The current state of Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism

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Oliver Hair is one of Pool Re Solutions' expert terrorism threat analysts. Having come from terrorism academia, Oliver has spent years working with the private sector and government partners researching the terrorist threat to the UK and how to mitigate it.

The Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)

Pool Re and RUSI have worked closely together for a number of years to help better understand the terrorist threat to the UK. As well as providing expert commentary from Dr Jessica White for this paper, RUSI have helped Pool Re review their findings and enhance the final analysis..

Our threat analysts are experts in distilling the complex UK terrorism threat landscape into actionable insights and accessible information that organisations can use to gain a better understanding of the credible threat, risk, and potential impacts they face. Whether it's free-to-access resources on the general terrorism threat in Great Britain, sector-specific threat assessments, thought leadership and deep dive reports into specific issues, or podcast recordings featuring leading experts, our analysis will give you a well-informed understanding of the UK terrorism threat.

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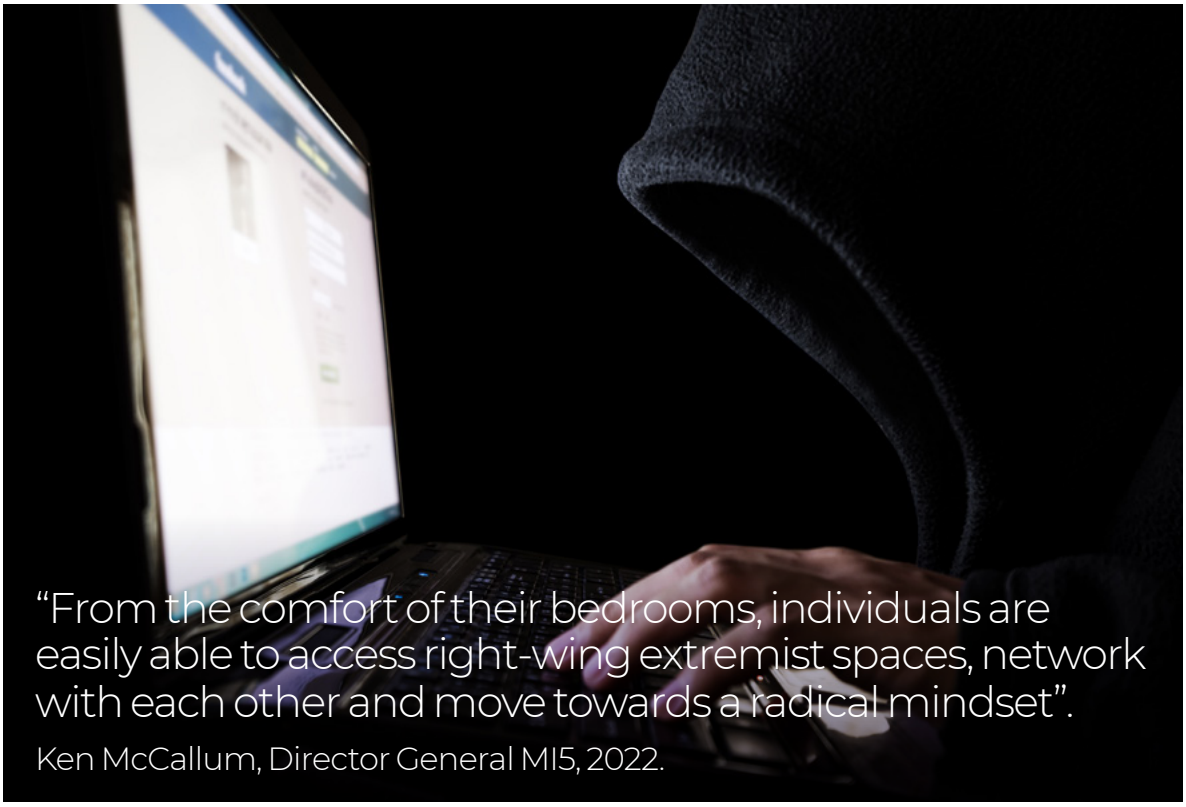

- Extreme Right-Wing terrorism has emerged as a significant terrorism threat in the UK in recent years. In 2018, it was decided that MI5 would take over from Counter Terrorism Policing as lead for Extreme Right-Wing terrorism, assessing it alongside Islamist terrorism, and forming part of the overall UK threat level.
- In August 2024, Ipsos polling revealed that 73% of Britons were concerned about right wing extremism, 11 percentage points higher than when the same questions were asked in March 2024.[1] Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors have previously demonstrated the intent and capability to conduct attacks in the UK, damaging UK property and people.
- This report seeks to explain and assess:
  - **What is Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism?**
  - **Who are the Extreme Right-Wing?**
  - **Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism and online spaces.**
  - **Drivers and targets of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism in the UK.**
- This article does not discuss the frequency and severity of terrorist attacks; instead, it highlights certain factors that could influence the terrorism threat landscape in the UK in the long term. **Any reference to the UK is in reference to the UK mainland.**

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It is almost certain that Extreme Right-Wing terrorism will remain a significant terrorism threat in the UK in the long term.

It is highly likely that the Extreme Right-Wing terrorism threat has evolved away from structured groups to a more disparate online threat.

It is highly likely that any Extreme Right-Wing terrorist attack conducted in the UK would be conducted by an individual. Between 1999 and 2022, all but two of the 14 attacks related to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology were conducted by individuals.[2]

It is almost certain that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors would currently have the intent and capability to conduct a low-sophistication attack in the UK. E.g., Bladed or Blunt Force Weapons, Vehicle as a Weapon, Fire as a Weapon.

It is highly likely that any Extreme Right-Wing terrorist attack conducted at this time would target sites and individuals considered to be at odds with an Extreme Right-Wing ideological worldview. Previous examples include, targets associated with the UK government, online and traditional media companies, and minority groups with protected characteristics.

It is almost certain that the current debate surrounding migration to the UK and ongoing cost-of-living crises would act as drivers of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism threat in the short to medium term as vulnerable individuals become radicalised, and in the worst case, inspired to conduct attacks.

It is highly likely that those aged 18 or younger will remain at risk of radicalisation by Extreme Right-Wing ideologues in the long term as a result of the continued proliferation of easily accessible online content and the increase in time spent online by children and young adults in the UK.

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What is Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism?

- **Extreme Right-Wing terrorism** is defined by the UK Government to describe those involved in Extreme Right-Wing activity to use violence in furtherance of their ideology. These ideologies can be broadly characterised as Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism.[3]
  - **Cultural Nationalism:** A belief that "Western Culture" is under threat from mass migration into Europe and from a lack of integration by certain ethnic and cultural groups. The ideology tends to focus on the rejection of cultural practices such as the wearing of the burqa, or the perceived rise of the use of sharia law. In the UK, this has been closely associated with anti-Islam.[4]
  - **White Nationalism:** A belief that mass migration from the "non-white" world, demographic change, and race mixing poses an existential threat to the "White Race" and "Western Culture". Advocates for a "White" homeland, either through partition of already existing countries, or by the repatriation of ethnic minorities, by way of force if necessary.[5]
  - **White Supremacism:** A belief that the "White Race" has certain physical and mental characteristics that makes it superior to other races. Often associated with conspiracy theories that explain the decline in "white" political and social status over the last hundred years. At its most severe, White Supremacism advocates for the restructuring of society and the eradication of non-white threats.[6]
- Although the UK Government define Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism as the three central tenets of Extreme Right-Wing ideology, it is almost certain that individuals and groups who adhere to Extreme Right-Wing ideology also adhere to several alternative belief systems, including:
  - **Accelerationism:** The belief that terrorism should be used to bring on societal collapse by provoking reactions from authorities and increasing existing social tensions. Although not exclusive to the Extreme Right-Wing, accelerationism has featured in the ideological beliefs of Extreme Right-Wing terrorists previously, including Brenton Tarrant and Payton Gendron.[7] Accelerationism is often advocated for in the context of race war, linking it directly to White Supremacist ideology.[8]

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  - **Misogyny:** A hatred for women or an attempt to maintain patriarchal societal roles. Misogyny often manifests itself in harassment, coercion, sexual harassment, and/or violence against women. Although not exclusive to the Extreme Right-Wing, many of the same expressions of sexism, male chauvinism, and misogyny found in broader society are frequently found in Extreme Right-Wing ideology.[9]
  - **Hyper-Masculinity:** The exaggeration of masculinity and masculine stereotypes to emphasise and reinforce masculine ideals and traits. Hyper-Masculinity can manifest itself in the belief of men as "protectors" and be used to justify violence against perceived threats (out-groups). This extends to the targeting of religious and ethnic groups, and the LGBTQIA+ community, where non-heterosexual, non-white, non-male actors can be considered a threat and therefore a part of the targeted enemy out-group.[10]

- It is highly likely that any Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actor in the UK would subscribe to ideological tenets and ideas from more than one of the categories mentioned above and ideologies that overlap, converge, or even in some cases contradict, as a result of their own perceived frustrations and grievances.
- It is highly likely that although Cultural Nationalism is the least explicitly violent of the three ideologies, the ideological pull of Cultural Nationalism may be further reaching than White Supremacist or White Nationalist ideologies. Ideals of Cultural Nationalism reportedly inspired, in-part, the 2017 Finsbury Park Mosque attack, conducted by Darren Osborne, and have featured in both elected-political discourse and mainstream social activism in recent years.[11]
- It is highly likely that misogyny and hyper-masculinity are unifying ideological tenets of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism. It is highly likely that any individual from across the Extreme Right-Wing spectrum adheres, to some extent, to misogynistic and hyper-masculine views. E.g., In a project conducted by the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats (CREST), while the targets and/or perceived enemies of Extreme Right-Wing groups were found to vary based on individual beliefs and grievances, the portrayal of the LGBTQIA+ community as a sexualised threat as well as an opposition to feminism were evident in both UK and Australian "far-right" communities.[12]
- Issues which have historically featured high on the list of the Extreme Right-Wing, such as immigration, have increasingly found a place in the discourse of mainstream parties. There is a realistic possibility that gains made by far-right political parties in both the EU and UK, motivated chiefly by economic and security concerns among voters, could manifest itself in the legitimisation of more extreme tenets of Extreme Right-Wing ideology more broadly.[13]
- As noted by experts at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), there is a realistic possibility that the normalisation of issues found within Extreme Right-Wing ideology – including racism, anti-immigration, antisemitism, Islamophobia, etc. – could undermine the perceived threat posed by Extreme Right-Wing ideology and limit society's resilience to Extreme Right-Wing motivators and/or organisers.[14]
- It is likely that Extreme Right-Wing ideologues would have the intent to exploit the normalisation of Extreme Right-Wing grievances in order to enhance support for their cause and inspire individuals to conduct violent acts. Extreme Right-Wing actors in the UK have previously demonstrated the intent and capability to combine legitimate grievances with dangerous conspiracy theories.

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- The term "Extreme Right-Wing" is used in this report following a 2021 review by the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament that examined whether the term "Right-Wing Terrorism" was the correct term to use amidst concerns that it was stigmatising mainstream right-wing political views.[15]
- The term Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism is used to delineate between violent terrorist actors and non-violent individuals who adhere to Extreme or "Far Right" belief systems. It does not include individuals who conduct acts of violent public disorder which fall below the threshold for terrorism charges.
- The term "Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism" is instead used in this report to describe individuals and groups involved in terrorist activity related to Extreme Right-Wing ideology. This is action that involves the use or threat of violence to influence the government, or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public. The use or threat of violence must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial, or ideological cause.[16]

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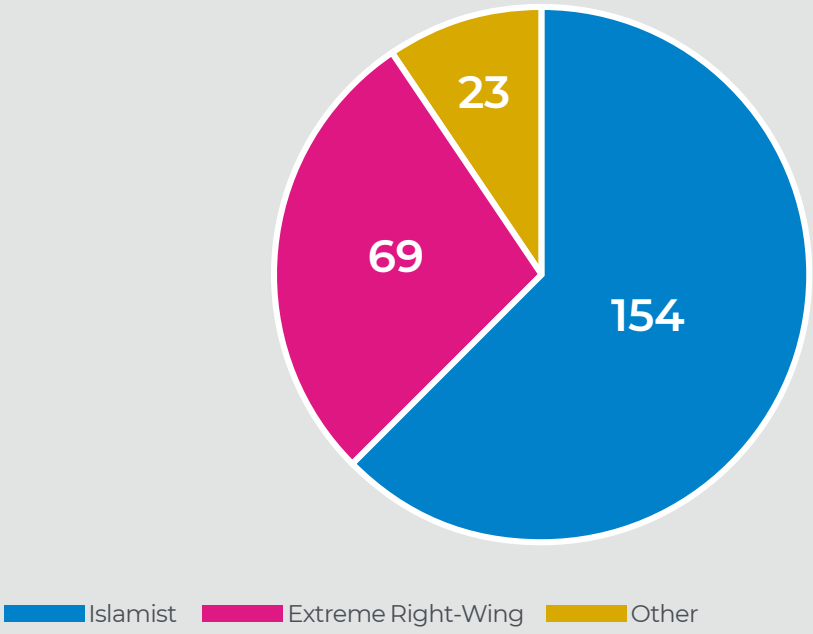
Who are the Extreme Right-Wing?

- As of 31 March 2024, 28% of those in custody for terrorism and terrorism-connected offences in Great Britain were categorised as holding Extreme Right-Wing ideologies; an increase from 65 to 69 individuals compared to the year ending 31 March 2023.[17]
- As of 31 March 2024, the principal offence for which individuals were charged under terrorism legislation was related to either the collection of information useful for an act of terrorism, membership of a proscribed organisation, or dissemination of terrorist publications on 45 occasions. In comparison, preparation for terrorist acts was noted as the principal charge on only 6 occasions.[18]
- It is likely that a growing number of children and young adults in the UK would be susceptible to radicalisation by Extreme Right-Wing ideologies. Reporting suggests that there has been a significant increase in the radicalisation of young adults and children by Extreme Right-Wing material online, largely driven by the increased time spent online by young adults in the UK.[19] In the year ending March 2023, those aged 14 years and under accounted for the largest proportion of PREVENT referrals for Extreme Right-Wing terrorism.[20]
- It is highly unlikely that the majority of children and young adults referred to the PREVENT programme would currently have the intent or capability to conduct a terrorist attack. Since 2016, the five attacks conducted by individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology have been conducted by individuals over the age of 47-years-old.[21] There is a realistic possibility that children and young adults could be more prone to detection by security services, have less intent and/or confidence to conduct attacks, or less access to weaponry.[22]

Number of persons in custody for terrorism and terrorism-connected offences as of 31 March 2024



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Extreme Right-Wing Networks in the UK

- It is highly likely that the Extreme Right-Wing terrorism threat has continued to evolve away from structured groups – such as the proscribed group, National Action – to a more disparate online threat made up of self-radicalised individuals. This is likely a result of the proscription of a number of Extreme Right-Wing terrorist groups that has limited the capability of individuals to organise and communicate publicly, and/or in person.
  - E.g., A study undertaken by the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threat (CREST) revealed that between 1999 and Summer 2022, 14 Extreme Right-Wing terrorist attackers were identified. All but two of the attackers acted alone and none of the attacks were directed by a central authority. Of the 22 plots included in the same dataset, all but two of them were lone actors.[23]

Extreme Right-Wing terrorist networks that have previously been proscribed by the UK Government include:

Terrorgram (2024) – The Terrorgram collective is an online Extreme Right-Wing network of individuals who produce and disseminate violent propaganda to encourage those who consume its content to engage in terrorist activity. The collective promotes the collapse of the Western world and a "Race War" through violent acts of terrorism, glorifying previous Extreme Right-Wing terrorist attacks and targeting young individuals to adopt their ideology.[24]

National Action (NA) (2016) – National Action is a neo-Nazi group that was established in 2013 and thought to have had at least 100 members in the UK. The group's online propaganda material frequently featured extremely violent imagery and language and called for the expulsion of ethnic and religious minorities from the UK. In 2017, a member of National Action was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to murder MP Rosie Cooper with a machete.[25]

Sonnenkrieg Division (2020) – Sonnenkrieg Division is a White Supremacist group, formed in March 2018 as an offshoot of System Resistance Network (SRN – an alias of National Action). In 2019, two teenage members of Sonnenkrieg Division were convicted for encouraging an attack on Prince Harry, who they referred to as a race traitor for marrying Meghan Markle.[26] The group reportedly split from SRN to form closer relationships with Atomwaffen Division as well as alleged infighting within the group.[27]

Feuerkrieg Division (2020) – Feuerkrieg Division is a White Supremacist group founded in 2018 that has an international membership, primarily across North America and Europe. Reporting suggests that the group was founded and led by a 13-year-old Estonian boy.[28] The group advocates White Supremacist ideology, but did not require members to conduct physical action.[29]

Atomwaffen Division (AWD) (2021) – Atomwaffen Division is a predominantly US-based White Supremacist group that was active between 2015 and 2020. AWD advocates the use of violence in order to bring about a fascist, white ethno-state through collapse of society through a "race war". This ideology has become known as "accelerationism" (see above).[30]

- It is unlikely that any proscribed Extreme Right-Wing group or network would currently have the capability to organise a directed, coordinated terrorist attack in the UK due to the increased likelihood of disruption by UK police and security services.
- Instead, it is highly likely that the predominant threat posed by proscribed Extreme Right-Wing networks or groups in the UK is their capability to radicalise individuals in the UK to conduct attacks in support of their violent ideology through online messaging platforms and propaganda output.

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The online environment

- It is highly likely that the majority of communication and networking between individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology currently takes place online, concealing the true identity of users and making it harder for the security services to delineate between violent and non-violent actors.
- It is highly likely that individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology have increasingly moved away from traditional social media sites to more discreet and unmoderated sites, including Telegram, 4chan, Discord, BitChute, etc. in order to better conceal their activities.
- It is almost certain that efforts made by both governments and organisations including the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) have limited the opportunities for terrorist and extremist actors to exploit mainstream digital platforms to spread material, communicate, and organise.[31]
- However, it is highly likely that Extreme Right-Wing actors continue to develop methods of content creation and dissemination in order to circumvent traditional social media sites' content moderation efforts. E.g., Extreme Right-Wing networks have previously used memes, irony, and humour in order to disguise their extreme ideology and reach a broader audience on mainstream platforms.[32]

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- It is highly likely that the Extreme Right-Wing online environment and community has become increasingly transnational in line with developments in technology. Individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology have previously used online spaces to connect and facilitate information sharing across borders. In the worst case, the online space has facilitated the inspiration of attacks across the globe:
  - **Case Study: Daniel Harris and the Buffalo Shooting:** In January 2023, Daniel Harris, 19, of Derbyshire, was sentenced to 11-and-a-half-year for encouraging terrorism and possession of material for terrorist purposes. Harris posted a range of videos calling for the "total extermination of subhumans". The videos were later viewed and shared by Payton Gendron, the perpetrator of the 2022 Buffalo Supermarket Shooting in New York State, which killed 10 people. Links between Harris and Anderson Lee Aldrich, the perpetrator on the Colorado Springs LGBTQIA+ nightclub shooting, were also made.[33]
- Whilst it is highly likely that the majority of individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology would share and propagate similar ideological worldviews as terrorists online, it is highly unlikely that large numbers of those who subscribe to these ideologies would have the intent to engage in real-world violence or terrorism.[34]
- It is highly unlikely that those individuals with the intent to conduct a terrorist attack would have the intent to routinely post online due to the heightened risk of being disrupted by the police and security services.[35] E.g., Since 2016, the five attacks conducted by individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology were conducted by individuals who appear to have been largely passive recipients of online propaganda, rather than active contributors to the online space.[36]
- It is highly likely that Extreme Right-Wing ideologues would have the intent to exploit consumer-level artificial intelligence (AI) tools in order to recruit new members more efficiently, radicalise vulnerable individuals online, and increase their capabilities. For example, researchers have previously demonstrated how AI-powered chatbots can be modified to impersonate terrorist ideologues, leaders, and members of terrorist organisations and mimic their responses to users.[37]

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- Whilst it is highly likely that the majority of online Extreme Right-Wing material is consumed by non-violent individuals, it is almost certain that a small number of individuals in the UK that adhere to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology would have the intent and capability to conduct a terrorist attack in the UK.
- Previous terrorist attacks in the UK have demonstrated the almost certain intent and capability of Extreme Right-Wing actors to conduct low-sophistication attacks in the UK. E.g., Bladed or Blunt Force Weapons, Vehicle as a Weapon, Fire as a Weapon.

- There is a realistic possibility that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors in the UK could have the capability to conduct high-sophistication attacks at this time. E.g., Improvised Explosive Device (IED), Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (PBIED), or Firearms. However, the complicated nature of plotting a high-sophistication terrorist attack makes it highly likely that there will be greater opportunity for UK police and security services to disrupt potential attacks.
- It is unlikely that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors in the UK would currently have the intent to conduct a sophisticated, multi-actor attack at this time. Previous attacks conducted by Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors in the UK have demonstrated the individualised nature of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism, as well as their intent and capability to conduct attacks using low sophistication attack methodologies.
- Although it is highly likely that the majority of communication and networking between individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology currently takes place online, there is a realistic possibility that Extreme Right-Wing actors are connected in the offline space.
  - E.g., A 2022 Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament report warned that Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) clubs have been exploited by Extreme Right-Wing groups in Central Europe and the US, particularly to facilitate "fight clubs". However, as of 2022, Counter Terrorism Police advised that they had seen no evidence between Extreme Right-Wing terrorism and Mixed Martial Arts in the UK.[38]

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- **Driver:** It is almost certain that the ongoing refugee crisis would act as a driver of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism threat in the long term due to the ideological belief that mass migration from the "non-white" world poses an existential threat to the "White Race" and "Western Culture".
  - **Likely Targets:** As a result of the ongoing refugee crisis and the highly charged political and societal rhetoric that surrounds the crisis at this time, it is almost certain that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors would have the intent to conduct attacks targeting minority communities and/or infrastructure related to refugees in the UK.

- **Driver:** It is highly likely that the long-term effects of the cost-of-living crisis and any future financial crises would create conditions in which certain individuals would feel that their status and the material advantages they were owed were under threat, leading to a sense of grievance and heightened commitment to protecting Western values.[39]
  - **Likely Targets:** It is highly likely that any Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actor inspired to act as a result of the cost-of-living crisis would conduct attacks against those they perceive to be at fault for their disadvantage. E.g., Members of Parliament, Minority Communities, etc.

- **Driver:** There is a realistic possibility that increasing political division in the UK, and/or perceived UK government failings, could render individuals who adhere to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology more susceptible to radicalisation and, in the worst case, more open to being inspired to conduct terrorist attacks.
  - **Likely Targets:** It is highly likely that individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology would have the intent to conduct attacks against politicians and/or public figures amidst increased political division in the UK or as a result of their policies. E.g., In 2016, Thomas Mair, 53, of Birstall, murdered MP Jo Cox outside her constituency surgery in Birstall.[40]

- **Driver:** There is a realistic possibility that any increase in the frequency of Islamist-inspired terrorist attacks in the UK could heighten the threat posed by individuals who adhere to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology as they seek revenge against the communities, they deem responsible for the attack.
  - **Likely Targets:** There is a realistic possibility that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors could have the intent to conduct attacks against sites they believe to be associated with Islamist-inspired attacks. E.g., Steven Bishop, 41, was sentenced to four years in prison for plotting to conduct an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attack against a London Mosque as "revenge" for the 2017 Manchester Arena attack.[41]

- **Driver:** There is a realistic possibility that increased cultural polarisation and developments in diversity and inclusion in the UK could act as a driver of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism threat in the long term due to the ideological belief that non-conservative, progressive social and cultural movements are a threat to the white race, as well as Britain's cultural heritage.
  - **Likely Targets:** It is highly likely that Extreme Right-Wing terrorist actors would have the intent to conduct attacks against individuals or sites associated with minority communities with protected characteristics, including the LGBTQIA+ community. E.g., In May 2024, US official warned that foreign terror organisations may attempt to target LGBTQIA+ events around the world during the Pride Month in June.[42]

- **Driver:** Although it is highly unlikely that any such event would be designated as terrorism, there is a realistic possibility that hostile foreign states could have the intent to facilitate the propagation and amplification of Extreme Right-Wing narratives in an attempt to subvert, influence, and increase tensions throughout UK society.
  - **Likely Targets:** Reporting suggests that the Russian state deployed a disinformation campaign to weaken support within the US electorate for the war in Ukraine. Russia's campaign reportedly included conspiracy theories about US bioweapon labs in Ukraine, as well as images of Vladamir Putin as a strong, traditional family man.[43]

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Outlooks:

The future of Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism in the UK.

- It is highly likely that any terrorist attack inspired by an Extreme Right-Wing ideology in the UK at this time would be conducted by an individual. There is little evidence to suggest that individuals inspired by an Extreme Right-Wing ideology are routinely affiliated to an organisation, or that their actions are part of a broader conspiracy or organised strategy.[44]
- It is highly likely that any terrorist attack inspired by an Extreme Right-Wing ideology would be conducted using a low-sophistication methodology. It is highly likely that self-initiated, low-sophistication attacks without significant levels of planning are harder to disrupt.[45]
- Whilst it is highly likely that the majority of individuals adhering to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology would share and propagate similar ideological worldviews as terrorists, it is highly unlikely that they would engage in real-world violence.
- There is a realistic possibility that both an increase in focus by the security services and a heightened public awareness of Extreme Right-Wing terrorism could have contributed to the increase in the number of referrals and investigation related to the ideology, rather than reflecting a significant increase in the threat from real-world attacks.[46] In April 2020, MI5 took on full primacy for Extreme Right-Wing terrorism.[47]
- It is highly likely that those aged 18 or younger will remain at risk of radicalisation by Extreme Right-Wing ideologues in the long term as a result of the continued proliferation of easily accessible online content and the increase in time spent online by children and young adults in the UK.
- There is a realistic possibility that gains made by far-right political parties in both the EU and UK, motivated chiefly by economic and security concerns among voters, could manifest itself in the legitimisation of more extreme tenets of Extreme Right-Wing ideology more broadly.[48]

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Long-term outlook for the Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism in the UK:

The events of August 2024 have once again highlighted the importance of considering the impacts of ERW ideology in the UK. While the security services have been giving attention to the threat of ERWT over the last years, it remains necessary to continue assessing whether the current language applied, and approaches used are fit for purpose to address the nature of this threat. This is important because widely held discriminatory beliefs can reduce societal resilience to ERW ideologies and make ERW groups and actors appealing to a mainstream audience. Additionally, the ERW capitalises on legitimate grievances, exploiting frustrations held by mainstream society for their own recruitment and radicalisation strategies. The challenge lies in the need both to protect the space for a range of political and social views and to address where ERW ideology and rhetoric – coming even from the mainstream right-wing – can motivate and mobilise violence.

The challenge of addressing ERWT will remain complex, especially in the context of online spread of ideological narratives and propaganda both domestically and transnationally, as well as with the decentralised nature of the ERW often making it difficult to proscribe and prosecute as such. Finding ways to address this threat despite these challenges, however, is essential. Evidence shows that increasing access to ERWT content, global crises and conflicts, the spread of populist politics, and other dynamics are likely to mean that ERWT is only going to be a growing concern for the foreseeable future.

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Previous Attacks and Plots Related to the Extreme Right-Wing in the UK

- **2024 – Mason Reynolds**, 19, of Brighton, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for offences including possessing plans for carrying out an attack on a synagogue near Brighton. Reynolds possessed a note detailing a plan to attack the synagogue, including information about entrances and exits of the synagogue, security mitigations in place, as well as key Jewish holidays. Content found on Reynolds' phone revealed that he adhered to an Extreme Right-Wing ideology. Prosecutor Naomi Parsons stated that Reynolds was a neo-Nazi who believed the white race was "destined to dominate the rest of mankind". The note on Renolds' phone was entitled "Enough Larping" – a call to action that referred to ending his "live action role play".[49]
- **2022 – Andrew Leak**, 66, of High Wycombe, conducted a Fire as a Weapon attack against an immigration processing centre. Police later revealed that the attack was motivated by an Extreme Right-Wing terrorism ideology. A Facebook account linked to Leak's name reportedly contained anti-Muslim sentiments.[50]
- **2020 – Cavan Medlock**, 31, of Harrow, is alleged to have arrived at the Duncan Lewis law firm in Harrow, armed with a combat knife and handcuffs. Medlock was reportedly also carrying Confederate and Nazi flags and threatened to kill solicitor Toufique Hossain. Medlock was restrained by the law firm's staff after he approached a receptionist and demanded to see Mr Hossain. Medlock's phone showed that he had conducted research on Mr Hossain and had read an article which stated that Mr Hossain was assisting immigrants. The trial remains ongoing.[51]
- **2019 – Vincent Fuller**, 50, was sentenced to 18 years in prison for conducting a white supremacy-inspired Bladed Weapons attack against a teenager. Judge Lodder stated that the attack was "motivated by the cause of white supremacy and [Fuller's] anti-Muslim sentiments". The attack was conducted the day after the 2019 Christchurch attacks in New Zealand. A video excerpt of the Christchurch massacre was reportedly found on Fuller's mobile phone.[52]
- **2017 – Darren Osborne**, 48, conducted a Vehicle as a Weapon attack against a crowd of Muslims exiting Finsbury Park Mosque. Justice Cheema-Grub claimed that Osborne had quickly been radicalised over the internet after being exposed to racist and anti-Islamic ideologies.[53]
- **2017 – Ethan Stables**, 20, of Cumbria, was convicted for plotting to conduct a Bladed Weapons attack using a machete against guests attending a Pride Night for Barrow's LGBTQIA+ support group.[54]
- **2017 – Jack Renshaw**, 23, of Skelmersdale, Lancashire, was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to murder Labour MP Rosie Cooper in 2017. Renshaw reportedly wanted to "replicate" the murder of Jo Cox. He pleaded guilty on the first day of his trial to buying a machete to kill Cooper. Renshaw was a member of National Action. A whistleblower and former member of National Action alerted police about the plot.[55]
- **2016 – Thomas Mair**, 53, of Birstall, murdered MP Jo Cox outside her constituency surgery in Birstall. Mair stabbed Cox 15 times and shot her three times. Mr Justice Wilkie stated that the murder was carried out to advance a political cause of violent white supremacism, associated with Nazism. In a raid of the perpetrator's house, police found Nazi-related material.[56]
- **1999 – David Copeland**, 22, conducted three Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks in London over a two-week period. One attack targeted the Admiral Duncan Pub, a hotspot for London's LGBTQIA+ community, and killed three individuals and injured 48 more. Police later found two Nazi flags hung on Copeland's bedroom wall, alongside newspaper clipping from his previous attacks. Copeland's trial revealed that he intended to ignite a race war across Britain.[57]

Intelligence Cut-Off Date: 22 August 2024

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