



# Annual Report 2017



Violence  
Prevention Network

## Vision and activity

Our vision is that ideologically vulnerable people and violent offenders motivated by extremism change their behaviour through deradicalisation efforts, lead independent lives and become part of the democratic community, in order to prevent and avert extremism of any kind.

Violence Prevention Network works to ensure that people have the tools and resources available to reflect on and overcome their previous behaviour patterns. The goal is to enable them to live a life in which they do not harm themselves or others.

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## Subject of the report

### Scope

The subject of this report is Violence Prevention Network e.V. (hereinafter referred to as „Violence Prevention Network“). The organisation works with ideologically vulnerable people, deradicalises extremist motivated offenders and supports them in the reintegration into the democratic community.

### Reporting period and reporting cycle

The reporting period is the 2017 financial year from 1 January 2017 until 31 December 2017.

### Application of the SRS

The report was completed on 15/09/2018 using the „Reporting Standards for Social Organisations“. All information is current as of 15/09/2018 in as far as the information does not relate only to the previous 2017 financial year.

### Contact person

Judy Korn

Phone.: + 49 30 91 70 54 64

Email: judy.korn@violence-prevention-network.de

# Introduction



Judy Korn



Thomas Mücke

## 2017 - The year of substantial change in correctional facilities and the probationary system

It started eight years ago with a round table discussion. Financing of the deradicalisation training in correctional facilities was, as many times before, not guaranteed to Violence Prevention Network. A third pilot phase was supposed to start. Same old ideas in ever new packaging instead of permanent assurance of successfully completed projects. The focus of the round table as well as many other subsequent discussions was on attracting advocates from the justice departments and interior ministries, who (at least this was the plan) would campaign for the continuation of deradicalisation training in order to establish a long-term perspective for correctional facilities and, not least, to secure the accumulated expertise of Violence Prevention Network over many years.

The interior and justice state ministers of the past eight years can tell you a thing or two about how many "urgent reminders" they have received from Violence Prevention Network throughout the years. Many correctional facility committees and justice ministerial conferences put extremism prevention and deradicalisation in detention on the agenda. Countless divisions/departments heads, for example in the Ministry of the Interior, have campaigned for the concerns of Violence Prevention Network for years - and often with great commitment. In the years 2010 and thereafter, the actions of the NSU (National Socialist Underground) were exposed and Islamism became increasingly important for internal security. This also drew the

attention of some members of the Bundestag to the necessity of comprehensive extremism prevention in correctional facilities. But absolutely nothing happened in terms of long-term financial security.

It was not until 2015, with the launch of the federal programme "Live Democracy!" and the promotion of structural development as a federal entity by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, that Violence Prevention Network was finally able to begin securing permanent deradicalisation programmes and radicalisation prevention measures in correctional facilities and to attract more civil society organisations to this cause. At the same time, the federal programme made it possible for the first time for other entities to develop and implement offers in the various federal states starting in 2017. Violence Prevention Network has been able to contribute its expertise from the past 15 years to the development of the "Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary system" funding programme as well as to coordinating the joint development of nationwide standards and quality criteria for radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in cooperation with the civil society organisations that are now also active in this field.

The networking idea comes first in the federal programme and is met with open doors at Violence Prevention Network. We did not choose this name in vain. As part of the framework of the correctional facility working group as well as at specialist conferences, federal working groups and brown bag lunches, Violence Prevention Network successfully brought together different stakeholders from politics, science and practical experience and repeatedly increased their awareness of the necessity of working in this special field.

With that in mind, we are not only happy that we can continue our important work in the German correctional facilities, but we are also proud to be involved in such a substantial and unique development in Europe.

Judy Korn and Thomas Mücke  
June 2018



**The social problem  
and its potential  
solutions**

## The social problem

German society is getting more and more polarised. Norms and values are increasingly called into question, while extremists from all directions try to dominate the discourse with ever more spectacular statements, or sometimes even deeds. For example, young people in particular are increasingly being subjected to recruitment attempts by groups from right-wing extremists as well as the Islamist and Salafist spectrum. After the (at least physical) disintegration of the so-called caliphate in Syria and Iraq, German society has been confronted with a steadily increasing number of returnees, who now, in contrast to only very isolated exits, form the core problem. This will also include children and adolescents who were born or grew up in the ISIS territory, who were exposed to violence from early childhood and to whom the customs of German society are completely alien. This challenge puts German society in a whole new dimension. With an increasing number of returnees, the amount of convicted and extremist violent offenders in German prisons is likely to increase. On the one hand, they face the danger of being radicalised themselves while in detention. Extremists in German correctional facilities form networks and control criminal activities beyond the prison walls. On the other hand, the extreme situation in correctional facilities also offers points of reference and opportunities for deradicalisation that have to be seized.

This current situation is further exploited by all types of extremist groups. This has led to a reciprocal instigation process with the goal to divide German society, which helps all extremists alike in their quest to attract followers and solidify their positions.

### Extent of the problem

According to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV), 312 politically right-wing motivated crimes were reported in 2017, of which 46 were violent. Although this indicates a reduction in crime compared to the "record years" of 2015 and 2016, the total is still around 57% higher than it was before 2015. The right-wing extremist potential continues to rise steadily and included about 24,000 people at the end of 2017, including 12,700 violence-oriented right-wing extremists. Even on the internet, the number of right-wing extremist crimes continues to increase. The Federal Office of Criminal Investigation attests to an increasing verbal brutalisation and the resulting potential to support individual radicalisation. The brutalisation of the discourse on the internet, along with the increased amount of online hate crimes that are actually punishable under criminal law, is just one of the many symptoms of social polarisation that has already become apparent in recent years and is now beginning to manifest itself.

Another clear sign of that polarisation can be observed in how well the AfD (German right-wing party "Alternative for Germany") performed in the 2017 general election. The historically first addition of a political party that is to the right of CDU/CSU into the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, along with the new dimension of violence described above, symbolises the social acceptance of ideas and views that were

previously only suspected to exist in marginalised groups. Besides crime, problematic political ideas are being established in the midst of Germany's political system. This poses a threat to the pluralistic social model, which could turn out to be far greater than the already brutally increased tolerance of violence.

Within a period of four years, Salafist groups almost doubled in size, from around 5,500 people in 2013 to around 10,800 people in 2017. In autumn 2017, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) counted approximately 1,800 members of the Islamist terrorist scene; in late 2016, the figure only amounted to 1,200. Of the approximately 1,000 people who traveled to Syria and Iraq to join Islamist terrorist organisations, a good third returned to Germany by the end of April 2018. Clear indications of participation in combat operations of more than 80 of these returnees are known to the security agencies. According to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Islamist terror claimed more than 90 lives and injured 179 in 2017 in Europe alone. These were acts committed by a comparatively small number of people. These figures illustrate the destructive force exerted by a small number of Islamist assailants and the threat posed by the dynamically growing numbers of people in the Islamist scene. The figures on right-wing extremism also continue to be worrisome. In autumn 2017, arrest warrants for 501 people were still issued for politically motivated crime. But the convictions, including of the right-wing terrorist group "Gruppe Freital", as well as investigations and proceedings against at least five other groups suspected of right-wing terrorism, make it clear that extreme-right and even right-wing terrorist violence (and violent offenders) will keep the Federal Republic busy for a long time to come. This is particularly troublesome because many of these associations are made up of people who were previously unknown to date and who were not linked to right-wing circles. These types of developments illustrate the drastic radicalisation potential of right-wing extremism in Germany and the danger posed by the mutual fuelling of Islamist and right-wing extremism.

### Causes and consequences of the problem

The search for the "root" of radicalisation and extremism has been unsuccessful for many years. Research and practical experience show that there simply isn't one cause or one trigger for such processes. Individual radicalisation always develops out of tension caused by a multitude of factors with social and political context as well as personal experiences and needs.

Often, young offenders who commit violent hate crime come from dysfunctional families. They tend to be surrounded with violent behaviour patterns from childhood. Early experiences of disintegration, lack of education and recognition, as well as life and identity crises that are experienced as personal failure may ultimately lead them to escape their reality by joining radicalised groups that offer simple solutions. Nevertheless, solely focussing on possible early conflict experiences or a weak social situation of radicalised persons is very short-sighted. For example, the developments in recent

years show that even socially well-rooted people all too often turn to extremist ideologies or groups. The simplified assumption of a causality of precarious social status and radicalisation is therefore inadequate. This must also be reflected more strongly in practice.

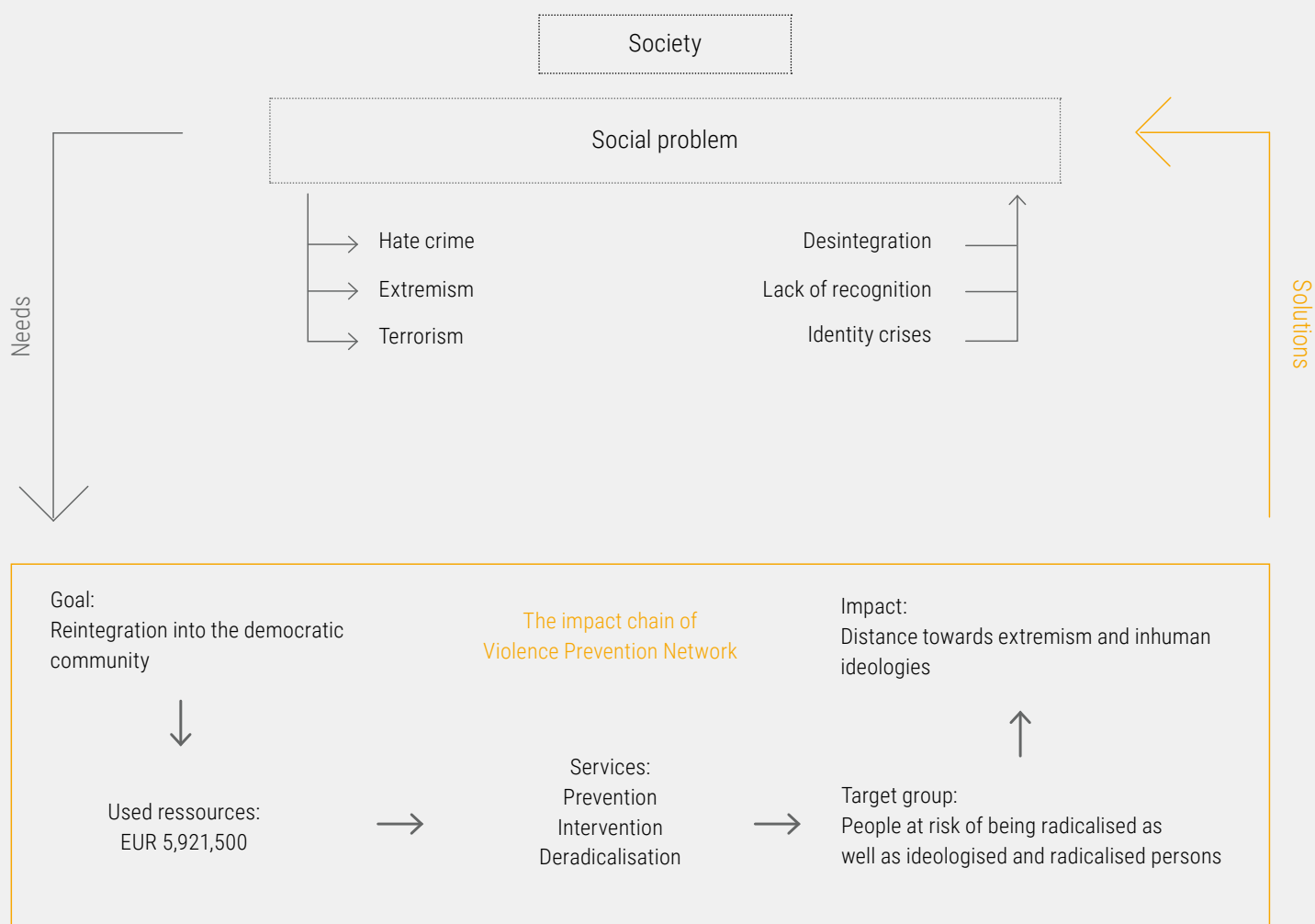
In times of social polarisation and division of mainstream society, which acts as a breeding ground for all sorts of extremism, the previous approaches must be supplemented with a component that encompasses society as a whole. Only this way can they meet the new challenges.

## Previous approaches to solutions

Rapidly changing social conditions demand a rapid reaction of practical extremism prevention. Individual, targeted approaches, which only intervene when a (partial) radicalisation of individuals or groups has already taken place, must urgently be supplemented by large-scale, long-term concepts of primary prevention and the strengthening of the control structures of child and youth welfare. The expansion of information about the different target groups must also be pursued further, in line with the subject matter. This includes, among other things, knowing how to reach target groups and bring about change processes in them. In practice, this has been working successfully for decades. This experience must finally be incorporated into research in order to create new approaches to new

and different problems. Such focused research and experimental development and implementation of new approaches in this area are still very fragmented. Nonetheless, university-based research institutions continue to prioritise investigation of causes. It is a clear sign of the fact that they are a long way from the day-to-day challenges that professionals face when dealing with radicalised people in their professional lives. The risks of supporting radicalisation through online services of extremist groups are still underestimated. In this case, research that takes account of the practical experience in conception and implementation can also provide valuable impulses.

## The solution approach





In order to confront the above-mentioned social problem at all levels, Violence Prevention Network has developed a three-stage solution approach.

### Prevention

Preventive efforts consist of communicating with young people who might be at risk of becoming religiously or politically radicalised and involving them in an inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue, as well as using workshops to expand their knowledge, such as about Islam, but also about democracy and human rights. Similar workshops and other activities are also offered in local contexts where there is a risk for young people of radicalisation towards right-wing extremism.

Another important component of prevention is the training of multipliers (such as teachers, specialists in child and youth services, the police, etc.) in dealing with extremism and fundamentalism at school and work.

### Online prevention of radicalisation

Violence Prevention Network is continuing to expand the field of "Online Prevention of Radicalisation" in response to the fact that the internet provides a crucial catalyst for processes of radicalisation, which has been neglected in prevention work thus far. Teenagers tend to turn to the internet and social media as important platforms for exchange, research and information. They are often far less concerned with the nature of the sources providing information than they are with e.g. the Google ranking of the site presenting it. As teenagers are largely incapable of assessing the reliability of a source of information, this method of dissemination is perfect for spreading extremist ideologies. The approach of Violence Prevention Network therefore aims to establish real contact between deradicalisation work spe-

cialists and those at risk of radicalisation once the latter becomes apparent. In this context, it is necessary to test innovative methods of addressing endangered people, establishing contact and intervening. The combination of online and offline measures is a fundamental aspect of the programme.

### Intervention

The programme "Deradicalisation in prison" is aimed at violent offenders in prison whose crimes were motivated by extremism. Several months of deradicalisation training in custody and up to one year of subsequent stabilisation coaching after their release enable participants to be reintegrated into the democratic community. Furthermore, it offers tailor-made workshops for detainees at risk of radicalisation as well as specialised training for prison staff.

### Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

Deradicalisation comes into play when the degree of radicalisation is very advanced and the risk exists that young people will be a danger to themselves and others, such as by travelling to a war zone or after returning from a war zone, such as Syria. Due to its specialisation on this topic from the outset, Violence Prevention Network has years of experience in dealing with radicalised young people and understands how to speak to members of these scenes, how to establish dialogues with them, how to motivate them to change, and how to trigger processes of becoming distant from inhumane ideologies. In addition to the radicalised individuals themselves, the deradicalisation work also targets their parents and relatives.

## Performance (output) and direct target groups

### Prevention

As follow-up projects for the very successful work by the MAXIME Berlin team, the projects **Teach2Reach** and **MAXIMA** received additional funding by the state committee "Berlin against violence". In 2017, the team continued to conduct workshops on the topics of Islam, the Middle East, interfaith questions and civic education for young people in grades 9 and 10 (and beyond), as well as training courses for multipliers (teachers, specialists in child and youth services, and the police, etc.). In addition, the MAXIMA project has created an information and educational programme especially for girls and young women.

**Advice regarding refugees** – Refugees are increasingly being targeted by recruitment attempts from the Salafist scene. People working with refugees, as volunteers or professionals, are at constant risk of failing to recognise and prevent potential recruitment attempts or beginning processes of radicalisation. The people involved are often insufficiently qualified to identify and deal with religiously motivated extremism. Together with its nationwide network of advice centres, Violence Prevention Network caters to the need for relevant support by providing a telephone line that offers consultation on individual cases, case-related coaching and prevention workshops on specific topics. This comprehensive service, financed by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), is the first of its kind to address the specific challenges involved in working with refugees. It aims to raise awareness among people and institutions that work with refugees, prevent processes of Islamist radicalisation and intervene at an early stage wherever necessary. The AL-MANARA project, which has been in existence since 2016, also provides advice and support for unaccompanied minor refugees through the state committee "Berlin against violence".

The model project **Demystify extremism** further expanded the focus on preventive work in the same way as the Berlin approach at the Hesse Advice Centre (see below).

The project **Präfix R – Coaching for Parents in Prison**, completed in December 2017 and funded by the F.C. Flick Foundation and within the scope of the federal programme "Live Democracy!" by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), aims to work directly with imprisoned parents who follow far-right ideologies by entering into constructive dialogue with them, initiating distancing processes and strengthening their relationship with their child.

As part of the project **Early Birds - Antidiscrimination and Early Prevention in Pre-school Age** (successor of the successful project KOMMENT - communal mentoring) funded by the Federal Program "Live Democracy!" of the BMFSFJ and co-financed by the State Ministry for Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, Violence Prevention Network is conducting workshops and mentor qualification trainings for education professionals in Saxony in order to strengthen their ability to act responsibly when dealing with parents who belong to the extreme right wing.

In Berlin, the **BAHIRA Advice Centre** (located inside the Şehitlik mosque) continues to be operated for young people, their parents and relatives and members of this and other mosque communities. The advice centre is a pilot project that brings together different key players in the field of radicalisation prevention for the first time. In cases of advanced radicalisation, the colleagues at BAHIRA can refer clients to the KOMPASS advice centre (see below).

In 2017, the **Thuringia Advice Centre** by Violence Prevention Network offered training and coaching sessions for multipliers working in the subject matter of Islam in order to support key players on location in their ability to act in the face of advancing Islamophobia. Moreover, the service range of the advice centre was broadened in 2017 to include prevention workshops in schools, work with refugees and individual counselling and casework.

The objective of the **Saxony Advice Centre**, which was opened in 2017, is to immunise young people against attempted recruitment of extremist groups and to initiate distancing processes where religiously motivated radicalisation has already begun. It organises training courses and awareness-raising events that enable multipliers to recognise extremist argumentation and to develop possible resolution strategies concerning this argumentation. By providing insights into and information about the lifestyles and religious practices of their clients, it also aims to allay fears and counteract potential Islamophobic or racist tendencies in these multipliers.

The project **Teach2Teach - Training and Qualification for Professionals in the Field of Radicalisation Prevention against Right-Wing Extremism** is dedicated to the right-wing populism in Germany, which is a new phenomenon in its current virulence. As part of the project, radicalisation trends in right-wing populism will be systematically monitored and evaluated in joint efforts with experts in rad-

icalisation prevention. Building on this, ideas and approaches are being worked out in an interdisciplinary team and subsequently further elaborated by the project team into conclusive qualification and workshop concepts.

### Online prevention of radicalisation

The Project **Islam-ist | Tränen der Dawa (Tears of Dawa) - Online Prevention of Radicalisation**, funded by the state committee "Berlin against violence", educates young Muslims and non-Muslims about the topic of Islam via a Q&A portal ([www.islam-ist.de](http://www.islam-ist.de) | [www.tränen-der-dawa.de](http://www.tränen-der-dawa.de)) and a wide range of media. The continuously expanding online portal also takes socio-political trends into account. In addition to a comprehensive glossary and large video portal, users have multiple options for contacting the website team. The two websites are interlinked.

As part of project **ON/OFF PREVENT - Radicalisation Prevention in the Online and Offline Sector**, an interdisciplinary team of experts is monitoring and assessing online radicalisation trends stemming from Islamist extremism and uses the insights gained to derive innovative options for action in online prevention and intervention. These approaches are digitally processed in terms of content (e.g. texts, images, videos) and applications and distributed on target group-relevant channels. The goal is to counteract online radicalisation tendencies among young people through the digital measures developed in the project.

At the heart of the project **ON/OFF DERAD - On- and Offline Interventions for Deradicalisation via Social Media** are attention-grabbing messages that are played directly into the users' newsfeeds with the support of Facebook's ad manager and then trigger a response from the targeted users. The messages are displayed to a target group that is first defined by a range of characteristics, such as location, device used, and demographic data. They invite users to interact with their sender – in this case, a Facebook profile created for this specific purpose.

**Salam2You - Political Education and Participation of young People within Social Media** is an online prevention project ([www.salam2you.de](http://www.salam2you.de)) specifically targeting committed and interculturally interested young people. A youth editorial office creates exciting and creative online content for peers (e.g. videos for YouTube).

This project provides media-savvy teens the opportunity to ask their everyday questions, exchange opinions and communicate their views to the public in a creative way.

### Intervention

In 2015, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth commissioned Violence Prevention Network within the scope of the federal programme "Live Democracy!" to advance the deradicalisation structures available in German correctional facilities. As of 2017, programmes in the field of **radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary system** are being implemented on a nationwide scale. In partnership with the cooperating entities, Violence Prevention Network coordinates the joint development of nationwide standards and quality criteria for radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary system. In addition, Violence Prevention Network regularly organises specialist conferences and information events on specific topics. In Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony and Thuringia, Violence Prevention Network counteracts religiously motivated extremism with group and individual training as well as further education. The field of right-wing extremism is covered by Violence Prevention Network in partnership with other entities in Brandenburg, Hesse, Saxony and Thuringia.

### Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

As part of the project **Advice Centre on Radicalisation – Counselling for Relatives in the Context of Islamism**, which has multiple entities and is coordinated by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), Violence Prevention Network has been coordinating the development of quality standards for the counselling of parents and relatives of radicalised young people since 2017. A guidebook for this subject will be published in 2018.

The work of the **advice centres** located in Berlin, Frankfurt, Kassel, Munich and Stuttgart was successfully continued with measures involving prevention (workshops at schools and training for multipliers), intervention (deradicalisation training in correctional facilities) and deradicalisation/disengagement assistance, as well as counselling for parents. New advice centres were established in Dresden and Erfurt. The **KOMPASS advice centre** (funded by the Senate Administra-

tion for the Interior in Berlin) continued to assist people who have been radicalised by Islamists, wish to emigrate to Syria (or other war zones) or have returned as well as their parents and relatives.

Within the scope of its **CROSSROADS** project, Violence Prevention Network has successfully helped people at risk of far-right radicalisation or people who have already been radicalised reintegrate into society and organised many relevant training courses and workshops for school classes and multipliers.

### Public relations

Due to the sensitivity of the subject and the continuously high number of extremist terrorist attacks in Europe, the media reported again extensively on the activities of Violence Prevention Network in 2017. In total, there were 13 TV reports, 14 radio reports/interviews and 93 articles in print or online media, including three in international media outlets.

### International networking and cooperation

Since 2015, Violence Prevention Network and EXIT Sweden have been leading the working group "Exit" as part of the European Commission's Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). Particular concerns

are the knowledge and expertise transfer from European countries with more experience to countries in need. Beyond that, a lot of effort goes into establishing connections and creating opportunities for formal and informal networking. This applies to practitioners among themselves, but also between practitioners and other stakeholders and decision-makers.

For European approaches, Violence Prevention Network is involved in the "European Practice Exchange" (EPEX) and "Preventing Radicalisation through Probation and Release" (PREPARE) projects.

In the context of international political advice, Violence Prevention Network brings practical work results to various international committees and organisations, such as the UN, OSCE, European Commission, and others, or think tanks and research institutes, such as Hedayah or the Global Center for Cooperative Security.

## Intended effects (outcome/impact) on direct and indirect target groups

### Prevention

The aim of the prevention work of Violence Prevention Network is to promote the capacity for dialogue and tolerance between people of different cultural and religious backgrounds, the elimination of prejudices and stereotypes, the prevention of further disintegration and radicalisation among vulnerable young people, the strengthening of the sense of responsibility, and the promotion of social participation. The specific aim of the workshops at schools for the 9th and 10th grades (and beyond) is to strengthen young people through a "primary vaccination" against the recruitment attempts of right-wing extremists, Salafists or hate preachers and to prevent potential radicalisation careers. An external process evaluation from 2017 based on surveys of the participating young people as well as the teaching staff confirmed the desired effect.

The overarching goal of the multiplier training is to impart the ability to identify extremist argumentation and to develop possible strategies for resolution of this argumentation in dialogue with young people who are at risk of extremist influence. The emphasis is placed on practice-oriented pedagogical thinking and behaviour. While confronting these ideologised people directly is common practice, con-

scious dialogue and intentional communication is not. To this end, new courses of action are presented. The goal of the training is to develop an in-depth understanding of the professional role that facilitates dialogue with young people who display extremist thought patterns.

### Online prevention of radicalisation

Extremist groups are exploiting the widespread availability of online communication and social networks with increasing frequency. They use these channels to disseminate ideological propaganda, network with young people and recruit them for their causes. As the internet continues to change the communication habits of younger generations, the field of radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation faces new challenges. Violence Prevention Network's online target group-specific, multimedia offerings aim to engage young people in conversations and, where necessary, to initiate deradicalisation processes. By means of qualifications, multipliers are able to establish working relationships with people who are at risk of radicalisation or already radicalised.

## Intervention

With its programme "Deradicalisation in prison" and its method of "Education of Responsibility®", Violence Prevention Network has developed a deradicalisation approach that significantly reduces the re-offender percentage of violent criminals motivated by extremism, thus significantly reducing the number of victims and the costs to the general public. The innovative aspect of this approach of deradicalisation is the combination of political education and anti-violence and competence training (AKT®) and the questioning of acts, justification patterns and motifs. The structure of communication, relationship and conflict resolution resources for an autonomous, non-violent, positive planning of the future is thereby the key to a successful (re)integration into society and distancing from extremism and inhumane ideologies.

The success of this programme was already determined in 2012 by a query in the Bundeszentralregister [the Central Federal Register] as part of an external evaluation.

## Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

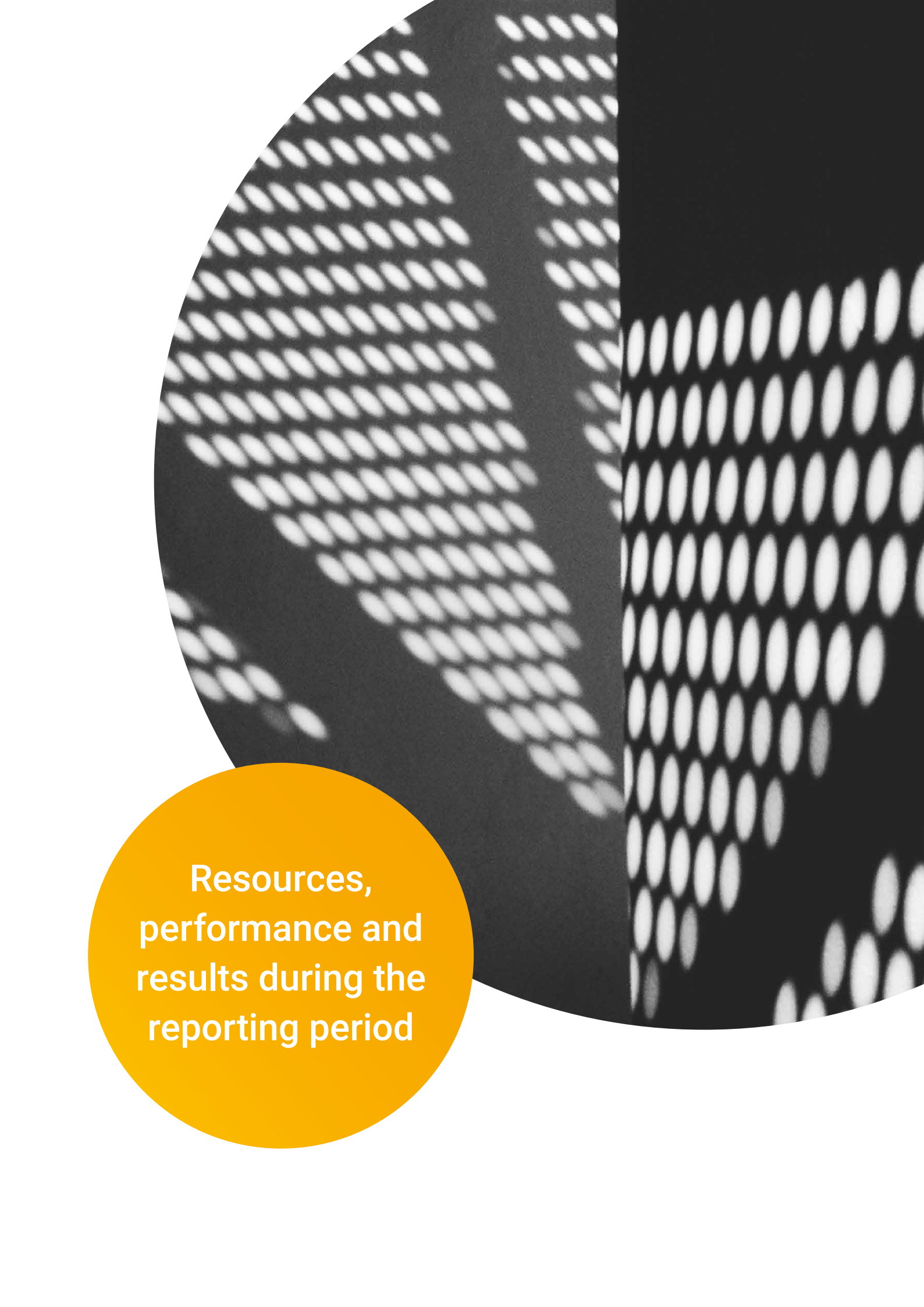
The primary objective of providing counselling to relatives in the Islamist context is to boost the communication and conflict-resolution skills of parents (and people in the young person's immediate environment) so that a robust and resilient relationship is established between parents and children. Accordingly, the objective consists of facilitating the initiation of deradicalisation processes through the stabilisation of relationships. It is precisely within the context of co-operation with parents that the objective is, furthermore, to empower them at a personal level, as well as to give them leeway to process their fears, self-reproach and helplessness. By way of in-depth, specialised information and methodical counselling, a context is created that allows parents to recognise how the radicalisation process of their child has been able to emerge and which options for action they have for establishing a robust and resilient relationship. They are, however, also equipped to recognise that such a process of reversal requires a great deal of time and that setbacks are to be expected.

The main objective of working directly with radicalised youth is to build a working relationship through outreach programmes and to encourage educational work to facilitate the process of detaching from extremist groups as well as the questioning of violent ideology elements, so as to facilitate the deradicalisation process. The focus of this work is to promote the young people to recognise their own processes in regard to their previous course of life as well as the biographical understanding of a career of violence, militancy and extremism, with special consideration paid to how the image of an enemy is developed. Consequently, the young people should again be able to take responsibility for living independently.

As part of assisting the young person in their disengagement from religiously motivated extremism, it is conducive to integrate clients into existing Muslim communities that allow them a different perspective on their religion. Unlike in the area of right-wing extremism, for example, "reintegration" in this field of extremism requires a stable redefinition of faith. It is not a "disengagement" from Islam which is the goal, but rather the move away from radical and inhumane perspectives and from the associated willingness to use force.

## Representation of the effect logic

Target group	Performance	Expected effect
Students in grades 9 and 10 and beyond who might be at risk of becoming radicalised	Workshops	"Primary vaccination" against the recruitment attempts of far-right extremists, Salafists and radical preachers – indirectly preventing extremism careers
Teachers, specialists in child and youth services, police, etc.	Trainings	Improved handling of religiously or politically justified extremism in the field of work – indirect communication on eye level with young people
Parents (mothers and fathers) with right-extreme orientation	Individual and group training sessions	Triggering of distancing processes – indirectly improve the living conditions of the child
Violent offenders in custody who are at risk of Islamist and right-wing extremism	Deradicalisation trainings	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – indirect prevention of further extremist crimes
Parents and relatives of radicalised youth	Counselling	Improved approach to the radicalised child – indirect triggering of distancing processes
Refugees and their environment	Counselling	"Primary vaccination" against the recruitment attempts of Salafists – indirectly preventing extremism careers Improved handling of religiously motivated extremism – indirect communication on eye level
Radicalised young people (with a potential for violence)	Individual training	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – indirect prevention of terrorism, deradicalisation



Resources,  
performance and  
results during the  
reporting period



## Resources deployed (input)

In 2017, our personnel costs amounted to € 3,976,210.90 for 106 staff members, including 58 trainers. Material expenses and professional fees amounted to € 1,569,876.21, including the cost for 16 trainers working on a freelance basis.

## Services provided (output)

### Prevention

Within the scope of its prevention work at schools, Violence Prevention Network organised 259 workshops for 3,713 young people and 197 training courses for 3,025 multipliers in 2017.

### Intervention

As part of "Deradicalisation in prison", Violence Prevention Network organised 19 group training courses with 112 participants and 83 individual and special trainings in correctional facilities and 4 group training sessions for 21 incarcerated persons in youth detention centres (total participants: 216).

### Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

Within the scope of the "Radicalisation Counselling Centre – Counselling for Relatives in the Context of Islamism", Violence Prevention Network has provided counselling to a total of 119 parents and relatives of radicalised young people.

In 2017, the advice centres were able to start or continue counselling with 262 vulnerable Islamist persons and to provide disengagement assistance to 35 persons. In terms of the right-wing extremism phenomenon, there were three persons in each case who were counselled or with whom reintegration was initiated. 354 institutions were advised in the context of religiously motivated extremism or right-wing extremism.

As part of the support to the federal entity, Violence Prevention Network provided the following services:

In 2017, Violence Prevention Network published a double edition of "Interventions. Magazine for Education of Responsibility" with a compilation of current experiences and findings in the field of "propaganda and right-wing populism" for a professional audience. The journal reached a subscriber pool of 236 people.

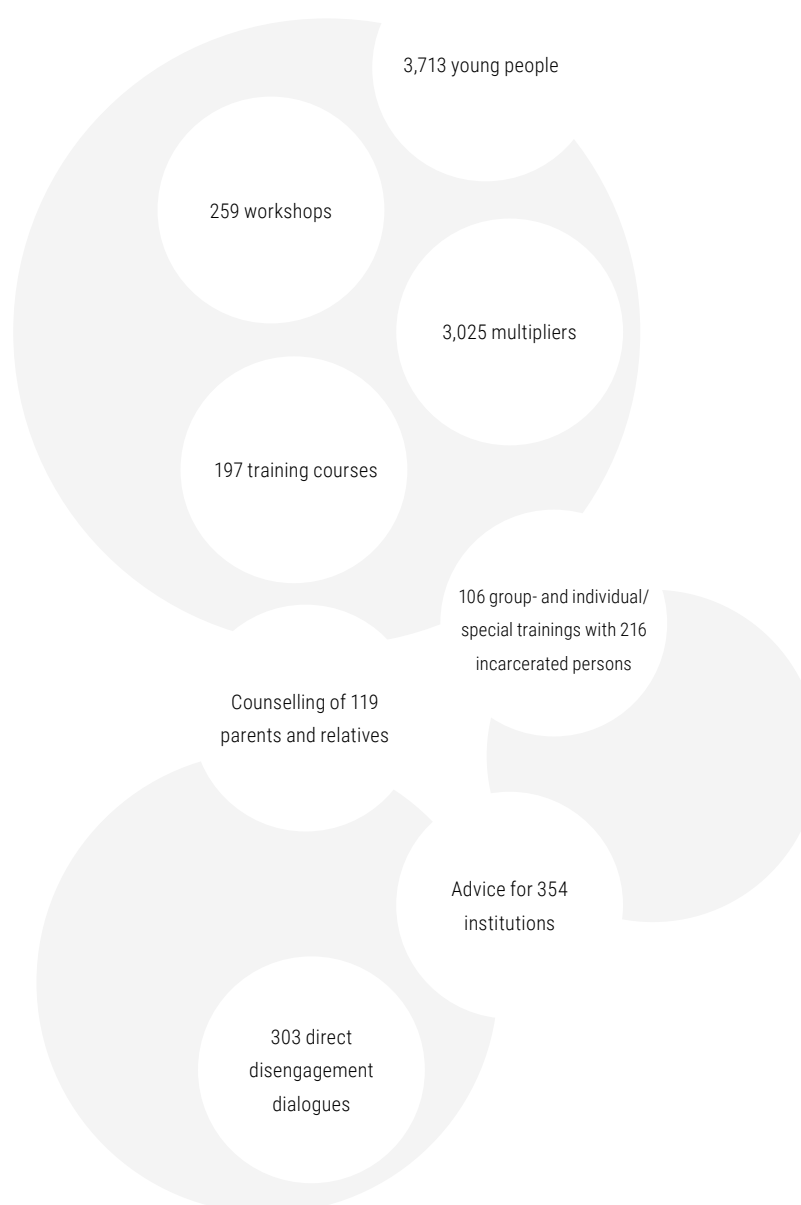
The framework conditions for achieving the goal of nationwide development of standards and quality criteria were established through the founding of the work group for correctional facilities within the scope of Programme Area J. Violence Prevention Network coordinated this committee and supported active entities in the development and implementation of projects. In the reporting period, the work group for correctional facilities met twice with project representatives from 16 federal states.

Three Brown Bag lunches were offered to facilitate networking of representatives from science, practical application and politics with the help

of the Academic Advisory Board in 2017. Priority topics were: (1) "The Psychology of Escape - Push and Pull Factors in Radicalisation Trajectories of Refugees" (= 15 participants), (2) "Religion in Disengagement Work" (= 12 participants), (3) "Islam in Western Societies" (= 10 participants).

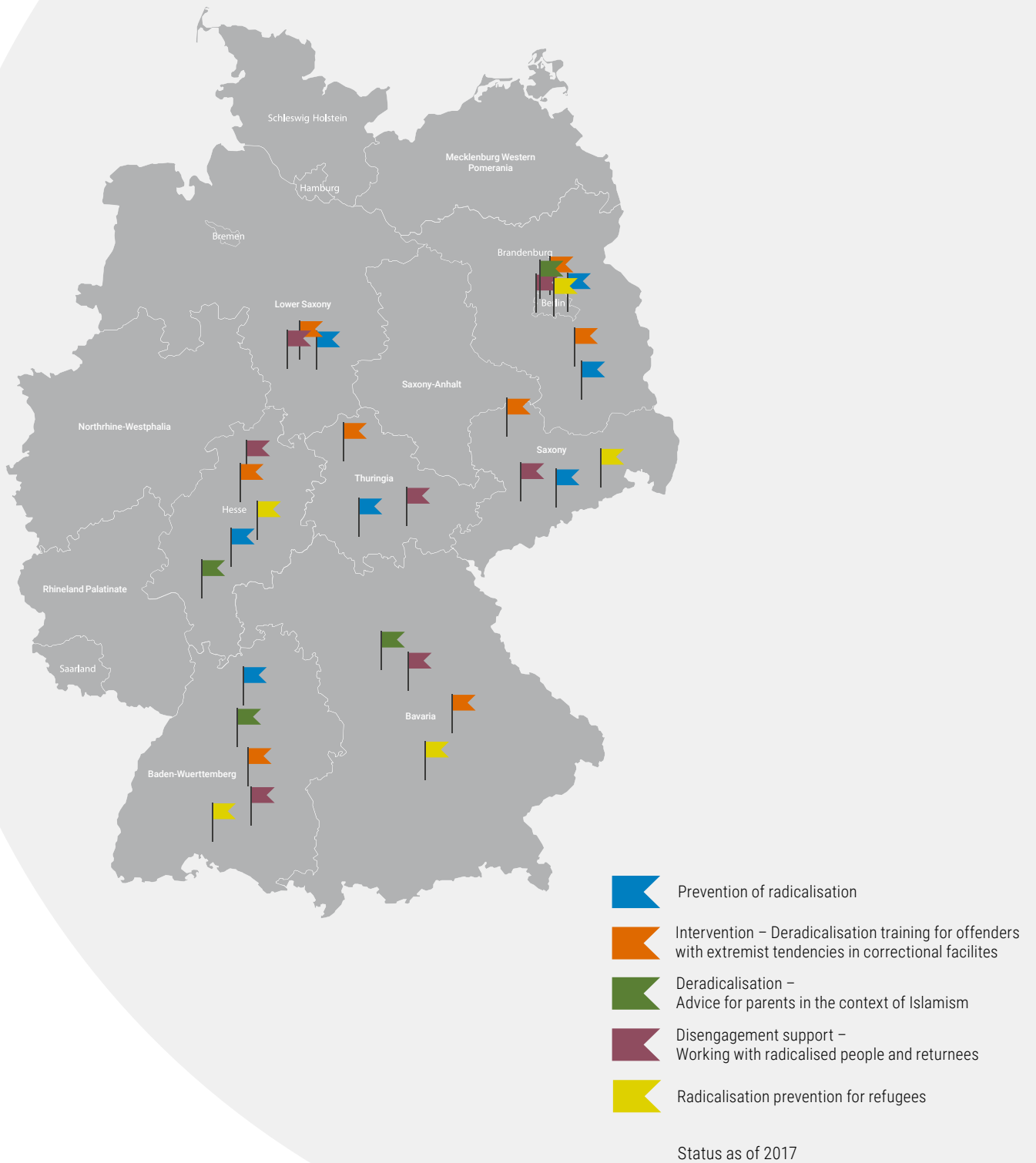
In the reporting period, a symposium involving experts on the subject of "Offers of Political Education in Correctional Facilities - A Contribution to Deradicalisation and Prevention of Inhumane Ideologies and Violence?" in cooperation with the Anne Frank Centre and the Federal Agency for Civic Education with about 35 participants was implemented.

Participation in the federal working groups "Disengagement to Re-enter Society" and "Religiously Motivated Extremism": Both federal working groups network nationwide key players from the two phenomena. As a member of the federal working groups, Violence Prevention Network participated actively in their design and development (participation in eight meetings, including as a speaker on the subject of "data protection").





## Distribution of approaches



## Accomplished effects (outcome/impact)

Due to extensive self-evaluation and external evaluation, we can assume that the intended effects described above have occurred in the reporting period.

Among other things, our findings are based on three external evaluations carried out for the projects Advice Centre Hesse, Counselling for Relatives in the Context of Islamism (Advice Centre on Radicalisation of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)) and European Practice Exchange (EPEX).

The work of the Advice Centre Hesse was evaluated from June 2016 to December 2017.<sup>1</sup> In the conclusion of the evaluation report the advice centre was certified:

"Overall, the 'Advice Centre Hesse - Religious Tolerance Instead of Extremism' is conceptually, structurally and in terms of its actually implemented work processes well positioned. With reference to the challenges and the subject-related discourse on category based matters, goals and success criteria, it has specified, systematised and coordinated with structural conditions and work processes in such a way that interdependencies emerge from success factors that appear coherent, consistent and transparent. Therefore, results can be achieved that correspond to their own intended goal achievement such as the intentions of the clients to oppose religiously structured extremism in the name of Islam, to reduce existing tendencies, to counteract insecurity on the part of the social and institutional environment of radicalised people with advice, and to support former extremists in their efforts to distance themselves and (re)integrate them into democratic contexts as much as possible."

As part of the Advice Centre on Radicalisation of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), Violence Prevention Network provided counselling for relatives in regards to Islamism from April 2013 to December 2016.<sup>2</sup> In summary, it was confirmed that the four civil society stakeholders have been providing effective work.

"Both the inside and the outside view (counsellors, representatives of security agencies, state coordination centres, (de)radicalisation experts) fundamentally confirm that an interdisciplinary team can best assess and evaluate complex processes of radicalisation and decide on proper measures to be taken. There is also consensus that a mixed gender, interdisciplinary, culturally sensitive, multilingual team, made up of non-Muslim and Muslim counsellors, provides the basic prerequisite for responding to requests from people seeking counselling. These aspects promote the accessibility of the counselling service. During the evaluation period, they were [...] provided at all advice centres.

[...] The targeted focus on current developments and the subsequent effective, efficient, fast, direct, well-informed, and generally well-coordinated reaction to challenges and problems in consulting and networking efforts, BS distinguishes itself in the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) and its network. Not only does it influence the counselling work and the cooperation in the network effectively and positively, but it also provides important impulses for expansion of the work in the field of counselling the social environment of persons at risk of (potentially) being radicalised [...]."

European Practice Exchange: Review and Evaluation<sup>3</sup>

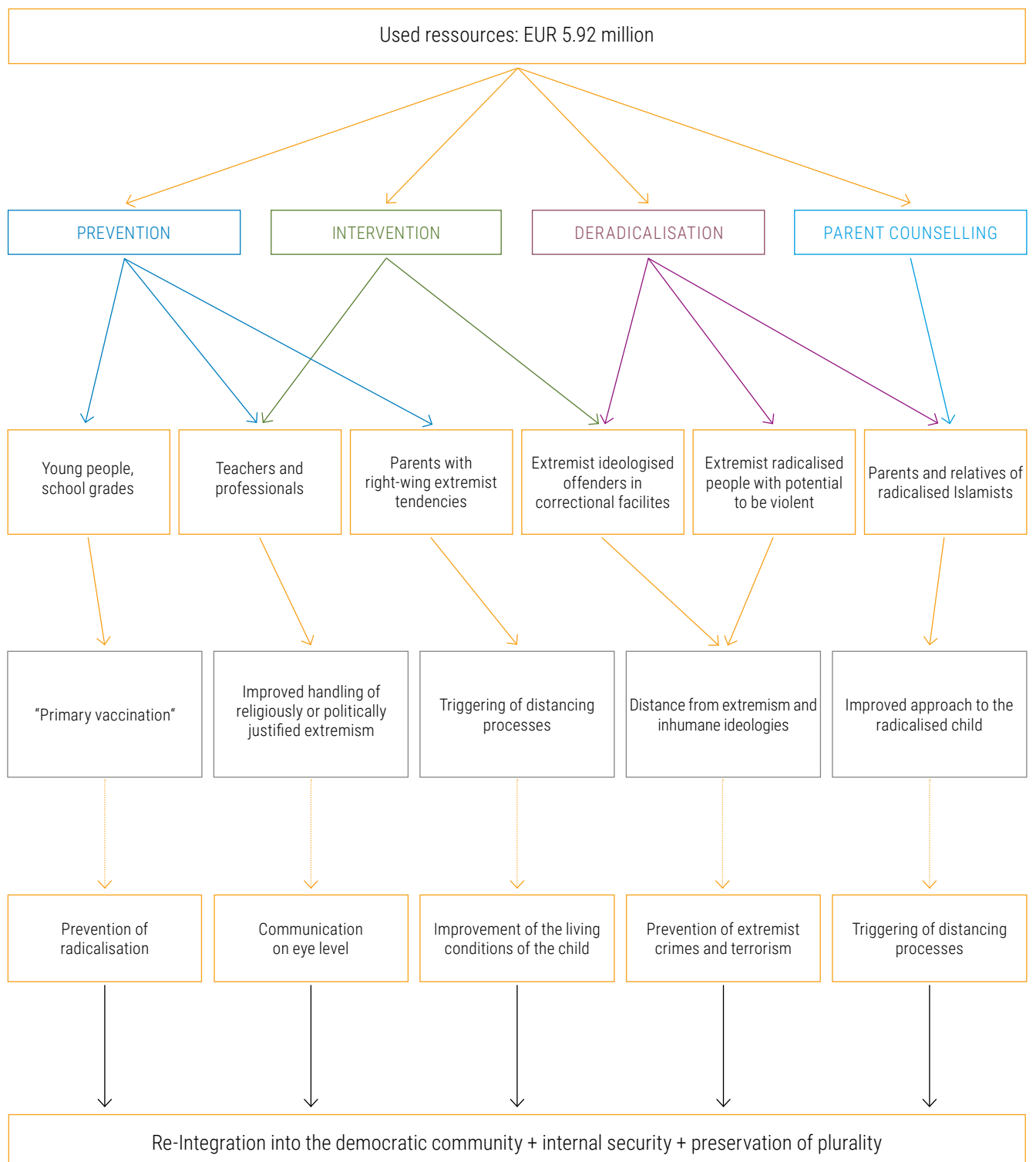
"The evidence from this review offers some potential signposts as to what might constitute good practice. These are: it is undertaken by passionate, caring and energetic individuals who bring that energy and commitment to the projects they work on and to the people they engage with. It allows practitioners the freedom to make mistakes, take risks and be honest about failure, so others do not duplicate their mistakes. It also allows them to be reflexive about their work, be open to insights from different perspectives, and take into account the wider social context of radicalisation. It avoids instrumentalising individuals, communities or cultures and has the long-term aim of enabling people to change themselves and their environments and not change them."

<sup>1</sup> Möller, Kurt; Florian Neuscheler: Report on key results of the evaluation of the "Advice Centre Hesse - Religious tolerance instead of extremism", Esslingen 2018

<sup>2</sup> Uhlmann, Milena: Evaluation of the Advice Centre on Radicalisation, Nuremberg 2017

<sup>3</sup> Harris, Gareth: European Practice Exchange: Review and Evaluation, London 2016

## Representations of resources, services and effects in the reporting period



## Measures for accompanying evaluation and quality assurance

### Quality management and evaluation

The in-house quality management system of Violence Prevention Network aims at a consistently productive and effective quality of the project work. The standardisation of the courses of action enables transparency and clear structures that apply reliably for all employees of the entity. The starting point of the project work is to define the respective areas of activity and task priorities. Each project is controlled by the project management and coordination. The additional allocation of team members to specific fields of activity is competence-oriented. During the implementation phase of each project, the participants are introduced to the process flow diagram and the means of reporting. In the process flow diagram, the areas of responsibility and the project-related targets are presented, within which independent action is required by the employees. The project's progress is recorded in a "Time and Action Plan". Participant

data are collected by the entity in compliance with the Privacy Policy, processed electronically and (in part) statistically evaluated. In addition, the educational activities are logged. For the different types of reports, the entity has developed templates in which the employees record the results of their work.

### External evaluation

Effective, high-quality project work is also certified by the externally conducted evaluations, which are an obligatory part of comprehensive project implementation (see also Section 3.3). All evaluation reports are available online at [www.violence-prevention-network.de/en/publications](http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/en/publications).

## Initiated, ongoing or completed external evaluations in 2017

Project	Implementing institution	Time period
Advice Centre Hesse	University Esslingen	2016 - 2017
Advice Centre Baden-Wuerttemberg	German Police University	2016 - 2017
Teach2Reach	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2016 - 2017
KOMPASS advice centre (Berlin)	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2016 - 2018
Fokus ISLEX Lower Saxony	VPN Wissenschaftsgesellschaft mbH	2017 - 2019
KogEx Hessen	University Esslingen	2017 - 2019
DERAD Bavaria - Mobile measures for deradicalisation in Bavarian correctional facilities	University Esslingen	2017 - 2019
Exchange Brandenburg	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2017 - 2019
Prisma Saxony	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2017 - 2020

## Comparison to the previous year: degree of target achievement, learning experiences and success

After completing the participatory design process within the federal programme "Live Democracy!" by the BMFSFJ for the programme portion "Prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary services", Violence Prevention Network successfully implemented prevention and deradicalisation measures in eight federal states in 2017. The realignment of the programme portion also gave many other organisations the opportunity to integrate deradicalisation training and preventive services into the correctional facilities of the federal states in 2017 (see Section 4.1).

Due to increased demand and promoted by the respective ministries,

additional Violence Prevention Network advice centres were opened in Dresden and Erfurt.

Internationally, Violence Prevention Network has been able to continue its exchange of first-line practitioners on an EU scale under the title of European Practice Exchange on Deradicalisation (EPEX).

The Violence Prevention Network Academy (symbolically) has expanded its activities and is currently involved in training in the area of transport companies, in the training of "Anti-Violence and Competence Trainers", and in the coaching of practitioners in casework with radicalised individuals.



# Planning and outlook



## Planning and objectives

The launch of the new BMFSFJ funding programme in 2017 constitutes a crucial first step for ensuring long-term financial security for programmes providing deradicalisation and prevention in prisons. Thanks to the creation of the sector "Prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary services", many German entities will be able to implement their approaches in the federal states. The respective federal states have another 1.5 years to prepare for the inclusion of successful approaches to the state budget. Besides implementation of its practical programmes, Violence Prevention Network will be coordinating the nationwide development of joint standards and quality criteria.

With the organisation *Modus - Centre for Applied Deradicalisation Research*, the founders of Violence Prevention Network initiated the set-up of the new research and development focus area in 2017. Its objective is to develop, test and disseminate new, practical approaches to online and offline radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation. The organisation Modus will be further developed and expanded over the next few years.

## Influence factors: opportunities and risks

The potential and scope of deradicalisation training in correctional facilities depend greatly on the success of a translation into a source of long-term funding by the federal and state governments. Currently (as of June 2018), "Deradicalisation in Prison" is represented in eight federal states. The establishment of the field of "prevention and deradicalisation in prison and the probationary services" at the BMFSFJ has provided Violence Prevention Network with funding for its relevant measures until 2019 and an opportunity to negotiate their long-term implementation in the state budgets with the federal states.

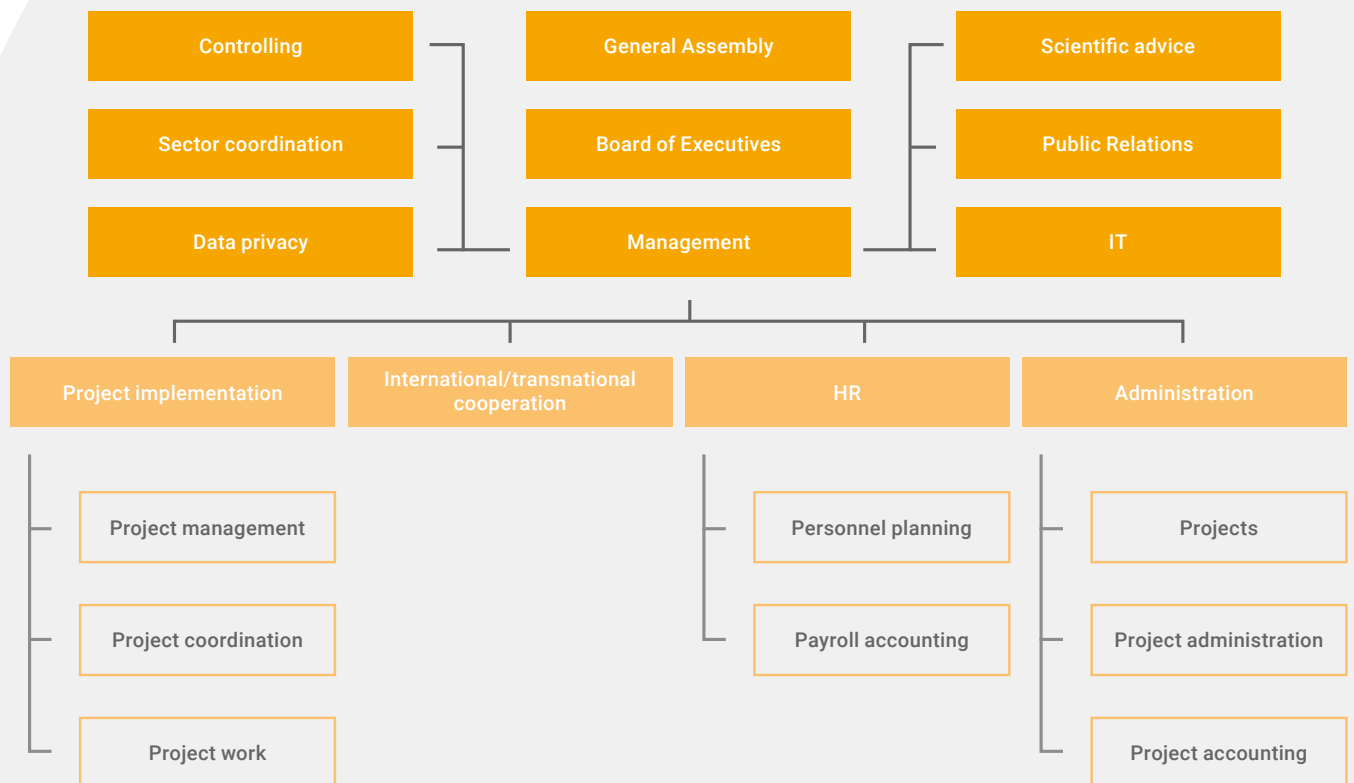
Due to increased travel to conflict zones and the growing recruitment of young people in Germany, advice centres focusing on the phenomenon of religiously motivated extremism have a high workload in the federal states. Direct work with radicalised individuals nevertheless also harbours greater risks, as the target group occasionally includes individuals prepared to carry out terrorist activities, which cannot be prevented even by intensive efforts. In addition, there have been isolated cases of individual employees being accused of inappropriate proximity to extremist groups on account of their professional or voluntary contacts. Such accusations harm the entire organisation and damage the high reputation of Violence Prevention Network.

As populist right-wing parties and movements gain traction, a renewed focus on projects in the field of right-wing extremism becomes necessary. Alongside the presumably rising numbers of ideologically motivated, violent criminals imprisoned for carrying out arson attacks on homes for asylum seekers during the last year, this trend gives rise to new projects at Violence Prevention Network.

The successful implementation of the Violence Prevention Network Academy suggests that the chance of a larger potential for development lies before us here. In addition to customers from transport companies, the focus is particularly on the training of multipliers, employees in the security sector and academics and consultancy for Ministries in other European countries.

Overall, just as over the past years, that Violence Prevention Network essentially finances its offers with public money, which is acquired through tenders (EU level), application for funds from special programmes for combating extremism (federal level) and commissions (state level). Through fines marketing and the soliciting of donations, the association generates additional smaller sums that currently fund further educational activities and cover expenses that cannot be supported from public funds. These funding sources are all subject to extreme fluctuations and allow only limited predictability.

# Organisational structure and team



## Introduction of the people involved

**Judy Korn** was born on 28 October 1971 and grew up in Berlin. She is a graduate educationalist and Founder and Managing Director of Violence Prevention Network.

Judy Korn was already politically involved during her school years and dealt with violence motivated by extremism and prejudice. After several years of working in the civil service, she turned her back on the "lifetime job" in administration and, with the establishment of Violence Prevention Network, created the opportunity to realise her own ideals and shape society decisively.

Judy Korn was honored in 2007 as an Ashoka Fellow.

**Thomas Mücke** was born on 2 May 1958. He is the Founder and Managing Director of Violence Prevention Network and a graduate educator and graduate political scientist.

He dedicated his professional energies from the beginning to work with young people at risk. He has worked as a coach and trainer for mediation as well as for the Anti-Violence and Competence Training (Antigewalt- und Kompetenztraining (AKT®)). As a lecturer, speaker and coach, he works nationwide with regard to the following topics: radicalisation and deradicalisation, political extremism as well as concepts and methods of anti-violence work.

Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists who have been successfully engaged in the deradicalisation of extremist-motivated criminals as well as the prevention of extremism for a number of years. Different professions and faiths distinguish the female and male members of the team. The diversity of our employees, however, is not only due to gender and diversity mainstreaming, but rather a prerequisite for successful educational work.

## Partnerships, cooperation and networks

Violence Prevention Network has been working reliably with various partners.

➤ As a financier, the **Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth** cooperates with Violence Prevention Network on pioneering pilot projects and promotes the association as a federal entity within the framework of structural support.

➤ The **Federal Ministry of the Interior** acts as an informal technical and financial supporter of our work and frequently invites Violence Prevention Network to present its work in national and international contexts.

➤ **Ashoka Germany** is an important trademark and seal of approval for Violence Prevention Network. The fellowship works as a door opener in relation to politics and government as well as discussions with potential supporters.

➤ The **Hessian Ministry of the Interior and Sport** has been a partner in the realisation of prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Hesse since 2014.

➤ The **Berlin State Commission against Violence**, sponsored by the **Senate Administration for the Interior and Sport in Berlin**, has been a partner in the realisation of prevention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Berlin since 2016.

➤ The **Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Construction and Transport** and the **Bavarian State Office of Criminal Investigation** have been cooperating in the realisation of intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Bavaria since 2016.

➤ The **Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of the Interior, Digitalisation and Migration** has been a partner in the realisation of intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg since 2016.

➤ The **Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Thuringia** has been a cooperation partner since 2017 in the implementation of prevention and intervention measures.

➤ The **Saxony State Ministry for Social Affairs and Consumer Protection** has been a partner in the realisation of prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Saxony since 2017.

➤ Since 2016, the **Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice** has been our partner in radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary system.

➤ The **F. C. Flick Foundation** is another crucial partner in the implementation of projects in the field of right-wing extremism in the states of the former GDR.

➤ On an international level, Violence Prevention Network maintains very close links with the European key players involved in the field of deradicalisation. It is also a member of the **Radicalisation Awareness Network** of the European Commission and, in particular, working group leader of the EXIT working group.





## The organisation

# Organisation profile

## General information

Name	Violence Prevence Network e. V.	
Headquarters of the organisation in accordance with the Articles of Association	Berlin	
Founded	2004	
Other branches	Bergmannstraße 5, 10961 Berlin Langhansstraße 146, 13086 Berlin Şehitlik Mosque, Columbiadamm 128, 10965 Berlin Alt-Moabit 104, 10559 Berlin Leipziger Straße 67, 60487 Frankfurt Lange Straße 8, 70173 Stuttgart Schillerstraße 27, 80336 Munich Werner-Hilpert-Straße 21, 34117 Kassel Königstraße 18, 01097 Dresden Anger 35, 99084 Erfurt Ferdinandstr. 3, 30175 Hannover	
Legal form	Registered association	
Contact information		
Address	Alt-Moabit 73, 10555 Berlin	
Telephone	Phone.: + 49 30 91 70 54 64	
Fax	Fax: + 49 30 39 83 52 84	
Email	post@violence-prevention-network.de	
Website (URL)	www.violence-prevention-network.de	
Link to the Articles of Association (URL)	<a href="http://violence-prevention-network.de/de/ueber-uns/zahlen-und-fakten/jahresbericht">http://violence-prevention-network.de/de/ueber-uns/zahlen-und-fakten/jahresbericht</a>	
Registration entry		
Registration court	District Court of Charlottenburg	
Registration number	244 27 B	
Date of the entry	11 April 2005	
Indication of non-profit status in accordance with Sec. 52 Tax Code		
Assessment date	07/04/2017	
Issuing tax office	Corporate Tax Office I, Berlin	
Statement of the non-profit purpose	Promotion of crime prevention	
Worker representation	Not available	
Number of individuals	2016	2017
Number of employees	84	123
of whom full-time	68	106
of whom freelance	16	16
of whom voluntary	0	1

## Governance of the organisation

### Governing and management bodies

The **Board as a governing body** is a formally necessary body of the corporation, which is legally responsible for the affairs of the association. It is only authorised to sign when two signatures are provided.

- Chairperson:  
Judy Korn (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Deputy Chairperson:  
Felix Kaiser (previously a consultant for Violence Prevention Network), volunteer
- Board member:  
Thomas Mücke (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Secretary:  
Jan Buschbom (Co-founder and Researcher), full-time

According to the Articles of Association, all four board members are authorised to represent the association.

The **management body** manages the activities of the association and makes all operational decisions. It is responsible for the content of the business of the association and is composed of the two founders of Violence Prevention Network:

- Judy Korn, Managing Director, full-time
- Thomas Mücke, Managing Director, full-time

### Supervisory body

The **General Assembly** of seven people (2017) meets once a year, and additionally as needed. All members are entitled to vote. The duties as a board member occur on a voluntary basis.

Violence Prevention Network also has an **Academic Advisory Board** with the following members:

- Prof. Dr. Tore Bjørgo, Professor of Police Science, Norwegian Police University College (PolitiHøgskolen, Oslo)
- Prof. Dr. Rauf Ceylan, Institut für Islamische Theologie, Osnabrück University
- Prof. Dr. Bertjan Doosje, FORUM-Frank Buijs Chair Radicalization Studies, University of Amsterdam
- Prof. Dr. Kurt Möller, Fakultät Soziale Arbeit, Gesundheit und Pflege, Esslingen University
- Dr. Britta Schellenberg, Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung (C A P) and Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft (GSI), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
- Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Sutterlüty, Institut für Soziologie, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main
- Dr. Gönül Tol, Founding Director of the Center for Turkish Studies, Middle East Institute, Washington D. C.

## Conflicts of interest

The management is also part of the Board. For this reason, two signatures from the four-member board are always required for legally valid transactions.

## Internal monitoring system

Melanie Paul (Violence Prevention Network) is responsible for internal monitoring. All transactions require two signatures.

## Ownership structure, memberships and affiliated organisations

### Ownership structure of the organisation

As a registered association, Violence Prevention Network does not have owners.

### Membership in other organisations

Violence Prevention Network is not a member of any other organisations.

### Affiliated organisations

Violence Prevention Network is affiliated with VPN Wissenschaftsgesellschaft mbH.

## Environmental and social profile

Violence Prevention Network adheres to the principle of gender parity in staffing and acquiring full-time and freelance workers. Violence Prevention Network attaches great importance to the work-life balance. The staff members decide independently (following consultation) upon working time and place. This has led to a level of commitment which is far above-average and a great acceptance of responsibility in individual work areas. When travelling, the staff members of Violence Prevention Network mainly take the train.

All employees of Violence Prevention Network are paid in line with the Tarifvertrag des öffentlichen Dienstes [The Collective Agreement of the Civil Service (TVöD Bund)] and the Fee Structure of the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung [Federal Agency for Civic Education]. Violence Prevention Network does not pay bonuses or benefits in kind. Classification occurs according to the respective area of responsibility. Procurement procedures are in accordance with the VOL.

# Finances and accounting

## Bookkeeping and accounting

Accounting occurs in accordance with the method of double-entry bookkeeping. The accounting software LEXWARE Professional 2017 is used. The annual financial statement is based on the stipulations of the HGB [German Commercial Code].

The financial statement is prepared by an external tax consultant (C.O.X. Steuerberatungsgesellschaft und Treuhandgesellschaft mbH, Berlin) in

close cooperation with the internal accounting department and the internal controlling department and subsequently verified by an external auditing firm (Hamburger Treuhand Gesellschaft Schomerus & Partner mbB). The internal audit of the annual financial statement is prepared by the management of Violence Prevention Network e. V.

## Capital account

### Assets

EUR 1,000	2015	2016	2017
I. Intangible assets	0	45	96
II. Tangible assets	24	49	119
of which real estate	0	0	0
III. Financial assets	0	0	0
IV. Receivables	38	99	233 <sup>4</sup>
of which to members or shareholders	0	0	0
V. Cash and cash equivalents	385	656	972
Total assets	447	849	1,420

### Liabilities

EUR 1,000	2015	2016	2017
I. Loans taken out	0	0	0
of which from members or shareholders	0	0	0
II. Trade liabilities	1	12	11
III. Other liabilities	58	139	495 <sup>5</sup>
Total liabilities	59	151	506
Net assets minus liabilities (= equity + provisions)	388	698	914
of which earmarked funds	88	151.8	98.2

<sup>4</sup> The receivables for 2017 include EUR 8.1K in accruals.

<sup>5</sup> This includes approximately EUR 319.3K in unused funding, which was paid back in 2018.

## Revenue and expenses

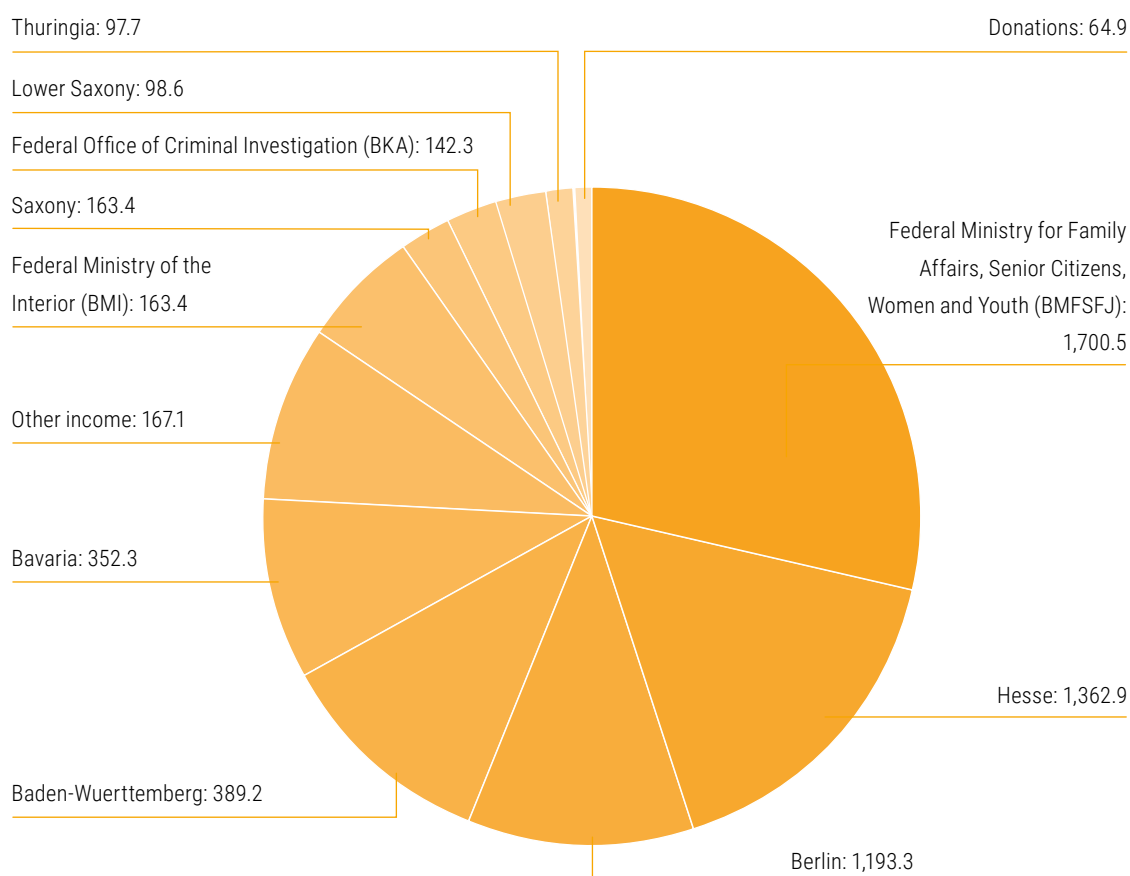
### Revenue

EUR 1,000	2015	2016	2017
1. Proceeds	125	832	1,120
of which public contracts	98	808	1,080
2. Grants	1,936	3,146	4,694
of which from the public sector	1,871	2,991	4,613
3. Contributions	1	1	1
4. Other revenue	232	126	106.5
Total revenue	2,294	4,105	5,921.5

### Expenses

EUR 1,000	2015	2016	2017
A1. Project expenses	917	2,729	5,094
A2. Advertising expenses	133	195	112.5
A3. Administration expenses	990 <sup>6</sup>	792 <sup>6</sup>	360 <sup>7</sup>
4. Financing expenses	5	0	0
5. Tax	0	0	0
6. Other expenses	249	389	355
Total expenses	2,294	4,105	5,921.5
Annual result (revenue minus expenses)	0	0	0 <sup>8</sup>

Distribution in EUR 1,000



Total budget for 2017 = EUR 5,921,500.00

## Financial situation and planning

The financial situation is tense at times, due to payment modalities of the sponsor funds, but can be bridged by economic and frugal management of the organisation. Future plans include adapting more projects that display favourable payment modalities, requiring little or no pre-financing through Violence Prevention Network.

<sup>6</sup> The expenses for the administration of the projects are completely included here.

<sup>7</sup> This item represents the actual administrative expenses of the organisation.

<sup>8</sup> The surpluses from 2015, 2016 and 2017 were transferred to reserves.

## Legal Notice:

Violence Prevention Network e. V.  
Judy Korn, Thomas Mücke - Geschäftsführung  
Alt-Moabit 73  
10555 Berlin

Phone.: + 49 30 91 70 54 64  
Fax: + 49 30 39 83 52 84  
[post@violence-prevention-network.de](mailto:post@violence-prevention-network.de)  
[www.violence-prevention-network.de/en](http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/en)

Registered in the register of associations at the District Court of Berlin-Charlottenburg under the association registration number: 244 27 B

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IBAN: DE14100205000001118800  
BIC: BFSWDE33BER

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