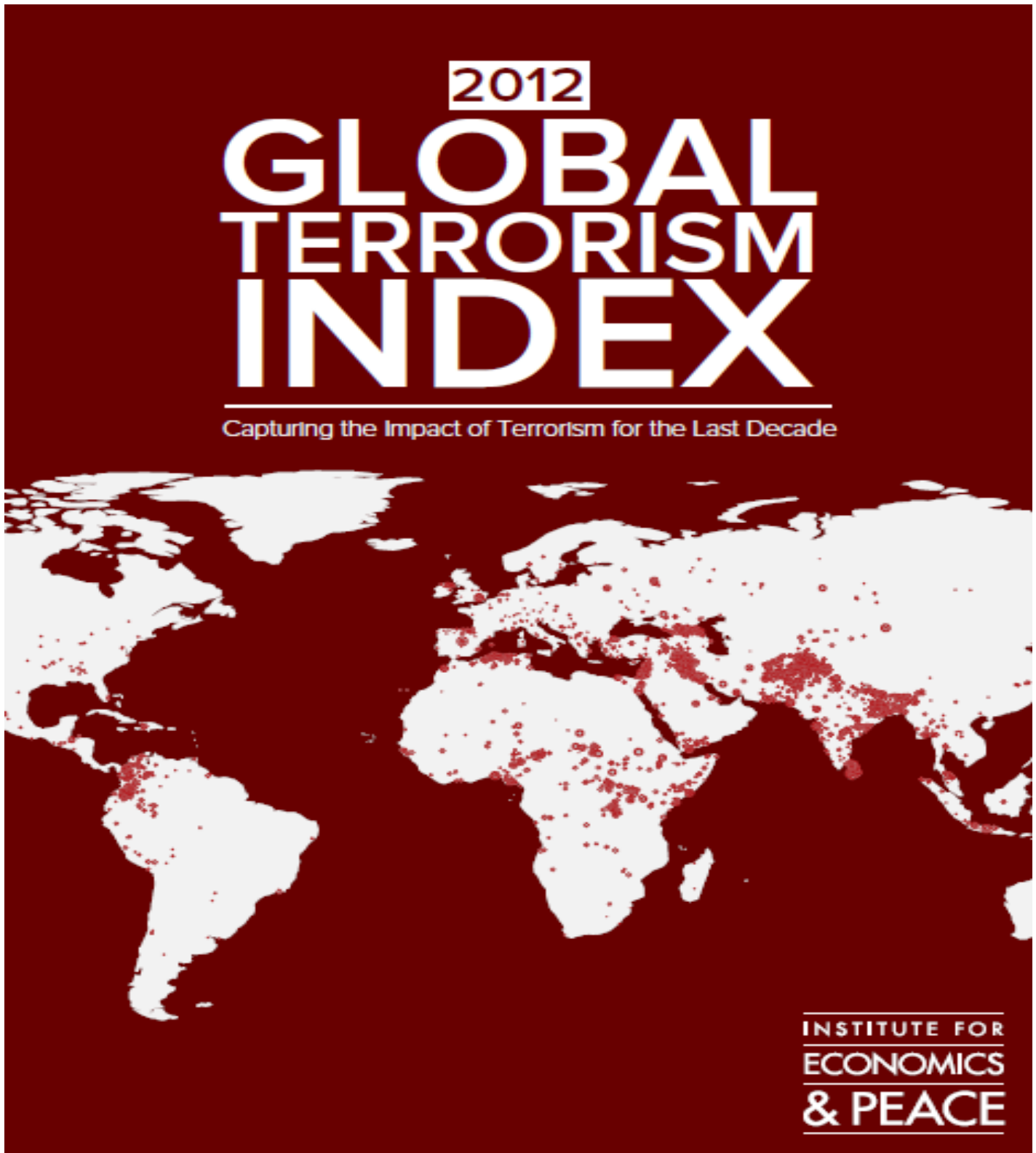


Malaysia's Performance in
Global Terrorism Index 2012



Top Line Report on Global Terrorism Index 2012

Worldwide Launch, 5 December 2012

Highlights on Malaysia

Malaysia is ranked 90th out of 158 countries (1st being most affected by terrorism and 158th being not impacted) with an index score of 0.42 in the 2012 Global Terrorism Index, indicating that **Malaysia is among the countries free of militant attacks**. The report states that there were **no incidents of terrorism, fatalities, injuries nor property damages and there was no militant activity in Malaysia in 2011** and between 2002 and 2007. Over the period of 10 years since 2002, Malaysia recorded only 6 militant incidents, between 2008 and 2010. Malaysia has less incidence of terrorism than Switzerland, ranked 75th, Sweden, ranked 61st, China, ranked 23rd, Philippines, ranked 10th, and Thailand, ranked 8th. Overall rankings for the 158 countries are as per Appendix 1.

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is the first index to systematically rank and compare 158 countries according to the impact of terrorism. The report is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace. The index is based on data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) from the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) at the University of Maryland. The 2012 Global Terrorism Index report was released on 5th December 2012.

The GTI uses **four indicators to measure the impact of terrorism: the number of terrorist incidents, the number of deaths, the number of casualties and the level of property damage**. These indicators are used to create a weighted five year average for each country, which takes into account the lasting effects of terrorism. The score given to each country therefore indicates the impact of a terrorist attack on a society in terms of the fear and subsequent security response. Appendix 2 explains the Methodology of GTI.

Malaysia is ranked 5th ahead of Myanmar, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand in the **ASEAN region** on the terrorism index and 10th among **Asia Pacific countries**. South Korea, Laos, Vietnam, North Korea, Singapore and Taiwan are the least affected by incidence of terrorism (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: Global Terrorism Index in the Asia Pacific Region

Countries	Ranked	Overall Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damages
South Korea	116	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	116	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	116	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea	116	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	116	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	116	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	109	0.06	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	104	0.08	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	101	0.12	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	90	0.42	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	72	1.23	1	0	2	1
Bangladesh	39	3.67	6	3	4	2
Myanmar	33	4.09	2	0	0	0
Indonesia	29	4.51	21	20	70	5
China	23	4.99	4	19	32	2
Nepal	22	5.02	29	5	73	14
Sri Lanka	16	5.68	0	0	0	0
Philippines	10	6.8	125	120	213	53
Thailand	8	7.09	173	142	427	59
India	4	8.15	529	402	667	184
Afghanistan	3	8.67	364	1293	1882	131
Pakistan	2	9.05	910	1468	2459	458

Table 2: Global Terrorism Index in ASEAN

Countries	Ranked	Overall Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damages
Singapore	116	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	116	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	116	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	101	0.12	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	90	0.42	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	33	4.09	2	0	0	0
Indonesia	29	4.51	21	20	70	5
Philippines	10	6.80	125	120	213	53
Thailand	8	7.09	173	142	427	59

According to Bukit Aman Special Task Force (Operations and Counter Terrorism) Director, Malaysia’s ranking among the countries with fewer violent activities was the result of the efficiency of police intelligence and its success in combating terrorism in the country. He further added that terrorism is not a domestic issue, but instead an international problem. The initiatives taken by the police, besides empowering its intelligence unit, are maintaining good relations with the international police (Interpol) and police from other countries.

He said cooperation between the police and Armed Forces also helped in combating militant activities in Malaysia. **Armed Forces Chief** had also given assurance that based on the monitoring activities and intelligence by both the forces, militant activities in the country could be further curbed. The situation in Malaysia is under control and is being monitored constantly.

Global Terrorism Trend

The three countries with highest incidence of terrorism are Iraq (9.56), Pakistan (9.05) and Afghanistan (8.67). Table 4 shows the ten most affected countries by terrorism in 2011 and Table 5 lists countries with the worst terrorists attacks. The definition of what constitutes a terrorist attack is ***“the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation.”*** The definition excludes perceived acts of state terror, such as drone attacks resulting in civilian casualties.

The data shows that the global impact on terrorism has increased significantly from 2002 to 2011, peaking in 2007. The current global trend of terrorism can best be described as plateauing. This is somewhat offset by terrorist activity increasing in more countries, with 73 countries experiencing increased activity and 63 experiencing decreasing activity over the last decade. Countries with no terrorist impact include Brazil, Iceland, Panama, South Korea and Singapore (Table 3) and those most affected by terrorism are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 3: Countries with no terrorist impact in 2011

COUNTRY		
Brazil	Iceland	Panama
Botswana	Jamaica	Poland
Burkina Faso	South Korea	Romania
Republic of Congo	Laos	Sierra Leone
Costa Rica	Latvia	Singapore
Croatia	Liberia	Slovakia
Cuba	Lithuania	Slovenia
Djibouti	Malawi	Taiwan
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Mongolia	Turkmenistan
Gabon	Montenegro	Uruguay
Gambia	Namibia	Vietnam
Ghana	Nicaragua	Zambia
Guatemala	North Korea	
Guinea	Oman	

Table 4: The ten countries most affected by terrorism in 2011

RANK	COUNTRY	GTI SCORE
1	Iraq	9.56
2	Pakistan	9.05
3	Afghanistan	8.67
4	India	8.15
5	Yemen	7.30
6	Somalia	7.24
7	Nigeria	7.24
8	Thailand	7.09
9	Russia	7.07
10	Philippines	6.80

Table 5: Countries with the worst terrorist attacks over the period 2002 to 2011

RANK	COUNTRY	CITY	DATE	FATALITIES	INJURIES
1	Nepal	Bedi	21/3/2004	518	216
2	Spain	Madrid	11/3/2004	191	1800
3	Russia	Beslan	1/9/2004	344	727
4	Iraq	Tal Afar	30/3/2007	290	340
5	India	Mumbai	12/7/2006	187	817
6	Nigeria	Maiduguri	27/7/2009	304	Unknown
7	Iraq	Baghdad	125/10/2009	153	720
8	Indonesia	Kuta	12/10/2002	202	300
9	Iraq	Baghdad	14/9/2005	160	542
10	Iraq	Baghdad	23/11/2006	202	257
11	Iraq	Baghdad	3/12/2006	183	278
12	Iraq	Kahtanlyah	15/8/2007	200	170
13	India	Mumbai	26/11/2008	183	252
14	Iraq	Baghdad	8/12/2009	132	500
15	Iraq	Tal Afar	27/3/2007	153	351
16	Afghanistan	Herat	12/5/2006	206	1
17	Iraq	Mosul	16/8/2007	200	Unknown
18	Iraq	Baghdad	19/8/2009	104	568
19	United Kingdom	London	7/7/2005	56	784
20	Iraq	Amerli	7/7/2007	150	250

Appendix 1: Global Terrorism Index 2011

Whilst the score refers to a five year weighted average, the number of incidents, fatalities, and injuries only refers to 2011.

Country	Rank	Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Iraq	1	9.56	1228	1798	4905	660
Pakistan	2	9.05	910	1468	2459	458
Afghanistan	3	8.67	364	1293	1882	131
India	4	8.15	529	402	667	184
Yemen	5	7.3	113	454	415	44
Somalia	6	7.24	175	294	493	35
Nigeria	7	7.24	168	437	614	33
Thailand	8	7.09	173	142	427	59
Russia	9	7.07	182	159	431	66
Philippines	10	6.8	125	120	213	53
Sudan	11	6.3	34	183	117	5
Congo, Dem Rep.	12	6.18	14	47	8	4
Colombia	13	6.06	80	32	68	30
Syria	14	5.86	45	149	195	9
Algeria	15	5.83	15	25	34	4
Sri Lanka	16	5.68	0	0	0	0
Iran	17	5.63	14	18	13	4
Kenya	18	5.27	40	40	111	8
Turkey	19	5.24	50	25	110	23
Israel	20	5.15	48	21	77	33
Norway	21	5.03	2	75	75	2
Nepal	22	5.02	29	5	73	14
China	23	4.99	4	19	32	2
Burundi	24	4.9	8	47	30	3
Central African Republic	25	4.84	3	35	3	1
Greece	26	4.6	10	0	5	4
Egypt	27	4.58	16	26	107	9
United Kingdom	28	4.51	46	1	3	19
Indonesia	29	4.51	21	20	70	5
Uganda	30	4.49	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	31	4.48	10	1	23	5
Belarus	32	4.26	1	13	161	1
Myanmar	33	4.09	2	0	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire	34	3.99	3	23	3	0
Eritrea	35	3.92	1	17	5	0
Senegal	36	3.86	4	21	6	0
Ethiopia	37	3.73	3	2	3	0
Rwanda	38	3.73	2	2	49	0
Bangladesh	39	3.67	6	3	4	2
Morocco	40	3.6	1	17	24	0
United States	41	3.57	8	0	2	2
Georgia	42	3.43	3	1	1	1

Country	Rank	Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Mali	43	3.39	4	4	2	0
Niger	44	3.27	2	4	6	0
Spain	45	3.09	0	0	0	0
Chad	46	3.01	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	47	2.8	3	9	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48	2.71	2	3	15	1
Qatar	49	2.68	1	8	1	1
Chile	50	2.64	5	0	1	4
Cameroon	51	2.63	3	4	0	0
Peru	52	2.49	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	53	2.36	3	4	0	1
Mauritania	54	2.18	3	1	4	1
Paraguay	55	2.17	4	0	4	2
Ukraine	56	2.16	3	0	0	2
Italy	57	2.07	3	0	2	0
Netherlands	58	2.04	2	0	0	2
Tajikistan	59	2.02	0	0	0	0
Mexico	60	2.01	1	0	0	1
Sweden	61	1.76	1	0	0	1
Germany	62	1.74	6	0	0	1
France	63	1.73	4	0	1	0
Australia	64	1.72	0	0	0	0
Angola	65	1.7	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	66	1.62	0	0	0	0
Argentina	67	1.47	0	0	0	0
Ireland	68	1.46	3	0	0	1
Austria	69	1.41	1	0	0	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	1.37	1	0	1	0
Zimbabwe	71	1.36	1	0	0	0
Bhutan	72	1.23	1	0	2	1
Honduras	73	1.23	0	0	0	0
Canada	74	1.18	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	75	1.17	3	0	2	1
Serbia	76	1.17	0	0	0	0
Denmark	77	1.13	1	1	2	0
Portugal	77	1.13	2	0	0	2
Moldova	79	0.99	0	0	0	0
Guyana	80	0.98	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	81	0.87	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	82	0.74	2	0	0	1
Ecuador	83	0.68	1	0	0	1
Macedonia (FYR)	84	0.62	0	0	0	0

Country	Rank	Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Bahrain	85	0.62	1	0	0	0
Jordan	86	0.58	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	86	0.58	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	88	0.52	1	0	0	0
Madagascar	89	0.43	1	0	0	0
Bolivia	90	0.42	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	90	0.42	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	92	0.4	1	0	0	0
Libya	93	0.35	2	0	0	0
Hungary	94	0.28	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	95	0.22	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	96	0.2	0	0	0	0
Armenia	97	0.19	0	0	0	0
Estonia	98	0.16	1	0	0	0
Guinea-bissau	98	0.16	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	98	0.16	1	0	0	0
Albania	101	0.12	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	101	0.12	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	101	0.12	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	104	0.08	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	104	0.08	0	0	0	0
Haiti	106	0.07	0	0	0	0
Belgium	107	0.07	0	0	0	0
Finland	107	0.07	0	0	0	0
Japan	109	0.06	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	109	0.06	0	0	0	0
South Africa	111	0.05	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	112	0.05	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	113	0.04	0	0	0	0
Benin	114	0.03	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	115	0.01	0	0	0	0
Brazil	116	0	0	0	0	0
Congo, Rep.	116	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	116	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	116	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	116	0	0	0	0	0
South Korea	116	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	116	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	116	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Rank	Score	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Montenegro	116	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	116	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	116	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	116	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	116	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	116	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	116	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	116	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	116	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	116	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	116	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	116	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	116	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	116	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	116	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	116	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	116	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	116	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	116	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	116	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	116	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	116	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea	116	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	116	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	116	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	116	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	116	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	116	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 2: Methodology of Global Terrorism Index

METHODOLOGY

GTI SCORING SYSTEM

The GTI score for a country in a given year is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year. There are four factors counted in each country's yearly score:

- Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year.
- Total number of fatalities caused by terrorism in a given year.
- Total number of injuries caused by terrorism in a given year.
- The approximate level of total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted differently and a five year weighted average is applied to importantly reflect the lingering psychological effect of terrorist acts over time. The weightings shown in table one were determined by consultation with the GPI Expert Panel.

TABLE 1 Indicator weights used in the Global Terrorism Index

DIMENSION	WEIGHT
Total number of incidents	1
Total number of fatalities	3
Total number of injuries	0.5
Sum of property damages measure	2

The greatest weighting is attributed to a fatality. It should be noted the property damage measure is further disaggregated into four bands depending on the measured scope of the property damage inflicted by one incident. These bandings are shown in table 2, whereby incidents causing less than US\$1 million are accorded a weighting of 1, between \$1 million and \$1 billion a 2, and more than \$1 billion a 3. It should be noted a great majority of incidents are coded in the GTD as an 'unknown' level of property damage, thus scoring nil, with 'catastrophic' events being extremely rare.

TABLE 2 Property damage levels as defined in the GTD and weights used in the Global Terrorism Index

CODE	DAMAGE LEVEL
0	Unknown
1	Minor (likely < \$1 million)
2	Major (likely between \$1 million and \$1 billion)
3	Catastrophic (likely > \$1 billion)

EXAMPLE OF A COUNTRY'S GTI SCORE

To assign a relative number to how a country has been directly impacted by terrorism in any given year, for every incident recorded, the GTI calculates a weighted sum of all indicators. To illustrate, table three depicts a hypothetical country's score for a given year.

TABLE 3 Hypothetical country terrorist attacks in a given year

DIMENSION	WEIGHT	# OF RECORDS FOR THE GIVEN YEAR	SCORE
Total number of incidents	1	21	21
Total number of fatalities	3	36	108
Total number of injuries	0.5	53	26.5
Sum of property damages measure	2	20	40
Total Raw Score			195.5

Given these indicator values, the country for that year would be assessed as having a raw impact of terrorism score of:

$$(1 \times 21) + (3 \times 36) + (0.5 \times 53) + (2 \times 20) = 195.5.$$

FIVE YEAR WEIGHTED AVERAGE

To account for the lingering effect terrorist attacks have on a society in terms of fear and subsequent security response, the GTI takes into consideration the events of previous years as having a bearing on a country's score in the current year. The rationale for this is based on the fundamental function terrorist acts aim to serve, which is the systematic use of fear and terror to coerce a population. For instance, the scale of the 2011 terrorist attacks in Norway will continue to have a psychological impact on the population for many years to come. The scoring system presented here attempts to account for this by weighting the country's previous scores using the values shown in table four.

TABLE 4 Weighting of Historical Scores

YEAR	WEIGHT	% OF SCORE
Current year	16	52%
Previous year	8	26%
Two years ago	4	13%
Three years ago	2	6%
Four years ago	1	3%

LOGARITHMIC BANDING ON A SCALE OF 0-10

The impact of terrorism is not evenly distributed throughout the world; there are a handful of countries with very high levels of terrorism compared to many countries which experience only very small amounts, if not zero terrorism. Hence, the GTI uses a base 10 logarithmic banding system between 0 and 10 at 0.5 intervals.

As shown in Table 5, mapping the scores in this way yields a total of 21 bands. This maps all values to a band of size 0.5 within the scale of 0-10. In order to band these scores the following method is used:

1. Define the minimum GTI raw weighted average score across all country data as having a banded score of 0
2. Define the maximum GTI raw weighted average score across all country data as having a banded score of 10
3. Subtract the Minimum from the Maximum GTI scores and calculate score by:
 - a) $\text{Root} = 2^{*(\text{Highest GTI Banded Score} - \text{Lowest GTI Banded Score})} = 2^{*(10-0)} = 20$
 - b) $\text{Range} = 2^{*(\text{Highest Recorded GTI Raw Score} - \text{Lowest Recorded GTI Raw Score})}$
 - c) $\text{score} = \frac{\text{Root}}{\text{Range}}$
4. The mapped band cut-off value is scoreⁿ.

Following this method produces mapping of GTI scores to the set bands as defined in Table 5.

TABLE 5 Scoring bands used in the GTI

BAND #	BANDS	BANDS CUT OFF VALUE	BAND #	BANDS	BANDS CUT OFF VALUE
1	0	0.00	12	5.5	218.06
2	0.5	1.63	13	6	355.77
3	1	2.66	14	6.5	580.45
4	1.5	4.34	15	7	947.03
5	2	7.09	16	7.5	1545.12
6	2.5	11.56	17	8	2520.93
7	3	18.86	18	8.5	4113.00
8	3.5	30.77	19	9	6710.52
9	4	50.21	20	9.5	10948.48
10	4.5	81.92	21	10	17862.87
11	5	133.65			

Using these bands, the distribution of scores is depicted in Chart two below.

In following this method of scoring, weighting and banding, the GTI can be seen as a relative indicator of how terrorism impacts a country compared to all other countries in the GTD. This importantly recognizes that there are diminishing returns to terrorism in terms of its psychological, economic, political and cultural impact. A terrorist incident killing one person is likely to have a greater psychological impact in a country with zero terrorist incidents than in a country like Iraq where terrorism is a regular, if not daily occurrence.⁶

CHART 2 Raw Score vs Banded Score, Global Terrorism Index 2011
The banded score, which measures the 'impact' of terrorism, has a much more even distribution than the raw score

