militants were wounded in the attack; the IDF made no comment.¹²

Turkey

On 13 July 2011, 14 suspected al-Qa'ida militants were arrested after a six month police investigation in Sincan town, close to Ankara. The militants were accused of plotting to attack foreign diplomatic targets including the United States Embassy in Ankara. One other suspect was detained for questioning but not charged. Police seized 1,500 pounds of chemicals, two assault rifles, bullets, documents, and maps from the militant's safe house. Police said they believe the suspects attended al Qa'ida training camps but did not disclose where the camps were located.¹³

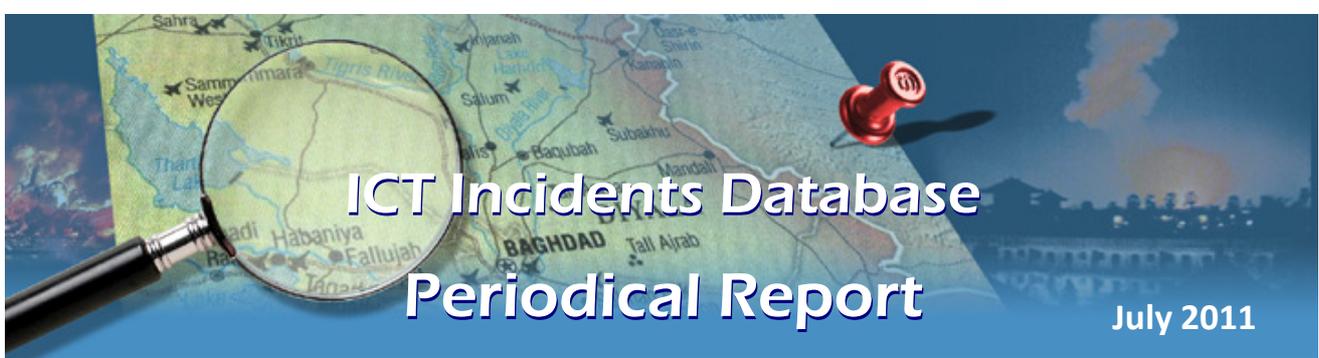
On 21 July 2011, Abu al-Laith al-Yemen, a small group of jihadists that claimed to have ties with AQIP, released clips of a cartoon aimed at recruiting children to terrorism, on a password-protected Arabic-language al-Shumukh online discussion forum. Scenes from the proposed film displayed young boys dressed in uniform and participating in raids, killings and

¹⁰ AFP. "35 dead in Iraq double bomb attacks", 5 July 2011;

¹¹ Jerusalem Post. "IAF aircraft strikes terror tunnel in northern Gaza", 10 July 2011;

¹² Jerusalem Post. "Shin Bet IDF thwart terrorist attack in Gaza Strip", 18 July 2011;

¹³ AP. "Turkish Police Say 15 Suspects Plotted Attacks", 13 July 2011;



terror plots. The group said the film is the final stages of production and they plan to distribute it through websites and DVDs.¹⁴

SOUTH AMERICA

Columbia

On 9 July 2011, three people were killed and 77 wounded, when suspected FARC militants detonated explosives in a co-ordinated attack, in Caldon, Toribio and Corinto, located close to Bogota. Authorities said that the militants used firearms, mortars and a car bomb during the attack. Officials also said that a police officer was amongst the victims.¹⁵

NORTH AMERICA

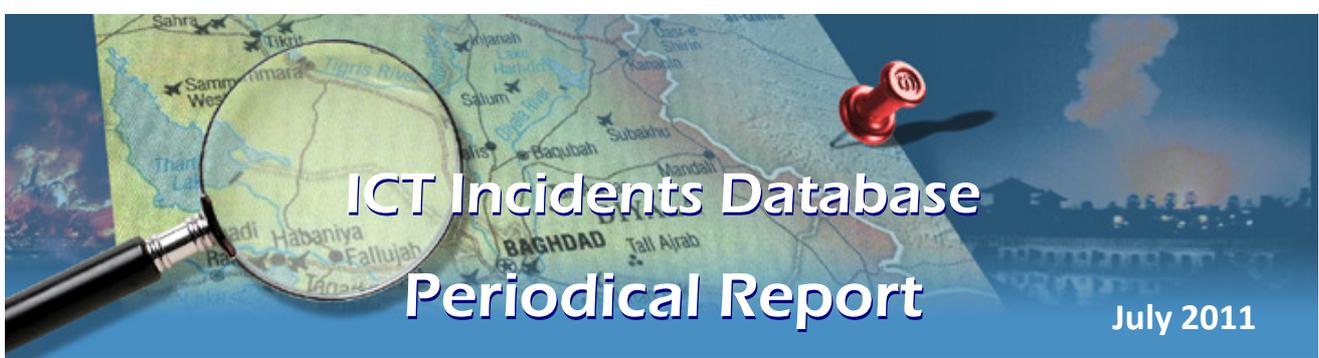
U.S.A.

On 6 July 2011, Ahmed Abdulkadir Warsame, 25, a Somali national, appeared in a civilian court in New York, charged with assisting al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQIP) and acting as an intermediary for the two organizations. He was also suspected of weapon related offenses; teaching explosive-making, attending AQIP military training activities and having ties to Anwar al-Awlaki. Warsame was a senior commander in the al-Shabaab and allegedly provided both AQIP and al-Shabaab with financial aid and training between 2007 and 2011.¹⁶ Warsame was detained on a U.S. warship offshore for two months following his capture on 19 April 2011 in the Gulf of Aden. He is the first foreign terrorism suspect to be flown to the U.S for trial, instead of being tried at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. After his capture, Warsame was transferred to a U.S. Navy ship where he was interrogated on a daily basis by intelligence officials over a two month period. The interrogation process then paused for several days, followed by another round of interrogation by FBI officials to provide evidence that was to be used in civilian court. As a result of his questioning, Warsame provided evidence about the relationship between al-

¹⁴ AP. "Al Qaida plans cartoon recruiting film for kids", 21 July 2011;

¹⁵ AP. "Colombia: Attacks in 3 towns kills 3, wound 20.", 9 July 2011;

¹⁶ Telegraph. "Somali terror suspect capture in US 'linked to Anwar al-Awlaki.'" 8 July 2011;



Shabaab and AQIP. Warsame pleaded not guilty, however if found guilty he faced life in prison.¹⁷

On 7 July 2011, Betim Kaziu, 23, was convicted in New York of several charges including conspiring to commit murder overseas and conspiring to provide material support to al-Shabaab in Somalia. Authorities said that Kaziu became radicalized by al-Qa'ida propaganda on the Internet featuring Anwar al-Awlaki. He traveled with his friend Sulejah Hadzovic initially to Cairo where they attempted to buy weapons. Hadzovic returned to the U.S. after having second thoughts about waging jihad, and eventually became the primary witness in Kaziu's trial. Hadzovic testified that he and Kaziu wanted to take up arms against the U.S. In February 2009 Kaziu attempted to join al-Shabaab in Somalia but then traveled to Kosovo, with the intent of targeting U.S troops stationed there. However, he was arrested by Kosovan police and handed over to the FBI. Authorities said he had bought a ticket to travel to Pakistan. He faced life in prison and was awaiting a sentencing hearing scheduled for 4 November 2011.¹⁸

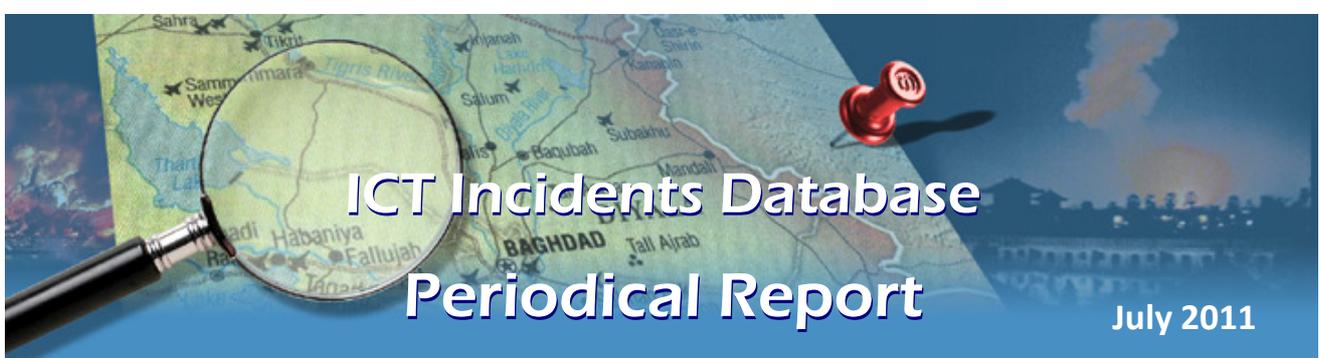
On 19 July 2011, Omer Abdi Mohamed, 26, alias, "Brother Omer" and "Galey", pleaded guilty to recruiting 21 men of Somali origin from Minnesota, U.S, to travel to Somalia. In 2007, young men from Minnesota disappeared and their location only became apparent after some of the men were featured on propaganda videos by al-Shabaab on the Internet. This led to an investigation by the F.B.I known as Operation Rhino.¹⁹ Once in Somalia, the men fought with al-Shabaab militants against Ethiopian troops, who were in Somalia assisting the internationally recognized Transitional Federal Government ("TFG") of Somalia. Two of the men were killed in battle and two carried out suicide bombings. Mohammed was charged with plotting to murder, kidnap and harm others in a foreign country. By pleading guilty he faced 15 years in prison; a relatively short sentence.²⁰ Mohammed admitted that he organized secret meetings at mosques and restaurants in Minnesota, where he recruited the youths and helped obtain airline tickets. He also admitted that he and another person went to malls and apartments under the pretense that they were raising money to build a mosque and help humanitarian relief efforts in Somalia; however the donations actually

¹⁷ BBC. "Somali terror suspect held off shore appears in US court." 6 July 2011;

¹⁸ New York Times. "Brooklyn Man is Accused of Trying to Aid Terrorists", 8 July 2011.

¹⁹ FBI. "Minneapolis Man Pleads Guilty to Terrorism Offense", 19 July 2011.

²⁰ BBC. "Minnesota man admits Somalia terror plot", 19 July 2011;



went to assist the recruits with their journey. Mohamed used a contact at a local travel agency to obtain the airline tickets and he also admitted that he obtained a false itinerary to mislead the family of one of his recruits. His lawyers claimed that at the time of his actions, he was unaware that al-Shabaab was a terror organization.²¹

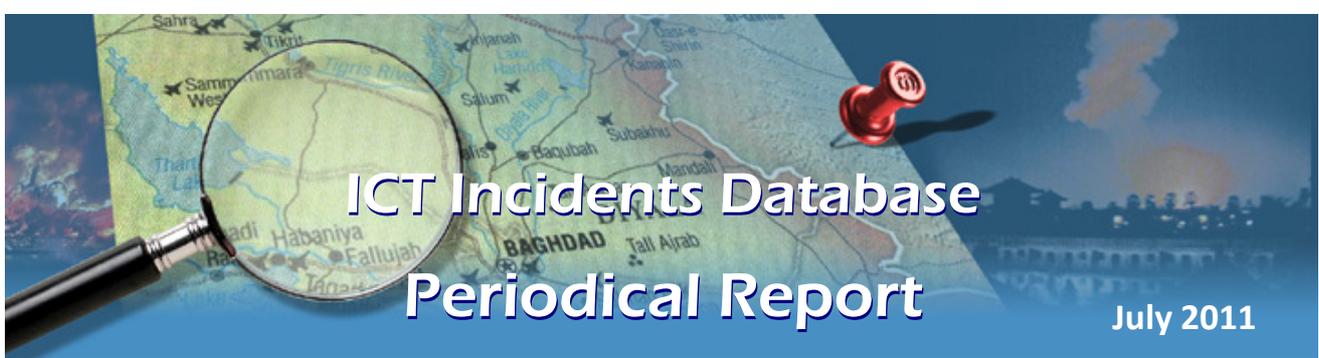
On 26 July 2011, federal prosecutors in New York charged Siavosh Henareh, Cetin Aksu, Bachar Wehbe, with conspiring to sell drugs and buy weapons for Hizballah. Taza Gul Alizai was separately accused of plotting to sell drugs and obtain weapons for the Taliban. The arrests were made as a result of an F.B.I. sting operation.²²

Henareh and Aksu were arrested in Bucharest on 25 July 2011 in coordination with Romanian authorities, while Wehbe and Gul were detained in the Maldives pursuant to a notice issued by Interpol on 25 July 2011. Wehbe and Gul pleaded not guilty in Manhattan and were held without bail pending court appearances. Henareh, Aksu and Wehbe were charged with conspiracy to distribute heroin, which carries a maximum sentence of life in prison. Aksu and Wehbe are also charged with conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization and conspiracy to acquire and transfer anti-aircraft missiles, which carries a minimum penalty of 25 years in prison. Gul was charged with conspiracy to engage in narco- terrorism; conspiracy to distribute and distribution of heroin. He faced a maximum sentence of life in prison on each charge if convicted.

Authorities said that Siavosh Henareh, alias “The Doctor”, 53, of Iran, attended a series of meetings starting in June 2010, with confidential DEA sources in Turkey, Romania and Greece. As a result of the meetings he allegedly agreed to arrange the shipment of hundreds of kilograms of heroin into the U.S. In April 2011, the DEA source received a one-kilogram sample of heroin in Bucharest from an unidentified co-conspirator of Henareh’s in anticipation of a larger, multi-kilogram delivery. The DEA sources were then introduced to Wehbe and Aksu, who agreed to buy military-grade weapons for Hizballah during meetings in Romania, Cyprus, Malaysia starting in February 2011, including Stinger and Igla surface-to-air missiles, AK-47 and M4 assault rifles and ammunition. Taza Gul Alizai, 48, of Afghanistan, was accused of selling approximately five kilograms of heroin to a DEA confidential source in

²¹ AP. “US Somali pleads guilty to terror charge”, 19 July 2011;

²² ABC. “Taliban Hezbollah agents nabbed in Drugs, Arms stings: Feds”, 26 July 2011;



May 2008 and arranging for the sale of six AK-47 assault rifles and 10 kilograms of heroin in 2010, intended for the Taliban. The DEA agent posed as a Taliban representative.²³

On 28 July 2011, Naser Abdo, 21, a U.S. soldier, was arrested in Killeen, Texas, after guns, bomb-making materials and extremist Islamic literature were found in his possession. Police believe he was planning to carry out a copycat attack of the 2009 Fort Hood Army base attack by Nidal Hassan. Abdo went missing on 4 July 2011, after refusing to deploy to Iraq and Afghanistan from Fort Campbell military base in Kentucky. Abdo was allegedly planning to plant shrapnel-packed bombs at a restaurant popular with soldiers from the Fort Hood Army base and shoot any survivors from the explosion. Abdo raised suspicion when he purchased ammunition at a local gun shop. The owner contacted police, which led to his arrest. Abdo allegedly also visited another store and bought a military uniform. Police said Abdo had a copy of AQIP "Inspire" magazine called "How to Build a Bomb in the Kitchen of Your Mom" in his motel room when he was arrested.²⁴ He was charged with possession of a non-registered firearm in addition to previous charges of possession of child pornography and going AWOL from his unit. As he was being led from the courtroom, he shouted Nidal Hassan's name.²⁵

ASIA

Indonesia

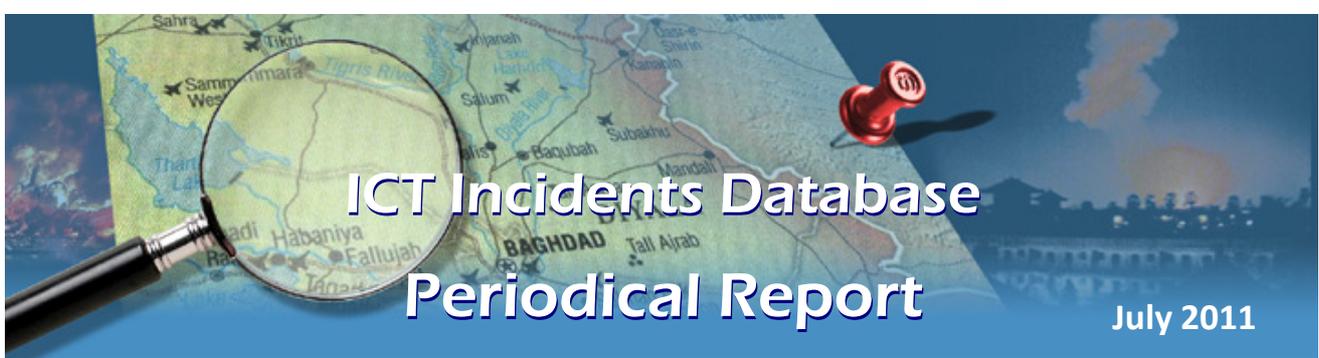
On 12 July 2011, an explosion occurred inside an Islamic boarding school on Sumbawa Island, central Indonesia, killing one person. According to police, students were building a bomb for a terrorist attack. Following the explosion, armed students prevented police from entering the building. Police spokesman, Anton Bachrul Alam, said that evidence indicated the bomb was intended to be used in an attack against the police. Threats had been made towards the police by militants and supporters of the Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT), following the conviction of Abu Bakar Bashir, leader and founder of the group, who was given a 15-year sentence for his role in 2002 Bali attacks.²⁶ The body of the suspected bomb maker, who was identified as Firdaus, was discovered by police hidden on a bus as it tried to

²³ Bloomberg. "Plotters sold weapons, drugs to supply Taliban, Hezbollah, U.S. charges", 27 July 2011;

²⁴ BBC. "US serviceman held amid 'plot' to attack Fort Hood" 28 July 2011;

²⁵ ABC. "Fort Hood Suspect Yells Nidal Hasan's Name in Court" 29 July 2011;

²⁶ AsiaNews.it. "'Explosion in Islamic in Bima, students were building a bomb", 12 July 2011;



leave the school compound. Police said that he was a treasurer at the Islamic school. Media reports suggested he was a former bomb trainee in the Philippine region of Mindanao. Police detained 11 people, including the principal of the school. Police also seized several arrows and machetes from the school. Police also seized documents promoting jihad. As part of the police investigation, 26 pipe bombs were safely defused from the building.²⁷

Afghanistan

On 12 July 2011, Ahmed Wali Karzai, the younger brother of Afghan president Hamid Karzai, was assassinated at his home in Khandar province. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.²⁸ Karzai was shot twice by Sardar Mohammed, a former bodyguard, who fired multiple gunshots to his head and chest using an AK-47. He was killed at the scene.²⁹ Karzai was a controversial figure who had ties to the drug industry and the CIA. He has created a social support base in Kandahar province. Karzai had escaped assassination attempts in the past. Following the assassination, on 14 July 2011, a suicide bomber, who concealed his explosives in his turban, killed four people and injured 15, during the memorial service that was being held for Ahmed Wali Karzai.³⁰

On 21 July 2011, two people with joint Afghan and British citizenship were arrested by special counter-terrorism police in Herat and then transferred to Khandar, suspected of planning a terrorist attack in the UK. They had been in Afghanistan since 13 July 2011 and British security services said they were known to them. They believe the suspects were in Afghanistan either for training purposes or to contact Taliban or al-Qa'ida militants. Their identities were not released to the public.³¹

On 28 July 2011, 18 people were killed and 35 injured, when a team of Taliban militants carried out a gun and bombing attack in Tarin Kowt, Uruzgan province targeting the provincial governor and Matiullah Khan, a power broker in Uruzgan. Khan ran a company that provided security for NATO supply convoys and assists coalition. Initially a suicide car bomber attacked the compound allowing the other militants to enter the governor's compound through the damaged wall; however they were killed by security forces. Several

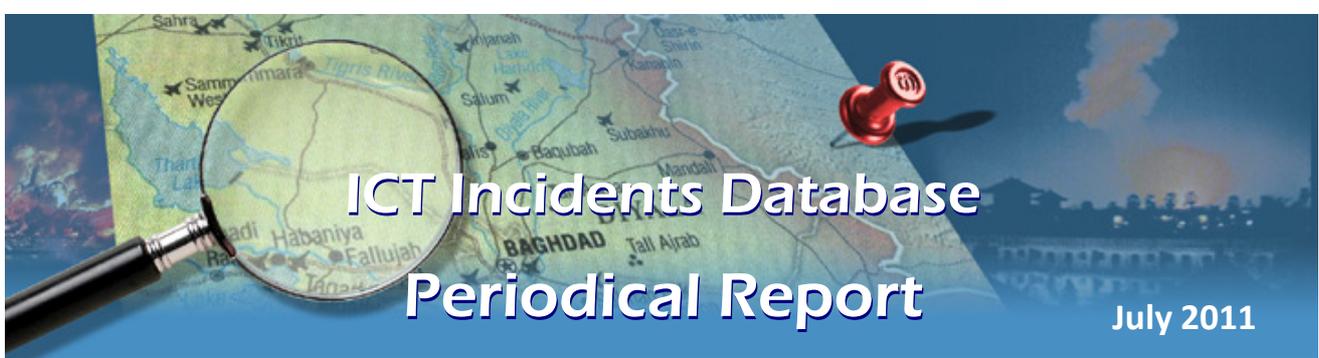
²⁷ BNO. "Police arrest Indonesian Islamic boarding school principal after bomb blast," 15 July 2011;

²⁸ Haaretz. "Taliban assassinates brother of President Karzai" 12 July 2011;

²⁹ Stratfor. "Details on the Death of Karzai's Brother", 12 July 2011;

³⁰ BBC. "Afghanistan: Ahmad Wali Karzai killed in Kandahar", 12 July 2011;

³¹ Guardian. "British couple seized in Afghanistan suspected of plotting UK terror attack." 21 July 2011;



other militants then engaged in a battle with Afghan security forces. Within a short time, a second suicide car bomber attacked a radio and TV station attached to Khan's compound; he was unharmed. Police said all eight attackers were killed and three of them were suicide bombers. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi contacted the Associated Press news agency to claim responsibility for the attack. Ahmadi also expressed regret over the death of BBC journalist Ahmed Omed Khpulwak who was killed during the fighting, and blamed pro-government forces for his death.³²

India

On 13 July 2011, 21 people were killed and 140 injured when three bombs were detonated at approximately 18:45 in Mumbai, India. The bombs exploded within minutes of each other in three locations; outside a school bus stop in the suburb of Dadar, at the Zaveri Jewellery Bazar, and the diamond trading district at the Opera House area. The timing and location of the attack illustrated the attacker's intent to cause mass damage as they targeted heavily crowded areas during rush hour. Police said the explosion at Dadar was caused by a low intensity device, however the other two bombs were high-intensity Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).³³ A fourth bomb was reported to have been discovered in the Santa Cruz area of the city, however this was safely defused and there were no casualties.³⁴ Officials said they received no prior intelligence regarding the attack and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.³⁵ On 17 July 2011, one man was arrested in the western Indian state of Gujarat; he was allegedly in possession of 10 crude bombs. The man was being questioned, but there were no immediate details on the bombs. Using information from witnesses, police released a sketch of a man they believe was the perpetrator of the attack, although this was not released to the public. Investigators also questioned two suspected members of the Indian Mujahedeen.³⁶ There were reports in the media on 26 July 2011 that police in Nepal arrested Mohammad Zahir, 40, after he was heard on the phone talking about the attack and had sent text message about the explosions, but Mumbai police said he had no connection to the attack.³⁷

³² BBC. "Afghanistan: Deadly attack in Tarin Kowt, Uruzgan." 28 July 2011;

³³ Asia Times. "Mumbai rocked, Pakistan suspected", 15 July 2011;

³⁴ India Today, "Mumbai blasts: Toll 18, Chidambaram hints at attempt to derail Indo-Pak talks." 13 July 2011;

³⁵ Time. "Who's Behind Mumbai's Rush-Hour Bombings?", 14 July 2011;

³⁶ AP. "Police prepare sketch of Mumbai blast suspect", 17 July 2011;

³⁷ One India, Mumbai blasts 2011: Suspect arrested in Nepal", 26 July 2011.



Pakistan

On 15 July 2011, Malik Ishaq, leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, was granted bail by the Pakistan Supreme. He was a key suspect in the investigation on the 3 March 2009 attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore, but due to lack of evidence was released from the Kot Lakhpat prison. Ishaq, who had been in prison since 1997, was suspected of plotting the attack while he was in prison. He had 44 cases ranging from murder to terrorism lodged against him, but the court acquitted him in 34 cases and granted him bail in the rest.³⁸ Javed Anwar, Ubaidullah and Ubaid-ur-Rehman, who were also allegedly involved in the attack, were granted bail against the surety bonds of Rs 1,00,000 each.³⁹

³⁸ Times of India. "Pakistan Supreme Court grants bail to suspect in Sri Lankan team attack case." 15 July 2011;

³⁹ The Nation. "Bail granted to 3 suspects in Lankan team attack case," 16 July 2011.