International Seminar on Advanced Technologies and Criminal Justice

Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice
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Erich Marks: “AI in Prevention”

Structure

1 German Prevention Congress and "AI in Prevention"

2 Selected aspects and individual topics

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4 Tasks and consequences for prevention

1

German Prevention Congress (DPT)

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“AI in Prevention”

31st German Prevention Day

- German Prevention Congress (DPT) is the world's largest annual congress on crime prevention and related areas of prevention.
- The congress is aimed at those responsible for prevention in local authorities, the police, healthcare, youth welfare, the judiciary, religious communities, education, clubs and associations, as well as politicians and scientists.
- The 31st German Prevention Congress (DPT) will take place on 13 and 14 April 2026 at the Congress Centrum Hannover.
- The main topic of this congress is "AI in prevention". A comprehensive scientific report on this topic will be published in February 2026.

Key questions relating to the main topic

- What challenges does AI pose in the context of crime and security, but also in terms of social interaction as a whole?
- What profound changes are associated with its use – and who is affected by them and in what way?
- How can AI be used in a targeted and responsible manner for prevention work?
- This is not only a question of technological potential, but also of the ethical and practical question of how AI can be used consciously and reflectively in prevention.

Scientific accompanying publication

- In the run-up to the congress, an accompanying scientific publication will be produced, in which the main topic will be examined from various scientific perspectives. This will be summarised in a short video. Overall coordination will be carried out by Prof. Dr. Gina Rosa Wollinger.
- The accompanying publication and video will be published in spring 2026 on the website www.praeventionstag.de.
- A short introductory text summarises the topic.

Scientific expertise (1)

- **Introduction** (Prof. Dr. Gina Rosa Wollinger)
  Contents: Conflict between AI and prevention, wide range of possible applications, criminological references, costs/downsides of AI, presentation of individual contributions
- **Foreword (**Dr M. Fübi, A. Schneider)
  Contents: Cybersecurity, AI and cybersecurity, dual role of AI (attack but also prevention), how to use AI safely? Can AI be tested?
- **AI as a case of bias? (**Prof. Dr. Alke Martens)
  Contents: What is AI? What is bias? Data bias and algorithm bias, bias in AI – causes and consequences
- **Legal challenges from innovation to application**
  (Prof. Dr. Sebastian Golla)
  Contents: AI as a tool for crime prevention, classification under intervention law and data protection law, new challenges posed by the EU's AI Regulation, legal hurdles to AI innovation

Scientific expertise (2)

- **Artificial neural networks in criminal proceedings – opportunities and risks (**Alina Borowy) Contents: Use in criminal proceedings, assistance and knowledge generation, possible application scenarios (data mining, facial recognition, video surveillance AI), practical trials, risks and concerns regarding use, bias and black box effect, false positives and hit rates, severity of infringements of fundamental rights
- **Predictive policing and crime prevention – opportunities and limitations of algorithmic predictions (**Dr Simon Egbert)
  Contents: Emergence of AI in police prevention work, definition and functioning of predictive policing, prevention as a goal: from situational crime prevention to algorithmic forecasting, differentiation from classic forms of (preventive) police work, predictive policing as socio-technical interaction: The relevance of implementing crime forecasts for successful prevention, empirical fields of application and practices, predictive policing as a socio-technical interaction: The relevance of implementing crime forecasts for successful prevention, predictive policing and "repressive" prevention

Scientific expertise (3)

- **The contributions of AI to extremist communication: Is (generative) AI already a participating entity in social interaction?**
  (Dr Christian Büscher, Prof. Dr Isabel Kusche, Tim Röller, Alexandros Gazos)
  Contents: Technology monitoring in the context of radicalisation and extremism, use of AI by extremist actors, prevention of misuse of AI applications, AI applications as a resource for the prevention of radicalisation and extremism
- **DeTox and BoTox: Projects to support the fight against hate crime on the internet**
  (Prof. Dr. Melanie Sigel & Florian Meyer)
  Contents: Detection of toxicity and aggression in online posts and comments, bot and context recognition in the context of hate speech

Selection of AI lectures in April 2026 (1)

- Use of AI for risk analysis
- Emergency call competence in childhood through AI learning systems
- AI as a bridge to the support system for domestic violence
- Generative AI for the prevention of misanthropy
- Online-offline referrals to P/CVE services in the age of AI
- Digital radicalisation: TikTok, AI and prevention
- Hate speech prevention & AI
- AI-supported municipal security analyses

Selection of AI lectures in April 2026 (2)

- AI as an accelerator of radicalisation and extremism?
- AI in judicial crime predictions
- Civic Resilience AI – Generative AI vs. discrimination
- AI in cultural heritage protection
- Preventing radicalisation with AI in schools
- AI and youth protection
- Cybersecurity and AI in companies – the human factor
- Online fraud and AI: Data & measures

Selection of AI lectures in April 2026 (3)

- AI-supported prevention of human trafficking
- AI-supported risk coefficient for access protection
- AI as a new challenge for victim support
- AI and the loss of humanity?
- AI in offender support
- AI, power & abuse: deepfakes, chatbots & algorithms
- AI as an early warning system in prevention
- AI, deepfakes and victimisation in the digital space

Some of the DPT's experiences with AI

- AI-assisted opening of the 28th DPT (2023) congress in Mannheim
- "The little prevention prince"
- Use of avatars on DPT-TV and in foreign-language presentations
- Since 2011, the German Prevention Congress Daily Prevention News (TPN) has been providing information in German and English on the latest developments in the fields of prevention practice, prevention research and prevention policy. Since July 2025, weekly news items on the topic of "AI in prevention" have been published.

Practice survey by DPT and ZHAW

At the beginning of 2026, the German Prevention Congress (DPT) will conduct a survey in cooperation with

Prof. Dr Dirk Baier, Director of the Institute for Delinquency and Crime Prevention at the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW, Swiss), will conduct a survey on experiences, plans and perspectives on artificial intelligence. The survey is aimed at institutions and experts in crime prevention in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The initial results will then be presented at the 31st German Prevention Day in Hanover in April 2026.

2

On some general aspects of Artificial Intelligence

Bias in AI

- Federal Office for Information Security (BSI):
  Bias white paper
- SME Digital Centre Future Culture:
  Artificial intelligence and bias
- SAP:
  Bias in artificial intelligence
- University of Zurich: AI evaluates texts neutrally – until it knows the source

Learning platforms for AI

- AI Campus at the Stifterverband:
  Learning platforms for artificial intelligence
- Wikipedia versus Grokipedia
- 360learning:
  AI-supported learning platform for collaborative learning

AI regulations

- European Parliament (EP):
  European Regulation on Artificial Intelligence
- Wikipedia: Regulation of artificial intelligence
- Global call for red lines in AI
- D64: Code of Conduct for Democratic AI
- Bertelsmann Foundation: “Simplifying” European AI Regulation: An Evidence-based White Paper

AI & Ethics

- Klicksafe:
  10 Commandments of AI Ethics
- Klaus Tschira Foundation:
  AI as a moral dialogue partner
- European Union (EU):
  Ethical guidelines for trustworthy AI
- How we can truly democratise AI (Publix)
  Prof. Dr. Annette Zimmermann

Popular AI podcasts in Germany

- Deutschlandfunk: “Understanding AI”
- ARD: “The AI Podcast”
- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ): “Artificial Intelligence”
- fobizz.com: “Chalk. AI. Plain language.”
- Centre for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (ZVKI): "Trust Issues"
- German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI) & Radio Berlin Brandenburg (rbb): “AI – and now”
- Heise Online: “AI Update” and “Deep Mindes”
- Charité & Stifterverband: “Dr. med. AI”
- AI Campus Community: “AI kapiert”
- Schwarz Digits: “Tech, AI and Butterflies”

3

On selected

aspects and individual topics

of

"AI in Prevention"

Preliminary remark

Artificial intelligence (AI) is profoundly changing almost all areas of life – including those related to crime, security and social coexistence. Its use offers enormous opportunities, but also poses considerable challenges.

AI in policing

- Europol Innovation Lab
  Guide
- Scientific side event at the European Police Congress 2025: "Artificial intelligence in policing"
- Bitkom position paper:
  "AI in the police force – potential applications and approaches to implementation"

AI in criminal justice

- Goldman Sachs
  Great potential for development in the justice system too
- Vals Legal AI Report (VLAIR), AI sometimes better than lawyers (VLAIR+)
- Max Planck Institute:
  Algorithmic profiling and automated decision-making in criminal justice
- Anwalt.de: AI and criminal law

AI in healthcare

- Hasso Plattner Institute (HPI):
  Staying healthy with AI
- Institute for Health Design (nuvio):
  AI in public health and health promotion
- German Cancer Research Centre (DKFZ):
  Long-term Prognoses of Disease Risks

AI & Crime

- ZAHW, Prof. Dr. Dirk Baier
  Artificial intelligence and crime

- ProPK:
  Artificial intelligence in everyday life and in the fight against crime

- EVOLUCE:
  Can artificial intelligence predict crime?

AI in education

- German Institute for Adult Education (DIE):
  AI for lifelong learning
- UNESCO Digital Learning Week 2025
- University of Bochum (RUB):
  Significance of the AI Regulation for educational institutions
- AI Monitor 2025 (Stifterverband)
- Telekom: Trend Monitor AI in Education

AI in schools

- Robert Bosch Foundation:
  German School Barometer
- Empirical Education Research Framework Programme:
  Artificial intelligence in schools. A guide to the current state of science and practice
- Telli:
  the AI chatbot for schools

AI and urban security

- Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBSR)
  Artificial intelligence in smart cities and regions
- German Association of Cities (DST):
  With AI and geoinformation: How urban digital twins are revolutionising urban development
- Friedrich Naumann Foundation:
  Cities and AI

Integration of AI into prevention programmes

- Charité Berlin, Prof. Dr. Dr. K.M. Beier
  "Don't become an offender"
- 35th Lower Saxony Addiction Conference:
  Artificial intelligence in addiction support and prevention
- Green List Prevention

1. Challenges in the context of crime and security

AI systems can be both tools and instruments of crime:

- New forms of crime are emerging, such as automated cyber attacks, deepfakes and AI-supported fraud strategies.
- Manipulation and disinformation are facilitated by generative AI and undermine social trust.
- Data protection and surveillance: AI-supported analysis of large amounts of data can support security authorities on the one hand, but on the other hand it can deeply intrude on privacy and jeopardise fundamental rights.
- The challenge is to strengthen security without losing freedom and trust.

2. Social changes and concern

The use of AI is leading to structural and cultural changes:

- The police and judiciary must develop new skills and adapt the legal framework.
- Citizens are increasingly encountering AI-based systems in their everyday lives (e.g. facial recognition, social scoring, algorithmic risk assessment).
- Social inequalities can be exacerbated when algorithmic systems reproduce biases or disadvantage certain groups.
- This makes AI a socio-political issue that raises questions about transparency, control and responsibility.

3. Opportunities and responsible use in prevention work

When used correctly, AI can also have a preventive effect – for example, through:

- Early detection of risks, e.g. cybercrime, hate speech or radicalisation tendencies on social media.
- Analysing social networks to identify potential threats without casting suspicion on individuals.
- Supporting education and awareness-raising work by using AI to personalise learning processes or design targeted information campaigns.
- At the same time, prevention in the digital age requires ethically reflective action:
- AI must not be a substitute for human judgement, but a tool that is used responsibly.
- Transparency, traceability and participation are needed to build trust.
- Education and media literacy are crucial to ensure that professionals and citizens alike can act in an AI-competent and critical manner.

Conclusion

The key challenge is to understand AI as a tool for social responsibility – not merely as a technology.

Only through interdisciplinary cooperation between technology, ethics, law, education and civil society can we succeed in harnessing the potential of AI for prevention and security without jeopardising the values of a democratic society.

4

Key suggestions

for further processing

of the topic area

"AI in prevention"

1. Ethical and normative foundations

- What values and principles (e.g. human dignity, data protection, non-discrimination, transparency) must guide the use of AI in prevention?
- How can an "ethics of responsibility" be specifically integrated into the development, application and evaluation of AI systems?
- How can social control (e.g. ethics councils, civil society participation) be ensured?

2. Practical areas of application and potential benefits

- In which areas of preventive action (e.g. crime prevention, violence prevention, extremism prevention, addiction prevention, youth work, road safety) can AI be used effectively?
- How can AI-based early warning systems be designed without stigmatising or being overly surveillance-oriented?
- What best practice examples already show that AI can support prevention (e.g. pattern recognition in cybercrime, analysis of fake news, early detection of dangerous situations)?

3. Education, skills development and qualification

- What digital and ethical skills do professionals in prevention, policing, social work and education need in order to use AI responsibly?
- How can AI skills be integrated into education and training (e.g. through further training, simulation games, reflection modules)?
- What role do education and awareness-raising play in reducing fears and promoting a reflective understanding of AI among the general public?

4. Research, evaluation and evidence gathering

- Which methodological approaches are suitable for evaluating the effectiveness and fairness of AI-supported prevention measures?
- How can transdisciplinary research (technology, social sciences, criminology, ethics) be promoted?
- What data and indicators are needed to further develop AI-supported prevention strategies in an evidence-based manner – and how can this be achieved in compliance with data protection regulations?

5. Legal and political framework conditions

- How must legal frameworks (e.g. data protection, algorithmic decision-making, liability issues) be adapted to enable the responsible use of AI?
- Which political control instruments (support programmes, standards, certifications) are suitable for ensuring trust and quality?
- How can international cooperation in the field of AI and prevention be structured to take global developments into account?

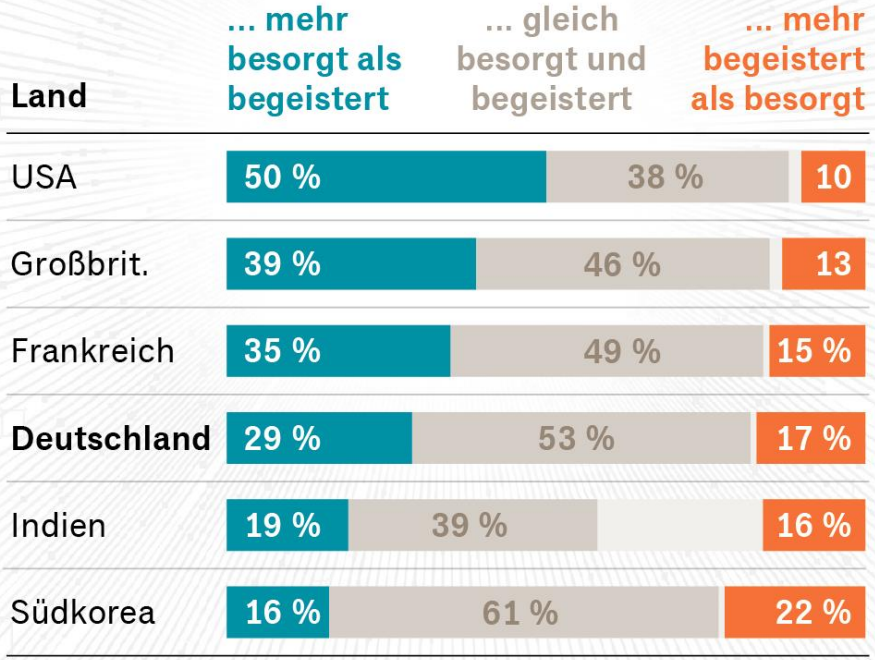
6. Social reflection and participation

- How can citizens be involved in discussions about the opportunities and risks of AI?
- What formats promote public discourse on AI, security and prevention – e.g. dialogue forums, citizen laboratories or participatory projects?
- How can a culture of mindfulness and critical reflection in dealing with AI be created that emphasises both innovation and responsibility?

KI-Briefing

So denken Menschen weltweit über die KI-Verbreitung im Alltag

Anteil derjenigen, die sagen, dass der zunehmende Einsatz von Künstlicher Intelligenz im täglichen Leben sie ...



Fehlende zu 100 % = keine Antwort • Befragung im Frühjahr 2025
HANDELSBLATT • **Quelle:** Pew Research Center, Global Attitudes Survey

www.erich-marks.de 2015-11-15

Addressing the topic of "AI in prevention" requires ongoing interaction between technological development, ethics, education, research, politics and practice.
The aim should be to develop guidelines and models that promote the responsible use of AI while strengthening society's resilience to abuse and undesirable developments.