
Adem in, adem uit...


Here you are, my dear.


aardeloos


ZONDER REGELGEVING
KOMT KLIMAAT NIET
OP DE AGENDA
Bedrijfsprioriteiten 2025 - 2030
•Winst
•Omzet
•Groei
•Dividend
•Kosten
•Aandeelhouders
•Bonussen
LAAT JE STEM HOREN


KLIMAAT
ZOEKT
HULP
ALLES
IS
WELKOM

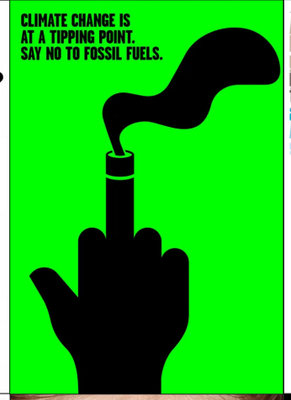

Kleine moeite
Groot verschil


JOS is ook GESTOPT MET HAMBURGERS


neem je eigen beker mee
neem zelf initiatief voor een schonere wereld

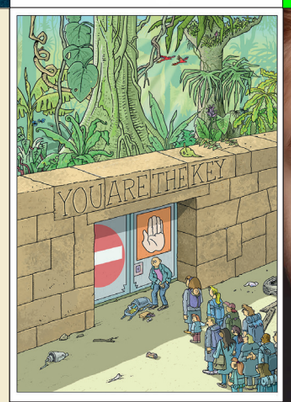

JOIN
THE
REPAIR
CLUB


WAT JIJ DOET
MAAKT TOCH
NIET ZOVEEL UIT?
VOLWASSEN
NEUSHOORN
CO2 UITSTOOT
RETOURTJE
NEW YORK
2000
KILOGRAM
2100
KILOGRAM
PER PERSOON

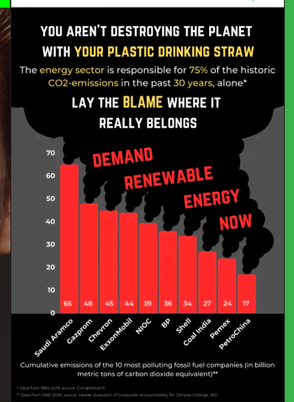

CLIMATE CHANGE IS
AT A TIPPING POINT.
SAY NO TO FOSSIL FUELS.


An average
Dutch person
yearly
melts 95x
this poster's
area of
Antarctic
Sea Ice.
Waste less: save the planet.


EEN
POSTER
KAN DE
OPWARMING
VAN DE
AARDE
NIET
STOPPEN
JIJ
WEL


YOU ARE THE KEY


Alles blijft kut
Als je er niks aan doet
Ons klimaat is in gevaar. Dat is jou misschien een zorg, maar mij niet. Want als jij er niet meer bent,
heb ik nog een heel leven voor me. Dus moeten we nu iets doen. Allemaal.
Met kleine veranderingen kan ook jij al een groot verschil maken. Voor nu en later.
Weten hoe? Kijk op vanuitmaarbeter.nl.


YOU AREN'T DESTROYING THE PLANET
WITH YOUR PLASTIC DRINKING STRAW
The energy sector is responsible for 75% of the historic
CO2-emissions in the past 30 years, alone*
LAY THE BLAME WHERE IT
REALLY BELONGS
DEMAND
RENEWABLE
ENERGY
NOW
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
65 48 45 44 39 36 34 27 24 17
Saudi Aramco
Gazprom
Chevron
ExxonMobil
NIOC
BP
Shell
Coal India
Rentix
Petrochina
Cumulative emissions of the 10 most polluting fossil fuel companies (in billion
metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)**


MELK
IS GOED
VOOR ELK
KALFJE


ZUIVEL
IS VOOR
BABY'S
EET PLANTAARDIG


't is maar een buitje
't is maar een buitje
't is maar een buitje
't is maar een buitje
't is maar een buitje
't is maar een buitje


doem


Elke vierkante meter,
met groen een beetje beter.


Hallo kleintje,
'welkom' op de wereld
anno 2050

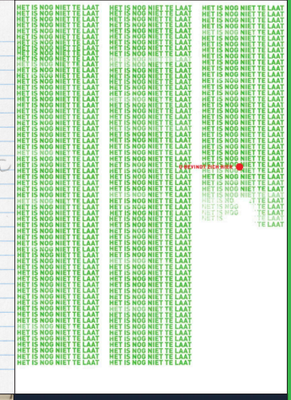

Turing
Foundation
ANNUAL REPORT
2024

SAY WHEN


"Jullie
wisten
ervan
en je
deed
iets"
Stel later je kind
niet teleur. Kom
nu in actie voor
de planeet.


WE CAN
NEVER
SAVE
THIS
PLANET
IS
WORTH
SAVING
FOR PESSIMISTS
WITH A CHANGE OF HEART

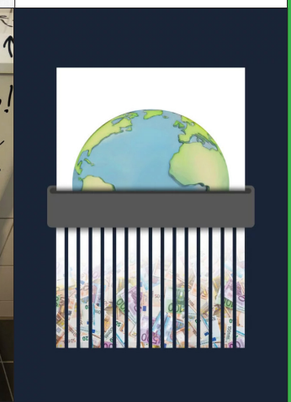

ik had tog
nog geen
plannen voor
de toekomst


HET IS NOG NIET TE LAAT


DOE
IETS


Weer 2050
Zoek een stad of luchthaven
Amsterdam
20:00
37°
Code Rood: overstromingen
Max: 39° Min: 27°
Havana
14:00
42°
Grote waarschuwing wegens orkaan en 1 andere
Max: 44° Min: 34°
Sydney
04:00
48°
Grote waarschuwing wegens bosbranden
Max: 49° Min: 39°
Alaska
10:00
17°
Code Rood: smeltende gletsjers
Max: 19° Min: 11°


Kleine knop gebruiken!
Panik aan het milieu!
VOOR
De
Laatste
keer!!
KLeine knop



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Foreword

In 2024, the Turing Foundation, through combined efforts and external support, organised the poster competition *Posters for the Planet* (see cover). This initiative aimed to encourage the creation of as many posters as possible, whether professionally designed or not, to inspire as many people in the Netherlands as possible to change their behaviour or become more aware of the challenges we face in the context of climate change. This annual report provides a detailed account of the project. It was a huge undertaking, demanding great effort, energy, time and creativity from everyone responsible for its organisation, and had a price tag of half a million euros. Whether it succeeded in making people more aware and inspiring them to act accordingly is difficult to measure. We hope that the posters – which can be downloaded free of charge from our website (www.turingfoundation.org/posters.html) – will continue to be used widely to spread the message. The dedicated website we created, offering information on a wide range of topics (food, voting, travel, banking, housing, school, work, clothing, etc.: www.watkanjijdoenvoorhetklimaat.nl) will also remain online and, hopefully, be frequently visited.

In a world which seems increasingly upside down and complex, climate change unfortunately poses an extraordinarily high risk of even greater problems, which people around the world are already experiencing firsthand. Our motivation to invest in projects that counteract climate change stems above all from our concern for future generations of life on Earth. Looking away will not solve the problem.

For this reason, we are also dedicated, as much as we can, to protecting biodiversity in our seas and oceans by focusing on the nurseries: mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs. The shallow waters these areas are found in – almost always along coastlines – are extremely vulnerable to pollution, overfishing and global warming. We support their protection in many different ways and in many different places: legally, hands-on, organisationally, through research and by connecting organisations with one another as much as possible.

Because we see art as vital nourishment for the mind, we continue to support museums that organise exceptional exhibitions featuring international loans. This enables the Dutch public to enjoy these works of art close to home.

In response to the severe cuts to music education in the Netherlands, we strive to give as many Dutch children as possible the opportunity to learn a musical instrument and to make music together. We hope that a future government will once again recognise the value of music education and put it back on the public agenda, so that not all will be lost. In neighbouring countries, music education is entirely self-evident. Why it is so underestimated and neglected in the Netherlands is a complete mystery to us. What you put in your shopping basket is just as important as what nourishes your heart and mind. Without either, you will end up off balance.

Since the Turing Foundation was founded in 2006, we have been working to help eliminate leprosy from the world, mainly by investing in research into early diagnosis. This ensures that patients become less ill and are contagious for a shorter period. This reduces the reproduction rate R to below 1, which will result in the disease dying out. Along with our partner, the Leprosy Research Initiative (affiliated with Netherlands Leprosy Relief), we still believe that we may live to see the end of leprosy as a disfiguring disease.

To achieve all this, we are once again most grateful to the Turing Team: Margreet Korsten, Lian Heinhuis and Sjaak Heuvels. For *Posters for the Planet*, we are especially grateful to Caroline van den Tempel as the driving force behind the project.

And for keeping us on the right track, we are enormously indebted to our board members Jeroen Davidson and Eline Danker, who support us with wisdom and guidance.

We continue to press on, ideally cool, calm and collected, but alas, this is not always possible. We hope that we can once again help to make the world just a little bit more beautiful in 2025. Because for us, doing nothing is not an option.

Pieter and Françoise Geelen
April 2025

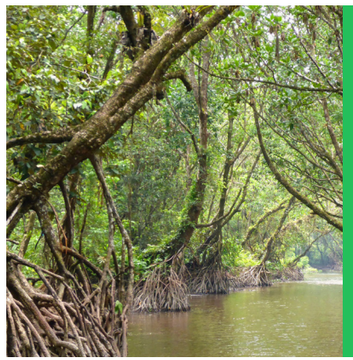
About us

The Turing Foundation was founded in 2006 by Pieter and Françoise Geelen from the proceeds of the TomTom IPO. The Turing Foundation aims to contribute towards a better world and a better society, now and in the future. We focus on **BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE**, **VISUAL ARTS AND MUSIC** and **LEPROSY CONTROL**. Until the end of 2024 we also focused on **EDUCATION**. We strive to make a significant difference and aspire to achieve sustainable results in everything we do. Our core activity is allocating funds to projects which contribute towards this objective. We do not execute these projects ourselves but work towards their realisation through internationally operating partner organisations. Our grant-making policy focuses exclusively on projects in the defined funding areas. Each of these areas has distinctive objectives, grant policies, budgets and geographical focus.

In 2024, we contributed €2,2 million to 56 ongoing projects from partner organizations; we also undertook a project in-house this year.

Posters for the planet – in-house project		**€ 308.739**
Nature	**18 projects**	**€ 1.040.000**
Art	**22 projects**	**€ 685.600**
Leprosy	**16 projects**	**€ 191.877**

Our funding areas



Nature

The Turing Foundation aims to achieve a well-balanced ecosystem by protecting biodiversity and stimulating the sustainable use of natural resources. We focus specifically on initiatives that mitigate global warming and work on healthy biodiversity in the nurseries of the sea, such as mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs).

Art

The Turing Foundation wants more people in the Netherlands to enjoy art. Which is why the Turing Foundation supports top-quality projects in the fields of visual arts and of music education for children.

Leprosy

Early diagnosis and (preventive) treatment of leprosy is crucial: it is the only way to reduce its spread and prevent permanent nerve damage. For this reason, the Turing Foundation contributes towards scientific research into the origin and spread of leprosy and the development of diagnostic tools and new treatments.

Looking back: education policy until the end of 2024

The final grants for education projects ended in 2024. A retrospective with the founders of the Turing Foundation, Pieter and Françoise Geelen, on the education projects the foundation supported over the past eighteen years.

When you established the foundation, education was just one of four different focus areas. How did this come about?

TomTom's stock market flotation yielded a large sum of money, so we somewhat naively thought we could easily pursue multiple objectives with it. We chose education as the most respectful and sustainable way of combating poverty, but we also wanted to support the arts, eradicate leprosy, and we believed the environment was in serious need of help. And even then, we felt we were showing restraint. Only later did we realise that we had essentially created four separate foundations, with so little overlap that several directors were needed. And that you never have enough money – not even for a single cause. Not that we ever regretted it.

And how did you go about supporting education?

Put simply, we launched a website announcing that we wanted to support education projects. Applications followed swiftly, and many of them appealed to us. Before long, we were supporting schools in Africa, a children's home in Bulgaria, computer lessons in the Philippines, an orphanage in Sri Lanka, projects in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro and street children in Calcutta.

After a few costly lessons – such as when we found out that funds intended for vocational training in Pakistan had been misused to pay for the wedding of the project leader's daughter – we decided on stricter policies and more focus. We limited our scope to the twelve poorest countries in East and West Africa. Countries that consistently rank at the bottom of the global Development Index. And we decided to give money only to experienced organisations that also had a representation in the Netherlands – and so complied with certain accounting standards.

And did this work?

To some extent. The more projects we supported, the more results came in, and the more we learnt. Above all, we learnt how rarely you can use simple rules of thumb to deal with real-world practice. For instance, we generally believe in the saying, "Don't give a person a fish, teach them how to fish." Which is why we were reluctant to contribute to food aid. Yet, we soon came across an outstanding project in the slums of Thika, Kenya. Children there are highly motivated to get educated and one day leave the slum behind. There was already a good school, giving free education, but many children couldn't afford to attend every day because every school day meant a day not working, and so no food. Children managed to attend two, sometimes three days a week, until they fell so far behind that they simply stopped coming. So, we decided to support a project providing all 550 pupils at the school a simple yet nutritious meal every morning (beans and maize costing seven cents). Thanks to this little bit of food, we could give a whole generation of children access to education. Better still, hundreds of former pupils returned to school. In no time, there were more than a thousand children, in overcrowded classrooms. It was one of our most successful projects at the time.

What was the most instructive experience you had?

Oh, our understanding has constantly evolved, as we've discovered what works and what doesn't – and what we find truly important. We learnt the most during our travels. We would choose a country in West Africa every few years, and, together with our staff, visit as many projects as possible in a single week – sometimes as many as three in a day. Not to evaluate them, but to learn how things really were and to compare reality with how the project proposals had come across to us from the safety of the Netherlands.

Can you give an example?

Well, take that same foundation in Thika. They also provided compulsory school uniforms at our expense, costing two euros each. Our treasurer had noted that we were paying for new uniforms every year for all thousand children. What was going on? Was this fraud? Mismanagement? We questioned the local management during our project visit. It took a moment before they even understood the question. It turned out these school uniforms were the only clothing the children had. They lived and slept in them, and there wasn't much left of them after a year.

What do you expect, for two euros? It's a different kind of "clothing", and a vastly different context from what one imagines as a westerner.

We had a similar eye-opener during a visit to a school in Cameroon. We had funded a practical solution for an area where many children lived too far from the local school to access education. Hours of walking, in a region with dangerous wildlife. An organisation had applied for two vans to drive teachers to remote villages at the end of each school day. They gave a few hours of lessons to children there who would otherwise have grown up without any education. Somewhere in the proposal a sentence mentioned that the vehicles would also be used in the mornings to bring children from nearby villages to the local school. We had rather shrugged this off. In our Western minds, we'd imagined the leader of the project strapping in a few children before heading to work. But in Cameroon we discovered that half the project revolved around transporting these children! It looked like an attempt at a world record: how many smiling children can you fit into one minibus? Apparently, nearly thirty. Every morning, first from villages twenty kilometres away, then again from villages twelve kilometres away. More than a hundred children would never have had an education without this transport. The leaders of the project thought they had made this clear in the application. It was our imagination that had fallen short.

In short, go and see for yourself now and then, or you'll miss something. We would recommend this to every foundation. We once visited a school where we had funded one wing, and a French foundation had funded the other. The wings were identical, apart from one thing: there were ceiling fans in the French classrooms. "Why aren't the fans switched on?" we asked. The headteacher shrugged and said it had been one of the French donors' requirements. He added that the village didn't even have electricity. The fans were fake, plastic blades costing only a few cents, without moving parts or motors. They were made purely for the photographs to be sent to the "white men" in France.

Surely not all the lessons were positive for you personally?

No… whilst we encountered few unpleasant situations, some experiences did lead to significant changes in our policies. In the beginning, we often supported the construction of school buildings. A school is a visible achievement and feels like a structural, meaningful contribution. But during a visit to Mali, a local headteacher subtly pointed out that his pupils could just as well have lessons under a tree – as long as there were teachers. And there was a severe shortage of them, especially well-trained ones. Also, as the concept of "maintenance" is virtually non-existent in many parts of Africa and many buildings often collapse after a few years, we invested more and more in improving the quality of education, especially higher education. Of course, helping young children is wonderful, and of course it's better for them to learn something about the world up to age twelve rather than helping their parents in the fields from age eight. But secondary education, and particularly vocational training, helps children genuinely advance further in life than they otherwise would have. The fastest way to build prosperity in a country is by fostering a middle class, so we increasingly focused on vocational training – from hairdressers to carpenters, from soap makers to teachers, from web designers to hospitality workers.

What was the most impressive experience in all these years?

Oh, that's a tough one. The trips were often distressing; you were constantly confronted with extreme poverty. One thing I'll personally never forget is something a young woman said who cultivated a small plot of land she had inherited from her parents, who had died young from HIV-complications. Thanks to our support, she had done a short course in sustainable farming, no more than the basics of weeding and fertilising. She said: "I feel powerful. I can feed my children. I know that I can feed them next year. Before, I was like a beast in the field: I waited to see what the field would bring me. It never occurred to me that I could have any influence." This is what education is: at its most fundamental level, it stands for freedom, the power to influence your life and surroundings. Without education… "like a beast in the field."

Another memorable moment, where many theories we had learnt over the years suddenly came to life, was when we visited a small community where we had given various people vocational training: a hairdresser, a fisherman, a seamstress, a furniture maker… Everyone there used to toil in glaring poverty. Now, everyone had nicely styled hair, colourful clothing, fish, furniture, soap… because many people in the village had learnt skills, used them for one another and received something that someone else could do or make in return. A miniature knowledge and manufacturing economy. More prosperity and wellbeing through education – it was quite extraordinary to witness.

In recent years, you supported projects in just seven countries, fewer than before. Why?

We reduced the number of countries over time. Mostly to sharpen our geographic focus, but sometimes because we were dissatisfied with a country's attitude towards development aid. When you decide to donate money towards education, a pressing question is always: are you in effect taking over the local government's role? Are we inadvertently supporting a system in such countries that clearly isn't functioning well? Is the government simply sitting back while you build the school, install electricity, dig the well, supply the computers and provide exercise books and pens? In general, such concerns didn't stop us from helping tens of thousands of children get an education they otherwise would have missed, but there were limits. For instance, we once received a letter from the Ghanaian government asking us to urgently train 300 welders. There was an enormous need for them in Ghana, they said, and they would all become valuable taxpayers. Naturally,

we asked why they didn't fund this themselves. The answer: they preferred foreign foundations paying for such training, so they could allocate public funds to other things. We were speechless. We couldn't imagine anything more important that citizens would want to see their tax money spent on than education and a future for their children. This exchange was the reason we removed Ghana from our list of focus countries.

What did all this insight ultimately lead you to focus on?

In the end, our focus was on vocational training and teacher training. We helped to train or improve the skills of over 7,500 teachers – which can only have a positive effect on the millions of pupils they will teach in the future. And we used vocational training to help more than 20,000 young people acquire a skill and find employment, quite possibly for life. And, in turn, their countries have gained self-sufficient, tax-paying members of the middle class. Some of these training programmes achieved multiple goals. For example, those focused on healthcare or sustainable agriculture.

Was it hard to wind down the education programme after developing it so well?

Yes, of course. But alongside education, we've also supported nature conservation projects since our founding. Over the years, we've felt more and more urgency to do something about climate change. After visiting a remarkable conservation project in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we learnt that this enormous country – sixty times the size of the Netherlands, with over 111 million inhabitants – emits only a fraction of the greenhouse gases the Netherlands does. The notion that our small country can't make a difference is utter nonsense, and we decided we want to help make this difference. Unfortunately, you can only spend your money once, so with a heavy heart, we began phasing out our support for education in 2022 and started building a project portfolio focused on climate change. In 2024, we finally received the very last education reports. We stand fully behind our decision, but we'll miss education. We're immensely proud of what we helped to achieve.

Since it was founded, the Turing Foundation has contributed approximately €12.75 million towards 228 education projects. This has enabled 64,256 children to get an education they otherwise would not have had and 21,242 young people to access vocational training. In addition, 7,586 teachers were trained. More than a quarter of a million children received tutoring, learning materials or other forms of support, and we helped build 29 schools and expand another 61, creating annual capacity for 10,742 schoolchildren and 4,334 young people in vocational training.

This article was published on 26 June 2025 in the *Wereld van Filantropie* newsletter (wereldvanfilantropie.nl).

Winnaars Lisa Dolmans, Liam Houlihan en Manouk Hasebos

Posters for the planet – a competition for a better world

Research shows that nearly 80 percent of the Dutch population are concerned about rising temperatures and declining biodiversity but in practice find it difficult to translate this concern into action. ‘Posters for the Planet – a competition for a better world’ aims to bridge the gap between good intentions and real change.

The Turing Foundation invited designers, artists and other creative individuals in the Netherlands to submit a unique poster that conveys a strong sense of urgency and includes a clear call to action. The subject, tone and target audience of the message were left entirely up to the creator. Submissions (a maximum of three posters per participant) were judged anonymously. In the end, almost 800 creators submitted nearly 1,500 posters, far more than we had anticipated.

Ultimately, a diverse and professional jury took on the difficult task of selecting a longlist of 31 posters, and the ten absolute best from these. The jury consisted of Jip van den Toorn, cartoonist for *de Volkskrant;* Marjan Minnesma, founder and director of Urgenda; Reint Jan Renes, behavioural scientist at the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences; Thomas Castro, curator at the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam; and Lian Heinhuis, Director of Climate & Biodiversity at the Turing Foundation.

The award ceremony took place at the Groote Museum in Artis, where the top ten were subsequently exhibited for six weeks. Afterwards, selections of the posters were also displayed at the Design Museum in Den Bosch, the Rijksmuseum Twenthe in Enschede, the Wereldmuseum in Amsterdam and the Bonnefanten Museum in Maastricht. In addition, the ten winning posters were displayed at more than 1,000 locations across the Netherlands — in bus shelters and along motorways, in both paper and digital formats — and featured over 1.5 million times as advertising banners online, primarily on news media websites.

POSTERS FOR THE PLANET

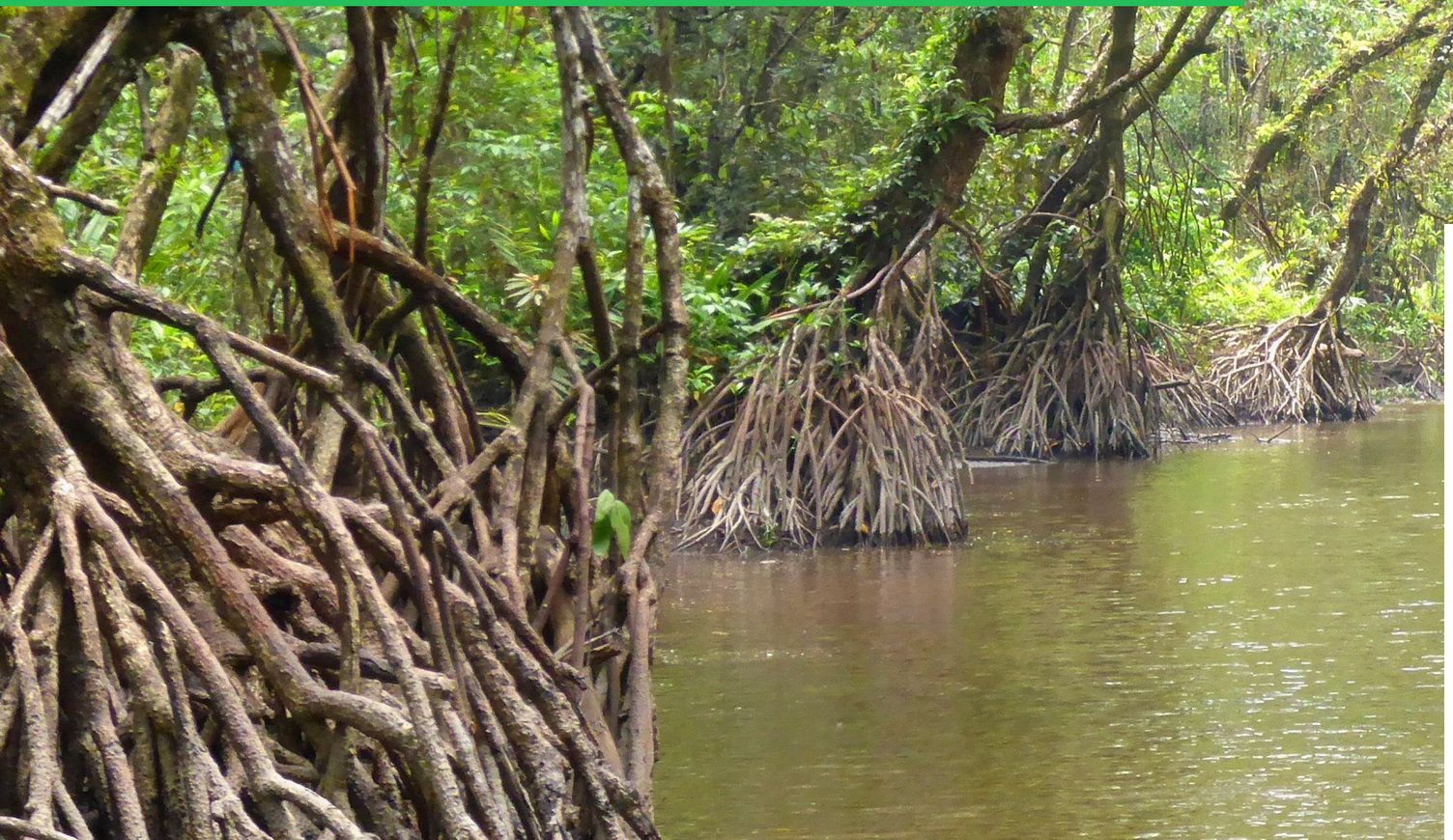
Would you like to learn more, submit a poster, or collaborate with us? Visit postersfortheplanet.org.

This project is the Turing Foundation’s own initiative, and the foundation is responsible for its execution. €309,000 was spent on this project in 2024.

Nature

The Turing Foundation's goal is to achieve well-balanced ecosystems by protecting biodiversity and stimulating the sustainable use of natural resources. We focus on initiatives which aim to protect the climate and the health of the nurseries of the sea.

Projects took place in 2024 in the following countries: Costa Rica, D.R. Congo, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands and Spain.



Climate change

We support nature conservation organisations that help to protect the climate and tackle climate change.

Healthy nurseries of the sea

We support nature conservation organisations that protect and restore important nurseries, such as mangroves and coral reefs.

Nature projects

Accelerated transition Dutch aviation sector, Netherlands, 2023-2025

Natuur & Milieu is one of the largest and most influential environmental organisations in the Netherlands. With several programmes, it works on the various aspects of climate change. The aviation sector contributes 15% of the climate impact of the Dutch economy, but the sector's lobbying efforts, economic arguments against regulation and belief in future technological solutions hinder effective climate policy. Natuur & Milieu has worked for years to reduce the climate impact of aviation and collaborates with policymakers, politicians and scientists to promote effective and ambitious policies. The aim of this project is to bring Dutch international aviation in line with the Paris climate goals (55% reduction in emissions in 2030 and 100% in 2050). By 2025, Natuur & Milieu aims for the introduction of a CO2 cap for aviation, for aviation CO2 emissions to be 25% below 2019 levels, for at least 2% of aviation fuel to be sustainable and for Dutch citizens to fly less frequently and fewer kilometres than in 2019.

To reach these goals the organisation focuses on three main elements: influencing policy development, stimulating companies to reduce business travel and supporting the aviation sector's transition.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €300,000 towards this project (of which €100,000 in 2024).

Making the True Price Standard available worldwide, 2024

The **True Price Foundation** aims to calculate the true cost of products, which includes the costs of the effects of producing a product (both the social and environmental costs). It is still a small, developing organisation, while the true price movement is growing rapidly. To continue leading and facilitating this growth, the True Price Foundation must now rapidly professionalise and expand.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €75,000 towards this project that aims to professionalise the organisation.

'Together for a healthy and sustainable food system', Netherlands, 2023-2026

Onze Our daily food choices greatly influence the climate, biodiversity, our health, animal welfare and global food security. **ProVeg Netherlands** campaigns for more plant-based production and consumption patterns.

The number of flexitarians has significantly increased over the past ten years; and the Dutch consume more meat substitutes than any other Europeans. This project is focused on accelerating the protein transition in the Netherlands and reducing the consumption of meat and proteins. ProVeg wants to help the public make a lasting change to their eating habits. ProVeg plans to conduct research into the effects of its 'Veggie Challenge' and further develop it as a tool for behavioural change within as diverse a target group as possible. In addition, ProVeg seeks to increase and professionalise its influence on Dutch politics.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €160,000 towards this project (of which €80,000 in 2024).

Industry agreement on the protein transition, Netherlands, 2023-2024

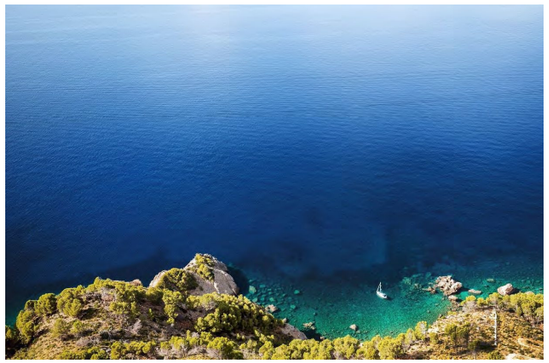
Questionmark is an independent thinktank. Their mission is to ensure our food environment supports a healthy, sustainable, fair and animal-friendly food system. This project aims to reduce animal protein consumption by making industry agreements with Dutch supermarkets. Changing what supermarkets sell can help people eat less animal-based products, thus shaping the protein transition. This project first aims to provide insight into how supermarkets currently contribute to the protein transition. It then helps supermarkets to reduce the sale of animal products by encouraging them to make joint agreements with one another.

The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 towards this project.

Nature projects

The Blue North: regeneration of the northern coastline of Mallorca, Spain, 2024-2025

Commonland focuses on the holistic restoration of land and marine ecosystems across the world. Operating in 23 countries, Commonland's ambitious goal is to sustainably restore 100 million hectares of land globally, primarily by promoting knowledge exchange and collaboration with local communities. As the Mediterranean Sea is in a poor ecological state, Commonland is supporting the Mallorca Land and Sea Alliance – a collaboration of several NGOs focused on regenerating seagrass meadows, developing Marine Protected Areas and increasing local awareness and engagement in nature restoration. This project is an initial step towards a joint approach in which NGOs on the island recognise that their work is deeply interdependent. This highlights the importance of collaboration to mitigate the impact of tourism and protect the vulnerable marine ecosystems around the island.

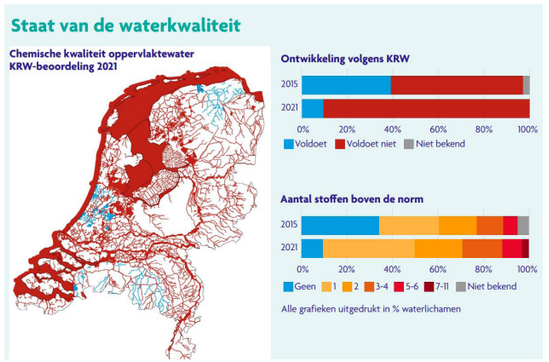


The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 in 2024 towards the first year of this project.

Protection of the Wadden Sea, Advocaat van de Aarde, Netherlands, 2024-2026

Advocaat van de Aarde (Advocate of the Earth) aims to support citizen initiatives seeking to compel better nature conservation through legal means. This project concerns the Wadden Sea, the only Dutch nature reserve with UNESCO World Heritage status. The Wadden Sea is severely threatened by pollution and plans for gas drilling. Various sources, including industrial discharges, agricultural activities and shipping, contribute to pollution because of inadequate enforcement of existing laws and regulations aimed at protecting the area or because existing laws and regulations are insufficient.

Advocaat van de Aarde and Stichting Mobilisation for the Environment (MOB) are therefore joining forces to take legal action to protect the Wadden Sea, with the support of the Waddenvereniging (Wadden Sea Association) and PAN NL. Advocaat van de Aarde is giving MOB financial support and expertise. Collaboration with other organisations is being considered to strengthen the approach.



The Turing Foundation is contributing € 100,000 towards this project (of which € 50,000 in 2024).

Scaling up community-led conservation of marine ecosystems, Madagascar, 2023-2026

Blue Ventures is an organisation that campaigns for the preservation and protection of the sea and puts people first. It supports coastal fishermen in remote and rural communities in rebuilding fisheries, restoring ocean life and developing sustainable ways of generating income for the local community.

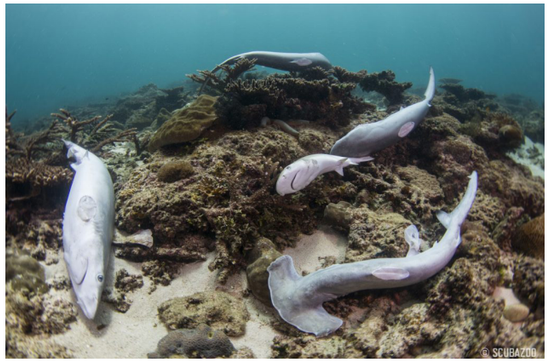
This project is focused on protecting 557 km2 of marine area in the Bay of Tsimipaika, in north-western Madagascar, based on community-led marine conservation. This is achieved by supporting the Miaramientagna Federation in coordinating the management of the bay. Fishing restrictions are being implemented, and sea grass reserves and no-take zones are being established to improve biodiversity and increase fishing yields. In addition, 21 members of the community are being trained to monitor the marine ecosystems and use their data to show the local community the advantages of complying with the sustainability measures. Various aspects of local communities' decision-making are being improved, and local support is being fostered for new and larger marine reserves.

The Turing Foundation is contributing a total of €193,000 towards this project (of which €50,000 in 2024).

Investigation into the illegal shark fin trade, 2024-2026

The **Wildlife Justice Commission's** mission is to disrupt and help dismantle the transnational criminal networks that trade in wildlife, timber and fish by gathering evidence and using this to force governments to take responsibility.

This project specifically targets the shark fin trade, which is responsible for the death of an estimated 100 million sharks a year (about 10% of the global population). The unregulated shark fin trade is the biggest threat to sharks. The aim of this project is to disrupt illegal global networks and to prevent the export of shark fins. Another outcome will be an increased understanding of the shark fin trade by global intelligence services, which will contribute to the protection of these vulnerable species.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €150.000 towards this project (of which €75.000 in 2024).

Nature projects

Long-term, adaptive management systems to promote resilient reefs and communities, Honduras, 2023-2025

Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL) works with local coastal communities to protect 'their' reefs, creating a network of healthy and diverse reef formations able to adapt to climate change. CORAL is working on the preservation of the second-largest barrier reef in the world, the Mesoamerican Reef. This project is focused on the section along the Honduras coast and requires strengthening corals and promoting the herbivorous fish population. The disappearance of herbivorous fish can lead to uncontrolled growth of macroalgae, which smother corals and disrupt the delicate ecosystem balance. Thanks to a previous project supported by the Turing Foundation, the fish biomass in Tela Bay has nearly quadrupled, and the positive effect of MPA patrols on herbivorous fish populations has been demonstrated. With this knowledge, CORAL now aims to scale up to sustainable fisheries along the northern coast of Honduras. Activities include standardising methods for fish catch data and socio-economic data, conducting a socio-economic evaluation of the new area, expanding aquaponics (sustainable food production in the sea), strengthening fishermen's unions and enhancing knowledge exchange.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €95,000 towards this project (of which €30,000 in 2024).

Protection of Dogger Bank, Netherlands, 2023-2026

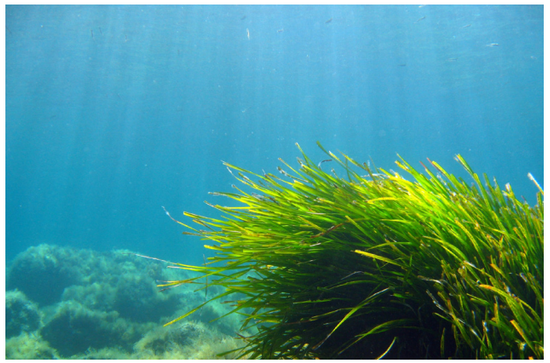
The Blue Marine Foundation was established in 2010 to protect and restore marine life. The organisation was founded by the team that created the award-winning book and documentary The End of the Line, a story that exposed the damage caused by overfishing marine environments.

The Doggerland project builds on an important court ruling in June 2022 which enforced the protection of the British part of Dogger Bank. Now Blue Marine wants to put legal pressure on the European Commission, the Netherlands and Germany to enforce the adoption of more ambitious protection decisions to truly protect the EU part of the Dogger Bank.

The Turing Foundation is contributing a total of €200,000 towards this project (of which €80,000 in 2024).

Seagrass restoration in the Eastern Scheldt, Netherlands, 2023-2026

The **Sea Ranger Service** in collaboration with the University of Groningen, develops effective seagrass restoration in Europe and beyond. This project aims to restore seagrass in the Eastern Scheldt and develop a method which can be replicated in large-scale restoration projects beyond Europe. Actively restoring seagrass contributes towards the reintroduction of the plant in the Eastern Scheldt. Seagrass can greatly help improve local biodiversity. Restoration can be achieved quickly, as seagrass restoration research in the Wadden Sea has demonstrated. Researchers documented a positive biodiversity impact within two years (2020-2021), with 30% more bottom-dwelling creatures in the seagrass than outside the test field. Seagrass meadows play an important ecological role and are the equivalent in north-west European seas to biodiverse tropical coral reefs. This foundation species is a key component of a rich ecosystem, which also supports a wide range of mobile species, including fish and birds.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards this project (of which €50,000 in 2024). This contribution will enable an important step in the restoration of seagrass and the development of a methodology that can be replicated on a large scale.

Professionalisering of the Jonge Klimaatbeweging, Netherlands, 2022-2025

The **Jonge Klimaatbeweging** (Young Climate Movement) campaigns for a world in which young people have a say in their future and caring well for the planet is only natural. It is fighting for a future-proof society centred on justice and empathy. The Movement is based on a clear idea: young people deserve a voice to shape their own sustainable future. They are the generation which will have to live with the consequences of climate change. Today's decisions will shape tomorrow's world. In our society, tomorrow's world is in the hands of today's politicians, policy makers and business leaders. This is why it is vital for young people's voices to be heard.

The YCM has had a new board since July 1, 2023. The YCM has been heavily involved in the Dutch elections in November 2023 (see the project update about the campaign for 'climate-change candidates').

With the Turing Foundation's support, the organisation will continue to professionalise. Volunteers' travel expenses will now be reimbursed, the board will receive increased compensation, and an office will be rented. In addition, the Turing Foundation's support will contribute to the dissemination of the position paper Young Climate Agenda 3.0 amongst policymakers and a broad group of young people.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards this project (of which €40,000 in 2024).

Boosting the habitat of hammerhead sharks, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica, 2022-2025

This project by **Misión Tiburón** supports the Costa Rican government in meeting its international obligations to protect and maintain 100% of its coastal areas, ensuring management and effective monitoring of the wetlands and developing mechanisms to sustainably use mangroves for locals' livelihoods. The organisation has begun restoring mangrove areas over the past year, and additional funding is now needed to scale up the impact of this restoration work. At the same time, Misión Tiburón is continuing its efforts to engage local communities and promote alternative livelihoods. The project is strengthening the hammerhead shark reserve in Golfo Dulce by protecting and restoring mangrove areas and reducing local communities' ecological and social-economic vulnerabilities.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €200,000 towards this project (of which €60,000 in 2024). This contribution will enable the restoration of a significant additional area of mangrove habitat.

Sustainable mangrove conservation, Liberia, 2019-2024

Conservation International is one of the largest international nature conservation organisations and has been working for over 30 years towards a healthy and prosperous world in which society values and protects nature. The Turing Foundation previously supported one of its mangrove projects in the Philippines.

Conservation International Liberia, one of its 27 country offices, is improving management of five protected mangrove nature reserves in Liberia and increase their number to fourteen protected nature conservation areas, including the Marshall coastal area. They aim to enable 34 communities to protect this area through conservation agreements, in exchange for support in a jointly chosen area. This project facilitates this process and will allow them to carry out two surveys required for the government to consider granting the area protected status. A plan for ecotourism is also being developed to generate the necessary income to manage the area effectively.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €300,000 towards this project (with no contribution in 2024 due to delays).

750 Trees for the City, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2024

A group of Amsterdam-based foundations and companies are donating 750 trees to celebrate Amsterdam's 750th anniversary. The trees are a contribution towards the city's greening efforts and represent a sustainable legacy for future generations. The donation of 750 new trees has been a meticulously planned process. The estimated cost of each roughly four-metre-tall tree is € 3,500, which includes careful selection, planting and maintenance in the coming years by the nursery. The idea for this donation came about several years ago during brainstorming sessions leading up to Amsterdam 750.

The trees will be presented during the 'Op De Ring!' Festival in summer 2025. Then they will be planted in 750 tree pits around the city, enhancing Amsterdam's green spaces for generations to come.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 250,000 towards this project.

Nature projects

Conserving the Forest Ecosystem of Wologizi-Wonegizi, Liberia, 2022-2025

Two rainforests, Wologizi and Wonegizi in northern Liberia, are seriously threatened by poaching, mining and rapidly increasing agricultural activity. As local communities have few alternatives, there is increasing interest in commercial activities that will damage the rainforest further. **Fauna and Flora International**, the only nature conservation organisation working in the area, aims for it to be given formal protected status. It also wants to support local communities in demanding their rights and improve policing capacity to ensure that the forests are not exploited illegally. The two rainforests are essential for conserving biodiversity and retaining CO2. Currently Wologizi holds 100,000 tonnes of CO2 and Wonegizi 35,000 tonnes of CO2.Preventing deforestation will avert the release of this CO2.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards this project (with €0 in 2024 due to delays). The Foundation's support will contribute to the protection of endangered species and a reduction in poaching. In the longer term, it will also support the recognition of community rights through amendment of national legislation.

Green Desert Initiative phase II, Mali, 2022-2025

This is the Turing Foundation's second donation towards the **Partners Pays-Dogon's Green Desert Initiative**. The first projects supported by the Turing Foundation focused on halting environmental degradation: planting trees, stabilising dunes with sand-binding euphorbia, preventing erosion with sandbag dams, making agreements with farmers not to log in certain areas, planting trees on farmland, establishing tree nurseries, introducing fuel-efficient stoves and teaching people to harvest wood without killing the tree — all with the aim of kickstarting regeneration.

The core of the Green Desert Initiative is still ecological restoration; over the years, this has been expanded with projects focused on food security - which in this region is closely tied to natural conditions. Market gardens and school gardens, combined with education, give local people knowledge and ecological techniques; nurseries contribute not only to restoration but also to increased economic activity.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards this project (of which €50,000 in 2024). The Turing Foundation's contribution will ensure the implementation of various sub-projects, provide continuity for the local organisation and help leverage lessons learned from earlier results for greater long-term impact.

Building an independent and sustainable community forests database, D.R. Congo, 2023-2024

The British arm of the Rainforest Foundation, **Rainforest UK**, campaigns for the preservation of the rainforests in the Congo Basin and has worked on developing community forestry since 2010: an effective way of preserving rainforests by granting local communities land rights (concessions). This is of growing importance and potential. More than 75 million hectares of rainforest in the Congo Basin are eligible for this kind of forestry. With the Turing Foundation's assistance, Rainforest UK developed a database to transparently record all concessions in 2019. The ultimate goal is for this database to run independently, which requires software development and training, as well as support in fundraising and lobbying government.

Despite challenges such as elections, internal power dynamics and threats to community forests from logging and land grabs, community forest management continues to grow. Forty-four new Community Forest Concessions (CFCLs) were approved, bringing the total to 200, covering an area of nearly four million hectares. This is also catching donors' attention more and more, as community forests

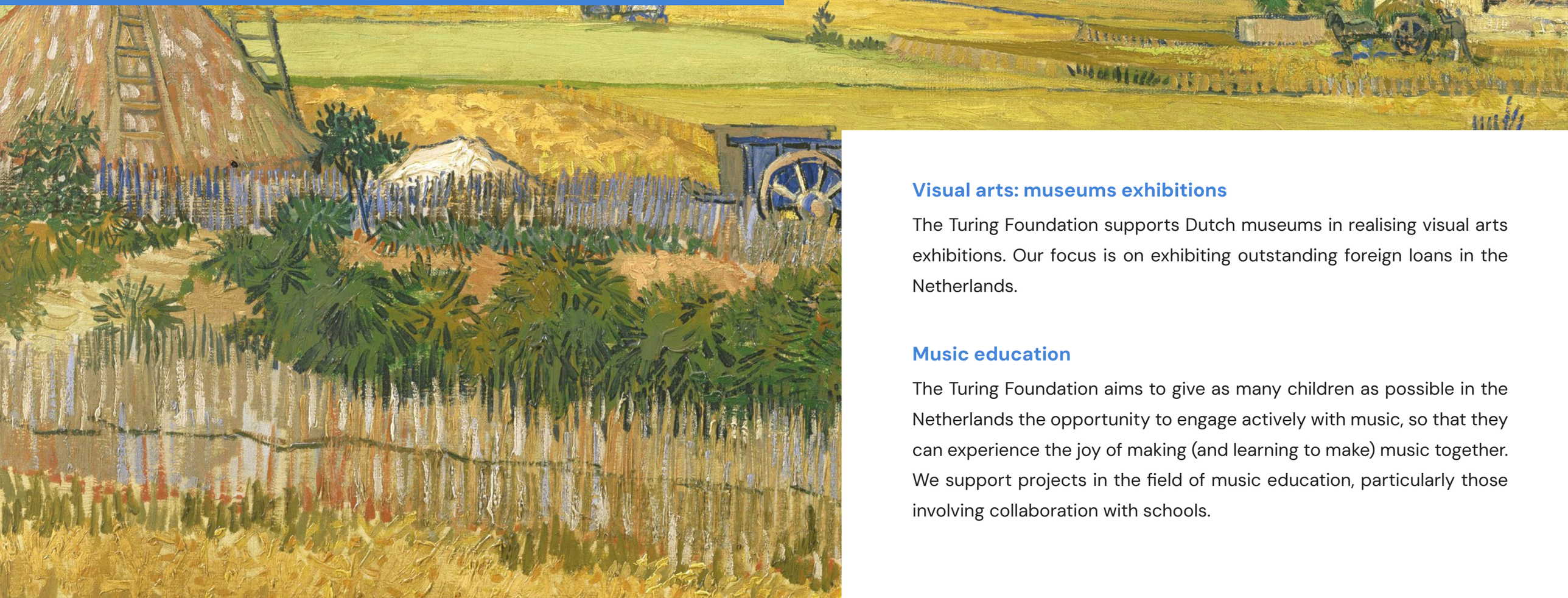
are increasingly recognised as a viable solution for climate change and development.

The Turing Foundation's multi-year support means that the database is now well positioned to secure its long-term sustainability and serve as the principal tool for monitoring and ensuring accountability in community forests in the DRC. The Turing Foundation contributed a total of €180,000 towards this project, which was concluded in 2024.

Art

The Turing Foundation wants more people in the Netherlands to enjoy art. Which is why the Turing Foundation supports top-quality projects in the fields of visual arts and music.

Projects took place in 2024 in the Netherlands.



Visual arts: museums exhibitions

The Turing Foundation supports Dutch museums in realising visual arts exhibitions. Our focus is on exhibiting outstanding foreign loans in the Netherlands.

Music education

The Turing Foundation aims to give as many children as possible in the Netherlands the opportunity to engage actively with music, so that they can experience the joy of making (and learning to make) music together. We support projects in the field of music education, particularly those involving collaboration with schools.

Art projects

‘How Van Gogh Came to Groningen’, Groninger Museum, Groningen, 2024-2025

The Groninger Museum presented the exhibition ‘How Van Gogh Came to Groningen,’ which tells the story of the independent-minded citizens and enterprising students of Groningen who brought modern art to the north of the Netherlands between 1895 and 1897 through a series of exhibitions in the newly opened Cabinet of Antiquities, the forerunner of the current Groninger Museum. Few people know that one of the largest exhibitions of Vincent van Gogh’s work was organised at the Groninger Museum at the end of the nineteenth century. Showcasing this experimental, modern period in Groningen’s cultural history was part of the celebration of the Groninger Museum’s 150th anniversary.

International loans came from institutions including Fondation Beyeler, Clemens Sels Museum, Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium and Kunsthalle Bremen.

The Turing Foundation contributed €12,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from November 2024 until May 2025. The contribution was earmarked for the catalogue.

‘Joan Miró - Sculptures’, Museum Beelden aan Zee, The Hague, 2024-2025

Joan Miró (1893-1983) is one of the founders of surrealism, whose colourful, playful and experimental artworks are well known to a wide audience. Yet a comprehensive exhibition dedicated solely to his sculptures had never been organised in the Netherlands. Museum Beelden aan Zee, the only museum in the Netherlands exclusively focused on sculpture, changed that.

In ‘Joan Miró - Sculptures,’ the playful and experimental nature of the Spanish master took centre stage. The museum presented the world premiere showcasing several of Miró’s plaster studies to the public for the first time in history. These plaster studies the exhibition provided a unique insight into the working process of one of the most important artists of the twentieth century, who continues to be a significant source of inspiration for contemporary artists across the world.

International loans came from institutions including la Caixa Foundation, Fondation Maeght and Fondació Joan Miró.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 30,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from September 2024 to March 2025

‘Truly Wicked: The Deadly Sins visualised’, The Bonnefanten Museum, Maastricht, 2024-2025

With the exhibition *Truly Wicked: The Deadly Sins* visualised the Bonnefanten Museum gave a look at good and evil in art in the long sixteenth century. At the heart of the exhibition was the renowned print series designed by Pieter Bruegel the Elder: *The Seven Deadly Sins* from 1558. Around this print series, the Bonnefanten Museum presented its predecessors and sources of inspiration, works by contemporaries and followers who depicted the same themes – ranging from accessible, inexpensive popular art to valuable collectors’ items.

The depictions of the Seven Deadly Sins were created during an uncertain, turbulent and confusing period. A time that bears a surprising resemblance to our own. These sixteenth-century sins serve as a powerful mirror for reflecting on the present day. What shape might the sins take in today’s world? Does the traditional list of seven still suffice? Could ‘looking away’ be considered an eighth deadly sin?

Through an audio tour, video tour, epilogue space and interactive reflection area, the Bonnefanten Museum created a timely and multi-voiced response.

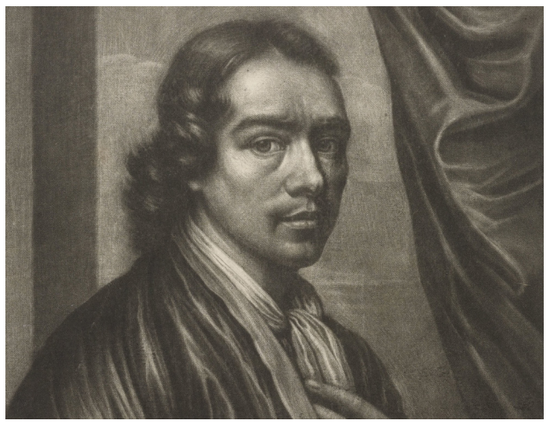
A total of 46,000 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed €45,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from October 2024 to January 2025.

Wallerant Vaillant Exhibition, Museum van Loon, Amsterdam, 2024-2025

Museum Van Loon organised an exhibition on the seventeenth-century artist Wallerant Vaillant (1623-1677). His painting is of a high standard, and he was a true pioneer in developing techniques such as mezzotint and pastel. The general public is no longer familiar with his varied oeuvre. Museum Van Loon changed this by organising an exhibition for the first time with painted portraits and domestic scenes and examples of his mastery of mezzotint and pastel techniques. Exceptional international loans came from the Gemäldegalerie Berlin and museums in Weimar, Bremen and Hamburg. 12,500 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 10,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from October 2024 to January 2025.



Art projects

‘LIBERTÉ! Ary Scheffer (1795-1858) and French Romanticis m’ exhibition, Dordrechts Museum, 2024-2025

The Dordrechts Museum organised ‘LIBERTÉ! Ary Scheffer (1795-1858) and French Romanticism’. The exhibition showcased the greatest French Romantic painters. The Dordrechts Museum’s aim with LIBERTÉ! was to introduce visitors to the overpowering artistry and fiery ideals of Dordrecht’s Ary Scheffer and his (famous) French contemporaries. International loans came from the French Musée de La Via Romantique and Paris Musées, Château de Versailles, the Louvre, Belvédère Vienna and museums in the United Kingdom. The exhibition drew 43,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 25,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from October 2024 to March 2025.

Leonetto Cappiello Exhibition, Dutch Lithography Museum, Valkenswaard, 2024

The **Dutch Lithography Museum** organised an exhibition on Leonetto Cappiello (1875-1942). He was one of the most important international poster artists and a master of lithography. For his works he used lithography. The exhibition not only showed his finished products (posters and caricatures) but also his designs, sketches, drawings, gouaches and watercolours. This gave a unique and comprehensive view of the artist’s oeuvre and working methods. The emphasis was on his development from caricaturist to poster artist in fin de siècle Paris. The museum displayed his most iconic works, such as *Laterna Magica* (1896), his first poster *Le Frou-Frou* (1899), *Chocolat Klaus* (1903), and *Kub/Bouillon* (1931).

The Turing Foundation contributed € 10,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from June 2024 to November 2024.

‘Marianne von Werefkin, Pioneer of Expressionism’, Museum De Fundatie, Zwolle, 2024-2025

Marianne von Werefkin is one of the most important representatives of expressionism. Yet she is much less known than several of her close collaborators, such as her partner Alexej von Jawlensky, Wassily Kandinsky and Franz Marc. She was the driving force behind the expressionism of the Neue Künstlervereinigung München (‘New Artists’ Association Munich’), which eventually led to the formation of Der Blaue Reiter (‘The Blue Rider’). Werefkin was the first member of this group to move towards a new visual idiom, influenced by what she saw in France. **Museum de Fundatie** is the only museum in the Netherlands with one of her works in its collection: *Landscape with Red Clouds* (1911). This, along with the desire to give more attention to this remarkable artist in the Netherlands, was the reason for this first retrospective exhibition of her work in the country.

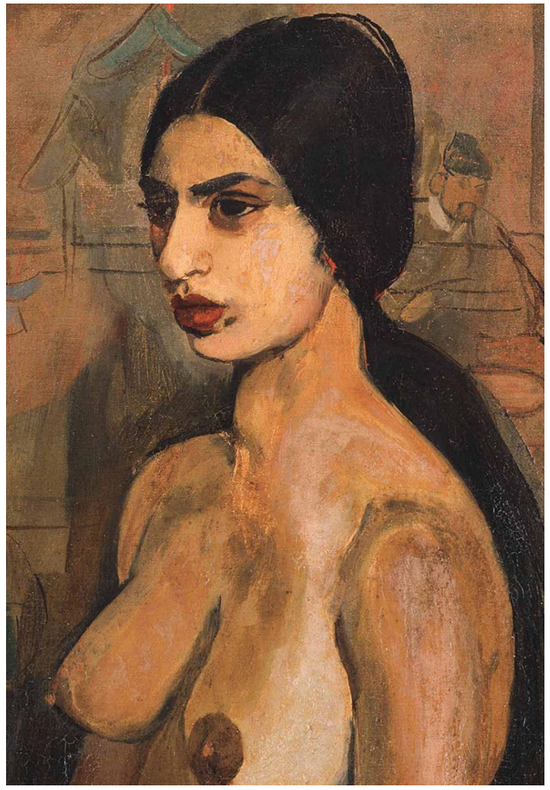
International loans came from institutions such as Museo Comunale d’Arte Moderna di Ascona.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 35,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from October 2024 to March 2025.

‘Radical – Female Artists & Modernism 1910-1950’, Museum Arnhem, 2024-2025

‘Radical - Female Artists & Modernism 1910-1950’ celebrated the work of female artists who pushed boundaries in the first half of the twentieth century. **Museum Arnhem**, the Saarland Museum in Saarbrücken and the Belvedere in Vienna joined forces to curate an extraordinary exhibition that explored the relationship between gender inequality, art and modernism. Radical gave a unique overview of beautiful and inspiring works of once highly successful, now often forgotten artists or works by female artists that have never been shown in the Netherlands. All works dated from the period 1910-1950. A wealth of worldwide loans was on display, supplemented with works from the collections of Museum Arnhem, Saarland Museum and Belvédère. This ambitious exhibition shed new light on the art world of the early twentieth century, highlighting the artistic expressions of women artists amid social change, political unrest and technological revolutions. A total of 32,000 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from September 2024 until January 2025.



‘Porcelain Fever’, Princessehof National Museum of Ceramics, 2024

The **Princessehof National Museum of Ceramics** is housed in a grand eighteenth-century townhouse in the historical centre of Leeuwarden. The museum has one of the best collections of European and Asian ceramics, from refined porcelain to beautiful earthenware. The ‘Porcelain Fever’ exhibition displayed extraordinary ceramic pieces from two important collections originating in the eighteenth century, the Meissen and the Sèvres collections. Augustus II the Strong, Elector of Saxony, started the German Meissen collection; and Madame de Pompadour (1721-1764) played an important role in the founding of the French court’s Sèvres collection. Rivalry between the two dynasties resulted in veritable porcelain mania. Some 150 objects (mostly from the collections in Dresden and Sèvres) illustrated how this competition brought the level of European porcelain production to great heights. 29,000 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 30,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from March 2024 to September 2024.

‘Maarten van Heemskerck’, Frans Hals Museum, Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, Teylers Museum, 2024-2025

Maarten van Heemskerck was one of the most important and valued artists in the Northern Netherlands in the sixteenth century. In his own time, his versatile oeuvre (paintings, drawings and prints) was in step with the most modern movements both at home and abroad. Throughout nearly his entire career, he was strongly influenced by Italian art. A special collaboration project between the **Frans Hals Museum, Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar and Teylers Museum** gave the public the unique opportunity to become acquainted with the size, meaning and impact of his oeuvre through a unique monographic exhibition about this artist. The three museums highlighted why Maarten van Heemskerck was so innovative. The Frans Hals Museum presented works from the years before Van Heemskerck travelled to Italy: a gifted painter and portraitist who closely observed his peers and surpassed them in realism and spatial depth. At Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, visitors saw the revolutionary developments he brought back from Italy, through which he influenced art in the Northern Netherlands. And at Teylers Museum, it became clear how active – but above all how innovative – Van Heemskerck was in the field of printmaking, which was just beginning to flourish at the time.

The collaboration encompassed preparatory research and restoring several key works, preparing a publication, developing and executing the exhibition concept, loan requests, marketing and communications, and fundraising.

A total of 29,000 people visited Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, 42,000 attended the exhibition at the Frans Hals Museum and Teylers Museum welcomed 47,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €60,000 towards these exhibitions, which were on display in the three collaborating museums from September 2024 to January 2025.

‘On Edge’, Centraal Museum, Utrecht, 2024

‘*On Edge*’ was a large-scale exhibition at the **Centraal Museum Utrecht** about hyperrealism, an art movement that emerged in the United States in the 1970s. Hyperrealism includes lifelike works that show an extremely precise, almost clinical representation of reality, but show this reality in a subtly different way. The immediate visual appeal and recognisable representations of everyday subjects make hyperrealism a popular genre. But what stories do these ‘lifelike’ works tell and who tells them? What is behind their beautiful appearance? This exhibition critically examined the genre of hyperrealism, fifty years after its emergence. The starting point of the exhibition was the Centraal Museum’s own collection of American photorealism. This was supplemented with borrowed works from Dutch collections and international masterpieces, which have never been presented in the Netherlands.

55,000 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed €30.000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from February to June 2024.

Museum Het Spinozahuis exhibition, Rijnsburg, 2024-2025

Museum Het Spinozahuis uses powerful, innovative means to appeal to a broad range of people: interested laypeople (day-trippers, tourists), specialists and school pupils. It makes philosophical themes accessible to a broad public.

The museum has updated its permanent exhibition, focusing principally on the experience of this authentic place. Furthermore, the connection between Spinoza’s ideas and current events was featured prominently. As part of the museum’s educational mission, visitors - young and old, individuals and groups - are challenged to apply Spinoza’s thinking to contemporary societal issues.

The exhibition was developed between February 2024 and June 2025.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 50,000 (of which € 25,000 in 2024). This grant is outside the scope of the arts policy criteria.

‘Council of the Raven: A Hands-on Exhibition for Climate’, Wereldmuseum Amsterdam, 2024-2029

The Wereldmuseum organised a new long-term exhibition as part of Wereldmuseum Junior. ‘The Council of the Raven’ is a ‘hands-on exhibition for climate heroes’, aiming to engage 180,000 children and families in the coming five-and-a-half years.

Addressing the climate crisis, the exhibition immerses children in how daily life and culture in Greenland are affected by global warming. With three narratives from other parts of the world, the museum shows that people around the world are connected and that the impacts of the climate crisis are different in various parts of the world. They show how people interact with the earth and their environment, as well as the underlying attitudes and principles that shape these interactions. With a focus on (indigenous) knowledge, ideas, vision and values, the Council of the Raven gives the youngest generation of cosmopolitans new perspectives and tools for their future on a warming planet. Children (and accompanying adults) are encouraged to share what they have learnt at the museum at home and school.

The Turing Foundation is contributing € 80,000 towards this initiative, which will run from December 2024 to June 2029. This grant is outside the scope of the arts policy criteria.

Vereniging Rembrandt, Amsterdam, 2024

Dutch museums wanting to acquire a special work of art can seek assistance from the Vereniging Rembrandt. This association is committed to the protection and enrichment of Dutch public art collections. It was founded in 1883 and currently has more than 15,000 members. As an independent, private organisation, the association not only assesses the importance of acquisitions to individual museum collections, but also to the entire Dutch public art collection. Its guiding principle is that valuable art ought to be shared with everyone.

The Turing Foundation supported Vereniging Rembrandt in 2024 with a donation of € 5,000.

‘The Call of the O’o: Nature Under Pressure’, Allard Pierson Museum, Amsterdam, 2024-2025

The Allard Pierson Museum organised the heritage event ‘The Call of the O’o: Nature Under Pressure’. This exhibition shed light on the consequences of climate change on nature, the loss of biodiversity, the role of humans in an ecosystem and its future, from a cultural-historical and philosophical perspective. With wonderful books, prints and drawings from the Allard Pierson Artis Library collection, as well as works and reflections by contemporary artists, the museum explored why nature is under pressure and the role humans play. What assumptions and values led to changes in our perception of nature and consequently influenced our actions?

Using a thematically structured presentation with recurring storylines across various themes, such as science, religion, colonial biology and current issues, the museum took visitors on a journey through an important period in Western history concerning human interaction with nature. The exhibition focused on the period between 1500 and 1900 as these centuries marked significant turning points in thinking about nature. 54,000 people visited the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 35,000 towards this exhibition, which was on display from August 2024 to January 2025.

‘Welcome to the Orchestra - the premier league!’, education for primary school and special needs schools, 2024-2026

Welcome to the Orchestra is the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra’s (NedPho) education programme for primary schools and special needs schools. For five weeks children are given a varied programme that stimulates their musical, creative and social development. NedPho is using this three-year programme to give 5,050 children from group 5 to 7 from the greater Amsterdam region a unique and inspiring encounter with orchestras and a valuable first-hand experience with classical music.

Football is the theme for the 2024-2026 edition. Students will discover that a symphony orchestra is quite like a football team. The theme appeals to boys, girls and teachers, contributing to a stronger foundation for music education. In this edition students will get to compose for themselves. The module gives students freedom for creative and musical development, within the framework of the teaching materials. Students play a decisive role in this project as their compositions will play a part during the big final concert.

Eight school performances took place at the NedPhO Dome in Amsterdam-Oost in June 2024. A total of nineteen schools took part in the 2024 edition, including three from special education. In total, 1,100 pupils attended the school performance and completed the music programme.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €60.000 towards this musical education project (of which €20.000 during the school year 2024).

Art projects

Pieter Roelf Youth Concert, North Netherlands Symphony Orchestra, 2024

The North Netherlands Orchestra (NNO) invited 8,000 primary school children from Groningen, Friesland, and Drenthe for the 24th time in 2024 to the Pieter Roelf Concerts, where they heard a symphony orchestra play in a concert hall and actively participated in it. The NNO collaborated with 'Het Houten Huis' Youth Theatre, which gave the music even more imaginative power and increased the reach among schools. For each concert, five lessons were given in the classroom. The Turing Foundation has supported the Pieter Roelf Youth Concerts a total of five times.

The Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 towards these youth concerts, which were performed in June 2024.

Art on your Plate, dance and music in the classroom, 2024-2025

Follow a Muse Foundation (FAM) has produced and distributed online cultural teaching modules for primary education since 2012. FAM is a small foundation with origins in the educational publishing sector. FAM is specialised in publishing digital materials. FAM's digital board apps introduce pupils to music and dance in an interactive and playful way. This is done with all the pupils together in the classroom, with teacher participation as well. Pupils sing, dance, compose, conduct and perform body percussion during these classes. The content of the apps comes from meaningful collaborations with various cultural institutions. FAM translates this into an educational format in online teaching modules.

The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 towards FAM's activities, which took place between January 2024 and February 2025.

Bus Transport to School Matinees of the Dutch National Opera & Ballet, 2021-2025

The Dutch National Opera & Ballet (NO&B) is committed to sharing the magic of opera and ballet with everyone, with a special focus on engaging young people: the NO&B wants every school-going child (in both primary and secondary school) to have the opportunity to experience the magic of a beautifully sung story or a magnificent dance experience. School matinees are an important part of its programme for primary schools: extra performances of specially selected opera and ballet productions exclusively for schools from across the Netherlands. The school matinees are immensely popular, but transport to the theatre is an organisational and financial barrier to many schools outside Amsterdam. The NO&B has a structural solution to these barriers: providing bus transport to primary school children from all over the country. An educational programme in class prepares pupils for their visit.

In the 2023–2024 season, 4,400 pupils from primary, special and secondary education attended NO&B school matinees. Around 3,100 of these children came from outside Amsterdam.

The Turing Foundation contributed €115,800 towards bus transport for the special school matinees at Dutch National Opera & Ballet between 2021 and 2024 (of which €38,600 in 2024).

Binnenschools leerkoor, Amsterdam, 2024 – 2025

Nieuw Vocaal Amsterdam (NVA) started Binnenschool Leerkoor (in-school learning choir) in collaboration with the Leerorkest Amsterdam in May 2024. The Turing Foundation's donation enabled NVA to give two singing classes per school season at ten Leerorkest schools in Amsterdam South-East, Amsterdam North and the Indische Buurt. A total of almost 1500 children have been able to take part in the classes. Nieuw Vocaal Amsterdam has had a partnership with the Leerorkest since 2020. The Leerorkest is an organisation that has proved for more than fifteen years that high-quality music education brings joy to children of all social backgrounds, increases their cognitive and social skills and thus makes an important contribution to their future opportunities in society.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €40,000 towards this music-education project in 2024 and 2025 (of which €20,000 in 2024).

‘The Residents’, education for children aged eight to twelve, 2022-2025

‘The Residents’ is the **Residentie Orkest’s** prime educational project for children aged eight to twelve. Every year, hundreds of children from disadvantaged neighbourhoods in The Hague are given the opportunity to develop themselves and thrive though music. The project is a four-year programme run in eight primary schools located in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in The Hague. Children are introduced to music, learn to play an instrument, receive weekly music lessons, practise at school and play together in an orchestra. In addition, they can take part in ‘Stadsorkest The Residents’ orchestra in which children from all parts of The Hague make music together after school every week. The Residents will focus in the coming years on expanding the number of participating schools and further developing the Stadsorkest. The Residents Academy will also be intensified and extended for pupils moving on to secondary school who want to continue playing their instrument in an orchestral setting but for whom access to regular music lessons or joining a youth orchestra in The Hague remains out of reach (often for financial reasons).

A total of 468 pupils took part in The Residents programme across eight primary schools in The Hague during the 2023-2024 school year. Weekly rehearsals for the Stadsorkest were held on Wednesday afternoons at Theater De Vaillant. The Brass and Strings Academy also launched this year. The school orchestras, Stadsorkest and Academies gave performances at more than fourteen concerts in 2024.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €75,000 towards this music education project between 2022 and 2024 (of which €25,000 in 2024).

The Leerorkest, 2023-2025

The Leerorkest (Learning Orchestra) aims to give as many children as possible the chance to discover how enjoyable it is to play an instrument and make music together. It does so by providing primary school pupils with weekly music lessons by professional music teachers. Children are introduced to (classical) music, learn to play a musical instrument and can participate in after-school talent orchestras and follow-up programmes at secondary school. They receive their instruments on free loan from the National Instrument Depot, established by the Leerorkest, which manages around 8,000 musical instruments.

The successful Leerorkest concept will be rolled out nationwide in the coming years. The aim is to establish a nationally active and well-structured organisation that consistently connects, supports and innovates a network of music initiatives for children - providing both expertise and instruments. The focus will be on children growing up in underprivileged neighbourhoods.

In collaboration with local partners, the Leerorkest launched five new school-based Leerorkesten in 2024. Moreover, extracurricular ‘Wijktalentorkesten’ (Neighbourhood Talent Orchestras) have been launched in the 2024/2025 school year at three locations - Rotterdam, Heerlen, and Aruba - offering children the opportunity to continue their musical development outside school hours. These new orchestras are in addition to existing Leerorkesten in thirteen regions.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €60,000 towards the scaling up of the Leerorkest to become Leerorkest Nederland between 2023 and 2025 (of which €20,000 in 2024).

Netherlands Leprosy Relief

Netherlands Leprosy Relief has worked since 1967 on the worldwide eradication of leprosy and exclusion resulting from leprosy-related disabilities. It is one of the biggest global players in the field of scientific research into control, early diagnosis and prevention of leprosy.

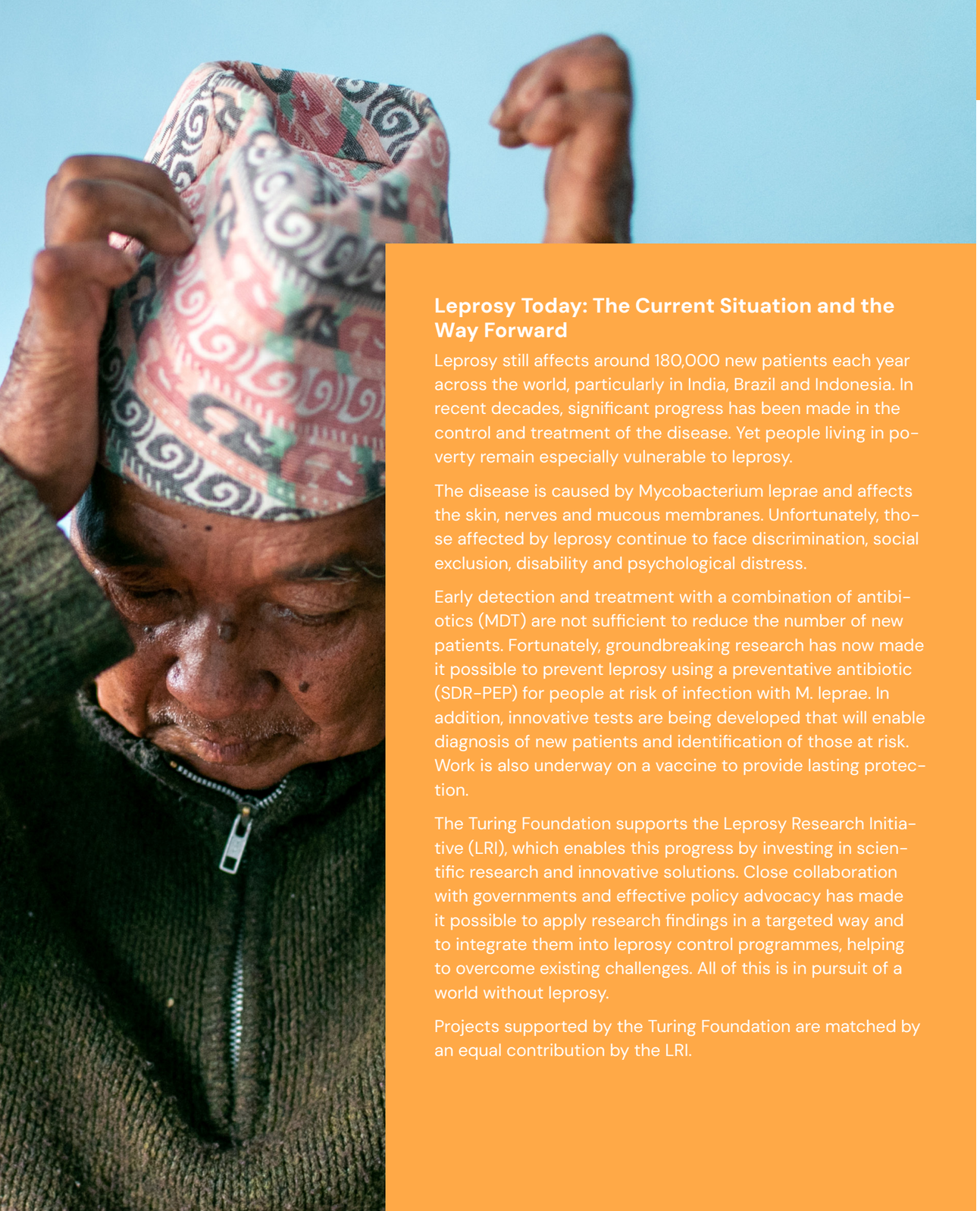
Leprosy Research Initiative

Netherlands Leprosy Relief is one of the founders of the Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI), an international research initiative founded in 2013 to promote research on leprosy. In recent years, the research initiative has developed into the most important funding institute for leprosy-related research and capacity building for researchers worldwide.

Leprosy

Early diagnosis and (preventive) treatment of leprosy is crucial: it is the only way to reduce its spread and prevent permanent nerve damage. For this reason, the Turing Foundation contributes towards scientific research into the origin and spread of the disease. Research projects are conducted through our permanent collaborators: Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR) and Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI).

Projects took place in 2024 in: Burundi, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Ghana, India, Bangladesh, Colombia, Kiribati, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, Ethiopia, the Philippines and the Maldives.



Leprosy Today: The Current Situation and the Way Forward

Leprosy still affects around 180,000 new patients each year across the world, particularly in India, Brazil and Indonesia. In recent decades, significant progress has been made in the control and treatment of the disease. Yet people living in poverty remain especially vulnerable to leprosy.

The disease is caused by Mycobacterium leprae and affects the skin, nerves and mucous membranes. Unfortunately, those affected by leprosy continue to face discrimination, social exclusion, disability and psychological distress.

Early detection and treatment with a combination of antibiotics (MDT) are not sufficient to reduce the number of new patients. Fortunately, groundbreaking research has now made it possible to prevent leprosy using a preventative antibiotic (SDR-PEP) for people at risk of infection with M. leprae. In addition, innovative tests are being developed that will enable diagnosis of new patients and identification of those at risk. Work is also underway on a vaccine to provide lasting protection.

The Turing Foundation supports the Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI), which enables this progress by investing in scientific research and innovative solutions. Close collaboration with governments and effective policy advocacy has made it possible to apply research findings in a targeted way and to integrate them into leprosy control programmes, helping to overcome existing challenges. All of this is in pursuit of a world without leprosy.

Projects supported by the Turing Foundation are matched by an equal contribution by the LRI.

Contribution to the scientific department of the Netherlands Leprosy Relief, 2024

The Turing Foundation has been co-financing leprosy control projects run by the Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) for many years. The LRI is an international partnership for the funding of leprosy research, working in collaboration with the Netherlands Leprosy Relief. In addition, the Turing Foundation provides an annual contribution directly to the LRI to cover the overhead costs associated with project funding. The contribution towards overhead costs for 2024 has been set at €10,000.

Use of handheld ultrasound for the early detection of leprosy, India and Nepal, 2024-2025

Early detection of leprosy is essential to ensure treatment begins before the disease progresses and spreads to others. Currently, leprosy symptoms are often identified by 'hand and eye'. Ultrasound offers a quicker and more accurate alternative and is inexpensive, but until recently, required large machines that are not widely accessible.

American Leprosy Missions is investigating whether a recently developed portable ultrasound device can detect leprosy symptoms just as accurately (and potentially also monitor changes after treatment). The project was launched in 2024.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €57,974 towards this project (of which €36,699 in 2024). The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) is contributing an equal amount.

Role of Drug Resistance and M. lepromatosis in African Leprosy Transmission, Burundi, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Ghana, Belgium, 2024–2027

In several African countries, leprosy is still often diagnosed at an advanced stage, when the disease has already progressed significantly. In addition, no research has been conducted in Central Africa on resistance to the antibiotics used in standard leprosy treatment. Furthermore, there is no insight into the possible presence of M. lepromatosis, a bacterium related to M. leprae that also causes leprosy.

The Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp is conducting research in Burundi, Cameroon, D.R. Congo and Ghana into the presence, load and resistance of both bacteria in infected patients. The entire genome of the bacterium is being analysed, which may also reveal new biomarkers indicating resistance. This research will provide insights into how the bacterium evolves and spreads. The project began in 2024.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €160,408 towards this project (of which €42,416 in 2024). The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) is contributing an equal amount.

Leprosy projects

Leprosy Transmission and One Health: Holistic Investigation into Environmental Presence of Mycobacterium leprae, India, 2024–2027

While leprosy is known to spread from person to person, leprosy bacteria have also been found in certain animals, water and soil. It remains unclear whether transmission can also occur through these bacteria.

The LEPRA Society - Blue Peter Public Health and Research Centre is investigating the link between leprosy cases and exposure to livestock, water and soil in four villages in India. If leprosy bacteria are found in open water, wastewater, soil and/or livestock - and a link is established with human leprosy cases - this could inform the development of more robust strategies to prevent leprosy and its transmission.

The project began in May 2024 and successfully received approval from the ethics committee for human research. Approvals from the animal research ethics committee, local authorities and wastewater management services for the collection and analysis of samples are still pending.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,466 towards this project (of which €35,078 in 2024). The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) is contributing an equal amount.

Mobile suitcase lab for rapid diagnosis of clinical and sub-clinical leprosy, Bangladesh, 2023-2025

Early diagnosis of leprosy is crucial for effective treatment and preventing infection of close contacts. Microbiological diagnosis of leprosy outside well-equipped laboratories with specifically trained personnel is difficult. This project focuses on a reliable, simple and cost-effective rapid diagnostic test (ML-RPA), which is easy to use and deploy in the field. This rapid test gives results within 20 minutes and has been found to be highly accurate in previous studies using cultured DNA in the laboratory. To research its effectiveness in the field, the **International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research** has integrated the rapid diagnostic test into a 'mobile suitcase lab.' This portable lab is easily transportable, uses solar panels and a portable charger, and does not need cooling. The ML-RPA test is being compared with an RT-PCR test (also a molecular diagnostic test, capable of accurately detecting the leprosy bacterium). If the ML-RPA test shows comparable or greater accuracy than the RT-PCR test, it will be recommended for difficult cases and their contacts, especially in areas lacking a good laboratory.

The recruitment target is 410 individuals, of whom 92 were already tested in 2024. Among these 92, only twelve people have leprosy (six MB; six PB). A new collaboration agreement has been finalised with The Leprosy Mission International – Bangladesh to support patient recruitment and sample collection.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €30,000 towards this research (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays).

Evaluation of five transcriptomic biomarkers for leprosy, Colombia, 2024

About 400 cases of leprosy are reported each year in Colombia. In this project by the **Instituto Colombiano de Medicina Tropical of the Universidad CES**, researchers are taking samples from patients in the five regions with the highest incidence of leprosy in Colombia. Then they are researching how genes associated with leprosy – biomarkers – appear in both uninfected people and patients in various phases of infection and disease. This study is partly a continuation of the IDEAL and INDIGO studies which were supported by the Turing Foundation. The results can be used specifically for the further development of diagnostic tests. Detecting leprosy as early as possible has a significant impact on controlling and preventing the disease, on patients and their families.

In the first half of 2024, researchers conducted fieldwork in Colombia to study leprosy patients and their close contacts. They evaluated 42 leprosy patients and 127 of their close contacts, collecting various samples for the RISK4LEP and Hes-1 analysis. The Leiden University Medical Centre team developed and tested diagnostic tools, including blood collection tubes and finger-prick blood tests. The team also received samples from Colombia for analysis.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €154,815 towards this research (of which €41,425 in 2024).

COMBINE: Leprosy elimination by community screening & mass chemoprophylaxis, Kiribati, 2024

Both leprosy and tuberculosis are transmitted through the respiratory tract and transmission is greatly increased in places where many people live close together in poor economic conditions. This is the case in Kiribati. **The Pacific Leprosy Foundation** is researching a population-wide approach for both leprosy and tuberculosis. Patients with certain skin lesions are referred to a specialised clinic. Patients with active or latent tuberculosis are treated. Everyone else is given prophylaxis for leprosy. Transmission of both leprosy and tuberculosis is carefully monitored. If this combined approach is effective and acceptable, it may be applied in other countries where tuberculosis and leprosy are highly endemic.

The screening programme in Betio was launched in January 2023: 5,112 residents (25% of the population) have now been screened. Leprosy services are functioning well, and ten new cases have been identified since January 2023, representing an extremely high detection rate. This is significantly higher than the number detected through passive screening. In addition, 58 cases of active tuberculosis have been found and treated, and 1,116 people with latent tuberculosis infection have been identified and treated.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €103,000 towards this project (of which €26,259 in 2024). The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) is contributing an equal amount.

Leprosy projects

Point-of-care tests for leprosy in South America, 2021-2025

The Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) has developed a simple diagnostic test in previous studies. This point-of-care test uses a finger prick to determine whether someone is infected with leprosy and to what extent. The test can be performed by primary health care workers without complicated laboratory techniques. The LUMC is going to expand the use of the test to populations in Brazil and Bolivia and investigate how the test functions in a Latin American population. The results are being compared with previous studies in Bangladesh.

This research builds on previous LUMC studies which received €1,812,500 of funding from the Turing Foundation.

In 2023, recruitment of leprosy patients began in both Brazil and Bolivia, and all collected samples have been processed. Fewer cases of leprosy are being diagnosed in both countries than expected. Alternative strategies have been devised to still reach the required number of samples. For further research at the LUMC, blood samples have been shipped from Bolivia to the Netherlands. In 2024, samples for the first follow-up point (T1) were collected, and collection of samples for the second follow-up point (T2) has begun. All these samples are being analysed using both tests.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €152,743 towards this new LUMC project (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays). The Leprosy Research Initiative is contributing an equal amount.

Extra clofazimine for MB cases at high risk of ENL reactions, 2020-2027

Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL), a serious leprosy complication, can be treated with the drug clofazimine. The Bombay Leprosy Project is investigating whether treating leprosy patients in Bangladesh and India with extra clofazimine reduces the severity and frequency of ENL and whether it prevents nerve damage over a 24-month period. Research was severely hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly because the necessary medicines were temporarily unavailable. It was resumed in December 2021. Due to delays, the project has been extended (without extra costs) until June 2026.

Recruitment of the first patients began in Bangladesh in March 2023. A few months later, the project also commenced in India. The field staff received the necessary training and attended workshops. A total of 30 patients have been recruited in India and 31 in Bangladesh by June 2024.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,000 towards this research (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays).

Immunomodulation by Mycobacterium Indicus Pranii (MIP) in MB leprosy, 2020-2026

Research has demonstrated that the MIP (Mycobacterium indicus pranii) vaccine can train the immune system to trigger an immune response upon encountering the leprosy bacterium. This process is called 'immune modulation'. The National Institute of Research in Tribal Health (ICMR) in India is doing research into the cells involved in the immune response and the differences between vaccinated and unvaccinated patients. The aim is to better understand the underlying mechanism of immune response and immune modulation and use this knowledge to fight leprosy more effectively.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €94,000 towards this research (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays).

MetLep Trial: Metformin as adjunct therapy for MB leprosy, 2020-2025

Tuberculosis is caused by a bacterium similar to leprosy. Research has shown that the drug metformin (also used to treat diabetes) has a beneficial effect on tuberculosis patients' immune system. The IOCRL (Universities of Indonesia and Oxford Clinical Research Laboratory) in Jakarta, the UGM (Gadjah Mada University) in Yogyakarta and the UNDIP (University of Diponegoro) in Semarang are researching the extent to which treating leprosy with metformin can reduce the degree and severity of leprosy reactions and prevent its consequences. The research group is trying to minimise the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic by shortening the period in which patients are followed from 96 to 48 weeks.

By the end of 2024, 78 patients had been recruited. As fewer patients than expected have proven eligible for inclusion in the study, the research team is working on establishing a new study site in West Java.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,000 towards this research (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays).

Dapsone hypersensitivity syndrome biomolecular predictive test, Papua and Nepal, 2019-2025

Leprosy is treated with a combination of three drugs: dapsone, rifampicin and clofazimine. People with dapsone allergy develop what is called dapsone hypersensitivity syndrome (DHS). DHS is associated with skin disorders and organ failure, leading to the death of about 10% of DHS patients. The highest prevalence is in east Asia. Earlier studies found a genetic mutation associated with a greatly increased risk of DHS. This study is investigating the use of a screening test which can determine whether someone has this genetic mutation. Leprosy patients who test positive will not be given dapsone, which will reduce the number of DHS cases.

A total of 348 patients have now been recruited in Nepal, 16.7% of whom carry the HLA-B*13 gene. Preparations have also begun for the feasibility study, which will assess the practicality of using the qPCR-based screening method for DHS predictors before administering dapsone. Interview instruments have been developed, and interviewers have been recruited in Indonesia.

The Turing Foundation is contributing a total of €76,661 towards this project by Universitas Gadjah Mada. All donations have already been made. The Leprosy Research Initiative is contributing an equal amount.

Leprosy projects

Lepvax: safety and vaccine-induced immune response, Brazil, 2019-2026

Researchers at the **Infectious Disease Research Institute** (IDRI), in collaboration with the America Leprosy Mission (ALM), have developed the leprosy-specific vaccine LepVax. This vaccine has both prophylactic (preventing leprosy) and immunotherapeutic properties (treating leprosy reactions). This research focuses on evaluating the safety and immune response of LepVax. In this project they are collaborating with FioCruz, a leprosy research clinic in Brazil.

By the end of 2024, Anvisa (the Brazilian National Health Surveillance Agency) granted approval to begin the trial. In its most recent feedback round, Anvisa required additional testing of vaccine formulations before the next phase of the study after phase 1b: phase 2a, involving both pauci-bacillary and multi-bacillary leprosy patients, could commence. To support this additional testing, two new partnerships have been established, and the necessary materials have been secured to initiate this work.

The Turing Foundation has already contributed approximately €200,000 towards earlier phases of this research and is contributing a further €175,000 to this follow-up study (of which €0 in 2024 due to delays). The Leprosy Research Initiative is contributing an equal amount.

ENLIST Randomised controlled trials of methotrexate in Erythema Nodosum Leprosum, 2016-2027

Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL) is a severe and very painful complication of leprosy. It is often chronic and causes significant morbidity, affecting not only the skin but also bones, joints, eyes, nerves, testes and kidneys. Although an effective treatment for ENL exists, it is expensive, has considerable side effects and is unavailable in many leprosy-endemic countries.

Methotrexate is inexpensive and has been used across the world since the 1950s for common conditions such as psoriasis. There is evidence that this drug is effective as an alternative to prednisolone (the most widely used corticosteroid treatment for ENL). The **London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine** wants to confirm this by inviting ENL patients in Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines to take part in a study in which some patients are treated with methotrexate and others with prednisolone.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €350,000 towards this research (of which €0 in 2024 due to project delays).

Endgame strategy for leprosy in the Maldives: optimal targeting of post-exposure prophylaxis to interrupt transmission, Maldives, 2022-2023

The Maldives aims to become leprosy-free within the next ten years. The transmission of the disease must be broken, so no one gets infected. The strategy to interrupt transmission typically involves treating certain contacts of a patient preventively with the drug rifampicin. It is unclear which contacts should be treated in a low-endemic setting such as the Maldives. Only close contacts? Or an entire population in a high-endemic cluster? The **Erasmus Medical Centre** is now researching the optimal 'endgame' strategy to break the transmission cycle of the leprosy bacterium in a low-endemic situation.

The project has been completed. The study confirms a sharp decline in leprosy among children in the Maldives; no new cases have been identified since 2017. Epidemiological trends point towards elimination, and a mathematical model predicts a continued decrease. The current approach is likely sufficient, but intensive contact tracing could prevent 1-3 cases annually.

The Turing Foundation contributed €21,531 towards this project. The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) contributed an equal amount.

Molecular methods in subclinical models of leprosy to test PEP, 2021-2023

Whilst multi-drug therapy has been extremely successful in reducing the global prevalence of leprosy, new cases still occur. This indicates that leprosy transmission has continued despite effective treatment. Treating people who are known to have been exposed to leprosy, also known as post exposure prophylaxis or PEP, can reduce the number of subclinical infections and thus disease transmission. In this study the **National Hansen's Disease Programs** (NHDP) is evaluating various PEP treatments and will determine efficacy experimentally. The goal is to determine the most effective PEP treatment.

This NHDP study builds on earlier studies by the same research group, which also received financing from the Turing Foundation.

The project has been successfully completed. The results of this study show that the RC-3X regimen, involving three treatment moments and two drugs, is the most effective of the tested PEP regimens. But administering multiple treatments for PEP may present an unfeasible and logistical burden for both recipients and medical staff. Significantly, a single high dose of rifampicin (SHDR) proved to be a more effective treatment regimen than a double dose of rifampicin (DDR), even with the same total amount of rifampicin administered. This suggests that the effectiveness of a single treatment regimen can be improved if the optimal dosage is administered. Finally, the research group also concluded that mice - particularly those lacking functional T-cells and thus with weakened immune systems - are a valuable tool for the preclinical evaluation of PEP regimens.

The Turing Foundation contributed €24,384 towards this project. The Leprosy Research Initiative contributed an equal amount.

Grants to projects in 2025 and beyond

This concerns grants approved by the Board in 2024, which will commence and be financially accounted for in 2025:

Art

Teylers Museum, Haarlem, The Men of Michelangelo

Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam & Van Gogh Museum, Anselm Kiefer - *Sag mir wo die Blumen sind*

H'Art Museum, Amsterdam, *Brancusi from Centre Pompidou*

Kunstmuseum, The Hague, *New Paris: From Monet to Morisot*

Museum De Lakenhal, Leiden, *Masterful Mystery – On Rembrandt's Enigmatic Contemporary*

Rijksmuseum Twenthe, Enschede, *Seeing & Believing: Sensory Experience in Late Medieval Devotion*

Rembrandt House Museum, Amsterdam, *The Illusionist. Samuel van Hoogstraten*

Wereldmuseum, Amsterdam, *Council of the Raven*, education programming 2025 – 2026

Schubert Stichting, *School Schubertiade*, 2025 – 2026

Leprosy

Contribution to the Leprosy Research Initiative, the Leprosy Foundation's research division, 2025

ENL / Genomic Signature and Neutrophil Interventions, 2025 – 2028

PUCP / Genetic susceptibility to leprosy and disease recurrence, 2025 – 2027

Financial reporting

The Turing Foundation Assets

Each year an amount (in 2024: € 2,5 million) of the foundation's assets is made available to achieve the foundation's objectives. The annual budget is an approximation; the actual amount spent depends on the number of approved applications, whether projects are actually realised, and the planning and duration of projects.

Since its founding in 2006, the Turing Foundation has allocated a total of € 49,3 million or approximately € 2,8 million per year.

The annual report contains a substantive report on the ongoing projects in 2024. The amounts stated concern the allocations for 2024 and, if relevant, the intended allocations for the total duration of a project.

Donations	TOTAL since 2006	Average per year	Budget 2025
In-house project	€ 500,000		€ 200,000
Education	€ 12,752,749	€ 750,162	-
Art	€ 14,462,793	€ 803,489	€ 950,000
Nature	€ 15,296,131	€ 849,785	€ 1,370,000
Leprosy	€ 6,456,170	€ 358,676	€ 300,000
Other	€ 716,680	€ 39,815	€ 280
Subtotal	€ 50,184,523	€ 2,788,029	-
Release	- € 916,790	- € 50,933	-
Total	**€ 49,267,733**	**€ 2,737,096**	**€ 2,620,280**

Asset management explained

The objective of the Turing Foundation's asset management is to maximise the utilisation of the capital to support as many charitable causes and projects as possible over time. It is not a goal in itself to maintain the original capital. The organisation has a ten-year investment horizon.

The Turing Foundation's assets are managed by Triodos Bank (50%) and Rabobank (50%). Since 2024 the foundation has a neutral investment policy for the Rabobank portfolio, with 50% of assets invested in fixed-income securities and 50% in equities. The Triodos portfolio follows a neutral investment policy, with 50% in fixed-income securities and 50% in equities. The percentages mentioned are applied with a bandwidth.

Investments in equities in the Rabobank portfolio generally involve global index funds. Investments in equities in the Triodos Bank portfolio generally involve individual funds. A maximum of 5% of the assets is invested in longer-term higher-risk investments, such as real estate or hedge funds. Based on the Turing Foundation's objectives, ESG objectives are part of the asset management policy. We consciously choose sustainable investments for a portion of the investments.

The return on the investments in 2024 was € 1,853,759. This is a positive return of 8,6% compared to the average value of the investment portfolio (including deposits, savings accounts and other liquid assets) over the period of this report. In the comparable period in 2023, the return was 9,8%.

Financial statements

Summary Balance Sheet

Assets	At year-end 2024	At year-end 2023
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	€ 35,828	€ 40,213
2. Financial Fixed Assets	€ 21,342,189	€ 21,784,517
Total Fixed Assets	**€ 21,378,017**	**€ 21,824,730**
Current Assets		
3. Debtors	€ 111,341	€ 74,527
4. Liquid Assets	€ 499,496	€ 693,997
Total Current Assets	**€ 610,837**	**€ 768,524**
Total Assets	**€ 21,988,854**	**€ 22,593,254**

Liabilities	Ultimo 2024	Ultimo 2023
Equity Capital		
5. Appropriated Reserves	€ 1,693,475	€ 2,976,337
6. Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	€ 19,903,199	€ 19,391,067
Total Liabilities	**€ 21,596,674**	**€ 22,367,404**
Short-Term Liabilities		
7. Donations Committed but Unpaid	€ 320,000	€ 155,500
8. Accrued Liabilities	€ 72,180	€ 70,350
Total Short-Term Liabilities	**€ 392,180**	**€ 225,850**
Total Liabilities	**€ 21,988,854**	**€ 22,593,254**

Summary of Statement of Income and Expenditure

Income	Budget 2024	Actual 2024	Actual 2023
9. Financial Income	-	€ 1,853,759	€ 2,167,866
Total income	**-**	**€ 1,853,759**	**€ 2,167,866**

Expenditure	Budget 2024	Actual 2024	Actual 2023
10. Personnel Costs	€ 218,100	€ 222,482	€ 190,602
11. Depreciation of Fixed Assets	€ 8,400	€ 9,024	€ 8,367
12. Direct costs (donations provided plus in-house project)	€ 2,450,840	€ 2,227,056	€ 1,704,913
13. Release of previously promised donations	-	-€ 11,679	-€ 199,891
14. Asset Management Costs	€ 73,600	€ 75,459	€ 73,272
15. Other Expenses	€ 108,300	€ 102,147	€ 101,238
Total Expenditure	**€ 2,859,240**	**€ 2,624,489**	**€ 1,878,501**

Income minus Expenditure	**-€ 2,859,240**	**-€ 770,730**	**€ 289,365**

Explanatory notes:

The Financial Statements have been presented in accordance with the Dutch Annual Reporting Guidelines (*Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaggeving*). In particular, Guideline 640 for non-profit making organisations was applied.

The Foundation's Equity Capital is divided into:

- Appropriated reserves: appropriated reserves include allocations to organisations for which the board has made an intention decision, but the obligation has not yet been irrevocably pledged to the receiving organisation.
- Other freely disposable equity: the portion of equity over which the competent bodies can dispose without hindrance from legal or statutory provisions for the purpose for which the organisation was established is designated as Other freely disposable equity.

Dubois & Co. issued an auditor's report on the full financial statements of the Turing Foundation in June 2025.

Board of trustees and organisation

The Turing Foundation's Board of Trustees was composed of the following members as of December 31, 2024:

Pieter Geelen (Chairman)
Eline Danker (Secretary)
Jeroen Davidson (Treasurer)

The organisation of the Turing Foundation was composed of the following people as of December 31, 2024:

Lian Heinhuis, Director of Climate and Biodiversity (0.6 FTE)
Margreet Korsten, Director of Art and Leprosy, financial management (0.8 FTE)
Sjaak Heuvels, Project Manager (0.6 FTE)

The Board of Trustees is responsible for adopting and monitoring policies; management is responsible for applying and implementing these policies. These working agreements are recorded internally in the minutes of board meetings. The Board of Trustees convened four times in 2024. Members of the Board of Trustees render their services unpaid and do not claim any expenses.

Colofon

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The other images in this annual report have been made available by project partners. In a few cases, the Turing Foundation added a suitable image to this report, the creator of which could not always be traced.

The Turing Foundation has ANBI (official Dutch charity) status
RSIN (Fiscal number): 81 61 09 229
Chamber of Commerce dossier number: 34252769

Turing Foundation