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*“The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supports projects in the fields of culture, education, humanitarian aid and medical research. We aim to improve people’s quality of life and promote mutual cultural understanding.”*

# 1 Management Activities

## 1.1 Organisation 1 January – 31 December 2019

### Foundation Board

Mirjam Eglin, President  
Ursula Frauchiger, Vice-president  
Lorenz Indermühle  
Roland Kobel  
Walter Rumpf  
Beat Wismer  
Kaspar Zehnder  
Kathrin Hunziker, Honorary Member

### Administration Committee

Mirjam Eglin  
Ursula Frauchiger

### Management Office

Guido Münzel, Managing Director  
Beate Engel, Programme Manager Culture  
Myriam Vetsch, Administrative Manager  
Susanne Bachmann, Administration  
Danièle Héritier, Project Coordinator  
“2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education” (until 30.09.19):  
Trixi Vogl, Temporary Assistant  
Liv Enya Torresan, Social Media Manager

### Sector Culture

Ursula Frauchiger  
Beat Wismer  
Kaspar Zehnder

### Sector Victims of Conflict and Violence

Lorenz Indermühle

### Sector Medical Research

Mirjam Eglin

### Sector Education and School Projects

Walter Rumpf

### Education Committee

Walter Rumpf  
Sabine Graser  
Brigitte In-Albon  
Kathrin Hunziker  
Samuel Hunziker  
Hanspeter Rohr

### Properties and Investments

Roland Kobel

### Investments Committee

Mirjam Eglin  
Roland Kobel  
Daniel Cafilisch  
Ivana Reiss (from 04.11.19)

### Properties Committee

Roland Kobel  
Herbert Mössinger  
Michael Högger, Property Developers’ Representative

### Auditors

BDO AG, Burgdorf

### Accountancy and Trustees

Treuhand Brand AG, Bern

## 1.2 President's Report

*“A creative economy is the fuel of magnificence.”*

Ralph Waldo Emerson

The year 2019 was a special one for the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation. Various activities marked our celebration of the foundation's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Posters in public space presented a selection of projects supported by the foundation, covering all our areas of activity. Fifty selected cultural institutions, from the Altdorfer Festival Alpentöne to the Schlachthaus Theater Bern, provided free anniversary-tickets to welfare organisations such as asylum centres or care homes. On the longest day of the year, 21<sup>st</sup> June, an atmospheric celebration for 200 guests took place at the Dampfzentrale Bern. Panel discussions and cultural performances provided lively insights into the history of the foundation and our cultural activities. It was a celebration filled with relaxed exchange and cheerful companionship, as the photo series in this report shows.

We are very proud of our anniversary publication Auftrieb. Die Geschichte der Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation 1969 – 2019 (Uplift. The History of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation 1969 – 2019), which takes an unusually frank look at the history and work of our foundation over 200 pages. This engagement with our own history demonstrates the dynamic changes charitable foundations such as our own undergo over the years and how strongly funding and investment choices reflect the social and political Zeitgeist.

How a charitable foundation may navigate the tensions between privately motivated purpose and public obligation is a question that continues to pose challenges for the foundation's board into its sixth decade. Charitable funding is a demanding and time consuming task. Expert knowledge, experience and a good grasp of contemporary foundation management are indispensable.

Among the core tasks of the foundation board is the professional management of assets. On the one hand, returns on investments enable our charitable activity. On the other hand, these investments should not run

counter to the purpose of the foundation and if possible even contribute to it. For a charitable foundation it is a matter of credibility to invest the assets of the foundation in institutions and companies that are socially and ecologically sustainable. Since 2015 the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation has therefore invested its assets in accordance with criteria of sustainability.

The present annual report provides an insight into the foundation's commitment to sustainable investment. Two conclusions emerge: firstly, the issue requires continuous dialogue among all the participants in the investment process. And secondly, even a sustainable investment strategy does not fully protect the foundation from the contradictions involved.

Portfolio manager Gerhard Wagner, who is responsible for managing the foundation's assets, summarizes the dilemma of sustainable investment in the profile on page 10 of this report: The goal of a successful sustainable investment strategy is a portfolio consisting of investments in future-oriented business models. At the same time it must maintain an appropriate risk-benefit balance and generate a profit – because only the ability to pay out the revenue from its assets allows the foundation to continue its charitable activity.

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation has enabled countless projects over the last five decades and had a significant impact both on a small and large scale. The history of the foundation provides us with a solid basis to uplift us into the coming decades.

I express my heartfelt thanks to the foundation board and all our staff in the management office and the committees for their unwavering commitment.

Dr. Miriam Eglin

## 2 Focus: Sustainable Investment

### 2.1 Investing sustainably and talking about it

“The banks” often have a bad reputation based on their investment and credit policies. But the financial industry can function only if money is entrusted to it. Those who tie their financial investments to economic and social conditions therefore influence credit policy. It is even more impactful if this demand for sustainability is made public.

The train instead of the car, organic instead of conventional: Many people are adjusting their consumption patterns towards sustainability. An underestimated area in which to promote environmental and social aspects is the world of finance. After many years in the shadows, this area has recently become a focus of public discussion. At least since the spectacular success of the climate youth movement against Credit Swiss (CS) in a court of law, concerning a demonstration in the main hall of a branch in Lausanne, the wider public knows: how money is invested impacts the economy. And the economy in turn is part of the decisions about the future on our planet will unfold. It is an ironic footnote that it was the very same bank, Credit Swiss, whose reputation is now so maligned, that introduced the first eco-fund in Switzerland in 1990 with its “Oeko-Protect” package. Today, there are around 300 funds in Switzerland differentiated by sustainability criteria.

#### **Cutting off the money-pump thanks to divestment**

There are several strategies to effect change via the instrument of a sustainably-oriented financial investment. The most popular is the exclusion of particular industries such as gambling, alcohol or weapons of mass destruction. To exclude such titles from a portfolio is relatively simple. More complicated is the step pushed for by the climate movement: the divestment of assets in the CO<sub>2</sub> industry. If the money-pump to the oil companies, coal producers and gas consortiums is cut off, their business model collapses in the medium term – or such is the hope. Whether this calculation will pay off is controversial. An investor who removes oil shares from his portfolio does not make them disappear, but merely sells them to a less critical investor. The oil industry thus maintains its value.

Another approach does not exclude either airlines or steel works from a share portfolio, but picks out those companies from any sector that themselves commit most prominently to the reduction of their environmental impact. “Best in class” is the name of this model, which relies on the concept that the leading companies will draw more investments as a result and build an advantage compared to the more reticent competitors – which in the long-term will benefit the environment.

#### **Cash injection for sustainable small and midsize enterprises (SMEs)**

Another possibility that goes beyond passive strategies such as divestment is to actively demand more climate and human rights protections from companies. In the world of finance this happens at shareholders meetings, where critical votes are possible, or in direct conversation with company executives. Because a single investor is usually overwhelmed by this task, specialised lobby organisations take on this task of promoting “engagement”. Often, these shareholders associations represent huge investments, for example from pension funds, and therefore have considerable leverage to advance ecological or social justice.

Finally, there is the option of investing deliberately in sustainability-oriented smaller companies that would receive only an expensive credit or none at all in the normal financial market. Here the impact of a sustainable investment can produce immediate results, because the enterprise would not take off at all without the investment. However, such “impact investing” is also attached to a very high risk.

#### **Confusing ESG classification**

While weapons of mass destruction, child labour and coal extraction are relatively easy to criticise and ban from a portfolio, mixed businesses complicate a clear evaluation according to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria. This is demonstrated by a research study from Zurich-based economist and environmental specialist Julian Köbler, who works for the Center for Sustainable Finance and Private Wealth (CSP). Based on the ratings of five consulting agencies he shows that the

ESG assessments of one and the same listed company differ widely. On the one hand, this prevents ESG leaders from obtaining preferential financing, while on the other hand it discourages the low-ranked companies from improving in the area of ESG – precisely because of the lack of a synchronized rating system, which would reward such an effort. A unified taxonomy, as planned by the EU, might contribute to creating clear criteria for the individual ESG factors and thus enable genuine comparison of environmental and social engagement.

This confusing terminology also relativizes a claim by the Swiss Bankers Association in a position paper last autumn, that 20 percent of Swiss finance products “demonstrate ESG approaches, while the global share is only 11 percent”. For with a lack of clear criteria, there is risk that if in doubt, even the most tentative “green” approach will be included in the ESG category. Sustainable, however, does not equal detrimental to revenue – quite the contrary, as the report “Climate-friendly investment and performance” by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment from 2016 shows: Ten of eleven climate-friendly indicators performed better than the conventional comparative index.

#### **Investing sustainably – and talking about it**

Whether divestment, “Best in Class”, or “Impact Investing”, investors often decide on a mixture of the various possibilities to use their assets to boost sustainable development. A change of heart is urgent: according to an analysis based on the data of 2018, the Swiss finance and insurance industry is today invested in a way that implies global warming of 4 – 6 degrees is acceptable. The Paris Climate Agreement by contrast calls for a limitation of global warming to a maximum of 2 degrees. In addition to climate change there are a number of other urgent ESG issues such as human rights, gender equality or freedom to unionize.

Investment engagement can have a certain impact, but we must not overestimate it. Portfolio restructuring cannot replace political and private action. “Simply excluding all oil and coal producers from a personal investment strategy has no measurable ecological impact. But it can

have a political impact, if the decision is made public”, says Julian Köbel of the CSP. Such public communication can trigger discussions on the issue of how long the blacklisted industries will continue to exist in the future. The answer to that question doesn’t just interest those with vested ecological and social interests, but even those who are primarily concerned with protecting their own revenues.

Pieter Poldervaart  
free journalist at Pressebüro Kohlenberg, Basel

## 2.2 A fresh wind in the investment policy of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation

*Klaus Ammann in conversation with foundation board member Roland Kobel – a radio piece*  
Let's keep talking about money. Lots of money.

In Switzerland, charitable foundations own a 100 billion Swiss francs, of which 2 billion annually are paid out to fund good causes. These are the revenues generated by this capital. For a long time, many foundations accepted any kind of investment to achieve their revenue, even if the investment stood in complete contradiction to the causes and intentions of the foundation.

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation, with headquarters in Bern, supports a wide range of causes from medical research to victims of violence and cultural projects. The capital with which the foundation was founded 50 years ago came from Stanley Thomas Johnson, who made a fortune with the production of rivets for aircraft during the Second World War. To avoid trading restrictions and save taxes, he moved this fortune to Switzerland. His trustee created the foundation after his death. That the capital comes from such a questionable source might appear irritating, but it does serve a good cause. For a long time, the foundation was willing to embrace any means of generating high revenue and therefore increasing the funds available to foundation's supported causes. A new publication on occasion of the foundation's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary cites a managing director from the 1990s. Among other things he explains that the foundation liked to buy shares in tobacco companies whenever they were going cheap because the company was dealing with a law suit: "We returned the money by supporting addiction therapy projects, especially related to alcohol abuse".

Similarly, the managing director at the time justified profits that the foundation made in the petroleum industry: "I always defended it with the argument that we are investing in development aid and letting a part of the money flow back to the places where we made it".

Today, Roland Kobel is the board member of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation responsible for financial and investment policy. He explains the attitude of his predecessors as follows: "As a former banker I can remember a time 30 years ago when black market money

or banking secrecy were sacrosanct, and today both are gone. I think that's just part of the Zeitgeist".

Today, there is a fresh wind. Beginning in the early 2010s, the STJS completely restructured its investment policy: "In 2016 we began a process that included a contest between different banks, where the main criterium was experience with sustainable investment. And we decided to reposition and reorient our own assets."

Nowadays, the foundation's investments are in accordance with clear sustainability criteria, Roland Kobel adds. For example, the consequences of an investment for the climate or biodiversity are taken into account. Roland Kobel lists entire industries that the foundation is no longer willing to invest in, including: "Nuclear energy, gene technology, the arms industry, as well as tobacco and smoking, alcohol and gambling".

Roland Kobel emphasises that the foundation's investment policy is now 100 percent in accordance with its purpose. In return, the foundation is prepared to accept losses in revenue to a certain extent: "The foundation would be prepared to accept a lower performance in the range of one half to one percent based on the fact that we have adapted everything towards sustainability".

Like the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation, many Swiss foundations in recent years have brought their investment policies in line with their charitable objectives. Many are still in the process of doing so. Daniel Krähenbühl, who advises foundations on sustainable investment, confirms this: "There are more and more foundations who prioritize an alignment between their investment policy and their foundation's purpose. There are, however, large differences in how far a foundation is prepared to go, how strict it is with itself. For example, whether a foundation invests only a part of its capital or its entire assets in accordance with its charitable purpose."



Sound performance by off off aerial dance and studio klangraum to welcome guests at the anniversary celebration at Dampfzentrale Bern  
© Alexander Egger

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation has completed a relatively comprehensive restructuring process and is now considered a leader in the field. But it is still not entirely transparent. The board has not disclosed how large the total capital that it manages is. Not yet, anyway. The board, so they say, is considering a release of this number in the near future.

Klaus Ammann,  
Programme Rendez-vous (in German) 16.08.2019

\*The conversation took place in the context of a radio series by radio SRF 1 on the topic of "Sustainable Investment by Charitable Foundations".

Roland Kobel is the board member of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation responsible for financial management.

## 2.3 A look at the work of banker Gerhard Wagner: “Growth must be profitable, no question”

*The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation's regulatory code commits it to investing its assets sustainably. But aligning profit and conscience is a complex matter. Banker Gerhard Wagner, specialist for sustainable investment, talks about his work.*

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation gives a good 3 million Swiss francs a year to projects in the fields of education, culture, medical research and to support victims of conflict and violence. It earns this money by profitably investing the foundation's assets in securities and property. For decades, the social commitment of its charitable activity and the profit oriented investment policy diverged considerably.

The foundation's management has put a firm stop to these contradictions. Since 2016, the foundation's regulatory code states that the returns on investments must ensure that charitable funds remain “as high and constant as possible”, but that the investment strategy must demonstrate consistency with the foundation's charitable objectives. The asset investment policy therefore contains various exclusion criteria. For example, the foundation is prohibited from investing in petroleum extraction, car manufacture, nuclear energy, arms production or tobacco companies. The challenge of this new investment strategy: will it succeed in optimizing profit without incriminating the foundation's conscience?

### “No detrimental performance”

Gerhard Wagner is familiar with this dilemma, because it has dominated his working life for 20 years. With the strident step of the experienced mountain hiker, he climbs the staircase of the Prime Tower in Zurich to his office. Wagner is senior manager for sustainable investment at Swisscanto Invest, a branch of the Zurich Cantonal Bank, mandated to supervise the investment portfolio of the Johnson foundation. “Sustainability-oriented investors are often considered bleeding-heart types prepared to sacrifice revenue”, says Wagner. Reality, however, does not reflect this view: “In the long term, sustainable funds don't result in detrimental performance. Quite the opposite.”

His working life is tightly structured with meetings and conference calls, but now Wagner – the very anti-thesis of the stressed-out banker – leans back in his chair and crosses his legs as if wanting to say: a portfolio manager for sustainable investment is not the type who takes investment decisions in a fraction of a second and keeps one eye on share price developments 24/7. His job, he explains, is better understood as a combination of skills, including political analyst, economic expert, researcher and psychologist. “Basically”, says Wagner, “we are always searching for companies whose business model promises profitable growth under the assumption that the world is moving in the direction suggested by the UN's sustainability goals”. Put simply: investments in sustainably managed companies are a bet on the world becoming a better place. Nonetheless, Wagner's professional aspiration is not to improve the world, but to optimize returns on investment.

### Attentive political observer

The thought process of a sustainable portfolio manager, according to Wagner, might look like something like this: the current state of scientific research suggests that a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is unavoidable to limit climate change. Political decision makers are likely to tighten CO<sub>2</sub> regulation – in some countries sooner, in others later. If a company's management strategy cannot adapt its products, processes and services to these changing circumstances, businesses with high emissions run the danger of being confronted with a sharp increase in costs that cannot be passed off to consumers. This threatens to reduce profit margins and cap growth potential. That is the kind of investment Wagner prefers to keep away from.

An important part of his work consists of observing political developments worldwide, says Gerhard Wagner. Will the Brazilian government create the preconditions to renew the dilapidated water supply in urban centres? Are the policies of French president Emanuel Macron really advancing a turn towards renewable energies? Is China promoting sewage treatment solutions in its megacities? Will other governments follow Donald Trump's lead and opt out of the Paris climate agreement? These are political decisions that influence opportunities for profit in



Poster installation on the occasion of the foundation's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Casino square Bern, August 2019, © Alexander Egger  
Poster image: The University of Manchester, “In Place of Wars”, Lavender Hills, South Africa

sustainable business sector – and therefore the investment decisions of the sustainability-banker Wagner in Zurich.

Portfolio manager Wagner's actions are determined by the 17 goals of the UN agenda for sustainable development with a time horizon of 2030, ranging from climate protection to fighting poverty, equality legislation and protection, health promotion, education, protection of biodiversity to peace efforts. Companies that work against or hinder any one of these goals are not considered for investment. The commitment to sustainability limits investment opportunities, but not the drive towards profit.

The crux of Wagner's work is to ensure that an investment doesn't just carry the stamp of sustainability but also has an impact on achieving global sustainability goals. “In our field we are working towards creating more clarity, but we are only at the beginning”, he says. Recognised labels that designate sustainable investments don't exist yet.

### Good people sense

Wagner and his team at Swisscanto Invest therefore spend a lot of time in conversation with the leading bodies of companies in search of credit on the market for

sustainable investment, to find out whether they conform to the sustainability criteria. A good people sense helps to judge the sincerity of the sustainability strategy behind an executive's declared intent. Wagner and his team write up short company profiles that convey their sustainability profile to potential investors. To manage the investments more efficiently, individual titles are bundled into investment funds, usually mixed across business sectors and world regions to minimize risk.

Often the credit-hopefuls present their business model and their expansion potential at roadshows. Wagner's focus is clear: “Growth must be profitable, no question”, he says. It is not the point of sustainability to support a sympathetic ecological or social business idea that quickly sinks into losses at the first sign of competition on the open market. The objective of successful sustainable investment is to create a portfolio with viable business models. The precondition for viability: profit.

### Engagement is central

But, Mr. Wagner, can we really build a better world by investing sustainably? “Good question”, he answers. It is anything but trivial to understand how sustainably invested money impacts the real economy. “It would be wonderful if we could say today that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be

reduced by a certain amount if you invest your money in a climate fund. But we are a long way away from that kind of transparency.”

But there are existing ways to influence the sustainability behaviour of companies. With green or social obligations – so-called Social Bonds – investors can directly finance ecological or social projects. Share investments are less direct in their opportunities to influence company policy. The most important instrument here is the vote at the shareholder’s meeting. “With our sustainability funds we always enact that right, it is a central component of our concept of sustainability” says Wagner. An investment without engagement, without a direct dialogue with company executives is not truly sustainable, he argues. Although it is important to realise that “our arguments have more weight in a Swiss SME than a global multinational cooperation”.

It is true, says Gerhard Wagner, that “everyone talks about sustainability these days”. The number of sustainability funds on offer is growing, but still quite limited. A scenario where those companies that flout UN sustainability goals have trouble accessing capital on the financial markets is “still far away”.

A few weeks ago, while the UN climate conference was happening in Madrid, the Saudi oil cooperation Aramco floated on the stock market. It had not trouble finding investors. That, says Gerhard Wagner, is still a reality.

Jürg Steiner



Reception at the anniversary celebration at Dampfzentrale Bern ©Alexander Egger



Guido Münzel, Managing Director of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation ©Alexander Egger



Guests at the anniversary celebration at Dampfzentrale Bern © Alexander Egger



Hans Felix Stump, president of the foundation board 1985 – 1994 and Susanne Bachmann, member of the foundation staff  
©Alexander Egger



Andrea Meyer and Jonathan Gimmel, President of the Foundation Kunstmuseum Bern – Zentrum Paul Klee © Alexander Egger



Moderator Christine Hubacher (centre) in conversation with the director of the Department for Education and Culture, Canton of Bern, Christine Häslar (left) and the president of the foundation board Mirjam Eglin (right). © Alexander Egger



Panel discussion on the topic of cultural funding, with board members (from left to right) Beat Wismer, Ursula Frauchiger and Kaspar Zehnder, moderator Christine Hubacher © Alexander Egger



Panel discussion on the Project "2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education", with (from left to right) Rodrigo Liuz de Oliveira Souza, Fiona Link and board member Walter Rumpf, moderator Christine Hubacher © Alexander Egger



Reactions among the guests © Alexander Egger

## 2.4 Revenue and sustainability? Not a contradiction for us.

*The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation implements its sustainability strategy with Swisscanto Invest by Zurich Cantonal Bank. It thereby focuses systematically on revenues with a social utility. But what does that mean?*

From year to year, the number of companies that claim sustainability as a flagship quality is growing. Compensating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, introducing company bikes, multi-use cups and paper savings. The range of actions is diverse and necessary. But it takes more than that. For we are still using more resources and producing more toxins and waste than the capacity of the planet allows for in the long term. Meeting legal obligations and social standards is not enough. What is required are companies and states that use their powers of innovation to develop and promote environmentally and socially sustainable products and services.

### **Only the best are good enough**

Before a title makes it into the Swisscanto Sustainable Portfolio it undergoes a multi-level analysis. Around 70 percent of companies fail at this stage. Besides fixed exclusion criteria such as arms or tobacco, which are not even admitted to closer analysis, an in-depth sustainability analysis separates the wheat from the chaff. With the remaining companies, we are convinced that they don't just provide a long term social or ecological benefit, but also have considerable competitive advantages, since their sustainable management strategy will result in above-average demand. Our qualitative sustainability analysis sometimes produces surprising conclusions, as the following examples show.

### **Gentera – help to self-help or profit at the cost of the poorest?**

At least since the founder of the Grameen Bank, Muhammad Yunus, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for his efforts to reduce poverty in Bangladesh, most people have heard of the term "microfinance". As a result, the number of microfinance institutions has risen rapidly. But are interest rates of up to 100% sustainable? Or is it a business model at the expense of the poorest? Opinions differ on this question. But certainly

not all microfinancing companies can be lumped together. We are invested in the Sustainable Fund in Gentera, Mexico. In our view, the company has a high social benefit. It provides large sections of Mexican society, which is undersupplied with financial services, with access to credit and assistance in planning their investment ideas. Their business model is also convincing. Gentera offers its predominantly female clientele insurance and small loans for a period of 16 weeks. The average loan amounts to 450 US dollars. The female customers obtain the loan individually but are liable for it in groups of typically twelve women. A credit specialist from the neighbourhood visits the group weekly and provides assistance with their investment projects. And the high interest rates? Gentera's interest rates can be as high as 80%. But they can be explained. This is due to the high costs of business operations, the costs of training and insuring borrowers and the small-scale nature of the loans. In the end, there is nothing better than a meeting on site. Our portfolio manager took part in one such group meeting in Mexico. "Interest rates are not an issue for the clients. On the contrary, they appreciate the fundamental opportunity to implement their ideas and thus to be able to participate in economic life, to be educated and to be insured", reports Raphael Lüscher, portfolio manager of the Swisscanto (LU) Sustainable Emerging Markets Fund.

### **USA – financial rating top, but a sustainability flop**

Not only companies are put to the test. Countries are also very closely examined. Over 80 environmental, social and governance factors determine whether a country is included in the Sustainable Portfolio or not. The current showcase country is Sweden. Failing: the USA. With its withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement, three-times the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita and five times as much water consumption as Sweden, the USA brings up the rear in the environmental ratings – notably behind all the emerging markets. But the environment is only part of the analysis. In the social sphere, the USA also performs below average despite a high standard of living, due to a life expectancy of 79 years, which is low for industrialised countries, and a low ratio of doctors per

capita. That half of the population has a Body Mass Index of over 30, is also a serious problem for the USA, with far-reaching consequences for health and health care costs. In terms of governance, the USA is also the world's largest exporter of weapons and ranks low on human rights due to its retention of the death penalty. As a result, despite its excellent financial credit rating, the US fails in the sustainability rating and US government bonds are not included in our sustainable portfolios. To fill this gap, we rely instead on international financial organisations such as development banks.

#### LafargeHolcim – How to cement the future?

It is repeatedly the subject of controversial discussion: LafargeHolcim. Why is a company with four times the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of Switzerland included in a sustainable portfolio? The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of cement manufacturers are structurally determined, but not set in stone. The high temperatures required to produce cement can be generated with less CO<sub>2</sub> by dispensing with fossil fuels. And the emissions during the production process can also be reduced by using the raw materials. LafargeHolcim not only tops the list of the most CO<sub>2</sub>-efficient cement manufacturers, its CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets have also been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative and are in line with the 2 degree scenario agreed at the World Climate Conference in Paris. LafargeHolcim's CO<sub>2</sub> strategy has convinced us, which is why the title is included in our portfolio. Moreover, there are currently no better alternatives in the sector, and our society needs cement – not least for the production of wind turbines to generate CO<sub>2</sub>-free energy.

Which companies are sustainable is often a matter of controversy. The cornerstones of sustainability analysis for Sustainable Portfolios are an in-depth analysis and a clear process. We do not regard returns and sustainability as a contradiction in terms, as we select companies that create above-average demand based on the social or environmental benefits they generate. The microfinance company Gentera, for example, has increased its client base six-fold over the past 12 years.

Silke Humbert und Daniela Jenni,  
Swisscanto Invest by Zürcher Kantonalbank



Poster installation for the anniversary celebrations, Dampfzentrale Bern, June 2019, © Alexander Egger  
Poster image: Schlachthaus Theater Bern and Beweggrund Bern



Poster installation for the anniversary celebrations, Dampfzentrale Bern, June 2019, © Alexander Egger  
Plakatmotiv: The Baobab Centre for Young Survivors in Exile, London

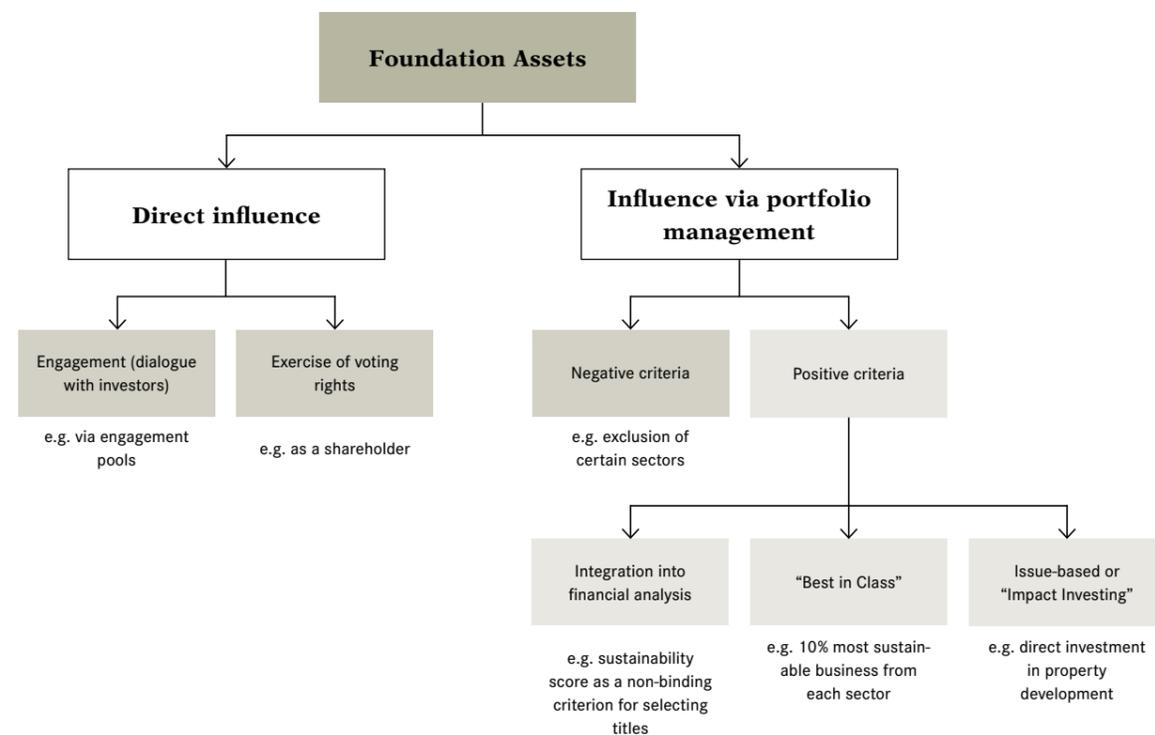
## 2.5 Sustainability controlling – how to monitor sustainable investment

*The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation invests its assets sustainably. However, the sustainability of its investment can only be determined to a limited extent by traditional financial indicators. To ensure that sustainable investment is not just an empty promise, special sustainability indicators are required.*

The market for sustainable investments is dynamic and becoming increasingly transparent. A few years ago, it was common practice for asset managers to simply describe their sustainable funds and mandate solutions as “sustainable” without going into detail. Today, institutional investors expect clear guidelines and detailed sustainability

reporting. Many providers have now added sustainability information to their fact sheets (containing the key financial figures of a fund) in order to meet the needs of investors.

What exactly do we mean by “sustainable”? Sustainable investment means that ecological and social criteria as well as aspects of good corporate governance are taken into account when investing. We can distinguish the following forms of sustainable investment, some aspects of which we examine in more detail:



### Aspect of Sustainability 1: Exclusion Criteria

Example: A charitable foundation with a social purpose (prevention of alcohol abuse) wants to avoid investing in the shares of companies that produce or sell alcoholic beverages. It does not want to earn money with a business that is contrary to its purpose. As part of sustainability controlling, the turnover of all companies in the portfolio resulting from alcoholic beverages can be measured and steps taken to exclude them.

In practice, the exclusion of titles is not simple: first, the necessary information must be obtained. In the example above, the producers and distributors of alcohol can be identified and excluded relatively easily. The companies themselves or specialized data providers supply this information. However, the quality of the data varies greatly depending on the issue at hand: corruption or child labour in a company, for example, is much more difficult to detect than the production of alcohol. Sales thresholds are often employed as exclusion criteria, so that a company is not excluded because of a negligible share of sales: after all, every exclusion also weakens the diversification of the portfolio. Often a share of 5% to 10% is considered a relevant threshold – in the case of very problematic business practices or products (e.g. banned weapons), zero tolerance is sometimes applied. Ideally, the application of exclusion criteria will encourage a company to stop manufacturing the affected product. Exclusion lists are now established and are implemented by many asset managers either independently or on behalf of clients.

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation relies on the exclusion list of the “Swiss Association for Responsible Capital Investment” as well as a comprehensive exclusion list provided by the asset manager. Adherence is periodically monitored.

### Sustainability Aspect 2: Investing in leading companies (“Best in Class”)

Example: A foundation does not want to rely solely on exclusions. Instead, it aims to invest in the most sustainable companies in each sector. This has the advantage that companies from naturally less clean industries (e.g. raw materials, chemicals) also have an incentive to become more sustainable.

The challenge is to identify which companies are sustainable. For this purpose, specialized sustainability rating agencies aggregate a large amount of information (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, employee satisfaction, diversity of the board of directors). Due to different priorities and varying data quality, different providers for the same company sometimes arrive at very different assessments or ratings – and the reasons for this are usually not made transparent. Furthermore, pure ratings (e.g. “BBB”) often have only limited informational value for laypersons.

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation employs an asset manager who undertakes in-house sustainability research and takes this into account as part of the investment strategy. The foundation regularly conducts sustainability reviews with the asset manager and with the support of external specialists.

### Sustainability Aspect 3: “Impact Investing”

Example: An investor does not only want to reduce “unsustainable” business practices. She strives for a concrete sustainable effect. To this end, she refers to the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)” of the United Nations. Focusing for example on goal number 2: “Zero Hunger”, she measures the positive contribution that companies make to reducing food shortages.

It is not enough to invest “blindly” in a food company to ensure a positive impact. In order to achieve the set goals, more in-depth analyses are needed to measure a company’s contribution. Specialised advisors examine the working methods of the companies and identify their contribution to a specific goal. The climate impact of companies (SDG target number 13: “Climate Action”) is widely used as a criterion, measured by their carbon footprint or using the PACTA analysis tool (conformity of the portfolio with the Paris Climate Agreement). Impact Investing measures the contribution a company makes to actively reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The portfolio of the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation is put together with a view to its overall impact (e.g. limiting climate change), and it also contains some investments (shares) held with the aim of a concrete positive sustainability impact. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation pays particular attention to ecological aspects in the renovation of its properties and can certify a positive environmental impact due to energy saving heating systems.

### Sustainability Aspect 4: Implementing shareholder voting rights and shareholder engagement

Example: A foundation not only wants to exert influence through the selection of securities, but influence policy through the exercise of voting rights and “shareholder engagement” (dialogue with companies).

The biggest challenge in the exercise of voting rights is the large number of companies in a globally diversified portfolio. Investors are therefore dependent on specialists who prepare the data and analyse votes with regard to sustainability. The same applies to the dialogue with companies, where access to management is required.

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation ensures the exercise of its voting rights and an active dialogue with the companies in which it invests. Because the foundation’s assets are invested via cost efficient investment funds, the voting rights lie with the fund management. At shareholders meetings, their vote is cast in accordance with the recommendations of an accredited sustainability expert. Dialogue with the company executives also occurs through the fund managers, who use their voice to support companies in their efforts to improve sustainability.

Meaningful sustainability reporting is central to the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation. The board and the investment committee are committed to meeting the various challenges it poses: data quality, comprehensibility and independence. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation already has an advanced sustainability reporting system and is constantly working to improve it. It also exchanges information with other investors and asserts the interests of sustainable investors. After all, sustainable investing should not be an empty promise.

Dr. Luzius Neubert,  
PPCmetrics AG



Neuhausplatz Köniz with art project “MAG SEIN” by Reto Leibundgut © Architekturfotografie Gempeler

## 2.6 Sustainable property investment: the example of the residential and business building “Am Neuhausplatz” in Köniz near Bern

*One example of a sustainable investment (“impact investing”) by the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation is the residential and commercial building “Am Neuhausplatz” in Köniz. Completed in 2015, the building prioritizes social, ecological and economic sustainability. The building contributes to the cultivation of community and a viable environment, while also demonstrating appropriate economic efficiency. The aim is an investment of long-term value that contributes to generating funds for the foundation’s charitable work while corresponding to the social, cultural and ecological objectives of the foundation.*

### **Urban Identity** – the urban planning concept

Centrally located at Neuhausplatz in the Liebefeld neighbourhood, the residential and commercial building “Am Neuhausplatz” is a five-storey building in the form of a quarter-circle arch that adapts to the scale and shape of the neighbouring building, together forming the eastern limit of the Neuhausplatz square. Through its shape, placement and characteristics, the building contributes significantly to strengthening the urban identity of the location. The concave shape creates a differentiated, publicly accessible exterior space that extends and complements the existing square. The inviting arcade, located on the raised ground floor facing the square, mediates spatially between the urban outdoor space, the building entrances and the public-oriented uses of the building.

### **Appearance with an Impact** – the building design

The new building has an extremely characteristic design identity. The upper floors constructed in prefabricated wood are bordered by slightly shimmering painted vertical wooden slats. These change colour depending on the reflection of sunlight. On the square and garden side, the rhythmic arrangement of vertical slats broken up by the openings of the loggias, windows and balconies creates a unique and impactful impression in urban space. Facing the square, the urban appearance of the façade is rather flat due to the private loggias integrated into the structure, with the exception of the recessed arcade. Facing the garden, the wide balconies give this private side of the building its own identity.

### **Homes with vistas and perspective** – the spatial concept of the apartments

The apartments derive a substantial part of their quality from the living / dining area that extends the length of the building and the resulting exciting view of the two different exterior spaces: the quiet, more private garden area to the back and the public urban space toward the square. On the garden side, the living and dining areas have cantilevered private balconies, while facing the square are glazed private loggias integrated with the interior. These create a spatial interlocking between public and private space. Despite the standardization of the apartments, the different orientations given by the curved shape of the building and the varied local surroundings create different views and thus an individual identity for each apartment.

### **Making history visible** – art on site

The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation commissioned artist Reto Leibundgut to design the public square. The artist focused on playfully making the history of the site visible, by reusing and recombining materials found on the site of the former plant nursery (including lawn grating stones, cobblestones, plant bed borders ...) to construct the surfaces and leaving the existing garden fence posts.

### **Sustainability as Opportunity** – purpose, location, use, construction, heating system and economic viability

The building and its surroundings retains its value in the long-term and contributes to the common good in various ways: The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation, as the owner, uses the rental income from the building to finance projects that improve the quality of life of people worldwide and foster mutual cultural understanding. The building makes optimum use of the available land. The dense use of the site creates high-quality living space in a central location. The new square created by the concave building shape was donated to the public. This upgrades the existing urban space in terms of urban planning, architecture, environmental design and art, achieving a characteristic identity as a lived-in public environment. The mixed use, with private apartments as well as public shops, services and studio areas on the ground and first

floors, enlivens and enriches the city as both a private and social space. The ecologically high-quality building is entirely in accordance with the Swiss Minergie-Eco standard, and the four residential storeys projecting over the arcade are constructed from prefabricated timber with a wooden façade. The substantial use of ecologically sustainable materials such as wood for the construction and materialization of the façades, the renunciation of ecologically questionable construction methods and materials and an optimal thermal insulation are part of a clearly defined sustainability concept. The heat required for space heaters and hot water is generated by a largely CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral woodchip heating system. A high degree of standardisation and prefabrication has also resulted in an overall economical building.

### **Cooperation with common goals** – the process

The decisive factor for the fruitful cooperation was that the initiators and main participants had common or compatible goals and values, and were able to incorporate the contributions of others in their own work. The landowner, emotionally attached to the property, wanted good architecture and rental apartments, and was prepared to forgo maximum revenue for the land in return. The community wanted urban planning quality, ecological building stand-

ards and space for the public. A study was commissioned to select the appropriate architects and, on the developer and investors were selected on the basis of their previous work with the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation. The foundation remained aware of its social responsibility and, in addition to an appropriate return on investment for its cultural or social charity work, it also prioritized the high social and ecological sustainability of the project. A competition was held to integrate an artist into the planning team for the design of the square, and the suitable general contractor was determined on the basis of a precise tender. A variety of participants contributed to the project. By incorporating the various perspectives and competences, it was possible to plan and create an innovative, identity-building, socially beneficial, ecological and long-term valuable project.

Dan Hiltbrunner,  
Büro B Architects AG, Bern

Architecture  
Büro B Architects AG, Bern

Art  
Reto Leibundgut, Basel



Residential and business building Am Neuhausplatz, Köniz, front facing facade © Architekturfotografie Gempeler



Residential and business building Am Neuhausplatz, Köniz, garden facing facade © Architekturfotografie Gempeler



Opening of the poster installation on occasion of the anniversary on Casino square Bern, with Labar, August 2019 © Lukas Lehmann



Poster installation on occasion of the anniversary on Casino square Bern, August 2019 © Lukas Lehmann

### 3 Photo Series for the Anniversary Celebrations 2019

The photo series in this report gives an impression of the various activities that took place on the occasion of our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It kicked off with a performance by artist Victorine Müller from Zurich at the Swiss Foundation Symposium „Beyond the Comfort Zone“ in the Culture and Congress Centre Thun on 21 May. Our big anniversary celebration for 200 invited guests took place on June 21, 2019 at Dampfzentrale Bern. The moderator Christine Hubacher led through a lively programme of panel discussions and lectures that provided an insight into the history and the various support sectors of the foundation. The Bernese ensemble off off aerial dance and the Basel studio klangraum conceived a joint performance especially

for the occasion. In addition, a poster installation was staged on the premises of the Dampfzentrale, which was also presented to the public on Bern's Casino Square in August.

Photographer anniversary celebration and poster installation: Alexander Egger

Photographer poster installation Casionplatz: Lukas Lehman



Poster installation on occasion of the anniversary on Casino square Bern, August 2019 © Lukas Lehmann



Joint performance by off off aerial dance and studio klangraum Basel © Alexander Egger

## 4 News from the Support Sectors

### Medical Research

#### **Partnership with the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute STPH for Health Care of Refugees**

The foundation board has reworked its priorities for Conflict and Violence and Medical Research. From 2019 – 2022 funds allocated to these two sectors are joined to support two projects by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (STPH).

- The project “Digital System for a Better Health Care Management of Refugees” (SysRef) aims to improve the quality of health care for refugees and displaced persons in Chad and places with comparable circumstances. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supports the project with a total amount of CHF 2 800 000.–
- The second project, NIIDS, develops a novel diagnosis and monitoring system for infectious diseases in refugee camps. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation also supports this project with a total amount of CHF 2 800 000.–

No grant applications will be accepted in the sector of Medical Research outside of this collaboration.

#### **Completion of the Programme and Review of the Symposium “Research in Palliative Care” by the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences (SAMW)**

To conclude our support programme “Research in Palliative Care” (2014 – 2018) the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences (SAMW) organised a one-day symposium in November 2019. The Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation supported the programme for a period of five years with CHF 600 000 annually, while the Gottfried and Julia Bangerter-Rhyner Foundation contributed CHF 400 000 annually. During the symposium over 120 participants received an insight into the diversity of palliative care research in Switzerland and discussed the future of this young field of research. To establish sustainable research in palliative care, it requires solid structures that enable constant research activity through appropriate grants or other financial instruments and well-defined career paths. Starting point of the discussion was the “Manifesto for sustainable research in palliative care and end of life care in Switzerland”, which is published on the SAMW website.

[www.samw.ch](http://www.samw.ch)

### Victims of Conflict and Violence

During 2019 the foundation funded projects providing accessible support for young migrants in Switzerland and the UK. In addition, it supported projects for health work in Somalia and mine clearance and information campaigns in Angola and Afghanistan.

The number of applications submitted has risen sharply in recent years. As a result, we were only able to approve a small part of the submitted projects due to budget limitations. In addition, the foundation board decided to commit a significant part of the available budget together with funds from the sector Medical Research to the abovementioned projects by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute.

In its meeting of November 2019, the foundation board therefore decided to invite only selected organisations to submit a project proposal and launched a tender for the support sector Victims of Conflict and Violence for the period of 2020 – 2022. The foundation takes the initiative to approach organisations registered in Switzerland or the UK that it considers to best match the support strategy and criteria outlined by the foundation board.

The projects we support deal primarily with the circumstances and consequences of violence and focus on:

- Protection of civilians, especially displaced persons and refugees
- Psychosocial assistance, rehabilitation and counselling of victims of war and conflict.

The measure is provisionally limited to the period 2020 – 2022, corresponding to the time frame of our collaboration with the STPH. Applications outside of this process will no longer be accepted.

## Education and School Projects

### Project “2<sup>nd</sup> Chance for a 1<sup>st</sup> Education”

The success of the pilot project encouraged the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation to launch an improved follow-up project in early 2018. The goal of the project is to give motivated adults an opportunity to complete their first qualifications and achieve a vocational or academic diploma. Besides our existing cooperation with the Education Department of the Canton of Bern we were able to gain the Department for Health, Social Care and Integration of the Canton of Bern as a partner. A total of 55 people were admitted to the bilingual project. As of the report for 2019 there are currently 24 participants in training, one person had obtained an offer of a training placement, 19 are still searching for an apprenticeship, one participant dropped out of her training programme and 10 people withdrew from the project for various reasons.

An intermediate report by Büro BASS Bern, which was tasked with evaluating the project, concludes that “considering participants’ resources as well as by comparison with the average drop-out quota for apprenticeships and with the statistics of the comparable project “Enter” in Basel, the numbers are within the expected range. They can be considered satisfactory. The search for a suitable apprenticeship placement takes time, which is demonstrated by the fact that for a good third of the participants their situation remains unresolved.”

The launch of a 3<sup>rd</sup> project run is planned for autumn 2020.

### Competition “tête-à-tête” – A Partnership with the Education Department of the Canton of Bern

The competition “tête-à-tête” encourages artists, cultural institutions and schools to work together to develop innovative education projects in all artistic fields. The projects enable a long-term, active involvement with culture and the arts for school pupils. Schools from Kindergarten to further education levels and vocational colleges are invited to apply.

With the competition “tête-à-tête” the cultural department of the Canton of Bern complements its measures to promote stronger cultural education at schools in the canton. The Stanley Thomas Johnson has supported the project as a partner since 2015 and has two representatives in the expert commission.

The following projects were supported in the school year 2019 / 20:

- #ModulorWankdorf
- Nimm miner Uuge und gugg
- Gewerbeschule Popt up!
- Wir drehen unseren eigenen Film
- (re)garde le temps !
- 300 Schritte – eine Expedition in den Weitraum
- VirtuReell – ein Schulprojekt für die echte virtuelle Welt
- Kultur und Pflegeberufe / Kunst und Medizin – ein interdisziplinäres Bildungsprojekt
- Ich und das Andere. Ein Projekt über Identität, Normen und Toleranz

<https://www.erz.be.ch/erz/de/index/kultur/kulturfoerderung/kulturvermittlung/wettbewerb-tete-a-tete.html>

## Culture

### June Johnson Dance Prize 2019

Marion Zurbach / Compagnie Unplush

The June Johnson Dance Prize was awarded for the 4<sup>th</sup> time in October 2019 in cooperation with the Swiss Federal Office of Culture in the context of the Swiss Dance Awards. The prize is intended to provide recognition for aspiring dance creators and to enable the realisation and promotion of new dance projects.

The prize winner Marion Zurbach, born 1984 in Marseille, began her dance training there at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Danse Roland Petit and moved to the Atelier Rudra Béjart in Lausanne in 2000, where she launched her professional dance career two years later as part of Maurice Béjart’s Company M. Afterwards she was engaged at the Teatro Communale in Florence and as a soloist with the Bern Ballet and the dance company Konzert Theater Bern. In 2018 she completed a Master’s degree in “Expanded Theater” at the University of the Arts (HKB) in Bern.

Since its foundation in 2015 by Marion Zurbach, Compagnie Unplush has developed into one of the most exciting young Swiss companies. The artistic team includes Vittorio Bertolli, Maria Demandt, Fhunyue Gao, Irene Andretto and Peter Cripps Clark. The play “Flipper” (2017), about the alleged suicide of the famous TV dolphin and “friend of all children”, shows the signature style of Unplush. Through the absurdity of the story, the persuasive power of fake news and the mechanisms of the entertainment industry are playfully tested on the audience, carried by a high theatrical and dance quality. The company’s commitment to education work and cooperation with lay audiences and amateur players contribute to the artistic work of Unplush. Above all, however, the group compels with its delight in absurd tales, which it stages with humour and bravura. In collaboration with Vittorio Bertolli, Marion Zurbach is currently working on the play „Les Promises“, which is being realized with female teenagers from the banlieues of Marseilles. The result will be presented in April 2020 at the Dampfzentrale Bern.

[www.unplush.ch](http://www.unplush.ch)

### Multi-annual grants and partnership projects

The culture commission now contributes to multi-annual grants and partnership projects. Multi-annual grants are directed at institutions and groups in all fields of culture and are intended as a form of recognition for the recipients. They may be used for production, operation or infrastructure in order to reduce the production pressures and the administrative effort required to obtain funding. Partnership projects are intended for institutions and groups with a high potential for development. They contribute to the artistic and/or operative development of the recipients in areas such as production, booking, management, accounting, publicity or infrastructure.

Since 2019, two partner projects have been supported:

1. “The other Kabul”  
The international group exhibition “The other Kabul” by the Treibsand Association develops visions for the culture of Afghanistan.
2. “Heitere Fahne”  
The operation of the inclusive culture space “Heitere Fahne” in Wabern near Bern shall be secured and developed long-term via a professionally managed organisational development process.



Award of the June Johnson Dance Prize to the company "Unplush" on the occasion of the Swiss Dance Awards at Théâtre Equilibre Fribourg, October 2019 © Adrian Moser

## 5 Application Statistics 2019

### 5.1 Number of applications according to sectors

Sectors	Subsectors	Approvals	Rejections	Total
Medical Research <sup>1)</sup>	Medical Research	2	0	2
Victims of Conflict and Violence	Conflict and Violence	9	104	113
Education and School projects	Education grants	23	27	50
	School projects	12	7	19
Culture	Music	33	153	186
	Visual art	35	77	112
	Theatre	18	168	186
	Dance	20	60	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>748</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The foundation board has restructured its funding strategy for the support sectors Medical Research and Conflict and Violence from 2019 onwards. Means from both sectors will be used from 2019 – 2022 to support two projects by the Swiss Tropical Public Health Institute (STPH) with 2.8 Million Swiss Francs each for their duration. In the sector of Medical Research, the Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation will not be evaluating any projects outside of this partnership.

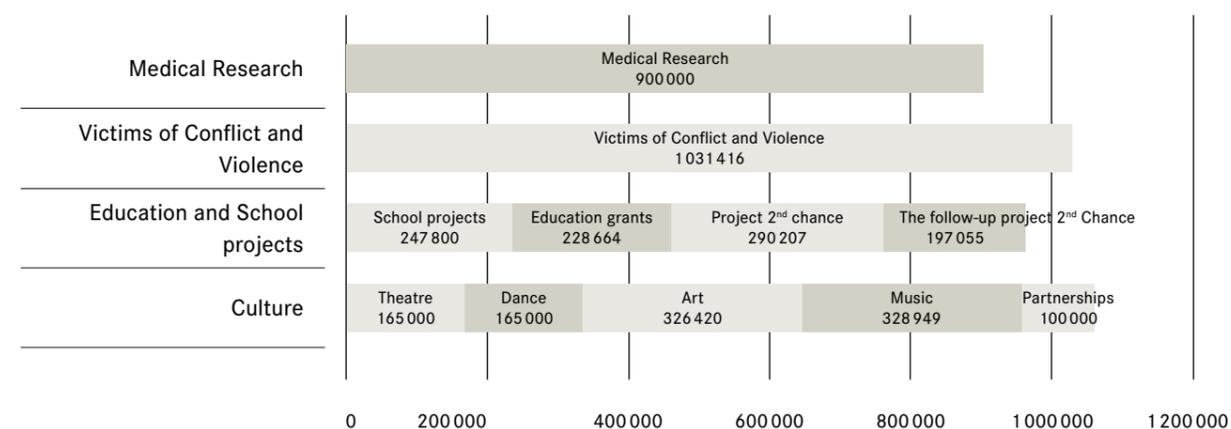
### 5.2 Bewilligte Vergaben nach Durchführungsländern der Projekte 2019

Country	Medical Research <sup>2)</sup>	Victims of Conflict and Violence <sup>2)</sup>	Education and School projects	Project 2 <sup>nd</sup> chance <sup>3)</sup>	The follow-up project 2 <sup>nd</sup> Chance <sup>3)</sup>	Culture	Total in CHF
Switzerland		110 000	476 464	290 207	197 055	1 013 000	2 086 726
United Kingdom		136 416				52 369	188 785
Afghanistan		65 000					65 000
Ethiopia		450 000					450 000
Angola		90 000					90 000
Somalia		90 000					90 000
Somaliland		40 000					40 000
Chad	900 000	50 000					950 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>900 000</b>	<b>1 031 416</b>	<b>476 464</b>	<b>290 207</b>	<b>197 055</b>	<b>1 065 369</b>	<b>3 960 511</b>

<sup>2)</sup> Including STPH projects

<sup>3)</sup> Only includes direct participant contributions

### 5.3 Bewilligte Vergaben nach Ressorts in CHF



## 6 Project Grants 2019

### 6.1 Approved projects

#### Foundation board meetings

In the period covered by the report, the board met on the following dates:

18. March 2019  
24. June 2019  
04. November 2019

The management office took minutes on each meeting.

*Approved projects (155)* CHF 3 273 249

#### Medical Research together with Victims of Conflicts and Violence (2) CHF 1 400 000

Medical Research CHF 900 000.- and Victims of Conflicts and Violence CHF 500 000.-

**Diagnose- und Überwachungssystem für Infektionskrank-** **450 000**

**heiten in Flüchtlingslager (NIIDS)**

Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute STPH CH Basel

**Digitales System für ein besseres Gesundheitsmanagment** **950 000**

**von Flüchtlingen (SysRef)**

Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute STPH CH Basel

#### Victims of Conflict and Violence (9) CHF 531 416

1388-KC **Essential nutrition services for host communities and** **90 000**

**internally displaced people in South and South Central**

**Somalia**

Medair CH Zürich

1396-KC **Improving Health Services in Conflict-Affected areas of** **40 000**

**Somaliland**

Health Poverty Action GB London

1399-KC **APOPO – Towards accelerating Mine Action in Angola** **90 000**

APOPO

CH Genf

1408-KC **START – Aufsuchendes psychosoziales Gruppenangebot für** **80 000**

**junge Geflüchtete**

Schweizerisches Rotes Kreuz CH Wabern b. Bern

1429-KC **My View** **90 000**

Refugee Council

GB London

1341-KC **Moving away from helplessness and hopelessness:** **46 416**

**Psycho-therapeutic, advocacy and community support for**

**young unaccompanied asylum seekers**

The Baobab Centre for Young Survivors in Exile GB London

1342-KC **Ankunft im fremden Land – Asylberatung und Begleitung** **30 000**

Freiplatzaktion Basel

CH Basel

1359-KC **Winterisation for Families Affected by Conflict, Kabul** **20 000**

**Informal Settlements, Afghanistan**

Action for Development CH Genf

1365-KC **Mine Victim Assistance in Afghanistan** **45 000**

Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD)

CH Genf

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>Culture (108)</b>				<b>CHF 1 065 369</b>
<b>Partnerships (2)</b>				<b>CHF 100 000</b>
<hr/>				
<b>Theatre and Dance (1)</b>				
<hr/>				
2298-KK	<b>Organisationsentwicklung "Heitere Fahne"</b>			<b>40 000</b>
	Kollektiv Frei_Raum	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
<b>Art (1)</b>				
<hr/>				
2616-KK	<b>Das andere Kabul</b>			<b>60 000</b>
	Susann Wintsch	CH	Zürich	

<b>Music (33)</b>				<b>CHF 328 949</b>
<hr/>				
2790-KK	<b>Rohre</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	studio-klangraum	CH	Basel	
<hr/>				
2828-KK	<b>"25 Jahre Die Freitagsakademie – Telemann im Wirtshaus"</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	Die Freitagsakademie	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2867-KK	<b>Is there anybody out there?</b>			<b>3 000</b>
	Werner Hasler, Andri Probst	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2886-KK	<b>Zwischen Licht und Schatten</b>			<b>2 000</b>
	Soundeum Chamber Ensemble	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2914-KK	<b>Musik der Genfer Komponistin Caroline Boissier-Butini (1786 – 1836) zugänglich machen und verbreiten</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Association Caroline Boissier-Butini	CH	Genf	
<hr/>				
2916-KK	<b>#guerillaclassics</b>			<b>20 000</b>
	Verein #g-classics	CH	Zürich	
<hr/>				
2924-KK	<b>A store house of treasure</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	Verein Musicke&Mirth und Dragma	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2925-KK	<b>Jahreskonzert 2019 – Chorwerke von John Rutter und George Gershwin</b>			<b>4 000</b>
	Konzertchor Burgdorf	CH	Burgdorf	
<hr/>				
2927-KK	<b>Jazzwerkstatt Bern 2019</b>			<b>8 000</b>
	Verein Jazzwerkstatt Bern	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2928-KK	<b>Avigdor Classics 2019 – Souvenir Musical</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	Avigdor Classics	CH	Bern	
<hr/>				
2939-KK	<b>30. Schaffhauser Jazzfestival</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	Schaffhauser Jazzfestival	CH	Schaffhausen	
<hr/>				
2945-KK	<b>Bachwochen Thun – Konzertreihe 2019</b>			<b>8 000</b>
	Bachwochen Thun	CH	Thun	
<hr/>				
2961-KK	<b>Alpentöne 2019</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	Alpentöne Internationales Musikfestival	CH	Altdorf	
<hr/>				
2989-KK	<b>Gamut Festival 2019</b>			<b>6 000</b>
	Gamut Kollektiv	CH	Zürich	
<hr/>				
2998-KK	<b>Projekt #15 "imaginatio miraculosa"</b>			<b>4 000</b>
	Variaton Projektorchester	CH	Bern	

## 6.1 Approved projects

3007-KK	<b>Swiss Programme at EFG London Jazz Festival 2019</b> Serious Trust	GB	London	<b>10 949</b>
3016-KK	<b>4. Apples&amp;Olives Festival</b> Apples&Olives Festival	CH	Zürich	<b>10 000</b>
3026-KK	<b>La Via Lattea 16. L'arte della Fuga</b> Associazione Amici del Teatro del Tempo	CH	Vacallo	<b>5 000</b>
3059-KK	<b>16. "zoom in" Festival 2019</b> "zoom in" Festival für improvisierte Musik	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
2526-KK	<b>REVELATIONS-JEUNES MAITRES Konzertreihe</b> Daniel Andres	CH	Biel	<b>6 000</b>
3130-KK	<b>Jazz Festival Willisau 2019</b> Jazzfestival Willisau	CH	Willisau	<b>12 000</b>
3138-KK	<b>Swiss Chamber Music Festival</b> Swiss Chamber Music Festival	CH	Adelboden	<b>10 000</b>
3173-KK	<b>Oratorium "Samuele" von Giovanni Simone Mayr</b> Orpheus Chor Bern	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
3182-KK	<b>"In Search Of A better Life"</b> Orchester Divertimento Bern	CH	Bern	<b>3 000</b>
3204-KK	<b>Hans im B-A-C-H</b> CAMERATA BERN	CH	Bern	<b>20 000</b>
3205-KK	<b>Deaf-born Sound artist, Electronic encounter, Family opera and HCMF debut</b> Association Contrechamps	CH	Genf	<b>10 000</b>
3215-KK	<b>Jahreszeiten Konzerte</b> Vier Jahreszeiten Konzerte Blumenstein	CH	Biel	<b>15 000</b>
3218-KK	<b>Match &amp; Fuse Festival Zürich 2020</b> Match & Fuse	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
3222-KK	<b>Musikfestival Bern 2020 – Vermittlung für Jugendliche</b> Musikfestival Bern	CH	Bern	<b>30 000</b>
3278-KK	<b>Sons of Kemet-Konzert "London Avantgarde"</b> offbeat Jazzfestival Basel	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>

3307-KK	<b>Donnerode</b> Les Passions de l'Ame	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
3345-KK	<b>Frühjahrstour 2020</b> David Leuthold	CH	Bern	<b>4 000</b>
2669-KK	<b>unerhört! Festival 2019</b> unerhört! Festival	CH	Zürich	<b>20 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>Art (35)</b>				<b>CHF 306 420</b>
2807-KK	<b>Lukas Hoffmann</b> Lukas Hoffmann	CH	Biel	<b>6 000</b>
2813-KK	<b>Beauty &amp; Rooms – 15 flats / 15 collections</b> Association Grand Mirific – PALP festival	CH	Bruson	<b>5 000</b>
2834-KK	<b>Collaboration as Contamination</b> Manuela Schlumpf, Sandi Paucic	CH	Zürich	<b>15 000</b>
2843-KK	<b>stadtprojektionen III</b> ANI – Verein für kuratorische Projekte	CH	St. Gallen	<b>5 000</b>
2846-KK	<b>About Last Night: Group Exhibition</b> Last Tango	CH	Zürich	<b>4 000</b>
2864-KK	<b>Frozen Gesture. Gesten in der Malerei von Roy Lichtenstein bis Katharina Grosse</b> Kunst Museum Winterthur	CH	Winterthur	<b>15 000</b>
2865-KK	<b>Einzelausstellung MANON</b> Kunsthhaus Zofingen	CH	Zofingen	<b>8 000</b>
2871-KK	<b>GRAND PALAIS 2019</b> Grand Palais Bern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
2905-KK	<b>Art Stadt Bern – Kunstschaaffende gestalten verborgene Räume</b> ArtStadtBern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
2908-KK	<b>Melanie Manchot (Einzelausstellung)</b> Kunsthhaus Pasquart, Biel	CH	Biel	<b>6 000</b>
2917-KK	<b>Pedro Wirz – a curbing wall of debris \landfilling</b> Kunsthhaus Langenthal	CH	Langenthal	<b>5 000</b>
2966-KK	<b>OLIVIER MOSSET – TU TU</b> Museum Haus Konstruktiv	CH	Zürich	<b>15 000</b>
2994-KK	<b>Marc Bauer: Mal-Etre / Performance</b> De La Warr Pavilion	GB	Bexhill	<b>8 000</b>
2995-KK	<b>Ausstellung: Ryan Gander, 500 Million Year Collaboration</b> Kunsthalle Bern	CH	Bern	<b>6 000</b>
2996-KK	<b>Vera Molnar</b> Digital Arts Association	CH	Zürich	<b>12 000</b>

3028-KK	<b>Injurious Acts</b> King's College London	GB	London	<b>12 420</b>
3085-KK	<b>10. PERFORMANCE REIHE NEU-OERLIKON</b> Maricruz Leu-Penalosa	CH	Zürich	<b>3 000</b>
3086-KK	<b>Julian Charrière. Towards No Earthly Pole</b> Fondazione Museo d'arte della Svizzera italiana	CH	Lugano	<b>12 000</b>
3120-KK	<b>Echo. Der Berg ruft zurück – eine Hör-Ausstellung</b> Alpines Museum der Schweiz	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
3152-KK	<b>Videoscreeningprogramm "Urban Stories"</b> Bruno Zraggen, Patrick Huber	CH	Zürich	<b>3 000</b>
3160-KK	<b>Carl Spitteler. Imago – Geschichtsbilder, Frauenbilder, Spiegelbilder</b> Niggi Messerli, Massimiliano Madonna	CH	Liestal	<b>6 000</b>
3175-KK	<b>Renée Levi</b> Museum Langmatt	CH	Baden	<b>7 000</b>
3178-KK	<b>Schichten Geschichten um Hannah Höch</b> Shedhalle	CH	Zürich	<b>6 000</b>
3180-KK	<b>Natur – zwischen Sehnsucht und Wirklichkeit. Vom Amazonas in die Alpen.</b> Haus für Kunst Uri	CH	Altdorf	<b>10 000</b>
3185-KK	<b>artlist by Kunstbulletin – eine progressive Web-App fürs breite Publikum</b> Kunstbulletin / Schweizer Kunstverein	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
3197-KK	<b>Touch me I'm Sick</b> Kunstraum Baden	CH	Baden	<b>10 000</b>
3201-KK	<b>DIE LÄNGSTE NACHT, 16 Stunden nonstop Performances</b> Plattform DER LÄNGSTE TAG	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
3216-KK	<b>Katja Schenker – Eingiessen</b> Affspace – Offspace für Architektur	CH	Bern	<b>4 000</b>
3228-KK	<b>Bodies in motion – dance and contemporary art</b> Association ARTA SPERTO	CH	Genf	<b>20 000</b>
3232-KK	<b>REAL FEELINGS</b> Haus der elektronischen Künste Basel (HeK)	CH	Basel	<b>10 000</b>
3238-KK	<b>Festival Les Urbaines – 2019</b> Les Urbaines Festival 2019	CH	Lausanne	<b>10 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

3239-KK	<b>Rudy Decelière. L'accalmie des paradoxes – The Lull of paradoxes</b>			<b>8 000</b>
	Art Centre Ferme-Asile	CH	Sion	
3245-KK	<b>Newsbody</b>			<b>7 000</b>
	BONE	CH	Bern	
3248-KK	<b>A House is not a Home</b>			<b>7 000</b>
	Fri Art Kunsthalle	CH	Fribourg	
3270-KK	<b>Einzelausstellung Christine Streuli</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	Kunstmuseum Thun	CH	Thun	

<b>Theatre (18)</b>				<b>CHF 165 000</b>
2648-KK	<b>Theaterkunst für junges Publikum im Schlachthaus Theater</b>			<b>3 000</b>
	Schlachthaus Theater Bern	CH	Bern	
2786-KK	<b>Let's Play: Ein Spiel für Benny!</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	Fabelfabrik GmbH	CH	Bern	
2823-KK	<b>AOUUUU!</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	play back produktionen	CH	Zürich	
2870-KK	<b>Wildwuchs Festival 2019</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Wildwuchs	CH	Basel	
2948-KK	<b>REVOX – A tale of phantoms</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Le Collectif barbare	CH	Küttigen	
2955-KK	<b>Born to bee wild. Ein Projekt vom inklusiven Theater Frei_Raum</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	Verein Frei_Raum inklusive Kultur	CH	Bern	
2955-KK	<b>AUAWIRLEBEN Theaterfestival Bern 2019 / Ontroerend Goed: £¥€\$</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	auawirleben Theaterfestival Bern	CH	Bern	
2970-KK	<b>8:8 Die Gegenüberstellung</b>			<b>20 000</b>
	arnoldsisters production (mercimax)	CH	Zürich	
3036-KK	<b>Figura Theaterfestival – 14. Internationale Biennale des Bilder-, Objekt- und Figurentheaters</b>			<b>15 000</b>
	Figura Theaterfestival	CH	Baden	
3043-KK	<b>Sternenstaub – Poussière d'étoile – Stardust</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Théâtre de la Grenouille	CH	Biel	
3063-KK	<b>Das dritte Leben</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Vorstadttheater Basel	CH	Basel	
3098-KK	<b>PROFESSORS HIRNSAUSEN (Arbeitstitel)</b>			<b>6 000</b>
	Theater Thomy Truttmann	CH	Luzern	
3123-KK	<b>FREDERICK</b>			<b>5 000</b>
	Theater Fleisch+Pappe	CH	Herisau	
3183-KK	<b>24 Bilder pro Sekunde</b>			<b>10 000</b>
	Paraform Produktionen / Boris Nikitin	CH	Basel	

## 6.1 Approved projects

3186-KK	<b>Figurentheater-Fest / Ausstellung</b> Fabrikpalast Aarau	CH	Aarau	<b>12 000</b>
3188-KK	<b>Heureka! Wer häts erfunde?</b> Kolypan	CH	Zürich	<b>5 000</b>
3250-KK	<b>augenauf! das festival 2020</b> augenauf! das festival	CH	Winterthur	<b>7 000</b>
3279-KK	<b>Helikoptern</b> theater salto & mortale	CH	Beinwil am See	<b>12 000</b>

<b>Dance (20)</b>				<b>CHF 165 000</b>
2805-KK	<b>Spotlight: Berrettini &amp; Marussich</b> Fierce (Festival) LTD	GB	Birmingham	<b>8 000</b>
2848-KK	<b>Amphibious</b> Company Sabine Hausherr	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
2855-KK	<b>tanz: now 2019</b> Phönix Theater	CH	Steckborn	<b>7 000</b>
2859-KK	<b>RUNWAY</b> Association Goldtronics – Cie Delgado Fuchs	CH	Lausanne	<b>10 000</b>
2885-KK	<b>Tanzfestival Winterthur 2019</b> tanzinwinterthur	CH	Winterthur	<b>9 000</b>
2911-KK	<b>“The Ecstatic”</b> Verein Atelier REJ	CH	Basel	<b>7 000</b>
2923-KK	<b>Forever</b> Verein Tabea Martin	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
2965-KK	<b>THE FAR SIDE COMPILATION</b> UNPLUS	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>
3004-KK	<b>The rest is silence</b> Association Plus / Cie Nicole Seiler	CH	Lausanne	<b>20 000</b>
3018-KK	<b>Tanz in Bern 2019</b> Dampfzentrale Bern	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
3038-KK	<b>Shadowpieces</b> Compagnie Greffe	CH	Genf	<b>8 000</b>
3053-KK	<b>Miniaturen/Miniaturas</b> Company Mafalda	CH	Zürich	<b>8 000</b>
3115-KK	<b>Becoming Related</b> MIR Compagnie	CH	Basel	<b>8 000</b>
3212-KK	<b>kulturerbe, tanz! 2020</b> kulturerbe tanz	CH	Zürich	<b>15 000</b>
3219-KK	<b>All Our Eyes Believe / Alle Augen Staunen</b> ML. Production	CH	Zürich	<b>5 000</b>
3246-KK	<b>MOLTEN</b> Beaver Dam Company	CH	Genf	<b>10 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

3288-KK	<b>HOCUS POCUS ON TOUR – GREAT BRITAIN</b> PHILIPPE SAIRE	CH	Lausanne	<b>3 000</b>
3290-KK	<b>Chasing a Ghost</b> All Exclusive – Alexandra Bachzetsis	CH	Basel	<b>5 000</b>
3305-KK	<b>NO TEARS</b> Compagnie el contrabando	CH	Solothurn	<b>5 000</b>
3350-KK	<b>Game Theory</b> Verein Tough Love	CH	Bern	<b>8 000</b>

### Education (36)

**CHF 476 464**

#### School projects in the canton of Bern (13)

**CHF 247 800**

1228-KS	<b>JuRep 2.0</b> Projektgruppe JuRep 2.0	CH	Thun	<b>5 000</b>
1242-KS	<b>Aufbau ICT Campus Bern</b> ICT Scouts / Campus	CH	Titterten	<b>30 000</b>
1245-KS	<b>ZEITKAPSEL Ein Gender- &amp; Gleichstellungsprojekt mit Jugendlichen für Jugendliche</b> Kultessen	CH	Bern	<b>20 000</b>
1243-KS	<b>Le tour du monde pour un village</b> Ecole primaire Tavannes	CH	Tavannes	<b>8 000</b>
1244-KS	<b>Zirkusprojekt "Luna"</b> Primarschule Wichtrach	CH	Wichtrach	<b>6 000</b>
1246-KS	<b>step into action Bern 2019</b> step into action global neu	CH	Bern	<b>5 000</b>
1234-KS	<b>Integration UMA in der 10b/Bewegungstheater</b> Rudolf Steiner Schule in Ittigen	CH	Ittigen	<b>6 000</b>
1239-KS	<b>EverFresh</b> Stiftung IdéeSport	CH	Olten	<b>10 000</b>
1241-KS	<b>MUS-E – Die Künste in der Schule – Kommunikation und Implementierung der neuen Formatangebote</b> MUS-E CH / FL	CH	Bern	<b>10 000</b>
1229-KS	<b>Demokratiebausteine</b> Polit-Forum Bern	CH	Bern	<b>6 800</b>
1230-KS	<b>Zirkusprojekt "Manege frei"</b> Schule Rüti	CH	Ostermundigen	<b>6 000</b>
1231-KS	<b>Musical "Different Worlds"</b> Musikschule Region Wohlen	CH	Hinterkappelen	<b>5 000</b>
1196-KS	<b>Wettbewerb tête à tête 2019</b> Fachbereich Kulturvermittlung, Erziehungsdirektion Kanton Bern	CH	Bern	<b>130 000</b>

## 6.1 Approved projects

<b>School projects in the canton of Bern (23)</b>		<b>CHF 228 664</b>
1384-KB	Dipl. Pflegefachmann/-frau Pflege	4 000
1377-KB	Dipl. Pflegefachmann/-frau Pflege	3 000
1411-KB	Kunsttherapeut/-in	12 480
1412-KB	Lastwagenchauffeur/-in	12 000
1419-KB	Pflegefachmann/-frau HF	12 000
1422-KB	Tiermedizinische/r Praxisassistent/in	24 000
1402-KB	Bachelor in Wirtschaftsrecht	7 800
1403-KB	Comptable spécialisé	5 050
1408-KB	Gymnasium	2 828
1409-KB	Fahrausweis Kat. CE	3 486
1415-KB	Garten- und Landschaftsbau EBA	8 584
1416-KB	Sachbearbeiter/-in Rechnungswesen	4 280
1417-KB	Berufsvorbereitung	9 610
1399-KB	Fachmann/-frau Kinderbetreuung EFZ	20 000
1392-KB	Fahrausweis Kat. C und D	9 406
1395-KB	Bachelor of Science FHO in Landschaftsarchitektur	9 000
1396-KB	Fahrausweis Kat. D	2 500
1397-KB	Diplom-Lehrgang Coaching, Psychologie, Mediation	5 800
1398-KB	Gebäudereiniger/-in EFZ	8 840

1372-KB	Bachelor in Sozialer Arbeit	40 000
1375-KB	Master of Arts in Contemporary Arts Practice (MA CAP)	8 000
1382-KB	Master of Arts Public Management and Policy	10 000
1387-KB	Informatikmittelschule	6 000

## 6.2 Partially claimed project grants

Partially claimed Project Grants (6)

CHF -72 107

For some of the grants awarded, the full amount was not claimed or the project was cancelled. The following overview lists the unpaid or refunded amounts. The dates refer to the year in which the grants were awarded.

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### Theatre (1) CHF -10 000

2167-KK	<b>ZiegenHundeKräheMama</b>		-10 000
	Projekt wurde abgesagt.	2017	

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### Music (2) CHF -12 000

1163-KK	<b>Looking for Jack Rose</b>		-10 000
	Projekt hat nicht stattgefunden.	2015	
2739-KK	<b>CHORAL</b>		-2 000
	Dritte Veranstaltung konnte nicht stattfinden.	2018	

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### Victims of Conflict and Violence (1) CHF -12 500

1241-KS	<b>ES-BAS Beratungsstelle für Asylsuchende neben dem EVZ-Base</b>		-12 500
	Beratungsstelle wird per 31.03.2019 geschlossen.	2018	

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### Individual education grants (2) CHF -37 607

1322-KB	<b>Systemische/r Arbeitsagoge/-in HFP</b>		-26 700
	Gesuchsteller/-in hat keine Anstellung gefunden und kann deshalb das Studium nicht beginnen.	2017	
1280-KB	<b>Automatikmonteur/-in EFZ</b>		-10 907
	Gesuchsteller/-in hat während gesamter Ausbildungszeit kant. Stipendien erhalten.	2017	



Performance by Balthasar Streiff, studio klangraum Basel, at the anniversary celebration at Dampfzentrale Bern, 21. June 2019 © Alexander Egger



