



**PROTECTING OUR
JEWISH COMMUNITY**



**2019
ANNUAL REVIEW**

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CST is Community Security Trust, the charity that protects British Jews from terrorism and antisemitism. CST is recognised by the Police and the Government as a unique model of best practice. CST has security teams across the UK, supported by over 100 full and part-time staff at offices in London, Manchester and Leeds. CST became a charity in 1994, but its origins lie in many decades of Jewish self-defence activities, both before and after World War Two.

SECURITY

CST secures, advises and trains Jewish communal organisations, schools and synagogues throughout the UK. In 2019, CST secured over 650 Jewish communal buildings and protected many more communal events.



POLICE & GOVERNMENT

CST is a trusted partner of both the police and the Government. CST works closely with the police and shares hate crime information with police forces across the UK. CST manages a £14m government grant for security guards, from independent commercial companies, at hundreds of Jewish schools and other community buildings.

VOLUNTEERS

CST has over 2,500 fully trained active security volunteers throughout the UK, coming from every part of the Jewish community. They are the foundation of CST's work and are highly trained in theoretical, practical and physical aspects of security work. The seriousness of CST's work means CST's members must undertake regular security duties and must pass compulsory annual tests.

FUNDING

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



ANTISEMITISM, POLITICS & MEDIA

CST's annual *Antisemitic Incidents Report* is the most authoritative study of antisemitic hate incidents in the UK. CST is recognised by the Jewish community, government, police and media as Britain's leading expert on the composition, cause and impact of contemporary antisemitism.

SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Since 2006, CST has spent over £11m on enhancing physical security measures at UK Jewish buildings to better protect them from terrorism. This includes funding anti-shatter window film, and installing fencing, gates, bollards, lighting, CCTV systems, intruder alarms and fire alarms.



YOUTH & STUDENTS

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

SHARING EXPERTISE

CST provides expert advice on contemporary antisemitism, anti-racism and counter-extremism to the police, the Government, politicians and media. CST's SAFE programme (Security Advice For Everyone) helps other minority groups to learn from CST's expertise and better protect themselves.

“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.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the fascists had to be forced off our streets. That is what we did.

In the 1970s and 1980s, we had to develop security against terrorists. That is what we did. In 1994, after car bombings in London against the Israeli Embassy and Balfour House, CST was fully established as a charity.

From the year 2000 onwards, the need for CST kept growing. Al Qaeda and ISIS and their local supporters were a constant threat, while antisemitic incident levels rose in tandem with Middle East violence, before reaching unprecedented highs in 2016, 2017, 2018 and now 2019. This has nothing to do with overseas politics, it is entirely British and it shadows the Labour Party's problem with antisemitism.

Many British Jews said they would leave the country if Mr Corbyn had won the 2019 general election. That was never an option for me or CST. We are here to give our community the support it needs, be that physical or moral.

We have spent millions of pounds securing Jewish communities across the country. If you lead any sort of Jewish life, from school to synagogue to old age home, CST is helping to secure you and your family.

I am proud of what we have achieved, and I thank the thousands of men and women who have helped make it a reality.

Looking ahead, we do not yet know if Iran may trigger groups such as Hizbollah to attack Jews around the world, including Britain. We do know that British Nazis will keep trying to mount terrorist attacks, copying what they see in America, Germany, New Zealand and elsewhere. Those attacks may come against Jews, or against other minorities, so I am overseeing an ambitious new CST programme called SAFE, which does what it says on the tin, giving *“Security Advice For Everyone”*.

All of the above is why CST does its work. We cannot magically turn security on and off like a tap. Either security is in place, giving comfort and protection to our community, or it is not.

I built CST because it had to be done. I will push it forward for as long as the threats continue: but this is a mission that everyone should join. Please, help me and CST to fight antisemitism, racism and fascists of all types.

Contact CST and ask how you can help to play your part.



"SECURING OUR COMMUNITY, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH YOU"

CST Chief Executive, David S Delew MBA

Q&A



I am proud to lead the staff and volunteers of CST, protecting British Jews in partnership with our community, government and police.

Sadly, CST's work is still very important. The threat of Jihadi terrorism is now joined by that of the far right; and antisemitic incident levels rose to yet another record high in 2019.

So, I want to sincerely thank all of CST's volunteers, staff and trustees for enabling us to do our vital work. I also want to thank our Jewish community for the physical, financial and moral support they give to CST, because without that, we simply could not operate. Of course, our partnerships with government and police are similarly vital to everything that we do.

Partnership is the key to our work. It makes us all stronger in the fight against antisemitism, racism, extremism and terrorism.

When I saw the terrorist attack against a synagogue in Halle, Germany, on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of our Jewish year, it strengthened my resolve to make our community buildings more secure, with CST and local communities working together against terrorism and antisemitism.

Our local CST teams and personnel are volunteers, but only in the sense that they take no payment for the selfless service they provide. UK-wide, we have over 2,500 highly trained and utterly dedicated members,

supported by full-time staff in London, Manchester and Leeds. Our volunteers stand strong in protecting themselves, their families, friends and communities.

In 2019, CST secured over 600 Jewish communal buildings and many more events, from Glasgow to Brighton and from Cardiff to Gateshead. We also continued enhancing the security of Jewish communal buildings throughout the UK and have now spent well over £11m on such work. CST continues to manage government funding for commercial security guards at Jewish schools, synagogues and other venues.

CST helps victims of antisemitism, and records antisemitic activities and incidents. We are Britain's leading authority on antisemitism and security, representing British Jewry to the police, the Government and media on these vital matters: but CST's work goes even further, with our exciting new SAFE programme, Security Advice For Everyone, placing CST's expertise for the benefit of all other UK faith and minority groups.

Our work is given free of charge, but we need your partnership: as a volunteer, as a donor, and for the willing co-operation that underpins everything we do. Please, join CST and help secure our community.



WORKING WITH THE POLICE

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

CST's work with the police includes provision of intelligence leading to crime prevention and arrests, joint security operations for events, joint patrols on the Sabbath and Jewish festivals, shared 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. This ensures the best possible CST and police responses to security situations, as well as close planning of operations.

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 has received 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*.



CST DONATIONS FOR SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE

CST’s Security Enhancement Project began in April 2006. By the end of 2019, CST had donated over £11m through the project, to keep improving physical security infrastructure at Jewish locations across Britain.

The project involves CST giving security advice, and working in close partnership with the management of synagogues, schools and many other types of communal locations, so as all Jewish communal premises meet the recommendations of the Government 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.

The need for security equipment can change depending upon the behaviour of terrorists. For example, the threat of car bombs requires all window panes to be firmly fixed in position and coated with shatterproof film, whereas the threat of stabbings requires tighter control of access points to buildings.

The money for this vital project is raised entirely through voluntary donations to CST and we thank our donors who make this possible. There are numerous equipment items covered by this project, some examples are shown below:

	During 2019	Since 2008
CCTV cameras	407	6,254
CCTV monitors	41	943
Perimeter fencing	772m	11,674m
Security doors	10	187
Access control systems	29	327
Intruder alarm systems	16	230
Pedestrian gates	24	289
Vehicle gates	8	209



WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT, POLITICIANS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

CST works in close cooperation with government, politicians and civil servants, to ensure that Jewish communal concerns regarding terrorism, antisemitism, policing and security are properly understood and best tackled.

CST's cross communal model, its security expertise, research and analysis, is all repeatedly cited by national and local government as an example of best practice. CST is proud to share its example for the benefit of all communities and to help build a more cohesive society.

As a key stakeholder, CST is regularly asked its view on relevant policies, such as the Online Harms White Paper. CST is also the first contact for the Government when it seeks to understand the impact upon British Jews of local or international crisis incidents.

CST trustees and staff meet with politicians, ranging from the Prime Minister to local councillors and MPs. Engagements and cooperation frequently occur with various government departments, especially the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Home Office. These meetings often include CST's partner groups, such as the Jewish Leadership Council (JLC), the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Antisemitism Policy Trust (APT).

CST has a leading role in the quarterly meetings of the Cross Government Working Group on Antisemitism. This is the policy planning and implementation group between various government departments, working against antisemitism and in support of British Jews.

CST is not party political and works with politicians from all parties in the fight against



antisemitism. CST also monitors hatred against members of Parliament who face threats from antisemites and extremists. CST shares this information with the MPs, gives them security advice and frequently interacts on their behalf with social media companies, police and the Deputy Speaker of Parliament (who is responsible for parliamentarians' security).

CST works with Local Authority Community Coordinators and Prevent staff, helping support counter-extremism measures and improve community cohesion. Similarly, CST also works with the office of the national Extremism Commissioner.

In March 2019, CST gave the lead briefing for a Ministerial Roundtable on Antisemitism, which included many Jewish community representatives and was addressed by (then) Home Secretary Sajid Javid MP and (then) Communities Minister James Brokenshire MP.

Throughout 2019, CST hosted many local and national politicians, civil servants and others for briefings on antisemitism and tours of the Jewish Community. Often, these were closely coordinated with partner groups, especially APT and JLC. Participants came from all mainstream parties.

The appointment, in late 2019, of CST Advisory Board member Lord John Mann as the Government's first Independent Advisor on Antisemitism, will strengthen the national fight against antisemitism.

A photograph of a man in a dark suit and white shirt standing in profile, looking towards a building entrance. The building has a brick facade and a large glass door. A silver car is partially visible in the background. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient on the left side.

MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR SECURITY GUARDS

On behalf of the Home Office, and as the grant recipient, CST distributes a £14m government grant that funds commercial security guards (as distinct from CST staff and volunteer security personnel) at Jewish communal premises throughout Britain. This is of great importance in enabling British Jews to afford the levels of guarding that they need.

The commercial security guards supplement the physical security measures that CST's own charitable funds have helped put in place at each location.

The government grant specifies that Jewish schools are the priority recipients for this funding. After the needs of schools 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 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, and

then works with locations to ensure that the guarding is appropriate.

During 2019 CST distributed funding from the grant to:

- 197 schools, including nurseries, primaries, secondaries and higher education religious colleges.
- 17 youth movement camps
- Over 190 synagogues
- 4 multi-site guarding operations, including a further 90 synagogues
- 29 Jewish community buildings

CST's management of the process included over 4,300 payments to recipients for security guarding costs, the employment of over 550 guards from 50 security companies and 2,335 spot checks of guarding standards at sites throughout the UK.



SUPPORTING YOUTH AND STUDENTS

CST cares deeply about the well-being of Jewish youth and students, and works closely with partner groups to support those in schools and further education.

The Streetwise project, run jointly by CST and Maccabi GB, teaches personal safety and emotional well-being to Jewish children in Jewish and non-Jewish schools. In 2019, Streetwise reached over 26,000 children, in over 830 sessions held at 60 schools and 19 other communal organisations.

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination, is led by Streetwise and supported by the anti-discrimination groups, Tell MAMA, Kick it Out and Galop. It employs Jewish and Muslim educators to deliver anti-racism education to non-Jewish schoolchildren, encouraging them to take social responsibility against prejudice, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred. In 2019, Stand Up! reached over 10,500 children and visited 62 schools.

The welfare and safety of Jewish undergraduates in higher education is delivered through CST's partnership with Jewish student bodies,

particularly the Union of Jewish Students (UJS).

Most Jewish students enjoy an overwhelmingly positive experience on campus. Nevertheless, problems do occur, whether this is outright antisemitism from fellow students, unfair conditions placed upon Jewish society meetings, or contentious bias and falsehoods expressed by academics in subjects such as sociology, politics and history. CST has supported Jewish students seeking redress from university authorities in a variety of such instances.

CST employs full-time Student Security Coordinators whose role 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.

CST will continue to work with UJS and with many other Jewish student groups, to ensure that the legal rights and protections of Jewish students are met by every UK campus.



COMBATTING ANTISEMITISM ONLINE

CST has monitored and acted against abuse of the internet since the early 1990s, when it was first used by the far right to spread propaganda and hatred.

More recently, CST's focus has shifted to social media platforms on which antisemitism is shared by users and directed against Jews and others. CST works with the platforms to help them better understand and tackle antisemitism, whilst also firmly holding them to account for their own behaviours.

CST was consulted by government ministers and officials in advance of the White Paper on Online Harms, issued in April 2019 by the Home Office and Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). This is an important policy document setting out proposals for future legislation, including more duty of care upon social media companies. CST continues to be closely consulted on implementation and further developments, especially regarding antisemitism, hate crime and extremism.

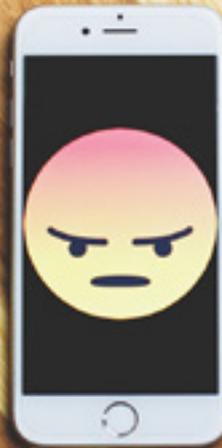
CST's broader work against antisemitism online includes leading and participating in several national and European anti-hate campaigns. For example, in May 2019, CST helped London's Community Alliance to Combat Hate create the #AUnitedKingdom campaign, highlighting that all are welcome, regardless of faith, race, disability, sexuality, gender or other identity. CST reached over half a million Londoners in this campaign.

In October 2019, as part of National Hate Crime Awareness Week, CST launched a new guide 'Protecting the Jewish community from antisemitism on Facebook'. The guide, aimed at all social media users, explains online antisemitism and how to report it to both Facebook and CST. The guide was launched by Nicola Mendelsohn CBE, Facebook Vice-President for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

During 2019, CST assisted in the European Commission-led monitoring of the social media platforms, to evaluate their responses



Whatever your faith, race, sexuality,
gender, whether you're deaf or disabled –
All are welcome

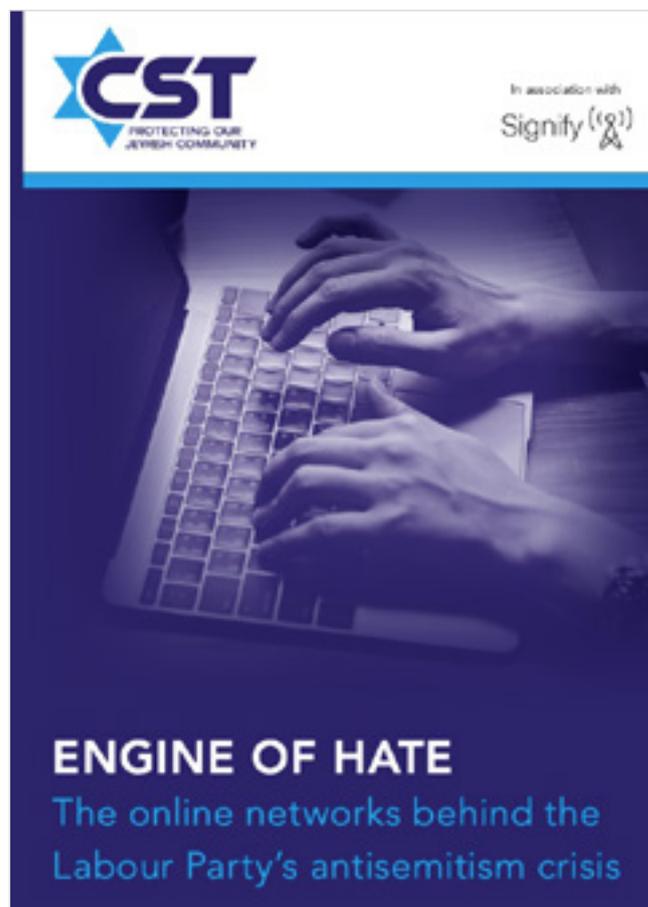


#WeDeserveBetter
Take hate out of the conversation

to illegal hate speech, including antisemitism. The monitoring periods cross-compare the social media companies' response rates and actions against illegal content.

In April 2019, CST worked with the cross-European groups, CEJI: A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe and INACH: the International Network Against Cyber Hate, to create the #WeDeserveBetter campaign, encouraging civil online behaviour.

In August 2019, CST released an in-depth data report entitled 'Engine of Hate: The online networks behind the Labour Party's antisemitism crisis', showing the key actors behind the apparent rise in far left, Labour supporting accounts on Twitter. The report, authored by CST and Signify, a data science organisation which uses machine learning, uncovered 36 'engine room' accounts who have had a disproportionate focus on subjects relating to antisemitism, Jews, Zionism, Israel, and alleged smears against Labour and Corbyn.





ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN 2019

CST recorded 1,805 antisemitic incidents in 2019, the highest ever annual total. This was the fourth consecutive year in which CST recorded a new annual high, and was a seven per cent increase from the 2018 figure of 1,690 incidents.

This continued a trend that began in 2016, of a significant and sustained high number of antisemitic incidents, best shown by the number of months in which CST recorded over 100 incidents. In the ten years (i.e. 120 months) prior to 2016, CST recorded over 100 incidents per month on six occasions: five of them due to Middle East conflict. From 2016 to 2019 (i.e. 48 months), CST recorded over 100 incidents per month on 42 occasions.

In 2018, CST recorded over 100 incidents each calendar month for the first time ever. This repeated throughout every month of 2019.

The statistics from 2016 to 2019 are made more remarkable by the fact that there has been no war involving Israel during this time. As indicated above, prior to 2016, antisemitic

incident escalations were relatively short lived and primarily related to Middle East conflict.

CST attributes the high post 2016 antisemitic incident levels to fundamentally British causes and politics, these being controversy over antisemitism in the Labour Party and an increase in overall hate crime, following the referendum to leave the EU. Repeated discussions of antisemitism, racism and hate crime in media and politics are likely to embolden antisemites, as would happen with similar public debate on other topics, such as race or sexuality.

In addition to the 1,805 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2019, a further 566 potential incidents were received by CST but not included in the total as they showed insufficient evidence of antisemitic targeting, content or motivation. In total, CST staff and volunteers recorded, processed and analysed 2,371 incidents and potential incidents in 2019, most of which required some element of victim support or security response.

CST and police forces throughout the UK share anonymised information and data with each other. Members of the Jewish public are encouraged to report to CST, especially if they would rather not contact the police. CST also receives notification of incidents from commercial security guards working at Jewish community sites.

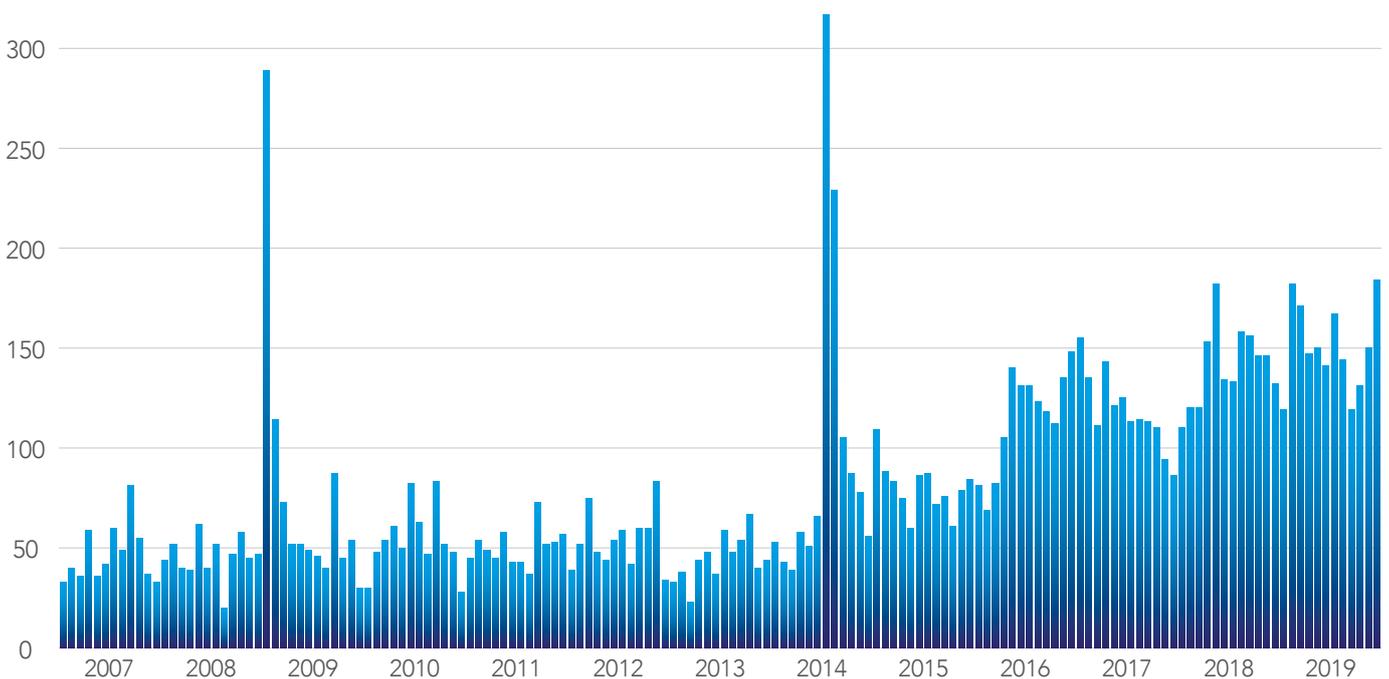
Despite CST’s relatively widespread collection of antisemitic incidents, polling shows that approximately 75% of such incidents go unreported to anyone. Furthermore, CST only counts those incidents that are reported to it. The figures do not include, for example, the thousands of antisemitic social media posts that CST researchers regularly find. This means that CST’s figures should not be taken as an absolute total. Rather, their importance lies in how they compare with similarly collected and analysed figures from previous years. (CST began this work in 1984, but its

resource and reach have changed over this time.)

CST defines an antisemitic incident as any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence of antisemitic motivation or content, or the victim was targeted because they are (or are thought to be) Jewish. Most CST incidents are hate crimes, but some do not meet the criminal threshold.



NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, MONTH BY MONTH, 2007-2019





THE TERRORIST THREAT AND CST'S WORK

Image: Clemens Bilan/EPA-EFE/Shutterstock

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 needed from CST, largely depends upon the overall threat of terrorism against the UK, both from international and domestic sources. In recent years, the pace and spread of terrorist threats have been unusually high, placing great strain upon police and security services. CST's work has therefore also had to significantly increase.

The scale of the overall threat can be seen from official statistics. Eight hundred live terror cases were under investigation by the end of 2019, amidst a wider pool of 20,000 individuals of concern. From April 2017 to December 2019, over 24 plots were foiled, with planned attacks including stabbings, car ramming, bombings and firearms. Sixteen plots were termed Jihadi and eight as far right.

All of British society is at threat from terrorism, but Jews are a particular target for Jihadis and the far right, both of which have extreme

antisemitism at the core of their ideology and actions: meaning British Jews face a relatively high level of risk from these extremists, as do Jewish communities throughout the world.

CST's security training, planning and operations are all designed to mitigate against the terrorists' modus operandi: which can include any variety of weapons and methods, such as vehicle ramming, knife stabbings, axe attacks, firearm assaults, suicide bombings and planted explosive devices. Terrorists may act alone, in formal groups, or as part of a broader online networks that can be global in their spread, ideology and incitement.

Terrorists may undertake long-term surveillance of potential targets, or very brief planning online, on foot or in a vehicle. They may use social media to publicise imminent attacks, either explicitly, or implicitly. It is crucial that such patterns of behaviour are known, recognised and reported to ° by CST, communal security personnel and indeed by the entire community. In 2019, CST received 260 reports of suspicious behaviour.



TERRORISM: TRENDS IN 2019

Image: Adam Berry/EPA-EFE/Shutterstock

CST closely studies anti-Jewish terrorist attacks and plots in Britain and throughout the world, so as to best secure British Jews against such threats.

Overseas attacks upon Jews have deep relevance for security in Britain, because terrorists take perverse inspiration from what they see elsewhere and seek to copy the behaviour.

'Copy-cat attacks' are made worse by attempts to live broadcast terrorist attacks on social media and the internet, which glorifies the perpetrator and incites others to do the same. In far right circles, this has also become a form of 'gamification' in which neo-Nazis share footage of terrorist attacks, whilst urging each other to 'beat the high score': meaning to kill yet more innocent people.

In 2019, the following trends were apparent:

Diversity of Threats: Jewish communities faced attacks from the far right, jihadists and a violent offshoot of the Black Hebrew Israelites.

Appeal of Soft Targets: Soft targets and crowded locations continue to appeal to attackers, regardless of their ideology.

Variety of Methodology: Attack modus operandi have included vehicle ramming, shooting, stabbing and the detonation of planted and person-borne explosives. Jihadist attackers can range from individuals to larger groups, whilst most recent far right attacks have involved a lone perpetrator.

Targeting Places of Worship: Terrorist attacks targeting faith communities are a deadly trend of 2018 and 2019 terrorism, perpetrated both by jihadist and far-right terrorists, against synagogues, mosques and churches.

Targeting Religious Festivals: Attacks upon places of worship often occur against key weekly or annual services.

Range of Attackers: Terrorists are usually male, but the number of females is increasing. The age range of terrorists is widening, with at least five British far right offenders in 2019 having been 20 years old or younger.



TERRORISM: ANTI-JEWISH CASE STUDIES

Synagogue in Halle, Germany, on Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur is the most holy day of prayer in the Jewish year. It is when most synagogues are at their busiest, with many congregants coming in and out of synagogue throughout the day.

On 9 October 2019, a German far right terrorist attempted to attack a Yom Kippur service in Halle, Germany. This is a relatively small and little known Jewish community. Up to 80 congregants, many of them visitors from out of town, were inside the synagogue praying, when the terrorist attempted to blast open a closed security door, using both explosives and a gun. The terrorist had numerous homemade firearms, explosives and incendiaries, made from Internet instructions.

The terrorist was dressed in paramilitary style clothing. He posted a manifesto online before the attack and used a smart phone mounted on his helmet to live-stream his attack, talking in English, denying the Holocaust, and condemning Jews and feminism. Trying to

enter the synagogue, he also threw explosives into an adjacent Jewish cemetery, and shot and killed a woman who was passing by. He then drove to a nearby kebab shop and shot dead one man. Following a shootout with police, the attacker fled, before being apprehended.

His attack was livestreamed on a gaming platform called Twitch, showing a convergence of far right ideology, incitement and online gaming known as 'gamification'.

Synagogue in Poway, USA, on Sabbath, Pesach

On Saturday 27 April, an American far right terrorist attacked the Chabad synagogue in Poway, San Diego County during a service on the Jewish Sabbath at the end of the Jewish festival of Passover. One female congregant was killed and three others, including the rabbi, were injured.

Before the attack, the perpetrator posted a manifesto online that included praise for terrorists who attacked a synagogue in



Image: Denis Poroy/AP/Shutterstock

Pittsburgh, USA and mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand.

The attacker was armed with an AR-15 type assault rifle. He tried but failed to livestream his attack online. He entered the open door of the synagogue and began firing his weapon until the magazine was empty. He fled and later surrendered to law enforcement.

The terrorist reportedly told a police dispatcher, *"I just shot up a synagogue. I'm just trying to defend my nation from the Jewish people... They're destroying our people...I opened fire at a synagogue. I think I killed some people."*

Security lessons

CST studied both attacks in order to ensure all possible lessons were learned. In briefest summary, the outcomes included:

1. Any synagogue can suffer a terrorist attack, including in places that are not commonly regarded as having any link with Jews.
2. Security personnel must be stationed outside the synagogue, looking at who is approaching the building and seeing who or what is out of place.
3. Access to the synagogue must be safely controlled from inside the building. Gates and doors should be closed, rather than left ajar or unlocked.
4. Procedures to escape from danger should be understood by all those using the synagogue. This may well include evacuating to a safe room, rather than evacuating outside to a relatively insecure area.
5. Terrorists often give advance notice of their intention to commit an attack. They want others to watch the attack live online and to become heroes within a global ideological circle. This means they give warning of the attack, even if it may be very brief.



HIZBOLLAH BANNED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Image: Joel Goodman/Lnp/Shutterstock

Hizbollah is an international terrorist group, closely linked to Iran. It was responsible, with Iran, for the July 1994 suicide truck bombing of the AMIA Jewish community centre in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The attack killed 85 people, devastating Jewish communal life in Argentina. The bombing continues to be of fundamental importance in the planning and implementation of Jewish community security measures worldwide, including by CST across the UK.

For over 30 years, Hizbollah and Iran, primarily through the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, have been responsible for anti-Jewish attacks and terrorist planning across the globe, building options for targeting against Jews, to be activated upon command. This is part of Iran's strategy against Israel, Jews and others, including the USA and UK. Since the late 1980s they have been involved in almost 50 attacks and plots against both Jewish communities and Israelis outside Israel's borders.

In February 2019 Parliament passed the UK Government's decision to fully ban Hizbollah in its entirety as a proscribed terrorist organisation. CST and its communal partners had long called for this action, which followed the 2001 ban by the UK Government of

Hizbollah's "External Security Organisation" and the European Union's 2013 ban of Hizbollah's so-called military wing.

In January 2018, in the run-up to the parliamentary debate on whether to ban the group, CST released an influential research briefing, *The Case Against Hizbollah: one party, one flag, one ideology*. MPs extensively referenced CST's briefing during the debate, as it referenced Hizbollah's own insistence that there was no distinction between its different elements.

In July 2019, CST published a detailed briefing entitled *Iran and Hizbollah's Global Terrorism: Patterns & Methods*. This showed Hizbollah's terrorist targeting activities, including the use of trained operatives and/or local proxies, to undertake information collection against Jewish individuals and community locations.

One immediate outcome of the Hizbollah ban was that it prohibited the flying of its flag, with an AK-47 assault rifle emblazoned upon it. Since the 1980s, this had been flown in London at the annual Al Quds Day rally, causing dismay and concern to Jews and non-Jews alike.



SAFE: SECURITY ADVICE FOR EVERYONE

CST has long been keenly aware that other faith and minority groups have serious security needs, especially regarding the threat of terrorism and hate crime, directed against places of worship.

CST has always worked with others, so as to best share our hard-earned expertise, but the SAFE programme, launched in 2019, takes this principle to a far greater level. CST is doing this work because morally it is the right thing to do. It is CST's contribution to building a more cohesive British society, and CST hopes that it will also serve to improve direct relations between Jews and other faiths.

The police and government, at local and national level, have been highly supportive of SAFE and are keen to enable it to succeed as widely as possible. CST of course shares this ambition.

SAFE means Security Advice For Everyone. It has a separate staff and office space to CST, but works from CST's main building in London and draws upon CST's many years of experience. Like all of CST's activities, no payment or charge is asked for the work undertaken by SAFE.

SAFE is delivering CST knowledge to Christian churches, Muslim mosques,

Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras and other community centres and places of worship. Often held in partnership with local police or councils, dedicated SAFE staff travel across the UK to give security advice in meetings, explaining the fundamentals of security, and the options that communities and their leaders may wish to consider implementing.

SAFE began in March 2019, immediately after the far right terror attacks against Friday prayers at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. Weeks later, at Easter, Jihadis attacked churches and hotels in Colombo, Sri Lanka. These two outrages caused CST and SAFE to be inundated with urgent requests for security advice from other religious communities. Similar requests were received via the police, local authorities and mayoral offices.

During 2019, SAFE received over 150 requests to help other faith communities with their security. This led to the delivery of 44 security awareness talks to a total of nearly 1,400 people, representing 681 places of worship. Faiths represented included Muslims (at 28 talks), Christians (at 21 talks), Hindus (at 19 talks), Sikhs (at ten talks), Jain (at eight talks) and Buddhists (at five talks).

SAFE was well received by every audience.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

CST wants all British Jews, and their varied communities, to feel supported by CST and to know that we are there for them, regardless of what branch of Judaism they most identify with, or where they live, or what their politics may be.

CST also strives to ensure that all British Jews know how to report antisemitism, should the need arise; and that they understand the need for basic security awareness, due to the widespread threat of terrorism. It is important these potentially upsetting messages are communicated as positively and supportively as possible.

To the above ends, CST conducts communal outreach and engagement with a wide range of branches of Judaism, whilst also attending numerous communal events.

In 2019, CST's communal engagements ranged from Edinburgh to Southend and covered a wide range of public events, all of which testify to the vibrancy and variety of Jewish communal life.

Some of the events secured by CST in 2019:

- School fairs, parents' evenings and assemblies
- Remembrance Parade of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women
- Chanukah In The Square (Trafalgar Square) and many other Chanukah events
- Maccabi Fun Run
- Maccabi Dog Walk
- Klezmer in the Park music festival
- Jewish News Big Family Show and Expo
- Jewish Book Week
- Jewish Film Festival
- The Great Challah Bake
- Boys Town Jerusalem Choral Festival



CST'S MISSION

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

"I am extremely pleased that CST exists as a service. They offer a critical service to the Jewish community and have been timely and incredibly helpful in assisting me in reporting antisemitic abuse online – directed towards the Jewish community and wider non-Jewish community.

They are incredibly professional and I myself have benefited from and witnessed their dedication providing security at offline events such as Limmud. Without their services, I'm sure that not only myself but the Jewish community would worry a lot more about their safety."

– Email to CST from a member of the public



VOLUNTEER Contact your local CST office to learn more about how you can help share the responsibility of protecting our community, by becoming a trained volunteer security personnel.



REPORT If you experience or witness antisemitism report it to CST as soon as possible. All reports will be treated with the utmost confidence. In an emergency, dial 999.



DONATE CST's work is all provided free of charge. Every pound you give enables CST to do its work for the benefit of the Jewish community and wider society. We welcome every donation.

 National Emergency Number (24-hour) **0800 032 3263**
London (Head Office) **020 8457 9999**
Manchester (Northern Regional Office) **0161 792 6666**

 www.cst.org.uk  [Community Security Trust](#)  [@CST_UK](#)  [CSTmedia](#)