Since late July 2013, Egypt has witnessed a rise in radicalized terrorist groups — such as Ajnad Misr, Al-Tawhid wal Jihad, the Popular Resistance Movement, and Wilayet Sina (formerly known as Ansar Beyt al-Maqdis) — and individual assailants. Similarly, there has also been a sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks targeting the country's security forces, infrastructure, economy, and energy sector. The attacks aim at gradually exhausting the state's fragile stability, and occur on a daily basis throughout different governorates, in the form of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), coordinated armed attacks, and drive-by shootings. Although the Egyptian government has undertaken intensive legal and military counter-terrorist measures to restore security and stability in the country, the attacks continue unabated, prolonging Egypt's crisis.

Currently, there is very limited, consistent public data on the extent of the terrorist threat posed by the attacks and the effectiveness of the response adopted by the government. Therefore, as a part of our work on conflict-resolution, security, and policy-making, Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center launched this Terrorism-Counter-Terrorism Statistics Report to track the updates of terrorist attacks and counter-terrorist efforts in Egypt's War on Terror.

Note:

The statistics in this report are collected via news websites, official reports, and social media. There is, however, a certain challenge in this approach due to the high volume of reports on the security situation in Egypt. Hence, it is important for the reader to note a number of points prior to reading this report: first, media reports may tend to lack full information on the location, target, assailants, and casualties of some events; second, the high volume of reports, at times covering a single event, shows an inconsistency in statistics and data collection; third, official sources often reveal aggregate statistics spanning several days and weeks, therefore increasing the margin of error for double-counting. Keeping these factors into consideration is key in reading any statistics relating to Egyptian security and understanding that they can only be indicative of the situation on the ground.

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The terrorist attacks, as reported by the media and official reports, include instances of planted IEDs, detonated IEDs, defused IEDs and armed attacks. There was a total of 202 attacks in June.

**Attack Details**

- IED attacks: 70
  - 98 detonated
- Armed attacks: 30

**Number of Attacks**

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31+

**Attacks Claimed**

- 8 by Wilayet Sinai (Ansar Beyt al-Maqdis)
- 8 by Al-Iqab al-Thawry (Revolutionary Punishment)
- 4 by Al-Muqawama al-Shaabiyya (Popular Resistance)

**Counter-Terrorist Efforts**

- Raids: 67+
- Suspected terrorists arrested: 1,298 - 1,488
- IEDs defused: 296
- Tons of explosives destroyed: 10+
- Terrorist outposts destroyed: 96+

**Terrorist Casualties**

- Killed: 139
- Wounded: 12
Major Incidents

**June 3 - Pyramids and Sphinx, Giza:** unknown assailants opened fire on a police car, resulting in the death of 2 police officers and the injury of 1 security guard.

**June 10 - Karnak Temple, Luxor:** a militant attack targeting a bus of foreign tourists was foiled in the city of Luxor, near the Karnak Temple. Two of the militants—one of which was a suicide bomber—were killed.

**June 16 - Sinbellaween, Dakahlia:** a terrorist cell leader, Ahmed M. M. A. was arrested, on charges of having ties to Daesh (i.e. Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) and coordinating activities with them.

**June 24 - Unspecified:** a video released by al-Iqab al-Thawry purportedly showed the execution of an informant who collaborated with the Egyptian police.

**June 29 - Heliopolis, Cairo:** Egypt’s Prosecutor General Hisham Barakat was assassinated by a car bomb attack on his motorcade.

Terms and Definitions

**Raid:** a planned and/or coordinated swift operation, usually small scale, targeting terrorist elements, through arrests; seizure of weaponry, explosive devices, and installations; or destruction of outposts. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission.

**Terrorist:** an individual who uses violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve an economic, religious, political, or ideological goal.

**Suspected terrorists:** individuals arrested on charges of inciting or using violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve their goals. These individuals typically possess and use IEDs, fireworks, molotov cocktails, or other weapons in disrupting stability. However, the individuals arrested strictly on charges of joining the Muslim Brotherhood; illegally protesting; and/or possessing Muslim Brotherhood brochures, pamphlets, or merchandise, are not included in the suspected terrorists count.

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GPoT Center was founded with the aim to support reconciliation and non-violent solutions to international as well as domestic issues through dialogue. Our mission is to contribute to stability, democratization and peace through organizing multitrack diplomacy meetings, conducting innovative and independent research, and encouraging informed debates in the media on key issues affecting Turkey and the world.

GPoT Center serves as a platform for the free exchange of views and information on political, social and economic matters concerning a variety of parties and segments of society. We aim to achieve our mission by routinely bringing together opinion leaders, government officials, policy makers, analysts, scholars, experts and members of the media from Turkey and abroad.

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