



# Facts and figures



194,000,000 €

budget for 2021



1,545

staff members worldwide,  
including at the foreign offices



106,333

participants  
in FES events  
in Germany



106

foreign offices



2,817

scholarship-holders



262

publications  
in Germany

18

offices in Germany

303

of these foreign  
scholarship-holders

18,500

digital publications



16,000

visitors to the Museum  
Karl-Marx-Haus in Trier



56,000

running metres of  
archive holdings



1,346,515

followers of  
FES social media channels  
worldwide

1 million

publications in the  
library collection

2021

ANNUAL REPORT

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2022

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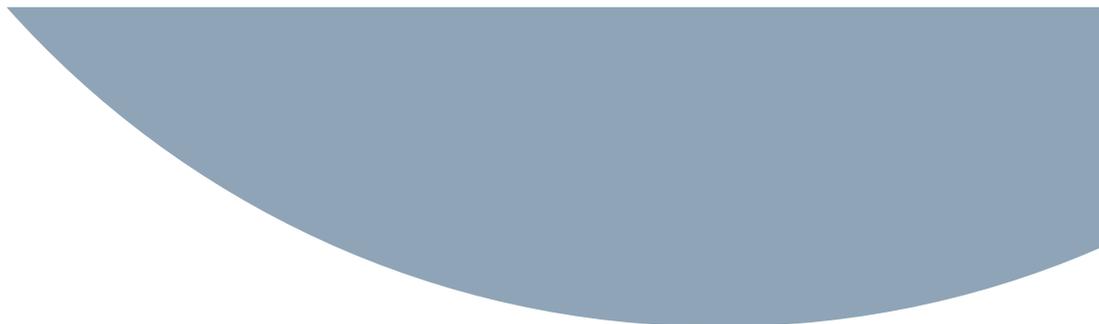
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# For Social Democracy

## Who we are

Founded in 1925, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) is the political foundation with the longest and richest tradition in Germany. It was named after Reichpräsident Friedrich Ebert, and the Foundation owes its origins and tasks to the political legacy he left behind.

As a political foundation with close ties to a political party, we base our work on the fundamental values of Social Democracy: freedom, justice and solidarity. This links us ideologically with Social Democracy and free trade unions. As a non-profit organisation, we organise our work independently and autonomously.

## What we strive for

- A free society based on solidarity, offering equal opportunity for political, economic, social and cultural participation – regardless of origin, gender or religion;
- A vibrant and strong democracy;
- An economy growing sustainably with decent work for everyone;
- A welfare state which provides more education and better health, but also fights poverty and addresses the major risks in life;
- A country that assumes responsibility for peace and social progress in Europe and the world.

## This is what we do

We promote and strengthen Social Democracy, above all through

- Civic and political education work to bolster civil society. Our information, orientation and training programmes and events motivate and help lay the groundwork for successful political, trade union and civic engagement. We improve participation by citizens in the social discussion and debate as well as in decision-making processes;
- Policy advice: We develop strategies on central issues relating to economic, social and educational policy as well as on fundamental questions of democratic development. At the interfaces between science and political practice, we help shape the public discourse to bring about a more just and sustainable economic and social order at national, European and global levels;
- International cooperation: With foreign offices in over 100 countries, we support a policy of peaceful cooperation and human rights, promote the establishment and consolidation of democratic, social and constitutional structures, and help pave the way for free trade unions and a strong civil society. In the process of European unification, we are committed to, and work intensively for a social, democratic and competitive Europe;
- Encouraging the advancement of talented young people with special consideration of students and doctoral candidates from low-income families and those with a migration background. This is one way we contribute to greater educational justice;
- Collective memory of Social Democracy: through the archive, our library and contemporary history projects, we keep the historical roots of Social Democracy and trade unions alive and vibrant while supporting socio-political and historical research.

## The FES in 2021 – dawn of a new era

We have reinvented the FES. A year of shifts and change lies behind us, the likes of which the Foundation has never experienced before: At the helm of the FES is a new leadership team. We are forging ahead with new ways of working, new structures and new pathways in dialogue with the policy-making sphere and society. In 2021, we were able to reap the fruits of efforts from the years before. The “FES100” process initiated by the Executive Board laid the foundations for this. We are thus able to assert with pride that we were not driven by a pandemic of unprecedented proportions. Instead, we courageously seized the opportunities that presented themselves.

The first half of the year was still overshadowed by the lockdown and strict regulations governing contact and hygiene. The employees successfully coped with their daily work routines and all the changes that came along working from their homes. A considerable number had to come up with new working time models in the truest sense of the word to accommodate closures of day-care centres and schools.

During this period, the FES initiated the biggest internal restructuring it has seen in decades. First and foremost, the two departments of civic education were merged together. At the beginning of the year, Political Academy and Political Dialogue fused to form the new Civic Education and Political Dialogue Division. Individual consulting units from this were integrated into the Analysis, Planning and Consulting Division. The FES political consulting units are now pooled together here, creating a more streamlined work structure.

The two international divisions, International Dialogue and International Development Cooperation, also engaged in merger plans. The future division will only have completed all the complex processes of merger in the course of 2022. This year, European and international policy consulting was pooled in advance in the new Global and European Policy Department.



**Martin Schulz**  
President of the  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.



**Dr. Sabine Fandrych**  
Secretary General and member of the  
Executive Board of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.

Meanwhile, the International Dialogue Division moved ahead with its own reform process: the European Union/ North America Department (formerly Western Europe/ North America) now pools FES projects involving the EU and G7. The Eastern Europe Department (formerly Central and Eastern Europe) focuses on the countries of the Eastern and South-Eastern Partnership as well as Central Asia. Four new topical offices in Brussels and Vienna also commenced their work this year. With these new structures, new heads of department and clear-cut responsibilities, the FES will be able to carry out its tasks even more effectively in Germany, Europe and the world in the future.

In early summer, when the Corona situation began to ease and things seemed to be about to return to normality, numerous staff members at the Bonn office were suddenly confronted with the flood disaster in the Ahr Valley. Numerous paths and roads to the FES were damaged or completely washed away. 2021, so it seemed, was out to test our mettle.

These challenges were unable to mute the swell of enthusiasm in the Bundestag election campaign in late summer. Numerous colleagues also made their own personal commitments, experiencing the shift in mood in Germany first-hand. We were already of the firm conviction at the beginning of the pandemic: Social Democracy will come up with the best solutions to find ways out of the crisis.

Climate, crisis, capital – as we describe in each and every facet of our Annual Report, the consequences of the crises show us that the state is by no means “out”. On the contrary.

In view of the enormous tasks coming our way in the future, only a state that has the ways and means of taking effective action can bring about and ensure justice. This is because wherever the state pulls out and surrenders ground, inequality intensifies. More state is needed even in those places where it was traditionally thought not to be necessary: in the field of trade, for example, a classic domain of market forces. This year, Germany finally adopted a supply chain law that obliges companies to respect and abide by human rights standards. We are proud that the FES has been able to make a crucial contribution to this thanks to its perseverance.

In view of the enormous challenges facing us in the future, only a state that has the ways and means of taking effective action can bring about and ensure justice. The era steered by the catchphrase “private before the state” has given way to a new era. This is the conclusion which our numerous scholarly studies have come to, as inequality grows in all those areas from which the state withdraws. Even Germany is characterised by increasingly rich and poor regions, as is demonstrated by our studies on Lower Saxony, Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia. In future, state regional and structural policy must initiate countermeasures if there are to be equal opportunities for all.

In the holistic view that we adopt with all issues and topics, we also keep in mind that the perspectives of many people in the east of the country sometimes differ from those in the west. Eastern Germany hence plays an important role in the Foundation’s work. Reflections on the processes and state of unification have become more differentiated in recent years, and are increasingly being thrust back into relevance. Questions of identity and cohesion in the east and west need to be explored anew. At the FES event “Mission Zukunft Ost” (Mission Future East), held in Ludwigsfelde, Brandenburg, then Vice-Chancellor Olaf Scholz presented his principles for policy in and for eastern Germany for the first time. He underscored the significance of this region for the development and stability of Germany as a whole.

More government is necessary even where it has traditionally been considered unnecessary: in the area of trade, for example, a classic domain of market forces. Global trade has thus far failed to bring about a more just global distribution of wealth. On the contrary. With the search for justice, the question of who is in charge of it is coming to the fore now as well.

We are very proud that the FES has been able to make a decisive contribution here thanks to its perseverance, as this year a supply chain law was passed in Germany that obliges companies to respect and abide by human rights standards. Over the past five years, the FES has stubbornly driven the debate on this issue, in the face of some resistance. The task is now to put this in practice in the real world working together with FES partners in the areas of

policy-making, trade unions and non-governmental organisations. So we are not letting up. Because the countries of the Global South can only be good partners in the future if both sides gain.

Many citizens are increasingly concerned about the complex interactions of private sector-led digitalisation and its effect on our democracies. It is alarming that tech giants are able to use secret algorithms to manipulate how we conduct our public debates. And that hate spread on the web is rewarded with reach and dangerous misinformation spread on a massive scale. Discussion rounds and panels staged by the 15 country and 108 foreign offices of the FES on this topic this year were well attended.

A stop must be put to the hatred that is directed at politically active women, migrants and Jews in particular. But how? This needs to be made a pivotal question for our networked democracy. It was with this in mind that the FES invited committed people from European civil society, politics, tech companies and science to attend the #unbox-ingspeech conference. Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and Minister of Justice Christine Lambrecht as well as the Secretary General of the Council of Europe discussed counter-strategies to cope with societal fears. Around 20,000 viewers followed the live broadcast of the event on two TV channels.

We wanted to know who the “profiteers of fear” are and where they are making gains. We investigated this question in European countries marked by strong right-wing populist movements and parties, i.e. Sweden, Finland, Italy, France, Spain, Romania, Greece and Germany. The insight generated was that fear, heightened by poor state management of the Corona crisis, has driven people to accept conspiracy narratives and fake news on social media. This demonstrates that the role played by the state is also a key factor influencing the way we behave in crises.

By now, everyone has understood that democracy must not be taken for granted. How much the “centre” is actually needed to safeguard democracy in Germany was shown in this year’s Centre Study (“Mitte-Studie”), published in June 2021. The authors of this reputed study, however, identified an at times indecisive attitude on the part of people from a

section of the population who should know better. There is an urgent need for the centre of society to take a stance, to show its colours and strengthen its democratic structures – which it also has the potential to do.

In order to put our values into practice, it is sometimes simply a matter of helping others. We were all shocked and surprised by the appalling developments in Kabul in mid-August, when the government was toppled within the space of a few days and the Taliban took up the reins of power once again. The FES committed all its strength and resources to rescuing its eight Afghan local staff and their families from the country. After weeks of living in fear and despair, they are now in Germany, receiving active support from numerous volunteer colleagues. This is solidarity in action. We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and gratitude to all those who have helped out.

Despite the pandemic, international crises and external conflicts, it is also necessary to venture an introspective look. Because the world of work is changing rapidly, through digitalisation, but also through a new understanding of togetherness. Keywords here include agility, role-based work and more self-determined teamwork. We are now taking this into account by adopting innovative approaches to organisational development. The management has set up a steering group that is to analyse these complex changes, contributing its expertise along with the will and courage to experiment.

When times are tough and many things are in flux, we need to talk to each other more. That is why we make it our business to talk to our staff on a regular basis. It was to this end that we created the new FES Townhall format. Similar to a TV debate, we stage discussions live with all FES staff members – from Chile to Beijing. In our capacity as the new leadership team of the Foundation, we were able to address questions forwarded by our staff members in early summer despite having to work from home due to Corona. And just a few days after the Bundestag elections, we were able to analyse the situation from different perspectives, spanning the globe together in a discussion with around 400 colleagues.

It is moments like these that make us realise how the FES thrives through the commitment of its motivated staff. These are the ones who shape, represent, criticise and think our Foundation forward each and every day – from the janitorial staff to the management. We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and gratitude to them. We also owe a word of thanks to our long-standing Chairman Kurt Beck. And, of course, to Dr. Roland Schmidt as well, who was at the helm in charge of FES operations until the summer of 2021. Together they steered the FES ship through stormy seas, preparing our Foundation for a new era.

With tremendous respect for the task at hand, we took over at the rudder from them this year. Together we are now setting sail for a new era, which will demand a lot from all of us. We are equal to the task and full of ideas for an innovative and humane Social Democracy.

**Martin Schulz**

President of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.

and

**Dr. Sabine Fandrych**

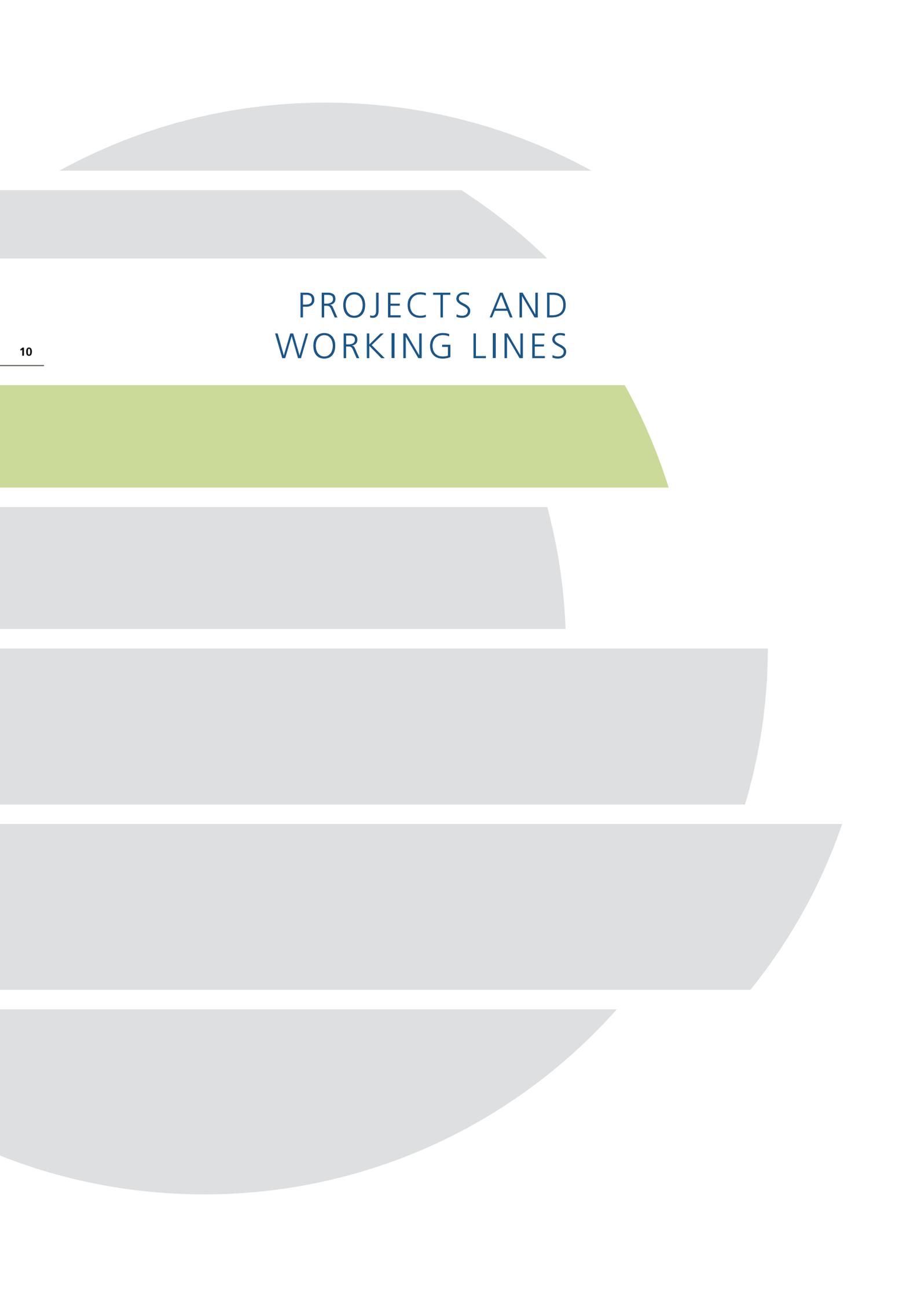
Secretary General and member of the Executive Board of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.

Berlin / Bonn in May 2022

# 2021 in pictures







PROJECTS AND  
WORKING LINES

# The Corona crisis and its fall-out

A passenger on the Pasig River ferry in the metropolitan area of Manila in the Philippines. Getting around the city was difficult during the Covid-19 pandemic.

There is no doubt that COVID-19 has changed our society. Growing inequality, the alarming popularity of conspiracy fables and populist policies, and the apparent weakness of the international order are all indications of this. All this existed before the Corona crisis, but the pandemic has even more pointedly brought home social, economic and environmental problems around the world. Whether policy-making and society use the momentum generated to take countermeasures remains to be seen.

## Social upheavals and losers in the crisis

Global crises like the Corona pandemic affect everyone – but not to the same extent. Globally, the victims are primarily to be found among the poor and members of ethnic minorities who are excluded from health systems and basic social services. Even in a rich country like Germany, the pandemic exacerbates inequalities. Single parents, low-skilled workers and people with a migration background are disproportionately affected. Not enough value is attached to many professions that are key to the proper functioning of our society. The FES study “On the Corona Front”, presented in September, sheds light on the working conditions of geriatric care workers in nine EU countries.

For a considerable period of time, the sacrifices young adults had to make during the Corona crisis went virtually unnoticed. Students had to change their study plans at short notice, internships and stays abroad were cancelled. Many students lacked the equipment and infrastructure they needed to participate in digital courses. The FES Scholarship Programme Division responded to these challenges with tremendous commitment and shrewd support for scholarship-holders.

In the three-part video series “And then came Corona”, the FES debate portal sagwas spotlighted three young women as examples. The web videos are a stirring plea to also take the needs of young people seriously. The format “Unheard of! Concerns of young people addressed to policy-makers in the Corona pandemic” brought together representatives of young people from schools, trade unions and associations with political leaders. Participants’ demands for a crisis policy that takes into account the needs of young people were published in a policy paper in June.

To show what opportunities the pandemic has also opened up, despite the ghastliness of it all, the FES published the series “Rausgeblickt: Perspektiven für eine Welt nach Corona” (“Looking ahead: Perspectives for a World after Corona”). In



it, authors such as the transformation researcher Maja Göpel and the economist Thomas Piketty explore the question of how we can make our democracies fairer and more inclined to solidarity in the future.

## Accelerating digitalisation

The pandemic is quickening the pace of digitalisation, especially in the world of work. Working from home will establish itself as a form of work in many professions. Video conferencing will make some business trips unnecessary. Experts estimate 18 per cent less traffic volume if employees work at home two or three days a week.

Of course, digitalisation also has its downside. When people work from home, there is a danger that the private sphere will become even more difficult to separate from working life. In addition, increasing penetration of the workplace with digital tools means that workers are under greater surveillance. To counter this, the FES supported trade union

Closures of schools and day-care centres during the pandemic meant that the brunt of care and child-rearing work was once again borne primarily by women.



networks at transnational companies in drafting collective agreements to regulate the use of artificial intelligence.

While digitalisation is making only sluggish progress in schools, it is opening up new avenues for civic education. This was a topic of discussion in December for 100 participants at the virtual symposium “Innovative, informative, interactive – digital civic education that reaches people”.

### **Antifeminism and a resurgence of traditionalism**

The modern image of women and the family came under pressure during the crisis. Closures of schools and day-care centres led to care and child-rearing work once again being shouldered primarily by women. The FES study “Ein Schritt vorwärts, zwei Schritte zurück?” (“One step forward, two steps back?”) revealed that although men make a greater contribution now, the brunt of unpaid care work is still borne by women.

On the occasion of International Women’s Day, the FES drew attention to this in a campaign with the caption “System-relevant? We ARE the system”, underscoring the fact that women are doubly affected by the crisis because they often work in poorly paid system-relevant jobs while also performing unpaid care work. Strategies for shaping a gender-equitable society were discussed by the FES with, among others, the deputy chairperson of the SPD, Serpil Midyatli, as well as at numerous events organised by regional FES offices.

It is particularly repugnant that especially politically engaged women are confronted with hatred and threats. Aggressive misogyny is one of the main obstacles to the achievement of equal, inclusive democracies in many countries. Against this background, female Social Democrats from Latin America and Germany met in May for an online workshop rallying around the slogan “Together against political violence!”. They called for more effective mechanisms and laws to put an end to political violence in all its forms.

# Democracy in the time of the pandemic

In 2021, a vocal minority agitating against the elite was contrasted by increased trust and confidence being placed in state institutions, quality media and science. Female scientists gained credibility in the Corona crisis through their clear and readily understandable communication. Policymakers, who had to constantly ponder new steps, had to rely on scientific expertise. This cooperation should also be leveraged in confronting other global challenges such as the climate crisis. This is because it is only by virtue of a sensitive interplay between science, education, the public sphere and policy-making that misinformation and agitation can be contained. The FES contributes to this in many ways through its work.

## The centre of society is called upon

Much was said in 2021 about “lateral thinking”, conspiracy yarns and the anger that is discernible in reactions to the measures to cope with the pandemic. In almost all European countries, there are citizens who reject Corona protection measures. What unites them is often crude conspiracy tales. Against this backdrop, the new “Centre Study” (“Mitte-Studie”) of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation was published in June under the title “Die geforderte Mitte” (“The centre is called upon”). Its message: the centre of society must take a stance, show its colours and strengthen its democratic structures – all of which it has the potential to do.

The study, which analyses right-wing extremist, anti-human attitudes posing a threat to democracy in society every two years, also looked into worrying trends such as conspiracy beliefs, anti-gender mobilisation, racism and the climate debate. Like previous editions, it generated enormous media coverage. The results were discussed at countless events organised by the regional FES offices with different topical focuses. The Mainz regional office, for instance, explored the heavily propagandised topic of climate in a discussion at the Rhineland-Palatinate *Land* parliament with Rhineland-Palatinate Minister of the Interior Roger Lewentz.

But who wins when democrats lose? In the publication series “Profiteure der Angst” (“Profiteers of Fear”), the FES investigated in Germany and seven other countries with strong right-wing populist movements and parties how right-wingers have profited from the Corona crisis. Their finding: the pandemic initially led to a general surge in trust for governments. From the second Corona wave onwards, however, discontent grew and massive protests began to take place. Fake news and conspiracy narratives gained increasing currency in public debates.

## Against hate and misinformation

How Western democracies can act to counter this development was addressed in February by engaged members of European civil society, policy-making, tech companies and academia at a two-day cooperation event organised by the FES in tandem with the German Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of Justice. Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, Minister of Justice Christine Lambrecht, Secretary General of the Council of Europe Marija Pejčinović Burić and Austrian EU Minister Karoline Edtstadler discussed strategies to stem the spread of hate speech. Outsiders contributed suggestions via hashtag #unboxinghate-speech and digital tools. Broadcast live by two TV channels, the event was well received across Europe.



At the cooperation event “Unboxing Hate Speech – European Impetus for Respect and Solidarity on the Net”, which took place on 18 February 2021, German Minister of Justice Heiko Maas and others discussed strategies to contain the spread of hate speech. [www.fes.de/en/unboxing-hate-speech-konferenz](http://www.fes.de/en/unboxing-hate-speech-konferenz)

At the “Mission Zukunft Ost” (“Mission Future East”) event organised by the FES Brandenburg Regional Office, then Vice-Chancellor Olaf Scholz presented his policy proposals in and for eastern Germany. (from left to right: Matthias Platzeck, Anne Hähmig, Olaf Scholz, Dr. Steffen Mau)

In numerous training programmes offered by the FES, engaged participants practised ways to stand up against agitation and conspiracy myths and how to defend democratic values effectively in the public arena. The FES Saxony regional office, for example, illuminated the connections between right-wing extremism and social media and the spread of conspiracy narratives. The events staged with the authors Maik Fielitz and Pia Lamberty were particularly popular.

FES scholarship-holders also addressed the dangers posed by right-wing extremism, for example in the web seminar “#Halle: background, processing and consequences of the attack in the trial of the right-wing extremist assassin”. Karamba Diaby, Member of the German Bundestag, spoke with participants about civic society and political action against right-wing extremist structures.

### In defence of democracy and fundamental values

Democracy in action takes place every day whenever citizens have to distinguish between verified facts on the one hand and opinions and false information on the other. This was a particular challenge in the Bundestag election campaign, as false fear-mongering reports were deliberately spread online. The national and regional offices of the FES conveyed skills that help users of social media recognise

which sources are to be taken seriously – and which “news” has been invented or manipulated. In the course of five *Länder* elections and the federal election, the FES targeted young female voters with several films and the campaign “#RettetdieWahlen” (“#SavetheElections”).

On 15 September, the FES regional office in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania invited the Deputy Chair of the German Ethics Council, Julian Nida-Rümelin, to Rostock. Before approximately 70 guests, Nida-Rümelin drew principles from our democratic constitution, described the symptoms of a crisis and offered food for thought on how the erosion of trust in democracy could be countered. At a panel discussion entitled “Democracy in Times of Crisis – Crisis of Democracy?” put on by the Fritz Erler Forum in Stuttgart, the Zurich political scientist Daniel Kübler elucidated how states that strongly protect fundamental rights in normal times also do so in times of crisis, while restrictive or centralist states curtail freedoms and rights much more.

In connection with the restrictions on fundamental rights imposed to cope with the pandemic, the basic values of Social Democracy were also discussed: Which curtailments of freedom are necessary and appropriate? How does the notion of justice apply to vaccination? What solidarity do health workers need? Upon the invitation of the Archive of Social Democracy, the publicist Carolin Emcke and the deputy chair of the SPD, Kevin Kühnert, discussed in June the issue of whether there

are trade-offs between policies promoting equality or anti-racism on the one hand and the social question on the other and how different interests can be reconciled.

The perspectives of many people in the eastern part of Germany still differ from those in the west. For this reason, eastern Germany plays an important role in the Foundation’s work. At the “Mission Zukunft Ost” event organised by the Brandenburg regional office on 26 May in Ludwigsfelde, Vice Chancellor Olaf Scholz presented his principles for policies in and for eastern Germany for the first time. He emphasised the key role played by this region in the development and stability of Germany as a whole. Matthias Platzeck, former State Premier of Brandenburg and member of the FES Executive Board, was also among the panel guests.





The Friedrich Ebert Foundation has awarded the prize “The Political Book” each year since 1982. The expert on exodus and expulsion, Andreas Kossert, was awarded the jury prize on 17 May 2021 for his work “Flucht. Eine Menschheitsgeschichte”. [www.fes.de/preis-das-politische-buch/preisbuecher](http://www.fes.de/preis-das-politische-buch/preisbuecher)



## Humanitarian appeals to the political arena and society

The pandemic has pushed other salient issues into the background. The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung pushed back, continuing to raise the topics of immigration and integration to the agenda. This year, the reputed FES prize “The Political Book” went to the historian Andreas Kossert for his work “Flucht. Eine Menschengeschichte”. The jury praised the book, calling it “a grand plea for empathy and humanity” and “a must-read for all those shaping refugee and integration policy today”. During the award ceremony held on 17 May, the laureate spoke with the writer Navid Kermani and

author Olga Grjasnowa about how the tremendous suffering involved in flight and exodus can be retold. In her laudation, SPD deputy chair Serpil Midyatli praised the humanitarian appeal to the political arena forwarded by the book.

The documentary film “Wir sind jetzt hier – Ankommen in Deutschland” (“We are here now – Arriving in Germany”) by Niklas Schenck and Ronja von Wurmb-Seibel recounts the escape stories of young men of Arab and African descent. The FES presented the film on the sagwas debate portal in March. Country and regional offices kept the topic alive and under debate, supporting initiatives committed to integration. In sum total, the film was shown roughly 40 times, reaching over 2,000 people.

# Economy and social affairs in the vortex of the crisis

The Corona pandemic plunged Germany, like many other countries, into a profound economic and social crisis. In spite of government stabilisation measures, many people have been hard-hit economically, while already existing inequalities have been exacerbated. In coming years, there needs to be further investment in the transformation of the economy on a massive scale in order to promote decarbonisation and digitalisation. The big challenge will be to ensure equitable participation for all. Progressive concepts, and this is our firm conviction, are the right path to take and Social Democracy is the aim and objective.

## Making the economy fair

At the end of April and beginning of May, the FES organised the international congress “Progressive Economic Policy Day”. In cooperation with the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), the Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK), the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and Dezernat Zukunft, the question posed was: “Europe in the Corona Crisis – Chance for a Transformative Reboot?” Numerous experts discussed this question, including Nobel Prize winner for Economics Joseph Stiglitz and EU Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs Paolo Gentiloni.

In 2021, there was finally movement in negotiations on a minimum global tax that would put a stop to international competition over low corporate taxes. The FES has been working closely with ICRICT, the Independent Commission on Reform of International Corporate Taxation, for several years. The commission, which is made up of prominent personalities from North and South, develops proposals on how the international tax system could be made fairer and put at the service of sustainable development goals. This was also discussed at the “Progressive Economic Policy Day”.

As part of this hybrid congress, the Hans Matthöfer Prize for Economic Journalism “Wirtschaft.Weiter.Denken” was awarded on 3 May at the FES in Berlin. The prize was shared, also going to Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman for their book “The Triumph of Injustice – How the Rich Dodge Taxes and How to Make Them Pay” and to Philipp Staab for his book “Digitaler Kapitalismus – Markt und Herrschaft in der Ökonomie der Unknappheit”. The welcoming address at the award ceremony was delivered by SPD Federal Chairman Norbert Walter-Borjans. In the subsequent discussion round, the prize winners spoke with Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz. The congress provided new impetus in the debate on the social-ecological redirection of the economy in Germany and Europe.

## The comeback of the state

State action has also regained prominence in the sphere of the economy, as state rescue programmes for the private sector have illustrated. The dogma of “private before the state” was critically questioned, including due to glaring failures of the past, for example in the area of digitalisation. This diagnosis goes hand in hand with a call for a refocused pro-investment economic and financial policy that questions the previous obsession with “staying in the black” and the “debt ceiling”. This was discussed by SPD Chair Norbert Walter-Borjans and Mehrdad Payandeh, DGB District Chair for Lower Saxony/Bremen/Saxony-Anhalt in a livestream event staged by the Lower Saxony Regional Office in March.

The social costs of the pandemic need to be looked at even more closely. Precarious workers were the first to lose their jobs and were unable to benefit from instruments such as short-time work. In particular, employees in the care sector were pushed to the limits of what was humanly possible. Especially people living in cramped conditions suffered most during the lockdown. All in all, the pandemic has accelerated the trend towards social inequality. This not only has a negative impact on poorer people’s health and education – it can also pose a threat to social cohesion and economic growth. In June, journalist Julia Friedrichs and Verdi chief economist Dierk Hirschel debated “The return of class society?” in the discussion series “Reden übers Jetzt” (“Talking about the here and now”) put on by the FES Saxony regional office. Julia Friedrichs presented example biographies of low-income earners, mini-jobbers, temporary workers and self-employed persons, noting the connection between poverty and wealth.

Inequality also prevails between regions in Germany: Big dynamic cities contrast with rural areas in the throes of structural crisis. It is the task of state regional and structural

policy to counteract this. This is the unanimous plea emanating from several studies carried out by FES regional offices, for example from Lower Saxony and Hesse.

Big cities tend to be among the winners of the transformation. The decay of inner cities, however, which could already be witnessed before the pandemic, was accelerated by lockdowns and growing online consumption. In March, the FES regional office in Saxony-Anhalt moved the spotlight to “The consequences of Corona for the retail trade and communities”. It became evident that, while chains and supermarkets experienced an upswing, owner-operated specialist retailers had to cope with serious losses in income. Bewildering regulations in the lockdown phases were a burden on both municipalities and the retail trade. Europe is also suffering from inequities created and exacerbated by unequal dynamics. The new FES disparity reports on Finland, Sweden, Italy, Estonia and Romania come to the sobering conclusion that the population in many rural regions has little chance of catching up. Here it is not only national policy that is called upon to rethink investment and funding policy; the EU also needs to take greater account of spatial and social justice in regional and structural policy. EU Commissioner Nicolas Schmit and FEPS President Maria João Rodrigues discussed this at an event held in Brussels on 4 October.

### Just climate protection ...

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) believes that the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees is no longer realistic. This emanates from its report issued in August, which reaffirms that climate change is man-made. Meanwhile, large parts of Europe were ravaged by weeks of forest fires, while in Germany hundreds of people lost their homes, livelihoods and many even their lives in the catastrophic floods that took place in the Ahr Valley and elsewhere.

All this makes it clear that all forces must be harnessed and concentrated to protect the climate: An ecological industrial policy, a mobility turnaround, improvements in the energy efficiency of buildings and a rethink in agriculture are all needed. A fair distribution of the burden must always be part of the equation. That is why, in addition to the technological dimension, the social impact of decarbonisation is a focal point of work in the Consulting Department of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. An important component, especially with regard to poorer households, could be a reform of the basic energy supply. The study “Towards a Socially Responsible Basic Energy Supply” presents numerous options for political reforms.



At the event “Progressive Economic Policy Day”, the Hans Matthöfer Prize for Economic Journalism was awarded to Emanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman as well as Philipp Staab on 3 May 2021.

(from left to right: Emmanuel Saez, Philipp Staab, Gabriel Zucman, Brigitte Preissl, Olaf Scholz, Anke Plättner)

[www.fes.de/tag-der-progressiven-wirtschaftspolitik/rueckblick-2021](http://www.fes.de/tag-der-progressiven-wirtschaftspolitik/rueckblick-2021)





The question of what Europe's model for an economy geared to the digital age could look like was the main topic at the fifth congress on "Digital Capitalism".  
(in the photo: moderator Geraldine de Bastion)  
[www.fes.de/en/digitalcapitalism](http://www.fes.de/en/digitalcapitalism)

Municipalities offer tangible starting points for climate protection. Based on FES Bavaria's Climate Manual for Municipalities, put out in autumn 2020, mayors, municipal, district and county council members, administrative staff and engaged citizens were encouraged to get involved in climate protection at local level.

Since a climate disaster can only be prevented through global cooperation, the socio-ecological transformation also plays a key role in the international work of the FES. FES London, for example, initiated a project together with the Brussels-based think tank European Policy Centre on the topic of "climate cooperation between the EU and the UK in the wake of Brexit", offering a forum for an exchange of ideas and helping to formulate policy recommendations to strengthen cooperation in the area of climate protection.

## ... and just digital capitalism

Digitalisation is seen by many to be the key to solving a host of different challenges. For digitalisation to truly contribute to prosperity and fair participation, however, the state needs to proactively shape it. Many citizens are now convinced that unbridled capitalism and purely profit-driven digitalisation can do more harm than good to our democracy.

The question of what Europe's model of an economy for the digital age could look like was the keynote subject at the fifth congress on "Digital Capitalism". At the behest of the FES, DGB, Hans Böckler Foundation and FEPS, high-ranking guests from academia, politics and society carried on a discussion with around 2,000 participants in various digital formats from 15 to 19 November. "#DigiCap" has established itself as one of the most prominent forums in the debate on the future of capitalism in the age of digitalisation. The many exciting contributions made it clear: Europe needs a sovereign, innovative digital agenda that does not see digitalisation of the economy as an end in and of itself, but instead leverages this transformation to make our economy more democratic, sustainable and just.

Similarly to the once heralded globalisation, digitalisation is also being critically debated in regions that often have not even had time to steer their industrialisation. With this in mind, "Digitalisation and the Future of Work" is the topic of a research project sponsored by FES Bangladesh working together with the Centre for Policy Dialogue. In cooperation with several partner organisations, the FES in South Korea is developing concepts for a socially just and ecologically sustainable framework for the transformation process.

When looking towards the future, the lessons of history need to always be taken into account. The history of ideas for decent work as well as earlier waves of automation and rationalisation and their effects on society could be instructive for today's decision-makers. The Archive of Social Democracy took up this topic, discussing historical, sociological and trade union policy perspectives on Decent Work with the Working Group on the Humanisation of Work at the University of Heidelberg in June.

# Sovereign Europe and deglobalisation

The European Union is at a crossroads in its history. Enormous challenges from within are being accompanied by tremendous pressure from outside. In order to remain viable in the geopolitical confrontations of the 21st century, the EU needs a clear strategy. From the perspective of Social Democracy, this means: The EU must defend its own interests while remaining committed to European values. A sovereign Europe, then, must mean: a democratic, social, ecological and peaceful Europe based on partnership.

## Daring more sovereignty

In the “Sovereign Europe project”, the FES is developing contributions to Social Democratic ideals when it comes to Europe’s future. The project began with a survey conducted in eight EU countries in January. The most important result: 73 per cent of the 8,000 citizens surveyed were in favour of strengthening European sovereignty. At the same time, 77 percent advocated strengthening national sovereignty, seemingly a contradiction which is not perceived as such. The results of the study were presented to more than 300 participants in March by FES President Martin Schulz and the President of the Fondation Jean Jaurès, Jean-Marc Ayrault.

This year, the FES’s flagship foreign and security policy event, the Tiergarten Conference, was also devoted to the question “How sovereign is Europe?”. Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz underscored the EU’s remarkable successes in pacifying inner-European conflicts, but also the need for self-empowerment in a multipolar world. He identified as tasks for Europe in particular the consolidation of a fiscal union, establishment of a climate club and firming up of a Europe based on solidarity. In the panel discussion that followed, Katarina Barley, Vice-President of the European Parliament, debated ways to strengthen European sovereignty with the political scientist Ulrike Guérot and the writer Robert Menasse.

## Democracy and European values

Nationalism, populism and authoritarianism are ascendant worldwide. Even in the European Union, some democratically elected governments have set about undermining parliamentarism, the rule of law, independent judiciaries and critical media. And numerous actors, not only outside the EU, are trying to undermine confidence in European institutions. Here as well, we need to take countermeasures.

It was with the defence of European values and strengthening of citizen participation in mind that the FES organised the first Hambach Democracy Dialogue in July. Among the guests were personages such as the Vice-President of



The Tiergarten Conference held on 26 May 2021 was devoted to the question: “How sovereign is Europe?”. At the FES flagship event on foreign and security policy, Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz (here in an interview with freelance journalist Tanja Samrotzki) highlighted the EU’s major successes in bringing peace to intra-European conflicts.

[www.fes.de/en/iez/tiergarten-conference-2021](http://www.fes.de/en/iez/tiergarten-conference-2021)

The call for a European Green Deal, which also takes gender-specific issues into account, was combined with concrete policy recommendations in a policy paper drafted by the FES. The results of the analysis were presented at the climate conference in Glasgow in November.

the European Commission Věra Jourová, the Italian digital expert Francesca Bria, FES President Martin Schulz and the Polish historian Krzysztof Ruchniewicz. Two self-critical messages were produced by the conference: First, Europe needs more opportunities for political participation. Second, European values and the rule of law must be defended more effectively within the EU.

Brussels is also concerned about the crisis of confidence. In May 2021, representatives of European institutions launched the Conference on the Future of Europe. Citizens were invited to contribute their ideas. In a look forward, the Brussels EU Office of the FES had already been working on a “Progressive Manifesto for a European Democracy” in several workshops since the autumn of 2020. Together with more than 60 partners from a dozen EU countries, it collected recommendations on how to strengthen the European Parliament, European elections and citizen participation at EU level, as well as defend European values. Points of the

manifesto were presented by Martin Schulz in May. Around 200 people from all over Europe took part in the online event.

## Socio-ecological transformation

Forged in 2019, the European Green Deal (EGD) points the way to climate neutrality for Europe. In July 2021, the EU Commission followed up on this, presenting the most important twelve legislative packages for a climate-neutral transformation of the EU. The objective is to make this socially just; a social fund has been set up to this end. The European trade unions have been saying for some time now that the climate issue is an eminently social issue. To ensure that the fight against climate change is also supported by a broad majority of the population, they are calling for a socio-ecological restructuring of the economy, i.e. a “Just Transition”. The publication “The Socio-Ecological Transformation of the European Economy – Trade Union Perspectives”, put out by the FES and German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), met with tremendous acclaim in German-speaking countries and among European partners.

The European Green Deal (EGD) does not yet take into account the many aspects of gender justice; experts have labelled it “completely gender-blind”. This is problematic because measures run the risk of perpetuating or even worsening gender-specific discrimination. An analysis by the FES therefore examines the climate policy measures of the EGD from a feminist perspective and forwards recommendations for gender-equitable implementation in those mobility, energy and agriculture sectors with the highest emissions. The results were presented in November at the international climate conference COP 26 in Glasgow.

In addition to the commitment to European values, it will be important in the future to examine the will and ability of countries interested in joining the EU in terms of the energy transition. In the Western Balkans in particular, there are numerous obstacles to an energy transition. A study by the FES entitled “The Political Economy of the Energy Transition in Southeast Europe” identifies a lack of legal certainty for investments and fears of the social consequences. The authors consider it important to link the process of EU accession by these countries to progress in the energy transition. The Western Balkan countries need to redouble their efforts, while the EU must lead the way with its own ambitious energy and climate policy.



In March and April, the FES invited participants to a three-part digital conference series on the topic "Towards a United States of Europe? Guiding Principles for a Sustainable European Economic Policy". The Hans Böckler Foundation, ver.di, IG Metall and the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB) were the co-organisers. (From left to right: Philippa Sigl-Glückner, Melinda Crane, Reiner Hoffmann)



## A just economy

A Europe with the objective of sovereignty has its work cut out for it: deficits in economic and social policy can be found in a wide swath of areas ranging from the energy transition to digitalisation, management of the pandemic, youth unemployment and a shortage of skilled workers all the way to growing social inequality. Brussels will not be able to avoid actively taking the reins of the economy in hand if it wants to live up to its democratic, social and ecological claims. These challenges require greater political options when it comes to steering and shaping the economy, however. One possible vision would be a European economic government subject to democratic checks and controls to steer common budgetary and debt policies while facilitating strategic public investment in infrastructure, economic innovation, education and social systems.

"Towards a United States of Europe? Guiding Principles for a Sustainable European Economic Policy" was the title of a three-part FES conference series that took place in March and April. Together with the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB) and other trade union partners, the role of European economic policy in strengthening the social dimension of the EU was the topic under discussion. At the final event, Martin Schulz and the chairpersons of the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB) and Ver.di, Reiner Hoffmann and Frank Werneke, discussed what opportunities flexible integration held for EU economic policy.

## Peace and security

The debacle in Afghanistan has demonstrated that Europe is scarcely capable of taking effective action in violent conflicts. Few observers in Europe would dispute that the EU needs to become more sovereign in the area of peace and security policy. There is also a consensus that this is closely linked to the development of a new strategic thrust for the EU and the repositioning of NATO. The European Union urgently needs to strengthen its own sovereignty while retaining its Transatlantic orientation. Moreover, the EU needs to clarify for itself whether it is primarily preoccupied with protecting Europe or wants to strengthen its ability to act as a global crisis manager.

A clear plea for more European sovereignty is spelled out in the paper "Restoring European Security – From Managing Relations to Principled Cooperation". It urges the States of Europe to work together to resolve conflicts in Europe while implementing confidence and security-building measures. Over the medium term, the EU States should work out new agreements on arms control and develop common principles and commitments geared to the present day. The paper was prepared upon the initiative of the FES and OSCE Secretary General Thomas Greminger together with the Slovakian think tank GLOBSEC and high-ranking experts from the "Cooperative Security Initiative".



“50 years since Willy Brandt’s Nobel Prize”: In a ceremony held on 8 December, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung paid tribute to Willy Brandt’s contribution to a more secure Europe and a fairer world. In the picture: Ursula Schröder, Scientific Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH). [www.fes.de/themenportal-die-welt-gerechtig-gestalten/frieden-und-sicherheit/willy-brandt-friedenspolitik-in-unserer-zeit](http://www.fes.de/themenportal-die-welt-gerechtig-gestalten/frieden-und-sicherheit/willy-brandt-friedenspolitik-in-unserer-zeit)



The FES lecture series “New Dimensions of World Domestic Policy” has posited that multilateralism is also a proactive form of peace policy. Organised jointly with the University of Bonn, in the winter semester 2021/22 renowned experts examined the impetus in international politics emanating from Willy Brandt with a view to meeting the challenges of today. Brandt’s convictions with respect to peace policy continue to shape Social Democratic foreign, peace and development policy down to the present day. As Federal Chancellor, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971, half a century ago. The lecture series and the scientific symposium held on 8 December focused on questions of significance for the future: Do the premises underlying Willy Brandt’s policy of détente

and common security still apply in a world of shifting centres of power? Norbert Walter-Borjans underscored in his opening speech that the basic assumptions setting out a policy of common security are still valid today: Deterrence and military defence capabilities are not enough for security. This can only be organised collectively, and not against each other, affirmed OSCE Secretary General Helga Schmid, while calling for alliances with the means to take effective action to promote collective security. In the view of NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg, this requires dialogue, trust and selective cooperation – but also the ability to deter: “The situation is very serious and we call on Russia to de-escalate.”

# The international shockwaves unleashed by the crisis

The Covid-19 crisis shook the world economy and exposed vulnerabilities in today's complex global production systems. Companies throughout Asia have had to rethink their internationalisation strategies and make operational changes to ensure greater supply chain resilience.

A shortage of face masks or Corona tests, a semiconductor and computer chip bottleneck, long delivery times for e-bikes or cars have made it evident that the pandemic is a golden opportunity to re-evaluate the way we produce, trade and buy. It is likely that the way that the global economy is interlinked will change in coming years. This will involve, for example, European and German production of strategically important goods as well as diversification of supply chains, especially in the effort to reduce dependence on China.

## Making supply chains sustainable

One resounding success scored by the FES this year was the adoption of a supply chain law in Germany that obliges companies to respect and abide by human rights standards. Together with its partners from the fields of politics, trade unions and NGOs, the FES had been tirelessly nurturing the debate on this for five years. Now it is time for action. In tandem with the trade unions, the FES is setting out to develop proposals on how, for example, works councils can be supported in leveraging opportunities offered by the law. At the same time, the Foundation has launched a project with the aim of passing a European supply chain law. It will be intensively involved in the debate on the EU Commission's draft law in 2022.

New strategies in supply chains first need a good data basis. This has been provided by a study carried out by the FES together with the German Chamber of Commerce in Singapore. Under the caption "Supply Chains under Tension – The Impact of COVID-19", feedback from 337 companies surveyed throughout the entire Asia-Pacific region was analysed. The study offers one of the most comprehensive datasets available on the impact of the Corona crisis on global supply chains. It is being utilised by businesses and policymakers in efforts to shape value chains.

Supply chains will only become more resilient if they are socially and

environmentally sustainable. This applies equally to the extraction of raw materials. This is also where the FES comes in at ground level. The new office in Kinshasa is supporting implementation of the EU regulation on conflict minerals. This applies to minerals such as tin and gold that are mined using forced labour or which contribute to the financing of armed conflicts. The aim of the dialogue launched by the FES between the European Parliament's Trade Committee and the Congolese Economic and Social Council is to more effectively monitor trade in conflict minerals and restrict the actors involved to responsible players.



In an exclusive discussion group with US Vice President Kamala Harris (centre), the FES furnished information on the reform of labour law in Mexico and its impact on trade agreements with the USA and Canada.

## Reacting to upheavals in the world of work

Around the world, digitalisation, the fight against global warming and the Corona pandemic are bringing about watershed changes in the world of work. The FES supports international trade unions in their efforts to actively shape the transformation. This is also the aim and objective of the FES project “Trade Unions in Transition 4.0”. Together with trade unions, it is spelling out concrete strategies to cope with modernisation, for example in the booming field of delivery services, which are characterised by highly informalised forms of work. For example, the FES has supported trade unions in Uganda, Argentina and Indonesia in their quest to achieve better representation of workers’ interests in the informal and platform economy.

The Corona pandemic has also highlighted the need for trade unions to improve their digital organising skills. Over 100 women trade unionists from all over the world were instructed on how to use technological innovations strategically in an online course co-developed by the FES.

The global project “The Future is Feminist”, which the FES carried out *inter alia* with the Indian non-governmental organisation IT for Change shows that the digital revolution is also associated with massive inequalities. This led

to the formation of a feminist action framework for the digital economy under the rubric “The Deal of Our Dreams”. The demands forwarded in it for gender justice in the use of data were well-received by a broad audience.

In many regions, informal work without an employment contract or access to social security has long been the predominant form of work. How to improve social security in the informal sector is the subject of a cross-national survey conducted by the FES in Africa in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the German Development Institute (DIE). The results reveal: Representation of informal workers’ interests as well as a health policy that focuses more on the informal sector are key to combating social inequality and precluding future crises.

In Mexico, the FES and its partners have been fighting for some time against trade unions that collude with employers, forcing workers to sign so-called protection contracts. The new labour law reform, which aims to put a stop to this practice, largely bears the stamp of the FES. The Foundation was also asked to participate in an exclusive discussion group with US Vice President Kamala Harris to provide input on the reform of labour law and the implications for the new T-MEC trade agreement between Mexico, the US and Canada.



## Focus on exodus and migration

The pandemic has a major impact on mobility and the living conditions of migrants. It therefore remains an important task to provide wide-ranging information on conditions surrounding exodus and migration. As early as 2020, the FES, together with the Global Coalition on Migration, launched the online article series “Focus on Migration and COVID-19”, which can be viewed on the FES topic portal “Flight, Migration, Integration” and which continues to register a large number of hits.

There is an increasingly pressing need to develop good practices for orderly migration. The FES project “Promoting Migration Governance” is

working on this subject in the Sahel region and North Africa with a specific approach to labour migration and the role trade unions can play in it.

For example, an FES study on female migrant workers in Mali served as the basis for the country's first counselling centre for migrants. In Tunisia, the FES funded a campaign by the UGTT trade union to support irregularly employed migrant workers.

To ensure that women's rights are no longer disregarded in migration contexts, women's rights organisations need to be better involved in global consultations. It was with this in mind that in March, the FES and the Women in Migration Network (WIMN) presented a list of such organisations working at the juncture where gender and migration intersect. The report provided input for the work performed by the Expert Group on Women's Rights under the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The recommendations issued by the FES "Spotlight Report on Global Migration" for a rights-based and development-oriented migration policy also had an impact on the UN Migration Pact.

### Managing conflicts constructively

The disorderly withdrawal of the West from Kabul has raised questions that we in Europe would prefer to sweep under the rug: How much willingness to make sacrifices and take risks should and can European societies muster in order to achieve foreign policy goals? What can the military, development cooperation and programmes to promote democracy actually achieve? And how are we to approach foreign missions in the future? Not only in Germany and Europe, but also worldwide, questions of peace and security policy are once again on the agenda.

The FES took up this debate with the study "Three Visions for NATO". It served as the basis for a series of discussions with members of parliament. Here, the focus was consciously placed on questions like nuclear-sharing and deterrence in order to identify commonalities and conflicts of interest in Europe as well as in the Transatlantic partnership. Participating MEPs praised the format for encouraging an honest, productive exchange between the Member States, which is to be continued.

The question of whether the Bundeswehr (the German army) should receive armed drones for foreign missions is being discussed very controversially at present. This is a decision that will have far-reaching consequences for German peace and security policy and the future of military missions.

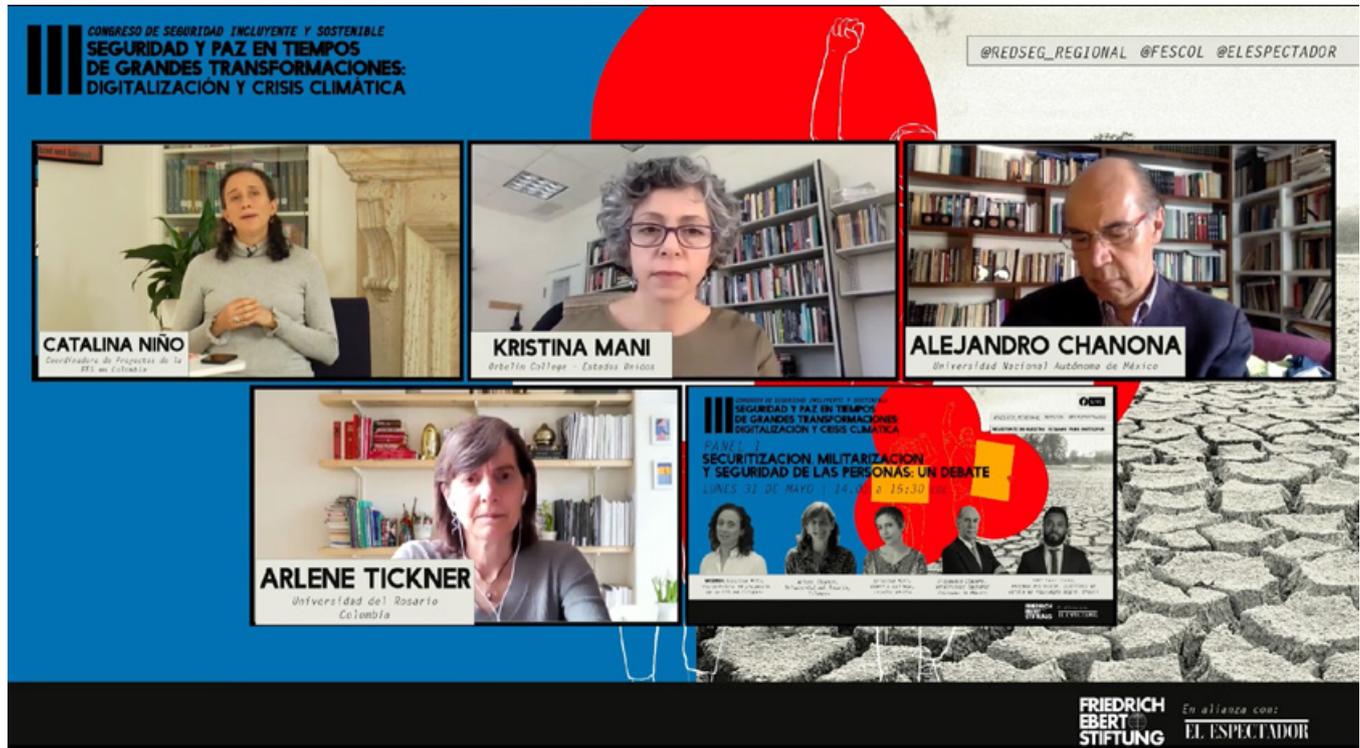


In an expert discussion organised by the FES, Eva Högl, the German Bundestag's Commissioner for the Armed Forces, discussed the outfitting of drones with offensive capabilities with representatives of the churches, the trade union IG Metall, the Federation of German Industries and the Bundeswehr's Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre, taking into account international and constitutional law along with ethical and political aspects. The results of the hearing were directly injected into the parliamentary debate on this issue.

Strong systems of collective security will be crucial in ending conflicts over the long term. The African Union (AU) has a central role to play here. Scenarios involving the future of the African Security Architecture (APSA), which were developed with FES partners, were presented in Berlin, Brussels and in several African states. These scenarios were also a topic at the meeting held between the newly elected AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, Bankole Adeoye, with Martin Schulz in June.

Like many other formats, the FES regional security conference took place digitally this year. (Screenshot)

26



Strengthening political participation in conflict regions, especially participation by women, boosts the chance of peace. Against the backdrop of the UN resolution “Women, Peace and Security” adopted 20 years ago, the first National Women’s Peace Convention took place in Cameroon, and was largely initiated and shaped by the FES. The core demands of the 1,500 participants were greater participation by women in conflict mediation, a national dialogue and better support for victims of war.

As a format, the FES Regional Security Congress in Latin America is unique. The FES network that co-hosted this meeting includes more than 80 people from governments, parliaments, civil society and the media in Latin America, Spain, Germany and the USA. The more than 1,500 participants and the approximately 40,000 call-ups of the results in the aftermath of the conference showed that the FES indeed hit the bullseye when it chose the topic “Security and Peace in Times of Great Change: Digitalisation and the Climate Crisis”.



FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG E.V.  
IN THE PRESS

# 01

DIE ZEIT  
3 JANUARY 2021

In an attempt to get rusty democracies up and running again, *DIE ZEIT* reports in some detail on the establishment of citizens' councils, which are associated with great hopes worldwide. With a view to the launch of a nationwide citizens' council supported by the Bundestag, the article also makes reference to the FES study "Trust and Confidence in Democracy".

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG  
7 JANUARY 2021

Zambia was noted for being the first African country to become partially insolvent in the wake of the Corona crisis. Fritz Kopsieker / FES Zambia described to *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* why Zambians remained calm. Since the suspension of debt payments applied to foreign creditors, the government of Zambia itself was capable of effective action and had sufficient liquidity.

TAGESSPIEGEL  
19 JANUARY 2021

*Tagesspiegel* reports on a recent twelve-country survey conducted on behalf of the FES New York office. According to the survey, a majority of respondents in almost all participating countries welcomed Joe Biden's assumption of office. At the same time, however, respondents had doubts as to whether the new U.S. President would be able to fulfil the enormous tasks facing the country and the U.S. regain its role as global leader.

WDR, SZ, SPIEGEL U. A.  
22 JANUARY 2021

The recommendations forwarded by the FES Expert Commission for the promotion of disadvantaged pupils during the Corona pandemic has met with a very large media response. The proposals are being presented in 23 media, including *WDR*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *Tagesspiegel*, *taz* and *SPIEGEL Online*.

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
29 JANUARY 2021

*Süddeutsche Zeitung* highlights Hungary's significantly worsened ranking on Transparency International's corruption index, citing a report from the FES in Budapest, according to which the *raison d'être* of Orbán's illiberal regime is bending the law to benefit its patrons and supporters.

# 02

TAGESSPIEGEL  
1 FEBRUARY 2021

*Tagesspiegel* reports on the aftermath of the military coup in Myanmar. In the wake of the decree of a state of emergency, FES representative Bernt Berger was also asked for his assessment. In his view, it is a "coup light" directed against the de facto head of government, Aung San Suu Kyi, who had skillfully expanded her influence despite all the stumbling blocks put in her way.

TAGESSPIEGEL  
3 FEBRUARY 2021

In a report on the student protests that have broken out in Istanbul directed against the administration of the university and Turkish President Erdogan, *Tagesspiegel* reports that the rift between the young generation and the Turkish government appears to be intractable. To substantiate this analysis, the article cites a survey carried out with the support of the FES showing that even before the protests broke out more than two out of three young Turks see their future abroad.

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
4 FEBRUARY 2021

On the occasion of the 150th birthday of Friedrich Ebert, *Deutsche Welle* dedicates its reporting to the historical icon of the first German President of the German Empire. It describes him as both admired and controversial, but also as the victim of a smear campaign by right-wing forces. In a discussion with the broadcaster, FES historian Peter Beule describes Ebert as the right man in the right place at the right time. “He is rightly regarded today as a pioneer of democracy who assumed responsibility in one of the most complex and problematic situations in German history.”

RADIO EUROPA LIBERĂ –  
ROMÂNIA / ROMANIA  
5 FEBRUARY 2021

The Romanian state has not complied for a year and a half with a law that would bring Romanians higher incomes. Approximately 1.5 million Romanians who work on the minimum wage receive 1,524 lei net, after a 10.8% increase that came into force at the beginning of the year. The amount is insufficient to ensure a decent living for a person, and for a family it cannot even be mentioned, the Romanian Ombudsman states in a report published at the end of last month. The Ombudsman report does not base its analysis on official state figures, but on a study elaborated by the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation Romania, which researchers from the Institute for Quality of Life Research (ICCV) and Syndex Romania have updated last autumn.

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
12 FEBRUARY 2021

In the series of discussions co-sponsored by the Bayern-Forum surrounding the major construction site planned to the north-east of Munich, where up to 30,000 people are to reside one day, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* sees opportunities to bring about the participation desired by residents and urged by experts. The desirable urban combination of housing, crafts, commerce and culture was discussed.

LE MONDE / FRANCE  
1 MARCH 2021

Two social-democratic foundations, Jean-Jaurès in Paris and Friedrich-Ebert in Berlin, wanted to better understand what citizens mean when politicians talk about “European sovereignty” and ... (have) published the results of a particularly enlightening survey on the subject, ...

VORWÄRTS  
02 MARCH 2021

What is the EU citizens’ understanding of European sovereignty? *Vorwärts* presents the results of a survey that sought answers to this question in eight European countries. The opinion research institute Ipsos was commissioned by the French Jean Jaurès Foundation and the FES to survey 8,000 people from France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, Romania and Poland. Martin Schulz’ comment on the results is also quoted: “I expected much of what the study shows. It also corroborates my long experience as a European politician.”

# 04

EURASIANET / GEORGIA  
19 MARCH 2021

30 “Out-migration is the quick fix to the pressing problem of unemployment. Creating jobs at home is more complex,” said Felix Hett, director of the South Caucasus Office of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, a German foundation. Georgia’s economic strategy of liberalizing the economy, lowering taxes and reducing regulations is not enough to resolve the country’s employment woes, he said.

DEUTSCHLANDFUNK  
23 MARCH 2021

Thomas Mättig, FES-Dakar, interprets the purchase of Chinese vaccine by Senegal on *Deutschlandfunk* as a political success for China: “It was certainly a coup for China, but also for Senegal that 200,000 doses of Chinese vaccine arrived here relatively early, in mid-February.”

DIE ZEIT  
30 MARCH 2021

*DIE ZEIT* identifies a new movement that is developing a vision for a better data world. Their message: there is a counter-model to Internet corporations. The assessment makes reference to an FES study according to which a majority of Germans fear job losses when they think about digitalisation.

ECONOMEDIA.RO / ROMANIA  
1 APRIL 2021

The Romanian IT sector registered, in 2019, approximately 2.8% of the value of the country’s total production, respectively 3.9% of the added value. The tax exemption for employees represents about 2.6% of the total budget revenues from the income tax and 0.4% of the total budget revenues, according to a study conducted by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation Romania and published by Agerpres. The analysis makes a distinction between IT and telecommunications services and other activities that are commonly included in “IT&C”. Thus, transport, construction, trade, state-dominated sectors and even certain industries are much more quantitatively important activities for the national economy than IT. The analysis also claims that Romania is a cost center for low value-added activities.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA / ITALY  
9 APRIL 2021

However, the image that the Italians have of Germany is much better than that of the Germans themselves. This is the opinion of a survey by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, carried out by Ipsos on a double sample of 1650 people in each of the two countries.

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
10 APRIL 2021

In the run-up to the presidential election in the West African country of Benin, *Deutsche Welle* reports that the country is veering in the direction of autocracy in view of the dearth of choices in the election. This is confirmed by FES representative Hans-Joachim Preuß: “We have a parliament here made up exclusively of supporters of the president, with the situation being the same on the Supreme Court.”

FOCUS / UKRAINE  
18 APRIL 2021

Ukrainian residents consider lack of drinking water, air pollution and waste to be the main environmental problems. [...] The survey was conducted by the Gorshenin Institute and the Representative Office of Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Ukraine. [...] It is noteworthy that 63.7% of respondents blamed local authorities for these problems.

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG  
27 ARIL 2021

The FES office director in Cyprus, Hubert Faustmann, comments in an interview with *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on talks between representatives of the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on questions surrounding reunification: “Expectations are lower than at any time in the last two decades.”

# 05

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU  
4 MAY 2021

The federal government's draft bill to establish a foundation for "Sites in German Democratic History" is the subject of a detailed analysis conducted by *Frankfurter Rundschau* on the question of how much democracy is valued in our society. It also cites a representative study by the FES showing that approval of democracy as a form of government remains stable at a high level.

TAGESSCHAU  
11 MAY 2021

Against the background of the narrow limits already imposed on foreign foundations and non-governmental organisations in China, *Tagesschau* focuses on the planned investment accord between the EU and China. It contains a passage that even goes above and beyond current arrangements. Under this, German foundations in China are only to be managed by Chinese citizens in future.

MÄRKISCHE ALLGEMEINE  
26 MAY 2021

*Märkische Allgemeine* reports on an event organised by the FES regional office in Potsdam, at which Olaf Scholz expressed confidence that Brandenburg could become a pioneer of industrialisation in eastern Germany.

TAGESSPIEGEL  
31 MAY 2021

Experiences of elderly care workers in nine European countries, collated in the FES study "On the Corona Front", are the focus of an article in *Tagesspiegel*. It explores the finding that the Corona pandemic showed that deficits in care of the elderly had a "devastating effect on the ability to protect the most vulnerable part of the population during the Corona virus pandemic".

DIE WELT  
31 MAY 2021

In the wake of a ban on the activities of three German organisations working in Russia, *DIE WELT* sheds light on mounting efforts to "criminalise" the work of German political foundations. It quotes their joint statement criticising the actions of the Russian Prosecutor General's Office.

# 06

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
6 JUNE 2021

The numerous elections taking place simultaneously in Mexico in sum total are held to be the largest election in the country's history and hence a democratic stress test. "These mid-term elections will show whether the Mexican state and its institutions are capable of guaranteeing a non-partisan and transparent democratic process," explains Elisa Gómez, coordinator of the FES Political Dialogue in Mexico, in an interview with *Deutsche Welle*.

DEUTSCHLANDFUNK  
14 JUNE 2021

*Deutschlandfunk* describes the situation of miners in Albania, one of the countries richest in raw materials in south-eastern Europe. Miners there lack a lobby, however, and the trade unions are toothless dragons. The FES office manager in Albania, Stine Klapper, sums it all up like this: "Health and safety at work are scarce goods. Which means that a lot of accidents take place. There are also frequent fatalities."

ALL LEADING MEDIA  
22 JUNE 2021

Nationwide coverage of the new FES Centre Study in all leading media and across all the various media formats. The finding that the overwhelming majority of people in Germany reject right-wing extremist or right-wing populist arguments and that the appeal of right-wing extremist attitudes are ebbing in the centre of society is stressed everywhere.

# 07

SOCIAL EUROPE / EU  
6 JULY 2021

32 The appalling working conditions of residential-care workers, before and during the pandemic, have been widely researched. *Care Workers on the Corona Frontline*, published by EPSU's Swedish affiliate, Kommunal, the Swedish think-tank Arena Idé and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, analyses the situation in a number of European countries, concluding that across the continent the sector had not been prioritised.

FAZ  
12 JULY 2021

In a guest article for Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Reinhard Krumm, FES Regional Office Vienna, calls for the interests of Germany and the EU to be clearly spelled out in the face of an increasingly aggressive Russia. Without this basic understanding of where Germany and the EU stand, their policy will only be of a reactive nature and thus fail to adequately cope with the precarious security situation. Instead, says Krumm, Germany and the EU need to set the tone.

RIFORMISTA / ITALY  
13 JULY 2021

Forget north, centre and south. With four "Italies" and three "Mezzogiornos", our country is much more diverse and complicated than we ourselves draw it. Economic and social differences are high, even within regions that we usually describe as compact blocks. The demands for development are therefore very different. And standardised public spending policies can be completely useless or even harmful depending on the context in which they are promoted. The research on Italian territorial differences presented yesterday by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, (...) in collaboration with the Feps, the Foundation for European Progressive Studies, offers a non-trivial snapshot of our country.

TAGESSPIEGEL  
16 JULY 2021

In a guest article for Tagesspiegel, Christian Klatt, FES Bamako, argues for a fundamental rethinking of the commitment in Mali and the Sahel against the backdrop of the withdrawal of German troops from Afghanistan and the attack staged on the Bundeswehr in northern Mali.

IROZHLAS / CZECH REPUBLIC  
21 JULY 2021

Only a Dialogue is not enough. The Study with the Titel "One Society – different Worlds" shows, that we do not live together any more. One of the greatest myths about the czech politics and society says, that it is "divided" into two irreconcilable parties. However, a more detailed view, which presents the research "One society-different worlds" shows, that the reality is more complex. The study has produced the STEM agency, and it is based on controlled interviews that have been done for the Czech office of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Masaryk Democratic Academy.

# 08

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
3 AUGUST 2021

*Deutsche Welle* looks at the dissolution of the Tunisian parliament and the ensuing political crisis there. The precarious social situation in the country in particular triggered upheavals, according to this analysis. The report cites the results of a study co-authored by FES Tunis, which found, among other things, that total income of two parents working in the minimum wage sector only suffices to cover one-third of the monthly cost of living.

TAGESSPIEGEL,  
AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE  
3 AUGUST 2021

*Tagesspiegel* and *Augsburger Allgemeine* quote the FES representative in Kabul, Magdalena Kirchner, according to whose assessment the advances made by radical Islamic Taliban forces will very likely force thousands to flee abroad.

ZEIT, STERN ET AL  
10 AUGUST 2021

Five media outlets, including *DIE ZEIT* and *STERN*, report on the presentation of new event formats and programme offerings at Museum Karl-Marx-Haus by Martin Schulz and the new museum director Jürgen Schmidt.

T-ONLINE  
26 AUGUST 2021

Many rare raw materials come from Namibia. If the German government's plan works out, this will soon also apply to green hydrogen. The foundations for this could be the hydrogen partnership signed by the German government with this southern African country. An article on this topic in *t-online* cites an assessment in an FES study, according to which it remains to be seen whether a win-win situation can actually come about for the donor and the recipient country.

SWR  
30 AUGUST 2021

On *SWR*, Tobias Mörschel, FES Rome, describes the changing tide in Italian politics, where environmental protection has not played a major role for voters for a long time, but is now slowly gaining importance.

# 09

ZEIT, FAZ,  
BADISCHE ZEITUNG ET AL.  
1 SEPTEMBER 2021

13 media report on the evacuation of the local Afghan workforce of the FES and KAS from Kabul, including in *DIE ZEIT*, *FAZ*, *Badische Zeitung*, *Merkur*, *GMX*, *t-online* and *n-tv*.

RBB  
5 SEPTEMBER 2021

A discussion on *rbb-info-radio* addresses the question of whether the War on Terror as a reaction to 9/11 was a mistake from the very outset. Magdalena Kirchner, FES Kabul, takes part in the discussion.

TAGESSPIEGEL,  
BUNDESWEHR-JOURNAL  
6 SEPTEMBER 2021

*Tagesspiegel* reports on the results produced by a cross-national study carried out by the FES New York office, according to which the 20 most important industrialised and emerging countries have reneged on their promise to restrict rights guaranteeing freedoms only for a limited period of time and to only specifically combat the terrorist threat in the wake of the terrorist attacks from 11 September 2001. An additional report on this appears in the *Bundeswehr-Journal*.

# 10

BERLINER ZEITUNG  
22 SEPTEMBER 2021

34 An article in *Berliner Zeitung* notes that right-wing terror is scarcely playing any role as a topic in the election campaign, although racially motivated attacks have been on the increase. The report cites the FES Mitte study.

TAGESSCHAU24,  
DEUTSCHLANDFUNK  
28 SEPTEMBER 2021

On the occasion of Federal President Steinmeier's visit to the Ruhr Area to mark the 60th anniversary of the German-Turkish labour recruitment accord, FES archive staff member Stefan Zeppenfeld explains the historical background to the agreement on *tagesschau24* and *Deutschlandfunk*.

.TPORTAL.HR / CROATIA  
8 OCTOBER 2021

The panel discussion "Challenges and Perspectives of Education in Vukovar" presented the results of a survey conducted from 2015 to 2020, according to which there are fewer and fewer points of contact among Vukovar children of Serbian and Croatian nationality and do not need each other.

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
8 OCTOBER 2021

*Deutsche Welle* presents the results of an FES study on the worsening employment crisis in sub-Saharan Africa: "Every year, about 20 million people try to find a job that is not available in rural or urban areas."

TAZ  
12 OCTOBER 2021

In a review of scientific policy advice given during the pandemic, *taz* concludes that it needs to be improved. It also cites a recent FES study listing ten recommendations for "good scientific policy advice after the pandemic". Its conclusion: scientific policy advice will be "essential" in surmounting the climate crisis.

EURACTIV / EU  
17 OCTOBER 2021

The EU's path to trade sustainability. (...) A recent study by Ghent University and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung found that the DAG [*Domestic Advisory Group*] system still suffers from many deficiencies. Not only in partner countries but also within the EU itself. Although viewed as a way of potentially influencing the direction of discussions between the EU and its trade partners, many of the [*civil society*] actors involved in the DAGs criticised the structure for lacking impact.

DEUTSCHE WELLE  
21 OCTOBER 2021

*Deutsche Welle* reports on the declaration of a state of emergency by Ecuador's President Guillermo Lasso, who announced a resolute and unwavering campaign to combat the drug cartels. "It is frightening that Lasso is expanding the concept of criminals and terrorists to include workers on strike, for example indigenous peoples, rice farmers or transport organisations," reported Constantin Groll, the FES representative in Ecuador, in a discussion with the broadcaster.

# 11

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
29 OCTOBER 2021

*Süddeutsche Zeitung* cites an FES publication summarising Munich Mayor Dieter Reiter's concept for the introduction of "public weal housing". The key demand: Private owners who keep their rent at least 15 percent below the level of the rent index should be duly rewarded by the fiscal authorities – their rental income should be tax-free.

DAILY MAIL / UK  
5 NOVEMBER 2021

The study, titled "World Protests: A Study of Key Protest Issues in the 21st Century," was conducted by a team of researchers by German think tank Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) along with a non-profit organisation from Columbia University. It looked at more than 900 protest movements across 101 countries and territories, with its authors concluding that the world is seeing historically large protests. The study – released on Thursday – likened the present to the years around 1848, 1917 and 1968, "when large numbers of people rebelled against the way things were, demanding change," the authors wrote.

STERN, WELT,  
JÜDISCHE ALLGEMEINE U. A.  
11 NOVEMBER 2021

The handover of more than 100 books, letters and materials relating to Chancellor Otto von Bismarck by the State and University Library of the University of Hamburg to the FES is the subject of reports in *STERN*, *WELT*, *Jüdische Allgemeine*, *RTL* and *DIE ZEIT*.

DPA U. A.  
17 NOVEMBER 2021

The meeting and attempted dialogue between Olaf Scholz and two climate activists in the FES building and their failure to reach a consensus is the subject of a dpa report and (at least) four articles, including one in *Tagesspiegel*. A detailed article in *DIE ZEIT* is dedicated to the origins of, and results produced by, the meeting.

TAGESSPIEGEL  
22 NOVEMBER 2021

*Tagesspiegel Checkpoint* first reports exclusively on an FES study investigating the image that Berliners have of themselves. According to the study, two-thirds of the capital's residents think their economic situation is good, 88 per cent praise the public transport system, and 95 per cent love the diverse cultural and artistic cityscape there.

DER SPIEGEL  
24 NOVEMBER 2021

*SPIEGEL* reports in advance on an FES study demonstrating that without migrants and refugees there would be no more labour available on the German labour market in many areas. According to the article, the study shows where these human resources are particularly needed as skilled workers and what this means for the future.

# 12

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG  
2 DECEMBER 2021

A conference in Shanghai that provides insight into “think tanks with Chinese characteristics” arouses the interest of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. This is because, despite the lack of freedom of opinion and research in China, one of the Chinese think tanks was able to examine the huge platform economy in the country together with the FES. Who exactly met whom where, however, was not disclosed to the newspaper at the request of the organisers.

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
5 DECEMBER 2021

*Süddeutsche Zeitung* reports on an Iranian-German video project in which an Iranian director and a German director examined in 16 interviews what the family, the smallest cell of society, will look like in the future. The article emphasises the enormous resources committed to the project, which was made possible by the FES.

DIE WELT  
9 DECEMBER 2021

*DIE WELT* picks up on the results of a joint study conducted by FES, ver.di and wmp consult, which address the planned expansion of public transport in Hamburg. In the article, the required recruitment of staff was held to be difficult due to in part to unattractive working conditions. A note by the head of the FES Hamburg office, Dietmar Molthagen, is also quoted with regard to a central dimension of the transport transition that has received too little attention to date: the consequences for employees.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU  
16 DECEMBER 2021

The “traffic light coalition” (SPD, FDP and the Greens) has announced a “feminist foreign policy”. *Frankfurter Rundschau* analyses the concept, which has individuals and not the security of states at its heart. The review underscores the marginalisation of women in the area of foreign and security policy. Not much has changed in this area for decades – despite a UN resolution, follow-up resolutions and action plans. The FES was also requested to provide its assessment. Anja Papenfuß sums up: “Only 25 out of 1,500 peace treaties concluded between 2000 and 2016 mention women. Less than three per cent of peace agreement signatories and less than ten per cent of negotiators were women.”

DENNIK / SLOVAKIA  
30 DECEMBER 2021

Almost 70 percent of young people in Slovakia said they were satisfied with their life. However, only 20 percent of young people in Slovakia believe that the country will get better, and at least 39 percent expect that the future will get worse.

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ET AL  
30 DECEMBER 2021

Several articles, including one in *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, are dedicated to the renewed takeover of power in Sudan by the military. After weeks of protests, the civilian Prime Minister Abdullah Hamdok announced his resignation. The FES representative in Sudan, Christine-Felice Röhrs, puts the process in perspective: “He really had no choice any more. He simply failed to achieve too much of what he set out to achieve.” He was not successful in preventing bloodshed on the streets, for instance.

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# Civic Education and Consulting

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung provides civic and socio-political education and consultation in Germany, oriented towards the guiding model of Social Democracy. Civic education is one of the decisive instruments for fostering democratic participation and the identification of citizens with the community.

Through its civic education work, the FES aims to contribute to citizens' ability to judge and take purposeful action, while motivating them to engage in political, trade union and civic voluntary work. At the same time, the Foundation sees itself as a platform for socio-political dialogue by promoting public debate and advising policy-makers. Its programmes are target-group-oriented, thematically structured and regionally flexible. They are based on the four pillars of civic/socio-political education, learning projects, skills training and political consulting. At the same time, they leverage a variety of methodological, particularly participatory, approaches. A large number of new digital formats have come about through targeted promotion in previous years and their use, particularly during the Corona pandemic: There were webinars, livestreams, blogs, YouTube videos, podcasts, online barcamps, e-paper series, explanatory films, messenger games, online quizzes or apps for mobile phones. Even above and beyond pandemic restrictions, digital formats are being used, sometimes in hybrid form, to reach a wider audience, especially young people.

## Civic education and political dialogue

The new Civic Education and Political Dialogue Division offers civic education and consulting in all 16 German *Länder*, providing advice on selected policy fields at the Berlin and

Bonn offices, e.g. on the topical focus of "Democracy", on "Politics in eastern Germany", or on "Youth and Politics".

In the newly founded Engagement, Training and Education Department based in Bonn, five specialist teams train citizens nationwide to actively participate in various areas of policy-making as well as train employees, young people, media professionals and people involved in local politics, while imparting skills in the areas of digital formats and media. The Digital Education Team acts as a driving force for innovative digital education within the Foundation, creating standards for digital education work and imparting appropriate skills to colleagues and trainers. Through the digital services offered by the OnlineAcademy, the sagwas debate portal and FES digital, the team also has an external impact.

The also newly founded Democracy, Society and Innovation Department in Berlin focuses on fundamental questions of Social Democracy, innovations in civic education as well as democratic and social developments. The unit pools core questions relating to civic education and consulting in the focal area of democracy. It develops guidelines on how to promote innovation in all of the division's work.

A digital communication platform is being set up that will in future collate progressive policy strategies from the *Länder* and make them available in edited form to political partners and the interested public.



### Analysis of the Bundestag Elections 2021

A Historic Bundestag Election and an SPD comeback

Catrina Schläger,  
Martin Güttler,  
Jan Niklas Engels



### FES Center Study Die geforderte Mitte

Rechtsextreme und demokratiegefährdende Einstellungen in Deutschland 2020/21

Franziska Schröter,  
Andreas Zick,  
Beate Küpper (Hg.)

THE FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG  
IN GERMANY

**Target groups in civic education work**

- Citizens seeking political information and orientation
- Young people and next-generation politicians
- Committed individuals in trade unions and workplace representatives
- Multipliers who have an influence on social debates
- People actively involved in civil society
- Multipliers in political parties and parliaments
- Representatives from the media, culture and creative sectors



As part of its policy advisory work, the Policy for Eastern Germany line of work developed the publication “What needs to be done? Do something! Ideas for a Strong eastern Germany”, whose recommendations for action were embraced by key partners in the run-up to national elections. With its work, the project against right-wing extremism is seeking to strengthen multipliers committed to combating anti-democratic tendencies. One of its most salient activities is the regular analysis of right-wing extremist and right-wing populist attitudes among the population (FES-Mitte-Studien).

The *Länder* and regional offices address federal, *Länder*, municipal and European policy issues, which they prepare for a broad public audience, including in rural areas. The revised exhibition on right-wing extremism, which has in the meantime been moved to a multimedia footing, was shown again in several *Länder* in the second half of the year. One example of work at the *Länder* policy level is the online-supported local election tool for self-learning in Lower Saxony. It is based on an interactive learning map, short films with the participation of well-known local politicians and supporting texts informing first-time voters and school pupils in particular about local politics. The Rhineland-Palatinate office launched the new series “Hambach Democratic Dialogue” (HDD) with a workshop organised for young Europeans and an expert conference. At this location, which played a pivotal role in the history of German and European democracy, it is making a significant contribution to the FES topical line “Sovereign Europe” as a platform for an exchange between European actors on progressive European policy.

Over the course of the year, the Civic Education and Political Dialogue Division organised almost 1,940 events online and offline for around 51,000 interested persons. In addition, approximately 100 publications were put out, mainly in online formats and as e-papers.

## Analysis, Planning and Consulting

The Analysis, Planning and Consulting Division of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung sees itself as the early warning and reconnaissance system of Social Democracy. By means of empirical social research and other instruments, it detects trends in German and European society as well as in the political debate. It tests new notions of Social Democracy and explores potential support for these in different milieus of society. In addition, it offers political and trade union decision-makers advice on social, financial, economic and ecological issues in various formats. It brings together expertise from science, the field of practice and policy-making in order to make evidence-based contributions to current and future societal challenges. In three publication series – FES diskurs, FES impuls, FES kompakt – the department issues comprehensive expert reports and studies as well as short action-oriented analyses for multipliers and experts.

The department organises major public congresses on selected topics, at which new ideas and substantive impulses are discussed among groups of German, European and international academics and decision-makers. The spotlight is on a discussion of progressive new ideas for shaping a just economic and social system in the face of megatrends such as digitalisation, climate change and mounting social inequality. Ideas on how to shape a variety of policy fields are also articulated, discussed and empirically substantiated in small discussion and working groups.

While the Analysis and Planning Department addresses overarching trends and debates, the Consulting Department provides advice on a wide range of policy areas: Labour, education & research, digitalisation, finance & economy, gender & family, climate & energy, culture & media,



**Left behind by the working class?**  
Social Democracy's Electoral Crisis and the Rise of the Radical Right  
Tarik Abou-Chadi, Reto Mitteregger, Cas Mudde



**Neue Klimaziele: Darum kommt der Kohleausstieg früher**  
Isabel Schrems unter Mitarbeit von Rebecca Lewalter

migration & integration, law, freedom & security, urban development & housing & mobility and structural change.

The Analysis and Planning Department was established as a new element in the FES100 process and is still in the process of being set up. Its tasks include, first of all, the analysis of socio-political trends by means of representative opinion polls and scholarly studies. Secondly, the department initiates processes encouraging and facilitating Foundation-wide cooperation while also implementing these, for example in Foundation-wide focus projects.

### Key tasks / Managers Group

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Managers Group is a forum for entrepreneurs, managers and representatives from business associations and the policy-making sphere who feel an affiliation with Social Democracy. Founded in 1991, the network currently has around 900 members. Members cultivate an exchange with policy-makers, contributing their business acumen and expertise, thereby helping to build a bridge between management and policy-making.

The aim of the activities carried out in the eight regional working groups and five topical working groups is to develop political recommendations for action to be taken to bring about an innovative, ecological and socially just future. Since 2019, work has adopted a scenario process, producing a desirable scenario for 2035 under the caption “Created by Germany”. “Monitor Deutschland 2035” illustrates trends ranging from value-creation and innovation to social security in the form of infographics. Upon this footing, members develop positions and impulse papers on topics such as transformation, the energy transition, affordable housing and digitalisation. On top of this, background discussions and public conferences are staged with political

decision-makers. The Managers Group’s solid roots at the regional level is the result of close cooperation with the FES country offices. There is a regular exchange with FES Land offices with the aim of forwarding economic policy positions.

The Managers Group also offers exclusive business meetings for women. Highlights in 2021 included a discussion with the Chair of the Ethics Council, Professor Dr. Alina Buyx, as well as the TV political talk-show host Sandra Maischberger at the Rhine-Main Managers Group. FES scholarship-holders are supported by coaching in their career entry phase.

The Managers Group leverages various channels in its public relations work: In addition to the Managers Group magazine, there is the podcast series “Managerkreis-Impulse”, which has produced 18 additional episodes; new additions include YouTube films based on current events. One notable success was the film “Tesla is building a plant in Grünheide – What this means for Brandenburg as a business location” with over 4000 views.

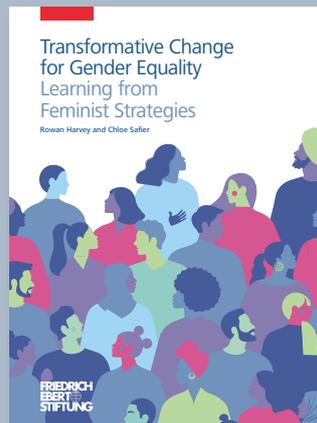
In 2021, the Managers Group organised 123 events – online, hybrid and in person – many of them in the eight regional areas.



#### Bezahlbare Wohnungen sichern

Sozialer Wohnungsbau, Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeit und Gemeinwohlwohnungen

Arnt von Bodelschwing, Katharina Enders, Jochen Lang, Dirk Lohr



#### Transformative Change for Gender Equality

Learning from Feminist Strategies

Rowan Harvey, Chloe Safier

# International work

The Corona pandemic has reinforced some global trends that are destabilising the international order. Parochial national egotism, superpower politics, the carving out of spheres of influence and the scramble for resources are putting multilateralism under tremendous strain. The effects of the pandemic have plunged millions of people into poverty and a large part of the world's population remains unvaccinated. There is an urgent need for international solidarity, joint crisis preparedness and special programmes to mitigate crises.

The US, limping after four years of the Trump Administration, is turning back to its allies and addressing global problems under President Biden. The Western community of values now faces the task of devising measures to confront major challenges such as the fight against climate change and poverty and to promote education, health and security. Our democratic model is under enormous strain. Not only autocracies or dictatorships like those in Russia, China, Turkey, Venezuela or Belarus pose threats. Opportunistic governments, maximisation of short-term profits by multinational corporations or tactical alliances in multilateral constellations also jeopardise the progress achieved to date.

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung nurtures and supports developing democracies by means of dialogue and international cooperation, organising meetings and providing advice at national, regional and global levels. The cooperation programmes of the FES aim at shaping ongoing globalisation along social and just lines. In this context, monitoring of the Corona Recovery Programmes poses a democratic challenge, as these are not only intended to alleviate the immediate effects, but at the same time ensure social and climate sustainability while supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The FES uses its excellent access to numerous actors to give smaller organisations a voice, to build trust in international politics and explore opportunities for cooperation.

The topic of “Decent Work Worldwide” is a top priority. Together with national and international trade unions, the Foundation campaigns for fair working conditions, corporate responsibility and trade union rights, including in supply chains. Important formats include the annual Tiergarten Conference for progressive foreign and security policy, the Global Solutions Summit, which discusses justice issues, and the digital ipg-journal as a progressive platform for debate.

## International dialogue

The European Union, its neighbourhood and Transatlantic relations are at the heart of the work conducted by the International Dialogue Division. The foreign offices concentrate on four strategic topics transnationally, and are supported in the effort by competence centres in Brussels and Vienna devoted to these topics: Peace and security policy, socio-ecological transformation, work of the future, democracy and promotion of democracy. To this end, the FES produces expert reports and surveys, organises exchanges and offers advice at national, European and international levels. This strengthens the progressive FES network and promotes young multipliers, while involving institutions, associations and non-governmental organisations.

The EU must become more capable of effective action in global politics. This applies to the fight against the Corona



### The Political Economy of Energy Transition in Southeast Europe

#### Barriers and Obstacles

Pippa Gallop, Emily Gray, Elena Nikolovska, Alexandru Mustață and Raluca Petcu



### Political Trends & Dynamics

#### Women Leaders in Energy Transition

hg. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

pandemic, climate change, poverty and hunger as well as systemic conflict with authoritarian regimes like China and Russia. The withdrawal from Afghanistan has revealed serious deficits in defence capabilities. There is no question that the EU needs to strengthen its internal cohesion and its ability to take effective action. A survey carried out in eight countries shows that 73 percent of Europeans want a strong and sovereign Europe, both internally through strong social security systems and externally through a capacity to take action in the policy area of security.

The FES has taken all this into account through a variety of studies, surveys, advisory services and events. In addition, the ipg-journal has supported a pluralistic discourse on European integration, foreign policy, international relations, sustainability and the future of work, thereby once again generating several million page views through portals in German, English and Russian.

## International development cooperation

The International Development Cooperation Division (IDC) focuses on four interlinked projects: firstly, a reconstruction project, as the consequences of the pandemic will continue to preoccupy countries of the Global South for some time; secondly, a transformation project addressing the structural causes of economic, social and ecological crises and violent conflicts and establishing a new social contract; thirdly, a solidarity-based financing project, which fairly distributes the costs associated with change and transformation; and fourthly, a trust project to strengthen confidence in democracy between and within societies.

The central pillar of the IDC division's work is international trade union work. Because in all fields of transformation – labour, digital, decarbonisation, democracy –

trade unions need to be key actors if change is to be successful. 250 activities take place each year in the global trade union project alone. These include trade union networks in multinational companies as well as training courses and degree programmes for trade unionists, put on for example by the Global Labour University. Together with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the FES publishes the Global Rights Index every year. Its findings in 2021: In many countries, freedom of assembly has been restricted and trade unions banned in the wake of the Corona crisis.

The FES carried out preliminary work for a project on resilient democracies planned for 2022 in the global discussion series “Resilient Democracies”. In this series, policy-makers from four continents addressed problems faced by beleaguered democracies. The theses formulated in these global dialogues are intended to provide an important impetus for the work of transnational actors in Social Democracy.

Climate-related disasters will increasingly mean that people have to leave their homes. This makes resettlement of refugees an important instrument in the area of international refugee protection. Together with the European Stability Initiative, the FES launched a dialogue series to explore the best way forward for an international resettlement alliance involving civil society, think tanks and state actors. The series kicked off an initiative that is to be further developed in 2022.

Issues relating to justice were at the focus of the FES “Global Solutions Summit”, which was attended by around 5,000 interested participants. FES President Martin Schulz and UN Secretary-General António Guterres issued a joint plea for more justice in vaccination and called for a global vaccination strategy.



### SPOTLIGHT – MIGRATION AND COVID-19

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ORDER

Hakima Haithar and Felix Braunsdorf (eds)



### LA UE COMO POTENCIA DE PAZ

Propuestas para solucionar los conflictos en Colombia y Venezuela

Kristina Birke Daniels, Susanne Stollreiter, Katharina Wegner

THE FOREIGN OFFICES  
OF THE FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG



**North America**

- 1 Ottawa
- 2 New York (UN)
- 3 Washington D. C.

**Latin America**

- 4 Mexico City
- 5 Guatemala City
- 6 San Salvador
- 7 Tegucigalpa
- 8 Santo Domingo
- 9 San José
- 10 Panama City
- 11 Caracas
- 12 Bogotá
- 13 Quito
- 14 Lima
- 15 La Paz
- 16 São Paulo
- 17 Santiago de Chile
- 18 Buenos Aires
- 19 Montevideo

**Europe**

- 20 Lisbon
- 21 Madrid
- 22 London
- 23 Paris
- 24 Brussels (EU)
- 25 Geneva (UN)
- 26 Rome
- 27 Prague
- 28 Bratislava
- 29 Vienna (OSZE)
- 30 Zagreb
- 31 Budapest
- 32 Belgrade
- 33 Banja Luka
- 34 Sarajevo
- 35 Prishtina
- 36 Tirana
- 37 Skopje
- 38 Athens
- 39 Sofia
- 40 Bucharest
- 41 Chisinau
- 42 Kiev
- 43 Warsaw
- 44 Vilnius
- 45 Riga
- 46 Stockholm
- 47 Tallinn
- 48 Moscow
- 49 St. Petersburg
- 50 Nicosia
- 51 Istanbul
- 52 Ankara

**Middle East and North Africa**

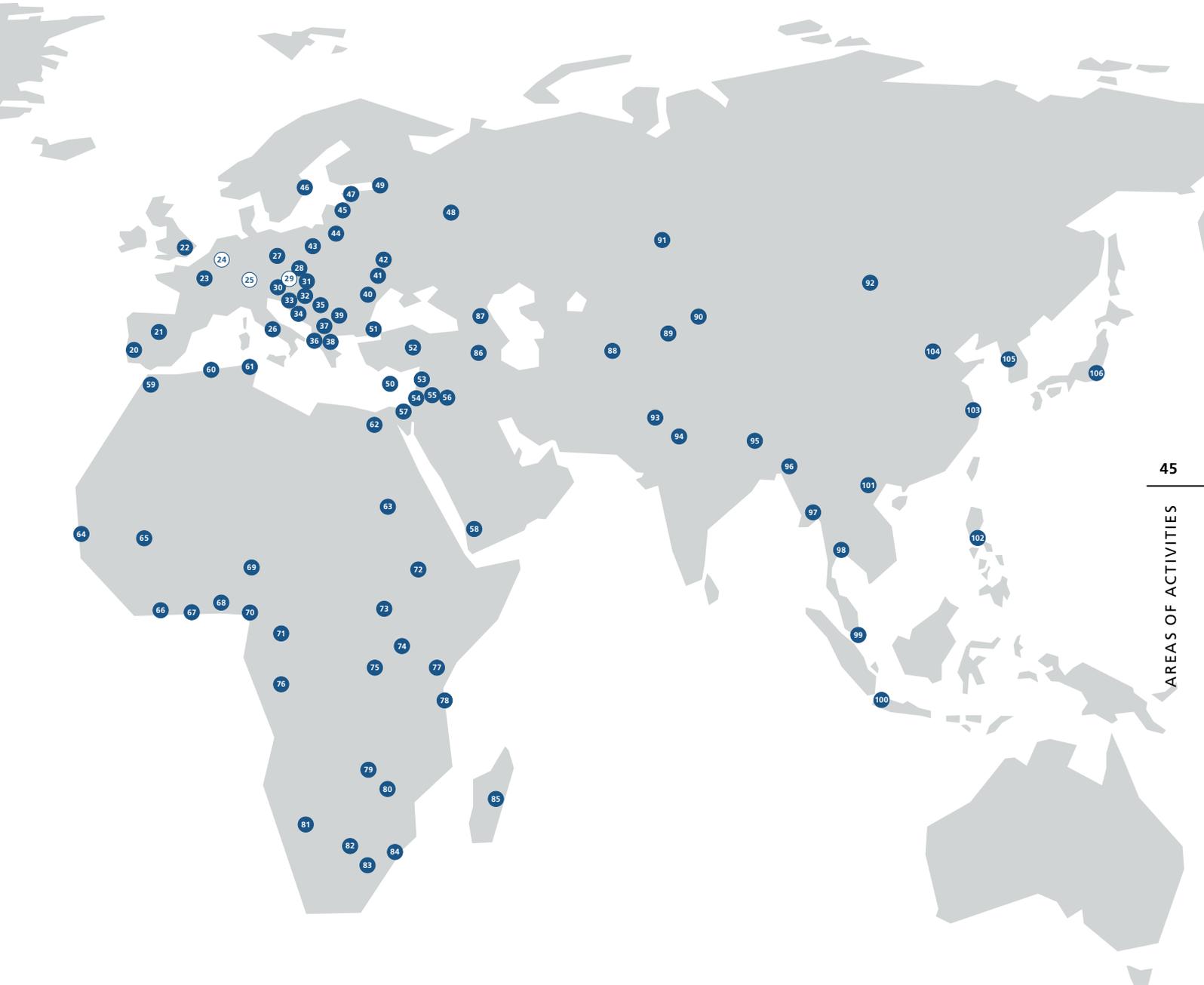
- 53 Beirut
- 54 Tel Aviv
- 55 East Jerusalem
- 56 Amman
- 57 Gaza City
- 58 Sana'a
- 59 Rabat
- 60 Algiers
- 61 Tunis
- 62 Cairo
- 63 Khartoum

**Africa**

- 64 Dakar
- 65 Bamako
- 66 Abidjan
- 67 Accra
- 68 Cotonou
- 69 Abuja
- 70 Lagos
- 71 Jaunde
- 72 Addis Ababa (AU)
- 73 Juba
- 74 Kampala
- 75 Kigali
- 76 Kinshasa
- 77 Nairobi
- 78 Dar es Salaam
- 79 Lusaka
- 80 Harare
- 81 Windhuk
- 82 Gaborone
- 83 Johannesburg
- 84 Maputo
- 85 Antananarivo

**Asia**

- 86 Yerevan
- 87 Tiflis
- 88 Tashkent
- 89 Bischkek
- 90 Almaty
- 91 Nur-Sultan
- 92 Ulan Bator
- 93 Islamabad
- 94 New Delhi
- 95 Kathmandu
- 96 Dhaka
- 97 Yangon
- 98 Bangkok
- 99 Singapore
- 100 Jakarta
- 101 Hanoi
- 102 Manila
- 103 Shanghai
- 104 Peking
- 105 Seoul
- 106 Tokyo



- Country/regional offices
- Liaison offices with international organisations

STATUS AS OF: MAY 2022

# Academic Activities

The FES organises and supports scholarly work, consulting and talent through the Scholarship Programme, the Archive of Social Democracy and the library. The Scholarship Programme provides funding to talented and engaged students from Germany and abroad who feel a commitment to Social Democratic values. The collective memory of Social Democracy and the trade unions is kept alive in the Archive of Social Democracy and rendered visible in the societal political debate.

## Scholarship Programme

Since its foundation as a student support organisation more than 95 years ago, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung has been awarding scholarships not only to promote equal opportunities and educational justice, but also to build and preserve democracy. This form of fostering democracy by means of scholarships awarded to talented and committed students has proven to be an effective instrument, especially in times when democracy is under pressure. Our aim and objective is therefore to promote people who are willing to take on responsibility in society. Each and every discipline is important here, as promising young professionals are needed everywhere: in politics and the public administration, in trade unions, business, the media, schools and academia. In their studies and in their careers, FES scholarship-holders stand out through their socio-political commitment and above-average performance. In the second year of Corona, the FES Study Support Network successfully grappled with the challenges posed by the pandemic. With tremendous commitment on the part of all those involved, it was possible to maintain and further

develop all the work. The Community Portal, which was specially programmed for the scholarship programme, encourages networking and the exchange of information between all current and former scholarship-holders in the digital realm.

Both support for and counselling as well as financial support for scholarship-holders were in many cases more than ever of existential importance.

### Scholarship Programme 2021



2,817  
Scholarship-holders

51 %  
Percentage of women

759  
New scholarship-holders

4,923  
Applications

Wolfgang Schroeder  
Markus Trömmel (Hg.)  
**Rechtspopulismus  
Zivilgesellschaft  
Demokratie**

Rechtspopulismus  
Zivilgesellschaft  
Demokratie

Wolfgang Schroeder,  
Markus Trömmel (Hg.)



Scharnierzeit der  
Entspannungspolitik

Williy Brandt als Außenminister  
der Großen Koalition  
(1966–1969)

Maak Flatten

Scharnierzeit der  
Entspannungspolitik

Williy Brandt als Außenminister der  
Großen Koalition (1966–1969)

Education is fundamental when it comes to equal opportunities, social justice and participation. That is why we afford special consideration to women, students at universities of applied science, students of MINT subjects, students from immigrant families and young people who are the first in their family to study at schools of higher learning. They are all united by their enormous socio-political commitment to a strong community of solidarity. More than 50 per cent of FES scholarship-holders receiving funding from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research are active in party politics.

Even after a scholarship, the Foundation encourages many of its approximately 23,000 alumni to continue their socio-political involvement and to help shape the network of Social Democracy. Many alumni assume leadership roles in academia, research, culture and media or work in political and policy-related organisations. They are therefore important intermediaries when it comes to advising young alumni on starting a career.

### Solidarity Fund

The Solidarity Fund was established in 1971 at the behest of German and international scholarship-holders and alumni. Since then, it has served as an important instrument providing rapid support without red tape to foreign students who find themselves in need or face persecution.

Donations to the fund can be made under the rubric: "FES Solidarity Fund".

IBAN DE52 1007 0000 0938 4744 00  
BIC DEUTDE33XXX

### Archive of Social Democracy

The Archive of Social Democracy (AdsD) is the historical memory of Social Democracy. It is in the tradition of the party library and archive founded by August Bebel in 1878. In 1969 it became the AdsD brand and has in the meantime migrated its tradition and work into the digital world of the 21st century. The collection, safeguarding, preservation, indexing and making available of printed and unprinted documents and other artefacts of Social Democracy are its core services. With its holdings, (digital) services and products, the AdsD is an easily accessible, internationally known repository of knowledge. It works in accordance with international standards and plays a leading role among the archives of the German political foundations in terms of long-term digital archiving and services. Information, education and advisory services are actively offered in various formats and channels. The AdsD promotes networking and acts as an imparter of democratic values as well as an actor promoting science and historical-political education.

The AdsD's advisory and outreach work links historical topics with challenges of the present. The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Willy Brandt 50 years ago gave rise to a lecture series in 2021 to discuss the global dimensions of democracy, peace and justice. The AdsD's focus on the history of democracy was also reflected in events on the history of Social Democracy in the German Empire and the current debate on the design of the Paulskirche. In 2021, the AdsD began a structural reorganisation to more closely interlink the archive and library work areas. The reorganisation of the work areas was accompanied by the introduction of a new digital enquiry system.

The administration of the stocks as well as the retro-digitalisation lines were merged. Work processes for retro-digitalisation are being coordinated, generating gains in efficiency.



### Eliten und Elitenkritik vom 19. bis zum 21. Jahrhundert

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte, Bd. 61 2021

hg. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung



### Entbehrung und Erfüllung

Praktiken von Arbeit, Körper und Konsum in der Geschichte moderner Gesellschaften

Gleb J. Albert,  
Daniel Siemens,  
Frank Wolff (Hg.)

In addition, products such as the digital library and components of the digital reading room are being reconditioned and the web archive is being expanded to include selected Twitter channels. Permanent preservation and archiving are key challenges that can now be coordinated and carried out jointly for digital library and archive materials.

In 2021, the library also expanded its services on offer and digitisation activities. For example, the “Onleihe” (online lending service) again recorded significant growth. The web infrastructure developed for digitisation of the central Social Democratic organ Vorwärts was used to digitise further key titles of the historical Social Democratic press thanks to funding from a programme of the Commissioner for the Federal Government for Culture and Media dubbed “Neustart Kultur”. As a result, a total of 18 central historical newspaper titles from the history of Social Democracy during the German Empire, the Weimar Republic and the period of exile during National Socialism are now available for full-text research. Provenance research on the library’s founding collection was systematically continued in 2021. In 2022, the first restitution of books that were clearly identified as property looted by the Nazis is to take place.

### Archive of Social Democracy 2021



**3,000**  
enquiries per year

**233**

retro-digitised  
newspapers and  
journals

**143** TB  
storage volume for  
the permanent archive

The Karl Marx House Museum in Trier, a unique historical place of learning about the life, work and impact of the universal scholar, attracted 16,000 visitors. Since the museum had to remain closed for months, the digital service was greatly expanded. A 360-degree tour enables visitors to obtain an overview of the museum online. At the same time, information was provided on site through pocket guides in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Chinese.



**Legitimierung  
staatlicher Herrschaft  
in Demokratien und  
Diktaturen**

Festschrift für  
Ralph Jessen

Stefanie Coché,  
Hedwig Richter (Hg.)



**Der Pocket Guide**

Von Trier in die Welt:  
Karl Marx

Anja Kruke,  
Ann-Katrin Thomm

# Prizes awarded by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.

The Botswana activist Alice Mogwe and her organisation DITSHWALENO were awarded the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung's Human Rights Prize on 1 December 2021.

## The Political Book

The 2021 prize “The Political Book” went to the historian Andreas Kossert for his volume “Flight. A Human History”. In it, Kossert places the refugee movement of the early 21st century in the larger historical context. Close to the individual fates, he shows in a moving way the existential experiences that go hand in hand with the loss of one’s homeland and explores why it is so difficult at all times for displaced persons to put down new roots in a foreign land.

The jury praised the book as “a remarkable plea for empathy and humanity” and “a must-read for all those who are shaping refugee and integration policy today”. During the award ceremony on 17 May, the laureate discussed with the writer Navid Kermani and author Olga Grjasnowa how the great suffering associated with flight and exodus can be recounted and what role literature has to play in this.

The “Political Book” prize is one of the most important non-fiction prizes in the German-speaking world. The Friedrich Ebert Foundation awards it annually for an outstanding new publication that critically examines current socio-political issues and provides thought-provoking impulses. The decision is made by an independent jury.

[www.fes.de/preis-das-politische-buch](http://www.fes.de/preis-das-politische-buch)

## FES Human Rights Award

The Corona pandemic has put a spotlight on global inequality. People in Sub-Saharan Africa in particular face growing poverty, a dearth of social protection and vaccine injustice. In times like these, the commitment to the human rights of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups is of immense importance. The 2021 FES Human Rights Award was therefore presented to the Botswana human rights activist Alice Mogwe. For decades, the lawyer has been committed to the rights of ethnic minorities, women, homosexuals, workers and migrants, and has worked against the death penalty.

With the award, the foundation honoured Alice Mogwe’s commitment in Botswana and Southern Africa as well as the work of her organisation DITSHWANELO to promote the democratic rights of citizens. The award ceremony took place on 1 December 2021 in Gaborone, Botswana.

[www.fes.de/menschenrechtspreis](http://www.fes.de/menschenrechtspreis)

## Hans Matthöfer Prize for Business Journalism

The “Wirtschaft.Weiter.Denken” prize of the Hans-und-Traute-Matthöfer-Stiftung in the FES in 2021 went in equal parts to Philipp Staab for his book “Digital Capitalism” and to Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman for their work “The Triumph of Injustice”.

In “Digital Capitalism”, Philipp Staab, sociology professor at the Einstein Center Digital Future at Humboldt University in Berlin, analyses the strategies of the major players in the Internet economy, explaining how digital capitalism works. Here, companies not only operate as competitors in markets – they also make these markets themselves, in which they then shape supply and demand conditions. “The unchecked triumph of Internet companies in the pandemic underlines the great relevance of the book,” noted the jury, while at the same time issuing a plea for a radical rethinking of economic policy directed at the Internet.

The French inequality researchers Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman from the University of California at Berkeley explore in “The Triumph of Injustice”, based on a historical analysis of US distribution policy, how income and wealth have drifted so far apart – and why this is the result of deliberate policy. In its statement, the jury stated that the book provides an important basis for the discussion of “what contribution taxation can make to stop the division of societies”. The award ceremony took place on 3 May 2021 as part of the Progressive Economic Policy Day in Berlin.

[Further information](#)



# Dependent foundations and special funds

## Hans and Traute Matthöfer Foundation

Hans Matthöfer (1925–2009) was a leading German trade unionist and Social Democrat. Between 1974 and 1982 he served as a minister in several federal governments, including four years as minister of finance under Helmut Schmidt. The dependent Hans and Traute Matthöfer Foundation (HTMS) in the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung concentrates not only on promoting historical and contemporary research, but also on publishing works that deal with fundamental problems of economic and social policy, technological development and its consequences for society. The importance of social actors, especially trade unions, the communication of aspects of globalisation and contributions to the further development of the theory of social democracy are further guidelines for the selection of the Foundation's projects.

The foundation awards the Hans Matthöfer Prize for economic journalism each year under the slogan "Economy. Thinking. Further". In May, the prize was awarded for the seventh time, this time going in equal parts to Philipp Staab for his book "Digital Capitalism" and to the authors Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman for their work "The Triumph of Injustice".

## Franziska and Otto Bennemann Foundation

Otto Bennemann (1903–2003) was a leading Social Democrat before and after the Second World War, and was later Lord Mayor of Braunschweig (until 1959) and Minister in the Government of Lower Saxony from 1959 to 1967. He was married to Franziska Bennemann (née Stellmacher, 1905–1986), Member of the Bundestag. Established in 1990, the Franziska-und-Otto Bennemann Foundation promotes research into the philosophy and practice of democratic social law in state and society, including the ethical values upon which it is based.

In 2021, the Foundation supported the following projects:

- the symposium "Corona and its consequences for income, wealth and the labour market: What conclusions should we draw from it?" organised by the Coordination Office of Trade Union Unemployed Groups in Gladenbach in August 2021.
- the symposium "Cultural Identity and Political Action" organised by the Philosophical-Political Academy (PPA) in November 2021

- events and publications by the SME working group of the Economic and Social Policy Department (WISO) of the FES, focusing on the topics of "private over-indebtedness" and "labour market potential of refugees".
- events and publications by the project "New Economy Forum" (NEF)
- events and publications by the Future Department

## Erich Brost Special Fund

Erich Brost (1903–1995), a journalist from East Prussia, was a leading Social Democrat before and after the Second World War. In 1948 he founded the Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (WAZ) with journalist Jakob Funke. Erich Brost was editor-in-chief until 1970 and then publisher of WAZ until his death. Founded in 1994, the Erich Brost Foundation was transferred to the assets of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in 2006 as "Sondervermögen Erich Brost" and, in the spirit of Erich Brost, supports activities dedicated to the following topics:

- Cooperation between Germany and its eastern neighbours, especially Poland,
- Support for the process of European unification,
- Coming to terms with the experiences from the two dictatorships in Germany,
- Civic engagement,
- Educational policy and
- Inclusion.

In 2021 as well, it was not possible to implement all planned measures due to the pandemic. The 32nd Bautzen Forum on the topic of "Perpetrators and Victims of the SED Dictatorship" was held in September. The annual conference of the international network of experts on right-wing extremism in Stockholm was also delayed, taking place in September.





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## APPENDIX



# Organisational Chart

STATUS AS OF: MAY 2022

General Meeting of the Association of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

**President**  
Martin Schulz

**Vice-Presidents**  
Daniela Kolbe, Michael Sommer

**Central Unit for Communications**  
Adrienne Woltersdorf

**Strategic Communication and Brand Management**  
Sarah Tangen

**Digital Communication Development**  
Tobias Metz

**Editorial and Community Management**  
Reimar Winkler

**Press Office**  
Adrienne Woltersdorf

**Anti-Corruption Officer**  
Birgit K. Schultz

**Data Protection**  
Dr. Georg Wronka,  
attorney at law

**Gender Mainstreaming**  
Dr. Stefanie Elies

**FES Managers Group**  
Marei John Ohnesorg

**Auditing**  
Birgit K. Schultz

**Steering Committee for Organisational Development**

**Analysis, Planning and Consulting Division**  
Dr. Andrä Gärber

**Analysis and Planning Department**

Catrina Schläger  
*Empirical social and trend research:*  
Jan Niklas Engels  
*Culture and debates:*  
Sarah Klausner

*Neue Gesellschaft Frankfurter Hefte:*  
Dirk Kohn

*Foundation-wide projects:*  
Martin Güttler

*Analysis and debates:*  
Dr. Robert Philipps

**Consulting Department**  
Julia Bläsius

*Labour and trade unions:*  
Susan Javad

*Education, research and innovation:*  
Dr. Martin Pfafferott

*Digitalisation:*  
Stefanie Moser

*Family and gender policy:*  
Vanessa Kiesel

*Climate, energy and environmental policy:*  
Max Ostermayer

*Culture and media:*  
N.N.

*Migration and integration:*  
Susan Javad

*Justice, freedom and security:*

Marius Müller Hennig  
*Regional and sectoral structural policy:*  
Vera Gohla

*Social issues:*  
Iva Figenwald

*Urban development, building, living and mobility:*  
Lisa Pfann

*Economy and finance:*  
Markus Schreyer

**Civic Education and Political Dialogue Division**  
Dr. Manuela Erhart

**Democracy, Society and Innovation Department**

Dr. Stefanie Elies  
*Academy for Social Democracy:*  
Jochen Dahm

*Democracy and participation:*  
Alina Fuchs

*Countering the Far Right:*  
Franziska Schröter

*Gender equality and gender:*  
Dr. Ursula Bitzegeio

*Culture and Policy / Eastern Germany:*  
Franziska Richter

*Cohesion in diversity:*  
Florian Dähne

**Engagement, Training, Education Department**

Dr. Irina Mohr  
*Further employee training and education:*  
Jochen Reeh Schall

*Digital educational training:*  
Katrin Matuschek

*Engagement in local politics and civic society:*  
Anne Haller

*Journalists Academy:*  
Carla Schulte Breidenbach

*Youth and policy:*  
Ina Koopmann

**Länder and Regional Offices**

*Bavaria (Munich / Regensburg):*  
Felix Henkel / Eva Nagler

*Berlin:*  
Felix Eikenberg

*Brandenburg:*  
Anne Seyfferth

*Fritz-Erler-Forum Baden-Württemberg:*  
Anja Dargatz

*Hesse:*  
Severin Schmidt

*Julius-Leber-Forum (Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein):*

Dr. Dietmar Molthagen

*Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania:*  
Frederic Werner

*Lower Saxony:*  
Stephan Meuser

*North Rhine-Westphalia:*  
Petra Wilke

*Rhineland-Palatinate / Saarland:*  
Brigitte Juchems

*Saxony (Dresden / Leipzig):*  
Matthias Eisel

*Saxony-Anhalt:*  
Dr. Ringo Wagner

*Thuringia:*  
Mirko Hempel

**International Development Cooperation Division**  
Christiane Kesper

**Global and European Policy Department**

Konstantin Bärwaldt  
*European integration:* Ralf Hexel  
*Freedom and security:* Eva Ellereit  
*Gender equality:* Natalia Figge  
*Global economy:* Sarah Ganter  
*International politics and society / IPI journal:*  
Anja Wehler-Schöck  
*Climate and energy:* Yvonne Blos

**Trade Union Coordination Department**  
Mirko Herberg

**Africa Department**  
Henrik Maihack

*Trade unions:*  
Britta Utz

**Asia and Pacific Department**  
Marc Saxer

*Trade unions:*  
Anja Bodenmüller-Raeder

**Latin America and Caribbean Department**

Valeska Hesse

*Trade unions:*  
Mareike Le Pelley

**Middle East / North Africa Department**

Elisabeth Braune

*Trade unions:*  
Helmut Elischer

**Evaluation / Quality Management Department**  
Philipp Kauppert

**International Dialogue Division**  
Michael Meier

**Trade Union Coordination**  
Dr. Marc Meinardus

**European Union / North America Department**  
Matthias Jobelius

**Eastern Europe Department**  
Kristin Linke,  
Dr. Helene Kortländer

**Innovation / Quality Management Department**  
Daniel Reichart

### Works Council

*Central Works Council*  
Jochen Reeh Schall

*Works Council Berlin*  
Monika Schneider

*Works Council Bonn*  
Marion Fiedler

### Representative for the Disabled

Marion Fiedler

■ Reports directly to the Secretary General

<b>Board of Trustees</b>	<b>Board of Trustees Chairperson</b> State Premier (ret.) Hannelore Kraft	<b>Board of Trustees Vice-Chairperson</b> Heike Taubert
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**Secretary General**  
Dr. Sabine Fandrych

<b>Scholarship Programme Division</b> Pia Bungarten	<b>Archive of Social Democracy</b> Dr. Anja Kruke	<b>Finance and Organisation Division</b> Dr. Manfred Öhm	<b>Human Resources Department</b> Jürgen Stetten
<b>Deputy Division Head and International Students</b> Judith Illerhues	<b>Archive and Library Description, Consultation and Use</b> Harry Scholz <i>Consulting and use:</i> Olaf Guercke	<b>Controlling and Organisation</b> Axel Schmidt	<b>Vocational Training Programmes</b> Yasmina Bouziri
<b>Admission</b> Martin Weinert	<i>Library acquisition and indexing:</i> Marcus Sommerstange <i>Archival acquisition:</i> Harry Scholz	<b>Financial Accounting</b> Janine Schmidt	<b>HR Policy and HR Development</b> Maria Theodossiou
<b>Counselling and Support</b> Elena Espinosa	<b>Infrastructure and Digital Policies</b> Dr. Andreas Marquet	<b>Information Technology Department</b> Volker Schäfer <i>IT operations:</i> Christoph Geyer <i>IT process support:</i> Volker Schäfer	<b>Organisational Development</b> Anja Minnaert
<b>Alumni and Career Guidance</b> Rebecca Demars	<b>Museum Karl-Marx-Haus Trier</b> Dr. Jürgen Schmidt	<b>Project Accounting</b> Jutta Klemm	<b>HR Service Centre International</b> Laura Gelenkirch Katharina Kuhlmann Bettina Pohl Ariane Rödel
<b>Financial Administration</b> Carmen Schmitz	<b>Public History</b> Dr. Stefan Müller	<b>Office for Tenders</b> Tino Ernst	<b>HR Service Centre Domestic</b> Phyllis Abay Naima Becker Sener Dogan Bettina Pohl Birgitt Rodenbusch
<b>Seminar Programme</b> Kathrein Hölscher	<b>Collection Profile and Archival Acquisition</b> Michael Oberstadt	<b>Central Services Berlin</b> Tino Ernst <i>Building management, procurement, construction and property management</i>	<b>Internal Job Market and Mobility</b> Julia Müller Edelhoff
<b>Doctoral Scholarships</b> Dr. Markus Trömmel		<b>Central Services Bonn</b> Diana Gohle <i>Building management, mail and dispatch services, in-house print shop</i>	
<b>Communication/ Programme for Next Gen Journalists</b> Ines Herr			

### Number of employees compared to previous year

Along the lines of the recommendations issued by the Commission of Independent Experts appointed by the Federal President from 17 February 1993 (Bundestag Printed Paper 12/4425), we are disclosing the following data for financial year 2021 (as on 31 December 2021) as supplemental information to the present Annual Financial Statements.

	2021		2020	
	FTE*	persons	FTE*	persons
Employees in Germany	491	542	487	544
Employees abroad	111	114	111	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>655</b>
Local staff worldwide		889		no information
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,545</b>		

\* The number of employees has been stated in terms of so-called full-time equivalents (FTE) since 2018. The number of FTEs shows how many full-time positions result from a mixed workforce including part-time employees.

# Annual Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2020

## ASSETS

figures in Euros

	1 Jan. 2020	Additions/ reclassifications	Write-downs/ disposals/ reclassifications	31 Dec. 2020	31 Dec. 2019
<b>A. Fixed assets</b>					
I. Intangible assets	762,492.00	156,826.33	379,050.33	540,268.00	762,492.00
II. Tangible assets					
1. Land and buildings	74,133,251.45	417,418.40	3,763,164.69	70,787,505.16	74,133,251.45
2. Operating and business equipment	5,743,947.81	1,924,923.24	1,033,566.70	6,635,304.35	5,743,947.81
3. Advance payments and assets under construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>79,877,199.26</b>	<b>2,342,341.64</b>	<b>4,796,731.39</b>	<b>77,422,809.51</b>	<b>79,877,199.26</b>
III. Financial assets	40,638,734.29	1,839,849.90	0.00	42,478,584.19	40,638,734.29
	<b>121,278,425.55</b>	<b>4,339,017.87</b>	<b>5,175,781.72</b>	<b>120,441,661.70</b>	<b>121,278,425.55</b>
<b>B. Earmarked assets</b>				8,526,517.05	8,547,870.13
<b>C. Current assets</b>					
I. Receivables and other assets				4,515,212.71	1,584,235.49
II. Cash in hand and bank balances				28,922,196.72	17,975,018.04
				<b>33,437,409.43</b>	<b>19,559,253.53</b>
<b>D. Deferred income and accrued expenses</b>				10,621.61	61,553.99
				<b>162,416,209.79</b>	<b>149,447,103.20</b>

**LIABILITIES**

figures in Euros

	1 Jan. 2020	Adjustments / accruals	Withdrawals and liquidations	31 Dec. 2020	31 Dec. 2019
<b>A. Reserves</b>					
Earmarked reserves	61,348,387.57	2,037,362.13	1,432,615.87	61,953,133.83	61,348,387.57
of this, reserve in acc. with § 62 (1) (1) German Tax Code (AO) EUR 4,333,011.00 (prev. year EUR 2,413,122.46)					
of this, reserve in acc. with § 62 (1) (3) German Tax Code (AO) EUR 43m723,247.02 (prev. year EUR 45,155,862.89)					
of this, reserve in acc. with § 62 (3) German Tax Code (AO) EUR 13,896,875.81 (prev. year EUR 13,779,402.22)					
<b>B. Special reserve from subsidies and grants for fixed assets</b>					
I. Intangible assets	762,492.00	156,826.33	379,050.33	540,268.00	762,492.00
II. Land and buildings	52,353,340.13	417,418.40	2,920,038.31	49,850,720.22	52,353,340.13
III. Operating and business equipment	4,819,102.55	1,924,923.24	1,031,857.70	5,712,168.09	4,819,102.55
IV. Advance payments and assets under construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>57,934,934.68</b>	<b>2,499,167.97</b>	<b>4,330,946.34</b>	<b>56,103,156.31</b>	<b>57,934,934.68</b>
<b>C. Special item relating to earmarked assets</b>				8,526,517.05	8,547,870.13
<b>D. Pension reserves</b>				2,516,927.00	2,489,624.00
<b>E. Accounts payable</b>					
I. Trade accounts payable				4,230,535.90	3,608,192.00
II. Other accounts payable				854,893.00	784,897.00
				<b>5,085,428.90</b>	<b>4,393,089.00</b>
<b>F. Deferred income</b>				28,231,046.70	14,733,197.82
				<b>162,416,209.79</b>	<b>149,447,103.20</b>

# Income and Expenditure Statement

1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

figures in Euros

	2020		2019	
<b>1. Project-tied grants and subsidies</b>				
a) Federal ministries	166,460,856.17		177,197,131.25	
b) <i>Länder</i> and other regional authorities	3,247,116.52		3,161,906.89	
c) Other providers of grants and subsidies	2,425,337.53	172,133,310.22	2,440,840.57	182,799,878.71
<b>2. Donations</b>				
a) General purposes of the Statutes	160,129.96		163,299.40	
b) Research and scholarly purposes	100,000.00		100,000.00	
c) Solidarity fund for Scholarship Programme	346,379.38	606,509.34	323,943.24	587,242.64
<b>3. Income from the release of special items from grants and subsidies to finance fixed assets</b>		4,330,946.34		3,228,538.56
<b>4. Participation fees</b>		241,765.28		647,736.72
<b>5. Other income</b>		707,317.10		1,390,290.65
		<b>178,019,848.28</b>		<b>188,653,687.28</b>
<b>6. Expenditures due to activities in accordance with the Statutes</b>				
a) Scholarships for German and foreign students	26,528,487.13		27,193,385.19	
b) Civic and socio-political education	20,013,142.29		23,306,443.87	
c) International cooperation and understanding	100,679,663.09		109,869,950.34	
d) Research projects	6,453,519.57		6,774,200.72	
e) Promotion of art and culture	17,701.38	153,692,513.46	70,280.88	167,214,261.00
<b>7. Depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets under fixed assets and property</b>		4,014,250.88		3,764,421.29
<b>8. Additions to special items from grants and subsidies to finance fixed assets</b>		2,499,167.97		2,285,974.27
<b>9. Other operational and administrative expenditures</b>		17,723,235.74		17,006,233.81
<b>10. Additional income from ongoing operations (previous year: revenue shortfalls)</b>		90,680.23		-1,617,203.09
<b>11. Financial result</b>		548,819.74		560,197.75
<b>12. Result from regular association activities</b>		639,499.97		-1,057,005.34
<b>13. Extraordinary expenditures</b>		34,753.71		39,510.74
<b>14. Additional income (previous year: revenue shortfalls)</b>		604,746.26		-1,096,516.08
<b>15. Removals from earmarked reserve</b>		1,432,615.87		5,137,888.62
<b>16. Additions to earmarked reserve</b>		2,037,362.13		4,041,372.54
<b>17. Annual result</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>

# Complete Overview of all Income and Expenditures expected in the 2022 Budget Year

AS OF: 31 JANUARY 2022

figures in Euros

<b>I. Income</b>	
1. Grants, subsidies and allowances	
<i>Grants and subsidies from Federal ministries</i>	183,019,200
<i>Grants and subsidies from the Länder and other regional authorities</i>	3,242,000
<i>Other providers of grants and subsidies</i>	6,000,000
2. Donations	545,000
3. Participation fees	1,095,000
4. Other income	600,000
<b>II. Expenditures</b>	
1. Expenditures from activities/project expenses in acc. with the Statutes	
<i>Support of students and graduates</i>	29,790,200
<i>Civic and socio-political education</i>	25,883,190
<i>International cooperation</i>	110,654,505
<i>Research projects</i>	6,197,179
<i>Promotion of art and culture</i>	100,000
2. Human resource expenses for staff in Germany for information purposes only	40,812,831
3. Material administrative tasks	
<i>Other operating and administrative costs</i>	19,414,926
4. Other operating expenditures	
5. Other costs	
6. Costs of investments	2,461,200
<b>III. Probable annual result</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Human resource expenses for staff in Germany are already contained in items 1 (expenditures from activities in accordance with the Statutes/project costs) and 3 (material administrative tasks). This is EUR 31,564,463. This includes wages and salaries: EUR 31,564,463  
Social security contributions: EUR 9,248,368

# Additional notes to the Income and Expenditure Statement

## Grants, subsidies and other income

In 2020, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) was again the largest single provider of project-related grants and subsidies.

€84 million was allocated to support projects of importance to development. In addition, the Foundation received special funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development amounting to €5.4 million for international climate and environmental protection.

All Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development grants and subsidies therefor totalled €89.4 million, of which €14 million was for administrative costs.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior is provider of the global grant to promote socio-political and democratic education work. The amount of €32.8 million was granted for the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung to perform tasks in Germany in accordance with its Statutes, in particular the organisation of seminars, conferences and colloquiums, the procurement of teaching and learning materials, the awarding of research projects with socio-political objectives and the archiving of personal and organisational records of contemporary historical significance to Social Democracy. The global grant is also used to defray staff, administrative and operational costs relating to this area of activity.

In addition, the Foundation received €1.6 million from the Federal Ministry of the Interior to carry out investment measures.

The Federal Ministry of Education and Research provided €21.5 million in funding for the award of scholarships to German students engaged in basic or postgraduate studies and for the support of doctoral projects. €2.5 million was granted as lump-sum allowances for administration, selection and supervision costs.

The Federal Foreign Office provided €2.8 million in funding for the award of scholarships and for the supervision and follow-up support of foreign students and graduates in Germany. €16.2 million was allocated for international socio-political measures. These projects serve to promote the exchange of information, opinion and experience and to train key social and political groups.

In addition, the Federal Foreign Office granted the Foundation special funds amounting to €2.7 million, of which €1.2 million was used to strengthen social justice and political participation in the Middle East/North Africa region.

The Federal Foreign Office accounted for a total of €2.8 million in administrative grants.

In sum total, federal grants and subsidies, including portfolio carry-forwards, decreased by €10.7 million compared to 2020, with Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development funds declining by €8.6 million and funds from the Federal Foreign Office by €0.3 million, funds from the Federal Ministry of the Interior dropped by €2 million and funds from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research rose by €0.2 million.

The German *Länder* and other local authorities granted earmarked funds of €3.2 million for the organisation of *Länder*-specific events in the field of civic and socio-political education. At €1.8 million, the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia is the largest provider of funding, *inter alia* under the German Continuing Education Act (*Weiterbildungsgesetz*).

Under other providers of grants and subsidies, a total of €312t. was allocated by various organisations at the local level to implement development policy measures abroad.

Participants' own contributions to education and training events amounted to €242t. in the year under review.

The item "Other income" includes income from the staging of guest and third-party events, canteen operations in Bonn (a total of €165 t.), cost refunds (€12t.), investment income (€184t.), publication and admissions income (€101t.) and income from rentals and leases (€28t.).

## Costs and expenditures

From 1986, grants and subsidies awarded to finance expenses subject to capitalisation have been recognised as special items from grants for construction measures and from 1991 also for other fixed assets as special items from grants and subsidies for fixed assets (see Balance Sheet). This special item is released to income in the item "Income from the release of special items from grants and subsidies to finance fixed assets" in line with depreciation.

The items listed under "Expenditures due to activities in accordance with the Statutes" amount to €154m. These items also include staff, administrative and operational costs directly related to the performance of these tasks.

Human resource expenses for domestic staff and staff employed on a temporary basis totalled €37.6m., and breaks down as follows: Wage and salary costs €29.6m., social security

contributions and other social security expenses €8m.

Expenditures on civic and socio-political educational work relates to seminars, conferences, congresses, exhibitions and the production of publications. The events took place at the head offices in Bonn and Berlin as well as at venues throughout the Federal Republic.

The item "International cooperation and understanding and partnerships with developing countries" contains expenditures for the Foundation's work abroad in developing countries, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in industrialised countries. Human resource expenses for foreign staff included here amounted to €20.1m.

The item "Research projects" includes expenditures for the operation of the Museum Karl-Marx-Haus in Trier, historical research, archive documents in the Archive of Social Democracy and on books and journals in the library.

"Other operating and administrative expenses" contains human resource, administrative and operating costs incurred by the overhead centres in Bonn and Berlin.

## Own income and donations

Of particular importance to the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung is income from the dependent foundations. These assets from wills or bequests, currently amounting to €8.5m., constitute a very special obligation for the Foundation. Income from these assets can be used to perform tasks for which public funds are otherwise not sufficiently available on a permanent basis in the spirit and on behalf of the donors. The same applies to donations received for general and scientific purposes laid down in the Foundation's Statutes and for the Solidarity Fund for the Scholarship Programme. These donations amounted to €607t.

# Auditor's opinion

## To the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V., Bonn:

We have audited the Annual Financial Statements, comprising the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Statement together with the bookkeeping system of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V., Bonn, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2020 prepared by the Executive Board in accordance with Article 12 (1) of the Statutes. The bookkeeping and preparation of the Annual Financial Statements in accordance with the statutory provisions and their interpretation by the IDW Statement on Accounting: Accounting of associations (IDW RS HFA 14) is the responsibility of the legal representatives of the association. The bookkeeping is based on the regulations and derived regulations set out in the Federal Budget Code (*Bundshaushaltsordnung*) and contains cameralistic elements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Annual Financial Statements together with the bookkeeping system on the basis of our audit.

We conducted our audit of the Annual Financial Statements in accordance with the IDW Auditing Standard: Auditing of Associations (IDW PS 750). These standards require that we plan and perform the audit in such a manner that errors materially affecting the presentation of the financial statements are detected with reasonable certainty. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the association and expectations as to possible errors are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and evidence supporting disclosures in the books and records and the Annual Financial Statements are examined primarily on the basis of random samples within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessment of the accounting principles

used and significant estimates made by management, as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation of the Annual Financial Statements. We are of the opinion that our audit forms a sufficiently secure basis for our assessment.

Our audit has not led to any objections.

In our opinion, based on the findings produced by our audit, the Annual Financial Statements comply with statutory provisions with the deviations noted below relating to the recommendations in the IDW Statement on Accounting: Accounting for associations (IDW RS HFA 14).

Contrary to general commercial law regulations and recommendations in the IDW Statement on Accounting for Associations (IDW RS HFA 14), no other reserves or provisions are recognised, financial assets are carried at cost, no extraordinary depreciation is made on financial assets and accruals of income and expenditures are made for the reporting year only, with a budgetary accounting range. In addition, extraordinary expenses and the result of ordinary association activities are shown on the Income and Expenditure Statement.

Cologne, 26 August 2021  
Rödl & Partner GmbH, auditing company,  
tax consulting company

signed  
Finsterer  
Auditor

signed  
Hille  
Auditor

# On the self-perception of political foundations

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung and Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung have described their self-perception and determined their domiciles. Their joint declaration is both an obligation they have jointly assumed and at the same time serves to inform the public.

## **Below is a summary of the declaration:**

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung, Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung and the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung are the political foundations ideologically aligned with the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Free Democratic Party, the Christian Social Union in Bavaria and the federal party Alliance 90/The Greens. By performing their statutory tasks, they intend to contribute to shaping the future of our community. Their socio-political and democratic educational work, information and policy advice in Germany and abroad, which are based on the principles of a free democratic order and are committed to the principles of solidarity, subsidiarity and mutual tolerance, are particularly aimed at

- stimulating citizens' engagement with political issues while promoting and deepening their political commitment by providing civic and socio-political education;
- developing the basis and foundations for political action through promotion of science, political research and advice and deepening the dialogue and transfer of knowledge between science and research, politics, government and business;
- studying the historical development of political parties and political and social movements;

- promoting the academic education and further training of gifted young people through scholarships and programmes accompanying studies;
- promoting art and culture through events, scholarships and the care and preservation of cultural works;
- supporting efforts toward European integration and contributing to international understanding through information and international meetings;
- providing development aid through programmes and projects and contributing to the establishment of democratic, liberal and constitutional structures committed to human and civil rights.

Another element in the self-perception of political foundations is the desire and intention to use their resources to the greatest possible advantage and to be publicly accountable for this.

Informing the public about their activities and the use of their funds is a self-imposed obligation on the part of the political foundations and strengthens public trust and confidence in their work. For this reason as well, the political foundations have agreed to take up the recommendations of the Commission of Independent Experts appointed by the Federal President without waiting for any legal regulation to be adopted in this respect. In their joint declaration, they describe their self-perception, in particular with regard to the state financing of their work and public accountability.

**The complete text can be requested from the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.**  
info@fes.de

# The new Gender Guidelines of the FES: gender justice is social justice

The work of the FES is guided by the fundamental values of social democracy: freedom, justice and solidarity. From this follow concrete political goals to guarantee equal opportunities for realisation and opportunities for social influence – regardless of gender, sexual identity and orientation. Social Democracy has always been a pioneer for gender justice. This was the case, for example, with the introduction of women’s suffrage (1919) or the equal rights of men and women enshrined in the German constitution<sup>1</sup>. This political legacy shapes our self-perception. Our conviction is: without gender justice there can be no social justice and no vibrant, strong democracy. That is why we want our work to contribute to the elimination of discrimination and achievement of true equality.

These guidelines provide orientation on the goals, basic principles and working approaches of the FES in order to contribute to greater gender justice.

For the FES, gender justice means the “freedom to have different ways of existing and living that are not predetermined by gender, on the basis of equality in the distribution of resources, opportunities for influence and appreciation”<sup>2</sup>. The FES is thus committed to the following goals in its work in Germany and worldwide:

## → Independent livelihood, fair income distribution and equal opportunities for participation

This means, among other things, a living wage for women, social security and gender-equal distribution of family care work, reduction of gender-based income inequality, fair distribution of paid and unpaid work, overall social and political responsibility for care work, equal participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life.

## → Dignity and integrity

This includes combating sexism, all forms of gender-based violence, protection against sexual exploitation, as well as sexual and reproductive self-determination of women.

## → Openness and diversity

This means dismantling gender stereotypes, freedom in shaping gender roles and family concepts, and recognition of the diversity of all genders.

The basic principles of our gender policy work are:

## → Gender justice in all areas of life and policy fields

Implementing gender justice as a cross-cutting task, strategically, methodically and in terms of content, in all policy areas, e.g. financial policy, transport policy, climate protection<sup>3</sup>, shaping digitalisation.

## → Gender justice in Europa and the world

Women’s rights and gender equality are universal goals for national, European and international cooperation and policy, and at the same time preconditions for democracy, sustainable development, poverty reduction and peacekeeping. They are oriented toward existing international agreements, instruments and concepts such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

For our internal and external work approaches, this means that the FES actively promotes observance of the principle of gender mainstreaming in all its areas of responsibility and work as well as the goal of gender equality. Our Principles of Employee Leadership, for which the Human Resources Department is responsible, state: “Managers at the FES promote diversity and gender equality and are committed to reconciling work and family life. The Equal Opportunities Officer of the FES performs her duties for the employees in accordance with § 6 of the General Works Agreement.”

The FES supports and empowers staff in the technical and content-related implementation of gender mainstreaming, supporting them through the design of gender-equitable processes and structures via central gender coordination, with gender coordinators in the work units (including in departments, regional offices and national offices), through further training, but also as part of quality management through monitoring and evaluation.

We want our work to contribute to overcoming gender-related disadvantages. We convey a modern gender image based on equality in our programmes and formats. In our gender equality work we adopt an intersectional perspective, i.e. we take into account the interaction of gender and other social categories such as ethnicity, religion, social position, economic inequality, disability and sexual orientation. These categories interact with gender, often reinforcing social inequalities and disadvantages. Advocating the elimination of

identity-based disadvantages is not contradictory to overcoming economic inequality, but rather means working together for greater justice – including social justice – for more and more people.

We pursue the ideal of a discrimination-free, gender-equal and diverse society by repeatedly subjecting the contents, methods and products of our work to gender analyses and evaluations and by designing them in an equality-oriented way. In our events, our publications and our communication, e.g. via the topic portal “Gender Matters” and its social media channels, we also communicate to the outside world that we stand for the goal of gender justice as well as for a modern, intersectional, solidarity-based and political feminism and call for social transformation and social justice. Our guideline “One Language for All” provides orientation for gender-sensitive communication.

These gender policy guidelines tie in with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung’s mission statement, which states:

*We are committed to gender justice – in every aspect of life. Because only democracy that establishes real equality between the sexes is true Social Democracy.*

<sup>1</sup> Article 3 (2) of the Basic Law (the German constitution) states: “Men and women shall have equal rights. The state shall promote the actual implementation of equal rights for women and men and take steps to eliminate disadvantages that now exist.”

<sup>2</sup> Pimminger, Irene, Geschlechtergerechtigkeit: ein Orientierungsrahmen für emanzipatorische Geschlechterpolitik / Irene Pimminger. – Berlin : Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Forum Politik und Gesellschaft, 2014, p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> FES Gender Briefing “Gender und Klimawandel”, FESnet: [file:///C:/Users/eliess/AppData/Local/Temp/52/Gender%20Briefing\\_Klimawandel.pdf](file:///C:/Users/eliess/AppData/Local/Temp/52/Gender%20Briefing_Klimawandel.pdf)

The new gender guidelines were developed by the Gender Coordination Group of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and adopted by the FES Heads of Department Meeting on 23 September 2021.

#### Additional sources:

##### Internal:

- FESnet-Community Zentrale Genderkoordinierung, <https://intranet.fes.de/workspaces/zentrale-genderkoordinierung/apps/blog/blog>
- Leitfaden geschlechtersensible Sprache “Eine Sprache für Alle” (2021)
- Gender in der internationalen Arbeit der FES: <https://intranet.fes.de/pages/finanzhandbuches-der-internationalen-arbeit/apps/wiki/instrumente/list/view/8de87e58-8a75-4765-8988-d6746b185655?currentLanguage=DE>
- Maier, Tanja, Re:framing Gender – Geschlechtergerechte politische Kommunikation verstehen und umsetzen, Berlin, 2021.

##### External:

- Deutscher Bundestag. DS 18/12640 (2017): Zweiter Gleichstellungsbericht der Bundesregierung.
- Dritter Gleichstellungsbericht der Bundesregierung, BMFSFJ, 2021, <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/184544/665a7070dbc68f9984fe968dc05fd139/dritter-gleichstellungsbericht-bundestagsdrucksache-data.pdf>.

## Committed to sustainability

The Executive Board of the FES has decided to implement a sustainability strategy with the declared aim that by the time of its centenary in 2025, the FES will have oriented its work even more strongly than before towards sustainability goals. In addition to climate and environmental protection, the FES is committed to social and economic sustainability, because fairness and justice are central to our understanding of sustainability. The FES has already taken key steps towards climate protection, for example through energy-saving measures and solar installations in Bonn and Berlin. In addition, the FES has an increasingly sustainable procurement system and programmes in the area of staff mobility.

FES staff in Germany and abroad have now launched lighthouse projects to make sustainability at the FES more tangible and visible. These projects are intended to set standards for sustainability in educational events, in the operation of buildings, in foreign offices and in further training for staff. Based on experience with the lighthouse projects, orientation of the FES towards a sustainable organisation by 2025 is being advanced step by step. In this way, the Foundation employs the notion of sustainability not only for individual projects, but as a starting point for continuous change and progress in organisational development.

# Members of the Executive Board

STATUS: MAY 2022

<b>President:</b>	<b>Members of the Executive Board:</b>	<b>Address for the Executive Board, Association and Board of Trustees</b>
Martin Schulz	Prof. Dr. Peter Brandt	<i>Postal address:</i> Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung 53170 Bonn
<b>Vice-Presidents:</b> Daniela Kolbe, Michael Sommer	Dr. Barbara Hendricks Christina Kampmann Barbara Ludwig	<i>Building/delivery address:</i> Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Godesberger Allee 149 53175 Bonn
<b>Secretary General:</b> Dr. Sabine Fandrych	Dr. Rolf Mützenich Matthias Platzeck Anke Rehlinger	
<b>Honorary Chairman:</b> Kurt Beck		

The number and type of leadership positions occupied by Members of the German Bundestag, the *Länder* parliaments and the federal or *Länder* governments or the federal or *Länder* party executive committees were as follows:

Of the eleven members of the Executive Board, there are:

- eight members without the aforementioned functions
- one member of the German Bundestag
- one member of a *Land* parliament
- one member of a *Land* parliament who is at the same time member of a *Land* government.

Management and division heads of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung: none of these are in one of the aforementioned leadership positions.

The requirements of the Federal Constitutional Court and the Act on Political Parties (*Parteiengesetz*) to ensure the independence of the political foundations are taken into account on the basis of the Joint Declaration of the Political Foundations. According to this declaration, “the President of the Executive Board, the Spokesperson of the Executive Board, the Secretary General and Member of the Executive Board, and the Treasurer of a political foundation [ ] do not exercise comparable functions in the respective ideologically aligned party”.

# Members of the Association

STATUS: MAY 2022

Doris Ahnen	Sigmar Gabriel	Barbara Ludwig	Hubertus Schmoldt
Dr. Gerd Andres	Klara Geywitz	Christoph Matschie	Carsten Schneider
Niels Annen	Franziska Giffey	Serpil Midyatli	Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Schneider
Dr. Katarina Barley	Günter Gloser	Franz Müntefering	Olaf Scholz
Doris Barnett	Reinhard Grätz	Dr. Rolf Mützenich	Gerhard Schröder
Kurt Beck	Bettina Hagedorn	Andrea Nahles	Günter Schröder
Uwe Karl Beckmeyer	Nina Hauer	Dietmar Nietan	Dieter Schulte
Dr. Christine Bergmann	Dr. Volker Hauff	Aydan Özoguz	Martin Schulz
Erik Bettermann	Hubertus Heil	Johannes Andreas Pflug	Werner Schulz
Jens Böhrnsen	Dr. Barbara Hendricks	Matthias Platzeck	Dr. Angelica Schwall-Düren
Klaus Brandner	Reiner Hoffmann	Konrad Porzner	Rolf Schwanitz
Prof. Dr. Peter Brandt	Dr. Eva Högl	Joachim Poß	Manuela Schwesig
Anke Brunn	Prof. Dr. Uwe Holtz	Florian Pronold	Dr. Carsten Sieling
Ilse Brusis	Berthold Huber	Prof. Dr. Christa Randzio-Plath	Heide Simonis
Prof. Dr. Udo Bullmann	Klaas Hübner	Dr. h.c. Hermann Rappe	Michael Sommer
Dr. h.c. Edelgard Bulmahn	Hedda Jungfer	Anke Rehlinger	Peer Steinbrück
Dr. Jürgen Burckhardt	Johannes Kahrs	Prof. Dr. René Repasi	Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier*
Delara Burkhardt	Christina Kampmann	Walter Riester	Dr. Wolfgang Thierse
Hans-Martin Bury	Sabine Kaspereit	Dennis Rohde	Franz Thönnies
Prof. Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin	Reinhard Klimmt	Dr. Karl-Peter Schackmann-Fallis	Michael Vassiliadis
Dr. Klaus von Dohnanyi	Hans-Ulrich Klose	Axel Schäfer	Ute Vogt
Heide Dörrhöfer-Tucholski	Daniela Kolbe	Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel	Dr. Klaus Wedemeier
Malu Dreyer	Walter Kolbow	Rudolf Scharping	Ernst Welteke
Garrelt Duin	Carmen König-Rothemund	Harald Schartau	Frank Werneke
Martin Dulig	Stefan Körzell	Günter Schlatter	Detlef Wetzell
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# History

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## 1925

Social Democrat Friedrich Ebert, first democratically elected *Reichspräsident* of the First German Republic, dies on 28 February at the age of 54.

## 1925

On 2 March, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung is founded. It has the aim of fostering civic and socio-political education of people from all strata in the democratic spirit, supporting talented young people and promoting understanding between Germany and other countries in line with the wishes of Friedrich Ebert.

## 1933

Banned by the Nationalist Socialists

## 1946

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung is re-established.

## 1956

Opening of the first residential adult education college (*Heimvolkshochschule*)

## 1963

Establishment of development cooperation supported by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

## 1969

Opening of the Archive of Social Democracy and the library in Bonn

## 1990

Establishment of representative offices in the new German *Länder* and the states of central and eastern Europe

## 1999

Opening of a conference centre in Berlin

## 2001

The FES OnlineAkademie goes live on the Internet *inter alia* with the topics of globalisation, right-wing extremism, history and Social Democracy.

## 2008

First e-learning courses on local politics are offered under the rubric “kommcheckers”.

## 2019

e-Bert, the FES' first AI-controlled chatbox goes live in the field of civic and socio-political education. It conveys skills and abilities in the critical analysis of anti-European slogans or climate myths in a playful manner.

## 2022

Hoisting the banner FES 100, the Foundation completes its major restructuring process lasting over a period of years making it ship-shape and ready for the future.

## 2025

The FES celebrates its 100th anniversary.

