Major attacks blamed on al-Qaeda

Since the attacks in the US on 11 September 2001, the world has seen a wave of bombings which have been blamed on or linked to Osama Bin Laden's al-Qaeda network.

Click on a country to find out more:

Indonesia

12 October 2002: A bomb explodes in a Bali nightclub killing 202 people, many of them Westerners.

Islamic group Jemaah Islamiah (JI) is blamed for the blasts. In the months following the attacks about 30 alleged JI members are arrested and put on trial.

In October 2003, Mukhlas, also known as Ali Gufron, described by prosecutors as the co-ordinator of the bombings, was sentenced to death by an Indonesian court.

While the precise nature of JI's relationship with al-Qaeda is not known, many analysts believe informal links between the two organisations have grown in recent years.


Indonesia's defence minister blames Jemaah Islamiah militants for the attack and reiterates the view that JI has links with al-Qaeda, saying that JI members had trained with the group in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Click here to return

Kenya

28 November 2002: Two attacks are launched against Israeli targets in Mombasa, Kenya. A hotel blast kills 16 - including the three suicide bombers - and a missile is fired but misses an Israeli plane.

A message on a website purporting to come from al-Qaeda claims responsibility for the attack.

Click here to return

Morocco

16 May 2003: Casablanca is hit by a series of suicide bombings that kill 41 people, including 12 attackers.

Moroccan authorities say that the attacks are linked to "international terror". Four men convicted and sentenced to death in September for the attacks are said by the Moroccan authorities to be members of the Salafia Jihadia. This group is widely believed to be linked to al-Qaeda.

Click here to return

Saudi Arabia
12 May 2003: At least 34 people are killed in a series of bomb attacks in Saudi Arabia's capital Riyadh. The attacks were carried out against luxury compounds housing foreign nationals and the offices of a US-Saudi company.

The US and Saudi Governments say al-Qaeda is the prime suspect for blasts, which coincide with a visit to the kingdom by US Secretary of State Colin Powell.

8 November 2003: A bomb attack on a housing complex in Riyadh bears all the hallmarks of al-Qaeda, senior US and Saudi officials say.

Seventeen people are killed and more than 100 injured in the blast, mostly foreign Arab workers.

Click here to return

Tunisia

A bomb attack on a synagogue on the Tunisian resort Island of Djerba kills 21 people, including 18 German tourists.

The attackers are believed to be members of al-Qaeda.

Click here to return

Turkey

15 November 2003: At least 23 people are killed and more than 300 injured in two devastating attacks on synagogues in Istanbul. Turkish officials investigate claims of al-Qaeda involvement.

20 November 2003: In co-ordinated attacks on the British Consulate and the HSBC bank offices in Istanbul, 27 people die and more than 450 are injured.

There are separate claims of responsibility from two groups allegedly connected to al-Qaeda.

Click here to return

Yemen

6 October 2002: A crew member dies after an apparent suicide bomb attack on a French oil tanker off the coast of Yemen.

The US Government links the attack, which leaves the ship badly damaged but afloat, to al-Qaeda.

Click here to return