

COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST

England & Wales · Charity number 1042391

Details

Other names	CST
Status	Registered
Legal form	Other
Registered	1994-11-25
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Community Security Trust Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Phone	02084579999

Activities

Objects: 1.1.1 TO PROMOTE GOOD RACE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND OTHER MEMBERS OF SOCIETY BY WORKING TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM IN THE FORM OF ANTISEMITISM. 1.1.2 TO RELIEVE THE VICTIMS OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE AND ESPECIALLY ANTISEMITISM WHO ARE IN NEED OR WHO HAVE SUFFERED HARDSHIP OR DISTRESS. 1.1.3 TO PROMOTE RESEARCH INTO RACISM, ANTISEMITISM AND EXTREMISM AND TO PUBLISH THE RESULTS OF SUCH RESEARCH AND OTHERWISE TO PROMOTE PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT RACISM, ANTISEMITISM AND EXTREMISM. 1.1.4 TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE AND THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO: (A) PROVIDING SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY; (B) THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND SECURITY; (C) MITIGATION, SECURITY AND PROTECTION AGAINST ANTISEMITISM AND TERRORISM; (D) PROMOTING THE SAFETY OF OR SAFEGUARDING HUMAN LIFE IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY; AND (E) RACIALLY MOTIVATED ESPECIALLY ANTISEMITIC CRIME. 1.1.6 SUBJECT TO CLAUSE 1.3 TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT SUCH OTHER PURPOSES AS ARE CHARITABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, AS THE TRUSTEES MAY FROM TIME TO TIME THINK FIT.

Activities: CST seeks to protect Britain's diverse and vibrant Jewish community from the external threats of bigotry, antisemitism and terrorism. CST provides physical security, training and advice for the protection of British Jews, assists victims of antisemitism, monitors antisemitic activities and incidents and represents British Jewry to Police, Government and media on antisemitism and security.

Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information
- **What:** Economic/community Development/employment
- **Who:** People Of A Particular Ethnic Or Racial Origin, Other Defined Groups, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Scotland
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£28,207,171	£28,756,057	£28,096,355	108
2023-12-31	£28,497,320	£26,063,217	£26,330,521	101
2022-12-31	£22,252,185	£21,074,980	£22,822,179	96
2021-12-31	£23,558,547	£21,889,073	£22,563,648	93
2020-12-31	£11,313,954	£11,847,712	£19,293,793	93

Accounts

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2024

Scottish Charity Registration Number
SC043612

Charity Registration Number
1042391 (England and Wales)

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Reference and administrative information

Principal office	Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Charity registration number	1042391 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity registration number	SC043612
Independent Auditors	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8LA
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

The Trustee presents its annual report together with the audited accounts of Community Security Trust (referred to in this report as "the charity" or "CST") and its subsidiary company CST Promotions Limited (together the 'Group' or 'consolidated') for the year ended 31 December 2024.

CST is a registered charity in England and Wales, charity number 1042391, and in Scotland, charity number SC043612.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 29 to 33 of the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (SORP FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

1. REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown on page 1 of the accounts.

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Trustee is a Corporate Trustee. Dispensation has been granted by the Charity Commission from disclosing the name of the Corporate Trustee and its directors within these accounts.

The charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 21 November 1994 as amended by deeds of variation on 12 November 1996, 31 December 2002, 16 March 2012 and 12 March 2018 and 22 December 2020.

2.1. Trustee recruitment and appointment

The power to appoint Directors rests with the current Trustee. The Trustee Board of directors may appoint new directors at their regular board meetings following recommendations by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The directors regularly review which areas may require more guidance and support. Appointments are made so as to enhance CST by supplementing the skill sets of existing directors through new appointments.

2.2. Induction and Training

In line with the Charity Commission's recommended best practice, the charity will continue to update its induction procedure for future appointments. Prospective new directors will be invited to detailed briefings and meetings with the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and key staff so as they fully understand the history, aims and operations of CST. New directors will receive an induction pack including recent copies of the *CST Annual Report* and *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report*, three years of accounts, details of the organisation, a copy of the governing trust deeds, Trustee board and committee minutes, and a copy of the Charity Commission's *Guidance on being a Trustee*, and *Public Benefit: Running a Charity*.

Upon appointment, new directors will sign a model trustee declaration statement committing them to give their time and expertise. New directors may then be appointed to a committee(s) which assists in the governance of various aspects of CST's work.

Existing directors are encouraged by the CEO to attend trustee training events.

2.3 Board Committees

During the year, 6 separate committees supported the Board with its responsibilities. Each committee has specific terms of reference. Under these terms of reference, the Board has delegated certain authorities to these committees, and these allow the committees to provide advice, guidance and expertise within their relevant areas of responsibility. The membership of each committee is drawn from the Board and other supporters of CST. The committees are: Investment, Audit & Risk, Fundraising, Operations, Remuneration & Nomination, and Public Affairs & Media.

2.4 Group Companies

Community Security Trust wholly owns the £100 issued share capital CST Promotions Limited, which carries out the charity's commercial operations.

3. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 to have due regard to the English Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

4. KEY STAFF

The Trustee Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, to agree the strategy and areas of activity for CST, including consideration and approval of grants, investments, reserves, risk management and the charity's performance. The day-to-day administration of CST operations is delegated to the CEO who is supported by the senior management team as detailed in note 9 of the financial statements.

The remuneration of the CEO and staff earning over £75,000 per annum is set by the Remuneration & Nomination committee. The remuneration of other staff is mainly delegated to the CEO. Remuneration agreed is based upon the market rate for the post, with previous experience and length of service also considered as relevant factors. The Trustee Board of Directors are not remunerated, nor do they receive any reimbursement of expenses.

5. OBJECTIVES

During the year, CST focused upon its key objective of protecting British Jews from antisemitism, including anti-Jewish terrorism. This was achieved by following the principal objectives of the charity:

- To promote good race relations between the Jewish community and other members of society by working towards the elimination of racism in the form of antisemitism.
- To relieve the victims of racial or religious prejudice and especially antisemitism who are in need or who have suffered hardship or distress.
- To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism and to publish the results of such research and otherwise to promote public education about racism, antisemitism and extremism.
- To promote the efficiency of the police within the community at large and the promotion of good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention of crime with particular reference to:
 - The provision of security assistance to the Jewish community,
 - The maintenance of public order, safety and security,
 - The mitigation, security and protection against antisemitism and terrorism,
 - The promotion of safety and the safeguarding of human life in the event of an emergency; and
 - The combating of racially motivated crime, especially antisemitic crime.

6. WHAT WE DO

Community Security Trust (CST) is a national charity that protects British Jews from antisemitism and related threats.

CST protects British Jews, so they may lead the lives of their choice.

6. WHAT WE DO (continued)

Throughout 2024, CST Trustees, staff and volunteers continued working towards CST's objectives as summarised in this report. CST trustees, staff and volunteers are guided by the principles embodied in CST's name: "*Community*", "*Security*" and "*Trust*".

The focal point of 2023 was the Hamas terror attack against Israel on 7 October and the significant impact incurred on Jewish communities around the world, including the British Jewish community. The terror attack, and subsequent war between Israel and Hamas, triggered an unprecedented wave of anti-Jewish hatred across the UK; increased Jewish communal security concerns; and intensified Jewish communal vulnerability; and damaged community cohesion initiatives.

During 2024, as the UK Jewish community continued to face the post 7 October 2023 impact on antisemitism and communal security, CST responded across all elements of its operation and mission including reassuring and protecting British Jews; intensifying Jewish communal security; protecting Jewish communal demonstrations; continuing CST funding for Jewish communal security measures; engaging extensively with Police and Government; and working to improve wider community relations. To meet these demands, CST has continued to maintain a higher staffing capacity with both short term and permanent hires. There are now over 110 full and part-time staff based in offices in London, Manchester and Leeds. CST also has over 2,000 volunteers who carry out security duties at Jewish communities and events throughout the UK.

Under the terms of a formal agreement with the Home Office, CST managed a £15 million Government Grant. CST is not the primary beneficiary of the Grant. Rather, the role of CST is to administer the distribution of the Grant to third parties, those being the hundreds of schools, synagogues and other Jewish communal locations that receive the Grant that contributes towards their security guarding costs. The Grant was increased by £3 million by the Home Office in response to the increase in antisemitism and security concerns following the 7 October attacks in Israel and subsequent Israel-Hamas war. The continuation of the Grant at £18 million was announced by the then Prime Minister in 2024 alongside a multi-year commitment – for four further years - and is managed by CST.

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents

CST is widely recognised as the UK's leading authority on antisemitic incidents (i.e. hate crimes against Jews). CST assists those who have fallen victim to antisemitism and helps ensure justice.

Each year, CST receives thousands of reports (by telephone, email, social media etc). These are received from members of the public and also as part of sharing agreements

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents (continued)

with police forces throughout the country. CST staff assist the victims and analyse the reports, which broadly fit three categories: antisemitic crime, non-antisemitic crime, and suspicious behaviour. There will often be follow up with police (and subsequently with prosecutors). Cases of suspicious behaviour are also shared with specialist police units as they may denote terrorist planning activity. CST publishes detailed annual studies of antisemitic incidents for use with the Government, police forces, civil servants, the media, partner groups, and Jewish communal leadership. The purpose of collecting and publishing this data, is to provide the best possible understanding of contemporary Jew-hatred: so it can best be combatted.

CST's *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report 2024* recorded 3,528 antisemitic incidents in the UK which is the second highest total ever reported to CST in a single calendar year. The record total was in 2023 and was 4,296, of which 66% came on or after 7 October 2023. 2024's incidents were 56% higher than the previous annual record high of 2,261 incidents, reported in 2021.

CST recorded over 200 incidents in every month apart from December. Before October 2023, CST had only received more than 200 monthly reports of anti-Jewish hate five times, all of which coincided with wars involving Israel.

The quantity of incidents recorded across the twelve months of 2024 shows two trends that are in line with CST's previous analyses. First, that trigger events involving Israel spark antisemitic reactions in the UK. Second, that when a trigger event such as the 7 October attack occurs, antisemitic incidents initially spike to a record peak; then gradually recede until they plateau at a higher level than before the original trigger event occurred. Hence, in the year leading up to 7 October, CST recorded an average of 154 cases of anti-Jewish hate per month; in 2024, this monthly average almost doubled, to 294 antisemitic incidents per month.

CST's Incidents Department continued to provide emotional and logistical support to victims and delivered antisemitism awareness training to a range of organisations, including law enforcement. It also ran cultural awareness seminars to help police forces better understand and support the communities they serve.

6.2. External Relations

Working with Government, Parliamentarians and Civil Servants

Throughout 2024, as in previous years, CST has continued to work with Government, politicians and civil servants to ensure that Jewish communal concerns regarding terrorism, antisemitism, policing and security are properly understood and tackled. CST has always worked across the political spectrum regarding Jewish communal security and defence needs. This has continued with the election of a new Labour Government in July 2024.

6.2. External Relations (continued)

CST's cross communal model, its security expertise, research and analysis, are all repeatedly cited by national and local government as an example of best practice. CST is proud and keen to share its example for the benefit of all parts of British society.

CST is often the first contact for Government when it seeks to understand the impact upon British Jews of local or international crises. As the key Jewish communal interlocutor on antisemitism and extremism, CST maintained constant engagement at all levels of Government, and across all political parties, providing expert briefings and insight throughout 2024. This included numerous engagements with the previous and current Prime Ministers, Home Secretaries, a host of relevant Ministers and their shadows; and at senior levels across regional Government structures, including with leading UK mayors.

Throughout 2024, CST was consulted on Government policies, including the 'Protect Duty' (or 'Martyn's Law') which seeks a coherent and proportionate approach to protective security following the Manchester Arena terror attack in 2017.

CST works closely with the Government's Counter Extremism strategy (Prevent), helping support counter-extremism measures and improve community cohesion. Similarly, CST continues to work closely with the Commission for Countering Extremism, and with specialist units within the Home Office that research and monitor extremism in the UK.

CST is continually consulted on our expert opinion throughout Government and by Parliamentarians across all main Political Parties, including on post-Election Government Department reviews on how it best engages with the UK Jewish community.

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 helps to reinforce the close relationship between Jewish communities and their local police services.

CST's work with the police includes sharing of expertise and intelligence regarding threats to the Jewish community and other parts of society. This work has contributed to investigations, arrests and convictions for terrorism-related activity. It has helped to prevent terrorist attacks.

Regarding physical security protection, CST and the police work closely on joint security operations for Jewish community events, joint patrols on Shabbat and Jewish festivals, shared training exercises, information exchanges, and regular consultations on community policing and security operations.

During times of heightened alert, police officers have been posted to CST's National Security Control Centre. This ensures immediate intelligence sharing and a close partnership approach to joint operations.

In addition, CST and police jointly deployed on many operations throughout 2024, both for regular communal activities (such as weekly synagogue services) and for special events, including public demonstrations. When needed, police attended regular flashpoints, such as nearby schools at transport hubs.

CST participates in numerous advisory groups, whereby the police consult with a range of local representative bodies from all communities.

6.2. External Relations (continued)

CST runs regular virtual and in-person seminars for police officers and staff covering topics such as 'understanding the threat', 'CST's role and expertise', 'Jewish customs and traditions' together with 'practical policing tips'. 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.

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant (JCPSG)

In February 2024, the Prime Minister pledged an intention to continue supporting the Jewish Community by changing the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant from a single year award into a multi-year Grant, pledging £72 million across the financial period of 2024/25 to 2027/28 financial year. Therefore, the Grant for the financial year commencing 1st April 2024 was £18 million.

Due to timing differences between the grant year (to 31 March) and the financial year (to 31 December), grant income and expenditure stated within the accounts may differ from the grant award.

CST is the administrator and distributor of the Grant from the Home Office and acts as the conduit providing funding from the Government to approved Jewish locations by means of sub-grants. In 2024, the Home Office Protective Security Grant income was £17,826,605. (2023: £17,368,546) and expenditure relating to the Grant amounted to £17,858,987 (2023: £17,208,622).

The importance of this project lies in both the security that it provides, and also in the reassurance that it gives to Jewish communities. CST manages the Grant because of its reach, infrastructure and trusted relationship with the Government, civil servants, and Jewish communal recipients.

In 2024, more than 210 Jewish educational establishments, over 270 synagogues and 47 other Jewish communal locations benefitted directly from the Grant, as well as youth summer and winter camps. In addition, a further 100+ community locations were covered by multi-site operations funded by the Grant.

CST staff visit schools, synagogues and other community locations to monitor the work of the guards. Feedback is then shared with the sites and with guarding company managers, to further improve the performance of the guards.

6.4.CST Security Enhancement Project

In 2024, CST continued its Protective Windows Project and Security Enhancement Project. These are the projects by which CST makes financial contributions to help provide physical security upgrades at many hundreds of UK Jewish communal buildings. Since the projects began in 2006, CST has contributed over £20 million for such works. In 2024, over 126 Jewish locations received CST donations, with over 180 measures undertaken, such as reinforced doors, windows, gates and CCTV systems. The project aims to improve protective security of Jewish locations, ensuring that all premises meet or surpass the recommendations of Government counterterrorism guidance.

CST's project team continuously develops ideas and concepts with manufacturers of security products, so that measures deployed can best mitigate against current threats facing the Jewish community. In recent years the primary focus has been to create extra layers of security for locations by installing new or additional perimeter fencing, gates, security doors and airlocks, along with advanced analytical CCTV that link to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre.

The success of these projects lies in the security that they provide, and in the working partnerships that they foster between CST and the community.

6.5. Working with other communities

Security Advice for Everyone – SAFE

Since receiving charitable status in 1994, CST has freely shared its substantial body of security knowledge with other faith communities facing violence, extremism, and hate crimes. Demand for this work accelerated following the 2019 mass casualty terror attacks against Christians in Sri Lanka and Muslims in New Zealand, in response to which CST launched the SAFE programme – Security Advice For Everyone. SAFE offers practical guidance to UK faith communities on improving their safety and security, particularly at places of worship.

The SAFE programme has proven highly successful. It enables CST to share its specialist security expertise, supports the development of security processes, and helps build networks of contacts and allies within and across communities, thereby helping to bring communities together.

Delivered free of charge, SAFE seminars are hosted in partnership with local councils, police or individual places of worship, and take place in both single and multi-faith settings. They are offered to a wide range of faith communities, including churches, mosques, Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras, and other places of worship throughout the UK.

Topics covered in SAFE seminars include an introduction to communal security, basic security for your place of worship, organising security, event security, hostile reconnaissance, lessons learned from past terror attacks, conflict management,

6.5. Working with other communities (continued)

personal safety, online security, and hate crime. More recently, there has been particularly high demand for seminars addressing Martyn's Law, which will place an obligation on most places of worship to implement formal plans for responding to terrorist attacks.

From its inception to the end of 2024, SAFE has received 1,423 requests for advice and has met 706 of these requests by delivering 465 security talks and 241 webinars attended by 15,888 people representing 3,897 places of worship. In 2024 alone, SAFE delivered 197 in-person talks and online webinars to 4,703 people representing 630 places of worship.

Stand Up! and Streetwise

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination is a youth focussed programme run jointly by CST and Maccabi GB, and other anti-hate crime partners including Tell MAMA (monitoring and countering anti-Muslim hate), Kick it Out (football) and Galop (monitoring and countering LGBTQI+ hate).

Stand Up! predominately visits non-Jewish schools. It employs Jewish and Muslim facilitators to deliver anti-discrimination (centred around antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred) education across the UK, encouraging students to take social responsibility against prejudice, and modelling best practice intercommunal relationships. In 2024, Stand Up! reached over 24,500 young people, through 557 sessions held at 90 mainstream schools.

Streetwise is another long-term programme jointly run by CST and Maccabi GB. It visits Jewish schools, giving informal education to Jewish schoolchildren, giving them the skills necessary to prevent, tackle and report antisemitism, and overall to lead a more aware, safe and confident life. Streetwise engaged 22,000 young Jewish people in 2024.

6.6. Security: Volunteers and Training

CST is providing security to more events and community facilities than ever before, and the CST Training Team is focused on providing the highest standard to training to all volunteers in the organisation nationally.

CST volunteers are trained to a high level of proficiency in a wide range of routine and emergency procedures. These procedures include a range of technical skills including but not limited to the provision of Trauma first aid.

The provision of training across the various domains of security involves multiple training sessions being delivered daily primarily in London, Leeds and Manchester as well other locations nationally.

In-person training is supplemented by a range of online briefings and lectures, which ensures that volunteers and staff are familiar and up to date with the latest

6.6. Security: Volunteers and Training (continued)

MOs in use by terror organisations, as well as the tactics and procedures employed to mitigate them.

All the training is aligned to the Security Strategy of the CST and is delivered by a team of both staff and volunteer instructors.

While the core of the focus is robust security tactics, all CST training sessions promote teamwork, camaraderie, strength and integrity.

Safeguarding is a key priority for CST. As such, the charity has an organised and methodical approach to ensuring compliance with applicable safeguarding legislation. This includes (but is not limited to) the assessment of risk, the provision of training, the regular review of all policies, practices and procedures, the use of DBS checks for all relevant positions, and clear instructions regarding the reporting and recording of any safeguarding incidents, concerns or occurrences.

6.7. Campus Security and Campus Antisemitism

CST's dedicated Campus Team supports staff and students in Higher Education settings. This involves giving advice to Jewish students and Jewish student societies regarding both their personal safety, and that of their events, as well as working with different campus organisations to educate students about topics relating to antisemitism and extremism on campus. In 2024 the team visited Jewish students at more than twenty-five different campuses around the UK.

CST's job is to help protect and support those students and academics who find themselves subject to antisemitic vitriol and exclusion. Throughout 2024, CST has built on the work post-7 October 2023, especially in response to the various encampments, building occupations, walk-out protests, and the disruption of graduation ceremonies and open days that created an environment of hostility and antisemitism against Jewish students and prospective Jewish students, and academics.

CST also helps educate university staff on matters relating to antisemitism and what they should do to help protect their Jewish students and staff. This includes working with campus staff who are responsible for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion policies. CST also works with campus heads and university security officials regarding their responses to complaints of antisemitism.

CST works closely with the Union of Jewish Students (UJS), the representative body of Jewish students and societies, to support active participation of Jewish life on campus.

6.8. Crisis and Control

A key development in CST's resources and security cover is the continued growth in the number of Jewish sites across the UK with direct links to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre (NSCC) – now over 5,300; and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

The NSCC is frequently used by police forces across the UK for assistance with general crime, with several requests per month for support received.

CST has general oversight for the UK Jewish community's crisis planning and response, especially in the event of a major terrorist incident. This includes a comprehensive crisis plan; ensuring engagement and collaboration with community stakeholders; briefing and training CST staff and appropriate Jewish communal figures and organisations; and establishing the NSCC and CST office as an information and decision hub.

6.9. Policy and Defence

In 2024, CST's Policy and Defence Department continued to research and investigate antisemitism; to monitor the threat of antisemitic extremism and terrorism to the Jewish community; to analyse antisemitic incidents and provide support to victims of antisemitism; and to represent CST and the Jewish community on related issues to a wide range of stakeholders.

The UK terrorism threat level has remained at "SUBSTANTIAL" (meaning an attack is "likely") since February 2022. Between 2017 and 2024, the UK suffered over 20 terrorist attacks, while Counter Terrorism Police and security service agencies foiled at least 43 late-stage plots.

In December 2024, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Vicki Evans, the senior national coordinator for Counter Terrorism Policing, spoke of a "smouldering" threat involving a rapid increase in terrorism suspects fixated on extreme violence, including minors engaging with violent extremist material. Most terrorism cases are classified as Islamist or extreme right-wing, though cases also involve "mixed" ideologies and grievances.

In the 2024 annual threat update, MI5's Director-General highlighted the growing number of individuals with a "dizzying range of beliefs and ideologies". He cited terrorism offences by British teenagers, including one convicted of planning an attack on a synagogue. In July 2024, Mason Reynolds, a far-right extremist from Brighton, was jailed for several terrorism offences, including possessing plans for a potential suicide bombing at a synagogue in Hove during a Jewish festival.

Since January 2022, UK authorities have disrupted at least 22 Iranian plots to kidnap or kill UK-based individuals considered enemies of the regime. CST has long warned of the persistent threat posed by Iranian and proxy terrorism targeting Jewish and Israeli interests globally. In 2024, attacks on Israeli embassies and Israel-linked sites in Sweden, Belgium and Denmark involved local teenagers reportedly acting on behalf of Iran, knowingly or otherwise.

6.9. Policy and Defence (continued)

The Hamas-led mass terror attacks on 7 October 2023 in Israel and the subsequent regional war have significantly worsened the global threat to Jews, including from hate crimes and terrorism. In 2024, over 50 violent incidents, plots and attacks were directed against Jewish, Israeli and other targets in more than 20 countries, many directly referencing or motivated by the conflict. Targets included Jewish schools, synagogues, individuals and other sites.

Marking the first anniversary of the 7 October attacks, Met Police Assistant Commissioner Matt Jukes, Head of Counter Terrorism Policing, reported a 15% rise in intelligence submissions and over 80 terrorism-related arrests linked to the conflict, including for illicit protest activity and online offences. In May 2024, Ahmed Alid was jailed for life for fatally stabbing a man in Hartlepool on 15 October 2023. The judge ruled it a premeditated terrorist act. Alid told police he acted due to the conflict in Gaza and to free Palestine of "Zionists". Jukes stated that Alid's extremist mindset was "galvanised by international events" following the Hamas attacks.

In view of the growing threat posed by antisemitic extremists, including would-be terrorists, in 2024 CST continued investing in staff equipment and training to identify and disrupt such illegal activities, most importantly by alerting police.

CST's expertise in antisemitism and community safety is increasingly sought by external stakeholders. In addition to external advice and support provided by several CST departments, Policy and Defence staff regularly produce situation assessments and often provide antisemitism awareness sessions, on request, for a wide range of companies, organisations and sectors.

7. FUTURE PLANS

CST's future plans are dictated by its needing to respond to the reality of heightened antisemitism in a post 7 October world. Above all, CST must sustain its heightened levels of work across the organisation.

The sharp increase in antisemitic incidents in 2023 and the sustained high level of antisemitic incidents in 2024 means CST has employed more staff members in the Incidents team, to give a good service to every victim of antisemitism who contacts CST.

The rise in threat level means CST must provide more security in both additional security personnel and further security equipment.

More members of staff are now employed in community security liaison roles, dealing with schools, synagogues and other communal buildings, and in the specialist security equipment team, providing advice and funding for continual equipment upgrades at communal buildings.

7. FUTURE PLANS (continued)

Volunteers are the key to CST being able to keep meeting the extra workload. The recruitment, retention, motivation and training of volunteers is paramount. With many hundreds of new volunteers having joined CST since 7 October 2023 and throughout

2024, internal restructuring has also been required, with new levels of team leaders and management being instituted.

8. FINANCIAL REVIEW

8.1. Results for the Year

The Statement of Financial Activities reports net increase in funds for the year ended 31 December 2024 of £1,765,833 (2023: £3,508,342). The main reasons the surplus was less than 2023 were (1) lower donations and (2) higher costs, as CST extended its operations during the year following the 7 October 2023 attacks. The net income for the year before investment gains and losses and gain on revaluation of fixed assets, was a deficit of £548,886 (2023: surplus of £2,434,103).

8.2. Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the year of £10,380,566 (2023: £11,128,774) from fundraising and investments, and £17,826,605 (2023: £17,368,546) Home Office Grant administered and distributed by CST for professional security guarding at community buildings. This was higher than in the previous year because of the timing of additional emergency grant of £3,000,000 that was made available in the first 3 months of the year.

8.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £28,756,057 (2023: £26,063,217), of which £17,958,987 related to the Home Office Grant (2023: £17,208,622).

Expenditure on raising funds in the year totalled £1,220,219 (2023: £991,926) as more events took place in 2024, and they were larger than in 2023.

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combatting antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £9,676,851 (2023: £7,862,869). This increase was mainly due to increases in operational activity, number of staff and salaries.

8.4. Reserves and reserves policy

It is the policy of the Trustee that general funds, i.e. free reserves, which have not been designated for a specific use, should be maintained at a level equivalent to at least the next 12 months anticipated unrestricted expenditure, with a target of achieving 18 months. This equates to a range of £11,000,000 to £16,500,000. The Trustee considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a sudden emergency and / or a significant drop in funding, the Charity will be able to continue its current activities whilst consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised and costs reduced.

Free reserves at 31 December 2024 amounted to £13,581,289 (2023: £12,257,228), which in 2024 was in line with the reserves policy as set out above.

Funds designated for specific purposes as detailed in note 19 to the accounts amounted to £13,451,396 (2023: £12,604,875).

Total restricted funds of £1,063,670 (2023: 1,468,418) were made up of non-government restricted funds of £770,274 (2023: £1,142,640) and restricted government funds £293,396 (2023: £325,778).

Total funds and net assets at 31 December 2024 amounted to £28,096,355 (2023: £26,330,521).

8.5. Investment policy and performance

The Trustee's aim is to achieve an investment return in excess of inflation over the long term. Sufficient funds are retained in cash or readily accessible investments to meet current and anticipated expenditure requirements. The Trustee's policy is that its funds should be invested to produce a balance of both income and capital growth, investing in UK equities, cash deposits and property. The Trustee accepts a medium degree of risk. Details of CST's fixed asset investments and revaluations are included in note 14 to the accounts.

The Trustee targets an average return on listed investments of 3% – 5% over a five-year period, and this was more than achieved this year.

9. FUNDRAISING

9.1. Approach to fundraising

CST seeks to raise an annual amount of money equivalent to the needs of the organisation's budget, with a 10% surplus to be added to reserves.

Funds are raised predominantly from the UK's Jewish community. Should a large pledge be received from a new donor, appropriate compliance checks are undertaken in

9.1. Approach to fundraising (continued)

accordance with CST policies. CST also seeks to secure funding from legacies from the UK Jewish Community.

Methods of fundraising include in-person events and mailing campaigns, as well as direct approaches by Directors of the Trustee and staff. CST also makes applications for funding to selected charitable trusts who are regular donors or who might be sympathetic to its work. CST does not cold call. Attendance at CST events has risen to pre-pandemic levels and, in some cases, exceeded them.

9.2 Work with, and oversight of, any commercial participators/professional fundraisers

CST does not work with third party fundraisers, other than using the professional services of unconnected parties on commercial terms in relation to areas such as marketing and information technology.

9.3 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is in full compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice.

9.4 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST has a documented complaints procedure, and all staff have received appropriate training. Complaints are logged on an internal system and for the year ending 31 December 2024, CST had no complaints to its Fundraising Department or in relation to its fundraising activities. All CST Fundraising staff are trained to identify potential money laundering and safeguarding situations, and to follow the organisation's documented procedures.

9.5 Protection of the public, including vulnerable people, from unreasonably intrusive or persistent fundraising approaches, and undue pressure to donate

Section 9.3 above contains confirmation of CST's registration with the Fundraising Regulator and compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice. This includes CST avoiding intrusive behaviour, undue influence and respecting the well-being of vulnerable persons. The majority of CST's donors are known to the charity. Maintaining good relations with donors and potential donors remains an important part of CST's strategy.

9.6 Fundraising performance

A well-attended Annual Dinner in March constituted a strong start to the year, and this was followed by other events including lunches in London and another dinner in Manchester. A national postal appeal secured many thousands of donations.

Immediately following the 7 October terrorist attack on Israel, and in anticipation of a surge of antisemitism in the UK, it was clear that there would be a need for CST to ramp up its services and thus incur a high level of previously unforeseen costs.

From the day of the attack itself and for the rest of the year, many hundreds of unsolicited donations were received, including a large number from new donors as well as from outside the Jewish community. That, and an already-planned direct mail campaign at the end of November, led to a level of charitable income far above any previously experienced by CST.

Charitable income in 2023 was at a record level for CST, mainly due to a surge in spontaneous donations following the terrorist attack on Israel on 7 October. At the same time, demands of CST for its services grew as did its costs. In 2024, CST's donors once again responded with charitable income for the year a little below that of 2023, but more than any other year and sufficient to cover costs.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustee continues to assess the major risks to which the charity is exposed. The Trustee keeps under continual review the systems that are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks and makes such changes as are necessary to ensure the continued adequacy of such systems. This work is reviewed by the Board and undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations.

The following are amongst the risk areas identified within the Risk Register: loss of charitable status; conflict of interest for individual Directors of the Corporate Trustee; loss of Directors of the Corporate Trustee or key CST staff; libel; data protection; reputational damage; financial reporting failure; health and safety compliance; employment law compliance; volunteer recruitment; staff and volunteer training; security provision failure; fundraising failure; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; fall in investments; increase in debtors; fraud; cyber-attack and pandemic.

The Trustee is satisfied that sufficient procedures are in place to identify and manage key risks faced by the Charity which are kept under review.

Amongst the primary risks identified by CST as being amongst the key risks during 2024, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

10 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk 1: Breach of Data Protection laws (including GDPR)

Detail of risk: This risk relates to the failure to comply with any and all relevant UK or European data protection laws, including the EU's General Data Protection Regulations.

Key controls: CST has introduced numerous data protection policies and communicated to all staff, each dealing with a different aspect of the requirements set out in new legislation. A clear data protection implementation plan was put into place to ensure compliance with the principles of Data Protection Act since before GDPR came into force. CST's Operations and Risk Committee provides governance and oversight on CST's data protection strategy development and implementation. CST's Data Protection Strategy focuses on the following key areas of policy and practices: Data collection and processing; Data sharing; Internal policies and practices (such as dealing with Data Subject Access Requests); Internal data management (data mapping, data storage, retention policies, data deletion); Training for staff and volunteers; Security and integrity of data; Marketing communications and consent; CCTV network; and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). All staff and senior volunteers have undergone online data protection and/or data and information security training.

Risk 2: Cyber-hacking

Details of risk: A cyber-attack against CST's IT system, inspired by either criminal or antisemitic intent and perpetrated by a hostile individual, organisation, or state actor.

Key controls: Professional internal CST IT Department prioritising CST's own cyber-security measures, both physical and human. Repeat usage of external consultancy expertise and advice. Regular self-testing and external testing of CST IT systems and users. Regular reporting of such testing to CST Audit and Risk Committee, including progress reports on any recommendations identified in previous testing, or advised by external consultants. Regular compulsory training modules for all staff, including e-training that shows individual staff performance and progress. The Trustee continues to review the risks to ensure that the measures taken are proportionate with the risk, which is broadly increasing, but notes that this is a constantly changing situation that depends upon both advances in physical IT resource and user behaviours.

Risk 3 Fundraising

Details of risk: CST spends more than it can raise over a period of several years. CST will be unable to meet its financial commitments and may have to reduce staff count and operations. This means that CST will likely be unable to provide the same level of support to the community as is currently provided, which might result in a loss of confidence from our community and partners.

Key controls: CST has built up significant reserves over several years. Trustees hold regular reviews of the organisation's strategy, together with the Chief Executive, and make a requirement to adjust operations should charitable income reduce. Fundraising Department are regularly exploring the development of new areas of income (e.g. legacies and Trusts). Significant financial controls and reporting to enable early warning of deficits and risks.

Risk 4: Investment values may fall

Details of risk: In the current economic climate, the Charity can lose capital and/or income as the value of investments fall.

Key controls: The Board through a committee approves all investments against agreed criteria. Investments are made with approved investment managers who invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. Monthly reports from the investment managers are scrutinised and Directors meet with investment managers regularly.

11. TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales and Scotland requires the Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the group of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustee is required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).
- ◆ make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- ◆ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts.
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity and the group will continue in operation.

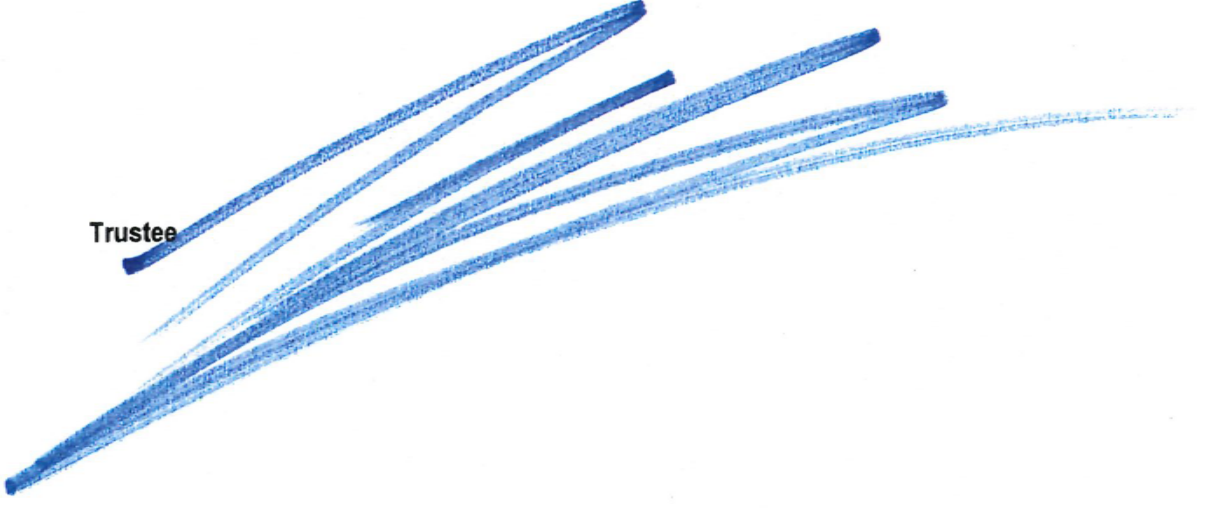
The Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and the group, and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the trust deed. The Trustee is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

12. AUDITOR

Buzzacott Audit LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as the CST's auditor. A resolution proposing that they are reappointed as auditors will be put to the Trustee.

This report was approved by the Trustee on by: 12/09/2025 and signed on their behalf

Trustee



Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Community Security (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the group statement of financial activities, group and parent charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of their income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, including the Trustee's report other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustee is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustee's annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the group and the parent charity; or
- the group and parent charity accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts, as a whole, are

- free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is
- not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users, taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and Trustee and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

- We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the group and the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, and health and safety legislation and Safeguarding Regulations; and
- We assess the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee and review of the minutes of Trustee meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by:

- Making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- Tested the implementation of financial controls;
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Reading the minutes of meetings of the Trustee; and
- Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustee and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



15 September 2025

Buzzacott Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Buzzacott Audit LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2024

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2024			Year ended 31 December 2023		
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	9,173,758	253,400	9,427,158	8,935,725	1,145,630	10,081,355
Charitable activities	2						
. Home Office Protective Security Grant income		—	17,826,605	17,826,605	—	17,368,546	17,368,546
Other trading activities	3	235,650	—	235,650	272,750	—	272,750
Investment income		251,321	745	252,066	269,402	613	270,015
Other income	4	465,692	—	465,692	504,654	—	504,654
Total income		10,126,421	18,080,750	28,207,171	9,982,532	18,514,789	28,497,320
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	1,220,219	—	1,220,219	991,926	—	991,926
Charitable activities	6,7						
. Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		9,050,340	626,511	9,676,851	7,168,811	693,858	7,862,669
. Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure		—	17,858,987	17,858,987	—	17,208,622	17,208,622
Total expenditure		10,270,559	18,485,498	28,756,057	8,160,737	17,902,480	26,063,217
Net gains on investments		1,152,364	—	1,152,364	1,074,239	—	1,074,239
Net gains on investment property revaluation	12	1,162,355	—	1,162,355	—	—	—
Net income/(expenditure)		2,170,581	(404,748)	1,765,833	2,896,033	612,309	3,508,342
Transfers between funds	19	—	—	—	(500,000)	500,000	—
Net movement in funds		2,170,581	(404,748)	1,765,833	2,396,033	1,112,309	3,508,342
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521	22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179
Net movement in funds		2,170,581	(404,748)	1,765,833	2,396,033	1,112,309	3,508,342
Total funds carried forward		27,032,684	1,063,670	28,096,354	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 29 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2024

		Consolidated		Charity	
		2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
	Notes				
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	580,207	648,391	580,207	648,391
Investment property	13	5,800,000	4,637,645	5,800,000	4,637,645
Investments	14	19,096,864	15,466,487	19,096,964	15,466,587
		<u>25,477,071</u>	<u>20,752,523</u>	<u>25,477,171</u>	<u>20,752,623</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	4,463,951	6,152,574	4,417,510	6,135,383
Short term deposits	16	513,683	3,472,609	513,683	3,472,609
Cash at bank and in hand		1,920,403	2,204,403	1,781,387	1,966,947
		<u>6,898,037</u>	<u>11,829,586</u>	<u>6,712,580</u>	<u>11,574,939</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(4,278,753)	(6,251,588)	(4,093,396)	(5,997,041)
Net current assets		<u>2,619,284</u>	<u>5,557,998</u>	<u>2,619,184</u>	<u>5,577,898</u>
Total net assets		<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	1,063,670	1,468,418	1,063,670	1,468,418
Unrestricted funds					
. Designated funds		13,451,396	12,604,875	13,451,396	12,604,875
. General funds	19	13,581,289	12,257,228	13,581,289	12,257,228
Total funds		<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

Date: 12/09/25

The accounting policies and notes on pages 29 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

12-09-2025

Consolidated statement of cash flows 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash (utilised)/provided by operating activities	A	<u>(1,234,038)</u>	1,701,046
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		717,759	774,669
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(248,634)	(156,328)
Purchase of investments		(11,619,970)	(7,037,470)
Proceeds from sale of investments		8,696,631	4,828,178
Net cash (used in) investing activities		<u>(2,454,214)</u>	<u>(1,590,951)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(3,688,252)	110,095
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	6,272,437	6,162,342
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	<u>2,584,185</u>	<u>6,272,437</u>

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December:

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2024 £	2023 £
Net income (as per the statement of financial activities)	603,478	3,508,342
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	199,595	224,568
(Gain) on investments	(1,152,364)	(1,074,239)
Donation of unlisted investments	—	(130,489)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	117,224	—
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(717,759)	(774,669)
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	1,688,623	(2,726,273)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(1,972,835)	2,673,806
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>(1,234,038)</u>	<u>1,701,046</u>

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2024 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,204,403	(284,000)	1,920,403
Short term deposits	3,472,609	(2,958,926)	513,683
Cash held by investment manager	595,425	(445,326)	150,099
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>6,272,437</u>	<u>(3,688,252)</u>	<u>2,584,185</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 29 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2024

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The accounts are presented in sterling for the year ended 31 December 2024 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Community Security Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Going concern assessment

The Trustee considers that there is no material uncertainty about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiary CST Promotions Limited. These have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The statement of financial activities represents the consolidation of charitable activities of the Charity and its subsidiary.

No separate statement of financial activities has been presented for the Charity alone.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ♦ the assumptions applied in determining the valuation of the investment property;
- ♦ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining the annual depreciation charge.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Fund accounting (continued)

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustee for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Receipt of a legacy must be recognised when it is probable that it will be received and the fair value of the amount receivable, which will generally be the expected cash amount to be distributed to the Charity, can be reliably measured.

Income is accounted for on a receivable basis and comprises donations, net surpluses from functions, and receipts under Gift Aid. Pledges are accounted for when made less any provision for pledges that are considered irrecoverable. Grants are accounted for once the Charity has entitlement to the income. Entitlement to Government Grant income arises when a corresponding eligible expenditure commitment is made.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to income in the period for which it has been received. Such income is only deferred when either the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in a future accounting period or has imposed conditions which must be met before the Charity has unconditional entitlement.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grants are included in the year they are awarded. The Charity does not publish the names of the organisations to which it has made an award.

The charge relating to the security enhancements project comprises the cost of new commitments approved and communicated to the beneficiary organisation at the Balance Sheet date. Outstanding commitments are shown within creditors within one year as these are payable on presentation of invoices for the cost of works by the beneficiary organisation. All donations made are charged in full to the income and expenditure accounts in the year in which they are payable.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Expenditure (continued)

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the Charity. Governance costs comprise the costs of statutory compliance and relate exclusively to the auditor's remuneration detailed in note 8 of these accounts.

Termination payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities and liability on the Balance Sheet immediately at the point the Charity is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the Charity to defined contribution schemes during the year. The pension expense is allocated between funds in accordance with the wages allocation. The creditor is unrestricted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property and improvements are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, freehold property and improvements whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

Fair values are determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the tangible fixed asset and it is rarely sold, except as part of a contributing business, a Charity may need to estimate fair value using an income or depreciated replacement cost approach.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, with a separate revaluation reserve being shown in the Statement of funds note.

At each reporting date the Charity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined to be the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

All other classes of tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ♦ Freehold property and improvements | 2% straight line |
| ♦ Fixtures, fittings and equipment | 33.33% straight line |
| ♦ Motor vehicles | 25% straight line |

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are held to generate income or for their investment potential.

Listed fixed asset investments are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at market value at the Balance Sheet date.

Unlisted fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost, unless they are donated investments, in which case they are measured at fair value, which is the Charity's share of the net assets less an appropriate discount. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless fair value cannot be reliably measured, in which case they are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment gains and losses are presented as 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment properties

Investment properties must be measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is considered to represent the property's open market value at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Debtors

Donations receivable are recognised at their recoverable amount. Prepayments are valued at the fair value of the future services to be rendered. Accrued income is valued at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2024

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Short-term deposits

Short term deposits represent cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year held for investment purposes.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amounts due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease commitments

Operating lease and rental costs, where substantially all the benefit and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to revenue expenditure over the lease term.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2024

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	394,708	—	394,708	342,530	—	342,530
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	8,779,050	—	8,779,050	8,593,195	—	8,593,195
Campus fund	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000
Volunteer support fund	—	5,400	5,400	—	9,630	9,630
Stand Up!	—	—	—	—	200,000	200,000
Volunteer awards fund	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000	5,000
Non security expenditure fund	—	75,000	75,000	—	50,000	50,000
AV systems fund	—	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
Countering digital hatred fund	—	8,000	8,000	—	106,000	106,000
OSINT Fund	—	—	—	—	600,000	600,000
CCTV Trust fund	—	150,000	150,000	—	150,000	150,000
Total funds	9,173,758	253,400	9,427,158	8,935,725	1,145,630	10,081,355

2 Income from charitable activities

	2024 £	2023 £
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	17,826,605	17,368,546

3 Other trading income

	2024 £	2023 £
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	235,650	272,750

4 Other income

	2024 £	2023 £
Unrestricted funds		
Rental income	465,692	504,654
	465,692	504,654

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	2024 £	2023 £
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	7,602	8,688
Other costs	687,991	516,958
Staff costs	524,626	466,280
	1,220,219	991,926

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	2024			2023		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	9,050,340	626,511	9,676,851	7,168,811	693,858	7,862,669
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	—	17,858,987	17,858,987	—	17,208,622	17,208,622
	9,050,340	18,485,498	27,535,838	7,168,811	17,902,480	25,071,291

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2024 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	7,872,007	—	1,804,845	9,676,852
Home Office Protective Security Grant	699,271	17,159,716	—	17,858,987
	8,571,278	17,159,716	1,804,845	27,535,839

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £17,159,716 (2023 - £16,710,705).

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2023 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	6,279,277	—	1,583,392	7,862,669
Home Office Protective Security Grant	497,917	16,710,705	—	17,208,622
	6,777,194	16,710,705	1,583,392	25,071,291

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	2024		
	Raising funds	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	Total funds
	£	£	£
Rent and rates	—	463,437	463,437
Travel and motor	—	127,496	127,496
Repairs and maintenance	—	154,586	154,586
Insurance	—	262,991	262,991
Marketing	—	135,872	135,872
Staff training	—	69,285	69,285
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	—	512,632	512,632
Governance costs	7,602	78,546	86,148
	7,602	1,804,845	1,812,447

	2023		
	Raising funds	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	Total funds
	£	£	£
Rent and rates	—	457,515	457,515
Travel and motor	—	103,103	103,103
Repairs and maintenance	—	60,048	60,048
Insurance	—	249,064	249,064
Marketing	—	163,401	163,401
Staff training	—	54,491	54,491
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	—	420,590	420,590
Governance costs	8,688	75,180	83,868
	8,688	1,583,392	1,592,080

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2024	2023
	£	£
Fees payable to the Charity's auditor in respect of:		
Audit	33,779	33,186
Grant audit	5,040	4,800
All other non-audit services not included above	2,363	2,700

9 Staff costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	5,169,311	4,418,474
Social security costs	561,171	482,576
Pension costs	331,097	286,492
	6,061,579	5,187,542

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Charitable activities	98	92
Fundraising	10	9
	108	101

The number of employees whose employee benefits (including benefits in kind such as car allowances but excluding employer pension costs and national insurance contributions) exceeded £60,000 was:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 No.	Year ended 31 December 2023 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	3	5
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	11	9
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	2	2
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	1	—
In the band £100,000 - 109,999	1	3
In the band £110,000-£119,999	2	—
In the band £200,000 - £209,999	1	1

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £nil (2023 - £nil) which were made to individuals who received other employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

During the year, key management remuneration including employer's national insurance totalled £1,230,422 (2023 - £1,128,317), comprising the CEO and a management team of 9 staff members.

10 Trustee remuneration and expenses

The Trustee who served during the year and during the prior year (including Directors of the Corporate Trustee) did not receive any remuneration or have any expenses reimbursed.

11 Taxation

No liability arises as Community Security Trust is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation on the income arising from its charitable activities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and improvement £	Fixtures fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2024	450,000	1,063,287	1,513,287
Additions	—	248,634	248,634
Disposals	—	(139,729)	(139,729)
At 31 December 2024	<u>450,000</u>	<u>1,172,192</u>	<u>1,622,192</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	42,571	822,325	864,896
Charge for year	14,190	185,404	199,594
On disposals	—	(22,505)	(22,505)
At 31 December 2024	<u>56,761</u>	<u>985,224</u>	<u>1,041,985</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2024	<u>393,239</u>	<u>186,968</u>	<u>580,207</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>407,429</u>	<u>240,962</u>	<u>648,391</u>

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 January 2024	4,637,645
Gain on revaluation	1,162,355
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,800,000</u>

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Valuations				
At 1 January 2024	14,740,573	130,489	100	14,871,162
Additions	11,619,970	—	—	11,619,970
Disposals at book value (proceeds £8,696,593 and realised gains £223,540)	(8,473,054)	—	—	(8,473,054)
Revaluations	928,787	—	—	928,787
At 31 December 2024	18,816,276	130,489	100	18,946,865
Carrying value at 31 December 2024				
Investment holdings	18,816,276	130,489	100	18,946,865
Cash held by investment managers	150,099	—	—	150,099
	18,966,375	130,489	100	19,096,864
Carrying value at 31 December 2023				
Investment holdings	14,740,573	130,489	100	14,871,162
Cash held by investment managers	595,425	—	—	595,425
	15,335,998	130,489	100	15,466,587
Cost				
At 31 December 2024	17,314,108	—	100	17,314,208
At 31 December 2023	14,228,056	—	100	14,228,156

At 31 December, the Charity's investment portfolio included the following individual holdings which represented a material proportion of the total value of the fixed asset investment portfolio at that date.

	2024 £
Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	5,151,358
Various UK Government 0% Treasury Bills maturing between 06/01/25 and 16/06/25	5,995,209
Microsoft Corp	319,262
0.875% United Kingdom Gilt Snr Reg-S 31 Jul 33	304,269
Apple Inc	291,414
Robeco Capital Growth Funds	271,451
Alphabet Inc	256,852
Amazon.com	250,051

Principal subsidiaries

The Charity owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of CST Promotions Limited, a trading company (company number: 03010390). At the balance sheet date, CST Promotions Limited had aggregate capital and reserves of £100 (2023: £100), represented by:

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	2024 £	2023 £
Debtors	72,642	21,193
Cash at bank	139,016	237,456
Creditors	(211,558)	(258,549)
Net assets	100	100

CST Promotions Limited donates its taxable profits to Community Security Trust. Income and expenditure for the year is shown below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Income	235,650	272,750
Cost of sales	(4,940)	(3,980)
Administrative costs	(7,655)	(8,796)
	223,055	259,974

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2024 £	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2024 £	31 December 2023 £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	301,401	568,156	301,401	568,156
Amounts owed by group undertaking	—	—	—	4,002
Other debtors	125,881	100,368	79,440	79,175
Prepayments and accrued income	713,580	801,963	713,580	801,963
Home Office Grant commitments	3,323,089	4,682,087	3,323,089	4,682,087
	4,463,951	6,152,574	4,417,510	6,135,383

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	513,683	3,472,609	513,683	3,472,609

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Security enhancement project creditors	384,890	230,486	384,890	230,486
Trade creditors	268,898	1,343,048	268,898	1,343,048
Amounts owed to group undertakings	—	—	26,201	—
Other taxation and social security	186,798	189,946	174,881	159,079
Home Office Grant commitments	2,982,563	3,958,662	2,982,563	3,958,662
Accruals and deferred income	455,604	529,446	255,963	305,766
	4,278,753	6,251,588	4,093,396	5,997,041

18 Financial instruments

Financial assets

	Group		Charity	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	3,448,969	4,782,455	3,402,528	4,761,264

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	3,818,438	4,692,723	3,798,297	4,665,993

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of the Home Office Grant commitments (debtor), amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, the Home Office Grant commitments (creditor), security enhancement project commitments and accruals.

19 Statement of funds

Statement of funds – current year

	Balance at 1 January 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2024 £
Long-term designated premises fund	4,918,838	49,364	(297,013)	—	—	4,671,189
Other Designated funds						
Security enhancements	2,400,000	—	(859,211)	859,211	—	2,400,000
Fixed asset fund	648,392	—	(199,595)	131,410	—	580,207
Investment property fund	4,637,645				1,162,355	5,800,000
	<u>12,604,875</u>	<u>49,364</u>	<u>(1,355,819)</u>	<u>990,621</u>	<u>1,162,355</u>	13,451,396
General funds	<u>12,257,228</u>	<u>10,077,058</u>	<u>(8,914,740)</u>	<u>(990,621)</u>	<u>1,152,364</u>	13,581,289
Total unrestricted funds	<u>24,862,103</u>	<u>10,126,422</u>	<u>(10,270,559)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,314,719</u>	27,032,685
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	325,778	17,826,605	(17,858,987)	—	—	293,396
Aggregated other restricted grants	<u>1,142,640</u>	<u>254,145</u>	<u>(626,511)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	770,274
Total restricted funds	<u>1,468,418</u>	<u>18,080,750</u>	<u>(18,485,498)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	1,063,670
Total of funds	<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>28,207,172</u>	<u>(28,756,057)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,314,719</u>	28,096,355

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year

	Balance at 1 January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2023 £
Long-term designated premises fund	5,150,739	59,154	(291,055)	—	—	4,918,838
Other Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	600,000	—	2,400,000
Fixed asset fund	716,632	—	(224,568)	156,328	—	648,392
Investment property fund	4,637,645	—	—	—	—	4,637,645
	<u>12,305,016</u>	<u>59,154</u>	<u>(515,623)</u>	<u>756,328</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,604,875</u>
General funds	<u>10,161,054</u>	<u>9,923,376</u>	<u>(7,645,113)</u>	<u>(1,256,328)</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>12,257,228</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>22,466,070</u>	<u>9,982,530</u>	<u>(8,160,736)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>24,862,103</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	165,854	17,368,546	(17,208,622)	—	—	325,778
Aggregated other restricted grants	<u>190,255</u>	<u>1,146,243</u>	<u>(693,858)</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,142,640</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>356,109</u>	<u>18,514,789</u>	<u>(17,902,480)</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,468,418</u>
Total of funds	<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>28,497,319</u>	<u>(26,063,216)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>

Designated funds

The long-term designated premises fund represents the disposal proceeds of the primary offices of the Charity which was sold in 2021 under a sale and leaseback agreement. This is used to fund the rent payable on this property less income from sub-lease arrangements, to ensure the Charity can retain appropriate office space for the foreseeable future.

The Security Enhancements Fund provides for about 36 months of security enhancement expenditure at the current budgeted rate of spend.

The Fixed Asset Fund represents the funds donated to the Charity for the purchase of fixed assets for its long-term use. Depreciation is charged against the fund and a transfer is made to or from unrestricted funds to adjust for additions and disposals to the fund.

The Investment Property Fund represents the value of the Charity's investment properties, which are principally held for income generation to further the Charity's charitable objectives. The combined total of the fixed asset fund and the investment property fund totals the net book value of tangible fixed assets shown in notes 12 and 13.

19 Statement of funds (continued)***Restricted funds:***

The Home Office Protective Security Grant is used to reimburse the Jewish community's state aided schools, independent & private schools, sensitive locations and synagogues for their security costs. This also included income and expenditure to administer the Grant.

All remaining restricted funds have been aggregated for convenience of display. Separate internal records are maintained for reporting and project monitoring purposes, to ensure all grant restrictions are fully complied with.

Fund transfers

Transfers from general funds to the designated fixed asset fund represent net fixed asset additions during the year. The carried forward balance on the fixed asset fund represents the value of the operational fixed assets used to further the Charity's objectives. A £500,000 transfer between restricted and unrestricted funds represents a donation received in 2022, which was not identified as restricted until 2023.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	580,207	—	580,207	648,391	—	648,391
Fixed asset investments	19,096,864	—	19,096,864	15,466,487	—	15,466,487
Investment property	5,800,000	—	5,800,000	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	2,851,804	4,046,233	6,898,037	6,402,506	5,427,080	11,829,586
Creditors due within one year	(1,296,190)	(2,982,563)	(4,278,753)	(2,292,926)	(3,958,662)	(6,251,588)
Total	27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521

Charity	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	580,207	—	580,207	648,391	—	648,391
Fixed asset investments	19,096,964	—	19,096,964	15,466,587	—	15,466,587
Investment property	5,800,000	—	5,800,000	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	2,666,347	4,046,233	6,712,580	6,147,859	5,427,080	11,574,939
Creditors due within one year	(1,110,833)	(2,982,563)	(4,093,396)	(2,038,379)	(3,958,662)	(5,997,041)
Total	27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £331,097 (2023 - £286,492) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

22 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December, the Group had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Less than 1 year	367,432	373,532
1-5 years	1,315,249	1,294,959
More than 5 years	4,222,709	4,550,513
	5,905,390	6,219,004

The Group sold its main office in 2021 and entered into a 20-year lease. Total operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the year was £396,957 (2023 - £374,701).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	2024 £	2023 £
Within 1 year	475,205	414,245
Between 1 and 5 years	1,816,709	1,574,165
After 5 years	8,552,341	2,866,016
	10,844,255	4,854,426

The Charity receives rent from leasing out some of its main office occupied under an operating lease, and from rent received from the investment property held.

24 Related party transactions

During the year, CST Promotions Limited, a subsidiary of the Charity, made a donation under gift aid to the Charity totalling £223,055 (2023 - £250,000). As at 31 December 2024, the charity owed £26,201 to the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited (2023: CST Promotions Limited owed £744 to the Charity).

During the year, the Charity received donations totalling £470,399 (2023 - £523,100) from directors of the Corporate Trustee, and parties over which the directors had control or significant influence.

The Jewish Leadership Council, a company with a mutual Director with the Corporate Trustee, was a tenant of the charity's operational property during the period. Rental payment received in the period totalled £18,500 (2023 - £18,500). The terms of the lease are consistent with leases made to unconnected entities.

COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1042391

Accounts

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2023

Scottish Charity Registration Number
SC043612

Charity Registration Number
1042391 (England and Wales)

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Reference and administrative information

Principal office	Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Charity registration number	1042391 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity registration number	SC043612
Independent Auditors	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8LA
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Trustee's report Year to 31 December 2023

The Trustee presents its annual report together with the audited accounts of Community Security Trust (referred to in this report as "the charity" or "CST") and its subsidiary company CST Promotions Limited (together the 'Group' or 'consolidated') for the year ended 31 December 2023.

CST is a registered charity in England and Wales, charity number 1042391, and in Scotland, charity number SC043612.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 27 to 31 of the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (SORP FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

1. REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown on page 1 of the accounts.

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Trustee is a Corporate Trustee. Dispensation has been granted by the Charity Commission from disclosing the name of the Corporate Trustee and its directors within these accounts.

The charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 21 November 1994 as amended by deeds of variation on 12 November 1996, 31 December 2002, 16 March 2012 and 12 March 2018 and 22 December 2020.

2.1. Trustee recruitment and appointment

The power to appoint Directors rests with the current Trustee. The Trustee Board of directors may appoint new directors at their regular board meetings following recommendations by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The directors regularly review which areas may require more guidance and support. Appointments are made so as to enhance CST by supplementing the skill sets of existing directors through new appointments.

2.2. Induction and Training

In line with the Charity Commission's recommended best practice, the charity will continue to update its induction procedure for future appointments. Prospective new directors will be invited to detailed briefings and meetings with the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and key staff so as they fully understand the history, aims and operations of CST. New directors will receive an induction pack including recent copies of the *CST Annual Report* and *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report*, three years of accounts, details of the organisation, a copy of the governing trust deeds, Trustee board and committee minutes, and a copy of the Charity Commission's *Guidance on being a Trustee*, and *Public Benefit: Running a Charity*.

Upon appointment, new directors will sign a model trustee declaration statement committing them to give their time and expertise. New directors may then be appointed to a committee(s) which assists in the governance of various aspects of CST's work.

Existing directors are encouraged by the CEO to attend trustee training events.

2.3 Board Committees

During the year, 6 separate committees supported the Board with its responsibilities. Each committee has specific terms of reference. Under these terms of reference, the Board has delegated certain authorities to these committees, and these allow the committees to provide advice, guidance and expertise within their relevant areas of responsibility. The membership of each committee is drawn from the Board and other supporters of CST. The committees are: Investment, Audit & Risk, Fundraising, Operations, Remuneration & Nomination, and Public Affairs & Media.

2.4 Group Companies

Community Security Trust wholly owns the £100 issued share capital CST Promotions Limited, which carries out the charity's commercial operations.

3. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 to have due regard to the English Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

4. KEY STAFF

The Trustee Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, to agree the strategy and areas of activity for CST, including consideration and approval of grants, investments, reserves, risk management and the charity's performance. The day-to-day administration of CST operations is delegated to the CEO who is supported by the senior management team as detailed in note 9 of the financial statements.

The remuneration of the CEO and staff earning over £75,000 per annum is set by the Remuneration & Nomination committee. The remuneration of other staff is mainly delegated to the CEO. Remuneration agreed is based upon the market rate for the post, with previous experience and length of service also considered as relevant factors. The Trustee Board of Directors are not remunerated, nor do they receive any reimbursement of expenses.

5. OBJECTIVES

During the year, CST focused upon its key objective of protecting British Jews from antisemitism, including anti-Jewish terrorism. This was achieved by following the principal objectives of the charity:

- To promote good race relations between the Jewish community and other members of society by working towards the elimination of racism in the form of antisemitism.
- To assist the victims of racial or religious prejudice and especially antisemitism who are in need or who have suffered hardship or distress.
- To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism and to publish the results of such research and otherwise to promote public education about racism, antisemitism and extremism.
- To promote the efficiency of the police within the community at large and the promotion of good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention of crime with particular reference to:
 - The provision of security assistance to the Jewish community,
 - The maintenance of public order, safety and security,
 - The mitigation, security and protection against antisemitism and terrorism,
 - The promotion of safety and the safeguarding of human life in the event of an emergency; and
 - The combating of racially motivated crime, especially antisemitic crime.

6. WHAT WE DO

Community Security Trust (CST) is a national charity that protects British Jews from antisemitism and related threats.

CST protects British Jews, so they may lead the lives of their choice.

6. WHAT WE DO (continued)

Throughout 2023, CST Trustees, staff and volunteers continued working towards CST's objectives as summarised in this report. CST trustees, staff and volunteers are guided by the principles embodied in CST's name: "*Community*", "*Security*" and "*Trust*".

The focal point of 2023 was the Hamas terror attack against Israel on 7 October and the significant impact on Jewish communities around the world, including the British Jewish community. The terror attack, and subsequent war between Israel and Hamas, triggered an unprecedented wave of anti-Jewish hatred across the UK; increased Jewish communal security concerns; and intensified Jewish communal vulnerability; and damaged community cohesion initiatives.

CST responded across all elements of its operation and mission including reassuring and protecting British Jews; intensifying Jewish communal security; protecting Jewish communal demonstrations; increasing CST funding for Jewish communal security measures; engaging extensively with Police and Government; and working to improve wider community relations. In order to meet these demands, CST increased the CST staffing capacity with both short term and permanent hires.

CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by police and Government as a unique model of best practice.

CST has over 100 full and part-time staff based in offices in London, Manchester and Leeds. CST also has over 2,000 volunteers who carry out security duties at Jewish communities and events throughout the UK.

Under the terms of a formal agreement with the Home Office, CST managed a £15 million Government Grant. CST is not the primary beneficiary of the Grant. Rather, the role of CST is to administer the distribution of the Grant to third parties, those being the hundreds of schools, synagogues and other Jewish communal locations that receive the Grant that contributes towards their security guarding costs. The Grant was increased to £18 million by the Home Office in response to the increase in antisemitism and security concerns following the 7 October attacks in Israel and subsequent Israel-Hamas war. The continuation of the Grant at £18 million was announced by the Prime Minister in 2024 alongside a multi-year commitment – for four further years - and is managed by CST.

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents

CST is widely recognised as the UK's leading authority on antisemitic incidents (i.e. hate crimes against Jews). CST assists those who have fallen victim to antisemitism and helps ensure justice.

Each year, CST receives thousands of reports (by telephone, email, social media etc). These are received from members of the public and also as part of sharing agreements

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents (continued)

with police forces throughout the country. CST staff assist the victims and analyse the reports, which broadly fit three categories: antisemitic crime, non-antisemitic crime, and suspicious behaviour. There will often be follow up with police (and subsequently with prosecutors). Cases of suspicious behaviour are also shared with specialist police units as they may denote terrorist planning activity. CST publishes detailed annual studies of antisemitic incidents for use with the Government, police forces, civil servants, the media, partner groups, and Jewish communal leadership. The purpose of collecting and publishing this data, is to provide the best possible understanding of contemporary Jew-hatred: so it can best be combatted.

CST's *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report 2023* recorded 4,103 antisemitic incidents in the UK which is the highest total ever reported to CST in a single calendar year. It was over double the 1,662 incidents recorded in 2022 and 81% higher than the previous annual record high of 2,261 incidents, reported in 2021.

The record total in 2023 was due to the sheer volume of antisemitism perpetrated across the UK following Hamas' attack on Israel on 7 October 2023. Of the 4,103 instances of anti-Jewish hate reported, 2,699 (i.e. 66%) came on or after 7 October. This total, in three months from October to December, exceeds any previous high for an entire year. It is nearly six times higher than the 392 incidents reported to CST over the same period in 2022.

The worst single week of antisemitism was immediately after the Hamas outrage of 7 October, before any meaningful Israeli response had occurred. In this first week, 416 incidents were reported to CST, an average of 59 incidents per day: compared to five incidents a day from January to October. By the end of 2023, CST's daily average was 31 incidents.

The rise in antisemitism is not only due to the war that began on 7 October. CST recorded over 100 incidents in every month of 2023. Indeed, prior to October, CST was averaging 152 incidents per month. This was higher than the monthly average of 139 incidents reported in 2022 and indicates that antisemitic incidents were already increasing compared to the previous year.

In the longer term, the monthly totals in 2023 continue the pattern of historically high antisemitic incident totals recorded in the last eight years. Since April 2016, monthly totals have only dipped below 100 on four occasions, whereas they exceeded 100 just six times between January 2006 and March 2016.

In 2023, CST's Incidents Department worked tirelessly to assist everyone who engaged with the service, providing emotional and logistical support to all who needed it. It also provided antisemitism awareness training to various organisations including law enforcement organisations, as well as delivering cultural awareness seminars to police forces, helping them to better understand and support the communities they serve.

6.2. External Relations

Working with Government, Parliamentarians and Civil Servants

Throughout 2023, as in previous years, CST has continued to work with Government, politicians and civil servants to ensure that Jewish communal concerns regarding terrorism, antisemitism, policing and security are properly understood and tackled. CST has always worked across the political spectrum regarding Jewish communal security and defence needs.

CST's cross communal model, its security expertise, research and analysis, are all repeatedly cited by national and local government as an example of best practice. CST is proud and keen to share its example for the benefit of all parts of British society.

CST is often the first contact for Government when it seeks to understand the impact upon British Jews of local or international crises. As the key Jewish communal interlocutor on antisemitism and extremism, CST maintained constant engagement at all levels of Government, and across all political parties, providing expert briefings and insight following the post 7 October crisis. This included numerous engagements with the Prime Minister, two Home Secretaries, a host of relevant Ministers and their shadows; and at senior levels across regional Government structures, including with leading UK mayors.

Throughout 2023, CST was consulted on Government policies, including the Online Safety Bill before becoming law in September; and the development of the 'Protect Duty' (or 'Martyn's Law') which seeks a coherent and proportionate approach to protective security following the Manchester Arena terror attack in 2017.

CST works closely with the Government's Counter Extremism strategy (Prevent), helping support counter-extremism measures and improve community cohesion. Similarly, CST continues to work closely with the Commission for Countering Extremism, and with specialist units within the Home Office that research and monitor extremism in the UK.

CST submitted expert opinion to various inquiries and consultations, including the Independent Review of Prevent (the Government's counter extremism and radicalisation strategy) that recognised antisemitism as a key element across all forms of extremism.

Senior CST staff also briefed the Home Affairs Select Committee, both privately and during public oral evidence sessions on various occasions throughout 2023.

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 helps to reinforce the close relationship between Jewish communities and their local police services.

CST's work with the police includes sharing of expertise and intelligence regarding threats to the Jewish community and other parts of society. This work has contributed to investigations, arrests and convictions for terrorism-related activity. It has helped to prevent terrorist attacks.

6.2. External Relations (continued)

Regarding physical security protection, CST and the police work closely on joint security operations for Jewish community events, joint patrols on Shabbat and Jewish festivals, shared training exercises, information exchanges, and regular consultations on community policing and security operations.

During times of heightened alert, such as during the period following 7 October or special operations, police officers have been posted to CST's National Security Control Centre. This ensures immediate intelligence sharing and a close partnership approach to joint operations.

In addition, CST and police jointly deployed on many operations throughout 2023, both for regular communal activities (such as weekly synagogue services) and for special events, including public demonstrations. When needed, police attended regular flashpoints, such as nearby schools and transport hubs.

CST participates in numerous advisory groups, whereby 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 to Jewish communities, which may also contain valuable suggestions for police relations with other communities. CST is grateful for the support and encouragement that it receives from police officers of all ranks in its work.

CST runs regular virtual and in-person seminars for police officers and staff covering topics such as 'understanding the threat', 'CST's role and expertise', 'Jewish customs and traditions' together with 'practical policing tips'. 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.

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant (JCPSG)

In March 2023, the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant for 2023/24 was increased to £15 million, an increase of £1 million from the previous grant year. Following the events of the 7 October, the Government pledged a further £3 million Emergency fund to add extra security provision to existing and new grant recipients.

Due to timing differences between the grant year (to 31 March) and the financial year (to 31 December), grant income and expenditure stated within the accounts may differ from the grant award.

CST is the administrator and distributor of the Grant from the Home Office and acts as the conduit providing funding from the Government to approved Jewish locations by means of sub-grants. In 2023, Home Office Protective Security Grant income was £17,368,546 (2022: £13,924,650) and expenditure relating to the Grant amounted to £17,208,622 (2022: £13,871,820), of which £290,893 (2022: £129,709) was allocated to the Security Enhancement Project detailed below.

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant (JCPSG) (continued)

The importance of this project lies in both the security that it provides, and also in the reassurance that it gives to Jewish communities. CST manages the Grant because of its reach, infrastructure and trusted relationship with the Government, civil servants and Jewish communal recipients.

In 2023, over 200 Jewish schools, over 270 synagogues and 47 other Jewish communal locations benefitted directly from the Grant, as well as youth summer and winter camps. In addition, a further 150 community locations were covered by multi-site operations funded by the Grant.

CST staff visit schools, synagogues and other community locations to monitor the work of the guards. Feedback is then shared with the sites and with guarding company managers, so as to keep improving the performance of the guards.

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project

In 2023, CST continued its Protective Windows Project and Security Enhancement Project. These are the projects by which CST makes a financial contribution to help provide physical security equipment at many hundreds of UK Jewish communal buildings. Since the projects began in 2006, CST has donated over £18.6 million for such works. In 2023, over 94 Jewish locations received CST donations, with over 160 measures undertaken, such as reinforced doors, windows, gates and CCTV systems. The project aims constantly to improve protective security of Jewish locations, ensuring that all premises meet or surpass the recommendations of Government counterterrorism guidance.

CST's project team continuously develops ideas and concepts with manufacturers of security products, so that measures deployed can best mitigate against current threats facing the Jewish community.

In recent years the primary focus has been to create extra layers of security for locations by installing new or additional perimeter fencing, gates, security doors and airlocks, along with advanced CCTV and radio systems that link to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre.

The success of these projects lies in the security that they provide, and in the working partnerships that they foster between CST and these Jewish locations.

6.5. Working with other communities

Security Advice for Everyone – SAFE

CST has amassed a substantial body of security knowledge that is shared with other faith communities that face violence, extremism and hate crimes. This is something that CST has done since it received charitable status in 1994, but the mass casualty terror attacks in 2019 against Christians in Sri Lanka and against Muslims in New Zealand, prompted CST to launch a dedicated programme of support for other communities. This programme is entitled SAFE, meaning Security Advice For Everyone. It provides other UK faith communities practical advice on how to make themselves safe, particularly at places of worship.

SAFE has been highly successful, enabling CST to share practical security expertise, supporting other faith communities in establishing security processes and to build a network of contacts and allies in the process. SAFE seminars are delivered free of charge to attendees; and are often held in partnership with local councils or police. SAFE seminars have been delivered in single and multi-faith settings to diverse communities including at churches, mosques, Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras and other places of worship across the UK.

SAFE seminars cover many topics, including 'An introduction to communal security', 'Basic security for your place of worship', 'Organising security', 'Event security', 'Hostile reconnaissance', 'Lessons learned from past terror attacks', 'Conflict management', 'Personal safety', 'Online security' and 'Hate crime'.

In 2023, SAFE delivered 202 in-person security talks and online webinars to 4,181 people representing 514 different places of worship. From its inception to the end of 2023, SAFE has delivered 515 in-person security talks and webinars to 11,183 people representing 3,276 places of worship.

Stand Up! and Streetwise

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination is a youth focussed programme run jointly by CST and Maccabi GB, and other anti-hate crime partners including Tell MAMA (monitoring and countering anti-Muslim hate), Kick it Out (football) and Galop (monitoring and countering LGBTQI+ hate). Stand Up! predominately visits non-Jewish schools. It employs Jewish and Muslim facilitators to deliver anti-discrimination (centred around antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred) education across the UK, encouraging students to take social responsibility against prejudice, and modelling best practice intercommunal relationships. In 2023, Stand Up! reached over 22,000 young people, through 540 sessions held at 84 mainstream schools.

Streetwise is another long-term programme jointly run by CST and Maccabi GB. It visits Jewish schools, giving informal education to Jewish schoolchildren, giving them the skills necessary to prevent, tackle and report antisemitism, and overall to lead a more aware, safe and confident life.

6.6. Security: Volunteers and Training

CST provides constant security support for Jewish communities across the country. Security personnel, drawn from CST staff and volunteers, help protect Jewish communal buildings and Jewish events. CST would not be able to provide the current high levels of sustained security support to the Jewish communities without its volunteers and the levels of training they undertake.

CST security volunteers are fundamental to the ability of the charity to fulfil its security duties on behalf of Jewish communities throughout the UK.

In 2023, CST recruited, trained and managed many more people than in any previous year. This was especially the case after 7 October. This led to the largest ever CST training courses taking place simultaneously across London, Manchester, and Leeds, resulting in a huge boost to the number of volunteers assisting in the protection of the Jewish community, from synagogues to communal demonstrations.

CST regards training as being vital in both the general development of staff and volunteers, and specifically to ensure the best possible response to security threats. Through a hybrid model of online and in-person training, CST provides a comprehensive training programme to its volunteer base.

Safeguarding is a key priority for CST. As such, the charity has an organised and methodical approach to ensuring compliance with applicable safeguarding legislation. This includes (but is not limited to) the assessment of risk, the provision of training, the regular review of all policies, practices and procedures, the use of DBS checks for all relevant positions, and clear instructions regarding the reporting and recording of any safeguarding incidents, concerns or occurrences.

6.7. Campus Security and Campus Antisemitism

CST's dedicated Campus Team supports staff and students in Higher Education settings. This involves giving advice to Jewish students and Jewish student societies regarding both their personal safety, and that of their events, as well as working with different campus organisations to educate students about topics relating to antisemitism and extremism on campus. In 2023 the team visited Jewish students at more than twenty-five different campuses around the country.

CST strengthened this campus work throughout 2023, but especially after 7 October, when the ensuing war between Hamas and Israel saw a surge of antisemitism against Jewish students and academics. CST's job is to help protect and support these students and academics who find themselves subject to antisemitic vitriol and exclusion.

CST also helps educate university staff on matters relating to antisemitism and what they should do in order to help protect their Jewish students and staff. This includes working with campus staff who are responsible for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion policies. CST

6.7. Campus Security and Campus Antisemitism (continued)

also works with campus heads and university security officials regarding their responses to complaints of antisemitism.

CST works closely with the Union of Jewish Students (UJS), the representative body of Jewish students and societies, to support active participation of Jewish life on campus.

6.8. Crisis and Control

A key development in CST's resources and security cover is the continued growth in the number of Jewish sites across the UK with direct links to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre (NSCC); and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

The NSCC is frequently used by police forces across the UK for assistance with general crime, with several requests per month for support received.

CST has general oversight for the UK Jewish community's crisis planning and response, especially in the event of a major terrorist incident. This includes a comprehensive crisis plan; ensuring engagement and collaboration with community stakeholders; briefing and training CST staff and appropriate Jewish communal figures and organisations; and establishing the NSCC and CST office as an information and decision hub. At times of high tension, police will be stationed in the CST office, including within the NSCC, as was the case after 7 October.

6.9. Policy and Defence

In 2023, CST's Policy and Defence Department continued to research and investigate antisemitism; to monitor the threat of antisemitic extremism and terrorism to the Jewish community; to analyse antisemitic incidents and provide support to victims of antisemitism; and to represent CST and the Jewish community on related issues to a wide range of stakeholders.

The UK terrorism threat level currently stands at "SUBSTANTIAL", meaning an attack is "likely". Between 2017 and 2023, the UK suffered 20 terrorist attacks, whilst at least 39 late-stage plots were foiled by police and security agencies. Terrorism threats in the UK primarily come from Islamist terrorism, extreme right-wing terrorism, single-issue extremism and individuals with a mix of extremist ideologies, personal grievances and, at times, mental ill-health.

For many years, CST has also emphasised the persistent threat of Iranian and Hizbollah terrorism. Since January 2022, UK authorities have foiled at least 15 plots to kidnap or kill UK-based individuals considered enemies of the regime, primarily aimed at Persian-language media outlets and Iranian journalists.

6.9. Policy and Defence (continued)

Since the Hamas mass murders in Israel on 7 October 2023, threats against British Jews have increased significantly. Within days of the attacks, the head of MI5 said that security services are "absolutely alert" to the possibility that the conflict in Gaza could inspire individuals in the UK to plan attacks. Similarly, Metropolitan Police Assistant Commissioner Matt Jukes, the head of UK Counter Terrorism Policing, warned that the Middle East conflict could galvanise individuals to plan acts of violence.

In response to the growing threat posed by antisemitic extremists, including would-be terrorists, in 2023 CST continued investing in staff equipment and training to identify and disrupt such illegal activities, most importantly by alerting police.

CST's expertise in antisemitism and community safety is increasingly sought by external stakeholders. In addition to external advice and support provided by several CST departments, Policy and Defence staff often provide antisemitism awareness sessions, on request, for a wide range of companies, organisations and sectors.

7. FUTURE PLANS

CST's future plans are dictated by its needing to respond to the reality of heightened antisemitism in a post 7 October world. Above all, CST must sustain its heightened levels of work across the organisation.

The sharp increase in antisemitic incidents means CST has employed more staff members in the Incidents team, to give a good service to every victim of antisemitism who contacts CST.

The rise in threat level means CST must provide more security in both additional security personnel and further security equipment.

More members of staff are now employed in community security liaison roles, dealing with schools, synagogues and other communal buildings, and in the specialist security equipment team, providing advice and funding for continual equipment upgrades at communal buildings.

Volunteers are the key to CST being able to keep meeting the extra workload imposed by post 7 October conditions. The retention, motivation and training of volunteers is paramount. With many hundreds of new volunteers having joined CST since 7 October, internal restructuring has also been required, with new levels of team leaders and management being instituted.

The expanded workload, additional staff and purchasing of specialist equipment for many hundreds of new volunteers, will cost CST an extra £2 million in 2024.

8. FINANCIAL REVIEW

8.1. Results for the Year

The Statement of Financial Activities reports net increase in funds for the year ended 31 December 2023 of £3,508,342 (2022: £258,531). The main reasons for this surplus were (1) the increase in donations following the 7 October terrorist attack on Israel (which came late in the year, so CST was not yet able to extend fully its operations) and (2) net gains on investments this year of £1,074,239 compared to the net loss of £918,674 in 2022. The net income for the year before investment gains and losses, was £2,434,103 (2022: £1,177,205).

8.2. Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the year of £11,128,774 (2022: £8,327,535) from fundraising and investments, and £17,368,546 (2022: £13,924,650) Home Office Grant administered and distributed by CST for professional security guarding at community buildings. This was higher than in the previous year because of an additional emergency grant of £3,000,000 that was made available in the last 3 months of the year.

8.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £26,063,217 (2022: £21,074,980), of which £17,208,622 related to the Home Office Grant (2022: £13,871,820).

Expenditure on raising funds in the year totalled £991,926 (2022: £632,139) as this was the first year since 2019 that a full programme of in-person events was scheduled.

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combatting antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £7,862,869 (2022: £6,571,021).

8.4. Reserves and reserves policy

It is the policy of the Trustee that general funds, i.e. free reserves, which have not been designated for a specific use, should be maintained at a level equivalent to at least the next 12 months anticipated unrestricted expenditure, with a target of achieving 18 months. This equates to a range of £11,000,000 to £16,500,000. The Trustee considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a sudden emergency and / or a significant drop in funding, the Charity will be able to continue its current activities whilst consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised and costs reduced.

Free reserves at 31 December 2023 amounted to £12,257,228 (2022: £10,161,054), which in 2023 was in line with the reserves policy as set out above.

8.4. Reserves and reserves policy (continued)

Funds designated for purposes as detailed in note 19 to the accounts amounted to £12,604,875 (2022: £12,305,016).

Total restricted funds of £1,468,418 (2022: 356,109) were made up of non-government restricted funds of £1,142,640 (2022: £190,255) and restricted government funds £325,778 (2022: £165,854).

Total funds and net assets at 31 December 2023 amounted to £26,330,521 (2022: £22,822,179).

8.5. Investment policy and performance

The Trustee's aim is to achieve an investment return in excess of inflation over the long term. Sufficient funds are retained in cash or readily accessible investments to meet current and anticipated expenditure requirements. The Trustee's policy is that its funds should be invested to produce a balance of both income and capital growth, investing in UK equities, cash deposits and property. The Trustee accepts a medium degree of risk. Details of CST's fixed asset investments and revaluations are included in note 14 to the accounts.

The Trustee targets an average return on listed investments of 3% – 5% over a five-year period, and this was more than achieved this year.

9. FUNDRAISING

9.1. Approach to fundraising

CST seeks to raise an annual amount of money equivalent to the needs of the organisation's budget, with a 10% surplus to be added to reserves.

Funds are raised predominantly from the UK's Jewish community. Should a large pledge be received from a new donor, appropriate compliance checks are undertaken in accordance with CST policies. CST also seeks to secure funding from legacies from the UK Jewish Community.

Methods of fundraising include in-person events and mailing campaigns, as well as direct approaches by Directors of the Trustee and staff. CST also makes applications for funding to selected charitable trusts who are regular donors or who might be sympathetic to its work. CST does not cold call. For the first time since the pandemic began, in 2023 a full programme of in-person events was possible, beginning in March with CST's first Annual Dinner since 2019.

9.2 Work with, and oversight of, any commercial participators/professional fundraisers

CST does not work with third party fundraisers, other than using the professional services of unconnected parties on commercial terms in relation to areas such as marketing and information technology.

9.3 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is in full compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice.

9.4 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST has a documented complaints procedure, and all staff have received appropriate training. Complaints are logged on an internal system and for the year ending 31 December 2023, CST had no complaints to its Fundraising Department or in relation to its fundraising activities. All CST Fundraising staff are trained to identify potential money laundering situations, and to follow the organisation's documented procedures.

9.5 Protection of the public, including vulnerable people, from unreasonably intrusive or persistent fundraising approaches, and undue pressure to donate

Section 9.3 above contains confirmation of CST's registration with the Fundraising Regulator and compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice. This includes CST avoiding intrusive behaviour, undue influence and respecting the well-being of vulnerable persons. The majority of CST's donors are known to the charity. Maintaining good relations with donors and potential donors remains an important part of CST's strategy.

9.6 Fundraising performance

A well-attended Annual Dinner in March constituted a strong start to the year, and this was followed by other events including lunches in London and Manchester.

Immediately following the 7 October terrorist attack on Israel, and in anticipation of a surge of antisemitism in the UK, it was clear that there would be a need for CST to ramp up its services and thus incur a high level of previously unforeseen costs.

From the day of the attack itself and for the rest of the year, many hundreds of unsolicited donations were received, including a large number from new donors as well as from outside the Jewish community. That, and an already-planned direct mail campaign at the end of November, led to a level of charitable income far above any previously experienced by CST.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustee continues to assess the major risks to which the charity is exposed. The Trustee keeps under continual review the systems that are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks and makes such changes as are necessary to ensure the continued adequacy of such systems. This work is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations.

The following are amongst the risk areas identified within the Risk Register: loss of charitable status; conflict of interest for individual Directors of the Corporate Trustee; loss of Directors of the Corporate Trustee or key CST staff; libel; data protection; reputational damage; financial reporting failure; health and safety compliance; employment law compliance; volunteer recruitment; staff and volunteer training; security provision failure; fundraising failure; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; fall in investments; increase in debtors; fraud; cyber-attack and pandemic.

The Trustee is satisfied that sufficient procedures are in place to identify and manage key risks faced by the Charity which are kept under review. This is undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee and is reviewed by the Board.

Four of the primary risks identified by CST as being amongst the key risks during 2023, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

Risk 1: Breach of Data Protection laws (including GDPR)

Detail of risk: This risk relates to the failure to comply with any and all relevant UK or European data protection laws, including the EU's General Data Protection Regulations.

Key controls: CST has introduced numerous data protection policies and communicated to all staff, each dealing with a different aspect of the requirements set out in new legislation. A clear data protection implementation plan was put into place to ensure compliance with the principles of Data Protection Act since before GDPR came into force. CST's Operations and Risk Committee provides governance and oversight on CST's data protection strategy development and implementation. CST's Data Protection Strategy focuses on the following key areas of policy and practices: Data collection and processing; Data sharing; Internal policies and practices; Internal data management (data mapping, data storage, retention policies, data deletion); Training for staff and volunteers; Security and integrity of data; Marketing communications and consent; CCTV network; and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). All staff and senior volunteers have undergone online data protection and/or data and information security training.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk 2: Cyber-hacking

Details of risk: A cyber-attack against CST's IT system, motivated by either criminal or antisemitic intent and perpetrated by a hostile individual, organisation, or state actor.

Key controls: Professional internal CST IT Department prioritising CST's own cyber-security measures, both physical and human. Repeat usage of external consultancy expertise and advice. Regular self-testing and external testing of CST IT systems and users. Regular reporting of such testing to CST Audit and Risk Committee, including progress reports on any recommendations identified in previous testing, or advised by external consultants. Regular compulsory training modules for all staff, including e-training that shows individual staff performance and progress. The Trustee continues to review the risks to ensure that the measures taken are proportionate with the risk, which is broadly increasing, but notes that this is a constantly changing situation that depends upon both advances in physical IT resource and user behaviours.

Risk 3: Serious injury or death to volunteer or staff in the line of duty and/or community members or general members of the public.

Details of risk: This could be as the result of a successful terror attack against an event or venue that CST is protecting. Consequences could include significant loss of confidence in CST by the community, partner organisations and supporters, leading to a lack of funding and a refusal to work with CST. Also, CST would likely become the subject of multiple investigations, and it could face civil action by the victims. Possible sanctions or restrictions could be placed on CST activities, and there could be a significant loss of morale amongst staff and volunteers.

Key controls: Planning and preparation including risk assessments and relevant management experience is used to guide the appropriate level of security required for each event. Operational plans are developed for each event or community location to direct the use of security personnel or other security measures. Information, training and supervision are provided to all volunteers to ensure preparedness and readiness to respond to preattack indicators, to mitigate or prevent the risk of an attack being successful. First Aid provisions are in place for each event to help minimise injuries. CST maintains and develops an operational partnership with police, which includes information and intelligence sharing and joint operations where necessary. Trauma First Aid care training programme is regularly delivered to volunteers.

Risk 4: Investment values may fall

Details of risk: In the current economic climate, the Charity can lose capital and/or income as the value of investments fall.

Key controls: The Board through a committee approves all investments against agreed criteria. Investments are made with approved investment managers who invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. Monthly reports from the investment managers are scrutinised and Directors meet with investment managers regularly.

11. TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales and Scotland requires the Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the group of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustee is required to:

- ♦ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ♦ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ♦ make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ♦ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- ♦ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity and the group will continue in operation.

The Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and the group, and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the trust deed. The Trustee is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

12. AUDITOR

Buzzacott LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as the CST's auditor. A resolution proposing that they are reappointed as auditors will be put to the Trustee.

This report was approved by the Trustee on
by:

and signed on their behalf

Trustee

16/09/24.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Community Security (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the group statement of financial activities, group and parent charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of their income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ◆ the information given in the Trustee's annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the group and the parent charity; or
- ◆ the group and parent charity accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users, taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- ◆ The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and Trustee and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the group and the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, and health and safety legislation and Safeguarding Regulations; and
- ◆ We assess the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee and review of the minutes of Trustee meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by:

- ◆ Making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- ◆ Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- ◆ Tested the implementation of financial controls;
- ◆ Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- ◆ Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- ◆ Reading the minutes of meetings of the Trustee; and
- ◆ Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

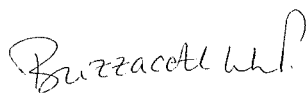
There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustee and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act, and in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 17 September 2024

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2023

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2023			Year ended 31 December 2022		
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	8,935,725	1,145,630	10,081,355	7,315,301	442,529	7,757,830
Charitable activities	2						
· Home Office Protective Security Grant income		—	17,368,546	17,368,546	—	13,924,650	13,924,650
Other trading activities	3	272,750	—	272,750	—	—	—
Investment income		269,402	613	270,015	107,650	312	107,962
Other income	4	504,654	—	504,654	461,743	—	461,743
Total income		9,982,532	18,514,789	28,497,320	7,884,694	14,367,491	22,252,185
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	991,926	—	991,926	632,139	—	632,139
Charitable activities	6,7						
· Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		7,168,811	693,858	7,862,669	6,184,510	386,511	6,571,021
· Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure		—	17,208,622	17,208,622	—	13,871,820	13,871,820
Total expenditure		8,160,737	17,902,480	26,063,217	6,816,649	14,258,331	21,074,980
Net gains/(loss) on investments		1,074,239	—	1,074,239	(918,674)	—	(918,674)
Net income		2,896,033	612,309	3,508,342	149,371	109,160	258,531
Transfers between funds	19	(500,000)	500,000	—	—	—	—
Net income before other recognised gains and losses		2,396,033	1,112,309	3,508,342	149,371	109,160	258,531
Other recognised gains							
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net movement in funds		2,396,033	1,112,309	3,508,342	149,371	109,160	258,531
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179	22,316,699	246,949	22,563,648
Net movement in funds		2,396,033	1,112,309	3,508,342	149,371	109,160	258,531
Total funds carried forward		24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521	22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Charity	
		2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	648,391	716,632	648,391	716,632
Investment property	13	4,637,645	4,637,645	4,637,645	4,637,645
Investments	14	15,466,487	11,685,635	15,466,587	11,685,735
		<u>20,752,523</u>	<u>17,039,912</u>	<u>20,752,623</u>	<u>17,040,012</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	6,152,574	3,426,301	6,135,383	3,395,837
Short term deposits	16	3,472,609	3,555,919	3,472,609	3,555,919
Cash at bank and in hand		2,204,403	2,377,829	1,966,947	2,174,588
		<u>11,829,586</u>	<u>9,360,049</u>	<u>11,574,939</u>	<u>9,126,344</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(6,251,588)</u>	<u>(3,577,782)</u>	<u>(5,997,041)</u>	<u>(3,337,461)</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,527,998</u>	<u>5,782,267</u>	<u>5,577,898</u>	<u>5,788,883</u>
Total net assets		<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>22,828,895</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	1,468,418	356,109	1,468,418	362,825
Unrestricted funds					
. Designated funds		12,604,875	12,305,016	12,604,875	12,305,016
. General funds	19	12,257,228	10,161,054	12,257,228	10,161,054
Total funds		<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>	<u>22,828,895</u>

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

Date: 16/09/24

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	1,701,046	1,385,753
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		774,669	569,705
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(156,328)	(132,605)
Purchase of investments		(7,037,470)	(6,902,920)
Proceeds from sale of investments		4,828,178	1,734,392
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(1,590,951)	(4,731,429)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		110,095	(3,345,676)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	6,162,342	9,508,018
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	6,272,437	6,162,342

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December:

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Net income (as per the statement of financial activities)	3,508,342	258,531
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	224,568	278,433
(Gain)/loss on investments	(1,074,239)	918,674
Donation of unlisted investments	(130,489)	—
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	—	10,985
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(774,669)	(569,705)
(Increase) in debtors	(2,726,273)	(12,248)
Increase in creditors	2,673,806	501,083
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,701,046	1,385,753

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2023 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,377,829	(173,426)	2,204,403
Short term deposits	3,555,919	(83,310)	3,472,609
Cash held by investment manager	228,594	366,831	595,425
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,162,342	110,095	6,272,437

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2023

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The accounts are presented in sterling for the year ended 31 December 2023 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Community Security Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Going concern assessment

The Trustee considers that there is no material uncertainty about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiary CST Promotions Limited. These have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The statement of financial activities represents the consolidation of charitable activities of the Charity and its subsidiary.

No separate statement of financial activities has been presented for the Charity alone.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ◆ the assumptions applied in determining the valuation of the investment property and the mixed use property;
- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining the annual depreciation charge.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2023

Fund accounting (continued)

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustee for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Receipt of a legacy must be recognised when it is probable that it will be received and the fair value of the amount receivable, which will generally be the expected cash amount to be distributed to the Charity, can be reliably measured.

Income is accounted for on a receivable basis and comprises donations, net surpluses from functions, and receipts under Gift Aid. Pledges are accounted for when made less any provision for pledges that are considered irrecoverable. Grants are accounted for once the Charity has entitlement to the income. Entitlement to Government Grant income arises when a corresponding eligible expenditure commitment is made.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to income in the period for which it has been received. Such income is only deferred when either the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in a future accounting period or has imposed conditions which must be met before the Charity has unconditional entitlement.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grants are included in the year they are awarded. The Charity does not publish the names of the organisations to which it has made an award.

The charge relating to the Security Enhancement Project comprises the cost of new commitments approved and communicated to the beneficiary organisation at the Balance Sheet date. Outstanding commitments are shown within creditors within one year as these are payable on presentation of invoices for the cost of works by the beneficiary organisation. All donations made are charged in full to the income and expenditure accounts in the year in which they are payable.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2023

Expenditure (continued)

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the Charity. Governance costs comprise the costs of statutory compliance and relate exclusively to the auditor's remuneration detailed in note 8 of these accounts.

Termination payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities and liability on the Balance Sheet immediately at the point the Charity is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the Charity to defined contribution schemes during the year. The pension expense is allocated between funds in accordance with the wages allocation. The creditor is unrestricted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property and improvements are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, freehold property and improvements whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

Fair values are determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the tangible fixed asset and it is rarely sold, except as part of a contributing business, a Charity may need to estimate fair value using an income or depreciated replacement cost approach.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, with a separate revaluation reserve being shown in the Statement of funds note.

At each reporting date the Charity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined to be the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2023

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

All other classes of tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ♦ Freehold property and improvements | 2% straight line |
| ♦ Fixtures, fittings and equipment | 33.33% straight line |
| ♦ Motor vehicles | 25% straight line |

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are held to generate income or for their investment potential.

Listed fixed asset investments are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at market value at the Balance Sheet date.

Unlisted fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost, unless they are donated investments, in which case they are measured at fair value, which is the Charity's share of the net assets less an appropriate discount. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless fair value cannot be reliably measured, in which case they are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment gains and losses are presented as 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment properties

Investment properties must be measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is considered to represent the property's open market value at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Debtors

Donations receivable are recognised at their recoverable amount. Prepayments are valued at the fair value of the future services to be rendered. Accrued income is valued at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2023

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Short-term deposits

Short term deposits represent cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year held for investment purposes.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amounts due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease commitments

Operating lease and rental costs, where substantially all the benefit and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to revenue expenditure over the lease term.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	2023			2022		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	342,530	—	342,530	321,813	—	321,813
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	8,593,195	—	8,593,195	6,993,488	—	6,993,488
Campus fund	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000
Volunteer support fund	—	9,630	9,630	—	5,400	5,400
Stand Up!	—	200,000	200,000	—	100,000	100,000
Streetwise	—	—	—	—	10,929	10,929
Volunteer awards fund	—	5,000	5,000	—	500	500
Research fund	—	—	—	—	50,000	50,000
Volunteer training fund	—	—	—	—	500	500
Non security expenditure fund	—	50,000	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
AV systems fund	—	15,000	15,000	—	—	—
Countering digital hatred fund	—	106,000	106,000	—	65,200	65,200
OSINT Fund	—	600,000	600,000	—	—	—
CCTV Trust fund	—	150,000	150,000	—	150,000	150,000
Total funds	8,935,725	1,145,630	10,081,355	7,315,301	442,529	7,757,830

2 Income from charitable activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	17,368,546	13,924,650

3 Other trading income

	2023 £	2022 £
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	272,750	—

4 Other income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Rental income	504,654	—	504,654	461,743
	504,654	—	504,654	461,743

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	2023 £	2022 £
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	8,688	6,675
Other costs	516,958	239,360
Staff costs	466,280	386,104
	<u>991,926</u>	<u>632,139</u>

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	2023			2022		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	7,168,811	693,858	7,862,669	6,184,510	386,511	6,571,021
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	—	17,208,622	17,208,622	—	13,871,820	13,871,820
	<u>7,168,811</u>	<u>17,902,480</u>	<u>25,071,291</u>	<u>6,184,510</u>	<u>14,258,331</u>	<u>20,442,841</u>

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2023 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	6,279,277	—	1,583,392	7,862,669
Home Office Protective Security Grant	497,917	16,710,705	—	17,208,622
	<u>6,777,194</u>	<u>16,710,705</u>	<u>1,583,392</u>	<u>25,071,291</u>

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £16,710,705 (2022 - £13,281,970).

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2022 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	5,175,040	—	1,395,981	6,571,021
Home Office Protective Security Grant	589,850	13,281,970	—	13,871,820
	<u>5,764,890</u>	<u>13,281,970</u>	<u>1,395,981</u>	<u>20,442,841</u>

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	2023		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	457,515	457,515
Travel and motor	—	103,103	103,103
Repairs and maintenance	—	60,048	60,048
Insurance	—	249,064	249,064
Marketing	—	163,401	163,401
Staff training	—	54,491	54,491
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	—	420,590	420,590
Governance costs	8,688	75,180	83,868
	8,688	1,583,392	1,592,080

	2022		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	417,677	417,677
Travel and motor	—	91,041	91,041
Repairs and maintenance	—	37,723	37,723
Insurance	—	246,328	246,328
Marketing	—	160,666	160,666
Staff training	—	36,798	36,798
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	—	329,446	329,446
Governance costs	6,675	76,302	82,977
	6,675	1,395,981	1,402,656

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Fees payable to the Charity's auditor in respect of:		
Audit	33,186	29,286
Grant audit	4,800	4,176
All other non-audit services not included above	2,700	2,115

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

9 Staff costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	4,418,474	3,906,935
Social security costs	482,576	444,980
Pension costs	286,492	251,629
	<u>5,187,542</u>	<u>4,603,544</u>

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Charitable activities	92	88
Fundraising	9	8
	<u>101</u>	<u>96</u>

The number of employees whose employee benefits (including benefits in kind such as car allowances but excluding employer pension costs and national insurance contributions) exceeded £60,000 was:

	Year ended 31 December 2023 No.	Year ended 31 December 2022 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	5	6
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	9	5
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	2	1
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	—	2
In the band £100,000 - 109,999	3	1
In the band £190,000 - £199,999	—	1
In the band £200,000 - £209,999	1	—

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £nil (2022 - £nil) which were made to individuals who received other employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

During the year, key management remuneration including employer's national insurance totalled £1,128,317 (2022 - £1,047,626), comprising the CEO and a management team of 9 staff members.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

10 Trustee remuneration and expenses

The Trustee who served during the year and during the prior year (including Directors of the Corporate Trustee) did not receive any remuneration or have any expenses reimbursed.

11 Taxation

No liability arises as Community Security Trust is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation on the income arising from its charitable activities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and improvement £	Fixtures fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2023	450,000	906,959	1,356,959
Additions	—	156,328	156,328
Disposals	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	450,000	1,063,287	1,513,287
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	28,380	611,947	640,327
Charge for year	14,191	210,378	224,569
On disposals	—	—	—
At 31 December 2023	42,571	822,325	864,896
Net book values			
At 31 December 2023	407,429	240,962	648,391
At 31 December 2022	421,620	295,012	716,632

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 January 2023	4,637,645
Gain on revaluation	—
At 31 December 2023	4,637,645

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Valuations				
At 1 January 2023	11,457,041	—	100	11,457,141
Additions	7,037,470	130,489	—	7,167,959
Disposals at book value (proceeds £4,828,178 and realised gains £127,785)	(4,700,393)	—	—	(4,700,393)
Revaluations	946,455	—	—	946,455
At 31 December 2023	14,740,573	130,489	100	14,871,162
Carrying value at 31 December 2023				
Investment holdings	14,740,573	130,489	100	14,871,162
Cash held by investment managers	595,425	—	—	595,425
	15,335,998	130,489	100	15,466,587
Carrying value at 31 December 2022				
Investment holdings	11,457,041	—	100	11,457,141
Cash held by investment managers	228,594	—	—	228,594
	11,685,635	—	100	11,685,735
Cost				
At 31 December 2023	14,228,056	—	100	14,228,156
At 31 December 2022	12,154,249	—	100	12,154,349

At 31 December, the Charity's investment portfolio included the following individual holdings which represented a material proportion of the total value of the fixed asset investment portfolio at that date.

	2023 £
Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	4,756,739
UK Government 5% Treasury Bill 17/6/24	2,002,001
Microsoft Corp	285,563
Robeco Capital Growth Funds	264,291
1.5% United Kingdom Gilt Snr Reg-S 31 Jul 53	256,372
Apple Inc	215,986
0.875% United Kingdom Gilt Snr Reg-S 31 Jul 22	207,580
Marks & Spencer 4.75% SNR EMTN 12/06/25	201,132

Principal subsidiaries

The Charity owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of CST Promotions Limited, a trading company (company number: 03010390). At the balance sheet date, CST Promotions Limited had aggregate capital and reserves of £100 (2022: £(6,616)), represented by:

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Debtors	21,193	31,208
Cash at bank	237,456	203,241
Creditors	(258,549)	(241,065)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	100	(6,616)

CST Promotions Limited donates its taxable profits to Community Security Trust. Income and expenditure for the year is shown below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Income	272,750	—
Cost of sales	(3,980)	—
Administrative costs	(8,796)	(6,716)
	259,974	(6,716)

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2022 £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	568,156	511,181	568,156	511,181
Amounts owed by group undertaking	—	—	4,002	744
Other debtors	100,368	96,716	79,175	65,508
Prepayments and accrued income	801,963	449,671	801,963	449,671
Home Office Grant commitments	4,682,087	2,368,733	4,682,087	2,368,733
	6,152,574	3,426,301	6,135,383	3,395,837

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	3,472,609	3,555,919	3,472,609	3,555,919

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Security Enhancement Project creditors	230,486	280,016	230,486	280,016
Trade creditors	1,343,048	121,811	1,343,048	121,811
Other taxation and social security	189,946	136,272	159,079	134,551
Home Office Grant commitments	3,958,662	2,503,187	3,958,662	2,503,187
Accruals and deferred income	529,446	536,496	305,766	297,896
	6,251,588	3,577,782	5,997,041	3,337,451

18 Financial instruments

Financial assets

	Group		Charity	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	4,782,455	2,465,450	4,761,264	2,434,242

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	4,692,723	3,182,805	4,665,993	2,942,484

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of the Home Office Grant commitments (debtor), amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, the Home Office Grant commitments (creditor), Security Enhancement Project commitments and accruals.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

19 Statement of funds

Statement of funds – current year

	Balance at 1 January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2023 £
Endowment fund	5,150,739	59,154	(291,055)	—	—	4,918,838
Designated funds						
Security Enhancement	1,800,000	—	—	600,000	—	2,400,000
Fixed asset fund	716,632	—	(224,568)	156,328	—	648,392
Investment property fund	4,637,645	—	—	—	—	4,637,645
	<u>12,305,016</u>	<u>59,154</u>	<u>(515,623)</u>	<u>756,328</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,604,875</u>
General funds	<u>10,161,054</u>	<u>9,923,376</u>	<u>(7,645,113)</u>	<u>(1,256,328)</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>12,257,228</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>22,466,070</u>	<u>9,982,530</u>	<u>(8,160,736)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>24,862,103</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	165,854	17,368,546	(17,208,622)	—	—	325,778
Aggregated other restricted grants	<u>190,255</u>	<u>1,146,243</u>	<u>(693,858)</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,142,640</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>356,109</u>	<u>18,514,789</u>	<u>(17,902,480)</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,468,418</u>
Total of funds	<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>28,497,319</u>	<u>(26,063,216)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,074,239</u>	<u>26,330,521</u>

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year

	Balance at 1 January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2022 £
Endowment fund	5,359,307	76,425	(284,993)	—	—	5,150,739
Designated funds						
Security Enhancement	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	873,445	—	(278,433)	121,620	—	716,632
Investment property fund	4,637,645	—	—	—	—	4,637,645
	<u>12,670,397</u>	<u>76,425</u>	<u>(563,426)</u>	<u>121,620</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,305,016</u>
General funds	<u>9,646,302</u>	<u>7,808,268</u>	<u>(6,253,222)</u>	<u>(121,620)</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>10,161,054</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>22,316,699</u>	<u>7,884,694</u>	<u>(6,816,648)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>22,466,070</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	113,024	13,924,650	(13,871,820)	—	—	165,854
Aggregated other restricted grants	<u>133,925</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(386,511)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>190,255</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>246,949</u>	<u>14,367,491</u>	<u>(14,258,331)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>356,109</u>
Total of funds	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>22,252,184</u>	<u>(21,074,979)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>22,822,179</u>

Endowment and Designated funds

The Endowment Fund represents the disposal proceeds of the primary offices of the Charity which was sold in 2021 under a sale and leaseback agreement. This is used to fund the rent payable on this property less income from sub-lease arrangements, to ensure the Charity can retain appropriate office space for the foreseeable future.

The Security Enhancement Fund provides for 36 months of security enhancement expenditure at the current budgeted rate of spend. This has been increased to reflect the increase in security enhancement expenditure.

The Fixed Asset Fund represents the funds donated to the Charity for the purchase of fixed assets for its long-term use. Depreciation is charged against the fund and a transfer is made to or from unrestricted funds to adjust for additions and disposals to the fund.

The Investment Property Fund represents the value of the Charity's investment properties, which are principally held for income generation to further the Charity's charitable objectives. The combined total of the fixed asset fund and the investment property fund totals the net book value of tangible fixed assets shown in notes 12 and 13.

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Restricted funds:

The Home Office Protective Security Grant is used to reimburse the Jewish community's state aided schools, independent & private schools, sensitive locations and synagogues for their security costs. This also included income and expenditure to administer the Grant.

All remaining restricted funds have been aggregated for convenience of display. Separate internal records are maintained for reporting and project monitoring purposes, to ensure all grant restrictions are fully complied with.

Fund transfers

Transfers from general funds to the designated fixed asset fund represent net fixed asset additions during the year. The carried forward balance on the fixed asset fund represents the value of the operational fixed assets used to further the Charity's objectives. A £500,000 transfer between restricted and unrestricted funds represents a donation received in 2022, which was not identified as restricted until 2023. No monies were spent against this in 2022.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	648,391	—	648,391	716,632	—	716,632
Fixed asset investments	15,466,487	—	15,466,487	11,685,635	—	11,685,635
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	6,402,506	5,427,080	11,829,586	6,460,338	2,859,295	9,319,633
Creditors due within one year	(2,292,926)	(3,958,662)	(6,251,588)	(1,034,180)	(2,503,186)	(3,537,366)
Total	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521	22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179

Charity	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	648,391	—	648,391	716,632	—	716,632
Fixed asset investments	15,466,587	—	15,466,587	11,685,735	—	11,685,735
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	6,147,859	5,427,080	11,574,939	6,226,633	2,859,295	9,085,928
Creditors due within one year	(2,038,379)	(3,958,662)	(5,997,041)	(793,859)	(2,503,186)	(3,297,045)
Total	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521	22,472,786	356,109	22,828,895

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £286,492 (2022 - £251,629) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

22 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December, the Group had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Less than 1 year	373,532	356,538
1-5 years	1,294,959	1,303,657
More than 5 years	4,550,513	4,871,889
	<u>6,219,004</u>	<u>6,532,084</u>

The Group sold its main office in the prior year and entered into a 20-year lease. Total operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the year was £374,701 (2022 - £366,961).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	2023 £	2022 £
Within 1 year	414,245	426,645
Between 1 and 5 years	1,574,165	1,603,345
After 5 years	2,866,016	3,521,385
	<u>4,854,426</u>	<u>5,551,375</u>

The Charity receives rent from leasing out some of its main office occupied under an operating lease, and from rent received from the investment property held.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2023

24 Related party transactions

During the year, CST Promotions Limited, a subsidiary of the Charity, made a donation under gift aid to the Charity totalling £250,000 (2022 - £nil). As at 31 December 2023, the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited owed £744 to the Charity, (2022: CST Promotions Limited owed £744 to the Charity).

During the year, the Charity received donations totalling £523,100 (2022 - £512,650) from directors of the Corporate Trustee, and parties over which the directors had control or significant influence.

The Jewish Leadership Council, a company with a mutual Director with the Corporate Trustee, was a tenant of the charity's operational property during the period. Rental payment received in the period totalled £18,500 (2022 - £18,500). The terms of the lease are consistent with leases made to unconnected entities.

Accounts

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2022

Scottish Charity Registration Number
SC043612

Charity Registration Number
1042391 (England and Wales)

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Reference and administrative information

Principal office	Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Charity registration number	1042391 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity registration number	SC043612
Independent Auditors	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8LA
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

The Trustee presents its annual report together with the audited accounts of Community Security Trust (referred to in this report as "the charity" or "CST") and its subsidiary company CST Promotions Limited (together the 'Group' or 'consolidated') for the year ended 31 December 2021.

CST is a registered charity in England and Wales, charity number 1042391, and in Scotland, charity number SC043612.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 27 to 31 of the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (SORP FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

1. REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown on page 1 of the accounts.

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Trustee is a Corporate Trustee. Dispensation has been granted by the Charity Commission from disclosing the name of the Corporate Trustee and its directors within these accounts.

The charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 21 November 1994 as amended by deeds of variation on 12 November 1996, 31 December 2002, 16 March 2012 and 12 March 2018 and 22 December 2020.

2.1. Trustee recruitment and appointment

The power to appoint directors rests with the current Trustee. The Trustee Board of directors may appoint new directors at their regular board meetings following recommendations by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The directors regularly review which areas may require more guidance and support. Appointments are made so as to enhance CST by supplementing the skill sets of existing directors through new appointments.

2.2. Induction and Training

In line with the Charity Commission's recommended best practice, the charity will continue to update its induction procedure for future appointments. Prospective new directors will be invited to detailed briefings and meetings with the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and key staff so as they fully understand the history, aims and operations of CST. New directors will receive an induction pack including recent copies of the CST *Annual Report* and *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report*, three years of accounts, details of the organisation, a copy of the governing trust deeds, Trustee board and committee minutes, and a copy of the Charity Commission's *Guidance on being a Trustee*, and *Public Benefit: Running a Charity*.

Upon appointment, new directors will sign a model trustee declaration statement committing them to give their time and expertise. New directors may then be appointed to a committee(s) which assists in the governance of various aspects of CST's work.

Existing directors are encouraged by the CEO to attend trustee training events.

2.2. Board committees

During the year, 6 separate committees supported the Board with its responsibilities. Each committee has specific terms of reference. Under these terms of reference, the Board has delegated certain authorities to these committees, and these allow the committees to provide advice, guidance and expertise within their relevant areas of responsibility. The membership of each committee is drawn from the Board and other supporters of CST. The committees are: Investment, Audit & Risk, Fundraising, Operations, Remuneration & Nomination, and Public Affairs & Media.

2.3. Group companies

Community Security Trust wholly owns the £100 issued share capital CST Promotions Limited, which carries out the charity's commercial operations.

3. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 to have due regard to the English Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

4. KEY STAFF

The Trustee Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, to agree the strategy and areas of activity for CST, including consideration and approval of grants, investments, reserves, risk management and the charity's performance. The day-to-day administration of CST operations is delegated to the CEO who is supported by the senior management team as detailed in note 9 of the financial statements.

The remuneration of the CEO and staff earning over £75,000 per annum is set by the Remuneration & Nomination committee. The remuneration of other staff is mainly delegated to the CEO. Remuneration agreed is based upon the market rate for the post, with previous experience and length of service also considered as relevant factors. The Trustee Board of Directors are not remunerated, nor do they receive any reimbursement of expenses.

5. OBJECTIVES

During the year, CST focused upon its key objective of protecting British Jews from antisemitism, including anti-Jewish terrorism. This was achieved by following the objects of the charity:

- To promote good race relations between the Jewish community and other members of society by working towards the elimination of racism in the form of antisemitism.
- To relieve the victims of racial or religious prejudice and especially antisemitism who are in need or who have suffered hardship or distress.
- To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism and to publish the results of such research and otherwise to promote public education about racism, antisemitism and extremism.
- To promote the efficiency of the police within the community at large and the promotion of good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention of crime with particular reference to:
 - The provision of security assistance to the Jewish community;
 - The maintenance of public order, safety and security;
 - The mitigation, security and protection against antisemitism and terrorism;
 - The promotion of safety and the safeguarding of human life in the event of an emergency; and
 - The combating of racially motivated crime, especially antisemitic crime.

6. WHAT WE DO

Community Security Trust (CST) is a national charity that protects British Jews from antisemitism and related threats.

CST protects British Jews, so they may lead the lives of their choice.

6. WHAT WE DO (continued)

Throughout 2022, CST Trustees, staff and volunteers continued working towards CST's objectives as summarised in this report. CST trustees, staff and volunteers are guided by the principles embodied in CST's name: "*Community*", "*Security*" and "*Trust*".

CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by police and Government as a unique model of best practice.

CST has over 95 full and part-time staff based in offices in London, Manchester and Leeds. CST also has over 2,000 volunteer security officers who carry out guarding duties at Jewish communities and events throughout the UK.

Under the terms of a formal agreement with the Home Office, CST managed a £14 million government grant that pays towards security guarding costs incurred by Jewish schools, synagogues and other Jewish communal organisations. (The grant was increased to £15m in 2023 and is still managed by CST.)

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents

CST is widely recognised as the UK's leading authority on antisemitic incidents (i.e. hate crimes against Jews). CST assists those who have fallen victim to antisemitism and helps ensure justice.

Each year, CST receives over 2,000 reports (by telephone, email, social media etc). These are received from members of the public and also as part of sharing agreements with police forces throughout the country. CST staff assist the victims and analyse the reports, which broadly fit three categories: antisemitic crime, non-antisemitic crime, and suspicious behaviour. There will often be follow up with police (and subsequently with prosecutors). Cases of suspicious behaviour are also shared with specialist police units as they may denote terrorist planning activity. CST publishes detailed annual studies of antisemitic incidents for use with the Government, police forces, civil servants, the media, our partner groups, and Jewish communal leadership. The purpose of collecting and publishing this data, is to provide the best possible understanding of contemporary Jew-hatred: so as it can best be combatted.

CST's *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report 2022* showed a welcome fall in the number of incidents from 2021, which had been the highest recorded level since CST began its annual report in 1984. There were 1,652 antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2022 (compared to 2,261 in 2021). A further 615 reports to CST in 2022 were deemed not to be antisemitic.

The 2022 total was the fifth-highest reported to CST in a calendar year. It was lower than the years 2018 to 2022 inclusive, but notably came without a recognisable 'trigger event', such as the antisemitic reaction to the Israel-Gaza conflict in May 2021 that caused a record high that year.

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents (continued)

A significant concern to CST in 2022 is the continuing trend for minors to be an increasingly high percentage of antisemitic incident perpetrators and victims, at 20% and 15% respectively. These figures are very slightly higher than in 2021 but are double the 2020 totals.

In 2022, CST's Incidents Department worked tirelessly to assist everyone who engaged with the service, providing emotional and logistical support to all who needed it. It also provided antisemitism awareness training to various organisations including law enforcement organisations, as well as delivering cultural awareness seminars to police forces, helping them to better understand and support the communities they serve.

6.2. External Relations

Working with Government, Parliamentarians and Civil Servants

In 2022, as in previous years, CST was regularly consulted on relevant government policies, submitting expert opinion to various inquiries and consultations. This including being asked as a key stakeholder to consult on the Government's review of its CONTEST counter-terrorism strategy

CST is a key contact for government when it seeks to understand the impact upon British Jews of local or international crises. CST provides regular, detailed and reliable briefings and updates to government and political partners.

CST is non-party political and CST staff meet regularly with politicians across the main political parties represented in Parliament and local government, ranging from senior cabinet and shadow cabinet members to MP's and local councillors. Much of CST's political engagement is undertaken in close cooperation with other trusted Jewish communal bodies, providing a cohesive communal response.

At the request of the Labour Party, CST continued to support the Labour Party's internal efforts towards addressing antisemitism and developing more robust reporting and complaint processes as mandated by the Equality and Human Rights Commission's 2020 investigation into the party.

CST monitors hatred against MPs who face threats from antisemites and extremists. CST shares this information with MPs, provides security advice and frequently interacts on their behalf with social media companies and the police. This is undertaken without publicity, but two cases in 2022 were made public by the MPs whom CST had supported, Ian Byrne MP (Labour) and Johnny Mercer MP (Conservative).

6.2. External Relations (continued)

CST works closely with PREVENT, the Government's counter-extremism strategy. (Prevent), CST also works closely with the Commission for Countering Extremism; with Home Office units that research and monitor extremism, and support the protections of vulnerable communities; with relevant units at the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities; and other government departments.

Working with Police

CST is a trusted partner with police forces across the UK. In general, this makes for good and constructive relations between Jewish communities and their local police services.

CST is a leading participant in various advisory groups across national and local policing.

CST reports antisemites and extremists, including potential terrorists, to police. In 2022, CST reported many antisemitic and extremist networks or individuals to counter terrorism police, thereby helping to protect both the Jewish community and the wider public in the UK and overseas.

Police and the Government continue to ask CST for assistance in advising other faith communities on counter-terror security.

CST runs regular virtual and in-person seminars for police officers and staff covering a wide range of topics to support police officers in understanding antisemitism, the terrorist threat to the Jewish community and also basic practical matters for policing areas with significant Jewish communities. This includes regular visits to CST offices of Police trainees and also training sessions for police officers and staff at the Jewish museums in London and Manchester.

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant (JCPSG)

In December 2010, the Department for Education (DfE) announced an annual grant of up to £2 million to cover the costs of paid security guards at government-maintained and voluntary-aided Jewish schools. This continued until June 2015, when the DfE raised the annual grant to £3 million. These grants were managed by CST and have continued to be managed by CST, each year, until now.

In March 2015, the Government announced that it would also pay for security guard costs at private and independent Jewish schools and other sensitive locations. This new fund of £10.4 million was the Home Office Grant for Protective Security of the Jewish Community. It was also to be managed by CST.

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant (JCPSG) (continued)

In April 2016, the two government grants (DfE and Home Office) were combined into a single Home Office grant for the Protective Security of the Jewish Community, totalling £13.4 million. In 2019 it increased to £14 million, before being annually renewed at £14m through to the 2022-2023 grant period. Due to timing differences between the grant year (to 31 March) and the financial year (to 31 December), grant income and expenditure stated within the accounts may differ from the grant award.

CST is the recipient of the grant from the Home Office as an administrator and facilitator, and acts as the conduit providing funding from the Government to approved Jewish locations by means of sub-grants. In 2022, Home Office Protective Security Grant income was £13,924,650 (2021: £15,991,996) and expenditure relating to the Grant amounted to £13,871,820 (2021: £15,990,260).

The importance of this project lies in both the security that it provides, and also in the reassurance that it gives to Jewish communities, demonstrating the Government's commitment to oppose antisemitism. CST manages the grant because of its reach, infrastructure and trusted relationship with the Government, civil servants and Jewish communal recipients.

In 2022, over 190 Jewish schools, over 270 synagogues and other Jewish communal locations benefitted from the grant.

CST staff visit schools, synagogues to monitor the work of the guards. Feedback is then shared with the sites and with guarding company managers, so as to keep improving the performance of the guards.

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project

In 2022, CST continued its Protective Windows Project and Security Enhancement Project (SEP). These are the projects by which CST gives financial donations to help provide physical security equipment at many hundreds of UK Jewish communal buildings. Since the projects began in 2006, CST has donated over £17.5 million for such works. In 2022, over 60 Jewish locations received CST donations, with over 100 measures undertaken, such as reinforced doors, windows, gates and CCTV's. The project aims to constantly improve protective security of Jewish locations, ensuring that all premises meet or surpass the recommendations of government counterterrorism guidance.

CST's project team continuously develops ideas and concepts with manufacturers of security products, so that measures deployed can best mitigate against current threats facing the Jewish community.

In recent years the primary focus has been to create extra layers of security for locations by installing new or additional perimeter fencing, gates, security doors and airlocks, along with advanced CCTV and radio systems that link to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre.

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project (continued)

The success of these projects lies in the security that they provide, and in the working partnerships that they foster between CST and these Jewish locations.

6.5. Working with other communities

Security Advice for Everyone – SAFE

CST has amassed a substantial body of security knowledge that can and should be shared with other communities that face violence, extremism and hate crimes. This is something that CST has done since it received charitable status in 1994, but the mass casualty terror attacks in 2019 against Christians in Sri Lanka and against Muslims in New Zealand, prompted CST to launch a dedicated programme of support for other communities. This programme is entitled SAFE, meaning Security Advice For Everyone. This has three dedicated employees. They give other UK faith communities practical advice on how to make themselves safe, particularly at places of worship.

SAFE has been highly successful, enabling CST to share practical security expertise, supporting other minority communities in establishing security processes and to build a network of contacts and allies in the process. SAFE seminars are delivered free of charge to attendees; and are often held in partnership with local councils or police. SAFE seminars have been delivered in single and multi-faith settings to diverse communities including at churches, mosques, Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras and other places of worship across the UK.

SAFE talks and webinars cover a wide range of topics, including 'An introduction to communal security', 'Basic security for your place of worship', 'Organising security', 'Event security', 'Hostile reconnaissance', 'Lessons learned from past terror attacks', 'Conflict management', 'Personal safety', 'Women's safety', 'Online security', 'Hate crime', 'Countering radicalisation' and 'the Far Right'.

In 2022, SAFE delivered 137 in-person security talks and online webinars to 3,060 people representing 960 different places of worship.

Stand Up and Streetwise

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination is a youth focussed programme run jointly by CST and Maccabi GB, and other anti-hate crime partners including Tell MAMA (monitoring and countering anti-Muslim hate), Kick it Out (football) and Galop (monitoring and countering LGBTQI+ hate).

Stand Up! Predominately visits non-Jewish schools. It employs Jewish and Muslim facilitators to deliver anti-discrimination (centred around antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred) education across the UK, encouraging students to take social responsibility against prejudice, and modelling best practise intercommunal relationships. In 2022, Stand Up! Reached over 18,500 young people, through 517 sessions held at 67 secondary schools

6.5. Working with other communities (continued)

(two of them Jewish). Since its launch in 2017, Stand Up! Has worked with 65,000 young people.

Streetwise is another long-term project jointly run by CST and Maccabi GB. It visits Jewish schools, giving informal education to Jewish schoolchildren, giving them the skills necessary to prevent, tackle and report antisemitism, and overall to lead a more aware, safe and confident life.

In 2022, Streetwise reached over 30,000 young people, its highest ever figure. This was achieved through 961 separate sessions, held at 43 Jewish schools, community organisations and youth groups.

6.6. Security: Volunteers and Training

CST provides constant security support for Jewish communities across the country. Security personnel, drawn from CST staff and volunteers, help protect Jewish communal buildings and Jewish events. CST would not be able to provide the current high levels of sustained security support to the Jewish communities without its volunteers and the levels of training they undertake.

CST security volunteers are fundamental to the ability of the charity to fulfil its security duties on behalf of Jewish communities throughout the UK. With the Covid pandemic having receded and restrictions ending for public gatherings, the demand for security at Jewish communal events significantly increased in 2022. CST continues to meet those security needs by recruiting, training and helping organise more volunteers across the UK. In 2022, there were 12 new security volunteer intakes, with over 200 new volunteers joining CST's nationwide cohort.

CST regards training as being vital in both the general development of staff and volunteers, and specifically to ensure the best possible response to security threats. Through a hybrid model of online and in-person training, CST provides a comprehensive training programme for its volunteer base to develop the requisite knowledge and skills, and maintain and raise high standards. In 2022 CST introduced training of trauma first aid to assist casualties of a terror attack and has integrated these skills into security procedures and training.

In 2022, CST also engaged with the wider Jewish community (i.e. non CST personnel) through security and training initiatives. For example, CST ran a series of women's only self-defence classes for the Manchester and Leeds Jewish communities with over 70 attendees, which followed similar highly successful online classes. CST also held self-defence classes for members of the large visibly orthodox Jewish community of Stamford Hill.

6.7. Campus Security and Campus Antisemitism

CST's dedicated Campus Team has three student coordinators who support staff and students in Higher Education settings. This involves giving advice to Jewish students and Jewish student societies regarding both their personal safety, and that of their events, as well as working with different campus organisations to educate students about topics relating to antisemitism and extremism on campus. In 2022 the team visited Jewish students at over twenty different campuses around the country.

CST submitted evidence to the Independent Investigation into allegations of Antisemitism within the National Union of Students (NUS) in July 2022. The Independent Investigation published its report in January 2023 detailing what NUS termed a 'shocking account of antisemitism within the student movement'. In response, the NUS developed an action plan to 'act with confidence to tackle antisemitism head on'.

In December 2022 CST published its second report on campus antisemitism. The report drew upon data collected over the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 academic years and showed a 22% increase in the total number of antisemitic incidents reported to CST from the previous two-year study period (2018/19 and 2019/20). A total of 150 university-related antisemitic incidents were reported to CST, many of which required the charity to support student victims of antisemitism.

The increase in the number of campus antisemitic incidents largely coincides with the Israel-Gaza conflict of May 2021, when Jewish students and staff suffered a serious escalation of antisemitic incidents.

Throughout 2022 CST worked to strengthen its engagement with university staff, so as to encourage reporting and to advise on university complaints processes. Following CST engagement with a higher education roundtable in January 2022, the vice chancellors of universities around the country contacted CST resulting in the successful delivery of antisemitism awareness training to staff on several campuses.

CST works closely with the Union of Jewish Students (UJS), the representative body of Jewish students and societies, to support active participation of Jewish life on campus.

6.8. Crisis and Control

A key development in CST's resources and security cover is the continued growth in the number of Jewish sites across the UK with direct links to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre (NSCC); and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

Physical security measures at Jewish locations are supplemented by an extensive CCTV network of over 5,000 CCTV cameras, operating across the country. These feed into CST's 24/7 NSCC, where analytics and advanced technologies help CST to best secure the Jewish community.

The NSCC is frequently used by police forces across the UK for assistance with general crime, with several requests per month for support received.

6.8. Crisis and Control (continued)

CST has general oversight for the UK Jewish community's crisis planning and response, especially in the event of a major terrorist incident. This consists of developing a comprehensive crisis plan; ensuring engagement and collaboration with community stakeholders; briefing and training CST staff and appropriate Jewish communal figures and organisations; and establishing the NSCC and CST office as an information and decision hub. At times of high tension, police will be stationed in the CST office, including within the NSCC.

6.9. Policy and Defence

In 2022, CST's Policy and Defence Department continued to research and investigate antisemitism; to monitor the threat of antisemitic extremism and terrorism to the Jewish community; to analyse antisemitic incidents and provide support to victims of antisemitism; and to represent CST and the Jewish community on related issues to a wide range of stakeholders.

The UK terrorism threat level currently stands at "SUBSTANTIAL", meaning an attack is "likely". Between 2017 and 2022, the UK has seen some 19 terrorist attacks and at least 37 foiled plots.

Terrorism threats in the UK primarily come from Islamist terrorism, extreme right-wing terrorism, single-issue extremism and individuals with a mix of extremist ideologies, personal grievances and, at times, mental ill-health.

Although UK authorities regularly provide figures on foiled attack plots, they do not publish detailed lists of these plots. In the absence of this record, keeping track of these plots is challenging. To overcome this, in 2022 CST launched its unique Terrorism and Hate Crime Database, that details terror attacks and foiled plots in the UK, from 2013 to the present. This resource is publicly available on CST's website, for the education and benefit of wider society.

CST's open-source intelligence team uses advanced techniques to continually monitor and analyse the ever-present threat posed by antisemitic extremists, including would-be terrorists. This intelligence work is undertaken to inform CST's security responses and to identify and disrupt terrorist plots against Jews. In 2022 CST's work actively contributed to law enforcement disruption of antisemitic threats and possible terror attacks in the UK and overseas. For security reasons, this work remains overwhelmingly confidential, between CST and police. In November 2022, local police and Jewish communal security officials publicised CST's role in the thwarting of an imminent terror attack in New York, when two US Nazis were arrested due to CST intelligence.

CST's expertise on antisemitism and community safety is increasingly sought by external stakeholders. In addition to external advice and support provided by several CST departments, Policy and Defence staff often provide antisemitism awareness sessions, on request, for a wide range of companies, organisations and sectors.

7. FUTURE PLANS

The biggest change in CST's structure is the growth in financing and staffing of open-source intelligence work, which successfully identifies antisemites, including potential terrorists: and passes information to law enforcement for investigation, and, if appropriate, arrest and prosecution.

CST's security personnel, whether staff or volunteers, must learn emergency trauma first aid and carry personal first aid kits when undertaking security duty. Large scale CST security operations now also include a trauma team, comprised of professional medics, paid for by CST.

With Covid now having receded and communal life returning to normal, the motivation, retention, recruitment, training and upskilling of CST security officer volunteers is a key priority. This is underpinned by enhanced oversight from trustees and staff managers, including standing agenda items within the trustees' Operations sub-committee.

8. FINANCIAL REVIEW

8.1. Results for the Year

The Statement of Financial Activities reports net increase in funds for the year ended 31 December 2022 of £258,531 (2021: £3,269,855). The largest part of the reason for this fall in net movement of funds was the net loss on investments this year of £918,674 compared to the net gain of £1,600,381 in 2021. Due to the success of fundraising activities, particularly with a crowdfunding event, the net income for the year before investment gains and losses, was £1,177,205 (2021: £1,669,474).

8.2. Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the year amounting to £22,252,185 (2021: £23,558,547), including £13,924,650 (2021: £15,991,996) of Home Office Grant funding. In the prior year, this was much higher than the annual grant, because a disproportionate amount of income for the grant year April 2020 to March 2021 was received in relation to activities performed in the first 3 months of 2021. CST also raised donations of £7,757,830 (2021: £7,029,211) to fund its activities (see note 2).

8.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £21,074,980 (2021: £21,889,073), including £13,813,760 of expenditure relating to the Home Office Grant (2021: £15,990,260).

Expenditure on raising funds in the year totalled £632,139 (2021: £582,408).

8.3 Expenditure (continued)

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combatting antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £6,571,021 (2021: £5,316,405). This area of expenditure reflects CST's continuing support for existing programmes.

8.4. Reserves and reserves policy

It is the policy of the Trustee that general funds, i.e. free reserves, which have not been designated for a specific use, should be maintained at a level equivalent to at least the next 12 months anticipated unrestricted expenditure, with a target of achieving 18 months, this equates to a range of £7,000,000 to £10,500,000. The Trustee considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a sudden emergency and / or a significant drop in funding, it will be able to continue the charity's current activities whilst consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised and costs reduced.

Total funds and net assets at the 31 December 2022 amounted to £22,819,179 (2021: £22,563,648).

Of these, total unrestricted funds were £22,466,070 (2021: £22,316,699) of which £12,305,016 (2021: £12,670,397) were designated for purposes as detailed in Note 19 to the accounts. Free reserves, amounting to the general funds, at the period-end totalled £10,016,054 (2021: £9,646,302), which is in line with the reserves policy as set out above.

At the year-end, total restricted funds were made up of non-government restricted funds of £190,255 (2021: £133,925) and restricted government funds £165,854 (2021: £113,024).

8.5. Investment policy and performance

The Trustee's aim is to achieve an investment return in excess of inflation over the long term. Sufficient funds are retained in cash or readily accessible investments to meet current and anticipated expenditure requirements. The Trustee's policy is that its funds should be invested to produce a balance of both income and capital growth, investing in UK equities, cash deposits and property. The Trustee accepts a medium degree of risk. Details of CST's fixed asset investments and revaluations are included in note 14 to the accounts.

The Trustee targets an average return on listed investments of 3% – 5% over a five-year period. The investment return in 2022 was disappointing, due to volatile market conditions.

9. FUNDRAISING

9.1. Approach to fundraising

CST seeks to raise an annual amount of money equivalent to the needs of the organisation's budget, with a 10% surplus to be added to reserves.

Funds are raised almost entirely from the UK's Jewish community. Should a large pledge be received from a new donor, checks are made to ensure that the donor is known to CST or its existing supporters before the donation can be accepted. CST also seeks to secure funding from legacies from the UK Jewish Community.

Methods of fundraising in a non-pandemic year include in-person events and mailing campaigns, as well as direct approaches by Directors of the Trustee and staff. CST also makes applications for funding to selected charitable trusts who are regular donors or who might be sympathetic to our work. CST does not cold call. In 2022, the Annual Dinner and other events planned for the first half of the year were cancelled due to Government restrictions and concerns for the health of our supporters. In their place, an online crowdfunding methodology was adopted as was the case in 2021. In parallel, a strong focus on individual approaches to known donors and charitable trusts was maintained.

As in 2021, as the pandemic receded later in the year, a Business Lunch took place in September.

9.2 Work with, and oversight of, any commercial participators/professional fundraisers

CST does not work with third party fundraisers, other than using the professional services of unconnected parties on commercial terms in relation to online crowdfunding.

9.3 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is in full compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice.

9.4 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST has a documented complaints procedure, and all staff have received appropriate training. Complaints are logged on an internal system and for the year ending 31 December 2022, CST had no complaints to its Fundraising Department or in relation to our fundraising activities. All CST Fundraising staff are trained to identify potential money laundering situations, and to follow the organisation's documented procedures.

9.5 Protection of the public, including vulnerable people, from unreasonably intrusive or persistent fundraising approaches, and undue pressure to donate

Section 9.3 above contains confirmation of CST's registration with the Fundraising Regulator and compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice. This includes CST avoiding intrusive behaviour, undue influence and respecting the well-being of vulnerable persons. The majority of our donors are known to the charity. Maintaining good relations with donors and potential donors remains an important part of CST's strategy.

9.6 Fundraising performance

Despite the inability to hold conventional in-person fundraising events for much of the year, a similar level of charitable income to pre-pandemic years was achieved. This was largely due to a strong focus on securing the support of our regular donors and a successful crowdfunding event over a weekend at the beginning of March.

Not only did the crowdfunding event raise more money than would have been expected from the Annual Dinner that it replaced, but it attracted almost 5,000 donations, compared to around 1,500 in an entire pre-pandemic year. Almost 1,800 of these were from new donors across the entire UK, enhancing the broad-based support from the Jewish Community for CST across the UK.

With almost 350 attendees, the September Business lunch set CST records for event attendance and income.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustee continues to assess the major risks to which the charity is exposed. The Trustee keeps under continual review the systems that are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks and makes such changes as are necessary to ensure the continued adequacy of such systems. This work is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations.

The following are amongst the risk areas identified within the Risk Register: loss of charitable status; conflict of interest for individual Directors of the Corporate Trustee; loss of Directors of the Corporate Trustee or key CST staff; libel; data protection; reputational damage; financial reporting failure; health and safety compliance; employment law compliance; volunteer recruitment; staff and volunteer training; security provision failure; fundraising failure; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; poor funding investment; increase in debtors; fraud; cyber-attack and pandemic.

The Trustee is satisfied that sufficient procedures are in place to identify and manage key risks faced by the Charity which are kept under review. This is undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee and is reviewed by the Board.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Four of the primary risks identified by CST as being amongst the key risks during 2022, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

Risk 1: Breach of Data Protection laws (including GDPR)

Detail of risk: This risk relates to the failure to comply with any and all relevant UK or European data protection laws, including the EU's General Data Protection Regulations.

Key controls: CST has introduced numerous data protection policies and communicated to all staff, each dealing with a different aspect of the requirements set out in new legislation. A clear data protection implementation plan was put into place to ensure compliance with the principles of Data Protection Act since before GDPR came into force. CST's Operations and Risk Committee provides governance and oversight on CST's data protection strategy development and implementation. CST's Data Protection Strategy focuses on the following key areas of policy and practices: Data collection and processing; Data sharing; Internal policies and practices (such as dealing with Data Subject Access Requests); Internal data management (data mapping, data storage, retention policies, data deletion); Training for staff and volunteers; Security and integrity of data; Marketing communications and consent; CCTV network; and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). All staff and senior volunteers have undergone online data protection and/or data and information security training.

Risk 2: Cyber-hacking

Details of risk: A cyber-attack against CST's IT system, inspired by either criminality or antisemitism and perpetrated by a hostile individual, organisation, or state actor.

Key controls: Professional internal CST IT Department prioritising CST's own cyber-security measures, both physical and human. Repeat usage of external consultancy expertise and advice. Regular self-testing and external testing of CST IT systems and users. Regular reporting of such testing to CST Audit and Risk Committee, including progress reports on any recommendations identified in previous testing, or advised by external consultants. Regular compulsory training modules for all staff, including e-training that shows individual staff performance and progress. The Trustee continues to review the risks to ensure that the measures taken are proportionate with the risk, which is broadly increasing, but notes that this is a constantly changing situation that depends upon both advances in physical IT resource and user behaviours.

Risk 3: Inflationary pressures – costs will increase, and charity income may not keep up with inflation

Details of risk: Costs incurred by the charity may rise, especially in areas such as the cost of equipment and of building works for Security Enhancement Projects. The Government Grant is also not inflation-proofed, and so is likely cover an increasingly smaller proportion of guarding costs. Donations could fall due to cost-of-living increases in an inflationary environment.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Key controls: Management monitors cashflow and creates budgets to assess financial expenditure against targets. All expenditure is undertaken with a high level of approval involving written authorisation procedures, monthly management reporting and monitoring of expenditure.

Risk 4: Investment values may fall

Details of risk: In the current economic climate, the Charity can lose capital and/or income as the value of investments fall.

Key controls: The Board through a committee approves all investments against agreed criteria. Investments are made with approved investment managers who invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. Monthly reports from the investment managers are scrutinised and Directors meet with investment managers regularly.

11. TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales and Scotland requires the Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the group of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustee is required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity and the group will continue in operation.

The Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and the group, and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the trust deed. The Trustee is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

12. AUDITOR

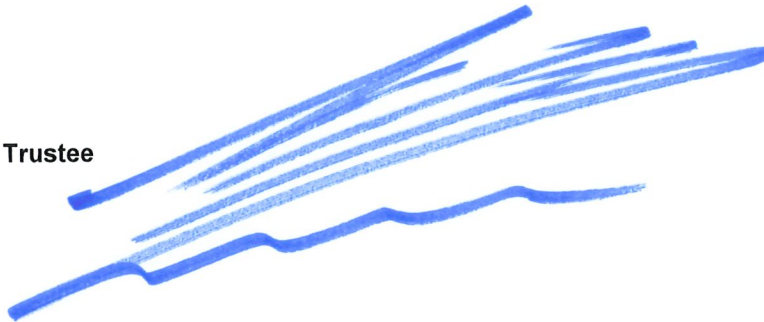
Buzzacott LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as the CST's auditor. A resolution proposing that they are reappointed as auditors will be put to the Trustee.

This report was approved by the Trustee on

12/09/23.

and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping horizontal strokes with a wavy, undulating bottom line.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Community Security (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the group statement of financial activities, group and parent charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of their income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ◆ the information given in the Trustee's annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the group and the parent charity; or
- ◆ the group and parent charity accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users, taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- ◆ The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and Trustee and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the group and the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, and health and safety legislation and Safeguarding Regulations; and
- ◆ We assess the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee and review of the minutes of Trustee meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by:

- ◆ Making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- ◆ Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- ◆ Tested the implementation of financial controls;
- ◆ Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- ◆ Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- ◆ Reading the minutes of meetings of the Trustee; and
- ◆ Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustee and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act, and in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 25 September 2023

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2022

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2022			Year ended 31 December 2021		
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	7,315,301	442,529	7,757,830	6,800,751	228,460	7,029,211
Charitable activities	2						
. Home Office Protective Security Grant income		—	13,924,650	13,924,650	—	15,991,996	15,991,996
Other trading activities	3	—	—	—	286,083	—	286,083
Other income	4	569,393	312	569,705	251,257	—	251,257
Total income		7,884,694	14,367,491	22,252,185	7,338,091	16,220,456	23,558,547
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	632,139	—	632,139	582,408	—	582,408
Charitable activities	6,7						
. Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		6,184,510	386,511	6,571,021	4,922,869	393,536	5,316,405
. Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure		—	13,871,820	13,871,820	—	15,990,260	15,990,260
Total expenditure		6,816,649	14,258,331	21,074,980	5,505,277	16,383,796	21,889,073
Net (loss)/gains on investments		(918,674)	—	(918,674)	1,600,381	—	1,600,381
Net income/(expenditure)		149,371	109,160	258,531	3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855
Transfers between funds		—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income/(expenditure) before other recognised gains and losses		149,371	109,160	258,531	3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855
Other recognised gains							
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net movement in funds		149,371	109,160	258,531	3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		22,316,699	246,949	22,563,648	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793
Net movement in funds		149,371	109,160	258,531	3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855
Total funds carried forward		22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179	22,316,699	246,949	22,563,648

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2022

		Consolidated		Charity	
	Notes	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	716,632	873,445	716,632	873,445
Investment property	13	4,637,645	4,637,645	4,637,645	4,637,645
Investments	14	11,685,635	7,566,202	11,685,735	7,566,302
		<u>17,039,912</u>	<u>13,077,292</u>	<u>17,040,012</u>	<u>13,077,392</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	3,426,301	3,373,637	3,395,837	3,379,223
Short term deposits	16	3,555,919	540,323	3,555,919	540,323
Cash at bank and in hand		2,377,829	8,608,680	2,174,588	8,549,380
		<u>9,360,049</u>	<u>12,522,640</u>	<u>9,126,344</u>	<u>12,468,926</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(3,577,782)</u>	<u>(3,036,284)</u>	<u>(3,337,461)</u>	<u>(2,982,670)</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,782,267</u>	<u>9,486,356</u>	<u>5,788,883</u>	<u>9,486,256</u>
Total net assets		<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>22,828,895</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	356,109	246,949	362,825	246,949
Unrestricted funds					
. Designated funds		12,305,016	12,670,397	12,305,016	12,670,397
. General funds	19	10,161,054	9,646,302	10,161,054	9,646,302
Total funds		<u>22,822,179</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>22,828,895</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

Date:

12/09/23

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	1,385,753	1,181,226
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		569,705	191,014
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(132,605)	(280,222)
Purchase of investments		(6,902,920)	(7,439,092)
Proceed from sale of fixed assets		—	5,546,634
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,734,392	1,597,433
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(4,731,429)	(384,233)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(3,345,676)	796,993
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	9,508,018	8,711,025
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	6,162,342	9,508,018

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December:

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net income (as per the statement of financial activities)	258,531	3,269,857
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	278,433	268,791
Loss/(gain) on investments	918,674	(1,600,381)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	10,985	—
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(569,705)	(191,014)
(Increase) in debtors	(12,248)	(274,352)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	501,083	(291,675)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,385,753	1,181,226

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2022 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	8,608,680	(6,230,851)	2,377,829
Short term deposits	540,323	3,015,596	3,555,919
Cash held by investment manager	359,015	(130,421)	228,594
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,508,018	(3,345,676)	6,162,342

The accounting policies and notes on pages 27 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The accounts are presented in sterling for the year ended 31 December 2022 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Community Security Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Going concern assessment

The Trustee considers that there is no material uncertainty about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiary CST Promotions Limited. These have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The statement of financial activities represents the consolidation of charitable activities of the Charity and its subsidiary.

No separate statement of financial activities has been presented for the Charity alone.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ◆ the assumptions applied in determining the valuation of the investment property and the mixed use property;
- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining the annual depreciation charge.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Fund accounting (continued)

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustee for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Receipt of a legacy must be recognised when it is probable that it will be received and the fair value of the amount receivable, which will generally be the expected cash amount to be distributed to the Charity, can be reliably measured.

Income is accounted for on a receivable basis and comprises donations, net surpluses from functions, and receipts under Gift Aid. Pledges are accounted for when made less any provision for pledges that are considered irrecoverable. Grants are accounted for once the Charity has entitlement to the income. Entitlement to Government grant income arises when a corresponding eligible expenditure commitment is made.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to income in the period for which it has been received. Such income is only deferred when either the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in a future accounting period or has imposed conditions which must be met before the Charity has unconditional entitlement.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grants are included in the year they are awarded. The Charity does not publish the names of the organisations to which it has made an award.

The charge relating to the security enhancements project comprises the cost of new commitments approved and communicated to the beneficiary organisation at the Balance Sheet date. Outstanding commitments are shown within creditors within one year as these are payable on presentation of invoices for the cost of works by the beneficiary organisation. All donations made are charged in full to the income and expenditure accounts in the year in which they are payable.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Expenditure (continued)

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the Charity. Governance costs comprise the costs of statutory compliance and relate exclusively to the auditor's remuneration detailed in note 8 of these accounts.

Termination payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities and liability on the Balance Sheet immediately at the point the Charity is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the Charity to defined contribution schemes during the year. The pension expense is allocated between funds in accordance with the wages allocation. The creditor is unrestricted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property and improvements are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, freehold property and improvements whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

Fair values are determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the tangible fixed asset and it is rarely sold, except as part of a contributing business, a Charity may need to estimate fair value using an income or depreciated replacement cost approach.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, with a separate revaluation reserve being shown in the Statement of funds note.

At each reporting date the Charity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined to be the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

All other classes of tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

♦ Freehold property and improvements	2% straight line
♦ Fixtures, fittings and equipment	33.33% straight line
♦ Motor vehicles	25% straight line

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless the value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses are presented as 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment properties

Investment properties must be measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is considered to represent the property's open market value at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Debtors

Donations receivable are recognised at their recoverable amount. Prepayments are valued at the fair value of the future services to be rendered. Accrued income is valued at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Short-term deposits

Short term deposits represent cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year held for investment purposes.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amounts due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease commitments

Operating lease and rental costs, where substantially all the benefit and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to revenue expenditure over the lease term.

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	2022			2021		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	321,813	—	321,813	361,317	—	361,317
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	6,993,488	—	6,993,488	6,439,434	—	6,439,434
Campus fund	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000
Volunteer support fund	—	5,400	5,400	—	—	—
Stand Up	—	100,000	100,000	—	—	—
Streetwise	—	10,929	10,929	—	9,860	9,860
Volunteer awards fund	—	500	500	—	5,100	5,100
Research fund	—	50,000	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
Volunteer training fund	—	500	500	—	500	500
Non security expenditure fund	—	50,000	50,000	—	—	—
Countering digital hatred fund	—	65,200	65,200	—	—	—
Conference fund	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000
CCTV Trust fund	—	150,000	150,000	—	150,000	150,000
Total funds	7,315,301	442,529	7,757,830	6,800,751	228,460	7,029,211

2 Income from charitable activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	13,924,650	15,991,996

3 Other trading income

	2022 £	2021 £
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	—	286,083

4 Other income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £	2021 £
Rental income	461,743	—	461,743	140,344
Investment income	107,650	312	107,962	50,670
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	—	—	—	60,243
	569,393	312	569,705	251,257

All other income in 2021 was unrestricted.

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	2022 £	2021 £
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	6,675	5,615
Other costs	239,360	226,598
Staff costs	386,104	341,051
	632,139	573,264

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	2022			2021		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	6,184,510	386,511	6,571,021	4,922,869	393,536	5,316,405
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	—	13,871,820	13,871,820	—	15,990,260	15,990,260
	6,184,510	14,258,331	20,442,841	4,922,869	16,383,796	21,306,665

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2022 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	5,175,040	—	1,395,981	6,571,021
Home Office Protective Security Grant	589,850	13,281,970	—	13,813,760
	5,764,890	13,281,970	1,395,981	20,442,841

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £13,337,513 (2021 - £15,540,260).

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2021 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	4,073,464	—	1,242,941	5,316,405
Home Office Protective Security Grant	450,000	15,540,260	—	15,990,260
	4,523,464	15,540,260	1,242,941	21,306,665

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	2022		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	417,677	417,677
Travel and motor	—	91,041	91,041
Repairs and maintenance	—	37,723	37,723
Insurance	—	246,328	246,328
Marketing	—	160,666	160,666
Staff training	—	36,798	36,798
Other support costs	—	329,446	329,446
Governance costs	6,675	76,302	82,977
	6,675	1,395,981	1,402,656

	2021		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	292,398	292,398
Travel and motor	—	59,976	59,976
Repairs and maintenance	—	151,687	151,687
Insurance	—	186,953	186,953
Marketing	—	123,580	123,580
Staff training	—	12,128	12,128
Other support costs	—	355,103	355,103
Governance costs	5,615	61,116	66,731
	5,615	1,242,941	1,248,556

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Charity's auditor in respect of:		
Audit	29,286	24,258
Grant audit	4,176	3,798
All other non-audit services not included above	2,115	1,925

9 Staff costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	3,906,935	3,764,001
Termination payments	—	56,399
Social security costs	444,980	403,260
Pension costs	251,629	238,228
	4,603,544	4,461,888

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Charitable activities	88	86
Fundraising	8	7
	96	93

The number of employees whose employee benefits (including benefits in kind such as car allowances but excluding employer pension costs and national insurance contributions) exceeded £60,000 was:

	Year ended 31 December 2022 No.	Year ended 31 December 2021 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	6	8
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	5	3
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	1	1
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	2	2
In the band £100,000-109,999	1	—
In the band £120,000 - £129,999	—	1
In the band £190,000 - £199,999	1	1

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £nil (2021 - £nil) which were made to individuals who received other employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

During the year, key management remuneration including employer's national insurance totalled £1,047,626 (2021 - £941,223), comprising the CEO and a management team of 9 staff members.

10 Trustee remuneration and expenses

The Trustee who served during the year and during the prior year (including Directors of the Corporate Trustee) did not receive any remuneration or have any expenses reimbursed.

11 Taxation

No liability arises as Community Security Trust is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation on the income arising from its charitable activities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and improvement £	Fixtures fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	450,000	2,326,769	2,776,769
Additions	—	132,605	132,605
Disposals	—	(1,552,415)	(1,552,415)
At 31 December 2022	<u>450,000</u>	<u>906,959</u>	<u>1,356,959</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	14,190	1,889,134	1,903,324
Charge for year	14,190	264,242	278,432
On disposals	—	(1,541,429)	(1,541,429)
At 31 December 2022	<u>28,380</u>	<u>611,947</u>	<u>640,327</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2022	<u>421,620</u>	<u>295,012</u>	<u>716,632</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>435,810</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>873,445</u>

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 January 2022	4,637,645
Gain on revaluation	—
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,637,645</u>

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Valuations				
At 1 January 2022	7,207,187	—	100	7,207,287
Additions	6,902,920	—	—	6,902,920
Disposals at book value (proceeds £1,734,393 and realised losses £74,364)	(1,808,757)	—	—	(1,808,757)
Revaluations	(844,309)	—	—	(844,309)
At 31 December 2022	11,457,041	—	100	11,457,041
Carrying value at 31 December 2022				
Investment holdings	11,457,041	—	100	11,457,141
Cash held by investment managers	228,594	—	—	228,594
	11,685,635	—	100	11,685,735
Carrying value at 31 December 2021				
Investment holdings	7,207,187	—	100	7,207,287
Cash held by investment managers	359,015	—	—	359,015
	7,566,202	—	100	7,566,302
Cost				
At 31 December 2022	12,154,249	—	100	12,154,349
At 31 December 2021	7,172,202	—	100	7,172,302

At 31 December, the Charity's investment portfolio included the following individual holdings which represented a material proportion of the total value of the fixed asset investment portfolio at that date.

	2022 £
Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	4,966,828
1% European Investment Bank Snr Reg	213,540
Microsoft Corp	227,678
Robeco Capital Growth Funds	276,215
Royal Mint Physical Gold ETC Securities	273,295
Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability Fund B	233,477
Columbia Threadneedle Opportunity Inv UK Social Bond Fund 2	339,066

Principal subsidiaries

The Charity owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of CST Promotions Limited, a trading company (company number: 03010390).

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	2022 £	2021 £
Debtors	31,208	34,958
Cash at bank	203,241	59,300
Creditors	(241,065)	(94,158)
Net (liabilities) assets	(6,616)	100

CST Promotions Limited donates its taxable profits to Community Security Trust. Income and expenditure for the year is shown below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Income	—	286,083
Cost of sales	—	(3,155)
Administrative costs	(6,716)	(8,628)
	(6,716)	274,300

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	511,181	362,353	511,181	362,353
Amounts owed by group undertaking	—	—	744	40,544
Other debtors	96,716	243,451	65,508	208,493
Prepayments and accrued income	449,671	408,723	449,671	408,723
Home Office grant commitments	2,368,733	2,359,110	2,368,733	2,359,110
	3,426,301	3,373,637	3,395,837	3,379,223

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	3,555,919	540,323	3,555,919	540,323

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Security enhancement project creditors	280,016	118,323	280,016	118,323
Trade creditors	121,811	137,161	121,811	134,971
Other taxation and social security	136,272	117,885	134,551	114,251
Home Office grant commitments	2,503,187	2,393,996	2,503,187	2,393,996
Accruals and deferred income	536,496	268,919	297,896	221,129
	3,577,782	3,036,284	3,337,451	2,982,670

18 Financial instruments

Financial assets

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	2,465,450	2,602,561	2,434,242	2,608,147

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	3,182,805	2,856,560	2,942,484	2,868,419

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of the Home Office grant commitments (debtor), amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, the Home Office grant commitments (creditor), security enhancement project commitments and accruals.

19 Statement of funds

Statement of funds – current year

	Balance at 1 January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2022 £
Endowment fund	5,359,307	76,425	(284,993)	—	—	5,150,739
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	873,445	—	(278,433)	121,620	—	716,632
Investment property fund	4,637,645	—	—	—	—	4,637,645
	<u>12,670,397</u>	<u>76,425</u>	<u>(563,426)</u>	<u>121,620</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,305,016</u>
General funds	<u>9,646,302</u>	<u>7,808,268</u>	<u>(6,253,222)</u>	<u>(121,620)</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>10,161,054</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>22,316,699</u>	<u>7,884,694</u>	<u>(6,816,648)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>22,466,070</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	113,024	13,924,650	(13,871,820)	—	—	165,854
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	<u>133,925</u>	<u>442,841</u>	<u>(386,511)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>190,255</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>246,949</u>	<u>14,367,491</u>	<u>(14,258,331)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>356,109</u>
Total of funds	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>22,252,184</u>	<u>(21,074,979)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(918,674)</u>	<u>22,822,179</u>

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year

	Balance at 1 January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2021 £
Endowment fund	—	—	(180,693)	5,540,000	—	5,359,307
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	1,578,459	—	(268,791)	(436,223)	—	873,445
Fixed asset fund - Revaluation reserve	3,278,990	—	—	(3,278,990)	—	—
Investment property fund	4,788,845	—	—	(1,551,200)	1,400,000	4,637,645
	<u>11,446,294</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(449,484)</u>	<u>273,587</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>12,670,397</u>
General funds	<u>7,437,210</u>	<u>7,338,091</u>	<u>(5,055,793)</u>	<u>(273,587)</u>	<u>200,381</u>	<u>9,646,302</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>18,883,504</u>	<u>7,338,091</u>	<u>(5,505,277)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,600,381</u>	<u>22,316,699</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	111,288	15,991,996	(15,990,260)	—	—	113,024
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	<u>299,001</u>	<u>228,460</u>	<u>(393,536)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>133,925</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>410,289</u>	<u>16,220,456</u>	<u>(16,383,796)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>246,949</u>
Total of funds	<u>19,293,793</u>	<u>23,558,548</u>	<u>(21,889,073)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,600,381</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>

Endowment and Designated funds

The Endowment Fund represents the disposal proceeds of the primary offices of the Charity which was sold during the year under a sale and leaseback agreement. This will be used to fund the rent payable on this property. Income from the investment portfolio, and sub-lease arrangements will periodically be applied against this fund, to ensure the Charity can retain appropriate office space for the foreseeable future.

The security enhancements fund provides for 36 months of security enhancement expenditure at the current budgeted rate of spend.

The fixed asset fund represents the funds donated to the Charity for the purchase of fixed assets for its long-term use. Depreciation is charged against the fund and a transfer is made to or from unrestricted funds to adjust for additions and disposals to the fund.

The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation of freehold property held as a tangible fixed asset. The combined total of the fixed asset fund and the revaluation reserve totals the net book value of tangible fixed assets shown in note 12.

The investment property fund represents the value of the Charity's investment properties, which are principally held for income generation to further the Charity's charitable objectives.

19 Statement of funds (continued)**Restricted funds:**

The Home Office Protective Security Grant is used to reimburse the Jewish community's state aided schools, independent & private schools, sensitive locations and synagogues for their security costs. This also included income and expenditure to administer the grant.

All remaining restricted funds with income or expenditure below £200,000 have been aggregated for convenience of display. Separate internal records are maintained for reporting and project monitoring purposes, to ensure all grant restrictions are fully complied with.

Fund transfers

Transfers from general funds to the designated fixed asset fund represent net fixed asset additions during the year. The carried forward balance on the fixed asset fund represents the value of the operational fixed assets used to further the Charity's objectives.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	2022	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	716,632	—	716,632	873,445	—	873,445
Fixed asset investments	11,685,635	—	11,685,635	7,566,202	—	7,566,202
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	6,460,338	2,859,295	9,319,633	8,867,931	3,654,709	12,522,640
Creditors due within one year	(1,034,180)	(2,503,186)	(3,537,366)	(567,288)	(2,468,996)	(3,036,284)
Total	22,466,070	356,109	22,822,179	21,377,935	1,185,713	22,563,648

Charity	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	2022	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	716,632	—	716,632	873,445	—	873,445
Fixed asset investments	11,685,735	—	11,685,735	7,566,302	—	7,566,302
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,637,645	—	4,637,645
Current assets	6,226,633	2,859,295	9,085,928	8,814,217	3,654,709	12,468,926
Creditors due within one year	(793,859)	(2,503,186)	(3,297,045)	(513,674)	(2,468,996)	(2,982,670)
Total	22,472,786	356,109	22,828,895	21,377,935	1,185,713	22,563,648

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £251,629 (2021 - £238,228) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

22 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December, the Group had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Less than 1 year	356,538	308,477
1-5 years	1,303,657	1,207,681
More than 5 years	4,871,889	5,186,964
	6,532,084	6,703,122

The Group sold its main office in the prior year and entered into a 20-year lease. Total operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the year was £366,961 (2021 - £294,617).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	2022 £	2021 £
Within 1 year	426,645	456,085
Between 1 and 5 years	1,603,345	1,626,325
After 5 years	3,521,385	3,912,650
	5,551,375	5,995,060

The Charity receives rent from leasing out some of its main office occupied under an operating lease, and from rent received from the investment property held.

24 Related party transactions

During the year, CST Promotions Limited, a subsidiary of the Charity, made a donation under gift aid to the Charity totalling £nil (2021 - £274,300). As at 31 December 2022 the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited owed £744 to the Charity, (2021- the subsidiary owed £40,544 to the Charity).

During the year, the Charity received donations totalling £512,650 (2021 - £509,300) from directors of the Corporate Trustee, and parties over which the directors had control or significant influence.

The Jewish Leadership Council, a company with a mutual Director with the Corporate Trustee, was a tenant of the charity's investment property during the period. Rental payment received in the period totalled £18,500 (2021 - £18,500), The terms of the lease are consistent with leases made to unconnected entities.

Accounts

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2021

Scottish Charity Registration Number
SC043812

Charity Registration Number
1042391 (England and Wales)

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Reference and administrative information

Principal office	Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Charity registration number	1042391 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity registration number	SC043612
Independent Auditors	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8LA
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

The Trustee presents its annual report together with the audited accounts of Community Security Trust (referred to in this report as "the charity" or "CST") and its subsidiary company CST Promotions Limited (together the 'Group' or 'consolidated') for the year ended 31 December 2021. Comparative information is provided for the nine-month period ended commencing 1 April 2020 and ended on 31 December 2020.

CST is a registered charity in England and Wales, charity number 1042391, and in Scotland, charity number SC043612.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 30 to 34 of the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (SORP FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

1. REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown on page 1 of the accounts.

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Trustee is a Corporate Trustee. Dispensation has been granted by the Charity Commission from disclosing the name of the Corporate Trustee and its directors within these accounts.

The charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 21 November 1994 as amended by deeds of variation on 12 November 1996, 31 December 2002, 16 March 2012 and 12 March 2018 and 22 December 2020.

2.1. Trustee recruitment and appointment

The power to appoint directors rests with the current Trustee. The Trustee Board of directors may appoint new directors at their regular board meetings following recommendations by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The directors regularly review which areas may require more guidance and support. Appointments are made so as to enhance CST by supplementing the skill sets of existing directors through new appointments.

2.2. Induction and Training

In line with the Charity Commission's recommended best practice, the charity will continue to update its induction procedure for future appointments. Prospective new directors will be invited to detailed briefings and meetings with the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and key staff so as they fully understand the history, aims and operations of CST. New directors will receive an induction pack including recent copies of the CST *Annual Report* and *Annual Antisemitic Incidents*

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

2.2. Induction and Training (continued)

Report, three years of accounts, details of the organisation, a copy of the governing trust deeds, Trustee board and committee minutes, and a copy of the Charity Commission's *Guidance on being a Trustee*, and *Public Benefit: Running a Charity*.

Upon appointment, new directors will sign a model trustee declaration statement committing them to give their time and expertise. New directors may then be appointed to a committee(s) which assists in the governance of various aspects of CST's work.

Existing directors are encouraged by the CEO to attend trustee training events.

2.3. Board committees

During the year, 7 separate committees supported the Board with its responsibilities. Each committee has specific terms of reference. Under these terms of reference, the Board has delegated certain authorities to these committees, and these allow the committees to provide advice, guidance and expertise within their relevant areas of responsibility. The membership of each committee is drawn from the Board and other supporters of CST. The committees are: Finance & Investment, Audit & Risk, Fundraising, Operations, Investment, Remuneration & Nomination, and Public Affairs & Media.

2.4. Group companies

Community Security Trust wholly owns the £100 issued share capital CST Promotions Limited, which carries out the charity's commercial operations.

3. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 to have due regard to the English Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

4. KEY STAFF

The Trustee Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, to agree the strategy and areas of activity for CST, including consideration of grants, investments, reserves, risk management and the charity's performance. The day-to-day administration of CST operations is delegated to the CEO who is supported by the senior management team as detailed in Note 9.

The remuneration of the CEO and staff earning over £75,000 per annum is set by the Remuneration & Nomination committee. The remuneration of other staff is mainly delegated to the CEO. Remuneration agreed is based upon the market rate for the post, with previous experience and length of service also considered as relevant factors. The Trustee Board of Directors are not remunerated, nor do they receive any reimbursement of expenses.

5. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

During the year, CST focused upon its key objective of promoting good relations in the UK between the Jewish community and all other members of society. This was achieved by following the objects of the charity:

- ◆ To promote good race relations between the Jewish community and other members of society by working towards the elimination of racism in the form of antisemitism.
- ◆ To relieve the victims of racial or religious prejudice and especially antisemitism who are in need or who have suffered hardship or distress.
- ◆ To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism and to publish the results of such research and otherwise to promote public education about racism, antisemitism and extremism.
- ◆ To provide assistance to the Police within the community at large and the promotion of good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention of crime with particular reference to:
 - ◇ The provision of security assistance to the Jewish community;
 - ◇ The maintenance of public order, safety and security;
 - ◇ The mitigation, security and protection against antisemitism and terrorism;
 - ◇ The promotion of safety and the safeguarding of human life in the event of an emergency; and
 - ◇ The combatting of racially motivated crime, especially antisemitic crime.

CST also promotes and supports other charitable purposes or institutions as the Trustee may from time to time think fit.

CST was not immune to the considerable impact of Coronavirus on wider British society throughout 2020 and 2021.

As was the case with many charities and businesses, CST had to enact significant changes to working patterns and practices of staff and volunteers, including ensuring that work areas were compliant and Covid-safe for the small number of operational staff who needed to work from offices, and that staff had the means, support and flexibility necessary to work from home. CST also used the Government's Job Retention Scheme ('furlough') at times, and where appropriate, for staff across the charity as detailed in Note 4 to the accounts.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

6.1. Antisemitic Incidents: Reporting and Analysis

CST is widely recognised as the UK's leading authority on antisemitic incidents (i.e. hate crimes against Jews). These incidents include reports received directly from members of the public and also those shared by various Police forces.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.1. Antisemitic Incidents: Reporting and Analysis (continued)

CST publishes detailed annual studies of antisemitic incidents, for use with Government, Police forces, civil servants, media and others. In 2021 CST recorded a record total of Antisemitic Incidents. The principal driving factor for this was the extreme spike in antisemitic reactions in the UK due to the escalation of the conflict between Israel and Hamas in May 2021, exacerbating already sustained high levels of antisemitic incidents over several years.

CST also publishes reports on specific aspects of antisemitism. All such publications are publicly available on CST's website and social media platforms.

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police

The official UK terror threat level fluctuated between "substantial" (meaning an attack is "likely") and "severe" (meaning an attack is "highly likely") throughout 2021. CST is keenly aware of the importance of antisemitism within many terrorist groups' ideologies, and this is central to all CST's work and relationships, including the support and partnership received from Government and Police.

CST is regarded by leading politicians and the Police as a unique example of best practice in the charity's key areas of hate crime; working with Police, Government, politicians and the civil service; and community cohesion and counter-extremism initiatives.

CST is a key stakeholder for national and local government and Police, regarding Jewish communal security issues and also how this expertise can help benefit policy consultations, other minority groups and society as a whole.

Most advisory interactions with Government occur with the Home Office, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), and the Department for Education (DfE). In particular, CST works closely with the Home Office Hate Crime Unit; the Homeland Security-Analysis and Insight Unit, the Research, Information and Communications Unit, Prevent, other units across the Homeland Security Group; and appropriate Ministers and Ministerial teams across Government.

CST works with the independent Commission for Countering Extremism, which advises the Home Office, diverse communities and Government. CST also works with Independent Government Advisers on issues pertinent to antisemitism, extremism, community cohesion and communal security. This includes the Government's Independent Adviser on Antisemitism, Lord Mann and the UK Special Envoy on post-Holocaust issues, Lord Pickles.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police (continued)

CST has been a key representative on the Government taskforce on combatting antisemitism, known as the Cross Government Working Group on Antisemitism, hosted by DLUHC but on hiatus throughout the pandemic. This is the central mechanism by which the Government, civil servants, the Police and others work with the Jewish community to reduce antisemitism and its harms. In these meetings, CST provides the statistical evidence and summaries of communal perception. The taskforce also serves as a template for Government and civil servant interaction with other groups and minorities.

CST is both the key expert and principal stakeholder in Jewish communal relations with government on matters of security, antisemitism and extremism. CST provides insights, updates and detailed research briefings across government. There is engagement with parliamentary committees (including presenting written and oral evidence) and relevant All Party Parliamentary Groups. CST briefs MPs from all parties and works directly with MPs of all backgrounds who are facing threats from racists and extremists. All of this work is undertaken throughout the year, but it intensifies at times of high tension and need, such as when there are spikes of antisemitism in the UK or when terrorist attacks occur.

CST was the lead Jewish communal partner for the important MHCLG/ Home Office Hate Crime Action Plan 2018-2020, which updated the national 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan. CST is assisting with the development of the next Hate Crime strategy. CST's role was acknowledged in the Action Plan, fittingly alongside that of Tell MAMA, the Muslim anti-hate crime group that CST helped establish and develop and is now regarded as an expert in its own right. The report stated:

"We deeply value the work of community-based organisations such as the Community Security Trust, Tell MAMA and others across all strands of hate crime. Through their expert work, we remain alive to the concerns of communities and able to respond effectively. Their work is invaluable to the progress we make under the key themes of the Hate Crime Action Plan, and in ensuring that this progress is always rooted in communities."

The Action Plan was the basis for the Home Office's Places of Worship security grant scheme, which CST helped advise upon, although this is not available to Jewish communal locations (which have a separate Government grant managed by CST).

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police (continued)

Two CST staff members sit on the Home Office' Faith Security Training Working Group, which started meeting in 2021 to advise the Home Office on the development of faith specific security training.

CST works with local government, mayors and Police and crime commissioners, especially the Greater Manchester Police and Crime Commission (GMPCC) and the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which bear responsibility for Britain's two largest Jewish communities. CST also regularly meets with local authority community cohesion coordinators.

CST-Police interactions vary depending on the security operation, threat levels, reports of crimes, investigations and exchanges of information on antisemitism or other crimes. This occurs at varying levels of policing, from local stations to national oversight. In 2021 CST information to Police covered many issues, ranging from terrorism to theft.

CST is a leading participant in various advisory groups across national and local policing.

CST reports antisemites and extremists, including potential terrorists, to Police. In 2021, CST reported over 30 antisemitic and extremist networks or individuals to counter terrorism Police, thereby helping to protect both the Jewish community and the wider public.

Police and Government have asked for CST's continuing assistance in advising other faith communities on counter-terror security. Requests, and CST's fulfilment of them, rose after the mass casualty terror attacks against Muslim communities in New Zealand (March 2019) and against Christian communities in Sri Lanka (April 2019). This led to CST establishing the successful SAFE (Security Advice For Everyone) programme, as detailed below in Section 6.5.

CST and Maccabi GB (a sports and youth leadership charity) jointly run Streetwise, a personal development and well-being project for Jewish youth. Streetwise also runs a project called Stand Up! which delivers anti-discrimination education, especially on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate, to children of all backgrounds in schools of all types. CST helped obtain £160,000 of government support for Stand Up!. The funding began in November 2016 and continued until April 2019, after which date alternate sources of funding have been obtained to fund and grow the project.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant and Other Security Assistance

In her address to the CST Annual Dinner in March 2016, the then Home Secretary, Theresa May MP, announced that, in the fiscal year 2016-17, the Government would provide £13.4 million of funding for UK Jewish community security measures. This Home Office grant combined two previous sums that were managed by CST in 2015, one of £3 million, the other of £10.4 million.

The funding was then renewed annually in March 2017 and March 2018, before being increased to £14 million for the fiscal year 2019-2020 by the then Home Secretary, Sajid Javid MP, when he spoke at CST's Annual Dinner in February 2019. The £14 million was renewed for the fiscal year 2020-2021 (i.e. the year ending 31 March 2021) and the fiscal year 2021-2022 by Home Secretary Priti Patel MP. CST is again the grant recipient, responsible for administration, management, and distribution by means of sub-grants to approved locations for fiscal year 2022-2023. The financial statements show a grant expenditure amount of £16 million for the year to 31 December 2021. This is due to timing differences between the grant year and CST financial year end; a disproportionate amount of the grant was expensed and claimed during the last 3 months of the 2020-21 grant year, which were the first 3 months of the 2021 CST financial year.

The importance of this project lies in both the security that it provides, and also in the reassurance that it gives to Jewish communities, demonstrating the Government's commitment to oppose antisemitism. CST manages the grant because of its reach, infrastructure and trusted relationship with the Government and civil servants. In announcing the grant, Home Secretary Priti Patel stated:

"Antisemitic incidents are not just an attack on the Jewish community, but on everyone who believes in a free and open society."

"This funding will help Jewish people practice their religion and way of life without fear of attack or persecution".

It should be noted that the grant is not guaranteed and is reviewed by the Government on an annual basis.

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project Funding

During 2021, CST continued its Protective Windows Project and Security Enhancement Project (SEP). These projects have seen CST provide security upgrades, equipment and installations at many hundreds of Jewish buildings throughout the UK, at a cost to CST of over £16.7 million since the project's inception in 2006. Over 95 Jewish locations completed such works with CST grants in 2021 (2020: 127).

The success of these projects lies in the security that they provide, and in the working partnerships that they foster between CST and these Jewish locations.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project Funding (continued)

The goal of these projects is for all Jewish premises to meet the recommendations of Government counterterrorism guidance, which may be summarised as deterring, detecting and delaying intruders.

The SEP team develop ideas and concepts with manufacturers of security products, so that measures deployed can best mitigate against the current threats facing the Jewish community.

6.5. Interfaith Work and Sharing Expertise: SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone)

CST shares its expertise with other communities and groups through its leading role in many Police and other community forums. Since June 2017, this has extended beyond hate crime advice to counter-terrorism security advice, following the deadly vehicle ramming attack upon worshippers exiting from Finsbury Park Mosque in north London. At the request of the Police, CST provided security guidance for distribution to mosques by the Tell Mama and Faith Associates groups.

2018 and 2019 saw further terrorist attacks against religious targets, most notably American synagogues, two New Zealand mosques and a Sri Lankan church. After these attacks, CST's 2017 written security advice for mosques was updated and re-published on CST's website as Security Procedures for Places of Worship. The advice was then promoted with the assistance of Government and Police.

Attacks and plots against places of worship continued into the second half of 2019 and throughout 2020, including a gun and explosives attack against a synagogue in Halle, Germany on Yom Kippur 2019: the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. On 2 November 2020, four people were killed in a shooting attack that began outside a synagogue in Vienna, Austria.

SAFE's programme of webinars, open to all and delivered at least once every week, covers a range of topics including basic security, event security, online security, organising security, hate crime, conflict management, personal, women's safety and lessons learned from past terror attacks.

CST receives requests from different faith groups for security advice. A number of churches, mosques, Sikh gurdwaras and Hindu temples have made contact with CST, either directly or through Police referral, to request advice on their communal security needs. In many instances, the Police, local authority, the Mayor's Office and Government are engaging CST, as the prime example of communal security, to speak on working panels and share best practice with other faith groups.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.5. Interfaith Work and Sharing Expertise: SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone) (continued)

This has developed into establishing the CST staffed and funded SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone) programme, which proactively engages and benefits British faith and minority groups with tailored security advice based on the experience of CST and the British Jewish community. This work is done via in-person talks, or via webinars.

During 2021 SAFE received 194 requests for help, and in response it gave 92 public talks and webinars (2020: 21), attended by 1,309 people representing 594 places of worship. From inception in 2019 to 31 December 2021, SAFE has received 503 requests for help and has delivered 190 public talks that were attended by 3,679 people representing 1,723 places of worship and many Police forces.

At 31 December 2021, SAFE had a full webinar programme scheduled for the new year. It had committed to deliver 29 face-to-face talks, was arranging talks with a further 35 communities and in addition had a 'pipeline' of 100 communities who had asked for a talk but with whom SAFE had yet to open discussions.

SAFE works on numerous initiatives in conjunction with Police forces, interfaith groups and local authorities around the country. For example, at a quarterly event held with MOPAC at which it gives security advice to leaders of London-based places of worship.

SAFE also gives tailored advice to individual places of worship. For example, in March 2021 SAFE assisted a London church that had suffered an extensive cemetery desecration. SAFE worked with the church to assist it creating its own security measures.

There has been excellent feedback for SAFE, both regarding its delivery of security advice and its benefit to the overall relations between Jews and others. CST views SAFE as a unique model of how communities can work together to mutual benefit.

CST continues to build on its strong links with the Muslim community. CST, in partnership with Maccabi GB, established the Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination programme in 2017, to provide anti-discrimination education, with a focus on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate, to young people in mainstream schools. The project has reached over 52,000 students across 80 local authorities in the UK.

Stand Up! employs young Jewish and Muslim educators who, through interactive workshops and utilising knowledge from partners in the hate crime field, empower young people to learn to tackle discrimination of all kinds, including by identifying and reporting hate crime.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.5. Interfaith Work and Sharing Expertise: SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone) (continued)

Facilitated by CST, Stand Up! has developed good relationships with Government departments, civil society organisations and other anti-discrimination and community projects. Other Stand Up! associates include True Vision, Hope Not Hate and the Anne Frank Trust UK.

Despite school closures between January and March 2021 and the continued effects of the pandemic on education, Stand Up! engaged over 15,300 young people through 450 sessions in 65 schools both online and through in-person delivery in 2021. This was an increase of 130% on 2020, and 40% on the pre-pandemic year of 2019.

The significant spike of antisemitic incidents in May and June, and in particular the surge within school settings, presented acute demands for Stand Up! CST referred fifty cases of school-based antisemitism to Stand Up! which required the delivery of specialist intervention sessions. These were subsequently praised by school staff and students, and assisted schools in navigating their communities through this challenging period.

In addition to working in schools, Stand Up! delivered bespoke adult training sessions on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred to a wide range of organisations, which aim to equip attendees with the tools and understanding to create respectful and inclusive environments for all.

CST staff continued their advisory and participatory roles in numerous official cross faith and cross community forums, including the Crown Prosecution Service Hate Crime Panel, the Ministry of Justice Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime and the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Panel.

CST supports further cross-communal anti-hate crime initiatives, including National Hate Crime Awareness Week and the MOPAC-supported Community Alliance to Combat Hate Crime (CATCH).

6.6. Streetwise - Helping Jewish Youth

CST's Streetwise programme, run with Maccabi GB, reaches over 25,000 young Jewish people on average each year. Streetwise programmes focus upon the PSHE National Curriculum and a broad provision of personal safety in support of young people's physical and emotional well-being. Streetwise works in over 65 primary and secondary schools nationwide. This is a key project for CST, helping Jewish youth to feel confident and avoid becoming victims of crime, and educating them on anti-bullying, online safety, relationships & sex education, antisemitism & discrimination as well as the theory and practical application of street awareness and personal safety.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.7 Engagement with Social Media Platforms

CST has authored and contributed to several research reports into the role that mainstream Social Media platforms play in spreading antisemitism. These have played an important role in exposing the extent of this issue, which affects all of society, and in influencing policy initiatives aimed at curtailing online harms and in holding Social Media platforms to account. This work is continuing.

Leading social media platforms consider CST to be an expert organisation of best practice. CST engages with the various social media companies' policy and monitoring teams, regarding their community standards, to make their platforms safer and more welcoming spaces for all users. In 2020, Facebook/Instagram, Twitter and TikTok all improved their policies, often citing the work of CST in supporting this process. For example, Facebook removed Holocaust Denial from the platform in October 2020 and in January 2021 introduced a tool to direct users who search for Holocaust related terms to a trusted and legitimate educational website – both updates note CST's advisory role in this. Also, on Holocaust Memorial Day in January 2021, Tik Tok, CST and others undertook a joint antisemitism awareness and Holocaust education campaign and established a permanent resource, seen by tens of thousands of users.

6.8 Activities in Scotland

CST has been a registered charity in Scotland (SC043612) since 29 November 2012. CST's activities in Scotland are broadly the same as those undertaken in the rest of the UK. CST records antisemitic incidents against Scottish Jews and these are included in the annual report of antisemitic incidents throughout the UK. CST works with Scottish Jewish leaders, communal bodies and the Police, providing advice on security, antisemitism and related matters. Where appropriate, CST joins representatives of Scottish Jewry at meetings with the Scottish Government, civil servants and Police Scotland.

6.9 Volunteers and Training

CST security volunteers are fundamental to the ability of the charity to fulfil its security duties on behalf of Jewish communities throughout the UK.

CST provides constant security support for Jewish communities nationwide. Security personnel, drawn from CST staff and volunteers, help protect Jewish communal buildings and Jewish events. CST would not be able to provide the current high levels of sustained security support to the Jewish communities without its volunteers and the levels of training they undertake.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.9 Volunteers and Training (continued)

CST regards training as a vital component in both the general development of staff and volunteers, and specifically to ensure the best possible response to security threats. CST employs a Human Resources Manager who identifies training requirements and helps implement them for CST staff and volunteers. This is in addition to the work of CST's own security trainers, who are drawn from staff and senior volunteers, with courses occurring throughout the country.

The training of CST's security staff and volunteers was adapted and moved to a hybrid platform which integrated online training with face-to-face sessions. Throughout 2021, volunteers were able to train both in person and from home, without minimising the number of sessions available or their effectiveness. Using various online methods of training combined with in person sessions, CST was able to train more volunteers and commercial guards throughout 2021 than in any previous year in CST's history.

7. MEASURES OF SUCCESS

CST's progress towards its objectives is the criterion by which the Trustee gauges the success, or otherwise, of CST's work, reputation and impact. The charity's performance against its objectives in 2021 repeatedly demonstrated the continuing successful reach and influence of CST, both with Jewish communities across the UK as well as with Government, Police and other faith communities.

Pre-pandemic, CST staff and volunteers, reacting to both the terror threat and increasing levels of concern across the Jewish community about antisemitism in general, would secure around 1,000 events and venues across Britain. The continuing dedication of existing volunteers is a strong measure of the success of CST in galvanising the Jewish community to participate actively and responsibly in its own protection.

In May and June 2021, CST staff and volunteers dealt with an unprecedented number of antisemitic incidents and provided security measures and assistance for Jewish communities throughout the UK. CST worked intensively throughout this period and delivered the security and reassurance that our Jewish community required. CST also gave Government and Police the information required at this challenging time, so as they could best assist Jewish communities. In many cases, information was passed, in confidence, to Police that led directly to investigations, arrests and convictions. These cases varied from online antisemitism to counterterrorism.

In 2020 and then again in 2021, the CST Trustee board and managers ensured that CST's front-line capabilities were not diminished during the pandemic. This included decisions on staff retention, investment in IT to enable remote working and remote training, and continuing development of CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre, linking CST with guards, radio networks and CCTV systems at hundreds of Jewish communal sites. The May and June 2021 surge of antisemitism highlighted the importance of these decisions.

Coronavirus continued to pose numerous challenges across CST during 2021, and recruitment and training of new volunteers was not possible under these circumstances.

7. MEASURES OF SUCCESS (continued)

Existing volunteers continued to provide security. Throughout 2021, staff continued to work from home wherever and whenever required, with little or no adverse impact upon the charity's ability to meet its core objectives, including responses to antisemitism. Security operational and National Security Control Centre staff worked from the CST offices where necessary to ensure quick response to incidents.

As public and religious life was severely curtailed for significant periods in 2021 due to the Covid pandemic and ensuing restrictions on movement and worship, there was a significant reduction in the overall number of physical events secured by CST staff and volunteers.

Nevertheless, where religious services and other expressions of Jewish life did occur, there was no reduction in the security provided by CST volunteers and staff for communal events and locations, with rigorous implementation of meticulously planned coronavirus mitigation procedures, including distancing at briefings and on patrols, and cleaning processes for equipment such as radios and protective vests.

CST ensured that the Government's £14 million Jewish Community Protective Security Grant for the protection of Jewish schools and other locations was managed to the highest standard, as overseen and agreed by the Home Office.

One of the single most important developments in CST's resources was the continued growth in the number of Jewish sites across the UK with direct links to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre (NSCC); and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

CST's National Security Control Centre was manned 24/7 throughout the pandemic, following the early installation of improved Health and Safety measures, including better air circulation.

The NSCC has also become a resource often used by Police forces across the UK for assistance with general crime, with several requests per month for support received.

CST's understanding of antisemitism, including levels of antisemitic hate crimes, continues to be the key reference point for Police, Government, responsible media outlets as well as Jewish community leaders and representative groups.

8. PRIMARY FACTOR AFFECTING CST: THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

All of society is at threat from extreme Jihadist and extreme right-wing terrorism. The Jewish community, however, remains amongst the primary ideological and physical targets for such extremists, including proscribed terrorist groups including, but not limited to, National Action, subsequent proscribed XRW groups, ISIS, al-Qaeda, Hizbollah and those individuals or small groups who are inspired to act in support of them.

8. PRIMARY FACTOR AFFECTING CST: THE THREAT OF TERRORISM (continued)

CST's discussions with the Police and Government leave the charity in no doubt that the overall current threat will persist for the foreseeable future. CST's provision of security must therefore be proactive and widespread throughout British Jewish communities and relies upon their continued support for the charity.

9. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS THAT COULD AFFECT THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE CHARITY

Potentially significant events that could affect the financial performance of CST are not significantly different to those facing any charity, such as a reputational or functional failure on the part of the charity or a material change in the circumstance of CST donors.

CST manages the Government's £14 million Jewish Community Protective Security Grant, which is renewed on an annual basis. If the JCPSPG were not to be renewed by the Government, CST would not be able to fund a comparable scheme.

In December 2020 CST cancelled its Annual Dinner, scheduled for March 2021. This decision was due to increasing concerns regarding Coronavirus and in order to comply with Government lockdown instructions. Having also cancelled the previous year's Annual Dinner for the same reasons, CST's Trustee took the decision that the dinner would not go ahead, regardless of whether the lockdown was still in place at the time, as it wished to prioritise the safety of attendees above the significant decline in donations that would ensue from the cancellation.

It was clear that not only the Annual Dinner, but the entire year's schedule of fundraising events was potentially subject to cancellation. This would have severe consequences for the charity's income unless an alternative and equally effective method of fundraising could be identified. Towards the end of 2020, CST's leadership had researched alternative fundraising methods and chose to hold an online crowdfunding event in 2021 at the time when the Dinner would have taken place.

10. FUTURE PLANS

The Trustee anticipates that acts of terrorism and antisemitism are unlikely to diminish in the foreseeable future. CST's objectives are unlikely to change during this time, and there will be no significant alterations to CST's strategy and overall work priorities.

The Trustee believes that the current level of terrorism and antisemitism has increased since the early 2000s, requiring CST to keep developing its staffing levels, its professionalism, its volunteer base, and its provision of security equipment, personnel, training and advice. The UK Jewish community rightly makes more demands of CST's services than ever before, but this requires CST to meet those challenges, including increased funding for CST's core budget and provision of the Security Enhancement Project assistance to community locations. The Trustee will continue seeking to expand

10. FUTURE PLANS (continued)

CST's donor base, for example, through fundraising activities in partnership with synagogue bodies. The Trustee will also continue seeking to increase the development of staff and volunteers through training.

11. FINANCIAL REVIEW

11.1 Results for the Year

The Statement of Financial Activities reports net increase in funds for the year ended 31 December 2021 of £3,269,855 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 net increase in funds of £826,157). Due to the success of fundraising activities, particularly with a crowdfunding event, the net income for the year before investment gains and losses, was £1,669,474 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: net expenditure of £533,758).

11.2 Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the year amounting to £23,533,547 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £11,313,954), including £15,991,996 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £7,568,121) of Home Office Grant funding. This is much higher than the annual grant, because a disproportionate amount of income for the grant year 2020/21 was received in relation to activities performed in the first 3 months of 2021. CST also raised donations of £7,029,211 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £2,959,637) to fund its activities (see note 2).

11.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £21,889,073 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £11,847,712), including £15,990,260 of expenditure relating to the Home Office Grant (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £7,456,833).

Expenditure on raising funds in the year totalled £582,408 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £246,410).

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combatting antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £5,316,405 (9 months ended 31 December 2020: £4,144,469). This area of expenditure reflects CST's continuing support for existing programmes.

11.4 Reserves and reserves policy

It is the policy of the Trustee that unrestricted funds, i.e. free reserves, which have not been designated for a specific use, should be maintained at a level equivalent to at least the next 12 months anticipated unrestricted expenditure, with a target of achieving 18 months, this equates to a range of £7,000,000 to £10,500,000. The Trustee considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a sudden emergency and / or a significant drop in funding, it will be able to continue the charity's current activities whilst consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised and costs reduced.

Total funds and net assets at the 31 December 2021 amounted to £22,563,648 (at 31 December 2020: £19,293,793).

11. FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

11.4 Reserves and reserves policy (continued)

Of these, total unrestricted funds were £22,316,699 (at 31 December 2020: £18,883,504) of which £12,670,397 (31 December 2020: £11,446,294) were designated for purposes as detailed in Note 19 to the accounts. Free reserves, amounting to the general funds, at the period-end totalled £9,546,302 (31 December 2020: £7,437,210), which is in line with the reserves policy as set out above.

At the year-end, total restricted funds were made up of non-government restricted funds of £133,925 (31 December 2020: £299,001) and restricted government funds £113,024 (31 December 2020: £111,289).

11.5 Investment policy and performance

The Trustee's aim is to achieve an investment return in excess of inflation over the long term. Sufficient funds are retained in cash or readily accessible investments to meet current and anticipated expenditure requirements. The Trustee's policy is that its funds should be invested to produce a balance of both income and capital growth, investing in UK equities, cash deposits and property. The Trustee accepts a medium degree of risk. Details of CST's fixed asset investments and revaluations are included in note 14 to the accounts.

The Trustee targets an average return on listed investments of 3% – 5% over a three-to-five-year period and, in light of this, is satisfied with the performance of the investment portfolio in the period.

12. FUNDRAISING

12.1 Approach to fundraising

CST seeks to raise an annual amount of money equivalent to the needs of the organisation's budget, with a 10% surplus to be added to reserves.

Funds are raised almost entirely from the UK's Jewish community. Should a large pledge be received from a new donor, checks are made to ensure that the donor is known to CST or its existing supporters before the donation can be accepted. CST also seeks to secure funding from legacies from the UK Jewish Community.

Methods of fundraising in a non-pandemic year include dinners, lunches and mailing campaigns, as well as direct approaches by Directors of the Trustee and staff. CST also makes applications for funding to selected charitable trusts who might be sympathetic to our work. CST does not cold call. In this financial year, the March Annual Dinner and other events planned for the first half of the year were cancelled due to Government restrictions and concerns for the health of our supporters. In their place, a relatively new crowdfunding methodology was adopted for an event at the end of February. In parallel, a strong focus on individual approaches to known donors and charitable trusts was maintained.

12. FUNDRAISING (continued)

12.1 Approach to fundraising (continued)

As the pandemic faded later in the year, a Business Lunch was organised and held towards the end of November.

12.2 Work with, and oversight of, any commercial participators/professional fundraisers

CST does not work with third party fundraisers, other than using the professional services of unconnected parties on commercial terms in relation to online crowdfunding.

12.3 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is in full compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice.

12.4 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST has a documented complaints procedure, and all staff have received appropriate training. Complaints are logged on an internal system and for the year ending 31 December 2021, CST has had no complaints to its Fundraising Department or in relation to our fundraising activities.

12.5 Protection of the public, including vulnerable people, from unreasonably intrusive or persistent fundraising approaches, and undue pressure to donate

Section 12.3 above contains confirmation of CST's registration with the Fundraising Regulator and compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice. This includes CST avoiding intrusive behaviour, undue influence and respecting the well-being of vulnerable persons. The majority of our donors are known to the charity. Maintaining good relations with donors and potential donors remains an important part of CST's strategy.

12.6 Fundraising performance

Despite the inability to hold conventional in-person fundraising events for much of the year, a similar level of charitable income to pre-pandemic years was achieved. This was largely due to a strong focus on securing the support of our regular donors and a successful crowdfunding event.

Not only did the crowdfunding event raise more money than would have been expected from the Annual Dinner that it replaced, but it attracted over 7,500 donations, more than four times the usual annual figure. Almost 6,000 of these were from new donors across the entire UK, showing the broad-based support from the Jewish Community for CST across the UK.

In July, CST printed and distributed the annual advertising brochure that would normally have been published in time for the cancelled Annual Dinner. The income from sales of adverts generated through the trading subsidiary was over £200,000.

12. FUNDRAISING (continued)

12.7 Home Office Grant for Protective Security of the Jewish Community

As of 1 April 2016, two Government grants (from the DfE and Home Office) were combined into a single Home Office grant for the Protective Security of the Jewish Community of £13.4 million. This now stands at £14 million, with the grant period running up to 31 March of each year. Due to timing differences between the grant year (to 31 March) and the financial year (to 31 December), grant income and expenditure stated within the accounts may differ from the grant award.

CST is the recipient of a £14 million grant from the Home Office and, as an administrator and facilitator, acts as the conduit providing funding from the Government to Jewish locations by means of sub-grants. For the most recent twelve-month grant period, CST was granted £350,000 to cover the administration of the grant. The grant money is disbursed in arrears to the Jewish community to cover costs of security guarding at hundreds of Jewish schools (DfE approved), synagogues and other Home Office approved community sites.

13 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustee continues to assess the major risks to which the charity is exposed. The Trustee keeps under continual review the systems that are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks and makes such changes as are necessary to ensure the continued adequacy of such systems. This work is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations.

The following are amongst the risk areas identified within the Risk Register: loss of charitable status; conflict of interest for individual Directors of the Corporate Trustee; loss of Directors of the Corporate Trustee or key CST staff; libel; data protection; reputational damage; financial reporting failure; health and safety compliance; employment law compliance; volunteer recruitment; staff and volunteer training; security provision failure; fundraising failure; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; poor funding investment; increase in debtors; fraud; cyber-attack and pandemic.

The Trustee is satisfied that sufficient procedures are in place to identify and manage key risks faced by the Charity which are kept under review. This is undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee and is reviewed by the Board.

Four of the primary risks identified by CST as being amongst the key risks during 2021, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

Risk 1: Inability to hold fundraising events in person

Details of risk: This risk relates to the organisation's inability to hold any traditional fundraising events (in person) throughout the year (for reasons such as a pandemic or war). This significantly impacts the organisation's ability to fundraise.

13.RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Key controls: CST has a dedicated fundraising committee and fundraising is a permanent agenda point for full meetings of the CST Board of Trustees, and in the regular meetings held by the CST Chairman with the CST Chief Executive and also with the CST Director of Fundraising. There is detailed analysis of donation patterns, so as shortfalls and changes in funding practise are identified and tackled. For example, in November 2020, the Board requested that the fundraising committee and the Director of Fundraising should undertake detailed research in how to best conduct online fundraising activities, to be held in early 2021, due to the absence of physical fundraising events during the continuing impact of the global Covid pandemic. This was a timely and successful initiative that caused the charity to significantly expand its donor base and increased its ability to communicate with both existing and potential donors.

Risk 2: Breach of Data Protection laws (including GDPR)

Detail of risk: This risk relates to the failure to comply with any and all relevant UK or European data protection laws, including the EU's General Data Protection Regulations.

Key controls: CST has introduced numerous data protection policies and communicated to all staff, each dealing with a different aspect of the requirements set out in new legislation. A clear data protection implementation plan was put into place to ensure compliance with the principles of Data Protection Act since before GDPR came into force. CST's Operations and Risk Committee provides governance and oversight on CST's data protection strategy development and implementation. CST's Data Protection Strategy focuses on the following key areas of policy and practices: Data collection and processing; Data sharing; Internal policies and practices (such as dealing with Data Subject Access Requests); Internal data management (data mapping, data storage, retention policies, data deletion); Training for staff and volunteers; Security and integrity of data; Marketing communications and consent; CCTV network; and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). All staff and senior volunteers have undergone online data protection and/or data and information security training.

Risk 3: Impact of a global pandemic on staffing

Details of risk: A significant outbreak of a serious health concern (such as a regionally or nationally circulating epidemic or global pandemic) affects a significant number of staff, as a result of widespread transmission within one of CST's offices. This then leads to the closure of the building, a lack of senior staff being able to fulfil their functions, and/or a lack of overall staff number able to fulfil the functions of the organisation.

Key controls: Risk assessments have been completed for safe functioning of CST offices during a global pandemic, with appropriate control measures having been adopted. CST's COVID-19 Action and Response Plans have been completed, circulated and tested (in real-life scenario). Procedures are in place for the reporting of any health and safety incidents, including RIDDOR. Regular updates on global pandemic developments, risk assessments, control measures, actions and responses are given to staff, tenants, CST Board and other relevant stakeholders (such as visitors to CST buildings and volunteers). Remote Working capability has been rolled out throughout the organisation and business continuity plans initiated for as long as Government advice requires extensive homeworking. Regular

13. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

reviews of the control measures, risk assessments, home-working instructions, action and response plans are carried out.

Risk 4: Cyber-hacking

Details of risk: A cyber-attack against CST's IT system, inspired by either criminality or antisemitism and perpetrated by a hostile individual, organisation, or state actor.

Key controls: Professional internal CST IT Department prioritising CST's own cyber-security measures, both physical and human. Repeat usage of external consultancy expertise and advice. Regular self-testing and external testing of CST IT systems and users. Regular reporting of such testing to CST Audit and Risk Committee, including progress reports on any recommendations identified in previous testing, or advised by external consultants. Regular compulsory training modules for all staff, including e-training that shows individual staff performance and progress. The Trustee continues to review the risks to ensure that the measures taken are proportionate with the risk, which is broadly increasing, but notes that this is a constantly changing situation that depends upon both advances in physical IT resource and user behaviours.

Since the year end, two emerging key risks to CST have been identified. Meanwhile, the overall risk posted by Risks 1 and 2 above are considered to have reduced relative to other risks. The two further risks identified, and mitigations in place are:

Risk 5: Inflationary pressures – costs will increase, and charity income may not keep up with inflation

Details of risk: Costs incurred by the charity may rise, especially in areas such as the cost of equipment and of building works for Security Enhancement Projects. The Government Grant is also not inflation-proofed, and so is likely cover an increasingly smaller proportion of guarding costs. Donations could fall due to cost-of-living increases in an inflationary environment.

Key controls: Management monitors cashflow and creates budgets to assess financial expenditure against targets. All expenditure is undertaken with a high level of approval involving written authorisation procedures, monthly management reporting and monitoring of expenditure.

Risk 6: Investment values may fall

Details of risk: In the current economic climate, the Charity can lose capital and/or income as the value of investments fall.

Key controls: The Board through a committee approves all investments against agreed criteria. Investments are made with approved investment managers who invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. Monthly reports from the investment managers are scrutinised and Directors meet with investment managers regularly.

14 TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales and Scotland requires the Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the group of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustee is required to:

- ♦ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ♦ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ♦ make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ♦ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- ♦ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity and the group will continue in operation.

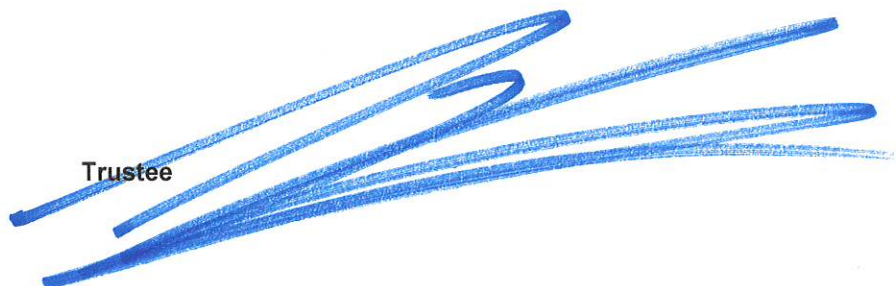
The Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and the group, and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the trust deed. The Trustee is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

15 AUDITOR

Buzzacott LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as the CST's auditor. A resolution proposing that they are reappointed as auditors will be put to the Trustee.

This report was approved by the Trustee on 14/09/22 and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee



Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Community Security (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the group statement of financial activities, group and parent charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ♦ give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of their income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- ♦ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ♦ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ◆ the information given in the Trustee's annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the group and the parent charity; or
- ◆ the group and parent charity accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users, taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- ◆ The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and Trustee and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the group and the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, and health and safety legislation and Safeguarding Regulations; and
- ◆ We assess the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee and review of the minutes of Trustee meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by:

- ◆ Making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- ◆ Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- ◆ Tested the implementation of financial controls;
- ◆ Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- ◆ Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- ◆ Reading the minutes of meetings of the Trustee; and
- ◆ Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustee and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act, and in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 20 September 2022

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2021			9 months ended 31 December 2020		
		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	6,800,751	228,460	7,029,211	2,819,637	140,000	2,959,637
Charitable activities	2	—	15,991,996	15,991,996	—	7,568,121	7,568,121
Other trading activities	3	286,083	—	286,083	302,590	—	302,590
Other income	4	251,257	—	251,257	483,606	—	483,606
Total income		7,338,091	16,220,456	23,558,547	3,605,833	7,708,121	11,313,954
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	582,408	—	582,408	246,410	—	246,410
Charitable activities	6,7						
. Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		4,922,869	393,536	5,316,405	4,036,289	108,180	4,144,469
. Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure		—	15,990,260	15,990,260	—	7,456,833	7,456,833
Total expenditure		5,505,277	16,383,796	21,889,073	4,282,699	7,565,013	11,847,712
Net gains on investments		1,600,381	—	1,600,381	729,603	—	729,603
Net income		3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855	52,737	143,108	195,845
Transfers between funds		—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income before other recognised gains and losses		3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855	52,737	143,108	195,845
Other recognised gains							
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets	12	—	—	—	630,312	—	630,312
Net movement in funds		3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855	683,049	143,108	826,157
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793	18,200,455	267,181	18,467,636
Net movement in funds		3,433,195	(163,340)	3,269,855	683,049	143,108	826,157
Total funds carried forward		22,316,699	246,949	22,563,648	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 30 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2021

	Notes	Consolidated		Charity	
		31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	873,445	4,857,449	873,445	4,857,449
Investment property	13	4,637,645	4,788,845	4,637,645	4,788,845
Investments	14	7,566,202	2,021,537	7,566,302	2,021,637
		<u>13,077,292</u>	<u>11,667,831</u>	<u>13,077,392</u>	<u>11,667,931</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	3,373,637	3,099,287	3,379,223	3,081,712
Short term deposits	16	540,323	3,034,469	540,323	3,034,469
Cash at bank and in hand		8,608,680	4,820,166	8,549,380	4,682,190
		<u>12,522,640</u>	<u>10,953,922</u>	<u>12,468,926</u>	<u>10,798,370</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(3,036,284)</u>	<u>(3,327,960)</u>	<u>(2,982,670)</u>	<u>(3,172,508)</u>
Net current assets		<u>9,486,356</u>	<u>7,625,963</u>	<u>9,486,256</u>	<u>7,625,863</u>
Total net assets		<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	246,949	410,289	246,949	410,289
Unrestricted funds					
Designated funds		12,670,397	11,446,294	12,670,397	11,446,294
General funds	19	9,646,302	7,437,210	9,646,302	7,437,210
Total funds		<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>	<u>22,563,648</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

Date:

14/09/22

The accounting policies and notes on pages 30 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows 31 December 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	9 months ended 31 December 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	1,181,226	955,821
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		191,014	152,919
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(280,222)	(289,458)
Purchase of investments		(7,439,092)	(68,720)
Proceed from sale of fixed assets		5,546,634	—
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,597,433	2,352,664
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		(384,233)	2,147,405
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		796,993	3,103,226
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	8,711,025	5,607,799
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	9,508,018	8,711,025

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2021

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period ended 31 December 2020 £
Net income (as per the statement of financial activities)	3,269,857	234,096
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	268,791	166,399
Gains on investments	(1,600,381)	(729,603)
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(191,014)	(152,919)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(274,352)	2,401,253
Decrease in creditors	(291,675)	(963,405)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,181,226	955,821

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2021 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,820,166	3,788,514	8,608,680
Short term deposits	3,034,469	(2,494,146)	540,323
Cash held by investment manager	856,390	(497,375)	359,015
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,711,025	796,993	9,508,018

The accounting policies and notes on pages 30 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2021

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The accounts are presented in sterling for the year ended 31 December 2021 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the 9-month period ended 31 December 2020.

Community Security Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Going concern assessment

The Trustee considers that there is no material uncertainty about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiary CST Promotions Limited. These have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The statement of financial activities represents the consolidation of charitable activities of the Charity and its subsidiary.

No separate statement of financial activities has been presented for the Charity alone.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ♦ the assumptions applied in determining the valuation of the investment property and the mixed use property;
- ♦ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining the annual depreciation charge.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Fund accounting (continued)

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustee for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Receipt of a legacy must be recognised when it is probable that it will be received and the fair value of the amount receivable, which will generally be the expected cash amount to be distributed to the Charity, can be reliably measured.

Income is accounted for on a receivable basis and comprises donations, net surpluses from functions, and receipts under Gift Aid. Pledges are accounted for when made less any provision for pledges that are considered irrecoverable. Grants are accounted for once the Charity has entitlement to the income. Entitlement to Government grant income arises when a corresponding eligible expenditure commitment is made.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to income in the period for which it has been received. Such income is only deferred when either the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in a future accounting period or has imposed conditions which must be met before the Charity has unconditional entitlement.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grants are included in the year they are awarded. The Charity does not publish the names of the organisations to which it has made an award.

The charge relating to the security enhancements project comprises the cost of new commitments approved and communicated to the beneficiary organisation at the Balance Sheet date. Outstanding commitments are shown within creditors within one year as these are payable on presentation of invoices for the cost of works by the beneficiary organisation. All donations made are charged in full to the income and expenditure accounts in the year in which they are payable.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Expenditure (continued)

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the Charity. Governance costs comprise the costs of statutory compliance and relate exclusively to the auditor's remuneration detailed in note 9 of these accounts.

Termination payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities and liability on the Balance Sheet immediately at the point the Charity is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the Charity to defined contribution schemes during the year. The pension expense is allocated between funds in accordance with the wages allocation. The creditor is unrestricted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property and improvements are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, freehold property and improvements whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

Fair values are determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the tangible fixed asset and it is rarely sold, except as part of a contributing business, a Charity may need to estimate fair value using an income or depreciated replacement cost approach.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, with a separate revaluation reserve being shown in the Statement of funds note.

At each reporting date the Charity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined to be the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

All other classes of tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ♦ Freehold property and improvements | 2% straight line |
| ♦ Fixtures, fittings and equipment | 33.33% straight line |
| ♦ Motor vehicles | 25% straight line |

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless the value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses are presented as 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment properties

Investment properties must be measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is considered to represent the property's open market value at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Debtors

Donations receivable are recognised at their recoverable amount. Prepayments are valued at the fair value of the future services to be rendered. Accrued income is valued at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Short-term deposits

Short term deposits represent cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year held for investment purposes.

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2021

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amounts due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease commitments

Operating lease and rental costs, where substantially all the benefit and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to revenue expenditure over the lease term.

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2021

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	Year ended 31 December 2021			9 months ended 31 December 2020		
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	361,317	—	361,317	129,275	—	129,275
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	6,439,434	—	6,439,434	2,690,362	—	2,690,362
Campus fund	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000
Inter communal project	—	—	—	—	30,000	30,000
Stand Up	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
Streetwise	—	9,860	9,860	—	—	—
Volunteer awards fund	—	5,100	5,100	—	—	—
Research fund	—	50,000	50,000	—	—	—
Volunteer training fund	—	500	500	—	—	—
Conference fund	—	3,000	3,000	—	—	—
CCTV Trust fund	—	150,000	150,000	—	—	—
Total funds	6,800,751	228,460	7,029,211	2,819,637	140,000	2,959,637

2 Income from charitable activities

	Year ended 31 December 2021	9 months ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	15,991,996	7,568,121

3 Other trading income

	Year ended 31 December 2021	9 months ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	286,083	302,590

4 Other income

	Year ended 31 December 2021	9 months ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Unrestricted funds		
Rental income	140,344	55,098
Investment income	50,670	97,821
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	60,243	330,687
	251,257	483,606

Notes to the accounts 31 December 2021

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	9 months ended 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	5,615	5,825
Other costs	226,598	6,295
Staff costs	341,051	234,290
	573,264	246,410

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	Year ended 31 December 2021			9 months ended 31 December 2020		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	4,922,869	393,536	5,316,405	4,036,289	108,180	4,144,469
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	—	15,990,260	15,990,260	—	7,456,833	7,456,833
	4,922,869	16,383,796	21,306,665	4,036,289	7,565,013	11,601,302

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	Year ended 31 December 2021 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	4,073,464	—	1,242,941	5,316,405
Home Office Protective Security Grant	450,000	15,540,260	—	15,990,260
	4,523,464	15,540,260	1,242,941	21,306,665

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £15,540,260 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £7,119,333).

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	9 months ended 31 December 2020 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	3,463,127	—	681,342	4,144,469
Home Office Protective Security Grant	337,500	7,119,333	—	7,456,833
	3,800,627	7,119,333	681,342	11,601,302

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)
Analysis of support costs

	Year ended 31 December 2021		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	292,398	292,398
Travel and motor	—	59,976	59,976
Repairs and maintenance	—	151,687	151,687
Insurance	—	186,953	186,953
Marketing	—	123,580	123,580
Staff training	—	12,128	12,128
Other support costs	—	355,103	355,103
Governance costs	5,615	61,116	66,731
	5,615	1,242,941	1,248,556

	9 months ended 31 December 2020		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	92,209	92,209
Travel and motor	—	60,313	60,313
Repairs and maintenance	—	66,251	66,251
Insurance	—	94,325	94,325
Marketing	—	55,021	55,021
Staff training	—	18,100	18,100
Other support costs	—	243,524	243,524
Governance costs	5,825	51,600	57,425
	5,825	681,343	687,168

8 Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	9 months ended 31 December 2020 £
Fees payable to the Charity's auditor in respect of:		
Audit	24,258	23,000
Grant audit	3,798	3,600
All other non-audit services not included above	1,925	11,925

9 Staff costs

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	9 months ended 31 December 2020 £
Wages and salaries	3,764,001	2,717,540
Termination payments	56,399	160,151
Social security costs	403,260	324,849
Pension costs	238,228	194,894
	4,461,888	3,397,434

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 No.	9 months ended 31 December 2020 No.
Charitable activities	86	85
Fundraising	7	8
	93	93

The number of employees whose employee benefits (including benefits in kind such as car allowances but excluding employer pension costs and national insurance contributions) exceeded £60,000 was:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 No.	9 months ended 31 December 2020 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	8	2
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	3	1
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	1	-
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	2	1
In the band £120,000 - £129,999	1	1
In the band £190,000 - £199,999	1	-

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £nil (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £128,932) which were made to individuals who received other employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

During the year, key management remuneration including employer's national insurance totalled £941,223 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £753,197), comprising the CEO and a management team of 9 staff members.

10 Trustee remuneration and expenses

The Trustee who served during the year (including Directors of the Corporate Trustee) did not receive any remuneration or have any expenses reimbursed. This was also the case in the prior year.

11 Taxation

No liability arises as Community Security Trust is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation on the income arising from its charitable activities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and improvement £	Fixtures fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	4,438,800	2,068,773	6,507,573
Additions	—	280,221	280,221
Disposals	(3,988,800)	(22,225)	(4,011,025)
At 31 December 2021	<u>450,000</u>	<u>2,326,769</u>	<u>2,776,769</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	—	1,650,124	1,650,124
Charge for year	14,190	254,601	268,791
On disposals	—	(15,591)	(15,591)
At 31 December 2021	<u>14,190</u>	<u>1,889,134</u>	<u>1,903,324</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2021	<u>435,810</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>873,445</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,438,800</u>	<u>418,649</u>	<u>4,857,449</u>

The disposal of freehold property in the year and the disposal of property in note 13 below related to the sale of the primary offices of the charity during the year ended 31 December 2021 under a sale and leaseback agreement.

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 January 2021	4,788,845
Gain on revaluation	1,400,000
Disposal of property	(1,551,200)
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,637,645</u>

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Valuations				
At 1 January 2021	1,165,147	—	100	1,165,247
Additions	7,439,092	—	—	7,439,092
Disposals at book value (proceeds £1,597,433 and realised gains £165,396)	(1,432,037)	—	—	(1,432,037)
Revaluations	34,985	—	—	34,985
At 31 December 2021	7,207,187	—	100	7,207,287
Carrying value at 31 December 2021				
Investment holdings	7,207,187	—	100	7,207,287
Cash held by investment managers	359,015	—	—	359,015
	7,566,202	—	100	7,566,302
Carrying value at 31 December 2020				
Investment holdings	1,165,147	—	100	1,165,247
Cash held by investment managers	856,390	—	—	856,390
	2,021,627	—	100	2,021,637
Cost				
At 31 December 2021	7,172,202	—	100	7,172,302
At 31 December 2020	955,671	—	100	955,771

At 31 December 2021, the Charity's investment portfolio included the following individual holdings which represented a material proportion of the total value of the fixed asset investment portfolio at that date.

	31 December 2021 £
Alphabet Inc (Class A)	192,480
Apple Inc	190,993
Microsoft Corp	297,191
ASML Holding NV	208,239
Fidelity Investment Funds – Asia Fund W	196,000
Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability Fund B	237,230
Ishares Physical Gold ETC	298,570

Principal subsidiaries

The Charity owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of CST Promotions Limited, a trading company (company number: 03010390).

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Debtors	34,958	22,708
Cash at bank	59,300	137,977
Creditors	(94,158)	(160,585)
Net assets	100	100

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

CST Promotions Limited donates its taxable profits to Community Security Trust. Income and expenditure for the year is shown below:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period ended 31 December 2020 £
Income	286,083	302,590
Cost of sales	(3,155)	(3,225)
Administrative costs	(8,628)	(5,875)
	274,300	293,490

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	362,353	589,505	362,353	589,505
Amounts owed by group undertaking	—	—	40,544	5,133
Other debtors	243,451	45,924	208,493	23,216
Prepayments and accrued income	408,723	377,149	408,723	377,149
Home Office grant commitments	2,359,110	2,086,709	2,359,110	2,086,709
	3,373,637	3,099,287	3,379,223	3,081,712

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	540,323	3,034,469	540,323	3,034,469

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Security enhancement project creditors	118,323	251,143	118,323	251,143
Trade creditors	137,161	75,517	134,971	75,517
Other taxation and social security	117,885	137,853	114,251	122,136
Home Office grant commitments	2,393,996	2,557,017	2,393,996	2,557,017
Accruals and deferred income	268,919	306,430	221,129	166,695
	3,036,284	3,327,960	2,982,670	3,172,508

18 Financial instruments**Financial assets**

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	2,602,561	2,132,633	2,608,147	3,191,340

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	2,856,560	3,060,856	2,868,419	3,050,371

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of the Home Office grant commitments (debtor), amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, the Home Office grant commitments (creditor), security enhancement project commitments and accruals

19 Statement of funds**Statement of funds – current year**

	Balance at 1 January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2021 £
Endowment fund	—	—	(180,693)	5,540,000	—	5,359,307
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	1,578,459	—	(268,791)	(436,223)	—	873,445
Fixed asset fund - Revaluation reserve	3,278,990	—	—	(3,278,990)	—	—
Investment property fund	4,788,845	—	—	(1,551,200)	1,400,000	4,637,645
	<u>11,446,294</u>	—	<u>(449,484)</u>	<u>273,587</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	12,670,397
General funds	<u>7,437,210</u>	<u>7,338,091</u>	<u>(5,055,793)</u>	<u>(273,587)</u>	<u>200,381</u>	9,646,302
Total unrestricted funds	<u>18,883,504</u>	<u>7,338,091</u>	<u>(5,505,277)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,600,381</u>	22,316,699
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	111,288	15,991,996	(15,990,260)	—	—	113,024
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	<u>299,001</u>	<u>228,460</u>	<u>(393,536)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	133,925
Total restricted funds	<u>410,289</u>	<u>16,220,456</u>	<u>(16,383,796)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	246,949
Total of funds	<u>19,293,793</u>	<u>23,558,548</u>	<u>(21,889,073)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,600,381</u>	22,563,648

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted funds						
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	1,455,400	—	(166,399)	289,458	—	1,578,459
Fixed asset fund - Revaluation reserve	1,983,878	—	—	664,800	630,312	3,278,990
Investment property fund	4,990,769	—	—	(664,600)	462,876	4,788,845
	<u>10,230,047</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(166,399)</u>	<u>289,458</u>	<u>1,093,188</u>	<u>11,446,294</u>
General funds	<u>7,970,408</u>	<u>3,605,833</u>	<u>(4,116,301)</u>	<u>(289,458)</u>	<u>266,726</u>	<u>7,437,210</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>18,200,455</u>	<u>3,605,833</u>	<u>(4,282,699)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,359,915</u>	<u>18,883,504</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security grant	—	7,568,121	(7,456,833)	—	—	111,288
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	<u>267,181</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>(108,180)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>299,001</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>267,181</u>	<u>7,708,121</u>	<u>(7,565,013)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>410,289</u>
Total of funds	<u>18,467,636</u>	<u>11,313,954</u>	<u>(11,847,712)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,359,915</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>

Endowment and Designated funds

The Endowment Fund represents the disposal proceeds of the primary offices of the Charity which was sold during the year under a sale and leaseback agreement. This will be used to fund the rent payable on this property. Income from the investment portfolio, and sub-lease arrangements will periodically be applied against this fund, to ensure the Charity can retain appropriate office space for the foreseeable future.

The security enhancements fund provides for 36 months of security enhancement expenditure at the current budgeted rate of spend.

The fixed asset fund represents the funds donated to the Charity for the purchase of fixed assets for its long-term use. Depreciation is charged against the fund and a transfer is made to or from unrestricted funds to adjust for additions and disposals to the fund.

The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation of freehold property held as a tangible fixed asset. The combined total of the fixed asset fund and the revaluation reserve totals the net book value of tangible fixed assets shown in note 12.

The investment property fund represents the value of the Charity's investment properties, which are principally held for income generation to further the Charity's charitable objectives.

19 Statement of funds (continued)**Restricted funds:**

The Home Office Protective Security Grant is used to reimburse the Jewish community's state aided schools, independent & private schools, sensitive locations and synagogues for their security costs. This also included income and expenditure to administer the grant.

All remaining restricted funds with income or expenditure below £200,000 have been aggregated for convenience of display. Separate internal records are maintained for reporting and project monitoring purposes, to ensure all grant restrictions are fully complied with.

Fund transfers

Transfers from general funds to the designated fixed asset fund represent net fixed asset additions during the year. The carried forward balance on the fixed asset fund represents the value of the operational fixed assets used to further the Charity's objectives.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Total funds 31 December 2021			Total funds 31 December 2020		
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	December 2021	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	873,445	—	873,445	4,857,449	—	4,857,449
Fixed asset investments	7,566,202	—	7,566,202	2,021,537	—	2,021,537
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,788,845	—	4,788,845
Current assets	8,867,931	3,654,709	12,522,640	7,986,616	2,967,306	10,953,922
Creditors due within one year	(567,288)	(2,468,996)	(3,036,284)	(770,943)	(2,557,017)	(3,327,960)
Total	21,377,935	1,185,713	22,563,648	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793

Charity	Total funds 31 December 2021			Total funds 31 December 2020		
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	December 2021	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	873,445	—	873,445	4,857,449	—	4,857,449
Fixed asset investments	7,566,302	—	7,566,302	2,021,637	—	2,021,637
Investment property	4,637,645	—	4,637,645	4,788,845	—	4,788,845
Current assets	8,814,217	3,654,709	12,468,926	7,831,064	2,967,306	10,798,370
Creditors due within one year	(513,674)	(2,468,996)	(2,982,670)	(615,491)	(2,557,017)	(3,172,508)
Total	21,377,935	1,185,713	22,563,648	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £238,228 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £194,894) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

22 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December, the Group had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Less than 1 year	308,477	58,227
1-5 years	1,207,681	14,244
More than 5 years	5,186,964	—
	6,703,122	72,471

The Group sold its main office in May 2021 and entered into a 20-year lease. Total operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the year was £294,617 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £83,630).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	2021 £	2020 £
Within 1 year	456,085	29,673
Between 1 and 5 years	1,626,325	1,299,600
After 5 years	3,912,650	3,357,300
	5,995,060	4,686,573

The Charity receives rent from leasing out some of its main office occupied under an operating lease, and from rent received from the investment property held.

During the previous year, a tenant of the investment property was granted a rent-free period until the end of 2021 as a result of the tenant's Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA).

24 Related party transactions

During the year, CST Promotions Limited, a subsidiary of the Charity, made a donation under gift aid to the Charity totalling £274,300 (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £288,633). As at 31 December 2021 the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited owed £40,544 to the Charity, (at 31 December 2020 the Charity owed £5,133 to its trading subsidiary).

During the year, the Charity received donations totalling £509,300 from 15 directors (9 months ended 31 December 2020 - £548,000 from 12 directors) of the Corporate Trustee, and parties over which the directors had control or significant influence.

The Jewish Leadership Council, a company with a mutual Director with the Corporate Trustee, was a tenant of the charity's investment property during the period. Rental payment received in the period totalled £18,500 (period ending 31 December 2020 - £13,875), the terms of the lease are consistent with leases made to unconnected entities.

Accounts

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2020

Scottish Charity Registration Number
SC043812

Charity Registration Number
1042391 (England and Wales)

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Reference and administrative information

Principal office	Shield House Harmony Way London NW4 2BZ
Charity registration number	1042391 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity registration number	SC043612
Independent Auditors	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8LA
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

The Trustee presents its annual report together with the audited accounts of Community Security Trust (referred to in this report as "the charity" or "CST") and its subsidiary company CST Promotions Limited (together the 'Group' or 'consolidated') for the period of 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020. Previous annual reports have run according to the year end date of 31 March. Future reports will cover the calendar year, ending 31 December.

CST is a registered charity in England and Wales, charity number 1042391, and in Scotland, charity number SC043612.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 28 to 33 of the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (SORP FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

1. REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown on page 1 of the accounts.

2. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Trustee is a Corporate Trustee. Dispensation has been granted by the Charity Commission from disclosing the name of the Corporate Trustee and its directors within these accounts.

The charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 21 November 1994 as amended by deeds of variation on 12 November 1996, 31 December 2002, 16 March 2012 and 12 March 2018.

2.1. Trustee recruitment and appointment

The power to appoint directors rests with the current Trustee. The Trustee board of directors may appoint new directors at their regular board meetings following recommendations by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The directors regularly review which areas may require more guidance and support. Appointments are made so as to enhance CST by supplementing the skill sets of existing directors through new appointments.

2.2. Induction and Training

In line with the Charity Commission's recommended best practice, the charity will continue to update its induction procedure for future appointments. Prospective new directors will be invited to detailed briefings and meetings with the Chair of the board of directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and key staff so as they fully understand the history, aims and operations of CST. New directors will receive an induction pack including recent copies of the CST *Annual Report* and *Annual Antisemitic Incidents Report*, three years of accounts, details of the organisation, a copy of the governing trust deeds, Trustee board and committee minutes, and a copy of the Charity Commission's *Guidance on being a Trustee*, and *Public Benefit: Running a Charity*. Upon appointment, new directors will sign a model trustee declaration statement committing them to give their time and expertise. New directors may then be appointed to a committee(s) which assists in the governance of various aspects of CST's work.

Existing directors are encouraged by the CEO to attend trustee training events.

2.3. Board committees

During the year, six separate committees supported the Board with its responsibilities. Each committee has specific terms of reference. Under these terms of reference, the board has delegated certain authorities to these committees, and these allow the committees to provide advice, guidance and expertise within their relevant areas of responsibility. The membership of each committee is drawn from the board and other supporters of CST. The committees are: Finance & Audit, Fundraising, Operations & Risk, Investment, Remuneration & Nomination and Public Affairs.

2.4. Group companies

Community Security Trust wholly owns the £100 issued share capital CST Promotions Limited, which carries out the charity's commercial operations.

3. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustee confirms that it has complied with its duty under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 to have due regard to the English Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

4. KEY STAFF

The Trustee board of directors meets on a regular basis, to agree the strategy and areas of activity for CST, including consideration of grants, investments, reserves, risk management and the charity's performance. The day-to-day administration of CST operations is delegated to the CEO who is supported by the senior management team as detailed in Note 9. There was a change of CEO in September 2020, with the role being taken by the then Deputy CEO.

The remuneration of the CEO and staff earning over £75,000 per annum is set by the Remuneration & Nomination committee. The remuneration of other staff is mainly delegated to the CEO. Remuneration agreed is based upon the market rate for the post, with previous experience and length of service also considered as relevant factors. The Trustee board of directors are not remunerated, nor do they receive any reimbursement of expenses.

5. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

From 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020, CST focused upon its key objective of promoting good relations in the UK between the Jewish community and all other members of society. This was achieved by following the objects of the charity:

- To promote good race relations between the Jewish community and other members of society by working towards the elimination of racism in the form of antisemitism.
- To relieve the victims of racial or religious prejudice and especially antisemitism who are in need or who have suffered hardship or distress.
- To promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism and to publish the results of such research and otherwise to promote public education about racism, antisemitism and extremism.
- To provide assistance to the police within the community at large and the promotion of good citizenship and greater public participation in the prevention of crime with particular reference to:
 - The provision of security assistance to the Jewish community;
 - The maintenance of public order, safety and security;
 - The mitigation, security and protection against antisemitism and terrorism;
 - The promotion of safety and the safeguarding of human life in the event of an emergency; and
 - The combating of racially motivated crime, especially antisemitic crime.

5. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

CST also promotes and supports other charitable purposes or institutions as the Trustee may from time to time think fit.

CST was not immune to the considerable impact of Coronavirus on wider British society throughout 2020. As was the case with many charities and businesses, CST had to enact significant changes to working patterns and practices of staff and volunteers, including ensuring that work areas were compliant and Covid-safe for the small number of operational staff who needed to work from offices, and that staff had the means, support and flexibility necessary to work from home. CST also used the Government's job retention scheme ('furlough') at times, and where appropriate, for staff across the charity as detailed in Note 4 to the accounts.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

6.1. Antisemitic Incidents: Reporting and Analysis

CST is widely recognised as the UK's leading authority on antisemitic incidents (i.e. hate crimes against Jews). These incidents include reports received directly from members of the public and also those shared by various police forces.

CST publishes detailed annual studies of antisemitic incidents, for use with Government, police forces, civil servants, media and others. CST also publishes reports on specific aspects of antisemitism. For example, CST published the first detailed UK study of antisemitic reactions to the coronavirus pandemic. All such publications are publicly available on CST's website and social media platforms.

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police

The official UK terror threat level remained throughout 2020 as "substantial", meaning an attack is "likely". CST is keenly aware of the importance of antisemitism within many terrorist groups' ideologies, and this is central to all CST's work and relationships, including the support and partnership received from Government and police.

CST is repeatedly referenced by leading politicians and the police as a unique example of best practice in the charity's key areas of hate crime; working with police, government, politicians and the civil service; and community cohesion and counter-extremism initiatives.

CST is a key stakeholder for national and local government and police, regarding Jewish communal security issues and also how this expertise can help benefit policy consultations, other minority groups and society as a whole.

Most advisory interactions occur with the Home Office and MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government). In particular, CST works closely with the Home Office Hate Crime Unit; the Extremism Analysis Unit (EAU), which is part of the Counter Extremism Analysis and Insight Unit (CEAI); the Research, Information and Communications Unit (RICU); the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism (OSCT – known as 'Homeland Security' as of 2021); and appropriate Ministers and Ministerial teams within the Home Office and across government.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police (continued)

CST is also a leading ally of the independent Commission for Countering Extremism, which works with the Home Office, and advises communities and government. In addition, CST engages closely with several Independent Government Advisers on issues pertinent to antisemitism, extremism, community cohesion and communal security. This includes the Government's Independent Adviser on Antisemitism Lord Mann; the UK Special Envoy on post-Holocaust issues Lord Pickles; and the Government's Independent Adviser on political violence and disruption Lord Walney.

CST is a key representative on the Government taskforce on combating antisemitism, known as the Cross Government Working Group on Antisemitism, hosted by MHCLG. This is the central mechanism by which the Government, civil servants, the Police and others work with the Jewish community to reduce antisemitism and its harms. In these meetings, CST provides the statistical evidence and summaries of communal perception. The meetings against antisemitism also serve as a template for Government and civil servant interaction with other groups and minorities.

CST's joint role as being both the key expert and main stakeholder, means that it frequently communicates with government on issues pertinent to community security, antisemitism and extremism. This includes providing updates and assessments for Government at times of high tension, such as when there are spikes of antisemitism in the UK. This informs government's understanding and helps optimise responses to Jewish communal concerns and needs. Proactively, CST provides insights, updates and detailed research briefings across government on a regular basis.

CST is a leading member of the Home Office Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime and is a leading participant in various advisory groups across national and local policing.

CST is non-party political. CST briefs many MPs each year, from all parties, and works directly with MPs facing threats from racists and extremists. CST engages with parliamentary committees (including presenting written and oral evidence) and relevant All Party Parliamentary Groups.

CST was the lead Jewish communal partner for the important MHCLG/Home Office Hate Crime Action Plan 2018-2020, which updated the national 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan. CST was consulted extensively in both instances and is assisting with the development of the next Hate Crime strategy (due in 2021). CST's role was acknowledged in the Action Plan, fittingly alongside that of Tell MAMA, the Muslim anti-hate crime group that CST helped establish and develop and is now regarded as an expert in its own right. The report stated:

"We deeply value the work of community-based organisations such as the Community Security Trust, Tell MAMA and others across all strands of hate crime. Through their expert work, we remain alive to the concerns of communities and able to respond effectively. Their work is invaluable to the progress we make under the key themes of the Hate Crime Action Plan, and in ensuring that this progress is always rooted in communities."

The Action Plan was the basis for the Home Office's Places of Worship security grant scheme, which CST helped advise upon, although this is not for Jewish communal locations (which have a separate Government grant managed by CST).

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.2. Working with the Government, Civil Servants and Police (continued)

CST works closely with local government, mayors and police and crime commissioners. In particular, CST has excellent relationships with Greater Manchester Police and Crime Commission (GMPCC) and the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which bear responsibility for Britain's two largest Jewish communities. CST also regularly meets with local authority community coordinators on improving community cohesion.

CST-Police interactions vary depending on the security operation, threat levels, reports of crimes, investigations and exchanges of information on antisemitism or other crimes. This occurs at varying levels of policing, from local stations to national oversight. In 2020 CST information to police covered many issues, ranging from terrorism to theft.

CST reports antisemites and extremists, including potential terrorists, to police. In 2020, CST reported over 20 antisemitic and extremist networks or individuals to counter terrorism police, thereby helping to protect both the Jewish community and the wider public.

Since 2017, CST has published and distributed its Hate Crime: A Guide for Those Affected, co-authored with the Crown Prosecution Service and the anti-Muslim hate crime group Tell MAMA. This has been distributed to hate crime liaison officers, victim support services, courts, the CPS and to victims and witnesses of antisemitism and other forms of hate crime. It is referenced as an example of best practice in the 2018-20 Home Office Hate Crime Action Plan.

Police and the Government have asked for CST's continuing assistance in advising other faith communities on counter-terror security requests, and CST's fulfilment of them, intensified significantly after the mass casualty terror attacks against Muslims in New Zealand (March 2019) and against Christians in Sri Lanka (April 2019), and has developed to CST establishing the SAFE (Security Advice For Everyone) programme, as detailed below in Section 6.5.

CST and Maccabi GB (a sports and youth leadership charity) jointly run Streetwise, a personal development and well-being project for Jewish youth. Streetwise also runs a project called Stand Up! which delivers anti-discrimination education, especially on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate, to children of all backgrounds in schools of all types. CST helped obtain £160,000 of government support for Stand Up! The funding began in November 2016 and continued until April 2019, after which date charitable funds were obtained to fund the project.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.3. Administration, Management and Distribution of the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant and Other Security Assistance

In her address to the CST Annual Dinner in March 2016, the then Home Secretary, Theresa May MP, announced that, in the fiscal year 2016-17, the Government would provide £13.4 million of funding for UK Jewish community security measures. This Home Office grant combined two previous sums that were managed by CST in 2015, one of £3 million, the other of £10.4 million.

The funding was then renewed annually in March 2017 and March 2018, before being increased to £14 million for the fiscal year 2019-2020 by the then Home Secretary, Sajid Javid MP, when he spoke at CST's Annual Dinner in February 2019. The £14 million was renewed for the fiscal year 2020-2021 (i.e. the year ending 31 March 2021) by the incumbent Home Secretary Priti Patel MP. CST is, again, the grant recipient, responsible for administration, management, and distribution by means of sub-grants to approved locations. CST recognised this income once eligible grant expenditure has been identified, of the total £14 million grant awarded for the year to 31 March 2021, £7.6 million has been recognised as expenditure in the period ended 31 December 2020.

The disruptive impact of Coronavirus on the regular functioning of Jewish schools, synagogues and sensitive locations, led to unusual phasing challenges for CST in administering the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant in 2020. As a consequence, CST maintained even closer contact than usual with the Home Office in order to ensure successful disbursement of the grant to as many sites as possible.

The importance of this project lies in both the security that it provides, and also in the reassurance that it gives to Jewish communities, demonstrating the Government's commitment to oppose antisemitism. CST manages the grant because of its reach, infrastructure and trusted relationship with the Government and civil servants. In announcing the grant, Home Secretary Priti Patel stated:

"Antisemitic incidents are not just an attack on the Jewish community, but on everyone who believes in a free and open society."

"This funding will help Jewish people practice their religion and way of life without fear of attack or persecution".

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project Funding

From April 2020 to December 2020 CST continued its Protective Windows Project and Security Enhancement Project (SEP). These projects have seen CST provide security upgrades, equipment and installations at many hundreds of Jewish buildings throughout the UK, at a cost to CST of over £14.5 million since the project's inception in 2006. Over 127 Jewish locations completed such works with CST grants in 2019-2020.

The success of these projects lies in the security that they provide, and in the working partnerships that they foster between CST and these Jewish locations.

The goal of these projects is for all Jewish premises to meet the recommendations of government counterterrorism guidance, which may be summarised as deterring, detecting and delaying intruders.

The SEP team continuously develop ideas and concepts with manufacturers of security products, so that measures deployed can best mitigate against the current threats facing the Jewish community.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.5. Interfaith Work and Sharing Expertise: SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone)

CST regularly shares its expertise through its leading role in many Police and other community forums. Since June 2017, this has extended beyond hate crime advice to counter-terrorism security advice, following the deadly vehicle ramming attack upon worshippers exiting from Finsbury Park Mosque in north London. At the request of the Police, CST provided security guidance for distribution to mosques by Muslim based organisations Tell Mama and Faith Associates.

2018 and 2019 saw further terrorist attacks against religious targets, most notably American synagogues, two New Zealand mosques and a Sri Lankan church. After these attacks, CST's 2017 written security advice for mosques was updated and re-published on CST's website as Security Procedures for Places of Worship. The advice was then promoted with the assistance of Government and Police.

Attacks and plots against places of worship continued into the second half of 2019 and throughout 2020, including a gun and explosives attack against a synagogue in Halle, Germany on Yom Kippur 2019: the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. On 2 November 2020, four people were killed in a shooting attack that began outside a synagogue in Vienna, Austria.

SAFE's programme of webinars, open to all and delivered at least once every week, covers a range of topics including basic security, event security, online security, organising security, hate crime, conflict management, school security and lessons learned from past terror attacks.

CST receives many requests from different faith groups for security advice. A number of mosques, Sikh gurdwaras, Hindu temples and Christian churches have made contact with CST, either directly or through police referral, to request advice on their communal security needs. In many instances, the Police, local authority, the Mayor's Office and Government are engaging CST, as the prime example of communal security, to speak on working panels and share best practice with other faith groups.

This has developed into establishing the CST staffed and funded SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone) programme, which proactively engages and benefits British faith and minority groups with tailored security advice based on the experience of CST and the British Jewish community. This work is done via in person talks, or via webinars. In the period 1 April 2020 - 31 December 2020 SAFE gave 21 public talks, attended by 441 people representing 333 places of worship. From inception in 2019 to 31 December 2020 SAFE has delivered 85 public talks that were attended by 2,370 people representing 1,129 places of worship and many police forces.

SAFE works on numerous initiatives in conjunction with police forces, interfaith groups and local authorities around the country. For example, at a quarterly event held with MOPAC at which it gives security advice to leaders of London-based places of worship.

In April 2020, antisemitism and other forms of hate moved into video conferencing platforms as Britain and the world entered Covid lockdown. In response to increasing numbers of so-called 'Zoombombing' attacks, CST and SAFE issued 'guidance for secure livestreaming' against such disruptions. 'True Vision', the online police portal for reporting hate crime, hosted the guidance as a public resource on its website where it received over 6,000 downloads.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.5. Interfaith Work and Sharing Expertise: SAFE (Security Advice for Everyone) (continued)

There has been excellent feedback for SAFE, both regarding its delivery of security advice and its benefit to the overall relations between Jews and others. CST views SAFE as an excellent model of how communities can work together to mutual benefit.

CST continues to build on its strong links with the Muslim community, in particular the close working relationship with Tell MAMA, the organisation that monitors anti-Muslim hate in the UK.

CST's relationship with Tell MAMA enabled Streetwise (see section 6.6 below) to establish and successfully deliver, in partnership with Maccabi GB, its Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination programme. Stand Up! was established in 2017 to provide anti-discrimination education, with a focus on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate, to young people in mainstream schools.. In the first four years, the project has reached over 32,000 students across 80 local authorities in the UK.

Stand Up! employs young Jewish and Muslim educators who, through interactive workshops and utilising knowledge from partners in the hate crime field, empower young people to learn to tackle discrimination of all kinds, including by identifying and reporting hate crime.

One of the greatest assets of Stand Up! is its strong networks with government departments, civil society organisations and other anti-discrimination and community projects. Many of these partnerships have been enabled by CST. Core partners include True Vision, Hope not Hate, the Anne Frank Trust UK and Solutions Not Sides.

COVID-19 caused a 50% reduction in Stand Up! sessions held physically within schools. Nevertheless, Stand Up! developed its educational output, migrated services online, developed specific expertise in current trends and boosted its national profile. Schools remained very keen to continue engaging with Stand Up! scheduling virtual and in-person workshops where possible. During 2020, Stand Up! engaged over 6,500 young people and had over 400,000 online impressions through its website and social media accounts.

CST staff continued their advisory and participatory roles in numerous official cross faith and cross community forums, including the Crown Prosecution Service Hate Crime Panel, the Ministry of Justice Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime and the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Panel.

CST supports further cross-communal anti-hate crime initiatives, including National Hate Crime Awareness Week and the MOPAC-supported Community Alliance to Combat Hate Crime (CATCH)

6.6. Streetwise - Helping Jewish Youth

CST's Streetwise programme, run with Maccabi GB, reaches over 25,000 young Jewish people on average each year. Streetwise programmes revolve around the PSHE National Curriculum and a broad provision of personal safety in support of young people's physical and emotional well-being. Streetwise works in over 65 Primary and Secondary schools nationwide. This is a key project for CST, helping Jewish youth to feel confident and avoid becoming victims of crime, and educating them on anti-bullying, online safety, relationships & sex education, antisemitism & discrimination as well as the theory and practical application of street awareness and personal safety.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.7 Engagement with Social Media Platforms

The Streetwise project engaged over 13,000 young people through virtual and in-person sessions during the COVID-19 pandemic. It developed a broad range of online resources, videos, infographics as well as a social media presence that supported young people throughout the pandemic.

Leading social media platforms consider CST to be an expert organisation of best practice. CST engages with the various social media companies' policy and monitoring teams, regarding their community standards, so as to make their platforms safer and more welcoming spaces for all users. In 2020 Facebook/Instagram, Twitter and TikTok all improved their policies, often citing the work of CST in supporting this process. For example, Facebook removed Holocaust Denial from the platform in October 2020 and in January 2021 introduced a tool to direct users who search for Holocaust related terms to a trusted and legitimate educational website – both updates note CST's advisory role in this. Also on Holocaust Memorial day in January 2021, Tik Tok, CST and others undertook a joint antisemitism awareness and Holocaust education campaign and established a permanent resource, seen by tens of thousands of users. These appeared in early 2021, but the preparatory work occurred over many months of 2020.

CST holds social media platforms to account for their actions by monitoring and reporting upon 'take down' performance. For example, CST is one of the founding organisations and participants in several rounds of monitoring exercises under the aegis of the European Commission. The 'EU Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech' is evaluated by periods of testing whereby CST, and other organisations across Europe, monitor the performance of Social Media platforms in responding to illegal hate speech on their platforms, with the results published.

In addition, CST has authored and contributed to several research reports into the role that mainstream Social Media platforms play in spreading antisemitism. These have played an important role in exposing the extent of this issue, which affects all of society, and in influencing policy initiatives aimed at curtailing online harms.

CST researchers also monitor websites and social media platforms that deliberately host extremist and antisemitic material. In June 2020, CST issued a detailed report entitled 'Hate Fuel' that exposed the hosting of neo-Nazi terrorism incitement across various platforms. Due to its unusually extreme and graphic content, the full report was only shared in private with police, government, think tanks and academic partner groups.

6.8 Activities in Scotland

CST has been a registered charity in Scotland (SC043612) since 29 November 2012. CST's activities in Scotland are broadly the same as those undertaken in the rest of the UK. CST records antisemitic incidents against Scottish Jews and these are included in the annual report of antisemitic incidents throughout the UK. CST works with Scottish Jewish leaders, communal bodies and the Police, providing advice on security, antisemitism and related matters. Where appropriate, CST joins representatives of Scottish Jewry at meetings with the Scottish Government, civil servants and Police Scotland.

6.9 Volunteers and Training

CST security volunteers are fundamental to the ability of the charity to fulfil its security duties on behalf of Jewish communities throughout the UK.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

6.9 Volunteers and Training (continued)

CST provides constant security support for Jewish communities nationwide. Security personnel, drawn from CST staff and volunteers, help protect Jewish communal buildings and Jewish events. CST would not be able to provide the current high levels of sustained security support to the Jewish communities without its volunteers and the levels of training they undertake.

CST regards training as a vital component in both the general development of staff and volunteers, and specifically to ensure the best possible response to security threats.

CST employs a Human Resources Manager who identifies training requirements and helps implement them for CST staff and volunteers. This is in addition to the work of CST's own security trainers, who are drawn from staff and senior volunteers, with courses occurring throughout the country.

The training of CST's security staff and volunteers was adapted and moved online throughout 2020 to meet the restrictions of lockdown, without minimising the number of sessions available or their effectiveness. Using various online methods of training, CST was able to train more volunteers and commercial guards throughout 2020 than in any previous year in CST's history.

7. MEASURES OF SUCCESS

CST's progress towards its objectives are the criteria by which the Trustee gauges the success, or otherwise, of CST's work, reputation and impact. The charity's performance against its objectives from April to December 2020 repeatedly demonstrated the continuing successful reach and influence of CST, both with Jewish communities across the UK as well as with government, police and other faith communities.

In normal years CST staff and volunteers, reacting to both the terror threat and increasing levels of concern across the Jewish community about antisemitism in general, would secure around 1,000 events and venues across Britain. The continuing dedication of existing volunteers and the regular influx of new volunteers joining the charity, is a strong measure of the success of CST in galvanising the Jewish community to participate actively and responsibly in its own protection.

Coronavirus posed numerous challenges across CST, but these were rapidly overcome, with staff, directors, volunteers and donors all speedily adapting to new ways of working. In the spring and summer of 2020, staff were provided with sufficient secure IT resource to work from home wherever and whenever required, with little or no adverse impact upon the charity's ability to meet its core objectives, including responses to antisemitism.

As public and religious life was severely curtailed between April and December 2020 due to the Covid pandemic and ensuing restrictions on movement and worship, there was a significant reduction in the overall number of physical events secured by CST staff and volunteers.

Nevertheless, where religious services and other expressions of Jewish life did occur, there was no reduction in the security provided by CST volunteers and staff for communal events and locations, with rigorous implementation of meticulously planned coronavirus mitigation procedures, including distancing at briefings and on patrols, and cleaning processes for equipment such as radios and protective vests.

CST ensured that the Government's £14million grant for guarding at Jewish schools and other locations was managed to the highest standard, as overseen and agreed by the Home Office.

7. MEASURES OF SUCCESS (continued)

One of the single most important developments in CST's resources was the continued growth in the number of Jewish sites across the UK with direct links to CST's 24/7 National Security Control Centre (NSCC); and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

CST's National Security Control Centre was manned 24/7 throughout the pandemic, following the early installation of improved Health and Safety measures, including better air circulation.

The NSCC has also become a resource often used by police forces across the UK for assistance with general crime, with several requests per month for support received.

CST's understanding of antisemitism, including levels of antisemitic hate crimes, continues to be the key reference point for police, government, responsible media outlets as well as Jewish community leaders and representative groups.

CST's annual antisemitic incident reports and statistics were referenced as the evidence of rising antisemitism in the key October 2020 investigative report into Labour Party antisemitism by the Equality and Human Rights Commission. This followed CST's participation in April 2018 in the unsuccessful Jewish communal leadership meeting with the leadership of the Labour Party.

8. PRIMARY FACTOR AFFECTING CST: THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

All of society is at threat from extreme Jihadist and extreme right wing terrorism. The Jewish community, however, remains amongst the primary ideological and physical targets for such extremists, including proscribed terrorist groups including, but not limited to, National Action, subsequent proscribed XRW groups, ISIS, al-Qaeda, Hizbollah and those individuals or small groups who are inspired to act in support of them.

CST's discussions with the Police and Government leave the charity in no doubt that the overall current threat will persist for the foreseeable future. CST's provisions of security must therefore be proactive and widespread throughout British Jewish communities and relies upon their continued support for the charity.

9. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS THAT COULD AFFECT THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE CHARITY

Potentially significant events that could affect the financial performance of CST are not significantly different to those facing any charity, such as a reputational or functional failure on the part of the charity or a material change in the circumstance of CST donors.

CST manages the £14 million Government Grant for Jewish community security guards. (JCPSG). This is a grant from government that pays for commercial security companies to provide guarding at Jewish communal sites. The JCPSG is renewed on an annual basis. If the JCPSG was not to be renewed, CST would not be able to fund a comparable scheme.

On 11 March 2020 CST cancelled its Annual Dinner, scheduled for 1 April 2020. This decision was due to increasing concerns regarding Coronavirus and was taken prior to the issuing of Government lockdown instructions. This was one of the first charity event cancellations of its type, but the decision to cancel was taken by CST's Trustee who wished to prioritise the safety of attendees above the significant decline in donations that would ensue from the cancellation.

9. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS THAT COULD AFFECT THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE CHARITY

CST's fundraising events occur throughout the year. They are an important source of income to the charity and also help promote a deeper level of Jewish public awareness of CST's work. Potential cancellation of planned fundraising events, due to the continuing impact of Coronavirus would have an important and potentially adverse impact upon CST's income, requiring new fundraising and public awareness techniques: the efficacy of which is not known.

With Coronavirus problems persisting throughout 2020, CST undertook serious research into how to fundraise online, so as to proceed with this in early 2021 at the time when CST's Annual Dinner would otherwise have occurred.

10. FUTURE PLANS

The Trustee anticipates that acts of terrorism and antisemitism are unlikely to diminish in the foreseeable future. CST's objectives are unlikely to change during this time, and there will be no significant alterations to CST's strategy and overall work priorities.

The Trustee believes that the current level of terrorism and antisemitism has increased since the early 2000s, requiring CST to keep developing its staffing levels, its professionalism, its volunteer base, and its provision of security equipment, personnel, training and advice. The UK Jewish community rightly makes more demands of CST's services than ever before, but this requires CST to meet those challenges, including increased funding for CST's core budget and provision of the Security Enhancement Project assistance to community locations. The Trustee will continue seeking to expand CST's donor base, for example, through fundraising activities in partnership with synagogue bodies. The Trustee will also continue seeking to increase the development of staff and volunteers through training.

11. FINANCIAL REVIEW

11.1 Results for the Year

The Statement of Financial Activities reports net increase in funds for the period ended 31 December 2020 of £826,157 (year ended 31 March 2020 net increase in funds of £848,895) before investment movements, the net expenditure for the period was £533,758 (year ended 31 March 2020: net income of £60,477).

11.2 Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the 9-month period amounting to £11,313,954 (year ended 31 March 2020: £20,528,501), including £7,568,121 (year ended 31 March 2020: £14,000,000) of Home Office Grant funding. CST also raised donations of £2,959,637 (year ended 31 March 2020: £5,995,613) to fund its activities (see note 2).

11. FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

11.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £11,847,712 (year ended 31 March 2020: £20,468,024), including £7,456,833 of expenditure relating to the Home Office Grant (year ended 31 March 2020: £14,000,000).

Expenditure on raising funds in the period totalled £246,410 (year ended 31 March 2020: £553,416). The decrease is due to costs relating to events incurred in the year ended 31 March 2020 which were not borne in the period ended 31 December 2020.

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combating antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £4,144,469 (year ended 31 March 2020: £5,914,608). This area of expenditure reflects CST's continuing support for existing programmes.

11.4 Reserves and reserves policy

It is the policy of the Trustee that unrestricted funds, which have not been designated for a specific use, should be maintained at a level equivalent to at least the next 12 months anticipated unrestricted expenditure, with a target of achieving 18 months, this equates to a range of £7,000,000 to £10,500,000. The Trustee considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a sudden emergency and / or a significant drop in funding, it will be able to continue the charity's current activities whilst consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised and costs reduced.

Total funds and net assets at the 31 December 2020 amounted to £19,293,793 (31 March 2020: £18,467,636). Of these, total unrestricted funds were £18,883,504 (31 March 2020: £18,200,455) of which £11,446,294 (31 March 2020: £10,230,047) were designated for purposes as detailed in Note 19 to the accounts. Free reserves, amounting to the general funds, at the period-end totalled £7,437,210 (31 March 2020: £7,970,408), which is in line with the reserves policy as set out above.

At the year-end, total restricted funds were made up of non-government restricted funds of £299,001 (31 March 2020: £267,181) and restricted government funds £111,289 (31 March 2020: £nil).

11.5 Property revaluation

The charity owns a freehold property, a mixed-use freehold property, partly self-occupied and partly let to third parties and also an investment property let to a third party. The income generating part of the mixed-use property has been transferred from fixed assets to investment properties. The Trustee has undertaken a fair value review at the balance sheet date based on available market data of the mixed-use property and also of the investment property let to a third party. The revaluation of the investment and of the mixed use property has generated a combined gain of £1,093,188 (period ended 31 March 2020: combined gain of £978,676).

11.6 Investment policy and performance

The Trustee's aim is to achieve an investment return in excess of inflation over the long term. Sufficient funds are retained in cash or readily accessible investments to meet current and anticipated expenditure requirements. The Trustee's policy is that its funds should be invested to produce a balance of both income and capital growth, investing in UK equities, cash deposits and property. The Trustee accepts a medium degree of risk. Details of CST's fixed asset investments and revaluations are included in note 14 to the accounts.

The Trustee targets an average return on listed investments of 3% – 5% over a three-to-five-year period and, in light of this, is satisfied with the performance of the investment portfolio in the period.

12. FUNDRAISING

12.1 Approach to fundraising

CST seeks to raise an annual amount of money equivalent to the needs of the organisation's budget, with a 10% surplus to be added to reserves.

Funds are raised almost entirely from the UK's Jewish community and primarily from a relatively small number of regular donors. Should a large pledge be received from a new donor, checks are made to ensure that the donor is known to CST or its existing supporters before the donation can be accepted. CST also seeks to secure funding from legacies from the UK Jewish Community.

Methods of fundraising in a non-pandemic year include dinners, lunches and mailing campaigns, as well as direct approaches by directors of the Trustee and staff. CST also makes applications for funding to selected charitable trusts who might be sympathetic to our work. CST does not cold call. In this financial year, all in-person fundraising events were cancelled due to the pandemic. Consequently, a strong focus on individual approaches to known donors and charitable trusts was adopted.

12.2 Work with, and oversight of, any commercial participators/professional fundraisers

CST does not work with third party fundraisers.

12.3 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is in full compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice.

12.4 Fundraising conforming to recognised standards

CST has a documented complaints procedure, and all staff have received appropriate training. Complaints are logged on an internal system and for the period ending 31 December 2020, CST has had no complaints to its Fundraising Department or in relation to our fundraising activities.

12.5 Protection of the public, including vulnerable people, from unreasonably intrusive or persistent fundraising approaches, and undue pressure to donate

Section 12.3 above contains confirmation of CST's registration with the Fundraising Regulator and compliance with their current Code of Fundraising Practice. This includes CST avoiding intrusive behaviour, undue influence and respecting the well-being of vulnerable persons. The majority of our donors are known to the charity. Maintaining good relations with donors and potential donors remains an important part of CST's strategy.

12.6 Fundraising performance

This short period excluded the months of January to March which is when CST's main Annual Dinner normally occurs and is when most of CST donors' multi-year commitments fall due. Income was therefore expected to be moderate. In addition, the inability to hold conventional in-person fundraising events had a negative impact. Throughout the year, a strong focus was maintained on securing the support of our regular donors and this was partially successful, although the economic depression due to the effects of the pandemic did influence some donors to reduce or withhold their contributions.

In June, CST printed and distributed the annual advertising brochure that would normally have been published in time for the cancelled Annual Dinner. The income from sales of adverts generated through the trading subsidiary, at over £300,000, is recognised within other trading activities (year ended 31 March 2020 - £nil).

12. FUNDRAISING (continued)

12.7 Home Office Grant for Protective Security of the Jewish Community

In December 2010, the Department for Education (DfE) announced an annual grant of up to £2 million to cover the costs of paid security guards at government-maintained and voluntary-aided Jewish schools in England. This continued until June 2015, when the DfE raised the annual grant to £3 million, again intended to cover the costs of paid security guards at all government-maintained and voluntary-aided Jewish schools in England.

In March 2015, the Government announced that it would also pay for security guard costs at private and independent Jewish schools and other sensitive locations. As with the continuing DfE funding, this new £10.4 million funding was also to be administered on behalf of the Government by CST but would come from a new Home Office grant for Protective Security of the Jewish Community.

As of 1 April 2016, the two government grants (DfE and Home Office) were combined into a single Home Office grant for the Protective Security of the Jewish Community of £13.4 million. This now stands at £14 million.

CST is the recipient of a £14 million grant from the Home Office and, as an administrator and facilitator, acts as the conduit providing funding from the Government to Jewish locations by means of sub-grants. For the most recent twelve-month grant period, CST was granted £350,000 to cover the administration of the grant, an amount below the actual cost to the charity for such work. The grant money is disbursed in arrears to the Jewish community to cover costs of security guarding at hundreds of Jewish private and independent schools (DfE approved), and other Home Office approved community sites.

13 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustee continues to assess the major risks to which the charity is exposed. The Trustee keeps under continual review the systems that are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks and makes such changes as are necessary to ensure the continued adequacy of such systems. This work is overseen by the Operations and Risk Committee which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations.

The following are amongst the risk areas identified within the Risk Register: loss of charitable status; conflict of interest for individual directors of the corporate trustee; loss of directors of the corporate trustee or key CST staff; libel; data protection; reputational damage; financial reporting failure; health and safety compliance; employment law compliance; volunteer recruitment; staff and volunteer training; security provision failure; fundraising failure; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; poor funding investment; increase in debtors; fraud; and pandemic.

The Trustee is satisfied that sufficient procedures are in place to identify and manage key risks faced by the Charity which are kept under review. This is undertaken by the Operations and Risk Committee; and the Finance and Audit Committee and is reviewed by the Board.

Four of the primary risks identified by CST, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

Risk 1: Inability to hold fundraising events in person

Details of risk: This risk relates to the organisation's inability to hold any traditional fundraising events (in person) throughout the year (for reasons such as a pandemic or war). This significantly impacts the organisation's ability to fundraise.

Key controls: CST has a dedicated fundraising committee and fundraising is a permanent agenda point for full

13 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk 1: Inability to hold fundraising events in person (continued)

meetings of the CST Board of Trustees, and in the regular meetings held by the CST Chairman with the CST Chief Executive and also with the CST Director of Fundraising. There is detailed analysis of donation patterns, so as shortfalls and changes in funding practise are identified and tackled. For example, in November 2020, the Board requested that the fundraising committee and the Director of Fundraising should undertake detailed research in how to best conduct online fundraising activities, to be held in early 2021, due to the absence of physical fundraising events during the continuing impact of the global Covid pandemic. This was a timely and successful initiative that caused the charity to significantly expand its donor base, and increased its ability to communicate with both existing and potential donors.

Risk 2: Breach of Data Protection laws (including GDPR)

Detail of risk: This risk relates to the failure to comply with any and all relevant UK or European data protection laws, including the EU's General Data Protection Regulations.

Key controls: CST has introduced numerous data protection policies and communicated to all staff, each dealing with a different aspect of the requirements set out in new legislation. A clear data protection implementation plan was put into place to ensure compliance with the principles of Data Protection Act since before GDPR came into force. CST's Operations and Risk Committee provides governance and oversight on CST's data protection strategy development and implementation. CST's Data Protection Strategy focuses on the following key areas of policy and practices: Data collection and processing; Data sharing; Internal policies and practices (such as dealing with Data Subject Access Requests); Internal data management (data mapping, data storage, retention policies, data deletion); Training for staff and volunteers; Security and integrity of data; Marketing communications and consent; CCTV network; and Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). All staff and senior volunteers have undergone online data protection and/or data and information security training.

Risk 3: Impact of a global pandemic on staffing

Details of risk: A significant outbreak of a serious health concern (such as a regionally or nationally circulating epidemic or global pandemic) affects a significant number of staff, as a result of widespread transmission within one of CST's offices. This then leads to the closure of the building, a lack of senior staff being able to fulfil their functions, and/or a lack of overall staff number able to fulfil the functions of the organisation.

Key controls: Risk assessments have been completed for safe functioning of CST offices during a global pandemic, with appropriate control measures having been adopted. CST's COVID-19 Action and Response Plans have been completed, circulated and tested (in real-life scenario). Procedures are in place for the reporting of any health and safety incidents, including RIDDOR. Regular updates on global pandemic developments, risk assessments, control measures, actions and responses are given to staff, tenants, CST Board and other relevant stakeholders (such as visitors to CST buildings and volunteers). Remote Working capability has been rolled out throughout the organisation and business continuity plans initiated for as long as Government advice requires extensive home-working. Regular reviews of the control measures, risk assessments, home-working instructions, action and response plans are carried out.

Risk 4: Cyber-hacking

Details of risk: A cyber-attack against CST's IT system, inspired by either criminality or antisemitism and perpetrated by a hostile individual, organisation, or state actor.

Key controls: Professional internal CST IT Department prioritising CST's own cyber-security measures, both physical and human. Repeat usage of external consultancy expertise and advice. Regular self-testing and

13 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk 4: Cyber-hacking (continued)

external testing of CST IT systems and users. Regular reporting of such testing to CST Audit and Risk Committee, including progress reports on any recommendations identified in previous testing, or advised by external consultants. Regular compulsory training modules for all staff, including e-training that shows individual staff performance and progress.

The Trustee is satisfied that these measures are proportionate with the risk, but notes that this is a constantly changing situation that depends upon both advances in physical IT resource and user behaviours.

14 TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Trustee is responsible for preparing the Trustee's Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales and Scotland requires the Trustee to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and the group of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustee is required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity and the group will continue in operation.

The Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and the group, and enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the trust deed. The Trustee is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

15 AUDITOR

Buzzacott LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as the CST's auditor. A resolution proposing that they are reappointed as auditors will be put to the Trustee.

This report was approved by the Trustee on 24 September 2021.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Community Security (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the group statement of financial activities, group and parent charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of their income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust (continued)

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ◆ the information given in the Trustee's annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient and proper accounting records have not been kept by the group and the parent charity; or
- ◆ the group and parent charity accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust (continued)

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users, taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and Trustee and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the group and the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, and health and safety legislation and Safeguarding Regulations; and
- We assess the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee and review of the minutes of Trustee meetings.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by:

- Making enquiries of management and representatives of the Trustee as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- Tested the implementation of financial controls;
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Reading the minutes of meetings of the Trustee; and
- Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustee and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the Trustee of Community Security Trust (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustee, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act, and in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Shachi Blakemore (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

28 September 2021

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities Period to 31 December 2020

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2020			Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)		
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	2,819,637	140,000	2,959,637	5,505,533	490,080	5,995,613
Charitable activities	2	—	7,568,121	7,568,121	—	14,000,000	14,000,000
Other trading activities	3	302,590	—	302,590	—	—	—
Other income	4	483,606	—	483,606	532,888	—	532,888
Total income		3,605,833	7,708,121	11,313,954	6,038,421	14,490,080	20,528,501
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	246,410	—	246,410	553,416	—	553,416
Charitable activities	6						
. Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		4,036,289	108,180	4,144,469	5,436,917	477,691	5,914,608
. Home Office Protective Security		—	7,456,833	7,456,833	—	14,000,000	14,000,000
Grant expenditure		—	7,456,833	7,456,833	—	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total expenditure		4,282,699	7,565,013	11,847,712	5,990,333	14,477,691	20,468,024
Net gains (losses) on investments		729,603	—	729,603	(1,195,460)	—	(1,195,460)
Net income (expenditure)		52,737	143,108	195,845	(1,147,372)	12,389	(1,134,983)
Transfers between funds		—	—	—	(143,950)	143,950	—
Net income (expenditure) before other recognised gains and losses		52,737	143,108	195,845	(1,291,322)	156,339	(1,134,983)
Other recognised gains							
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets	12	630,312	—	630,312	1,983,878	—	1,983,878
Net movement in funds		683,049	143,108	826,157	692,556	156,339	848,895
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward (as restated)		18,200,455	267,181	18,467,636	17,507,889	110,842	17,618,741
Net movement in funds		683,049	143,108	826,157	692,556	156,339	848,895
Total funds carried forward		18,885,504	410,289	19,293,793	18,200,455	267,181	18,467,636

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated		Charity	
		31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 Restated £	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 Restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	4,857,449	3,439,278	4,793,449	3,439,278
Investment property	13	4,788,845	4,990,769	4,788,845	4,990,769
Investments	14	2,021,537	3,232,479	2,021,637	3,232,579
		11,667,831	11,662,526	11,667,931	11,662,626
Current assets					
Debtors	15	3,099,287	5,500,540	3,081,712	5,458,749
Short term deposits	16	3,034,469	3,074,759	3,034,469	3,074,759
Cash at bank and in hand		4,820,166	2,521,175	4,682,189	2,346,879
		10,953,922	11,096,474	10,798,370	10,880,387
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(3,327,960)	(4,291,364)	(3,172,508)	(4,070,520)
Net current assets		7,625,963	6,805,110	7,625,863	6,809,867
Total net assets less current liabilities		19,293,793	18,467,636	19,293,793	18,472,493
Total net assets		19,293,793	18,467,636	19,293,793	18,472,493
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	410,289	267,181	410,289	267,181
Unrestricted funds					
. Designated funds		11,446,294	10,230,047	11,446,294	10,230,047
. General funds	19	7,437,210	7,970,408	7,437,210	7,975,265
Total funds		19,293,793	18,467,636	19,293,793	18,472,493

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee.

Date: 24 September 2021

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows Period to 31 December 2020

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	A	917,570	(2,122,202)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		152,919	532,888
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(289,458)	(364,579)
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,477,670	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		1,341,131	(168,309)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		2,258,701	(1,953,893)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	5,595,934	7,549,827
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	7,854,635	5,595,934

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the period to 31 December

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Net income (expenditure) (as per the statement of financial activities)	234,096	(1,134,983)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	166,399	147,717
(Gains) losses on investments	(767,854)	1,195,460
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(152,919)	(532,888)
Decrease (increase) in debtors	2,401,253	(1,166,508)
Decrease in creditors	(963,405)	(631,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	917,570	(2,122,202)

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 April 2020 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,521,175	2,298,991	4,820,166
Short term deposits	3,074,759	(40,290)	3,034,469
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,595,934	2,258,701	7,854,635

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

General information

Community Security Trust is a registered charity. The registered office address and principal place of business is Shield House, Harmony Way, London, NW4 2BZ

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 28 March 2018 and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The accounts are presented in sterling for the nine month period ended 31 December 2020 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Community Security Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The Trustee considers that there is no material uncertainty about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. In forming this assessment, the Trustee has considered the impact of Covid-19.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiary CST Promotions Limited. These have been consolidated on a line by line basis. The statement of financial activities represents the consolidation of charitable activities of the Charity and its subsidiary.

No separate statement of financial activities has been presented for the Charity alone.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ◆ the assumptions applied in determining the valuation of the investment property and the mixed use property;
- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining the annual depreciation charge;
- ◆ provision for bad and doubtful debts;

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

- ♦ estimating the cost of grant which will be paid to Security Enhancement Project grant beneficiaries for grants committed to at the year end, for which the related work has not yet been contracted; and
- ♦ estimating future cash flows for the purpose of determining the going concern status of the group.

Restatement of comparative information

Until 31 March 2020, the parent Charity (Community Security Trust) adopted an accounting policy of not consolidating the financial results of its trading subsidiary (CST Promotions Limited) on the basis that the results and financial position of the trading subsidiary were immaterial to the financial results and position of the group.

The results of the subsidiary for the current reporting period have been assessed as being material to the group, and as such consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the first time this period. For comparative purposes, the prior period figures have been restated on a like-for-like basis.

The restatement also includes an adjustment to the result for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 and year end balances as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019. Details of the adjustments made are outlined below.

	As previously reported £	Impact of restatements £	As restated £
Statement of Financial Activities			
Income	20,528,501	—	20,528,501
Expenditure	(21,161,719)	(693,695)	(20,468,024)
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets	1,660,730	323,148	1,983,878
Balance Sheet			
Fixed assets	11,662,626	(100)	11,662,526
Current assets	10,880,387	216,087	11,096,474
Creditors	(4,769,072)	477,708	(4,291,364)
Funds as at 1 April 2019	17,941,889	(323,148)	17,618,741
Funds as at 31 March 2020	17,773,941	693,695	18,467,636

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustee for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Fund accounting (continued)

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Receipt of a legacy must be recognised when it is probable that it will be received and the fair value of the amount receivable, which will generally be the expected cash amount to be distributed to the Charity, can be reliably measured.

Income is accounted for on a receivable basis and comprises donations, net surpluses from functions, and receipts under Gift Aid. Pledges are accounted for when made less any provision for pledges that are considered irrecoverable. Grants are accounted for once the Charity has entitlement to the income. Entitlement to government grant income arises when a corresponding eligible expenditure commitment is made.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to income in the period for which it has been received. Such income is only deferred when either the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in a future accounting period or has imposed conditions which must be met before the Charity has unconditional entitlement.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grants are included in the year they are awarded. The Charity does not publish the names of the organisations to which it has made an award.

The charge relating to the security enhancements project comprises the cost of new commitments approved and communicated to the beneficiary organisation at the Balance Sheet date. Outstanding commitments are shown within creditors within one year as these are payable on presentation of invoices for the cost of works by the beneficiary organisation.

All donations made are charged in full to the income and expenditure accounts in the year in which they are payable.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the Charity. Governance costs comprise the costs of statutory compliance and relate exclusively to the auditors remuneration detailed in note 9 of these accounts.

Expenditure (continued)

Termination payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities and liability on the Balance Sheet immediately at the point the Charity is demonstrably committed to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the Charity to defined contribution schemes during the year. The pension expense is allocated between funds in accordance with the wages allocation. The creditor is unrestricted.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property and improvements are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, freehold property and improvements whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

Fair values are determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. If there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the tangible fixed asset and it is rarely sold, except as part of a contributing business, a Charity may need to estimate fair value using an income or depreciated replacement cost approach.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, with a separate revaluation reserve being shown in the Statement of funds note.

At each reporting date the Charity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined to be the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All other classes of tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

- ♦ Freehold property and improvements 2% straight line
- ♦ Fixtures, fittings and equipment 33.33% straight line
- ♦ Motor vehicles 25% straight line

*As at the year end, the revaluation model was adopted for freehold property and improvements.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless the value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are combined and presented as 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment properties

Investment properties must be measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is considered to represent the property's open market value at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Debtors

Donations receivable are recognised at their recoverable amount. Prepayments are valued at the fair value of the future services to be rendered. Accrued income is valued at the fair value of consideration receivable.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments represent cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year held for investment purposes.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amounts due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease commitments

Operating lease and rental costs, where substantially all the benefit and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to revenue expenditure over the lease term.

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	Period ended 31 December 2020			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	129,275	—	129,275	156,468	—	156,468
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	2,690,362	—	2,690,362	5,349,065	—	5,349,065
Campus fund	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000
Inter communal project	—	30,000	30,000	—	30,000	30,000
Standup	—	100,000	100,000	—	100,000	100,000
Social media project	—	—	—	—	161,000	161,000
Mishon volunteer awards fund	—	—	—	—	2,500	2,500
Victim and witness support fund (Mayor of London)	—	—	—	—	23,752	23,752
Volunteer Training fund	—	—	—	—	5,400	5,400
Residential training course	—	—	—	—	5,428	5,428
CCTV Trust fund	—	—	—	—	150,000	150,000
Northern SEP Project	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000
Total funds	2,819,637	140,000	2,959,637	5,505,533	490,080	5,995,613

2 Income from charitable activities

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	7,568,121	14,000,000

3 Other trading income

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	302,590	—

4 Other income

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Unrestricted funds		
Rental income	55,098	437,287
Investment income	97,821	95,601
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	330,687	—
	483,606	532,888

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	Period ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
	£	£
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	5,825	4,857
Other costs	6,295	214,337
Staff costs	234,290	334,222
	246,410	553,416

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	Period ended 31 December 2020			Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)		
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	4,036,289	108,180	4,144,469	5,436,917	477,691	5,914,608
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	—	7,456,832	7,456,832	—	14,000,000	14,000,000
	4,036,289	7,565,012	11,601,301	5,436,917	14,477,691	19,914,608

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly	Grant funding of activities	Support costs	Period ended 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	3,463,127	—	681,343	4,144,469
Home Office Protective Security Grant	337,500	7,119,333	—	7,456,833
	3,800,627	7,119,333	681,343	11,601,302

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £7,119,333 (year ended 31 March 2020 - £12,951,448).

	Activities undertaken directly	Grant funding of activities	Support costs	Year ended 31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	4,858,676	—	1,055,932	5,914,608
Home Office Protective Security Grant	1,048,552	12,951,448	—	14,000,000
	5,907,228	12,951,448	1,055,932	19,914,608

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	Period ended 31 December 2020		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	92,209	92,209
Travel and motor	—	60,313	60,313
Repairs and maintenance	—	66,251	66,251
Insurance	—	94,325	94,325
Marketing	—	55,021	55,021
Staff training	—	18,100	18,100
Other support costs	—	243,524	243,524
Governance costs	5,825	51,600	57,425
	5,825	681,343	687,168

	Year ended 31 December 2020 (Restated)		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	—	100,063	100,063
Travel and motor	—	144,978	144,978
Repairs and maintenance	—	58,753	58,753
Insurance	—	113,057	113,057
Marketing	—	161,055	161,055
Staff training	—	109,849	109,849
Other support costs	—	349,427	349,427
Governance costs	4,500	18,750	23,250
	4,500	1,055,932	1,060,432

8 Auditors' remuneration

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Fees payable to the Charity's auditor in respect of:		
Audit (December 2020)	20,250	—
Audit (March 2020)	11,000	18,750
Audit (2019)	—	3,720
Grant audit	3,000	3,900
All other non audit services not included above	2,500	3,444

9 Staff costs

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated) £
Wages and salaries	2,717,540	3,705,074
Termination payments	160,151	194,765
Social security costs	324,849	421,144
Pension costs	194,894	265,480
	3,397,434	4,586,463

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was as follows:

	Period ended 31 December 2020 No.	Year ended 31 March 2020 No.
Charitable activities	85	86
Fundraising	8	8
	93	94

The number of employees whose employee benefits (including benefits in kind such as car allowances but excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was:

	Period ended 31 December 2020 No.	Year ended 31 March 2020 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	2	5
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	1	3
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	—	2
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	1	1
In the band £120,000 - £129,999	1	2
In the band £130,000 - £140,000	—	1

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £128,932 (year ended 31 March 2020 - £194,765) which were made to individuals who received other employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

During the period key management remuneration including employers national insurance totalled £753,197 (year ended 31 March 2020 - £1,301,662), comprising the CEO and a management team of 9 staff members.

10 Trustee remuneration and expenses

The Trustee who served during the year (including directors of the corporate trustee) did not receive any remuneration or have any expenses reimbursed. This was also the case in the prior year.

11 Taxation

No liability arises as Community Security Trust is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation on the income arising from its charitable activities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and improvement £	Fixtures fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2020 (as restated)	3,076,691	1,884,563	4,961,254
Additions	105,248	184,210	289,458
Revaluations	592,061	—	592,061
Transfers from investment property	664,800	—	664,800
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,438,800</u>	<u>2,068,773</u>	<u>6,507,573</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2020 (as restated)	—	1,521,976	1,521,976
Charge for year	38,251	128,148	166,399
Revaluations	(38,251)	—	(38,251)
At 31 December 2020	<u>—</u>	<u>1,650,124</u>	<u>1,650,124</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,438,800</u>	<u>418,649</u>	<u>4,857,449</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,076,691</u>	<u>362,587</u>	<u>3,439,278</u>

Included in the net book value of freehold property and improvement above is a mixed-use freehold property with net book value of £3,988,800. This property was sold and leased back following the period end 31 December 2020 (see note 25) and the revaluation at that date is based on the sales price received. The transfer element relates to the mixed use of the property. An adjustment was made in the period for change in the apportioned use of the property between the space used by the charity for its own use versus the space leased out to generate rental income.

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 April 2020	4,990,769
Gain on revaluation	462,876
Transfer to tangible fixed assets	(664,800)
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,788,845</u>

The mixed-use property was sold following the end of the financial year as detailed in note 25. The value of the remaining investment property was based on expected future cash flows and on market research to establish an appropriate investment yield

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Cost or valuations				
At 1 April 2020	1,655,032	1,577,447	100	3,232,579
Additions	68,720	—	—	68,720
Disposals	(9,837)	(1,536,553)	—	(1,546,390)
Revaluations	307,622	(40,894)	—	266,728
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,021,537</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,021,637</u>
Represented by				
Investment holdings	1,222,140	—	100	1,222,240
Cash held by investment managers	799,497	—	—	799,497
	<u>2,021,537</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,021,637</u>
Net book values				
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,021,537</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,021,637</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,655,032</u>	<u>1,577,447</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,232,579</u>

At 31 December 2020, the Charity's investment portfolio included the following individual holdings which represented a material proportion of the total value of the fixed asset investment portfolio at that date.

	31 December 2020 £
Artemis Income Fund (Class 1)	91,479
Columbia Thread UK Fund (Class Z)	117,001
J O Hambro Capital UK Equity Fund (Acc)	122,989
Morgan Stanley US Advantage Fund	76,365
UBS Investment Funds S&P500 Index	<u>113,999</u>

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Principal subsidiaries

The Charity owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of CST Promotions Limited, a trading company (company number: 03010390).

	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 £
Debtors	22,708	166,098
Cash at bank	137,977	174,296
Creditors	(160,585)	(345,151)
Net assets	100	(4,757)

CST Promotions Limited donates its taxable profits to Community Security Trust. Income and expenditure for the year is shown below:

	Period ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Income	302,590	—
Cost of sales	(3,225)	—
Administrative costs	(5,875)	(4,857)
	293,490	(4,857)

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 (Restated) £	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 (Restated) £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	589,505	1,969,255	589,505	1,969,255
Amounts owed by group undertaking	—	—	5,133	—
Other debtors	45,924	149,697	23,216	107,906
Prepayments and accrued income	377,149	339,945	377,149	339,945
Home Office grant commitments	2,086,709	3,041,643	2,086,709	3,041,643
	3,099,287	5,500,540	3,081,712	5,458,749

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	3,034,469	3,074,759	3,034,469	3,074,759

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2020	31 March 2020 (Restated)	31 December 2020	31 March 2020 (Restated)
	£	£	£	£
Security enhancement project creditors	251,143	773,668	251,143	773,668
Trade creditors	75,517	102,383	75,517	101,483
Amounts owed to group undertakings	—	—	—	124,307
Other taxation and social security	137,853	163,738	122,136	157,238
Home Office grant commitments	2,557,017	2,626,026	2,557,017	2,626,026
Accruals and deferred income	306,430	625,549	166,695	287,798
	3,327,960	4,291,364	3,172,508	4,070,520

18 Financial instruments

Financial assets

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2020	31 March 2020	31 December 2020	31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	2,132,633	3,191,340	3,191,340	3,149,549

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2020	31 March 2020	31 December 2020	31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	3,060,856	3,794,126	3,050,371	3,788,975

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of the Home Office grant commitments (debtor), amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, the Home Office grant commitments (creditor), security enhancement project commitments and accruals

19 Statement of funds

Statement of funds – current year

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted funds						
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	1,455,400	—	(166,399)	289,458	—	1,578,459
Fixed asset fund - Revaluation reserve	1,983,878	—	—	664,800	630,312	3,278,990
Investment property fund	4,990,769	—	—	(664,600)	462,876	4,788,845
	<u>10,230,047</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(166,399)</u>	<u>289,458</u>	<u>1,093,188</u>	<u>11,446,294</u>
General funds	<u>7,970,408</u>	<u>3,605,833</u>	<u>(4,116,301)</u>	<u>(289,458)</u>	<u>266,726</u>	<u>7,437,210</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>18,200,455</u>	<u>3,605,833</u>	<u>(4,282,699)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,359,915</u>	<u>18,883,504</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security grant	—	7,568,121	(7,456,833)	—	—	111,288
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	267,181	140,000	(108,180)	—	—	299,001
	<u>267,181</u>	<u>7,708,121</u>	<u>(7,565,013)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>410,289</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>267,181</u>	<u>7,708,121</u>	<u>(7,565,013)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>410,289</u>
Total of funds	<u>18,467,636</u>	<u>11,313,954</u>	<u>(11,847,712)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,359,915</u>	<u>19,293,793</u>

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year (as restated)

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 March 2020 £
Unrestricted funds						
Designated funds						
Security enhancements	1,800,000	—	—	—	—	1,800,000
Fixed asset fund	1,884,510	—	(147,717)	(281,393)	—	1,455,400
Fixed asset fund - Revaluation reserve	—	—	—	—	1,983,878	1,983,878
Investment property fund	5,350,000	—	—	645,971	(1,005,202)	4,990,769
	<u>9,034,510</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(147,717)</u>	<u>364,578</u>	<u>978,676</u>	10,230,047
General funds	<u>8,473,389</u>	<u>6,038,421</u>	<u>(5,842,616)</u>	<u>(508,528)</u>	<u>(190,258)</u>	7,970,408
Total unrestricted funds	<u>17,507,899</u>	<u>6,038,421</u>	<u>(5,990,333)</u>	<u>(143,950)</u>	<u>788,418</u>	18,200,455
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security grant	—	14,000,000	(14,000,000)	—	—	—
Aggregated smaller restricted grants	<u>110,842</u>	<u>490,080</u>	<u>(477,691)</u>	<u>143,950</u>	<u>—</u>	267,181
Total restricted funds	<u>110,842</u>	<u>14,490,080</u>	<u>(14,477,691)</u>	<u>143,950</u>	<u>—</u>	267,181
Total of funds	<u>17,618,741</u>	<u>20,528,501</u>	<u>(20,468,024)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>788,418</u>	18,467,636

Designated funds

The security enhancements fund provides for 36 months of security enhancement expenditure at the current budgeted rate of spend.

The fixed asset fund represents the funds donated to the Charity for the purchase of fixed assets for its long term use. Depreciation is charged against the fund and a transfer is made to or from unrestricted funds to adjust for additions and disposals to the fund.

The revaluation reserve represents the revaluation of freehold property held as a tangible fixed asset. The combined total of the fixed asset fund and the revaluation reserve totals the net book value of tangible fixed assets shown in note 13.

The investment property fund represents the value of the Charity's investment properties, which are principally held for income generation to further the Charity's charitable objectives.

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Restricted funds:

The Home Office Protective Security Grant is used to reimburse the Jewish community's state aided schools, independent & private schools, sensitive locations and synagogues for their security costs. This also included income and expenditure to administer the grant.

All remaining restricted funds with income or expenditure below £200,000 have been aggregated for convenience of display. Separate internal records are maintained for reporting and project monitoring purposes, to ensure all grant restrictions are fully complied with.

Fund transfers

Transfers from general funds to the designated fixed asset fund represent net fixed asset additions during the year. Transfers between the fixed asset fund and the Investment property fund to represent the transfer of the investment property component of a mixed use property as detailed in note 13. The carried forward balance on the fixed asset fund represents the value of the operational fixed assets used to further the Charity's objectives.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Total funds 31 December 2020			Total funds 31 March 2020		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	£	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	£
Tangible fixed assets	4,857,449	—	4,857,449	3,439,278	—	3,439,278
Fixed asset investments	2,021,537	—	2,021,537	3,232,479	—	3,232,479
Investment property	4,788,845	—	4,788,845	4,990,769	—	4,990,769
Current assets	7,986,616	2,967,306	10,953,922	8,203,267	2,893,207	11,096,474
Creditors due within one year	(770,943)	(2,557,017)	(3,327,960)	(1,665,338)	(2,626,026)	(4,291,364)
Total	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793	18,200,455	267,181	18,467,636

Charity	Total funds 31 December 2020			Total funds 31 March 2020		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	£	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	£
Tangible fixed assets	4,857,449	—	4,857,449	3,439,278	—	3,439,278
Fixed asset investments	2,021,637	—	2,021,637	3,232,479	—	3,232,479
Investment property	4,788,845	—	4,788,845	4,990,769	—	4,990,769
Current assets	7,831,064	2,967,306	10,798,370	7,987,180	2,893,207	10,880,387
Creditors due within one year	(615,491)	(2,557,017)	(3,172,508)	(1,444,494)	(2,626,026)	(4,070,520)
Total	18,883,504	410,289	19,293,793	18,205,212	267,181	18,472,493

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £194,894 (2020 - £265,480) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

22 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2020 the Group had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 £
Not later than 1 year	58,227	83,630
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	14,244	71,409
	72,471	155,039

Total operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the period was £83,630 (year ended 31 March 2020 - £101,180).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	31 December 2020 £	31 March 2020 £
Within 1 year	29,673	108,528
Between 1 and 5 years	1,299,600	1,725,164
After 5 years	3,357,300	3,577,941
	4,686,573	5,411,633

The Charity receives rent from leasing out some of the floors of its main office and from the investment property held. During the year, a tenant of the investment property was granted a rent free period until the end of 2021 as a result of the tenant's Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA).

Following the year end, the mixed use property of the Charity was sold, the amounts receivable as a lessor above includes amounts receivable up to the transfer date.

24 Related party transactions

During the period, CST Promotions Limited, a subsidiary of the Charity, made a donation under gift aid to the Charity totalling £288,633 (year ended 31 March 2020 - £nil). As at 31 December 2020 the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited owed £5,133 to the Charity, (31 March 2020 the Charity owed £124,307 to its trading subsidiary).

During the period the Charity received donations totalling £548,000 (2020 - £354,560) from the directors of the Corporate Trustee, and parties over which the directors had control or significant influence.

During the prior year, ended 31 March 2020, the Charity was provided professional services by Rosenblatt Group Plc totalling £3,540, until 5 March 2020 Rosenblatt Group Plc had a mutual director with the Corporate Trustee.

The Jewish Leadership Council, a company with a mutual Director with the Corporate Trustee, was a tenant of the charity's investment property during the period. Rental payment received in the period totalled £18,500, the terms of the lease are consistent with leases made to unconnected entities.

25 Post balance sheet events

Following the balance sheet date, the Trustee of the Charity agreed the sale and leaseback of its main office (a mixed-use property within these financial statements) which was completed on 27 April 2021. The value of the property as at 31 December 2020 is considered by the trustee to be equal to the proceeds realised on this sale, and this is reflected in the revaluation at the year end.