

# CORPS RELAY

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**CORPS**  
— Est. 1859 —  
**SECURITY**

# Security a prominent feature in the King's Speech

On 17th July King Charles III (the Royal Patron of Corps Security) delivered his first speech to both Houses of Parliament. Importantly, this included a number of security related bills, specifically references to the Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Bill; the Crime and Policing Bill; the Victims, Courts and Public Protection Bill; and the Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill, the latter also being known as Martyn's Law. Figen Murray OBE, the mother of Martyn Hett, who the bill is named in honour of, stated that "Although the bill was included in the King's Speech last year,

this time it feels very different. I feel that we've overcome another hurdle and I'm feeling optimistic and confident that the Prime Minister, (Sir) Keir Starmer, will introduce the bill to parliament soon".

Corps Consult will release further information and updates on these bills and legislations, as future announcements are made.

## CrowdStrike Outage

The largest IT outage in history, caused by a flawed update from CrowdStrike, disrupted millions of Windows systems worldwide on the 19th July.

The error in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform, a security tool integrated deeply into Windows, led to widespread failures including the infamous blue screen of death (BSOD). The impact was severe, affecting critical services across airlines, public transit, healthcare, and financial services, with recovery efforts taking considerable time and effort.

CrowdStrike's rapid identification and fix of the flawed update couldn't prevent significant operational disruptions for numerous organisations. The incident exposed the vulnerabilities in heavily interconnected and reliant IT infrastructures, emphasising the need for robust contingency plans, thorough testing of updates before deployment, and manual workarounds to ensure business continuity during tech failures.



# Southport Stabbings

On Monday 29th July Southport experienced a tragic incident involving multiple victims who were attacked with a kitchen knife at a Taylor Swift-themed dance and yoga workshop for children. The perpetrator, 17-year-old Axel Rudakubana, has been charged with the murder of three children (aged six, seven, and nine) and the attempted murder of a further eight children and two adults. Rudakubana was apprehended shortly after the attack, and although further details about his motive have not yet been revealed, the incident is not being treated as a terror related.

The incident has shocked the local community and the nation, highlighting issues related to public safety and emergency preparedness. The lack of clarification about the identity of Rudakubana

initially, which is standard practice for under-18s, resulted in a large degree of speculation. There was substantial speculation online around the perpetrator, accompanied by a significant amount of misinformation.

The incident, which has been analysed in greater detail in the Corps Relay Special Bulletins, has been used as justification for a number of demonstrations around the country which have, in many instances, resulted in violent protests and riots. These have continued since the identity of the perpetrator has been revealed and should now be assessed separately from this sad incident as the motives in many cases appear to be politically and ideologically motivated.

# UK Riots

As discussed in recent Corps Relay Special Bulletins, the UK is experiencing its greatest period of civil unrest in over a decade. The country has witnessed a series of riots which have erupted across various cities, resulting in approximately 400 arrests. The unrest began in Southport and quickly spread to other areas, with participants engaging in violent clashes with Police, vandalizing property, and disrupting local services. Key features within these incidents have also been the targeting of Mosques and ethnic minority areas, as well as the targeting of buildings associated with, and hotels believed to be housing, asylum seekers. Reports indicate that the disturbances have been fuelled by a mix of socio-economic discontent, and government actions and statements, which have led to significant public outcry and frustration.

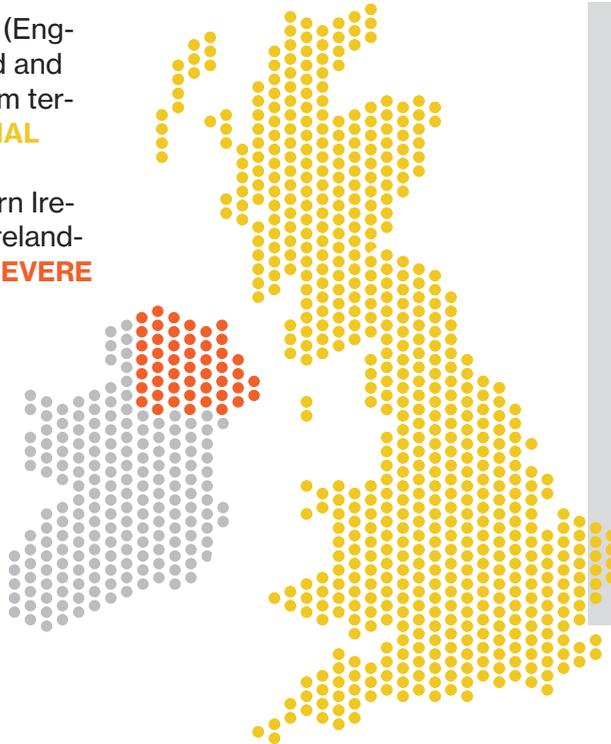
There have also been many counter-protests taking place in some areas, as well as groups of people taking it upon themselves to guard locations,

including Mosques. Whilst the individuals engaging in these actions are doing so in response to a perceived threat posed by the protestors/rioters, these initiatives have been followed in some places by violent clashes. There is also growing disquiet due to claims that the Police are only targeting the protestors and not the counter-protestors, despite the fact there is evidence of counter-protestors engaging in violence, openly carry items to use as weapons, and throwing missiles (such as bricks and glass bottles) at protestors. This is fanning the claims by protestors of a two-tier policing system. As a result of this, the government faces mounting pressure to address the underlying issues driving the unrest and to implement measures that can mitigate the current crisis and restore public trust.

# Current National Threat Level

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 **SEVERE**



## NOTE:

Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack

**LOW** means an attack is highly unlikely

**MODERATE** means an attack is possible, but not likely

**SUBSTANTIAL** means an attack is likely

**SEVERE** means an attack is highly likely

**CRITICAL** means an attack is highly likely in the near future

## Leader of the banned group al-Muhajiroun jailed for life

Following a multi-agency task force investigation into individuals who were recruiting, radicalising, and facilitating entry into violent extremism that started in October 2019, Khaled Hussein, a Canadian citizen from Edmonton, and the British preacher Anjem Choudary were convicted for terrorist offences.

Hussein was arrested after landing in London on 17th July 2023, by the Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Command (CTC) and charged with the following offences under UK law:

- S.11 Terrorism Act - Membership in a proscribed organisation; and
- S.49 Notice – Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act.
- S.11 Terrorism Act - Membership in a proscribed organisation, namely Islamic Thinkers Society (ITS) known to be Al-Muhajiroun (ALM);
- S.12 Terrorism Act - Addressing meetings to encourage support of a proscribed organisation; and
- S.56 Terrorism Act - Directing a terrorist organisation.

Anjem Choudary has been sentenced to life in prison and it's likely he will never be released. Convicted of directing the group and encouraging support through online meetings, Choudary cannot seek parole until he is over 85 years old. Choudary's co-accused, Canadian Khaled Hussein, received a five-year sentence for his involvement. Choudary's conviction follows a complex investigation by detectives in the US, Canada, and the UK. Despite being released from a previous prison sentence for supporting Islamic State fighters, Choudary continued his activities, holding online lectures infiltrated by undercover officers. Choudary's imprisonment reflects his attempts to revitalise the al-Muhajiroun network in 2021, following a five-and-a-half-year sentence. Undercover operations revealed his efforts to recruit new followers under a false name in North America.

# 16-Year-Old Charged with Possessing Extreme Right-Wing Material

Counter Terrorism Police in the North East arrested a 16-year-old from Stockton-on-Tees, who later pleaded guilty after admitting to the possession of extreme right-wing material and distributing content to others on social media platforms.

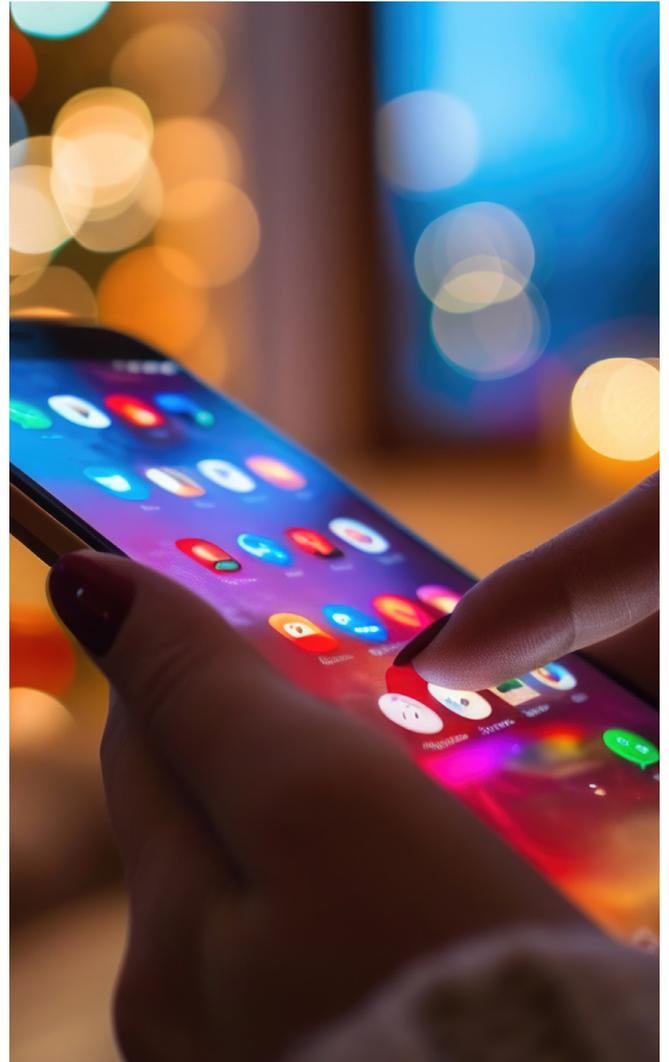
The youth who cannot be named for legal reasons was charged for the following offences:

- Five offences under Section 58 of the Terrorism Act 2000 – possession of terrorist material
- Three offences under Section 2 of the Terrorism Act 2006 – dissemination of terrorist material
- One offence under Section 1 Criminal Damage Act 1971
- One offence under Section 30 Crime and Disorder Act 1988

CTP North East are urging people to look out for signs of engagement with online radicalisation and urge people to protect loved ones who may be exposed to extremist content and groups online (especially children and vulnerable adults).

The ACT Early website provides information on what to look for and how to deal with someone who may be drawn into extremism, while signposting people to support and who to contact if they are worried about family and friends.

Link: <https://actearly.uk/>





## SIA working with Ofqual to implement new measures to expose Security Training Malpractice

# Corps Focus: Security Issue of the Month



Security Industry Authority

Paul Fullwood, SIA Director of Inspections and Enforcement is leading the drive against training malpractice. Over the past nine months the SIA has been working with Ofqual and the awarding organisations of SIA licence linked qualifications to address concerns regarding training malpractice.

Under the banner name 'Operation Benchmark', key elements of the proposal include:

- the creation of a new group including representation from awarding organisations and UK qualification regulators to strengthen the strategic approach to rooting out training malpractice
- formalising and improving information sharing with Ofqual, which includes setting out shared requirement and expectations
- an increase in SIA inspection activity in response to a rise of reports on training malpractice
- a review of SIA investigation and prosecution powers to use in appropriate circumstances
- the introduction of improved methods for reporting training malpractice for the private security industry
- ensuring the SIA, awarding organisations and qualifications regulators act efficiently to quickly investigate allegations of malpractice
- improvements in the flow of information to ensure any concerns raised are acted upon quickly and robustly to reinforce trust and confidence in this key area

- a series of summit meetings with awarding organisations and training providers to ensure all those involved in the delivery of qualifications play a role in ensuring these are delivered properly

The SIA is the statutory regulator of the private security industry; however, it does not regulate qualifications nor have any powers regarding training delivery. Powers to regulate qualifications by approval, monitoring and sanction of awarding organisations are vested with the qualification's regulators hence the work with Ofqual and other awarding bodies.

The role of SIA licence holders in ensuring public safety makes the quality and integrity of their initial training crucial. It is essential that everyone is confident that SIA licence holders have the appropriate entry-level qualifications. Addressing training malpractice requires collective effort from all parties involved. The action plan provided by the SIA outlines the strong measures being implemented to tackle training malpractice, fraud, and criminality, which threaten public safety. The SIA have acknowledged the importance of reputable training providers, who deliver training that enhances public safety and can save lives. This has resulted in the SIA urging their partners and supporters to help eliminate all training malpractice in the sector.



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