



التحالف الإسلامي العسكري لمحاربة الإرهاب  
ISLAMIC MILITARY COUNTER TERRORISM COALITION

General Directorate of Planning and Coordination

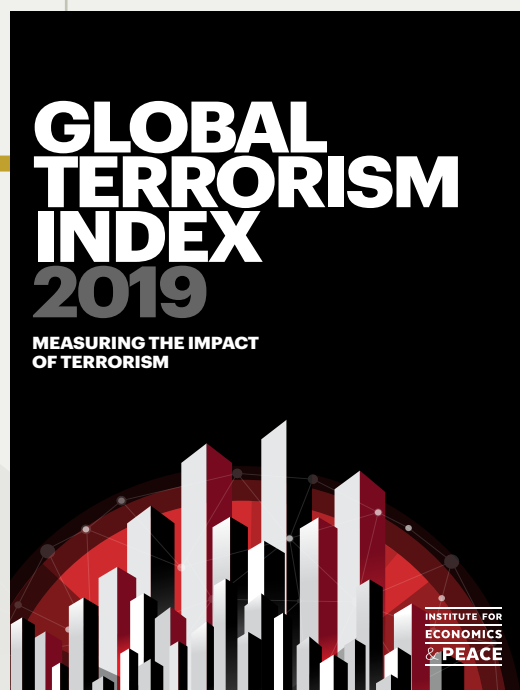


Dec. 2019

Special Edition

Review  
For

## Global Terrorism Index 2019 by Institute for Economics and Peace







Review  
**For**

# **Global Terrorism Index 2019** **by Institute for Economics and Peaces**

On November 2019

## Introduction

The dawn of unprecedented progress of civilization is burgeoning all over the world driven by a wealth of knowledge and science, technological achievements and developmental activities. However, that progress faces a disturbing challenge; the challenge of terrorism per se impedes the progress of civilization and thwarts its driving ambitions. It is terrorism that notoriously undermines the safe life, that makes up the bedrock of a tremendous progress, luring a spate of innocent victims and incurring property losses. Simply put, the key step in the fight against terrorism is to identify and understand its associated manifestations around the world, in line with the findings revealed by the research studies that enhance and advise decision-making towards a more efficient approach to countering terrorism.

This publication provides a careful review for the 2019 Global Terrorism Index (GTI), which maintains an official record of the terrorist incidents in the world along with the associated damage. The current review is based on the seventh annual edition of the GTI (2019), published by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) in Sydney, Australia. It should be noted that the IEP relies on Global Terrorism Database (GTD) at the University of Maryland, USA. The information and data utilized in this current review were collected and organized by The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), which reported information on 170,000 terrorist incidents between 1970 and 2017.

The review for the GTI highlights the most important information that flows into three main foci. First, the GTI provides an overview of the terrorist incidents in the world and displays a year-by-year trajectory of terrorist incidents that took place in previous years. Second, the GTI reveals how the global assessment of terrorist incidents is conducted based on the findings of the GTI. Third, it presents the structure of the GTI, which explains how to assess the status of terrorism in the world countries. In this regard, 163 countries were assessed based on the GTI. The current review seeks to provide useful information on the terrorist incidents in the world and the methodologies adopted to carry out such assessment.

## Global Terrorist Incidents

This section presents the main features and characteristics of the terrorist incidents carried out in the world. It maps out the current state of terrorism and draws an informative comparison between terrorism in the present time and how it was in the previous years. The section also explains the areas that are most vulnerable to terrorism in various parts of the world, then discusses the ever-increasing far-right terrorism, and finally addresses the incidents of mass shootings in the United States of America.

### Current Situation of Terrorist Incidents

- ▶ Terrorism is still ubiquitous almost all over the world; 71 countries have witnessed terrorist incidents, each claiming more than life on average in 2018, much higher than that of 2012, as reported by the GTI.
- ▶ While the number of countries exposed to terrorist incidents has increased, the number of deaths in 2018, which amounted to about 16 thousand deaths, decreased from the previous year by 15.2%, and from 2014 by 53%. Deaths caused by terrorist incidents in Europe are down by 70% from 2012.
- ▶ The number of countries with a reduction in deaths from terrorist incidents was 98, the best since 2004. However, 41 countries experienced an increase in the number of such incidents.
- ▶ The involvement of women in terrorism has gained prominence; their involvement in suicide terrorist attacks between 1985 and 2018 was about 5%.

### Areas Most Vulnerable to Terrorism

- ▶ South Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa are the areas that were most vulnerable to terrorism between 2002 and 2018, accounting for 93% of deaths worldwide.
- ▶ In 2018, Afghanistan experienced more than 7,000 deaths, the largest increase in deaths, representing about 45% of the total deaths of terrorist incidents in the world as reported of 2018.

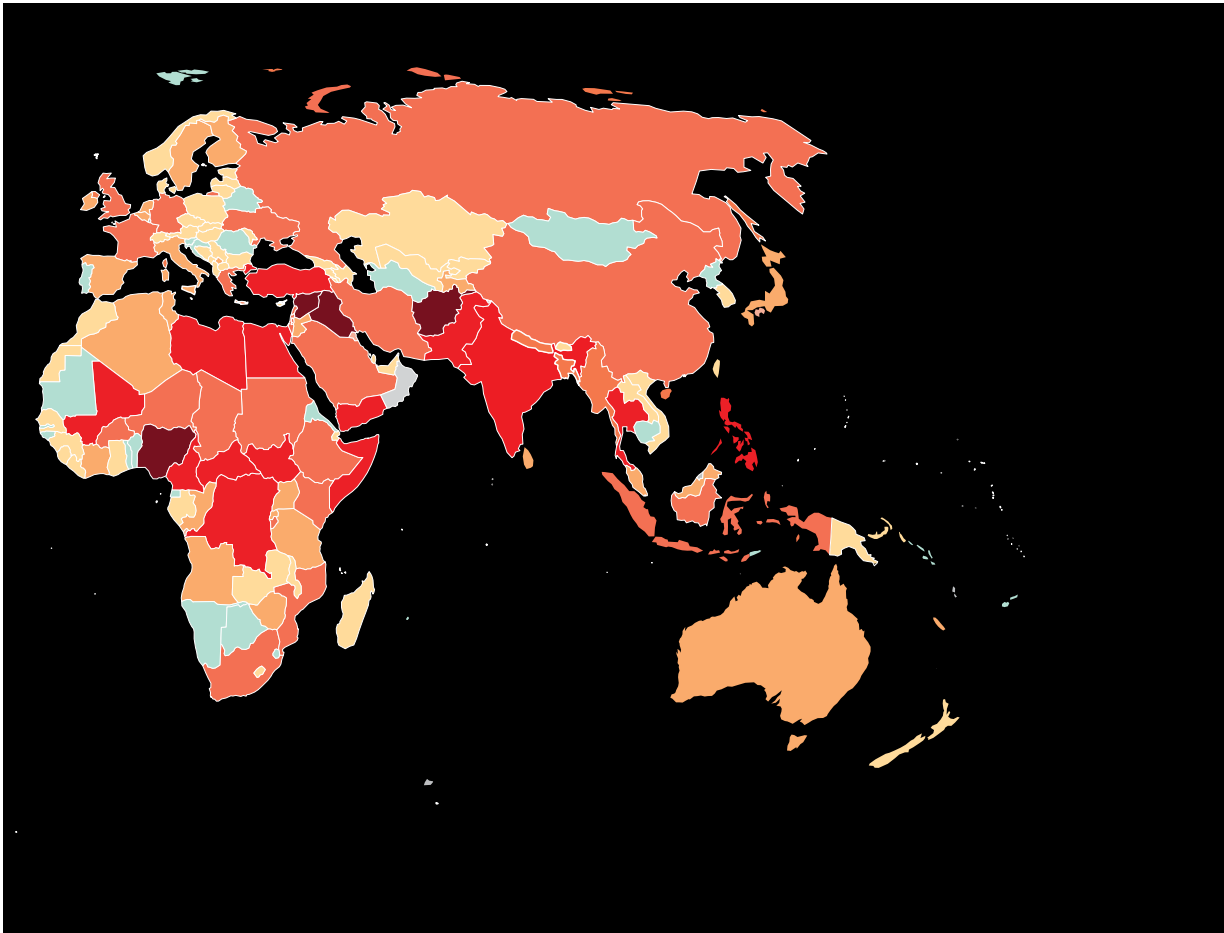
# 2019 GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM

## THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM



RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE
1	Afghanistan	9.603	↑ 1	28	United Kingdom	5.405	↔	56	Sweden	3.45	↓ 5
2	Iraq	9.241	↓ 1	29	Ethiopia	5.345	↓ 3	57	Algeria	3.409	↓ 3
3	Nigeria	8.597	↔	30	Saudi Arabia	5.238	↓ 1	58	Bolivia	3.387	↑ 80
4	Syria	8.006	↔	31	Bangladesh	5.208	↓ 6	59	Spain	3.354	↓ 9
5	Pakistan	7.889	↔	32	Palestine	5.177	↓ 1	60	Tanzania	3.272	↑ 1
6	Somalia	7.8	↑ 1	33	Burundi	5.102	↓ 1	61	Bahrain	3.201	↓ 8
7	India	7.518	↑ 1	34	Nepal	5.093	↓ 1	62	Paraguay	3.119	↓ 3
8	Yemen	7.259	↔	35	Indonesia	5.07	↑ 7	63	Italy	3.109	↑ 6
9	Philippines	7.137	↑ 1	36	France	5.008	↓ 6	64	Jordan	3.091	↓ 4
10	Democratic Republic of the Congo	7.039	↑ 1	37	Russia	4.9	↓ 3	65	Nicaragua	2.952	↑ 36
11	Egypt	6.794	↓ 2	38	Chad	4.762	↔	66	Rwanda	2.948	↑ 10
12	Libya	6.766	↑ 1	39	Iran	4.717	↑ 5	67	Peru	2.84	↓ 1
13	Mali	6.653	↑ 9	40	Israel	4.525	↑ 1	68	Zimbabwe	2.834	↑ 18
14	Central African Republic	6.622	↑ 1	41	South Africa	4.511	↑ 5	69	Ireland	2.692	↓ 4
15	Cameroon	6.62	↑ 1	42	China	4.465	↓ 6	70	Republic of the Congo	2.687	↓ 9
16	Turkey	6.533	↓ 4	43	Lebanon	4.395	↓ 8	71	Australia	2.645	↓ 3
17	South Sudan	6.316	↓ 3	44	Germany	4.254	↓ 5	72	Cote d' Ivoire	2.598	↓ 9
18	Thailand	6.029	↓ 1	45	Greece	4.167	↔	73	Brazil	2.53	↑ 17
19	Colombia	5.912	↑ 8	46	Chile	4.123	↑ 12	74	Malaysia	2.495	↓ 4
20	Sudan	5.807	↓ 2	47	Venezuela	4.101	↑ 8	75	Kuwait	2.487	↓ 11
21	Kenya	5.756	↓ 2	48	Mexico	4.08	↑ 8	76	Ecuador	2.455	↑ 12
22	United States of America	5.691	↓ 2	49	Uganda	3.957	↑ 3	77	Netherlands	2.347	↑ 1
23	Niger	5.596	↔	50	Tajikistan	3.947	↑ 24	78	Japan	2.291	↓ 11
24	Ukraine	5.547	↓ 3	51	Tunisia	3.938	↓ 4	79	Kosovo	2.255	↓ 8
25	Mozambique	5.542	↑ 15	52	Angola	3.784	↓ 9	80	Haiti	2.18	↑ 1
26	Myanmar	5.512	↓ 2	53	Belgium	3.636	↓ 5	81	Finland	2.026	↓ 8
27	Burkina Faso	5.418	↑ 10	54	Canada	3.591	↑ 3	82	Madagascar	1.957	↓ 10
				55	Sri Lanka	3.569	↓ 6				



RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE
83	Argentina	1.68	↑ 1	110	Cyprus	0.42	↓ 18	138	Costa Rica	0	↓ 32
84	Austria	1.655	↓ 5	110	Albania	0.42	↓ 13	138	Slovenia	0	↓ 32
85	Kazakhstan	1.566	↓ 10	112	Bulgaria	0.372	↑ 1	138	Togo	0	↓ 30
86	Ghana	1.559	↑ 36	113	Djibouti	0.32	↓ 10	138	Mauritania	0	↔
87	Kyrgyz Republic	1.467	↓ 7	114	Zambia	0.305	↓ 10	138	Portugal	0	↔
88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.388	↑ 3	115	Macedonia (FYR)	0.301	↓ 9	138	Croatia	0	↓ 1
89	Papua New Guinea	1.364	↓ 12	116	South Korea	0.296	↓ 2	138	El Salvador	0	↔
90	Georgia	1.335	↓ 1	117	Latvia	0.229	↓ 10	138	eSwatini	0	↔
91	Guatemala	1.331	↑ 29	118	Switzerland	0.191	↑ 6	138	Mongolia	0	↔
92	Morocco	1.215	↑ 40	119	Hungary	0.181	↓ 9	138	Romania	0	↔
93	Senegal	1.186	↑ 3	120	Dominican Republic	0.177	↓ 11	138	Benin	0	↔
94	Armenia	1.173	↓ 11	121	Uruguay	0.172	↓ 10	138	Equatorial Guinea	0	↔
95	Laos	1.033	↓ 10	122	New Zealand	0.143	↓ 8	138	Cambodia	0	↓ 3
96	Taiwan	1.008	↑ 3	123	Estonia	0.115	↓ 7	138	Botswana	0	↔
97	Montenegro	0.999	↑ 35	123	Moldova	0.115	↓ 7	138	Namibia	0	↔
97	Vietnam	0.999	↑ 7	123	Serbia	0.115	↓ 7	138	Cuba	0	↔
99	Honduras	0.992	↓ 18	126	Liberia	0.105	↓ 7	138	Turkmenistan	0	↔
100	Guinea	0.971	↑ 12	127	Lesotho	0.095	↓ 6	138	Mauritius	0	↔
101	Denmark	0.957	↓ 1	128	Norway	0.076	↓ 5	138	Timor-Leste	0	↔
102	Czech Republic	0.866	↓ 15	129	Slovakia	0.057	↓ 3	138	Singapore	0	↔
103	Azerbaijan	0.698	↓ 5	130	United Arab Emirates	0.048	↓ 3	138	Eritrea	0	↔
104	Malawi	0.663	↑ 3	131	Panama	0.038	↓ 3	138	North Korea	0	↔
105	Gabon	0.551	↓ 12	131	Guyana	0.038	↓ 3	138	The Gambia	0	↔
106	Poland	0.477	↓ 4	133	Qatar	0.029	↓ 3	138	Oman	0	↔
107	Jamaica	0.472	↓ 13	133	Iceland	0.029	↓ 3	138	Guinea-Bissau	0	↔
108	Sierra Leone	0.458	↓ 13	135	Trinidad and Tobago	0.019	↓ 10	138	Belarus	0	↔
108	Lithuania	0.458	↑ 30	135	Uzbekistan	0.019	↓ 3				
				137	Bhutan	0.01	↓ 2				

Source: GTI 2019

## Far-Right Terrorism

The dramatic increase in far-right terrorism arouses serious concerns about the increasingly growing surge of terrorism in the world. In the past five years, terrorism has soared and skyrocketed as high as 320%, more than three times. Regions plagued by terrorism include Europe, Canada, the United States and Mexico, as well as the central and southern Pacific islands, including Australia and New Zealand.

## Incidents of Mass Shootings in America

America is continually experiencing random mass shootings in various places, such as schools, universities, markets and others. Despite the number of casualties and material damage, many of these incidents are not classified as terrorism. The classification of these incidents between 1982 and 2018 was as follows: 78% non-terrorist incidents, 19% terrorist incidents and 3% incidents that may be terrorist ones. This classification leads to a flaw in the US position in the GTI.

## Country Assessment by the GTI

The assessment of terrorist incidents in different countries using the GTI 2019 includes the GTI assessment indicators for the years 2014 to 2018, within the framework of their weights shown in Table (1) and over their basic logarithmic range (0) to (10). The number of countries whose results are presented in the annual report of the GTI 2019 is 163. This section provides and spells out a review for the assessment findings, including: an “overview” of the assessment results of all countries, and a closer investigation of the results of specific countries; namely, the IMCTC member countries.

## Overview of Assessment Results

The assessment results shown on a measurement scale from (0) to (10) are divided into six sections: the value (0) represents the countries that did not experience any terrorist incidents; a section for each value displayed (2) on the measurement scale, as shown in Table (3). The following is an overview of the countries assessed according to their results within the measurement scale.

Table (3) OVERVIEW OF TERRORISM IN COUNTRIES ASSESSED BY THE GTI 2019					
Value-Based GTI Sections					
First Section	Second Section	Third Section	Fourth Section	Fifth Section	Sixth Section
(0)	Band Cutoff Value (2)	Band Cutoff Value (4)	Band Cutoff Value (6)	Band Cutoff Value (8)	Band Cutoff Value (10)
Number of countries according to the GTI 2019 sections among the 163 countries assessed					
26	56	33	30	14	4
Percentages of countries according to the GTI 2019 divisions (%)					
16%	34,3%	20,2%	18,4%	8,6%	2,5%



- ▶ The number of countries of the First Section; i.e., where there are no terrorist incidents, is 26 countries out of 163 countries, accounting for 16%. The First Section includes Asian countries such as Singapore, Africa such as Eritrea, Europe such as Portugal, and Latin America such as El Salvador.
- ▶ The number of countries in the Second Section; i.e., where there is limited terrorism, is more than double the number of the First Section countries; that is 56 countries, accounting for 34.3% of the countries assessed by the GTI 2019. The countries in the Second Section include Asian countries such as Taiwan, African countries such as Malawi, European countries such as Switzerland, Latin American countries such as Panama, and New Zealand in the South Pacific.
- ▶ The number of countries in the Third Section; i.e., where there is a level of terrorism higher than the Second Section, is 33 countries, or 20.2% of the total countries assessed by the GTI 2019. These include Asian countries such as Japan, African countries such as Zimbabwe, three European countries such as Spain, four Latin American countries such as Brazil, one North American country – Canada – and Australia in the South Pacific.
- ▶ The number of countries in the Fourth Section, i.e., the highest score in terrorism, is 30 countries, accounting for 18.24% of the total assessed countries. These include Asian countries such as Russia, African countries such as Ethiopia, European countries such as France and Latin American countries such as Venezuela, as well as the United States.
- ▶ The number of countries in the Fifth Section, i.e., a higher level of terrorism, is 14 countries, or 8.6% of the total number of the countries assessed by the GTI 2019. These include Asian countries such as India, African countries such as Mali, and no European countries nor the Americas nor the South and Central Pacific islands.
- ▶ The number of countries in the Sixth Section, i.e., the most severe cases of terrorism, is 4 countries, representing 2.5% of the total assessed countries. These include three Asian countries: Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, as well as one country in Africa, Nigeria. Both Afghanistan and Nigeria are member countries of IMCTC.

Following the global overview of the GTI 2019 assessment of the 163 countries, the next subsection provides an overview of the GTI 2019 assessment of the IMCTC member countries.

### **The Assessment of the IMCTC member countries by GTI 2019**

IMCTC is comprised of 41 member countries, of which 39 were assessed by the GTI 2019, which accounts for 95% of the total number of the IMCTC member countries. The only two countries that have not been assessed are Brunei and Maldives. We review below the situation of terrorism in the States assessed. This subsection shall provide a closer look into the IMCTC member countries that have been by the GTI 2019, based the four sections of the GTI value that reflect the degree of terrorism in the target countries. As shown, Table (4) displays the degree of terrorism in the IMCTC member countries assessed by the GTI 2019, within the six sections of the measurement scale.

Table (4) OVERVIEW OF TERRORISM IN THE IMCTC MEMBER COUNTRIES ASSESSED BY THE GTI 2019					
Value-Based GTI Sections					
Number of the IMCTC member countries assessed by the GTI 2019 by section The total number of the IMCTC member countries is 41, of which 39 were assessed The IMCTC member countries not assessed by the GTI 2019 are Brunei and Maldives, i.e. 5% of the IMCTC member countries					
6	9	7	8	7	2
(% of the number of countries under each section to the total number of the IMCTC member countries as per to the sections of the GTI 2019)					
14%	22%	17%	20%	17%	5%
Terrorism in the IMCTC member countries according to the sections of the GTI 2019					
Togo Benin Gambia Oman Guinea-Bissau Mauritania	Ghana Morocco Senegal Guinea Gabon Sierra Leone Djibouti United Arab Emirates Qatar	Uganda Tunisia Bahrain Jordan Côte d'Ivoire Malaysia Kuwait	Sudan Niger Burkina Faso Saudi Arabia Bangladesh Palestine Chad Lebanon	Pakistan Somalia Yemen Egypt Libya Mali Turkey	Afghanistan Nigeria

- ▶ In the First Section, where there are no terrorist incidents according to the GTI 2019, there are 6 countries, accounting for 14% of the total countries. Five countries of these countries are African while one is Asian.
- ▶ In the Second Section, where there is limited terrorism, there are 9 countries, making up 22% of the total countries, of which 7 countries are located in Africa, and 2 in Asia.
- ▶ In the Third Section, which refers to a level of terrorism higher than that in the Second Section, there are 7 countries, accounting for 17% of the total countries, of which 2 countries are in Africa and 5 countries are in Asia.
- ▶ In the Fourth Section, which represents a level of terrorism higher than the Third Section, there are 8 countries, accounting for 20% of the total number of the countries, which are equally distributed in Africa and Asia.
- ▶ In the Fifth Section, which represents a much higher degree of terrorism, there are 7 countries, accounting for 17% of the total

number of the countries, of which 2 countries are in Asia while 5 countries are in Asia.

- ▶ In the Sixth Section, which represents the highest degree of terrorism, there are 2 countries, accounting for 5% of the total number of the countries, of which 1 country is in Africa while 2 countries are in Asia.

Table (4) shows the names of the IMCTC member countries associated with each section of the GTI 2019. In sum, this subsection has provided a closer look into the level of terrorism in the 39 out of the 41 IMCTC member countries as assessed by the GTI 2019.

## Conclusion

The review for the GTI 2019 has possibly provided a crystal-clear landscape of terrorism in the world with a special focus on the associated development in recent years in 163 countries, of which 39 countries of the IMCTC member countries are closely assessed. The current review provides a set of observations summarized as follows:

- ▶ The suffering of terrorism encompasses most parts of the world to relatively varying degrees. Therefore, we must investigate and pay a particular attention to the areas most impacted by terrorism, and we must work out solutions to combat terrorism, while promoting peace for a better and decent life.
- ▶ Far-right terrorism is increasingly growing at an alarming rate (320%), according to the GTI 2019. Therefore, we must pay a special attention to far-right terrorism. Given the exponential increase of far-right terrorism and the threat it poses globally incurring more damage and claiming a myriad of victims, we must put in all-out efforts to combat it and counter all its manifestations.
- ▶ Our world, which has come closer very much like a small common village, has also become more vulnerable to terrorism and associated tragic repercussions. More proudly and

courageously, all the activists, advocates, campaigners and exponents of peace, development, growth and the progress of human civilization must be called upon to cooperate and collaborate closely in the fight against terrorism by all means available.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the review for the GTI 2019 has informatively explained the overall landscape of terrorism in the world today and has highlighted the crying need for more concerted effort to combat and counter terrorism. It is hoped again that in future versions of the GTI, we shall see a significant decline in terrorist incidents and the tragedies and appalling atrocities brought about by terrorism.

## An Overview of the Structure of the Global Terrorism Index 2019

The objective of the review for the structure of the GTI 2019 is to show how it assesses terrorism in different countries of the world, as well as to classify these countries based on the GTI 2019 assessment. The review is presented through the following three phases:

- ▶ First Phase: The structure of the GTI 2019 is presented, as it covers the state of terrorism in the period prior to the year in which the assessment is conducted. The GTI 2019 finds that the terrorist incidents in previous times have a continuing impact extending to the current year of the assessment.
- ▶ Second Phase: The indicators adopted by the GTI 2019 along with the relative importance of each indicator, and the method of assessment used in determining their values are presented throughout the year in which the assessment is conducted.
- ▶ Third Phase: The results of the assessment of the GTI 2019 are incorporated in a

standardized field, which depends on the logarithmic field, which accommodates the variation of results among different countries.

## The Assessment Duration of the GTI 2019

Not only does the GTI take into account the year of the study, but also the four preceding years, in that the impact of terrorist incidents spans successive years to come. Thus, the inclusion of the GTI 2019 of previous years evidence gives it the ability to reflect the impact of previous years, in addition to the current impact of the intended year, which is the most important impact of previous years, and it gradually decreases as it moves away from the intended year. Hence, the result of the assessment in the intended year (the highest weight) is given the importance of its impact, and the results of the assessment are given for the previous years (lower weights). Table (1) shows the weights of the importance of the annual assessment for the five years; the intended year and the four preceding years, in addition to the percentage of each of these weights.

## Indicators of the GTI

The GTI consists of four main indicators that are measured and assessed for each and every country covered by the GTI. In order to express the importance of each of these indicators, a special weight has been set for each indicator within the framework of the composition of the indicator. These indicators along with their weights are presented in this subsection, and their basic value is also calculated:

- ▶ **First Indicator:** The total number of “terrorist incidents” in the country concerned within the intended year, coded (T) and its weight is (1) within the composition of the indicator.
- ▶ **Second Indicator:** The total number of “fatalities” from accidents shown in First Indicator, coded (F) and its weight is (3).
- ▶ **Third Indicator:** The total number of “injuries” resulting from the incidents in First Indicator, coded (I), and its weight is (0.5).
- ▶ **Fourth Indicator:** The magnitude of the “material damage” resulting from the incidents in First Indicator, and the calculation

Year	Weight (Importance)	(%)
Current Year (Intended Year)	16	52
Previous Year	8	26
Before Two Years	4	13
Before Three Years	2	6
Before Four Years	1	3

of this indicator depends on the weights set for each incident, according to the following:

- An incident that incurs damage of less than one million dollars is given a weight of (1).
- An incident that incurs damage of between \$ 1 million and \$ 1 billion is given a weight of (2).

- An incident that incurs damage in excess of \$ 1 billion is given a weight of (3).
- An incident whose damage is not estimated will be given a weight of (0).

These numbers of incidents will be coded by the symbols (T1, T2, T3, T4) respectively, and the sum of these incidents is the total number of terrorist incidents in the first indicator, and its code is (T).

Based on the above, the initial value of indicator (D) is calculated as follows:

$$D = (1) * N + (3) * F + (0.5) * I + [(1) * N_1 + (2) * N_2 + (3) * N_3 + (0) * N_4]$$

To better explain and spell out this relationship, Table (2) provides a numerical example for calculating the base value of indicator (D) in the intended year.

	Indicator	Weight	Number	Result
1	The total number of terrorist incidents in the intended year	1	N = 10	10
2	The number of deaths resulting from all terrorist incidents	3	F = 20	60
3	The number of casualties resulting from all terrorist incidents	0.5	I = 50	25
	The number of incidents with less than \$ 1 million in material damage	1	N <sub>1</sub> = 4	4
4	The number of incidents incurring between \$ 1 million and \$ 1 billion	2	N <sub>2</sub> = 4	8
	The number of incidents exceeding \$ 1 billion	3	N <sub>3</sub> = 1	3
	The number of non-estimated incidents	0	N <sub>4</sub> = 1	0
<b>The basic value of the indicator in the intended year (D)</b>				<b>110</b>

## Standardized Index Field

After determining the basic value of the index in the intended year according to the four indicators, while referring or returning to those values given in the previous four years, and then merging the values of these years according to their weights, the issue of displaying the indicator highlights an appropriate presentation in which the data are integrated. The appropriate form here is that there is a numerical field for the index on the one hand, and making this field able to accommodate large differences in the basic value of the index within its limited numerical field on the other hand.

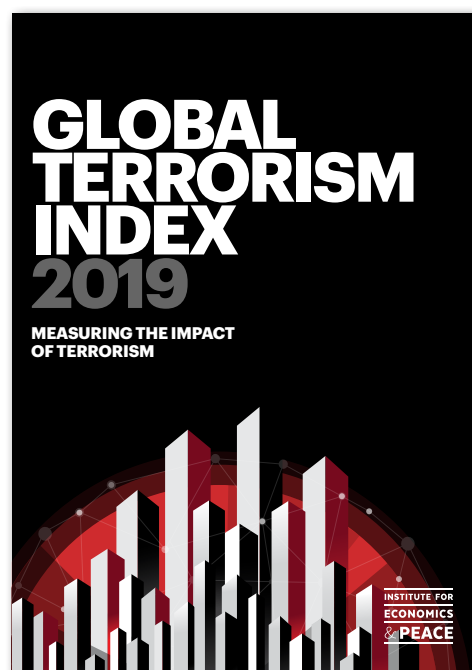
With this in mind, the following has been implemented:

- ▶ Making the minimum value of the index start at (0), while the highest value end at (10), and the value of the index increases with the increase of terrorism.
- ▶ Making the range between the upper and lower values (logarithmically) to accommodate the difference in the situations of the countries over the range between the two values.

This is briefly the method of how the GTI structure works, based on which reviews are made for the different results of the world countries as assessed by the GTI.

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