



Annual Report 2020



Violence
Prevention Network

Subject matter of the report

Scope of application

The subject matter of this report is Violence Prevention Network gGmbH (previously 'Violence Prevention Network e. V.', referred to in the report as 'Violence Prevention Network'). The organisation works with ideologically vulnerable people, deradicalises extremist offenders, and supports them in their efforts to re-integrate into the democratic community.

Reporting period and reporting cycle

The reporting period is the fiscal year 2020 from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. The report is prepared annually.

Application of the SRS

The report was prepared on **4 November 2021** in the style of the 'Social Reporting Standard (SRS)'. All information is current as of **4 November 2021** in as far as the information does not relate only to the previous 2020 financial year.

Contact partner

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Judy Korn



Thomas Mücke

Vision

Our vision is that people in danger of radicalisation and violent offenders that are motivated by extremism will change their behaviour through deradicalisation work, lead a responsible life, and become part of the democratic community, thereby avoiding and preventing extremism of all types.

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.

Preface

How COVID-19 has changed our work or: the impact of a letter during a pandemic

Like most organisations, Violence Prevention Network has seen a drastic change in its working conditions during the coronavirus pandemic. The introduction of social distancing, new hygiene rules and the start of lockdown measures shook our work to its foundations, as prevention and deradicalisation work strongly rely on personal interaction, mutual trust and direct contact. When a facial expression can say more than a thousand words, a mask obscures important aspects of a conversation. When a personal conversation can prevent a crisis, social restrictions become hazards.

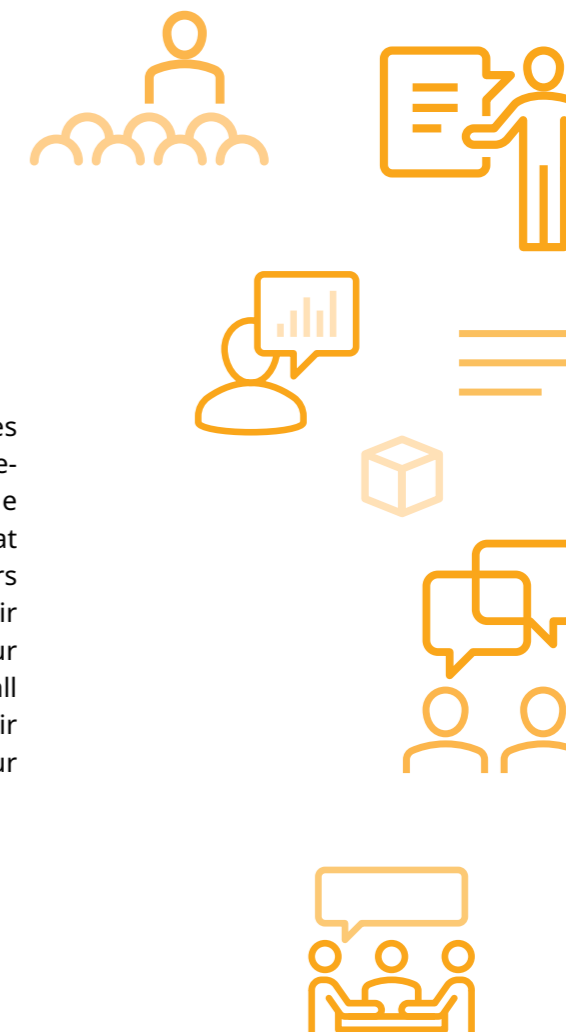
Much like large parts of the population, we were suddenly forced to transition to 'digital mode'. We had to find online formats to replace all our usual events, measures and processes. Our team managed to adapt our entire operations – including professional development, individual consultations and conferences – to the 'new normal' at record speed and kick-start the digital transformation of our organisation. One positive effect of the new working conditions was the opportunity to develop new concepts and revising existing ones so that professional development programmes, workshops and training courses could be adapted as needed.

Nonetheless, our core work had to remain offline, as it relies on personal interaction. As soon as it was permitted, many of our encounters with our clients had to be organised in one-on-one formats – for example, during outdoor walks – rather than in the usual group setting. This meant that we had to organise more meetings, which led to an

increased workload. The same applied to our prevention workshops at schools: following the hybrid model embraced by many institutions, they had to take place twice for each class. Again, our workload nearly doubled, and our employees were exposed to a high risk of infection throughout.

Our greatest challenge was our work in correctional facilities. Closed systems by nature, the only way of protecting them was through complete lockdown. Even though we were able to continue our work especially with highly radicalised inmates, some group and individual training courses we had planned for 2020 needed to take place online or through the medium of learning journals. Some of the measures were applied to the field of probation, too.

At the same time, we were quite concerned about the complete isolation imposed on many people. We proactively approached individuals we considered to be at particularly great risk of retreating back into extremist worlds, especially online ones, and losing contact to their closest family. This also meant that we had to take a greater interest in our clients' families and contact them in order to counteract negative developments early on. During the pandemic, even old-fashioned letters were an invaluable tool. They were the only way of contacting people at risk about whom we had no information beyond their postal address. In some cases, letters led to return calls followed by conversations. This allowed us to stay in touch despite all adversities – to us, this is the most important part of our work, and it must not change under any circumstances.



Our employees also faced unprecedented struggles when it came to doing their work among home-schooling and childcare duties. They adapted to the new online consultation and workshop formats at record speed, flexibly adjusted their working hours to the needs of their 'new normal' and took their holidays during periods when lockdown made our work particularly difficult. We would like to thank all employees of Violence Prevention Network for their service, their commitment and their loyalty to our clients and our organisation.

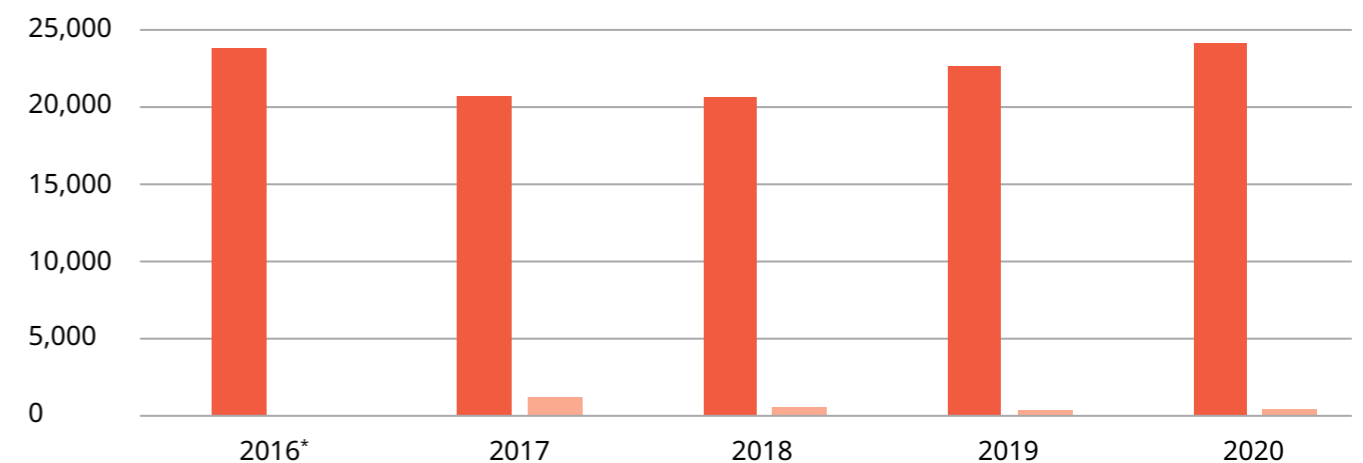
Judy Korn and Thomas Mücke
September 2021

The social problem

Violence Prevention Network works throughout Germany in two large phenomenon categories: Right-wing extremism and Islamist extremism. Our fields of activity include prevention, intervening in law enforcement, deradicalisation, and supporting people as they exit and try to disengage from extremist groups. During the reporting period, the coronavirus pandemic was a major factor in the emergence of new challenges in extremism prevention and deradicalisation across phenomena. As mentioned above, we had to adapt our work to the new social distancing and hygiene rules. In addition, social isolation caused many clients to spend more time on the internet, where they visited portals operated by extremist groups and used services from extremist players. Decisive measures were needed to counteract this tendency.

Politically motivated crime – comparing right-wing with Islamist extremism

■ Criminal acts with a background motivated by right-wing extremism
 ■ Criminal acts with a background motivated by Islamist extremism



Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community ('BMI') / Federal Criminal Police Office ('BKA'): Politically motivated crime in 2020, Berlin 2021; *no statistics were compiled in 2016.

Following a slight decline in the number of politically motivated crimes (PMC) in the area of right-wing extremism in 2017, the figures have been on the rise ever since. In 2020, they overtook the 'record year' of 2016 for the first time. Since recording of religiously motivated crimes began in 2017, the number of incidents in this field has declined (with the exception of a slight increase between 2019 and 2020).

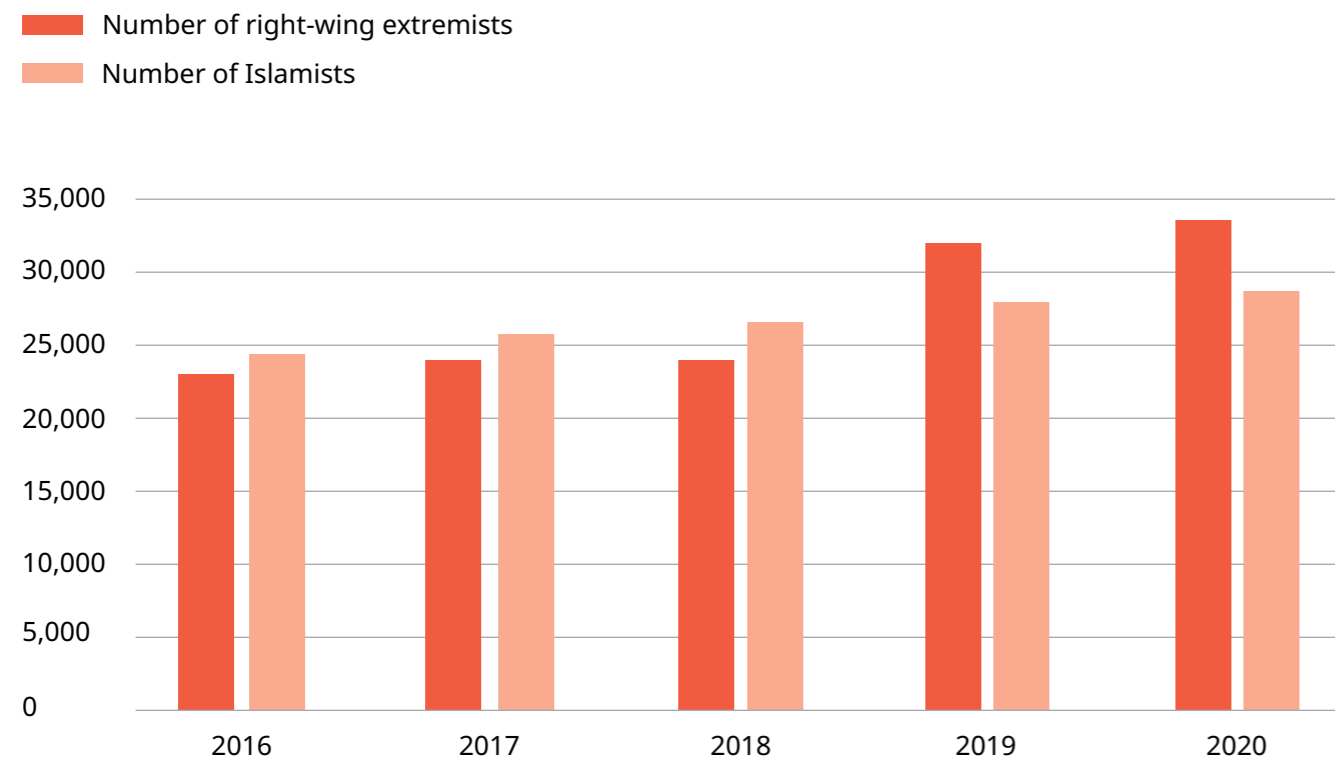
More than half of offences in the field of right-wing PMC (57.25%) in 2020 were related to propaganda, insults and sedition. The number of politically motivated violent crimes (bodily harm and homicide) in the area of right-wing extremism increased by 10.75% to 1,092 incidents in 2020. In the field of Islamist extremism, the number of incidents decreased by 10.42% to 43. The number of people calling themselves 'citizens of the Reich' and 'self-governing' increased from 19,000 to 20,000 individuals according to the 2020 annual report of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. Around

five per cent of these groups are classified as right-wing extremists and ten per cent are believed to be potentially violent. This increase is partially due to the scene's compatibility with conspiracy narratives related to the coronavirus pandemic. The report stated: 'In light of the potential threat "citizens of the Reich" and "self-governing" individuals pose to the liberal democratic basic order, these groups are increasingly in the spotlight of governmental measures.'

The number of extremists in both phenomenon categories has steadily increased for years. There has also been a further increase in the number of potentially violent people in the phenomenon of right-wing extremism who are also counted among the aforementioned two groups; there are now 13,300 such persons. The 2020 report of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution is the first not to include the number of potentially violent people in the phenomenon of Islamism.

Number of extremists

in the phenomenon categories in which Violence Prevention Network is active



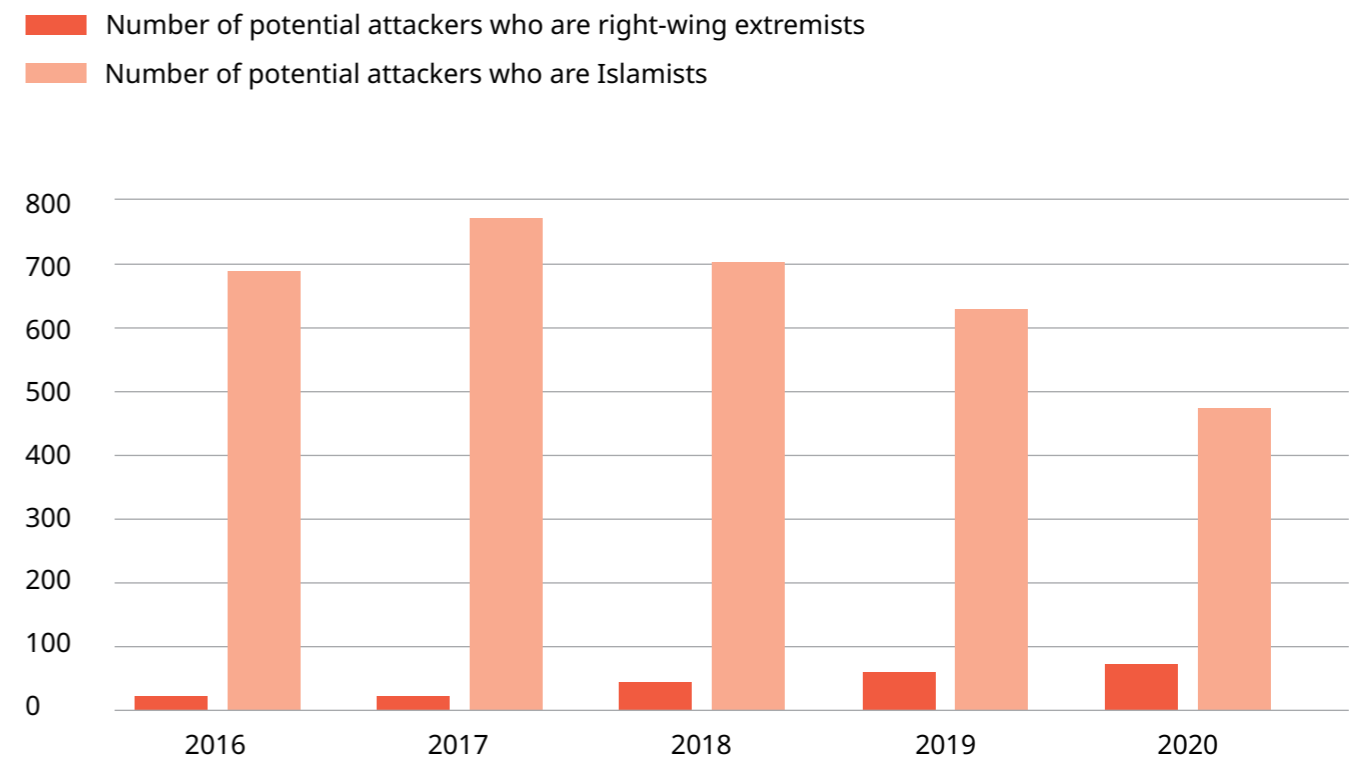
Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community ('BMI'): Reports by Protection of the Constitution 2016-2020

Although the figures were almost equal in both areas until 2019 and the number of right-wing extremists has increased even further since 2019, far fewer potential attackers were identified in the right-wing extremism spectrum than in the Isla-

mist spectrum in recent years. The monitoring programme announced by the Federal Government will have to take effect soon in order to generate realistic figures.

Potential attackers

in the phenomenon categories in which Violence Prevention Network is active



Source: BKA

In its report on right-wing extremists in the security agencies (Cologne, 2020), the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution documented the extent of offences and transgressions in the right-wing extremism phenomenon category within the security services for the first time. In doing so, it responded to a major request voiced by many members of civil society: to pursue tendencies towards right-wing extremism within the police, the Federal Intelligence Agency, the Military Counter-intelligence Service and other related authorities.

According to the report, there is reason to remain cautious: 'The so-called New Right, in particular, has been attempting to disseminate right-wing extremist content among moderate groups in society and recruit them to their own beliefs, which lie outside the liberal democratic basic order.' Neither the security agencies nor the Bundeswehr are immune from that attempt, which calls for a farther-reaching strategy for raising awareness within those structures.

Services

Overview of the most important project fields

Phenomenon category: right-wing extremism		Phenomenon category: Islamist extremism	
▼ Prevention of radicalisation ▼			
Online prevention	Online prevention	Online prevention	Online prevention
Early prevention at preschool age	Work with refugees	Work with refugees	Work with refugees
Continued training	Continued training	Continued training	Continued training
Workshops in schools	Workshops in schools	Workshops in schools	Workshops in schools
▼ Deradicalisation in prisons ▼			
Training sessions in prison in Berlin, Brandenburg and Saxony	Training sessions in prison in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin, Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony	Training sessions in prison in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin, Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony	Training sessions in prison in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin, Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony
▼ Exit and disengagement assistance ▼			
Counselling for parents and relatives	Counselling for parents and relatives	Counselling for parents and relatives	Counselling for parents and relatives
Advice centre for deradicalisation in Berlin	Advice centre for deradicalisation in Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse, Thuringia, and Saxony	Advice centre for deradicalisation in Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse, Thuringia, and Saxony	Advice centre for deradicalisation in Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse, Thuringia, and Saxony
International networking / Science & research			

“Violence was normal to me. I did not have stability or a role model to guide me. The gang was my family. Being a Nazi was our justification for all the fights.”

“You convince yourself of a lot of things with your friends – mostly ideas about pride and honour. You feel at ease around them and spend time as a group, so you want to be a part of it all. After all, they’re all you’ve got. Almost like a family. You’ll do a lot not to lose them. When they get in trouble, you go with them. When they hit someone, you hit someone. When they steal, you steal. You don’t want to be excluded.”

A former client from the right-wing extremism phenomenon category

A former client from the Islamist extremism phenomenon category

Resources used

In 2020, personnel costs amounted to **5,982,354.78 euros** for 113 employees, 64 of whom are trainers. The material costs and fees amounted to **1,936,042.60 euros**; this includes the costs for 56 trainers on a free lance basis.

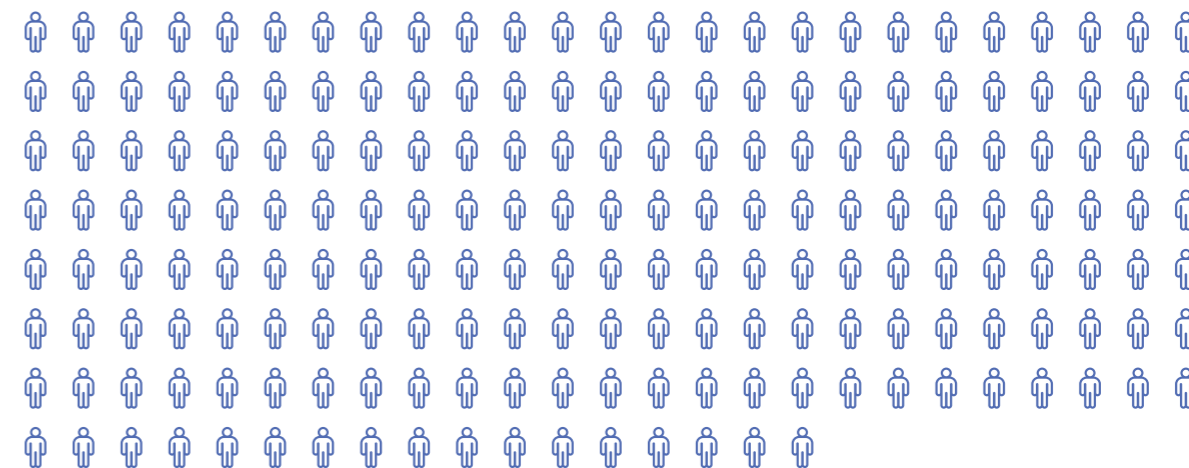
A former client from the Islamist extremism phenomenon category

The following services were rendered during the reporting period:



“How long do I get to keep you?”
An initially extremely sceptical teenager to their trainer (after their fifth session together)

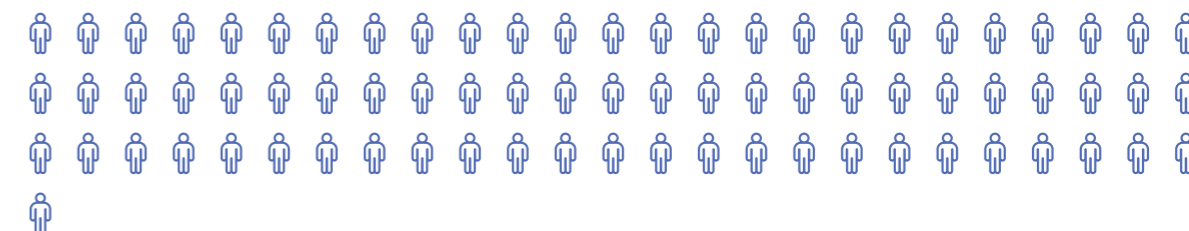
192 cases of disengagement assistance

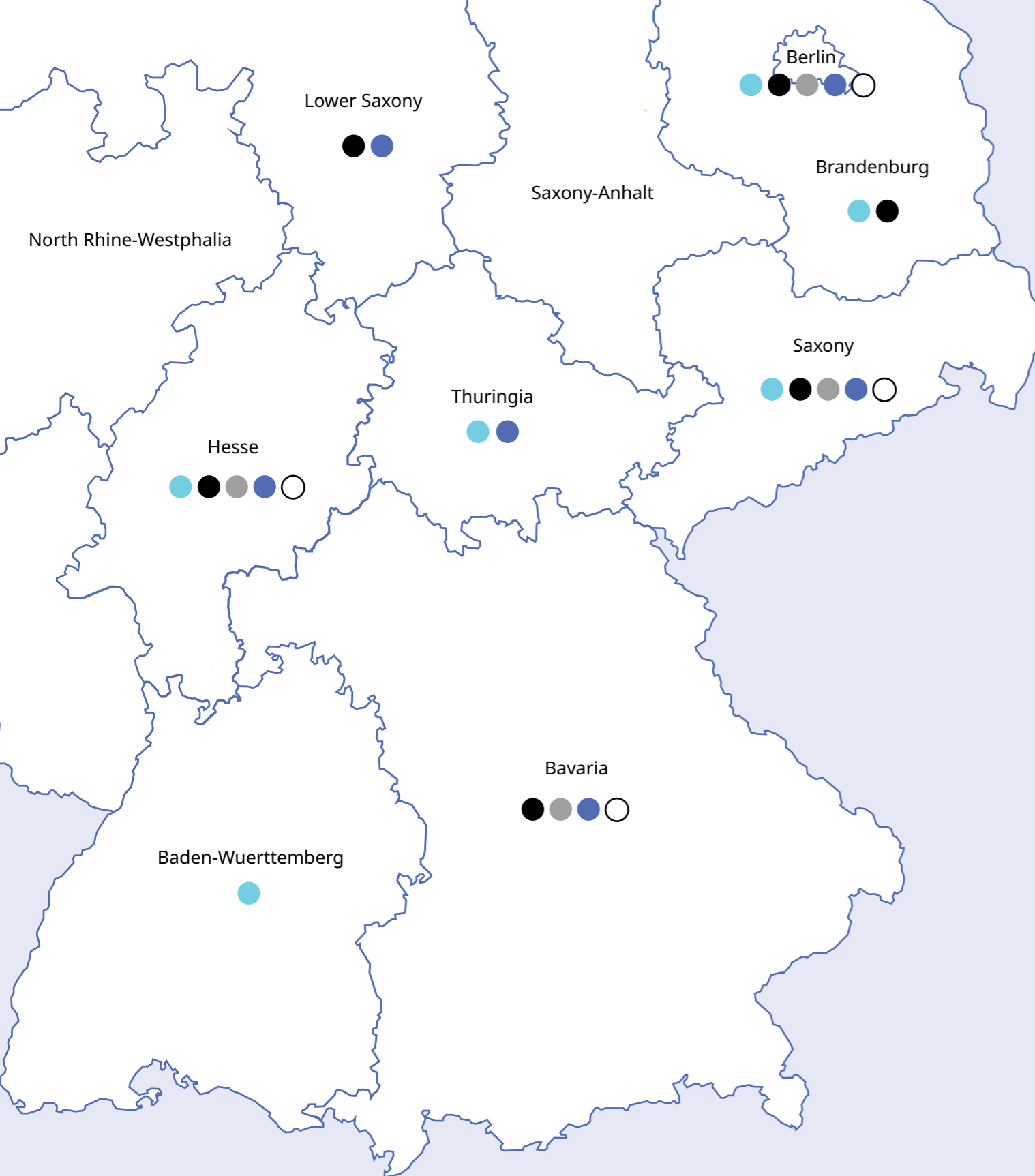


104 consultations with relatives



76 consultations with institutions



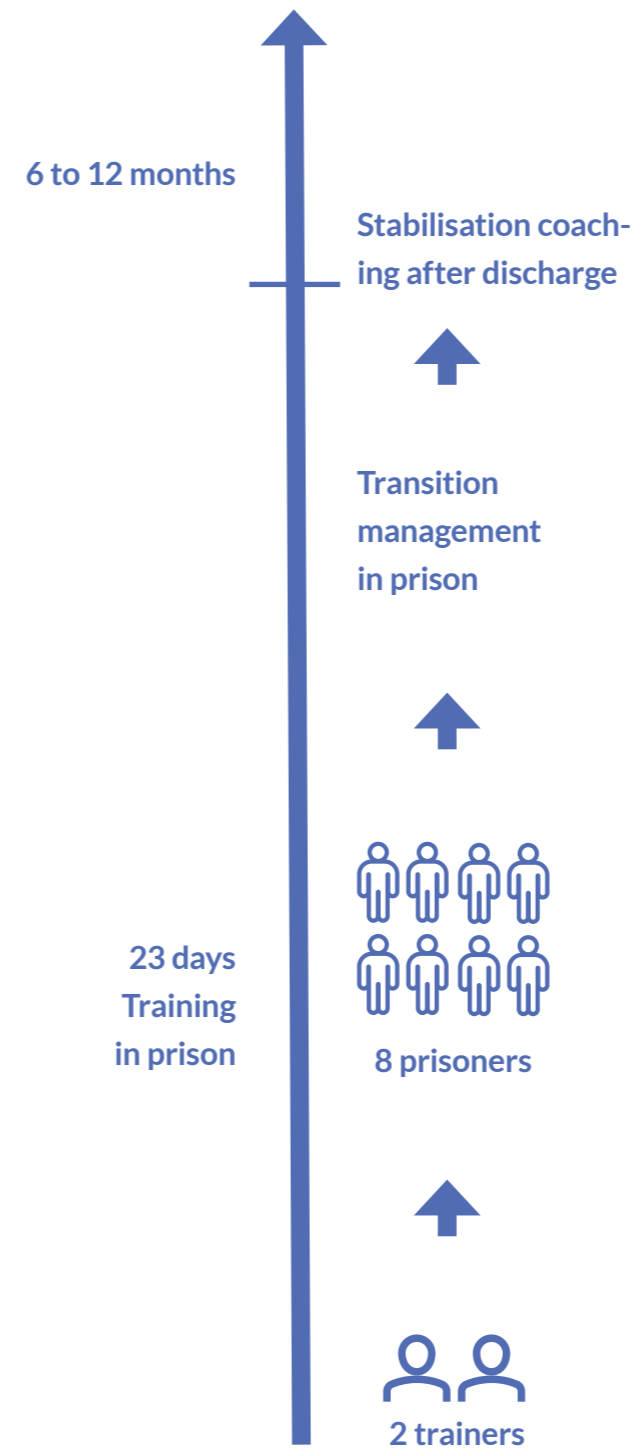


As of: 2020

Disseminating the approaches

- Prevention of radicalisation
- Intervention – Deradicalisation training for prison inmates who are motivated by extremism
- Deradicalisation – Parent counselling in the context of Islamism
- Disengagement assistance – Work with radicalised people and returnees
- Radicalisation prevention for refugees

Deradicalisation in prisons – How we work



‘Whether or not the deradicalisation intervention has been successful and the client has renounced their violent ways for good only becomes clear after they leave prison.’

The transition from prison into a new life afterwards is a precarious phase. Uncertainty and fear often overshadow feelings of joy about one’s release.’

A trainer about her work in prison

International division

In the international division, 2020 was a year of intensive project work and networking. It also saw an expansion of our core issues. As part of the consortium tasked with the organisational implementation of the European Commission's Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN Practitioners), we support the exchange of knowledge and experiences among 6,000 practitioners working in the P/CVE field (Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism) across Europe. Although the pandemic year of 2020 posed major challenges to professional exchange across borders, we were able to digitalise all our event formats and keep our European network of practitioners connected.

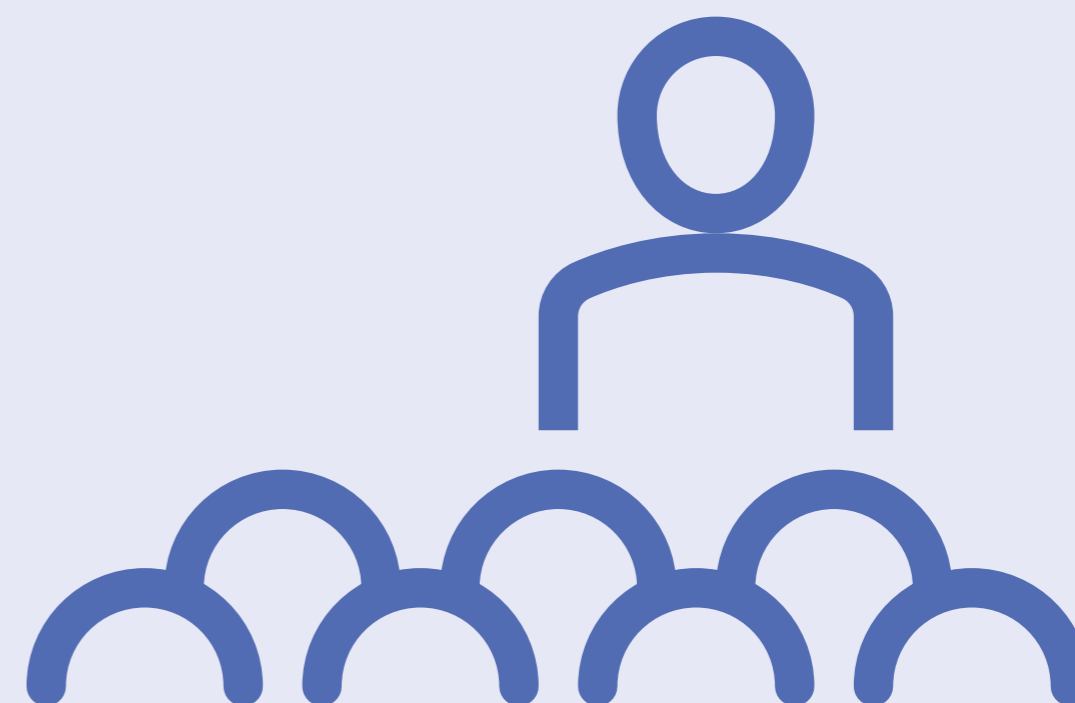
Within the scope of a European multi-agency approach, we work with our partner organisations in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany to evaluate, network and mentor various stakeholders. The goal of the project is to develop an exchange format within Germany and at the European level, which will facilitate mutual learning in the field of violent radicalisation and allow us to improve the local co-operation structures.

An EU-funded project focusing on the evaluation of exit programmes in prison has concluded. The

members of the project network developed e-learning modules and training materials for practitioners within and outside the prison system. They also carried out an international outreach campaign and practically oriented workshops.

An international collaboration with the Zoukak Theatre, a private entity in Beirut (Lebanon), sought to combine the long-standing experience of both participants by incorporating methods of theatre pedagogy into anti-violence work.

Despite the travel restrictions in place throughout 2020, we were able to expand our collaboration with our international partners, such as the OSCE and UNODC, and many international private and academic organisations and contribute our own expertise and experience to numerous international events (e. g. CSS Zurich, UNODC for the South East Asian and Central Asian regions). We also contributed to the issue 'Good Practice Guidelines on non-custodial Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Terrorism Offenders: Guidebook for South-Eastern Europe' as part of a series of OSCE publications for the South-East European region.



Impact

Service	
Target group	Impact
Workshops	
Students in grades 9 and 10 (and beyond) who are in danger of being radicalised	'Basic immunisation' against recruitment attempts by right-wing extremists or Islamists, and prevention of extremist careers
Prevention Online	
Internet users searching for information or extremist content	'Basic immunisation' against recruitment attempts by right-wing extremists or Islamists, and prevention of extremist careers
Continued training	
Teaching staff, specialists in child and adolescent welfare, police, etc.	Improved handling of religiously or politically justified extremism at work and communication at eye level with adolescents, parents, and colleagues
Deradicalisation training	
Violent offenders in prison who are at risk of Islamist and right-wing extremism	Distance toward extremism and inhuman ideologies and preventing additional extremist criminal acts

Consultation	
Parents and relatives of radicalised youth	Improved interactions with radicalised children and initiating distancing processes for radicalised people
Consultation	
Refugees and their environment	'Basic immunisation' against recruitment attempts by Islamists, and prevention of extremist careers Improved handling of religious extremism and communication at eye level
Individual training	
Radicalised young people (with a potential for violence)	Distance toward extremism and inhuman ideologies, deradicalisation, and preventing terrorism

'We can express our opinions freely and no one shuts us down right away, and we have the opportunity to look at the conflict from all sides. We never learned to do that.'

A participant in a school workshop

External evaluation

Continuous participation in external evaluations is a key component of the work of Violence Prevention Network. Effective, high-quality project work is also certified by the evaluations conducted by independent institutions, which are an obligatory part of

comprehensive project implementation. We make the evaluation reports available on our homepage, under the menu item 'Publications'.

Initiated, ongoing or completed external evaluations and process support in 2020

Evaluated Project	Evaluation period	Implementing institution
Fokus ISLEX Lower Saxony	2020 – 2021	modus zad
Projects in the category 'radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in prison and probation' promoted as part of the federal programme 'Live Democracy!'	2020 – 2024	Deutsches Jugendinstitut (German Youth Institute)
Projects in the category 'extremism prevention' promoted as part of the federal programme 'Live Democracy!'	2020 – 2024	Institut für Sozialarbeit und Sozialpädagogik (Institute for Social Work and Social Pedagogy)
Competence Network on Islamist Extremism (KN:IX)	2020 – 2024	IMAP GmbH

“One major finding of the study was that the services of Teach2Reach [editor's note: prevention workshops at schools] are in high demand at Berlin schools. This demand is especially high at schools with a large proportion of Muslim youths, and it manifests itself as a great interest in exploring their religion. Some teachers do not feel that they are sufficiently informed to talk to their students (who, in many cases, are predominantly Muslim) about religious identity. [...]

It would therefore be advisable to develop and implement additional training programmes for school staff within the scope of the Teach2Reach project. Teach2Reach achieves its stated objectives. The pupils are exposed to new perspectives through opportunities for interreligious dialogue, whose content and methods are based on the young people's real environment. They leave the workshops well informed and feel that their ability to engage in a meaningful dialogue and to solve problems, especially those arising in (inter-)religiously motivated conflicts, has improved.

The results of the pupils' survey show that attitudes have shifted in the desired direction in important topics of radicalisation prevention. This applies particularly to religious equality and the reconciliation of Western European and Muslim values. [...]

Beyond the mere teaching of facts, the workshops successfully introduce the students to alternative opportunities for recognition and belonging. If existing research findings are taken at face value, recognition and a sense of belonging must be considered crucial elements of effective primary radicalisation prevention. The Teach2Reach project is an important component in primary radicalisation prevention in terms of its content, methods and, perhaps most importantly, its target group.'

Berliner Forum Gewaltprävention, no. 66/vol. 2:

Sensibilisierung und Empowerment: Radikalisierungsprävention an Schulen, Berlin 2019 [Berlin Forum Violence Prevention, no. 66/vol. 2: Sensitization and Empowerment: Preventing Radicalisation in Schools, Berlin 2019]

Science division

In 2020, our science division improved its quality standards, focusing especially on case management tools and processes, and expanded its evaluation projects. In this context, the PrEval project (Evaluation designs for preventative measures: multimethod approaches to impact assessments and quality assurance in extremism prevention and at its interfaces with violence prevention and political education) was launched at the beginning of the year. It is coordinated by HSFK (the Hessian Foundation for Peace and Conflict studies), of which Violence Prevention Network is a member.

Internally, the research staff working on the Fo-PraTex (research and practical transfer in the field

of Islamist extremism) project, who are based at three advice centres throughout Germany, focused on closer integration of research and practice, for example, in the expansion of social diagnostics for case analysis and measure planning.

The Group X project was launched as a means of incorporating the specific experiences of people who have quit extremist scenes into the organisation's practical work professionally. Its purpose is to establish a group of experts who can support prevention measures in a consulting capacity.



Organisation

Management
Judy Korn/Thomas Mücke

Head of finances and controlling
Melanie Paul

Head of acquisition and reporting
Judith Bartsch

Divisions

Prevention
Online

International
affairs

Science

Islamist
extremism

Right-wing
extremism

Staff positions

Data protection and
quality management

Personnel planning and
development

Press and public
relations work

Employees	2019	2020
Number of employees	121	169
of whom full-time	106	113
of whom freelance	15	56
of whom voluntary	0	0

Governance

The gGmbH consists of two entities, the General Meeting and the Board of Directors.

The General Meeting consists of the following individuals:

- Judy Korn
- Thomas Mücke
- Dr Christian Pfeffer-Hoffmann

The gGmbH is represented jointly by two directors or by one director in conjunction with one authorised representative. The following individuals are the appointed representatives of the company:

- Judy Korn (managing director)
- Thomas Mücke (managing director)
- Melanie Paul (procurator)

Violence Prevention Network gGmbH is affiliated with VPN Wissenschaftsgesellschaft mbH.

Environment 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 fields of work. 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 Collective Agreement of the Civil Service [Tarifvertrag des öffentlichen Dienstes (TVöD Bund, TV-L, TV-H)]. 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 (Regulation on the Award of Public Contracts).



Partnerships, collaborations and networks

Violence Prevention Network has been working reliably with various partners.

Ashoka Germany is an important brand name and seal of quality for Violence Prevention Network. The Fellowship functions as a door opener for politicians and public authorities as well as for consultations with potential supporters.

The ACT! project (theatre workshops in Lebanon) was funded by **ifa – Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e. V.** (zivik funding scheme) with resources provided by the **German Federal Foreign Office** in 2020.

As a financier, the **Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth** cooperates with Violence Prevention Network on pioneering model projects and funds a series of projects in prisons and the Competence Network on Islamist Extremism (KN:IX).

The **Federal Ministry of the Interior** functions as an informal financial supporter of our work and its subject matter and regularly invites Violence Prevention Network to give presentations on its work in national and international contexts.

In cooperation with the **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)**, Violence Prevention Network works on standards in counselling the social environment of (suspected) radicalised Islamists.

The **Hessian Ministry of the Interior and Sports** has been a cooperating partner since 2014 in realising measures for prevention, intervention, and deradicalisation in the state of Hesse.

The **Hessian Ministry of Justice** is our cooperating partner in the area of deradicalisation in prisons.

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.

With the **Berlin Senatorial Administration for Education, Youth, and Families**, Violence Prevention Network initiated the specialist department proRespekt in 2019 in an entities' association with the German Children and Youth Foundation and Gangway e. V.

The **Senatorial Administration for Justice, Consumer Protection, and Antidiscrimination** of the state of Berlin is a long-time cooperating partner in the area of deradicalisation in prisons.

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

The **Thuringian Ministry for Education, Youth, and Sports** has been a cooperating partner since 2017 in realising measures in the area of prevention and intervention.

The **Saxon State Ministry for Social and Societal Cohesion** has been a cooperating partner since 2017 in realising measures for prevention, intervention, and deradicalisation in the state of Saxony.

The **Saxon State Ministry of Justice** is our cooperating partner in the area of deradicalisation in prisons.

The **Lower Saxon Ministry of Justice** has been our partner since 2016 in radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in prison and probation.

On an international level, Violence Prevention Network is closely networked with the key players of deradicalisation work in Europe. Within the scope of the **Radicalisation Awareness Network** of the Eu-

ropean Commission, Violence Prevention Network is responsible for implementing workshops and producing publications among other duties.

The **European Commission** funds the Way Out project from its Security Fund.

The **European Union** funds the EMMA project from its Internal Security Fund.

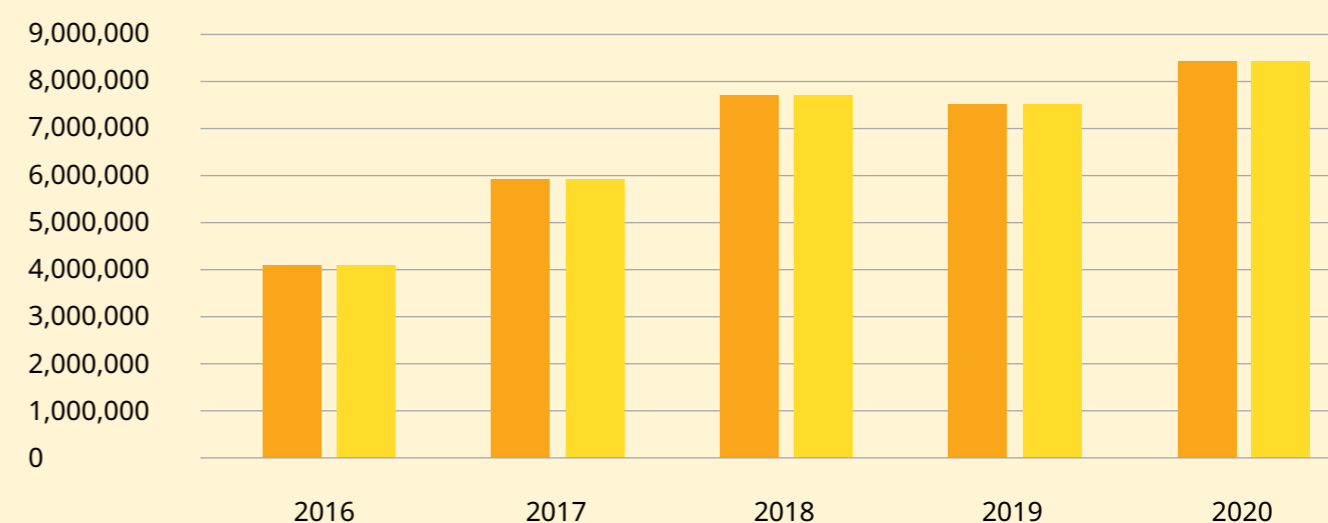
General information

Name	Violence Prevention Network gGmbH
Headquarters of the organisation in accordance with the Articles of Association	Berlin
Founded	2004
Other branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bergmannstraße 5, 10961 Berlin • Langhansstraße 146, 13086 Berlin • Rigaer Str. 71a, 10247 Berlin • Anger 35, 99084 Erfurt • Leipziger Straße 67, 60487 Frankfurt • Ferdinandstr. 3, 30175 Hannover • Werner-Hilpert-Straße 21, 34117 Kassel • Stieglitzstraße 84, 04229 Leipzig • Schillerstraße 27, 80336 Munich • Reinsburgstraße 4, 70178 Stuttgart
Legal form	gGmbH – the conversion took place on 12 October 2020 on the basis of the German Reorganisation Act (UmwG). The full identity of the legal entity is known.
Contact information	
Address	Alt-Reinickendorf 25, 13407 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)	https://violence-prevention-network.de/ueber-uns/zahlen-fakten/jahresberichte-und-mehr/
Registration entry	
Registration court	District Court of Charlottenburg
Registration number	HRB 221974 B
Date of the entry	12 October 2020
Non-profit status	
Indication of non-profit status in accordance with Sec. 52 of the Tax Code	
Date of the exemption certificate	22.12.2020
Issuing tax office	Corporate Tax Office I, Berlin
Statement of the non-profit purpose	Promotion of crime prevention
Worker representation	Not available

Finances

Development of revenues and expenditures

Revenues in EUR
Expenditures in EUR



Bookkeeping and accounting

Accounting occurs in accordance with the method of double-entry bookkeeping. LEXWARE Professional 2020 (Datev since February 2021) is used as a bookkeeping program. 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 Treuhandge-

sellschaft 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 authorised signatory of Violence Prevention Network gGmbH.

Statement of assets

Assets			
kEUR	2018	2019	2020
I. Intangible assets	104	95	72
II. Tangible assets	106	67	54
of which real estate	0	0	0
III. Financial assets	0	0	0
IV. Receivables	197 ¹	211 ²	447 ³
thereof against members or shareholders	0	0	0
V. Cash and cash equivalents	844	1,042	1,575
Total assets	1,251	1,415	2,148
Liabilities			
kEUR	2018	2019	2020
I. Loans taken out	0	0	0
thereof from members or shareholders	0	0	0
II. Trade liabilities	1	6	5
III. Other liabilities	395 ^{4,5}	385 ⁶	557 ⁷
Total liabilities	396	391	562
Account balance of assets minus liabilities (= equity capital + provisions)	855	1,024⁸	1,586⁹
of which earmarked funds	5.7	5.9	19.3

¹ The receivables 2018 contain deferred items amounting to kEUR 9.4.

² The receivables 2019 contain deferred items amounting to kEUR 11.4.

³ The receivables 2020 contain deferred items amounting to kEUR 9.6.

⁴ These contain approx. kEUR 95.1 of unused subsidies that will be refunded in 2019.

⁵ These contain kEUR 205.3 of personnel provisions.

⁶ These contain kEUR 308.8 of unused subsidies that will be refunded in 2020.

Statement of assets

Revenue			
kEUR	2018	2019	2020
1. Proceeds	925	658	1,488
of which public contracts	902	583	1,346
2. Grants	6,530	6,699	6,887
of which from the public sector	6,437	6,654	6,807
3. Contributions	0	0	0
4. Other revenue	270	178	48
Total revenue	7,725	7,535	8,423
Expenses			
kEUR	2018	2019	2020
A1. Project expenses	6,434	6,441	7,091
A2. Advertising expenses	137	133	147
A3. Administration expenses	552	449	361
4. Financing expenses	0	0	0
5. Tax	0	0	1
6. Other expenses	602	512	823
Total expenses	7,725	7,535	8,423
Annual result (revenue minus expenses)	0	0	0¹⁰

⁷ These contain kEUR 503.5 of unused subsidies that were refunded in 2021.

⁸ These contain kEUR 254.4 of personnel provisions.

⁹ These contain kEUR 233.6 of personnel provisions.

¹⁰ The surpluses from 2018, 2019, and 2020 were added to the reserves.

Where does the money come from?

Information in kEUR



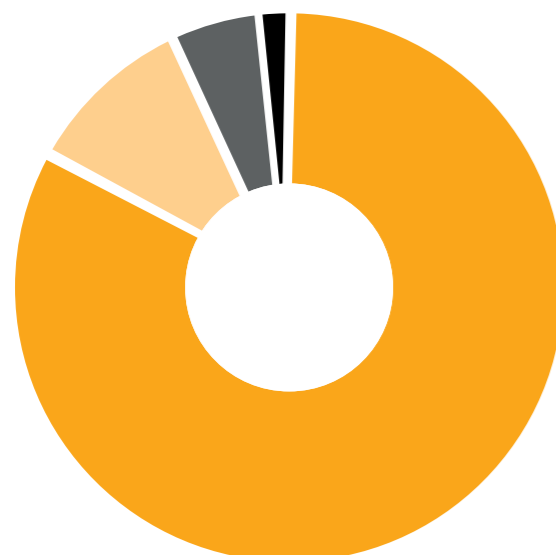
Total budget 2020
8,423,265.35 euros

- Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ): 2,683
- Hesse: 1,276
- Berlin: 1,152
- Bavaria: 751
- Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF): 640
- International: 511
- Saxony: 422
- BMI: 280

Further revenue up to kEUR 250:
Other revenue: 249
Lower Saxony: 178
Thuringia: 169
BKA: 34
Donations: 29
Brandenburg: 29
Baden-Wuerttemberg: 21

Where does the money go?

Information in kEUR



- Project work: 7,068
- Other expenses: 823
- Administration: 449
- Advertising costs: 147

Legal notice

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