

Annual Report 2018



Violence
Prevention Network

Vision and approach

Our vision is to use deradicalisation efforts to change the behaviour of ideologically vulnerable people and violent offenders motivated by extremism, so they can lead independent lives and become part of the democratic society. The goal is 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 offenders and supports them in their efforts to reintegrate into the democratic society.

Reporting period and reporting cycle

The reporting period is the 2018 financial year from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2018. The report is prepared annually.

Application of the SRS

The report was completed on 31 July 2019 under application of the 'Reporting Standards for Social Organisations'. All information is current as of 31 July 2019 in as far as the information does not relate exclusively to the previous 2018 financial year.

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Introduction

Introduction

We must protect the children

Very few debates currently animate Germans more than the question of how Germany should deal with the presumed German IS fighters, who left for the war zones, and their children. According to the German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, as of March 2019, 1,050 people had left for Syria and Iraq – more than a fifth of them were women. 200 people are believed to have died in the battle zones; between 60 and 100 Germans are currently held in Syrian or Iraqi prisons. Approximately 350 people have since returned to Germany and are either held in custody or are under observation of security agencies. More than 110 of the people who have returned so far have been identified by the authorities as having been actively involved in fighting in Syria or Iraq or having undergone training to do so. However, actually proving such activities remains difficult. Of course, if the allegations are confirmed, these persons must be prosecuted using processes that are available under the rule of law. The number of returnees who have already been convicted is in the mid double-digit range.

Children who were taken to the battle zones by their parents or who were born there make up an additional proportion. These children need special protection. They are victims of their parents and their ideological world views and should thus not be treated like perpetrators and turned into suspected terrorists. There are no reliable figures on the number of children currently detained in former IS areas or in Kurdish, Syrian or Iraqi prisons. However, there is reason to believe that several thousand children of different nationalities live there under the worst conditions by no fault of their own. Even though it was irresponsible of the parents to expose their children to the dangers and risks of a war zone, we must take responsibility as a state and bring these children back – and their parents too – for the sake of the children. By contrast, the relatively low number of 350 returnees is dwarfed by the potential of more than 25,000 Islamists in Germany. Especially, since a considerable proportion of them are prepared to resort to violence.

Through its repeatedly evaluated work, Violence Prevention Network has been demonstrating for 15 years that it is possible to reintegrate people, who have committed serious and heinous crimes, back into society. Since 2004, almost 2,000 offenders have been given a new outlook on a life in which they do not harm themselves or others. By taking responsibility as a society for the resocialisation of people with extremist attitudes, we give them back the responsibility for their own lives. Regardless of whether they are right-wing extremist or Islamist perpetrators, we as a society have created these people. Therefore, the crimes they commit here or in distant war zones concern us all. It should be in our own interest to protect our society by working with extremist offenders rather than stigmatising them.




Judy Korn



Thomas Mücke

*Judy Korn and Thomas Mücke
July 2019*



The social problem and its potential solutions

The social problem and its potential solutions

The social problem

German society is getting more and more polarised. Norms and values are increasingly challenged, while extremists from all directions try to dominate the discourse with ever more spectacular statements, or sometimes even actions. 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) collapse of the caliphate in Syria and Iraq, German society has been confronted with a steadily increasing number of returnees. In contrast to only very isolated emigrations, they now form the core issue at hand. 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. With an increasing number of returnees, the number of convicted and imprisoned extremist violent offenders in Germany is likely to increase. They face the risk of being radicalised even more while in detention. Extremists in German prisons often form networks and control criminal activities beyond the prison walls. On the other hand, the extreme situation in prisons also offers points of reference and opportunities for deradicalisation that have to be seized.

This current situation is exploited by all types of extremist groups. It 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

Right-wing extremism

According to the Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution published by the German Ministry of the Interior, 19,409 offences with an extremist background were recorded in 2018 (2017: 19,467) in the sphere of 'Politically motivated crime – right-wing'. With 1,088 acts of violence, the number of right-wing extremist acts of violence increased by 3.2% compared to the previous reporting year (2017: 1,054). The number of attempted homicides rose from four in 2017 to six in the year under review, all motivated by racism. The number of racist acts of violence rose by 6.1% to 821 (2017: 774). The potential number of right-wing extremists is 24,100 (2017: 24,000). As in the previous reporting year, 12,700 of them were classified as violence-prone, i.e. more than one in two right-wing extremists.

According to a confidential analysis by the German Federal Office for

the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) (see Die Welt, 28/04/2019), the BfV is now warning of an increasing danger that emanates from violent right-wing extremists. The social topics of asylum, migration and Islam are considered to be the driving force behind radicalisation, mobilisation and conspiracy. The murder of the Kassel district chairman is a devastating expression of this development. According to Die Welt, the authorities have found evidence that right-wing extremists are preparing for a 'civil war scenario' and the feared collapse of the 'public order'. This development and the new dimension of violence described above symbolise mainstream society's acceptance of ideas and views that were previously only suspected to exist in marginalised political 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.

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 in the field and who were not well connected in right-wing circles. This could be seen in August 2018 at the demonstrations and the mobilised potential of the 'Citizens' Movement PRO CHEMNITZ', which was classified as right-wing extremist. 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.

A problem that has been recorded statistically for the first time by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution but is no less alarming are the so-called 'Reichsbürger' (Reich citizens) or 'self-governing citizens'. The entire scene can be classified as subversive. Across Germany, about 19,000 people (2017: 16,500) were presumed to belong to the scene in 2018. The proportion of women (25%) is noticeably higher compared to the right-wing extremist scene. Approximately 950 members of that scene are right-wing extremists (2017: 900). Anti-Semitic ideological elements and patterns of argumentation can particularly be observed in this right-wing extremist part of the scene.

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.

Islamism

Within a period of four years, the potential number of Islamist terrorists has almost doubled from approximately 14,000 people in 2015 to 25,810 in 2017. In 2018, the number rose again slightly to 26,560 persons. Despite the collapse of the IS 'Caliphate', the scene continues to exist in Germany and other Western countries, according to the Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution. This is particularly evident on the Internet. The ideology of the so-called IS has outlasted the demise of the IS 'caliphate' and continues to exist, particularly in the form of jihadist propaganda, which is consumed and disseminated by a large scene of sympathisers.

Compared to the former strong emigration movements towards the war zones of the so-called IS, hardly any emigration could be recorded in 2018. Of the approximately 1,050 people who travelled to Syria and Iraq to join Islamist terrorist organisations, a good third returned to Germany by the end of March 2019. Clear indications of participation in combat operations by more than 110 of these returnees are known to the security agencies. Between January and August 2017, Islamist terror claimed 384 deaths and over 900 injuries in 21 attacks according to the BfV (selected figures for Europe). Acts committed by a relatively 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.

According to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, returnees as 'veterans of the caliphate' could trigger new dynamics in the Salafist scene in Germany in the future. There is also special interest in jihadist family associations in which children and young people are groomed for the closed world view (jihadist socialisation).

According to the Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution, Islamist radicalisation in prisons is a relevant issue for the judicial system as well as for the security agencies. This is particularly the case since the number of prisoners in the recent past, and accordingly the number of released prisoners, will increase due to a large number of recent proceedings.

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 crimes 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

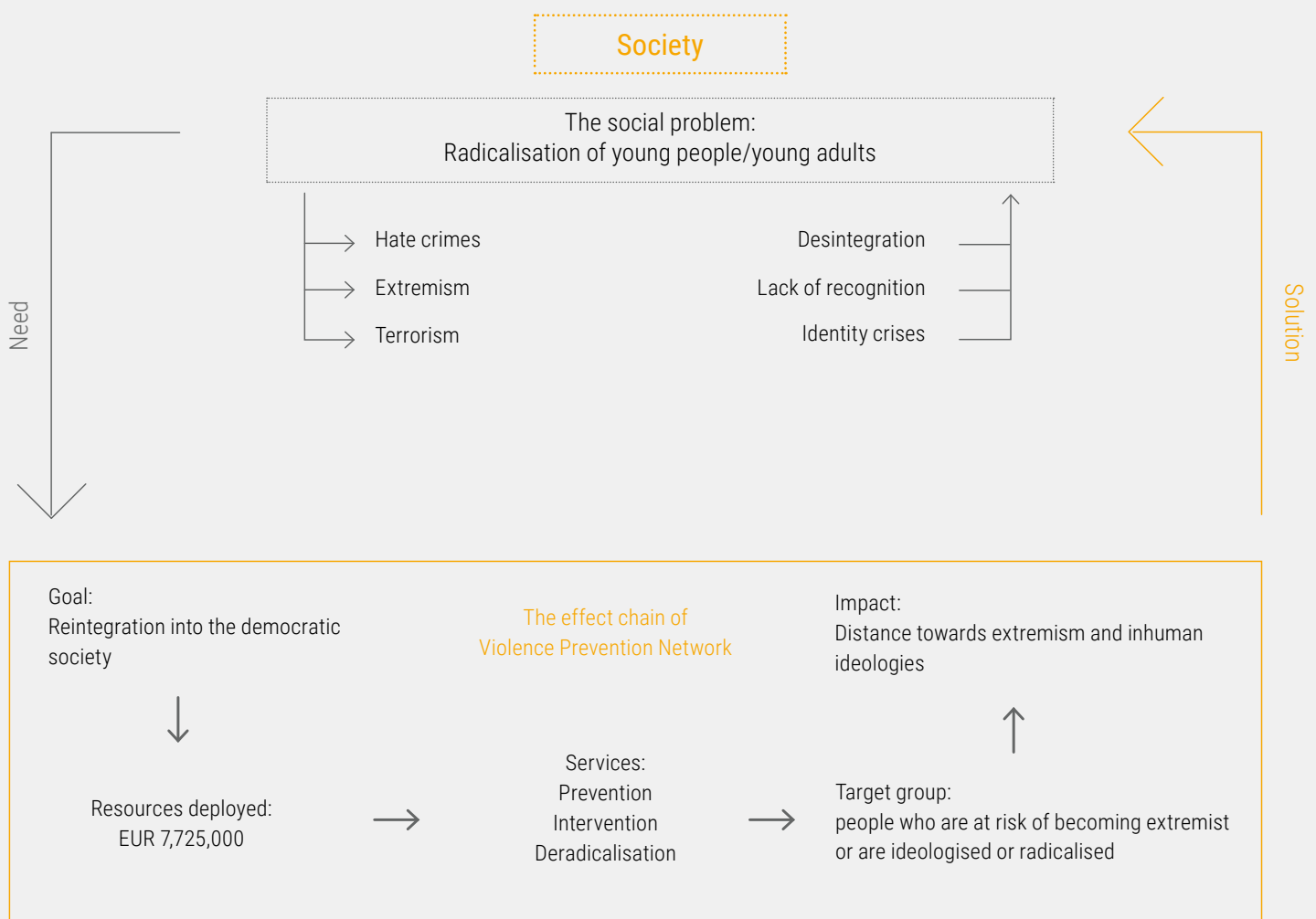
Rapidly changing social conditions demand a rapid reaction of practical extremism prevention. Individual, targeted approaches, which only intervene when (partial) radicalisation of individuals or groups has already taken place, must urgently be supplemented with large-scale, long-term concepts of primary prevention and with reinforcement 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.

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 intercultural 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.

The approach



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

Another important component of prevention is the training of multipliers (such as teachers, specialists in child and youth services, the police, etc.), so they can learn how to deal 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 facilitates real contact between deradicalisation work specialists and people who are at risk of radicalisation as soon as it 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 'Deradicalisation in Prison' programme is targeting violent offenders in prison whose crimes were motivated by extremism. Several months of deradicalisation training in prison and up to one year of subsequent stabilisation coaching after their release enable participants to be reintegrated into the democratic society. 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, e. g. 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 inhuman ideologies. In addition to the radicalised individuals themselves, the deradicalisation work also targets their parents and relatives.

Performance (output) and direct target groups

Prevention

The **Teach2Reach** and **MAXIMA** projects received additional funding by the state committee 'Berlin Against Violence'. In 2018, 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 offers a special information and educational programme for girls and young women.

Counselling related to 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 religious 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, caserelated training and prevention workshops on specific topics. This comprehensive service, financed by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), addresses 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 with financing by 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).

As part of the project '**Early Birds**' - Antidiscrimination and Early Prevention in Pre-school Age, funded by the Federal Programme 'Live Democracy!' of the BMFSFJ and cofinanced 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** for young people, their parents and relatives as well as for members of the community and other mosque communities was continued even after moving out of the Şehitlik Mosque location. The advice centre is a model 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).

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 radicalisation 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 – 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) 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.

As part of the 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 insights gained from the project 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. In March 2018, this project was completed on schedule with a 40-page final report.

Salam2You - Political Education and Participation of young People within Social Media is an online prevention project (www.salam2you.de) specifically targeting committed and interculturally interested young people. A youth editorial office generates 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 prisons. As of 2017, programmes in the field of **Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation** 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 prisons and under probation. 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 religious 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. The manual 'Standards in Counselling the Social Environment of (Presumed) Radicalised Islamists' was published in January 2019.

The work of the **advice centres** located in Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Kassel, Munich and Stuttgart was successfully continued with measures involving prevention (workshops at schools and training for multipliers), intervention (deradicalisation training and prevention workshops in prisons) and deradicalisation/disengagement assistance as well as counselling for parents.

The **KOMPASS Advice Centre** (funded by the Senate Administration 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 in 2018, Violence Prevention Network successfully helped people at risk of far-right radicalisation or people who have already been radicalised, as well as their relatives, reintegrate into society. It also organised many relevant training courses and workshops for school classes and multipliers.

Public relations

In 2018, the topics of radicalisation, deradicalisation and prevention of extremism continued to be strongly represented in the media due to a higher number of returnees and acts of terrorism worldwide. This triggered widespread coverage of the activities of Violence Prevention Network again. In total, there were 7 TV reports, 5 radio reports/interviews and 89 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 decisionmakers.

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 objective of the workshops at schools for the 9th and 10th grades (and beyond) is to strengthen young people through '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 the mere confrontation with these ideologised people is common practice, conscious 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 prisons' and its method of 'Education of Responsibility' (Verantwortungspädagogik®), Violence Prevention Network has developed a deradicalisation approach that significantly reduces the reincarceration rate of violent criminals motivated by extremism. This programme significantly reduces 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 inhuman 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 cooperation 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 religious extremism, it is conducive to integrate clients into existing

Muslim communities that provide them with 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 inhuman 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 hate preachers – indirectly preventing extremism careers
Teachers, specialists in child and youth services, police, etc.	Trainings	Improved handling of religious or political extremism at work – indirect communication on eye level with young people
Specialists in early childhood education, support and upbringing	Mentor Qualifications, Workshops	Improved handling of conflicts of values in everyday working life – indirect improvement of the child's living conditions
Violent offenders in custody who are at risk of Islamist and right-wing extremism	Deradicalisation training	Distance from extremism and inhuman ideologies – indirect prevention of further extremist crimes
Parents and relatives of radicalised youth	Counselling	Improved approach to the radicalised child – indirect triggering of dissociation processes in radicalised people
Refugees and their environment	Counselling	'Primary vaccination' against the recruitment attempts of Salafists – indirectly preventing extremism careers Improved handling of religious extremism – indirect communication on eye level
Radicalised young people (with a potential for violence)	Individual training	Distance from extremism and inhuman ideologies - indirect deradicalisation and prevention of terrorism



**Resources,
performance and
results during the
reporting period**

Resources deployed (input)

In 2018, our personnel costs amounted to €3,390,876.69 for 113 staff members, including 66 trainers. Material expenses and professional fees amounted to €2,334,131.28, 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 199 workshops for 3,572 young people and 255 training courses for 3,458 multipliers in 2018.

Intervention

As part of the 'Deradicalisation in Prison' programme, Violence Prevention Network conducted 6 group training sessions with a total of 44 participants and 84 individual and special training sessions in prisons (total = 128 participants).

Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

As part of providing counselling for relatives in the context of Islamism, Violence Prevention Network has provided counselling to a total of 233 parents and relatives of radicalised young people.

In 2018, the advice centres were able to start or continue counselling and to provide disengagement assistance for 196 vulnerable Islamists. In terms of the right-wing extremism phenomenon, there were three people who were counselled or with whom reintegration was initiated. 32 cases of counselling were recorded within the projects involving refugees. 135 institutions received advice about religious extremism or right-wing extremism.

As part of the Structural development of nationwide NGOs, Violence Prevention Network provided the following services:

In June 2018, the Anne Frank Centre, in cooperation with Violence Prevention Network and the Federal Agency for Civic Education, organised a one-day exchange of experts for multipliers of civic education, prison staff and experts from the justice ministries. Supported with keynote speeches and workshops, 77 participants discussed various approaches, concepts and experiences in the field of political education and in the context of the (juvenile) prison system.

The federal work groups 'Reintegration to Re-Enter Society' (BAG 'Ausstieg zum Einstieg', right-wing extremism phenomenon) and

'Religious Extremism' (BAG 'Religiös begründeter Extremismus') network stakeholders and entities from both phenomenon areas nationwide. Within eight sessions, Violence Prevention Network played an active role in the design and development of the federal work groups. The goal is to promote cooperation and networking with entities from the work environment within a national framework.

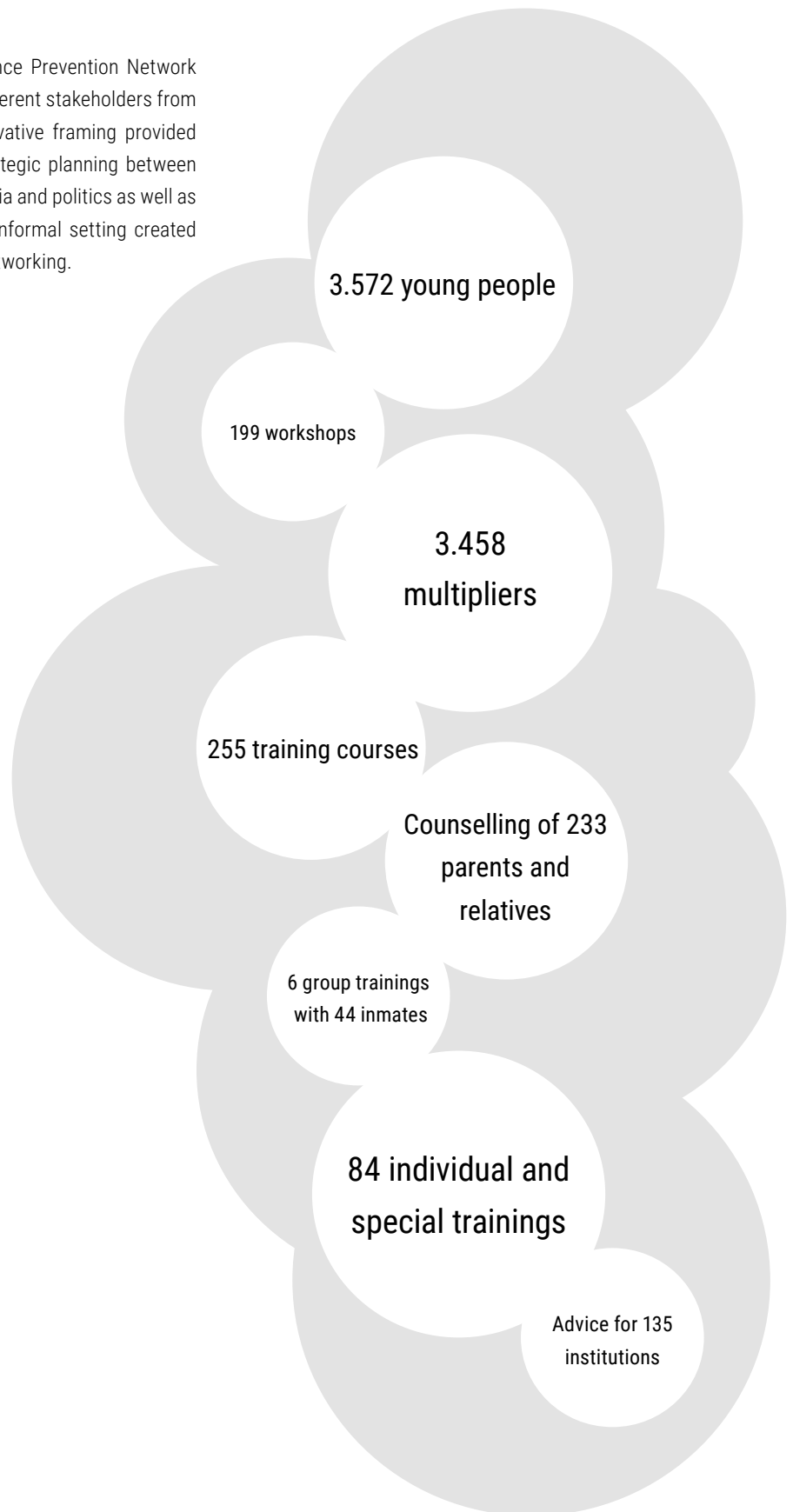
Networking with representatives from science and its feedback and impulses towards practice remain expedient for the entire topic. Conversely, it is the task of practitioners to point out gaps in research and teaching and to exchange information on current developments in the phenomenon areas. This discourse also took place in 2018 in the form of brown bag lunches, which served to intensify the exchange of scientists, practitioners and politicians. A total of 21 participants accepted the invitation to the topics 'Risk Assessment and Dehumanisation in the Context of Radicalisation' (10 participants) and 'The Role of Gender in the Context of Radicalisation and Terrorism' (11 participants).

Members of the Prison Work Group are the entities commissioned within the J funding programme (in the Federal Programme 'Live Democracy' of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth) to implement measures to prevent extremism and promote deradicalisation in the prison and probation system. In 2018, the Prison Work Group met twice (a total of 35 participants) with the goal to agree on federal quality criteria and methodological standards, thus promoting cooperation between specialist stakeholders. Violence Prevention Network also advised two project entities of the Prison Work Group on the safeguarding and continuation of deradicalisation measures.

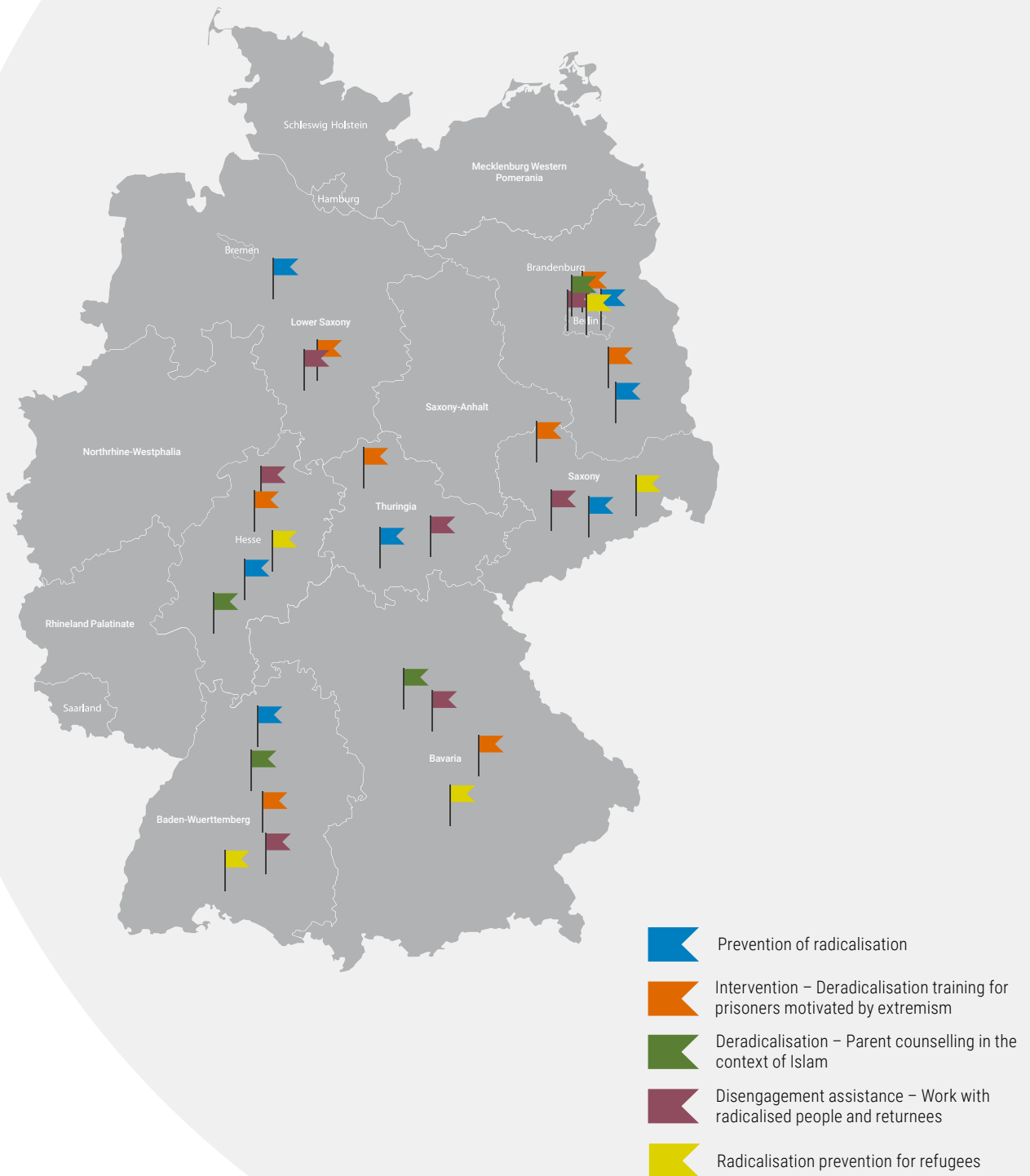
Violence Prevention Network conducted a training course (12 participants) for interested project entities of the work group to assess the potential risk level of clients. The training material systematically presented which risk assessment tools are used in Germany and which stakeholders decide on their use. The goal was to raise awareness about risk assessment and to gain insights into the possibilities and limits of working with ideologised and radicalised target groups.

The magazine Interventionen. Zeitschrift für Verantwortungspädagogik ('Interventions. Journal for Education of Responsibility') presents experiences and findings in the field of access, methods, risks, success criteria and standards for a specialist audience. The subscriber group consists of 210 persons. In 2018, two issues were published focusing on 'Enemy Concepts' and 'Return'.

With a network event in June 2018, Violence Prevention Network was able to bring together more than 90 different stakeholders from the field at an unusual location. The innovative framing provided space for stimulating discussions and strategic planning between representatives from practice, science, media and politics as well as supporters of extremism prevention. The informal setting created low-threshold opportunities for effective networking.



Distribution of approaches



As of: 2018

Accomplished impacts (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 2017.¹ 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 2016.² 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, multi-lingual 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, distinguishes the advice centre 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 (potentially) being radicalised [...].'

European Practice Exchange: Review and Evaluation³

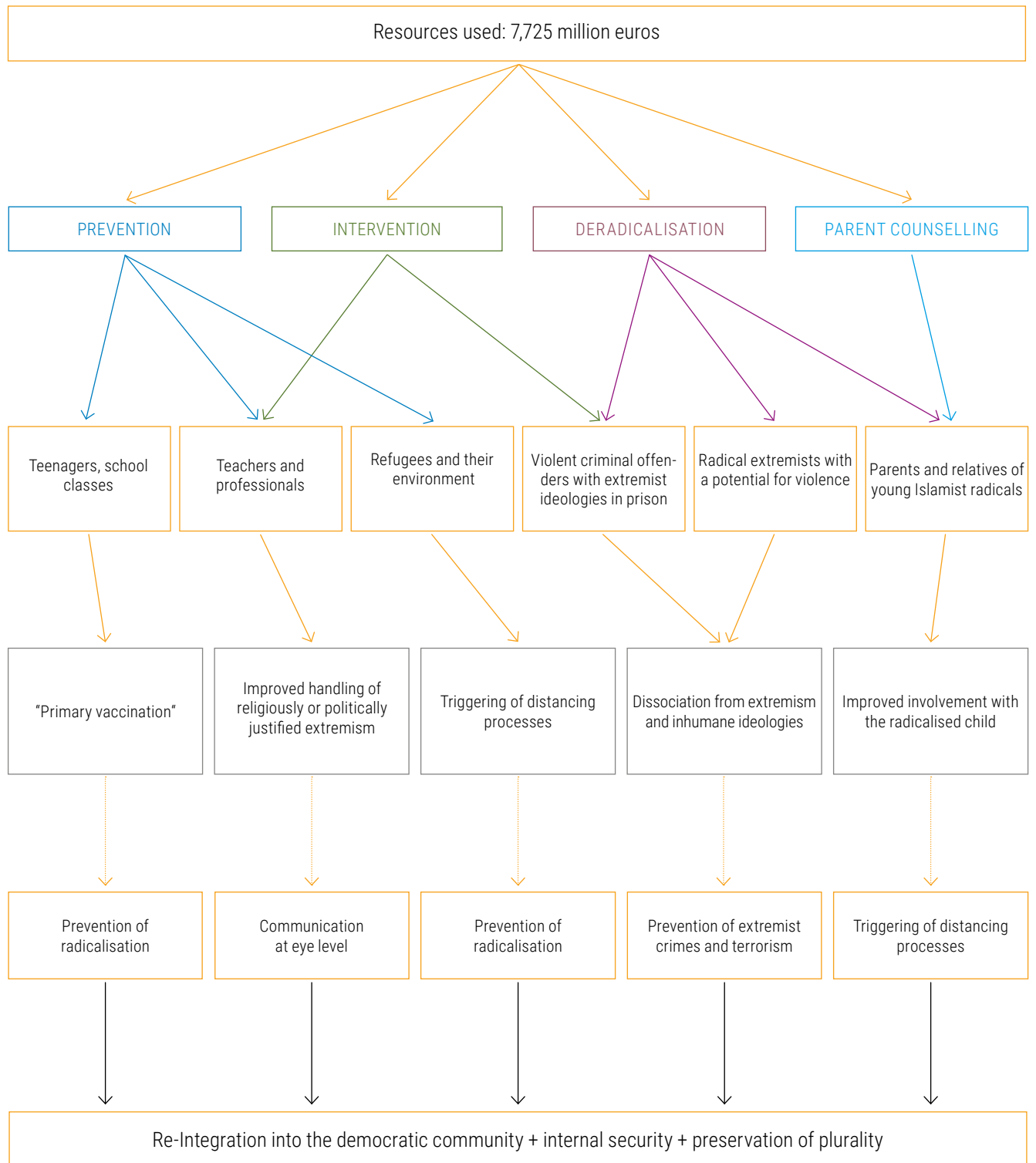
'The evidence from this review offers some potential signposts as to what might constitute good practice. These are: it is undertaken by passionate, caring and energetic individuals who bring that energy and commitment to the projects they work on and to the people they engage with. It allows practitioners 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.'

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

2 Uhlmann, Milena: Evaluation of the Advice Centre on Radicalisation, Nuremberg 2017

3 Harris, Gareth: European Practice Exchange: Review and Evaluation, London 2016

Representations of resources, services and impacts 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 action processes facilitates 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 competenceoriented. 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, electronically processed and (in part) statistically evaluated by the entity in compliance with the data protection directives. In addition, the educational activities are logged. The entity has developed templates for the different types of reports, in which the employees record the results of their work.

External evaluation

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

Initiated, ongoing or completed external evaluations and process support in 2018

Evaluated Project	Implementing institution	Evaluation period
KOMPASS Advice Centre (Berlin)	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2016 - 2018
DERAD Bavaria - Mobile measures for deradicalisation in Bavarian prisons	University Esslingen	2017 - 2019
EXchange Brandenburg	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2017 - 2019
KogEx Hesse	University Esslingen	2017 - 2019
Fokus ISLEX Lower Saxony	VPN Wissenschaftsgesellschaft mbH	2017 - 2019
Prisma Saxony	Camino - Werkstatt für Fortbildung, Praxisbegleitung und Forschung im sozialen Bereich gGmbH	2017 - 2019
Projects in the funding stream 'Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation' of the 'Live Democracy' federal programme.	German Youth Institute	2018 - 2019
Evaluation of the state programme 'Cosmopolitan Saxony for Democracy and Tolerance' (WOS), here: 'Early Birds'	IMAP change und culture GmbH	since 2018
Evaluation of the state programme 'Hesse – Active for Democracy and Against Extremism', here: 'Hesse Advice Centre' and 'Demystify Extremism'	Institute for Social Work and Social Pedagogy	since 2018

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 Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth for the programme portion 'Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation', Violence Prevention Network successfully implemented prevention and deradicalisation measures in eight federal states in 2018. The realignment of the programme portion also gave many other organisations the opportunity to integrate deradicalisation training and prevention services inside prisons of the federal states in 2018 (see Section 4.1).

With the organisation Modus – Centre for Applied Deradicalisation Research (modus|zad), the founders of Violence Prevention Network forged ahead with the new research and development focus area in 2018. Its objective is to develop, test and disseminate new, practical approaches to online and offline radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation. The organisation modus|zad will be further developed and expanded over the next few years.

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



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 programme 'Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation', many German entities will be able to implement their approaches in the federal states. For their part, the federal states have until the end of 2019 to prepare the transfer of successful approaches to the state budgets. Besides implementation of its practical programmes, Violence Prevention Network will be coordinating the nationwide development of joint standards and quality criteria.

Influence factors: opportunities and risks

The potential and scope of deradicalisation training in prison 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 2019), 'Deradicalisation in Prison' is represented in eight federal states. Through the creation of the programme area 'Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation' in the federal programme 'Live Democracy' of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Violence Prevention Network has the opportunity to financially secure deradicalisation and prevention measures in prisons beyond 2019. In addition, Violence Prevention Network can negotiate a long-term transfer to the states budgets with the states.

Due to increased travel to conflict zones and the growing recruitment of young people in Germany, advice centres focusing on the phenomenon of religious 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. Moreover, 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 noted by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), the strengthening

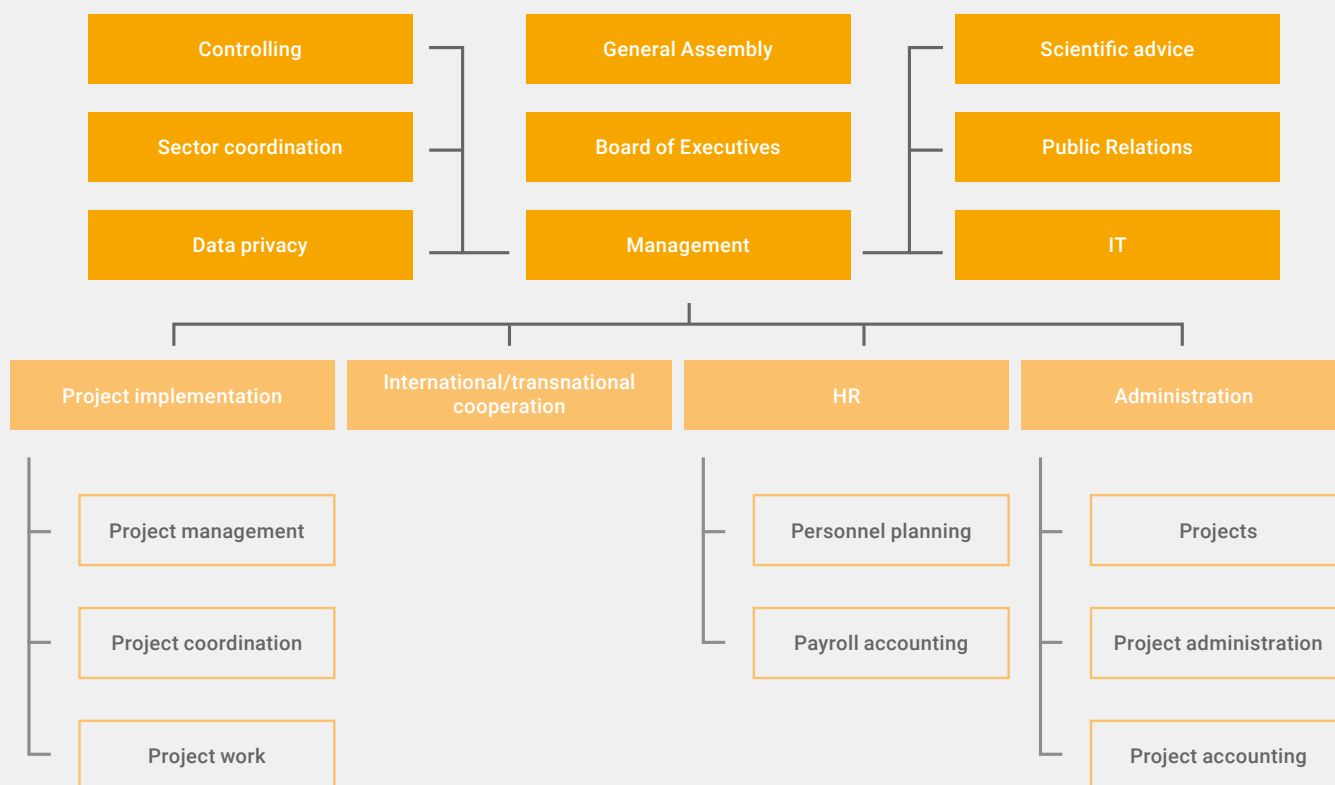
of violent, right-wing extremist scenes as well as right-wing populist parties and movements increases the need to implement more projects in the area of right-wing extremism and also to work with right-wing extremists who pose a risk. Violence Prevention Network therefore plans to transfer the advice centre concepts from the field of religious extremism to the phenomenon of right-wing extremism.

The successful implementation of *modus|zad* and the establishment of in-house research projects suggests that the expansion to the Research & Development sector will continue to be promising in the coming years.

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 educator and Founder and CEO 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 honoured in 2007 as an Ashoka Fellow.

Thomas Mücke was born on 2 May 1958. He is the Founder and CEO 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 trainer and instructor for mediation as well as for the Anti-Violence and Competence Training (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 successful in the deradicalisation of extremist 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. However, the diversity of our employees 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 model 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.
- The **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees** cooperates with Violence Prevention Network in the project 'Counselling related to refugees' in the federal states of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse and Saxony.
- **Ashoka Germany** is an important trademark and seal of approval for Violence Prevention Network. The Fellowship functions as a door opener for politicians and authorities as well as for 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 **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 Integration and Equalisation** 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 prisons and under probation.
- On an international level, Violence Prevention Network maintains very close links with the European entities 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.



Organisation profile

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 Alt-Moabit 104, 10559 Berlin Leipziger Straße 67, 60487 Frankfurt Lange Straße 8, 70173 Stuttgart Schillerstraße 27, 80336 München 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	Tel.: + 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)	https://violence-prevention-network.de/ueber-uns/zahlen-fakten/jahresberichte-und-mehr/	
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	
	2017	2018
Number of employees	123	130
of whom full-time	106	113
of whom freelance	16	16
of whom voluntary	1	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 Korn (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Board member:
Thomas Mücke (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Board member:
Dr. Christian Pfeffer-Hoffmann (honorary)

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 association's business activities and consists 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 four people (2018) 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.

Conflicts of interest

The management is also part of the Board. For this reason, two signatures from the three-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 organisation.

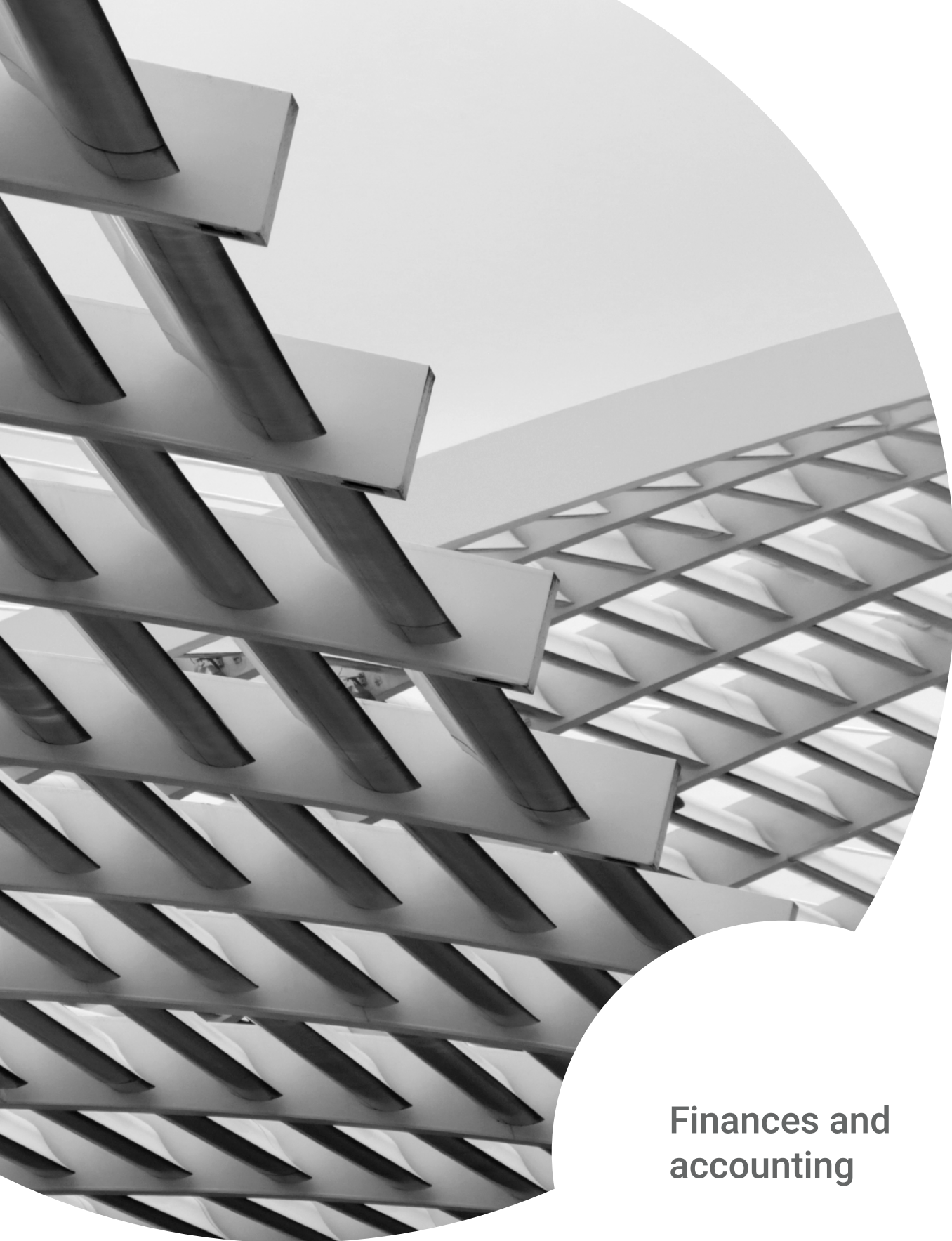
Affiliated organisations

Violence Prevention Network is affiliated with VPN Wissenschaftsgesellschaft mbH.

Environmental and social profile

Violence Prevention Network adheres to the principle of gender parity for staffing and hiring full-time and freelance workers. Violence Prevention Network attaches great importance to the work-life balance. The staff members decide independently (following consultation) on work hours 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. For 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 2018 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	2016	2017	2018
I. Intangible assets	45	96	104
II. Tangible assets	49	119	106
of which real estate	0	0	0
III. Financial assets	0	0	0
IV. Receivables	99	233	197 ⁴
thereof against members or shareholders	0	0	0
V. Cash and cash equivalents	656	972	844
Total assets	849	1.420	1.251

Liabilities

EUR 1,000	2016	2017	2018
I. Loans taken out	0	0	0
thereof from members or shareholders	0	0	0
II. Trade liabilities	12	11	1
III. Other liabilities	139	495	395 ⁵
Total liabilities	151	506	396
Net assets minus liabilities (= equity + provisions)	698	914	855
of which earmarked funds	151,8	98,2	5,7

⁴ The receivables for 2018 include EUR 9.4K in accruals.

⁵ This includes approximately EUR 95.1K in unused funding, which was paid back in 2019.

Revenue and expenses

Revenue

EUR 1,000	2016	2017	2018
1. Proceeds	832	1.120	925
of which public contracts	808	1.080	902
2. Grants	3.146	4.694	6.530
of which from the public sector	2.991	4.613	6.437
3. Contributions	1	1	0
4. Other revenue	126	106,5	270
Total revenue	4.105	5.921,5	7.725

Expenses

EUR 1,000	2016	2017	2018
A1. Project expenses	2.729	5.094	6.434
A2. Advertising expenses	195	112,5	137
A3. Administration expenses	792 ⁶	360 ⁷	552 ⁸
4. Financing expenses	0	0	0
5. Tax	0	0	0
6. Other expenses	389	355	602
Total expenses	4.105	5.921,5	7.725
Annual result (revenue minus expenses)	0	0	0⁹

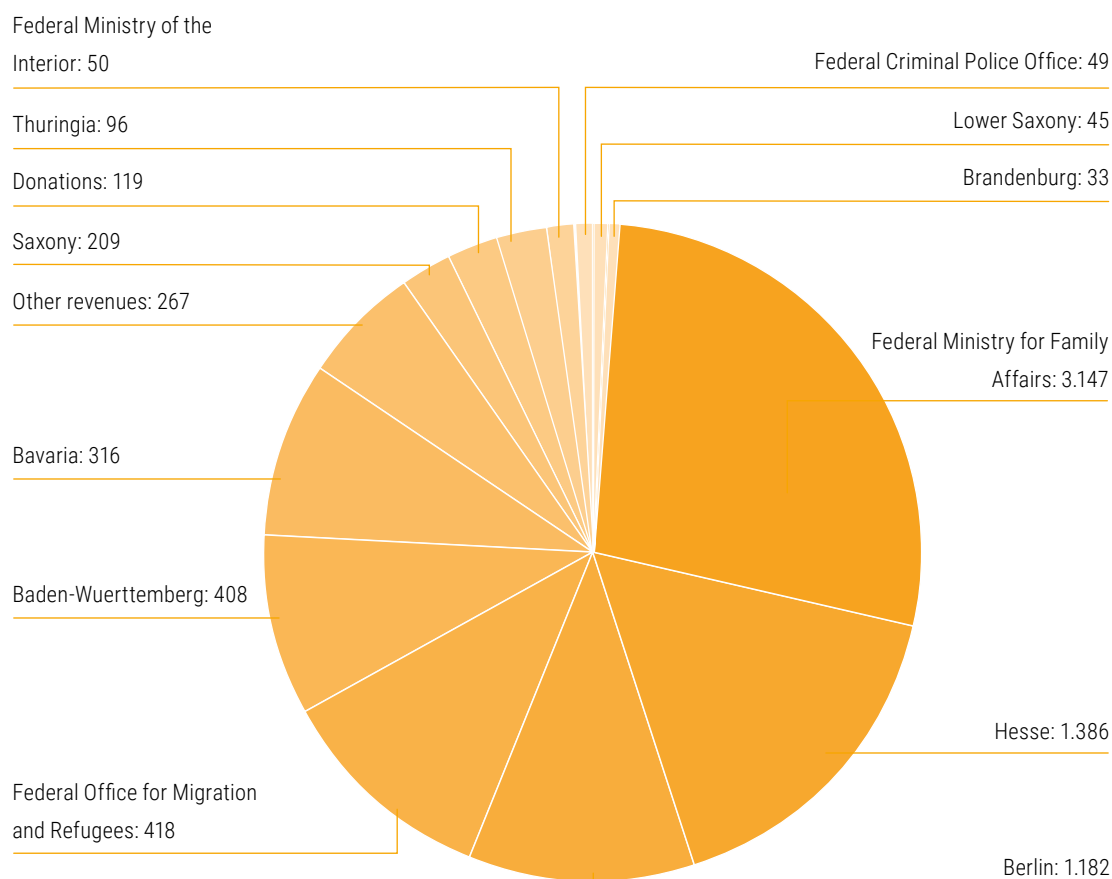
⁶ The costs for administration of the projects are fully included.

⁷ This item represents the actual administrative expenses of the organisation.

⁸ This item represents the actual administrative expenses of the organisation.

⁹ The surpluses from 2015, 2016 and 2017 were transferred to reserves.

Distribution in EUR 1,000



Total budget for 2018 = EUR 7,725,000.00

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 pro-

jects that display favourable payment modalities, requiring little or no pre-financing through Violence Prevention Network.

Legal Notice

Violence Prevention Network e. V.
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10555 Berlin

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www.violence-prevention-network.de

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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