

Monthly Threat in Focus

November

Threat of Terrorism



Threat of Terrorism



1

DEFINITION

2

**WHO, WHAT,
WHY - CYBER**

3

**WHO, WHAT,
WHY - STATE**

4

**WHO, WHAT,
WHY - DOMESTIC**

5

CASE STUDIES

6

STATISTICS

7

GUIDANCE

8

DISCUSSION

Threat of Terrorism – Definitions 1. 2. 3.



The **Terrorism Act 2000** describes **Terrorism** (both domestic and international) as:

The use or threat of one or more of the actions listed below and where they are designed to influence the government, or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public. The use or threat must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause, engaging in actions involving:

1. Serious violence against a person
2. Serious damage to property
3. Endangers a person's life
4. Serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public
5. Interference with or serious disruption to an electronic system.

The **threat** to the **UK** (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from **terrorism** is **SUBSTANTIAL**.

The **threat** to **Northern Ireland** from Northern Ireland-related **terrorism** is **substantial**.

The threat levels are characterised by the UK government as follows:

- **Low** - an attack is highly unlikely
- **Moderate** - an attack is possible but not likely
- **SUBSTANTIAL - AN ATTACK IS LIKELY**
- **Severe** - an attack is highly likely
- **Critical** - an attack is highly likely in the near future

Threat of Terrorism – Who / What / Why

CYBER 4. 5. 6.

WHO

- **NATION STATE ACTORS**
 - Aim to gain intelligence of national interest; Interested in a number of sectors (e.g. nuclear, financial, and IT); Can attack both other nations or organizations; Typically aim to bolster their nation-state's counterintelligence strategy; Attacks can include: strategic sabotage or critical infrastructure attacks; Prevalent threat actors in the cyber realm.
- **IDEOLOGUES**
 - **Hackers** - Individuals or entities ready to commit cyber crimes to further their own beliefs and ideologies; Can include anti-capitalists or anti-corporate idealists inspired by similar political and social issues; Willing to break security laws to spread their message.
 - **Terrorists** - Individuals or groups of people that aim to cause terror to achieve their goals; Typically not motivated by financial incentives.

WHAT

1. Ransomware
2. Proliferation
3. Supply chains
4. Vulnerabilities

HOW

1. DoS attacks used by cyber criminals to:
 - Prevent/limit access to systems or data; Threatening to leak it until a ransom is paid.
 - E.g. Ransomware attack on [largest meat distributor in the US](#) (JBS) by Russian threat actors.
2. The most prevalent standardized type of malware.
 - Based on programs that are readily available on the internet and can be used by anyone; Increased commercial availability of high-end disruptive and offensive cyber capabilities and tools; Used by state and non-state actors. E.g. [Access-as-a-Service](#)
3. Attacks where perpetrators access an organisation's network or systems via third-party vendors or suppliers.
 - E.g. [Solar Winds Hack](#)
4. Weaknesses in an IT system that can be exploited by an attacker to deliver a successful attack.
 - E.g. [Zero Day Attacks](#)



Threat of Terrorism – Who / What / Why

STATE 7.8.

WHO

- RUSSIA
- CHINA
- IRAN
- NORTH KOREA

WHAT

1. Disproportionate cyber-enabled espionage - theft of intellectual property/personal data for financial gain;
2. Reckless use of supply chain choke points
3. Disguised infiltration of companies and government bodies jeopardising sovereignty law and counter intelligence.
4. Undermining of legitimate democratic institutions including electoral processes

HOW

1. Cyber-espionage
 - E.g. [North Korea](#) and Russia's attempt to [steal COVID vaccine research](#); North Korean state sponsored hacker group Lazarus (sanctioned by the US in April this year), responsible for the [Wannacry cryptoworm](#) attack and an [attempt to steal USD one Billion](#) from a Bangladesh bank (amongst others).
2. Supply Chains
 - E.g. Russia's recent [energy blackmail](#) using the Nord Stream pipeline.
3. Infiltration
 - E.g. [Recent alert China was recruiting ex RAF pilots](#); MI5 warning [China had infiltrated UK Parliament](#); [Russian software disguised as American](#) embedded in American apps; [Chinese group infiltrating Hong Kong welcome groups](#) in the UK.
4. Interference
 - E.g. China's suspected [interference in recent Canadian elections](#) by funding a number of candidates.



Threat of Terrorism – Who / What / Why

DOMESTIC 9.

WHO

- ISLAMIST TERRORISM
- EXTREME RIGHT WING TERRORISM
- NORTHERN IRELAND RELATED TERRORISM

WHAT

1. IEDs
2. Marauding Terror Attacks (MTAs)
3. Close quarter attacks Shootings, bladed weapons
4. Kidnappings
5. CBR devices - Spraying (liquids or powders)
6. Vehicle as Weapons (VAW) Attacks
7. Fire

HOW

1. [Manchester Arena Bombing 2017](#)
2. [London Bridge attack 2017](#)
3. [The Murder of Jo Cox MP 2016](#)
4. [ISIS Beatles Kidnappings 2014](#)
5. [Tokyo Sarin attack 1995](#)
6. [Westminster Bridge attack 2017](#)
7. [Migrant centre fire bomb attack 2022](#)



[July 2005 London Attacks Guardian \(2015\)](#)

[Omagh Bombing BBC \(2021\)](#)



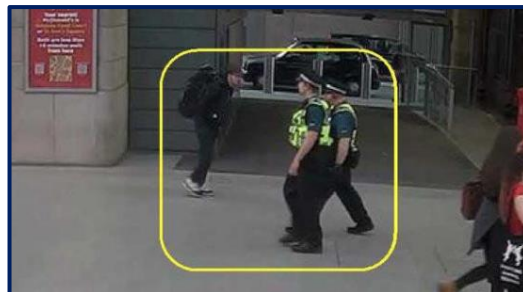
[Far-right Extremists Handa CSTPV \(2020\)](#)

Threat of Terrorism – Case Studies 10. 11.

FAR-RIGHT EXTREMIST PLOT FOILED

- Far-right extremist and conspiracy theorist, 38 year-old Oliver Lewin from Leicester, appeared in a Birmingham court in November 2022 charged with preparing acts of terror.
- Lewin was planning coordinated terrorist attacks on communications and transport networks around the UK, in an attempt to bring down the UK government.
- He was observed by UK intelligence agents carrying out reconnaissance of 5G masts in the West Midlands and was apprehended by the security services at his home in August 2021. His behaviour had started to escalate and he expressed intent to carry out a terror act in September 2021.
- Lewin was a member of a far-right Telegram group and wanted to create a national network, he had started to compile a manual where he detailed his objectives and goals.
- A search of his property revealed ‘military style equipment and tools’, he dug ‘hideouts’ to conceal his whereabouts once his campaign commenced.

[Components from Abedi's IED NY Times \(2017\)](#)



[Abedi and police officers The Times \(2017\)](#)

MANCHESTER ARENA BOMBER DISPLAYED SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR

- Manchester Arena Bomber, 22 year-old Salman Ramadan Abedi detonated an IED at the end of an Ariana Grande concert in Manchester 2017, killing 23 (including himself) and injuring over 1,000.
- Despite Abedi acting suspiciously and members of the public raising concerns with security officers, he was not stopped or questioned.

Suspicious:

- Abedi was seen to struggle under the weight of the back pack.
- At least two members of the public said he appeared nervous/anxious.
- A member of the public asked him what was in the backpack.
- He was seen praying prior to detonation.
- He loitered in a CCTV blackspot.

[Items Recovered From MEN Bomb Blast The Sun \(2020\)](#)



[Security Officers Dealing With Aftermath The Sun \(2017\)](#)

Threat of Terrorism– Statistics 12. 13. 14.



MI5 has seven times as many investigations into Chinese activity than they had in 2018

In the US the FBI opens two new counterintelligence investigations into China per day

25% of people referred to PREVENT in 2021 were right-wing extremists

In the UK, year ending 30th June 2022 **396** persons were **stopped and searched by the Metropolitan Police Service under Terrorism Act**
Decrease of **12%** compared with the **previous year**

- **Ethnicity was only stated in 66% of cases**
 - **37%** identified as **‘White’**
 - **33%** identified as **‘Asian or Asian British’**
 - **16%** identified as **‘Black or Black British’**
 - **11%** identified as **‘Chinese or Other’**
 - **4%** identified as **‘Mixed’**



Between 2012 and 2016 2 teenagers were convicted for terrorist offences in the UK

238 persons in custody for terrorism-connected offences in the UK, year ending 30th June 2022

- **66% - Islamist Views**
- **27% - Right Wing Views**
- **7% Other Ideologies**

66 persons were tried for terrorism-related offences in the UK, year ending 30th June 2022.

- **88% convicted**
- **69% pleaded guilty**

In 2021 40% of terror related arrests involved right-wing extremism

Between 2017 and 2021 18 teenagers were convicted for terrorist offences in the UK

Out of 20 children arrested for terror offences in 2021, 19 were involved with right-wing extremists

203 Terror Related Arrests in the UK, year ending 30th June 2022.
11% Increase from the previous 12 months

- **44% of Arrests identified as ‘White’**
- **35% of Arrests identified as ‘Asian’**
- **>5% of Arrests identified as ‘Black’**

Threat of Terrorism – Guidance

PROHIBITED ITEMS

- Report it to the police immediately.
- Sites should have policies defining prohibited items
- Consider search and screening procedures

PROHIBITED ITEMS

- Explosives and weapons, Aerosols
- Fireworks/flares
- Protest items
- Electronic equipment

CATEGORISE ITEMS

- Essential to detect
- Desirable to detect
- Prioritise your detection requirements.

SUSPICIOUS ITEMS

CONFIRM

- **H** - Has it been deliberately **hidden**.
- **O** - Is it **obviously** suspicious
- **T** - Is it **typical** for this location.

CLEAR

- Do not touch the item, stay away from the hazard.
- Be out of sight of the item or behind hard cover.
- Cordon off the area in advance of police arrival.

COMMUNICATE

- Inform your control room/supervisor
- DO NOT USE MOBILE PHONES/RADIOS within 15m.

CONTROL

- Public should be stopped from entering the area.
- Try to keep eyewitnesses in a safe place near the scene.

HAZARDOUS EXPOSURE

REMOVE THEMSELVES from area.

- Avoid further exposure
- Fresh air
- If irritated find water source

REMOVE OUTER CLOTHING

- Avoid taking off over the head
- Do not smoke, eat or drink.
- Do not remove clothing stuck to skin.

REMOVE THE SUBSTANCE

- Use a dry absorbent material to either soak it up or brush it off.
- RINSE continually with water

Threat of Terrorism – Guidance 15.



BOMB THREAT

- Remain calm and talk to the caller
- Note the caller's number and record the call
- Write down the exact wording and time of call
 1. Where exactly is the bomb right now?
 2. When is it going to explode?
 3. What does it look like?
 4. What does the bomb contain?
 5. How will it be detonated?
 6. Who put the device in place?
 7. What is your name?
 8. What is your address?
 9. Do you represent a group or acting alone?
 10. Why have you placed the bomb?

Note the following:

The caller's

Sex / Nationality / Age

What threat language was used

Well spoken / Irrational / Incoherent

Caller's voice

Calm / Excited / Accent – note

Background sounds

Street noises/House noises

VEHICLE AS A WEAPON (VAW)

- Vehicles may be purchased, rented, stolen or hijacked by terrorists.
- Generally the first part of a layered attack.

OBSERVATIONS

- Frequent sighting of the same vehicle either parked or moving
- Unusual, dangerous or erratic driving
- Vehicles parked or driven in an unusual location
- Unlikely to drive in a manner that risks damaging the vehicle or themselves, ending the attack prematurely
- Individuals offering assistance may become targets for a follow-on bladed weapon or firearms attacks.

MARAUDING TERRORIST ATTACK

GUIDE

- Know your evacuation routes.
 - Ensure you familiarise yourself with alternative routes should paths become blocked.
- Be able to inform and guide people with clear instructions.

SHELTER

- Know your first aid plans and RVPs.
- Lock/barricade yourself in.
- Move away from the door.

COMMUNICATE

- Know who to tell - Ensure incident escalations are fully updated with correct contact details and shared appropriately.
- Location, Suspects, Directions, Descriptions.

#PROTECTDUTY

We want to improve protective security and preparedness for **terrorist attacks** at public places.



WILSON JAMES PROTECT DUTY FUNDAMENTALS

THIS LEGISLATION IS COMING SOON

#PROTECTDUTY

We want to improve protective security and preparedness for **terrorist attacks** at public places.



PROTECT DUTY is a Legal Requirement for Public Accessed Locations to be prepared for a Terrorist Attack and to have measure in place to be protected from a Terrorist Attack.

WILSON JAMES PROTECT DUTY MISSION

Wilson James is committed to being Prepared and Protected against Terror Attacks by developing a culture that embeds knowledge with practical learning and engagement in order staff are confident and resilient in their response to Counter Terrorism.

PLEASE ENGAGE WITH WILSON JAMES ADVISORY SERVICES TO FURTHER CONNECT TO THE PROTECT DUTY PROGRAM

Reach out to us by emailing Advisoryservices@wilsonjames.co.uk

KNOW YOUR THREAT

- Know how to spot suspicious behaviour.
- Engage regularly with **PROTECTUK** where you can keep up to date on the latest training and guidance.

KNOW YOUR RESPONSE

- Provide updated and regular threat briefings.
- Maintain an effective risk assessment.
- Maintain training and engagement with **PROTECT UK**.

GUIDE - Wayward Finding

- Know your primary exits
- Know your secondary exit, should an alternate route be needed.
- Know your mustering points
- Be able to communicate directions
- Re-familiarise yourself with the surroundings of your environment regularly.
- Don't take that knowledge for granted.

SHELTER

- Where/Who is the resource (first aider/kit, AED).
- Regular training for injuries associated with mass casualty events.
 - Catastrophic bleeds.
 - Non-responsive patients.
 - Triaging.
- Know your first aid plans, Key Safe Areas and RVPs.
- Designated 'safe space' (for lockdowns) with access to necessary facilities.
 - Lock/barricade yourself in.
 - Move away from the door.

COMMUNICATE

- Location, Suspects, Directions, Descriptions.
- Improving confidence and communications in an emergency.
 - To evacuees
 - To emergency services
 - To operational support
- What to do should you be concerned about suspicious behaviour
- Know WHO to tell –
 - Ensure incident escalations are fully updated with correct contact details and shared appropriately.
- Know WHAT is it
- Know HOW to CHALLENGE be confident in decision making.

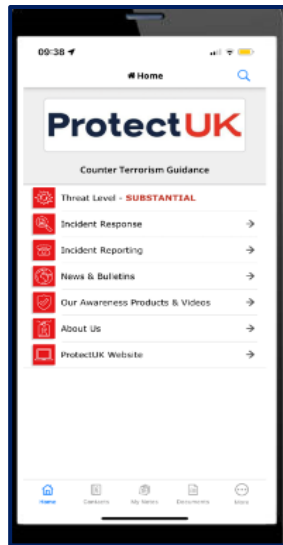
Threat of Terrorism – Guidance

PROTECT UK

Protect UK APP

Download the app from your [App store](#) or [Google Play](#).

- Access real-time information from CT Policing plus the latest protective security advice available at your fingertips 24/7 – wherever you are.

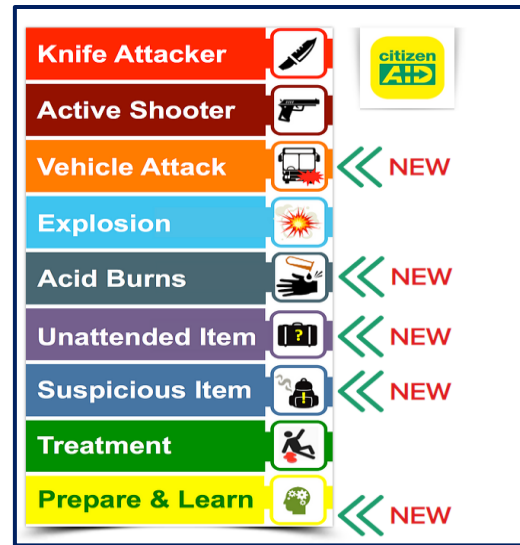


CITIZEN AID

Citizen Aid APP

Download the app from your [App store](#) or [Google Play](#).

- Click on any of the list on the left to receive guidance on serious incidents.



ACT UK

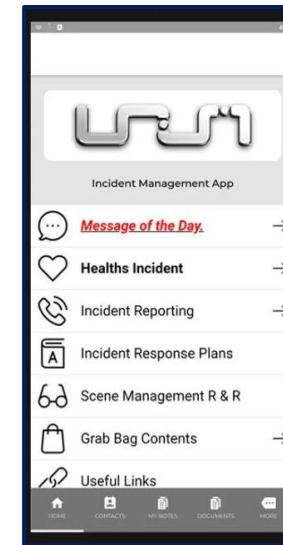
ACT APP –

Download the URIM app from your [App store](#) or [Google Play](#).

- Email ct@highfieldlearning.com to request Log in details and get authorisation to use.
- ACT training is also available on PROTECT UK

Provides:

- Videos
- Alerts
- Guidance

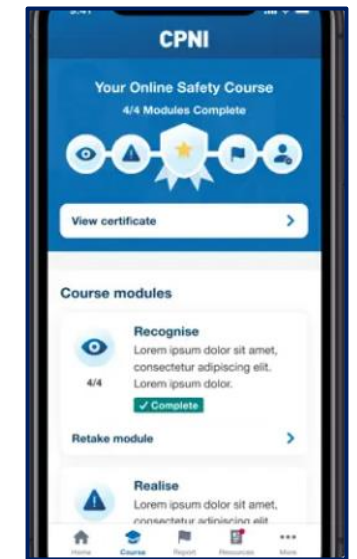


THINK BEFORE YOU LINK

Think Before You Link APP

Download the app from your [App store](#) or [Google Play](#).

- Enable users to conduct their own digital due diligence.
- Aims to increase awareness of the growing threat from digital espionage to UK citizens.



Threat of Terrorism – Discussion Prompts for your Team 16.

- 1. Do you actively look for individuals or groups undertaking suspicious activity at your site?**
 - What would suspicious behaviour/items at your site look like?
- 2. What items are essential to detect on your site?**
 - Do your search procedures allow you to identify prohibited items?
 - What is the procedure for dealing with prohibited items?
- 3. Why is it important to update cyber-security capabilities and training regularly?**
 - Include personal cyber-security updates and training at work.
- 4. What are the Control Measures available to mitigate and manage the threats?**

A decorative white dotted line that starts on the left, curves upwards, then downwards, then upwards again, and finally curves to the right where it ends with a small airplane icon flying away.

Advisoryservices@wilsonjames.co.uk

