

Manufacturing Discontent: The Rise to Power of Anti-TTIP Groups

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ABSTRACT

OLD BELIEFS, NEW SYMBOLS, NEW FACES. In 2013, a small group of German green and left-wing activists, professional campaign NGOs and well-established protectionist organisations set up deceptive communication campaigns against TTIP, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the European Union and the United States. Germany's anti-TTIP NGOs explicitly aimed to take German-centred protests to other European countries. Their reasoning is contradictory and logically inconsistent. Their messages are targeted to serve common sense protectionist demands of generally ill-informed citizens and politicians. Thereby, anti-TTIP communication is based on metaphoric messages and far-fetched myths to effectively evoke citizens' emotions. Together, these groups dominated over 90 percent of online media reporting on TTIP in Germany.

Anti-TTIP protest groups in Germany are not only inventive; they are also resourceful. Based on generous public funding and opaque private donations, green and left-wing political parties, political foundations, clerical and environmental groups, and well-established anti-globalisation organisations maintain influential campaign networks. Protest groups' activities are coordinated by a number of former and current green and left-wing politicians and political parties that search for anti-establishment political profiles. As Wallon blockage mentality regarding CETA, the trade and investment agreement between the European Union and Canada, demonstrates, Germany's anti-TTIP groups' attempts to undermine EU trade policy bear the risk of coming to fruition in other European countries. And they carry the real possibility of depriving EU Member States from new economic opportunities and economic convergence.

For Germany, we analyse a unique and comprehensive dataset of 1,508 publicly held "TTIP information" events to study the "local" (offline) politics of TTIP. We find that hostile anti-TTIP sentiment in Germany has not at all developed bottom-up. Leading protest campaign organisations literally manufactured discontent about TTIP. Widespread aversion to TTIP in Germany is the result of an orchestrated, top-down campaign initiative launched by a small number of long-established, well-connected and, thus, highly influential politicians of Germany's Green and left-wing political parties and associated NGO campaign managers masquerading and operating under the guise of pro-democracy, pro-environment and pro-Christian civil society.

Nimble institutional structures, common ideological mind-sets and a strong affinity to modern online media allowed Germany's anti-TTIP NGOs to turbo-charge online and on-the-ground protest activities in other European countries. At EU level, the European Commission itself provided enormous financial funding to a great number of declared anti-TTIP campaign NGOs – in full knowledge about these organisations' ideologically driven, all too often deceptive, and therefore destructive, ways of political campaigning.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On Germany's Anti-TTIP Scene

1. Ideology-driven clicktivism, paid anti-TTIP advertisements on online search engines, a hijacked public consultation on investment protection, a de facto loss of the EU's legal competences in trade policy, and Wallonia blocking the EU's most advanced free trade agreement CETA – originating in Germany, fierce, forceful and deceptive anti-TTIP campaigning by super-connected anti-TTIP campaign NGOs not only managed to turn the public debate about TTIP toxic; it also brought about the deepest crisis in the history of EU trade policy.

2. Opinion polls indicate that the majority of EU citizens are in favour of TTIP. At the same time, Germans (and Austrians) drop out of their presumed roles of being reasonable supporters of well-regulated free trade and open markets. Survey data suggest that some 70 percent of German citizens oppose TTIP, almost twice the average of other EU countries. Due to unprecedented campaigning against TTIP and the proliferation of powerful metaphors, the public debate about TTIP in Germany turned toxic. Public opinion about TTIP in Germany got so tainted that it became even politically expedient for pro-TTIP-negotiations political parties to withdraw from the debate. Similarly, due to fears of reputation (ergo revenue) losses, it became economically rational for private sector proponents of TTIP negotiations to keep their distance.

3. Political observers and pollsters alike negligently failed to name the principal cause of profound levels of TTIP aversion in Germany (and Austria). They failed to address the mind-penetrating force of those groups and individuals, including influential figureheads of well-established political parties, that initially set up and orchestrated an influential anti-TTIP scene in Germany – which is at the very heart of trickling anti-TTIP protest scenes in other European countries. They also failed to explain why 1.6 million Germans signed an (online) petition against TTIP when at the same time the European Commission's German language webpage for TTIP negotiation texts received a mere 13,000 visits, amounting to only about 0.8 percent of the anti-TTIP signers in Germany.

4. Germany's well-connected anti-TTIP NGOs originally initiated, and, ever since, orchestrate the "self-organised" European movement against TTIP. They explicitly aim to take German protests to other European countries. Thereby, the campaign network's core institutions are not only inventive; they are also resourceful. Based on generous public funding and private donations, several long-established political parties, political foundations, environmental groups, as well as Christian clerical and anti-globalisation organisations, maintain reliable networks within and beyond Germany. They systematically reached out to NGOs in other European countries to form a forceful anti-TTIP movement. Germany's major anti-TTIP NGOs provided substantial financial funding (e.g. Campact) and training expertise (e.g., attac and Rosa Luxemburg foundation) to empower anti-TTIP activists in several European countries. In addition, the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Development and Cooperation (DevCo) provided substantial amounts of public money to declared anti-TTIP NGOs to effectively raise TTIP (and EU investment policy) opposition in EU Member States.

5. Anti-TTIP sentiment in Germany is not the result of a bottom-up movement. Anti-TTIP sentiment in Germany is the result of an orchestrated, top-down initiative launched by a small number of influential politicians of Germany's Green and Left-wing political parties (GRUENE, DIE LINKE, the Parliamentarian Left of the SPD) and associated political campaign managers masquerading and operating under the guise of pro-democracy, pro-environment and pro-Christian (values) civil society groups. Anti-TTIP campaign operations are effec-

tively coordinated among these groups, which at individual group level attracted record-high donation contributions. At the same time, attac Germany and the protest platform Campact, which was funded by attac members in 2004, pull most of the strings in Germany's online and offline anti-TTIP-negotiations scene.

6. In Germany (and Austria), a small number of well-connected anti-TTIP-negotiations groups managed to exploit modern online media to determine what citizens' think about TTIP and globalisation in general. "TTIP kills" and "TTIP is an attack on democracy": Social online media, 5-minute video clips and powerful metaphors spread via paid-for Google advertisements were anti-TTIP campaigner's strongest weapons. Taken together, declared anti-TTIP groups dominated over 90 percent of online media reporting on TTIP in Germany. As a consequence, Google search interest for TTIP is now 3 times higher in Germany compared to Spain, 16 times higher compared to France and 40 times higher compared to Canada and the United States. At the same time, biased, negative sentiment queries are the most widely applied TTIP-related queries.

7. On search engine Google, the most queried TTIP-relevant information is for "TTIP demo", followed by "Stop TTIP". Contrary to anti-TTIP groups' announcements, Germans are not intrinsically smarter than their European neighbours when it comes to economic policymaking. On the contrary, due to latent anti-Americanism, aversion to Brussels-centred policymaking and surprisingly high levels of public support of elements of central planning, forceful anti-TTIP campaigners met a firmly fertile ground. Our research shows that 8 of the 20 top globally conducted Google queries related to TTIP were entered in German language. Another 8 queries included generic terms that generally apply for German and other languages. 6 of the top 20 queries globally are biased towards a negative "picture" of TTIP. "TTIP demo", the German acronym for anti-TTIP protest demonstrations, ranks first in the list of global queries related to TTIP. "Stop TTIP", an initiative against TTIP started by highly active and extremely forceful German campaign NGOs, ranks fourth.

8. Anti-TTIP groups exploited the "power of going negative", fuelling scepticism. Simplistic, selective and deceptive metaphors now determine what a great number of German (and Austrian) citizens think about TTIP. "TTIP is an attack on democracy", "TTIP kills", "Kill TTIP", "TTIP Protest Picnic", and "Tango Against TTIP" – in Germany, anti-TTIP lobbying groups' protest activities present themselves in colourful, but unambiguous ways. Their repeatedly stated, often virally (re)tweeted myths became mind-penetrating for many. As a result, the debate about TTIP in particular and globalisation in general turned toxic enough to make it politically or economically rational for friends of trade and open markets to keep out of the debate.

9. All politics is local, and anti-TTIP groups are aware of that matter. Our analysis of 1,508 information events on TTIP reveals a severe asymmetry in the public debate about TTIP negotiations. TTIP event headers largely convey a negative picture of TTIP. Leaving aside event headers of neutral sentiment, only 9 percent of all the remaining events headers convey a positive message, while 91 percent draw negative pictures of TTIP. At the same time, both the number of TTIP information event organisers and the number of (self-proclaimed) "TTIP experts" is distinctly skewed towards declared anti-TTIP groups. Almost 60 percent of local TTIP event organisers in Germany were declared anti-TTIP organisations. At the same time, 48 percent of all (self-proclaimed) "TTIP experts" speaking on TTIP information events were affiliated with declared anti-TTIP organisations.

10. In Germany, those political parties in favour of TTIP negotiations significantly lost out against those parties that expressed stark TTIP opposition. Declared anti-TTIP political parties show a significantly higher level of activity in organising events and sending speakers to inform and shape the debate about TTIP. Furthermore, although Germany's Social Democrat government coalition party SPD, whose party leader Sigmar Gabriel serves as Minister of Economic Affairs, has not officially declared formal affiliation to anti-TTIP protest networks in Germany (contrary to Austria's Social Democrats), SPD politicians across all spectrums of political conviction frequently expressed ambiguous aversion to TTIP and, at the same time, sympathy to the protest NGOs' activities.

11. Both Germany's conservative and liberal parties have lost the prerogative of interpreting and educating about TTIP negotiations and globalisation in general. Event numbers adjusted by voter support demonstrate that Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), as well as Germany's Green party (GRUENE), are more than three times as active in hosting and organising TTIP-related events as Germany's leading conservative political parties (CDU and CSU taken together). Moreover, Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE) is more than twice as active as Germany's Christian Democrats. Similarly, Germany's liberals (FDP) are 6 times less active than both the Greens and the Social Democrats, and 4 times less active than Germany's left-wing party.

Germany's green and left-wing political parties GRUENE and DIE LINKE performed poorly in the federal elections of 2013, standing at 8.4 and 8.6 percent of total votes respectively. Accordingly, both parties were desperately looking for new thematic issues to maintain and establish (anti-establishment) political profiles.

12. Concerning the number of "TTIP experts" speaking at local TTIP events, Germany's conservative and liberal political parties do not even come close to those political parties opposing TTIP negotiations. Numbers for political parties' speakers adjusted by voter support demonstrate that politicians of Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), Germany's Green party (GRUENE) and Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE) were about 10 times more active in speaking on TTIP-related events than Germany's leading conservative political parties (CDU and CSU taken together). Politicians of both the Greens and Social Democrats were more than three times as active as politicians of the Christian Democrats. Similarly, politicians of Germany's left-wing party were almost three times as active as politicians of the Union of Christian Democrats (CDU and CSU). Politicians of Germany's liberal party (FDP) were significantly less active compared to Social Democrats, Greens and the Left. Adjusted by voters' support, however, Germany's liberals were still more active than Christian Democrats.

13. 75 percent of Germany's top 50 TTIP speakers (as measured by the registered number of public appearances) represent declared anti-TTIP organisations. The great majority of Germany's most active TTIP speakers are affiliated with one or more declared anti-TTIP organisation. Almost all of Germany's top anti-TTIP speakers work for public sector institutions, labour unions, and clerical and environmental NGOs, without considerable professional experience in private sector enterprises. Pro-TTIP-negotiations speakers are significantly outnumbered by declared anti-TTIP speakers. The group of top 50 speakers on TTIP in Germany includes 11 individuals/active politicians that are affiliated with Green party (GRUENE), 10 individuals affiliated with environmental organisations, 8 individuals/politicians affiliated with Germany's Social Democratic party (SPD), 7 individuals affiliated with labour unions, 6 individuals/politicians affiliated with Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE), 6 individuals affiliated with clerical, i.e. Catholic or Evangelical organisations, 4 individuals affiliated with "attac Germany", 3 individuals that are affiliated with "Mehr Demokratie", a civil society group promoting elements of direct democracy, 2 politicians that are affiliated with the Union of Christian Democrats, and 1 politician of Germany's liberal party FDP.

14. Germany is Russia Today’s most important marketplace for TTIP-related (bashing) news. Russian government-controlled media systematically impact on public opinion about TTIP in Germany and other European countries. Russia Today offers a telling example. Negative online media reporting of Russia Today is particularly strong in Germany (66 percent of 896 RT contributions), the Netherlands (75 percent of 156 RT contributions), the United Kingdom (82 percent of 96 RT contributions), and the United States (80 percent of 1,219 RT contributions).

For the period under study, the absolute number of media contributions spread by Russia Today in Germany was about 4 times higher than those emerging from Russia Today in France, and almost 10 times higher than in the United Kingdom. The vast majority of Russia Today’s media reporting about TTIP in Germany conveyed a distinct negative message. For Germany, 71 percent of Russia Today’s online media reporting about TTIP conveyed a negative sentiment to readers, compared to 51 percent for global online media reporting about TTIP. TTIP coverage of Russia Today is multifaceted. For example, Russia Today’s German outlet strongly promoted anti-TTIP demonstrations in Germany. It even provided an exclusive livestream of the protesters’ march in Berlin. In addition, Russia Today’s US television outlet provided detailed guidance on how to campaign against TTIP on the Internet.

15. No public information is available on how anti-TTIP campaign organisations were supported with money originating from Russian sources. It should be noted, however, that one of Germany’s most resourceful and most influential anti-TTIP campaign organisations, Campact (spending half of its campaign budget on anti-TTIP campaigns; total 2015 budget about 7 million Euro), does not publish the origin of any donation below the threshold of 5,000 Euro. According to Campact, none of its individual campaign donations exceeded the 5,000 Euro threshold level in 2015. The fact that Campact states that it did not receive any individual contribution exceeding 5,000 Euros in 2015 indicates that donations of individual groups and/or individual persons exceeding the threshold level of 5,000 Euros (if they occurred) had to be split.

The lack of transparency of Campact and other declared anti-TTIP organisations’ finances stands in great opposition to what anti-TTIP organisations call for with respect to transparency. The lack of transparent information about the origin of donations gives rise to the concern that substantial financial funding may have arrived from pressure groups and individuals that are particularly interested in systematically adverse coverage of TTIP, including Russian sources and other vested interests.

On Europe’s Anti-TTIP Scene

16. In spring 2014, Germany’s leading anti-TTIP organisations decided to launch a European protest movement against TTIP and other trade agreements: the European “Stop TTIP” alliance including the “self-organised” European Citizens (ECI) Initiative against TTIP. EU Member States’ citizens support of the “Stop TTIP” campaign is highly asymmetric. 25 percent of all declared European “Stop TTIP” member organisations are headquartered in Germany. In addition, 48 percent of all individual signatories supporting “Stop TTIP” are Germany by passport.

17. The coordination centre of the European “Stop TTIP” platform is headquartered in Germany. The organisation “Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung” (“Environment and Development Forum”) with its head office in Berlin, officially serves as a platform coordinating initiatives of German organisations that focus on environmental policies and developing countries. It also acts as the coordination centre of the German anti-TTIP campaign “TTIPunfairhandelbar” and coordinates the “self-organised” European movement against TTIP. Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung has long-established ties to Germany’s major environmental organisations – of which all are declared anti-TTIP organisations – and Germany’s Green Party (GRUENE). The organisation’s major anti-TTIP campaign “TTIPunfairhandelbar” received generous financial support from Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment.

18. German anti-TTIP NGOs explicitly aim to take German protests to other European countries. Berlin-based Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung, which represents several environmental and (clerical) development policy NGOs, coordinates Germany’s anti-TTIP campaign “TTIPunfairhandelbar” (which was originally financed by Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment). It also serves as the coordination centre of the EU-wide “Stop TTIP” campaign. In addition, Campact, a professional campaign platform that was founded by members of attac in 2004, provided funding for declared anti-TTIP organisations PROGRESSI (Italy: 50,000 Euros), Skiftet (Sweden: 70,000 Euros), Uplift (Ireland: 50,000 Euros), Aufstehn (Austria: 25,000 Euros), and Fundacja Akcja Demokracja (Poland: 25,000 Euros). The money was either explicitly granted for anti-TTIP campaigns or labelled as “infrastructure for political education”. Moreover, Germany’s Rosa-Luxemburg Foundation, the government-financed political foundation of Germany’s left-wing party DIE LINKE vividly engages in anti-TTIP information events and anti-TTIP activists training events in several European countries, e.g., Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

19. The European Commission’s DG DEVCO provided substantial amounts of EU taxpayer money to declared anti-TTIP organisations, while the European Commission’s DG TRADE engaged in official TTIP negotiations. Our research revealed that the web pages of at least two declared anti-TTIP organisations were “made financially possible by EC funding through the project “Making EU Investment Policy work for Sustainable Development”: Stop TTIP Denmark and the Seattle to Brussels Network (steered by German activists). According to the EU’s Transparency Register, these two organisations did not receive any financial funding from the European Commission. We found that this EC project was originally awarded to the Stichting Transnational Institute (TNI), an advocacy institute in the Netherlands. TNI received about 700,000 Euros from the European Commission in 2013. Explicit “expected results” agreed between the EU ommission’s DG DevCo and TNI: to ensure that 3 Million EU citizens are aware of the link between investment and development, to specifically target MEPs and MEP candidates, to make 200 policymakers call for a revision of EU investment policy, to ensure that 600 civil society organisations are exposed to TNI’s messages and to ensure that 200 civil society organisations engage in eaction (i.e. online campaigns and petitions). TNI President, Susan George, argued at a TNI-hosted anti-TTIP stakeholder conference at the European Parliament in December 2014 that “TTIP is a very dangerous animal. It is an animal that does not deserve to be on the list of protected species [...], and that [TTIP] is a treaty that has to be refused absolutely and entirely”.

A fundamental question emerges: given the great degree of simplification in the provision of information on investment protection as well as the chimerical character of affiliated NGOs’ campaigning messages on the Internet, positions papers and calls to join online petitions, is this the way of policymaking that is appropriate, helpful and sustainable at and beyond EU level?

20. It is generally almost impossible to directly retrieve information about how the European Commission grants money to civil society organisations (CSOs; NGOs). It is also practically impossible for outsiders to reproduce on which terms EU taxpayer money was originally granted and how the spending and contractual terms were actually monitored by the Commission during and after the provision of public grants. The opaque funding procedures of the EU Commission to NGOs give extreme cause for concern for supporters of open societies, good governance and the accountability of governmental institutions.

21. European Commission funding to NGOs creates a closed echo chamber of NGOs where the truth is often swallowed by a common set of ideologies. The authors of the NGO Report (2016b, p. 1) argue that the “relationship between the European Union (EU) and civil society is marked by an unbalanced distribution of funding, favoring a small number of highly interconnected NGOs. The EU and NGOs rely on one another for information, creating a closed echo chamber, undisturbed by any external input or independent evaluation.” They also argue that “[t]he biggest beneficiary NGOs are highly interconnected – with overlapping memberships in multiple networks and shared board members.”

22. EU institutions and EU Member States do not ensure that the European Commission effectively monitors how EU taxpayer money is spent by NGO recipients, which sub-contractors are involved and whether EU policy objectives are actually met. Our findings indicate that the European Commission may have to reconsider the terms and policy objectives underlying NGO funding. In the light of deceptive (social) online media campaigns, including paid online ads against TTIP, the European Commission would be advised to stronger monitor how NGOs engage in shaping public opinion. The European Commission may have to provide access to public funds according to clearly defined rules on how to engage in communication activities and the provision of information in general. The European Commission should ensure that all NGOs undergo proper and comprehensive evaluation procedures – all along the project period whenever public funding by EU institutions is involved.

23. Negative discourse can have positive effects, but anti-TTIP groups selfishly and recklessly exploited the political power of going negative by targeting ill-informed citizens. It is a necessary condition for modern democracies to have a broad debate about all the laws and policies initiated and enforced at EU level, Member State level and sub-federal level. It is a sufficient condition, however, that the debate is also informed and shaped by trusted experts who are aware of the fact that the great miseries of today’s world, including those of the European Union, are not to be found in trade. Trade (and migration) are usual suspects in the search for causes of inequality, social isolation, social immobility, or the dysfunction of governmental institutions in general. But trade must not become the scapegoat for failed policies in education, the regulation of competition and market power abuse, redistribution and democratic representation.

24. TTIP has become a vital element of a number of political parties’ and NGOs’ political business models. TTIP was, from the very beginning, presented as an embodiment of fracking, genetically-modified organisms, ruthless multinational corporations and eroding labour standards. Germany’s, and other EU countries’, green and left-wing political parties (e.g., in Belgium and France) boldly bet on the political victories from exploiting citizens latent mistrust in domestic and, primarily, EU institutions. Affiliated civil society NGOs like attac as well as labour unions were literally revived by the dissemination of crisis and end of capitalism mentalities. Their narratives are, to the largest extent, simplistic, ideological and distant from empirical evidence. Contrary to empirical evidence, their messages reveal an elusive picture, namely that only blocking TTIP negotiations would contribute to the economic and social development of EU countries, let alone developing countries.

25. For political parties, businesses and citizens that are interested in a Transatlantic dialogue about high standards, good rules for fair competition and, not least, good rules for good society, it is time to begin to challenge anti-TTIP propaganda in Germany, Austria and other European countries. The friends of open and pluralist societies, as well as supporters of TTIP negotiations, should not blame ill-informed and often anxious protesters on the streets, but confront the protest campaigns' "puppet masters", i.e. protest groups' campaign managers. Both political parties and civil society organisations must be held accountable for evoking (largely ill-informed and therefore vulnerable) citizens' emotions by directly spreading myths or contributing to the dissemination of myths and hate speech on the Internet and beyond.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study takes up the insights of two previous analyses of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and political parties campaigning against the negotiations of the Transatlantic Partnership Agreement (TTIP) in Germany. Both analyses were conducted in 2015 and focussed on how public opinion was shaped by anti-TTIP campaign NGOs after the launch of TTIP negotiations in June 2013 (see Bauer 2015a; 2015b). Accordingly, the motivation of this study builds on three major findings. Firstly, although anti-TTIP groups in Germany pursue heterogeneous interests, they share a common goal: unshakable despise for TTIP. Secondly, anti-TTIP campaign groups' messages are based on powerful metaphors aimed at awaking and anchoring negative feelings about TTIP in Germany's wider, generally ill-informed public. Thirdly, anti-TTIP groups dominated over 90 percent of (social) online media reporting in Germany. The tremendous impact of anti-TTIP groups in Germany (and Austria) cannot be denied: while a majority of European citizens support TTIP in general, aversion to TTIP negotiations (or just TTIP) is by far strongest in Germany and Austria.

The original motivation of this follow-up study was to investigate whether the dominance of anti-TTIP groups on the Internet (the online sphere) also prevails in local TTIP information events that took place across Germany (the offline sphere) over the period February 2015 to February 2016. Accordingly, the first part of this study is based on a unique and comprehensive dataset of 1,508 local TTIP events in Germany allowing us to identify and discuss key protagonists of the anti-TTIP scene in Germany.

It was revealed from this analysis that Germany's declared anti-TTIP organisations are highly connected, causing us to look deeper into the organisations major "self-proclaimed" TTIP experts, and organisational motivations and objectives. Therefore, the second part of this analysis provides multiple insights about those groups and individuals that so far played a dominant role in setting up and orchestrating Germany's and Europe's anti-TTIP protest movement. We not only discuss repeatedly stated messages; we also focus on some of the major means of communication used to "manufacture" widespread discontent about TTIP. In addition, the second part of this study considers several further aspects directly or indirectly related to anti-TTIP campaigning in other European countries, e.g., German NGOs' deliberate attempts to set up a European protest movement, the role of Russian government-controlled media in negative reporting about TTIP, and the EU Commission's role in, perhaps unintended, indirect financing of a great number of Europe's major anti-TTIP organisations with public money.

The report is structured as follows. Chapter 2 elaborates on multi-dimensional symptoms and causes of German citizens' aversion to TTIP. Chapter 3 presents how public opinion about TTIP stands in Germany, Austria and other EU Member States. Chapter 4 provides an overview of repeatedly stated narratives and major means of communication used to "manufacture" widespread public discontent about TTIP in Germany. Our dataset, as well as methodological considerations, are presented in Chapter 5. Germany's anti-TTIP NGO's campaigning activities are discussed in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 discusses the dominant role of German NGOs in Europe's anti-TTIP campaign scene. Chapter 8 critically examines how the European Commission financed major European anti-TTIP protest campaign organisations. The role of Russian government-controlled media in shaping public opinion about TTIP in Europe is discussed in Chapter 9, and Chapter 10 concludes.

2. GERMANS' AVERSION TO TTIP - WHY THE TTIP AGREEMENT IS SO DIFFERENT

“TTIP kills”, “Kill TTIP”, “TTIP Protest Picnic”, and “Tango Against TTIP”. In Germany, anti-TTIP lobbying groups’ protest activities present themselves in colourful, but unambiguous ways, united in an irremovable aversion to TTIP. Highly professionalised campaign groups spread abstruse messages about a modern trade agreement that aims to pave the way for well-regulated commerce between European and US firms and citizens. By provoking and stimulating negative emotions, anti-TTIP-negotiations groups managed to collect almost 1.6 million signatures of Germans (primarily via the means of online petitions) against TTIP when at the same time only 13,117 visits were registered at the European Commission’s German language website for TTIP documents and negotiation texts (for an overview see Figure 11 below).

In Germany, anti-TTIP protest groups are not only inventive; they are also resourceful. Based on generous public funding and private donations, political parties, political foundations, environmental groups as well as clerical and anti-globalisation organisations, maintain influential networks orchestrated and utilised by green and left-wing political parties searching for anti-establishment political profiles. At the same time, the protest scene’s major organisations vividly engage in the financing and training of activists in other Member States to contaminate a broader audience of European Union citizens.

A salient systematic characteristic of anti-TTIP campaign groups’ catch phrases is that they are based on myths, fear-mongering and creative guesswork. Thereby, their banners are eye-catching. Nimble institutional structures, common ideological mind-sets and a strong affinity to modern online media allow super-connected groups and individuals to turbo-charge online and on-the-ground protest activities. Their activities are extremely influential in the way they anchor German-speaking citizens’ views about TTIP (Bauer 2015a; 2015b; 2015c). Accordingly, for Germany and Austria opinion polls draw an alarming picture.

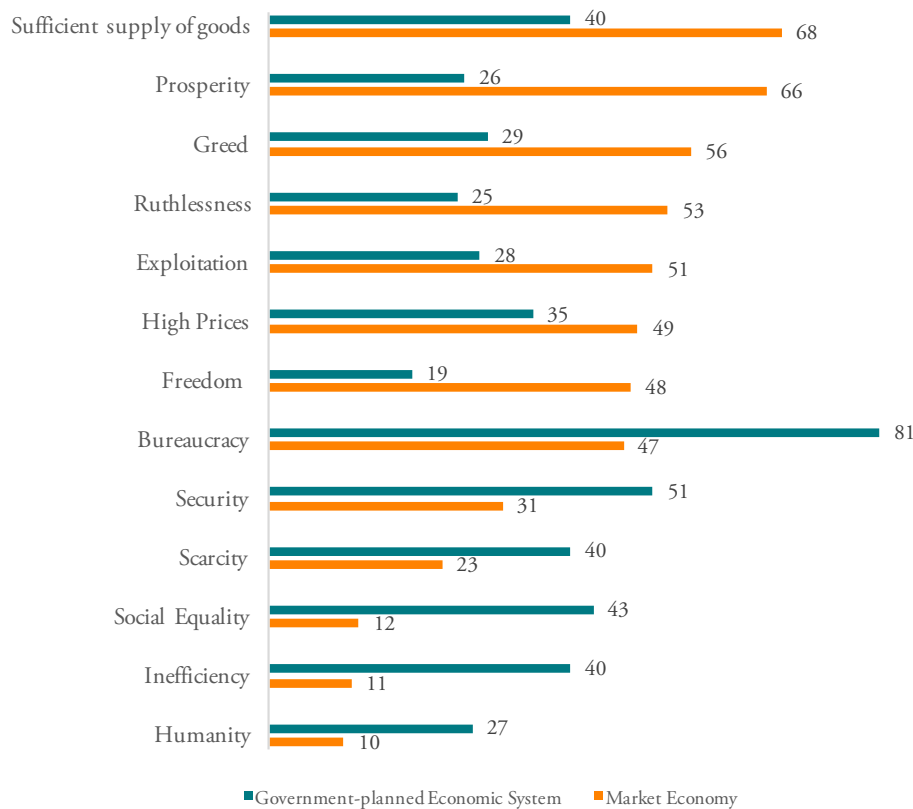
A recent survey commissioned by the Bertelsmann Foundation reports that the European majority welcomes TTIP, but Germany and Austria are particularly sceptical. A major matter of concern is the dramatic drop in the fundamentally positive opinion of trade in Germany from 2014 to 2016 (Bertelsmann Foundation 2016). Recent survey data of infratest dimap suggest that some 70 percent of German citizens oppose TTIP, almost twice the average in other EU countries (infratest dimap 2016; Eurobarometer 2015). Similarly, data of Dalia Research’s “eu28” survey indicate that support for TTIP is lowest in Germany (and Austria, another German-speaking country) while aversion to TTIP is far less pronounced in all other EU countries (Dalia Research 2016). What is worrisome for supporters of open markets and trade liberalisation: the negative – protest campaign-evoked – sentiment towards TTIP already spilled over to other European countries such as France (Fabry 2015) and those that are known for their citizens’ general support of open markets and pluralist societies such as Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (van Ham 2016).

Many observers on both sides of the Atlantic attest German citizens’ pronounced levels of risk aversion, frequently paraphrased as “German Angst.” Others argue that many Germans show distinct levels of anti-Americanism, especially after the revelation of the US National Security Agency’s (NSA) spying affairs (e.g., Sparding 2014). In addition, as is argued by Kolev (2016), German citizens’ aversion to TTIP increases the less they trust in the European Union’s institutions. The data discussed by Kolev explain why the majority of TTIP critics are generally in favour of free trade. TTIP is, in the eyes of many, shaped behind closed doors, fuelling the perception that German interests are sold out in Brussels. Furthermore, in an article about “Germany’s Strange Turn Against Trade,” Marcel Fratzscher (2016), a well-known rather leftist German economist who supports TTIP and investment protection, argues that Germany’s position as “Europe’s economic superstar” causes a general aversion to changing the status quo. Besides that, Fratzscher argues, TTIP aversion in Germany is rooted in a general surge of populist and nation-

alist political forces in the Western world while, in addition, opposition to TTIP can be attributed to widely perceived inequality and perceptions related to wealth and income distribution.

In 2013, the Institut für Demoskopie Allensbach (IfD Allensbach 2013) found that many Germans show some affection, or even “love”, for a number of elements of government-planned economies, such as prices for goods set by governments. Opinion pollster Thomas Peterson (2015) argues that it would be wrong to assume that the advantages of market economies are recognised by large parts of the Germany society. Asked for their attitudes towards planned economies, 40 percent of German survey respondents associated government-planned economies with a sufficient supply of goods, 51 percent with security and 40 percent with social equality. On the other hand, market economies were associated with greed, ruthlessness and exploitation by 56 percent, 53 percent and 51 percent respectively (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: WHAT GERMANS ASSOCIATE WITH MARKET AND GOVERNMENT-PLANNED ECONOMIES



Source: IfD Allensbach (2013); Peterson (2015). November 2013 survey. Percentage of respondents. Underlying survey question: Which of the following terms do you associate with market economies/ government-organised economic systems? See association profile provided by IfD Allensbach (2010).

The reflections outlined above draw a realistic picture of causes and, primarily, symptoms of TTIP opposition in Germany. What they fail to elucidate, however, is the mind-penetrating force of those groups and individuals, including influential figureheads of well-established political parties, that set up the anti-TTIP scene in Germany in the first place – and since try to expand it to other European countries.

Most observers’ reflections also fail to draw the greater implications for the future “purpose” of the European Union, EU institutions’ credibility, and the zeitgeist of both protectionism and globalisation (e.g., Politico 2016a and van Ham 2016). Financial Times (2016) trade correspondent Shawn Donnan summarises that in “Europe, protesters are taking to the streets against the agreement, while populists on both the right and the left have it in their sights as an easy proxy for both suspicion of Brussels and a thinly-veiled anti-Americanism.” Related, Politico (2016b) reporter Hans von der Burchard comments that “protectionist winds are blowing stronger than in a long time on both sides of the Atlantic — the product, in part, of a coordinated campaign by a panoply of organisations sceptical of globalisation.”

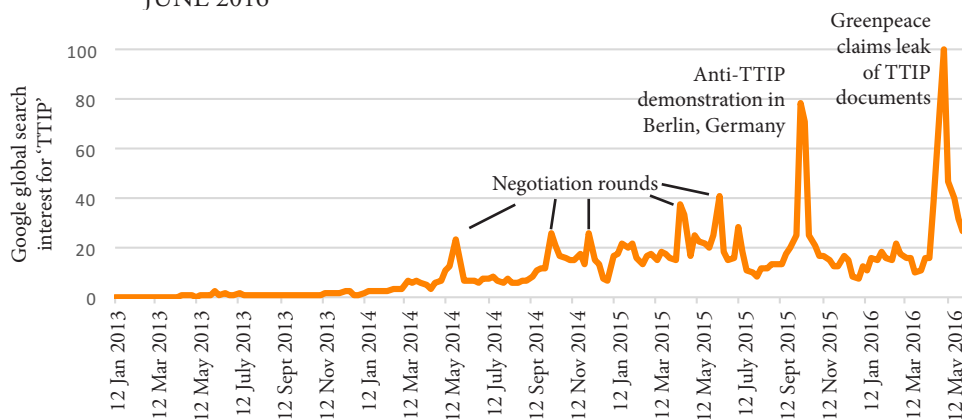
Indeed, right before TTIP negotiations started in June 2013, only a few people realised that trade agreements concretely affect their lives on a daily basis, right down to the food they eat, the coffee they drink, the medicine they take, the cars they drive and services they consume. However, after three years of TTIP negotiations, even less Europeans seem to understand, care about or recognise the merits of liberalised trade, and the benefits of vivid competition for open and pluralist societies. Now, after three years of professionally-orchestrated anti-TTIP campaign work, every favourable word on TTIP is a trigger of sharp opposition. Importantly, in Germany and some other European countries, defence of TTIP, competition and open markets has become almost politically toxic. Even friends of trade liberalisation and empowerment by trade are increasingly voicing scepticism of TTIP and calling for the trade agreement to be dropped.

3. WHAT DO GERMANS THINK ABOUT TTIP?

European citizens’ interest and views about free trade in general and TTIP in particular form the starting point of our analysis. Four major trends can be taken from data on public opinion:

- 1) According to Google Trends, global search interest for the term “TTIP” has increased steadily since the first round of TTIP negotiations took place in June 2013 (see Figure 2). Peaks of people’s search interest were triggered by traditional and online media coverage before and during negotiation rounds. Search peaks for October 2015 and May 2016 coincided with a TTIP protest day in Berlin and Greenpeace’s announcement of having leaked TTIP negotiation texts.

FIGURE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF SEARCH INTEREST FOR TTIP, MAY 2013 TO JUNE 2016



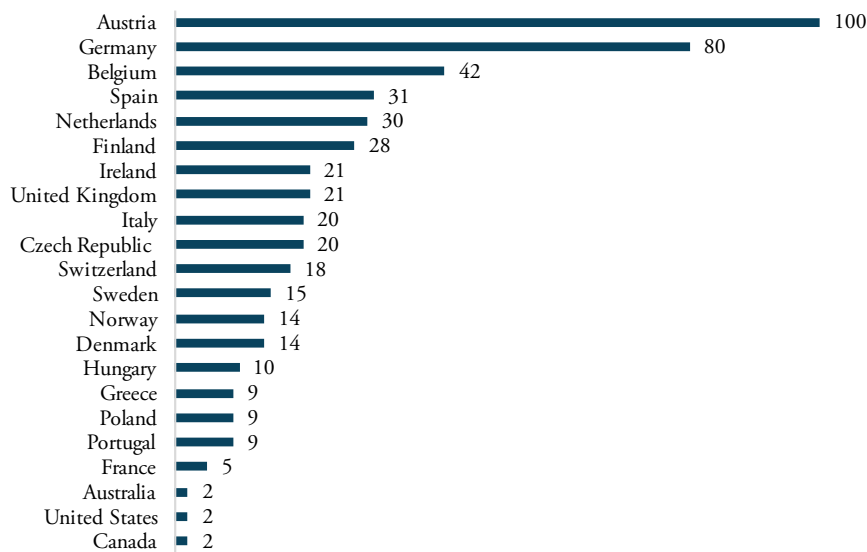
ECIPE analysis. Source: Google Trends. January 2013 to June 2016. Numbers do not convey absolute search volumes. Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart. If, for example, at most 10 per cent of searches for the given region and time frame were for “TTIP”, it is taken as 100.

2) For the period January 2013 to June 2016, region-size-adjusted Google Trends data show that citizens' search interest for TTIP is by far strongest in Austria and Germany (Figure 3). This means that the concentration of Austrians and Germans for "TTIP" is much higher than the concentration of other Europeans (and US American citizens) searching for "TTIP". It is striking that interest in TTIP is three times higher in Germany compared to Spain, 20 times higher compared to France and 40 times higher compared to Canada and the United States.

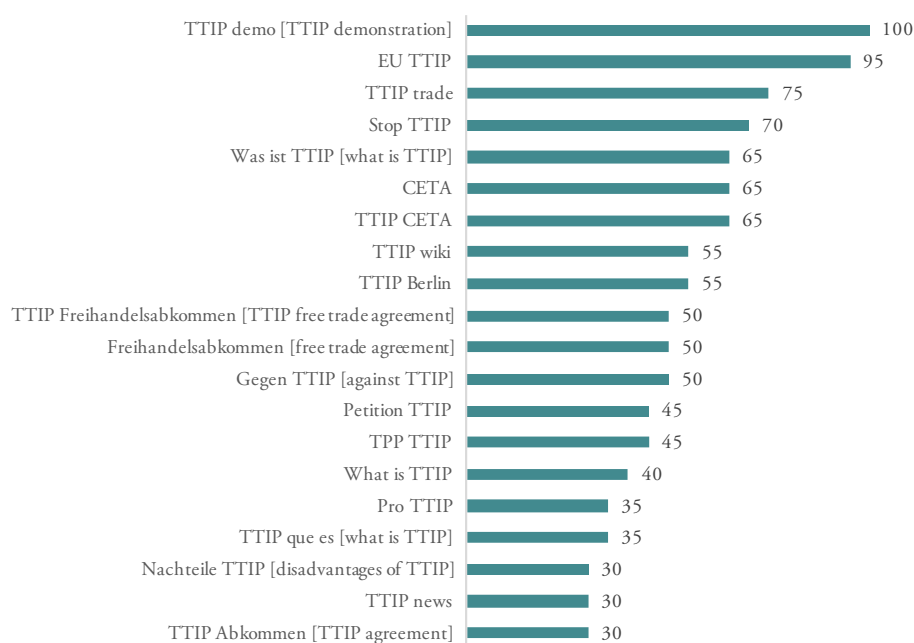
The remarkably outstanding position of Germany and Austria in citizens' interest in TTIP is also reflected by the content and relative number of Google Search queries related to TTIP (Figure 4). 8 of the 20 top Google queries related to TTIP were entered in German language. Another 8 queries include generic terms that generally apply for German and other languages. 6 of the top 20 queries are biased towards a negative picture of TTIP. "TTIP demo", where "demo" is a German acronym for protest demonstration, ranks first in TTIP-related queries while "Stop TTIP", an initiative against TTIP that has its origin in Germany and is coordinated by German campaign groups, ranks fourth.

By comparison, only one of the top 20 queries is in Spanish language. It ranks rather low and, importantly, conveys a rather neutral sentiment (ttip que es). The same applies for queries entered in English language. Accordingly, the data do not indicate that Germans generally care much more about trade agreements and TTIP in particular. The interest in TTIP and the negative sentiment conveyed by Google queries is, as will be extensively discussed below, the consequence of professional campaign efforts of Green, Left-wing and anti-establishment political groups and individuals seeking to manufacture discontent about TTIP.

FIGURE 3: GOOGLE SEARCH INTEREST BY COUNTRY



ECIPE analysis. Source: Google Trends. Numbers do not convey absolute search volumes. Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart. If, for example, at most 10 per cent of searches for the given region and time frame were for "TTIP", it is taken as 100.

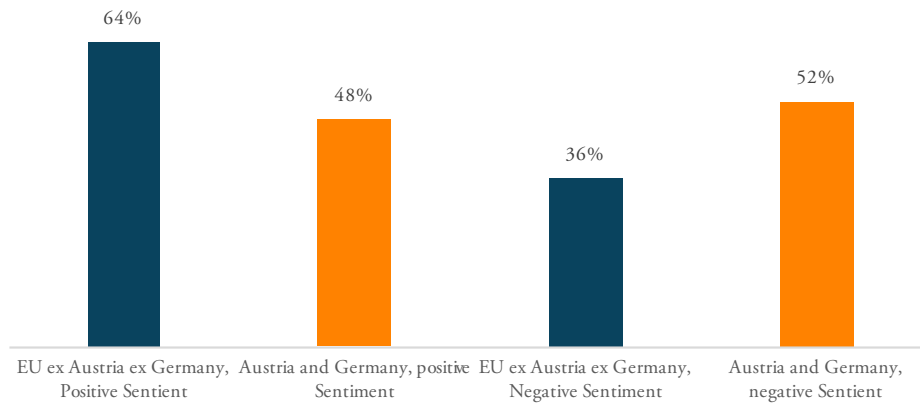
FIGURE 4: MOST POPULAR GOOGLE SEARCH QUERIES RELATED TO TTIP

ECIPE analysis. Source: Google Trends. Numbers do not convey absolute search volumes. Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart. If, for example, at most 10 per cent of searches for the given region and time frame were for “TTIP”, it is taken as 100. Blue bars indicate queries conveying a negative sentiment to TTIP.

3) Data of Dalia Research’s eu28 survey of March 2016 indicate that the majority of European citizens support TTIP. For the group of EU Member States excluding Germany and Austria, 64 percent of citizens are in favour of TTIP. On the other hand, only 48 percent of Germans and Austrians taken together support TTIP (Figure 5).

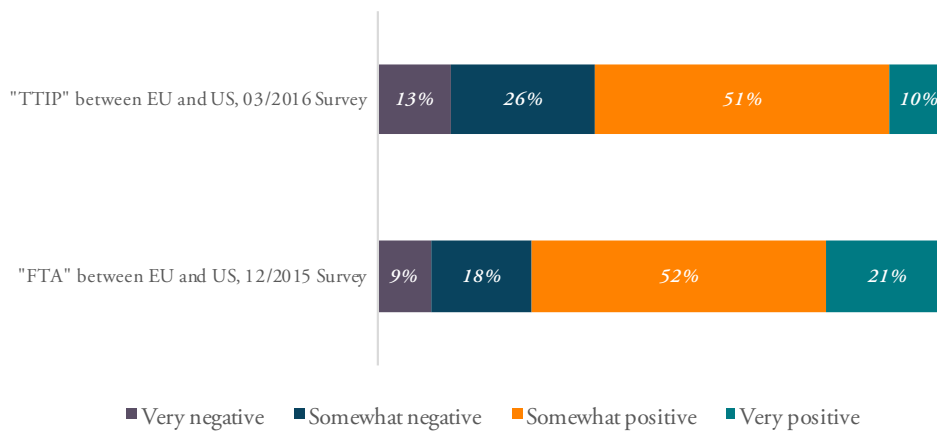
The data also show that EU citizens have a stronger aversion to a “TTIP between the EU and the US” than a “Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the US”. In December 2015, 73 percent of respondents were favorable to an “FTA”. In March 2016, when the same question was asked about TTIP, the support numbers fell to 61 percent (Figure 6). Germans show the highest rate of aversion and lowest support rates for TTIP respectively. However, the TTIP-FTA popularity discount is also pronounced for other major European countries (Figure 7), which is a direct consequence of a targeted key word campaigns against TTIP and targeted campaign activities spilling over to other European countries.

FIGURE 5: EUROPEAN CITIZENS' FEELINGS ABOUT TTIP VERSUS GERMANY AND AUSTRIA



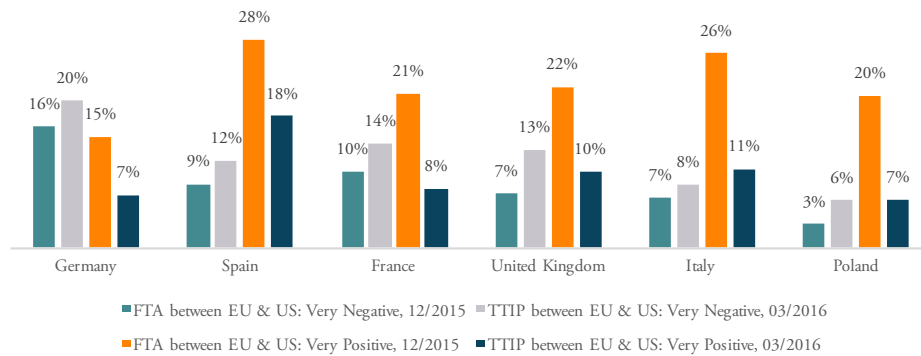
ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research. European-wide survey e28. Numbers presented refer to “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?” (March 2016 survey).

FIGURE 6: EUROPEAN CITIZENS' FEELINGS ABOUT A “TRANSATLANTIC FTA” AND A “TTIP” BETWEEN THE EU AND THE US



ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research. European-wide survey e28. Numbers presented refer to two questions: 1) “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (FTA) with the US?” (December 2015 survey) and 2) “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?” (March 2016 survey).

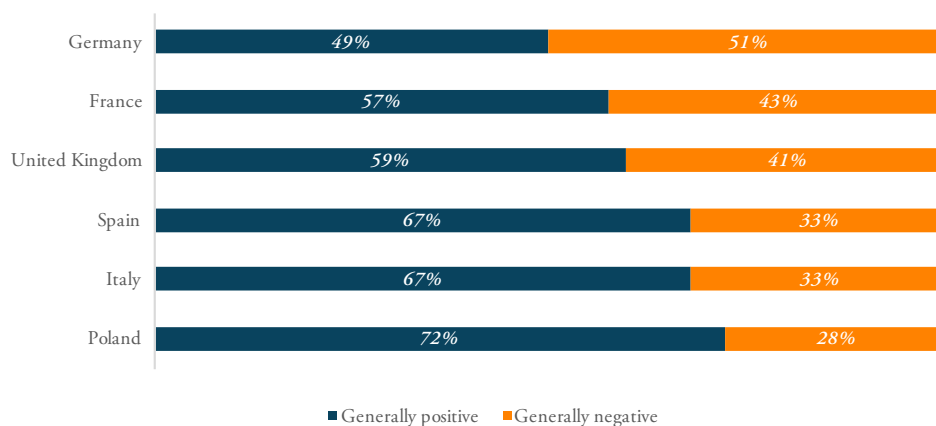
FIGURE 7: POPULARITY DISCOUNT ON “TTIP” VERSUS “TRANSATLANTIC FTA” IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research. European-wide survey e28. Numbers presented refer to two questions: 1) “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (FTA) with the US?” (December 2015 survey) and 2) “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?” (March 2016 survey).

4) In line with the EU’s latest publicly available Eurobarometer poll results, data of Dalia Research’s March 2016 wave indicate that aversion to TTIP is, by far, strongest in Germany. For those countries where a representative sample of the population was asked the question “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?,” 51 percent of Germans were generally negative towards the trade agreement, compared to 43 percent in France, 41 percent in the United Kingdom, 33 percent in Spain and Italy, and 28 percent in Poland (Figure 7).

FIGURE 8: EUROPEAN CITIZENS’ SENTIMENT TOWARDS TTIP



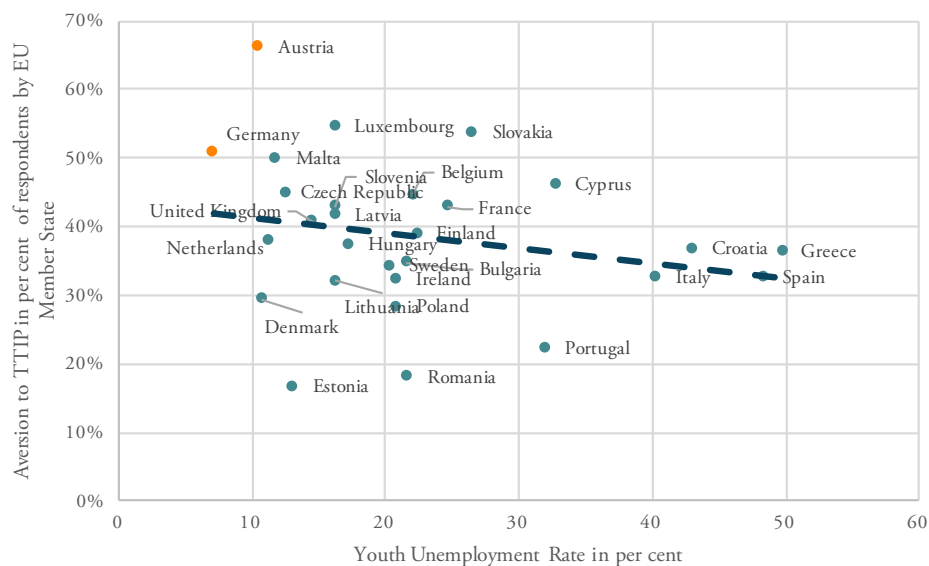
ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research. European-wide survey e28TM. Numbers presented refer to the following question: “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?” (March 2016 survey). Number of surveyed citizens: Germany = 1,420, France = 1,248, United Kingdom = 1,199, Spain = 1,005, Italy = 1,138, Poland = 860.

For the overall sample of EU Member States, there is a distinct correlation between aversion to TTIP and youth (and general) unemployment and aversion to TTIP (Figure 9 and Figure 10). Obviously, EU citizens of those countries that show high unemployment rates and relatively low levels of the state of economic development are either less interested (and therefore less prone and affected) by anti-TTIP campaigning or they consider TTIP a welcome vehicle to create new opportunities. The numbers support the argument of Fratzscher (2015) and others that German (and Austrian) citizens show a tendency to reject policies which they perceive to change a liveable status quo.

On the other hand, the data indicate that those Europeans that are economically less well-off show much greater support for TTIP (e.g., Poland and the Baltic states) and are exposed to the threat of being deprived of new economic opportunities by forceful anti-TTIP and anti-free trade campaign initiatives. For Eastern-European citizens in particular, preferences to deepening economic and political relations with Western European countries and the United States may add to citizens' favour of TTIP.

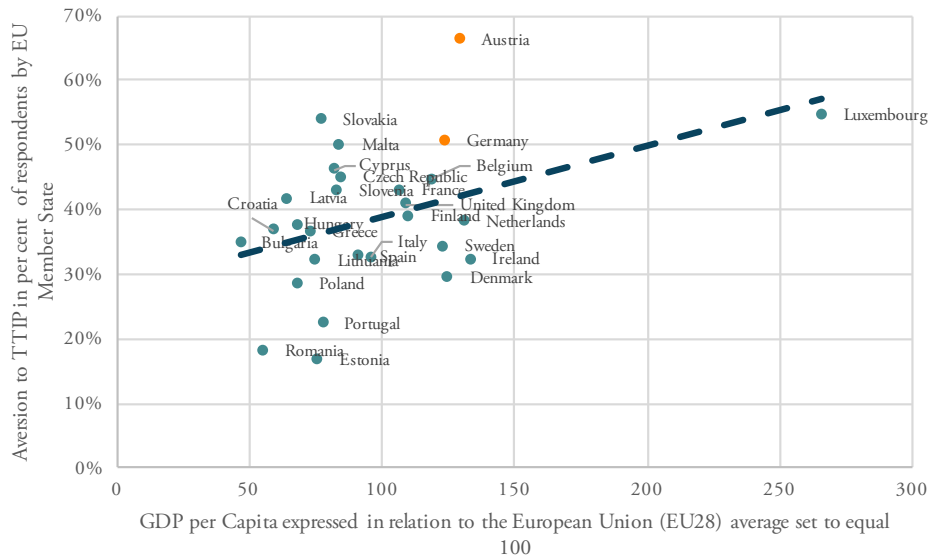
In addition, as outlined by Dreyer (2015), opinion polls reveal that aversion to TTIP is related to the proportion of elderly people in the overall population of a country. For Germany (median age 46.1), Italy (44.5), Austria (44.3), Greece (43.5) and Slovenia (43.5), public opinion polls reveal that the majority in three of these five countries hold rather unfavourable views about TTIP. For Germany, Eurobarometer (2015) poll results reveal that 65 percent of 30-39 year-olds believe TTIP would be “good for Germany”, while only 34 percent of those aged 60 years or more shared that view. Accordingly, TTIP failure would reflect the preferences of Germany's ageing median voter. In other words, TTIP failure would primarily meet the preferences of those that are retired, economically inactive, adverse to change, entitled to pension plans, and thus already relatively rich and less exposed to adverse business cycle variations. In addition, as will be shown and discussed below, anti-TTIP campaigners are by a great margin most active in Germany's most economically-sated federal states: Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia). At the same time, they are less active in the states of former East Germany, where the average state of economic development is still lagging behind.

FIGURE 9: TTIP SUPPORT AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EU



ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research and Eurostat. European-wide survey e28. Numbers presented refer to the following question: ‘How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?’ (March 2016 survey).

FIGURE 10: TTIP SUPPORT AND STATE OF INTRA-EU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



ECIPE analysis. Source: Dalia Research and Eurostat. European-wide survey e28. Numbers presented refer to the following question: “How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US?” (March 2016 survey). GDP per capita is expressed as percentage of the EU28 average set equal to 100.

To sum it up: the survey data presented above show that the majority of European citizens support a trade and investment agreement between the European Union and the United States. At the same time, the data indicate that a “TTIP between the EU and the US” is seen far less favourable than an “FTA between the EU and the US,” i.e. it is the four letters already anchored in peoples’ minds and how these letters were framed that account for the difference in perception. At the same time, polling data draw the most adverse picture for TTIP opinion in Austria and Germany, where unprecedented campaigns against TTIP were run by a well-connected, well-financed group of organisations and individuals since TTIP negotiations were launched in June 2013. Given that open markets for trade and investment are crucial for the success of Germany’s current economic landscape, it goes without saying that the anti-TTIP scene in Germany is vital in understanding such paradoxical patterns in public opinion. The huge gap in interest in TTIP between German and French citizens and German and US citizens can hardly be explained by cultural attitudes embedded in peoples “national mind-sets.” These findings strongly indicate that other forces are at work.

4. ANTI-TTIP NGOs EXPLOITING SLACKTIVISM: MESSAGES AND INFORMATION SPREAD ABOUT TTIP IN GERMANY (AND AUSTRIA)

Irrespective of innumerable clarifications made by leading German and European politicians and the European Commission, it is particularly worrisome that Germany's major anti-TTIP groups did not distance themselves from their original reasoning with respect to core critical issues addressed. Accordingly, Germany's (and Austria's) leading anti-TTIP groups to this date proliferate messages that evoke wide-spread fears about TTIP and CETA. Key narratives are: "TTIP encourages the proliferation of genetically-modified organisms in the EU", "TTIP and CETA are an attack on democracy", "TTIP allows the United States to veto on and eventually block EU law-making", and "TTIP allows multinational corporations to sue EU governments for enforcing laws on consumer, health, and environmental safety". It is crucial to understand, however, that all of these claims fail to pass the validity check. By doing so, as is argued by Politico (2016b), TTIP "elevated [German NGOs] to positions of unprecedented influence. Their coffers have swollen with funds, enabling them to boost their staff and their political profile." For an overview of major narratives developed for political campaigning see Table 1. For a validity check of claims voiced by major anti-TTIP organisations, see Table 2.

In the past, Germans were not more interested in the negotiations of (free) trade agreements per se. However, the metaphoric messages spread by Germany's major anti-TTIP groups triggered widespread, far-above EU average, interest in Germany.

The (social) online media played a critical role. As Bauer (2015a) shows for the period June 2014 to December 2014, negative online media reporting about TTIP in Germany was more than 20 times higher than positive reporting. Declared anti-TTIP groups dominated the online media debate by far. In the period July to December 2014, anti-TTIP groups' announcements in Germany amounted to 83 percent of total online media reporting on average, rising to 93 percent at peak times. Peak-time media reporting took place around the TTIP negotiation rounds. 85 percent of the total number of TTIP-related posting were originally authored and spread by anti-TTIP groups. Declared anti-TTIP groups' messages were primarily spread through social online media. Almost 80 percent of anti-TTIP groups' positions are spread via Twitter, while 20 per cent of their posts spread through Facebook.

Even more, from the very beginning of TTIP negotiations, Germany's anti-TTIP groups reinforced their own newsletters and negative social media reporting about TTIP by the targeted placements of sponsored advertisements on search machines like Google or Yahoo. Early-stage advertisements were, for example, placed by "TTIPunfairhandelbar", Germany's major campaign against TTIP that is coordinated by the Berlin-based Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung. Others were placed by Campact, Greenpeace Germany and foodwatch Germany.

The promoted advertisements' impact was twofold: not only did they convey negative emotions about TTIP by the use of emotionally-appealing titles; they also directed persons interested in background information on TTIP straight to the campaign groups' TTIP information pages. As a consequence, even those citizens (interested and probably unbiased pupils, students, employees, entrepreneurs etc.) who searched for facts and balanced perspectives about the agreement hardly found it by the use of major search engines.

TABLE 1: NARRATIVES AND PHASES SPREAD ON TTIP BY GERMANY'S MOST ACTIVE ANTI-TTIP ORGANISATIONS

Claim	Spread by				
	attac Germany ¹	Campact (funded by attac members) ²	Foodwatch Germany ³	Greenpeace Germany ⁴	BUND (German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation) ⁵
TTIP allows for the proliferation of GMO's in the EU	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
TTIP is an attack on democracy and the right to regulate	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
TTIP allows the United states and/or multinational corporations to block EU Laws	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
TTIP allows multinational corporations to sue EU governments for enforcing laws on consumer safety, health, and environmental safety	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Political catch phrases	"Freihandelsfalle TTIP" – TTIP is a free trade trap"; "Konzerne machen Staaten den Prozess" – Multinational enterprises rule over governments"; "Technokraten entmachten Parlamente" – "Technocrats deprive governments of power"	"Stoppt TTIP" – "Stop TTIP"; "Konzernen noch mehr Macht geben" – TTIP gives additional power to multinational corporations; "TTIP beschneidet die Menschenrechte" – "TTIP cuts human rights"	"Ein Angriff auf Demokratie und Verbraucherrechte" – An attack on democracy and consumer rights"	"TTIP und CETA Stoppen" – Stop TTIP and CETA; "Böse Saat" – "Evil Seeds"; "CETA ist brandgefährlich" – "CETA is extremely dangerous"	"TTIP Stoppen" – "Stop TTIP"; "Stop CETA und TTIP"; TTIP, nicht mit uns" – TTIP – We we will never agree"; Kommunale Daseinsvorsorge unter Liberalisierungsdruck" – Public Services under pressure to privatise"; "Wir werden CETA Stoppen" – We will stop CETA"

Source: ECIPE analysis. For major anti-TTIP groups in Germany see also Bauer (2015a, 2015b and 2016). For references on information spread by individual groups, see footnotes.

¹ See information provided by attac Germany, <http://www.attac.de/kampagnen/freihandelsfalle-ttip/hintergrund/>, <http://www.attac.de/kampagnen/freihandelsfalle-ttip/hintergrund/was-ist-regulatorische-kooperation/> and <http://www.attac.de/kampagnen/freihandelsfalle-ttip/freihandelsfalle-ttip/>, accessed on 15 September 2015.

² See information provided by Campact e.V., "5 minute info on TTIP", <https://www.campact.de/ttip/appell/5-minuten-info/> and <https://blog.campact.de/2015/02/diese-150-sekunden-haben-es-in-sich-video-enthuellt-neuen-ttip-skandal/> accessed on 15 September 2016.

³ See information provided by foodwatch Germany, <https://www.foodwatch.org/de/informieren/freihandelsabkommen/2-minuten-info/>, <https://www.foodwatch.org/de/informieren/freihandelsabkommen/mehr-zum-thema/private-schiedsgerichte/> and <https://www.foodwatch.org/de/informieren/freihandelsabkommen/mehr-zum-thema/ttip-ceta-tisa/>, accessed on 15 September 2016.

In September 2016, for example, sponsored Google ads of Germany's green political party DIE GRUENEN and civil society organisations foodwatch, publik forum (an organisation rooted in Christian religious belief), BUND (German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation, Friends of the Earth) and Greenpeace Germany ranked first in plain vanilla searches for TTIP – labelled “The Green Position on TTIP”, “Stop TTIP Now”, “The War on TTIP”, and “Stop CETA and TTIP” (Table 3). Likewise, several heavily promoted online petitions, such as anti-TTIP groups call on email newsletter subscribers to contribute to the European Commission's online consultation on investment protection conducted in 2015 (by completing forms made available to potential signatories) contributed to spreading dubious claims rather than fact-based, balanced information (see, e.g., Bauer 2015c and European Commission 2015).

TABLE 2: VALIDITY CHECK OF CLAIMS SPREAD BY GERMANY'S ANTI-TTIP GROUPS

Claim	Clarification by EU Commission ⁶	CETA ^{7,8}
TTIP/CETA allows for the proliferation of GMO's in the EU.	No. The EU has a strict system for deciding whether to allow companies to sell any given GMO in the EU. This is entirely separate from trade negotiations. The EU basic law on GMOs - including the European Food Safety Authority's (EFSA) safety assessment and the risk management procedure - is not up for negotiation. It will not change as a result of TTIP.	No. CETA does not affect EU restrictions on beef containing growth hormones or GMOs. See CETA text and European Commission summary clarification.
TTIP/CETA is an attack on democracy and the right to regulate.	No. 1) On investment protection and ISDS: TTIP does not stop governments passing laws, but where new laws discriminate against foreign firms it allows them to bring a claim for compensation. 2) On regulatory cooperation: TTIP will not overrule, repeal or amend EU legislation. The EU's 28 member countries and the European Parliament would have to approve any changes to EU laws or regulations in order to liberalise trade.	No. See CETA text. The right to regulate is explicitly guaranteed in investment protection chapter, trade and labour chapter and trade and environment chapter.
TTIP/CETA allows the United states and/or multinational corporations to block EU Laws.	No. TTIP aims to encourage discussion about regulations. Although EU and US regulations are often very similar they sometimes achieve their aims in different ways. TTIP aims to encourage EU and US regulators to work more closely when setting new regulations, and to recognise each other's regulations where they provide equivalent protection.	No. Under CETA, the EU and Canada have agreed to set up a Regulatory Cooperation Forum. The Forum will function as a voluntary cooperation mechanism to exchange experiences and relevant information among regulators, and to help identify areas where regulators could cooperate. It will not be able to change existing regulations or develop new legislation.
TTIP/CETA allows multinational corporations to sue EU governments for enforcing laws on consumer safety, health, and environmental safety.	No. EU laws set high standards that protect, among others: human life and health, animal health and welfare, the environment and consumers. In the EU, independent regulators advise governments on how strict these standards should be, based on the latest scientific research. TTIP will safeguard these standards, and a government's right to set them as high as they wish in the future.	No. See CETA text. The right to regulate is explicitly guaranteed in investment protection chapter, trade and labour chapter and trade and environment chapter.

Source: ECIPE analysis. For major anti-TTIP groups in Germany see also Bauer (2015a, 2015b and 2016). For references on information spread by individual groups, see footnotes.

⁴ See information provided by Greenpeace Germany, <https://www.greenpeace.de/ttip-stoppen> and <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/landwirtschaft/gentechnik/boese-saat>, accessed on 15 September 2016.

⁵ See information provided by BUND Germany, http://www.bund.net/fileadmin/bundnet/pdfs/umweltschutz_international/150710_bund_umweltschutz_international_ttip_kommunen.pdf and http://www.bund.net/themen_und_projekte/internationaler_umweltschutz/ttip_ceta/, accessed on 14 September 2016.

⁶ See information provided by the European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/about-ttip/questions-and-answers/index_en.htm, accessed on 15 September 2016.

⁷ See text provided by European Commission, http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/september/tradoc_152806.pdf, accessed on 15 September 2016.

TABLE 3: DECLARED ANTI-TTIP GROUPS SPONSORED ADVERTISEMENTS ON GOOGLE'S SEARCH ENGINE

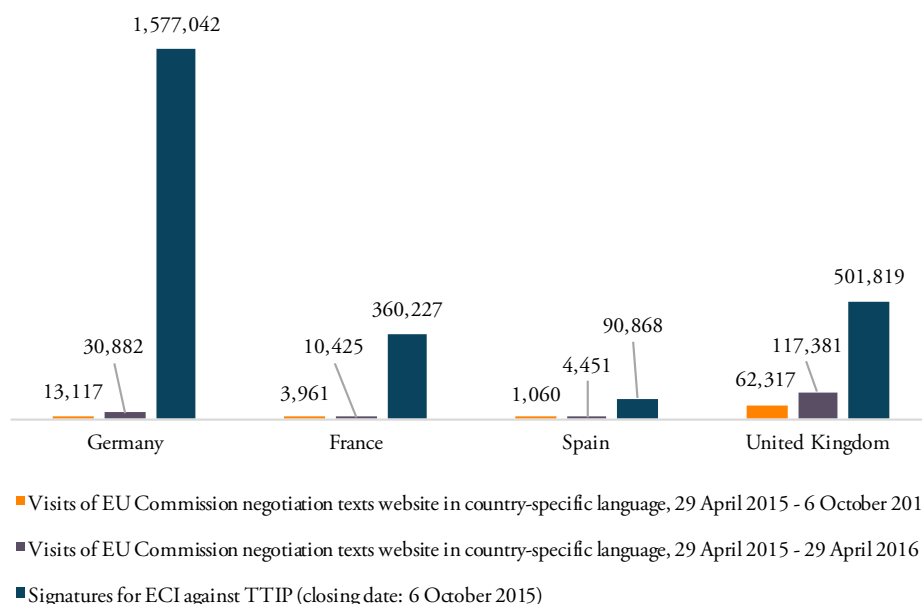
The screenshot shows two search results for the query 'ttip'. Both results show approximately 14,200,000 results in 0.20 seconds. The left result shows sponsored ads from 'gruene-bundestag.de', 'foodwatch.org', 'volksentscheid.de', and 'greenpeace.de'. The right result shows sponsored ads from 'publik-forum.de', 'gruene-bundestag.de', 'foodwatch.org', 'aktion.bund.net/ceta-verhindern', and 'bund.net'. Each ad includes a title, a URL, and a brief description of the content.

Source: ECIPE analysis. Author's queries on Google search engine on 14 September 2016. First query made on 12:36, second query on 12:56. Note that TTIP information was exclusively advertised by declared anti-TTIP groups. Advertised messages: "What does TTIP want?", "Who is behind TTIP?", "TTIP? CETA? Referendum – Sign call against TTIP", "Fight against TTIP – Environmental Protection since 1971", "Stop TTIP now!", "Stop CETA and TTIP".

As a consequence, Germany's most active anti-TTIP groups successfully managed to manufacture widespread discontent about TTIP. They dominated (and still dominate) the public information space about TTIP. In Germany, TTIP information spread by sources other than declared anti-TTIP organisations were, and still are, hard to find on the Internet, which is for most people the most primary source of policy-specific background information and political education in general. The same applies for journalists and media representatives. Accordingly, official information about TTIP negotiations, including negotiations texts published by the European Commission were evidently not taken into consideration by those citizens that signed the "self-organised European Citizens Initiative" (ECI, for a broader discussion see below) against TTIP. The prerogative on interpretation of "what TTIP is about" was, and still is, with declared anti-TTIP organisations (Figure 11).

⁸ See summary information provided by the European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/questions-and-answers/index_de.htm, accessed on 15 September 2016.

FIGURE 11: NUMBER OF VISITS TO EU COMMISSION’S OFFICIAL TTIP NEGOTIATION TEXTS’ WEBSITE VERSUS NUMBER OF SIGNATURES COLLECTED BY “STOP TTIP” CAMPAIGN ORGANISATIONS



Source: EU Commission, DG Trade, and Stop TTIP (www.stop-ttip.org). Note that visits of the EU Commission’s English language webpage do not directly correspond with visits paid by English-speaking citizens of the United Kingdom. A discussion of the “self-organised” European Citizens Initiative is given below. 6 October 2015 marks the closing date of the ECI against TTIP. We provide numbers for a second period (13 months) in order to give the reader an impression about how national citizens interest in TTIP-related information provided by the EU Commission evolved over time.

5. DATASET AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The analyses conducted in Chapters 4 and 5 are based on a unique set of data collected by the authors. The methodology applied in data mining is described below.

5.1. THE DATASET

The data have been collected via online research from publicly available sources including search engines and search purpose related websites. The search queries concerned announcements of public events organised by various groups and individuals to discuss and inform about the “Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Agreement” between the European Union and the United States of America and its commonly recognised abbreviation “TTIP.” The dataset, therefore, includes mainly events about TTIP, but it also includes events which address frequently criticised trade and investment agreements such as the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between the European Union and Canada (CETA) and the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA).

The time period of the analysis comprises one full year and covers events that took place between February 2015 and February 2016. The focus of the data collection is on events which took place in Germany (1,508 events, for an overview see Annex II). In addition, a number of public events that took place in other European countries were collected, i.e., Austria (112), Belgium (101),

France (18), the Netherlands (6), and the United Kingdom (32).⁹ Due to low numbers of registered TTIP events, event data for Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are only taken into consideration for the qualitative analyses provided below.

The information included for each of the events comprised the following details as far as these were available:

1. title of the event,
2. place where it took place,
3. date and time when it took place,
4. institution organising the event (event owner),
5. names of the speakers and the institutions they represented as well as
6. title of their speeches if available.

5.2. CODING OF EVENT DATA

The information available for each event was coded according to three categories of information: (1) the event title, (2) the event organiser, and (3) speakers. In order to conduct a comprehensive and consistent analysis of the data, we defined a set of criteria which is described in the following paragraphs.

For each of our sub-categories more than one criterion can apply. In order to account for inter-coder reliability (to avoid biased/subjective individual assessment), the coding was carried out by two different researchers. Accordingly, categories and criteria were only coded when they were chosen by both researchers independently. Differences in individual coding were discussed at a second stage and aligned based on consensus.

(1) *Event Title*

Regarding the event title, three different criteria were coded: first, the subject matter addressed in the title was coded according to the following set of issues (multiple selections may apply):

- 1: Investor-State-Dispute Settlement (ISDS)
- 2: Transparency
- 3: State & Democracy
- 4: Consumer & Health Protection
- 5: Environmental Protection
- 6: Public Services
- 7: Culture (i.e. issues related to arts etc.)
- 8: Private Sector
- 8: Multi-National-Corporations (MNC)
- 9: Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)
- 10: Regulatory Cooperation
- 11: Fair Trade
- 12: Alternative Mandate
- 13: Trade and Economic Growth

⁹ “Flagship TTIP action days”, e.g. the “Tag der Kultur” (Day of Culture) on 18. May 2015, with a host of events across Germany were taken as only one event under one heading. Information stands in pedestrian areas or church conventions have not been captured. However, such events were supposed to generate greater local publicity to reach a broader spectrum of society. Internal events such as regular meetings of anti-TTIP campaigners, which are occasionally open to interested people were not considered as information events in the context of the study. Therefore, this study may in particular underestimate the local presence of declared anti-TTIP organisations and their representatives.

- 14: Jobs and Employment
- 15: Competition
- 16: Innovation
- 17: Investment
- 18: Communal or Regional Impact (i.e. impacts on a specific region, federal state, commune, etc.)
- 19: Sector-specific impact (if the event title alluded to impacts on a specific economic sector, e.g. agriculture)
- 20: Values
- 21: Other/Non-specific (if there was no specific subject matter alluded to, or a subject matter not listed)

Second, it was coded which trade agreement was addressed in the event title. The criteria applied are: “TTIP”, “CETA”, “TiSA” or “other”.

Third, it was coded which sentiment was conveyed through event header, i.e., if the formulation and words used indicated a positive, negative or neutral position regarding the subject matter. For example, formulations alluding only to the “danger” or “risks” of a trade agreement were coded as indicating a negative attitude, whereas formulations alluding to the “risks and benefits” were coded as conveying a neutral sentiment, while suggesting a balanced discussion of the subject matter. Event titles containing the German word “Folgen” (i.e. consequences) were coded as indicating a negative attitude as it is perceived to have a negative connotation, while titles using the German word “Auswirkungen” (impacts) were coded as indicating a neutral sentiment as it carries a rather neutral connotation. Event titles containing the words “benefits” or “potentials” were coded as conveying a positive sentiment.

(2) *Event Organiser*

Regarding the second category, it was coded which kind of institution organised the event. For each event up to three organisers were coded in case there were more than one organisers. The following criteria apply, whereby multiple coding may apply (e.g. for category 11 and categories 6, 10 and 11):

- 1: Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO’s)
- 2: Political Party
- 3: Political Foundation
- 4: Individual Corporation
- 5: Business Federation
- 6: Labour Union
- 7: Academia/University (this included, above all, universities and research institutes associated with a university or carrying out academic research, but also student organisations associated to a university)
- 8: EU, Federal or Sub-Federal Ministry or Public Institution
- 9: Anti-TTIP Campaign Group Member Organisation¹⁰
- 10: Consumer Protection Organisation
- 11: Environmental Protection Organisation
- 12: Media (e.g. journalists)
- 13: Educational Institutions (i.e. non-academic institutions such as training centres or adult education centres)

¹⁰ These include institutions or organisations listed in one of the following sources: members of the organisation “TTIP unfairhandelbar” [TTIP non-negotiable]: <http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/start/wer-wir-sind/mitgliederliste/>, network of the anti-TTIP manifestations in Germany: <http://ttip-demo.de/home/netzwerk/>, members of the alliance “Stop TTIP”: https://stop-ttip.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ECI-Partner-List_16_05_30.pdf.

- 14: Religious Institution (i.e. organisations associated with the church or the church itself)
- 15: Other

(3) *Panelists*

In the third category, the panellists (speakers; experts) as well as their institutional background were coded. For each event up to five speakers were coded. The coding is based on the following criteria, whereby multiple coding may apply (e.g. for category 11 and categories 6, 10 and 11):

- 1: Civil society (if the speaker was representing e.g. an NGO or another form of organised civil society group)
- 2: Political party
- 3: Political Foundation
- 4: Individual corporation
- 5: Business federation
- 6: Labour union
- 8: Federal or sub-federal ministry or public institutions
- 9: European governmental body or public institution (i.e. mainly the European Parliament and European Commission)
- 10: Foreign governmental body or public institutions (e.g. the US Chamber of Commerce)
- 11: Anti-TTIP campaign group member organisation
- 12: Consumer protection organisation
- 13: Environmental protection organisation
- 14: Media/Journalist
- 15: Academia (for specification see explanation in previous category)
- 16: Educational Institution (for specification see explanation in previous category)
- 17: Religious Background (for specification see explanation in previous category)
- 18: Other

6. (ANTI-) TTIP CAMPAIGN WORK IN GERMANY

Germany has emerged to the EU's major "pro-TTIP versus anti-TTIP" political battlefield, and German campaign groups are at the origin of the European movement against TTIP. In this Chapter, we conduct an event analysis to study and discuss major institutional and individual players, as well as interests and messages spread in the debate over TTIP in Germany.

6.1. HOSTS AND ORGANISERS OF TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY

Like all previous trade and investment agreements that were concluded by the EU and its Member States, TTIP's prime concern is to break down discriminatory and unnecessary barriers for businesses engaging in cross-the-border trade and investment. Accordingly, TTIP can be assumed to be in the interest of those German firms that already engage, or are considering engaging in the US marketplace. Accordingly, TTIP should also be in the interest of the business associations representing the interests of those firms. TTIP, like any other EU trade agreement, also bears a political dimension, i.e. to strengthen or even cement EU-US political cooperation. Hence, the agreement should find strong support of those political parties in Germany that support transatlantic political relations. In addition, since the German government is one of the 28 signatories of the mandate that formally enables the European Commission to negotiate TTIP with its counterpart, the United States Trade Representative, the German coalition government should generally back and support TTIP negotiations. Note that Germany's current coalition

government is comprised of three political parties: the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU), the Christian Social Union in Bavaria (CSU) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

A bird's eye view on those institutions that organised TTIP-related events in Germany reveals a considerable asymmetry in the institutional background of hosts and organisers of TTIP information events (see Figure 12). On the one hand, individual businesses and business associations represent a tiny fraction of TTIP event organisers in Germany. Collectively, only 12 percent of TTIP event organisers in Germany are business associations and individual businesses respectively. By comparison, those political parties that have not declared membership to a formal anti-TTIP campaign group network account for 30 percent of TTIP events organised in Germany. The majority of TTIP event organisers (58 percent of all registered events) are associations, organisations and political parties that initially set up or declared membership to formal anti-TTIP campaign group networks in Germany (i.e., "TTIPunfairhandelbar" and "Stop TTIP", see Section 3 for clarification). These networks include four well-established political parties in Germany: Bündnis 90/GRÜNE (the Alliance '90/The Greens), DIE LINKE (The Left), Die Piraten (The Pirates Germany) and the Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei (ÖDP, Ecological Democratic Party).¹¹

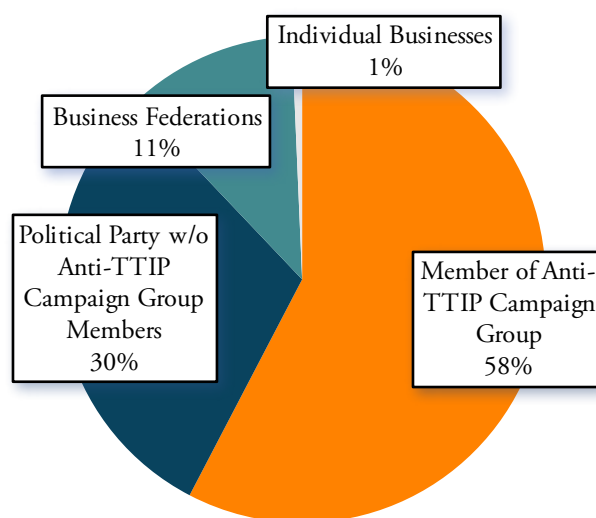
The overall picture already indicates that, contrary to the reasoning outlined above, businesses and business associations, as well as those political parties that constitute the German government, show a relatively weak motivation to engage and shape the debate compared to the activities of the anti-TTIP movement. Declared anti-TTIP campaign group member organisations show a significantly higher activity in organising events to inform and shape the debate about TTIP, and, as will be discussed below, to set the agenda on subjects related to TTIP.

Moreover, although Germany's Social Democrat government coalition party, whose party leader Sigmar Gabriel serves as Minister of Economic Affairs, has not officially declared formal affiliation to anti-TTIP protest networks in Germany, SPD politicians across all spectrums of political conviction (the "Parliamentarian Left" group in particular) frequently express ambiguous aversion to TTIP and sympathy to the protest groups' activities.¹² Accordingly, if the total of 208 events organised by the SPD, which is more than twice the number of events organised by Germany's CDU, were ascribed to the group of TTIP protest organisations, the anti-TTIP scene controlled more than 75 percent of the local debate in Germany in the period under study.

¹¹ Germany's political party "Alternative für Deutschland" (AfD, Alternative for Germany) is not a declared member of an official anti-TTIP campaign groups, but officially rejects TTIP. We therefore included this part to the group of anti-TTIP groups. Since the AfD accounts for 6 registered events only, the results do not affect the overall pattern in the data.

¹² In addition to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy, which is led by SPD's Sigmar Gabriel, there are three more SPD-led ministries at German federal government level that have a stake in TTIP: the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (which has directly provided generous public funding for the coordination office of anti-TTIP campaign network "TTIPunfairhandelbar"; DNR 2013, pp. 20), the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection.

FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS ORGANISING ON TTIP



Source: ECIPE analysis. The sub-group “Member of Anti-TTIP Campaign Group” includes those political parties that formally declared support of anti-TTIP campaigns.

Compared to both anti-TTIP groups and political parties, German business associations have generally been much less active in organising TTIP-related events. As outlined by Figure 13, regional Chambers of Commerce (39 events) have been the most active business associations in organising TTIP-related events, followed by business groups and associations affiliated to the CDU (22 events, e.g. CDU-Mittelstandsvereinigung; CDU Association of SMEs), and local Chambers of Crafts (11). In addition, the Association of Bavarian Industry was among the most active business federations owing to the strong anti-TTIP protest scene in the federal state of Bavaria, which is spearheaded by highly vocal farmers’ associations and environmental groups. The Association of Germany Industry (BDI), its member organisations as well as German associations of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) have been significantly less active in either hosting or organising TTIP-related events.

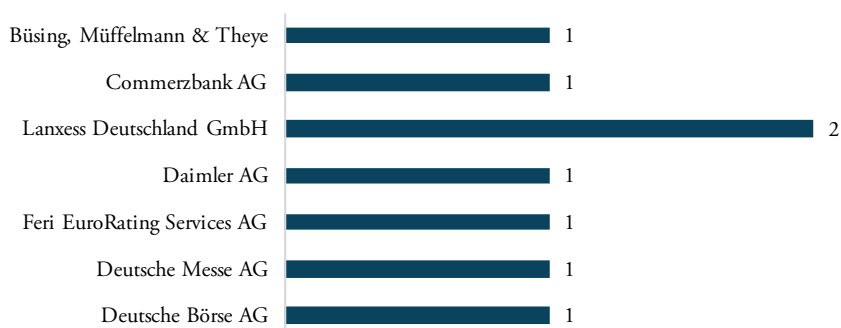
A similar picture emerges for individual businesses in Germany (see Figure 14). Based on a sample of 1,508 TTIP-related events, just 0.53 percent of all TTIP events in Germany were hosted or organised by individual firms. A mere total of 7 individual firms and 8 TTIP events organised by these firms are registered for the period under study.

FIGURE 13: TOP 20 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS ORGANISING TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY, BY NUMBER OF HOSTED EVENTS



Source: ECIPE analysis.

FIGURE 14: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL BUSINESSES ORGANISING TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY, NUMBER OF HOSTED EVENTS



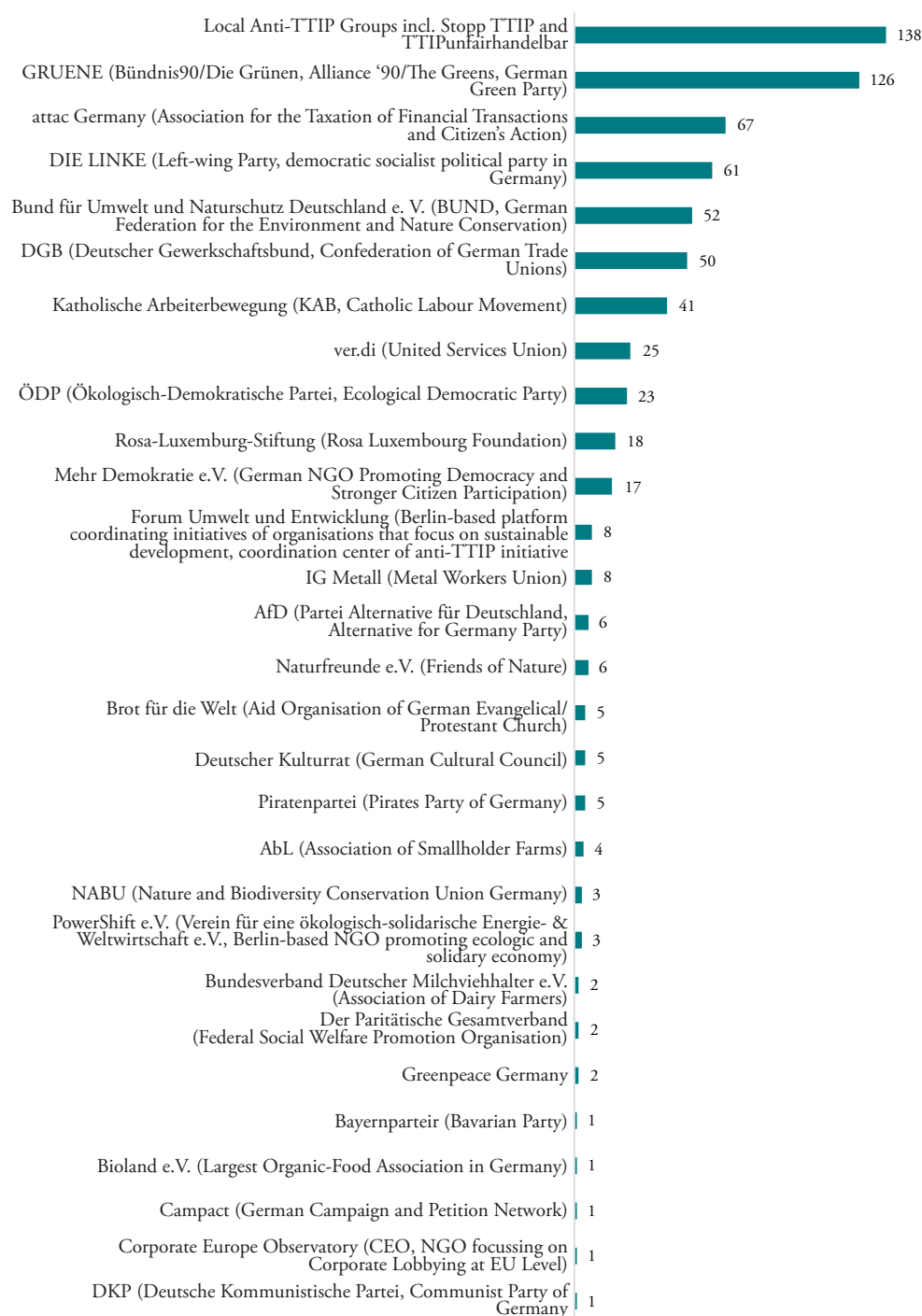
Source: ECIPE analysis.

Figure 15 depicts the 30 most active anti-TTIP campaign network organisations (for an overview of institutional backgrounds see Annex I). In the period under study, declared anti-TTIP protest groups hosted or organised 683 events (58 percent of all registered events) in Germany. Accordingly, the number of TTIP events organised by member organisations of official anti-TTIP campaign networks exceeded those of business associations by 400 percent and those of political parties that are not affiliated with the protest networks by 90 percent. If the Social Democrat political party (SPD) were taken as an anti-TTIP organisation, the number of events of anti-TTIP groups would amount to 891 events and exceed those of business associations by 560 percent and those of non-affiliated political parties by 500 percent.

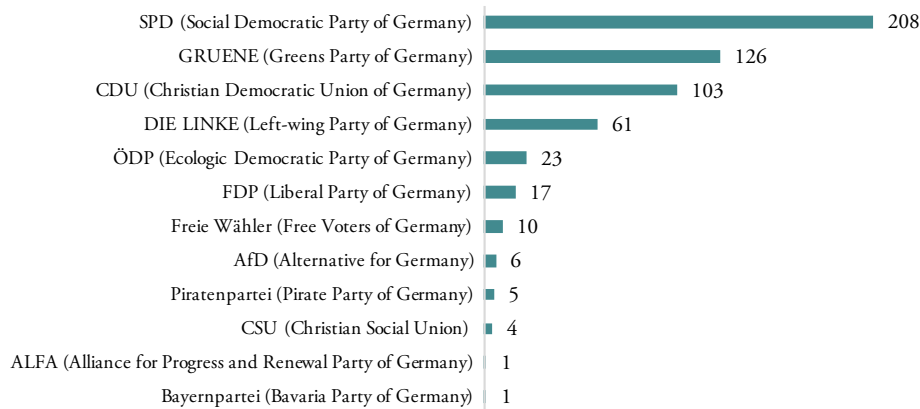
Local anti-TTIP alliances primarily understand and promote themselves as region- or city-specific coalitions against TTIP. Therefore, these groups' events were coded as "local anti-TTIP groups". The data illustrate that events hosted by local anti-TTIP groups, including events labelled and organised by "Stop TTIP" and "TTIPunfairhandelbar", account for the largest number of anti-TTIP events in Germany (138 events) for the period under study. It should be noted, however, that local anti-TTIP alliances' events were frequently planned, set up and promoted by major, i.e. most active and most vocal, anti-TTIP organisations in Germany, such as "attac Germany", "Mehr Demokratie" as well as the political parties "GRUENE" and "DIE LINKE" (e.g. "Stop TTIP Alliance of Memmingen/Unterallgäu", "No TTIP Alliance Cologne", "Stop TTIP Alliance of Münster").

As concerns individual anti-TTIP organisations that officially declared membership in anti-TTIP campaign networks, the political party GRUENE (126 registered events) hosted and organised the most TTIP-related events in Germany, followed by attac Germany (67 events), the political party DIE LINKE (61 events), BUND (German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation, 52 events), DGB (Confederation of German Trade Unions, 50 events), and KAB (Catholic Labour Movement, 41 events). Further highly vocal anti-TTIP campaign organisations are ver.di (United Services Union, 25 events), ÖDP (Ecological Democratic Party, 23 events), Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (the political foundation of DIE LINKE, 18 events), and Mehr Demokratie (a German NGO promoting democracy and stronger citizen participation, 17 events).

TTIP events organised by political parties reveal a further asymmetry in the debate. Those political parties that are generally in favour of TTIP are significantly less active in hosting events related to TTIP. The political scene regarding TTIP was (and still is) heavily dominated by Germany's Social Democrats (SPD, 208 events) and Germany's Green Party (GRUENE, 126 events). In addition, Germany's left-wing party DIE LINKE (61 events), as well as the Ecologic and Democratic Party (ÖDP, 23 events), show high activity in hosting and organising TTIP-related events. On the other hand, the Liberal Party of Germany (FDP), which is generally in favour of open markets is less active in hosting events on TTIP. Taken together, those political parties that reject TTIP account for 75 percent of all TTIP events organised in Germany between February 2015 and February 2016 (see Figure 16 and Figure 17). Note that Germany's green and left-wing political parties GRUENE and DIE LINKE performed poorly in the federal elections of 2013, standing at 8.4 and 8.6 percent of total votes respectively. Accordingly, these findings indicate that Germany's green and left-wing political parties took advantage of TTIP when searching for new thematic issues (high-potential political hot spots) to maintain and establish (anti-establishment) political profiles. The overview of major individual political protagonists, as well as their NGO and political party affiliations, strengthens this hypothesis (see discussion provided below).

FIGURE 15: TOP 30 “DECLARED” ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN NETWORK MEMBER ORGANISATIONS, BY NUMBER OF HOSTED EVENTS

Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: institutions include institutions or organisations listed in one of the following sources: members of the organisation “TTIP unfairhandelbar”: <http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/start/wer-wir-sind/mitgliederliste/>, network of the anti-TTIP manifestations in Germany: <http://ttip-demo.de/home/netzwerk/>, members of the alliance “Stop TTIP”: https://stop-ttip.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ECI-Partner-List_16_05_30.pdf.

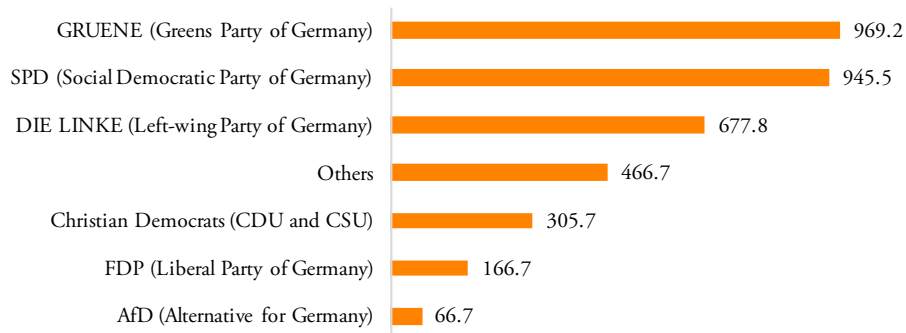
FIGURE 16: POLITICAL PARTIES, BY NUMBER OF HOSTED EVENTS

Source: ECIPE analysis.

For political parties, the asymmetries in the motivation to engage in TTIP events becomes even more obvious when the number of hosted events is adjusted by electorate support. According to 26 July 2016 survey data of Forsa (2016), Germany's major political parties would represent the following shares of votes:

- CDU/CSU: 35 percent
- SPD: 22 percent
- GRUENE: 13 percent
- DIE LINKE: 9 percent
- AfD: 9 percent
- FDP: 6 percent
- Other 6 percent

Event numbers adjusted by voter support demonstrate that Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) as well as Germany's Green party (GRUENE) are more than three times more active in hosting and organising TTIP-related events than Germany's leading conservative political parties (CDU and CSU taken together). Moreover, Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE) is more than twice as active as Germany's Christian Democrats. Similarly, when voters' support is taken into consideration, Germany's liberal party (FDP) performs rather poorly. Germany's liberals are 6 times less active than both the Greens and the Social Democrats, and 4 times less active than Germany's left-wing party.

FIGURE 17: POLITICAL PARTIES' EVENT ACTIVITY ADJUSTED BY VOTERS' SUPPORT, INDEX VALUE

Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: voters' support data are taken from Forsa's weekly survey, which is available at: <http://www.wahlrecht.de/umfragen/forsa.htm>. The data applied for this index reflect the results of Forsa's July 26 2016, survey. The general pattern in the data would only marginally change for survey data of February 2015 and February 2016 respectively. For February 2015, the starting point of our analysis, the "activity gap" between the leading party CDU and other parties would even be higher as voter support for Germany's Christian Democrats was 42 percent (compared to 35 percent on 26 July 2016).

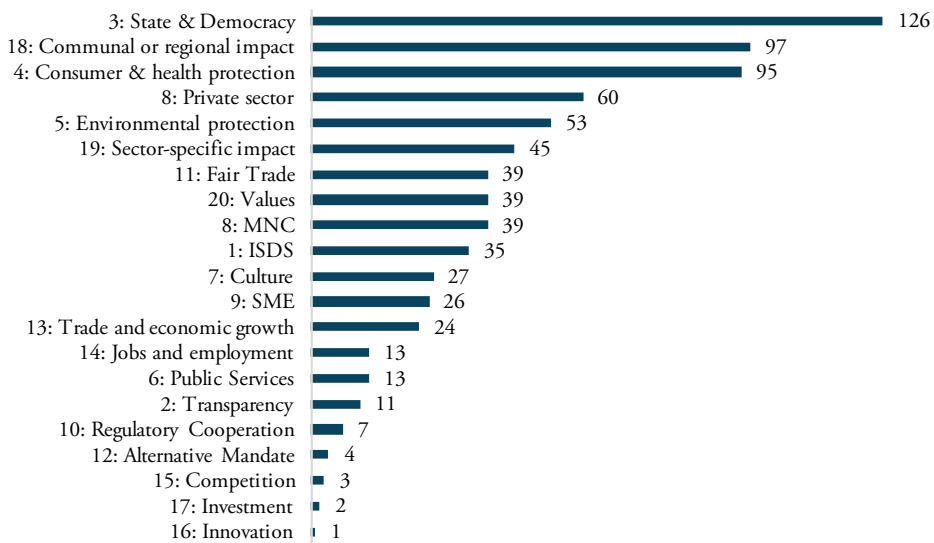
6.2. THEMATIC ISSUES ADDRESSED BY TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY

For issues addressed by TTIP-related events (see Figure 18), it turns out that TTIP events' agenda setters predominantly chose subjects related to "state and democracy" (126 mentions), "communal or regional impact" (97 mentions) and "consumer and health protection". These issues strongly prevail over other issues. In addition, issues related to the "private sector" (businesses, industries and markets, 60 events) and "environmental protection" (53 events) are among those subjects that are frequently addressed by TTIP event organisers.

While other issues such as "ISDS" (39 events), "multinational enterprises" (MNC, 39 events) and "values" (39 events) have also been commonly addressed by the agenda setters, major empirically proven social and economic benefits of open markets have very rarely been addressed. Issues related to "trade and economic growth" (24 events), "jobs and employment" (13 events), "competition" (3 events), innovation (1 event), and investment (2 events) have evidently not played an important role in the discussions set up for TTIP. Taken together, issues that are widely associated with the positive effects that are likely to result from free trade account for a mere total of 2 percent of all issues addressed by local TTIP events in Germany. 98 percent of all issues that were set to be publicly presented and debated do not refer to standard pro-trade arguments.

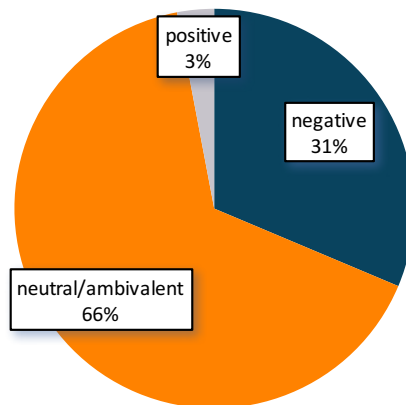
The asymmetry in the number of issues chosen for public debate is also mirrored by the sentiment expressed as conveyed by TTIP event headers and sub-titles. While a majority of 66 percent of event headers convey a neutral sentiment to TTIP, 31 percent of TTIP headers convey a negative message about TTIP. Only 3 percent of TTIP events convey positive sentiments. Taking into consideration that neutral statements are usually less intuitive and less memorable for the personal mind than biased and more polarised ways of expression, the imbalance between positive and negative sentiment headers becomes even more pertinent. Leaving aside event headers of neutral sentiment, only 9 percent of all remaining events headers convey a positive message, while 91 percent draw negative pictures of TTIP (see Figure 19).

FIGURE 18: MAJOR SUBJECTS ADDRESSED BY TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note that 988 events have been coded “other/non-specific”. Multiple selections may apply. Note that “17: Investment” refers to “implications for investment” and “opportunities for investment”, while “1: ISDS” refers to topical issues related to investment protection and (bilateral) investment treaties.

FIGURE 19: SENTIMENT CONVEYED BY EVENT HEADER

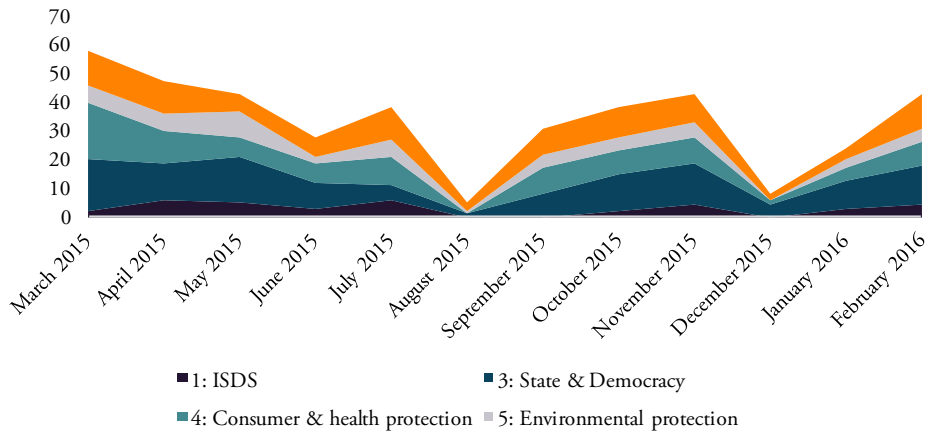


Source: ECIPE analysis.

As concerns the development of those issues most frequently addressed by TTIP-related events, the number of events slightly decreased over time. Summer and Christmas holidays mark low activity periods (see Figure 20). At the same time, the composition of events changed somewhat over time. In February 2015, issues related to “state and democracy”, “consumer and health protection” and “communal and regional impact” were most frequently addressed by TTIP event organisers. While issues related to “consumer and health protection”, “ISDS” and “environmental protection” lost momentum over time, subjects related to “state and democracy” and “communal and regional impact” kept momentum in the public debate (see Figure 21). The

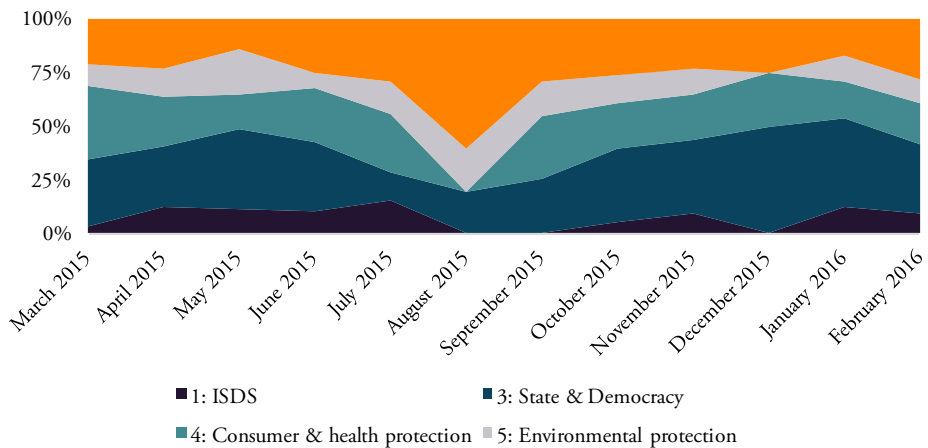
numbers indicate that issues related to democratic participation at federal and sub-federal level, including regulatory cooperation, public services, public procurement and ISDS, which is frequently claimed to be an “attack against democracy”, dominate the TTIP debate in Germany.

FIGURE 20: DEVELOPMENT OF MOST FREQUENT CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS OVER TIME, ABSOLUTE NUMBERS



Source: ECIPE analysis.

FIGURE 21: DEVELOPMENT OF MOST FREQUENT CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS OVER TIME, RELATIVE PROPORTION



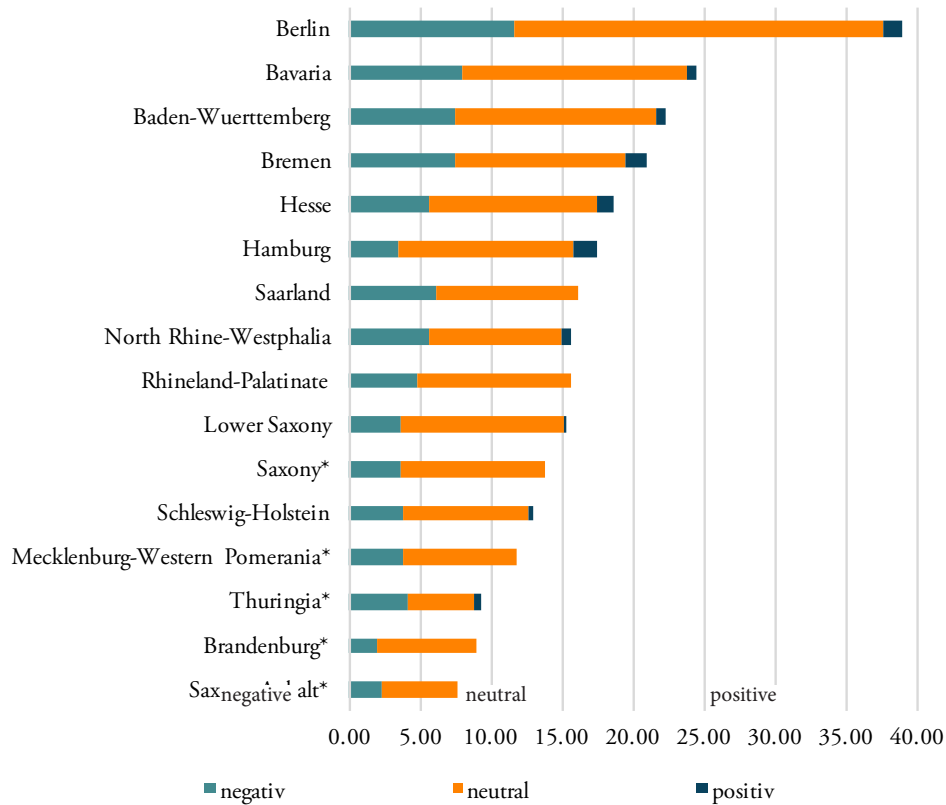
Source: ECIPE analysis.

6.3. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY

The regional analysis reveals that the greatest number of TTIP events took place in Germany’s largest federal states, as measured by population size: Bavaria (314 events), North Rhine-Westphalia (278 events) and Baden-Wuerttemberg (242 events). Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg also rank high (2nd and 3rd) when event numbers are adjusted by population size, followed by Bremen, which is a stronghold of attac and Campact. At the same time, as shown by Figure 22, the number of those events whose headers and sub-titles convey a negative message about TTIP is highest in Berlin, Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Bremen. By comparison, the number of

TTIP-related events adjusted by population size is significantly lower for former East German states (New Länder, see Figure 22).

FIGURE 22: NUMBER OF TTIP EVENTS BROKEN DOWN BY GERMAN FEDERAL STATE

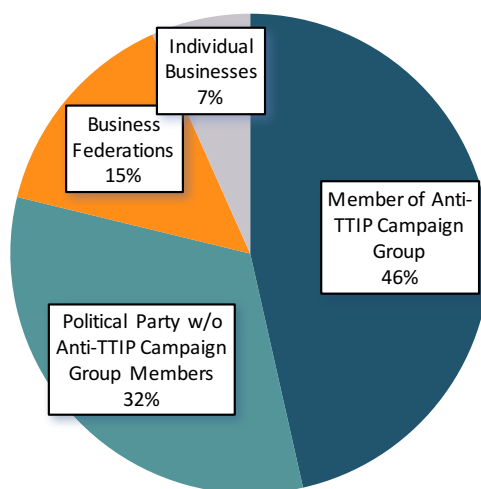


Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: asterisk marks former East Germany states. Number of events adjusted by size of state population and multiplied by 1,000.

6.4. TTIP EXPERTS AND SPEAKERS IN GERMANY

Our dataset allows us to study TTIP events' panellists (speakers and experts) as well as their institutional background. 2,051 speakers were allocated to political parties, individual businesses, business associations, and declared anti-TTIP campaign groups. For this grouping of major stakeholders, the data reveal that the majority of speakers, which were often presented as distinguished experts on TTIP, is affiliated with declared members of professional anti-TTIP campaign groups in Germany (46 percent), followed by panellists affiliated with political parties (32 percent). 15 percent of speakers were affiliated with business associations and 7 percent represented individual businesses (see Figure 23).

FIGURE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS' SPEAKERS AT TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY



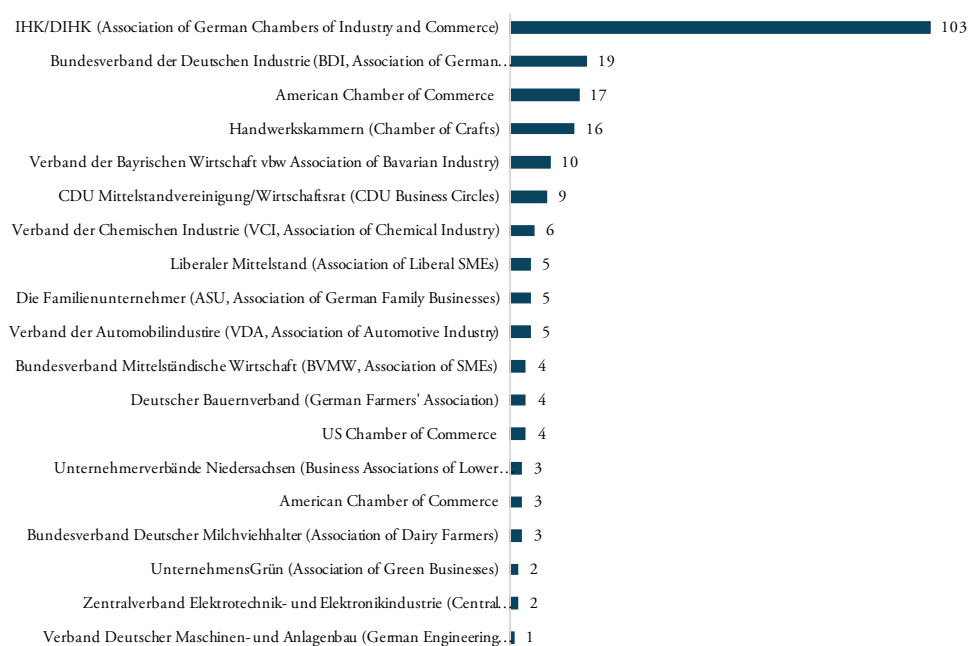
Source: ECIPE analysis.

As concerns business associations, most speakers were affiliated with regional Chambers of Commerce and their umbrella organisations, the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (IHK and DIHK, 103 registered speakers), followed by the confederation of German Industry (BDI, 19 speakers), the American Chamber of Commerce (17 speakers), German Chambers of Crafts (16 speakers), and the Bavarian Industry Association (vbw, 10 speakers). Business groups affiliated with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) accounted for 9 speakers (see Figure 24). 137 speakers were affiliated to individual businesses, and only three (major German industrial) companies and one law firm sent speakers to more than one event: (BASF SE: 7 speaker occurrences, Siemens AG: 5 speaker occurrences, Daimler AG: 4 speaker occurrences, McDermott Will and Emery: 2 speaker occurrences, see Figure 25).¹³

The number of speakers affiliated with declared member organisations of anti-TTIP protest networks significantly outweighs the number of speakers affiliated with businesses and business associations (see Figure 26). Between February 2015 and February 2016, speakers affiliated with the political parties GRUENE (Greens, 225 speakers) and DIE LINKE (The Left, 124 speakers) dominated in local debates set up to inform and discuss TTIP. Further salient players in the debate are speakers affiliated with DGB (the Confederation of German Trade Unions, 88 speakers), attac Germany (an anti-globalisation, anti-corporate activist group, 83 speakers), Mehr Demokratie (an NGO Promoting Democracy and Stronger Citizen Participation, 61 speakers), BUND (the German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation, 57 speakers), and speakers affiliated with local anti-TTIP groups (46 speakers). It should be noted that DGB and BUND are member organisations of attac Germany.

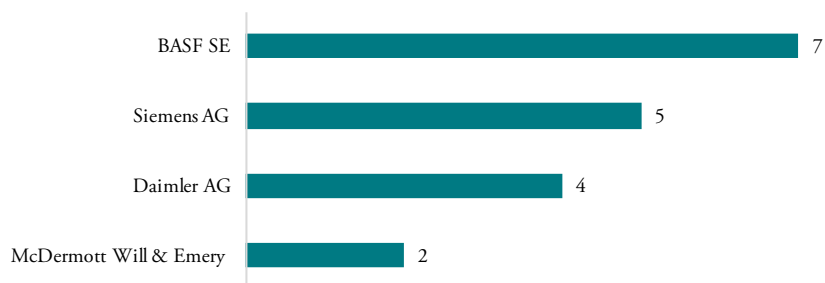
¹³ McDermott Will and Emery is an internationally operating law firm specialised in international dispute arbitration. Dr Sabine Konrad, a German Partner focusing on international dispute resolution, is a well-recognised expert for international dispute arbitration and was designated by the federal government of Germany to the Panel of Arbitrators of the World Bank's International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

FIGURE 24: NUMBER OF SPEAKERS AFFILIATED WITH BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS (TOP 20)



Source: ECIPE analysis.

FIGURE 25: NUMBER OF SPEAKERS AFFILIATED WITH INDIVIDUAL BUSINESSES

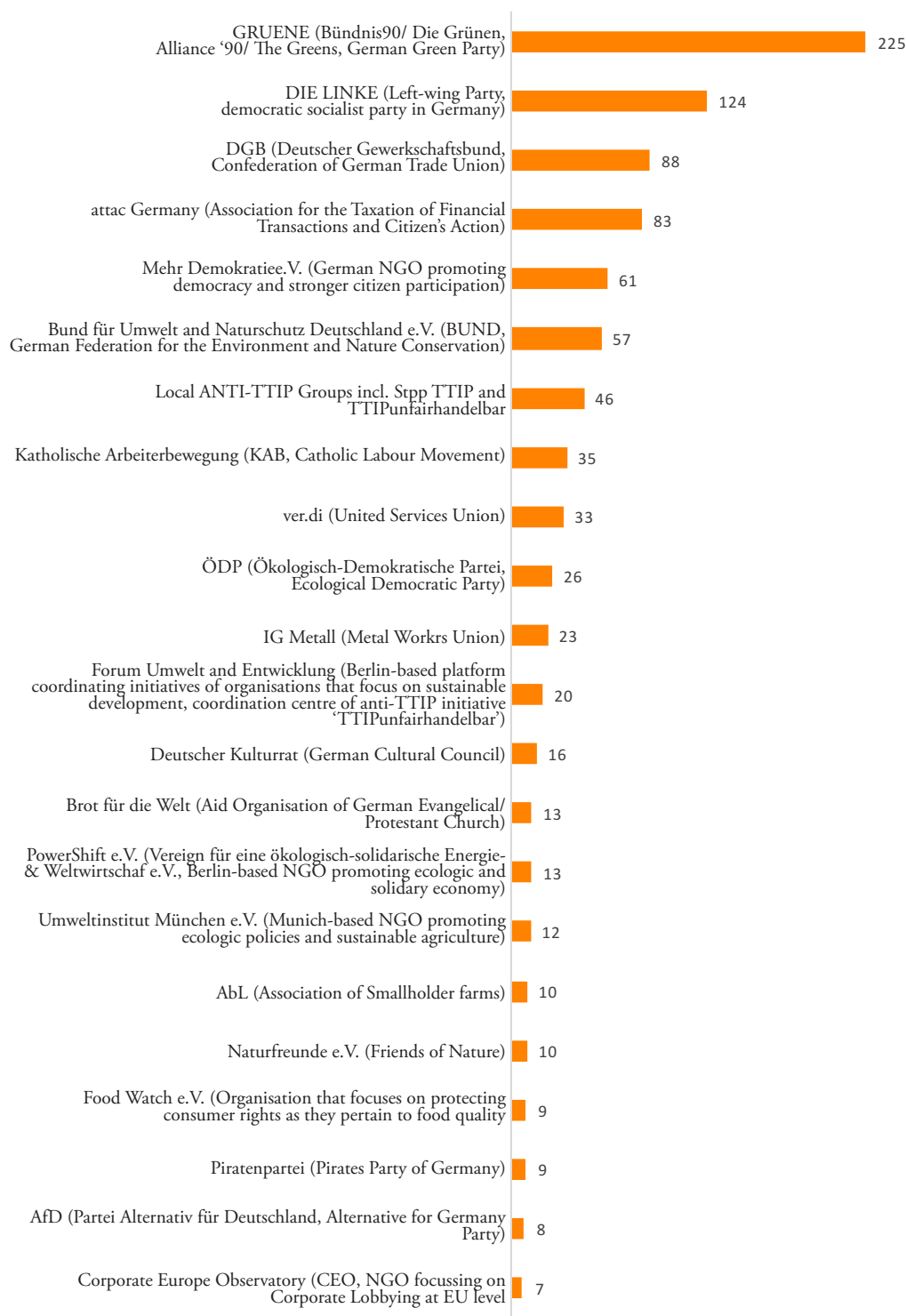


Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: number reflect businesses' whose speakers appeared at more than one event.

In addition to speakers representing labour unions (193 speakers including DGB), speakers affiliated with clerical organisations (103 speakers) such as KAB (the Catholic Labour Movement, 35 speakers) as well as Brot für die Welt (an Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church, 13 speakers), are also frequently found on expert panels on TTIP. On the other hand, while speakers affiliated with environmental organisation (129 speakers) often appear on TTIP panels, speakers affiliated with consumer protection organisations (30 speakers) are relatively underrepresented.

It turns out from the data that the number of speakers representing the top 2 most active anti-TTIP groups already exceeds the number of speakers representing top 20 most active business organisations. Moreover, the number of speakers representing the top 20 most active anti-TTIP groups exceed the number of speakers sent by the top 20 business associations by more than 300 percent, and the number of all speakers that are affiliated with individual businesses (109 speakers) by more than 700 percent.

FIGURE 26: NUMBER OF SPEAKERS AT TTIP EVENTS IN GERMANY BY “DECLARED” ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

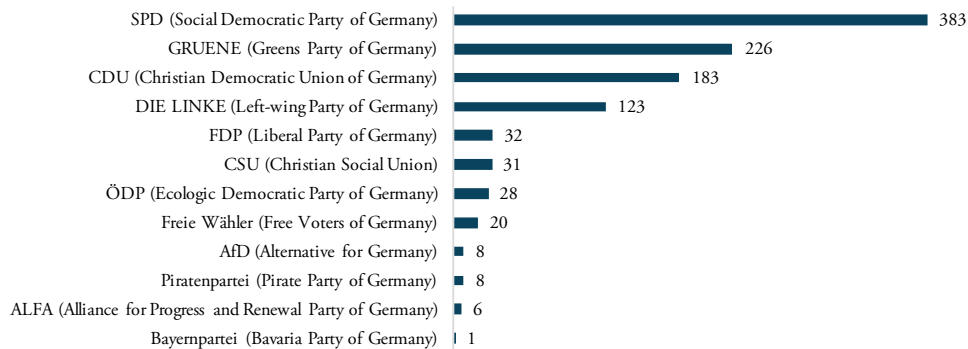


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Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: institutions include institutions or organisations listed in one of the following sources: members of the organisation “TTIP unfairhandelbar”: <http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/start/wer-wir-sind/mitgliederliste/>, network of the anti-TTIP manifestations in Germany: <http://ttip-demo.de/home/netzwerk/>, members of the alliance “Stop TTIP”: https://stop-ttip.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ECI-Partner-List_16_05_30.pdf.

For speakers representing political parties in Germany, the numbers reveal that politicians of the Social Democrats (SPD), the Greens (GRUENE) and the Left (DIE LINKE) heavily dominated the panels on local TTIP events in Germany. By contrast, those parties that are generally in favour of free trade and open markets (the Christian Democrats and the Liberals) were significantly less active in discussing and informing about TTIP (see Figure 27).

FIGURE 27: NUMBER OF SPEAKERS FROM POLITICAL PARTIES

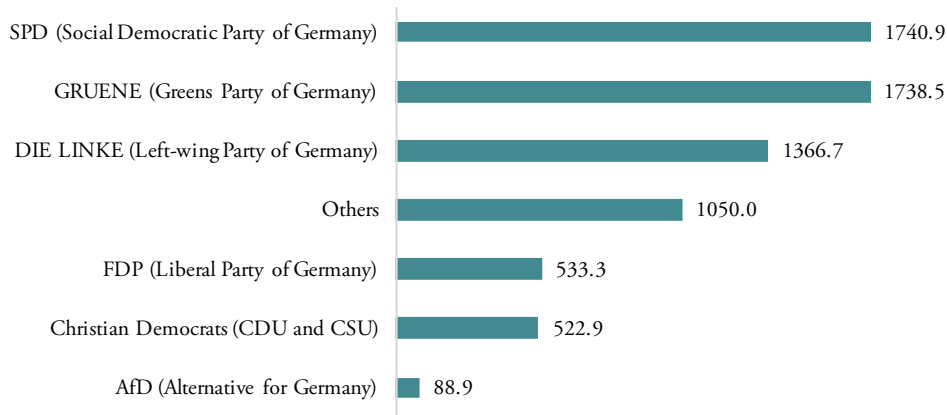
Source: ECIPE analysis.

Numbers for political parties' speakers adjusted by voter support demonstrate that politicians of Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), Germany's Green party (GRUENE) and Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE) were about 10 times more active in speaking on TTIP-related events than Germany's leading conservative political parties (CDU and CSU taken together, see Figure 28). Politicians of both the Greens and Social Democrats were more than three times as active as politicians of the Christian Democrats. Similarly, politicians of Germany's left-wing party were almost three times as active as politicians of the Union of Christian Democrats. Adjusted by voters support, politicians of Germany's liberal party (FDP) were significantly less active compared to Germany's Social Democrats, the Greens and the Left, but slightly more active than Germany's Christian Democrats.

The asymmetry in political parties' engagement in local debates, which can be taken as a close proxy for parties' overall engagement in the debate about TTIP, is also mirrored by the activity of those political foundations that are affiliated to major political parties in Germany.¹⁴ As outlined by Figure 29, the political foundation of Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), as well as the political foundation of Germany's left-wing party, are most active in organising TTIP-related events. At the same time, speakers representing the SPD's Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung are most active in TTIP panel debates, followed by speakers representing the political foundation of the liberal party, the FDP's Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung. By contrast, both the CDU's Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the CSU's Hans-Seidel-Stiftung underperform in speaker activity. It is noteworthy that the political foundation of Germany's left-wing party also underperforms in speakers' activity. Given the foundation's high degree of activity in organising events, as well as the outstandingly high level of activity of left-wing party politicians in anti-TTIP campaign work, these numbers already indicate that the Rosa-Luxemburg-Foundation served as a publicly-funded platform for anti-TTIP campaign groups (see discussion below).

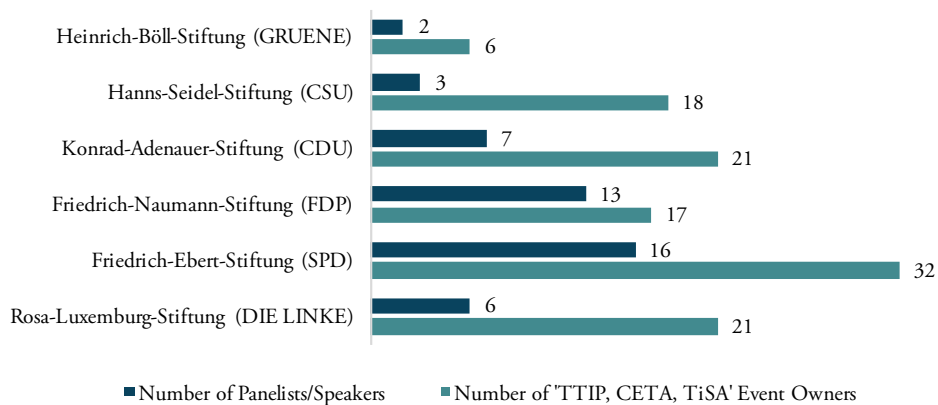
¹⁴ In Germany, political foundations are state-financed organisations that are affiliated to those political parties (typically) represented in the federal parliament (the Bundestag). Political foundations' work is primarily based on each party's doctrines and priorities, and includes work related to providing information about the ideological cause, organisation of public and non-public events, publication of pamphlets and international funding for democracy building (in cooperation with partners around the world).

FIGURE 28: POLITICAL PARTIES' SPEAKER ACTIVITY ADJUSTED BY VOTERS' SUPPORT, INDEX VALUE



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: voters' support data are taken from Forsa's weekly survey, which is available at: <http://www.wahlrecht.de/umfragen/forsa.htm>. The data applied for this index reflect the results of Forsa's July 26 2016, survey. The general pattern in the data would only marginally change for survey data of February 2015 and February 2016 respectively. For February 2015, the starting point of our analysis, the "activity gap" between the leading party CDU and other parties would be even higher as voter support for Germany's Christian Democrats was 42 percent (compared to 35 percent on 26 July 2016).

FIGURE 29: POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS IN THE TTIP DEBATE IN GERMANY



Source: ECIPE analysis.

6.5. HORSE(S) AND RIDER(S) IN ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN WORK IN GERMANY

Taking a bird's eye perspective on the TTIP debate scene in Germany, the data presented in Sections 4.1 (events hosts and organisers), 4.2 (thematic issues addressed by events), 4.3 (regional distribution of events) and 4.4 (speakers on event panels), reveal a number of patterns that can be summarised as follows:

1. Businesses and political parties that are generally pro trade show a weak motivation to engage and shape the debate, compared to organisations that officially constitute or show sympathy to the anti-TTIP campaign network. Declared anti-TTIP campaign group member organisations show a significantly higher activity in organising events and setting the agenda on subjects related to TTIP.
2. TTIP events' agenda setters primarily chose topical subjects related to "state and democracy", "communal or regional impact", "consumer and health protection". Accordingly, 98 percent of all issues that were set to be publicly presented and debated do not refer to pro-trade, pro-competition, pro-open markets arguments.
3. Anti-TTIP groups are most active in Germany's most densely populated federal states, which account for about 50 percent of Germany total population: Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia.
4. The number of speakers that officially represent the top 2 most active anti-TTIP groups (Germany's Green party GRUENE and Germany's left-wing party DIE LINKE) exceeds the number of speakers officially representing the top 20 most active business organisations.
5. Numbers for political parties' speakers demonstrate that politicians of Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), Germany's Green party (GRUENE) and Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE) were about 10 times more active in speaking on TTIP-related events than Germany's leading conservative political parties (CDU and CSU taken together). Politicians of both the Greens and Social Democrats were in each case more than three times as active as politicians of the Christian Democrats. Politicians of Germany's left-wing party were almost three times as active as politicians of the Union of Christian Democrats. Politicians of Germany's liberal party (FDP) were significantly less active compared to Social Democrats, Greens and the Left, but more active than Christian Democrats.

The patterns in the data show that the public debate about TTIP in Germany is highly biased towards events and issues set by declared anti-TTIP organisations and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, which is highly critical of TTIP. This asymmetry is reflected by the sheer number and frequency of events. Anti-TTIP organisations shape the TTIP debate in Germany by setting agendas and framing the narratives about TTIP.

In this section, we zoom in to explore in more depth the most prominent individuals and organisations that engage in public debates about TTIP and we depict the messages spread by those organisations and individuals that voice strongest criticism about TTIP and other trade and investment agreements. In addition, we discuss motivations and interest of those organisations and individuals that engage most actively in professional protest campaigns against TTIP.

6.5.1. TOP 50 SPEAKERS ON TTIP AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Table 4, which provides an overview of the 50 most active TTIP speakers in Germany, offers a good starting point for the analysis of opinion leaders in the debate about TTIP in Germany. Table 4 reveals that 37 of Germany's most active speakers on TTIP either represent declared member organisations of Germany's formal anti-TTIP protest network (33 individuals) or have voiced strong aversion to TTIP (4 individuals).

Adjusted by the number of public appearances, 66 percent of Germany's top 50 TTIP panellists officially support the anti-TTIP protest scene in Germany. Similarly, about 70 percent and 60 percent of Germany's most active, i.e. top 20 and top 10 TTIP figureheads respectively, either represent declared anti-TTIP protest groups or strongly reject TTIP. It should be noted that, contrary to Germany's leading conservative parties CDU and CSU, 4 of Germany's most active Social Democratic Party's speakers are among the top 10 speakers on TTIP in Germany. With the exception of SPD MEP Bernd Lange, who is the Chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade, and SPD MP Dirk Wiese, who is a member of the Bundestag Committee on Economic Affairs and Energy, 6 SPD politicians that are in the list of top 50 speakers on TTIP strongly reject TTIP.

A great majority of anti-TTIP speakers, including politicians of Germany's Green (GRUENE), left-wing (DIE LINKE) and Social Democratic (SPD) parties, are affiliated with more than one declared anti-TTIP organisation, e.g., environmental organisations, clerical organisations and labour unions.

The group of top 50 speakers on TTIP in Germany includes:

- 11 individuals/politicians that are affiliated with Green party (GRUENE),
- 10 individuals that are affiliated with environmental organisations,
- 8 individuals/politicians that are affiliated with Germany's Social Democratic party (SPD),
- 7 individuals that are affiliated with labour unions,
- 6 individuals/politicians that are affiliated with Germany's left-wing party (DIE LINKE),
- 6 individuals that are affiliated with clerical, i.e. Catholic or Evangelical, organisations,
- 4 individuals that are affiliated with "attac Germany",
- 3 individuals that are affiliated with "Mehr Demokratie", a civil society group promoting elements of direct democracy,
- 2 politicians that are affiliated with the Union of Christian Democrats, and
- 1 politician of Germany's liberal party FDP (see Table 4).

TABLE 4: TOP 50 TTIP EVENT SPEAKERS AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

Position	Name	Number of Public Appearances	Speaker member of or affiliated with "declared" anti-TTIP Campaign Group	Institutional Affiliation
1	Bernd Lange, MEP	46	no, but SPD generally sceptical towards TTIP, CETA and TiSA, member of, or affiliated with, several anti-TTIP protest movement organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany) – Chairman of INTA, the European Parliament Committee on International Trade – Theologian and professional teacher of religious thought – Former head of discussion group "Church and SPD" – Founder of Union-Regio-Net – an international network of labour unions – Member of German Metal Workers Union – Member of Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature Germany)
2	Sven Giegold, MEP	29	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/ The Greens, German Green Party) – State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia (together with top 50 TTIP speakers Stefan Engstfeld and Ernst-Christoph Stolper) – Co-founder of attac Germany (which is, amongst others, supported by prominent anti-TTIP groups ver.di, GEW, BUND, Naturfreunde, Pax Christi, Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft, and various individuals such as Andrea Nahles (the SPD's current Minister for Labour and Social Affairs and member of the German government)) – Long-standing advisor to the advisory board of attac Germany – Advisor to Campact e.V. – Former representative of environmental group BUND to attac Germany – Member and advisor to the German institute "Green Budget Germany" (together with top 50 TTIP speaker and lead campaign coordinator Jürgen Maier of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung) – Member of Greens/EFA group in European Parliament – Member of ver.di (United Services Union) – Member of Mehr Demokratie e. V. (together with top TTIP speakers Sarah Händel, Alexander Trennhäuser, Roman Huber) – Member of steering board of German Evangelical Church Conference – Advisor to German Ecumenical Church – Founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with top 50 TTIP speakers Karl Bär, Nina Scheer, Hilde Mattheis)
3	Jacob Scrot	28	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Initiative Junger Transatlantiker (Young Transatlantic Initiative) – Member of youth organisation of CDU (Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands, Christian Democratic Union of Germany)
4	Klaus Buchner, MEP	22	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ÖDP (Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei, Ecological Democratic Party) – Member of Greens/EFA group in European Parliament

Position	Name	Number of Public Appearances	Speaker member of or affiliated with “declared” anti-TTIP Campaign Group	Institutional Affiliation
5	Sarah Händel	20	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mehr Demokratie e.V. (German NGO promoting democracy and stronger citizen participation) – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany)
6	Maria Noichl, MEP	20	no, but strong voice against TTIP, CETA and TiSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of European Parliament Committee of Agriculture and Rural Development – Affiliated with Stop-TTIP-Munich initiative
7	Daniel Caspary, MEP	19	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CDU (Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands, Christian Democratic Union of Germany)
8	Uwe Kekeritz, MP (Germany)	14	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/ The Greens, German Green Party) – Development Policy Spokesman of GRUENE party Germany – Member of attac Germany – Member of ver.di (United Services Unions) – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany)
9	Hans-Jürgen Blinn	13	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Commissioner for cultural affairs in the trade policy committee of the European Council (services and investments) – Affiliated with Deutscher Kulturrat (German Cultural Council)
10	Joachim Schuster, MEP	12	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany), left-wing of SPD – Member of ver.di (United Services Union of Germany) – Umweltinstitut München e.V. (Munich-based NGO promoting ecologic policies and sustainable agriculture)
11	Karl Bär	12	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/ The Greens, German Green Party) – Founding member of the “Institut Solidarische Moderne” (institute promoting a solidary future, together with Sven Giegold, Nina Scheer, Hilde Mattheis)
12	Andreas Povel	12	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AmCham (Amerikanische Handelskammer, American Chamber of Commerce)
13	Fabio De Masi, MEP	12	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party, democratic socialist political party in Germany) – Member of ver.di (United Services Union of Germany) – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/ The Greens, German Green Party)
14	Stefan Engstfeld, Member of State Parliament	11	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia (Sven Giegold and Ernst-Christoph Stolper) – Member of the State Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia) – Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation)
15	Ernst-Christoph Stolper	11	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia (Sven Giegold and Stefan Engstfeld) – Official coordinator/speaker of campaign group “TTIPunfairhandelbar”

Position	Name	Number of Public Appearances	Speaker member of or affiliated with “declared” anti-TTIP Campaign Group	Institutional Affiliation
16	Jürgen Maier	11	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development) – Head of coordination centre of German anti-TTIP initiative “TTIPunfairhandelbar” – Head of coordination centre of European Citizens’ Initiative against TTIP “Stop TTIP” and “European Stop TTIP” campaign (funded by German Federal Ministry for the Environment) – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/The Greens, German Green Party, member of the federal executive board of GRUENE 1987-1991) – Affiliated with Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung steering board member and top 50 TTIP speaker Sven Hilbig who represents Brot für die Welt (Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church) – Coordinator of most declared anti-TTIP protest groups that are active members of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung
17	Alexander Trenn-heuser	11	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mehr Demokratie e.V. (German NGO promoting democracy and stronger citizen participation)
18	Wolfgang Kessler	11	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Publik-Forum (German magazine covering Christian, religious and societal issues)
19	Roman Huber	10	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mehr Demokratie e.V. (German NGO promoting democracy and stronger citizen participation)
20	Harald Ebner, MP	10	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/The Greens, German Green Party) – Member of NABU (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany)
21	Thilo Bode	10	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – foodwatch e.V. (Organisation that focuses on protecting consumer rights as they pertain to food quality) – Former Director of Greenpeace Germany
22	Christian Hirneis	10	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation) – Member of GRUENE (Greens Party of Germany), member of steering board of BUND Bavaria
28	Alexander Graf Lambsdorff, MEP	10	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FDP (Freie Demokratische Partei, Free Democratic Party, classical liberal party in Germany)
23	Stormy-Annika Mildner	10	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BDI (Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie, Federation of German Industry)
24	Lukas Bläsius	9	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DGB (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Confederation of German Trade Unions)
25	Thomas Fritz	9	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PowerShift e.V. (Verein für eine ökologisch-solidarische Energie- & Weltwirtschaft e.V., Berlin-based NGO promoting ecologic and solidary economy)
26	Markus Ferber, MEP	9	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CSU (Christlich Soziale Union in Bayern, Christian Social Union in Bavaria)
27	Martin Häusling, MEP	9	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/The Greens, German Green Party) – Organic farmer and expert for agriculture – Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
29	Maria Heubuch, MEP	8	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/The Greens, German Green Party) – Member of AbL Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerlicher Landwirtschaft (Association of smallholder farmers) – Member of Bundesverband Deutscher Milchviehhalter (German Association of Dairy Farmers)

Position	Name	Number of Public Appearances	Speaker member of or affiliated with "declared" anti-TTIP Campaign Group	Institutional Affiliation
30	John B. Emerson	8	no	– US Embassy in Germany
31	Heinz Hetmeier	8	no	– Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie (BMWi, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy)
32	William E. Moeller	8	no	– US Consul General to Bavaria
33	Lutz Güllner	8	no	– European Commission
34	Klaus Ernst, MP	8	yes	– DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party, democratic socialist political party in Germany) – Former secretary at Metal Workers Union Germany
35	Christa Luft	7	yes	– Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung (Rosa Luxembourg Foundation), – Member and former MP of DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party of Germany)
36	Maja Volland	7	yes	– Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation) – Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature)
37	Uwe Hixsch	7	yes	– Member and former MP of DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party, democratic socialist political party in Germany) – Speaker of the Communist-Marxist Forum of DIE LINKE (classified as anti-constitutional by German courts in 2009)
38	Andreas Fisahn	7	yes	– University of Bielefeld, Faculty of Law – Member of scientific council of attac Germany
39	Ralf Welter	7	yes	– Katholische Arbeiterbewegung (KAB, Catholic Labour Movement)
40	Petra Pinzler	7	yes	– DIE ZEIT (national weekly newspaper published in the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg) – Affiliated with attac Germany – Affiliated with official Anti-TTIP protest movement – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany)
41	Nina Scheer, MP	7	no, but highly critical towards TTIP, CETA and TiSA	– Member of Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature) – Former head of "Unternehmensgrün e.V.", a German association of "green" businesses – Member of Parliamentarian Left of SPD (Parlamentarische Linke der SPD) – Founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with Sven Giegold, Karl Bär, Hilde Mattheis)
42	Dirk Wiese, MP	7	no, but SPD generally sceptical towards TTIP, CETA and TiSA	– SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany) – Member of Bundestag Committee of Economic Affairs and Energy

Position	Name	Number of Public Appearances	Speaker member of or affiliated with "declared" anti-TTIP Campaign Group	Institutional Affiliation
43	Olaf Zimmermann	7	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deutscher Kulturrat (German Cultural Council) – Member of cultural forum of SPD – Member and cultural advisor to Protestant Church's state synod of Berlin and Brandenburg
44	Bertram Brossardt	6	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Verband der Bayrischen Wirtschaft (vdb, Association of Bavarian Businesses)
45	Helmut Scholz, MEP	6	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party, democratic socialist political party in Germany) – Founding member of the European Left – SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Social Democratic Party of Germany) – Member of Parliamentary Left of SPD (Parlamentarische Linke der SPD) – Founder and speaker of SPD Forum Demokratische Linke 21 (Forum of Democratic Left 21)
46	Hilde Mattheis, MP	6	no, but rejecting TTIP, CETA and TiSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature) – Member of Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation) – Member of Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (GEW, Union for Education and Science) – Founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with Sven Giegold, Nina Scheer, Karl Bär) – University Erlangen-Nürnberg – Affiliated with SPD
47	Markus Krajewski	6	no, but critical towards TTIP, CETA and TiSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Affiliated with Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, the educational foundation of DGB (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Confederation of German Trade Unions)
48	Steffen Stierle	6	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – attac Germany (Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions and Citizen's Action) – Member of DIE LINKE (Left-wing Party, democratic socialist political party in Germany) – ver.di (United Services Union)
49	Dierk Hirschel	6	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Former employee of DGB (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Confederation of German Trade Unions) – Member of board of SPD Forum Demokratische Linke 21 (Forum of Democratic Left 21) – Brot für die Welt (Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church) – Former employee of Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, the political foundation of GRUENE (Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Alliance '90/The Greens, German Green Party)
50	Sven Hilbig	6	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development, coordination centre of anti-TTIP initiative 'TTIPunfairhandelbar')

Source: ECIPE analysis.

6.5.2. TOP INFLUENCERS AND INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKS WITHIN GERMANY'S ANTI-TTIP POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SCENE

Based on the information provided by Table 4, a visualisation of how Germany's top 50 speakers on TTIP are connected with those institutions that are most active in shaping the debate is given by Figure 30 (full network of TTIP speakers) and Figure 31 (network of anti-TTIP speakers and institutions). Figure 31 shows that the great majority of top 50 speakers on TTIP are either officially affiliated with those institutions that are declared members of anti-TTIP campaign networks, or they strongly reject TTIP in public discourse. By contrast, representatives of individual businesses and business associations (2 affiliated speakers) are significantly underrepresented in the list of top 50 TTIP influencers (and beyond). For anti-TTIP protest groups and speakers, the institutional linkages reveal a number of noteworthy facts:

- 1. The two leading speakers on TTIP in Germany, Bernd Lange (SPD Member of the European Parliament) and Sven Giegold (Green Party Member of the European Parliament) are affiliated with several, i.e. more than one, declared anti-TTIP protest organisations.**

Bernd Lange, MEP (SPD)

Although Bernd Lange, who is the Chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade, does not officially support anti-TTIP campaign networks, he is a declared member of several organisations that are official members of Germany's anti-TTIP campaign networks such as "Stopp TTIP" and "TTIPunfairhandelar" (Lange is also a member of the German Metal Workers Union and Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature Germany)). In addition, Lange, who is a professional teacher of religious education, maintains contact with several clerical organisations in Germany, of which some sweepingly reject TTIP. Bernd Lange is generally highly critical to ISDS provisions in CETA and TTIP.

Although Lange does not oppose TTIP, he is exposed to prominent views of anti-TTIP interest groups – beyond the high number of critics within the Social Democratic Party (the "Parliamentary Left" of the SPD in particular, as discussed below). Accordingly, Lange does neither officially support TTIP, nor does he officially reject the trade agreement. In a recent interview, he conceded that TTIP is likely to fail due to public opinion.¹⁵ In another clarification, however, Bernd Lange defended the democratic legitimacy of EU trade policy making by denouncing those political campaigns that aim to undermine the legitimacy of European institutions and European treaties with respect to the EU's competences in trade policymaking.¹⁶

¹⁵ See interview from 14 July 2016, <http://www.vorwaerts.de/artikel/bernd-lange-freihandel-ceta-ttip-unterscheidet>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

¹⁶ See personal web presence of Bernd Lange, <http://www.bernd-lange.de/aktuell/nachrichten/2016/370742.php>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

Box 1: “Campact”, “Stop(p) TTIP” and “TTIPunfairhandelbar”

Campact is a professional campaign group that was initially funded (in 2004) by advocates of the anti-globalisation, anti-corporate Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions and Citizen's Action (attac Germany). It originally initiated and still coordinates the anti-TTIP protest scene in Germany including anti-TTIP campaigns “TTIPunfairhandelbar” and “Stopp TTIP”.

Campact had previously engaged in multi-year campaigns against genetically modified organisms (GMOs), fracking and national provisions concerning the retention of personal data. Thus, TTIP provided an excellent complement to the organisation's campaign portfolio. In autumn 2013, Campact officials forged an alliance that was primarily supported by agricultural and environmental organisations and civil rights, pro-democracy campaign groups (FAZ 2015; TTIP Unfairhandelbar 2015).

“TTIPunfairhandelbar” emerged in spring 2013 – right after the official announcement of the European Council to envisage opening negotiations in Summer 2013. From the beginning, the protest initiative's prime concern was to stop TTIP negotiations by means of forcefully orchestrated collective action. In organising collective campaigns, Campact was initially primarily supported by the following groups:

- attac Germany,
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V. (association of small-scale farmers),
- Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on environmental and development policies, official coordination centre of anti-TTIP initiatives),
- PowerShift e.V. and
- Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. (BUND) – Friends of the Earth Germany

On 1 November 2013, “Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung” set up the official coordination center of “TTIPunfairhandelbar”, which, according to the accountability report of the umbrella organisation of German environmental organisations (Deutscher Naturschutzring), was directly financed by Germany's SPD-led Federal Ministry for the Environment (DNR 2013, pp. 20 and 21).

In spring 2014, Germany's major anti-TTIP activists decided to set up an EU-wide protest campaign against TTIP, “Stop(p) TTIP”. Founding members were:

- attac Germany,
- Campact,
- the European Network of attac,
- the „Seattle to Brussels Network” and
- “Friends of the Earth Europe”, including BUND Germany.

Campact administers several online and on-the-ground campaigns, and distributes financial funds to a number of network organisations to reach out to group-specific circles of supporters. Campact claims to be financially funded by individual donor's contributions that do not exceed the amount of 5,000 Euros. However, individual donors are allowed to split contributions. In 2014, Campact's annual budget was 5.6 million Euros. In 2015, Campact's annual budget increased to 7 million Euros. In 2015, more than 50 percent of Campact's campaign funding was spent on anti-TTIP, anti-CETA and anti-TiSA campaign work. The environmental group “Naturfreunde e.V.” (Friends of Nature, socialist by its statutes, led by Uwe Hixsch, speaker of the Marxist Forum of DIE LINKE) was the greatest official beneficiary of Campact's external anti-TTIP campaign funding. This group alone received more than 250,000 Euros to set up anti-TTIP demonstrations in Berlin in 2015 (Campact 2015; 2016).

In addition, Campact financed several declared anti-TTIP-organisations in Europe. It provided financial grants to PROGRESSI (Italy: 50,000 Euros), Skiftet (Sweden: 70,000 Euros), Uplift (Ireland: 50,000 Euros), Aufstehn (Austria: 25,000 Euros), and Fundacja Akcja Demokracja (Poland: 25,000 Euros). Campact also provided funding to ActionStation (New Zealand: 50,000 Euros) and GetUp (Australia: 41,069 Euros) to set up campaigns against TPP, the Transpacific Partnership Agreement (see Campact 2016).

TABLE 5: TTIP-RELATED COMMENTS AND STATEMENTS OF BERND LANGE

11 August 2016:	We must put off our plans on TTIP (TTIP muss auf Eis gelegt werden) ¹⁷
4 March 2015:	S&D group rejects ISDS. Welcome. (#S&D Fraktion im #EP, heute Beschluss: Klare Kante gegen #ISDS in Handelsverträgen, gut!) ¹⁸
2 December 2014	(CETA: Nachverhandlungen sind möglich! TTIP: Investorenschutzklauseln mit USA sind nicht tragbar!) ¹⁹

Sven Giegold, MEP (GRUENE)

Sven Giegold, who is a member of the European Parliament's Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (EFA), turns out to be a figurehead of Germany's anti-TTIP protest scene and one of its key backers. Giegold is affiliated with the anti-TTIP campaign network's most influential groups. Giegold is:

- a co-founder of attac Germany, Germany's most prolific activist group in anti-TTIP protest,
- a long-standing advisor to the advisory board of attac,
- a trainer and advisor to attac's "red summer academy" (together with University of Bielefeld's Andreas Fisahn, who is another top 50 speaker on TTIP in Germany),²⁰
- an advisor to Campact, Germany's leading professional campaign organisation, which was founded by attac members in 2004 (Campact is the anti-TTIP movement's control centre of online and on-the-ground campaigns and petitions in Germany, see Box 1),
- a former BUND representative to attac (BUND is the most influential environmental organisation, a key "environmental" player in anti-TTIP protests in Germany, and host of the activists' web page ttipcheck.eu),
- an advisor to the Evangelical Churches in Germany,
- a member and advisor to the German institute "Green Budget Germany" (together with Jürgen Maier, another top 50 TTIP speaker)
- a founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with top 50 TTIP speakers Karl Bär, Nina Scheer, Hilde Mattheis),
- a member of the State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia, of which two more prominent speakers are in the list of top 50 speakers on TTIP in Germany (Stefan Engstfeld and Ernst-Christoph Stolper).

Sven Giegold strongly rejects TTIP and wants the negotiations to be stopped. Rejecting the clarifications of the European Commission, Giegold repeatedly argued (see, e.g., Table 1 below) that TTIP drives down consumer and environmental protection standards, threatens democracy and exposes public services to unjustified competitive pressures. Giegold also doubts the democratic

¹⁷ See article "Lange: TTIP muss auf Eis gelegt werden", <http://m.haz.de/Hannover/Aus-der-Region/Burgdorf/Nachrichten/Europaabgeordneter-Bernd-Lange-glaubt-nicht-mehr-an-ein-Handelsabkommen-der-EU-mit-den-USA>, accessed on 11 August 2016.

¹⁸ Tweet of @Bernd Lange, 4 March 2015.

¹⁹ Tweet of @Bernd Lange, 2 December 2014.

²⁰ See information on attac Germany's "Summer academy", http://www.attac.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Kampagnen/sommerakademie/Programm_SoAk2016_web.pdf, accessed on 11 August 2016.

legitimacy of EU institutions in trade and economic policymaking. His positions are congruent with those propagated by Germany's most active anti-TTIP organisations, particularly those spread by Campact, a professional progressive anti-TTIP advocacy group and political campaign platform that was founded by members of attac Germany. Giegold frequently intermediates between attac, Campact and the Green party of Germany. In April 2016, Giegold promoted a protest letter sent by Campact officials to all state associations of Germany's Green party calling them to vigorously reject CETA, the trade and investment agreement between the EU and Canada.

TABLE 6: TTIP-RELATED COMMENTS AND STATEMENTS OF SVEN GIEGOLD

18 April 2016	Great letter of Campact - Let's stop CETA in the Federal Council of Germany. (Starker Brief von @Campact! Lasst uns #CETA über den Bundesrat stoppen!) ²¹
9 March 2016	Obama and Merkel in Hannover. Our welcome message: Stop TTIP. (Obama & Merkel kommen nach Hannover! Unsere Willkommensbotschaft: #TTIP & #CETA stoppen! http://ttip-demo.de/home/aufruf/) ²²
20 November 2015	Clear message to SME's: ISDS-reform is spoof (Klare Ansage von Mittelständler: Reform der #TTIP-Schiedsgerichte ist nur ein Bluff) ²³
16 October 2015	Campact exposes Gabriel. Campact replies to Gabriel's news ads. (Campact entlarvt Gabriel! Bürgerbewegung @campact schaltet heute eine Replik auf Gabriels pro-#TTIP-Zeitungsanzeigen) ²⁴
10 October 2015	Gabriel's news ads: Miserable. Gabriel does not discuss with citizens. (Erbärmlich! Statt mit Bürgern in Berlin zu diskutieren, schaltet Gabriel Anzeigen für #TTIP!) ²⁵
22 September 2015	Democracy has lost control over businesses. Who is going to set standards? Monsanto, Deutsche Bank and other Multinationals? Or is it citizens and parliaments? ²⁶
1 September 2015	New opposition to TTIP. SME's now mobilise against TTIP. (Gegenwind für #TTIP nimmt weiter zu: Mittelstand in Deutschland mobilisiert jetzt gegen TTIP. http://www.kmu-gegen-ttip.de/) ²⁷
30 August 2015	Something Gabriel does not like. Labour unions increase efforts to mobilise against TTIP. (Das wird Sigmar Gabriel gar nicht gefallen: Die Mobilisierung in den Gewerkschaften zur großen #TTIP-Demo am 10.10. läuft auf Hochtouren!) ²⁸
10 March 2014	TTIP deprives our democracy of control over social and environmental standards in the Single Market (TTIP droht der Demokratie die soziale und ökologische Kontrolle über den Binnenmarkt zu entziehen.) ²⁹

2. Members of the State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia are particularly offensive in propagating anti-TTIP views and keep close contacts to Campact – Germany's central anti-TTIP campaign coordination platform.

²¹ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 18 April 2016.

²² Tweet of @sven_giegold, 9 March 2016.

²³ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 20 November 2015.

²⁴ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 16 October 2015.

²⁵ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 10 October 2015.

²⁶ See speech on anti-TTIP demonstration in Munster on 22 September 2015, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mja2Vmm8Vdo>, accessed on 11 August 2016.

²⁷ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 1 September 2015.

²⁸ Tweet of @sven_giegold, 30 August 2015.

²⁹ See article of 10 March 2014, <http://www.euractiv.de/section/gesundheit-und-verbraucherschutz/news/gruene-leak-ttip-bedroht-demokratie-in-europa/>, accessed on 11 August 2016.

Sven Giegold, Stefan Engstfeld, Ernst-Christoph Stolper and (formerly) Jürgen Maier are four of Germany's top 20 speakers on TTIP, and are affiliated with the Green (GRUENE) party's state association of North Rhine Westphalia, a group that is highly active in shaping the debate about TTIP in and beyond North Rhine-Westphalia, with long-standing connections to several anti-TTIP civil society organisations.

In addition to Sven Giegold, who can be regarded as long-established, well-connected interface between Green party officials and several leading officials of the hard core of anti-TTIP organisations in Germany, Ernst-Christoph Stolper and Stefan Engstfeld promote anti-TTIP sentiments within, and beyond, Green party rows. Engstfeld, who is vice chairman of the Greens in North Rhine Westphalia and affiliated with the public media authority of North Rhine-Westphalia, actively promotes Germany's "Stop(p) TTIP" movement. He is also a signatory of a letter to Campact in which he meets the request of Campact to encourage Green party politicians to protest against TTIP.³⁰

Ernst-Christoph Stolper, who is a former state secretary of Rhineland-Palatinate's Ministry of Economic Affairs, now serves as environmental organisation BUND's official TTIP expert. As a coordinator and speaker of "TTIPunfairhandelbar", Stolper keeps close contacts to Germany's leading anti-TTIP organisations including attac Germany, the Confederation of German Labour Unions and Germany's well-organised cultural industry representatives. Stolper is a declared supporter of extra-parliamentary opposition and his comments are frequently been taken up on Campact's web presence.³¹

3. Beyond the State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia, several politicians of Germany's Green party are highly active in Germany's anti-TTIP scene. In addition, Green party affiliated directors and campaign managers of influential environmental organisations provide the resources for professional campaign work, i.e. the provision of innovative messages and the activation of members to engage in online forums and to vote in (online) petitions.

11 of Germany's top 50 speakers on TTIP are affiliated with Germany's Green party (GRUENE):

- 3 top 50 TTIP speakers represent GRUENE in the European Parliament,
- 2 top 50 speakers represent GRUENE in the German Bundestag,
- 5 top 50 speakers are leading managers of well-connected environmental organisations and Brot für die Welt (a popular Aid Organisation of Germany's Evangelical/Protestant Church)
- 1 of top 50 TTIP speakers represent GRUENE in the State Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia.

All of these individuals strictly reject CETA, TTIP and TiSA. It should be noted that all core civil society organisations associated with the Green party GRUENE are partly financed through tax revenues including the campaign initiative "TTIPunfairhandelbar" (see DNR 2013) – irrespective of issues related to democratic legitimacy, the degree of transparency and democratic accountability. A detailed overview of institutional linkages is given below.

Green party GRUENE Members of the European Parliament:

- **Sven Giegold:** State Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia (together with top 50 TTIP speakers Stefan Engstfeld and Ernst-Christoph Stolper); co-founder of attac Ger-

³⁰ See letter sent by the State Association of the Green party North Rhine-Westphalia to Campact of 22 April 2016, <http://www.sven-giegold.de/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/AntwortschreibenCampact.pdf>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

³¹ See interview from 15 September 2015, <https://www.freitag.de/autoren/der-freitag/back-to-the-roots-1>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

many (which is, amongst others, supported by prominent anti-TTIP groups ver.di, GEW, BUND, Naturfreunde, Pax Christi, Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft, and various individuals such as Andrea Nahles (the SPD's current Minister for Labour and Social Affairs and member of the German government); Long-standing advisor to the advisory board of attac Germany; Advisor to Campact; former representative of environmental group BUND to attac Germany; member and advisor to the German institute "Green Budget Germany" (together with top 50 TTIP speaker and lead campaign coordinator Jürgen Maier of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung); member of ver.di (United Services Union); member of Mehr Demokratie (together with top TTIP speakers Sarah Händel, Alexander Trennhäuser, Roman Huber); member of steering board of German Evangelical Church Conference; advisor to German Ecumenical Church; founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with top 50 TTIP speakers Karl Bär, Nina Scheer, Hilde Mattheis)

- **Maria Heubuch:** member of AbL Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerlicher Landwirtschaft (Association of smallholder farmers); member of Bundesverband Deutscher Milchviehhalter (German Association of Dairy Farmers)

- **Martin Häusling:** organic farmer and member of the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

Green party GRUENE Members of the Germany Federal Parliament (Bundestag):

- **Uwe Kekeritz:** development Policy Spokesman of GRUENE party Germany, member of attac Germany, member of ver.di (United Services Unions)

- **Harald Ebner:** member of NABU (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany)

Green party GRUENE Members of Environmental and Christian Clerical Organisations:

- **Karl Bär:** Umweltinstitut München e.V. (Munich-based NGO promoting ecologic policies and sustainable agriculture); founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with Sven Giegold, Nina Scheer, Hilde Mattheis)

- **Ernst-Christoph Stolper:** Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation); state Association of GRUENE North Rhine-Westphalia (Sven Giegold and Stefan Engstfeld); official coordinator/speaker of campaign group "TTIPunfairhandelbar"

- **Jürgen Maier:** Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development, coordination centre of anti-TTIP initiative "TTIPunfairhandelbar"); Green Party (GRUENE) member of the federal executive board of GRUENE 1987-1991); affiliated with Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung steering board member and top 50 TTIP speaker Sven Hilbig who represents Brot für die Welt (Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church); chief coordinator of most declared anti-TTIP protest groups that are active members of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung and "TTIPunfairhandelbar" (which was directly funded by the SPD party-led Federal Ministry of the Environment, see DNR 2013 pp. 20 and 21)

- **Christian Hirneis:** Managing Director at Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation); member of steering board of BUND Bavaria

- **Sven Hilbig:** Brot für die Welt (Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church); former staff of Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, the political foundation of GRUENE; member of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development, coordination centre of anti-TTIP initiative ‘TTIPunfairhandelbar’)

4. Politicians of Germany’s left-wing party DIE LINKE run a forceful anti-TTIP campaign that is based on stringent anti-corporate, anti-globalisation doctrines. In search for broader public support, left-wing party representatives utilise personal connections to labour unions, environmental organisations and Germany’s political Communist-Marxist scene.

Six politicians of Germany’s far left-wing party DIE LINKE are among Germany’s top 50 speakers on TTIP. Fabio di Masi is the the party’s most active speaker on TTIP. Di Masi is a Member of the European Parliament, a member of the State Association of the left-wing party in North Rhine-Westphalia, a former staff member of Sarah Wagenknecht (the current deputy chairperson of DIE LINKE), and affiliated with the United Services Union ver.di, which is a declared member organisation to Germany’s anti-TTIP campaign network. Di Masi is well-connected with the anti-TTIP scene in North Rhine Westphalia. Based on fundamental opposition and forceful messages, Di Masi strictly rejects TTIP.

Klaus Ernst, a Member of the German Bundestag and former secretary at the German Metal Workers Union is another prominent speaker on TTIP, utilising his strong personal contacts with officials of German labour unions. Christa Luft, a former official of Eastern Germany’s SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and former Member of the German Bundestag (member of PDS, a successor of SED and predecessor of Die LINKE), is the anti-TTIP voice of Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, the political foundation of Germany’s far left-wing party.

Another prominent speaker of Germany’s left-wing party DIE LINKE is Uwe Hixsch, who, in his capacity as expert on TTIP, exclusively represents Germany’s environment organisation Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature). It should be noted, however, that Uwe Hixsch, who is a former Member of the German Bundestag (representing the Social Democrats), is the leading figure of the Marxist Forum of DIE LINKE, which was classified as anti-constitutional by two administrative courts in 2009. The Marxist Forum promotes dialectical methods to promote communist and Marxist thoughts in society.³²

5. The majority of top 50 speakers on TTIP that are affiliated with Germany’s Social Democratic Party (SPD) strongly reject TTIP. The SPD’s anti-TTIP speakers are well-connected with labour unions and leading figures in the SPD’s influential left-wing groups: the “Parliamentarian Left” and the SPD’s “Forum Democratic Left 21”.

Following Bernd Lange, SPD’s Maria Noichl, a Member of the European Parliament, is the SPD’s most active speaker against TTIP. Noichl, who represents the Bavarian constituency of Rosenheim, is a member of the European Parliament’s Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development. Noichl, who calls to stop “TTIP, CETA and TiSA madness”, is affiliated with the Stop-TTIP-Munich initiative.³³ SPD’s Joachim Schuster, another Social Democratic Member of the European Parliament, is also a leading voice of the SPD in the TTIP debate. Schuster is more moderate and less belligerent in voicing criticism over TTIP, but generally rejects investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) clauses within the trade agreement.

³² See web presence of the Marxist Forum of the party DIE LINKE, <https://www.die-linke.de/partei/weitere-strukturen/weitere-zusammenschlusse/marxistisches-forum/>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

³³ See speech of Maria Noichl at “Bavaria Stops CETA” demonstration on 16 July 2016, <http://stop-ttip-muenchen.de/rede-von-maria-noichl-mdep-spd-zum-globalen-aktionstag-gegen-ttip-am-18-april-2015-in-muenchen/>, accessed on 8 August 2016.

Hans-Jürgen Blinn, a politician of Germany's SPD and Federal Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in the Trade Policy Committee of the European Council (services and investments), strongly rejects TTIP. Blinn, who is also affiliated with the "German Cultural Council" (Deutscher Kulturrat, one of Germany's leading declared anti-TTIP protest organisations), argues that TTIP would manifest market rationalities, and therefore threatens Germany's cultural sector.³⁴

In addition to Maria Noichl, SPD's Nina Scheer and Hilde Mattheis are the SPD's most belligerent critics of TTIP and other trade agreements. Both politicians officially support several declared anti-TTIP organisations on Germany. Nina Scheer is a member of Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature) and the former head of "Unternehmensgrün e.V. (a German association of "green" businesses and declared anti-TTIP organisation). Hilde Mattheis is member of three declared anti-TTIP protest groups: Naturfreunde e.V. (Friends of Nature), Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND, German Federation for the Environment and Nature Conservation) and Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (GEW, Union for Education and Science).

Both Scheer and Mattheis are members of the Parliamentary Left of SPD (Parlamentarische Linke der SPD). Moreover, Hilde Mattheis is founder and speaker of SPD's Forum Demokratische Linke 21 (Forum of Democratic Left 21). The forum promotes progressive, far left-wing ideologies that are not shared by the majority of the SPD party base. Hilde Mattheis is also a founding member of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future, together with top 50 TTIP speakers Sven Giegold, Nina Scheer and Karl Bär). Dirk Hierschel, a former economist of Germany's Confederation of Labour Unions (DGB), current head of economic policy of Germany's United Services Union ver.di and one of Germany's top 50 speakers on TTIP, is a board member of the SPD's Forum Demokratische Linke 21.

Although SPD's Andrea Nahles does not appear in the list of top 50 speakers on TTIP in Germany, it is noteworthy that she is a member of attac Germany, one of Germany's leading anti-TTIP campaign organisations. Nahles is the SPD's current Minister for Labour and Social Affairs and a member of the German CDU/CSU/SPD coalition government.

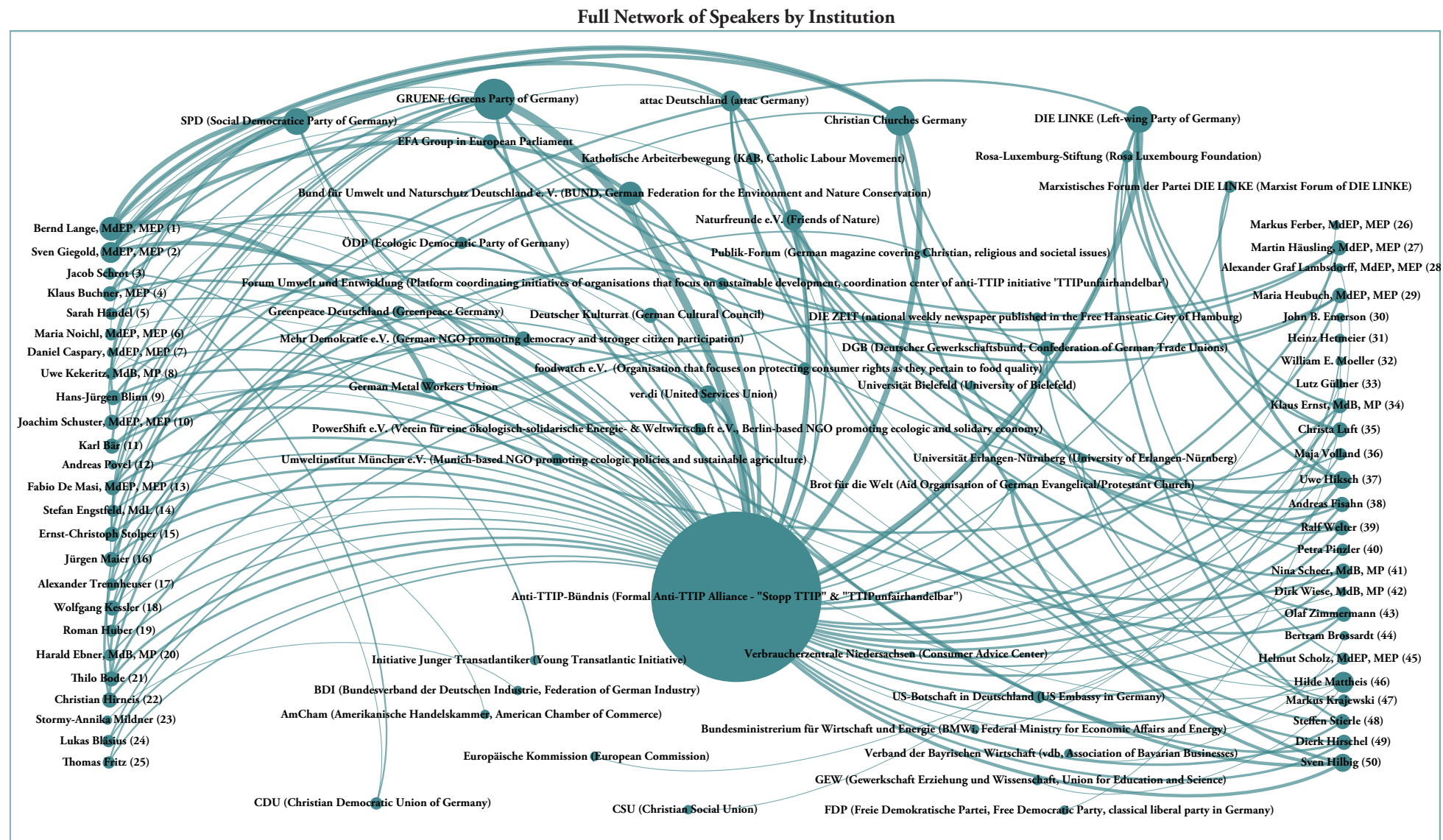
6. Four of Germany's top 50 speakers on TTIP are founding members of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (institute promoting a solidary future), a political green and left-wing cross-party organisation aiming to increase the societal recognition, acceptability and collective action in promoting left-wing ideologies. The organisation's network includes individuals of educational institutions, academia, cultural organisations and public institutions.

Four of Germany's anti-TTIP movement's most active figures, Sven Giegold (GRUENE), Karl Bär (Umweltinstitut München e. V. and GRUENE), Hilde Mattheis and Nina Scheer (Parliamentarian Left of SPD), who are fierce opponents of TTIP, are founding members of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne" (ISM, institute promoting a solidary future). The purpose of the organisation is to promote ideas and collective action in combating "unbridled capitalism".³⁵ The organisation connects politicians of Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), Green (GRUENE) and left-wing (DIE LINKE) parties, and offers a platform for a great number of political left-wing academics (primarily political scientists, social scientist and historians) and representatives of cultural and several public institutions.

³⁴ See, e.g., article TTIP: Freihandelsexperte spricht im Beruflichen Schulzentrum http://www.swp.de/bietigheim/lokales/bietigheim_bissingen/ttip_-freihandelsexperte-spricht-im-beruflichen-schulzentrum-11775084.html, accessed on 8 August 2016.

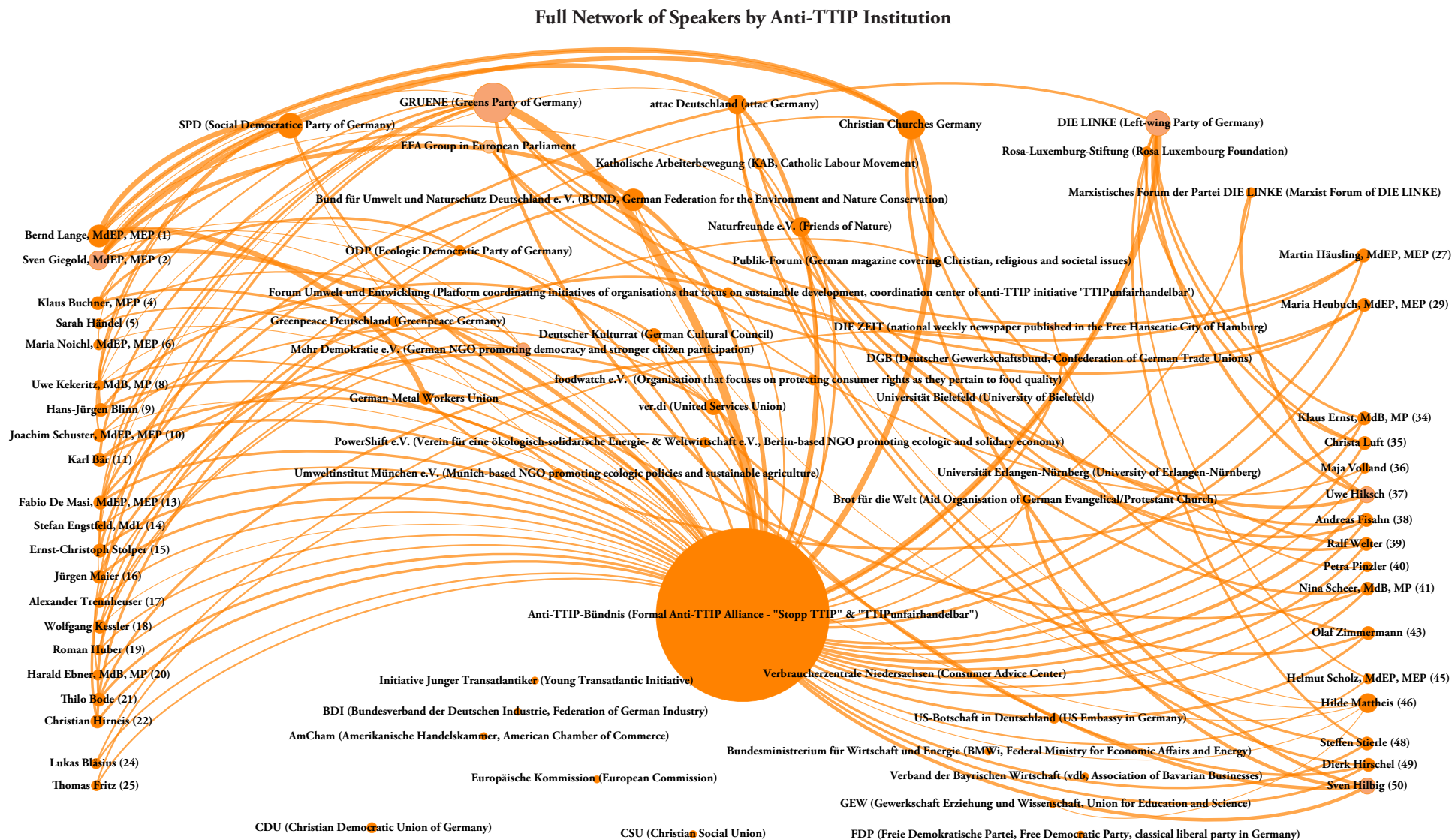
³⁵ See web presence of the "Institut Solidarische Moderne", <https://www.solidarische-moderne.de/de/topic/144.ziele-aufgaben-projekte.html>, accessed on 9 August 2016.

FIGURE 30: TOP 50 TTIP EXPERTS IN GERMANY AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: numbers in brackets represent rank in number of public appearances as speakers on TTIP panels between February 2015 and February 2016.

FIGURE 31: ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN GROUPS' SPEAKERS (AMONG TOP 50 SPEAKERS IN GERMANY) AND INSTUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: numbers in brackets represent rank in number of public appearances as speakers on TTIP panels between February 2015 and February 2016. Note that Bernd Lange does not officially support anti-TTIP protest organisations, but is a declared member of several organisations that are declared members of anti-TTIP campaign networks (i.e. the German Metal Workers Union and Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature Germany)). Besides, Bernd Lange, who is a trained teacher for religious education, is affiliated with several clerical organisations in Germany.

6.5.3. ANTI-TTIP INFLUENCER INDEX

Data of the number of public appearances, information of political party affiliation and information about affiliations with anti-TTIP institutions have been combined to calculate an “anti-TTIP influencer index”. By doing so, we aim to depict those individuals that, on the one hand, have political power and a high degree of potential influence within Germany’s political parties and, on the other hand, are well-connected in the anti-TTIP scene in Germany. Accordingly, each individual’s final index score is based on the aggregation of 3 sub-indices. The methodology of aggregation is outlined in Box 2 below. It should be noted, however, that some individuals have a greater exposure to journalists and (mass) media than others, which is why these numbers should be interpreted with caution. In addition, the journalist Petra Pinzler, a profound critic of TTIP, TiSA and CETA and supporter of the campaign TTIPunfairhandelbar, certainly has a greater impact on public opinion in Germany than most other individuals covered by this analysis.

Box 2: Methodological Considerations “Anti-TTIP Influencer Index”

Each individual's final index score is based on the aggregation of 3 sub-indices:

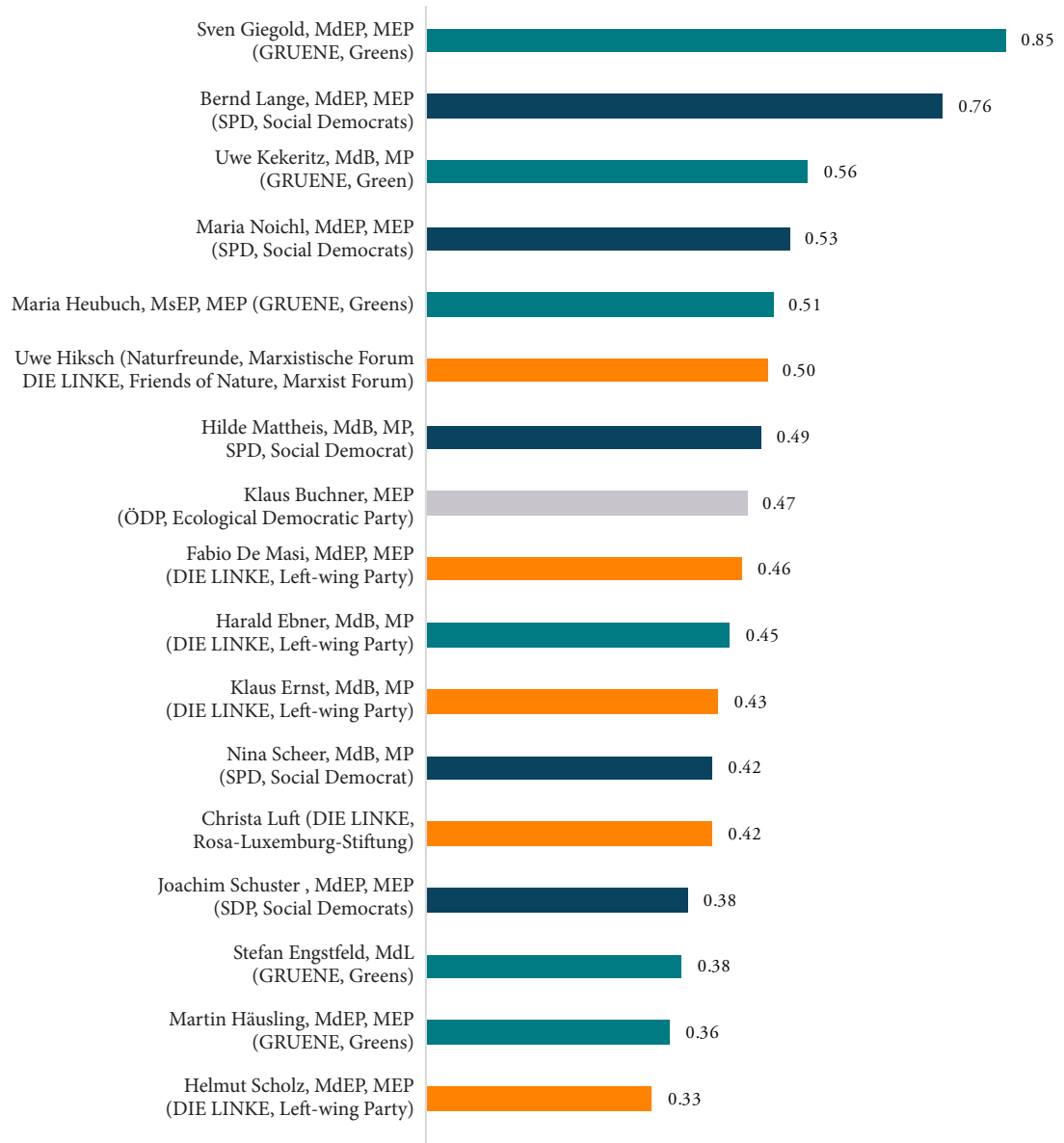
- Sub-index 1: number of anti-TTIP speakers' public appearances divided by maximum number of appearances (=Bernd Lange: 46)³⁶
- Sub-Index 2: Number of relations to official anti-TTIP protest groups divided by maximum number of declared relations with declared anti-TTIP organisations (= Sven Giegold: 5)
- Sub-Index 3: Current or former Member of National Parliament, Member of State Parliament or Member of European Parliament = 1 and 0 otherwise
- Index weights: Sub-Index 1 = 0.4, Sub-Index 2 = 0.4, Sub-Index 3 = 0.2

Figure 32 depicts the score of the aggregated “anti-TTIP influencer index”. Germany’s Greens Party GRUENE Member of the European Parliament Sven Giegold ranks first. Sven Giegold holds a formal political mandate and is a declared member of 5 declared anti-TTIP organisations (Table 4). Germany’s Social Democrat Bernd Lange ranks second. Although Lange does not officially support anti-TTIP protest organisations, he is a declared member of several organisations that are official members of anti-TTIP campaign initiatives (i.e. the German Metal Workers Union and Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature Germany)). Besides, Lange is affiliated with several clerical organisations in Germany, of which some strictly reject TTIP. Germany’s Green Party member Uwe Keckeritz ranks third. Keckeritz is a Member of the German Bundestag and a declared member of three declared anti-TTIP campaign organisations.

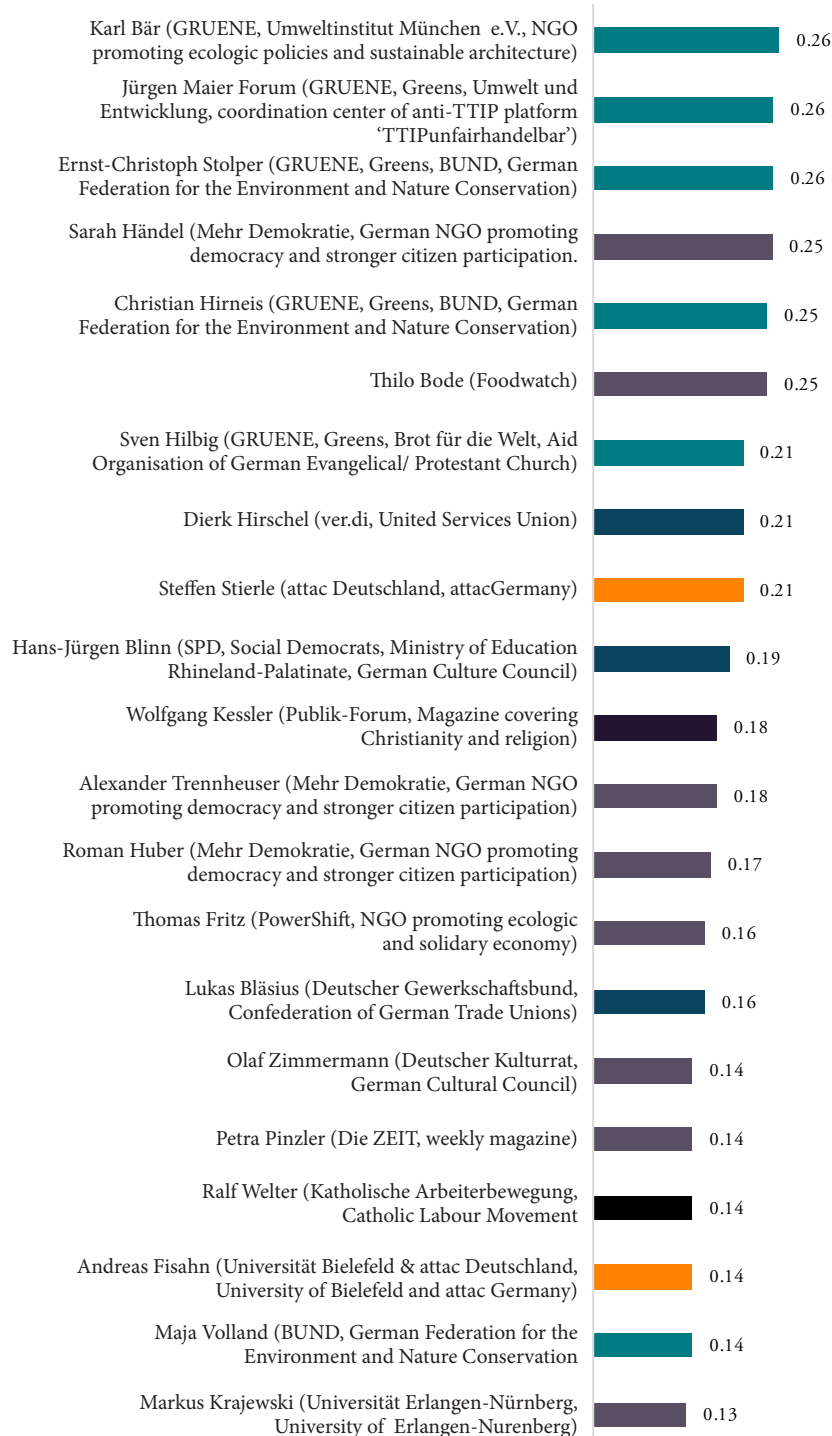
The index values reveal that Germany’s top political influencers share green/environmental or far-left wing ideas and associated political ideologies. 6 of Germany’s 17 most influential politicians are members of German Greens party GRUENE (plus one representative of Germany’s Ecologic Democratic Party ÖDP). 5 of Germany’s most influential politicians represent German far left-wing party DIE LINKE. 4 of Germany’s most influential politicians represent the left-wing of Germany’s Social Democratic Party SPD. Moreover, 5 of Germany’s top anti-TTIP influencers that represent civil society organisations are members of Germany’s Green party GRUENE. 3 speakers represent pro-democracy groups. Another 3 top-influencers represent anti-globalisation, anti-corporate group attac Germany, and a further 2 influencers represent Germany’s Cultural Council (Deutscher Kulturrat), labour unions (DGB and ver.di) and Christian clerical institutions respectively.

³⁶ Note that Bernd Lange does not officially support anti-TTIP protest organisations, but is a declared member of several organisations that are declared members of anti-TTIP campaign networks (i.e. the German Metal Workers Union and Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature Germany)). Besides, Bernd Lange, who is a professional teacher for religious thought, is affiliated with several clerical organisations in Germany of which some strongly reject TTIP.

FIGURE 32: ANTI-TTIP INFLUENCER INDEX



Continued...



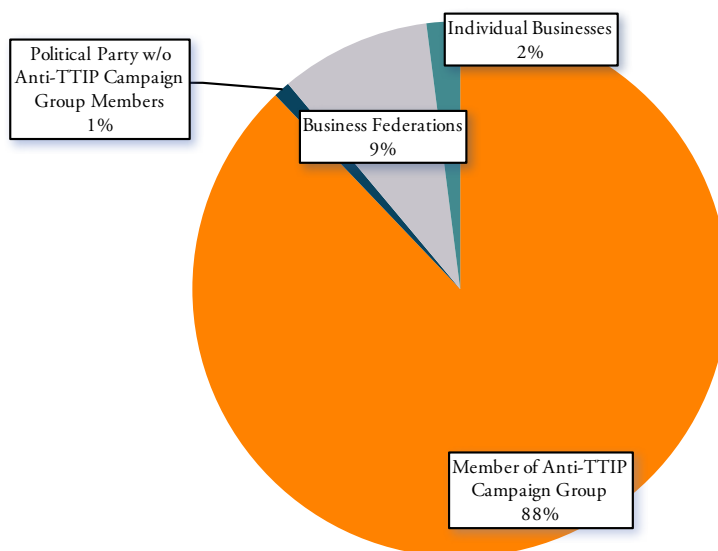
Source: ECIPE analysis. Note that Bernd Lange does not officially support anti-TTIP protest organisations, but is a declared member of several organisations that are declared members of anti-TTIP campaign networks (i.e. the German Metal Workers Union and Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature Germany)). Besides, Bernd Lange, who is a trained teacher for religious education, is affiliated with several clerical organisations in Germany of which some strongly reject TTIP.

6.6 A GLANCE AT AUSTRIA

Previous sections have shown that public opinion about TTIP in Germany is exceptionally low, and that this is primarily the result of a single driving force: an influential anti-TTIP campaign orchestrated by well-established, well-connected politicians and professional NGO campaign managers that share a common set of “green and left-wing” ideologies. There is one country, however, where public opinion about TTIP is even worse: Austria.

According to recent survey data, 66 percent of Austrian citizens are “generally negative” towards TTIP (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). At the same time, Google search interest for mainly negative queries is highest in Austria. Similar to what took place in Germany over the past three years, both interest in TTIP and the negative picture Austrian citizens have about TTIP can be attributed to professional anti-TTIP campaigns run by several well-connected political groups. Thereby, the protest scene in Austria is basically a mirror image of that of Germany, with the exception that the Austrian debate is much more shaped by anti-TTIP campaign groups.

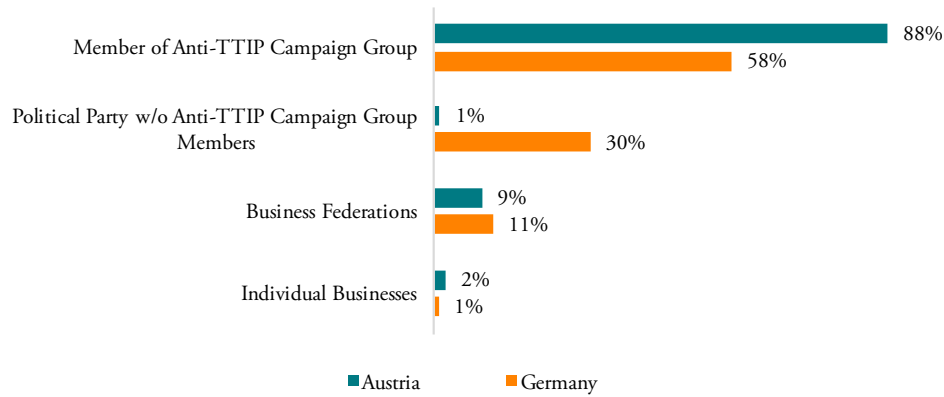
FIGURE 33: DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS ORGANISING ON TTIP IN AUSTRIA



Source: ECIPE analysis. Number of registered events in Austria: 112.

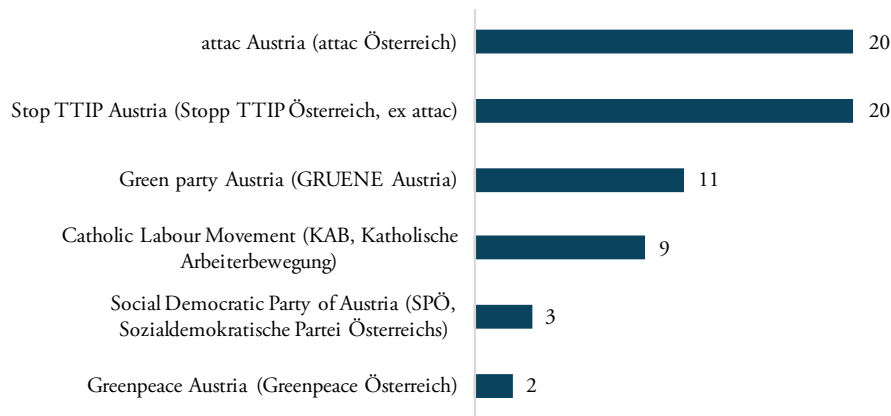
For Austria, we collected data of 112 events on TTIP and TTIP-related subjects. As shown by Figure 33 and Figure 34, 88 percent of TTIP event organisers are declared members of Austria’s anti-TTIP alliance “TTIP Stoppen”. Contrary to Germany, political parties in Austria did virtually nothing to support TTIP. At the same time, business’s support of TTIP is less pronounced than in Germany. Taken together, these observations explain much of the pronounced public aversion to TTIP in Austria. The public debate about TTIP in Austria is heavily biased. Highly vocal, well-organised anti-TTIP activists do not face pro-TTIP resistance. Like in Germany, anti-TTIP groups tremendously benefit from the “wait-and-see passivity” of those who are generally in favour of open markets, less critical or pro TTIP (and CETA).

FIGURE 34: DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS ORGANISING ON TTIP, GERMANY VERSUS AUSTRIA



Source: ECIPE analysis. Number of registered events in Germany = 1.508. Number of registered events in Austria = 112.

FIGURE 35: AUSTRIA’S TOP “DECLARED” ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN NETWORK MEMBER ORGANISATIONS, BY NUMBER OF HOSTED EVENTS



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: Number of registered events for Austria = 112. Number of events organised by anti-TTIP groups = 73.

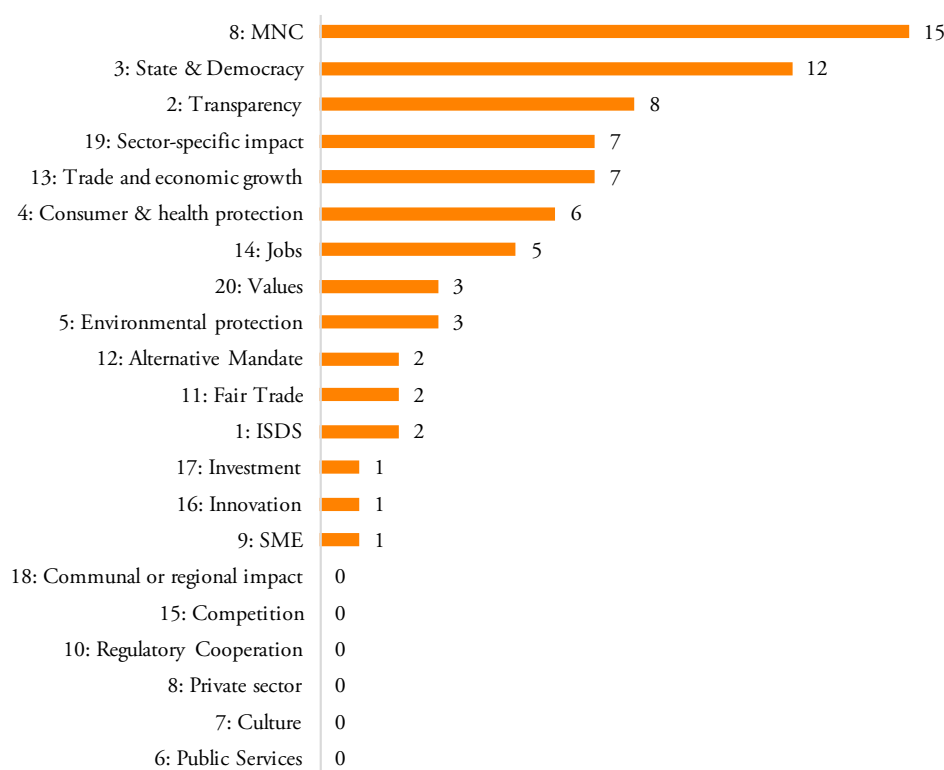
The data also show that attac is by far the leading anti-TTIP campaign group in Austria, while at the same time Austria’s Green Party is substantially less active in the debate about TTIP than Germany’s Green Party (see Figure 35). Adjusted by the size of population, the Austrian branch of attac is attac’s 2nd largest national member organisation. The “attac member” to “national population” ratio for Austria is more than 20 times larger than for Germany and more than 40 times larger than for France. Funded in 2000, attac Austria serves as a well-established platform of entrenched labour unions, various clerical (Christian, primarily Catholic) organisations and several civil society organisations.³⁷

³⁷ See web presence of attac Austria: <http://www.attac.at/ueber-attac/unterstuetzerinnen/mitgliedsorganisationen.html>, accessed on 19 August 2016.

Contrary to Germany, attac’s footsteps are much more salient in the Austrian debate about TTIP. As illustrated by Figure 36, “multinational enterprises”, a traditional target of attac’s national and cross-country initiatives, is the most present topical issue addressed by TTIP events in Austria, followed by issues related to “state and democracy” and “transparency”.

Interestingly, and in contrast to the German debate, issues related to “communal and regional impact” and “public services” do not rank high on the agendas for TTIP events in Austria. German anti-TTIP groups by intention take into account differences in the federal structures of both countries. The findings therefore indicate that in Germany issues related to the impact on municipalities and municipal utilities primarily originated from the pens of Germany’s Green and Left-wing parties and associated campaign spin doctors in an attempt to “localise” TTIP-related subjects. In other words, the high number of events pretended to be related to far-reaching regional or communal consequences reflects anti-TTIP groups’ strategic calculus to deliver the complexities of a comprehensive international treaty in bite-sized pieces to local communities and, primarily, to influential local political decision makers.

FIGURE 36: TOP TTIP-RELATED SUBJECTS ADDRESSED BY TTIP EVENTS IN AUSTRIA



Source: ECIPE analysis.

Box 3: The European Anti-TTIP Campaign Network “Stop TTIP”**Running office:**

“Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung”:

- Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development
- coordination centre of German anti-TTIP initiative “TTIPunfairhandelbar”, which is directly funded by Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment
- coordination centre of European “Stop TTIP” movement
- run by Jürgen Maier, member of the federal executive board of GRUENE (Germany’s Green Party) from 1987 to 1991

Mission Statement of “Stop TTIP” Europe:

“We are an alliance of more than 500 European organisations **running campaigns and actions against TTIP and CETA. We believe** that these two trade and investment agreements **must be stopped because they pose a threat to democracy, the rule of law, the environment, health, public services as well as consumer and labour rights.**”

Core messages:⁴¹

- Investors will be able to sue states.
- Corporations will be invited to co-write new laws.
- Big business has excessive influence on the secret negotiations for CETA and TTIP.
- Food quality standards and consumer protection could be weakened.
- Workers’ rights and jobs are endangered.
- European countries would be falling under pressure to allow high-risk technologies such as fracking or GM technology.
- CETA and TTIP will further increase inequalities.
- Liberalisation and privatisation will become one-way streets.

Core Objective of the “Self-organised” Citizens Initiative against TTIP:

“The self-organised European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) Stop TTIP collected signatures against TTIP and CETA from 7 October 2014 to 6 October 2015. [...] we decided to carry out our European Citizens’ Initiative without permission from Brussels and **called it a self-organised European Citizens’ Initiative.** We think that it is our democratic right as citizens of the EU to have a say on matters that affect us: both TTIP and CETA will have profound effects on our lives and our society.

7. THE DOMINANT ROLE OF GERMAN ORGANISATIONS IN EUROPE’S ANTI-TTIP CAMPAIGN SCENE

In spring 2014, Germany’s leading anti-TTIP organisations decided to launch a European protest movement against TTIP and other trade agreements: the European “Stop TTIP” alliance. According to official information provided by the platform, the alliance brings together more than 500 European organisations running campaigns and actions against TTIP and CETA.³⁸ The initiative caused the launch of a European protest scene that is, to this day, heavily dominated by German campaign organisations.

³⁸ See web presence of Stop TTIP: <https://stop-ttip.org/supporting-organisations/>.

The core founders and key coordinators of the “Stop TTIP” initiative launched in 2014 were German by passport:

- Campact (a professional campaign platform, which was founded by members of attac Germany in 2004),
- attac Germany,
- Mehr Demokratie (a German NGO promoting democracy and stronger citizen participation),
- Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND, Friends of the Earth Germany), and
- Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU, the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany).

In addition, the aid organisation of Germany’s Evangelical Church “Brot für die Welt”, “Deutscher Kulturrat” (Germany’s Cultural Council) and Germany’s “Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft” (GEW, the German (Teachers’) Labour Union for Education and Science) were founding members of the European movement against TTIP.

At the same time, the “Seattle to Brussels Network” (an informal network of anti-globalisation groups), the “European Network of attac” and “Friends of the Earth Europe” coordinated the protest network’s early kick-off activities and supported German NGO’s in reaching out to member organisations in other European countries.³⁹ Again, the coordination group of the Seattle to Brussels Network is dominated by Germans. The current group is comprised by Pia Eberhardt (Corporate Europe Observatory), Alessa Hartmann (Powershift Germany), Pietje Vervest (TNI), Johannes Lauterbach (attac Germany), and Györgyi Újszászi (Vedegylet, the only non-German steering group member).⁴⁰

On 15 July 2014, the “Stop TTIP” movement’s “citizen’s committee” submitted an application to register a European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) with the European Commission, whereby the protest network called for TTIP and CETA negotiating mandates to not be concluded. The application for ECI status was dismissed by the European Commission on legal grounds, causing the protest organisations to “launch a self-organised” citizens’ initiative. Following official information provided by “Stop TTIP”, the networks self-organised citizens’ initiative is heavily dominated by German civil society organisations, formal and informal associations, several clerical organisations and labour unions.⁴¹

The activists’ claim that the European protest reflects European citizens’ preferences and is based on democratic standards is not backed by the actual numbers of citizens that support the initiative. EU Member States’ citizens’ support of the “Stop TTIP” campaign is highly asymmetric. 25 percent of all declared European “Stop TTIP” member organisations are headquartered in Germany (see Figure 37). In addition, 48 percent of all individual signatories supporting the “Stop TTIP” are Germany by passport (see Figure 38). In other words, half of all European signatories that officially support the anti-TTIP campaign represent just one country: Germany. What is sold by anti-TTIP campaign managers as a “revolt of European citizens” against TTIP turns out to be a German protest orchestrated by Germany’s establishment of Green and Left-wing political parties and well-connected, like-minded NGOs. Acting as a professional alliance, these groups effectively utilised their lead time and dominant position in anti-TTIP opinion making in Germany in an attempt to carry the protest to other European countries, and to be able to negate claims that the protest is an exclusively German phenomenon.

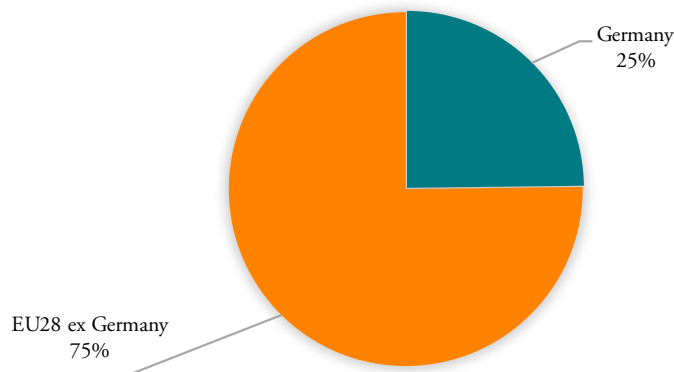
³⁹ See information provided by attac Germany on German and European protest alliances, <http://www.attac.de/kampagnen/freihandelsfalle-ttip/kampagnengruppe/aktionsbuendnisse/>, accessed on 8 September 2016.

⁴⁰ See web presence of the Seattle to Brussels Network, <http://www.s2bnetwork.org/about-us/coordination/>, accessed on 8 September 2016.

⁴¹ See web presence of Stop TTIP: https://stop-ttip.org/what-is-the-problem-ttip-ceta/?noredirect=en_GB.

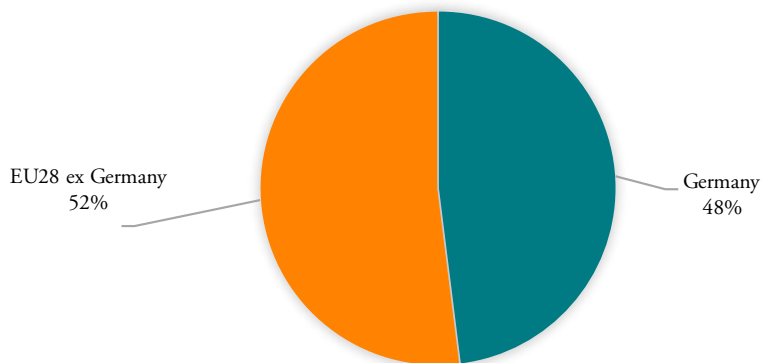
Both German anti-TTIP organisations’ “early-bird” advantage and the sustained dominance of German groups in the European network of anti-TTIP organisations is impressively shown by Figure 39. The data depicted by Figure 39 indicate that the European anti-TTIP protest movement is a sort of a rich countries’ club. The data also show that German and Austrian groups spearhead the protest campaign movement, while at the same time less economically developed countries show low levels of support for anti-TTIP protest (for comparison see also Figure 9 and Figure 10 of Section 3).

FIGURE 37: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF DECLARED ANTI-TTIP MEMBER ORGANISATIONS OF THE “SELF-ORGANISED EUROPEAN CITIZENS INITIATIVE (ECI)” AGAINST TTIP



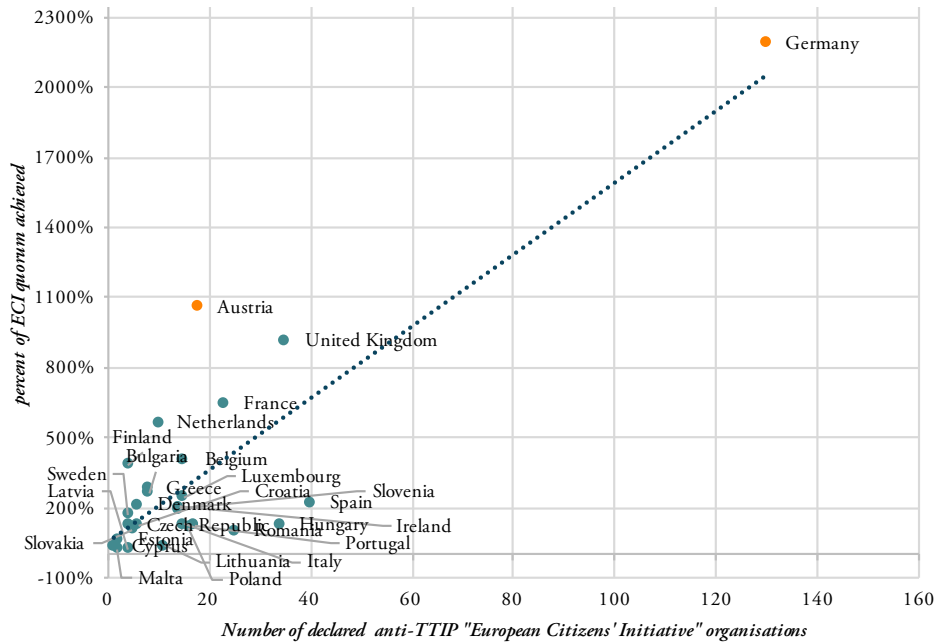
Source: ECIPE analysis. Numbers based on information provided by stop-ttip.org.

FIGURE 38: RELATIVE NUMBER OF CITIZENS SIGNING UP FOR A EUROPEAN CITIZENS’ INITIATIVE (ECI) AGAINST TTIP



Source: ECIPE analysis. Numbers based on information provided by stop-ttip.org.

FIGURE 39: NUMBER AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF ANTI-TTIP ECI MEMBERS VERSUS QUORUM ACHIEVED AT NATIONAL LEVEL



Source: ECIPE analysis. Numbers based on information provided by stop-ttip.org. Note: for an ECI to be successful, a minimum amount of signatures (“country quorum”) has to be gathered in at least seven EU Member States. The EU defines this minimum number of signatures in the ECI rules according to the number of Members a country has in the European Parliament (which is an approximation to the size of its population). The chart can be read as follows: in Germany, where 130 organisations support the ECI against TTIP, the minimum amount of signatures needed was exceeded by about 2,100 percent. In Latvia, where only 4 organisations support the ECI against TTIP, the quorum of votes fell short of about 80 percent of required signatures (23 percent of votes needed).

What is more, the coordination centre of the European “Stop TTIP” platform is headquartered in Germany. The organisation “Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung” with its head office in Berlin officially serves as a platform coordinating initiatives of German organisations that focus on environmental policies and developing countries,⁴² implying that it not only acts as the coordination centre of the German anti-TTIP campaign “TTIPunfairhandelbar”; Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung also organised and coordinates the “self-organised” European movement against TTIP.

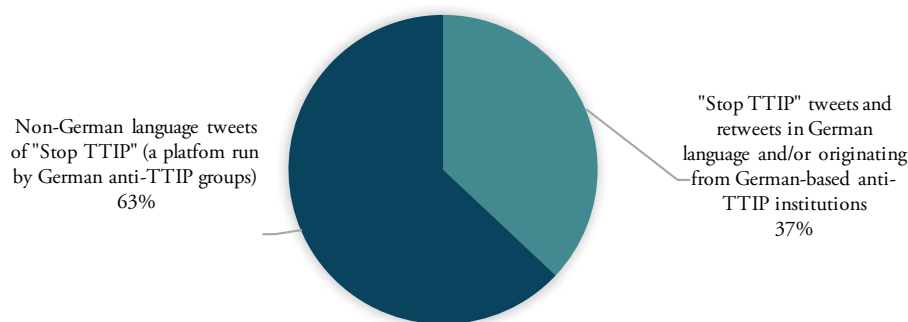
⁴² Both the “Stop TTIP” initiative’s contact details as well as official bank account information coincide with that of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung, Berlin, see: <https://stop-ttip.org/contact/>, accessed on 18 August 2016.

Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung has long-established ties to Germany’s major environmental institutions – all of which are declared anti-TTIP organisations – and Germany’s Green Party (GRUENE). The organisation is run by Jürgen Maier who was a member of the federal executive board of GRUENE (Germany’s Green Party) from 1987 to 1991.⁴³ Jürgen Maier is a frequent speaker at public hearings about TTIP and CETA in Germany’s federal parliament.⁴⁴

Moreover, and contrary to intuition, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung’s anti-TTIP campaign centre, which coordinates the German protests against TTIP was directly financed by Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment, which is run by SPD minister (and member of Germany’s pro-TTIP government) Barbara Hendricks (see DNR 2013 pp. 20 and 21; *Wirtschaftswoche* 2016). Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung not only operates as the official coordination centre of the German anti-TTIP initiative “TTIPunfairhandelbar”; it is also the declared coordination centre of the “European Stop TTIP Initiative”, and one of the initiators and coordinators of the European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) against TTIP. In other words, (perhaps the) leading organisation that is running the anti-TTIP protest movement in the EU was financed and consciously tolerated by the German government, or at least those members of government that were aware of this matter.

German institutions’ dominance and power to set the agenda in Europe’s public debate about TTIP is also reflected by the tweets and messages spread under the label of the European campaign “Stop TTIP” (label on Twitter: @eci_ttip). Data collected for the period 30 July 2016 to 24 August 2016 indicate that 37 percent of all TTIP- and CETA-related messages were either drafted in German language or originated from Germany anti-TTIP institutions’ accounts. 63 percent of TTIP- and CETA-related messages were authored in other languages, whereby a significant number of these messages dealt with subjects related to German politics or German politicians, primarily those affiliated with the Social Democratic party (see Figure 40).

FIGURE 40: GERMAN DOMINANCE OVER ANTI-TTIP TWEETS ON TWITTER, @ECI_TTIP (STOP TTIP)



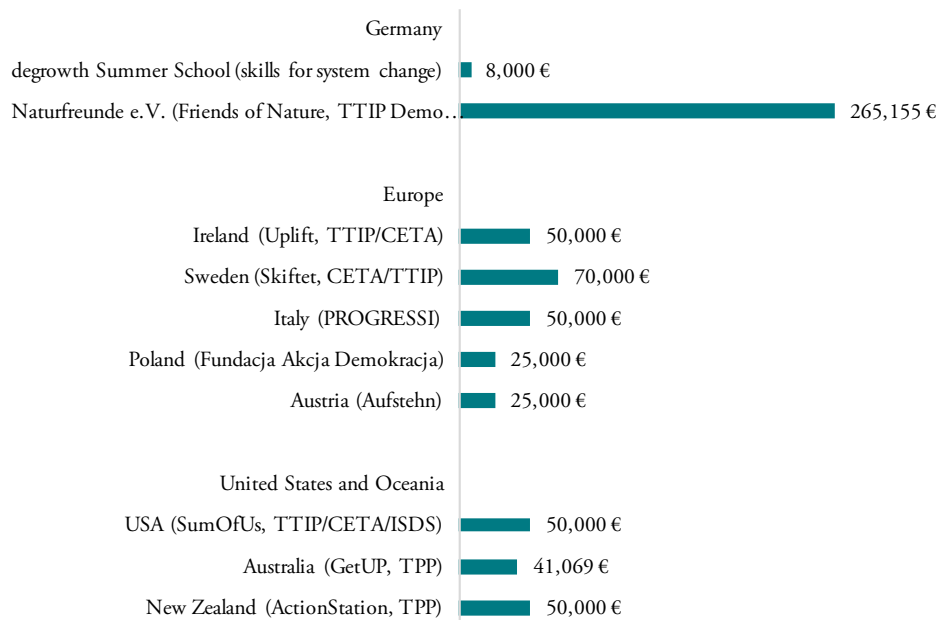
Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: percentage numbers based on tweets and retweets on Twitter account @eci_ttip (Stop TTIP, “self-organised” European Citizens’ Initiative against TTIP. n=100, period covered: 30 July 2016 to 24 August 2016.

⁴³ Jürgen Maier: Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (Berlin-based platform coordinating initiatives of organisations that focus on sustainable development, coordination centre of anti-TTIP initiative ‘TTIPunfairhandelbar’); Green Party (GRUENE) member of the federal executive board of GRUENE 1987-1991); affiliated with Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung steering board member and top 50 TTIP speaker Sven Hilbig who represents Brot für die Welt (Aid Organisation of German Evangelical/Protestant Church); chief coordinator of most declared anti-TTIP protest groups that are active members of Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung and “TTIPunfairhandelbar” (which is directly funded by the SPD party-led Federal Ministry of the Environment, see DNR 2013 pp. 20 and 21).

⁴⁴ For example, list of experts invited to the Bundestag’s experts hearing of the Committee of Economic Affairs and Energy on CETA on 5 September 2016 (Öffentliche Anhörung am Montag, 5. September 2016).

German NGO’s efforts to take anti-TTIP protests to other European countries is also reflected by the financial transactions of Campact, Germany’s leading anti-TTIP campaign development organisation. Campact, which was founded by members of attac Germany in 2004, spent more than half of its annual campaign budget (in 2015, the total budget was 7 million Euro) exclusively on anti-TTIP campaigns in Germany. However, Campact also financed several anti-TTIP-organisations in Europe, namely PROGRESSI (Italy: 50,000 Euros), Skiftet (Sweden: 70,000 Euros), Uplift (Ireland: 50,000 Euros), Aufstehn (Austria: 25,000 Euros), and Fundacja Akcja Demokracja (Poland: 25,000 Euros). The money was either explicitly granted for anti-TTIP campaigns or labelled as “infrastructure for political education”. (Campact 2016, see Figure 41).

FIGURE 41: ANTI-TTIP AND ANTI-TTP ORGANISATIONS FUNDED BY GERMANY’S COMPACT INCLUDING CAMPAIGN FUNDING AND FUNDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION



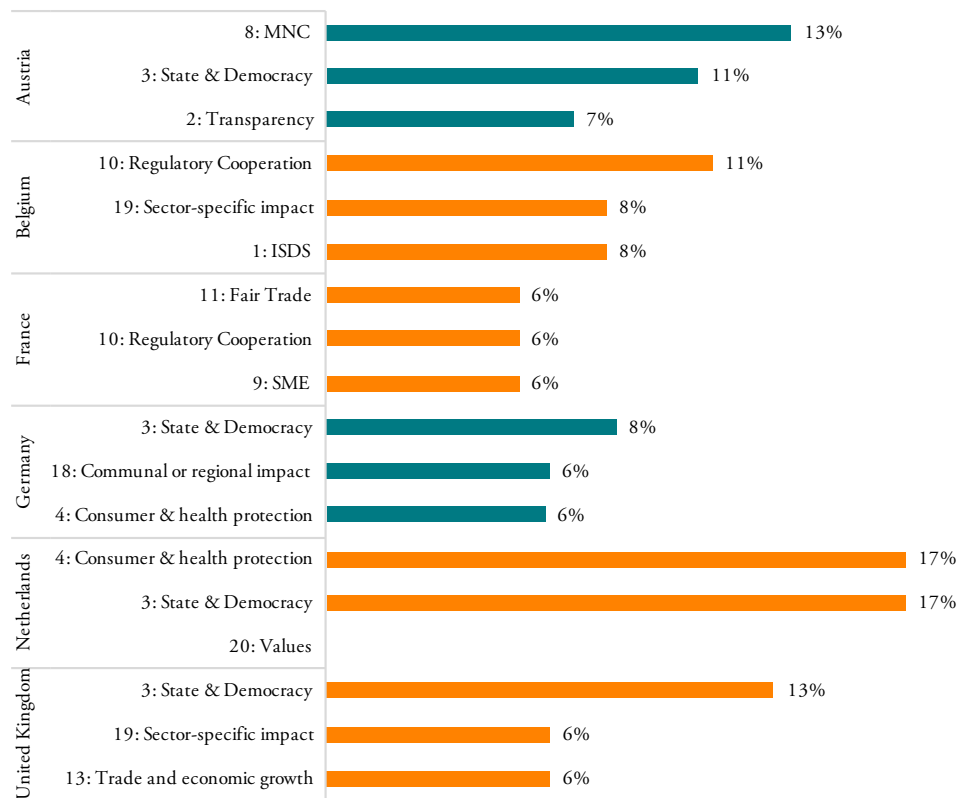
Source: ECIPE analysis. Annual report of Campact e.V., Germany.

Although German anti-TTIP groups’ attempt to influence the TTIP debate in other European countries, the concrete topical subjects addressed by critics of TTIP still differ from country to country, indicating that the “hot spots” in the debate also vary from country to country. In the contemporary debate in Germany, anti-TTIP groups’ focus is on local political decision makers. After initially focusing on food and environmental standards (e.g. messages largely conveyed by the terms “chlorine chicken” and “hormone beef”), anti-TTIP groups’ recent activities primarily focus on “public services” and the alleged implications of TTIP and CETA on German regions and municipalities. It should be noted in this respect that the German Association of Cities and Towns (Deutscher Städtetag; an association of German municipalities) did not recently confirm that CETA poses a threat to public services and public utilities.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ See Bundestag expert hearing on CETA of 5 September 2016, statements made by Detlef Raphael, <https://www.bundestag.de/bundestag/ausschuesse18/a09/kw36-pa-wirtschaft/436262>.

Contrary to Germany, the footsteps of attac are much more visible in the Austrian debate about TTIP. As illustrated by Figure 36, “multinational enterprises”, a traditional topic addressed by attac member organisations across the world in the past 15 years, is the most present topical issue addressed by TTIP events in Austria, followed by issues related to “state and democracy” and “transparency”. At the same time, issues related to “communal and regional impact” and “public services” do not rank high on the agendas set for TTIP events in Austria (see Figure 42). The findings, therefore, indicate that in Germany issues related to the impact on municipalities and public utilities primarily originated from the pens of Germany’s Green and Left-wing parties and associated campaign groups in an attempt to “localise” TTIP-related subjects. In other words, the high number of events organised to inform about “far-reaching” regional or communal threat reflects anti-TTIP groups’ strategic calculus to deliver the complexities of CETA and TTIP in bite-sized pieces to local influencers, primarily local political decision makers.

FIGURE 42: TOP 3 TTIP-RELATED TOPICAL ISSUES BY COUNTRY



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: due to the low number of registered events, the numbers for France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are not statistically representative. Number of registered events: 1,508 for Germany, 112 for Austria, 99 for Belgium, 31 for the United Kingdom, 18 for France, 6 for Netherlands

8. THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S ROLE IN FINANCING ANTI-TTIP PROTEST NGOs: THE "MAKING EU INVESTMENT POLICY WORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" CASE

As outlined above, Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment initially provided public funding to environmental NGOs to set up a fora for debates about TTIP and other trade agreements. Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung, one recipient, used the money to set up and administer Germany's largest campaign (TTIPunfairhandelbar) against TTIP, whereas Germany's federal government officially supported TTIP negotiations (DNR 2013). According to Wirtschaftswoche (2016), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment does not plan to evaluate this project, i.e. how the money was spent and whether the Ministry's objectives had been met.

There is no transparency about EU grants to NGOs and financing practices

Our research on financial funding provided by the European Commission to declared anti-TTIP NGOs reveals a similar picture. While it is generally almost impossible (for professional researchers as well as "ordinary" citizens") to directly retrieve information about the precise scope of terms and conditions applied by the European Commission in granting financial support contracts to third party NGOs and civil society organisations, it is also practically impossible for outsiders to find out on which terms EU taxpayer money was originally granted. It is also close to impossible to access information about how NGO spending practices and compliance with agreed contractual terms were, after all, monitored by the European Commission during and after the provision of public grants.

Although the European Commission runs a Transparency Register for NGOs, in which the size of its public grants is published, there is no detailed information provided about how the money was used and which sub-contractors have been involved in project-related operational work. In addition, even the publication that is made available is occasionally published with significant time delay (see below). More importantly, no information is given about whether NGO interests are in line with the political objectives of the European Commission (for a more detailed discussion see, for example, NGO Monitor 2016). Against this background, it is generally hard to cut through the jungle of EU institutions' NGO funding instruments. In the context of TTIP negotiations, however, one of the European Commission's past projects offers a telling example of how critical NGO funding by the European Commission is: the "Making EU Investment Policy work for Sustainable Development" case.

During our research on declared anti-TTIP organisations, we found that the web pages of at least two declared anti-TTIP organisations were "made financially possible by EC funding through the project 'Making EU Investment Policy work for Sustainable Development'". Precisely this information is provided in the bottom line of the web pages of "Stop TTIP Denmark" and the "Seattle to Brussels Network" (S2B).⁴⁶ The steering bodies of the Seattle to Brussels Network are dominated by German anti-TTIP activists. In addition, the Seattle to Brussels Network serves as a key coordination centre for Europe's major anti-TTIP protest campaign organisations. On 27 June 2016, for example, the Seattle to Brussels Network sent a letter to Commissioner Donald Tusk calling on the EU to "urgently withdraw the mandate for TTIP". The letter was signed by 240 European anti-TTIP organisations.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ See footer of websites <http://stopttip.dk> and <http://www.s2bnetwork.org>, accessed on 6 October 2016.

⁴⁷ See letter published by the Seattle to Brussels Network on 27 June 2016, "Withdraw the TTIP mandate, say 240 European organisations", <http://www.s2bnetwork.org/withdraw-ttip-mandate-say-240-european-organisations/>, accessed on 7 October 2016.

According to the EU's Transparency Register (query of 6 October 2016), these particular organisations did not receive any public funding from the European Commission. Our follow-up research revealed, however, that the project "Making EU Investment Policy work for Sustainable Development" was originally awarded to the Stichting Transnational Institute (TNI) already in 2013 – when TTIP negotiations were officially launched. The TNI is an international research and advocacy institute in the Netherlands committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet.⁴⁸ According to the EU's Transparency Register, TNI received almost 700,000 Euro in 2014 from the European Commission's DG International Cooperation and Development (the Development education and awareness raising (DEAR) facility, see below for information on agreed objectives and expected results). In 2013, TNI received the about the same amount money from the EU (according to own information, see below), whereby information about the terms and objectives is not publicly available.

According to TNI's annual report of 2015, "TNI plays a particularly significant role in the European Seattle to Brussels (S2B) network, actively working in the Coordination Group, legally hosting the network and supporting its coordinators. TNI is also the host of the Dutch TTIP coalition and participates in the steering group of the Platform currently seeking a referendum on TTIP/CETA." The organisation also states that "1,150,000 signatures [were] collected with TNI's help by end 2014 for self-organised European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) against TTIP [...]". (TNI 2015)

TNI further states that "[...] ISDS has been taken up for advocacy by a growing number of international actors. TNI supports many of these networks with solid research, strategic advocacy, logistical support, advice and training." The report further states that "within Europe, TNI co-organised two major trainings on ISDS for activists across Europe (March and November 2015) to build capacity among key organisations in most European capitals so people could lobby their own policy makers and engage the media. These networks were key to mobilising an incredible 3 million people to sign the European Citizens' Initiative against TTIP. In the Netherlands, TNI worked with a coalition to gather 100,000 signatures, as well as co-organiser of a demonstration of over 7,000 people [...]."

In its campaign work, TNI worked together with several organisations of which almost all are among Europe's leading declared anti-TTIP campaign organisations (TNI 2015):

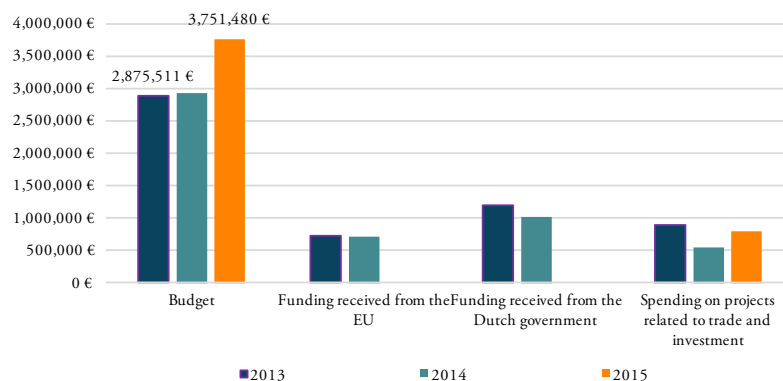
- Seattle to Brussels network – declared anti-TTIP
- Aitec, France – declared anti-TTIP
- ATTAC France – declared anti-TTIP
- attac Austria – declared anti-TTIP
- Both ENDS, Netherlands – declared anti-TTIP
- Le Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCd), 11.11.11., Belgium – declared anti-TTIP
- Chamber of Labour (Vienna), Austria – declared NO2ISDS
- Corporate Europe Observatory, Belgium – declared anti-TTIP
- Fairwatch, Italy – declared anti-TTIP
- France America Latina, France – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
- Institute of Global Responsibility, Poland – declared anti-TTIP
- Milieudéfense, Netherlands – declared anti-TTIP
- Oficina Internacional de los Derechos Humanos Acción Colombia (OIDHACO), Colombia – declared anti-TTIP (signatory to letter published by the TNI in 2015)

⁴⁸ See information provided by the Transnational Institute, <https://www.tni.org/en/transnational-institute>, accessed on 6 October 2016.

- calling to stop TTIP negotiations)⁴⁹
- Powershift, Germany – declared anti-TTIP
 - Re-Common, Italy – declared anti-TTIP
 - Stop TTIP – Italy – declared anti-TTIP
 - Vedegylet Egyesület, Hungary – declared anti-TTIP
 - SOMO, Netherlands – declared anti-TTIP
 - FNV, Netherlands – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
 - WEMOS, Netherlands – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
 - Foodwatch, Netherlands – declared anti-TTIP
 - Dutch Dairyman Board, Netherlands
 - Nederlandse Akkerbouw Bond – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
 - ASEED, Netherlands – declared anti-TTIP
 - Vrijschrift, Netherlands – anti-TTIP
 - Platform Authentieke Journalistiek, Netherlands
 - Platform ABC, Netherlands – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
 - Ecologistas en Acción, Spain – declared anti-TTIP
 - Traidcraft, UK – according to our research not a declared anti-TTIP organisation
 - War on Want, UK – declared anti-TTIP
 - Global Justice Now, UK – declared anti-TTIP
 - Rosa Luxembourg Foundation Brussels office – declared anti-TTIP

TNI received substantial financial funding from the European Commission. According to TNI's annual reports of 2013 and 2014 (TNI 2014; TNI 2015), financial grants received from the EU Commission accounted for 25 and 24 percent of TNI's annual income (about 2.9 million Euros in 2013 and 2014, and 3.8 million Euros in 2015). The numbers correspond to about 718,000 Euros in 2013 and 699,188 Euros in 2014. Although TNI already published its annual report for 2015, it stopped reporting the institutional origins of its funding. Similarly, in the EU's Transparency Register 2014 is the latest year for which data is available (as of November 2016). As of November 2016, no data was published for 2015, let alone 2016. In addition, TNI received generous funding from the Dutch government, accounting for 42 percent of TNI's annual budget of 2013 and 35 percent of its 2014 budget (see Figure 43).

FIGURE 43: (EU) FUNDING AND SPENDING ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS, TRANSNATIONAL INSTITUTE



Source: TNI 2013, 2014, 2016.

⁴⁹ See letter published by TNI on 11 June 2015, <https://www.tni.org/en/article/open-letter-governments-eu-celac>. Accessed on 7 October 2016.

A query on Google about the EU's project "Making EU Investment Policy work for Sustainable Development" reveals that the EU Commission did not fulfil its legal obligations to provide information about the project.⁵⁰ After directly requesting information regarding this project, we received an official document from DG Deco precisely stating the objectives and expected results of the project.⁵¹ The content of the document "makes reference to the overall objectives, outputs and results in the concept note form elaborate on specific expected results indicating how the action is likely to change the behaviour of the target groups [...]." The original concept note was not provided by the European Commission.

The objectives agreed between DG International Cooperation and Development (DG Deco) and the Transnational Institute (TNI) stated as follows:

Overall objective:

"The overall objective of this action is that EU Investment Policy is coherent with development policy and contributes to the achievement of the MDGs [Millennium Development Goals], sustainable development, and the realization of human rights in developing countries. In order to achieve this overarching objective one specific objective and four expected results have been identified."

Specific objective:

"[...] to raise awareness among citizens, CSOs [civil society organisations], academics and policy makers and to gain their active support for a reformed EU Investment Policy for Sustainable Development."

Agreed "expected" results:

- 1) "With this action we want to reach 3 million EU citizens and ensure that they are aware of the link between investment policy and development through their exposure to project materials. **40,000 EU citizens** take action based on their increased understanding of the issue. 2,000 students attend lectures in PCD [Policy Coherence for Development] and investment policy."
- 2) "With this action **600 CSOs** [civil society organisations] throughout Europe are exposed to the projects messages and 200 CSOs support e-action."
- 3) "With the action, **28 academics** will attend expert meeting and consultations; **500 academics** are reached through the open letter; and 100 academics challenge inconsistencies by signing the 'sign-on' statement."
- 4) "We will reach out to **100 EU policy and 300 national policy makers** with project materials. In addition, the project aims to ensure that project materials and activities contribute to **200 EP candidates** and **100 elected MEPs** publicly declaring support for policy coherence in investment policy by the EU elections in 2014."

⁵⁰ The first search result on Google provides a link to the website "asktheEU.org", on which information states that a reply to this query is overdue for a "very long time". See https://www.asktheeu.org/de/request/project_making_eu_investment_pol, accessed on 9 November 2016.

⁵¹ Document sent by DG International Cooperation and Development (DG DevCo) on 27 October 2016. Title: II. Action, description of objectives.

The terms of the agreement between the EU Commission and the Transnational Institute offer valuable lessons about how (economic) policymaking is “strategically” shaped by different interest groups. Interestingly, many anti-TTIP groups convey the message that multinational enterprises “hijack” the process of EU law making. The objectives and precisely agreed deliverables of the DG-DevCo-TNI project, however, strongly indicate that quite the opposite is true: strands of the EU Commission provide substantial financial funding to selected NGOs to manufacture discontent about EU policies.

For the project at hand, the preciseness of the expected results suggests that anti-ISDS, anti-TTIP campaigning activities was planned long before TTIP negotiations evolved from June 2013 onwards. Obviously, with the benefit of hindsight (see above analysis), TNI delivered what it agreed on with the DG DevCo:

- More than 3 million EU citizens signed petitions against TTIP, of which investment protection was seen as the most critical part by most declared anti-TTIP activist groups;
- The EU Commission’s public consultation on ISDS and investment protection was effectively hijacked due to CSOs’ calls to engage in “e-action” (as stated in the terms of the agreement; see also discussion below).

A “hijacked” public consultation on ISDS

As concerns international investment protection and arbitration rules (investor-state-dispute settlement, ISDS), the European Commission’s public consultation on ISDS in TTIP (European Commission 2015a), which was launched on 27 March 2014 and closed on 13 July 2014, offers a telling example of how TNI’s, and associated campaign organisations’, provision of “strategic advocacy, logistical support, advice and training” impacted on EU policymaking in general and the European Commission’s public consultation procedures in particular.

On 3 July 2014, the EU Commission’s consultation website was temporarily unavailable because many replies were loaded simultaneously into the database. Therefore, the European Commission decided to extend the consultation by one week. In total, 149,399 replies were received. To many observers the high number of replies came as a surprise. By comparison, a 2014 consultation on biodiversity and ecosystem services received 723 answers; a 2014 consultation on water reuse in the EU garnered 506; a 2014 consultation on the quality of drinking water, 5,908; and a 2014 consultation on geographical indication protection and non-agricultural products, 137 replies (European Commission 2015c).

During the ISDS consultation, 97 percent of all replies were submitted by a small number of campaign groups. The responses were often identical or at least very similar to one another. Prior to the consultation, a few anti-TTIP civil society organisations had set up easy-to-use online tools to facilitate participation in the consultation proceedings.

Among the national groups, there were, notably, replies from well-connected British, German, Austrian, Belgian and French consumer and environmental organisations. As a direct consequence, a disproportionate number of replies were received from the UK, followed by Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. Together, these seven countries accounted for 97 percent of all replies. The European Commission received only 3,589 individual citizens’ submissions, which amounts to 2.4 percent of all the replies received. The huge number of platform-triggered replies caused then Trade Commissioner Karel de Gucht to call it “an outright attack” (Järvinen 2015).

According to Friends of the Earth Europe (2015), 131,352 responses were submitted through the online platforms of Friends of the Earth Europe, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour, the Munich Environmental Institute, 38 Degrees and SumOfUs.org – all of which are declared members of national or EU-wide anti-TTIP networks. The Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour

is one of TNI's direct network partners in the European Commission-funded trade and investment project, while 38 Degrees and the Munich Environmental Institute are signatories to TNI's letter of June 2016 calling on the European Council to stop TTIP negotiations "with immediate effect" (see TNI 2015; TNI 2016).

EU NGO funding biased towards fierce left-wing politics

TNI's work on issues related to trade and investment should not be diminished or condemned entirely. However, it should stand out of question that EU-TNI and other funding activities must be investigated against the background of the political objectives and law making procedures of the European Commission and other EU institutions. History provides ample examples for the fact that campaigning on political issues does not necessarily provide balanced and empirically-proven information concerning the issues at hand. The fact that TNI's and associated organisations' campaign managers are well-connected to a great number of left-wing and progressive organisations (including the European Progressive Economists Network) indicates that its research and campaign initiatives are highly biased towards traditional left-wing political ideologies.

The authors of the NGO Report (2016b, p. 1) argue that the

"relationship between the European Union (EU) and civil society is marked by an unbalanced distribution of funding, favouring a small number of highly interconnected NGOs. The EU and NGOs rely on one another for information, creating a closed echo chamber, undisturbed by any external input or independent evaluation."

They also argue that

"[the biggest beneficiary NGOs are highly interconnected – with overlapping memberships in multiple networks and shared board members."

This is not only true for several German anti-TTIP NGOs; it is also true for TNI's leading representatives. Susan George, to give only one example, who is the president of TNI's board and author of the book "How to win the Class War", served on the Board of Greenpeace International as well as that of Greenpeace France. George is also Honorary President of attac France. All of these organisations strictly reject TTIP on the grounds of ideology and speculation. United in core left-wing ideologies, all of these organisations heavily engage in fierce anti-TTIP campaigning with the same messages and narratives that they started to spread after the beginning of the negotiations – even though the European Commission's DG Trade continuously provided clarity about what is negotiated, and repeatedly emphasised that it does negotiate in the interest of the common good.

It is highly questionable, whether TNI and its sponsors are actually interested in a fair, balanced and evidence-based public discourse about (economic) policymaking. A TNI-sponsored "Stop TTIP, CETA, TISA" campaign networking event at the European Parliament on 9 December 2014 offers valuable lessons about how different strands of the European Commission engage in creating echo chambers for EU policymaking. At the very beginning of the conference, Susan George, the keynote speaker, stated that

"TTIP is a very dangerous animal. It is an animal that does not deserve to be on the list of protected species [...]. [TTIP] is a treaty that has to be refused absolutely and entirely".⁵²

⁵² TNI president Susan George at the TNI-financed conference "Stop TTIP, CETA, TISA" - For a Citizens' trade Agenda, 9 December 2014, European Parliament, Brussels, video available at <http://www.guengl.eu/news/article/events/stop-ttip-ceta-tisa-for-a-citizens-trade-agenda>, accessed on 7 October 2016.

The remainder of George's talk was characterised by myths and deliberate misreporting of proclaimed facts. In the light of the above, the authors of NGO Report (2016a and 2016b) undeniably hit a nail.

The European Commission as well as Member State representatives, should seriously question whether NGOs, which should, by definition, be “purely” non-governmental, are eligible to receive enormous amounts of taxpayer funding in the first place. EU institutions should at the very least effectively and transparently evaluate how public money was awarded to the grantees, and which sub-contractors were involved during the conduct of the project. EU institutions should also reconsider the terms and policy objectives currently underlying NGO funding. In the light of simplistic, and thus all too often deceptive, online media campaigns, EU institutions should monitor how CSOs engage in shaping public opinion and strictly condition access to public funds to clearly defined rules on how to engage in campaign activities.

There two major questions that should be addressed by a future investigation of the projects between the EU Commission and the Transnational Institute: 1) What was the role of DG Trade, DG DevCo, other DGs and other EU institutions in this process? And 2) Given the great degree of simplification in the provision of information on investment protection as well as the chimerical character of affiliated CSOs' messages, position papers and calls to join online petitions, is this the way of policymaking that is appropriate, helpful and sustainable at, and beyond, EU level? The great importance of these matters becomes even more striking when taking into account the following considerations.

9. THE ROLE OF RUSSIA IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT TTIP

Close observers of the TTIP debate in Germany and other, primarily Western European countries frequently raise the issue of Russian influence on public opinion. Their concerns are two-fold: on the one hand, they suspect that some of Germany's declared anti-TTIP organisations are partly funded by Russian organisations. On the other hand, it is argued that media linked to the Russian government systematically engage in marginalising those groups and individuals that are in favour of TTIP negotiations.

As concerns the financial funding of anti-TTIP organisations in Germany, there is no public information available on how anti-TTIP campaign organisations were supported with money originating from Russian sources. It should be noted, however, that one of Germany's most resourceful and most influential anti-TTIP campaign organisations, Campact (which spent half of its 2015 campaign budget on anti-TTIP campaigns; total 2015 budget about 7 million Euro), does not publish the origin of any donation below the threshold of 5,000 Euro. According to Campact's latest annual report, however, none of its individual campaign donations exceeded the 5,000 Euro threshold level in 2015. The fact that Campact states that it did not receive any individual contributions exceeding 5,000 Euros in 2015 indicates that donations of individual groups and/or individual persons exceeding the threshold level of 5,000 Euros (if they occurred) had to be split by larger donors.

Not only does the lack of transparency of Campact and other declared anti-TTIP organisations' finances stand in great opposition to what anti-TTIP organisations repeatedly call for with respect to transparency; the lack of transparent information about the precise origin of donations gives rise to the concern that substantial financial funding may have arrived from pressure groups and individuals that are particularly interested in a systematically adverse impression of TTIP, including Russian sources and other vested interests.

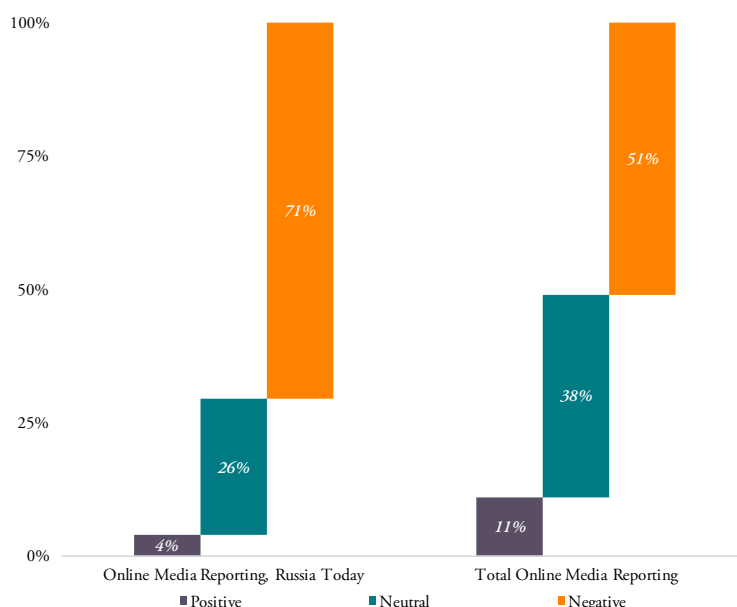
As concerns the influence of Russian government-run media, the patterns in publicly available media data draw a much more enlightening picture. The influence of Russian media outlets Russia Today and Sputnik News on public opinion in Western Europe was already widely discussed

in the context of the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom (held in June 2016) and the Dutch referendum on the approval of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine (held in April 2016). For the run-up period of both referenda, the influence of Russian media is well-documented (see, e.g., Daily Mail 2016; The Interpreter 2016; The Washington Post 2016; the Times 2016). As concerns TTIP, Russian media outlets also vividly engaged in writing about the negotiations and documenting anti-TTIP protest activities in Germany and other European countries. Indeed, as is pointed out by Politico (2016b), TTIP is “being eyed warily in Moscow, where Russian officials see the potential deal as a threat”.

For the period February 2015 to February 2016, our analysis of online media coverage of TTIP not only shows that Russia Today (RT) actively reported about TTIP negotiations; the data also show that Russia Today’s media coverage of TTIP was on average systematically more negative than total online media reporting about TTIP. As shown by Figure 2, two patterns loom up for global online media reporting about TTIP: firstly, according to UNICEPTA analytics, sentiment analysis, only 4 percent of Russia Today’s online media reporting on TTIP conveyed a positive message about TTIP compared to 11 percent for global online media reporting about TTIP. Secondly, 71 percent of Russia Today’s online media reporting about TTIP conveyed a negative sentiment, compared to 51 percent for global online media reporting about it.

The data (adjusted by national population) also indicate that Germany is, by far, Russia Today’s most important target market for TTIP-related (largely bashing) news. For example, the absolute number of media entries that were published by Russia Today’s in Germany is about 4 times higher than those published by Russia Today in France and almost 10 times higher than in the United Kingdom. In addition, negative online media reporting of Russia Today is particularly profound for Germany (66 percent of 896 RT contributions), the Netherlands (75 percent of 156 RT contributions), the United Kingdom (82 percent of 96 RT contributions), and the United States (80 percent of 1,219 RT contributions; see Figure 3).

FIGURE 44: SENTIMENT OF TTIP-RELATED ONLINE MEDIA REPORTING, RUSSIA TODAY VERSUS TOTAL MEDIA REPORTING



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: numbers based on UNICEPTA analytics. Total number of TTIP-related entries: 513,501. Number of TTIP-related entries Russia Today: 3,091. Period: February 2015 to February 2016. Languages covered: NDL, GER, ENG, FR, ESP.

As concerns the content of Russia Today's online media reporting about TTIP, its topical coverage ranges from addressing the components of a potential TTIP agreement to anti-TTIP demonstrations, the merits of free trade in general and national party politics of TTIP. For example, Russia Today's German outlet strongly promoted anti-TTIP demonstrations in Germany. Russia Today even provided an exclusive livestream of the protesters' march in Berlin – obviously in an attempt to increase public awareness of TTIP protests in Germany.⁵³ In addition, Russia Today's US television outlet provided detailed guidance on how to campaign against TTIP on the Internet.⁵⁴ While we cannot provide a detailed discussion of Russia Today's topical coverage of TTIP negotiations in this report, some further observations are outlined below.

It turns out that Russian government-controlled media outlets repeatedly reported about the “European Disintegration, Unemployment and Instability” pamphlet of Jeronim Capaldo (2014), in which the author fabricated out-of-proportion, in fact “horror scenario” implications exclusively for European countries after an implementation of TTIP. For example, Capaldo writes that a French household comprising of two persons would suffer an annual income loss of more than 11,000 Euros after the implementation of TTIP. The study is beset by such serious flaws, that its results should neither be regarded realistic nor well-intended, but purposefully manufactured without paying attention to the accomplishments of trade liberalisation in the past 200 years (for a critical discussion see, e.g., Bauer and Erixon 2015a and 2015b; Wolf 2015; Pelkmans 2015). After its initial publication in English in 2014, Capaldo's study was translated by the German Bundestag administration on request of Germany's left-wing party DIE LINKE. It was also heavily promoted by Germany's major declared anti-TTIP organisations and was thereafter translated into several other European languages by declared anti-TTIP organisations.⁵⁵

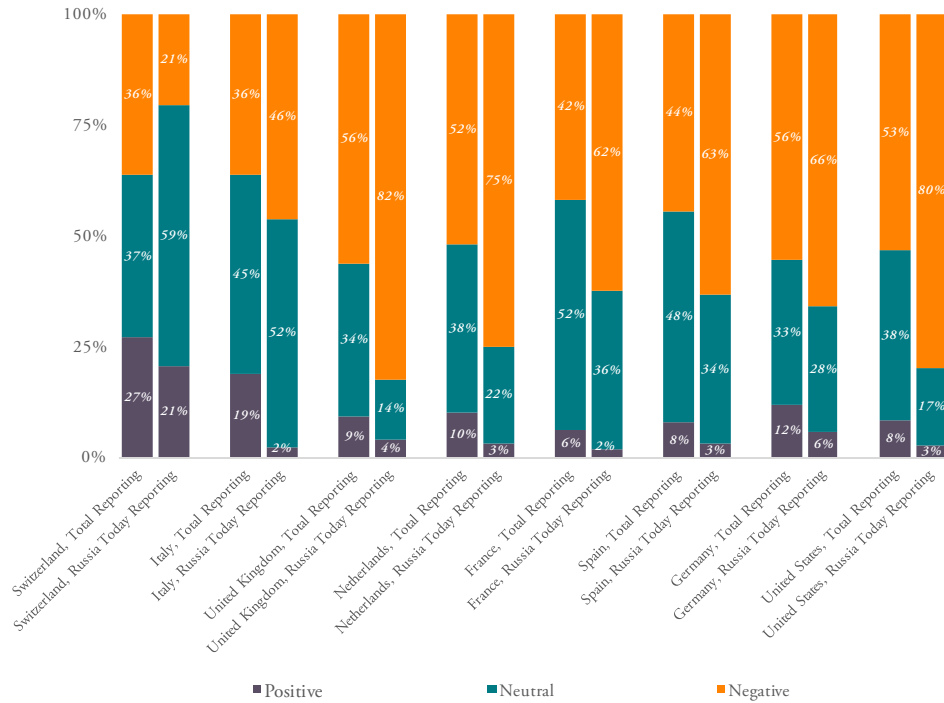
Russia Today's British television outlet provided a platform for Capaldo to discuss his findings in an interview. Moreover, Russian government-controlled Sputnik News as well as a controversial German media outlet called Deutsche Wirtschaftsnachrichten, which is well-known for bashing the United States and praising of Russia, repeatedly reported about the findings of Capaldo and the alleged implications for Europe. Interestingly, Capaldo's results were frequently promoted as “recent findings”, even two years after their original publication in 2014. On 25 September 2016, for example, the editors of sputniknews.com referred to the study when writing about how a “TTIP ‘Trojan Horse’ Deal May Lead to ‘Economic Division of Europe’”. Interestingly, Deutsche Wirtschaftsnachrichten presented precisely the same story when writing on exactly the same issue (TTIP can cause economic disintegration of Europe) in German language one month earlier, on 26 August 2016.

⁵³ See, e.g., Am kommenden Samstag: Der Kampf gegen TTIP und CETA erobert die Straße, 14 September 2016, <https://deutsch.rt.com/inland/40666-kommenden-samstag-kampf-um-ttip/> an Live: Tausende zu Protest gegen TTIP und CETA in Berlin erwartet, 17 September 2016, <https://deutsch.rt.com/live/40744-live-am-samstag-ab-12/>, accessed on 6 October 2016.

⁵⁴ See Russia Today US' contribution of 9 June 2015: ‘Controversial & contested’: TTIP free trade agreement faces criticism across Europe, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHDAjgtgtSw>, accessed on 6 October 2016.

⁵⁵ See German translation of Capaldo (2014) promoted by Germany's Mehr Demokratie e.V., one of Germany's major anti-TTIP organisations, https://www.mehr-demokratie.de/fileadmin/pdf/ttip-studie_zerfall_arbeitslosigkeit_und_instabilitaet_in_europa.pdf, accessed on 5 October 2016. In the paper, reference is made to Germany's left-wing party DIE LINKE, which commissioned the German Bundestag language services department to translate the report into German. In addition, several anti-TTIP groups engaged in translating the document into French, Italian and Spanish. An executive summary is available in English, Croatian, Czech, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Spanish, and Ukrainian. The translation into Italian was supported by attac Torino, Italy. The translation into French was supported by La Fondation pour une Terre Humaine (FTH, the Human Earth Foundation). See references made in http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/wp/14-03CapaldoTTIP_IT.pdf and http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/wp/14-03CapaldoTTIP_FR.pdf respectively, accessed on 6 October 2016. For the Spanish translation, no reference of funding is provided.

FIGURE 45: SENTIMENT OF COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TTIP-RELATED ONLINE MEDIA REPORTING, RUSSIA TODAY VERSUS TOTAL MEDIA REPORTING



Source: ECIPE analysis. Note: numbers based on UNICEPTA analytics. Total number of TTIP-related entries: 8,578 (Switzerland), 41,946 (Italy), 18,400 (United Kingdom), 14,273 (Netherlands), 48,234 (France), 41,841 (Spain), 249,181 (Germany), 91,075 (United States). Number of TTIP-related entries Russia Today: 39 (Switzerland), 89 (Italy), 96 (United Kingdom), 156 (Netherlands), 245 (France), 351 (Spain), 896 (Germany), 1,219 (United States). Period: February 2015 to February 2016. Languages covered: NDL, GER, ENG, FR, ESP.

10. THESES AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

The public debate about TTIP (and CETA) in Germany and other European countries got poisoned. Negative statements and alleged threats that originally arose from green and left-wing politicians and associated NGO campaign managers created high levels of media attention in and beyond Germany. Associated reporting of traditional media, which is generally systematically biased towards the reporting “bad news” content, heavily impacted on citizens’ feelings about TTIP (and CETA). TTIP supporters bemoan an unprecedented rise of negativity in political campaigns and against TTIP and prejudicial media coverage, but were either unwilling or unable to make their voices heard.

TTIP opponents’ strongest weapon is ideology, while proponent’s political or economic interests are divided, preventing concerted action in support of the agreement. TTIP proponents in Germany and Europe acted less than half-hearted and, accordingly, below perception levels in making the case for TTIP and explaining the social and economic benefits of the agreement to European citizens. TTIP proponents recklessly underestimated the role of negative messages in what became an extremely polarised political debate – a debate that now goes far beyond the legal provisions set out in the texts of a potential TTIP agreement.

A nationalist cult of state that rejects EU policymaking

Similar to other populist groups, both the way of reasoning and the way of expression of anti-TTIP groups rests upon classical, though still popular, green and left-wing political doctrines aiming to snatch frustrated, anti-establishment voters and donors (for a comprehensive academic analysis of the features of “populism” see Müller 2016). Thus, orchestrated fearmongering, invented myths and the systematic exaggeration of the negative implications of modern trade agreements for society not only shed a bad light on TTIP and other trade agreements; anti-TTIP groups’ messages also reveal an ambivalent cult of the state (in terms of the government and governmental institutions), worshipping the role of national public institutions as creators of societal welfare and protectors of decency and valuable national and cultural norms. In other words, the fact that anti-TTIP groups attack EU Trade Policy discredits the politics of the European Union – let alone the European Project – as a whole, putting grist to the mills for nationalist movements, whose prime message is that national interests are being sold out in Brussels. This is, in essence, the message that was financed by the European Commission itself when granting money to the Transnational Institute and affiliated anti-TTIP NGOs.

The most active, and thus most influential anti-TTIP groups and individuals promote a school of thought that impacts on the European zeitgeist of globalisation and citizens’ attitudes (reservations and sympathies) towards the EU’s open (social) market economies in general.

All too often, declared anti-TTIP, anti-CETA protest groups praise themselves as defenders of “our” national democracy and “our” national values. Their narratives aim to convey the message that protests TTIP are the result of a united bottom-up movement, whereby they constantly argue that the movement is supported by the majority of European citizens.

“The more citizens know about TTIP and CETA, the less they want them – that’s the essence of the European Commission’s latest poll. Within the first year of our campaign, support for the ongoing negotiations has fallen in 24 out of the 28 EU Member States, by 5% on average; while rejection increased by 7%.” (announcement of “Stop TTIP” Campaign management, 21 January 2016)⁵⁶

⁵⁶ See announcement on official “Stop TTIP” campaign web presence of 21 January 2016, https://stop-ttip.org/blog/its-eu-official-opposition-to-ttip-keeps-increasing/?noredirect=en_GB, accessed on 12 August 2016.

From a TTIP negotiations (and free trade and open societies) supporter's perspective, it is particularly worrisome that the (German) coordinators of Europe's "Stop TTIP" movement claim for themselves to be the only righteous sources of information about TTIP, even though the agreement's text has not been drafted yet. On being asked how this could come to pass, a great number of answers was given by a great number of political observers. However, there is another undeniable truth, a salient truth that cannot be ignored: although TTIP was a political project from the very beginning, the lack of political free trade supporters' goodwill to promote good economic policies significantly added to the success of TTIP opponents' campaigns in manufacturing widespread discontent about TTIP and shaping public opinion.

German politics matter

The conspicuous gap between exceptionally high levels of public aversion to TTIP in Germany and significantly lower levels of aversion to TTIP in other European countries cannot be explained by EU Member States' differences in cultural heritage or the state of economic development. True, a certain proportion of differences in public opinion can be explained by average levels of individual wealth (e.g., GDP per capita), and general aversion to EU policymaking (e.g., the perception of many Germans that their interests are being sold out in Brussels). The largest proportion of Germany's gigantic surplus in aversion to TTIP – and this is the main finding of this paper's analysis – is explained by two phenomena: 1) a super-connected, effectively coordinated campaign movement against TTIP in Germany, which was and still is orchestrated by Germany's green and left-wing political party and NGO establishment, and 2) the silence and wait-and-see mentality of pro-TTIP and pro-trade political parties, businesses, business associations and civil society groups who, disheartened and discouraged, left the field to those speaking the language of risk, danger and victimhood.

Political observers argue that negative discourse can have positive effects – a truism. Certainly, it is a necessary condition for modern democracies to have a broad debate about all the laws and policies initiated and enforced at EU, Member State and sub-federal levels. It is a sufficient condition, however, that the debate is also informed and shaped by trusted experts that are aware of the fact that the great miseries of today's world, including those of the European Union, are not to be found in trade. Trade and migration are usual suspects in search for the causes of inequality, social isolation, social immobility, or the dysfunction of governmental institutions in general. Trade however, unlike migration, is usually based on mutual consent, which is why those who purchase products and services can actively shape the pattern of production, let alone the patterns of industries and markets. And trade cannot, and must not, become the scapegoat for failed policies in education, the regulation of competition and market power abuse, redistribution and democratic representation.

It turns out, from above analyses, that the TTIP debate in Germany is overly dominated by vote-and donation-chasing green and left-wing politicians and affiliated, super-connected and, to this day, generally well-trusted environmental and pro-democracy civil society organisations as well as Germany's largest labour unions. TTIP has become a vital element of these groups' political business models, as it was from the very beginning presented as an embodiment of fracking, genetically-modified organisms, ruthless multinational industrials and eroding labour standards. Germany's and other EU countries' green and left-wing political parties (e.g., in Wallonia, Belgium and France) boldly bet on the political victories from exploiting citizens latent mistrust in domestic institutions and the EU's socioeconomic ecosystem. Affiliated civil society NGOs and labour unions were literally revived by the dissemination of crisis and end of capitalism mentalities. Their narratives are so simplistic, ideological and distant from empirical evidence that it would be naive to assume that simply blocking TTIP negotiations would contribute to the economic convergence and social development of EU countries, let alone developing countries.

*“The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.”*

(William Butler Yeats, “The Second Coming” 1919)

Trusted experts needed to hold anti-TTIP organisations’ campaign managers accountable

Anti-TTIP groups’ directors, campaign managers and spin doctors repeatedly claimed to be sufficiently qualified to provide “TTIP expertise” to public hearings and the media. They also claim to be qualified to provide expertise on how business is conducted or must be conducted in an ever more globalised world. It is striking though that – almost without exception – none of Germany’s most active anti-TTIP speakers can look back to careers in privately-run enterprises, let alone an institution independent from taxpayer money. Similarly, most of these “self-proclaimed” experts cannot look back to a professional career in academics either. Germany’s anti-TTIP influencers’ professional careers are, to the largest extent, built on political party mandates, as well as public sector institutions, campaigning jobs at NGOs, and influential labour union officials’ mandates.

In other words, Germany’s most active, most vocal and therefore most influential anti-TTIP figureheads not only benefit from taxes and membership fees levied on private sector workers and entrepreneurs; they never professionally engaged in private-sector businesses where compensation is based on risks, courage, and professional skills that go beyond political campaigning.

All too often, anti-TTIP groups convey that they do not attach considerable value to those who make their living in a private, internationally operating company, or simply those who compete for consumers’ favour on a daily basis. Instead, NGO campaigners, labour union officials and professional politicians engage in orchestrated anti-establishment movements in order to prevent the negotiations of a modern trade agreement. By exploiting the political power of going negative, their exclusive aim is to badmouth fair, balanced and historically-proven rules for the driving forces of individual and societal freedom and prosperity: private sector businesses, competitive markets and international trade.

For political parties, businesses and citizens that are interested in a Transatlantic dialogue about high standards, good rules for fair competition and, not least, good rules for good society, it is time to begin to challenge anti-TTIP propaganda in Germany, Austria and other European countries. The friends of open and pluralist societies, opponents of isolation and supporters of TTIP negotiations should not blame ill-informed and often anxious protesters on the streets, but confront the protest campaigns’ “puppet masters”. It is high time to hold anti-TTIP groups’ campaign managers accountable for evoking citizens’ emotions by spreading myths and for contributing to anti-TTIP, anti-globalisation hate speech on the Internet and beyond.

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ANNEX I. MAJOR DECLARED ANTI-TTIP ORGANISATIONS IN GERMANY

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>Catholic Labour Union (Katholische Arbeiterbewegung Deutschlands e.V., KAB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social association of employees - Objective: support of clerical social principles, social justice - Non-TTIP initiatives: alliance for work-free Sundays, network 'unconditional base income', alliance against foodstuff speculation, alliance promoting a stronger taxation of wealth - Number of members in 2016: 125,000 (in Germany) - Funding: member fees, grant from Catholic Church Germany - Precise information of funding not publicly available - Accountability report not publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rigorous call to stop of negotiations - KAB argues that TTIP promotes an economy that 'kills'⁵⁷ - Call on German citizens to form alliances and to mobilise against TTIP and CETA - Underlying ideology: globalisation according to principles of catholic social teaching - Major claims: exclusion of public services from liberalisation and privatisation, no ISDS in TTIP, no relaxation of environmental and social standards, recognition and incorporation of ILO core labour standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany - DGB, BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung - ECWM – European Christian Worker Movement - Bavarian Alliance against TTIP - Figurehead: Ralf Welter, Quote: 'TTIP, CETA, TPP and TISA are attacks on our social market economy'⁵⁸
<p>German Trade Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, DGB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largest confederation of trade unions in Germany - Umbrella organisation for 8 German trade unions representing roughly 6 million employees - Member unions: 1) Industrial Union Construction, Agriculture, Environment; 2) Industrial Union Mining, Chemicals, Energy; 3) Union for Education and Science; 4) Industrial Union for Metalworkers (IG Metall); 5) Union for Food, Beverages, and Catering; 6) Police Union; 7) Railway and Transport Union; 8) United Services Union (ver.di) - Funding: member union contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a joint statement of labour unions and federations of cultural workers, DGB calls for a rigorous stop of the TTIP negotiations⁵⁹ - General call for increased transparency - Strong rejection of ISDS in TTIP and other international trade agreements⁶¹ - Call for inclusion and strong enforcement of ILO labour rights incl. sanctioning mechanisms - Strong call for exclusion of public services from liberalisation and privatisation in TTIP and TISA⁶¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany - BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung, ver.di, IG Metall - Figurehead: Lukas Bläsius, Quote: 'We fear an increasing pressure on our, better, [labour market] conditions and a race-to-the-bottom [due to US influence].'⁶²

⁵⁷ See KAB position paper of 5 April 2014: "Nein zu einer Wirtschaft die tötet – Nein zum transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen!", reference is made to recital 53 of the Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium, in which Pope Francis generally condemns the "the laws of competition and the survival of the fittest, where the powerful feed upon the powerless".

⁵⁸ See KAB News, Vortrag gegen CETA, TISA and TTIP in Trier, <http://www.kab-trier.de/fordern/gegen-ttip-ceta-u-a/gegen-ceta-tisa-und-ttip-vortrag-in-trier/>, accessed on 14 June 2016.

⁵⁹ See joint press release "TTIP und CETA stoppen! – Für einen gerechten Welthandel! Gewerkschaften, Verbände und Kulturschaffende rufen gemeinsam zu einer Großdemonstration am 10. Oktober in Berlin auf", <http://www.dgb.de/themen/++co++a48e86b6-4a6d-11e5-9e50-52540023ef1a/@@ dossier.html>, accessed on 4 June 2016.

⁶⁰ See DGB "Evaluation by the Confederation of German Trade Unions: Investment Protection in TTIP & Other International Agreements", 24 February 2016.

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>United Services Union (Vereinigte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft, ver.di)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Umbrella trade union of roughly 2 million employees, freelancers, civil servants and students drawn from over 1,000 different occupations - Funding: member fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations - Call to secure labour rights, employee participation - Call to ensure highest standards for environmental and consumer protection - TTIP puts public services at risk - ISDS procedures are an attack on democratic sovereignty, the rights of parliaments and the rule of law - Call for positive lists for sector-specific negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany - BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung, IG Metall
<p>Working Group of Small and Medium-sized Farms and Farmers (Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V., AbL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective: promotion of environmentally and socially sustainable agriculture, and creation of public awareness of social dimension of agriculture in general - Non-TTIP initiatives: initiative against industrial agriculture, initiative promoting milk production quotas and subsidies for agricultural production, initiative against the proliferation of GMO, initiative against factory animal farming - Funding: precise information of funding not publicly available - Accountability report not publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to stop TTIP and other trade negotiations)⁶³ - TTIP represents an attack on peasant farmers - Investment protection: No shifting of powers to favour private companies - Trade policy must be drawn up in a future-oriented, democratic and multilateral way, taking into account social and ecological concerns, particularly those of poor countries around the world⁶⁴ - Regulatory cooperation: No reduction of environmental and consumer standards, for example regarding GMOs - No creeping introduction of chemical cleaning of carcasses - No weakening of the regional seal of origin for quality products - Small-scale farming must not be destroyed by excessive market opening - European trade policy must continue to be able to protect sensitive agricultural markets in the EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany - BUND, NABU, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung

⁶¹ See DGB ‚Stellungnahme des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes zum plurilateralen Abkommen über den Handel mit Dienstleistungen – TiSA, 24 February 2016.

⁶² See Volksfreund article ‚TTIP: Vier Buchstaben, viele Befürchtungen‘ from 25 June 2015, <http://www.volksfreund.de/nachrichten/welt/themendestages/themenderzeit/Weitere-Themen-des-Tages-TTIP-Vier-Buchstaben-viele-Befuerchtungen;art742,4249817>, accessed on 14 June 2016.

⁶³ See AbL position paper ‚Freihandelsabkommen stoppen – unübersehbare Auswirkungen auf die bäuerliche Landwirtschaft, Einschätzung zum Transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionsabkommen (TTIP) zwischen der EU und den USA‘, April 2014.

⁶⁴ See AbL position paper, TTIP and CETA: An attack on peasant farmers, How TTIP negotiations and the text of the CETA agreement lower valuable standards and quality levels for consumer protection and agriculture‘, March 2015.

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>attac Germany (association pour une taxation des transactions financières pour l'aide aux citoyens, attac)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: promotion of social and ecological justice in the globalisation process, protest against a growing worldwide social inequality and a globalisation which only serves economic interests – Non-TTIP initiatives: campaign calling for unitary corporate taxation, campaign about the European crisis calling for a more solidary, social and democratic Europe, a campaign about social inequality calling for increased taxation of the super-rich and a social tax reform, campaign calling for switching to other (more responsible) banks, campaign calling for a financial transaction tax – Funding: largely from donations and membership fees, big projects also funded by acquisition of external funding from public, ecclesiastical or private organisations – Publicly available budgetary plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations – Organisation of Germany-wide protest – Major claims: TTIP negotiations are held in secret and the power of multinationals (MNCs) is more important in the negotiations than democracy, TTIP will reduce production standards, consumer protection and workers' rights, wages, as well as environmental and social requirements – Multinational companies will be able to sue states if new environmental or social laws diminish their profits – Hormone-treated beef and genetically modified food will be sold in supermarkets without labelling – Energy companies will be able to sue the state to obtain a license for fracking – The precautionary principle, regulation of financial markets, data protection and public procurement are at risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany – TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany – DGB, BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung
<p>German NGO promoting more direct democracy (Mehr Demokratie e.V.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: Promote direct democracy, citizen-friendly and fair voting rights as well as a more democratic EU and globalisation – Non-TTIP initiatives: initiatives for nationwide referendums, promotion of petitions in the federal states and communes, promoting more democratic voting system on the federal and sub-federal level, promote freedom of information, a democratic EU, more democratic globalisation – Funding: Membership fees and donations – Publicly available budgetary plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations – Organisation of Germany-wide protest – TTIP and CETA threaten the rule of law and democratic participation – The Investment Court System (ICS) creates a parallel judiciary system – TTIP and CETA threaten public services – Regulatory cooperation in CETA will lead to a reduction of labour, consumer and environmental standards – The CETA negotiation mandate is non-democratic, negotiations are non-transparent and parliaments have a weak role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany – TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany – DGB, BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>Association for the Environment and Nature Protection (Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, BUND)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: Promotion of sustainable development in Germany – Non-TTIP initiatives: Various initiatives for the protection of the environment and animals, concerning energy and climate change, generic engineering, nuclear energy, agriculture etc. – Funding: Mainly membership fees and donations (68%) and some third-party project funds (10%) – Publicly available budgetary plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations – Organisation of Germany-wide protest – TTIP will bring genetically modified food, hormone-treated beef, chlorinated chicken and fracking – TTIP puts environmental, consumer protection standards as well as democratic principles and the rule of law at risk – Investor-state dispute settlement will hinder improvements in environmental and consumer standards – Negotiations are non-transparent and exclude civil society – TTIP threatens the existence of many EU farms, in particular beef, pork and dairy producers – Consumers on both sides as well as peasant farmers will be the biggest losers from TTIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany – TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany – DGB, BUND, attac, Compact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung
<p>Local Anti-TTIP Group “Stop TTIP” (Stop TTIP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: alliance of more than 500 European organisations aiming to stop TTIP and CETA – Non-TTIP initiatives: none – Funding: donations (~40%), foundations (~30%), member organisations (~30%) – Accountability report: overall income and sources publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations – Organisation of Germany-wide protest – Regulatory cooperation is non-democratic as it allows companies to influence draft legislation before it is being discussed in parliaments – The Investment Court System enables companies to sue governments if investments are affected or profits are reduced by regulations and it puts pressure on governments to allow high-risk technologies such as fracking or genetic engineering – Multinationals are heavily involved in and influence the negotiation process – Negotiations are secret, no information for the public and little involvement possibilities for parliamentarians – Food and consumer standards will be reduced – TTIP will put labour rights and employment in danger – TTIP and CETA will increase inequalities – Privatization of public services cannot be reversed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stop TTIP Germany

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>Local Anti-TTIP Group “TTIP not (fair) negotiable” (TTIPunfair-handelbar)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: alliance of NGOs aiming to critically watch the TTIP negotiations – Non-TTIP initiatives: none – Funding: No information publicly available on homepage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Organisation of Germany-wide protest – More democracy and transparency needed instead of secret negotiations – Investor-state dispute settlement undermines fundamental principles of the rule of law – TTIP does not help consumers and farmers, its “main objective is to enable agro-industry to assert industrial standards”⁶⁵ – European environmental legislation is declared a trade obstacle instead of maintaining high standards and the precautionary principle – Consumer and health standards must not be lowered – Employee and human rights have to be protected on a binding basis – Protection and extension of public services necessary instead of deregulation – Regulation of financial sector instead of deregulation – Protection of cultural diversity necessary – Innovation, education and freedom of information instead of even more exclusive rights to corporate “intellectual property” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany
<p>Alliance 90/The Greens (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Political Party – Funding: Membership fees, donations, public funding etc. – Accountability report publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TTIP serves the interest of multinationals which determine the negotiations – Product standards will be lowered – Regulatory cooperation enables companies to influence the regulatory process and to stop regulatory initiatives before these are being discussed in Parliaments – Investor-state-dispute settlement is non-democratic and non-transparent and enables companies to sue governments over environmental and social standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany

⁶⁵ See “TTIP: NO THANKS! THERE ARE OTHER WAYS TO CREATE A TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP”, Policy Paper of German Non-governmental Organisations on the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership EU – USA (TTIP), http://www.ttip-unfairhandelbar.de/fileadmin/download/material/engl_pospap_ttip_web_24April2014.pdf, accessed on 22 August 2016.

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>Democratic Socialist Party (DIE LINKE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Party - Funding: Membership fees, donations, public funding etc. - Accountability report publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISDS enables companies to sue states if new environmental or social laws diminish their profits - TTIP will bring hormone-treated beef and genetically modified food without labelling - Labour, social and environmental rights will be undermined - TTIP will enable energy companies to sue for a fracking authorization - Negotiations are non-transparent and influenced by lobbyists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany
<p>Ecological Democratic Party (Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei, ÖDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Party - Funding: Membership fees, donations, public funding etc. - Accountability report publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations - TTIP creates pressure to privatize public services - ISDS puts pressure on communes and federal states which can hardly defend themselves against environmentally dangerous approaches like fracking and genetic engineering - Regulatory cooperation endangers democratic principles and the rule of law because companies get a say in regulatory processes - The public, trade unions and environmental associations are mostly excluded from the negotiations while lobbyist are involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany
<p>Metal Workers Union (IG Metall)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade union representing employees in the metal and electrical, iron and steel, textiles and clothing, information technology, wood and plastic industries, as well as temporary employees - Funding: Membership fees - No accountability report publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations - Labour and consumer rights as well as environmental and social standards need to be protected at high levels - ISDS undermines democracy because by using private organs it enables companies to bypass national laws and courts and should therefore be taken out - Conditions to consent to TTIP: Comprehensive participation of parliaments and civil society in the negotiations, binding protection and enhancement of labour rights, environmental and social standards, limit the privatization/liberalization of public services and do not hinder reregulation, no investment protection which hinders states to regulate, ratification of main ILO provisions by the US 	<p>Some regional groups part of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>Platform for German NGOs on Sustainable Development (Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: coordinate the cooperation between environmental and development organisations that are committed to sustainable development – Non-TTIP initiatives: projects on agriculture, natural resources, forestry, sustainable development goals – Funding: seems to come from member organisations – Accountability report not publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TTIP undermines environmental, agricultural and consumer protection standards – ISDS enables companies to sue states regarding unpopular laws and regulations – TTIP promotes the privatization of public services – Negotiations are secret and non-transparent – Publication of a TTIP-reader with selected position papers from different NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany – TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany – DGB, BUND, attac, Campact, Mehr Demokratie, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung
<p>German Cultural Council (Deutscher Kulturrat)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Umbrella organisation of German cultural associations – Objective: initiate discussion about cultural policy on all political levels and promote artistic freedom as well as the freedom of information and publication – Non-TTIP topics: integration, copy right, protection of cultural goods, cultural policies – Funding: From members, public funds, foundations – Accountability report not found, not publicly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Call to stop TTIP (and CETA) negotiations – Cultural institutions and public services in danger due to TTIP – TTIP will enable market access for multinational media companies at the cost of cultural diversity and the cultural industry in Europe⁶⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany
<p>Development Organisation Protestant Development Service (Brot für die Welt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objective: Projects in developing countries to promote development – Non-TTIP initiatives: projects on food security, the promotion of health and education, the access to water, the strengthening of democracy, respecting human rights – Funding: main sources are public development funds, donations and clerical funds – Publicly available budgetary plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TTIP is a risk for developing countries, because: ISDS limits sovereignty and the ISDS provisions in TTIP will be the blue print for agreements with developing countries; services regulations in TTIP could serve as a blueprint for TiSA and other future services negotiations and limit the policy space for developing countries; agricultural market access will lead to preference erosion for developing countries; it puts food security in developing countries at risk⁶⁷ – TTIP negotiations are non-transparent and non-democratic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) – Stop TTIP Germany

⁶⁶ See “Kultur braucht kein TTIP: Erfolgreiche Demonstration in Hannover gegen TTIP, CETA & Co.,” Deutscher Kulturrat, <https://www.kulturrat.de/pressemitteilung/kultur-braucht-kein-ttip-erfolgreiche-demonstration-in-hannover/>, accessed 23 August 2016.

⁶⁷ See “Nachhaltige Handelspolitik statt TTIP Das EU-USA-Freihandelsabkommen birgt Gefahren für den Süden,” Aktuell 39, Brot für die Welt, https://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/fileadmin/mediapool/2_Downloads/Fachinformationen/Aktuell/Aktuell_39_Nachhaltige_Handelspolitik_statt_TTIP.pdf, accessed 23 August 2016

Organisation and Institutional Background	Positions on TTIP	Main Affiliations in Anti-TTIP Protest and Campaign Work
<p>German NGO for (PowerShift - Verein für eine ökologisch-solidarische Energie- & Weltwirtschaft e.V.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective: Contribute with education and publicity, research and political activities to a global energy transformation and more equitable world economy - Non-TTIP initiatives: Energy, climate, natural resources, trade and economic policy - Funding: public funding from Germany and EU, foundations, membership fees, donations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More transparency and stronger rules on ecological and social protection are needed - ISDS is non-democratic, provides privileges for foreign investors and favours corporate interests over public health and social rights - Regulatory cooperation undermines democratic legislative process and favours the interest of corporations over environmental and consumer protection - TTIP (and CETA) will have negative impacts on climate change and energy policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Citizens Initiative against TTIP (EBI) - Stop TTIP Germany - TTIPunfairhandelbar Germany

ANNEX II: THE TTIP EVENTS DATASET, GERMANY

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
1	Ausstellung Freihandelsfalle TTIP - Stadtbibliothek Erlangen	10 February 2015	Erlangen	91054
2	Endspurt des Systemwandels Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TISA und die Rolle der Kunst – Ein Aufruf zum Handeln	02 March 2015	Hamburg	20095
3	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Freibrief für Konzerne?	02 March 2015	Bad Honnef	53604
4	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie?	02 March 2015	Karlsruhe	76133
5	TTIP - Ein toxisches Abkommen	02 March 2015	Gießen	35390
6	TTIP - Widerstand und das alternative Handelsmandat	02 March 2015	Gießen	35390
7	TTIP und CETA. Jetzt geht's ans Eingemachte!	03 March 2015	Berlin	13595
8	Was ist TTIP und was bedeutet es für VerbraucherInnen, Beschäftigte, Staat und Wirtschaft?	03 March 2015	Bad Dürkheim	67098
10	Eine historische Chance für die transatlantische Partnerschaft?	03 March 2015	Frankfurt	60311
11	TTIP – Risiken und Nebenwirkungen	03 March 2015	Gelsenkirchen	45891
12	Alternativen für Deutschland: Euro, TTIP und mehr	03 March 2015	Wissen	57537
13	TTIP verhindern – die Handlungsfähigkeit der Kommunen bewahren!	03 March 2015	Kelkheim	65779
14	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	03 March 2015	Reutlingen	72762
15	TTIP ohne Kultur	04 March 2015	Berlin	13353
16	Transatlantischer Freihandel – Chancen und Risiken	04 March 2015	Lüdenscheid	58511
17	TTIP, CETA und TISA, was geht mich das an?	04 March 2015	Bocholt	46399
18	TTIP und CETA - Gefahr oder Chance?	04 March 2015	Bamberg	96050
19	Transatlantic Cooperation and the Crisis in Ukraine	05 March 2015	Berlin	10117
20	Schreckgespenst TTIP? Chancen und Risiken des Handelsabkommens mit den USA	05 March 2015	Hannover	30159
21	STOP TTIP	05 March 2015	Potsdam	14482
22	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TISA - Chancen und Risiken für Wirtschaft und Verbraucher	05 March 2015	Syke	28857
23	TTIP, Fluch oder Segen?	05 March 2015	Goch	47574
24	Freihandelsabkommen - Fluch oder Segen?	05 March 2015	Marktobendorf	87616
25	Thema TTIP, content n/a, neutral	05 March 2015	Kamen	59174
26	Was bringt uns TTIP und CETA? Chancen und Risiken	05 March 2015	Fleckeby	24357
27	Geheimsache Freihandelsabkommen CETA - TTIP - TISA Angriff auf Demokratie und Rechtsstaat: Konzerne profitieren – Bürger verlieren	05 March 2015	Augsburg	86150
28	Was haben TTIP, TISA & CETA mit der Stadt Köln zu tun?	05 March 2015	Köln	50672
29	TTIP: Freihandel für Alles? - Wo bleiben die Rechte von Bürgern und Kommunen?	05 March 2015	Köln	50667
30	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Ausverkauf an Großkonzerne oder Zukunftschance?	05 March 2015	München	81369
31	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen - Chancen und Risiken für die Wirtschaft Sachsen-Anhalts	06 March 2015	Magdeburg	39104

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
32	TTIP – Auf dem Prüfstand! ... – Was steckt dahinter?	06 March 2015	Halle/Saale	6108
33	TTIP - Markt der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten?	06 March 2015	Potsdam	14467
34	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Konzerninteressen auf Kosten des Konsumenten?	06 March 2015	Belheim	76756
35	Diskussionsveranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	06 March 2015	Rostock	18055
36	TTIP: Ein Angriff auf Demokratie und Rechtsstaat	06 March 2015	Traunstein	83278
37	TTIP Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft. Analyse und Bewertung	07 March 2015	München	80336
38	Vorsorge statt Nachsorge: TTIP und CETA verhindern - Freie Fahrt für neue und alte Gifte?	07 March 2015	Mainz	55116
39	TTIP - Was kommt da auf Landwirte und Verbraucher zu?	08 March 2015	Markt Nordheim	91478
40	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) – Fluch oder Segen für Mecklenburg-Vorpommern?	09 March 2015	Rostock	18055
41	Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit Kanada (CETA)	09 March 2015	München	80333
42	TTIP-Diskussionsveranstaltung	09 March 2015	Frankfurt	60311
43	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen TTIP mit den USA – Fluch oder Segen für Europa?	09 March 2015	Schorndorf	73614
44	Diskussionsveranstaltung zum transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	09 March 2015	Ummendorf	88444
45	Chlorhühnchen oder Jobwunder?	09 March 2015	Kaiserslautern	67655
46	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	09 March 2015	Klingenberg-Trennfurt	63911
47	TTIP und CETA im Faktencheck	09 March 2015	Aschaffenburg	63739
48	Freihandelsabkommen und das Klima - TISA, TTIP, CETA	09 March 2015	Bremen	28195
49	Stirbt die Demokratie?	09 March 2015	Bergisch-Gladbach	51465
50	CETA, TTIP und die Folgen	09 March 2015	Weikersheim-Schäftersheim	97990
51	TTIP- Ausverkauf unserer Werte?	09 March 2015	Tangstedt	22889
52	TTIP und CETA: Sozialdemokratische Anforderungen, offene Fragen	09 March 2015	Kusterdingen	72127
53	Auswege aus dem Imperialismus der Ökonomie - TTIP oder Dreigliederung	09 March 2015	Tübingen	72074
54	Eine rechtliche Analyse der neuen EU-Handelspolitik am Beispiel des geplanten Transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommens TTIP und deren Konsequenzen für die Gesellschaft	10 March 2015	Nürnberg	90443
55	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA (TTIP)	10 March 2015	Gadebusch	19205
56	Frühjahrsempfang: Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA (TTIP)	10 March 2015	Celle	29221
57	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	10 March 2015	Havixbeck	48329
58	EU-Wirtschaftsabkommen mit Westafrika: Afrikas TTIP - Kuhhandel oder Partnerschaft auf Augenhöhe?	10 March 2015	Stuttgart	70173
59	Was verspricht das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Amerika und Europa? Was kann es halten?	10 March 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60487
60	TTIP – Freihandelsfalle oder Wachstumsgarant?	10 March 2015	Dresden	1219
61	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, content n/a, neutral	10 March 2015	Reutlingen	72764
62	TTIP/CETA - Brücke in die Zukunft	10 March 2015	Düsseldorf	40221

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
63	Welche Folgen haben die geplanten Freihandelsabkommen für uns?	10 March 2015	Ismaning	85737
64	Informationsabend zu TTIP	10 March 2015	Nürnberg	90429
65	TTIP – Transatlantischer Traum oder Trauma?	10 March 2015	Schotten	63679
66	TTIP und CETA als Chance oder Risiko?	11 March 2015	Stockelsdorf	23617
67	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA (TTIP)	11 March 2015	Parchim	19370
68	TTIP - unfairhandelbar?	11 March 2015	Bad Sassendorf	59505
69	TTIP, CETA und TISA	11 March 2015	Heidelberg	69115
70	Freihandel - Demokratie oder Konzerndiktatur?	11 March 2015	Krumbach	86381
71	TTIP FREI?	11 March 2015	Denzlingen	79211
72	Was ist TTIP und was bedeutet es für uns?	11 March 2015	Lemgo	32657
73	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP" Die Angst der Deutschen vor Genmais, Hormonsteaks, Chlorhühnchen und neuen Sitten in Wirtschaft und Demokratie	11 March 2015	Ebersberg	85560
74	TTIP - eine Gefahr für die Demokratie	11 March 2015	Schechen	83135
75	Der große Deal - Geheimakte Freihandelsabkommen	11 March 2015	Lebus	15326
76	TTIP und CETA als Chance oder Risiko?	11 March 2015	Reinfeld	23858
77	TTIP event, content n/a, neutral	12 March 2015	Berlin	10115
78	TTIP: Chancen und Erwartungen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	12 March 2015	Berlin	10117
79	TTIP, CETA usw. Sonderklagerechte für Unternehmen? Nein, es gibt Alternativen	12 March 2015	Bremen	28195
80	TTIP CETA TISA - Machtpolitische Instrumente und Jobkiller	12 March 2015	Siegen	57076
81	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen Chancen, Chlorhühnchen, Demokratieverlust, Wachstum?	12 March 2015	Düsseldorf	40227
82	TTIP – Warum die Linke "Nein" sagt	12 March 2015	Leipzig-Schönefeld	04347
83	CETA und TTIP – Chancen und Risiken des transatlantischen Freihandels	12 March 2015	Tübingen	72072
84	TTIP & Co.? NEIN, DANKE?	12 March 2015	Forchheim	91301
85	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) - Chancen und Risiken	12 March 2015	Pforzheim	75179
86	TTIP-Abkommen mit den USA	12 March 2015	Dorsten	46286
87	Was machen Sie eigentlich in Straßburg? u.a. TTIP - Gefahren und Perspektiven. Was können wir tun?	12 March 2015	Kolbermoor	83059
88	Anti-TTIP-Veranstaltung	12 March 2015	Weilheim	82362
89	TTIP: Was ist wirklich dran?	13 March 2015	Lich	35423
90	Das Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionsabkommen (TTIP) - Chancen und Risiken	13 March 2015	Bonn	53125
91	TTIP und CETA – Risiken auch für Bonn?	13 March 2015	Bonn	53115
92	Chlorhühnchen oder Jobwunder?	13 March 2015	Hochspeyer	67691

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
93	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA - Nein danke	13 March 2015	Olching	82140
94	Freihandelsabkommen-Was ist TTIP und was bedeutet es?	13 March 2015	Neustadt	67433
95	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	13 March 2015	Offenburg	77652
96	Diskussions-Treff: Zum geplanten Freihandelsabkommen TTIP zwischen der EU und den USA	13 March 2015	Winnenden	71364
97	Was ist TTIP, CETA, CISA?	14 March 2015	Hertlingshausen	67316
98	TTIP – Die Freihandelslüge: Lesungen und Podiumsdiskussionen mit Thilo Bode	14 March 2015	Leipzig	04356
99	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Job- und Wachstumsmotor oder Absenkung von Arbeits- und Sozialstandards	15 March 2015	Berlin	10719
100	TTIP - Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen	15 March 2015	Tüla	38474
101	TTIP: Öffentliche Anhörung	16 March 2015	Berlin	10557
102	TTIP – Was bedeutet das für Lebensmittel?	16 March 2015	Hannover	30159
103	TTIP und die Folgen	16 March 2015	Flintsbach	83126
104	TTIP und Verbraucherschutz	16 March 2015	Bad Oldesloe	23843
105	Gefährdet TTIP den Digitalen Binnenmarkt in Europa?	17 March 2015	Hannover	30521
106	TTIP, CETA, TISA - was verbirgt sich hinter diesen Kürzeln	17 March 2015	Münster	48151
107	Themenforum TTIP, content n/a, neutral	17 March 2015	Göttingen	37073
108	TTIP - Risiko für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz?	17 March 2015	Neubrandenburg	17033
109	TTIP - Ausverkauf oder Chance?	17 March 2015	Neuburg an der Donau	86633
110	Hamburg: Brennpunkt TTIP – Was bedeutet das Freihandelsabkommen für Hamburgs Verbraucher und Unternehmen?	17 March 2015	Hamburg	20457
111	Was ist TTIP? - Vortrag und Diskussion	17 March 2015	Heideck	91180
112	TTIP und das internationale Kräfteverhältnis	17 March 2015	Berlin	10178
113	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken eines transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommens	17 March 2015	Lippstadt-Bad Waldliesborn	59556
114	CETA & TTIP – Auswirkungen auf die kommunale Daseinsvorsorge	18 March 2015	Köln	50667
115	Thema: TTIP, content n/a, neutral	18 March 2015	Brandenburg an der Havel	14776
116	TTIP – Die Freihandelslüge: Lesungen und Podiumsdiskussionen mit Thilo Bode	18 March 2015	Köln	50667
117	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	18 March 2015	Leipzig	04109
118	CETA – nimmt das EU-Kanada-Freihandelsabkommen TTIP vorweg?	18 March 2015	Berlin	10179
119	DAS HANDELSABKOMMEN TTIP UND DIE FOLGEN FÜR LÜBEC	18 March 2015	Lübeck	23552
120	TTIP - Monster, Megachance – oder einfach nützlich?	18 March 2015	Bonn	53113
121	Regulatory Coherence & Cooperation in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)	19 March 2015	Berlin	10178
122	Die transatlantische Partnerschaft – Zukunft gemeinsam gestalten	19 March 2015	Berlin	10117
123	TTIP – wir müssen reden! / TTIP - we need to talk	19 March 2015	Hannover	30169

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
124	CETA & TTIP – was tut sich?	19 March 2015	München	81669
125	Globalisierung 3.0: Die geplanten Freihandelsabkommen und die Zukunft der Weltwirtschaft	19 March 2015	Schwerin	19055
126	TTIP, Fluch oder Segen für die deutsche Wirtschaft und Verbraucher?	19 March 2015	Weyhe	28844
127	TTIP – Welche Auswirkungen hat das Freihandelsabkommen auf unsere Lebensmittel	19 March 2015	Aurich	26603
128	TTIP - Chancen und Perspektiven zum möglichen Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA	19 March 2015	Schwäbisch Hall	74523
129	TTIP - Was bringt das Freihandelsabkommen	19 March 2015	Gladbach	51465
130	Die möglichen Risiken von TTIP, CETA und TISA	19 March 2015	Isen	84424
131	TTIP – Die Freihandelslüge: Lesungen und Podiumsdiskussionen mit Thilo Bode	19 March 2015	München	80333
132	TTIP: Regulatory Coherence and Cooperation	20 March 2015	Berlin	10117
133	TTIP Informationsveranstaltung	20 March 2015	Betzdorf	57518
134	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA: Chancen und Herausforderungen	20 March 2015	Leinfelden-Echterdingen	70771
135	TTIP oder freier Handel für unfreie Bürger?	20 March 2015	Hüttenberg Volpertshausen	35625
136	Was steckt hinter CETA und TTIP?	20 March 2015	Bergneustadt	51702
137	TTIP & Co? Nein Danke! - Freihandelsabkommen und die Gefahren für uns vor Ort stoppen	20 March 2015	Uffenheim	97215
138	Stille Macht (Eine Lobbyisten-Komödie mit Evergreens & Schmachtfetzen, content n/a, neutral)	20 March 2015	Aachen	52068
140	Themenfrühschoppen zu TTIP	22 March 2015	Brillon	59929
141	Europäischer Frühschoppen zum Thema TTIP	22 March 2015	Leverkusen	51379
142	TTIP: Chance für den Mittelstand?	23 March 2015	Hilden	40721
143	Welche Auswirkungen hat die Transatlantische Freihandels- und Investitionspartnerschaft (TTIP) auf die Kultureinrichtungen in Baden-Württemberg?	23 March 2015	Stuttgart	70173
144	TTIP – Was bedeutet das für Lebensmittel?	23 March 2015	Stade	21682
145	TTIP: Chancen und Risiken für Deutschland	24 March 2015	Tübingen	72070
146	TTIP, TISA und Co	24 March 2015	Braunschweig	38100
147	Angriff auf die Demokratie oder Chancen für die Wirtschaft?	24 March 2015	Wesel	46483
148	TTIP – a threat or a chance for Europe?	24 March 2015	Stuttgart	70173
149	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA & TISA	24 March 2015	Mayen	56727
150	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	24 March 2015	Berlin	13353
151	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	24 March 2015	Freiberg am Neckar	71691
152	TTIP unfair handelbar - Mehr Wohlstand für wen?	24 March 2015	Herford	32052
153	Angriff auf die Demokratie!?, content n/a, neutral	24 March 2015	Billerbeck	48727
154	Informationsabend zum Transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	25 March 2015	Leipzig	4107
155	Diskussionsabend zu TTIP	25 March 2015	Heilbronn	74074

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
156	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP auf dem Prüfstand	25 March 2015	Neuenhagen	15366
157	TTIP ist böse!	25 March 2015	Sindelfingen	71063
158	Offene Mitgliederversammlung zum Thema "TTIP"	25 March 2015	Wesseling	50389
159	TTIP – Was bedeutet das für Lebensmittel?	26 March 2015	Celle	29221
160	Freihandels- und Investitionsschutzabkommen EU-USA (TTIP)	26 March 2015	Gladbeck	45968
161	TTIP im Dialog - Teil 2	26 March 2015	Eschweiler	52249
162	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie	26 March 2015	Baden-Baden	76532
163	Die Aushöhlung der Demokratie durch die sogenannten "Frei" handelsabkommen TTIP, CETA und TISA	26 March 2015	Buchenbach	79256
164	TTIP - Chance für den Mittelstand	26 March 2015	Bremen	28195
165	TTIP, CETA,... - Was steckt dahinter?	26 March 2015	Tirschenreuth	95643
166	TTIP - Freihandelsabkommen USA / Europa	26 March 2015	Oberhausen	46045
167	TTIP – Die Freihandelslüge: Lesungen und Podiumsdiskussionen	26 March 2015	Berlin	10119
168	Info-Veranstaltung zu TTIP	26 March 2015	Gomading-Dapfen	72532
169	TTIP, content n/a, neutral	27 March 2015	Berlin	10117
170	Fortschritt durch Handel?	27 March 2015	Düsseldorf	40212
171	TTIP & CETA was geht mich das an?	27 March 2015	Kiel	24159
172	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen?	27 March 2015	Murr	71711
173	Podiumsdiskussion TTIP	27 March 2015	Leutkirch im Allgäu	88299
175	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP. Chance oder Risiko?	30 March 2015	Aue	08280
176	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA: Chancen und Herausforderungen	30 March 2015	Leipzig	04177
177	TTIP in der Diskussion	30 March 2015	Pfullingen	72793
178	STOP TTIP Hameln-Pyrmon	31 March 2015	Hameln	31787
179	Chlorhühnchen oder Jobwunder?, content n/a, neutral	31 March 2015	Kusel	66869
180	Freie Handels- und Investitionsabkommen stoppen	01 April 2015	Lübeck	23552
181	TTIP und CETA – Positionen der Grünen in Baden-Württemberg	01 April 2015	Weinheim	69469
182	Diskussion mit den Wahlkreisabgeordneten, Kommunalpolitikern und Experten zu Fracking und TTIP in Schwarzenbe	02 April 2015	Schwarzenbek	21493
183	Öko, Bio, TTIP und CETA – Verbraucherschutzpolitik auf dem Prüfstand	07 April 2015	Würzburg	97082
184	TTIP – Historische Chance oder Gefahr für die Demokratie?	07 April 2015	Darmstadt	64283
185	Freihandel aus soziologischer Perspektive am Beispiel TTIP	07 April 2015	Lepizig	04109
186	Welche Folgen haben TTIP und CETA für Bremen?	07 April 2015	Bremen	28755
187	Freier Handel - Wohlstand für alle oder Gewinn für wenige	09 April 2015	Dresden	01067

Consecutive number	Event header	Date	Place	Post code
188	Risiko Freihandelsabkommen: CETA – TISA – TTIP - Alle Macht den Großkonzernen?	09 April 2015	München	80539
189	Gut wirtschaften mit TTIP, CETA, TISA?	09 April 2015	Burghausen	84489
190	Alles ISDS oder was? Konzernklagerechte im TTIP, CETA & Co	10 April 2015	Berlin	10997
191	Gerechter Welthandel statt TTIP und CETA: Das alternative Handelsmandat	10 April 2015	Bremen	28205
192	TTIP, CETA und TISA, Auswirkungen auf Rechtsstaat und Demokratie?	11 April 2015	Berlin	10785
193	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	11 April 2015	Lehrte	31275
194	Konzerne auf Kapferfahrt	11 April 2015	Millenberg	63897
195	Konzerne auf Kapferfahrt	11 April 2015	Wörth am Main	63939
196	TTIP & Co - Gefährden die Freihandelsabkommen Demokratie, Arbeitsstands, unsere Landwirtschaft und die Umwelt?	13 April 2015	Emden	26721
197	TTIP: Konjunkturprogramm für Exportwirtschaft und Mittelstand?	13 April 2015	Neuhausen ob Eck	78579
198	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken - Welche Auswirkungen hat das Freihandelsabkommen auf die Standards der sozialen Marktwirtschaft?	13 April 2015	Weilmünster	35789
199	Montagsspaziergang gegen TTIP	13 April 2015	Würzburg	97070
200	TTIP - Das europäisch-amerikanische Freihandelsabkommen - Chancen und Risiken	13 April 2015	Mittweida	09648
201	TTIP und CETA Was bringen uns Freihandelsabkommen?	13 April 2015	Jena	07743
202	TTIP & Co - Gefährden die Freihandelsabkommen Demokratie, Arbeitsstandards	13 April 2015	Emden	26721
203	Ausländische Direktinvestitionen: aktuelle Herausforderungen	14 April 2015	München	81679
204	TTIP: Chancen und Herausforderungen für die deutsche und europäische Industrie	14 April 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60549
205	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Ende der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung?	14 April 2015	Borna	04552
206	TTIP, CETA und Landwirtschaft: Wachstum für Konzerne - was haben Bauern und Verbraucher davon?	14 April 2015	Berlin	10117
207	"TTIP, TISA und die Kommune"	14 April 2015	Lüdenscheid	58509
208	doudrüh g`hört geredt	14 April 2015	Gemünden	97737
209	Info- und Diskussionsabend zu TTIP und CETA	14 April 2015	Melle	49324
210	Konzerne auf Kapferfahrt	14 April 2015	Tann	84367
211	Transatlantische Freihandelszone? TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	14 April 2015	Hallstadt	96103
212	TTIP und die Auswirkungen auf die deutsch-amerikanischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen	15 April 2015	Hannover	30521
213	TTIP & CETA: Chancen und Risiken von Freihandelsabkommen	15 April 2015	Münnerstadt	97702
214	TTIP: Gefahr oder Chance?	15 April 2015	Rastatt	76437
215	Mit TTIP zur Wirtschaftsnto	15 April 2015	Bremen	28201
216	TTIP und die Kommunen – Was kommt da auf uns zu?	15 April 2015	Saarweilingen	66793
217	TTIP und CETA: Freihandelsabkommen in dieser Form? NEIN, Danke	15 April 2015	Dannenberg	29451
218	TTIP Freihandelsabkommen – Fluch oder Segen?	15 April 2015	Füssen	87629

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219	TTIP - in wessen Interesse?	16 April 2015	Koblenz	56068
220	TTIP, CETA, TISA - Kürzel, die die Welt verändern?	16 April 2015	Ravensburg	88214
221	Die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	16 April 2015	Löhne	32584
222	Mehr Demokratie Bayern, content n/a, neutral	16 April 2015	Freising	85354
223	FREIER HANDEL UM JEDEN PREIS? Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA	16 April 2015	Meppen	49716
224	Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema TTIP	16 April 2015	Göttingen	37073
225	Das umstrittene Handelsabkommen EU- USA (TTIP) und seine möglichen Auswirkungen	16 April 2015	Bernburg	06406
226	Welche Folgen wird TTIP für uns haben?	16 April 2015	Berlin-Marienfelde	12277
227	Diskussion: TTIP - mehr Freihandel - weniger Demokratie?	16 April 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60385
228	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP/CETA - Angriff auf die Demokratie	16 April 2015	Heidelberg	69115
229	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und Ceta – Fluch oder Segen?	16 April 2015	Grasbrunn	85630
230	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP/CETA – Angriff auf die Demokratie	16 April 2015	Heidelberg	69115
231	TTIP, CETA, TISA	17 April 2015	Unterschleißheim	85716
232	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	17 April 2015	Bühl	77815
233	Vortrag zu TTIP	17 April 2015	Sehnde	31319
234	Was die geplanten Freihandelsabkommen bewirken	18 April 2015	Hamburg	20457
235	TTIP – was Sie und alle im Entertainment Business über dieses Handelsabkommen wissen sollten! Was könnte TTIP für unsere Branche bedeuten?	18 April 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60327
236	Freihandel gefährdet die Demokratie Stoppt TTIP, CETA und TISA!	18 April 2015	Wuppertal	42103
237	Freihandelsabkommen - welche Chancen, welche Risiken?	18 April 2015	Möln	23879
238	TTIP & Kultur: Kultur soll nicht dem freien Markt ausgeliefert werden	19 April 2015	Engelskirchen	51766
239	TTIP - Time To Interrupt Politics Ausstellung	20 April 2015	Berlin	10623
240	Just Contracts – Investitionen in eine nachhaltige Zukunft	20 April 2015	Berlin	10785
241	TTIP: Jenseits von Chlorhühnchen und Arbeitsplatzwunder	20 April 2015	Bochum	44793
242	Diskussion zum Thema TTIP	20 April 2015	Gelsenkirchen	45879
243	TTIP/CETA/TISA	20 April 2015	Uelzen	29525
244	DIE FOLGEN VON TTIP FÜR DIE KOMMUNEN IN MV	20 April 2015	Stralsund	18239
245	TTIP: Verkauft nicht unsere Zukunft!	20 April 2015	Leverkusen	51373
246	Wie das geplante Freihandelsabkommen TTIP Verbraucherschutz und Umwelt gefährdet	20 April 2015	Puchheim	82178
247	TTIP Vortrag	20 April 2015	Ramerberg	83561
248	TTIP Info Point	21 April 2015	Darmstadt	64295
249	Wem nützt das Freihandelsabkommen	21 April 2015	Düsseldorf	40210

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250	Themenforum TTIP	21 April 2015	Göttingen	37073
251	Die Auswirkungen der Freihandelsabkommen auf Gütersloh	21 April 2015	Gütersloh	33330
252	Grünes Kiezgespräch zum Thema "Fairer Handel"	21 April 2015	Berlin	12435
253	TTIP und die Folgen für Kultur und Film	21 April 2015	Heidelberg	69115
254	Verbraucherschutz, Schiedsgerichte, Geheimniskrämerie - Ist die Kritik an TTIP gerechtfertigt?	22 April 2015	Berlin	10117
255	CETA and the Environment	22 April 2015	Berlin	10717
256	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie?	22 April 2015	Darmstadt	64289
257	TTIP, CETA, TISA – Was ändert sich? Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen auf dem Prüfstand	22 April 2015	Wiesbaden	65183
258	TTIP: Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA - Chancen und Risiken	22 April 2015	Düren	52349
259	Alles nur Chlorhühnchen, oder was?	22 April 2015	Essen	45141
260	Verkauft sich die Politik an die Konzerne?	22 April 2015	Emsdetten	48282
261	Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP, CETA, TISA): Chancen für die Wirtschaft - Gefahren für die Bürger	22 April 2015	Gemering	82110
262	Gegen TTIP und CETA	22 April 2015	Berlin	10117
263	Landsberg wehrt sich gegen TTIP & Ceta	22 April 2015	Landsberg am Lech	86899
264	TTIP - Chance oder Verhängnis?	22 April 2015	Mainz-Bretzenheim	55128
265	TTIP und CETA - Mehr Chancen oder mehr Risiken im transatlantischen Freihandel?	23 April 2015	Köln	50667
266	TTIP - Das Handelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA	23 April 2015	Backnang	71522
267	STOP TTIP! - Die Gefahren der transatlantischen Handelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	23 April 2015	Daun	54550
268	TTIP & CETA - Was geht mich das an?	23 April 2015	Kiel	24118
269	Podiumsdiskussion: TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	23 April 2015	Mannheim	68159
270	TTIP, TISA und die Kommune	23 April 2015	Troisdorf	53840
271	TTIP - Eine historische Chance	23 April 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60549
272	TTIP – Diskussionsveranstaltung	23 April 2015	Flensburg	24937
273	Fair handeln statt TTIP!	23 April 2015	Hamburg	22765
274	TTIP – Wen macht der Freihandel eigentlich frei?	23 April 2015	Hannover	30657
275	TTIP und CETA - Fluch oder Segen?	24 April 2015	München	80331
276	Alles TTIP oder was? - Ein Training für politisch Aktive, AktivistInnen, Verantwortliche und MultiplikatorInnen	24 April 2015	Herzogenrath	52134
277	Pro und Contra zum Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	24 April 2015	Oberkochen	73447
278	TTIP-Diskussion	24 April 2015	Traunreut	83371
279	TTIP: Fluch oder Segen?	24 April 2015	Winnenden	71364
280	TTIP - Handel ohne Grenzen - Was bedeutet das für Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz?	25 April 2015	Wolpertshausen	74549

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281	Gefährdet TTIP die kommunale Daseinsvorsorge?	25 April 2015	Münster	48143
282	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und die zu erwartenden Auswirkungen auf die bäuerliche Landwirtschaft	25 April 2015	Georgen-Peterzell	78112
283	TTIP – eine Brücke in die Zukunft. Wird das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen wirklich halten, was es verspricht?	27 April 2015	Sondershausen	99706
284	TTIP - Gefahren für Demokratie und soziale Standards?	27 April 2015	Künzell	36093
285	Transatlantischer Freihandel (TTIP) – Chance oder unkalkulierbares Risiko?	27 April 2015	Meinerzhagen	58540
286	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA und TiSA	27 April 2015	Schwäbisch-Hall	74523
287	SPEAKIBERLIN - TTIP und weitere Freihandelsabkommen	27 April 2015	Berlin-Mitte	10115
288	Thema TTIP – für Oberstufenklassen!	28 April 2015	Pinneberg	25421
289	TTIP: Verhandlungssache!	28 April 2015	Berlin	10117
290	Podiumsdiskussion zu den Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	28 April 2015	Ulm	89081
291	TTIP– Freihandelsabkommen. Konjunkturpaket oder Ausverkauf von Schutzstandards?	28 April 2015	Ludwigshafen am Rhein	67059
292	Vortrag und Diskussion zu TTIP	28 April 2015	Schwelm	58332
293	Brauchen wir TTIP?	28 April 2015	Berlin	10178
294	TTIP, CETA und TISA – Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	28 April 2015	Pfintztal	76327
295	Freihandel: Wer profitiert und wer verliert? Globale Freihandelsabkommen und ihre Auswirkungen vor Ort	28 April 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
296	TTIP stoppen! Die Gefahren des Freihandelsabkommens	28 April 2015	Münster	49143
297	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chance oder Risiko	28 April 2015	Stadtsteinach	95346
298	TTIP: Fluch oder Segen?	28 April 2015	Düsseldorf	40213
299	TTIP Veranstaltung	28 April 2015	Rockenhausen	67806
300	TTIP- Chancen für den Mittelstand	28 April 2015	Freudenstadt	72250
301	TTIP, CETA & TISA – Freihandelsabkommen unter der Lupe	28 April 2015	Hohenbrunn	85662
302	Investor gegen Staat - Chevron vs. Ecuador	28 April 2015	Wuppertal	42103
303	3. Oldenburger Abend: TTIP/CETA	28 April 2015	Oldenburg	26123
304	Diskussionsrunde: CETA/TTIP und die Landwirtschaft	28 April 2015	Berghaupten	77723
305	TTIP-Veranstaltung	28 April 2015	Kappelrodeck	77876
306	Neues zu TTIP, content n/a, neutral	28 April 2015	Schwäbisch Hall	74523
307	Das Alternative Handelsmandat, ein Gegenentwurf zu TTIP	28 April 2015	Tübingen	72074
308	TTIP's most disputed issue: Investor-State Dispute Settlement	29 April 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311
309	TTIP - Was hat das Handwerk zu erwarten?	29 April 2015	Lommatzsch	01623
310	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	29 April 2015	Freiburg	79098
311	TTIP-Diskussionsveranstaltung	29 April 2015	Böhl-iggelheim	67459
312	Freihandel ohne Grenzen? Eine Pro- und Kontra-Diskussion zu TTIP	29 April 2015	Annaberg-Buchholz	09456

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313	TTIP - Gut für die Umwelt?	29 April 2015	Karlsruhe	76133
314	Vortrag zum Thema TTIP	29 April 2015	Bad Abbach	93077
315	TTIP, TiSA & Co. – Freihandelsabkommen als Gefahr für Arbeitnehmer- und Verbraucherschutzrechte	29 April 2015	Geislingen/Steige	73312
316	TTIP und die Agrarwirtschaft	29 April 2015	Göttingen	37073
317	TTIP- Gefahr für Demokratie und Rechtsstaat?	29 April 2015	Feucht	90537
318	GEHEIMGERICHTE DER MÄCHTIGEN? TTIP SCHIEDSGERICHTS-KLAUSELN IN DER DISKUSSION	29 April 2015	München	80335
319	TTIP - Streitfall Freihandelsabkommen EU - USA	29 April 2015	Syke	28857
320	Testfall TTIP	29 April 2015	Dortmund	44135
321	TTIP und die Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	29 April 2015	Recklinghausen	45657
322	Filmreihe - Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: no!	29 April 2015	Marburg	35037
323	Streitfall Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	29 April 2015	Hoppstädten-Weiersbach	55768
324	TTIP – Investitionsschutz, Chlorhühnchen, Hormonfleisch und sonst nichts?	30 April 2015	Kempten	87435
325	Vortrag zum TTIP-Abkommen	30 April 2015	Neustadt/Saale	01844
326	Diskussionsabend über TTIP & FairTrade	30 April 2015	Bonn	53111
327	TTIP im Fokus: Investitionsschutz, Verbraucherschutz und sonst nichts?	30 April 2015	Konstanz	78464
328	Freihandel um jeden Preis? TTIP, CETA, ... : Transatlantische Partnerschaft wie WIR sie wollen -	30 April 2015	Freising	85354
329	Die Arbeit der Zukunft gestalten wir!	01 May 2015	Hameln	31785
330	Kultour `15 stoppt TTIP, CETA und TiSA- 14 Cities across Germany	02 May 2015	Mannheim	68159
331	Anti-TTIP-Demo	03 May 2015	Fürsten	94538
332	Kulinarisches Kabarett	03 May 2015	Rüdenau	63924
333	Debatten in Europa: Die EUREURO-Krise und die Verhandlungen zum TTIP-Abkommen	04 May 2015	Lutherstadt-Wittenberg	06886
334	TTIP: Mehr Handel und Investitionen – oder einfach überflüssig?	04 May 2015	Aachen	52062
335	Informationsveranstaltung TTIP, content n/a, neutral	04 May 2015	Unterhaching	82008
336	TTIP-Werkstatt	04 May 2015	Köln	50676
337	Die Bedeutung von TTIP für den Hamburger Außenhandel	04 May 2015	Hamburg	20359
338	Unser Reichtum - ihre Armut? - Entwicklungspolitik und fairer Handel	04 May 2015	Potsdam	14467
339	TTIP/CETA - Fluch oder Segen?	04 May 2015	Goch	47574
340	Ermöglicht #TTIP den Freihandel?	05 May 2015	Magdeburg	39106
341	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko	05 May 2015	Augsburg	86150
342	TTIP, content n/a, neutral	05 May 2015	Remshalden	73630
343	Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen den USA und der EU (TTIP) - Was handeln wir uns ein?	05 May 2015	Köln	50667
344	TTIP und die Folgen für den Kulturbereich	05 May 2015	Hannover	30161
345	Licht und Schatten von TTIP - Was verhandelt Europa?	05 May 2015	Münster	48143
346	Filmreihe - Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: More than Hone	05 May 2015	Marburg	35037
347	39. Sitzung des Ausschusses für Wirtschaft und Energie	06 May 2015	Berlin	10557
348	Sitzung der Arbeitsgruppe TTIP	06 May 2015	Berlin	10117
349	TTIP – Was kommt im Ernährungsbereich auf uns zu?	06 May 2015	Hamburg	20099

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350	TTIP - Monster, Megachance - oder einfach nützlich?	06 May 2015	Brühl	50321
351	Offene Diskussionsveranstaltung zu TTIP	06 May 2015	Altdorf	90518
352	TTIP - Chance oder Bedrohung für das Emsland?	06 May 2015	Meppen	49716
353	Förderung und Schutz von Direktinvestitionen: Welche globalen Rahmenbedingungen brauchen wir?	07 May 2015	Berlin	10178
354	TTIP und CETA	07 May 2015	Bad Bederkesa	27624
355	TTIP and what is at stake for European GMO rules?	07 May 2015	Berlin	10117
356	Marshallplan statt TTIP: Wie sieht ein Europa der Gewerkschaften aus?	07 May 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
357	Förde Forum: TTIP - Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen - Jahrhundertchance oder Bedrohung	07 May 2015	Kiel	24105
358	Konzerninteressen statt Gemeinwohl? – Was wird uns TTIP mit den USA bringen?	07 May 2015	Meiningen	98617
359	TTIP – Chancen eines Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA?	07 May 2015	Düren	52355
360	TTIP: Wie Produzenten und Länder des Südens abgehängt werden	07 May 2015	Hamm	59065
361	Was haben TTIP und Ceta mit den Kommunen zu tun	07 May 2015	Roßta	90574
362	TTIP, CETA und Co. - Demokratie in Gefahr?	07 May 2015	Vreden	48691
363	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	07 May 2015	Meschede	59872
364	EUREUROPA und seine Öffentlichkeit: TTIP, CETA und TISA. Eine Bürgerinitiative schafft Transparenz	07 May 2015	Neuss	41460
365	Internationales Frauenfrühstück: Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	08 May 2015	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	27711
366	TTIP* Jetzt red I	08 May 2015	Neu-Ulm	89231
367	TTIP verhindern... oder besser verhandeln	08 May 2015	Rotenburg	27356
368	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	08 May 2015	Augsburg	86150
369	TTIP - Gefahr für Demokratie und Rechtsstaat	08 May 2015	Holzkirchen	83607
370	Filmreihe - Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: 10 Milliarden - Wie werden wir alle?	08 May 2015	Marburg	35037
371	TTiP, Gefahren und Chancen des Handelsabkommens	08 May 2015	Stuttgart	70193
372	Streitfall TTIP	09 May 2015	Dortmund	44145
373	TTIP, CETA, TISA - Wachstumsmotor oder Gefahr für die Demokratie?	09 May 2015	Fulda	36037
374	Kulturpolitik: TTIP, TISA und mehr	10 May 2015	Münster	48155
376	Pressekonferenz: Aktionstag Kultur braucht kein TTIP	11 May 2015	Berlin	10117
377	Diskussionsrunde zu TTIP, content n/a, neutral	11 May 2015	Mockrehna	04862
378	Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA - Fluch oder Segen?	11 May 2015	Rostock	18057
379	TTIP – das Europäisch-Amerikanische Handelsabkommen	11 May 2015	Werder	14542
380	TTIP und CETA - Chancen und Risiken transatlantischer Freihandelsabkommen	11 May 2015	Emden	26723
381	Asyl, Griechenlandkrise, TTIP - sind die Herausforderungen für die EU noch lösbar?	11 May 2015	Meißen	01662
382	TTiP: Treffen für EinsteigerInnen und Interessierte	11 May 2015	Leipzig	04277
383	Stop TTIP – Informations- und Diskussionsveranstaltung	11 May 2015	Castrop-Rauxel	44575
384	Themenabend TTIP	11 May 2015	Schwäbisch Gmünd	73525
385	Die Chancen und Risiken von TTIP	11 May 2015	Darmstadt	64289
386	Between TTIP and EPAs – What Future for African trade and development?	11 May 2015	Berlin	10555
387	TTIP: Hintergründe zu den Freihandelsabkommen -	11 May 2015	Friedberg	61169
388	TTIP oder die Märchenstunde der Lobbyisten. Freihandelsabkommen frisst Demokratie	12 May 2015	Homburg	66424
389	TTIP – wir müssen reden! / TTIP - we need to talk!	12 May 2015	Dortmund	44139
390	Fairer Handel durch TTIP, CETA, TISA und Co.?	12 May 2015	Regensburg	93053
391	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA und TISA – Gefahr für die Demokratie?	12 May 2015	Stuttgart	70619
392	TTIP kommt – Demokratie geht	12 May 2015	Neustadt	67433

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393	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	12 May 2015	Gerestried	82538
394	TTIP, CETA und TISA: Chance oder Risiko?	12 May 2015	Hof	95028
395	Wie uns der Investitionsschutz die Zukunft verbaut	12 May 2015	Konstanz	78462
396	Information und Diskussion zum Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	12 May 2015	Kürnach	97273
397	TTIP - Freihandel um jeden Preis?	12 May 2015	Schwandorf	92421
398	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Gefahr für die europäische Demokratie?	12 May 2015	Leverkusen-Schlebusch	51375
399	TTIP Freier Handel und Fairer Handel? – Wo stehen die Verhandlungen?	12 May 2015	Elmshorn	25335
400	Aktuelle Fragen zur Transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft - TTIP	13 May 2015	Berlin	10117
401	TTIP und Schiedsgerichte – Preisgabe von Demokratie und Rechtsstaat?	13 May 2015	München	80539
402	TTIP, TISA und CETA - Angriff der Konzerne auf die Demokratie	13 May 2015	Aachen	52064
403	TTIP - Mythen, Märkte, Menschen, Chancen und Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens zwischen der EU und den USA	13 May 2015	Siegburg	53721
404	TTIP – eine Gefahr für Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutz	13 May 2015	Legau	87764
405	TTIP 1 - Eine Kampagne zwischen Expertise, Bürgerinitiative und Aktion	14 May 2015	Felsberg	34587
406	Anti-TTIP-Aktion anlässlich der Karlspreisverleihung	14 May 2015	Aachen	52062
407	FDP Bundesparteitag, content n/a, neutral	15 May 2015	Berlin	10963
408	TTIP 2 - Eine Kampagne zwischen Expertise, Bürgerinitiative und Aktion	15 May 2015	Felsberg	34587
409	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	15 May 2015	Unna	59425
410	TTIP: Chance zu mehr Wohlstand oder Ausverkauf von Bürgerinteressen?	15 May 2015	Langenfeld	40764
411	TTIP verstehen - Information und Diskussion	15 May 2015	Viersen	41747
412	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TISA - Chance oder Gefahr für Demokratie, Sozial- und Umweltstandards?	15 May 2015	Kiel	24103
413	Wie uns der Investitionsschutz die Zukunft verbaut	15 May 2015	Konstanz	78462
414	TTIP 3 - Eine Kampagne zwischen Expertise, Bürgerinitiative und Aktion	16 May 2015	Felsberg	34587
415	Workshop: Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TISA	16 May 2015	Rendsburg	24768
416	Demo: Wer TTIP sät, wird Genfood ernten und vieles mehr	16 May 2015	Marbach am Neckar	71672
417	Die deutsche TTIP-Initiative und die deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen: Was ist noch zu retten?	17 May 2015	Tutzing	82327
418	Wie TTIP unser Leben verändern kann oder: Warum wir TTIP (nicht) brauchen	18 May 2015	Weimar	99423
419	Weiter gegen TTIP	18 May 2015	Itzehoe	25524
420	TTIP – Gefahr für Deutschland und Europa	18 May 2015	Berlin	14057
421	Handel ohne Grenzen - ist TTIP noch zu stoppen?	18 May 2015	Berlin	10117
422	TTIP: Prosperous future or endless dispute in Transatlantic Relations?	19 May 2015	Saarbrücken	66123
423	TTIP, CETA und der Abbau der Demokratie	19 May 2015	Kassel	34117
424	Was ist TTIP? - Ein Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Chlor-Hähnchen und Schiedsgerichten: Wohltat oder Schandtat?	19 May 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
425	TTIP – Das Freihandelsabkommen und seine Gefahren	19 May 2015	Chemnitz	09111
426	TTIP - Monster, Megachance - oder einfach nützlich?	19 May 2015	München	81667
427	TTIP, CETA, TiSA	19 May 2015	Ismaning	85737
428	Auf dem Weg in die Freihandelsfalle?	19 May 2015	Erlangen	91054
429	TTIP-Roadshow Bayern: Auftaktveranstaltung	20 May 2015	München	81669
430	Wozu ist die Europäische Union gut?	20 May 2015	Regensburg	93059
431	Veranstaltung TTIP	20 May 2015	Ingelheim	55218
432	TTIP-ein Abkommen mit sieben Siegeln!	20 May 2015	Freiburg im Breisgau	79108
433	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) – eine Gefahr für die Europäische Demokratie?	20 May 2015	Karlsbad-Langensteinbach	76307
434	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	20 May 2015	Nagold	72202

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435	TTIP, CESA, TiSA – Handelsware Kulturgut?	20 May 2015	Berlin	10585
436	TAG DER KULTURELLEN VIELFALT - AKTIONSTAG GEGEN TTIP, CETA & CO	21 May 2015	nationwide	nation-wide
437	TTIP: Putting the Pedal to the Metal?	21 May 2015	Stuttgart	70372
438	TTIP ist ein trojanisches Pferd	21 May 2015	Hildesheim	31141
439	TTIP – Ein Buch mit sieben Siegeln?	21 May 2015	Berlin	10117
440	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken für die Bürger	21 May 2015	Dessau-Roßlau	06844
441	KONZERT KONTRA KONZERNE	21 May 2015	Mühdorf am Inn	84453
442	FREIER HANDEL DURCH TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO FÜR DIE ERNÄHRUNGSBRANCHE?	21 May 2015	Mainz	55116
443	TTIP - Chance mit Risiken. Das geplante europäisch-amerikanische Freihandelsabkommen auf dem Prüfstand	21 May 2015	Leipzig	04107
444	TTIP - Chance mit Risiken	21 May 2015	Leipzig	04107
445	Pro und Contra TTIP: Kultur braucht kein TTIP! Oder doch?	21 May 2015	Berlin	10117
446	TTIP-Diskussion	21 May 2015	Waldkirch	79183
447	CETA, TTIP, TiSA: Folgen der Freihandelsabkommen für: Verbraucherschutz & Arbeitswelt, Mittelstand und Kommunen	22 May 2015	Traunstein	83278
448	TTIP – das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen Hintergründe, Argumente, Fakten	22 May 2015	Mönchengladbach	41061
449	CETA, TTIP und der Rhein-Erft-Kreis	22 May 2015	Brühl	50321
450	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Für uns Chance oder Risiko?	22 May 2015	Altötting	84503
451	March against Monsanto & Co	23 May 2015	Krefeld	47798
452	March against Monsanto & Co	23 May 2015	München	80335
453	Geheimakte Freihandel - Fakten zu TTIP, CETA & TiSA	23 May 2015	Taufkirchen	84416
454	Bericht aus dem EU-Parlament: Fagen und Antworten zu TTIP, CETA und TiSA	26 May 2015	Berlin	10585
455	Shaping Free and Safe Transatlantic Data Flows: Benefits and Challenges	26 May 2015	Berlin	10117
456	Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema CETA / TTIP -	26 May 2015	Thiersheim	95707
457	TTIP als Chance begreifen	26 May 2015	rheda-wiedenbrück	33378
458	TTIP/CETA - Brücke in die Zukunft - Befürchtungen und Fakten zum Freihandelsabkommen zwischen den USA und der EU	26 May 2015	Solingen	42697
459	Gesprächskreis AnStöße zu #TTIP	26 May 2015	Berlin	13053
460	TTIP und CETA: Aktueller Verhandlungsstand & kritische Debatte über die transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen	26 May 2015	Berlin	12163
462	Chancen und Risiken eines Transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionsabkommens (TTIP)	26 May 2015	Ratingen	40878
463	Mit TTIP globale Standards setzen? EU, USA und der Rest der Welt - 6. Zivilgesellschaftliches Außenwirtschaftsforum in Berlin	27 May 2015	Berlin	10117
464	TTIP – Duell der Argumente	27 May 2015	Düsseldorf	40217
465	Gefahr für den Weltfrieden? - Freihandelsabkommen als Instrumente der Geopolitik	27 May 2015	Hamburg	20457
466	Arbeitsmarktwirtschaftliche Konsequenzen der geplanten transatlantischen Handelsverträge	27 May 2015	Berlin	14057
467	TTIP Jobmotor oder Mitbestimmungskiller?	27 May 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60385
468	Der amerikanische Traum – Chancen für die deutsche Wirtschaft auf dem US-Markt	28 May 2015	Duisburg	47249
469	TTIP Informationsabend	28 May 2015	Bonn	53115
470	Unsere Umwelt – ein Handelshemmnis? - TTIP, CETA, TiSA	28 May 2015	Schwerin	19055
471	Was bringt das geplante Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) zwischen der EU und den USA?	28 May 2015	Wiesbaden	65207
472	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP, Ceta und Co	28 May 2015	Hildesheim	31134
473	Fracking! TTIP, CETA als Hintertür für die Öl- und Gasindustrie?	28 May 2015	Schwarzenbek	21493
474	TTIP und CETA – Fluch oder Segen für Wirtschaft und Staat	28 May 2015	Waldalgesheim	55425

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475	Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen EU und USA - Worum geht es? Was steht auf dem Spiel?	29 May 2015	Aachen	52072
476	TTIP - Freihandelsabkommen mit schweren Folgen für Mensch und Natur	29 May 2015	Bad Lippspringe	33175
477	TTIP – Bedrohung oder Chance?	29 May 2015	Memmingen	87700
478	TTIP - was steckt dahinter?	30 May 2015	Frankfurt	60311
479	Info-Veranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	30 May 2015	Happurg	91230
480	Was ist TTIP? - Teil 1	01 June 2015	Lilienthal	28865
481	TTIP: Pro und Contra	01 June 2015	Saarbrücken	66121
482	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chance oder Gefahr? -	01 June 2015	Hemmingen	71282
483	TTIP, CETA, TISA	01 June 2015	Ottobrunn	85521
484	Die Transatlantische Partnerschaft - Ausverkauf Europäischer Werte oder Baustein für die Zukunft Europas?	02 June 2015	Berlin	10115
485	TTIP im Fokus - Wirtschaft vs. Politik?	02 June 2015	Dresden	01067
486	TTIP & CETA - Chancen und Risiken von Freihandelsabkommen	02 June 2015	Buchenholz	21244
487	TTIP Streitgespräch	02 June 2015	Berlin	10179
488	TTIP - Chance oder unFAIRhandelbar?	02 June 2015	Münster	48143
489	TTIP-Journalistenworkshop	03 June 2015	Berlin	10117
490	TTIP and CETA	03 June 2015	Flensburg	24943
491	TTIP und CETA - Risiko oder Chance?	03 June 2015	Herten	45699
492	TTIP: Wem nützt das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen?	03 June 2015	Hannover	30169
493	TTIP - Zwischen Wirtschaftsinteressen und Verbraucherschutz	03 June 2015	Düsseldorf	40225
494	TTIP as an Interregional Project	03 June 2015	Nürnberg	90402
495	TTIP im Rahmen des Deutschen Evangelischen Kirchentags	04 June 2015	Stuttgart	70173
496	TTIP entschlüsseln	04 June 2015	Chemnitz	09126
497	Gefährdet TTIP die kommunale Daseinsvorsorge?	04 June 2015	Münster	48143
498	Workshop: TTIP ist nicht neu - Freihandel im globalen Kontext	04 June 2015	München	80636
499	G7 Demo: TTIP stoppen, Klima retten, Armut bekämpfen	04 June 2015	München	80539
500	TTIP - Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA	04 June 2015	Staßfurt	39418
501	FREI(ER) HANDEL = FAIRER HANDEL? Was das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP für die internationale Handelsordnung bedeutet	04 June 2015	Hannover	30159
502	TTIP - kann Demokratie in Europa so funktionieren?	05 June 2015	Stuttgart	70372
503	Big Brother, Big Business, Big Family? - TTIP und die transatlantische Wertegemeinschaft	05 June 2015	Fellbach	70734
504	TTIP - zwischen Fluch und Segen	05 June 2015	Ludwigsfelde	14974
505	Germany and America: Trade and Friendship	06 June 2015	Berlin	10117
506	Preview Bundesrat + Fachgespräch TTIP	08 June 2015	Berlin	10785

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507	Was ist TTIP? - Teil 2	08 June 2015	Lilienthal	28865
508	Diskussionsrunde zu TTIP	08 June 2015	Aalen	73430
509	TTIP: Eine historische Chance für die transatlantische Partnerschaft	08 June 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60325
510	Mehr Chancen durch TTIP	08 June 2015	Düsseldorf	40212
511	Um was geht es bei TTIP? Was steht in Europa an?	08 June 2015	Sinsheim	74889
512	Diskussionveranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	09 June 2015	München	81829
513	Neues von der TTIP-Front: Wohin neigt sich die Verhandlungswaage?	09 June 2015	Kiel	24105
514	TTIP vor Ort – Folgen des transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommens für die Kommunen	09 June 2015	Schorndorf	73614
515	EPA - Nein Danke !? - Freihandel auf Kosten der Länder des Südens	09 June 2015	Bonn	53121
516	Vortrag und Diskussion zum Thema TTIP	10 June 2015	Recklingshausen	45665
517	Chancen und Gefahren von TTIP	10 June 2015	Münster	48143
518	Pro & Contra TTIP – Die Debatte in Gesellschaft und Sozialdemokratie	10 June 2015	Kiel	24103
519	Bonner Bündnis gegen TTIP: Folgen des geplanten Freihandelsabkommens zwischen EU und USA (TTIP) für den Süden	10 June 2015	Bonn	53111
520	TTIP - Gefährdet dieses Abkommen unsere Demokratie?	10 June 2015	Gießen	35390
521	TTIP – Freihandel FÜR WEN, und noch schlimmer: WIE?	10 June 2015	Möhrfelden-Walldorf	64546
522	TTIP und CETA – Chance oder Bedrohung für Europa?	10 June 2015	Freiburg	79098
523	Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft (TTIP)	11 June 2015	Ansbach	91522
524	Diskussion & Antrag zu CETA und TTIP	11 June 2015	Hamburg	20249
525	TTIP: WAS IST WIRKLICH DRAN?	11 June 2015	Frankfurt	60311
526	Akte TTIP- Wie ist Protest gegen TTIP organisiert? Welche Chancen gibt es, TTIP zu stoppen?	11 June 2015	Weimar	99425
527	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP	11 June 2015	Henstedt-Ulzburg	24558
528	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP/CETA	11 June 2015	Mitwitz	96268
529	TTIP -Jetzt red i	11 June 2015	Friedberg	86316
530	TTIP: Konkurrenz um eine neue Weltwirtschaftsordnung	11 June 2015	München	80336
531	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP)	11 June 2015	Heitersheim	79423
532	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	11 June 2015	Stadtbergen	86391
533	TTIP, Fluch oder Segen?	11 June 2015	Stuttgart	70469
534	Ceta und TTIP - T2-214	12 June 2015	Bielefeld	33602
535	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen?	12 June 2015	Sonthofen	87527
536	EPA und TTIP – Fluch oder Segen für afrikanische Märkte?	14 June 2015	Berlin	10178
537	Was ist eigentlich TTIP?	14 June 2015	Berlin	10437

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538	Zum geplanten Investitionsschutz von TTIP und CETA	15 June 2015	Berlin	10115
538	The transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP)	15 June 2015	Marburg	35037
539	TTIP, oder Investorenschutz vs. Demokratie?	15 June 2015	Konstanz	78464
540	TTIP – Mehr als Chlorhühnchen und Schiedsgerichte	15 June 2015	Heidelberg	69121
541	Juso Talk: Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen	15 June 2015	Hamburg	20359
542	Was ist TTIP und nebenbei was ist CETA und TISA?	15 June 2015	Schriesheim	69198
543	Fairhandel statt Freihandel!	16 June 2015	Mannheim	68159
544	Bedrohung durch TTIP, CETA und TISA?	16 June 2015	Edling	83533
545	Die deutsch-amerikanischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen und die Kontroverse um TTIP	16 June 2015	Tübingen	72074
546	TTIP	17 June 2015	Bad Kissingen	97688
547	Die Transatlantische Freihandels- und Investitionspartnerschaft (TTIP) auf dem Prüfstein	17 June 2015	Erlangen	91054
548	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP/CETA – Chance oder Gefahr?	17 June 2015	Oberhausen	46047
549	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen TTIP aus wachstumskritischer Perspektive	17 June 2015	Oldenburg	26129
550	Pro und Contra zum Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP)	17 June 2015	Selm	59379
551	TTIP - Perspektiven und Einschätzungen aus Sicht der chemischen Industrie	18 June 2015	Berlin	10117
552	Kundgebung: TTIP stoppen!	18 June 2015	Duisburg	47051
553	Studium Generale über TTIP	18 June 2015	Reutlingen	72762
554	TTIP oder WTO - Was ist zukunftsfähig?	18 June 2015	Bremen	28195
555	TTIP – Pro und Contra	18 June 2015	München	80333
556	TTIP	18 June 2015	Berlin	10115
557	Diskussionsveranstaltung zu TTIP	19 June 2015	Wetzlar	35578
558	TTIP & Co: Chancen und Risiken	19 June 2015	Dipperz-Friesenhäuser	36160
559	TTIP, CETA, ETC	19 June 2015	Wetzlar	35578
560	TTIP, Gefahr oder Chance für Europa?	19 June 2015	Eching	85386
561	Was bedeutet das geplante Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	19 June 2015	Deggendorf	94469
562	TTIP stoppen - Verbraucher schützen	19 June 2015	Ansbach	91522
563	SPD Parteikonvent zum Thema Freihandel	20 June 2015	Berlin	10115
564	TTIP - bittere Pille für unser Gesundheitswesen?	20 June 2015	Berlin-Charlottenburg	10585
565	Gentech-Food, Hormonfleisch und Chlorhühnchen? Was bedeutet das transatlantische Handelsabkommen (TTIP) für die VerbraucherInnen in Europa?	20 June 2015	Hildburghausen	98646
566	TTIP - Hintergrund und Perspektiven	21 June 2015	Würzburg	97070
567	TTIP, Ceta und die Daseinsvorsorge	22 June 2015	Düsseldorf	40211

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568	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	22 June 2015	Willich	47877
569	KLAUS ERNST (MdB DIE LINKE) diskutiert über TTIP	22 June 2015	Flensburg	24937
570	TTIP – ein Angriff auf die Demokratie	23 June 2015	Feucht	90537
571	TTIP und CETA verhindern! Der Faktencheck	23 June 2015	Großenhain	01558
572	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie oder Segen für die lokale Wirtschaft?	23 June 2015	Bochum	44801
573	Diskussionsveranstaltung zum Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen	23 June 2015	Herford	32049
574	TTIP - Chancen für das 21. Jahrhundert	23 June 2015	Sundern	59846
575	TTIP - das letzte Aufgebot des Krisenkapitalismus? Es steht viel auf dem Spiel!	23 June 2015	Lübeck	23552
576	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen -	23 June 2015	Andernach	56626
577	Was bringt uns TTIP?	23 June 2015	Groß-Umstadt	64823
578	TTIP – das Ende der Demokratie oder ein wichtiger Schritt hin zu einer besseren transatlantischen Wirtschaft?	24 June 2015	Bad-Homburg	61352
579	TTIP-Demo	24 June 2015	Bergisch-Gladbach	51427
580	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen und seine Auswirkungen auf Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	24 June 2015	Schwerin	19055
581	TTIP - Was steckt da eigentlich drin?	24 June 2015	Osnabrück	49086
582	TTIP Update – The German Point of View	24 June 2015	München	80805
583	TTIP: Wer profitiert? Wer verliert?	24 June 2015	Osnabrück	49074
584	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	24 June 2015	Remhagen	53424
585	Tauziehen um TTIP	24 June 2015	Offenbach	63067
586	TTIP – CETA – TiSA Die Welt der Freihandelsabkommen: Folgen für den deutschen Kultur- und Bildungsbereich	24 June 2015	Greifswald	17489
587	TTIP und die Auswirkungen auf Baden-Württemberg	24 June 2015	Stuttgart	70174
588	TTIP-Medienworkshop	25 June 2015	Hamburg	20095
589	Zukunft der EU-Integration und Transatlantischer Freihandel	25 June 2015	Berlin	10115
590	TTIP, CETA & Co – Wir grillen die Freihandelsabkommen!	25 June 2015	Weiden in der Oberpfalz	92637
591	Trade Issues Today: WTO, Transatlantic and Transpacific Agreement	25 June 2015	Hamburg	20095
592	TTIP-Podiumsdiskussion	25 June 2015	Heilbronn	74076
593	TTIP – was ist der aktuelle Stand der Dinge? Und was ist aus ArbeitnehmerInnensicht zu beachten?	25 June 2015	Koblenz-Horcheimer-Höhe	56076
594	Freihandelsfalle TTIP – Das Handelsabkommen zwischen USA und EU	25 June 2015	Nordhausen	99734
595	TTIP: Konjunkturprogramm für Exportwirtschaft und Mittelstand?	25 June 2015	Bensheim	64625
596	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Eine Chance für Wachstum und Beschäftigung oder eine Freihandelsfalle?	25 June 2015	Hamburg	20097
597	Freier Handel um jeden Preis? Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA	25 June 2015	Husum	25813
598	Herausforderungen und Chancen der Freihandels-abkommen TTIP und CETA	25 June 2015	Schwandorf	92421

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599	TTIP: Chancen für den Handelsstandort Hamburg	25 June 2015	Hamburg	20355
600	Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP, CETA, TiSA): Vermeintliche Chance oder tatsächliches Risiko für die Demokratie	25 June 2015	Pullach im Isartal	82049
601	TTIP: Chancen, Risiken, Ängste??? Wir sollten darüber reden!	25 June 2015	Grasberg	28879
602	TTIP: Konkurrenz um eine neue Weltwirtschaftsordnung	25 June 2015	München	80336
603	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP / CETA / TiSA - Fluch oder Segen?	25 June 2015	Nesselwang	87484
604	CETA und TTIP – Europa- u. Verfassungsrechtliche Fragestellung	25 June 2015	Traunstein	83278
605	TTIP - Chancen und Herausforderungen	25 June 2015	Berlin	10969
606	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	26 June 2015	Lohfelden	34253
607	Vortrag & Diskussion zu TTIP	26 June 2015	Altrip	67122
608	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	26 June 2015	Ettingen	76275
609	TTIP – Wo stehen wir heute? Chance oder Risiko?	26 June 2015	Nauheim	64569
610	TTIP/CETA: Freihandel - Türöffner für Agro-Gentechnik?	26 June 2015	Kammlach	87754
611	TTIP - Segen oder Fluch?	26 June 2015	Windsbach	91575
612	Wem nützt TTIP?	27 June 2015	Gießen	35398
613	Freihandel in der Kontroverse	27 June 2015	Hamburg	20457
614	Risiken und Folgen von TTIP,CETA und TiSA	27 June 2015	Nellingen/Alb	89191
615	More democratic free trade negotiations – is that even possible?	28 June 2015	Fuldatal	34233
616	Making-of TTIP-Doku: Wohlstand für alle – Was bringen Freihandelsabkommen?	29 June 2015	Stuttgart	70190
617	Wem nützt TTIP? Der Streit um das Freihandelsabkommen	29 June 2015	Merzig	66663
618	TTIP - Handel und Gesundheit	29 June 2015	Aachen	52062
619	TTIP - Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA -	30 June 2015	Ingolstadt	85049
620	TTIP ist ein trojanisches Pferd	30 June 2015	Hildesheim	31141
621	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	30 June 2015	Rosenheim	83022
622	Can TTIP Be Saved?	30 June 2015	Leipzig	04107
623	Wem nützt das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP)?	30 June 2015	Kulmbach	95326
624	Weck-Worscht-Woi- Was hat TTIP mit Mainz zu tun?	30 June 2015	Mainz	55116
625	Freier Handel = Freie Menschen?	30 June 2015	Lachendorf	29331
626	TTIP – Brücke in die Zukunft	01 July 2015	Herdwangen-Schönbach	88634
627	TTIP und die Folgen für den Handel in Europa, Deutschland und unserer Region	01 July 2015	Murnau Am Staffelsee	82418
628	TTIP, Ceta und Co. - eine Gefahr für die Kultur in Deutschland?	01 July 2015	Berlin	10623
629	TTIP - Transatlantische Handels- und Invest-Partnerschaft	02 July 2015	Cottbus	03046
630	TTIP: Ein schlechter Deal für alle Beteiligten?	02 July 2015	Berlin	10178

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631	TTIP und CETA: Risiken für Arbeitnehmerrechte, Umwelt, Soziales und Demokratie!?	02 July 2015	Kirchheimbolanden	67292
632	Hohe Wellen - Transatlantische Beziehungen in stürmischen Zeiten	02 July 2015	München	80636
633	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	02 July 2015	Leipzig	04356
634	Streit um die Streitbeilegung – TTIP und die Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit	02 July 2015	Erfurt	99084
635	TTIP: Chancen für eine neue Partnerschaft mit den USA	02 July 2015	Würzburg	97074
636	It's the Economy, Stupid! - TTIP als Projektionsfläche für den europäischen Antiamerikanismus?	02 July 2015	Berlin	10969
637	Chancen und Gefahren von TTIP - mögliche Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	02 July 2015	Ladenburg	68526
638	TTIP und die Folgen für den Handel in Europa, Deutschland und unserer Region	02 July 2015	Murnau	82418
639	Freihandel oder Unterwerfung?	02 July 2015	Dachau	85221
640	TTIP- Wie uns private Schiedsgerichte die Zukunft verbauen	02 July 2015	Radolfzell	78315
641	Welthandelsabkommen TTIP	02 July 2015	Bad Orb	63619
642	TTIP aus der EU Perspektive	03 July 2015	Berlin	10785
643	Bedroht der Freihandel unsere Freiheit?	03 July 2015	Neustadt-Orla	07806
644	TTIP-Informationsveranstaltung	03 July 2015	Uelzen	29525
645	Zeitenwende oder Hysterie – Was bedeutet das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP für unsere Region?	03 July 2015	Marquartstein	83250
646	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen - Chancen und Risiken einer neuen Wirtschaftsordnung	03 July 2015	Luth.Witteberg	06886
647	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	04 July 2015	Freiburg	28777
648	CETA, TTIP und die Folgen	05 July 2015	Esslingen am Neckar	73734
649	Freihandel und Investitionsschutz zwischen EU und USA	06 July 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311
650	Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	06 July 2015	Schweinfurt	97421
651	TTIP - Risiko oder Chance für den Mittelstand?	06 July 2015	Landshut	84028
652	TTIP - grenzenlos - Gefahr für Mensch und Umwelt	06 July 2015	Sinsheim-Rohrbach	74889
653	TTIP und CETA - Was droht uns?	06 July 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311
654	Die Debatte: TTIP - Gewinn oder Verlust für die Bürger?	07 July 2015	Duisburg	47057
655	Veranstaltung Freihandel kann tödlich sein: Was sich die Tabakindustrie von TTIP verspricht	07 July 2015	Berlin	10969
656	TTIP – Chlorhühnchen oder Jobwunder? Zwischen Befürchtungen und Versprechungen	07 July 2015	Trier	54292
657	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA (TTIP)	08 July 2015	Bergen	18528
658	TTIP und was steckt dahinter: Information und Diskussion zum Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und der USA	08 July 2015	Aspach	71546
659	Info-Veranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	08 July 2015	Billigheim-Ingenheim	76831
660	TTIP und CETA: Für und Wider Freihandelsabkommen	08 July 2015	Stuttgart-Sillenbuch	70619
661	Was verbirgt sich hinter TTIP, Ceta, Tisa? Vortrag und Gespräch	08 July 2015	Eggstätt	83125
662	"TTIP – Kein Chlorhühnchen, aber Zankapfel"	09 July 2015	Karlstadt	97753
663	TTIP und dessen Auswirkungen und Bedeutungen für den deutschen Gartenbau	09 July 2015	Hannover	30419
664	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA (TTIP)	09 July 2015	Greifswald	17489
665	TTIP: Was haben Deutsche und Niedersachsen vom Transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen	09 July 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
666	TTIP - Angriff auf unsere Demokratie	09 July 2015	Osterburken	74706
667	WEN ODER WAS MACHT TTIP EIGENTLICH FREI? Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA auf dem Prüfstand	09 July 2015	Buchhagen	37619
668	SPD diskutiert über TTIP	09 July 2015	Lampertheim	68623
669	TTIP im Fokus Investitionsschutz, Verbraucherschutz und sonst nichts?	09 July 2015	Biberach	88400
670	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen stoppen	09 July 2015	Coburg	96450
671	TTIP Freihandelslüge oder Freihandelschance?	10 July 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311

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672	TTIP	10 July 2015	Hammelburg	97762
673	TTIP im Fokus Investitionsschutz, Verbraucherschutz und sonst nichts?	10 July 2015	Heidenheim	89518
674	TTIP-Veranstaltung bei der Frauen Union Ehingen	10 July 2015	Ehingen	89584
675	TTIP verhindern...oder besser verhandeln?	10 July 2015	Schneverdingen	29640
676	Faire Arbeit und TTIP in Niedersachsen	11 July 2015	Hannover	30159
677	Mini Fairtrade Festival - Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP	11 July 2015	Würzburg	97082
678	Diskussionsforum - TTIP: Unternehmen gestalten die transatlantische Partnerschaft	13 July 2015	Freiburg	79098
679	Vorstellung der Reportage: „Was steckt hinter TTIP? Eine Spurensuche	13 July 2015	Berlin	10115
680	Wozu ist die Europäische Union gut?	14 July 2015	Kehlheim	93309
681	Bayern, USA und TTIP: Informieren, mitreden, Mitgestalten	14 July 2015	Roth	91154
682	Informationsveranstaltung zu TTIP mit Florian Rentsch	14 July 2015	Neu-Isenburg	63263
683	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	15 July 2015	Würzburg	97070
684	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	15 July 2015	Roth	91154
685	TTIP-Freihandelsabkommen in der Kritik. Gefährdet das Abkommen zwischen EU und USA die Rechte von Arbeitnehmern?	15 July 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
686	Vortrag und Diskussion: TTIP, CETA & gesundheitliche Risiken der Gentechnik	15 July 2015	Bielfeld	33615
687	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	15 July 2015	Murrhardt	71540
688	TTIP im Fokus: Investitionsschutz, Verbraucherschutz, Schiedsgerichte?	15 July 2015	Herrenberg	71083
689	Thilo Bode liest in Heidenheim	15 July 2015	Heidenheim	89518
690	TTIP und CETA: Risiken für Arbeitnehmerrechte, Umwelt, Soziales und Demokratie!?	16 July 2015	Kaiserslautern	67655
691	Welche Chancen und Risiken birgt das Freihandelsabkommen	16 July 2015	Dresden	01099
692	Bündnis: Endgültig TTIP, CETA, TTIP stoppen	16 July 2015	Düsseldorf	40233
693	Die Gedanken sind frei(gehandelt)? - TTIP und die Folgen für den Kulturbereich	16 July 2015	Hannover	30159
694	TTIP-Abkommen – Chancen & Gefahren	16 July 2015	Mainz	55116
695	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und die Folgen für uns alle: Kritische Ansichten der SPD-Europaabgeordneten	16 July 2015	Karlsfeld	85757
696	Das TTIP-Abkommen. Fluch oder Segen?	16 July 2015	Mülheim	45479
697	TTIP betrifft uns alle	16 July 2015	Wald-Michelbach	69483
698	Pro und Contra TTIP, CETA & Co	16 July 2015	Reutlingen	72762
699	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	17 July 2015	Untermünkheim	74547
700	TTIP - Jetzt red i	17 July 2015	Würzburg	97070
701	TTIP – Chance oder Risiko?	17 July 2015	Süssen	73079
702	Cuxland Gespräche: Freier Handel um jeden Preis? Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA	20 July 2015	Cuxhaven	27472
703	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen?	20 July 2015	Oldenburg	26131
704	TTIP - Welche Auswirkungen hat das Freihandelsabkommen auf unsere Lebensmittel?	20 July 2015	Osnabrück	49074
705	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen für die Kultur- und Kreativwirtschaft?	20 July 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311
706	Freier Handel duch TTIP – Chance oder Risiko für die Ernährungsbranche?	20 July 2015	Mainz	55116
707	TTIP-Podiumsdiskussion an der Freien Waldorfschule Filstal	21 July 2015	Göppingen	73035
708	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	21 July 2015	Passau	94032
709	Wer wird Verlierer, wer wird Gewinner sein?	21 July 2015	Ellwangen	73479
710	Chlorhähnchen, Hormonfleisch und Gentechnik - Wird der Verbraucherschutz unter dem Deckmantel des Freihandels ausgehöhlt?	21 July 2015	Minden	32429
711	Bündnis «Münster gegen TTIP»	21 July 2015	Münster	48153
712	TTIP Freihandelsabkommen - Fluch oder Segen? Vortrag und Gespräch	21 July 2015	Eiselfing	83549
713	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	22 July 2015	Schrobenhausen	86529

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714	TTIP: Chance für Europa	22 July 2015	Erlangen	91054
715	Was hat TTIP mit Speyer zu tun?	22 July 2015	Speyer	67346
716	Das geplante Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) zwischen der EU und den USA - Statt Wohlstandsgewinne für alle, Profitmaximierung für Konzerne und Ausverkauf der Demokratie	23 July 2015	Güstrow	18273
717	TTIP - TISA - Grexit - Flüchtlinge	23 July 2015	Krumbach	86381
718	TTIP und CETA	23 July 2015	Wettstetten	85139
719	Chance oder Risiko - Das transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen TTIP aus Landessicht	23 July 2015	Lahr/Schwarzwald	77933
720	TTIP, CETA, TiSA	23 July 2015	Berganger	85625
721	TTIP! Beginn eines florierenden transatlantischen Freihandels oder Ende europäischer Rechte?	23 July 2015	Oberschleißheim	85764
722	TTIP	23 July 2015	Geradstetten	73630
723	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	24 July 2015	Wiesloch	69168
724	TTIP - Wirkungen und Nebenwirkungen für uns alle	24 July 2015	Breitenberg	94139
725	TTIP - was steckt dahinter?	25 July 2015	Frankfurt	60594
727	TTIP « Chancen und Risiken»	27 July 2015	Großostheim	63768
728	TTIP: Was bedeutet Freihandel in der neoliberalen Wirtschaftsordnung?	27 July 2015	Berlin	10115
729	30. Forum für Zukunftsfragen - Die Bedeutung von TTIP für die bayerische Wirtschaft	27 July 2015	Veitshöchheim	97209
730	TTIP – Chancen erkennen!	28 July 2015	Mirskofen	84051
731	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	29 July 2015	Coburg	96450
732	Freihandel für die GEN-Technik? TTIP - so NICHT	29 July 2015	Lauchheim	73466
733	TTIP - besser verhandeln... oder verhindern?	29 July 2015	Gütersloh	33330
734	TTIP AG	30 July 2015	Stuttgart	70173
735	TTIP	31 July 2015	Krefeld	47798
736	TTIP im Lichte der Geschichte des multilateralen Handelssystems (GATT, WTO)	03 August 2015	Tübingen	72070
737	Bündnis «Münster gegen TTIP»	04 August 2015	Münster	48153
738	No title	05 August 2015	Aalen	73430
739	STOP-TTIP Infostand	06 August 2015	Göttingen	37073
740	TTIP - Europa und Amerika im globalen Wettbewerb	06 August 2015	Pettendorf-Mariaort	93186
741	TTIP und Krieg	08 August 2015	Marburg	35039
742	Gespräch zu TTIP mit Pensionärsgruppe	11 August 2015	Essen	45127
743	München: AK Freihandelsfalle	12 August 2015	München	80336
744	Die TTIP-Debatte: Worauf lassen wir uns ein?	12 August 2015	Dischingen	89561
745	Informationsveranstaltung zu TTIP	13 August 2015	Hilchenbach	57271
746	Treffen des Bielefelder Bündnisses gegen TTIP, CETA und TiSA -	13 August 2015	Bielefeld	33615
747	Brühler Bündnis gegen die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA und TiSA	13 August 2015	Brühl	50321
748	Amerika und Hamburg: Handel und Freundschaft	18 August 2015	Hamburg-Eimsbüttel	20144
749	TTIP: Ein Kampfprogramm zur Neuordnung des Weltmarkts für Dollar- und Eurokapitalisten	18 August 2015	Ulm	89075
750	Was Du nicht über TTIP wusstest	19 August 2015	München	81541

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751	Podiumsdiskussion mit lokalen Bundestagsabgeordneten über TTIP	19 August 2015	Herford	32049
752	TTIP, CETA und Co. - Demokratie in Gefahr?	19 August 2015	Herten	45701
753	DISKUSSIONSVERANSTALTUNG TTIP	20 August 2015	Düsseldorf	40233
754	Plenum des kölnener Bündnisses gegen TTIP	20 August 2015	Köln-Ehrenfeld	50823
755	TTIP – Chance oder Risiko für das Ruhrgebiet	20 August 2015	Boitrop	46240
756	TiSA, TTIP, CETA?	21 August 2015	Gütersloh	33330
757	TTIP: freie Fahrt für Konzerne? - Nicht mit dem DGB!	24 August 2015	Rheinberg	47495
758	TTIP, Deutschland und die USA – eine Partnerschaft auf dem Prüfstand	24 August 2015	Düsseldorf	40213
759	TTIP, Deutschland und die USA - eine Partnerschaft auf dem Prüfstand	24 August 2015	Düsseldorf	40213
760	TTIP-Demo Pressekonferenz	25 August 2015	Berlin	10178
761	Diskussionsrunde "TTIP"	25 August 2015	Goslar	38640
762	Politik contra Bürger? TTIP und Fracking: Herausforderungen, Risiken und Chancen	25 August 2015	Heek	48619
763	Wem nützt der Freihandel?	25 August 2015	Wesel-Fusternberg	46485
764	Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA und Kanada	26 August 2015	Minden	32423
765	Freihandelsabkommen mit den USA - Fluch oder Segen?	26 August 2015	Telgte	48291
766	TTIP – Ist das Allgäu auch in Gefahr?	26 August 2015	Sonthofen	87527
767	TTIP - Monster, Megachance - oder einfach nützlich?	26 August 2015	Köln	50667
768	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	27 August 2015	Recklinghausen	45665
769	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	27 August 2015	Helmstedt	38350
771	Grüne Mitgliederversammlung zu TTIP	27 August 2015	Münster	48143
772	Bündnis-Treffen «Endgültig TTIP, CETA, TiSA stoppen» >	28 August 2015	Düsseldorf	40215
773	JU Schleswig-Holstein Summer School	29 August 2015	Timmendorfer Strand	23669
774	CETA, TTIP, TiSA und die Kommunen	30 August 2015	Wesel-Fusternberg	46485
775	Wie christlich ist die CSU? oder: Ethik versus TTIP	01 September 2015	Landshut	84032
776	TTIP und CO: Welche Probleme bringen sie für die Kommunen	02 September 2015	Solingen	42657
777	TTIP kommt - Demokratie geht	02 September 2015	Warendorf	48231
778	Was ist TTIP (die Freihandelszone)?	03 September 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
780	TTIP - Konzerne auf Kaperfahrt	03 September 2015	Rheine	48429
781	Konzept der freien Marktwirtschaft - Tendenzen des TTIP	04 September 2015	Kreuth	83708
782	Konstanz gegen TTIP	04 September 2015	Konstanz	78462
783	Vortrag & Diskussion zu TTIP	04 September 2015	Herford	32049

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784	TTIP - Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen: Vielfalt in Gefahr?	05 September 2015	Magdeburg	39104
785	TTIP-freie Bergische Kaffeetafel	05 September 2015	Bergisch Gladbach	51465
786	STOPP TTIP, TISA, CETA! Protest-Picknick	05 September 2015	Berlin	12049
787	TTIP und Afrika	05 September 2015	Bonn	53173
788	Boßelrunde & Quiz zum Thema Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	06 September 2015	Lehrte/Immensen	31275
789	TTIP - Was das geplante Freihandelsabkommen für Umwelt- und Sozialstandards bedeutet	07 September 2015	Sinsheim	74889
790	Informationsveranstaltung mit Podiumsdiskussion zu dem Themenbereich Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP und CETA)	07 September 2015	Kleinwallstad	63839
791	Themenraum TTIP: Streitpunkt Freihandel	08 September 2015	Berlin	10961
792	TTIP, CETA, TISA stoppen!	08 September 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60439
793	Wirtschaftstheoretische Überlegungen zu TTIP	08 September 2015	Recklinghausen	45657
794	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, TISA und CETA	09 September 2015	Varel	26316
795	Sitzung der Arbeitsgruppe TTIP	09 September 2015	Lichtenberg	10317
796	TTIP - ein Armutsprogramm für die ärmsten Länder der Welt?	09 September 2015	Bonn	53127
797	Workshop "TTIP und TISA in den Kommunen"	09 September 2015	Siegburg	53721
798	Aktuelle Stunde TTIP	09 September 2015	Kassel	34117
799	TTIP im Alltag – Auswirkungen des geplanten Freihandelsabkommens EU/ USA auf Verbraucher und Landwirtschaft	09 September 2015	Haltern am See	45721
800	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	09 September 2015	Berlin	12359
801	Was ist TTIP (die Freihandelszone)?	10 September 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
802	TTIP Veranstaltung	10 September 2015	Kaufbeuren	87600
803	Talk um TTIP	10 September 2015	Quelkhorn	28870
804	TTIP - CETA - TISA. Die geheimen Pläne und die Folgen der Freihandelsabkommen	10 September 2015	Engelskirchen-Ründerot	51766
805	TTIP Informationsveranstaltung	10 September 2015	Landau-Mörzheim	76829
806	TTIP: Pro & Contra	11 September 2015	Frankfurt am Main	65929
807	Vortrag und Diskussion über das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	11 September 2015	Helmstedt	38350
808	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chance oder Risiko?	14 September 2015	Hamburg	22159
809	STOP TTIP und CETA GERECHTER WELTHANDEL GEHT ANDERS	14 September 2015	Ludwigshafen	67059
810	Muss TTIP gestoppt werden?	14 September 2015	Schwaikheim	71409
811	Das Freihandelsabkommen der EU mit den USA (TTIP) - Gefahren und Chancen für die soziale Marktwirtschaft	14 September 2015	Wörth am Rhein	76744
812	Auswirkungen des Freihandelsabkommen TTIP auf den Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz	15 September 2015	Leipzig	04179
813	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	15 September 2015	Berlin	10789
814	TTIP - Chancen, Mythen und Risiken	15 September 2015	Thurnau	95349

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816	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	15 September 2015	Siegen	57078
817	Auswirkungen des Freihandelsabkommen TTIP auf den Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz	15 September 2015	Leipzig	04177
818	TTIP stoppen! Informationen zu TTIP und CETA	15 September 2015	Nürnberg	90429
819	Bündnis «Münster gegen TTIP»	15 September 2015	Münster	48153
820	TTIP, CETA, TiSA & Co stoppen! Für einen gerechten Welthandel!	15 September 2015	Flensburg	24937
821	TTIP, CETA und Co. - Demokratie in Gefahr?	15 September 2015	Gladbeck	45964
822	TTIP unfairhandelbar Wesel	15 September 2015	Wesel	46483
823	Demokratie in der Europäischen Union - was können wir aus dem Fall TTIP lernen?	16 September 2015	Baden-Baden	76532
824	TTIP stoppen! - Diskussion zu TTIP	16 September 2015	München	80336
825	TTIP stoppen!	16 September 2015	Dresden	01099
826	TTIP-Vortrag	16 September 2015	Dresden	01099
827	Eine gerechte globale Handelsordnung statt TTIP, EPA & Co	16 September 2015	Hamburg	22765
828	Öffentliche Kulturförderung auf der Kippe? TTIP und die Kultur	16 September 2015	Trier	54294
829	Statt TTIP + Zocken, lieber Zukunft	16 September 2015	Baiersdorf	91083
830	Was ist TTIP (die Freihandelszone)?	17 September 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
831	Mit uns TTIP & CETA durchschauen!	17 September 2015	Wuppertal	42103
832	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	17 September 2015	Stuttgart	70173
833	TTIP Mögliche Folgen für uns und die 3. Welt	17 September 2015	Frankenthal	67227
834	Worum geht es im Freihandelsabkommen TTIP? Welche Gefahren birgt TTIP für uns?	17 September 2015	Dülmen	48249
835	Diskussionsabend zum Thema "TTIP"	17 September 2015	Meißen	01662
836	TTIP - Chance oder Gefahr für Wirtschaft und Verbraucher	17 September 2015	Gifhorn	38518
837	Für einen fairen Handel! TTIP & CETA stoppen!	17 September 2015	Kiel	24103
838	TTIP Hintergrundwissen	17 September 2015	Raunheim	65428
839	Streit-Thema TTIP: Chance oder Ausverkauf?	17 September 2015	Stadtbergen	86391
840	Wie viel Freiheit braucht internationaler Handel?	17 September 2015	Reinbek	21465
841	Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen den USA und der EU TTIP, TiSA und CETA - Gefährdung der Demokratie in den Kommunen	17 September 2015	Erfstadt-Liblar	50374
842	Auswirkungen von TTIP auf Afrika	17 September 2015	Ingelheim am Rhein	55218
843	TTIP und Arbeitnehmerrechte – haben Mindestlohn und Tarifverträge noch eine Zukunft?	17 September 2015	Lepzig	04157
844	TTIP - Notwendig für unsere Wirtschaft oder gefährlich für Freiheit und Demokratie?	17 September 2015	Dachau	85221
845	TTIP - Die große Unterwerfung	17 September 2015	Kornwestheim	70806
846	TTIP - Auswirkungen auf die kommunale Daseinsvorsorge	17 September 2015	Meerbusch	40667

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847	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	17 September 2015	Büren	33142
848	TTIP, Ceta & Co - wie geht es weiter	17 September 2015	München	81539
849	Die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA: Instrumente zur Sicherung der ökonomischen Vorherrschaft	18 September 2015	Berlin	10178
850	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) – eine Chance für den Welthandel oder ein Irrweg	18 September 2015	Hannover	30159
851	CETA + TTIP = Segen oder Fluch?	18 September 2015	Uetze	31311
852	Arbeitsschutz und Chlorhühnchen Risiken und Gefahren durch TTIP	18 September 2015	Chemnitz	09111
853	Brühler Bündnis gegen die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA und TISA	18 September 2015	Brühl	50321
854	TTIP: Chance für Deutschland	18 September 2015	Niebuß	25899
855	TTIP, CETA, TISA- Raubtierkapitalistischen Generalangriff auf Demokratie und soziale Grundrechte verhindern!	18 September 2015	Siegen-Wittgenstein	57072
856	Veranstaltung zum Thema «TTIP»	18 September 2015	Ulm	89073
857	TTIP & CETA stoppen!	18 September 2015	Ingoldstadt	85049
858	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	18 September 2015	Böblingen	71032
859	TTIP- Aktionstag	19 September 2015	nationwide	nationwide
860	Demonstration gegen TTIP - Demokratie statt Konzernmach	19 September 2015	Münster	48143
861	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP und CETA	19 September 2015	Mainz	55116
862	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP beim ökologischen Hoffest des B	20 September 2015	München	81829
863	Ja zu TTIP! Chancen nutzen, Interessen wahren, Zukunft gestalten	21 September 2015	Berlin	10115
864	Vortrag zu TTIP, TISA & CO	21 September 2015	Neuendettelsau	91564
865	TTIP, CETA und Co - Freier Handel - Wer profitiert - Wer zahlt?	21 September 2015	Göppingen	73033
866	Buchvorstellung: Petra Pinzler "Der Unfreihandel"	21 September 2015	Berlin	10178
867	TTIP – Welche Auswirkungen hat das Freihandelsabkommen auf unsere Lebensmittel?	21 September 2015	Cuxhaven	27474
868	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chance oder Risiko?	21 September 2015	Hamburg	22159
869	Chancen und Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA (TTIP)	21 September 2015	Augsburg	86150
870	Vortrag von Florian Streibl MdL zum Thema TTIP / CETA	21 September 2015	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	82467
871	TTIP das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen EU und USA frauenpoli-Tisch das Frauentischgespräch im Frauenzentrum	21 September 2015	Laatzten	30880
872	Mit TTIP gegen den Rest der Welt?	21 September 2015	Kirchheim unter Teck	73230
873	Handelsabkommen TTIP: Verbraucherschutz adé?	22 September 2015	Mainz	55116
874	TTIP – Chance oder Risiko?	22 September 2015	Eilenburg	04838
875	TTIP, die Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft	22 September 2015	Cuxhaven	27474
876	Die Freihandelsfalle - Was verbirgt sich hinter TTIP/CETA/TISA	22 September 2015	Sindelfingen	71063
877	TTIP im ZGV - Geostrategische Ziele	22 September 2015	Mainz	55128

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878	TTIP – Freier Handel zwischen der EU und den USA	22 September 2015	Fritzlar	34560
879	Freihandelsabkommen, Freiheit für wen?	22 September 2015	Offenburg	77652
880	Wie die Macht der Konzerne zusammenhängt mit TTIP und der Flüchtlingskrise	22 September 2015	Konstanz	78462
881	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	23 September 2015	Steinfurt	48565
882	TTIP - Was kommt auf die Kommunen zu?	23 September 2015	Dortmund	44135
883	TTIP	23 September 2015	Mohlsdorf	07987
884	TTIP - Auswirkungen vor meiner Haustür? Vortrag & Diskussion mit Thomas Fritz	23 September 2015	Mühlacker	75417
885	Infotour "TTIP - SO NICHT!	23 September 2015	Magdeburg	39104
886	Was ist los mit TTIP?	23 September 2015	Bonn	53111
887	Die Fairhandlungstour, TTIP - So nicht!	23 September 2015	Magdeburg	39104
888	TTIP - Transatlantisches Freihandels- und Investitionsabkommen	23 September 2015	Spaichingen	78549
889	Was ist TTIP (die Freihandelszone)?	24 September 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
890	TTIP – Treiber für Wohlstand und Wachstum	24 September 2015	Frankfurt	60327
891	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	24 September 2015	Kronach	96317
892	Bürgerdialog zum transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	24 September 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
893	Öffentliches Plenum des Frankfurter Bündnis gegen TTIP, CETA & TISA	24 September 2015	Frankfurt	60329
894	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	24 September 2015	Kronberg	61476
895	Gefahren des Freihandelsabkommens zwischen Europa und den USA (TTIP)	24 September 2015	Strullendorf	96129
896	TTIP - wie das Freihandelsabkommen die demokratische Gesellschaft, die Umwelt und die Weltwirtschaft verändert	24 September 2015	Ratingen	40878
897	Plenum des Bündnisses «NO TTIP Köln»	24 September 2015	Köln	50667
898	Endstation TTIP - Profit vor Mensch & Umwelt	24 September 2015	Rimsting	83253
899	Vortrag zu TTIP	25 September 2015	Freyung	94078
900	GEHEIMSACHE TTIP	25 September 2015	Neuzeug	4523
901	Gefährdet TISA die kommunale Daseinsvorsorge im Rhein-Erft-Kreis?	25 September 2015	Brühl	50321
902	TTIP-Diskussionsveranstaltung	25 September 2015	Schwaigern/Massenbachhausen	74252
903	Wer steuert die Wirtschaft – TTIP, CETA oder die EU?	25 September 2015	Ismaning	85737
904	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	25 September 2015	Heilbronn	74072
905	Regionale (Kölner) Demo 'Tanzen gegen TTIP, CETA und TISA'	26 September 2015	Köln	50667
906	Endgültig TTIP, CETA, TISA stoppen!	26 September 2015	Düsseldorf	40210
907	Singen gegen TTIP und CETA	26 September 2015	Bielefeld	33602
908	Infoabend: TTIP/ CETA/ TISA – Ein Blick durch den Vertragsdschungel	26 September 2015	Berlin	10713

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909	Welche Folgen hat TTIP für den Verbraucherschutz im Internet?	27 September 2015	Bad Staffelstein	96231
910	Studiengruppe Wirtschaft zum Thema "TTIP"	28 September 2015	Berlin	10787
911	Chancen und Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA (TTIP)	28 September 2015	Ingolstadt	85055
912	A TTIP-ING POINT FOR EUROPE IN THE WORLD?	28 September 2015	Berlin	10117
913	Zivilgesellschaftliches Außenwirtschaftsforum: EU Handelspolitik – Wohin geht die Reise?	28 September 2015	Berlin	10117
914	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chance oder Risiko?	28 September 2015	Hamburg	22159
915	TTIP und kommunale Daseinsvorsorge	28 September 2015	Leipzig	04103
916	Streitpunkt Freihandel - was kommt da auf uns zu?	28 September 2015	Berlin	10117
917	TTIP/Freihandelsabkommen - Fluch oder Segen?	28 September 2015	Schonstett	83137
918	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko, Bedeutung der europäisch-amerikanischen Freihandelszone	28 September 2015	Starnberg	82319
919	TTIP – CETA – TISA: Die geheimen Pläne und die Folgen der Freihandelsabkommen	28 September 2015	Diemelstadt	34474
920	TTIP Freihandelsabkommen EU/USA	28 September 2015	Bad Vilbel	61118
921	Was hat TTIP mit den Kommunen zu tun?	29 September 2015	Pulheim	50259
922	FAIR HANDELN!	29 September 2015	Bad Reichenhall, Waaggasse	83435
923	Transparenzloch EU – Was sollen die Bürger über TTIP wissen?	29 September 2015	Berlin	10179
924	TTIP Roadshow	30 September 2015	Coburg	96450
925	Öffentliche TTIP-Beiratsitzung der Landesregierung	30 September 2015	Stuttgart	70173
926	TTIP – Chance oder Risiko?	30 September 2015	Borna	04552
927	Vorsicht Freihandel! – Strategien im Neoliberalismus	30 September 2015	Leipzig	04229
928	TTIP und die Folgen für Demokratie und Sozialstaat	30 September 2015	Herzogenrath	52134
929	TTIP und die Folgen für die Kulturförderung	30 September 2015	Leipzig	04275
930	TTIP Geostrategische Ziele: Stärkung westlicher Werte oder Gefahren für den Weltfrieden?	30 September 2015	Mainz	55128
931	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens	30 September 2015	Berlin	14163
932	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP stoppen	30 September 2015	Lübeck	23552
933	TTIP: Fluch oder Segen?	30 September 2015	Nennslingen	91790
934	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Die vorhersehbaren Folgen	30 September 2015	Memmingen	87700
935	Was ist TTIP (die Freihandelszone)?	01 October 2015	Wolfsburg	38440
936	127. Sitzung: TOP 4 Handelspolitik (CETA & TTIP)	01 October 2015	Berlin	10115
937	TTIP - Gefahr für den Arbeitsschutz?!	01 October 2015	Dresden	01279
939	TTIP als Chance für den Mittelstand am Bodensee	01 October 2015	Friedrichshafen	88045
940	TTIP, CETA und andere Handelsabkommen - Über die Auswirkungen der neuen Freihandelsabkommen auf die Landwirtschaft und unser Essen und über unsere Einflussnahme	01 October 2015	Ahaus	48683

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941	TTIP - wie der Mittelstand davon profitiert	01 October 2015	Coesfeld	48653
942	TTIP und andere aktuelle Freihandelsabkommen - Fluch oder Segen?	01 October 2015	Köln	50672
943	TTIP & CETA stoppen! Für einen gerechten Welthandel	01 October 2015	Leipzig	04209
944	Europa, TTIP und TISA - Quo vadis Freie Berufe?	01 October 2015	Recklinghausen	45657
945	Veranstaltung zu TTIP	01 October 2015	Markt Schwaben	85570
946	TTIP, CETA, TiSA	01 October 2015	Grafing	85567
947	TTIP - Konzerne auf Kapernfahrt: - Wie das geplante Freihandelsabkommen Verbraucherschutz und Umwelt gefährdet	01 October 2015	Regensburg	93047
948	TTIP vor Ort	01 October 2015	Wildeshausen	27793
949	Diskussions-Abend zu TTIP	01 October 2015	Markt Schwaben	85570
950	Globalen Handel gestalten – TTIP und CETA verändern	02 October 2015	Berlin	10115
951	TTIP-Tag	02 October 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
952	TTIP – politische Ökonomie von Außen- und Freihandel	02 October 2015	Neuruppin	16816
953	TTIP Fluch und/oder Segen!? - Teil 1	02 October 2015	Bad Sooden-Allendorf	37242
954	Wie geht es weiter mit TTIP?	02 October 2015	Eichstätt,	85072
955	Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens TTIP und ihren gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	02 October 2015	Kösching	85092
956	TTIP, CETA & TISA, Konzerne übernehmen die Macht!	02 October 2015	Michelstadt	64720
957	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – eine Gefahr für die europäische Demokratie?	02 October 2015	Karlsruhe	76137
958	TTIP stoppen	03 October 2015	Münster	48155
959	TTIP - Das Freihandelsabkomme	05 October 2015	Bruchsal	76646
960	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chance oder Risiko?	05 October 2015	Hamburg	22159
961	Berlin, Berlin - Darum fahren wir da hin!	05 October 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60594
962	05.10. Kontroverse um TTIP und CETA – München	05 October 2015	München	81667
963	TTIP und Demokratie	05 October 2015	Leipzig	04315
964	Die Handelspolitik der EU schädigt Afrikas Wirtschaft	05 October 2015	Bielefeld	33607
965	Pro und Contra TTIP, CETA & Co	05 October 2015	Reutlingen	72762
966	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP Pro & Contra	05 October 2015	Marktobersdorf	87616
967	Podiumsdiskussion zum Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	05 October 2015	Walldürn	74731
968	Internationale Wirtschaftsbeziehungen: 'Von TTIP bis Rubelkrise' – Grundsatzaspekte und aktuelle Streitfragen der Weltwirtschaftsordnung	06 October 2015	Aurich	26603
969	TTIP Informationsveranstaltung	06 October 2015	Görlitz	02826
970	TTIP – der aktuelle Stand	06 October 2015	Leipzig	04277
971	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	06 October 2015	Karlsruhe	76137

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972	TTIP, CETA & TiSA bedrohen die Kommunale Selbstverwaltung	06 October 2015	Darmstadt	64283
973	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	06 October 2015	Oberpfarrmern	85667
974	Brauchen wir freien Handel? – Was genau ist eigentlich TTIP	06 October 2015	Schwegenheim	67365
975	TTIP & CETA stoppen! Demo: Pressekonferenz und Fototermin	07 October 2015	Berlin	10117
976	TTIP - Was Sie darüber wissen sollten	07 October 2015	Stuttgart	70191
977	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	07 October 2015	Weiden/Oberpfalz	92637
978	7. Runder Tisch Entwicklungspolitik: TTIP vor Ort - Wirkung der transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionsabkommen auf Bezirke	07 October 2015	Berlin	10997
979	Chancen und Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA (TTIP)	07 October 2015	Nürnberg	90402
980	TTIP - Menschen vor Profite!	07 October 2015	Reichenbach/Vogtland	08468
981	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP	07 October 2015	Berlin	10117
982	Freihandel: Projekt der Mächtigen	07 October 2015	Hagen	58089
983	Wie profitiert unsere Region vom geplanten Handelsabkommen TTIP zwischen der EU und den USA	07 October 2015	Wörth an der Donau	93086
984	TTIP und die Auswirkungen für den Mittelstand	07 October 2015	Königstein	61462
985	EPAs – die kleinen Brüder von TTIP	07 October 2015	Fulda	36037
986	TTIP: Chancen und Risiken	07 October 2015	Emmendingen	79312
987	Wozu TTIP? Ihr fragt, Lutz antwortet	08 October 2015	WorldWideWeb	World-Wide-Web
988	4. Kronacher Wirtschaftstag. TTIP: Chancen, Mythen und Risiken	08 October 2015	Kronach	96317
989	Die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, Ceta und Tisa. Die Hintergründe, die Folgen und die Alternative	08 October 2015	Willebadessen	34439
990	TTIP und CETA Chancen und Risiken von Freihandelsabkommen	08 October 2015	Karlsruhe	76137
991	TTIP, Fracking und das Klima	08 October 2015	WorldWideWeb	World-Wide-Web
992	TTIP - So nicht!: Fairer Handel für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucher	08 October 2015	Göttingen	37081
993	Wem nutzt TTIP?	08 October 2015	Saarbrücken	66111
994	TTIP: Auf Konfrontationskurs mit dem Rest der Welt	08 October 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60327
995	Zwischen Ablehnung und Hoffnung -TTIP aus europäischer Perspektive	08 October 2015	Mainz	55116
996	10 Fragen zu TTIP und CETA	08 October 2015	Bremen	28203
998	Naturfreundejugend gegen TTIP	09 October 2015	Berlin	10115
999	TTIP als aktuelles Beispiel der gesellschaftlichen Politisierung in Fragen der Globalisierung	09 October 2015	Berlin	10117
1000	Protest gegen TTIP: Mobilisieren? Aber richtig! Praxisworkshop zu erfolgreicher Netzwerk- und Kampagnenarbeit	09 October 2015	Berlin	10435
1001	TTIP, CETA und TISA - braucht das jemand oder kann das weg?	09 October 2015	Traben-Trarbach	56841
1002	TTIP und die Landwirtschaft in Bayern	09 October 2015	Traunstein	83278

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1003	Rock gegen TTIP - Mobilisierungs-Party mit Konzert und DJ	09 October 2015	Berlin	10435
1005	TTIP	12 October 2015	Bonn	53115
1006	Investitionsschutz in bilateralen Handelsabkommen: CETA vs. TTIP?	12 October 2015	Berlin	10785
1007	TTIP Diskussionsrunde	12 October 2015	Kleinjena	06618
1008	Freihandel – Fairer Handel? TTIP und das multilaterale Handelssystem	12 October 2015	Berlin-Tiergarten	10785
1009	Welche Auswirkungen hat das TTIP-Abkommen für die kommunale Ebene?	12 October 2015	Massen	03238
1010	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chance oder Risiko?	12 October 2015	Hamburg	22159
1011	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Ein Expertenblick hinter die Kulissen	12 October 2015	Ludwigsburg	71636
1012	Informationsabend zu TTIP und CETA	12 October 2015	Pegnitz	90552
1013	KMU gegen TTIP	12 October 2015	Sulingen	27232
1014	TTIP Diskussion	13 October 2015	Berlin	10785
1015	Handelsabkommen TTIP und CETA – ein Segen für Europa oder...?	13 October 2015	Wilhelmshaven	26382
1016	TTIP: Experten-Livechat	13 October 2015	WorldWideWeb	World-Wide-Web
1017	TTIP	13 October 2015	Merzig	66663
1018	Gibt es eine Alternative zu TTIP und CETA?	13 October 2015	Berlin	12047
1019	TTIP - Worum geht es eigentlich?	13 October 2015	Hamburg	22299
1020	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	13 October 2015	Berlin	10787
1021	TTIP: Kaminesgespräch mit Erwin Huber	13 October 2015	München	80469
1022	Ethik, TTIP und die CSU? Kann TTIP die Weichen neu stellen?	13 October 2015	Freising	85354
1023	Bürgerdialog - Klartext zu TTIP	13 October 2015	Garching	85748
1024	Freihandelsabkommen - was bedeuten sie für mich	13 October 2015	Karlsruhe	76137
1025	Freihandel und Verbraucherschutz: Warum setzen Konzerne auf TTIP & Co?	13 October 2015	Berlin-Kreuzberg	10999
1026	Kommunale Selbstverwaltung in Gefahr? TTIP, Beihilfe, Vergaberecht & Co.	14 October 2015	Nürnberg	90471
1027	TTIP – Chance oder Risiko?	14 October 2015	Heilbronn	74074
1028	Freihandel und Fairer Handel - Welche Auswirkungen hat TTIP auf die Länder des Südens?	14 October 2015	Osnabrück	49074
1029	TTIP, TISA und die Folgen	14 October 2015	Nieder-Olm	55268
1030	TTIP, TISA, CETA und REFIT - was steckt dahinter?	14 October 2015	Kirchenthumbach	91281
1031	Die Macher hinter den Kulissen. Wie transatlantische Netzwerke heimlich die Demokratie unterwandern	14 October 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60313
1032	TTIP - Realität und Mythos: Schreckgespenst oder Hilfe im globalen Markt	15 October 2015	Magdeburg	39104
1033	Informationsveranstaltung zu TTIP	15 October 2015	Karlsruhe	76137
1034	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP)	15 October 2015	München	80333

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1035	CETA, TiSA, TTIP - Angriff auf die Demokratie, Rechtsstaat, Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutz!	15 October 2015	Dülmen	48249
1036	TTIP, CETA, TiSA – aus der Perspektive der IG Metall	15 October 2015	Oberhausen	46047
1037	Vortrag Freihandelsabkommen "TTIP"	15 October 2015	München	81539
1038	TTIP – Transatlantisches Handelsabkommen EU/USA-werden damit Demokratie und Rechtsstaat ausgehebelt?	15 October 2015	Kaufbeuren	87600
1039	TTIP- Jetzt red I	15 October 2015	Erkheim	87746
1040	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP	15 October 2015	Zeil am Main	97475
1041	TTIP & CETA – So nicht: Keine Freihandelsabkommen auf Kosten der Verbraucher*innen	16 October 2015	Spiesen-Elversberg	66583
1042	Freihandelsabkommen – Risikopotenziale für den Kulturbereich?	16 October 2015	Hamburg	20097
1043	TTIP Fluch und/oder Segen!? - Teil 2	16 October 2015	Bad Sooden-Allendorf	37242
1044	Was erwartet uns mit TTIP und CETA?	16 October 2015	Bückeberg	31675
1045	TTIP – Teufelswerk oder Chance für Europa?	16 October 2015	Cadolzburg	90556
1046	TTIP am Ende? - Aktuelle Positionen der Akteure	16 October 2015	Stuttgart	70180
1047	Bedroht TTIP die Entwicklungsländer?	17 October 2015	Dortmund	44147
1048	Europamatinee zum TTIP	17 October 2015	Burscheid	51399
1049	Welche Folgen hat TTIP für den Verbraucherschutz im Internet?	18 October 2015	Bad Staffelstein	96231
1050	Freihandel mit den USA. Mehr als Konzerninteressen?	18 October 2015	Miltenberg	63897
1051	Wer wird die Suppe auslöffeln?: TTIP-CETA-TISA	18 October 2015	Nienburg	31582
1052	Diskussion über TTIP und CETA	19 October 2015	Freudenstadt	72250
1053	TTIP: Gefahr oder Chance?- Perspektiven zur Transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft	19 October 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60323
1054	TTIP und die Auswirkungen auf Baden-Württemberg	19 October 2015	Tübingen	72074
1055	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Eine transatlantische Bedrohung für die Demokratie?	19 October 2015	Bremen	28195
1056	Informationsveranstaltung zu TTIP	19 October 2015	Gütersloh	33334
1057	Transatlantischer Traum oder der Ausverkauf der Demokratie?	19 October 2015	Freiburg	79098
1058	TTIP – Was ist das? Eine kritische Einführung	20 October 2015	Dresden	01097
1059	TTIP – Transatlantische Handels und Investitionspartnerschaft	20 October 2015	Salzgitter-Lebenstedt	38226
1060	TTIP - Eine Gefahr für unsere Demokratie?!	20 October 2015	Dahlewitz	15827
1061	TTIP: Auswirkungen der geplanten Handelsabkommen CETA und TTIP auf unsere heimische Landwirtschaft	20 October 2015	Kirchdorf	85414
1062	TTIP - Europa und Amerika im globalen Wettbewerb	20 October 2015	Regensburg	93053
1063	TTIP Chancen und Risiken des Freihandelsabkommen	20 October 2015	Alzenau-Hörstein	63755
1064	TTIP - Ein Erfolgsrezept für die Zukunft oder das Ende der Demokratie?	21 October 2015	Ratingen	40885
1065	Podiumsdiskussion zu TTIP	21 October 2015	Minden	32427

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1066	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	21 October 2015	Alteglofsheim	93087
1067	Freihandel oder Ausverkauf der Demokratie an die Konzerne???	21 October 2015	Köln-Sülz	50937
1068	TTIP – Duell der Argumente	21 October 2015	Neuss	41460
1069	TTIP: Gefahr oder Chance? - Perspektiven zur Transatlantischen Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft im Dialog zwischen Gesellschaft, Politik und Wirtschaft	22 October 2015	Köln	50667
1070	TTIP – Folgen für Entwicklungsländer	22 October 2015	München	80805
1071	TTIP: Reinsdorfer Würstchen aus Ohio?!	22 October 2015	Lutherstadt Wittenberg	06886
1072	TTIP, Demokratie und Völkerrecht	22 October 2015	Heidelberg	69117
1073	TTIP: Alle reden – Wir geben Antwort!	22 October 2015	Duisburg	47166
1074	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	22 October 2015	München	80636
1075	TTIP - Handel im Dienste Ihrer Interessen?	22 October 2015	Wolfratshausen	82515
1076	TTIP: Europa und Amerika im globalen Wettbewerb	22 October 2015	Regensburg	93053
1077	TTIP - Bedroht der Freihandel unsere Freiheit?	22 October 2015	Jena	07743
1078	Freihandelsabkommen in der Kritik: Eine Bedrohung für die Gesellschaft?	22 October 2015	Bollschweil	79283
1079	TTIP - Bedroht der Freihandel unsere Freiheit?	23 October 2015	Gera	07548
1080	FairHandeln statt TTIP	23 October 2015	Offenbach am Main	63065
1081	Bürgerforum "Mitreden über Europa"	23 October 2015	Essen	45127
1082	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	23 October 2015	Pforzheim	75175
1083	TTIP/CETA: Fair statt entfesselt! Der Welthandel braucht Regeln	23 October 2015	Achim	28832
1084	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen für den Mittelstand?	23 October 2015	Senden	48308
1085	Nachtcafé TTIP	23 October 2015	Bammental	69245
1086	Welche Auswirkungen hat TTIP auf Schwellen- und Entwicklungsländer?	26 October 2015	Bonn	53113
1087	Erwartungen an das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - weswegen wir es brauchen	26 October 2015	Göttingen	37073
1088	TTIP - Chancen oder Misserfolge hängen auch von uns ab	26 October 2015	München	80335
1089	Freihandel – Fluch oder Segen?	26 October 2015	Aachen	52070
1090	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Fluch oder Segen?	26 October 2015	Döbeln	04720
1091	TTIP – was nützt uns das Freihandelsabkommen?	26 October 2015	Eisenach	99817
1092	Was bedeutet TTIP für uns Verbraucher?	26 October 2015	Schwäbisch Gmünd	73525
1093	TTIP usw.- FREIHANDEL UM JEDEN PREIS?	26 October 2015	Weinstadt-Endersbach	71384
1094	TTIP-Roadshow 2015: TTIP: Neue Vorschläge zum Investorenschutz	27 October 2015	Weilheim	82362
1095	TTIP und Arbeit: Auswirkungen des Freihandelsabkommens auf Sozialstandards und ArbeitnehmerInnenrechte	27 October 2015	Ulm	89073

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1096	TTIP und die Kritik von links	27 October 2015	Naunhof	04683
1097	Für und Wider – Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	27 October 2015	Velbert	42549
1098	Stop TTIP, CETA – Bericht und Auswertung der Berliner Großdemo	27 October 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60329
1099	TTIP – was nützt uns das Freihandelsabkommen?	27 October 2015	Gotha	99867
1100	Die Gefahren von TTIP	27 October 2015	Aalen	73430
1101	TTIP - Was nützt das Freihandelsabkommen?	27 October 2015	Gotha	99867
1102	Kunst im Kontext: Die Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	27 October 2015	Brühl	50321
1103	TTIP – Gefahr für die europäische Demokratie?	27 October 2015	Crailsheim	74564
1104	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP grenzenlos kontrolllos	27 October 2015	Waldkraiburg	84478
1105	Annual Transatlantic Business	28 October 2015	Frankfurt	60308
1106	56. Sitzung (öffentlich) des Ausschusses für Wirtschaft, Energie, Industrie, Mittelstand und Handwerk	28 October 2015	Düsseldorf	40221
1107	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	28 October 2015	Aschaffenburg	63741
1108	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	28 October 2015	Augsburg	86150
1109	Welche Folgen hat TTIP für regionale Unternehmen?	28 October 2015	Dortmund	44227
1110	Diskussionsabend zum Thema TTIP	28 October 2015	Burgkunstadt	96224
1111	TTIP-Battle	28 October 2015	Leichlingen	42799
1112	TTIP, TiSA, TPP, Doha etc. – Understanding Current Trade Negotiations	29 October 2015	Mainz	55128
1113	TTIP – Zukunftshoffnung oder Schreckgespenst für die Ernährungswirtschaft?	29 October 2015	Frankfurt an der Oder	15230
1114	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	29 October 2015	Nürnberg	90443
1115	TTIP – politische Ökonomie von Außen- und Freihandel	29 October 2015	Neuruppin	16816
1116	Worum geht es bei TTIP? Was steht in Europa an?	29 October 2015	Kämpfelbach	75236
1117	TTIP - Chancen für eine neue Partnerschaft mit den USA	29 October 2015	Hamburg	20457
1118	TTIP- Jetzt red i	29 October 2015	Dinkelscherben	86424
1119	Bürgerdialog – TTIP	29 October 2015	Ascheberg	59387
1120	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP grenzenlos kontrolllos	29 October 2015	Waldkraiburg	84478
1121	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP zwischen der EU und den USA	29 October 2015	Mosbach	74821
1122	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chance oder Risiko!?"	29 October 2015	Baden-Baden-Hauen-eberstein	76532
1123	TTIP am Ende? - TTIP, TiSA, CETA - höher, schneller, weiter?	30 October 2015	Stuttgart	70190
1124	Handeln ja, aber nicht um jeden Preis	30 October 2015	Nienburg	31582
1125	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und unsere Freiheit, zu gestalten	30 October 2015	Böblingen	71032
1126	TTIP in aller Munde	31 October 2015	Essen	45127

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1127	TTIP - Handel und Freundschaft	31 October 2015	Berlin	10785
1128	TTIP – Gefahr für die Demokratie	02 November 2015	Stuttgart-Weilimdorf	70499
1129	Themenabend TTIP/CETA	02 November 2015	Panketal	16341
1130	Was bedeutet TTIP für Kulturschaffende?	02 November 2015	Frankfurt	60322
1131	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	02 November 2015	Bayreuth	95444
1132	Vortrag TTIP	02 November 2015	Bickenbach	64404
1133	TTIP - Freihandel um jeden Preis?	02 November 2015	Speyer	67346
1134	TTIP - Risiko oder Chance für die Landwirtschaft?	02 November 2015	Lüchow	29439
1135	TTIP, CETA und andere Handelsabkommen - Über die Auswirkungen der neuen Freihandelsabkommen auf die Landwirtschaft und unser Essen und über unsere Einflussnahme	03 November 2015	Stadtlohn	48703
1136	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	03 November 2015	Lichtenfels	96215
1137	TTIP – Wem nützt das neue Freihandelsabkommen? Erwartungen zwischen Total-Ökonomisierung und Wirtschaftswachstum	03 November 2015	Lingen	49808
1138	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	04 November 2015	Stuttgart	70193
1139	Investitionsschiedsgerichtsbarkeit in Zeiten der TTIP-Krise und des TTP-Erfolges	04 November 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60313
1140	TTIP und das Unbehagen in der Kultur!	04 November 2015	Wuppertal-Elberfeld	42105
1141	TTIP: Was ist Wahrheit, was ist Mythos?	04 November 2015	Duisburg	47051
1142	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	04 November 2015	Bamberg	96047
1143	Anhörung zum Thema: Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TiSA	05 November 2015	Wiesbaden	65183
1144	TTIP stoppen - Demo am Landtag	05 November 2015	Wiesbaden	65183
1145	Eurokrise, Wirtschaftspolitik und TTIP. Wo stehen wir?	05 November 2015	Kaiserslautern	67655
1146	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA & TiSA	05 November 2015	Nürnberg	90403
1147	TTIP Chance oder Risiko?	05 November 2015	Neuendettelsau	91564
1148	Stille Macht - Eine Lobbyisten-Komödie mit Evergreens und Schmachtfetzen	05 November 2015	Unterpleichfeld	97294
1149	Debatte zu den Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	05 November 2015	Bayreuth	95447
1150	Anhörung zum Thema: Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TiSA	06 November 2015	Wiesbaden	65183
1151	Konsequenzen von TTIP und CETA für die bäuerliche (ökologische) Landwirtschaft, Umwelt- und Verbraucherstandards sowie für den Handel mit Entwicklungsländern	06 November 2015	Mainz	55130
1152	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	06 November 2015	Calw	75365
1153	TTIP - Kultur in Gefahr in Anhalt-Bitterfeld?	06 November 2015	Bitterfeld-Wolfen	06749
1154	Stille Macht - Eine Lobbyisten-Komödie	06 November 2015	Ludwigsburg	71638
1155	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen TTIP, CETA & TiSA	06 November 2015	Forchheim	91301
1156	TTIP/CETA/TiSA - Bedrohung für Mensch, Umwelt, Demokratie und Kommune	06 November 2015	Brühl	50321

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1157	TTIP, CETA, TiSA und Co - Gefahr für Arbeits-, Umwelt- und Verbraucherstandards und für die Demokratie	06 November 2015	Konstanz	78462
1158	Kaffee und Kuchen mit Hilde zu TTIP und CETA	07 November 2015	Crailsheim	74564
1159	Rot-Rot-Grün in Thüringen, Griechenland und TTIP	07 November 2015	Bad Staffelstein	96231
1160	Vom Wert des Sozialstaats – und seine Gefährdung durch TTIP & Co	08 November 2015	Freiburg im Breisgau	79098
1161	Öffentliche Informations-Veranstaltung zum Thema TTIP, CETA, TiSA	09 November 2015	Varel	26316
1162	TTIP, Trade, Diplomacy	10 November 2015	Bonn	53113
1163	TTIP: Regulatorische Kooperation und Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutz	10 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1164	TTIP – Fakten und Positionen	10 November 2015	Jena	07743
1165	Warum TTIP verhindert werden muß	10 November 2015	Berlin	10585
1166	Im Namen des Marktes? TTIP, seine Schiedsgerichte und die Selbstfesselung staatlicher Politik	10 November 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60311
1167	Die Transatlantische Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaft (TTIP) – wo liegt das Problem?	11 November 2015	Stuttgart	70180
1168	Pressekonferenz zum Thema TTIP	11 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1169	Atlantik oder Pazifik, TTIP oder TPP: Wo sieht Amerika die Zukunft des Welthandels?	11 November 2015	München	80333
1170	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Chance für mehr Wachstum und Wohlstand oder Angriff auf Demokratie und Rechtsstaat?	11 November 2015	Neuburg	86633
1171	TTIP, CETA & Co – Ist Kultur frei (ver-)handelbar? - VERSCHÖBE	11 November 2015	Berlin	10719
1172	Kommunale Daseinsvorsorge - (K)Ein Thema für TTIP	12 November 2015	Berlin	10785
1173	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	12 November 2015	Landshut	84036
1174	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	12 November 2015	Augsburg	86153
1175	Streitthema TTIP	12 November 2015	Zittau	2763
1176	TTIP, CETA und TiSA, Angriff auf Demokratie, Rechtsstaat, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz?	12 November 2015	Emmerich	46446
1177	Veranstaltung zu TTIP	12 November 2015	Freiberg	09599
1178	TTIP – Worum geht es hier eigentlich?	12 November 2015	Eschweiler	52249
1179	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	12 November 2015	Bad Grönenbach	87730
1180	Wir BürgerInnen müssen schön draußen bleiben! Warum TTIP die Demokratie gefährdet und was wir dagegen tun können	12 November 2015	Kleve	47533
1181	Pressegespräch der Initiative Wissenschaft gegen TTIP	13 November 2015	Berlin	10587
1182	TTIP-Vortrag	13 November 2015	Heilbronn	74076
1183	TTIP - Für und Wider aus ökonomischer Sicht	13 November 2015	Waldenbuch	71111
1184	TTIP, CETA, TiSA - was verbirgt sich dahinter?	13 November 2015	Geretsried	82538
1186	TTIP, kommunale Daseinsvorsorge und europäische Flüchtlingspolitik	13 November 2015	Bad Waldsee	88339
1187	Auswirkungen von CETA und TTIP auf Kultur und Bildung	16 November 2015	Berlin	10115
1188	Expertenforum USA / TTIP	16 November 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60528

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1189	Marktkonforme Demokratie? Chancen und Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens TTIP	16 November 2015	Stuttgart	70174
1190	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	16 November 2015	Ingelheim am Rhein	55218
1191	TTIP und "Better Regulation" – Was steckt dahinter?	16 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1192	Was ist TTIP?	16 November 2015	Wolfratshausen	82515
1193	TTIP – zwischen Für und Wider!	16 November 2015	Meschede	59872
1194	Informationsabend zur Asyl- und Flüchtlingskrise sowie zu TTIP	16 November 2015	Bad Oeynhausen	32545
1195	Was steckt hinter TTIP?	16 November 2015	Schwerin	19053
1196	TTIP: Demokratie am Ende oder am Ende Demokratie?	16 November 2015	Castrop-Rauxel	44575
1197	Über TTIP, Transformation Und Todtenhausen...	16 November 2015	Minden	32423
1198	Was bei TTIP zu beachten ist: Teilen, nicht töten! Über Gier, Moral und gelingendes Leben	16 November 2015	Konstanz	78462
1199	TTIP - das geplante Handelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA und die Auswirkungen auf Landwirtschaft, Lebensmittelsicherheit und Demokratie	16 November 2015	Eppingen	75031
1200	Ja zu TTIP! Chancen nutzen, Interessen wahren, Zukunft gestalten	17 November 2015	Wuppertal	42103
1201	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	17 November 2015	Mühdorf	84453
1202	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	17 November 2015	Oberndorf am Lech	86698
1203	TTIP - Freihandelsabkommen zwischen den USA und der EU	17 November 2015	Cottbus	03046
1204	Chancen + Risiken von TTIP aus Gewerkschaftssicht	17 November 2015	Göttingen	37073
1205	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen: europäische und amerikanische Perspektiven	17 November 2015	Bonn	53113
1206	TTIP, CETA und TISA: Auswirkungen auf Kommunen und die Stadt Frankfurt	17 November 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60329
1207	TTIP, CETA, TISA	17 November 2015	Ottobrunn	85521
1208	Pro und Contra zum Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	17 November 2015	Cloppenburg	49661
1209	TTIP – Freier Handel ist nicht fair	17 November 2015	Bad Säckingen	79713
1210	TTIP - Chancen und Befürchtungen	18 November 2015	Osterburken	74706
1211	TTIP's Bedrohung für Lebensmittel und Bauernhöfe	18 November 2015	München	80337
1212	TTIP, CETA und andere Handelsabkommen - Über die Auswirkungen der neuen Freihandelsabkommen auf die Landwirtschaft und unser Essen und über unsere Einflussnahme	18 November 2015	Ahaus	48683
1213	TTIP - Was nützt uns das Freihandelsabkommen?	18 November 2015	Nordhausen	99755
1214	TTIP: Freihandelsabkommen als Ausverkauf unserer Zukunft?	18 November 2015	Recklinghausen	45657
1215	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen stoppen	18 November 2015	Hanau	63450
1216	TTIP Was steckt dahinter?	18 November 2015	Langenfeld	40764
1217	ZVEI-Expertenforum USA/TTIP	19 November 2015	Frankfurt am Main	60528
1218	Das Freihandelsabkommen EU-USA: Strategie zur Durchsetzung von geostrategischen Interessen der imperialistischen Hauptländer	19 November 2015	Rostock-Evershagen	18106

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1219	Webinars on Regulatory Cooperation in TTIP	19 November 2015	Webinar	86438
1220	TTIP [un]verblümt] Experten reden Klartext	19 November 2015	Auenwald	71549
1221	Was bringt uns TTIP?	19 November 2015	Cottbus	03046
1222	TTIP, CETA und TISA - Fluch oder Segen?	19 November 2015	Krefeld	47798
1223	TTIP betrifft uns alle	19 November 2015	Hanau	63457
1224	Diskussionsveranstaltung TTIP / Europäische Flüchtlingspolitik	19 November 2015	Bad Herrenalb	76332
1225	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen?	19 November 2015	Bad Bramstedt	24576
1226	Mehr Flüchtlinge durch TTIP?	19 November 2015	Mühdorf a. Inn	84453
1227	Inhalte und Gefahren des TTIP-Freihandelsabkommen	19 November 2015	Ganderkesee	27777
1228	TTIP - Freier Handel ist nicht fair!	19 November 2015	Bad Säckingen	79713
1229	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? - Zur Bedeutung einer europä- isch-amerikanischen Freihandelszone	20 November 2015	Unterschleißheim	85716
1230	TTIP: Segen oder Fluch? - Auswirkungen des Freihandelsabkommens werden wir alle spüren!	20 November 2015	Straelen	47638
1231	TTIP: Chancen und Risiken eines transatlantischen Freihandelsabkom- mens – Aktueller Stand und kritische Debatte	20 November 2015	Gifhorn	38518
1232	Informationsabend "TTIP / Freihandelsabkommen"	20 November 2015	Endingen am Kai- serstuh	79346
1233	Die Risiken der Freihandelsabkommen und ihre gravierten Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	20 November 2015	Bruchsal	76646
1234	Chancen und Risiken des freien Handels mit den USA	21 November 2015	Erfurt	99084
1235	TTIP, TPP and the Rise of Mega-Regionals: Consequences for the World Trading System	23 November 2015	Berlin	10785
1236	TTIP - Ein Generalangriff auf den Sozialstaat?	23 November 2015	Bad Zwischenahn	26160
1237	Accessing the Supply Chain of the Future in a Global Market Place	23 November 2015	München	80333
1238	TTIP – politische Ökonomie von Außen- und Freihandel	23 November 2015	Neuruppin	16816
1239	TTIP – Folgen für den Mittelstand	23 November 2015	Karlsruhe	76133
1240	TTIP	23 November 2015	Kaikenried	94244
1241	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	23 November 2015	Kempten	87435
1242	Alternatives Handelsmandat statt TTIP - den Kampf um die EU auf- nehmen	23 November 2015	Wesel	46483
1243	TTIP was steckt dahinter?	23 November 2015	Germering	82110
1244	TTIP, TPP and the Rise of Mega-Regionals: Consequences for the World Trading System	24 November 2015	Berlin	10785
1245	Stillstand in der WTO - Ist die europäische Handelspolitik eine gute Antwort?	24 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1246	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	24 November 2015	Weißenhorn	89264
1247	TTIP - Entdemokratisierung und Sozialabbau?	24 November 2015	Peine	31224
1248	TTIP und die sozialdemokratischen Grundwerte – ein Konflikt?	24 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1249	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	24 November 2015	Ahlen	59227

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1250	TTIP - der Versuch einer sachgerechten Information	24 November 2015	Würzburg	97070
1251	TTIP - CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch - amerikanischen Freihandelszone	24 November 2015	Kutzenhausen	86500
1252	TTIP Freihandelsabkommen USA – Europa Chance oder Bedrohung?	24 November 2015	Staufen	79219
1253	TTIP-Forum 2015	25 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1254	TTIP - ein heimlicher Staatsstreich?	25 November 2015	Ulm	89073
1255	TTIP, CETA und die Schiedsgerichte	25 November 2015	Karlsruhe	76133
1256	Handelsabkommen TTIP, CETA, TISA - Durchbruch für die Privatisierung öffentlicher Daseinsvorsorg	25 November 2015	Freiburg im Breisgau	79098
1257	'Von TTIP bis Rubelkrise' – Grundsatzaspekte und aktuelle Streitfragen der Weltwirtschaftsordnung	26 November 2015	Osnabrück	49074
1258	TTIP-Roadshow 2015	26 November 2015	Wolfertschwenden	87787
1259	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	26 November 2015	Stendal	39576
1260	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko	26 November 2015	Gersthofen	86368
1261	Freihandelsabkommen: Bereicherung oder Ausverkauf der sozialen Dienste?	26 November 2015	Düsseldorf Bilk	40217
1262	Wie verändert TTIP Europa und die Welt? – Fakten, Hoffnungen, Ängste	26 November 2015	Berlin	12043
1263	"Stirbt der Weihnachtsmarkt?" TTIP und die Folgen	26 November 2015	Rückersdorf	90607
1264	Stille Macht (Eine Lobbyisten-Komödie mit Evergreens & Schmachtfetzen)	26 November 2015	Bad Kreuznach	55543
1265	TTIP Bürgerdialog – Wir diskutieren das Freihandelsabkommen	27 November 2015	Hamburg	22455
1266	TTIP Seminar	27 November 2015	Hanau	63450
1267	STOP CETA – Licht ins Dunkell!	27 November 2015	Ulm	89073
1268	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	27 November 2015	Ladenburg	68526
1269	Europa kontrovers	27 November 2015	Eberswalde	16225
1270	TTIP – Fluch oder Segen ?	27 November 2015	Olching	82140
1271	TTIP und die Schwellenländer	28 November 2015	Kochel am See	82431
1272	TTIP! Freihandel um jeden Preis -und die Folgen?	30 November 2015	Bad Malente-Gremsmühlen	23714
1273	TTIP After the TPP Deal	30 November 2015	Berlin	10117
1274	Chancen und Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA	30 November 2015	Aschaffenburg	63739
1275	TTIP – NEUE CHANCEN FÜR FAMILIENUNTERNEHMEN	30 November 2015	Hamburg	20354
1276	CETA – Das Einfallstor für ausländische Investorenklagen	30 November 2015	München	80337
1277	TTIP Live-Chat	01 Dezember 2015	WorldWideWeb	World-Wide-Web
1278	TTIP - Duell der Argumente	01 Dezember 2015	Hildesheim	31134
1279	TiSA / TTIP – Angriff auf die öffentliche Daseinsvorsorge?!	01 Dezember 2015	Erfurt	99084
1280	Arbeitskreis Europa: TTIP	01 Dezember 2015	Lünen	44534

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1281	TTIP - Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen zwischen USA und EU	02 December 2015	Speyer	67346
1282	Stoppt das TTIP-Handelsabkommen!	02 December 2015	Essen	45127
1283	Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP): Chancen für die Wirtschaft – Gefahren für die Bürger	02 December 2015	Haar	85540
1284	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie & unsere Kommunen?	02 December 2015	Wehr	79664
1285	TTIP, TPP und Tabak: Was sich die Zigarettenindustrie von Freihandelsabkommen verspricht	03 December 2015	Heidelberg	69120
1286	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	03 December 2015	Berlin	10117
1287	TTIP – ALLES GUT FÜR DEN MITTELSTAND?	03 December 2015	Kiel	24105
1288	Perspektivloses Europa? Welche Chancen hat der Kontinent im Rahmen globaler Herausforderungen?	03 December 2015	Kempten	87435
1289	TTIP – Freier Handel oder freie Bürger?	03 December 2015	Oldenburg	26121
1290	TTIP und Finanzen - Wie wirkt Europa auf die Kommunen?	03 December 2015	Witten	58452
1291	TTIP	03 December 2015	Gauting	82131
1292	TTIP – eine neue Ära europäischer Handelspolitik?	03 December 2015	Tübingen	72074
1293	Infoveranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	03 December 2015	Bräunlingen	78199
1294	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA – Chance oder Risiko?	04 December 2015	Leipzig-Grünau	04207
1295	TTIP eine Gefahr für die Menschenrechte?	07 December 2015	Würzburg	97070
1296	TTIP - Chancen und Risiken für den Mittelstand	07 December 2015	Nürnberg	90443
1297	TTIP und CETA - Was geht uns der Freihandel an?	07 December 2015	Kleve	47533
1298	Kurzvortrag und Diskussionsrunde	08 December 2015	Memmingen	87700
1299	TTIP, ACTA & Co. — Lobbyregulierung tut not	09 December 2015	Leipzig	04277
1300	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken für Entwicklungsländer	09 December 2015	Aachen	52068
1301	TTIP: Chance im Welthandel oder das Ende des Verbraucherschutzes?	10 December 2015	Hamburg	22299
1302	Neues aus Brüssel: Steueroasen, TTIP & Co	10 December 2015	Bernau	16321
1303	TTIP – Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen: Europäische und deutsche Sicht	10 December 2015	Tuttlingen	78532
1304	Mit TTIP & CETA zum gerechten Welthandel?	10 December 2015	Mühdorf	84453
1305	TTIP - Gefahr für die Demokratie	10 December 2015	Eppelheim	69214
1306	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen stoppen	10 December 2015	Durach	87471
1307	Informationsabend TTIP	11 December 2015	Stadtlohn	48703
1308	TTIP debate & resolution	12 December 2015	Berlin	10115
1309	Kundgebung + Übergabe des Stopp-CETA-Aufrufs von Campact an die Grüne-Landesspitze	12 December 2015	Reutlingen	72764
1310	Chancen und Risiken internationaler Freihandelsabkommen	14 December 2015	Leipzig	04109
1311	TTIP - mehr als ein Hühnerstreit	14 December 2015	Witten	58452
1312	Agrarinteressen in den neuen Handels- und Investitionsabkommen	14 December 2015	Göttingen	37073

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1313	TTIP & Co. – Fluch oder Segen?	16 December 2015	Stuttgart	70173
1314	Wie TTIP und CETA stoppen?	17 December 2015	Peißenberg	82380
1315	TTIP & CETA: Wohlstand für alle - Was bringen Freihandelsabkommen?	21 December 2015	Mühdorf	84453
1316	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? - Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch-amerikanischen Freihandelszone	22 December 2015	Unterschleißheim	85716
1317	TTIP, CETA und Co. – Auswirkungen von Freihandelsabkommen auf den Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutz	04 January 2016	Radolfzell	78315
1318	Offener Montag zu TTIP	04 January 2016	Berlin	10245
1319	Naturschutztage Bodensee: TTIP - Angriff auf Umweltschutz, Demokratie und Rechtsstaat	05 January 2016	Radolfzell	78315
1320	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko für die Wirtschaft in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	07 January 2016	Rostock	18055
1321	TTIP: Ausverkauf der Demokratie oder Must-have für die europäische Ökonomie?	07 January 2016	Krefeld	47798
1322	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen zwischen Europa und den USA	08 January 2016	Wolfenbüttel	38300
1323	2. Sitzung des TTIP-Beirats Baden-Württemberg	11 January 2016	Karlsruhe	76135
1324	TTIP - Postdemokratie und Konzernherrschaft	12 January 2016	Berlin	10178
1325	TTIP und die Folgen für unser Gesundheitssystem	12 January 2016	Aachen	52062
1326	TTIP - Chance für Europa!	12 January 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60323
1327	TTIP	12 January 2016	Aachen	52062
1328	Welchen Einfluß hat TTIP möglicherweise auf die örtliche Landwirtschaft	13 January 2016	Hildesheim	31134
1329	TTIP: Wenn Konzerne die Macht übernehmen	13 January 2016	Weissach-Flacht	71287
1330	Freihandelsabkommen in einer globalisierten Welt - Wie wichtig ist TTIP?	13 January 2016	Berlin	14050
1331	Dienen Freihandelsabkommen wirklich dem freien Handel?	13 January 2016	München	80333
1332	Online-Podiumsdiskussion zu Handelsabkommen TTIP	13 January 2016	WorldWideWeb	World-Wide-Web
1333	TTIP: Wie weiter?	14 January 2016	Hannover-Laatzten	30880
1334	Politische und ökonomische Bildung am Beispiel der Diskussion über das geplante Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und den USA (TTIP)	14 January 2016	Fulda	36039
1335	Beteiligung des Deutschen Bundestages an gemischten völkerrechtlichen Abkommen der Europäischen Union	14 January 2016	Berlin	10115
1336	Sitzung mit Cecilia Malmström zu TTIP und CETA	14 January 2016	Berlin	10115
1337	Der Unfreihandel	14 January 2016	Hamburg	20354
1338	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chancen und Risiken	14 January 2016	Bergheim	50126
1339	TTIP: Chance oder Risiko? Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen auf dem Prüfstand	14 January 2016	Berlin	12555
1340	Ausverkauft? Die Zukunft des globalen Handels in Zeiten von TTIP und CETA	14 January 2016	Berlin	10117
1341	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Auswirkungen und Gefahren	14 January 2016	Nottuln	48301
1342	Pressekonferenz: TTIP und Landwirtschaft	15 January 2016	Berlin	10117

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1343	TTIP, CETA, TISA: Wachstumsmotor oder Gefahr für die Demokratie?	15 January 2016	Witzenhausen	37213
1344	Umstrittene Freihandelsabkommen – zum Stand der Debatte	15 January 2016	Münster	48143
1345	Demo "Wir haben es satt!"	16 January 2016	Berlin	10115
1346	TTIP und die Chancen für den Mittelstand	17 January 2016	Stuttgart	70173
1347	TTIP - Chance oder Risiko für die deutschen Bauern?	18 January 2016	Göttingen	37073
1348	TTIP Diskussion	18 January 2016	Niedernhausen	65527
1349	Freier Handel - Wachstum um jeden Preis? ...und die Demokratie zahlt die Zeche	18 January 2016	Dülmen	48249
1350	Plädoyer für ein faires TTIP	19 January 2016	Freiburg im Breisgau	79100
1351	Internationale Wirtschaftsbeziehungen – von TTIP bis Rubelkrise	19 January 2016	Hannover	30159
1352	Internationaler Gesprächskreis: TTIP	19 January 2016	Bonn	53111
1353	TTIP und der Parteitag	19 January 2016	Göttingen	37073
1354	Streitthema TTIP: Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	19 January 2016	Zittau	02763
1355	TTIP – Transatlantische Handels und Investitionspartnerschaft	19 January 2016	Helmstedt	38350
1356	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen	19 January 2016	Höchstädt a.d. Aisch	91315
1357	TTIP, CETA TISA - Chancen oder Gefahren?	19 January 2016	Rodenbach	63517
1358	TTIP/CETA/TISA und die Landtage	19 January 2016	Mannheim	68161
1359	TTIP	19 January 2016	Berlin	12205
1360	TTIP –Gentechnik durch die Hintertür?	19 January 2016	Essingen	73457
1361	TTIP – das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen	20 January 2016	Bonn	53113
1362	TTIP, CETA, TISA - Wie ist es um die Welthandelsordnung gestellt?	20 January 2016	Koblenz	56070
1363	Reformbedarf im Investitionsschutz beim TTIP-Abkommen. Macht eine internationale 'private' Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit Sinn?	20 January 2016	Berlin	10825
1364	TTIP - Mehr Transparenz	20 January 2016	Essen	45127
1365	Chance oder Risiko – Informationsveranstaltung zum transatlantischen Freihandelsabkommen TTIP	20 January 2016	Lahr/Schwarzwald	77933
1366	Veranstaltung zu TTIP	20 January 2016	Hechingen	72379
1367	TTIP: Chancen für die Wirtschaft- Gefahren für die Bürger?	20 January 2016	Neubiberg	85579
1368	Streitfall Freihandel: TTIP & CETA - so nicht!	20 January 2016	Marbach am Neckar	71672
1369	Auf ein Gespräch zu TTIP mit Reinhard Bütikofer	21 January 2016	Oberkirch	77704
1370	TTIP - Der Heilsbringer?	21 January 2016	Riesa	01587
1371	TTIP: Promoting or challenging the transatlantic partnership?	21 January 2016	Göttingen	37073
1372	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken: Welche Auswirkungen hat das Freihandelsabkommen auf die Standards der sozialen Marktwirtschaft?	21 January 2016	Aachen	52066
1373	TTIP - WIR MÜSSEN REDEN!	21 January 2016	Saarbrücken	66117

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1374	Welche Auswirkungen hat TTIP auf unsere Region?	21 January 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60323
1375	Globalisierungskino: Konzerne klagen, wir zahlen	21 January 2016	Hamburg	22765
1376	Schiedsgerichte in TTIP und CETA: Sind die neuen Vorschläge der Kommission ein Fortschritt oder nur ein Manöver?	21 January 2016	Bremen	28195
1377	Auswirkungen von TTIP und CETA für die Städte und Gemeinden? Werden die Kommunalpolitiker zu Statisten?	21 January 2016	Bünde	32257
1378	TTIP und CETA stoppen!	21 January 2016	Tübingen	72070
1379	Freier Handel um jeden Preis?	22 January 2016	Möhnesee	59519
1380	TTIP Pro und Kontra	22 January 2016	Stuttgart	70174
1381	TTIP - Freihandel um jeden Preis?	22 January 2016	Unkel	53572
1382	Industrielle Nahrungsmittelproduktion und TTIP	22 January 2016	Sinsheim	74889
1383	Kundgebung + Übergabe des Stopp-CETA-Aufrufs von Campact an die SPD-Spitze	23 January 2016	Stuttgart	70174
1384	Politikerbefragung TTIP	23 January 2016	Kassel	34127
1385	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch – amerikanischen Freihandelszone	25 January 2016	München	81669
1386	Wie werden TTIP, CETA und TISA die soziale Arbeit verändern?	25 January 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60311
1387	TTIP – Was bedeutet das Handelsabkommen für die Agrar- und Ernährungswirtschaft	25 January 2016	Vechta	49377
1388	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Chancen und Risiken	25 January 2016	Neustrelitz	17235
1389	TTIP - Gefahr für Demokratie und Rechtsstaat?	25 January 2016	Erkner	15537
1390	TTIP eine Gefahr für unsere Demokratie?	25 January 2016	Weil der Stadt	71263
1391	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und CETA	25 January 2016	Laatzen	30880
1392	Infoveranstaltung zum Thema TTIP	25 January 2016	Recke	49509
1393	TTIP: Der Mittelstand als Profiteur	25 January 2016	Dülmen	48249
1394	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch – amerikanischen Freihandelszone	26 January 2016	Rosenheim	83022
1395	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch – amerikanischen Freihandelszone	26 January 2016	Rosenheim	83022
1396	Fears and Facts - The Truth about TTIP	26 January 2016	Bonn	53113
1397	TTIP, Trump und die transatlantischen Beziehungen	26 January 2016	Stuttgart	70173
1398	TTIP: Worum es wirklich geht	26 January 2016	Wesel-Fusternberg	46483
1399	Expertenanhörung: Standards und Normen: Welche Regeln braucht ein gutes Freihandelsabkommen?	27 January 2016	Berlin	10115
1400	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch – amerikanischen Freihandelszone	27 January 2016	Rosenheim	83026
1401	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Was kommt da wirklich auf uns zu	27 January 2016	Wismar	23966
1402	Die Soziale Marktwirtschaft in Zeiten von Globalisierung und Digitalisierung	27 January 2016	Wiesbaden	65183
1403	TTIP und Kultur: Nur ein Nebenschauplatz?	27 January 2016	Berlin	10179
1404	TTIP - Konzerne profitieren, Menschen verlieren	27 January 2016	Belm	49191

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1405	TTIP – CHANCE ODER RISIKO? Zur Bedeutung einer europäisch – amerikanischen Freihandelszone	28 January 2016	München	80335
1406	TTIP Informationsveranstaltung	28 January 2016	Deggendorf-Natterberg	94469
1407	TTIP, Ceta, Tisa: Die Freihandelsabkommen, ihre Folgen und die Alternative	28 January 2016	Ansbach	91522
1408	Freihandel ohne Demokratie? Der Streit um TTIP, CETA und TiSA	28 January 2016	Berlin	10585
1409	Streit über Freihandel: TTIP und CETA im Blickpunkt	29 January 2016	Lutherstadt Wittenberg	06886
1410	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen stoppen	29 January 2016	Kulmbach	95326
1411	CETA – Der gefährliche Bruder von TTIP	29 January 2016	Traunstein	83278
1413	Handwerk und TTIP	01 February 2016	Mannheim	68159
1414	TTIP & CO? Nein Danke! Freihandelsabkommen stoppen	01 February 2016	Pommelsbrunn	91224
1415	Gemeinsam gegen TTIP, CETA und TiSA!	01 February 2016	Schriesheim	69198
1416	TTIP - Gefahr für unsere Demokratie?	01 February 2016	Wuppertal	42103
1417	Einführung in das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP am Beispiel der Auswirkung von TTIP auf Kleinbauern	02 February 2016	Stuttgart	70193
1418	Flüchtlinge und TTIP: die großen Herausforderungen für Europa	02 February 2016	Ettlingen	76275
1419	Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen - TTIP	02 February 2016	Arnsberg	59821
1420	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Gefahr für die europäische Demokratie	02 February 2016	Immenstaad am Bodensee	88090
1421	Klönabend rund um TTIP	02 February 2016	Hude-Wüsting	27798
1422	TTIP - Was soll das bringen?	03 February 2016	Gladbeck	45964
1423	CETA & TTIP stoppen und für eine demokratische, soziale und ökologische Welthandelspolitik kämpfen	03 February 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60326
1424	Wie wirken sich Handelsabkommen - zB CETA, TTIP, TiSA - auf Städte und Gemeinden aus?	03 February 2016	Frankfurt am Main	65929
1425	Streithema TTIP - Das transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Chance oder Risiko?	03 February 2016	Zittau	02763
1426	Pro und Contra. Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP und die TiSA-Verhandlungen	03 February 2016	Haltern am See	45721
1427	Das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen (TTIP) - Chancen und Risiken	04 February 2016	Kloster Lehnin	14797
1428	TTIP und CETA stoppen!	04 February 2016	Stuttgart	70199
1429	TTIP – Chancen und Risiken	04 February 2016	Nürnberg	90459
1430	TTIP - Stand der Verhandlungen	04 February 2016	Ottobrunn	85521
1431	TTIP	04 February 2016	Erlangen	91054
1432	TTIP, CETA, TiSA – was kommt auf uns zu?	04 February 2016	Bad Endorf	83093
1433	TTIP - Schiedsgerichte und ihre Folgen	04 February 2016	Wallenhorst-Hollage	49134
1434	Flüchtlinge, TTIP, Euro – Wie handlungsfähig ist Europa?	05 February 2016	Mogendorf	56424
1435	TTIP, CETA, TiSA und Co. - Wie weiter mit dem Welthandel?	08 February 2016	Braunschweig	38100
1436	TTIP: Wachstumsmotor oder Gefahr für die Demokratie?	08 February 2016	Helmstedt	38350
1437	Welthandel und TTIP - Was bedeutet das für die deutsche Landwirtschaft?	08 February 2016	Meppen	49716

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1438	TTIP und die möglichen Folgen für die Region	09 February 2016	Meiningen	98617
1439	TTIP - CETA - TISA	09 February 2016	Kümmersbruck	92245
1440	TTIP: Chance für die Wirtschaft oder Angriff auf den Verbraucherschutz?	10 February 2016	Berlin	10117
1441	Faire Handelspolitik im 21. Jahrhundert (TTIP, CETA u.a.)	10 February 2016	Goslar	38640
1442	Demokratie in Gefahr?! Wie TTIP demokratische Spielregeln aushebelt	10 February 2016	Höxter	37671
1443	Wie der Reichtum in die Welt kam - Die Wirkung von TTIP auf Wachstum, Geld und Krisen	10 February 2016	Regensburg	93047
1444	Die Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens TTIP und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	10 February 2016	Longkamp	54472
1445	Die Wirtschaftsabkommen EPAs	10 February 2016	Bremen	28203
1446	TTIP, CETA & Co: Ist Kultur frei (ver-)handelbar?	10 February 2016	Berlin	10719
1447	Viel Risiko, wenig Chance? Wie sich TTIP & Co auf Landwirtschaft und Bio auswirken	11 February 2016	Nürnberg	90471
1448	Marktkonforme Demokratie?! Wie wird TTIP uns verändern?	11 February 2016	Münster	48145
1449	TTIP, CETA, usw. - Was bringen Freihandelsabkommen für die Industrie-region Südwestfalen?	11 February 2016	Meschede	59872
1450	Über Freihandelsabkommen im Allgemeinen und TTIP im Besonderen	11 February 2016	Hamburg	20355
1451	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP – Was ist das?	11 February 2016	Reichelsheim-Erzbach	64385
1452	TTIP, CETA und TISA: Was droht Frankfurt und den Kommunen?	11 February 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60313
1453	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP - Gefahr oder Chance für Europa?	12 February 2016	Köln	50931
1454	TTIP: Bedroht die Machtwirtschaft Demokratie und Mittelstand?	12 February 2016	Lörrach	79541
1455	TTIP: Segen oder Fluch?	12 February 2016	Eitville	65346
1456	Wie TTIP auf kleine Unternehmen wirkt	12 February 2016	München	81371
1457	Chancen und Möglichkeiten von TTIP	12 February 2016	München	80331
1458	Die Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens TTIP und ihre gravierenden Auswirkungen auf die Kommunen	12 February 2016	Mainz	55118
1459	TTIP versus Rheinland-Pfalz?	12 February 2016	Mainz	55128
1461	TTIP, TPP and Mexico: A Chance for Trade Liberalization?	15 February 2016	Berlin	10787
1462	TTIP: Konjunkturprogramm für Exportwirtschaft und Mittelstand?	15 February 2016	Böblingen	71034
1463	Was bedeutet TTIP für Budenheim?	15 February 2016	Budenheim	55257
1464	TTIP - Gefahr für Arbeitnehmerrechte?	16 February 2016	Oberhausen	46045
1465	TTIP und andere Freihandelsabkommen aus Sicht des Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutzes	17 February 2016	Flintbek	24220
1466	Agrarexporte – Handelshemmnisse – TTIP – Bilanz 2015 – Marktausblick 2016	17 February 2016	Berlin	10117
1467	TTIP und die Demokratie	17 February 2016	Paderborn	33098
1468	TTIP - Chance für Europa!	17 February 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60329
1469	TTIP - Ist das Transatlantische Freihandelsabkommen für KMU zugleich Chance und Herausforderung?	17 February 2016	Stuttgart	70173
1470	Konzerne auf Kapferfahrt - Wie TTIP Verbraucherschutz und Umwelt gefährdet	17 February 2016	Sulzberg	87477

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1471	TTIP: Chance oder Gefahr?	17 February 2016	Esslingen	73733
1472	Konzerne klagen – Wir zahlen	17 February 2016	Teisendorf	83317
1473	TTIP	17 February 2016	Ratingen	40472
1474	TTIP – Wenn Konzerne deine Ernährung manipulieren	17 February 2016	Mitterteich	95666
1475	Die Bedeutung des TTIP-Abkommens für das Land Bremen	18 February 2016	Bremen	28199
1476	Informationsabend zum Stand der Freihandelsabkommen	18 February 2016	Hamburg	20099
1477	Energiewende, HGÜ-Technik und TTIP	18 February 2016	Hausen	91353
1478	Bürger im Boot: Thema TTIP	18 February 2016	Mannheim-Schwetzing-erstadt	68165
1479	TTIP - Freier Handel ist nicht fair!	18 February 2016	Villingen-Schwenningen	78056
1480	TTIP, CETA, TISA – aktueller Stand / was können wir noch tun?	18 February 2016	Tutzing	82327
1481	TTIP - Transatlantisches Freihandelsabkommen zwischen USA und Europa	19 February 2016	Kloster Banz	96231
1482	Spontane Stand-Demo gegen TTIP & Co. anlässlich einen Vortrages von MEP Elmar Brock zur EU	19 February 2016	Lüdinghausen	59348
1483	Was für ein Europa brauchen wir? - Die EU zwischen Friedensnobelpreis, Renationalisierung und Ausverkauf durch TTIP / CETA / TISA	19 February 2016	Merchweiler	66589
1484	TTIP - Hintergründe zum Freihandelsabkommen	19 February 2016	Hilden	40721
1485	TTIP: Bleibt Mittelstand auf der Strecke?	19 February 2016	Hechingen	72379
1486	Veranstaltung zum TTIP	19 February 2016	Burscheid	51399
1487	CETA, TTIP & TISA und die Konsequenzen für Darmstadt	19 February 2016	Darmstadt	64283
1488	Handelsabkommen TTIP – was wird aus Demokratie und Mittelstand?	19 February 2016	Brombach	79541
1489	Freie Fahrt für Profite - Die Folgen der Freihandelsabkommen TTIP & Co. für Demokratie und Menschenrechte	21 February 2016	Essen	45127
1491	Der Unfreihandel - Die heimliche Herrschaft von Konzernen und Kanzleien	22 February 2016	Berlin	12203
1492	Schalom-Abend: TTIP	22 February 2016	Diemelstadt-Wethen	34474
1493	Freihandel als Fluchtursache	23 February 2016	Witten	58452
1494	Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP: Wo liegen die Grenzen transnationaler Rechtspolitik?	23 February 2016	Bremen	28195
1495	Lektürekurs: Das Freihandelsabkommen TTIP (Transatlantic Trade- and Investment Partnership)	23 February 2016	Unna	59423
1496	TTIP – eine Gefahr für unsere regionalen Unternehmen?	23 February 2016	Oedheim	74229
1497	TTIP und CETA – Welche Folgen hat das für Verbraucher?	23 February 2016	Groß-Umstadt	64823
1498	Freihandelsabkommen TTIP & CETA - Gefahr für unsere Demokratie?	23 February 2016	Laufenburg	79725
1499	Freihandelsabkommen EU - USA/Kanada („TTIP & CETA“): Konzerne profitieren - Menschen verlieren	23 February 2016	Mainz	55116
1500	Raus aus der Freihandelsfalle: Wie geht der Widerstand gegen TTIP, CETA und TISA weiter?	23 February 2016	Tübingen	72074
1501	Für Demokratie und Sozialstaat: CETA	24 February 2016	Köln	50677

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1502	TTIP und andere Freihandelsabkommen	24 February 2016	Husum	25813
1503	TTIP in Italien – Aktionen und Diskussionen	24 February 2016	Heidelberg	69115
1504	Informationsveranstaltung zu TTIP	25 February 2016	Wiehl	51674
1505	Freihandel und Umwelt: TTIP umweltverträglich gestalten	25 February 2016	Berlin	10117
1506	TTIP - Fluch oder Segen?	25 February 2016	Frankfurt am Main	60325
1507	TTIP - Duell der Argumente: Fokus Landwirtschaft der Zukunft	25 February 2016	Uelzen	29525
1508	TTIP - Was steckt dahinter?	25 February 2016	Leverkusen-Rheindorf	51371
1509	TTIP Strategie- und Aktionskonferenz	27 February 2016	Kassel	34117
1510	Vortrag TTIP, Ceta, Tisa	27 February 2016	Rosenheim	83022
1511	Freihandel und TTIP	27 February 2016	Kronberg im Taunus	61476
1512	Chancen und Risiken des Freihandelsabkommens TTIP	27 February 2016	Schwäbisch Gmünd	73525
1513	TTIP und das Handwerk	27 February 2016	Stuttgart	70191
1514	TTIP zwischen Chlorhühnchen und Schiedsgerichten - Das Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der Europäischen Union und den USA	27 February 2016	Oelde	59302
1515	Zerbricht Europa? Flüchtlingskrise, Euro, Terrorismus, TTIP und Großbritannien – europäische Herausforderungen im Jahre 2016	27 February 2016	Diedorf	86420
1516	TTIP – Folgen für Ba-Wü und seine Kommunen	27 February 2016	Friedrichshafen	88045
1517	TTIP - Freihandelsabkommen oder Freihandelsfalle?	27 February 2016	Poppenricht	92284
1518	Informationen zu TTIP	29 February 2016	Wuppertal	42115
1519	Chancen und Potenziale des Freihandelsabkommens mit den USA (TTIP)	29 February 2016	Passau	94034
1520	Frei handeln? Die TTIP-Kontroverse	29 February 2016	München	80539
1521	TTIP: Wohin steuert Europa?	29 February 2016	Korschenbroich – Kleinenbroich	41352
1522	Informationsabend zu TTIP und CETA	29 February 2016	Goldkronach	95497
1523	CETA - Der gefährliche Bruder von TTIP. Die Bedrohung unserer Demokratie durch das Freihandelsabkommen EU – Kanada	29 February 2016	München	80336