

Community Security Trust

Annual report and consolidated accounts

31 December 2025

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 2025.

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 32 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 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 of 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 and approved by the Board. 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. 2025 was a particularly challenging year for the Jewish community and CST. High levels of antisemitism and the threat of terrorism culminated in a deadly terrorist attack targeting the Jewish Community at Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation on Yom Kippur (2 October 2025).

CST not only works against the threat of anti-Jewish terrorism, but it also now has to work against the reality of anti-Jewish terrorist attacks.

The key objectives of CST are:

- 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.

Throughout 2025, 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 extremely high levels of antisemitism and the threat of anti-Jewish terrorism culminated in the reality of a deadly terrorist attack targeting the Jewish Community at Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation on Yom Kippur (2 October 2025).

The new reality of anti-Jewish terrorism caused a strong increase in the demands made of CST by British Jews. CST has met this challenge and its growth in recent years has, if anything, now accelerated even further.

2025 followed upon everything that has happened to British Jews and CST since 7 October 2023 when Hamas invaded Israel, sparking a series of wars that remain unresolved. Numerically, October 2023 saw the worst single month of anti-Jewish hate crimes ever recorded by CST; and the fears and lived experiences of British Jews have worsened ever since.

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 higher staffing capacity with over 120 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 community events throughout the UK.

Now, with the reality of anti-Jewish terrorism further worsening CST's operating environment, CST has had to keep expanding every aspect of its work. This includes employing more staff with over 120 full and part time staff now based in offices in London, Manchester and Leeds.

Under the terms of a formal agreement with the Home Office, CST managed an £18 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 - hundreds of schools, synagogues and other Jewish communal locations around the UK – to

6. WHAT WE DO (continued)

contribute towards their security guarding costs. The Grant was increased by £10 million to £28 million by the Home Office in response to the Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation terror attack for the remainder of the 2025-2026 financial year.

Increased Grant funding is intended to enable more sites to have more guarding than ever before. This increases the administrative, management and audit responsibility upon 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 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 recorded 3,700 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2025, the second-highest total ever reported to CST in a single calendar year. This is an increase of 4% from the 3,556 anti-Jewish hate incidents recorded by CST in 2024, and 14% lower than the highest ever annual total of 4,298 antisemitic incidents reported in 2023. Antisemitic incident levels remain at a significantly higher rate than was the case prior to Hamas' terror attack on Israel on 7 October 2023.

CST recorded an average of 308 antisemitic incidents per month in 2025, exactly double the monthly average of 154 incidents reported in the year preceding 7 October. For the first time ever, CST recorded over 200 cases of anti-Jewish hate in every calendar month. Prior to October 2023, monthly incident totals exceeding 200 had only been reported to CST on five occasions, each coinciding with past periods when Israel was at war.

The most severe antisemitic incident during 2025 was the fatal terrorist attack at Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, which resulted in the deaths of Melvin Cravitz and Adrian Daulby and left three others seriously injured. The terror attack in Manchester triggered an immediate spike in antisemitism. CST recorded 40 antisemitic incidents on 2 October, the day of the attack, and another 40 the following day 3 October. These were the two highest daily totals for

6.1. Reports and Antisemitic Incidents (continued)

antisemitic incidents in 2025. The implication is that antisemitic terror attacks lead to heightened antisemitic incidents. This was also very strongly evidenced in October 2023 when the Hamas mass murder attack of 7 October 2023 triggered the highest ever wave of UK antisemitic incidents. 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 2025, 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 work has heightened due to the security situation and violent antisemitism faced by British Jews.

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 2025. This included numerous engagements with the Prime Minister, Home Secretaries, a host of relevant Ministers and their shadows; and at senior levels across regional Government structures, including with leading UK mayors.

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

CST leadership is continually consulted on its 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. This includes submitting oral and written evidence to numerous and relevant Parliamentary Committee Inquiries.

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.

6.2. External Relations (continued)

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 teams on many operations throughout 2025, 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. 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)

CST acts as the administrator and distributor of the Grant on behalf of the Home Office, serving as the conduit through which funding is allocated to approved Jewish community sites via sub-grants.

In February 2024, the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to continue supporting the Jewish community by converting the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant from a single-year award into a multi-year programme. A total of £72 million was committed across the following 4 grant periods. Accordingly, the Grants for the years commencing 1 April 2024 and 1 April 2025 were set at £18 million.

Following the Manchester terror attack on Yom Kippur 2025, the Government pledged an additional £10 million in emergency funding. This funding covered the period from October 2025 to the end of the grant year in March 2026. This emergency uplift enabled enhanced guarding at existing recipient sites, the reinstatement of high-level security operations in Manchester and London, and investment in capital infrastructure and security equipment across the community.

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

In 2025, Home Office Protective Security Grant income totalled £20,121,311 (2024: £17,826,605), with corresponding expenditure of £19,441,192 (2024: £17,826,605). 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, and there may be a difference between income and expenditure.

The significance of the Grant extends beyond the provision of guarding; it also plays a vital role in providing reassurance to Jewish communities across the UK. CST is uniquely placed to manage the Grant due to its extensive reach, established infrastructure, and trusted relationships with Government, civil servants, and community partners.

In 2025, the Grant directly supported 210 Jewish schools, over 280 synagogues, and 30 additional communal sites, as well as youth summer and winter camps. A further 150 locations benefitted indirectly through multi-site security operations funded by the Grant.

CST's guarding assurance team conducts regular visits to schools, synagogues, and other community locations to monitor the performance of security personnel. Feedback from these visits is shared with site representatives and security providers to support continuous improvement in service delivery.

6.4. CST Security Enhancement Project

In 2025, 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 £21.6 million for such works. In 2025, over 150 Jewish locations received CST donations, with over 185 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. 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

CST has long shared its extensive security expertise with other faith communities facing threats from violence, extremism and hate crime. Following the 2019 mass-casualty attacks on Christians in Sri Lanka and Muslims in New Zealand, demand for this support increased significantly. In response, CST launched the SAFE programme – Security Advice for Everyone. SAFE provides practical guidance to UK faith communities on improving safety and security, particularly at places of worship.

SAFE has proved highly effective. It enables CST to share specialist knowledge, strengthen security practices, and build networks of trusted contacts and partners across communities — helping to foster stronger relationships between them.

Delivered free of charge, SAFE seminars are run in partnership with local authorities, mayoral offices, police forces and individual places of worship. Sessions take place in both single- and multi-faith settings and are offered to a wide range of communities, including churches, mosques, Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras and other places of worship across the UK.

Seminars cover a broad range of topics, including communal security, protecting places of worship and schools, event and organisational security, hostile reconnaissance, lessons from past terror attacks, conflict management, personal safety, online security and hate crime. There has recently been particularly strong demand for sessions on

Martyn's Law, which requires most places of worship to have formal plans in place to respond to terrorist incidents.

From launch to the end of 2025, SAFE delivered 665 in-person talks and 306 webinars. In total, 23,938 people attended, representing 5,277 places of worship. In 2025 alone, SAFE delivered 245 sessions to 8,015 attendees from 1,379 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 hostility) education across the UK, encouraging students to take social responsibility against prejudice, and modelling best practice intercommunal relationships. In 2025, Stand Up! reached over 17,000 young people, through 441 sessions held at 69 mainstream schools.

6.5. Working with other communities (continued)

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 23,000 young Jewish people through 773 workshops in 70 Jewish schools and community organisations in 2025.

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.

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 techniques 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 on campus to ensure that Jewish life and ways of life are protected in Higher Education.

This involves giving security advice to protect Jewish students, buildings and Jewish student activity on campus. The team works closely with Jewish students and local security infrastructure to ensure that Jewish students can actively and safely participate in Jewish life whilst at university.

6.7. Campus Security and Campus Antisemitism (continued)

The Campus Team also supports victims of antisemitism in Higher Education. In 2025, CST recorded over 80 campus-related antisemitic incidents and provided tailored victim support in each case. It should be noted that events in the Middle East continue to have a significant impact on university antisemitism, with nearly three-quarters of 2025 campus incidents in some way referencing the conflict – far higher than the 53% rate across all incidents that CST recorded in 2025.

Throughout its work, the Campus Team is proud to work closely with other Jewish campus providers, such as the Union of Jewish Students (the representative body of Jewish students and societies) and University Jewish Chaplaincy to ensure that Jewish life on campus can continue to flourish. Relationships with institutions themselves have also been key, with the team providing advice and support to help universities promote the overall safety and welfare of Jewish people in their community.

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 6,200 covering about 430 sites; and the further development of the NSCC's technical capabilities.

The NSCC is also extensively used by police for both assistance with Jewish communal safety and crime against the general public that may be captured by CST's network. 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 Research

In 2025, CST's Research departments 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 remained at "SUBSTANTIAL" (meaning an attack is "likely") throughout 2025 but was raised to "SEVERE" (meaning "an attack is highly likely") on 1 May 2026, mainly due to acts of violence against the Jewish community. October 2025 saw the first terrorist incident directly targeting the Jewish community since 1994, when an Islamist extremist attacked Heaton Park Hebrew Community in Manchester on the holy day of Yom Kippur. Adrian Daulby and Melvin Cravitz were killed, and three others were seriously injured. CST is actively involved in the inquests following these fatalities. The Inquests are likely to take place in 2026.

6.9 Research (continued)

In December 2025, two Jihadis were convicted of planning an exceptionally large-scale terrorist attack targeting the Jewish community in Manchester, which, according to the police, would have been potentially one of the deadliest terrorist attacks to ever take place on UK soil. CST worked closely with GMP and with the local Jewish community before and during the trial.

In October 2025, three far-right extremists were jailed for terrorism and firearms offences. Linked to an online extreme right-wing group, they planned attacks against synagogues, mosques and Islamic education centres in West Yorkshire.

In October 2025, Sir Ken McCallum, Director General of MI5, stated that since the start of 2020 MI5 and the police had disrupted 19 late-stage terrorist attack plots; and had tracked more than 20 potentially lethal Iran-backed plots within the previous 12 months. CST has long warned of the persistent threat posed by Iranian and proxy terrorism targeting Jewish and Israeli interests globally; this would be shown as stark reality in the first quarter of 2026.

In March 2025, UK Security Minister Dan Jarvis MP told Parliament that “there is a long-standing pattern of targeting Jewish and Israeli people internationally by the Iranian Intelligence Services”. In July, Parliament’s Intelligence and Security Committee report on Iran described it as a persistent and unpredictable threat to UK national security, highlighting significant espionage risks to the UK and its overseas interests, as well as “an increased threat against Jewish and Israeli interests in the UK”. 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. Since late 2023, there have been more than 150 attacks, plots and violent incidents in 40 countries targeting Jewish communities. In 2025, in addition to the fatal attack at Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation, there were other fatal anti-Jewish terror attacks in Washington D.C.; Boulder, Colorado; and most deadly of all, the killing of 15 people at a Chanukah party at Bondi Beach, Sydney.

In view of the growing threat posed by antisemitic extremists, including would-be terrorists, in 2025 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, research 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 need to respond to the reality of the current heightened antisemitism, and antisemitic attacks in the UK and globally, together with the need to ensure it anticipates future events and plans accordingly for them.

The sharp increase and sustained level of antisemitic incidents in 2023 and 2024 and an antisemitic terrorist attack, foiled terror plots and continued anti-Jewish hostility in 2025 means CST has employed more staff members in order to respond to the heightened threat to British Jewish communal life.

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. 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 and 2025, 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 2025 of £5,956,531 (2024: £1,765,834). The main reason the surplus was higher than 2024 was higher donations, especially following the 2 October attack. The net income for the year before investment gains and losses and gain on revaluation of fixed assets, was a surplus of £5,051,131 (2024: deficit of £548,886).

8.2. Income

The Statement of Financial Activities reports incoming resources during the year of £14,874,366 (2024: £10,380,567) from fundraising and investments, and £20,121,311 (2024: £17,826,605) Home Office Grant administered and distributed by CST for professional security guarding at community buildings as per the requirements of the Grant. This was higher than in the previous year because of the timing of additional emergency grant of £10,000,000 that was made available for the last 6 months of the 2025/2026 Grant year.

8.3 Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £29,944,546 (2024: £28,756,057), of which £19,441,192 related to the Home Office Grant (2024: £17,858,987).

Expenditure on raising funds in the year totalled £1,276,627 (2024: £1,220,219).

Charitable activities in promoting race relations, combatting antisemitism and providing security, including head office costs, was £9,226,727 (2024: £9,676,851). Although there was an increase in both staff numbers and salaries, this was more than compensated by cost savings.

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 £13,600,000 to £20,400,000. 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 2025 amounted to £18,678,881 (2024: £13,581,289), which in 2025 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 £13,721,115 (2024: £13,451,396).

Total restricted funds of £1,652,890 (2024: £1,063,670) were made up of non-government restricted funds of £679,375 (2024: £770,274) and restricted government funds £973,515 (2024: £293,396).

Total funds and net assets at 31 December 2025 amounted to £34,052,886 (2024: £28,096,355).

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. These investment activities are executed by regulated fund managers. 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 target was 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. Attendance at CST events has exceeded pre-pandemic levels.

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.

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 2025, 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.

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

Section 9.3 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. Most 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.

9.5 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, Manchester and Leeds and another dinner in Manchester. A national postal appeal secured many thousands of donations.

Following the 7 October 2023 terrorist attack on Israel, and the ensuing conflict that prompted 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. Largely as a result of the terrorist attack on Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation in October 2025, the perceived threat level was raised and demand for CST's services grew even higher.

From the day of that 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 record level of charitable income for 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 undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee and reviewed by the Board, which supervises a comprehensive Risk Register, prepared for the committee by CST's CEO and CST's Director of Operations, and it is reviewed by the Board.

In addition to the primary risks set out below, 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; I.T. failure; loss of key buildings; exceeding budget expenditure; increase in debtors; fraud; 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.

Four of the primary risks identified by CST as being amongst the key risks during 2025, and the controls and mitigations in place are:

Risk 1: Terror attack on the Jewish Community

Detail of risk: Successful terror attack against the UK Jewish Community, resulting in loss of life and/or significant injuries, and damage to infrastructure.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Key controls: Guarding in place across community buildings, over 2,000 trained security volunteers, heavy investment in protective equipment, trauma kits and training. Several thousand CCTV cameras installed at Jewish community locations linked up to the CST Central Control room, and high levels of coordination with the Police and Counter Terrorism, including frequent presence in the Control Room. CST has also invested in an approximately £30m Security Enhancement Programme over many years to fund reinforcements around community buildings.

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 the 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 regulated 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 **22/09/26** 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 Trust (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2025 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 2025 and of their income and expenditure for the year 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.

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;

- 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
- Making enquiries 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 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.



25 September 2026

For and on behalf of Buzzacott Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

130 Wood Street

London

EC2V 6DL

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2025

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025			Year ended 31 December 2024		
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Income from:							
Donations, legacies and gift aid	1	13,197,308	735,602	13,932,910	9,173,758	253,400	9,427,158
Charitable activities							
. Home Office Protective Security Grant income	2	-	20,121,311	20,121,311	-	17,826,605	17,826,605
Other trading activities	3	306,417	-	306,417	235,650	-	235,650
Investment income		584,140	582	584,722	667,650	745	668,395
Other income	4	50,317	-	50,317	49,364	-	49,364
Total income		14,138,182	20,857,495	34,995,677	10,126,422	18,080,750	28,207,172
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	1,276,627	-	1,276,627	1,220,219	-	1,220,219
Charitable activities	6,7						
. Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security		8,399,644	827,083	9,226,727	9,050,340	626,511	9,676,851
. Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure		-	19,441,192	19,441,192	-	17,858,987	17,858,987
Total expenditure		9,676,271	20,268,275	29,944,546	10,270,559	18,485,498	28,756,057
Net income before investment gains		4,461,911	589,220	5,051,131	(144,137)	(404,748)	(548,885)
Net gains on investments		905,400	-	905,400	1,152,364	-	1,152,364
Net gains on investment property revaluation	12	-	-	-	1,162,355	-	1,162,355
Net income/(expenditure)		5,367,311	589,220	5,956,531	2,170,582	(404,748)	1,765,834
Transfers between funds	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		5,367,311	589,220	5,956,531	2,170,582	(404,748)	1,765,834
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355	24,862,103	1,468,418	26,330,521
Net movement in funds		5,367,311	589,220	5,956,531	2,170,582	(404,748)	1,765,834
Total funds carried forward		32,399,996	1,652,890	34,052,886	27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355

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

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheets 31 December 2025

		Consolidated		Charity	
		2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
	Notes				
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	502,447	580,207	502,447	580,207
Investment property	13	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Investments	14	22,802,953	19,096,864	22,803,053	19,096,964
		<u>29,105,400</u>	<u>25,477,071</u>	<u>29,105,500</u>	<u>25,477,171</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	7,851,078	4,463,951	7,867,378	4,417,510
Short term deposits	16	48,345	513,683	48,345	513,683
Cash at bank and in hand		1,605,437	1,920,403	1,364,761	1,781,387
		<u>9,504,860</u>	<u>6,898,037</u>	<u>9,280,484</u>	<u>6,712,580</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(4,557,374)</u>	<u>(4,278,753)</u>	<u>(4,333,098)</u>	<u>(4,093,396)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,947,486</u>	<u>2,619,284</u>	<u>4,947,386</u>	<u>2,619,184</u>
Total net assets		<u>34,052,886</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>34,052,886</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	19	1,652,890	1,063,670	1,652,890	1,063,670
Unrestricted funds					
. Designated funds		13,721,115	13,451,396	13,721,115	13,451,396
. General funds	19	18,678,881	13,581,289	18,678,881	13,581,289
Total funds		<u>34,052,886</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>34,052,886</u>	<u>28,096,355</u>

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

Trustee

Date:

22/09/26

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided/(utilised) by operating activities	A	1,467,209	(1,234,038)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interests and rents from investments		635,039	717,759
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(81,863)	(248,634)
Purchase of investments		(24,583,053)	(11,619,970)
Proceeds from sale of investments		22,704,680	8,696,631
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(1,325,197)	(2,454,214)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		142,012	(3,688,252)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	B	2,584,185	6,272,437
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	B	2,726,197	2,584,185

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Net income (as per the statement of financial activities)	5,956,531	1,765,834
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	159,623	199,595
(Gain) on investments	(905,400)	(2,314,720)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	117,224
Dividends, rents and interest from investments	(635,039)	(717,759)
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(3,387,127)	1,688,623
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	278,621	(1,972,835)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,467,209	(1,234,038)

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2025 £	Movement in year £	31 December 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,920,403	(314,966)	1,605,437
Short term deposits	513,683	(465,338)	48,345
Cash held by investment manager	150,099	922,316	1,072,415
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,584,185	142,012	2,726,197

The accounting policies and notes on pages 28 to 43 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 2025 and rounded to the nearest pound, with comparative information presented for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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.

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 2025

1 Donations, legacies and gift aid

	2025			2024		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations						
Gift Aid recovered	516,009	-	516,009	394,708	-	394,708
Donations and legacies from individuals & trusts	12,681,299	-	12,681,299	8,779,050	-	8,779,050
Campus fund	-	15,000	15,000	-	10,000	10,000
Volunteer support fund	-	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	5,400
Stand Up!	-	137,119	137,119	-	-	-
Volunteer awards fund	-	11,000	11,000	-	5,000	5,000
Non security expenditure fund	-	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Countering digital hatred fund	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
Streetwise	-	13,083	13,083	-	-	-
Leeds Community	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
OSINT and research fund	-	65,000	65,000	-	-	-
Campus activity	-	72,000	72,000	-	-	-
Incidents triage fund	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
OSINT Software project	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
SAFE fund	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
AV systems fund	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Security Enhancement Project	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
Equipment fund	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
CCTV Trust fund	-	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
Total funds	13,197,308	735,602	13,932,910	9,173,758	253,400	9,427,158

2 Income from charitable activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Restricted funds		
Home Office Protective Security Grant	20,121,311	17,826,605

3 Other trading income

	2025 £	2024 £
Unrestricted funds		
Brochure advertising income of CST Promotions Limited	306,417	235,650

4 Other income

	2025 £	2024 £
Unrestricted funds		
Rental income	50,317	49,364
	50,317	49,364

5 Expenditure on fundraising

	2025 £	2024 £
Unrestricted funds		
Support costs	8,476	7,602
Other costs	636,057	687,991
Staff costs	632,094	524,626
	1,276,627	1,220,219

6 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	2025			2024		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	8,399,644	827,083	9,226,727	9,050,340	626,511	9,676,851
Home Office Protective Security Grant expenditure	-	19,441,192	19,441,192	-	17,858,987	17,858,987
	8,399,644	20,268,275	28,667,919	9,050,340	18,485,498	27,535,838

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activities £	Support costs £	2025 £
Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security	7,446,883	-	1,779,844	9,226,727
Home Office Protective Security Grant	1,457,283	17,983,909	-	19,441,192
	8,904,166	17,983,909	1,779,844	28,667,919

All grants issued were made to institutions and not individuals. No support costs have been included within the total grants made of £17,983,909 (2024 - £17,159,716).

	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

7 Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	2025		
	Raising funds £	Promote race relations, combat antisemitism and provide security £	Total funds £
Rent and rates	-	467,631	467,631
Travel and motor	-	123,796	123,796
Repairs and maintenance	-	122,591	122,591
Insurance	-	283,015	283,015
Marketing	-	72,110	72,110
Staff training	-	81,759	81,759
Radio licences & telephones	-	159,646	159,646
Professional subscriptions	-	82,114	82,114
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	-	308,993	308,993
Governance costs	8,476	78,189	86,665
	8,476	1,779,844	1,788,320

	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
Radio licences and telephones	-	144,857	144,857
Professional subscriptions	-	77,204	77,204
Other support costs (mostly office costs)	-	290,571	290,571
Governance costs	7,602	78,546	86,148
	7,602	1,804,845	1,812,447

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Fees payable to the Group's auditor in respect of:		
Audit	35,465	33,779
Grant audit	5,355	5,040
All other non-audit services not included above	2,974	2,363

9 Staff costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	5,423,010	5,169,311
Social security costs	675,935	561,171
Pension costs	367,598	331,097
	6,466,543	6,061,579

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Charitable activities	108	98
Fundraising	11	10
	119	108

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 2025 No.	Year ended 31 December 2024 No.
In the band £60,000 - £69,999	6	3
In the band £70,000 - £79,999	10	11
In the band £80,000 - £89,999	4	2
In the band £90,000 - £99,999	-	1
In the band £100,000 - 109,999	1	1
In the band £110,000-£119,999	3	2
In the band £200,000 - £209,999	-	1
In the band £220,000 - £229,999	1	-

Benefits included in the above bandings exclude termination payments totalling £nil (2024 - £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 £1,455,755 (2024 - £1,230,422), comprising the CEO and a management team of 11 staff members (2024: 9).

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 2025	450,000	1,172,192	1,622,192
Additions	-	81,863	81,863
At 31 December 2025	<u>450,000</u>	<u>1,254,055</u>	<u>1,704,055</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	56,761	985,224	1,041,985
Charge for year	14,190	145,433	159,623
At 31 December 2025	<u>70,951</u>	<u>1,130,657</u>	<u>1,201,608</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2025	<u>379,049</u>	<u>123,398</u>	<u>502,447</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>393,239</u>	<u>186,968</u>	<u>580,207</u>

13 Investment property

	Freehold investment properties £
Valuations	
At 1 January 2025	5,800,000
Gain on revaluation	-
At 31 December 2025	<u>5,800,000</u>

14 Fixed asset investments

	Listed securities £	Unlisted securities £	Shares in subsidiary companies £	Total £
Valuations				
At 1 January 2025	18,816,276	130,489	100	18,946,865
Additions	24,583,053	-	-	24,583,053
Disposals at book value (proceeds £22,704,680 and realised gains £283,233)	(22,421,447)	-	-	(22,421,447)
Revaluations	622,167	-	-	622,167
At 31 December 2025	21,600,049	130,489	100	21,730,638
Carrying value at 31 December 2025				
Investment holdings	21,600,049	130,489	100	21,730,638
Cash held by investment managers	1,072,415	-	-	1,072,415
	22,672,464	130,489	100	22,803,053
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	19,096,964
Cost				
At 31 December 2025	20,230,555	-	100	20,230,655
At 31 December 2024	17,314,108	-	100	17,314,208

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.

	2025 £
Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund	5,726,233
Various UK Government 0% Treasury Bills maturing between 05/01/26 and 15/06/26	8,904,783
Protea-Veritas Core Equity with Fixed Income Fund	6,969,034

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 (2024: £100), represented by:

	2025 £	2024 £
Debtors	29,193	72,642
Cash at bank	240,676	139,016
Creditors	(269,769)	(211,558)
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:

	2025 £	2024 £
Income	306,417	235,650
Cost of sales	(3,225)	(4,940)
Administrative costs	(8,443)	(7,655)
	294,749	223,055

15 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	31 December 2025 £	31 December 2024 £	31 December 2025 £	31 December 2024 £
Due within one year				
Donations receivable	2,136,639	301,401	2,136,639	301,401
Amounts owed by group undertaking	-	-	45,493	-
Other debtors	103,800	125,881	74,607	79,440
Prepayments and accrued income	694,856	713,580	694,856	713,580
Home Office Grant commitments	4,915,783	3,323,089	4,915,783	3,323,089
	7,851,078	4,463,951	7,867,378	4,417,510

16 Short term deposits

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Cash equivalents on deposit	48,345	513,683	48,345	513,683

17 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Security enhancement project creditors	453,683	384,890	453,683	384,890
Trade creditors	118,985	268,898	118,985	268,898
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	-	26,201
Other taxation and social security	203,140	186,798	185,364	174,881
Home Office Grant commitments	3,248,919	2,982,563	3,248,919	2,982,563
Accruals and deferred income	532,647	455,604	326,147	255,963
	4,557,374	4,278,753	4,333,098	4,093,396

18 Financial instruments**Financial assets**

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	5,019,584	3,448,969	4,990,391	3,402,528

Financial liabilities

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	4,240,989	3,818,438	4,214,113	3,798,297

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 2025 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer in/out £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2025 £
Long-term designated premises fund	4,671,189	50,317	(302,838)	-	-	4,418,668
Other Designated funds						
Security enhancements	2,400,000	-	(613,907)	1,213,907	-	3,000,000
Fixed asset fund	580,207	-	(159,623)	81,863	-	502,447
Investment property fund	5,800,000	-	-	-	-	5,800,000
	<u>13,451,396</u>	<u>50,317</u>	<u>(1,076,368)</u>	<u>1,295,770</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,721,115</u>
General funds	<u>13,581,289</u>	<u>14,087,865</u>	<u>(8,599,903)</u>	<u>(1,295,770)</u>	<u>905,400</u>	<u>18,678,881</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>27,032,685</u>	<u>14,138,182</u>	<u>(9,676,271)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>905,400</u>	<u>32,399,996</u>
Restricted funds						
Home Office Protective Security Grant	293,396	20,121,311	(19,441,192)	-	-	973,515
Aggregated other restricted grants	<u>770,274</u>	<u>736,184</u>	<u>(827,083)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>679,375</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>1,063,670</u>	<u>20,857,495</u>	<u>(20,268,275)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,652,890</u>
Total of funds	<u>28,096,355</u>	<u>34,995,677</u>	<u>(29,944,546)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>905,400</u>	<u>34,052,886</u>

19 Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds – prior year

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

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £
Tangible fixed assets	502,447	-	502,447	580,207	-	580,207
Fixed asset investments	22,802,953	-	22,802,953	19,096,864	-	19,096,864
Investment property	5,800,000	-	5,800,000	5,800,000	-	5,800,000
Current assets	4,603,051	4,901,809	9,504,860	2,851,804	4,046,233	6,898,037
Creditors due within one year	(1,308,455)	(3,248,919)	(4,557,374)	(1,296,190)	(2,982,563)	(4,278,753)
Total	32,399,996	1,652,890	34,052,886	27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355

Charity	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £
Tangible fixed assets	502,447	-	502,447	580,207	-	580,207
Fixed asset investments	22,803,053	-	22,803,053	19,096,964	-	19,096,964
Investment property	5,800,000	-	5,800,000	5,800,000	-	5,800,000
Current assets	4,378,675	4,901,809	9,280,484	2,666,347	4,046,233	6,712,580
Creditors due within one year	(1,084,179)	(3,248,919)	(4,333,098)	(1,110,833)	(2,982,563)	(4,093,396)
Total	32,399,996	1,652,890	34,052,886	27,032,685	1,063,670	28,096,355

21 Pension commitments

The pension charge per the accounts represents contributions paid by the Charity for the year and amounted to £367,598 (2024 - £331,097) 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:

	2025 £	2024 £
Less than 1 year	343,583	367,432
1-5 years	1,309,270	1,315,249
More than 5 years	3,888,349	4,222,709
	5,541,202	5,905,390

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 £313,894 (2024 - £396,957).

23 Operating lease – lessor

	2025 £	2024 £
Within 1 year	471,660	475,205
Between 1 and 5 years	1,831,457	1,816,709
After 5 years	8,000,186	8,552,341
	10,303,303	10,844,255

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 £294,749 (2024 - £223,055). As at 31 December 2025, the charity was owed £45,493 by the trading subsidiary CST Promotions Limited (2024: CST Promotions Limited owed £26,201 to the Charity).

During the year, the Charity received donations totalling £1,559,000 (2024 - £470,399) 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 (2024 - £18,500). The terms of the lease are consistent with leases made on an arm's length basis.