



National Counterterrorism Center

Report on Incidents of Terrorism 2005

11 April 2006





NCTC Report on Incidents of Terrorism 2005

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FOREWORD:

Consistent with its statutory mission to serve as the U.S. Government's knowledge bank on international terrorism, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) is providing this report and statistical information to assist academics, policy makers and the public in understanding the data. The statistical information included in this report is drawn from the data NCTC maintains on the www.nctc.gov website. The report includes the following:

- this Foreword, which provides important context for the contents of this report;
- a methodology section that explains how the data was compiled and the inherent limitations of the data;
- NCTC observations related to the terrorism incident statistical material;
- statistical charts and graphs; and
- summaries of high fatality incidents during 2005

Section 2656f(b) of Title 22 of the U.S. Code requires the State Department to include in its annual report on terrorism "to the extent practicable, complete statistical information on the number of individuals, including United States citizens and dual nationals, killed, injured, or kidnapped by each terrorist group during the preceding calendar year." While NCTC keeps statistics on the annual number of incidents of "terrorism," its ability to track the specific groups responsible for each incident involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries is significantly limited by the availability of reliable open source information, particularly for events involving small numbers of casualties. The statistical material compiled in this report, therefore, is drawn from the number of incidents of "terrorism" that occurred in 2005, which is the closest figure that is practicable for NCTC to supply in satisfaction of the above-referenced statistical requirements. In deriving its figures for incidents of terrorism, NCTC applies the definition of "terrorism" that appears in the 22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2), i.e., "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents."

The figures in this report are not directly comparable to statistics reported in pre-2005 editions of *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, or to the figures NCTC reported in April 2005. Those figures were compiled on the basis of a more limited methodology tied to the definition of "international terrorism," which is also contained in 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.¹ Subject to changes in reporting statutes, NCTC anticipates that future statistics provided by NCTC will (like this year's report) be tied to the broader definition of "terrorism."

¹ As a proof of concept NCTC did a quick review of 2004 utilizing the broader "terrorism" definition. This exercise, conducted in May and June of 2005, captured the higher fatality incidents but undoubtedly did not catalogue all the incidents in which few or no individuals were killed. As such, it was a far less comprehensive review than was done for 2005.



To establish the repository for the U.S. Government's database on terrorist incidents, in 2005 NCTC unveiled the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS). Available on the Internet at www.nctc.gov, WITS allows public access to and a transparent look at the NCTC data. A search engine and a wide array of data fields allow the user flexibility in conducting research. Substantial enhancements to the search engine and a reports generating feature will be fielded over the coming year.

To further the goal of transparency, during the course of 2005 NCTC invited academic, commercial, and research organizations to brainstorm and consult on the methodology used to compile terrorism incidents. NCTC will continue to work with subject matter experts to review counting protocols and to ensure its data remains meaningful and relevant. NCTC will ensure that data posted to the website is updated as often as necessary. Thus, the NCTC website must be viewed as a living document, regularly incorporating information about prior incidents as well as current events. As information on specific incidents is revealed through court cases or criminal investigations, for example, NCTC reviews its files and updates the relevant incident data. NCTC is investigating the feasibility of enabling recognized subject matter experts, academicians, think tanks, and others to provide constructive feedback and substantive concerns directly to NCTC.

NCTC cautions against placing too much weight on any set of incident data alone to gauge success or failure against the forces of terrorism. For the following reasons, NCTC does not believe that a simple comparison of the total number of incidents from year to year provides a meaningful measure:

- Terrorism is a tactic, used on many fronts, by diverse perpetrators in different circumstances and with different aims. Simply adding the total number of attacks by various groups from different regions has limited meaning.
- Approximately one half of the incidents in the NCTC database involve no loss of life. An attack that damages a pipeline and a car bomb attack that kills 100 civilians may each count as one incident in the database. Thus, an incident count alone does not provide a complete picture.
- Counting protocols inevitably require judgment calls that may have an impact on results. Events identified as simultaneous and coordinated, for example, would be recorded as one incident, as would be attacks that subsequently targeted first-responders. For instance, on the morning of August 17, 2005, there were approximately 450 small bomb attacks in Bangladesh. Because they were coordinated, NCTC counted them as a single incident; an argument could be made that the attacks represented 450 separate attacks.



- The nature of this exercise necessarily involves incomplete and ambiguous information, particularly as it is dependent on open source reporting. The quality, accuracy, and volume of such reporting vary significantly from country to country. Thus, determining whether an incident is politically motivated can be difficult and highly subjective, particularly if the incident does not involve mass casualties.
- As additional information sources are found, and as more information becomes available, particularly from remote parts of the globe (as was the case with Nepal in 2005), NCTC will continue to enrich the database, revising and updating the tabulation of incidents as necessary. As a result, the complete data set cannot be meaningfully compared to previous years, as the improved data gives the appearance that attacks on civilians may have been occurring at a substantially higher rate than was reflected in previous years' reporting and accounting.

Despite these limitations, tracking incidents of terrorism can help us understand some important trends, including the geographic distribution of incidents and information about the perpetrators and their victims. Year-to-year changes in the gross number of incidents across the globe, however, may tell us little about the international community's effectiveness in preventing these incidents, and thus reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda through violence against the innocent.



Methodology Utilized to Compile NCTC's Database of Terrorist Incidents

Over the course of the past year, NCTC, working with a panel of terrorism experts, has revised the methodological approach to counting terrorist incidents, basing it on the broader statutory definition of “*terrorism*” rather than that of “*international terrorism*,”² on which the NCTC based its incident counting in previous years. The broader definition and improvements in cataloging have resulted in a larger, more comprehensive set of incident data, all of which can now be found on NCTC's website, www.nctc.gov.

The data provided on the website is based on the statutory definition set forth in the Foreword to this Annex. Accordingly, the incidents NCTC has catalogued in the database are those which, based on available open source information, meet the criteria for "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents." Determination of what constitutes an incident of terrorism, however, is sometimes based on incomplete information and may be open to interpretation. The perpetrator's specific motivation, whether political or otherwise, is not always clear, nor is the perpetrator's identity always evident. Moreover, additional information may become available over time, affecting the accuracy of initial judgments about incidents.

Users of this database should therefore recognize that expert opinions may differ on whether a particular incident constitutes terrorism or some other form of political violence. The box below provides a few examples of attacks in 2005 that were judged NOT to be terrorism. These particular examples were relatively easy to distinguish; often the available facts present no clear basis upon which to determine motivation, and NCTC analysts are left to make judgments on the basis of very little information.

² Users who wish to determine the number of incidents of “international terrorism” (i.e., incidents that involve the territory or citizens of two or more countries) will find these incidents included in the WITS database.



REPRESENTATIVE 2005 EVENTS JUDGED NOT TERRORISM

- 1 March: Unknown attackers threw a grenade at an ice cream parlor, seriously wounding one patron. Not terrorism; judged to be Russian organized crime and lacking political motivation.
- 5 March: In Lebanon, pro Syrian and Christian groups exchanged insults; shots fired wounding one civilian. Not terrorism, lacking premeditation.
- 12 May: In Egypt a resident threw a gas bottle out of a window, and the bottle exploded in front of a Mosque. 18 people were killed. Not Terrorism; investigation determined it was an accident.
- 6 July: In China, a bomber threw an IED down a stairwell in a shopping center, wounding 47 civilians. Not Terrorism; investigation indicated that the motivation was crime directed at a former business partner.
- 14 July: In Baghdad, police prevented a suicide bomber wearing an IED and disguised as a police officer from attacking the Interior Minister. Not terrorism – near miss; attack not completed.
- 31 August: Crowd of pilgrims moving over a Tigris river bridge was panicked by rumors of a suicide bomber. In the panic, 1000 civilians were killed. Not terrorism; no evidence of actual planned attack.
- 22 September: Qassam rockets displayed in a HAMAS parade accidentally exploded killing 19, injuring 80. Not terrorism, judged to be accidental.
- 17 November: 2 men accidentally detonated an IED they had been building in their home in Sri Lanka, wounding themselves and 8 others. Not terrorism – near miss; attack not completed.

NCTC has made every effort to limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments, and, in the interests of transparency, has adopted a set of counting rules that are delineated below.

Terrorists must have initiated and executed the attack for it to be included in the database; as noted above, foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included. Spontaneous hate crimes without intent to cause mass casualties were excluded to the greatest extent practicable. While genocidal events can be interpreted as the most extreme form of politically motivated violence against civilians, our ability to capture these incidents is often limited by the available reporting. The larger attacks that have been reported are reflected in the data set, but in no way reflect the full extent of the human toll.

What is a “noncombatant”?

Under the statutory definition of *terrorism* NCTC uses to compile its database, the victim must be a “noncombatant.” However, that term is left open to interpretation by the statute. For the purposes of the WITS database, the term “combatant” was interpreted to mean military, paramilitary, militia, and police under military command and control, in specific areas or regions where war zones or war-like settings exist. Further distinctions were drawn depending on the particular country involved and the role played by the military and police, e.g., where national security forces are indistinguishable from police and/or military forces. Noncombatants therefore included civilians and civilian police and military assets outside of war zones and war-like settings. Diplomatic assets,



including personnel, embassies, consulates, and other facilities, were also considered noncombatant targets.

Although only acts of violence against noncombatant targets were counted as terrorism incidents for purposes of the WITS database, if those incidents also resulted in the death of combatant victims, all victims (combatant and noncombatant) were tallied. In an incident where combatants were the target of the event, non-combatants who were incidentally harmed were designated “collateral” and the incident excluded from the posted data set. For example, if terrorists attacked a military base in Iraq and wounded one civilian bystander, that victim would be deemed collateral, and the incident would not be counted. However, if the attack, even if it appeared to be directed against a combatant target, demonstrated a wanton disregard for civilians in the immediate vicinity, it is included in the data.

In the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan, it is particularly difficult to gather comprehensive information about all incidents and to distinguish terrorism from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime and sectarian violence, in light of imperfect information. The distinction between terrorism and insurgency in Iraq is especially challenging, as Iraqis participate in the Abu Musab al-Zarqawi terrorist network as well as in tribal and sectarian violence. Therefore, some combatants may be included as victims in some incidents when their presence was incidental to an attack intended for noncombatants. We note, however, that because of the difficulty in gathering data on Iraq and Afghanistan, the dataset does not provide a comprehensive account of all incidents of terrorism in these two countries.

What is “politically motivated violence”?

The statutory definition also requires the attack to be “politically motivated.” NCTC has adopted a series of counting rules to assist in the data compilation. Any life threatening attack or kidnapping by any “Foreign Terrorist Organization” or group appearing on the list of “Other Organizations of Concern” is deemed politically motivated. Similarly, any serious attack by any organization or individual against a Government/Diplomatic official or a Government/Diplomatic building is deemed politically motivated and is therefore considered terrorism. On the other hand, any attack that is primarily criminal or economic in nature or is an instance of mob violence is considered not to be “politically motivated.” Similarly, any terrorist organization actions that are primarily intended to enable future terrorist attacks (robbing a bank or selling narcotics for the purpose of raising money, for example) are not considered terrorism.

In between these relatively clear-cut cases, there is a degree of subjectivity. In general, NCTC counting rules consider that attacks by unknown perpetrators against either unknown victims or infrastructure are not demonstrably political and therefore are not terrorism. However, there are exceptions to this general rule: if such an attack occurs



in areas in which there is significant insurgency, unrest, or political instability, the attack may be considered terrorism; or if the attack occurs in a region free of such political violence, but involves something more than a shooting (for instance, improvised explosive device, beheading, etc.), the attack may, depending on the circumstances, be considered terrorism. Finally, if low-level attacks against noncombatant targets begin to suggest the existence of a chronic problem, the attacks may be considered terrorism.

Perhaps the most difficult distinctions to draw exist in Africa. Beyond the difficulties associated with the incomplete information, the existence of various forms of ethnic and tribal violence in many areas relatively ungoverned by central State control make determinations of terrorism particularly problematic. Tribal groups in unstable areas, many of which are formed around indigenous ethnicities, often act as governing bodies in the absence of effective central government control. For the purposes of counting terrorist incidents, NCTC distinguishes two general cases: when such groups come into direct conflict with one another, the violence is close to war-like circumstances and is not considered terrorism; on the other hand, when these groups recklessly endanger or target local populations (i.e., raiding villages and methodically killing civilians), the attacks are considered terrorism. NCTC envisions working with appropriate experts to further refine the approach to this difficult problem.



NCTC Observations Related to Terrorist Incidents Statistical Material

- Over the past year the NCTC has changed significantly the methodology for counting terrorist attacks in order to more accurately reflect the nature of the threat posed by terrorism; this modification is detailed in the methodology section above. Coupled with statutory changes in the reporting requirements to support Country Reports on Terrorism and a substantial increase in the level of effort to count terrorist incidents, it means that the overall data set cannot be meaningfully compared with previous Government efforts to compile terrorist statistics. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some general comparisons between 2004 and 2005
 - Attacks on noncombatants increased significantly in Iraq in 2005.
 - Outside of Iraq, the total number of high fatality incidents (those with ten or more fatalities) remained approximately the same in 2005 as in 2004: about 70 each year. Major attacks outside of Iraq in 2005 included the bombing associated with the Harriri assassination, London, Sharm al-Shaykh, Amman and Bali. There were particularly deadly attacks in 2004 (such as Beslan, Madrid, the Russian Aeroflot downings, and the Philippine Superferry) that led to more total deaths in such high fatality attacks in 2004 (approximately 3000) than in 2005 (approximately 1500).
 - The 2004 data set was compiled in a relatively short time and focused on those incidents that had relatively high fatality levels; as such it did not completely capture those incidents where there were few or no casualties and can not be compared to the far more comprehensive 2005 data set.
- What's not in the 2005 data: despite the clear intention of al Qa'ida leadership, there were no attacks against the United States Homeland or attacks utilizing chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons claimed by Sunni extremist groups.
- According to the counting rules utilized by NCTC, approximately 11,000 terrorist attacks occurred in 2005 and resulted in over 14,500 deaths:
 - According to State Department data, 56 Americans were killed in terrorist attacks in 2005; 85 percent of these fatalities occurred in Iraq.
 - Iraq accounted for almost 30% of the worldwide attacks (approximately 3500) and 55 percent of the fatalities (approximately 8300)
 - Approximately 630 attacks accounted for about 50% of the total fatalities (7450 out of 14,600)
 - Approximately 6000 attacks (50 percent of the total) were against facilities and/or resulted in no casualties.



- Sunni extremist groups, in particular, continued to morph, merge, change their names, and splinter in 2005. These factors, coupled with false claims, claim denials and a tendency to report perpetrators generically as “al Qa’ida” or “jihadists” made it very difficult to systematically attribute attacks to particular Sunni extremist groups.
 - Most Sunni extremist attacks in 2005 appear to have been conducted by various affiliated groups; none in the past year can be definitively determined to have been directed by the central leadership.
 - When we did get data on actual perpetrator organizations and individuals carrying out attacks, the individuals themselves were often unknown and some had been radicalized in a relatively short time.
 - The “homegrown” variety of attacks, such as the 7 July bus and subway attacks in London that drew on UK citizens as suicide bombers, is a particularly noteworthy phenomenon.
- Muslims bore a substantial share of the burden of terrorist attacks in 2005
 - Approximately 40,000 individuals worldwide were either killed or wounded by terrorist attacks in 2005. Based on a combination of reporting and demographic analysis of the countries involved, at least 10 to 15 thousand victims were Muslims; most were victims of attacks in Iraq.
 - In addition to the human toll, approximately 80 Mosques were attacked, in most cases by Islamic extremists.
- While we don’t yet have an historical baseline against which to compare such attacks, several unique categories of noncombatants also bore a significant brunt of terrorism in 2005:
 - Over 6500 police, 1000 children, 300 government officials, 170 clergy/religious figures, 140 teachers, and 100 journalists were either killed or wounded by terrorists in 2005.
- Kidnappings occurred worldwide, but were a particularly acute problem in Nepal. Of the 35,000 people kidnapped that were recorded in 2005, almost 95% were kidnapped in Nepal.
- Armed attacks and bombings accounted for the vast majority of fatalities in 2005. Suicide attacks rose in a number of countries; approximately 390 suicide bombers accounted for about 20 percent of all deaths (approximately 3000 fatalities).
- No attacks approached the sophistication of those on 9/11, and 2005 saw many attacks perpetrated by relatively unskilled operatives. Nevertheless, technology has empowered the terrorists; the use of coordinated attacks in different



locations, initial attacks followed by those directed at first responders, and the novel use of traditional and improved explosives all contributed to deadly attacks in 2005.

- The changing nature of terrorist tactics tells only part of the story. It appears that improved security procedures have, at least to some degree, partially offset the impact of terrorist attacks
 - In Afghanistan, there were four suicide attacks in the first six months of 2005 and there were 16 in the second half of the year. However, despite the growth in attacks, the number of casualties in the latter half of 2005 declined. In the last six attacks of 2005, only one person was killed.
 - Heightened security procedures during the 2005 Ashura holidays also helped curtail the number of casualties against Shia pilgrims. Despite more than a 50 percent increase in the number of attacks over the 2004 Ashura holidays, total casualties fell by about 60 percent.



Afghanistan: Suicide Attacks on the Rise in 2005, but Casualties Remain Modest

According to WITS data, although the frequency of suicide attacks in Afghanistan rose during 2005, casualties inflicted in these attacks remained modest. Assailants conducted a total of 21 suicide attacks, including suicide bombers and suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), in Afghanistan. However, while 76 percent of the suicide attacks occurred between July and December, they inflicted only 33 percent of the year's total casualties from suicide attacks.

- Assailants conducted five suicide attacks in Afghanistan between January and June, resulting in 25 people killed and 102 others wounded. Between July and December, however, assailants conducted 16 suicide attacks, but killed only 17 people and wounded 46 others. In the last six suicide attacks of 2005, only one person was killed and 14 others wounded.
- The two suicide attacks with the greatest casualties—the 20 January attack targeting Abdul Rashid Dostum and the 1 June attack inside a mosque during a funeral—resulted in 61 percent of the year's casualties. 21 people died and 94 others were wounded in these attacks.

Although more than half of the suicide attacks targeted foreigners, Afghans suffered the greatest casualties in these attacks. Assailants killed 16 Afghans and wounded ten others in suicide attacks on foreigners, while only one foreigner was killed and 20 others wounded.

- Data analysis reveals suicide attacks against foreigners only became prevalent in late 2005. Before September, there was only one suicide attack targeting foreigners. Beginning in September, however, assailants attacked foreign targets ten times, with the majority of these attacks targeting military patrols or convoys.
- Assailants used VBIEDs in 82 percent of the attacks against foreigners.



2005 Ashura Holiday Violence: Heightened Security Curtails Attack Casualties

Heightened security measures helped to curtail the number of casualties in insurgent attacks against Shia pilgrims and religious sites during the 2005 Ashura holiday. Despite a more than 50 percent increase in the number of incidents recorded in WITS during the 2005 Ashura holiday period, total casualties fell by about 60 percent over the previous year.

- In 2004, attacks targeting Shia resulted in 169 people killed and 553 others wounded. In 2005, however, casualties totaled only 58 people killed and 228 others wounded.

Analysis of WITS incident data reveals assailants adapted their strategy in 2005, and emphasized successful tactics from their prior years' attacks. In 2005, 34 percent of attacks included suicide bombers, up from 21 percent in 2004. Meanwhile, assailants focused their attacks on Shia targets in Baghdad, where the deadliest attack took place in 2004.

- 65 percent of 2005 Ashura holiday attacks took place in Baghdad, up from 11 percent the year before.

Press reports indicate, however, that heightened security measures—particularly around Shia religious sites—helped to either prevent or limit the number of attack victims.

- In Baghdad, security guards fired upon a suicide bomber outside the al Bayaa Mosque. Although the attacker managed to kill four people and wound 37 others, the guards prevented him from detonating his explosives inside the crowded mosque.
- At the Khadimain Shrine in Baghdad, a suicide bomber detonated his explosive on board a passenger bus stopped at a security checkpoint outside the shrine, resulting in 24 people killed and 40 others wounded. In another suicide bomb attack later in the day on the same target, US and Iraqi security forces shot and killed the assailant before the attacker could reach the shrine.
- Authorities discovered and defused three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) between Karbala' and Baghdad, a main pilgrimage route for Shia worshippers.



Statistical Charts and Graphs

Chart 1 – Lethality – Comparison of Fatalities and Incidents in Regions

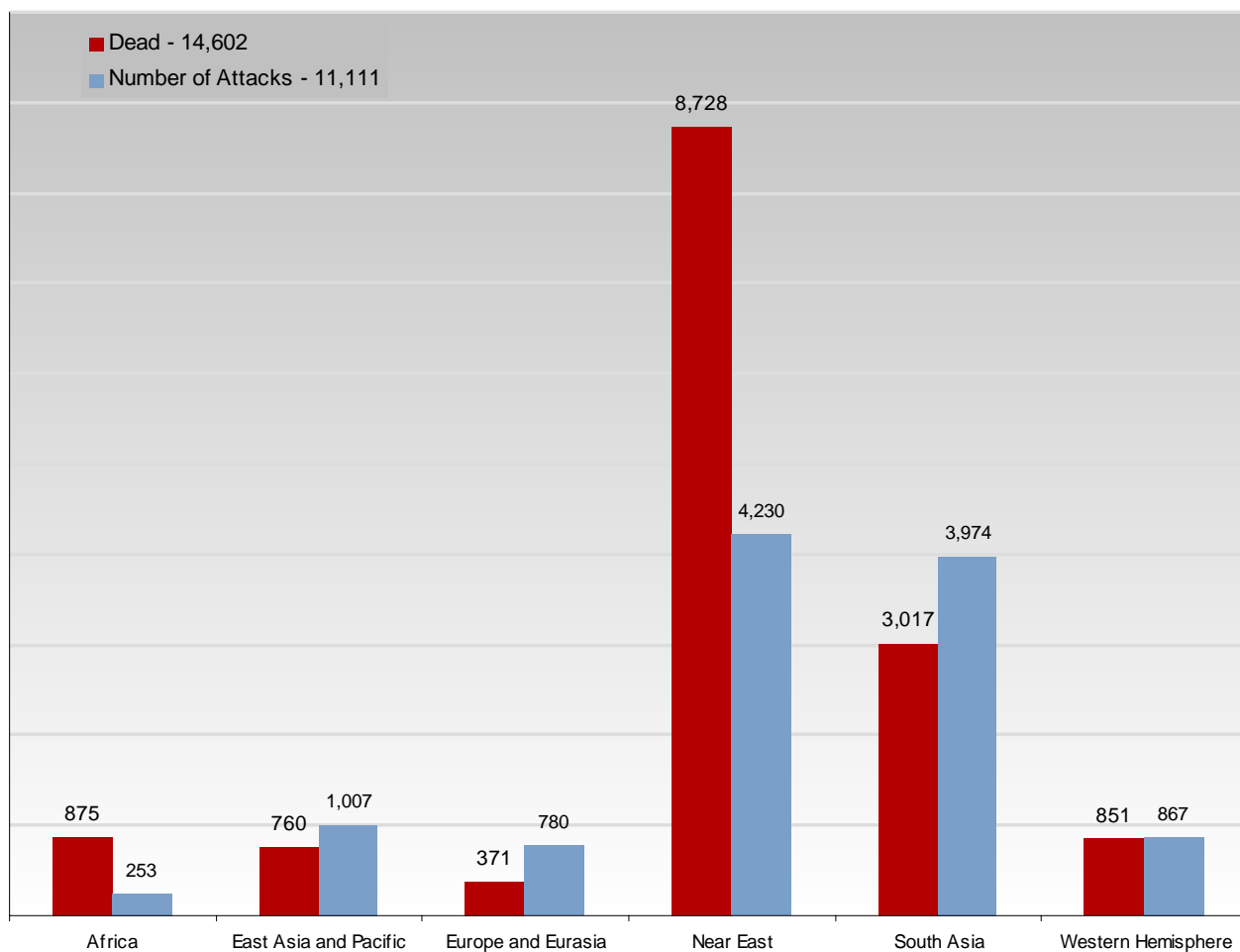




Chart 2 – Comparison of Attacks and Victims by Region in 2005

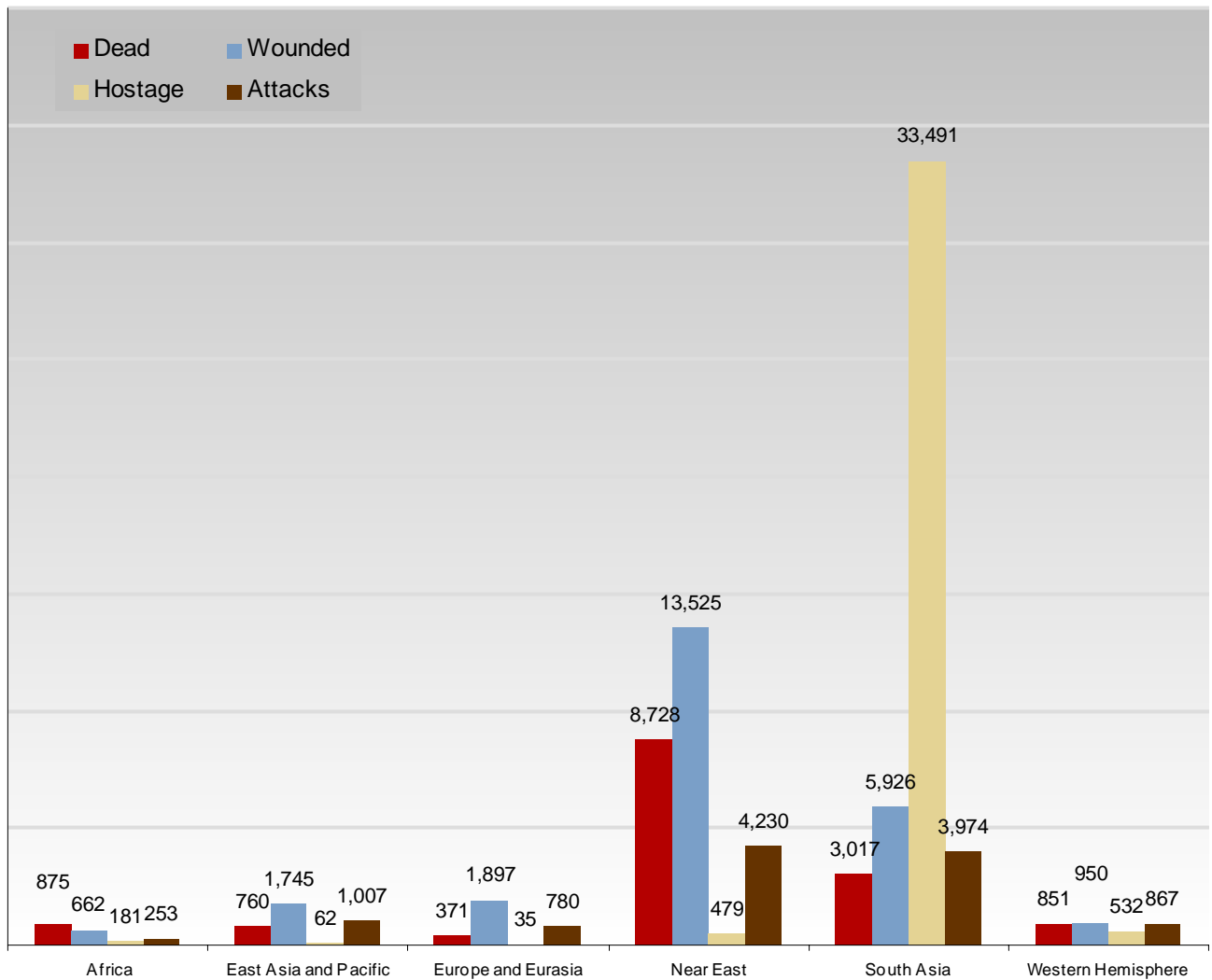
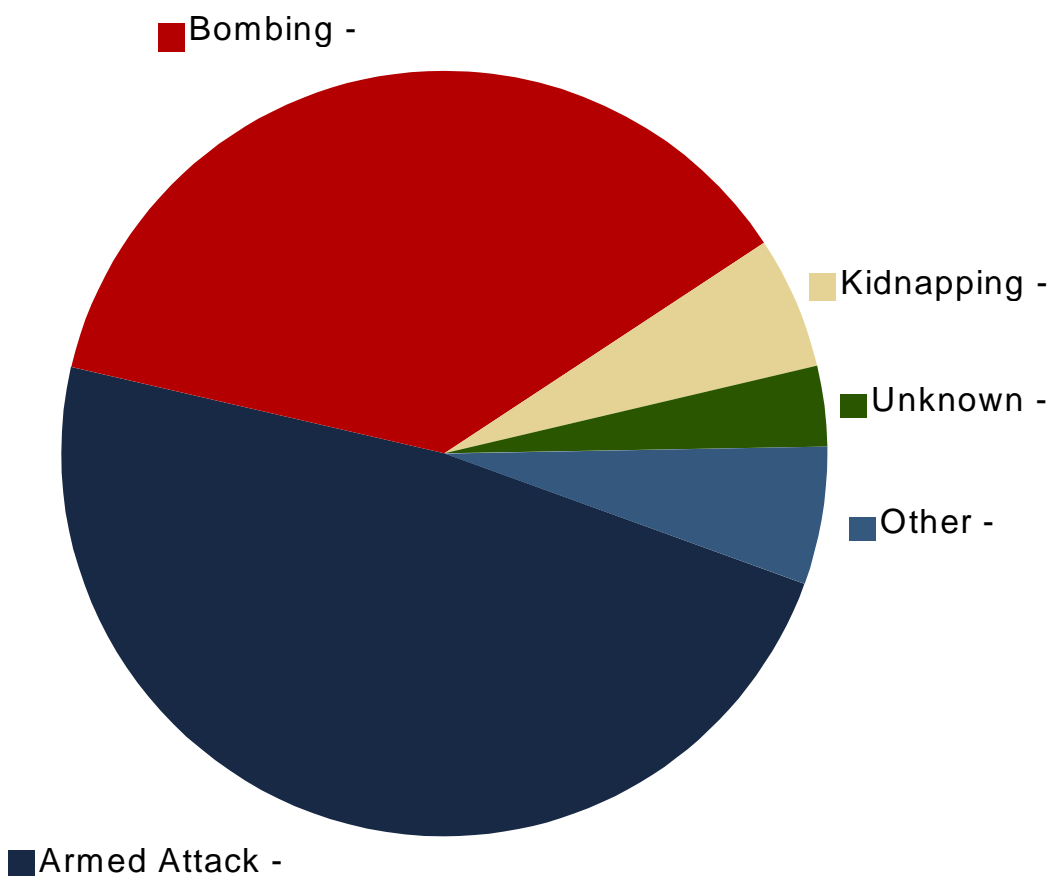




Chart 3 – Deaths in 2005 by Method

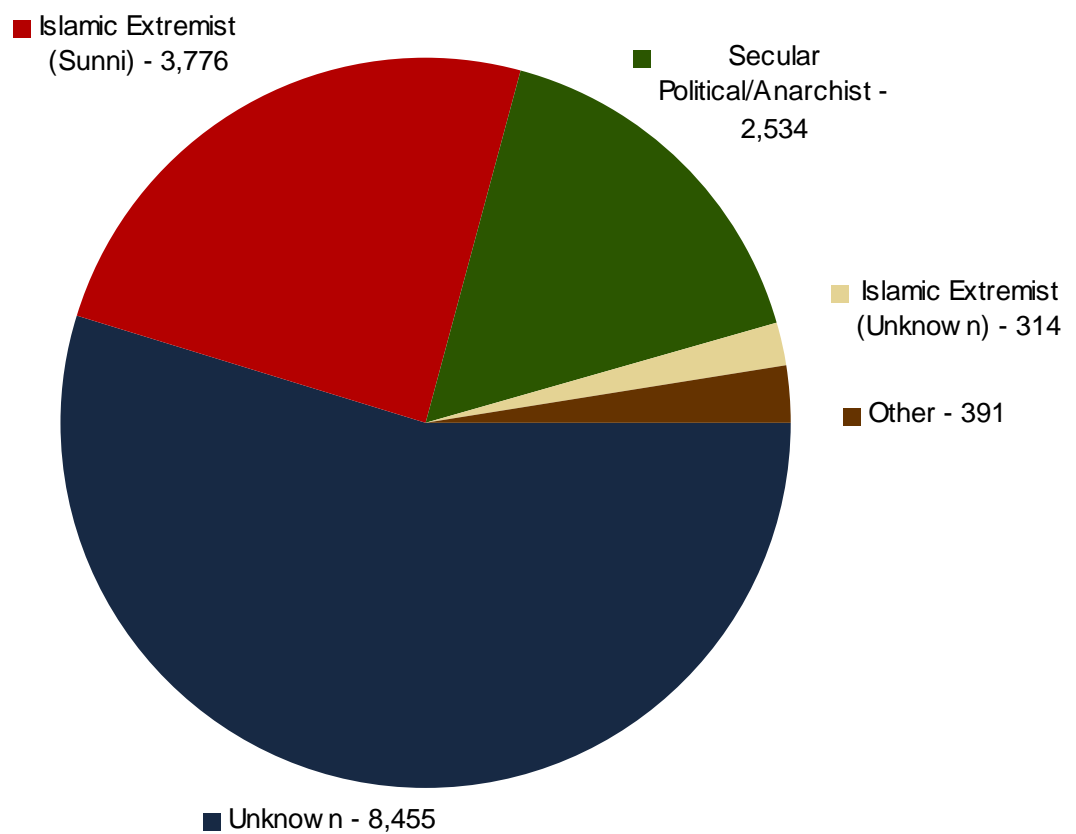


14,602 Total Deaths in
There is some double counting when multiple methods





Chart 4 – Deaths in 2005 by Perpetrator Category

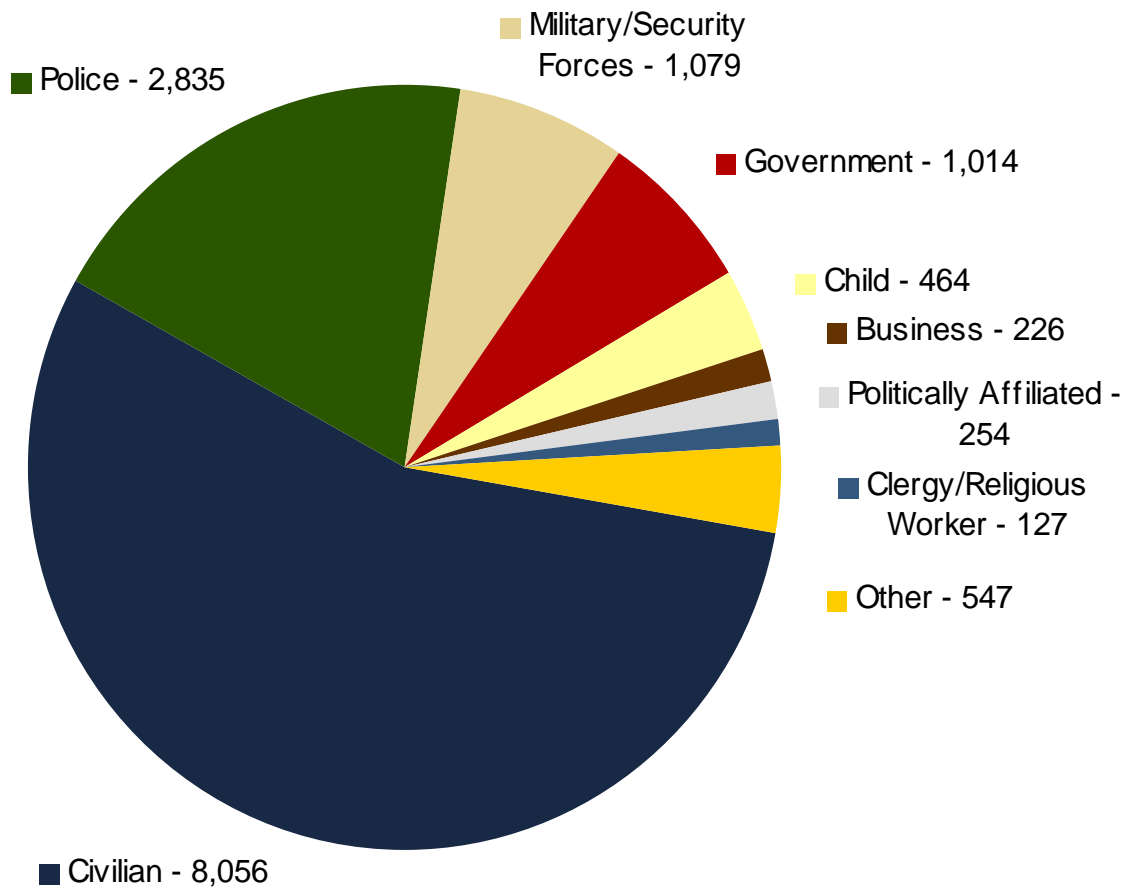


14,602 Total Deaths in 2005

Some double counting when joint claims are made. Categories include suspected attacks.



Chart 5 – Deaths by Victim Category



14,602 Total Deaths in 2005



Chart 6 – Top 15 Countries by Fatality

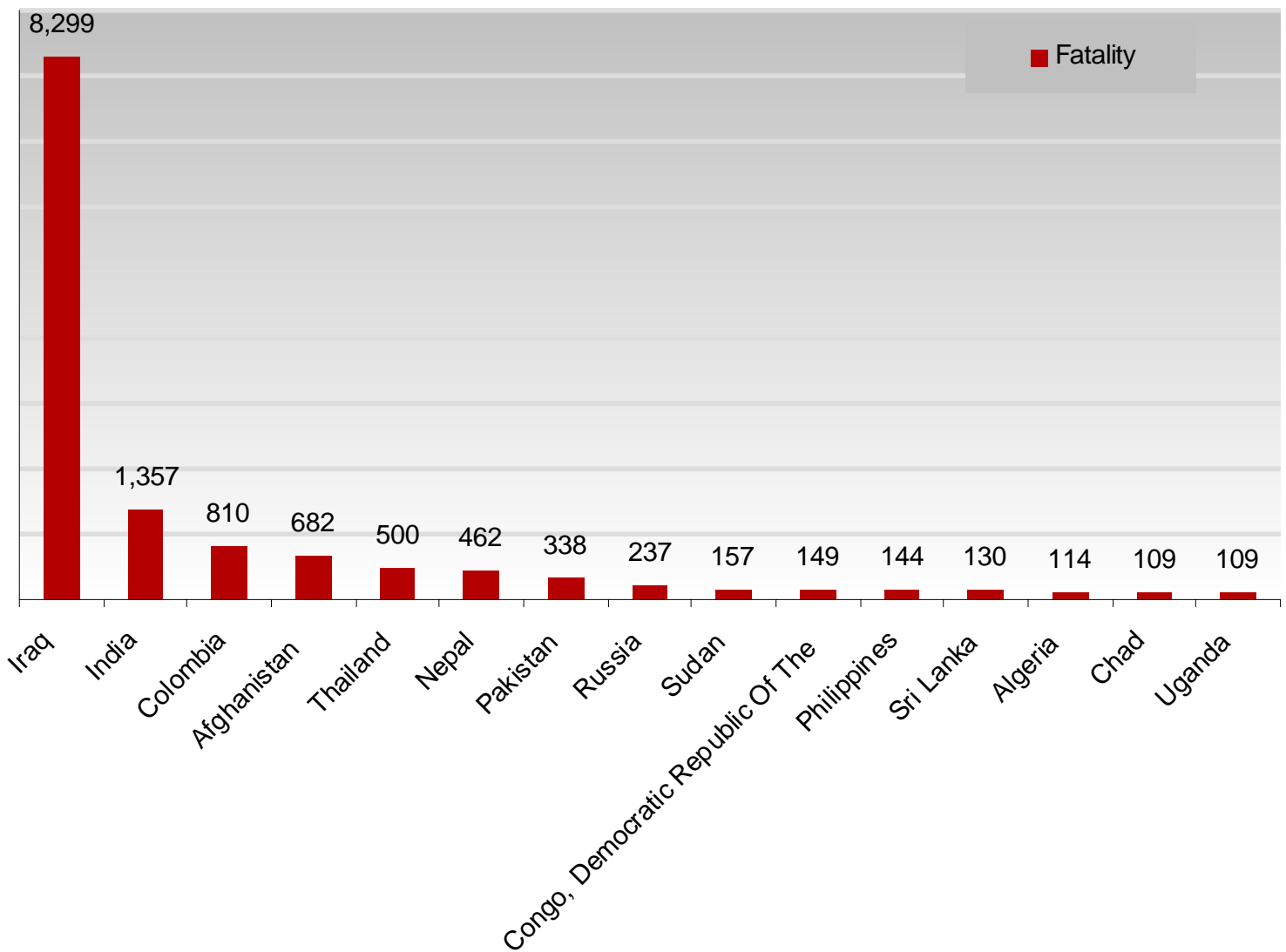
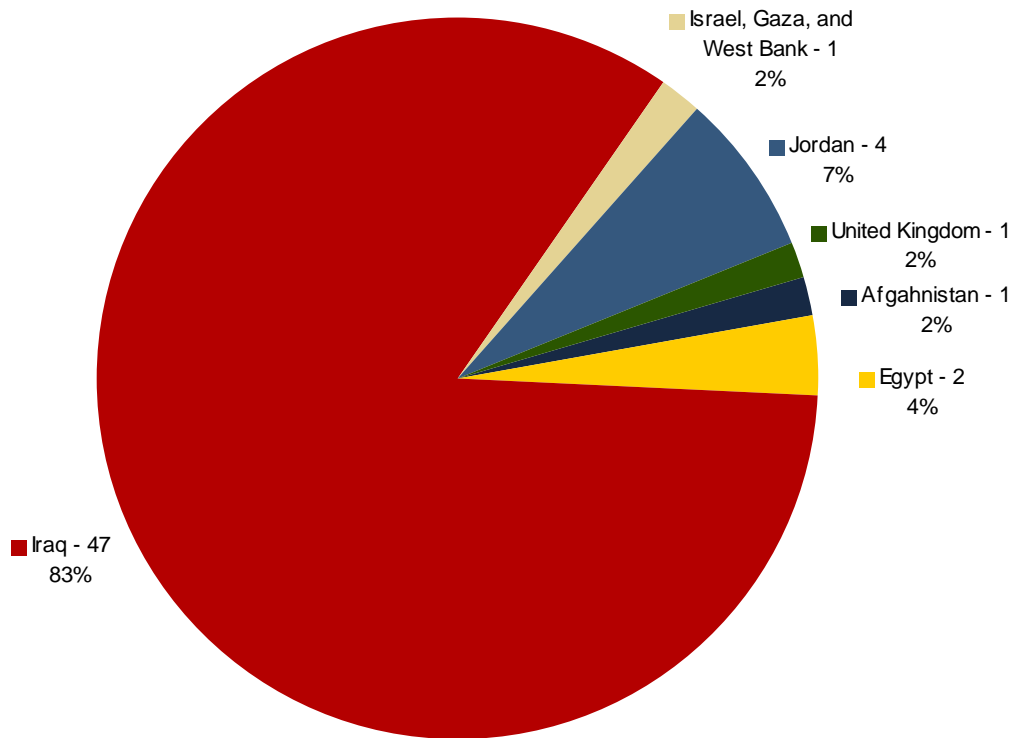




Chart 7 – US Citizen Fatalities in 2005 by Country
Numbers provided by the Department of State – Consular Affairs



56 Total US Deaths
Number provided by Department of State - Consular Affairs



**Chart 8 – US Fatalities as a Share of Total Fatalities in 2005
Numbers Provided by the Department of State – Consular Affairs**

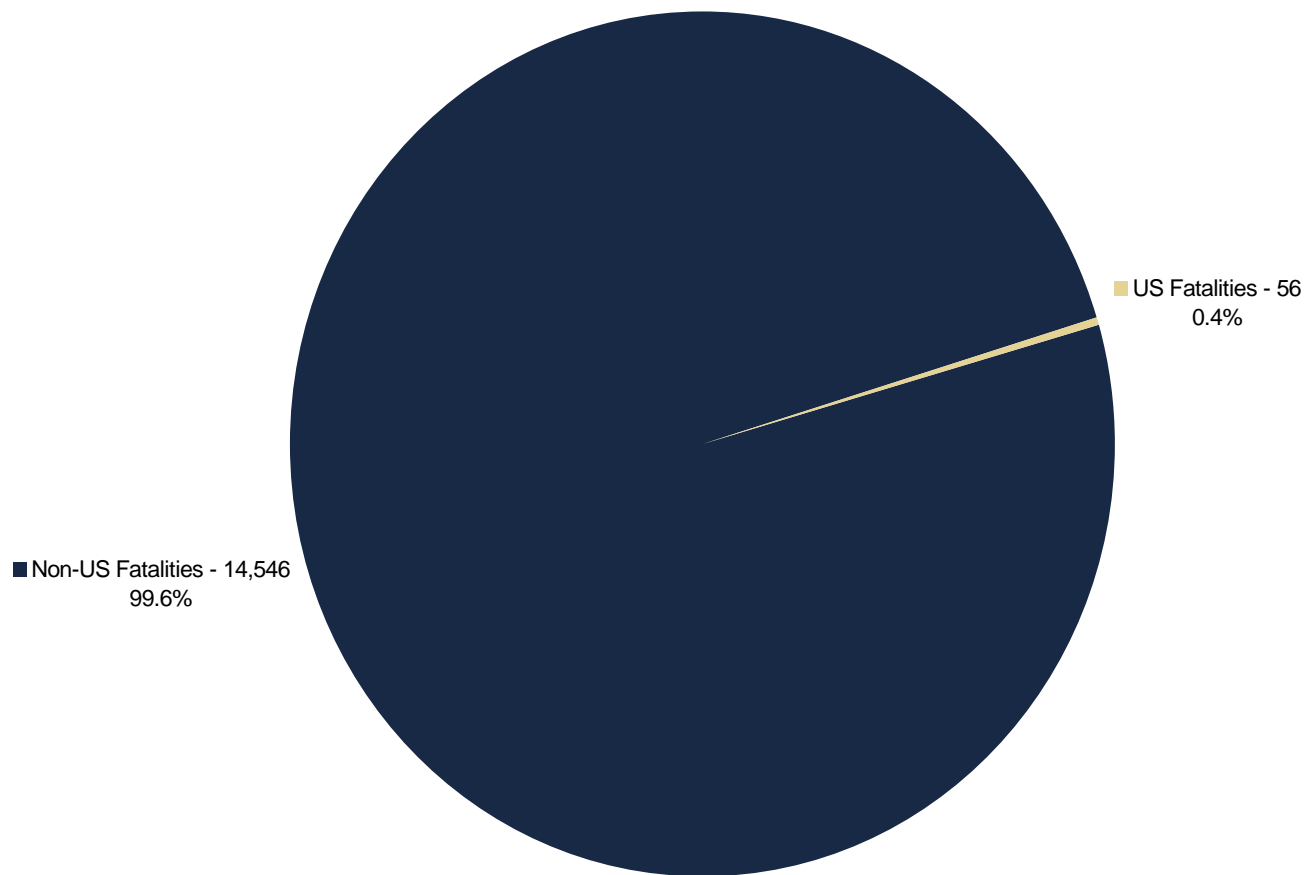




Chart 9 – Top 15 Countries by Hostages

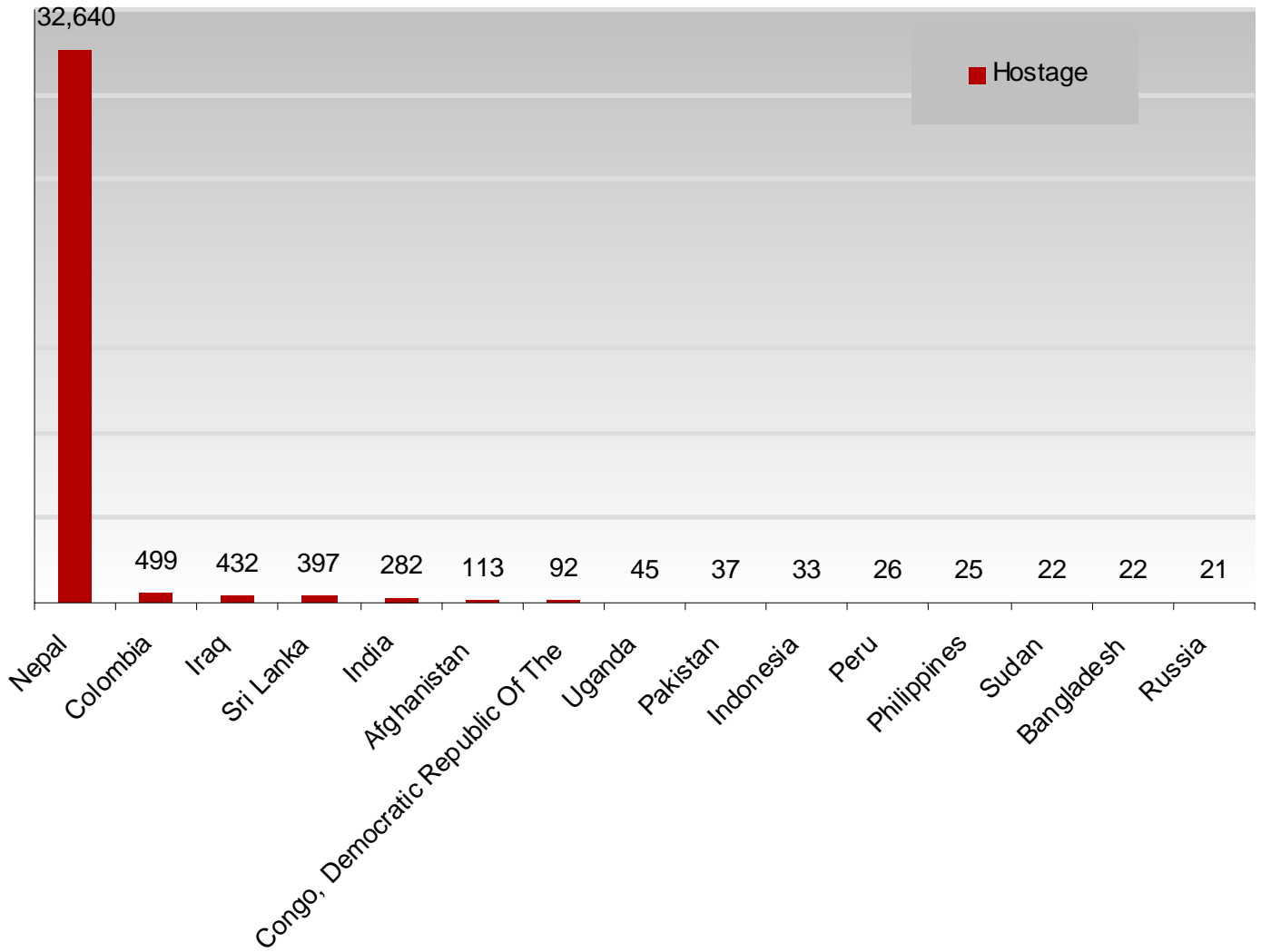
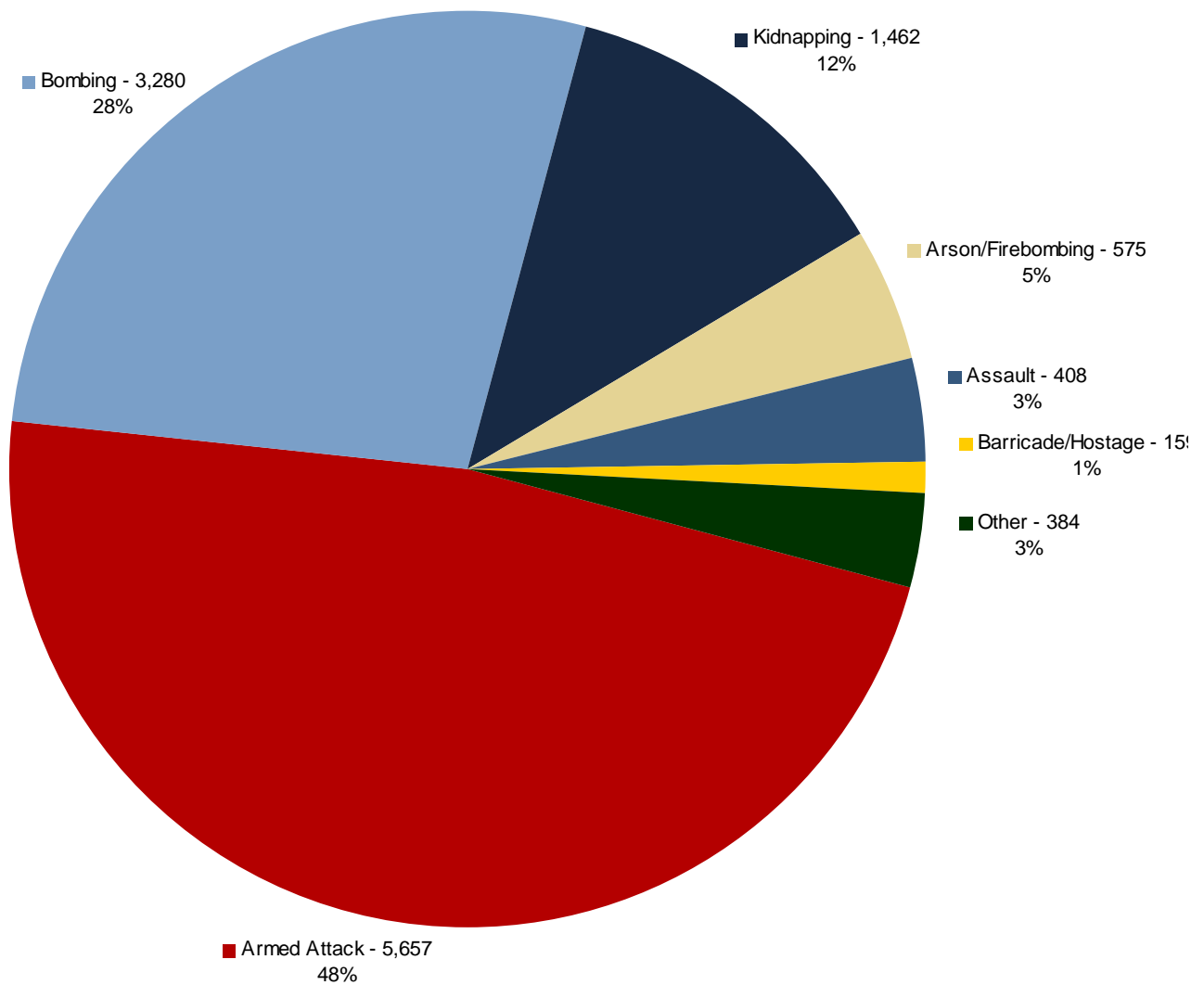




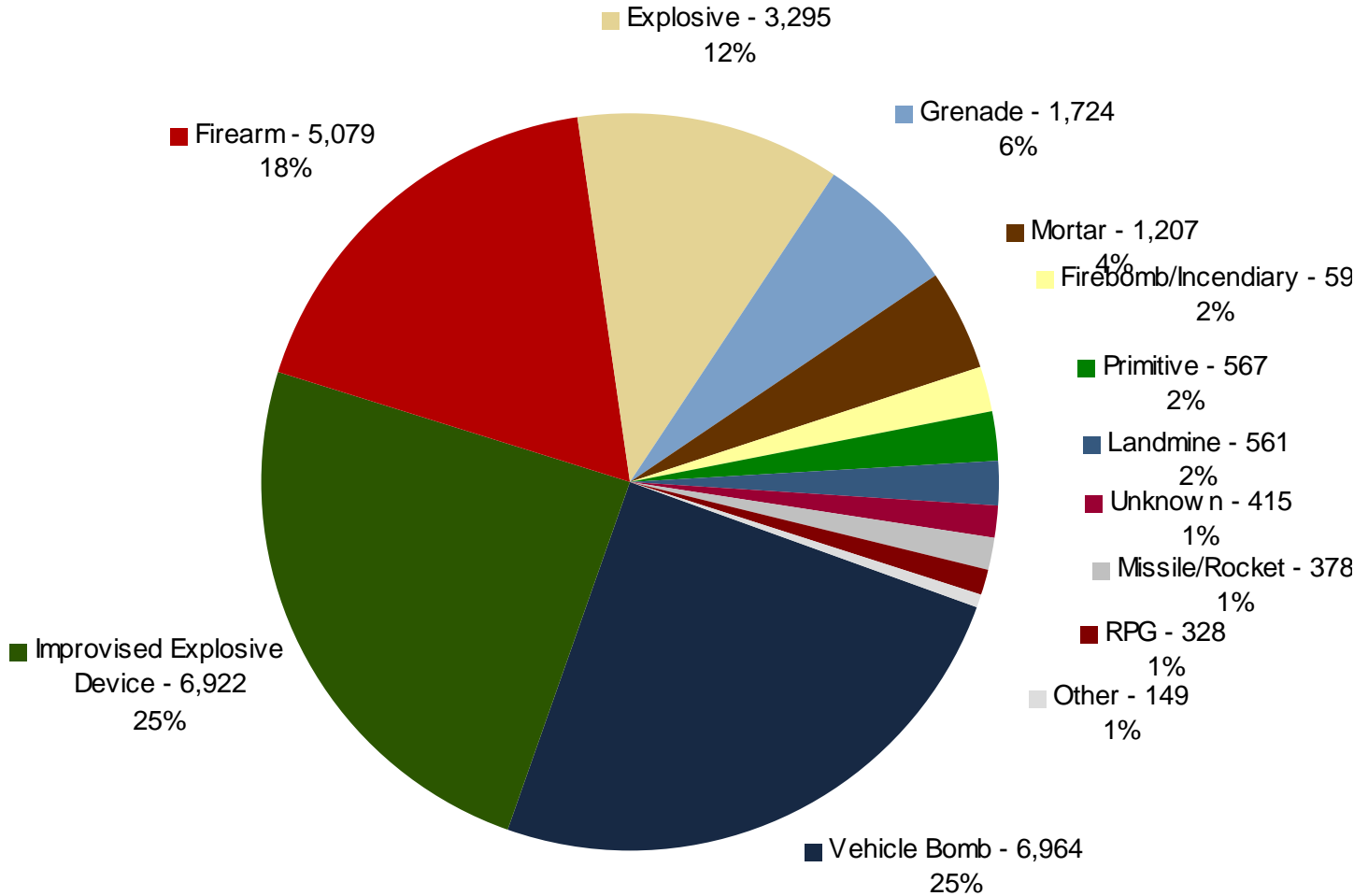
Chart 10 – Primary Methods Used in Attacks in 2005



11,111 Total Attacks in 2005
Some double counting with multiple methods are used.



Chart 11 – Injuries in 2005 by Weapon



24,705 Total Injuries in 2005
Double counting when multiple weapons used.



Chart 12 – All Attacks in 2005 Involving Facilities by Category

7,339 Total Incidents Involving Facilities

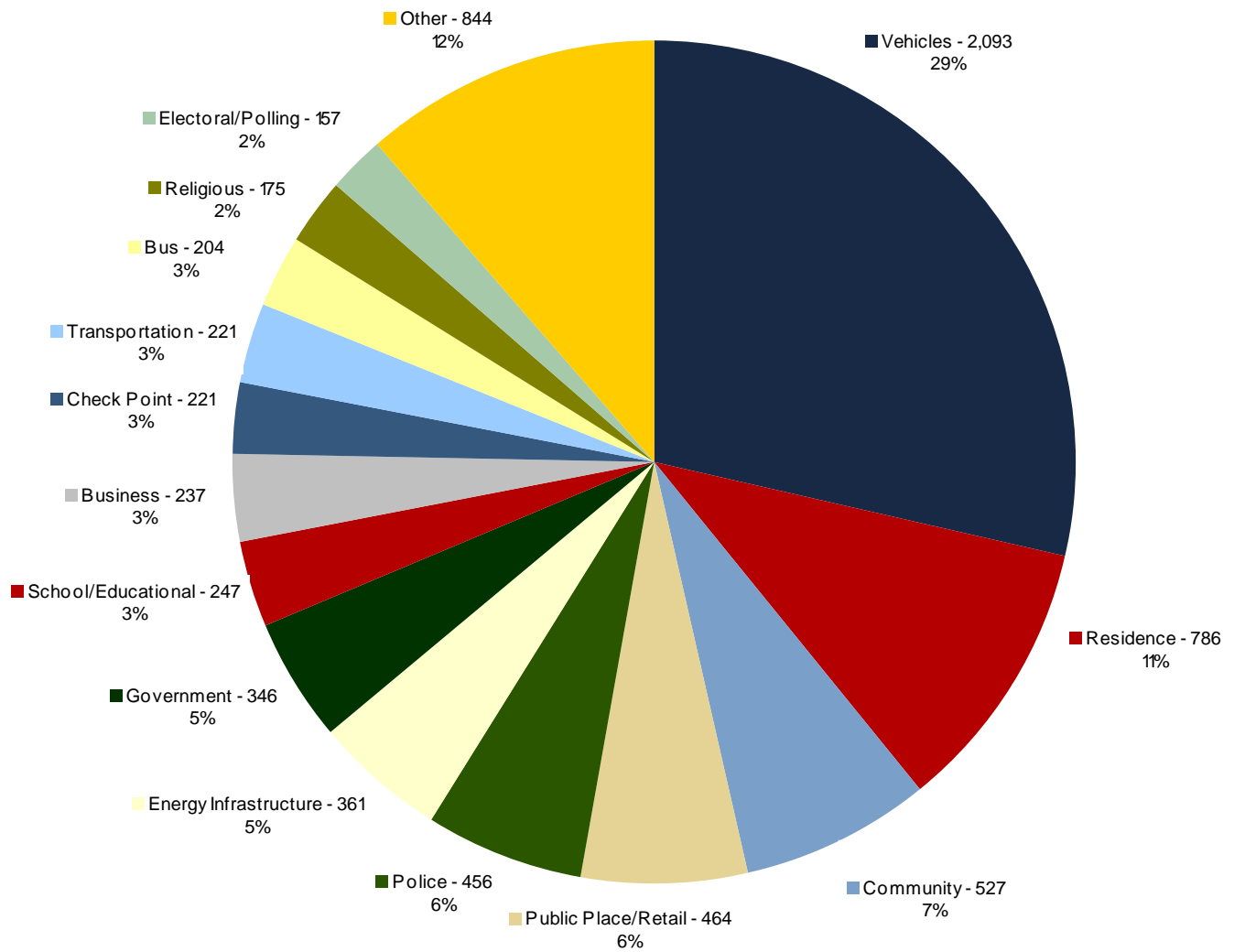
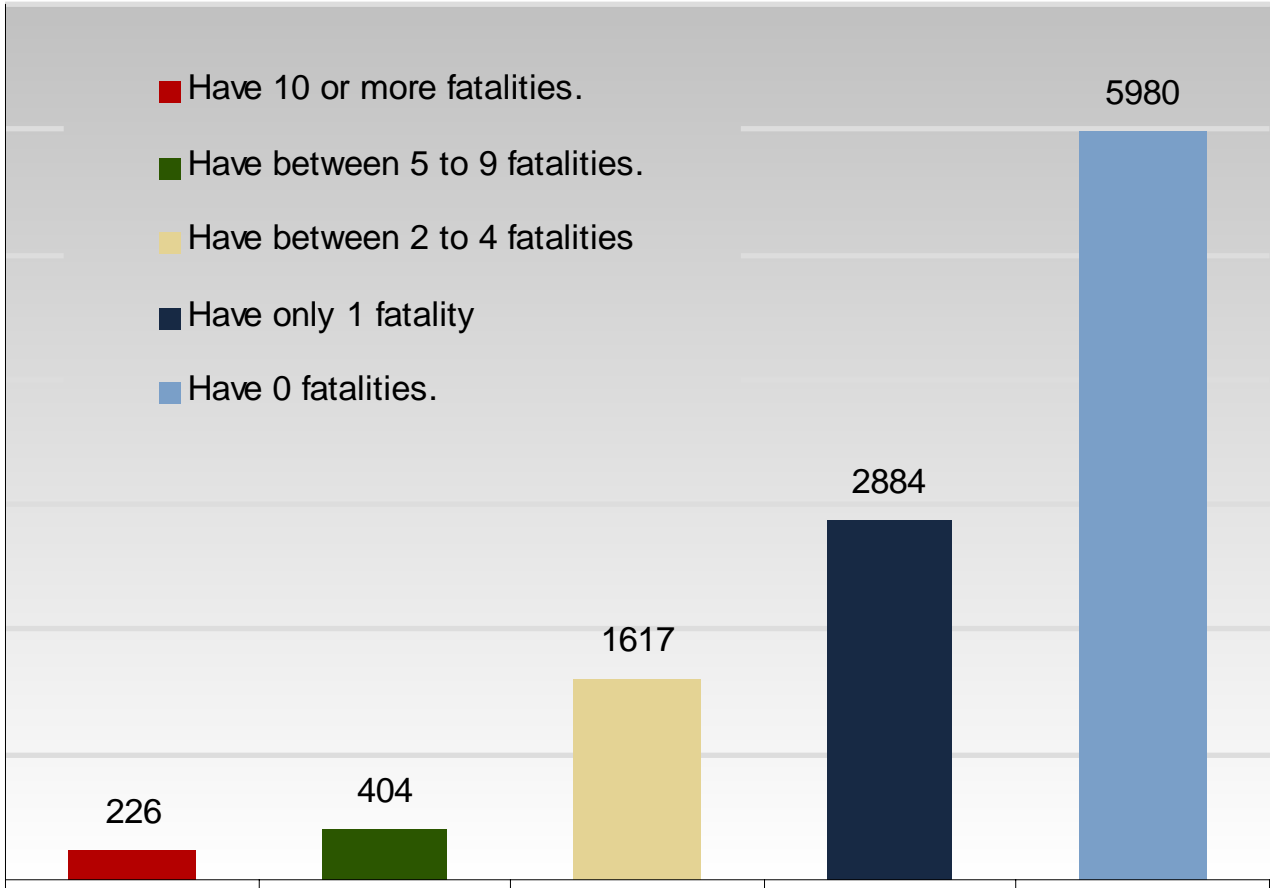




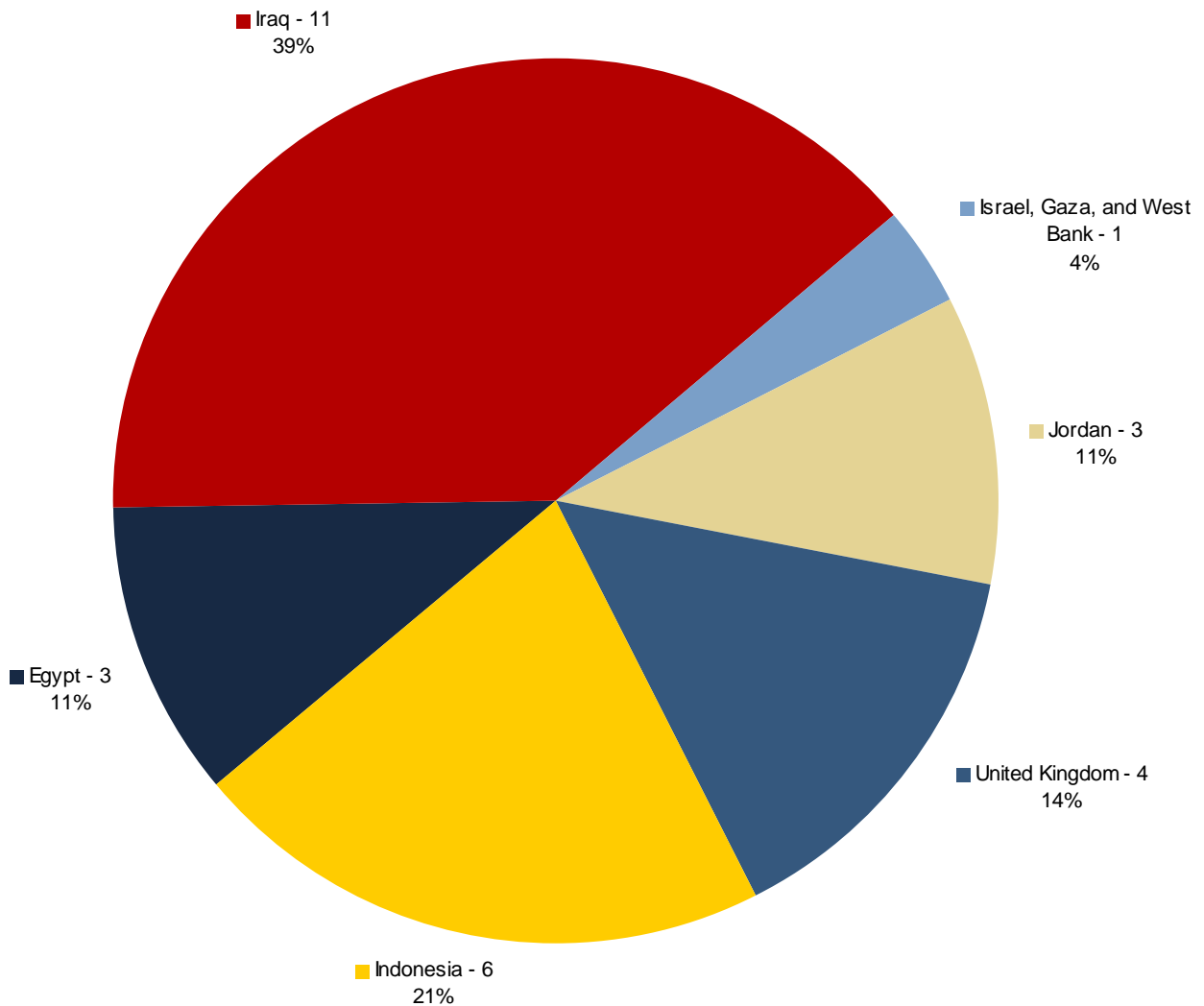
Chart 13 – Incidents Grouped by Fatality Range



11,111 Total Attacks in 2005



**Chart 14 – US Citizen Terrorism Injuries / Kidnappings in 2005 by Country
US Number Provided by the Department of State – Consular Affairs**



28 Total US Injuries and Kidnappings
Number provided by Department of State - Consular Affairs



Chart 15 – Comparison of Attacks by Victims

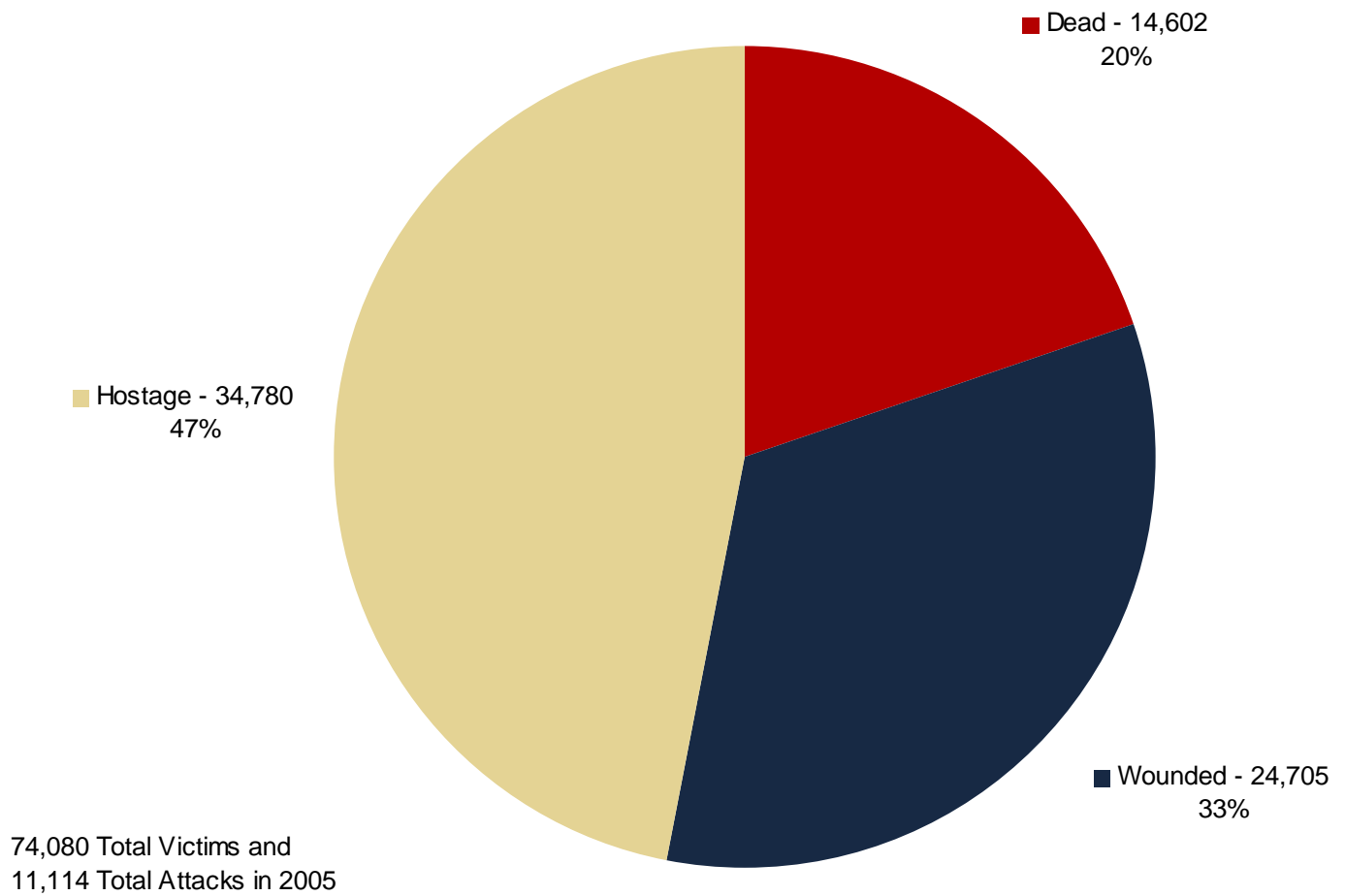
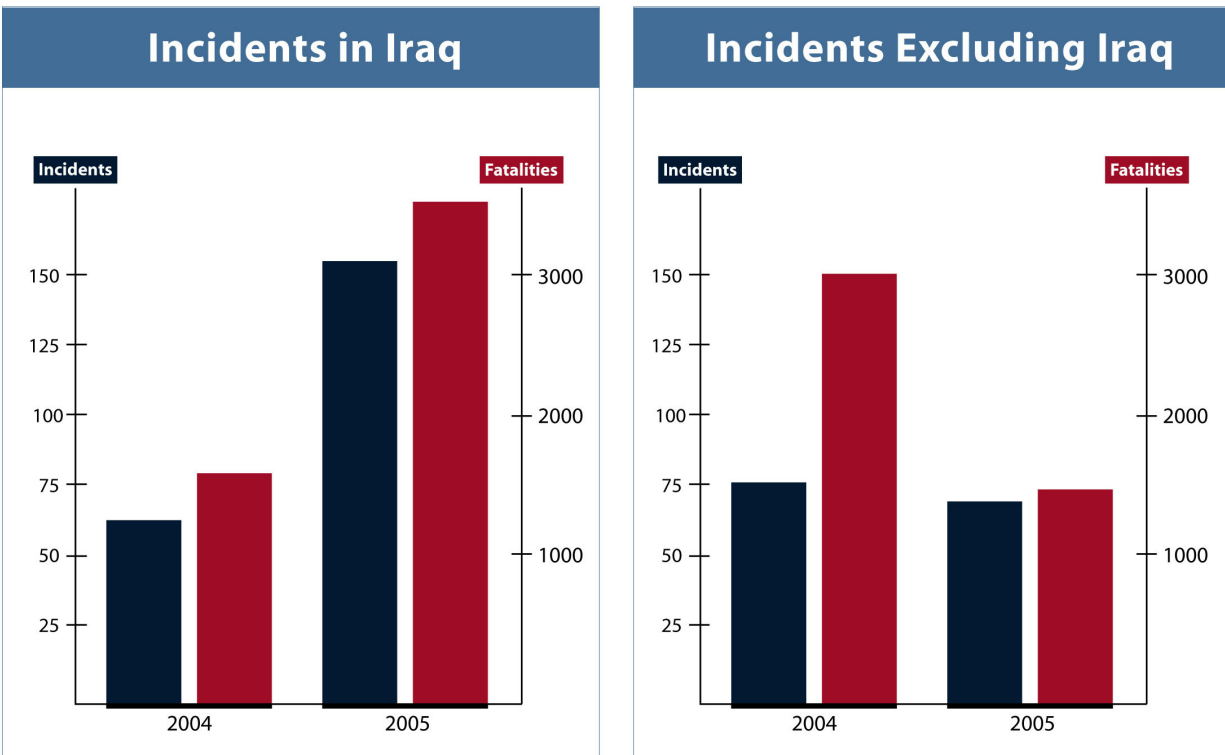




Chart 16 – High Fatality Incidents
Number of Incidents in 2005 With 10 or More Fatalities





Africa

January

5 Chad - 1/5/2005

Between 5 January 2005 and 11 January 2005, in Goz Beida, Ouaddai, Chad, armed assailants raided villages, killing 15 farmers and wounding one police officer. No group claimed responsibility.

19 Congo, Democratic Republic Of The - 1/19/2005

Between 19 January 2005 and 29 January 2005, in Che, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants attacked civilians with guns and machetes, killing 16 people, kidnapping 34 girls, and burning 220 homes. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed Lendu - Ndouchi Ethnic Group was responsible.

23 Sudan - 1/23/2005

On 23 January 2005, in western Darfur, Sudan, unidentified men attacked several villages, killing at least 12 civilians and burning several homes. No group claimed responsibility.

February

23 Sudan - 2/23/2005

On 23 February 2005, in Kas, Sudan, unidentified attackers killed 16 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

April

5 Kenya - 4/5/2005

On 5 April 2005, around 2:00 AM, in Nachola and Baragoi, Rift Valley, Kenya, armed men raided Turkana villages, killing 11 people, wounding 16 others including one child, and stealing 6,000 animals. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed Pokot Ethnic were responsible.



May

3 Somalia - 5/3/2005

On 3 May 2005, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, a timed improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in a soccer stadium where the interim prime minister was giving a speech, killing 15 civilians, injuring 40 others, and causing light damage to the stadium. No group claimed responsibility.

5 Uganda - 5/5/2005

On 5 May 2005, in the early morning, in Gulu, Gulu District, Uganda, assailants attacked villagers with machetes and hoes, killing 10 villagers and wounding 14 others. No group claimed responsibility, although a Ugandan Army spokesman stated that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) was responsible.

23 Congo, Democratic Republic Of The - 5/23/2005

On 23 May 2005, at night, in Nidja, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants attacked a village, killing 18 people, injuring 11, and kidnapping 50 others. No group claimed responsibility. The interim Governor of Sud-Kivu Province said the members of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda were responsible.

June

1 Cote D'ivoire - 6/1/2005

On 1 June 2005, in Deukoue, Cote D'ivoire, assailants armed with 12 caliber shotguns and machetes attacked sleeping villagers, killing 41 civilians, wounding 64 others, and burning 30 huts. No group claimed responsibility.

July

3 Congo, Democratic Republic Of The - 7/3/2005

On 3 July 2005, in Kokambo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants fired upon and killed 15 civilians, many of whom were fishermen. No group claimed responsibility.



9 Congo, Democratic Republic Of The - 7/9/2005

On 9 July 2005, in the night, in Kalonge Chiefdom, Bukavu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants forced residents into their homes, locked them, and set fire to the houses, killing 15 children and 24 other civilians, mostly women. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Forces de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) were responsible.

10 Uganda - 7/10/2005

On 10 July 2005, in Kitgum District, Uganda, armed assailants ambushed a vehicle traveling to the market, killing 14 occupants, stealing their food, and setting fire to the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) was responsible.

21 Congo - 7/21/2005

On 21 July 2005, in Kigalama, South Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants surrounded a village and attacked the residents with crude weapons, killing 13 civilians and damaging several homes. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) was responsible.

September

26 Chad - 9/26/2005

On 26 September 2005, in Madayouna, Ouaddai, Chad, armed assailants attacked a village, killing 56 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Janjaweed Militia was responsible.

26 Chad - 9/26/2005

On 26 September 2005, in Madayouna, Ouaddai, Chad, armed assailants attacked a village, killing 36 herdsmen and two soldiers and stealing a large number of livestock. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Janjaweed Militia was responsible.

30 Sudan - 9/30/2005

On 30 September 2005, in Darfur, Sudan, a group of 300 armed assailants on horses and camels attacked a camp for displaced people, killing 29 civilians, wounding 10 others, and setting fire to and destroying 80 makeshift shelters. No group claimed responsibility.



October

10 Congo, Democratic Republic Of The - 10/10/2005

On 10 October 2005, at night, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants attacked a village, killing 25 civilians and wounding several others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) were responsible.

November

21 Uganda - 11/21/2005

On 21 November 2005, in Labongo-Olungu, Pader District, Uganda, armed assailants fired upon a bus, killing 12 civilians, wounding five others, and causing the bus to overturn and catch fire. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) was responsible.

December

19 Sudan - 12/19/2005

On 19 December 2005, in Abu Saruj, Darfur Province, Sudan, armed assailants riding on camels and horses attacked a village, killing two children and 18 civilians and burning 50 huts. No group claimed responsibility.

20 Sudan - 12/20/2005

On 20 December 2005, in Kulbus, Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants fired upon the Abu-Saruj police station, killing four police officers and 14 civilians and damaging the police station. No group claimed responsibility.

20 Nigeria - 12/20/2005

On 20 December 2005, Agbaokwam Asarama, Andoni local government, Rivers State, Nigeria, assailants traveling in speedboats threw explosives at a Royal Dutch Shell oil pipeline causing an explosion that killed approximately 20 civilians and eight children, destroyed approximately 20 homes, and damaged the pipeline. No group claimed responsibility, but a local official suggested that members of the Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPFV) were responsible.



26 Sudan - 12/26/2005

On 26 December 2005, in Kulbus, Darfur Province, Sudan, armed assailants attacked a village, killing 20 civilians and wounding 13 others. No group claimed responsibility.



East Asia and Pacific

May

7 Burma - 5/7/2005

On 7 May 2005, in Rangoon, Yangon, Burma, unknown attackers detonated three powerful bombs in a coordinated attack against a trade fair held at a convention center and two upscale shopping centers, killing at least 25 civilians, injuring an estimated 200 civilians (3 Malaysian; 1 South Korean) and one Malaysian child and causing extensive damage to all three structures. The first bomb was detonated at 2:50 PM at the Yangon Trade Centre, where a Thai trade exhibition was taking place. The second bomb was detonated at 2:55 PM at the Junction-8 Centre. The third bomb was detonated at 3:00 PM at the Dagon Centre. No group claimed responsibility, although the Myanmar junta blamed the pro-democracy government in exile, and three ethnic groups: the Karen National Union (KNU), Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), and the Shan State Army (SSA). The KNU and SSA denied responsibility, and the government in exile condemned the violence.

28 Indonesia - 5/28/2005

On 28 May 2005, in Tentena, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia, attackers detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in a crowded market in a predominantly Christian town, and detonated another IED nearby fifteen minutes later, killing 19 civilians (17 of whom were known to be Christian), one Christian clergy member, one child, and one police officer and injuring as many as 57 civilians. The blasts destroyed food stands in the market and also damaged a bank and a police station. A third IED was found and disabled by a police bomb squad outside of a Christian church in the town. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed Islamic extremists were responsible.



October

1 Indonesia - 10/1/2005

On 1 October 2005, at about 7:00 PM, in Kuta, Bali, Indonesia and Jimbaran Bay, Bali, Indonesia, suicide bombers simultaneously detonated three improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at three restaurants (one in Kuta, two in Jimbaran Bay), killing at least 26 civilians (21 Bali Hindus, four Australians, one Japanese citizen), and wounding at least 129 civilians (93 Indonesian Hindus, 19 Australian citizens, six South Korean citizens, six US citizens, four Japanese citizens and one UK citizen). No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed Jemaah Islamiya Organization (JI) was responsible.



Europe and Eurasia

July

2 Russia - 7/2/2005

On 2 July 2005, in Makhachkala, Dagestan, Russia, assailants detonated a remote-controlled explosive device, killing 10 Russian soldiers, wounding 17 other soldiers and 21 civilians, and damaging three military vehicles. Islamic Jamaat of Dagestan (Shariat) claimed responsibility.

7 United Kingdom - 7/7/2005

On 7 July 2005, between 8:50 AM and 8:56 AM, in London, England, United Kingdom, three suicide bombers each detonated a backpack-concealed improvised explosive device (IED) at a different point along the city's commuter rail transit system (between Kings Cross Station and Russell Square Station, between Liverpool Street Station and Aldgate Station on the Piccadilly line, and between Edgware Road Station and Paddington Station on the Circle line). At 9:47 AM, a fourth suicide bomber detonated a backpack-concealed improvised explosive device (IED) on a double-decker bus. The attacks killed 52 civilians (40 UK nationals; 3 Polish nationals; 1 Australian national; 1 Israeli national; 1 US national; 1 Turkish national; 1 New Zealand national; 1 Romanian national; 1 Afghan national; 1 French national; and 1 Mauritius national); wounded approximately 700 others; destroyed several train cars, one bus, and an unknown amount of underground track; and damaged several nearby buildings. The attacks occurred on the day the G8 Summit was scheduled to begin in Scotland. Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigades and the Secret Organization of al-Qaeda in Europe both claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the claim by Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigades should be discredited.

19 Russia - 7/19/2005

On 19 July 2005, at 1:30 PM, in Znamenskoye, Chechnya, Russia, a remote-controlled improvised explosive device (IED) planted in a police vehicle exploded, killing 10 police officers, one security guard, two civilians, and two children, wounding 25 civilians and nine police officers, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although two individuals believed to be Chechen Separatists were later arrested.



October

13 Russia - 10/13/2005

On 13 October 2005, in the early morning, in Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkaria, Russia, between 80 to 300 armed assailants raided the city, shooting and killing 33 Russian security forces and 12 civilians and wounding 58 Russian security forces and 110 civilians. The assailants targeted and damaged three police stations, Nalchik's airport, the regional headquarters of the Interior Ministry and Federal Security Service (FSB) and Anti-Terrorist Center (ATC), the regional headquarters of the Russian penitentiary systems, and a border guard office. Chechen Separatists claimed responsibility for the attack.



Near East

January

4 Iraq - 1/4/2005

On 4 January 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a tanker bomb near the Interior Ministry headquarters, killing eight police officers and two civilians, and wounding 60 others. Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi's Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

5 Iraq - 1/5/2005

On 5 January 2005, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded near a police academy, killing at least 15 police officers and wounding 44 others, including four Iraqi civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

5 Iraq - 1/5/2005

On 5 January 2005, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 18 slain Iraqi civilians. The civilians had been enticed to come to Mosul from Baghdad by promises of lucrative work at US military bases. No group claimed responsibility.

15 Iraq - 1/15/2005

On 15 January 2005, in Al Latifiyah, Babil, Iraq, unknown assailants shot and killed 13 Iraqi civilians and left their bodies by the side of the road. No group claimed responsibility.

19 Iraq - 1/19/2005

On 19 January 2005, in the morning, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide car bomber detonated explosives outside a police station and the Al Alahi hospital, killing 13 civilians and five Iraqi police officers, and wounding 15 civilians. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

21 Iraq - 1/21/2005

On 21 January 2005, in Youssifiyah Village, south of Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified assailants detonated a car bomb hidden inside an ambulance at a Shia wedding party, killing 21 people and wounding 12 others. No group claimed responsibility.



21 Iraq - 1/21/2005

On 21 January 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, attackers detonated a car bomb outside a mosque, killing 14 civilians, wounding 40 others, and damaging the mosque. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

26 Iraq - 1/26/2005

On 26 January 2005, in Sinjar, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a tanker bomb outside the offices of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, killing 15 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging the office. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

27 Iraq - 1/27/2005

On 27 January 2005, in Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) outside a polling station, killing eight Iraqi soldiers and three civilians, and wounding four Iraqi soldiers and three civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

31 Iraq - 1/31/2005

On 31 January 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, six suicide bombers (including one Chechen and one Syrian) attacked six polling stations, killing approximately 12 soldiers guarding the stations and 12 civilian voters, and wounding an unspecified number of others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

February

6 Iraq - 2/6/2005

On 6 February 2005, in Albu Mustafa, Babil, Iraq, a group of gunmen attacked the Babil police station, killing 17 police officers and five Iraqi National Guardsmen and damaging the station. No group claimed responsibility.

7 Iraq - 2/7/2005

On 7 February 2005, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a car bomb near an Iraqi provincial police headquarters building, killing 15 civilians, and wounding 17 others. Many of the victims were potential police recruits. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.



7 Iraq - 2/7/2005

On 7 February 2005, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber attacked a crowd of police officers outside the Jumhuri Teaching Hospital, killing 12 police officers, and wounding four others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 2/8/2005

On or about 8 February 2005, near As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, unidentified assailants attacked a convoy of government trucks carrying sugar, killing 20 truck drivers, two police officers, and two Iraqi soldiers and damaging approximately 20 vehicles. On 10 February 2005, in As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, a police patrol found the 20 burned vehicles containing the decomposing bodies. No group claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 2/8/2005

On 8 February 2005, in Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an explosive jacket attacked a truck carrying recruits outside the Iraqi National Guard recruitment center at Muthhana airfield, killing 21 recruits, and wounding 27 civilians. Several of the civilians were potential recruits. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 2/10/2005

On 10 February 2005, in Salman Pak, Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and opened fire on a police station, killing 14 police officers, wounding at least 60 others, and damaging the station. No group claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 2/10/2005

On 10 February 2005, at about 11:00am, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded outside the Diyala police headquarters, killing 11 police officers and wounding 14 others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

11 Iraq - 2/11/2005

On 11 February 2005, in Balad Ruz, Diyala, Iraq, a truck bomb exploded outside a Shi'ite mosque as worshippers were leaving, killing 13 civilians and wounding 40 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni Islamic Extremists were responsible.



12 Iraq - 2/12/2005

On 12 February 2005, at 8:30 AM, in Al Musayyib, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a hospital, killing three Iraqi police officers and 15 civilians, wounding three police officers and 18 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the hospital. No group claimed responsibility.

14 Lebanon - 2/14/2005

On 14 February 2005, in Beirut, Lebanon, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) as a motorcade carrying former Lebanese Prime Minister, Rafik Hariri, drove past, killing Hariri along with 20 Lebanese civilians, wounding over 100 others, and damaging 20 cars, one British bank, and one hotel. Al Nasr wa al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Sham [Victory and Jihad in the Greater Syria] claimed responsibility, although Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the Syrian government were also suspected. The UN investigation pointed to direct involvement by Syrian intelligence and government officials, including the brother-in-law of the Syrian president.

18 Iraq - 2/18/2005

On 18 February 2005, in the evening, in Baghdad, Iraq, during Friday prayers, an unidentified suicide bomber detonated an explosive device outside the al Khadimain mosque, killing 17 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging the mosque. An alert security guard prevented the assailant from entering the mosque. Shi'ites were participating in the month long religious observations leading up to the holiest day of the Shi'ite religious year, Ashura, which took place on Saturday, 19 February 2005. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.

19 Iraq - 2/19/2005

On 19 February 2005, in Aden Square, Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber boarded a bus carrying Shia pilgrims and detonated his explosive vest, killing 20 civilians, including one child, wounding 40 other people, and destroying the bus. Assailants then detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) as Iraqi police were responding to the bus attack, killing four police officers. Muslim Shia were celebrating Ashura, their most sacred observance. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.



24 Iraq - 2/24/2005

On 24 February 2005, Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, an unidentified suicide bomber detonated a car bomb inside Iraqi police headquarters, killing 15 police officers, wounding 22 others, and damaging the station and 20 police vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 2/28/2005

On 28 February 2005, at approximately 9:30 AM, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide car bomber attacked a crowd of several hundred people outside of hospital, waiting in line for physicals, among them police officers, national guard officers, and prospective civil servants, killing 125 people, wounding 133 others, and damaging both the hospital and the market place across the street. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

March

7 Iraq - 3/7/2005

On 7 March 2005, in the morning, in Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a car bomb outside an elementary school, killing two civilians, two children, and ten unspecified persons, wounding about 20 children and three civilians, and damaging the school. No group claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 3/8/2005

On 8 March 2005, in Ar Rummanah, Al Anbar, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 30 Interior Ministry's Rapid Response Team officers. The officers had been blindfolded, handcuffed, and shot in the back of the head. Local medical officials stated the bodies were at least one week old. No group claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 3/8/2005

On or about 8 March, 2005, in Al Latifiyah, Babil, Iraq, unidentified attackers beheaded 13 Iraqi civilians and two children. The victims are believed to have been Shia pilgrims on their way to Karbala or Najaf. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni extremist were responsible.



10 Iraq - 3/10/2005

On 10 March 2005, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, an unidentified suicide bomber attacked a Shiite funeral for a professor of Mosul University in the courtyard of the Shahedyein Mosque, killing 53 mourners and wounding over 100 others. The Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions claimed responsibility.

24 Iraq - 3/24/2005

On 24 March 2005, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a city entrance checkpoint, killing 11 Iraqi police commandos and wounding 9 others, 3 Iraqi civilians, and 2 US Marines. The Islamic Army in Iraq (IAI) claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 3/28/2005

On 28 March 2005, in As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, a shepherd found the bodies of approximately 50 civilians buried near the Syrian border. No group claimed responsibility.

April

5 Iraq - 4/5/2005

On 5 April 2005, in Al Musayyib, Babil, Iraq, Iraqi authorities found the bodies of seven Iraqi soldiers and three police officers, all whom had been shot and killed. No group claimed responsibility.

7 Algeria - 4/7/2005

On 7 April 2005, in Tablat, Blida Province, Algeria, armed assailants fired on five vehicles at a fake road block, killing 13 civilians, wounding one other and burning five vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC) was responsible.

7 Iraq - 4/7/2005

On 7 April 2005, in Al Muhammadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, authorities discovered the bodies of 11 Iraqi contractors who had been shot and killed by militants. The contractors worked at a nearby US military base and were reported missing on 6 April. No group claimed responsibility.



9 Iraq - 4/9/2005

On 9 April 2005, in Hit, Al Anbar, Iraq, unknown gunmen attacked a truck convoy, killing 10 truck drivers and damaging several vehicles. The truck drivers were all contract employees of Multinational Forces-Iraq (MNF-I). No group claimed responsibility.

13 Iraq - 4/13/2005

On 13 April 2005, near Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, an improvised explosive device (IED) placed under a pipeline exploded after it was believed to be defused, killing the Director of the Bajwan Oil Company, his deputy, and ten oil security personnel, wounding three others, and damaging the oil pipeline. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed it carried out the attack jointly with Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq).

14 Iraq - 4/14/2005

On 14 April 2005, at 10:00 AM, in the Al Jami'ah district of Baghdad, Iraq, two suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) exploded near the Iraqi Interior Ministry Building during rush hour, killing 14 civilians and one police officer, wounding 27 civilians and three police officers, damaging several police and civilian vehicles, and causing minor damage to the Interior Ministry Building. The bombings were a coordinated attack on both a police convoy in front of the Interior Ministry Building and the police patrol guarding the Interior Ministry Building. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

20 Iraq - 4/20/2005

On 20 April 2005, in Hadithah, Al Anbar, Iraq, authorities located the bodies of 19 fishermen who were kidnapped, taken to a stadium, then shot and killed by militants. No group claimed responsibility.

20 Iraq - 4/20/2005

On 20 April 2005, in As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, authorities located 57 bodies of men, women, and children in the Tigris River. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.



21 Iraq - 4/21/2005

On 21 April 2005, in the Tarmiyah area north of Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified assailants downed a commercial helicopter with a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) round, killing six U.S., three Bulgarian, and two Fijian security guards who were on the helicopter. One of the three Bulgarian security guards survived the helicopter crash, but was then shot and killed by the attackers. The Islamic Army in Iraq (IAI) claimed responsibility.

22 Iraq - 4/22/2005

On 22 April 2005, in the Baghdad al-Jadidah neighborhood of Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified attackers detonated a command-initiated vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) outside of the al-Subayh Shia mosque during midday prayers, killing 11 civilians, injuring 26 others, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.

24 Iraq - 4/24/2005

On 24 April 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified assailants detonated a command-initiated vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) parked outside of a restaurant and a suicide bomber driving a VBIED attacked a crowd of worshippers near the Ahl al-Bayt mosque, killing 23 civilians, wounding 41 others, and causing unspecified damage. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

29 Iraq - 4/29/2005

On 29 April 2005, in the Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, four suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) exploded in quick succession, killing five civilians, two police officers, and 15 Iraqi soldiers, wounding 35 civilians, two police officers, and 30 Iraqi soldiers, and severely damaging the Baghdad police special forces headquarters building and a nearby residential/business building. The first two suicide VBIEDs targeted an Iraqi Army patrol and police patrol, respectively. These were followed by a dual suicide VBIED attack on the perimeter security of the special forces headquarters building. These attacks occurred the day after Iraq's National Assembly approved an interim Iraqi cabinet. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.



29 Iraq - 4/29/2005

On 29 April 2005, in Al Mada'in, Baghdad, Iraq, militants attacked a police checkpoint outside a hospital with four vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), three of which were suicide attacks, killing 13 police officers, wounding 13 police officers, and 23 civilians, and damaging both the checkpoint and the hospital. These attacks occurred the day after Iraq's National Assembly approved an interim Iraqi cabinet. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

May

1 Iraq - 5/1/2005

On 1 May 2005, in Tall Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded at the funeral of a Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) official, killing 25 civilian mourners and wounding 35 others. Gunmen then engaged police and first responders with small arms fire, preventing them from evacuating the wounded. The funeral was for a Ninawa Provincial Council member and KDP official who had been killed the previous day. No group claimed responsibility.

4 Iraq - 5/4/2005

On 4 May 2005, in the Tigris River, Salman Pak, Diyala, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of six men, four women, and two children who had been blindfolded, their hands tied behind their back, and shot in the head. No group claimed responsibility.

4 Iraq - 5/4/2005

On 4 May 2005, at 9:30 AM, in Arbil, Arbil, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a police recruitment center, in a media center building, killing 69 civilians, wounding 110 others, and damaging the media center and several nearby vehicles and buildings. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 5/6/2005

On 6 May 2005, in the Kasrah and Atash districts of Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 14 civilians, all with their hands tied and shot in the head. The victims were dressed in traditional Arab clothing worn by Sunni fundamentalists. The area where they were found is adjacent to a district of Baghdad populated by Shia Muslims. No group claimed responsibility.



6 Iraq - 5/6/2005

On 6 May 2005, at 8:00 AM, in Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a police checkpoint, killing ten police officers, wounding at least five civilians and eight police officers, and damaging the checkpoint and a minibus. The police casualties were all aboard the minibus that was bringing a police shift change to the checkpoint at the time of the attack. No group claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 5/6/2005

On 6 May 2005, in As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a crowded vegetable market filled with predominately Shia Iraqis, killing 31 civilians, wounding 45 others, and damaging several market stalls. Jamaat Jund al-Sahaba (Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions) claimed responsibility.

7 Iraq - 5/7/2005

On 7 May 2005, at 11:10 AM, in the Al-Tahrir Square of Baghdad, Iraq, two suicide bomber with vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) attacked a civilian security convoy escorting a school bus, killing 17 civilians, three children, and two US security guards, wounding 54 civilians and five security guards (three US, one Australian, one Iceland), destroying two security guard vehicles, and damaging the bus and school windows. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 5/8/2005

On 8 May 2005, in Hit, Al Anbar, Iraq, gunmen attacked a British commercial security firm convoy, killing 15 security guards (14 Iraqi; 1 South African), wounding two others (nationalities unspecified), kidnapping a Japanese security guard, and destroying five security vehicles. The assailants indicated that the Japanese security guard had been severely wounded in the attack. On 28 May, video footage was posted on a Jihadist website, indicating the Japanese security guard had died from his wounds. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.



11 Iraq - 5/11/2005

On 11 May 2005, in Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a crowd of mainly Shiite migrant workers from southern Iraq, killing 38 civilians, wounding 84 others, and causing minor damage to a construction job center. The migrant workers had gathered to apply for jobs at construction projects within the province. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

11 Iraq - 5/11/2005

On 11 May 2005, in Hawijah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber, using an improvised explosive device (IED) vest, attacked an Iraqi Army recruitment center where 150 applicants were lined up to apply for jobs, killing 32 civilians, wounding 34 others, and damaging the recruitment center. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

12 Iraq - 5/12/2005

On 12 May 2005, at 10:55 AM, in the Jadida district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a crowded market street, killing 15 civilians, wounding 84 others, and destroying eight cars, a bus, several storefronts and market stalls. A second timed VBIED exploded approximately 1500 meters from this location 15 minutes later, wounding an additional three civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

14 Iraq - 5/14/2005

On 14 May 2005, at night, in Al Latifiyah, Babil, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 11 civilians who had been killed. The victims had their hands tied behind their backs and gunshot wounds to the head. Two bullet riddled trucks were found nearby and keys found on two of the bodies identified them as the owners of the trucks. No group claimed responsibility.

15 Iraq - 5/15/2005

On 15 May 2005, in the Sadr City district of Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 13 civilian men who had been handcuffed, shot in the head, and dumped in a garbage pit. No group claimed responsibility.



15 Iraq - 5/15/2005

On 15 May 2005, in the al Sa'ab and Ur neighborhoods of Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of eight and four civilians respectively, all of whom had been bound, blindfolded, and shot in the head. No group claimed responsibility.

16 Iraq - 5/16/2005

On 16 May 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, militants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) within minutes of each other at a market patronized by primarily Shia civilians, killing nine Iraqi soldiers and one civilian, wounding 28 civilians, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility.

21 Iraq - 5/21/2005

On 21 May 2005, in Al Nikheb, Al Anbar, Iraq, unidentified militants kidnapped 10 Shia pilgrims returning to Al Hillah from visiting a Muslim shrine in Syria, whom they accused of supplying the US military with information. On 28 May 2005, in Al Nikheb, the dead bodies of all 10 Shiite pilgrims were found. No group claimed responsibility.

23 Iraq - 5/23/2005

On 23 May 2005, in Al Mahmudiyah, Babil, Iraq, an unidentified suicide bomber attacked an Iraqi army vehicle checkpoint outside of a Shia mosque with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing ten civilians, wounding up to 30 others, and causing some damage to the vehicles within the checkpoint and the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

23 Iraq - 5/23/2005

On 23 May 2005, in Tal Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, two unidentified suicide bombers, in an assassination attempt, attacked the residence of a Turkman-Shia sheikh and Provincial Council member with two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), killing at least 20 civilians, injuring 20 others, and causing the residence to collapse. No group claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 5/28/2005

On 28 May 2005, near Al Qaim, Al Anbar, Iraq, police discovered the bodies of ten Shiite pilgrims that had been blind-folded and shot. No group claimed responsibility.



29 Iraq - 5/29/2005

On 29 May 2005, in the Amiriyah neighborhood of Baghdad, Iraq, unidentified militants with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), mortars, and rocket propelled grenades (RPGs) attacked a police major crimes unit, killing seven civilians and four police officers, wounding 12 civilians, and causing unspecified damage. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

30 Iraq - 5/30/2005

On 30 May 2005, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, two unidentified suicide bombers attacked a crowd of civilians demonstrating outside of a government office, killing 27 civilians and wounding 100 others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility for the attack.

June

2 Iraq - 6/2/2005

On 2 June 2005, at 8:00 AM, in Tozkhurmato, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a restaurant, killing 11 civilians and one private security guard, wounding 31 civilians and six private security guards, and destroying the restaurant and several nearby vehicles. The guards were part of the security detail traveling by road to meet up with the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister, who was traveling by air, at the time of the attack. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

2 Iraq - 6/2/2005

On 2 June 2005, at 8:45 PM, in Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded at a house where a meeting of Islamic Sufis was being held, killing ten civilians, wounding 12 others, and destroying the house. No group claimed responsibility.



7 Iraq - 6/7/2005

On 7 June 2005, at 9:20 AM, in Hawi Jah, At Ta'mim, Iraq, four suicide bombers with vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) simultaneously attacked four Iraqi Army checkpoints on the northern, southern, eastern and western entrances to the city, killing 14 civilians and four soldiers, wounding ten civilians and nine soldiers, and causing unspecified damage to three of the checkpoints and several vehicles. The VBIED targeting the eastern checkpoint stopped short of its objective and the driver fled. No group claimed responsibility.

9 Iraq - 6/9/2005

On 9 June 2005, in Al Habbaniyah, Al Anbar, Iraq, militants detonated explosives and fired on a 18-vehicle commercial security convoy carrying supplies for the US military, killing 15 truck drivers, one police officer, one translator, wounding six truck drivers, and causing unspecified damage to several convoy vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 6/10/2005

On 10 June 2005, at 10:00 PM, in the Ash Shula district of Baghdad, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded near the Noor marketplace and adjacent to a medical center and ice cream parlor, killing 11 civilians, wounding 29 others, and causing unspecified damage to the marketplace, medical center and ice cream parlor. No group claimed responsibility.

11 Iraq - 6/11/2005

On 11 June 2005, in Al Mahmudiyah, Babil, Iraq, unidentified gunmen attacked a vehicle carrying Shia construction contractors to Baghdad, killing ten civilians, wounding three others, and causing unspecified damage to the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although the three wounded contractors stated the attackers were Sunni.

12 Iraq - 6/12/2005

On 12 June 2005, at 2:20 PM, near Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants fired small arms and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) at a five vehicle government contractor convoy, killing seven Iraqi and four Nepalese construction contractors, and destroying three convoy vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.



14 Iraq - 6/14/2005

On 14 June 2005, at 10:05 AM, in Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a crowd gathered outside of the Rafidiyan Bank to receive their pay checks, killing 23 civilians, wounding 100 others, and causing unspecified damage to the bank. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

15 Iraq - 6/15/2005

On 15 June 2005, at 4:20 PM, in Zaffraniyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a police patrol, killing eight police officers and two civilians, wounding 30 civilians, and destroying three police patrol vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

16 Iraq - 6/16/2005

On 16 June 2005, north of Baghdad, Iraq, militants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Al-Sulaykh police center and a nearby Iraqi Army checkpoint and patrol, killing eight soldiers and six civilians, wounding four civilians, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility.

19 Iraq - 6/19/2005

On 19 June 2005, at 2:30 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber walked into the Ibn Zambour restaurant and detonated his body-worn improvised explosive device (IED), killing at least seven police officers and 16 civilians, wounding 36 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the restaurant. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

20 Iraq - 6/20/2005

On 20 June 2005, at 5:13 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, militants with four vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), small arms fire, multiple IEDs, mortars, and RPGs attacked the Al Bayaa police station, killing eight police officers and two civilians, wounding 23 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the station. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.



20 Iraq - 6/20/2005

On 20 June 2005, in the morning, in Arbil, Arbil, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked the police headquarters during morning roll call, killing 15 police officers, wounding 100 others, and causing unspecified damage to the headquarters building. No group claimed responsibility.

22 Iraq - 6/22/2005

On 22 June 2005, at 9:00 PM, in the Shula neighborhood of Baghdad, Iraq, militants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), killing at least 23 civilians, wounding 28 others, and causing unspecified damage to the neighborhood. Both Tanzim al-Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) and Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

22 Iraq - 6/22/2005

On 22 June 2005, at 9:00 PM, in the Shula neighborhood of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a bus station, killing ten civilians and five police officers, wounding at least 20 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the station. Both Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al'Qa'ida in Iraq) and Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

23 Iraq - 6/23/2005

On 23 June 2005, at 7:15 AM, in the Karada area of Baghdad, Iraq, suicide bombers detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED), one near an old mall and the other near a gas station, killing seven civilians and three police officers, wounding ten civilians, and causing unspecified damage. The Army of Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility, stating that it was a joint operation with the Islamic Army in Iraq (IAI) and the Mujahideen Army.

25 Iraq - 6/25/2005

On 25 June 2005, at 4:00 PM, in Samarra, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber and five cars carrying gunmen attacked the home of a special forces officer, killing at least 11 civilians, wounding 20 others, and damaging a wall outside the residence, but leaving the officer unharmed. No group claimed responsibility.



26 Iraq - 6/26/2005

On 26 June 2005, at 7:02 AM, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a crowd of government contractors who had gathered for work on an adjacent Iraqi Army base, killing 16 contractors and wounding 16 others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

26 Iraq - 6/26/2005

On 26 June 2005, at 6:15 AM, in Mosul Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked the Bab al-Toob police station, killing ten police officers and two civilian bystanders, wounding eight police officers and six civilian bystanders, and destroying the police facility. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

July

2 Iraq - 7/2/2005

On 2 July 2005, at 9:00 AM, in the al-Yarmouk district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber disguised as an Interior Ministry police commando attacked a morning roll call of potential Interior Ministry police recruits, killing 20 recruits, wounding 22 others, and causing minor damage to the government facility. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 7/6/2005

On 6 July 2005, at night, in Jbeila, Babil, Iraq, two suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) attacked a crowded car market, killing 13 civilians, wounding 30 others, and causing unspecified damage. The second VBIED struck as first responders were arriving at the scene of the first attack. No group claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 7/10/2005

On 10 July 2005, at 8:56 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked an Iraqi Army recruitment center at Muthana Airfield, killing 25 civilians, wounding 47 others, and causing unspecified damage to the recruitment center. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.



13 Iraq - 7/13/2005

On 13 July 2005, at night, in the Maamel district of Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of ten civilians and one cleric who had been handcuffed, blindfolded, and shot in the head. No group claimed responsibility.

13 Iraq - 7/13/2005

On 13 July 2005, at 10:50 AM, in the al-Jaddeda district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a US military patrol that had stopped to hand out candy, water, and key rings to children, killing 37 children, five civilians, and one US soldier, wounding 31 children and three US soldiers, and setting four nearby houses on fire. No group claimed responsibility.

15 Iraq - 7/15/2005

On 15 July 2005, at 6:57 PM, in the Sadiya district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a police patrol, killing nine civilians and two police officers, wounding 24 civilians, and causing a nearby fuel truck to ignite and explode. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

16 Iraq - 7/16/2005

On 16 July 2005, at 8:30 PM, in Al Musayyib, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) next to a fuel tanker pulling into a gas station, creating a large fireball, killing 90 civilians, wounding 85 others, and causing damage to adjacent shops, homes, and a Shia mosque. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

19 Iraq - 7/19/2005

On 19 July 2005, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, gunmen fired upon a minibus carrying civilians employed by Multinational Forces-Iraq to a US military base, killing 10 contractors, wounding the bus driver, and causing the bus to veer across the road into oncoming traffic where it collided with a car, killing three civilians and causing unspecified damage to both vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.



20 Iraq - 7/20/2005

On 20 July 2005, at 9:30 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) outside the entrance to an Iraqi army recruiting center, killing at least ten civilian recruits, wounding 28 others, and causing unspecified damage to the facility. No group claimed responsibility.

23 Egypt - 7/23/2005

On 23 July 2005, at 1:15 AM, in Sharm ash Shaykh, Janub Sina', Egypt, assailants simultaneously attacked three locations in the resort city. One vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded after crashing into the Ghazala Gardens Hotel, a second VBIED exploded in front of a coffee shop in the Old Market, and an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in a parking area near Naema Bay, killing 88 civilians (including 11 UK; one Dutch; one Kuwait; one Saudi; one Qatari; one US; one Italian; one Czech; two German; and approximately 68 Egyptian nationals), wounding approximately 127 others (including nine UK; two Saudi Arabian; one Qatari; two Kuwaiti; 21 Italian; one Czech; four Spanish; five German; five Austrian; one Israeli; one Russian; one Ukrainian; one Turkish; and approximately 73 Egyptian nationals), severely damaging the hotel and the coffee shop, destroying an unspecified number of vehicles, and causing moderate damage to all three surrounding neighborhoods. The three attacks damaged an area linking Peace Road with Naema Bay, which are among the busiest areas of the city. The city, nicknamed the City of Peace, had been the site of many Palestinian/Israeli peace talks as well as the controversial Future of Iraq conference. The Martyr Abdallah Azam Brigades, Mujahidu Misr, Sinai Martyr's Group and Al-Tawhid Wal-Jihad (Unity and Jihad Group in Egypt) claimed responsibility, although many blamed Al-Qa'ida.

24 Iraq - 7/24/2005

On 24 July 2005, at 2:45 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the al-Rashad police station, killing 39 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging 25 vehicles and eight shops. No group claimed responsibility.



25 Iraq - 7/25/2005

On 25 July 2005, at 6:05 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a minibus vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a checkpoint near the Sadeer hotel, a facility once used by US contractors, killing 12 Iraqi security guards, wounding 18 others, and causing unspecified damage to the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility.

26 Iraq - 7/26/2005

On 26 July 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, ten gunmen in two cars attacked two minibuses carrying Iraqi workers home from the Al-Faris iron factory in Abu Ghurayb, killing 17 workers, wounding 27 others, and causing unspecified damage to the buses. No group claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 7/28/2005

On 28 July 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, gunmen fired upon two buses carrying Industry Ministry employees home to a predominately northern Shiite suburb from work, killing 16 employees, wounding 27 others, and causing unspecified damage to both buses. No group claimed responsibility.

29 Iraq - 7/29/2005

On 29 July 2005, in Rabi'ah, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) in front of an Iraqi army recruiting center, among a crowd of recruits, killing 52 civilians and wounding at least 93 others. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

August

1 Iraq - 8/1/2005

On 1 August 2005, in the Om al-Ma'alif district of Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found 20 bodies in black plastic bags that had been shot or beheaded. No group claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 8/10/2005

On 10 August 2005, near Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, unidentified gunmen shot and killed ten doctors who were traveling to Ar Ramadi to augment the medical staffs of hospitals there, causing unspecified damage to their van. No group claimed responsibility.



14 Iraq - 8/14/2005

On 14 August 2005, in the Awerij district of Baghdad, Iraq, police commandos acting on information obtained from detained foreign militants discovered the mutilated bodies of 30 civilians. Police officials stated the bodies appeared to be less than two weeks old. No group claimed responsibility.

17 Iraq - 8/17/2005

On 17 August 2005, at 7:45 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, in a coordinated attack by five suicide bombers, the first bomber attacked a police patrol with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at al-Nahda bus station. At 7:55 AM, the second bomber detonated a VBIED in al-Nahda bus station. At 8:00 AM, the third bomber detonated a VBIED targeting a police patrol responding to the two previous attacks. The final two suicide bombers detonated their VBIEDs at 8:30 AM in the vicinity of al-Kindi hospital, targeting the survivors of the three previous attacks. The five coordinated attacks killed over 75 civilians and at least one child, wounded at least 95 other civilians, and damaged the bus station and a vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

18 Iraq - 8/18/2005

On 18 August 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, gunmen dressed in Interior Ministry uniforms kidnapped 22 Sunni men from the Iskandariyah neighborhood. On 27 September 2005, near Al Kut, Wasit, Iraq, their bodies were found shot, their hands bound by ropes and handcuffs. No group claimed responsibility.

22 Iraq - 8/22/2005

On 22 August 2005, in Tarmiya, Salah ad Din, Iraq, gunmen fired upon a minivan, killing eight police officers and three civilians and causing unspecified damage to the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

24 Iraq - 8/24/2005

On 24 August 2005, around 3:30 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, militants launched a large attack on police officers using one vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), two suicide VBIEDs, small arms fire, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs). The fighting lasted over an hour and killed at least 14 civilians and 3 police officers, wounded over 40 civilians and 13 police officers, and damaged at least three police vehicles, seven civilian vehicles, one police station, and two checkpoints. No group claimed responsibility.



25 Iraq - 8/25/2005

On 25 August 2005, near Al Kut, Wasit, Iraq, police located the bodies of 36 men dumped in a shallow river. The men were handcuffed and shot in the head. No group claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 8/28/2005

On 28 August 2005, in Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, gunmen fired upon and killed 15 Iraqis traveling from Saqlawiyah after ambushing their vehicle and lining them up by the side of the road. It is believed that they were off-duty police officers. No group claimed responsibility.

29 Iraq - 8/29/2005

On 29 August 2005, in the outskirts of Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, police discovered the bodies of 15 civilians who had been blindfolded, had their hands tied, and were shot and killed. No group claimed responsibility.

31 Iraq - 8/31/2005

On 31 August 2005, at 8:20 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, militants attacked a large crowd in the vicinity of the Shia holy shrine in the Khadamiyah district with eight mortar rounds and three rockets, killing 16 civilians and wounding 30 others. The Jaish al-Taifa al-Mansoura (Army of the Victorious Community) claimed responsibility.

September

5 Iraq - 9/5/2005

On 5 September 2005, in Hit, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a Multinational Force-Iraq (MNF-I) base, killing eight civilian bystanders and three Iraqi soldiers, wounding 16 soldiers, and causing unspecified damage to the base entrance. No group claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 9/6/2005

On 6 September 2005, in the Al-Khalidiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, militants detonated a roadside command-initiated improvised explosive device (IED) near the Al-Khalidiyah Hospital as an Iraqi Army patrol passed, then fired on the soldiers, killing four Iraqi soldiers, eight civilians, and one child, wounding five soldiers, and causing unspecified damage to the hospital. No group claimed responsibility.



7 Iraq - 9/7/2005

On 7 September 2005, at 9:00 PM, in the Hayaniyah district of Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a restaurant, killing 14 civilians and two children, wounding 21 civilians, and damaging two police vehicles, nearby shops, and the restaurant. No group claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 9/8/2005

On 8 September 2005, in Al-Latifayah, Babil, Iraq, gunmen, dressed in Iraqi Army uniforms, kidnapped 19 Shia civilians from the Gharran tribe. On 9 September, the bodies of 18 of the men were found in a pit near Al Iskandariyah. One hostage survived the executions and claimed the perpetrators were Sunni extremists. No group claimed responsibility.

14 Iraq - 9/14/2005

On 14 September 2005, at 7:00 AM, in the Khadamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a crowd of Shiite laborers who had gathered in a public square in search of day labor jobs, killing over 114 civilians, wounding 156 others, and damaging about 50 businesses and 12 vehicles. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

14 Iraq - 9/14/2005

On 14 September 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a group of civilians lining up to refill gas canisters, killing 11 civilians, wounding 14 others, and causing unspecified damage to the gas station. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

14 Iraq - 9/14/2005

On 14 September 2005, in the early morning, in At Taji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, gunmen took one police officer and 16 construction workers who had worked for Multinational Force-Iraq from their homes, handcuffed and blindfolded them, then shot and killed them. Their bodies were found two kilometers from the village. No group claimed responsibility.



14 Iraq - 9/14/2005

On 14 September 2005, at 12:31 PM, in the Khadamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded as a Multinational Force-Iraq (MNF-I) convoy passed, killing 15 civilians, wounding eight others and two MNF-I soldiers, and causing minor damage to one MNF-I vehicle. Tanzim Qa'adat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

15 Iraq - 9/15/2005

On 15 September 2005, at 7:54 AM, in the Ad Dawrah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a police convoy, killing 16 police officers and five civilian bystanders, wounding 13 police officers and eight civilians, and destroying one police truck. Tanzim Qa'adat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

16 Iraq - 9/16/2005

On 16 September 2005, at 1:30 PM, in Tozkhurmato, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a group of Shia worshippers as they left the Al-Rasul Al-Aadham mosque, killing 12 civilians, wounding 24 others, and setting fire to 11 nearby shops and 10 vehicles. A second suicide bomber wearing an explosive belt was detained, and his device was defused, causing no injuries or damage. No group claimed responsibility.

17 Iraq - 9/17/2005

On 17 September 2005, at 7:00 PM, in Al-Nahrawan, Diyala, Iraq, militants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the middle of a town square, killing 41 civilians, wounding 10 others, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility.

18 Iraq - 9/18/2005

On 18 September 2005, in Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, police found the bodies of 20 civilians who had been shot and killed then dumped in the Tigris River. No group claimed responsibility.



25 Iraq - 9/25/2005

On 25 September 2005, at 11:55 AM, in the New Baghdad district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a Wolf Brigade police commando convoy, killing 10 police officers and three civilians, wounding seven police officers and five civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the convoy. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

26 Iraq - 9/26/2005

On 26 September 2005, at 7:50 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a bus carrying employees of the Oil Ministry as it passed near a police academy checkpoint and several government ministries, killing five civilians and six police officers, wounding eight government employees, eight police officers, and 20 civilians, and damaging the bus and one vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

27 Iraq - 9/27/2005

On 27 September 2005, at 10:00 AM, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) in a police recruitment building, killing 10 civilians, wounding 26 others, and causing unspecified damage to the building. No group claimed responsibility.

29 Iraq - 9/29/2005

On 29 September 2005, starting at 6:30 PM, in Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, three suicide bombers detonated vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) ten minutes apart in a coordinated attack in a crowded public area, killing as many as 97 civilians and six police officers, wounding more than 110 civilians, and damaging several shops, a market, a bank, and a police station. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

30 Iraq - 9/30/2005

On 30 September 2005, at 8:50 AM, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, militants detonated a roadside remote-controlled vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the al-Sharia public vegetable market, killing eight civilians and two children, wounding 41 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the market. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.



October

3 Iraq - 10/3/2005

On 3 October 2005, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, militants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) planted inside a restaurant, killing 12 civilians, wounding six others, and damaging the restaurant. No group claimed responsibility.

5 Iraq - 10/5/2005

On 5 October 2005, at 6:00 PM, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked the Shia Husseiniyat Ibn al-Nama Mosque, killing 36 civilians, wounding 95 others, destroying several nearby shops and several cars, and causing significant damage to the mosque. The attack occurred during evening prayers on the first day of Ramadan. No group claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 10/6/2005

On 6 October 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a bus heading to a police academy as it passed a police patrol outside the Oil Ministry, killing five civilians, five police officers, and the bus driver, wounding 11 other civilians, and destroying the bus. No group claimed responsibility.

11 Iraq - 10/11/2005

On 11 October 2005, at 11:00 AM, in Tall Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber attacked a vegetable market with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) painted to look like a taxi, killing 30 civilians, wounding 45 others, and damaging the market. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

12 Iraq - 10/12/2005

On 12 October 2005, in Tall Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked an Iraqi army checkpoint outside a recruitment center, killing 30 civilians, wounding 35 others, and damaging the checkpoint. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

23 Iraq - 10/23/2005

On 23 October 2005, in Jorf al-Sakhr, Babil, Iraq, gunmen attacked a construction site, killing 12 Iraqi construction workers and kidnapping one other. No group claimed responsibility.



24 Iraq - 10/24/2005

On 24 October 2005, starting at 5:21 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, militants launched a complex attack on a police checkpoint and two hotels using rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), mortars, and three suicide bombers with vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), killing at least 15 civilians and five police officers, wounding at least 32 civilians, three photographers, three journalists and two Associated Press employees, and causing unspecified damage to both the checkpoint and the hotels. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

28 Iraq - 10/28/2005

On 28 October 2005, east of Tall Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 14 civilians, two had been decapitated, and 12 had been bound and shot in the head. Officials estimated the victims had been killed between one and three months ago. No group claimed responsibility.

29 Iraq - 10/29/2005

On 29 October 2005, in the evening, near Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a village market, killing 26 civilians, wounding 52 others, and causing unspecified damage to several shops and restaurants located in the market. No group claimed responsibility.

30 Iraq - 10/30/2005

On 30 October 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, assailants wearing Interior Ministry commando uniforms kidnapped 12 civilians. On 3 November 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, Iraqi police discovered the bodies of the 12 victims, some shot to death and some beheaded. No group claimed responsibility.

31 Iraq - 10/31/2005

On 31 October 2005, at 8:30 PM, in Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, militants detonated a roadside command-initiated vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) as a police patrol passed, killing 15 civilians and five police officers, wounding 71 civilians, and damaging several restaurants, businesses, vehicles and a public market. No group claimed responsibility although Iraqi security personnel suspect involvement by the Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK).



November

2 Iraq - 11/2/2005

On 2 November 2005, in the evening, in Al Musayyib, Babil Province, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded in front of a Shia mosque, killing 29 civilians, wounding 62 others, and causing unspecified damage to the mosque. The attack occurred during the final day of Ramadan, near the end of the day-long fast. No group claimed responsibility.

3 Iraq - 11/3/2005

On 3 November 2005, in southeastern Baghdad, Iraq, police discovered 11 unidentified bodies. Some had been beheaded, and others had been shot. No group claimed responsibility.

5 Iraq - 11/5/2005

On 5 November 2005, in the evening, in Balad Ruz, Diyala Province, Iraq, gunmen fired upon a minibus carrying a group of Shia civilians, killing 12 civilians and one child and wounding one other civilian and one other child. No group claimed responsibility.

9 Jordan - 11/9/2005

On 9 November 2005, at about 8:50 PM, in Amman, Jordan, in a coordinated attack, three Iraqi suicide bombers detonated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device at the Radisson SAS, Grand Hyatt, and Days Inn hotels, killing 52 civilians (4 US nationals; 36 Jordanians; 1 Saudi; 1 Indonesian; 2 Bahrainis; 2 Israeli Arabs; 6 Iranians), five Palestinian government employees, and three Chinese military officers, wounding 115 civilians, and damaging the hotels. A fourth bomber, an Iraqi woman married to the Radisson SAS bomber, did not detonate her explosives at the Radisson SAS as planned. She was later arrested by Jordanian authorities and confessed to her role in a statement broadcast on Jordanian television. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 11/10/2005

On or about 10 November 2005, in Jassan, Wasit Province, Iraq, assailants kidnapped and later killed 27 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.



10 Iraq - 11/10/2005

On 10 November 2005, at about 9:30 AM, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a restaurant, killing seven police officers and 28 civilians, wounding four police officers and 21 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the restaurant. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

10 Iraq - 11/10/2005

On 10 November 2005, in Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded outside an army recruiting center, killing 10 civilians and wounding 20 others. No group claimed responsibility.

18 Iraq - 11/18/2005

On 18 November 2005, at about noon, in Khanaqin, Diyala, Iraq, in a coordinated attack during Friday prayers, two suicide bombers detonated body-worn improvised explosive devices (IEDs) inside two Shia mosques, killing 77 civilians, wounding 150 others, and causing unspecified damage. Iraqi police prevented a third IED from exploding at a third Shia mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

19 Iraq - 11/19/2005

On either 19 or 20 November 2005, in Abu Saydah, Iraq, a suicide bomber attacked a funeral tent for a deceased tribal chief, killing between 35 and 50 civilians, wounding between 40 and 80 others, and damaging the funeral tent. No group claimed responsibility.

19 Iraq - 11/19/2005

On 19 November 2005, at 7:15 AM, in Hadithah, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside command-initiated improvised explosive device (IED) and fired on a joint US military-Iraqi patrol. In the ensuing exchange of gunfire, 10 civilians, five children, and one US soldier were killed, two US soldiers were wounded, and unspecified damage was done to one US military vehicle and two nearby residences. No group claimed responsibility.



19 Iraq - 11/19/2005

On 19 November 2005, in the Jisr Diyala district of Baghdad, Iraq, an assailant detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device at a busy marketplace, killing 11 civilians, three police officers, and one child, wounding 20 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the market. No group claimed responsibility.

20 Iraq - 11/20/2005

On 20 November 2005, at 8:00 AM, in the Hayy al-Sukkar neighborhood of Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, assailants fired on a police patrol driving through the Al-Mustashfa intersection, killing 12 police officers, wounding several others, and damaging nine police cars. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

22 Iraq - 11/22/2005

On 22 November 2005, at 6:30 PM, in Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a small improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in a commercial area, killing one police officer but causing no damage. When police officers responded to the scene, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked the police patrol, crashing into a police car and exploding, killing approximately 19 police officers and three civilians, wounding approximately 23 police officers and three civilians, and damaging 7 vehicles and 20 surrounding shops. No group claimed responsibility.

24 Iraq - 11/24/2005

On 24 November 2005, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a crowded marketplace, killing between 11 and 14 civilians, wounding between 17 and 23 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the market. The Partisans of the Sunni claimed responsibility.

24 Iraq - 11/24/2005

On 24 November 2005, at about 10:40 AM, in Mahmudiyah, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked the Al-Mahmudiyah Public Hospital as US civil affairs troops were passing out food and candy to children, and as a police patrol was passing by, killing between 19 and 24 civilians, 4 US soldiers, at least two children, and six police officers, wounding 35 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the hospital and two US military vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.



26 Iraq - 11/26/2005

On 26 November 2005, in Al Rustumiyah, Baghdad, Iraq, authorities found the bodies of 11 dead civilians near a water treatment facility. No group claimed responsibility.

December

6 Iraq - 12/6/2005

On 6 December 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, two suicide bombers detonated body-worn improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at a police academy, killing 43 police officers, wounding 73 others, and causing damage to the police academy. Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) claimed responsibility.

6 Iraq - 12/6/2005

On or about 3 December 2005, near Ar Rutbah, Al Anbar Province, Iraq, Iraqi authorities found the bodies of 11 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

8 Iraq - 12/8/2005

On 8 December 2005, in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) on board a bus, killing 32 civilians, wounding 44 others, and destroying the bus and a nearby food stand. No group claimed responsibility.

18 Iraq - 12/18/2005

On 18 December 2005, near Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, militants attacked a convoy of five trucks, killing 20 truck drivers and crew members, and damaging all five vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

20 Iraq - 12/20/2005

On 20 December 2005, near Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a joint Iraqi-US military patrol found the bodies of 14 civilians who had been handcuffed, tortured, and shot. No group claimed responsibility.

23 Iraq - 12/23/2005

On 23 December 2005, in Balad Ruz, Diyala Province, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a body-worn improvised explosive device (IED) outside a mosque, killing five civilians, four security guards, and one police officer, wounding three other civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.



29 Iraq - 12/29/2005

On 29 December 2005, in Al Mahmudiyah, Babil Province, Iraq, gunmen kidnapped and later killed 14 Shia family members. No group claimed responsibility.



South Asia

March

19 Pakistan - 3/19/2005

On 19 March 2005, at about 10:30 PM, in Fatehpur, Balochistan, Pakistan, an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded at a Sufi memorial, killing 50 Pakistani civilians and wounding 40 others. Shortly after the explosion, a second device was found at the shrine and disarmed. Upwards of 10,000 people had gathered for the annual Urs celebration. No group claimed responsibility.

April

15 Nepal - 4/15/2005

On 15 April 2005, at night, in Sobhani, Nawalparasi District, Nepal, gunmen shot and killed 10 Nepalese civilians, including one child, and wounded two others. The attackers also set fire to nine homes and detonated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) inside four other homes. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)/United People's Front was responsible.

26 Afghanistan - 4/26/2005

On 26 April 2005, in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded as a police vehicle passed over it, killing 14 police officers and destroying the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

May

27 Pakistan - 5/27/2005

On 27 May 2005, at about 11:20 AM, in Islamabad, Islamabad Capital Territory, Pakistan, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) on the Bari Imam Shia Shrine compound, killing 19 civilians, wounding 86 others, and causing minor damage to the facility. No group claimed responsibility.

27 Afghanistan - 5/27/2005

On 27 May 2005, in Manogai, Konar Province, Afghanistan, assailants opened fire on a vehicle, killing 12 civilians and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.



June

1 Afghanistan - 6/1/2005

On 1 June 2005, at about 9:00 AM, in Kandahar, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) inside a mosque during a funeral ceremony, killing the police chief of Kabul and 20 civilians, wounding 69 other civilians, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Qa'ida was responsible.

6 Nepal - 6/6/2005

On 6 June 2005, at about 7:45 AM, in Madi, Chitawan District, Nepal, a landmine targeting Royal Nepalese Army troops exploded near a passenger bus, killing six children and 32 other civilians, and wounding 72 others. The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)/United People's Front claimed responsibility.

7 Nepal - 6/7/2005

On 7 June 2005, in the morning, in the Masuriya Jungle, in Kailali District, Nepal, assailants ambushed a military patrol, killing 14 soldiers. A police officer and a civilian were killed, and ten other civilians were wounded in the crossfire of the ensuing gunfight. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)/United People's Front was responsible.

13 India - 6/13/2005

On 13 June 2005, at about 11:45 AM, in Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir, India, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the vicinity of a high school, a State Bank of India, a post office, shopping and office complexes, and a Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) camp, killing two school children, three CRPF personnel, and at least 10 civilians, injuring at least 12 school children and 88 other civilians, and damaging the high school, a number of vehicles, office complexes, residences, and several dozen shops. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Hizbul-Mujahedin (HM) and Harakat ul Mujahidin (HUM) were responsible.



July

19 Afghanistan - 7/19/2005

Between 19 July 2005 and 21 July 2005, in Kajran, Daikondi Province, Afghanistan, assailants attacked and killed 15 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Taliban was responsible.

28 India - 7/28/2005

On 28 July 2005, at about 5:15 PM, near Harpalganj, Uttar Pradesh, India, assailants detonated explosives on the Patna-Delhi Shramjeevi Express train, killing 12 civilians and wounding 57 others. No group claimed responsibility.

August

15 India - 8/15/2005

On 15 August 2005, in Narayanpet, Mahbubnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India, assailants fired upon a group of government officials and civilians during the inauguration of a school building, killing three government officials and seven civilians, injuring one government official, one educator, and 14 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the school. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible.

September

3 India - 9/3/2005

On 3 September 2005, in Padedda Village, Dantewada, Chhattisgarh, India, assailants detonated a landmine targeting a vehicle carrying Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel and State police, killing 22 CRPF personnel and two police officers and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible.

5 India - 9/5/2005

On 5 September 2005, in Bhelwa Village, Giridih, Jharkhand, India, assailants fired upon a group of villagers, killing 11 civilians. The villagers were attempting to form a self-defense group to fight the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist). No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the CPI-Maoist was responsible.



11 India - 9/11/2005

Between 11 September 2005 and 12 September 2005, overnight, in Bheluaghati, Giridih, Jharkhand, India, approximately 100 assailants attacked Village Defense Committee members, killing at least one child and 14 civilians and injuring at least six other civilians. The assailants slit the throats of their victims. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible.

October

10 Afghanistan - 10/10/2005

On 10 October 2005, in Deshu, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, assailants attacked a police convoy, killing 18 police officers. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

10 India - 10/10/2005

Between 10 October 2005 and 11 October 2005, overnight, in Darhal, Jammu and Kashmir, India, assailants killed 10 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Hizbul-Mujahedin (HM) was responsible.

17 India - 10/17/2005

On 17 October 2005, at about 8:00 AM, in Jengka, Karbi Anglong, Assam, India, assailants attacked two passenger buses carrying Karbi passengers, killing 23 civilians by slitting their throats, and injuring two children and two other civilians. The assailants then set fire to the two buses, damaging them. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Dima Halim Daogah (DHD) was responsible.



29 India - 10/29/2005

On 29 October 2005, in New Delhi, India, assailants launched a coordinated attack, killing at least 62 civilians, injuring between 155 and 210 others, and damaging shops and residences. At about 5:38 PM, in Paharganj market, near the New Delhi Railway Station, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) outside a medical shop, killing at least 16 civilians. At about 6:05 PM, in Sarojini market, assailants detonated another explosive that ignited a fire in the market, killing at least 43 civilians. In Govindpuri, an assailant left a timed IED in a bag on a crowded bus. The driver and the conductor of the bus threw the bag out of the bus as it exploded, limiting the injuries to the driver, the conductor, and seven other civilians. On 31 October 2005, three of the civilians wounded in the attacks died in the hospital. The Inquilabi Group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) was responsible.

November

1 India - 11/1/2005

On 1 November 2005, at about 11:10 AM, in Nowgam, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India, a suicide bomber detonated a car full of explosives, killing six civilians, one child, and three police officers, and wounding 15 civilians and three other police officers. The explosion also damaged four vehicles and several shops. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed) claimed responsibility.

13 India - 11/13/2005

On 13 November 2005, at about 9:00 PM, in Jehanabad, Bihar, India, several hundred assailants with firearms and explosives attacked a jail, police lines, and a college where electronic voting machines were being stored, killing three police officers, wounding three other police officers and one civilian cook, and damaging the jail, the college, and a bridge. The assailants released between 300 and 650 prisoners from the jail and kidnapped between 12 and 40 imprisoned members of Ranvir Sena, an outlawed private army of the upper caste landlords in Bihar, nine of whom were later found dead. The Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) claimed responsibility.



December

8 Pakistan - 12/8/2005

On 8 December 2005, in Jandola, South Waziristan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, assailants detonated an explosive device in a market, killing 12 civilians, wounding 40 others, and damaging a restaurant and four other shops. No group claimed responsibility.



Western Hemisphere

April

14 Colombia - 4/14/2005

On 14 April 2005, in Toribio and Jambalo, Cauca, Colombia and in Narino, Colombia, assailants attacked several communities and the police forces stationed there, killing four police officers, five soldiers, and one child, injuring approximately 2 soldiers, 8 police officers, 11 civilians, and 3 children, and destroying at least one police station, one bank, and 22 homes. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Army of National Liberation (ELN) were responsible.

17 Colombia - 4/17/2005

On 17 April 2005, in Toribio, Cauca, Colombia, assailants attacked the city killing five police officers and seven soldiers, wounding one police officer, two children, and four civilians, damaging the police station, the hospital, 291 homes, a school and several government buildings, and destroying a military helicopter. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Army of National Liberation (ELN) were responsible.

18 Colombia - 4/18/2005

On or about 18 April 2005, near Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, assailants kidnapped four children and eight civilians. On 21 April 2005, authorities discovered their bodies. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

May

19 Colombia - 5/19/2005

On 19 May 2005, in Tado, Choco, Colombia, assailants detonated two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) near a truck, and then fired on it, killing ten police officers, and wounding three others. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were responsible.



July

17 Colombia - 7/17/2005

On 17 July 2005, at about 7:30 AM, in Juan y Medio, Riohacha, La Guajira, Colombia, assailants attacked a truck with 16 remote-control improvised explosive devices (IEDs), killing at least one child and nine civilians, wounding one other civilian, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

29 Colombia - 7/29/2005

On 29 July 2005, in San Carlos, La Dorada de San Miguel, Putumayo, Colombia, armed assailants killed between 11 and 17 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) was responsible.

August

1 Colombia - 8/1/2005

On 1 August 2005, near Patillal, Valledupar, Cesar, Colombia, attackers detonated three roadside bombs as a convoy passed, killing 15 police officers. One vehicle may have entered a minefield. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities said the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were responsible.

23 Colombia - 8/23/2005

On 23 August 2005, at about 1:00 PM, in Paloma, Puerto Valdivia Corregimiento, Valdivia, Antioquia, Colombia, attackers shot and killed 15 civilians and wounded six others. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.



September

22 Colombia - 9/22/2005

On 22 September 2005, in Tajumbina, La Cruz, Narino, Colombia, assailants ambushed a police patrol unit with gunfire and remote-controlled improvised explosive devices (IEDs), killing between seven and 10 police officers, wounding between three and six police officers and two civilians, and damaging at least one vehicle. One police officer was missing. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

October

2 Colombia - 10/2/2005

Between 2 October 2005 and 3 October 2005, in Vista Hermosa, Meta, Colombia, assailants launched grenades at a farm, killing 13 civilians and wounding at least 11 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

5 Colombia - 10/5/2005

On or about 5 October 2005, in Bogota, Cundinamarca, Colombia, assailants killed 15 civilians over a 24-hour period. No group claimed responsibility.

23 Colombia - 10/23/2005

On 23 October 2005, in Puerto Colon, San Miguel, Putumayo, Colombia, assailants launched at least 12 improvised explosive devices (IEDs) against the police station, killing between 4 and 7 police officers, two civilians, and one soldier, wounding approximately six civilians, damaging the station, and destroying several homes. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

December

4 Colombia - 12/4/2005

Between 4 and 6 December 2005, in Curumani, Cesar, Colombia, assailants abducted at least 24 civilians, torturing and killing at least 13 of them. No group claimed responsibility, although it is widely believed that the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) was responsible.