



2017

ANNUAL REVIEW



The text and illustrations may only be reproduced with prior permission of Community Security Trust.

Published by Community Security Trust. Registered charity in England and Wales (1042391) and Scotland (SC043612).
Copyright © 2018 Community Security Trust.

Home Secretary Amber Rudd MP speaking at CST's Annual Dinner, March 2017



CONTENTS

Introduction	4	CST donations for enhancement of security infrastructure	19
<i>"Fighting antisemitism"</i>		Supporting youth and students	20
CST Chairman, Gerald M. Ronson CBE	6	CST security training	21
<i>"Securing our community, with professionalism and pride"</i>		Working within the <i>kehilla</i>	22
CST Chief Executive, David S. Delew	7	Meeting with the Belz Rebbe	23
Antisemitic incidents in 2017	8	Antisemitism survey	24
Terrorism: Unprecedented pace of plots, arrests and prosecutions	10	CST and CPS hate crime guide	25
Terrorist attacks and trends in the UK ...	12	Social media	26
Working across Britain	14	Psychological first aid	27
Working with the Police	15	Cyber security conference	28
Working with the Government	16	International work	29
Management of government grant for security guards	18	CST's mission	30

INTRODUCTION



CST is Community Security Trust, the charity that protects British Jews from terrorism and antisemitism. CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by the Police and the Government as a unique model of best practice. CST has 90 full- and part-time staff based in offices in London, Manchester and Leeds.

SECURITY CST secures, advises and trains Jewish communal organisations, schools and synagogues throughout the UK. In 2017, CST secured over 650 Jewish communal buildings and approximately 1,000 communal events.

650 communal buildings



1,000 communal events



POLICE AND GOVERNMENT

CST is a trusted partner of both the Police and the Government. CST works closely with the Police at Jewish events and shares hate crime information with police forces across Britain. CST oversees £13.4m of government grants for security guards at hundreds of Jewish schools, synagogues and other Jewish venues.

ANTISEMITISM CST's annual *Antisemitic Incidents Report* is the most authoritative study of antisemitic hate incidents in Britain. In 2017, CST commissioned and helped publish *Antisemitism in contemporary Great Britain*, the largest ever study of UK antisemitism.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS Streetwise is CST's joint project with Maccabi GB. It teaches personal safety to Jewish teenagers, reaching 20,000 per year. CST helps to protect Jewish students on campuses across the UK, in partnership with the Union of Jewish Students.

VOLUNTEERS CST has over 3,000 fully trained security volunteers throughout the UK and from every part of the Jewish community. They are the foundation of CST's work.

3,000 trained volunteers



SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Since 2006, CST has spent over £11m on enhancing physical security measures at Jewish buildings throughout the UK to better protect them from the threat of terrorist attacks. This includes fitting anti-shatter window film to prevent flying glass, and installing fencing, gates, bollards, lighting, CCTV systems, intruder alarms and fire alarms.

FUNDING CST provides its services free of charge. Nearly all of CST's budget comes from charitable donations.

SHARING EXPERTISE CST provides expert advice on contemporary antisemitism to the Police, the Government, politicians and media; and to international bodies, including the European Union. CST also helps other minority communities to better monitor hate crimes and to secure themselves against such hatred.

"FIGHTING ANTISEMITISM"

CST Chairman, Gerald M. Ronson CBE

I have fought against antisemitism and racism for over 50 years. I am proud to have built CST into an organisation that is widely recognised as the leading example of its type.

We are protecting Jews, and the wider society, from terrorists, antisemites and racists. This is serious work, so whilst CST is a charity, it must always have the highest standards of professionalism, diligence and responsibility.

The nature of extremism and antisemitism has changed over the decades, as has the condition of Jews and our British society.

At first, we faced Nazis and fascists who openly hated Jews and needed to be defeated. Race relations legislation and public opinion helped force them into their holes, but the Government's recent and much needed banning of National Action, shows that this threat is still lurking, awaiting its chance.

Now, there are additional threats, especially from jihadists. Like the Nazis, they hate not only Jews, but also British values, our democracy and our freedoms. The May 2017 bombing of teenage girls at a pop concert in Manchester says everything you need to know about the utter depravity of these terrorists.

The threat of jihadist terrorism dominates CST's security work, but it is not only physical challenges that CST must address. In particular, we see the return of old antisemitic lies about Jews. These lies about Jews (or



"Zionists") are taking hold because people want easy answers in difficult times. It shows, again, that the fight against antisemitism is not only relevant for Jews, but for the well-being of society as a whole.

This comes amidst growing political and economic uncertainty about what the future will hold. The road ahead will demand clarity of purpose and firm defence of democratic values. This is a task for all of society, not just for Jews or CST.

CST enables our community to play its part in fighting antisemitism, by reporting hatred and suspicious activity, by giving charitable donations and by joining as volunteers. CST welcomes the fact that other communities can learn from our hard-earned experience and expertise. We show how one community can organise to share responsibility with police and government in helping to challenge extremism and racism.

Please, play your part in fighting antisemitism. Give CST what it needs to do the job.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be "Gerald M. Ronson CBE". The signature is written in a cursive style and is located at the bottom right of the page.

**"SECURING OUR COMMUNITY,
WITH PROFESSIONALISM AND PRIDE"**

CST Chief Executive, David S. Delew

It is my privilege to lead CST. We work so that Jews can openly enjoy the lives of their choice. I invite others to join us in this mission.

2017 showed the necessity for CST, as terrorism and antisemitism reached record levels. We witnessed a particularly cruel bombing in Manchester, and vehicle and knife attacks in London. Antisemitism was hardly out of the news, and the number of incidents reported to CST is over double what it was four years ago.

From offices in London, Manchester and Leeds, CST manages 3,000 fully trained communal security volunteers. In addition to security, they learn physical fitness, self-confidence, decision-making, and how to be assertive in a firm, polite manner. These are valuable life-skills, and CST's personnel provide the highest levels of dedicated security work, standing proud for themselves, their family, friends and community.

In 2017, CST staff and volunteers secured over 650 Jewish communal buildings and approximately 1,000 communal events.

CST has now spent over eleven million pounds on enhancing security at Jewish communal buildings throughout the UK. CST also manages government funding for commercial security guards at Jewish schools, synagogues and other venues.

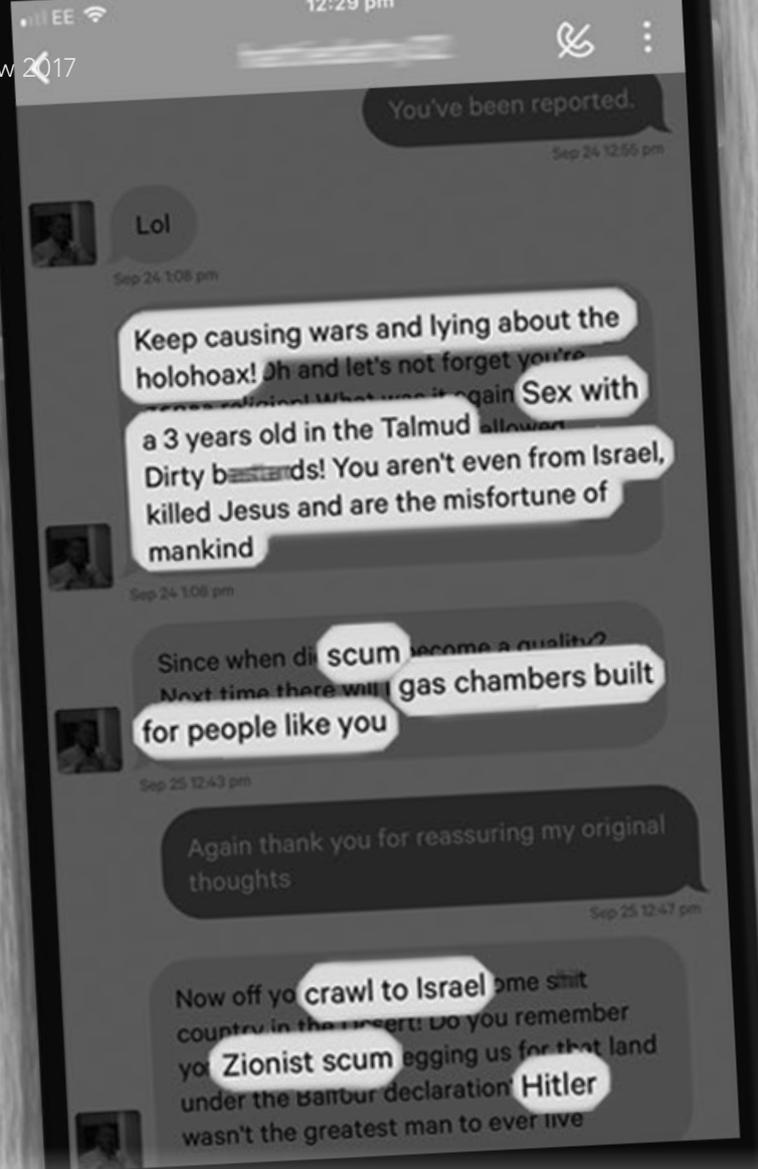
CST helps and supports victims of antisemitism, and records antisemitic activities and incidents. CST is the only organisation that analyses and publishes nationwide statistics and information about antisemitic incidents and hate crimes. CST's knowledge underpins its role in representing British Jewry to the Police, the Government, politicians and media on antisemitism and security.

CST exists to facilitate Jewish life, not to publicise antisemitism. We will always behave responsibly, without spreading panic or fear; placing antisemitism in its broader context of the positive reality that is normal, daily Jewish life.

All of CST's work is given free of charge, but we need the partnership and active participation of our entire Jewish community: for our volunteer recruits, for our funding, for reporting, and also for the willing co-operation that underpins everything we do with all of our Jewish communities.

Please, join us and help to secure our community, with professionalism and pride.





Antisemitic messages posted on a popular dating app, London, September 2017

ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN 2017

CST recorded 1,382 antisemitic incidents in 2017, the highest annual total CST has ever recorded and a three per cent increase from the 2016 total of 1,346 antisemitic incidents, which was itself a record annual total.

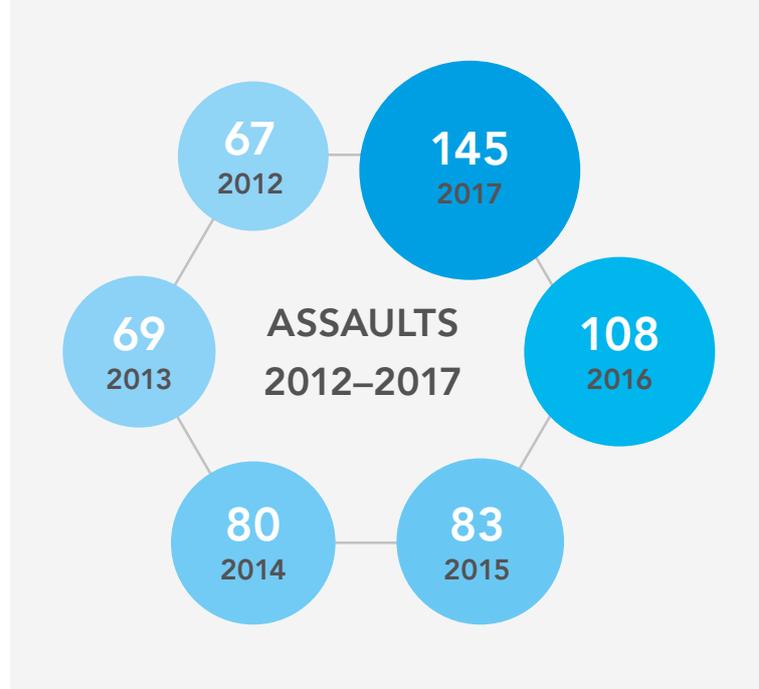
The record high annual total in 2017 continued the pattern of 2016, in which high incident numbers were sustained by a combination of factors; an increase in all forms of recorded hate crime following the EU referendum and also publicity regarding alleged antisemitism in the Labour Party.

High profile discussion of antisemitism, racism and hate crime in mainstream media and politics may have caused higher levels of incident offending and may have encouraged more reporting of antisemitic incidents from victims and witnesses in the Jewish community. This is an entirely domestic UK phenomenon and contrasts with previous record highs, such as 2014 and 2009, when conflicts in the Middle East acted as sudden trigger events that led to short-term, identifiable 'spikes' in incident numbers.

In 2017, CST recorded over 100 antisemitic incidents every month from January to October inclusively. This continued an unprecedented pattern of monthly totals exceeding 100 incidents for 19 consecutive months from April 2016. By comparison, in the decade before April 2016, there were only six separate months in which the total exceeded 100 incidents.

145 antisemitic assaults were reported to CST in 2017, an increase of 34 per cent from the 108 incidents recorded in 2016 and the highest number CST has ever recorded in the category of Assault. The previous record high was 121 antisemitic assaults in 2009.

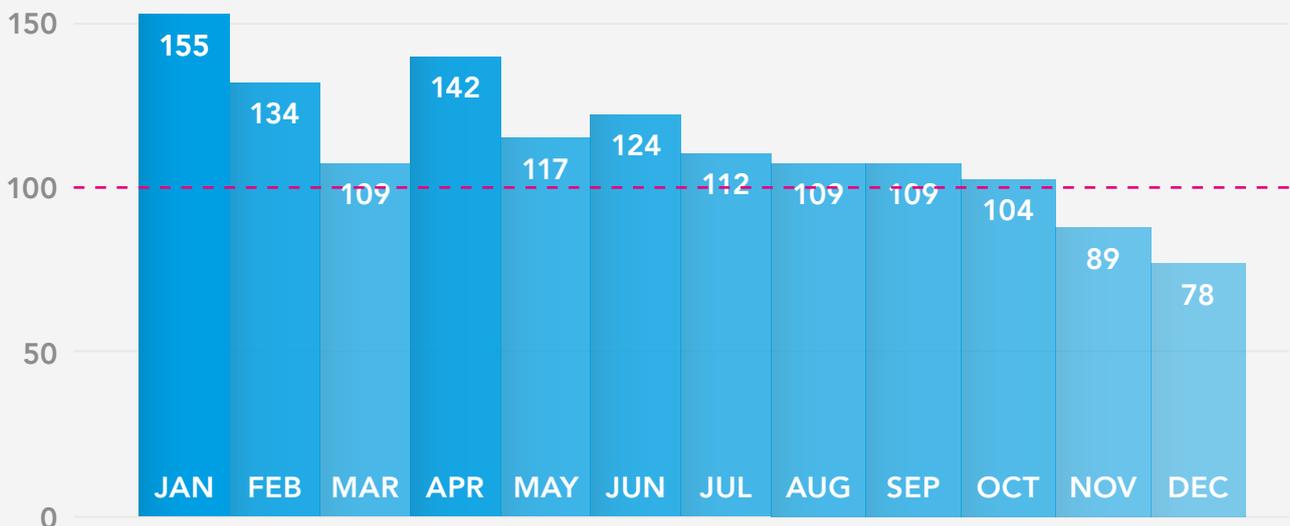
Social media is an essential tool for disseminating antisemitic content online. CST recorded 247 antisemitic incidents from social media, representing 18 per cent of the overall total of 1,382 antisemitic incidents in 2017 and a 15 per cent decrease from the 289 social media incidents recorded in 2016. These numbers only reflect what is reported to CST:



the actual number of antisemitic tweets, comments and posts is far higher.

In addition to the 1,382 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2017, a further 872 potential incidents were reported to CST but were not included in the total as they did not show evidence of antisemitic targeting, content or motivation. This means there were overall 2,254 actual and potential incidents reported to CST in 2017 that required some degree of investigation, victim support, processing or analysis by CST staff and volunteers.

MONTHLY INCIDENTS, 2017





TERRORISM



Unprecedented pace of plots, arrests and prosecutions

Image credit: PA

CST's security work is driven by the need to protect British Jews from terrorist attacks.

The level of anti-Jewish threat, and the amount of security therefore needed from CST, is largely predicated upon the overall UK terrorism scenario. 2017 saw an unprecedented number of plots, attacks, investigations, arrests and prosecutions. As a consequence, in 2017 CST was compelled to further increase its security support across the UK Jewish Community.

Metropolitan Police Commissioner Cressida Dick and MI5 Director General Andrew Parker repeatedly stressed that the scale and tempo of the terrorist threat had dramatically increased in 2017. It was specified that Police and MI5 are running over 500 operations regarding 3,000 extremists, whilst also being concerned of a wider pool of approximately 20,000 individuals.

www.cst.org.uk

Between June 2013 and December 2017, the police and security services foiled over 20 terrorism plots, nearly half of them since March 2017. These included viable attack plans for bombings, drive-by shootings, vehicle attacks and stabbings.

For example, Ummarayiat Mirza and his wife Madihah Taheer were jailed for 16 and 10 years, respectively, in December 2017 for planning a jihadist-inspired knife attack in Birmingham. Their reconnaissance included Internet searches of Jewish communities in Britain, Jewish areas in London and Birmingham such as Birmingham's Central Synagogue, and military barracks and Territorial Army bases.

Ummarayiat's sister, Zainub Mirza, pleaded guilty to disseminating terrorist propaganda publications between 10 January and 23 January 2017. This included sending her



From left to right, Ummarayat Mirza, his wife Madihah Taheer posing on her Instagram account, and Zainub Mirza

brother videos with footage of a man holding two severed heads. The family shared extremist material and praised ISIS killings. She was jailed for two years and six months.

Looking more widely, Home Office figures on terrorism arrests in 2017 also paint a stark picture. As of 30 September 2017, the Police had made 400 terrorism-related arrests, marking a 54 per cent increase compared to 2016. Of these arrests, 115 were charged, of which 97 individuals were charged with terrorism-related offences. Also in this time period, 213 individuals were in custody for terrorism-related offences (compared with 169 in 2016), with an ideological breakdown of 88% linked to Islamist extremist views, 8 per cent related to the far-right and 5 per cent holding other ideological views.

The development of far-right terrorism in Britain was notable in 2017, in particular

GUILTY OF:

- Planning a jihadist-inspired knife attack
- Internet searches of Jewish communities
- Researched Birmingham Central Synagogue
- Researched military barracks
- Researched Territorial Army bases

a deadly car ramming attack of Muslim worshippers following a religious service at North London's Finsbury Park mosque: an attack with obvious parallels to CST's own concerns and work.

In July 2017, Commissioner Dick detailed the UK's threat picture coming from Islamist extremism, but she also emphasised – and summed up well – the importance of disrupting threats from the far-right:

"We should not forget the threat posed by other violent extremists, particularly the extreme right wing and those motivated by racist hatred, so vividly shown in the appalling events at Finsbury Park. We are dealing here with fewer individuals, less coordinated or organised. But every year we see some with lethal intent brought to justice. As I speak, there are 14 Domestic Extremist individuals in custody, who had lethal capability and intent."

From March to September 2017, five separate terror attacks were committed in London and Manchester. These were indiscriminate attacks against mainly urban soft targets, including public transport, bridges with pedestrian walkways and crowded leisure venues such as a concert arena, restaurants and pubs.

Four of the attacks were motivated by jihadist ideology and one by far-right ideology. The terrorists used a number of attack modus operandi:

- Combined vehicle ramming-and-stabbing attacks at Westminster Bridge/Palace of Westminster (jihadi, 22 March 2017)
- Suicide bombing at the Manchester Arena using improvised explosive device inside a backpack (jihadi, 22 May 2017)
- Combined vehicle ramming-and-stabbing attacks at London Bridge/Borough Market (jihadi, 3 June 2017)
- Vehicle ramming of Muslim worshippers leaving mosque, Finsbury Park, London (far-right, 19 June 2017)
- Bombing on a train at Parsons Green Underground Station, London, using a timed improvised explosive device inside a bucket and bag (jihadi, 15 September 2017)

For CST, the implications of each attack are obvious, ranging from the need for vehicle barriers, to outer circles of security personnel who can identify potential terrorists before

they reach their target and conduct the attack.

There is also, however, clear evidence of the vital need for security personnel and members of the public to spot terrorists when they are planning their attacks. The three vehicle attacks and the Manchester Arena suicide bombing all involved various types of pre-attack contact between the terrorists and their chosen target, such as carrying out hostile reconnaissance or a 'dry run' to calculate how to maximise casualties.

In the Manchester Arena attack, the terrorist detonated his device towards the end of the concert, during the exit phase, when the audience was leaving the venue and parents were gathering to collect their children. The targeted location was in the foyer of the packed arena, between the concert stadium and Manchester Victoria Station. Similarly, the vehicle attack at Finsbury Park mosque coincided with worshippers leaving a religious service. In the case of the bridge attacks, pedestrians had little or no means of escape.

In October 2017, the pace of attacks, plots and arrests caused Andrew Parker, Director General of MI5, to publicly describe a "dramatic upshift in the [terrorist] threat... coming at us more quickly." Importantly, Parker emphasised the reduction in the attack-planning period, from inception to action: "Attacks can sometimes accelerate from inception through planning to action in just a handful of days." For CST (and of course the Police), this operational reality increases the need for rigorous and constant implementation of security procedures at all

22 MARCH

Westminster
vehicle ramming
and stabbing

22 MAY

Suicide bombing
at Manchester
Arena

3 JUNE

London Bridge
vehicle ramming and
stabbing

19 JUNE

Finsbury Park
attack on Muslim
worshippers

15 SEPTEMBER

Bombing on a
train in
Parsons Green



Image credit: Andrew Foxgrave



Image credit: @Thomasvanhulle



Jewish communal locations, with particular need to identify suspicious behaviour and pre-attack hostile reconnaissance.

Twice in 2017, following the Manchester Arena and Parsons Green bombings, the UK threat level was raised to its highest level of 'CRITICAL', meaning an attack is 'expected imminently'. This situation reflected an already tense security environment, following numerous jihadist attacks in Europe and the US in 2015-16. This occurs against a backdrop of years of jihadist propaganda promoting a core message of both Islamic State and Al-Qaeda, telling followers living in the West to attack locally, by any means possible.

Continuing propaganda and terrorism from ISIS and Al-Qaeda also provide a perverse inspiration to far-right groups, seeking to emulate and mirror such violence. The far-

right motivated vehicle ramming attack in Finsbury Park targeted Muslim worshippers leaving midnight prayers. The perpetrator reportedly declared, "I'm going to kill all Muslims – I did my bit. At least I had a proper go." The attack showed that the Government had been correct to outlaw the increasingly radical National Action group, and made clear why rising numbers of far-right extremists feature within the Government's Prevent and Channel schemes, which aim to divert people from violent extremism and terrorism.

Following these terror attacks, there was an increased police and CST presence in Jewish community areas. CST continues to work with all segments of the British Jewish community, police, government, opposition and wider British society, including with other minority and faith groups, in order to reduce the threat of terrorism against us all.

WORKING ACROSS BRITAIN

CST is a national organisation that works with, and for, Jews and Jewish communities across the UK. CST works with all sections of the Jewish community, regardless of religious affiliation, and CST's staff and volunteers are drawn from all sectors of the community.

Census data shows that Jews and Jewish communities are not evenly distributed throughout Britain. People self-identifying as Jews may be found across Britain, but Jewish communal and commercial premises are limited to towns and cities, with Greater London and Greater Manchester by far the largest and most diverse.

CST's Northern Regional office in Manchester manages the security for communities ranging from Aberdeen and Belfast, to Birmingham and Gateshead. Jewish communities in the south, such as Brighton, Bournemouth and Bristol are under the auspices of CST's main London office.

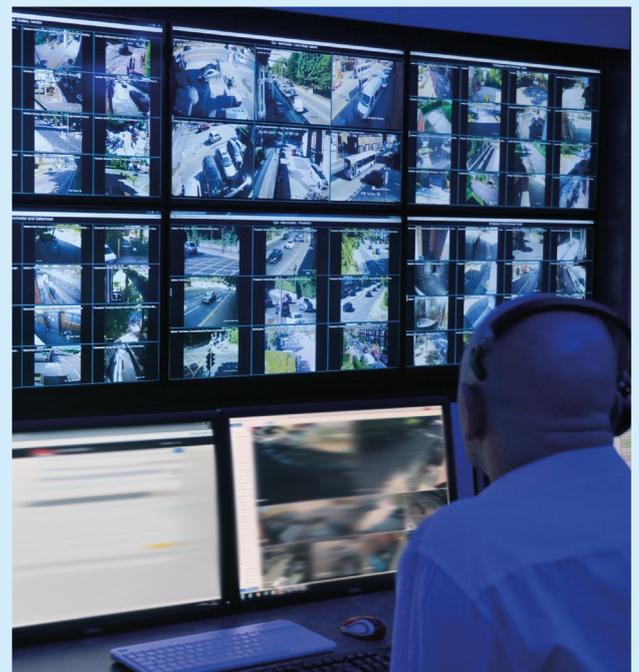
Wherever there are synagogues or other communal buildings, CST will have provided security advice. CST also gives financial assistance for security enhancements, such as shatter proofing of windows, or installation of CCTV systems and digital radios that now link directly to CST's 24/7 national security control room.

CST has local security teams working in communities across the UK. Many of these communities consist of only a handful of actual premises, but this works to the advantage of CST's communal security model, as it means local CST personnel have detailed knowledge

of their working environment, and the closest possible relationship with nearby police stations and officers.

CST is also contacted by Jews from throughout the UK with information regarding antisemitic incidents. In 2017, incidents were recorded from 80 different geographical locations, compared with 96 locations in 2016. This shows that antisemitism is a national issue, regardless of what communal infrastructure may or may not exist in these places.

CST NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROL ROOM



Responding to the increased threat of terrorism, CST has built and developed a national security control room, with direct CCTV and radio links to hundreds of Jewish sites across the UK. The facility is operational 24/7 and is permanently manned by CST staff.



WORKING WITH THE POLICE

CST's close working partnership with the Police forces across the UK is widely regarded as the best example of its type, both nationally and internationally. This enables the best possible relations between Jewish communities and their local police service.

CST's work with the Police includes joint security operations for events and joint patrols on the Sabbath and Jewish festivals, training exercises, information exchanges and regular consultations on community policing and security.

During times of heightened alert or special operations, police officers are regularly posted to CST's offices in order to facilitate real-time intelligence sharing and allocation of CST and police resources in response to incidents.

CST participates in numerous advisory groups, in which the Police consult with a

range of local representative bodies from all communities.

CST is proud to assist the Police in understanding and tackling hate crime, preventing terrorism against the Jewish community, and providing practical solutions and reassurance for Jewish communities, which may also contain valuable suggestions for police relations with other communities. CST is grateful for the support and encouragement it receives from police officers of all ranks in our work.

CST holds educational training sessions for the Police and support staff in London, Manchester and elsewhere in the UK. CST's booklet, *A Police Officer's Guide to Judaism*, is now in its sixth edition and explains Jewish practice and custom, relevant to those working with Jews and Jewish communities. It has inspired similar publications overseas; and has also been produced in Scotland as *The Firefighter's Guide to Judaism*.



WORKING WITH THE GOVERNMENT

CST works closely with all levels of government, politicians and civil servants, to ensure that Jewish communal concerns regarding terrorism, security and antisemitism are accurately represented and best tackled.

CST's example is held up by the Government and politicians as best practice. CST's antisemitism statistics and analysis are frequently cited in Westminster and beyond. CST's experience and advisory role enable other communities to benefit from its expertise, building positive models of partnership with the Government and the Police.

Home Secretary Amber Rudd MP addressed the CST Annual Dinner in March 2017, where

she re-committed the Government's £13.4m of funding to support the security of the Jewish community. This is overseen by CST, as explained in more detail on p.18.

CST Chairman Gerald Ronson CBE, and CST staff, meet with politicians ranging from the Prime Minister to local councillors. Regular interactions include personal briefings and round-tables, including those organised by partner groups such as the Jewish Leadership Council and the Antisemitism Policy Trust. CST staff frequently engage with a range of government departments, especially the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Home Office.



The Cross Government Working Group on Antisemitism continues its key role in policy planning and implementation between government departments, CST and other partner groups. CST is also proud to play its part with the All Party Parliamentary Group on Antisemitism and to have supported the establishment of a similar all party group for Hate Crime, representing other faith communities and protected characteristic groups.

CST provided expert evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee Inquiry into Hate Crime and the committee's subsequent report on 'Abuse, Hate and Extremism Online' helped improve CST's already positive

relationship with social media platforms.

CST was invited to participate in a Ministerial Seminar on online hate crime, arising from the Government's 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan (which CST also advised upon). This enabled CST to brief ministers and representatives of social media platforms and to participate in important policy discussions.

CST helps support Members of Parliament who face threats from extremists and antisemites, giving security advice where necessary.



MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR SECURITY GUARDS

As the Jewish community organisation with responsibility for security and policing, CST receives a £13.4m government grant of Home Office funding for commercial security guards at Jewish communal premises.

The terms of the government grant specify that Jewish schools are the priority recipients for this funding. Over 200 Jewish schools qualify for the funding, and after their needs have been met, remaining money is made available to other Jewish locations. It is CST's responsibility to manage this process and to ensure that all of the grant is properly disbursed and utilised.

Working with the Home Office and the Department for Education, CST assesses the security of all potential recipients, assigns

funding to those that meet the criteria and then works with locations to ensure that the guarding is appropriate.

The process is fundamental to the security of Jewish communities across Britain. It has been managed by CST since its establishment as a £2m grant for government-maintained schools in 2010, and reached its current £13.4m level in 2015, after CST's appeal to the Government following deadly attacks against Jews in Paris and Copenhagen. The increase was announced by then Prime Minister David Cameron MP at CST's Annual Dinner in March 2015, and annual renewals of the grant have been announced at CST Dinners by (then Home Secretary) Theresa May MP and Home Secretary Amber Rudd MP.



CST DONATIONS FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE

CST's Security Enhancement Project began in April 2006. The goal of the project is for CST to advise Jewish locations on their physical security infrastructure and to help fund and work with these locations on making necessary improvements.

The security project's goal is for all Jewish communal premises to meet the recommendations of the Government's counter terrorism guidance:

- Deter a would-be intruder, by providing physical and electronic security measures, coupled with good management practices.
- Detect an intrusion, by providing alarm and visual detection systems with verification.
- Delay an intrusion for a sufficient period of time to allow a response force to attend, by putting in place the appropriate physical security measures.

By the close of 2017, CST's expenditure on the project had exceeded £11m of donations for security facilities, such as CCTV systems, fencing, anti-shatter window film, locks and alarms, at many hundreds of Jewish buildings across the UK.

This money is raised entirely through voluntary donations to CST and we thank all our donors who make this possible.

Security measures installed

	During 2017	Since 2008
CCTV cameras	582	5,228
CCTV monitors	70	829
Perimeter fencing	715m	9,960m
Digital video recorders	59	624
Access control systems	38	261
Intruder alarm systems	20	186
Pedestrian gates	15	223
Vehicle gates	16	184



SUPPORTING YOUTH AND STUDENTS

The well-being of Jewish students is very important to CST and the Jewish community.

For most Jewish students, on most campuses, their time in further education is overwhelmingly positive. Nevertheless, the trend for hateful anti-Israel provocations by fellow students, sometimes encouraged by academics, can leave Jewish students feeling isolated and vulnerable. In a minority of cases, it also leads to outright antisemitism.

CST employs full-time Student Security Coordinators whose focus is to recruit, train and build student volunteer security teams across UK campuses. They also help represent Jewish students' concerns on security issues and antisemitism to universities and university unions, and advise students and Jewish campus locations on security.

The relatively few years that students spend at university means that CST must always recruit and train new student security volunteers to join campus teams. Nevertheless, each year, new Jewish students step up, enabling campus teams to take responsibility for their own needs, securing approximately 150 events on campus each year at over 50 locations.

CST has a long-standing relationship with the Union of Jewish Students (UJS), who beyond their social and welfare remit, also tackle, challenge and educate about antisemitism on university campuses and in the National Union of Students.

CST will continue to work with UJS and with many other Jewish student groups, to ensure that Jewish students enjoy equal and free public right to express their religion, culture and politics in whatever lawful way they desire.

CST is proud to run the Streetwise project, in partnership with Maccabi GB. Streetwise teaches personal safety and emotional well-being to Jewish teenagers at both Jewish and non-Jewish schools. In 2017, Streetwise taught 23,000 school children at 50 different schools across the country.

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination, is another joint project run by CST and Maccabi GB, established in 2016. Jewish and Muslim educators deliver anti-racism lessons to non-Jewish schoolchildren. Stand Up! taught over 6,500 students during 2017, encouraging them to stand against prejudice, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred.



CHIEF INSTRUCTOR

CST SECURITY TRAINING

CST's training department is key to the charity's ability to provide the highest possible levels of security for the Jewish community.

Due to the ever-evolving threat of terrorism against Britain and Jews, CST does its utmost to ensure that training is delivered to the highest possible standard: adapting to current threats and demanding the highest levels of physical and mental strength.

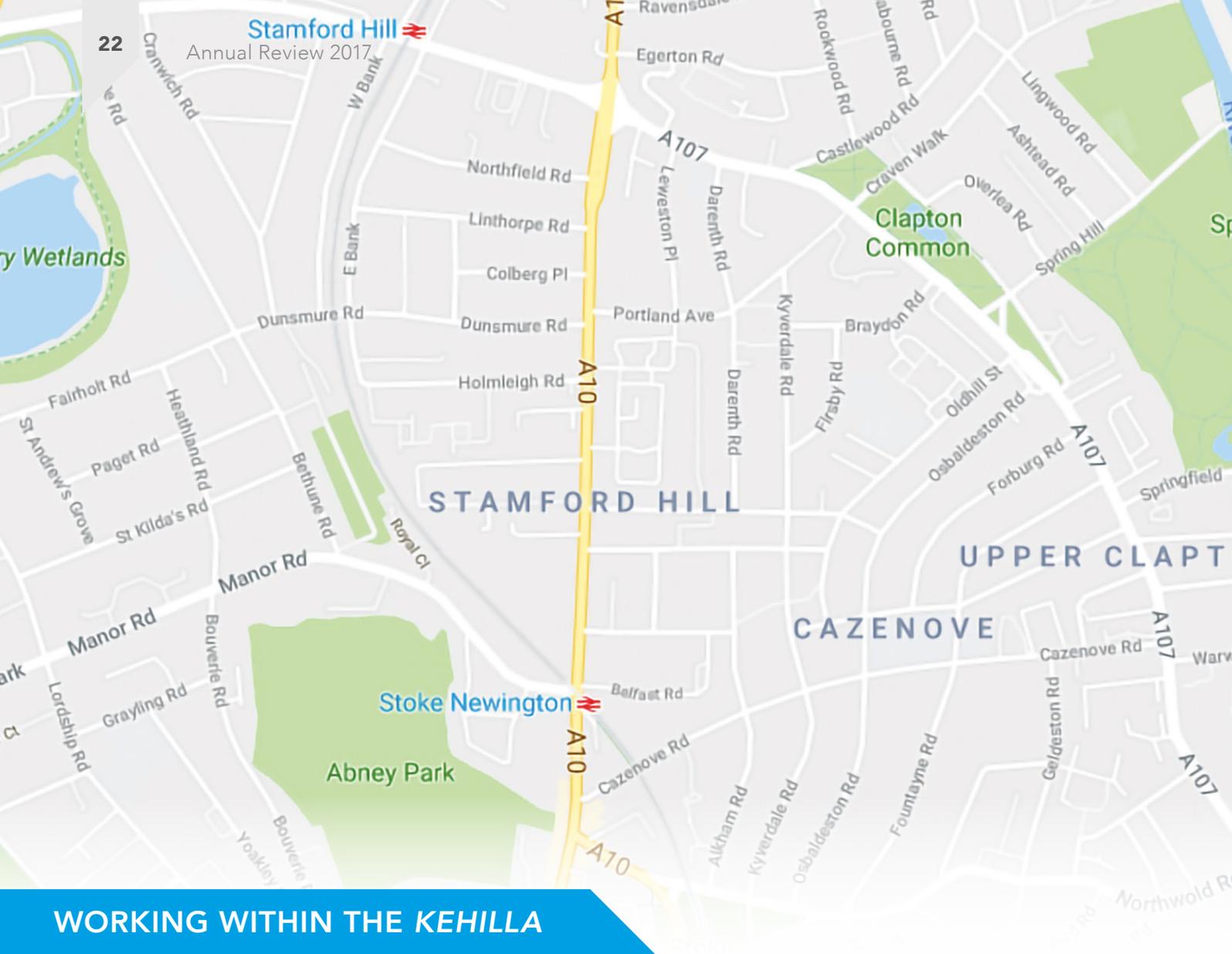
In the last two years, a significant effort has been made to improve the training and performance levels of CST security teams. This has never been more important to the work of CST, and approximately 3,000 security volunteers across the UK have now undergone this training, which continues to intensify.

Following the terrorist attacks at Westminster, Manchester, London Bridge and Finsbury Park, and the failed bomb attack at Parsons Green in 2017, CST organised emergency training in which hundreds of volunteers undertook realistic, vigorous, specially designed security scenarios. These sessions focused upon the diverse threats of knife

attacks, suicide bombers, multiple attackers and car rammings.

In 2017, CST also began its training for Project Griffin. CST is an accredited trainer for this project, which is run by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office and keeps the public safe by enabling the Police to work with communities across the country. The initiative, as explained by the Government, is to "protect our cities and communities" in the face of terror, with the threat primarily coming from ISIS, Al Qaeda and others whom they inspire. The Project's objectives include understanding the terror threat, guiding people on how to respond to a terror incident and how to see and report suspicious activity. Subject topics include extremism, cyber threats, hostile reconnaissance and firearms and weapons attacks.

CST offers a range of security training for individuals and organisations throughout the Jewish community. If you would like to find out more about becoming a CST volunteer security officer, helping to protect our Jewish community, or any other training offered by CST, please contact us. All of CST's training courses are given free of charge.



WORKING WITHIN THE KEHILLA

CST is keenly aware that it is the more visibly Jewish members of our community who are most likely to suffer antisemitic abuse and attack. Furthermore, neighbourhoods that are commonly referred to as being Jewish (due to the number of visibly Jewish residents and visitors) risk attracting attention from antisemites, including terrorists.

In order to help better address the above security needs, CST has increased its work, membership and profile in Stamford Hill, an area of North London with an especially large and visible Jewish population. The community, known locally in Yiddish as the *kehilla*, has a dedicated member of CST staff, who is himself from within the *kehilla*. In 2016,

CST held two very successful recruitment and training drives, resulting in a local CST security team with approximately 50 members.

CST has donated over £1.4m of its own charitable funds, for security measures and installations across the *kehilla*. This is in addition to the Government's commercial security guard funding that CST organises and administers for Stamford Hill's many registered Jewish schools.

CST looks forward to further increasing its work in Stamford Hill and other *kehillas* with whom we also work in London, Manchester, Gateshead and Canvey Island.



MEETING WITH THE BELZ REBBE

CST is proud to work with and for all sectors of our diverse British Jewish community, including those in religious *kehillos* (communities) such as Stamford Hill in London, Gateshead and Broughton Park in Manchester.

CST has, in recent years, successfully built a 50-strong team in Stamford Hill, led by a member of the *kehilla*. CST manages government funding for school security and other venues within religious *kehillos* across the UK, and also contributes its own charitable funds for security enhancement at synagogues, schools and religious seminaries. In 2017, CST also helped advise families from Stamford Hill regarding their relocation to Canvey Island, where a new *kehilla* has now been successfully established.

Perhaps CST's most extensive single security operation within Stamford Hill occurred in May 2017, surrounding the first visit to Britain in 23 years of Rabbi Yissachar Dov Rokeach, highly esteemed leader of the Belz community, both in Stamford Hill and internationally.

The Belz community, local Police, CST and two commercial security companies worked

together in close partnership before and throughout the week-long visit. CST's own Stamford Hill team, supplemented by senior office staff, helped secure each stage of the tour and CST's head of regional security stayed in Stamford Hill over the Shabbat (the Jewish Sabbath) to further assist the community.

Overall CST, working with the Police, Belz community leaders and commercial security marshals, helped secure many thousands of *kehilla* members during the visit. This included over 1,500 people who welcomed the Rabbi upon arrival, over 5,000 people who prayed with the Rabbi on Shabbat evening and morning, and a 10,000-strong crowd that gathered to wish the Rabbi farewell.

In addition to the large security operation, both CST's Chief Executive and CST's Stamford Hill team leader were granted a rare personal audience with the Rabbi, who endorsed CST, saying "definitely Chassidim should be involved in this work and supporting it more". He gave both CST representatives and their families his blessing, also giving each of them a symbolic gold coin.

ANTISEMITISM SURVEY

CST, working with the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR), published the largest ever UK survey of attitudes towards Jews and Israel. The survey asked people how they feel towards Jews; then asked them how they feel towards Israel; and then showed the connection between the two. It also looked in more depth at attitudes within different political and religious sub-groups in British society.

The survey found that around 2.4 per cent of people in Britain are committed, conscious antisemites, and in addition, between three and ten per cent are softer, latent antisemites. Most people either like Jews, or do not have a set opinion about them.

However, even though there are relatively few conscious antisemites, negative stereotypes and attitudes about Jews are much more widespread. About 30% of the UK population believe at least one antisemitic attitude about Jews, even if this does not result in them being actively hostile towards Jews.

The survey also asked people what they thought of Israel, and the connection between this and attitudes to Jews. It found that the more anti-Israel attitudes a person holds, the more likely they are to agree with at least one antisemitic view: almost three-quarters of people with strongly anti-Israel views also held at least one antisemitic attitude.

It would be dishonest and unhelpful for any such survey to ignore the challenging issue of differing attitudes to Jews within various political and religious settings. The need to ensure comprehensive coverage of these



sensitive issues was one of the main reasons for the unprecedented scale and cost of the survey.

The survey found that all Christian denominations, and atheists, were broadly consistent with the general population in their attitudes towards Jews, whereas Muslims, especially the more religiously observant, were likelier to hold both antisemitic and anti-Israel attitudes.

The survey found that people on the left of the political spectrum are more anti-Israel than the population as a whole (including agreeing with some extreme anti-Israel viewpoints that many Jews consider to be antisemitic). In addition, people on the left were just as likely to hold explicitly negative attitudes about Jews as anyone else: not more so, but importantly not less so either. Very right-wing people are both more antisemitic and more anti-Israel than the norm.

Overall, the bulk of UK antisemitism resides within mainstream British society, not within political or religious minorities.



CST AND CPS HATE CRIME GUIDE

In September 2017, CST published a comprehensive guide for those affected by hate crime, co-authored with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the anti-Muslim hate crime group Tell MAMA, and supported by the Department of Communities and Local Government.

Hate Crime: A Guide for Those Affected provides guidance and advice for victims and witnesses of hate crime on how to navigate the criminal justice system; from how to report a hate crime to understanding the law and processes of the UK court system, as well as alternative options such as restorative justice.

The guide, available online on CST's website and in hard copy, has been distributed to Hate Crime Liaison Officers, victim support services, courts, the CPS and to victims and witnesses of antisemitism who report incidents directly to CST.

The guide has a joint focus on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred, but its advice can, and should, be used by anybody who has suffered any kind of hate crime, which can occur due to race, religion, sexuality, age, disability, gender or any other characteristic.

The publication of this guide is a natural continuation of the long-standing work that CST engages in every day within the Jewish community and with other communities affected by hate crime. CST is proud of its close relationship with Tell MAMA, a national campaign that tackles anti-Muslim hatred, and CST deeply values its collaboration with other minority-community organisations who combat discrimination of all kinds and provide advocacy for victims.

CST looks forward to continuing this work and remains committed to supporting victims and witnesses of antisemitism. We remind the public to report antisemitism to the Police and to CST.

CST's work on social media has continued to increase, both in terms of our output and also in helping combat antisemitic abuse online.

Whilst social media can be a source for positive communication and change, the opposite is also the case. Social media is frequently used to disseminate extreme antisemitic abuse and threats. Countering this hatred is an important part of CST's work, including supporting victims and working with social media companies to help them better understand and remove antisemitism.

In May 2017, CST submitted substantial evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee's inquiry into "illegal and dangerous" content on social media. Also in 2017, the Mayor of London launched a new police unit to investigate and tackle hate crime online. CST is a member of the Community Advisory Group for the central hub that advises on how online hate crime affects different communities.

CST works closely with Twitter, Facebook and YouTube, to combat antisemitism on their platforms. Since 2015, CST has had 'trusted flagger' status with safety policy teams at Twitter and Facebook, meaning more and quicker removal of antisemitic content. In 2017, CST became the first UK based 'trusted flagger' for YouTube, dealing specifically with antisemitism. Problems and disagreements persist between CST and the social media

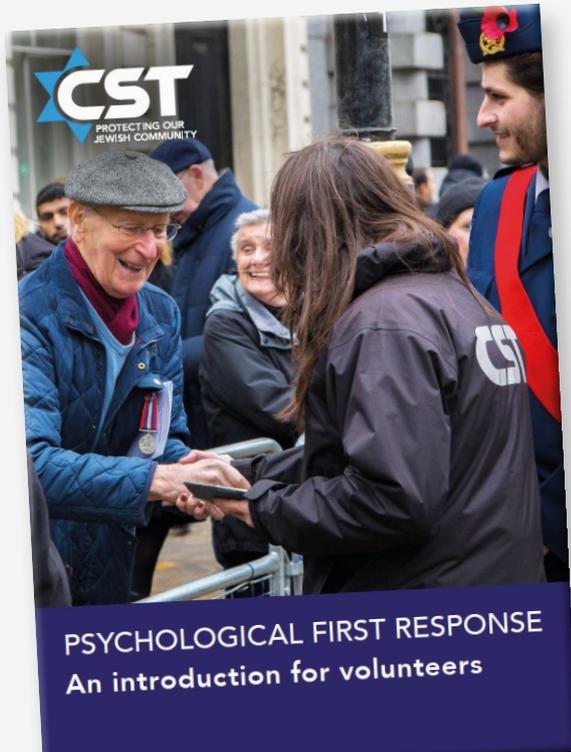
companies regarding their decision making, but overall the process is increasingly constructive and highly worthwhile.

Since 2015, CST has been a part of the High Level Group on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and all forms of Intolerance for the ongoing European Commission social media illegal hate speech monitoring project. The project monitors the adherence of the social media platforms to the European Commission Code of Conduct, which tracks the commitment of social media companies in tackling hate speech on their platforms. In 2017, CST took part in the second and third rounds of monitoring for the project, contributing over 100 evaluations of antisemitic hate speech from across Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.

In order to better understand the nature of the problem of antisemitism on social media, CST worked with academics from Cardiff University to analyse a year's worth of antisemitic tweets. This research project discovered that most antisemitic content on Twitter circulates between dedicated antisemitic accounts and does not spread far beyond them; while positive 'counter-speech' against antisemitism tends to be more widespread and long-lasting. It also showed how antisemitic activity in the offline world provokes an increase in online antisemitism. CST will use the findings of this project to help promote positive speech online, and to advise social media companies about how to remove hate content more effectively.

18% of antisemitic incidents reported in 2017 occurred on social media





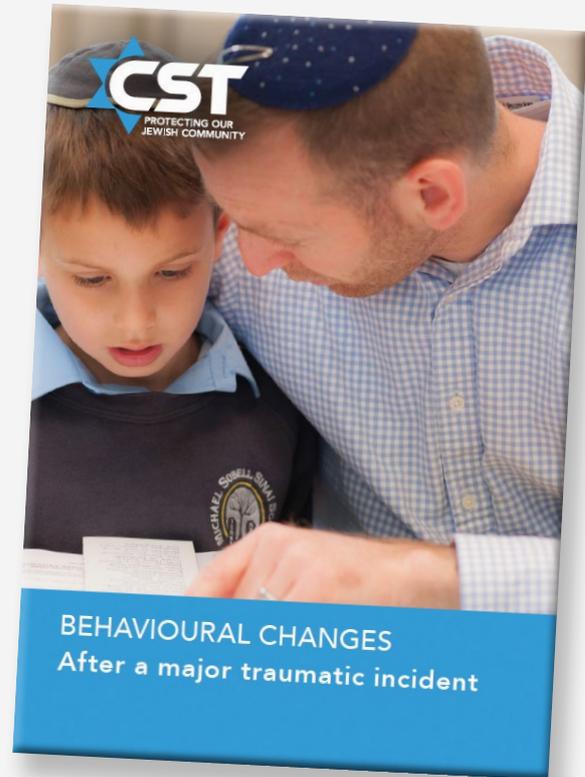
PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST RESPONSE
An introduction for volunteers

PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID

In 2017, as part of its ongoing commitment to protecting the Jewish community and its central role in communal crisis management planning, CST established a Psychological Response Team.

The purpose of the Psychological Response Team is to respond to the psychological and emotional needs of the Jewish community after a major incident. The team is also available for deployment beyond the Jewish community, enabling CST to assist wider society in a major incident or crisis.

The planning for the team began following terror attacks across Europe, after which CST examined what more could be done to prepare the Jewish community for such an attack. This was intensified after the terrorist attack at Manchester Arena in May 2017. The potential need for trauma support to the Jewish community and wider society was starkly obvious, and was shown once more in



BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES
After a major traumatic incident

the aftermath of the appalling fire at Grenfell Tower in June 2017.

The Psychological Response Team includes both CST volunteers, and others from the Jewish community with expertise in this specific area. The team is led by professional trauma psychologists and psychotherapists and all Psychological First Aiders undergo training from leading professionals.

CST has so far trained over 100 members of the community to join the Psychological Response Team. These efforts will continue during 2018.

In 2017, in support of the Psychological Response Team, CST also produced two new publications, focusing upon behavioural changes after witnessing a major traumatic incident and explaining what duties psychological responders are (and are not) expected to undertake.



CYBER SECURITY CONFERENCE

In September 2017, CST organised and hosted the first cyber security conference specifically tailored to meet the needs of the UK Jewish community and its institutions. Its purpose was to provide the professional leadership of Jewish community organisations with a greater understanding of the threat and risks of cyber-attacks. Crucially, it also explained what policies and practices these organisations should adopt to best protect themselves.

The conference followed several high profile cyber-attacks that affected businesses, charities and government services. The conference, held in London's JW3 Jewish culture centre, was attended by over 40 people, nearly all of whom were chief executives of Jewish communal institutions.

David Delew, CST Chief Executive, opened the conference with a discussion about the significant financial and reputational impacts of a cyber-attack on any organisation, as well as the impact on members of the public who rely upon that organisation's services.

The Metropolitan Police Service's Operation Falcon, a unit specifically created in 2014 to tackle fraud and cyber-crime, gave an analysis of the cyber threat landscape, explaining where the cyber threat comes from and typically how the various types of attacks are delivered.

Other presentations included a demonstration from CST's Research Department, showing the vulnerability of social media profiles to hackers and politically hostile elements. A leading cyber security professional then explained how to best mitigate the threat of cyber-attacks, giving attendees a 'top ten' list of best practices and protocols to minimise the risk.

The conference ended with a strong reminder from CST's National Head of Training about the importance of ensuring the constant enforcement of rigorous physical security measures and guarding at Jewish communal institutions, stressing how they can best protect their buildings and events, and what to do in the event of an attack.



INTERNATIONAL WORK

CST is highly regarded internationally as a leading example of best practice. CST is proud that its expertise can help inform and inspire others to establish similar organisations, whether for overseas Jewish communities or any other groups seeking to organise against hate crime and in partnership with their governments and police forces.

One particularly important initiative, launched in 2017, in which CST and other Jewish groups' advice and documentation played a leading role, is *Words into Action*, a programme designed to assist European states to combat antisemitism and enhance the protection of Jewish communities.

The origin of the programme lies in the aftermath of terrorist attacks against European Jewish communities, after which foreign ministers resolved to improve the protection of Jewish communities. In the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe Basel Declaration of December 2014, the ministers agreed a series of supportive measures which became the German government-funded *Words into Action* programme.

Words into Action has three parts: improving education about antisemitism, enhancing inter-faith activity and compiling a programme which would note governments' responsibilities, international agreements on combating hate crime and antisemitism, time tables of Jewish religious festivals, the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, a close adaptation of CST's written guide for securing Jewish communities and their institutions, and CST's *Police Officer's Guide to Judaism*.

CST's Government and International Affairs Director, Mike Whine MBE, has been involved in the programme from its inception and has undertaken several missions on behalf of the OSCE to explain the programme to European police forces and security services. This in turn has led to ongoing discussions between relevant UK agencies and those of other European states, most notably France.

The programme will run for three years, but it is hoped that it will be absorbed into ongoing OSCE hate crime training courses for police officers and prosecutors.



CST'S MISSION

- **TO WORK** at all times **FOR THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION** and defence of British Jews.
- **TO REPRESENT BRITISH JEWS** on issues of racism, antisemitism, extremism, policing and security.
- **TO PROMOTE GOOD RELATIONS** between British Jews and the rest of British society by working towards the elimination of racism, and antisemitism in particular.
- **TO FACILITATE JEWISH LIFE** by protecting Jews from the dangers of antisemitism, and antisemitic terrorism in particular.
- **TO HELP** those who are **VICTIMS** of antisemitic hatred, harassment or bias.
- **TO PROMOTE RESEARCH** into racism, antisemitism and extremism; and to use this research for the benefit of both the Jewish community and society in general.
- **TO SPEAK RESPONSIBLY** at all times, without exaggeration or political favour, on antisemitism and associated issues.



REPORT

All reports and calls to CST are treated with the utmost confidence. If you are the victim of an antisemitic incident or you have information regarding an antisemitic incident that happened to somebody else, please contact CST and the Police as soon as possible.



If you see behaviour in or near a Jewish location that you believe to be suspicious, please contact CST and the Police as soon as possible.

In an emergency, always call the Police on 999.

Learn new skills, get fit, learn to defend



VOLUNTEER

yourself and protect the Jewish community.



If you want to find out more about becoming a CST volunteer security officer, or any other training offered by CST, please contact us at recruitment@cst.org.uk, on 020 8457 9999 (London and the South) or on 0161 792 6666 (Manchester and the North).

All CST's training courses are free of charge.



DONATE

All of CST's work is provided entirely free of charge. Every pound you give will make a difference in enabling CST to do its work for the benefit of the Jewish community and wider society.



We welcome every donation and thank you deeply for your support.



CONTACT

You can contact CST via our website, www.cst.org.uk, by calling our London or Manchester offices or by email, enquiries@cst.org.uk.



To keep up to date with CST's work, follow us on Twitter, @CST_UK, and Facebook, Community Security Trust, and read the CST Blog, www.cst.org.uk/blog.

Organisations like CST – which has been standing up to intolerance and prejudice for years – help make us a stronger country overall. If we are to defeat extremism, we must do so together. We must expose the extremists' lies and we must not give them an inch in causing tension and division...

And I am determined – and the Government is determined – to stand by our Jewish community. We are with you – now and for the years to come.

Prime Minister Theresa May MP

 WEBSITE www.cst.org.uk

 FACEBOOK **Community Security Trust**

 TWITTER **@CST_UK**  YOUTUBE **CSTmedia**

 NATIONAL EMERGENCY NUMBER (24-hour) **0800 032 3263**
LONDON (Head Office) **020 8457 9999**
MANCHESTER (Northern Regional Office) **0161 792 6666**