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INTRODUCTION

CST IS COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST a charity that protects British Jews from antisemitism and terrorism. CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Police and Government as a unique model of best practice. CST has over 80 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 2016, CST secured over 650 Jewish communal buildings and approximately 1,000 communal events.

POLICE AND GOVERNMENT CST is a trusted partner of both Police and Government. CST works closely with Police at Jewish events and shares hate crime information with Police forces across Britain. CST administers over £13 million of Government grants for security guards and equipment at hundreds of Jewish schools, synagogues and other Jewish venues.

VOLUNTEERS CST has trained over 5,500 security volunteers throughout the UK. They are the foundation of CST’s work. Volunteers come from every part of the Jewish community.

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

ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS In 2016, CST staff received approximately 100 reports per month of antisemitic incidents. CST’s annual Antisemitic Incidents Report is the most authoritative study of antisemitic hate incidents in Britain.

SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT Since 2006, CST has spent over £10 million on enhancing physical security measures at Jewish buildings throughout the UK in order 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.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS Streetwise is CST’s joint project with Maccabi GB. It teaches personal safety to Jewish teenagers, reaching 23,000 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 to the Police, Government, politicians, 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.
I have fought antisemitism and racism for over 50 years. Many of CST’s strongest supporters have been with me for much of that fight.

At first, we faced Nazis and fascists who openly hated Jews and needed to be defeated. With the support of race relations legislation and public opinion, we forced these racists back into their holes.

Over time, however, new threats gathered force, most notably the viciously antisemitic Jihadists. Like the Nazis before them, these extremists despise not only Jews, but British values, our democracy and our freedoms. It proves, yet again, that the fight against antisemitism is something that is not only relevant for Jews, but also reflects the well-being of society as a whole.

The physical danger posed by jihadist terrorism now dominates CST’s security work, but a new generation of Nazis is also emerging, using violence and social media to spread fear and hatred. We need to stand strong against both of these dangers, calling upon all of decent society to unite against such forces. That is why CST does its utmost to ensure that other communities can learn from our hard earned experience and expertise.

I am proud to have built CST into an organisation that is widely recognised as the leading example of its type. We work to the highest standards of professionalism, diligence and responsibility, fighting antisemitism with calm determination, without exaggeration, hype or political favour.

CST shows how any one community can organise itself to share responsibility with Police and Government in helping to challenge extremism and racism. As importantly, 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.

Please, play your part in fighting antisemitism. Support CST by giving us the means to do the job.
“KEEP MOVING FORWARD”

CST CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DAVID S. DELEW MBA

CST had to keep moving forward in 2016, developing new ways to keep meeting the threats faced by us, our community and society as a whole. I am proud to have led that effort and I sincerely thank all who made it possible.

The threats are sadly obvious. Jihadists try to launch large scale terrorist attacks, using guns and explosives, with different attackers at many sites at once. Now, we are also seeing individuals using knives, or vehicles, both of which can kill and are easily available. Increasingly, such lone attackers are called “deranged”: but we still need security against them.

As the threat widens, so CST has increased its training for our own volunteers, and to those who assist in security duties at communal locations. Over 750 people undertook CST’s revamped training for community members.

The biggest change in CST’s operational capability was our building a fully functioning 24/7 national security control room, with direct CCTV and communications access across the UK. We are now simultaneously monitoring hundreds of Jewish sites throughout the country and use the control room for crisis management situations.

As well as the new 24/7 control room, CST also intensified our Security Enhancement Project, which funds security equipment and installations across our Jewish community. Launched by CST in 2006, spending on the project has now exceeded £10 million.

CST must also combat the worsening reality of antisemitism. Before 2016, CST had recorded over 100 antisemitic incidents in a single month on six separate occasions: but this last year, over 100 antisemitic incidents were recorded for eight consecutive months, from May to December 2016. It was the worst year of antisemitism we ever recorded.

We have to keep fighting antisemitism, working with Police, Government and prosecutors so that fear of these crimes shifts from the victims to perpetrators.

Our security must keep evolving, working with partners, training more personnel and using technology to full advantage.

We have to keep moving forward. With your help and support, we will do so.

[Signature]
ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN 2016

CST recorded 1,309 antisemitic incidents in 2016, a 36 per cent increase from the 960 incidents recorded by CST in 2015 and the highest annual total CST has ever recorded. Previously, the highest annual total of antisemitic incidents recorded by CST had been 1,182 incidents, in 2014.

In previous years, record highs have been caused by sudden, specific ‘trigger events’, particularly overseas in the Middle East. The 2016 high showed no such cause and was comprised of consistently high monthly totals, probably due to domestic events that helped foster an atmosphere in which antisemitic incidents were more likely to be perpetrated and to be reported.

These included high profile allegations of antisemitism in the Labour Party; a perceived increase in racism and xenophobia following the EU referendum, including an increase in recorded racial and religious hate crime; and regular, high-profile discussion of antisemitism, racism and hate crime in mainstream media, politics and on social media during the year.

Every month from May to December 2016 saw a monthly incident total above 100 incidents, an unprecedented run of consistently high totals over an eight-month period. For comparison, in the decade prior to 2016 monthly totals above 100 incidents had only happened six times. On average, CST currently records more than double the number of antisemitic incidents per month than was the case four years ago.

The most common single type of incident involved verbal abuse randomly directed at visibly Jewish people in public. There were 107 incidents that involved violence, mostly of a minor nature.

Social media has become an essential tool for coordinated campaigns of antisemitic harassment, abuse and threats directed at Jewish politicians, student activists and others. CST recorded 287 antisemitic incidents that involved social media in 2016, comprising 22 per cent of the overall total. This number is only indicative and in some ways understates the scale of the problem: targeted campaigns directed at individual victims usually involve dozens of social media accounts sending hundreds or even thousands of tweets, images or posts within a concentrated timespan.

In addition to the 1,309 antisemitic incidents, a further 791 potential incidents were reported to CST but not included in the total as they did not show evidence of antisemitic targeting, content or motivation. Taken together, this means there were 2,100 actual and potential incidents reported to CST in 2016 that required some degree of investigation, victim support, processing or analysis by CST staff and volunteers.
CST is keenly aware of the dynamic terrorist threat environment currently facing the UK, Europe and the West. In 2015-16, jihadist terrorist attacks against the West have resulted in numerous fatalities and injuries among civilian populations. Counterterrorism raids and arrests across the world have also contributed to a tense security atmosphere.

For over two years, the UK’s threat level for international terrorism has been at ‘Severe’, meaning that an attack is ‘highly likely’. Since June 2013, British police and security services have disrupted 12 terrorist plots in the UK, and they continue running hundreds of terrorism-related investigations. In late December 2016, MI6 Chief Sir Alex Younger stated that the ‘scale of the threat is unprecedented’, explaining that Islamic State’s ‘highly organised external attack planning structures...are plotting ways to project violence against the UK and our allies without ever having to leave Syria.’

Recent jihadist attacks have targeted a variety of locations, such as public transport, crowded leisure venues, airports and places of worship. In November 2015 (Paris) and March 2016 (Brussels), Islamic State-directed attacks demonstrated the group’s capability to conduct coordinated, multi-wave attacks in Europe using multiple operatives against soft targets and employing a variety of weapons types, such as marauding firearms assaults, suicide vests and suicide explosives secreted in luggage. From the start of 2016, individual attackers or small groups, drawing inspiration and/or direction from Islamic State or Al-Qaeda-linked groups, have also perpetrated numerous jihadist attacks worldwide, largely against soft targets, using attack methods such as axes, knives, vehicle ramming, suicide vests and firearms.

While European and British societies as a whole are at risk from terrorism, Jewish locations have been specifically targeted due to the antisemitism that lies at the heart of jihadist worldviews. Since the early 2000s, global jihadist organisations, as well as individuals inspired by them, have allocated resources to attacking Jews and Jewish communities worldwide. Over the past decade and a half, police and security services worldwide have foiled numerous jihadist plots against Jewish targets. Additionally, in January 2014, the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) increased the terrorist risk assessment for the UK Jewish community (as well as for British armed forces personnel and Police). This was due to jihadist attacks and counterterrorism raids in Europe at the time.

Indeed, 2015 saw two firearms attacks against Jewish communities in France and Denmark: the murder of four people at the Hyper Cacher kosher supermarket in Paris (January 2015), and the murder of a
Jewish volunteer security guard outside the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen (February 2015). In 2016, individuals with alleged links to global jihadist groups were charged in separate cases in the United States, South Africa and Denmark with allegations of planning to attack Jewish schools and synagogues, among other targets.

The past year also saw the re-emergence of far-right terrorism in the UK with the brutal murder of Jo Cox MP in June. Using a knife and homemade firearm, far-right terrorist Thomas Mair attacked Mrs Cox outside her constituency surgery in Birstall, West Yorkshire. In late 2016, HMG proscribed the pro-Nazi and antisemitic National Action group under the Terrorism Act. National Action activists expressed support for Mair, and an individual linked to the group, Zack Davies, is serving a life sentence for attempting to behead a victim in a racially-aggravated attack in 2015. National Action activists spent the past year making extremely offensive antisemitic speeches on the streets, as well as aggressively spreading antisemitism on social media.

This combination of street agitation and hateful rhetoric among some far right extremists could lead to more radicalisation and violent acts. Moreover, these developments also underline the reality that the UK faces a range of terrorist threats from different actors, and not only from jihadist elements.

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.
CPS and CST working together against antisemitism

Hate crimes display an ugly element of our society and can be particularly devastating to victims who have been targeted because of factors such as race, religion, sexual orientation or disability.

Last year we completed more hate crime prosecutions than ever before. In relation to racially and religiously aggravated hate crime, in 2015/16 we prosecuted 13,032 cases with more than four in five prosecuted cases resulting in a conviction. We work very closely with police to ensure hate crimes of all kinds are recognised and dealt with as such at the earliest opportunity. Cases such as that of Joshua Bonehill-Paine, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment for his highly offensive and anti-Semitic articles relating to Luciana Berger MP, show how seriously hate crime is taken by both the CPS and the courts.

In December 2016, the Government announced it was formally adopting the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s (IHRA) working definition of anti-Semitism. The CPS believes the definition is a useful tool to understand how anti-Semitism manifests itself in the 21st century. Additionally, the CPS will consider the use of the terms ‘Zionist’ and ‘Zio’ in an accusatory or abusive context as inflammatory and potentially anti-Semitic. These changes will be referred to this spring in refreshed operational guidance which assists prosecutors to assess evidence and its relevance when considering charges.

Joint working with organisations such as CST has been instrumental in continuing to improve hate crime prosecutions. By sharing their insight and experience CST has supported the revision of the CPS’s public policy statement on racially and religiously aggravated hate crime. This statement was published as a public consultation which closed on 9 January. CST also supported the development of a training package for prosecutors on racially and religiously aggravated crime providing relevant and informative case studies and advice. The training is currently being delivered in CPS Areas and the programme concluding/concluded in March 2017.

It is only by working with those with experience and expertise of the reality of hate crime that we will make progress in tackling this corrosive and damaging crime. I would like to thank CST for their support and advice and look forward to continuing our work together.

Yours faithfully,

Alison Saunders
Director of Public Prosecutions

Alison Saunders
Director of Public Prosecutions
PROSECUTING ANTISEMITES

Aiding the prosecution of antisemites is an important part of CST’s work in combating antisemitism and supporting its victims. This means working closely with both the Police and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), helping them understand, recognise and prosecute antisemitic hate crime.

In 2016, CST helped the CPS design and implement a training programme for hate crime prosecutors, specifically regarding antisemitism. This included both legislation and a case study, closely based on real examples of antisemitic hate crimes that had previously been reported to CST, enabling prosecutors to better understand the range and complexity of antisemitic hate crime.

For example, sometimes the word ‘Zionist’ can be used against Jews in ways that demonstrate antisemitism, as reflected in the case study now utilised by the CPS.

CST produced the CPS training in partnership with anti-Muslim hate crime group Tell MAMA, as anti-Jewish and anti-Muslim hate crime both fall under racially and religiously aggravated crimes. After a successful pilot session in 2016, it is now being used across the CPS.

CST staff also take part in CPS scrutiny panels, assessing CPS performance and recommending improvements to how they prosecute hate crimes. CST contributed to the CPS public consultation in 2016 regarding prosecution of hate on social media.

CST’s role in helping the CPS to prosecute hate crime was recognised by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Alison Saunders, when she visited CST’s head office.

Examples of antisemitic hate crime successfully prosecuted in 2016 include:

- Geoffrey Ingram received a custodial sentence for racially aggravated harassment after shouting antisemitic threats and abuse at a Jewish man following a minor traffic accident. CST assisted the victim throughout and accompanied him to court on the day of the trial.

- Herminio Martinez was convicted of racially aggravated threatening behaviour following an altercation with Jewish property developers whom he had called ‘Shylock’ and commented ‘you people… moneylenders…bankers’. CST helped the victims from the first report of the crime all the way through to court.

- Kamil Malmon received a 26 week suspended sentence for writing ‘F*** the juda’ on the wall of a synagogue. Malmon was filmed by CCTV, installed at the synagogue with funding provided by CST’s Security Enhancement Project. This CCTV footage established his guilt.
WORKING WITH 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 enables the best possible relations between Jewish communities and local, regional and national Police.

Our work with 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.

CST also participates in numerous advisory groups, in which Police consult with a range of local representative bodies from all communities.

CST is proud to assist the Police in tackling hate crime, preventing terrorism against the Jewish community, and providing practical solutions and reassurance for Jewish communities. We are grateful for the support and encouragement we have received from Police officers of all ranks in our work.

CST holds educational training sessions for Police and support staff in London, Manchester and elsewhere in the UK. Our booklet, *A Police Officer’s Guide to Judaism*, is now in its fifth 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 GOVERNMENT

CST works closely with all levels of Government, politicians and civil servants, ensuring that Jewish communal concerns regarding security, antisemitism, terrorism and extremism are accurately represented and properly tackled.

The work of CST in securing and representing the Jewish community is often held up by Government and politicians as best practice. CST’s antisemitism statistics and analysis are frequently cited in Westminster and beyond. CST’s work and advisory role with other communities is a model for positive cross-community cohesion.

Then Home Secretary (now Prime Minister) Theresa May MP addressed the CST Annual Dinner in March 2016, stating her opposition to antisemitism and announcing the continuation of £13.4 million in Government funding to support the security of the Jewish community. This grant is administered by CST, as explained in more detail on p.19.

CST Chairman Gerald Ronson CBE, and senior CST staff, meet with politicians from the Prime Minister to local councillors. These are regular interactions and include one-to-one meetings, roundtables, and taking a leading role in an interfaith meeting hosted jointly by the Home Secretary and the Communities Secretary.

CST’s central role in fighting antisemitism was recognised by the Home Affairs Select Committee, which took evidence from CST and its communal partners, the Jewish Leadership Council, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Chief Rabbi, during its 2016 inquiry into antisemitism. The Committee’s final report repeatedly references and praises CST, expressing ‘gratitude … for the impressive and professional work that they do to keep British people safe’.

CST featured positively in several other key Government reports in 2016, including: The Home Office and DCLG Hate Crime Action Plan; Dame Louise Casey’s review into integration; and the Government response to the 2015 All Party Parliamentary Group on Antisemitism’s antisemitism report.

2016 saw the realisation of CST’s long term policy goals regarding the proscription of the far right group National Action; and the adoption of the ‘Working Definition on Antisemitism’ by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and the UK Government.

The year was also marked by an unprecedented antisemitism controversy surrounding the Labour Party. With other Jewish community partners, CST provided extensive evidence in good faith to two Labour inquiries, respectively led by Baroness Jan Royall and (now Baroness) Shami Chakrabarti.
ENABLING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

In December 2010, the Government announced a £2 million grant for the cost of commercial security guards at Government-maintained Jewish schools, with CST administering the grant on their behalf. This started in the 2010/11 school year and has continued every year since then.

Following the deadly attacks against the Jewish community in Paris and Copenhagen in 2015, CST approached the Government at the highest levels to highlight the need for security guards at all other Jewish schools and communal buildings. As a result, at CST’s Annual Dinner in March of that year, then Prime Minister, David Cameron, announced a new £10.4 million grant, which would be provided in addition to the original schools grant. This new grant was for the cost of commercial security guards at Private and Independent Schools, and some synagogues, residential youth camps and key communal locations.

As the Jewish communal organisation with the greatest reach across the community, CST were again asked by Government to administer the grant on their behalf. Working very closely with the Home Office and Department for Education, CST assessed the security of all community buildings across the country and assigned allocations to all those that met the Government-set criteria, while ensuring that the community received the very best value for money.

In March 2016, again at CST’s Annual Dinner, then Home Secretary, Theresa May, announced the continuation of this Security Grant for the Jewish community. The original schools grant (£3 million by 2015) and the newer security grant (£10.4 million) were combined into a single Home Office grant of £13.4 million, which is again being administered by CST.

*all figures are for 2016
SUPPORTING YOUTH AND STUDENTS

The safety and well-being of Jewish youth and students are very important to CST. Our Streetwise programme works with Jewish schoolchildren and youth, and CST’s student security coordinators travel to campuses across the country, providing security and advice to Jewish students, campus security and the Police.

CST runs Streetwise in partnership with Maccabi GB. Streetwise reaches up to 23,000 children annually, mainly in Jewish schools, with topics including personal safety, antisemitism, bullying and healthy living.

2016 saw Streetwise using its experience to launch a new initiative called Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination, providing anti-discrimination lessons for non-Jewish children in non-Jewish schools. This was developed with the Muslim anti-hate crime group Tell MAMA and the football anti-racism organisation Kick It Out. The project focuses on explaining and tackling both antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred.

CST has promoted the Stand Up! programme to Government, which has awarded it a substantial three-year grant, recognising the importance to society as a whole, of educating against both antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred.

On university and college campuses, most Jewish students do not suffer from antisemitism, but problems can arise, often due to heated debate on the Israel-Palestine subject. This trend continued throughout 2016, with allegations of antisemitism within the Oxford University Labour Club triggering extensive media coverage and inquiries by the Labour Party.

The National Union of Students also proved to be especially controversial, whilst anti-Israel protests in London at Kings College and UCL saw threats to the physical safety of Jews and non-Jews attending pro-Israel events. Many other pro-Israel events in London and elsewhere throughout the UK passed relatively peacefully.

CST will continue to support Jewish students, particularly the Union of Jewish Students, in their important work ensuring the open expression of Jewish student life on campus: including in the ongoing fight against antisemitism.
RECRUITMENT IN STAMFORD HILL

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 £1.2 million 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 kehillos with whom we also work in London, Manchester and Gateshead.

£1.2m Spent on security installations since 2006

£1.4m Government assistance for commercial guards, enabled by CST in 2016

50 Dedicated security volunteers

2 Recruitment and training drives
Gmina Wyznaniowa Żydowska w Warszawie

ANTYSEMITYZM
JEST PRZESTĘPSTWEM

Jeśli widzisz lub słyszysz:
- przemoc lub groźby z powodu żydowskiego pochodzenia
- wyrzykiwanie antysemickich komentarzy na ulicy
- antysemickie graffiti na budynkach/cmentarzach
- wiadomości zawierające mowę nienawiści i antysemickie treści
- antysemickie wpisy na mediach społecznościowych

ZGŁÓŚ!

Jeśli zobaczysz podejrzane zachowanie lub przedmioty, np.
- filmowanie lub robienie zdjęć bez wyraźnego powodu
- pojedyncze osoby lub grupy wałęsające się w miejscach, należących do organizacji żydowskich (robienie notatek, obserwowanie wchodzących i wychodzących ludzi)
- Podejrzane paczki - często parkujące lub przejeżdżające obok miejsc należących do organizacji żydowskich
- Niecelowe lub podtrzymywane paruk lub torby
- Nieotypowe pytania

W nagłym wypadku zadzwoń na policję 112, a potem incydent zgłoś Gminie Wyznaniowej Żydowskiej w Warszawie monitoring@jewish.org.pl.

DZIAŁAJ
NIE LEKCEWAŻ

Materiały oparte na publikacjach CST - Protecting Our Jewish Community https://cst.org.uk/

CST incidents advice published by the Warsaw Jewish Community
WORKING INTERNATIONALLY

CST expertise is repeatedly sought across Europe by other Jewish communities and by governments and inter-governmental organisations. This political defence work is led by CST’s Director of Government and International Affairs, Mike Whine MBE, who is the UK Member of the Council of Europe Commission for Combating Racism and Intolerance (ECRI).

CST’s international work in 2016 included hate crime and antisemitism monitoring training with Italian Police and CEPOL, the European police strategy agency. He also assisted antisemitism monitoring programmes by the Jewish communities of Warsaw and Berlin.

Important antisemitism policy recommendations were prepared and passed, with close involvement by Mike Whine, in the Ministerial Council of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe; the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; and the European Commission for Combating Racism and Intolerance. Similarly, assistance was given to the policy statement opposing Holocaust denial, issued by the European Human Rights Commissioner.

International work undertaken by other CST staff included assisting in the ongoing development of the online European Union-backed hate crime reporting project; and assisting EU development of policy against hatred on social media. CST’s Dr Dave Rich gave a keynote speech at an antisemitism conference in Stockholm and CST’s Jonny Newton participated in the Berlin Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Coalition against Antisemitism.
SOCIAL MEDIA AND ANTISEMITISM TODAY

Social media plays a key role in the modern day spread of hatred and antisemitism: both its impact against victims and how it emboldens perpetrators, serving to facilitate, normalise and aggravate their behaviour. The situation is often made worse by perpetrators believing they have relative anonymity; and by the inability or refusal of social media companies to act.

CST has invested substantial resources into accurately measuring and tracking the threats and abuse that our community receives. We use this research to provide support to those who are victimised by haters, and to assist Government, Police and social media providers in better understanding and combating problematic content.

CST works closely with several platforms, particularly with Facebook and Twitter, to improve their removal of antisemitic material. In November 2016, following work with CST and several other groups, Twitter launched new policy guidelines to reduce hateful conduct, including antisemitism, from its platform. CST was briefed ahead of the launch, having been a trusted partner of Twitter since 2015, assisting their anti-hate policies and takedowns. Importantly, Twitter’s new policy means that users can no longer direct hate against a generalised religious or ethnic group. This led to the suspension of several accounts that CST had long complained of.

CST’s research is primarily conducted via a commercial social media listing tool that allows for the searching of key words and phrases across social media sites, and approximately 80 million websites. This also enables CST’s analysts to identify and monitor key influencers and instigators of antisemitic abuse. CST has tracked various antisemitic campaigns from local and international sources; and deriving from Jihadist, far right and far left ideological origins. These included threats against politicians and a widespread Islamic State social media campaign, in Arabic, urging followers to ‘slaughter the Jews’.

As well as trying to ensure that individuals and groups who peddle hatred are removed from the Internet and social media platforms, CST works closely with several initiatives aimed at deterring would-be perpetrators and assisting victims. In 2016, CST was proud to have helped with a new initiative entitled ‘Reclaim the Internet’, which is supported by several members of parliament, including Jess Philips MP and Stella Creasy MP. The initiative, led by former Shadow Home Secretary Yvette Cooper MP, aims to raise awareness and tackle online abuse.

22% of antisemitic incidents reported in 2016 occurred on social media
SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

CST’s Security Enhancement Project began in April 2006. By the close of 2016, CST’s expenditure on the project had exceeded £10 million 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 and we thank all our donors who make this possible.

The Security Enhancement Project’s goal is for all Jewish communal premises to meet the recommendations of Government counterterrorism 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.

SECURITY MEASURES INSTALLED

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<th>Measure</th>
<th>During 2016</th>
<th>Since 2008</th>
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<td>CCTV cameras</td>
<td>1,737</td>
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<td>CCTV monitors</td>
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<td>Digital video recorders</td>
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<td>Access control systems</td>
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<td>Intruder alarm systems</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian gates</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle gates</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-ram bollards</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security doors</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3,467m of perimeter fencing were installed in 2016 out of a total 9,245m since 2008

1,737 CCTV cameras were installed in 2016 out of a total 4,646 since 2008
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.
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 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.

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.

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