



*Turing
Foundation*

ANNUAL REPORT
2025

TURINGFOUNDATION.ORG

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Foreword

The year 2025 began for us with a special journey to several of our biodiversity projects in Honduras and Costa Rica. There we met committed and energetic people taking a remarkably holistic approach to complex problems and not shying away from solving issues that should really be paid for by the public purse.

For example, villages on Honduras' Bay Islands discharged their wastewater directly and untreated along the coast, causing such rampant algal growth that the coral was being smothered. Helping to install sewerage and water treatment has proved an effective way for the Coral Reef Alliance to protect the local coral reef, restore fish populations and combat pollution. What should properly be a government responsibility is being taken on by an NGO out of sheer necessity, to prevent coral which is already in a critical state from dying off even further. In Costa Rica, meanwhile, Misión Tiburón is helping the country meet its national and international nature conservation targets through mangrove restoration, research, education and collaboration with local communities around Golfo Dulce, the nursery area of the critically endangered hammerhead shark.

It was heart-warming and hopeful to see the passion and dedication with which local organisations are working, and how effectively they sometimes manage to work together, to make the world a better place.

Even so, during the journey we were again tossed back and forth between the conviction that things are moving in the right direction and the fear that every step forwards in our living environment is accompanied by two steps backwards. Our journey took us via the United States, which has exceptionally good connections with Honduras and Costa Rica because of the enormous numbers of tourists leaving from these countries on giant cruise ships. On our way to our projects, we saw several of them: polluting monsters which burn 3,000 litres of diesel *an hour* even when lying idle in port.

As chance would have it, we also saw Donald Trump inaugurated as the new President of the United States on our outward journey and, four weeks later on our return journey, read about his first fifty executive orders. These ranged from dismantling the Clean Power Plan, scrapping all the Biden administration's climate measures and abolishing the official calculation of climate damage, to once again allowing water pollution and coal leasing. Since then, the Trump administration has continued to turn back the clock. The United States is investing heavily in the expansion of fossil energy, has withdrawn from the Paris Climate Agreement and has rolled back water and nature protection rules. Where nature management is still discussed at all, it is management aimed at exploitation.

The good news is that the rest of the world is

not simply following suit. No other country has withdrawn from the climate agreement and most countries, from the EU to India and from South America to China, are investing heavily in solar and wind energy. We must draw inspiration wherever we can find it and continue working for what we know to be right. In this annual report, we report on carefully conceived projects in the fields of climate change (the protein transition, biodiversity and aviation policy) and marine nature protection (coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, coastal areas, marine ecosystems and underwater rock formations), as well as in and around the Netherlands (the Wadden Sea, the Oosterschelde and the Dogger Bank). Our motto is still: doing nothing is not an option.

In the field of leprosy control, the news is encouraging. The dream of ridding the world of this disfiguring disease for good, even in our own lifetime, is genuinely drawing closer. Later in this annual report, there is an interesting analysis of the challenges and future prospects surrounding the elimination of leprosy, the so-called endgame on which our partners are working.

And art matters. Without art, life is barren. That is why, for the past twenty years, we have supported museums in creating exhibitions with loans from abroad. Transport, insurance and security of these loans involve high costs, and we help cover them so that the Dutch public can go and see all this beauty in a single afternoon. And very occasionally, we help finance the acquisition of a work of art, because we ourselves are convinced of the work's beauty and exceptional quality. Such was the case with *Calculating Empires*, an impressive spatial installation 24 metres wide and 3 metres high, created by artist-researchers Kate Crawford and Vladan Joler and acquired by Rijksmuseum Twenthe. And such was also the case with the two small portraits of children making music by Frans Hals, *Boy Playing the Violin* and *Girl Singing*, jointly acquired by the Frans Hals Museum and the Mauritshuis. You can almost hear the girl singing. So beautiful...

Two children making music by Frans Hals, *Boy Playing the Violin* and *Girl Singing*

We also continue to support with great pleasure music projects for children in the Netherlands, because the broad provision of music education remains essential. In these projects, children learn to sing, dance or play

a musical instrument, and there is always an element of making music or dancing together. For children who want it, support is available for their further development in this field.

This annual report provides an overview of all the projects the Turing Foundation supported in 2025. We extend our warmest thanks to all our partners and to the dedicated people whose work helps make the world a little more beautiful, which we are glad to support. And of course, many thanks to our own Turing Team, Margreet Korsten, Lian Heinhuis and Sjaak Heuvels, who keep things so firmly on course, and to our board members Jeroen Davidson and Eline Danker, who tirelessly support us with their advice and practical help. Making good donations requires careful governance.

More than an overview, this annual report also gives us hope. For even in difficult times, the projects we support show that there will always be people who believe things can be better, and who continue to work towards that goal.

Pieter and Françoise Geelen

May 2026



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**. 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 (inter)nationally 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 2025, we contributed €1.9 million to 67 ongoing projects from partner organizations; we also undertook a project in-house this year.

In-house project	Posters for the planet	€ 160,371
Nature	18 projects	€ 861,000
Art	29 projects	€ 730,000
Leprosy	16 projects	€ 142,097
Diverse	4 projects	€ 34,000

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).



Kunst

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.

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 2025 in the following countries: Costa Rica, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, The Netherlands, Spain and international waters.



Climate change

We support nature organizations that help protect the climate and combat climate change. In particular, we focus on organizations that are active in the field of the protein transition.

Healthy nurseries of the sea

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

Nature projects

Meat-Free Week 2.0, the Netherlands, 2025

Stichting Week Zonder Vlees, the organisation behind the National Week Without Meat & Dairy campaign, encourages flexitarian eating habits and raises awareness in the Netherlands of the positive impact of reducing meat and dairy consumption on people, animals and the environment. The foundation develops campaigns in the Netherlands and abroad, with support from supermarkets, producers, public authorities and civil society organisations. It has now become an influential actor in the protein transition.

With the Turing Foundation's support, the organisation made significant progress towards concluding *Week Zonder Vlees* (meat-free week) and launching the new campaign *Wissel 'ns Wat* (switch for a change), mobilising a broad partner network in the process. The work centred on events, a renewed visual identity and an extensive communications approach. The activities contributed above all to visibility, positioning and collaboration within the protein transition, with strong engagement from major players in the food sector and



attention to behavioural insights. The direct impact on consumer behaviour remains limited and largely indirect, as the focus has been on preparation and network-building. The project therefore represents a valuable enabling step towards scaling up, with future phases likely to benefit from sharper, measurable behavioural objectives to increase impact.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 40,000 towards this project.



Dutch Flora of the Future, the Netherlands, 2025–2028

Hortus Botanicus Amsterdam, one of the world's oldest botanical gardens, is developing a new themed garden: *Dutch Flora of the Future*, which focuses on the impact of climate change on nature in the Netherlands. Visitors will be introduced to native plants that are well adapted to drought or heat, as well as species that are likely to establish themselves in the Netherlands as the climate warms. Together with soil organisms and insects, these plants will form a living ecosystem that inspires visitors and encourages reflection.

The garden will be accessible and interactive, with information panels, audio, visible soil layers and insect hotels. Visitors will be offered practical ideas for their own gardens or balconies and will learn how they can contribute to biodiversity themselves. The garden is being developed in close collaboration with partners including ARTIS Zoo, the City of Amsterdam and scientific institutions. The renovated, sustainable Climate Greenhouse



will strengthen the connection between global and local plant themes.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €45,000 towards this project, of which €10,000 in 2025.

Making the True Price Standard available worldwide, 2025–2028

The **True Price Foundation** works to calculate the true price of products: a price that takes into account not only regular production costs but also hidden social and environmental costs. By making these external costs visible and translating them into financial values, True Price aims to contribute to more sustainable supply chains and fair remuneration for everyone involved. The organisation works with actors throughout the supply chain – from farmers to supermarkets – as well as with governments, financial institutions, civil society organisations and consumers.

In 2025, True Price made major progress in moving from concepts and pilots to a practical, scalable instrument recognised in policy, with True Pricing applied structurally in public and commercial supply chains, including procurement by governments and major buyers. The organisation is using new tools, supply-chain projects and consumer initiatives to demonstrate that taking

social and environmental costs into account leads to concrete behavioural change. At the same time, through intensive collaboration with businesses, knowledge institutions, regulators and policymakers, True Price succeeded in firmly embedding True Pricing in policy. An important milestone was the Dutch government's recognition in 2025 that social costs may be taken into account in public procurement. This stronger substantive, organisational and communications base is helping True Pricing develop into a new standard.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards the core funding of the True Price Foundation, of which €50,000 in 2025.



Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of a sustainable agricultural and food system, the Netherlands, 2025

The **Robin Food Coalition and Transitiecoalitie Voedsel** are working towards a fairer and more sustainable food system. The current agricultural and food system in the Netherlands is ecologically, economically and socially unsustainable. A transition to a sustainable model could benefit people and the environment while also making economically sense.

In 2025, Deloitte carried out a Social Cost-Benefit Analysis commissioned by the Robin Food Coalition and Transitiecoalitie Voedsel. The analysis maps the total financial and social costs and benefits of the current Dutch agricultural and food system and compares them with a hypothetical fully sustainable system. The aim of the study is to provide objective, financial and economic evidence in the highly polarised debate on the future of agriculture and to identify realistic leverage points for transition. The central conclusion is that the current

system has a net negative social impact of approximately €5.3 billion each year. This means that the social costs, including climate impact, nitrogen and ammonia emissions and biodiversity loss, exceed the economic value added by the primary agricultural sector. Animal products in particular, especially raw milk, beef and pork, make a substantial contribution to this negative balance. The study explicitly concludes that continuing the current system is not a viable option.

The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 towards the analysis.

Sector agreement on the protein transition, the Netherlands, 2023–2026

Questionmark is an independent think tank whose mission is to ensure that our food environment supports a healthy, sustainable, fair and animal-friendly food system. The aim of the *Sector agreement on the protein transition* project is to reduce the consumption of animal protein by reaching agreements with supermarkets. Supermarket product ranges can help people eat fewer animal-based products and thus help shape the protein transition.

In the first phase of the project, Dutch supermarkets achieved a world first by publicly disclosing the ratio of animal-based to plant-based products in their sales, partly as a result of pressure and support from NGOs. In the second phase, an intended sector-wide agreement failed to materialise because supermarkets chose to proceed separately, despite experiments with plant-based and hybrid products. As a result, the project has been delayed and will continue in 2026, focused on



renewed discussions, targeting the three largest supermarkets and engaging at board level, with the aim of reaching a joint agreement after all.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €50,000 towards this project. No contribution was made in 2025 due to the delay.

Together for a healthy and sustainable food system, the Netherlands, 2023–2025

Our daily food choices have a major impact on the climate, biodiversity, our health, animal welfare and global food security. **ProVeg Netherlands** is therefore working towards more plant-based patterns of production and consumption.

In recent years, the organisation has made important progress. A new campaign strategy led to more effective social media activity and enabled ProVeg to reach a broader target group, including more heavy meat eaters. Innovations such as an omnivore weekly menu, improved measurement systems and the expansion and professionalisation of the Veggie Challenge increased both impact and participation. In total, 9,186 people in the Netherlands and 75,000 worldwide took part. Scientific research confirmed the effectiveness of the approach, showing an average 25% reduction in meat consumption. The organisation also explored international growth opportunities, including stronger positioning in English-



speaking markets and a possible white-label strategy. Success was also achieved at policy level, including influence on tax measures and collaboration with ministries.

The Turing Foundation contributed €160,000 towards this project.



Accelerating the transition of the Dutch aviation sector, the Netherlands, 2023–2025

Natuur & Milieu is one of the largest and most influential environmental organisations in the Netherlands. It works through various programmes on issues related to climate change. The aviation sector in the Netherlands accounts for 15% of the climate impact of the Dutch economy, but effective climate policy is hampered by sector lobbying, economic arguments against regulation and faith in future technological solutions. Natuur & Milieu has worked for many years to reduce the climate impact of aviation and collaborates with policymakers, politicians and scientists to encourage effective and ambitious policy.

In 2025, Natuur & Milieu made significant substantive progress with its programme to accelerate the transition of the Dutch aviation sector, which aims to bring aviation within climate and liveability limits. The presentation of a distance-based flight tax was a milestone, as it means longer flights will also become more expensive.

The decision was also taken to cap the number of flights at 478,000 per year: a historic break with the sector's growth logic. In addition, despite political instability, Natuur & Milieu succeeded in building broad support for a national CO₂ cap for aviation, which has now been included in several election manifestos.

Across seven interconnected workstreams, the organisation has worked on stricter climate targets, fair pricing, a new societal narrative, sustainable fuels, reducing business flights, public campaigns and intensive advocacy and knowledge-sharing with politicians and policymakers.

The Turing Foundation contributed €300,000 towards this project, of which €100,000 in 2025.

Protecting octopuses and marine ecosystems in Greek waters, Greece, 2025–2026

Sea Shepherd Global is an international nature conservation organisation that actively defends the oceans and all the life they contain. With a fleet of four ocean-going vessels, the organisation carries out direct interventions around the world against illegal fishing, whaling and other forms of marine destruction. The Turing Foundation is supporting a campaign in Greece that focuses on protecting octopus populations and the marine ecosystem in the Mediterranean. The campaign removes illegal octopus traps during the critical breeding season, when use of these traps is prohibited under Greek law. It is taking place in the Thracian Sea in collaboration with Sea Shepherd, the Greek coastguard and other partners. The campaign builds on proven successes in Italy, where four years of similar operations led to a 90% reduction in illegally deployed traps.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,000 towards this project, of which €50,000 in 2025.

Protecting Underwater Pinnacles, Pacific Environment, Trat, Thailand, 2025–2026

Pacific Environment works across the world to protect nature in partnership with local communities. In Thailand's Trat province, the organisation is focusing on four exceptional underwater pinnacles, which are rich in biodiversity and marine life. These vulnerable areas are threatened by overfishing, tourism and climate change.

Together with fishers, scientists and public authorities, Pacific Environment aims to improve the protection of these areas by designating them as protected zones. The goal is to strengthen biodiversity, give local communities a greater say and create a model for other regions in Southeast Asia.

The three-year project includes coral reef restoration, education, training, monitoring and development of sustainable tourism. Tourism businesses are being actively involved, so that nature conservation and the local economy can reinforce one another. This approach not only protects valuable ecosystems but also lays the



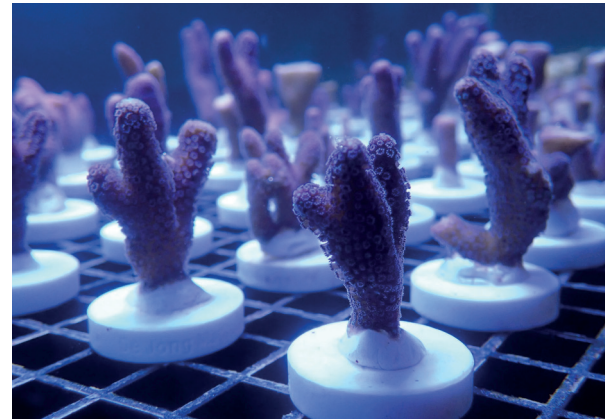
foundations for a resilient and sustainable future for the region.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €50,000 towards the first year of this project.

Corsola: automated coral cultivation for reef restoration, BRANCH Foundation, Caribbean region, 2025–2026

The **BRANCH Foundation** develops innovative, scientifically grounded solutions for the restoration of coral ecosystems. Its Project Corsola centres on the development of large-scale coral nurseries that can restore biodiversity while making the restoration process affordable. Following a successful laboratory pilot in the Netherlands, the organisation now aims to scale up in the Caribbean region.

The project focuses on establishing large-scale nurseries, reducing the cost per coral and further optimising cultivation processes. The approach is industrial in scale, but ecologically informed. The project is strongly data-driven: data on growth rates, environmental factors, costs and efficiency are used to select coral species that are more resilient to climate stress and to continuously improve the restoration process.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €11,000 towards this project.

The Blue North: regeneration of the northern coastline of Mallorca, Commonland, 2025–2027

As the Mediterranean Sea is in a poor ecological state, Commonland is supporting the Mallorca Land and Sea Alliance on Mallorca. This collaboration between several NGOs focuses on regenerating seagrass meadows, developing Marine Protected Areas and increasing local awareness of and engagement with nature restoration.

In 2025, the project on Mallorca, implemented by the **Mallorca Land and Sea Alliance** (MLSA) and supported by Commonland, made important ecological, organisational and strategic progress. The appointment of a new coordinator marked the further professionalisation of the alliance, with regular consultation, clear roles and a shared governance structure and long-term vision for 2045. The alliance also advanced marine restoration through monitoring activities and research into carbon storage, while supporting six farms on land in the transition to regenerative agriculture. Knowledge-sharing,

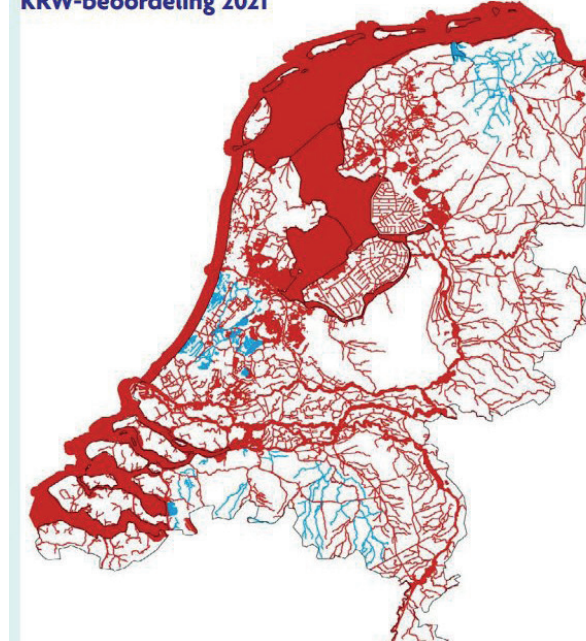


communications and local engagement were also strengthened through workshops, public activities and the launch of a new visual identity and website.

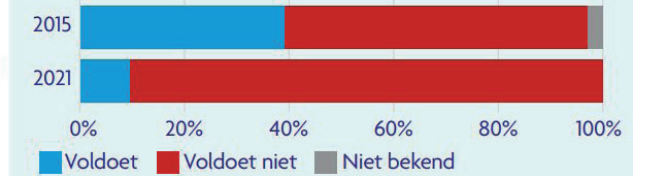
The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,000 towards this project, of which €50,000 in 2025.

Staat van de waterkwaliteit

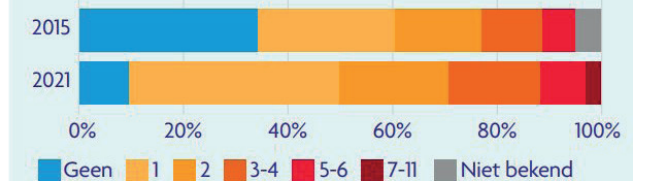
Chemische kwaliteit oppervlaktewater KRW-beoordeling 2021



Ontwikkeling volgens KRW



Aantal stoffen boven de norm



Alle grafieken uitgedrukt in % waterlichamen

Protecting the Wadden Sea, Advocaat van de Aarde, the Netherlands, 2024–2026

Advocaat van de Aarde aims to support citizen initiatives seeking to secure stronger nature protection through legal action. This project focuses on the Wadden Sea, the only natural area in the Netherlands with UNESCO World Heritage status. The Wadden Sea is seriously threatened by pollution and planned gas drilling. Several sources, including industrial discharges, agricultural activities and shipping, contribute to this pollution, either because existing laws and regulations intended to protect the area are barely enforced or because these laws and regulations are inadequate.

In 2025, Advocaat van de Aarde once again demonstrated how legal proceedings, enforcement requests and public pressure can deliver concrete progress in tackling serious water pollution in the Wadden Sea, despite structural failures in government policy and outdated permitting. Together with NGO partners, the organisation helped reduce breaches of standards, tighten permits

and establish precedents, while also working to improve access to water-quality data and strengthen legal and civic capacity. Following the Turing Foundation's support, other funders have come on board, enabling the organisation to professionalise, recruit new staff and position itself to scale up its legal work and impact in the period ahead.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,000 towards this project, of which €50,000 in 2025.



Protecting Dogger Bank, Blue Marine Foundation, the Netherlands, 2023–2026

Blue Marine Foundation was founded in 2010 to protect and restore marine life. The charity was established by the team behind the award-winning book and documentary *The End of the Line*, which revealed the environmental damage caused by overfishing. The Doggerland project builds on an important court case won in June 2022, which secured protection for the British section of Dogger Bank. Blue Marine now aims to apply legal pressure on the European Commission, as well as on the Netherlands and Germany, to take more ambitious protection decisions for Dogger Bank and ensure that the EU section is also properly protected.

Since October 2023, the Turing Foundation's support has enabled Blue Marine Foundation and Doggerland Foundation to take important legal and policy steps to protect Dogger Bank, an ecologically crucial area of the North Sea. Over this period, this has led to the launch of the Rewilding Dogger Bank Seascape Programme, legal success in halting damaging seismic surveys,

progress towards a ban on bottom-towed fishing and a strengthening of both the team and the international NGO coalition. The initiatives attracted broad media coverage and international recognition, including a prestigious environmental award. They also contributed to growing public and political pressure on governments and the European Commission to secure complete, science-based protection for Dogger Bank.

The Turing Foundation is contributing a total of €200,000 towards this project, of which €40,000 in 2025.

Investigating criminal networks in the shark fin trade, Wildlife Justice Commission, worldwide, 2024–2026

The Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) works to disrupt and help dismantle transnational criminal networks trafficking in wildlife, timber and fish by gathering evidence and using it to compel governments to take responsibility.

Since September 2023, with the Turing Foundation's support, WJC has been carrying out a two-year project to combat the illegal trade in shark fins, one of the greatest threats to sharks across the world. The organisation uses undercover operations, surveillance and intelligence analysis to identify criminal networks and shares information with law enforcement agencies and policymakers. A major breakthrough in 2025 was the arrest of a prominent trader in Ecuador and the seizure of 16.5 tonnes of shark fins, while parallel investigations are under way into other key players in Latin America. WJC also identifies new trends in the trade, such as alternative payment methods and emerging smuggling routes, and works actively to embed the importance of



tackling crime in international ocean policy, with the aim of structurally disrupting the illegal trade.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €150,000 towards this project, of which €75,000 in 2025.

Long-term, adaptive management systems to promote resilient reefs and communities, Honduras, 2025–2027

The coral reefs of Honduras' Bay Islands are vital for biodiversity, economic development and cultural heritage. They support thousands of people through fisheries and tourism but are seriously threatened by overfishing and pollution. Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL) works with local coastal communities to protect the reefs and create a network of healthy, diverse reefs that can adapt to climate change.

In 2025, CORAL made good progress in the Bay Islands through an integrated approach aimed at strengthening marine protection and improving wastewater management to protect coral reefs. Together with local and national partners, the organisation worked on an updated management plan for the Bay Islands National Marine Park, with better coordination between stakeholders, stronger patrols on Roatan and Utila and further preparations for establishing a no-take zone. In parallel, CORAL is working to restore the wastewater treatment plant in Coxen Hole. The plant is expected to become opera-



tional again by the end of 2026 and will initially serve fifty households. This is an important step, as measurements show that untreated wastewater remains a major problem.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €245,000 towards this project, of which €75,000 in 2025.



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

Blue Ventures is a marine conservation and protection organisation that puts people first. It supports coastal fishers in remote rural communities to improve their fisheries, restore ocean life and develop sustainable ways of generating income for the local population.

This Blue Ventures project focuses on protecting 557 km² of ocean in Tsimipaika Bay, in north-west Madagascar, through community-led marine conservation. It does so by supporting the Miaramientagna Federation in coordinating the management of the bay. The introduction of fishing restrictions and seagrass reserves and the establishment of three no-take zones will improve biodiversity and increase fishery yields. Twenty-one community members are also being trained to monitor marine ecosystems and to use the resulting data to help communities understand the benefits of complying with sustainable measures. All of this improves decision-making within communities and builds local support for new

and expanded marine reserves.

In 2025, the Blue Ventures project in Tsimipaika Bay moved from capacity-building to the practical implementation of community-led marine management. A key milestone was the establishment of three permanent no-take zones, together protecting more than 50 hectares of coral reef and fishery habitat. Local fishing communities took the lead, using their own monitoring data and supported by newly trained local monitors, established monitoring strategies and community data centres. This has resulted in strong local ownership, tangible recovery of fish stocks and the lasting integration of marine management into local practice, despite continuing challenges such as illegal fishing and climate pressure.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €193,000 towards this project, of which €50,000 in 2025.



Seagrass restoration in the Oosterschelde, Sea Ranger Service, Oosterschelde, the Netherlands, 2023–2026

Sea Ranger Service works with the University of Groningen to develop effective seagrass restoration methods in Europe and beyond. This project aims to restore seagrass in the Oosterschelde, a tidal estuary in the Dutch province of Zeeland, and in doing so develop a methodology that can be replicated for large-scale restoration projects in countries outside Europe. Active seagrass restoration can help bring seagrass back to the Oosterschelde. Seagrass can make a major contribution to improving local biodiversity, and recovery can be rapid. Research into seagrass restoration in the Wadden Sea, in the north of the Netherlands, showed a positive effect on biodiversity within just two years: researchers found 30% more bottom-dwelling animals in seagrass than outside the seagrass bed in 2020–2021. Seagrass meadows are of great ecological importance; in the seas of north-west Europe, they are the equivalent of biodiverse tropical coral reefs. As ecosystem engineers,

they form an important component of a rich ecosystem, not only locally, but also through their wider effects on mobile species such as fish and birds.

In 2025, Sea Ranger Service further scaled up and deepened its seagrass restoration work, particularly in the Oosterschelde. Following analysis of thirteen planting sites, the organisation focused on the five locations with the best restoration results, in collaboration with the University of Groningen. Seagrass seeds were also collected on a large scale in several European countries, involving complex permitting processes, and Sea Ranger Service worked closely with a range of national stakeholders. Sea Ranger Service was also active internationally, including in France, and played a central role in the Seagrass Consortium, which organised a major European workshop in 2025.

The Turing Foundation contributed €150,000 towards this project, of which €50,000 in 2025.



Strengthening the habitat of the hammerhead shark, Misión Tiburón, Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica, 2023–2025

This project is helping the Government of Costa Rica meet its international commitments to protect and conserve all coastal areas, ensure that wetlands are effectively managed and monitored and develop mechanisms for the sustainable use of mangroves as a source of livelihood.

Misión Tiburón made major progress in 2025 towards strengthening the Hammerhead Shark Sanctuary in Golfo Dulce, Costa Rica, by combining ecological restoration, scientific research, education and community development. The project focused on restoring and protecting mangroves as crucial nursery grounds for the critically endangered scalloped hammerhead shark. Among other results, satellite analysis led to better protection of mangrove areas and 15 hectares of new mangrove forest were planted using sustainably cultivated seeds. At the same time, it strengthened local engagement with

educational programmes for schools, scientific monitoring of shark populations and socioeconomic initiatives such as women's entrepreneurship, youth volunteering and sustainable alternatives for coastal communities.

Partly thanks to the Turing Foundation's support, Misión Tiburón has developed into a professional and internationally recognised example of inclusive nature conservation, with demonstrable positive effects for both biodiversity and local communities.

The Turing Foundation contributed €200,000 towards this project, of which €40,000 in 2025.

750 Trees for the City, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 2025

A group of Amsterdam-based foundations and businesses is donating 750 trees to mark the city's 750th anniversary. The trees will help make Amsterdam greener and create a lasting legacy from which future generations will benefit. The donation of 750 additional trees has been a carefully planned process. The estimated cost of the trees, which are already around four metres tall, is €3,500 per tree. This includes careful selection of the trees, planting and aftercare by the grower over the following four years, including watering and pruning. The idea for the tree donation emerged several years ago during brainstorming sessions in the run-up to Amsterdam 750. The trees were presented during the *Op De Ring!* festival in summer 2025. In the middle of the A10 ring road, an urban forest was created: a green oasis with 750 large trees and 7,500 saplings. It offered visitors a unique place to step away from the city, wander through the forest, listen to calming woodland sounds, take a walk with an urban ecologist or paint their own nest box.



After the festival, the trees were planted at various locations across the city, making Amsterdam a little greener for generations to come. The trees can be found on the [city's tree map](#).

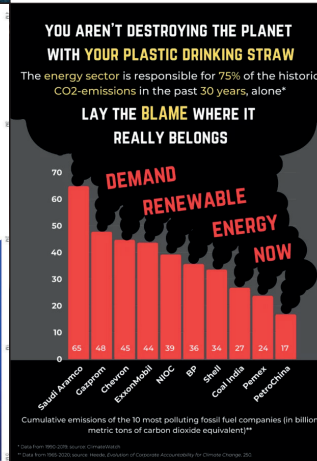
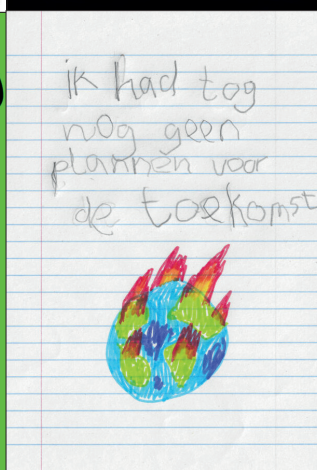
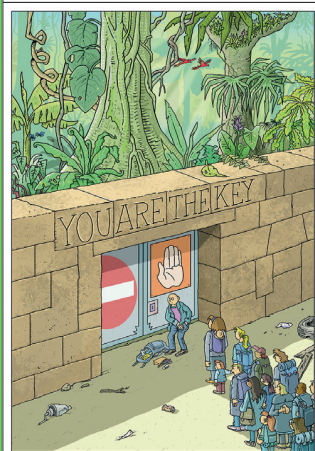
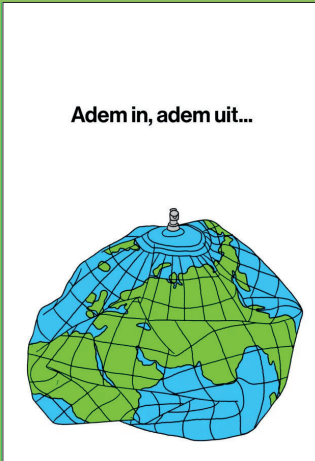
The Turing Foundation contributed €250,000 towards this project.

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

Fauna & Flora is working on forest conservation in Liberia through a rights-based approach, with an emphasis on participatory land-use planning, recognition of land rights and inclusive governance. Land-use plans have been developed in 31 villages, supported by mapping and the digitisation of land boundaries, and discussed with local and national stakeholders. The project focuses on strengthening communities and developing sustainable livelihoods that support nature conservation and biodiversity in a context of poverty and competing land interests. Despite delays caused by the security situation and staff changes, progress has been made and efforts are now focused on restoring the planning process.

The Turing Foundation contributed €130,000 towards this project, of which €70,000 in 2025. Funding will end after 2025.





In-house project

Posters for the planet – a competition for a better world, the Netherlands, 2023-2025

In 2024, the Turing Foundation invited designers, artists and other creative professionals in the Netherlands to submit a unique poster image conveying a strong sense of urgency and a clear call to action. The subject, tone and target audience of the message were entirely up to the creator. The entries (a maximum of three posters per maker) were assessed anonymously. In the end, almost 750 makers submitted nearly 1,500 posters, far more than we had expected. A diverse and professional jury drew up a longlist and selected the ten strongest entries. 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 Groot Museum in ARTIS. The posters were displayed in several museums in 2024 and 2025, including the Groot Museum ARTIS, Design Museum Den Bosch, Rijksmuseum Twenthe in Enschede, Wereldmuseum Amsterdam and the Bonnefantenmuseum Maastricht. During Climate Week in 2025, the Centraal Museum Utrecht opened a presentation of the posters alongside the exhibition *Getekend, de Natuur*. A media campaign was carried out using a selection of the winning posters. An out-of-home campaign with nationwide coverage, in bus shelters and along roads, generated more than 22.5 million impressions. An online campaign using the posters as advertising banners, mainly on news media platforms, generated more than 6 million impressions.



This project is the Turing Foundation's own initiative, and the foundation is responsible for its execution. In 2025, €160,371 was spent on the project.

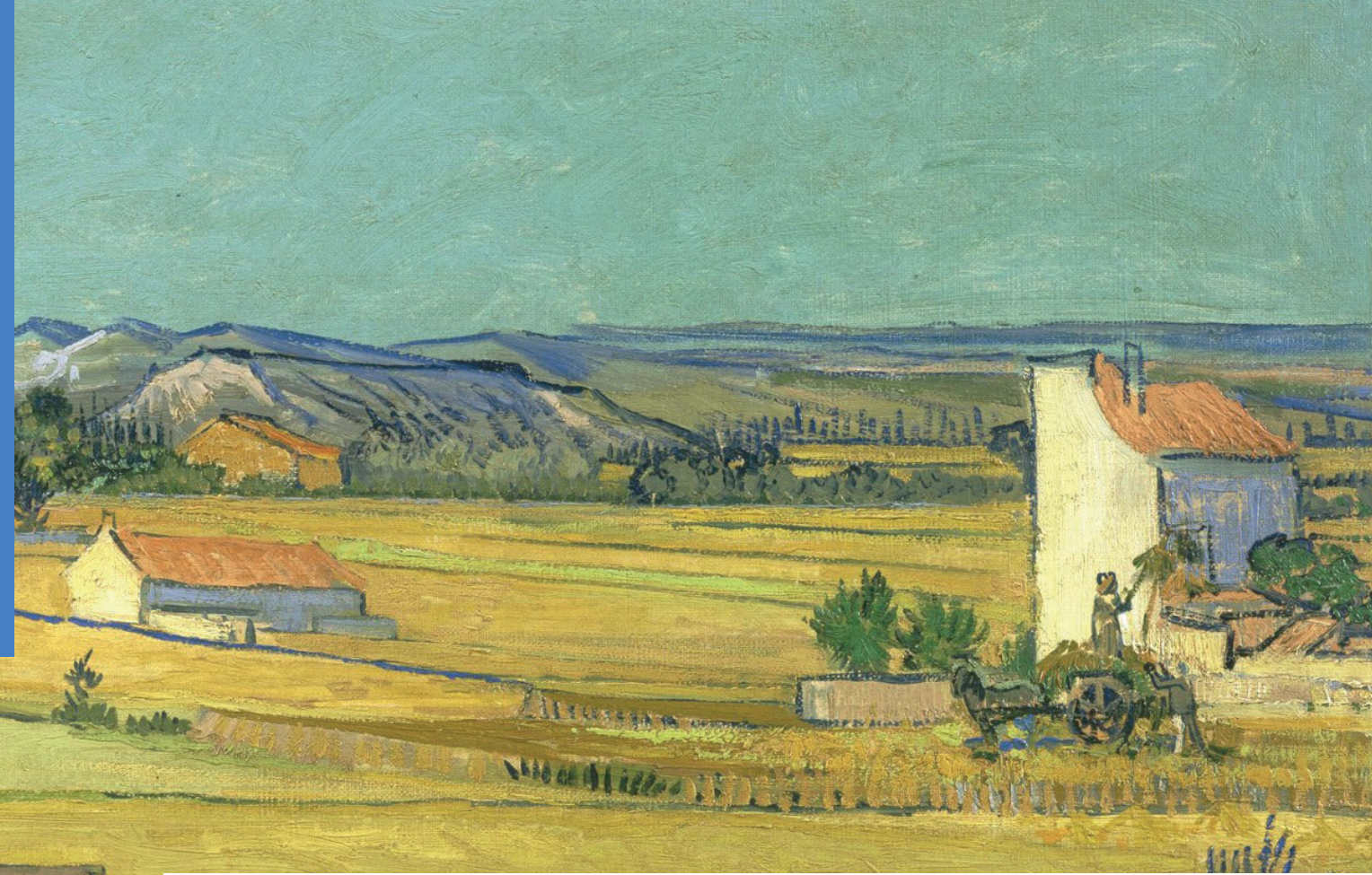
In total, the Turing Foundation spent €487,925 on the project.

In 2025, the Turing Foundation also reserved €200,000 for the possible implementation of a further in-house climate project in the coming years.

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 2025 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.



Co Rentmeester – Universal Photographer, FOAM Amsterdam, 2025 – 2026

Dutch photographer Co Rentmeester belongs to the rare category of photographers who not only captured images but also actively contributed to the development of photographic language itself. His innovative techniques, pioneering use of colour photography and his ability to combine aesthetics with narrative had a lasting impact on visual culture and the arts. He succeeded in breaking down the boundaries between journalistic, commercial and artistic photography. Co Rentmeester's photographs show how images not only reflect reality but also influence social, political and cultural developments. Co Rentmeester built his career as a photographer in the United States. He is one of the most influential and versatile photographers of international stature ever produced by the Netherlands yet is still relatively unknown in his home country. FOAM Amsterdam organised a retrospective exhibition, accompanied by a publication.

The exhibition attracted more than 60,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €18,000 towards this exhibition in 2025, which was on display from October 2025 to February 2026.

Michelangelo and Men, Teylers Museum, Haarlem (2025–2026)

In *Michelangelo and Men*, Teylers Museum explored the prominent role of the male body throughout the work of Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564). The men are often nude, muscular and depicted in expressive, sometimes provocative poses. No other subject occupied him so persistently over the course of his life. Michelangelo's vision of the ideal male form left an enduring mark on Western art history.

For the first time, an exhibition on Michelangelo was devoted entirely to the central place of the male body in his oeuvre. It approached the male body from artistic, social, religious, philosophical and personal perspectives, offering visitors a multifaceted account of Michelangelo's thought and practice. Alongside Michelangelo's drawings, sculptures, letters and excerpts from his poetry were on display, some of them shown in the Netherlands for the first time.

The exhibition attracted more than 70,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 towards this exhibition, which ran from October 2025 to January 2026.



Brancusi from Centre Pompidou, H'ART Museum, Amsterdam (2025–2026)

Brancusi is regarded as one of the most influential sculptors of the twentieth century. Born in Romania, he developed most of his artistic career in Paris. A pioneer of modernism, Brancusi became known for his pure forms and his use of abstraction to express universal concepts such as love, joy and spirituality. His work reflects a search for the essence of form, often reduced to its purest and most minimalist expression.

Centre Pompidou holds an exceptional collection of works by Brancusi, which H'ART Museum was able to present through its multi-year partnership, supplemented where possible by loans from Dutch collections. More than thirty works were shown, together with photographs (including photographs taken by Brancusi himself) drawings, films and archival material.

The exhibition attracted more than 77,000 visitors.



The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 towards this exhibition, which ran from September 2025 to January 2026.



New Paris: from Claude Monet to Berthe Morisot, Kunstmuseum Den Haag, 2025

[Kunstmuseum Den Haag](#) organised the exhibition *New Paris: from Monet to Morisot* on Impressionists' representation of Paris at a time when both modern art and the city itself were undergoing profound transformation. At the heart of the exhibition were three exceptional cityscapes by Monet, painted in 1867 from the balcony of the Louvre Museum. Rather than copying the old masters displayed inside the Louvre, Monet quite literally turned his back on the collection in order to capture modern street life.

In art-historical literature, Monet's Paris views of 1867 have been described as a symbolic starting point of Impressionism and as a decisive break in the history of art. Together, the three related cityscapes guided visitors through a vivid account of a turbulent chapter

in the history of Paris: its radical transformation under Georges-Eugène Haussmann. Alongside Monet's other two cityscapes, many works from international museum collections were shown, many of them for the first time in the Netherlands.

The exhibition attracted 157,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €45,000 towards this exhibition in 2025, which ran from February to June 2025.



Masterful Mystery – On Rembrandt's enigmatic contemporary, Museum De Lakenhal, 2025–2026

For the first time, the powerful and melancholic work of the seventeenth-century Master I.S. was brought together in an exhibition organised by [Museum De Lakenhal](#). Mystery surrounds this anonymous artist, a master whose work had never previously been thoroughly studied. Visitors were invited to join the investigation and help unravel the questions surrounding this seventeenth-century painter. Works by Master I.S. were shown alongside those of Leiden masters such as Gerrit Dou, Jan Lievens and Rembrandt. Visitors discovered how closely his strikingly lifelike portraits are stylistically related to those of his celebrated contemporaries. At the same time, close attention to clothing and objects in the paintings suggested that the artist cannot have been

purely Leiden-based but had clear links with northern and eastern Europe. The exhibition also devoted extensive attention to the *tronie* genre, in which Master I.S. is unsurpassed, and to his possible self-portraits.

The exhibition attracted 56,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 towards this exhibition in 2025, which ran from October 2025 to March 2026.



***Sag mir wo die Blumen sind*, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam & Van Gogh Museum, 2025**

The German artist Anselm Kiefer celebrated his eightieth birthday in 2025. To mark the occasion, [Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam](#) and [Van Gogh Museum](#) jointly organised a two-part exhibition across both venues.

Sag mir wo die Blumen sind began at the Van Gogh Museum, where the focus was on Vincent van Gogh's recurring influence on Kiefer's work, from his earliest years to the present day, with landscape as a central theme. Previously unseen paintings by Kiefer were shown alongside several key works by Van Gogh.

At the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, the emphasis was on Kiefer's close relationship with the Netherlands, and in particular with the museum, which organised a landmark solo exhibition of his work as early as 1986. Important works from the museum's collection were presented alongside new work and installations developed specifically for the space, including the *Sag mir wo die Blumen sind*, one of the exhibition's most popular installations: six-metre-high panels with golden back-

grounds, uniforms and drifting rose petals, transforming the central hall into a place where visitors paused and reflected.

The two-part format proved mutually reinforcing: each presentation highlighted different themes in Kiefer's oeuvre and could be visited independently, while together forming a stronger whole. A single ticket, shared marketing and press strategy, joint educational programming and a combined publication also made the exhibition a notable example of successful collaboration between two museums. The exhibition won the Museumtijdschrift Exhibition Award 2025 and attracted 338,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €70,000 towards this exhibition in 2025, which ran from March to June 2025.



Samuel van Hoogstraten: the illusionist, Museum Rembrandthuis, 2025

In the exhibition *Samuel van Hoogstraten: the illusionist*, visitors to the **Rembrandt House Museum** encountered Rembrandt through the eyes of his pupil Samuel van Hoogstraten. They discovered how Van Hoogstraten learned and further developed the art of illusionism, and how he played a crucial role in disseminating Rembrandt's artistic ideas.

The exhibition presented a new and largely unknown chapter in art history. Van Hoogstraten is recognised among specialists as a master of illusionism and as the author of an important treatise on seventeenth-century painting, but his wide-ranging oeuvre remained little

known to the broader public. Much has been written about him as an art theorist, while his paintings, drawings and prints have received comparatively little attention. Never before had an exhibition been devoted entirely to his work.

International loans came from collections including Vienna, Paris and Kassel. The exhibition attracted 74,000 visitors.

The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 towards this exhibition, which ran from February to May 2025.

Seeing & Believing: sensory experience in the Late Middle Ages, Rijksmuseum Twenthe, 2025

In late medieval Europe, Christians deepened their religious experience in search of ways to draw closer to Mary, Christ and the saints, and to evoke empathy through images, sounds, tastes, scents and tangible objects that stimulated the senses. The exhibition *Seeing & Believing: sensory experience in the Late Middle Ages* explored the role of the senses and ritual in medieval Christianity, bringing to life a period in which art was experienced in an intimate way.

The exhibition focused on examples of medieval art that, unlike the costly objects preserved in the treasuries of churches and cathedrals, were admired and venerated by broad sections of the population. It examined the intersection of art history, devotional practice and popular custom, whose after-effects remain perceptible to this day. Loans came from museums including Madrid, Barcelona and Cologne. The exhibition attracted 21,500 visitors.



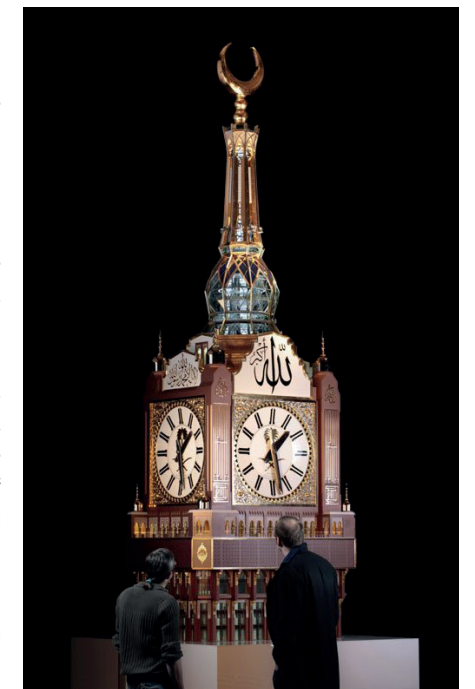
The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 towards this exhibition, which ran from January to April 2025.

From Bauhaus to Mecca, Design Museum Den Bosch, 2025–2026

The exhibition *From Bauhaus to Mecca* explored the life's work of the German architect Mahmoud Bodo Rasch. His family background was rooted in the architectural and artistic traditions of Bauhaus. He studied architecture in Stuttgart, where he worked with Frei Otto, known for lightweight structures inspired by natural forms, including soap-film experiments used to design spanning constructions. In 1974, Rasch became involved in an urban planning project for a tent city in Mina, Saudi Arabia. He converted to Islam and founded the Hajj Research Center, through which he approached the hajj as a question of urban and architectural design. He applied his ideas on lightweight construction in this context. **Design Museum Den Bosch** brought Rasch's relatively little-known work in Europe to wider attention through this exhibition. It offered unique insight into the relationship between design, architecture and systems of belief, bringing together Bauhaus, nature-inspired *Leichtbau* and Islamic design.

39,000 visitors attended the exhibition.

The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 towards this exhibition in 2025, which ran from November 2025 to April 2026.



Council of the Raven: a hands-on exhibition for climate heroes, Wereldmuseum Amsterdam, 2024–2029

Wereldmuseum Amsterdam is presenting a long-term exhibition as part of Wereldmuseum Junior: *Council of the Raven*. Developed in response to the climate crisis, it shows children how daily life and culture in Greenland are affected by global warming. Through three stories set in other parts of the world, the museum demonstrates how people across the globe are interconnected, while also showing that the effects of climate change are experienced differently from place to place. The exhibition explores how people relate to the earth and their environment, and the underlying attitudes and principles that shape this relationship. With a focus on (indigenous) knowledge, ideas, perspectives and values, *Council of the Raven* offers the youngest generation of global citizens new perspectives and practical tools for their future on an increasingly warm planet. Children (and the adults accompanying them) are encouraged to continue these conversations at home, guided by the exhibition's core message: we are part of nature and connected to one another and to the earth.

In 2025, an educational programme for school groups



began, aimed at pupils from Year 3 of primary school to the first year of secondary education. Each day, three sessions can accommodate up to sixty pupils. Children move through four different spaces in which they cook, move and reflect. At *Headquarters Greenland*, they take part in the workshop *Posters for the Planet*.

20,048 visitors attended the exhibition, and 5271 classes took part in the school programme.

The Turing Foundation contributed €80,000 towards this exhibition (€15,000 in 2025), which runs from late 2024 to mid-2029.

Vereniging Rembrandt, Amsterdam

Museums in the Netherlands wishing to acquire an exceptional work of art can apply to **Vereniging Rembrandt**, which is committed to the protection and enrichment of Dutch public art collections. Founded in 1883, the association now has more than 15,000 members. As an independent private organisation, it considers not only the interests of individual museum collections but those of Dutch public art holdings as a whole. Its guiding principle is that works of art of lasting value should remain accessible to all.

The Turing Foundation supports Vereniging Rembrandt with €5,000 annually.



Exhibition at Museum Het Spinozahuis, Rijnsburg, the Netherlands, 2024–2026

Using powerful, innovative means, **Museum Het Spinozahuis** reaches broad audiences, including interested non-specialists such as day visitors and tourists, as well as more knowledgeable visitors and school pupils. The museum makes philosophical themes accessible to a wide public.

The museum is updating its permanent exhibition, with the visitor experience of this authentic historical site as the starting point. The connection between Spinoza's ideas and the present day will also be given a prominent place. As part of the educational role the museum has set itself, visitors – young and old, individually and in groups – will be invited to apply Spinoza's thinking to current social issues. Work on the exhibition took place between February 2024 and spring 2026.

The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000, of which €25,000 in 2025.



Acquisition of two paintings by Frans Hals: *Boy Playing the Violin* and *Girl Singing*, Frans Hals Museum, 2025

Frans Hals had an exceptional gift for portraying people as if they were alive and moving before the viewer. These two small paintings belong to his genre scenes of ordinary people and are the smallest examples within that group; their diamond-shaped format also makes them highly unusual. They demonstrate his mastery in capturing a fleeting moment through assured brushwork.

Both historically and art-historically, the works are important for **Frans Hals Museum** and **Mauritshuis**, which acquired them jointly, as well as for the Dutch public collection as a whole. Following the acquisition, the paintings will be shown alternately at the two museums. In the summer of 2025, they were shown together in Haarlem for the first time.

The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 in 2025.





Calculating Empires: A Genealogy of Technology and Power Since 1500, Rijksmuseum Twente, 2020–2025

Calculating Empires: A Genealogy of Technology and Power Since 1500 is a monumental spatial installation measuring 24 metres wide and 3 metres high, created by artist-researchers Kate Crawford and Vladan Joler. The work shows how technology and power have been inseparably intertwined for centuries. From the invention of the printing press to the rise of artificial intelligence, Crawford and Joler trace five centuries of technological and social development in a visual manifesto that invites reflection on how power is exercised through technology. The installation reveals hidden structures and systems, while leaving their interpretation to the viewer.

Rijksmuseum Twente acquired the work for its perma-

nent collection. Following the acquisition, *Calculating Empires* was shown in one of the museum's large classical galleries and accompanied by an extensive public programme. From 2026 onwards, the work will be embedded in a presentation on the past, present and future of democracy.

The Turing Foundation contributed €25,000 in 2025.

The Residents, Residentie Orkest, 2025–2028

The **Residentie Orkest** runs *The Residents*, the orchestra's flagship music education project. Through this four-year programme, children from vulnerable neighbourhoods in The Hague are given the opportunity to develop socially and emotionally while learning to play an instrument at school and preparing performances together with fellow participants and musicians from the orchestra. Children wishing to continue can join The Residents Stadsorkest, which is open to all children in The Hague regardless of background or musical experience. For pupils who wish to continue after primary school, there is also The Residents Academy, with separate programmes in brass, strings, woodwind and percussion. In 2025, 458 children took part in the project.

The Turing Foundation contributes €45,000 towards this project, of which €15,000 in 2025.



NDT Lesson Series, Nederlands Dans Theater, 2025–2028

The **Nederlands Dans Theater's** educational programme *NDT Lesson Series* is aimed at primary education, with a particular focus on collaboration with schools where participation in cultural activities is not self-evident. By encouraging children to dance themselves, watch dance and create dance, the Nederlands Dans Theater stimulates creativity and imagination. At the same time, the programme supports social and emotional development and strengthens language comprehension, physical ability and spatial awareness. The *NDT Lesson Series* offers pupils the opportunity to engage actively with dance through a series of five to eight weekly lessons. Across all primary school years, the aim is to introduce pupils to dance as an art form and to encourage them to approach the world with an open mind and a freely moving body. The full creative process is covered: performing dance, making it one's own, creating dance, bringing imagination to life and presenting work. Each



year group follows specifically defined learning objectives, and follow-up opportunities are offered through after-school activities.

In 2025, 2364 children took part in the project.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €30,000 towards this project, of which €10,000 in 2025.



All Hands on Deck!, Stichting Wiebeltene, 2025–2027

Stichting Wiebeltene, a musical collective from the northern Netherlands (Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe), began work in 2025 on the school production *All Hands on Deck!*, to be performed at thirty schools across the region over two school years from 2026 onwards. *All Hands on Deck!* is an educational and interactive music-theatre project for children aged six to ten, centred on collaboration and reuse. In five preparatory music lessons, children build their own instruments from recycled materials, learn songs, and then take an active part in a performance alongside professional musicians. During the performance, a group of children forms a ship’s crew together with a musician. Together they search for the Siren, who can teach them how to create enchanting music. This can only be achieved through musical cooperation.

The project consists of three connected elements: preparatory music lessons in the classroom, an inter-

active on-site performance and a follow-up programme designed to ensure lasting impact. Through this approach, Wiebeltene strengthens the connection between schools and extracurricular music education. *All Hands on Deck!* is part of a broader musical journey in which repetition, deepening experience and collaboration with local music schools help build a culture in which making music together becomes a natural part of growing up.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €18,000 towards this project, of which €5,000 in 2025.

Groove Beest in je buurt, BIMhuis, 2025–2026

Groove Beest, the BIMhuis music education programme, focuses on innovative jazz education, with creative freedom and the discovery of individual talent at its core. *Groove Beest in je buurt* forms part of this programme and consists of series of at least four lessons in schools, led by a music teacher together with a musician from a Groove Beest band, followed by a final concert with the Groove Band. In the 2025–2026 school year, the project extends beyond Amsterdam to Lelystad and Purmerend. For the first time, links are being created with after-school music lessons for children interested in learning a particular instrument.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €15,000 towards this project.



MuziekSpeelplaats Zuiderzeewijk, Lelystad, 2025–2026

At the start of the 2024–2025 school year, MuziekSpeelplaats Zuiderzeewijk opened in Lelystad. Like a neighbourhood sports ground, it offers children a place to gather after school – not to play football, but to make music together. While the MuziekSpeelplaats concept already existed elsewhere, it was new to Lelystad. Children are introduced to different instruments and musical styles, learn basic musical skills, begin playing an instrument and make music together. They receive lessons, can take part in workshop series and attend an annual masterclass. The programme is demand-led: children largely determine the content of workshop series focused on a musical style, instrument or theme. Music teachers teach lessons, while a well-known local figure coordinates the playground and brings in the different music teachers.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €10,000 towards this project in 2025.

Blaaskaken, Muziekvereniging Cadenza, 2025–2028

Blaaskaken provides structured music education within primary schools in and around Twello. The project was introduced by the professional music teachers of **Cadenza Twello** with the aim of ensuring that every child in the area can benefit from high-quality music education. *Blaaskaken* is an annual project concentrated into a twelve-week period at each school. Each year works with a specific theme, providing focus and depth while ensuring variation and renewal for pupils, specialist teachers and classroom teachers alike. During these twelve weeks, specialist music teachers visit schools to provide music lessons for both children and teachers. The project provides structured music education, supports teacher development, connects in-school and extracurricular music education and offers a platform for young talent.



The Turing Foundation is contributing €35,000 towards this project, of which €15,000 in 2025.

Klasse[n]orkest, Stichting TacT Muziek, 2025–2028

Stichting TacT Muziek's project *Klasse[n]orkest* aims to strengthen instrumental music education in the eastern Netherlands by establishing classroom orchestras. *Klasse[n]orkest* turns the classroom into a real orchestra. In collaboration with local music associations, music schools and music teachers, a series of eight to ten lessons leads towards a festive final concert. Under the guidance of specialist music teachers, children discover the meaning of making music together on real instruments such as the trumpet, violin and percussion. During the final concert, children encounter the full range of musical organisations present in their immediate environment, so that those wishing to continue (and their parents) know where to go. In this way, *Klasse[n]orkest* connects the wider musical ecosystem. Over the full project period, fourteen new orchestras will be developed in the eastern Netherlands (350 pupils), creating a network of sixty orchestras (1,500 pupils). Work is also under way to build a rich and accessible learning



ecosystem around the *Klasse[n]orkesten*.

In 2025, 7 new *Klasse[n]orkesten* were established and 20 existing orchestras were maintained.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €55,000 towards this project, of which €25,000 in 2025.

Welcome to the Orchestra – the Premier League!, Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, 2024–2026

Welcome to the Orchestra is the **Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra's** educational programme for primary schools and special education. Over a five-week period, children are stimulated in their musical, creative and social development through a varied programme. With *Welcome to the Orchestra – the Premier League!*, the orchestra is offering 5,050 children in Years 5 to 7 from schools across Greater Amsterdam a unique and inspiring introduction to the orchestra and a valuable first experience of classical music over a three-year period.

Football is the theme of the 2024–2026 edition. Pupils discover that a symphony orchestra has much in common with a football team. The theme evokes positive associations among boys, girls and teachers alike, thereby reinforcing engagement with music education. In this edition, pupils also work on composing music themselves. The module gives them freedom for creative

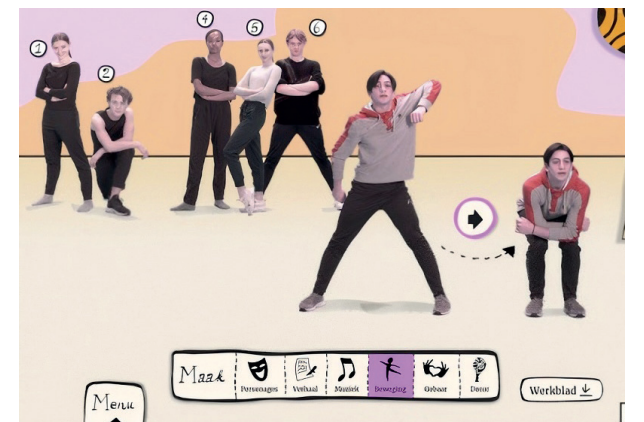


and musical development within the framework of the teaching material. Their compositions form part of the final concert, giving them a defining role in the project. In 2025, the orchestra worked with De Meervaart, a cultural venue in Amsterdam Nieuw-West, on delivery of the programme, in which 1,286 pupils took part.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €50,000 towards this project, of which €20,000 in 2025.

Kunst op je Bord, Follow a Muse, 2024–2025

Since 2012, **Follow a Muse** has produced and distributed online teaching materials for cultural education in primary schools. The foundation originated in educational publishing and specialises in digital learning materials. Through its interactive whiteboard applications, pupils are introduced to music and dance in the classroom in an active and playful way, with teachers participating alongside them. In the classroom, children sing, dance, compose, conduct and use body percussion. The content of the applications is developed through meaningful collaborations with cultural institutions such as the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra, after which *Follow a Muse* translates this material into online teaching packages. In 2025, technical improvements were made to the online platform and more than 1,200 new schools registered via www.kunstopjebord.nl.



The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 towards Follow a Muse's activities, which were completed in early 2025.

In-school Choir Programme, Nieuw Vocaal Amsterdam, 2024–2025

Nieuw Vocaal Amsterdam began the *In-school Choir Programme* in May 2024 in collaboration with Leerorkest Amsterdam. With the Turing Foundation's support, the organisation has been able to offer in-school singing lessons twice per school year at Leerorkest schools in Amsterdam South-East, Amsterdam North and the Indische Buurt.

Across all 54 classes (Years 5 to 8), a singing teacher visits each class for five consecutive weeks twice a year. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes and includes vocal training, music reading, sight-singing, ear training and a wide range of repertoire. This includes children's songs from around the world, folk songs in many languages and from different periods, canons and singing games. Movement, imagination and play run as a continuous thread through the lessons.

In the 2024–2025 school year, ten schools took part in the spring and autumn courses of the in-school programme.



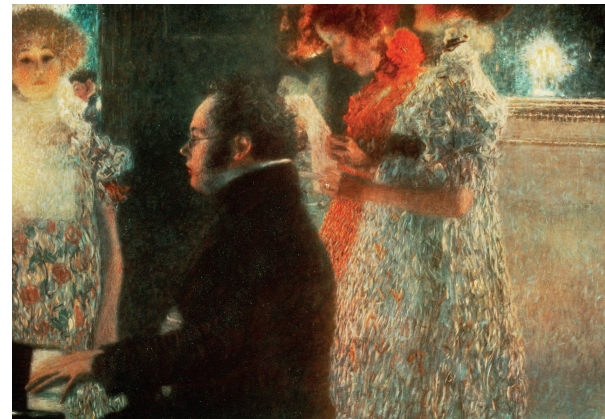
In total, 56 classes participated and 1,500 children took part in the programme.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €40,000 to Nieuw Vocaal Amsterdam, of which €20,000 in 2025.

School Schubertiade, Schubert Stichting, 2024–2025

The **Schubert Stichting** aims to pass on a passion for Franz Schubert's music to secondary-school pupils by organising a School Schubertiade. A School Schubertiade is a theatrical musical performance centred on Schubert's music, created as a co-production between professional musicians and pupils within their own school. In a 45-minute concert, pupils perform songs from Schubert's repertoire and that of his contemporaries, either together or with support from professional musicians. Professional musicians (a singer and pianist) guide the pupils during the concert and perform the songs and accompanying music, often together with them. In 2025, preparations began for a School Schubertiade at Maurick College, scheduled for early 2026.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €2,000 towards the staging of a Schubertiade in 2025–2026.



Leerorkest, Stichting Leerorkest, 2023–2025

Stichting Leerorkest aims to give as many children as possible the opportunity to discover the enjoyment of playing an instrument and making music together. It does so by offering weekly music lessons in primary schools, taught by professional music teachers. In this way, children are introduced to classical music, learn to play an instrument, and can subsequently take part in after-school talent orchestras and follow-on programmes in secondary education. In Amsterdam, around 5,000 children participate in more than thirty Leerorkesten. Instruments are provided free on loan through the national instrument depot established by Leerorkest, which manages around 8,000 instruments.

In recent years, the Leerorkest concept has been expanded nationally, with a focus on children growing up in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. In the 2024–2025 school year, extracurricular Leerorkesten were launched at three locations — Rotterdam, Heerlen and Aruba. In 2025, new Leerorkesten were established in Muiderberg



and Leeuwarden, while further steps were taken in several other places in the Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean towards establishing new programmes. In total, nine discussions are under way with new cities and islands.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €60,000 towards the expansion of Leerorkest into Leerorkest Nederland, of which €20,000 in 2025.

Bus transport to school matinees at Dutch National Opera & Ballet, 2021–2025

Dutch National Opera & Ballet aims to enable everyone to experience the magic of opera and ballet and opens its doors to visitors of all ages. Young people receive particular attention: the organisation wants every schoolchild, in both primary and secondary education, to have the opportunity to experience what it means to be drawn into a beautifully sung story or a powerful dance performance. An important part of the programme for primary schools is the school matinees: additional performances of specially selected opera and ballet productions offered exclusively to schools from across the Netherlands. Demand for these matinees is high, but transport to the theatre presents both organisational and financial barriers for many schools outside Amsterdam. By providing bus transport, Dutch National Opera & Ballet aims to remove this barrier structurally and reach primary-school pupils from across the country.



Over the full three-year project period, more than 15,000 pupils used the bus transport to attend one of the school matinees at Dutch National Opera & Ballet.

The Turing Foundation contributed a total of €115,800 towards bus transport for the special school matinees at Dutch National Opera & Ballet from 2023 to 2025. The project has now been completed.



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 2025 in: Burundi, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Ghana, India, Bangladesh, Colombia, Kiribati, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, Ethiopia, the Philippines and the Maldives.

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.

Understanding Leprosy: Current Challenges and Future Directions

Leprosy, also called Hansen’s disease, is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium leprae*. It mainly affects the skin, nerves, and mucous membranes. If not treated, leprosy can cause serious and lasting disabilities. Although many people think of it as a disease of the past, leprosy is still diagnosed today, and we need to stay vigilant and continue to find new solutions to prevent and treat the disease and its consequences.

The main treatment for leprosy is Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT), consisting of three antibiotics given 6 or 12 months, depending on the type of leprosy. Currently, a preventive regimen called Single-Dose Rifampicin (SDR) Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is also available. It has been recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) since 2018. SDR-PEP reduces the risk that people, who are in close contact with an untreated patient, develop the disease, by about 60%. In 2024, 37 countries had already adopted this preventive method, including India, where SDR-PEP was provided to over 1.5 million contacts of leprosy patients.

The global strategy has evolved beyond simply trying to reduce the number of new patients through timely treatment to trying to stop the transmission of the bacteria causing leprosy (*Mycobacterium leprae*). The WHO’s Leprosy Elimination Framework, introduced in 2023, provides a pathway for countries to verify the steps towards interruption of transmission and achieve the elimination of leprosy disease. This guidance helps countries confirm that they have stopped the spread of *Mycobacterium leprae* and if and when they can declare the disease as eliminated. Achieving this requires strong political support, good surveillance systems, and a society free from discrimination. This followed two historic milestones.

The first one was in October 2023, the Maldives received recognition from the WHO for being the first country to confirm that it has stopped the transmission of (the bacteria causing) leprosy. This milestone,

known as interruption of transmission, is achieved when the country reports zero child cases for more than five consecutive years, demonstrating that there have been no recent infections and thus that the *Mycobacterium leprae* is no longer circulating in the Maldives.

While we cannot directly link this milestone to specific research projects, the Leprosy Research Initiative, with support from the Turing Foundation, has funded work in the Maldives. This research has helped establish a scientific understanding of how to stop transmission in areas with low rates of the disease. The project was led by Erasmus MC, titled “*Endgame strategy for leprosy in the Maldives: optimal targeting of post-exposure prophylaxis to interrupt transmission*”. It investigated exactly this question: how to target preventive treatment most effectively when case numbers are very low. The study confirmed that leprosy cases among children in the Maldives have greatly decreased, with no new cases reported since 2017. The study’s models suggest that ongoing efforts could lead to the elimination of the disease. This achievement is mainly due to strong government commitment and effective health systems, and research like this helps shape the strategies needed for elimination.

A further and more advanced milestone was achieved in August 2024, when Jordan became the first country officially recognised by the WHO as having eliminated leprosy disease. This means that besides no new child leprosy patients for five or more years, no new adult leprosy patients have been diagnosed for the last three or more years. As a result, leprosy disease is eliminated, the only patients that may occasionally be diagnosed are patients that have contracted the disease abroad.

However, challenges in many other countries still exist. The 2024 global data show 172,717 new cases of leprosy worldwide, a 5.5% drop compared to the previous

year, but high numbers of new patients are still found, especially in three countries: India, Brazil, and Indonesia. Together, these countries account for nearly 80% of all new patients. Children with leprosy make up 5.4% of the total number of new patients globally, signalling that transmission is still ongoing. Data reported by the WHO also shows that people affected by leprosy face social and legal challenges. There are still 81 laws that discriminate against them.

The Leprosy Research Initiative (LRI) addresses the challenges related to leprosy by investing in scientific research and innovative solutions as well as capacity building of researchers to help them develop their skills and knowledge. By closely collaborating with researchers and advocating for effective policies, LRI can disseminate research findings in a targeted manner and advocate to integrate them into leprosy control programs. All of this is in pursuit of a world without leprosy.

Projects supported by the Turing Foundation are made possible through equal co-funding from LRI.

An example is the COMBINE project, “Leprosy elimination by community screening & mass chemoprophylaxis” in Kiribati, which is co-funded by the Turing Foundation. This is an intervention-focused study that directly investigates how transmission can be stopped in practice. Leprosy and tuberculosis are transmitted through the airways and mainly occur in densely populated areas with poor socioeconomic conditions, such as Kiribati, where incidence rates are very high. The current leprosy control program focuses on contact tracing and preventive treatment with a single dose of rifampicin, while models show that combining this with mass drug administration (MDA) is the most effective way to rapidly reduce transmission. The COMBINE project builds on this approach by combining population-wide screening, treatment, and chemoprophylaxis for both leprosy and tuberculosis. In addition, it examines the effectiveness, costs, interactions between the two diseases, and the practical feasibility of this integrated approach.

Leprosy Elimination Framework

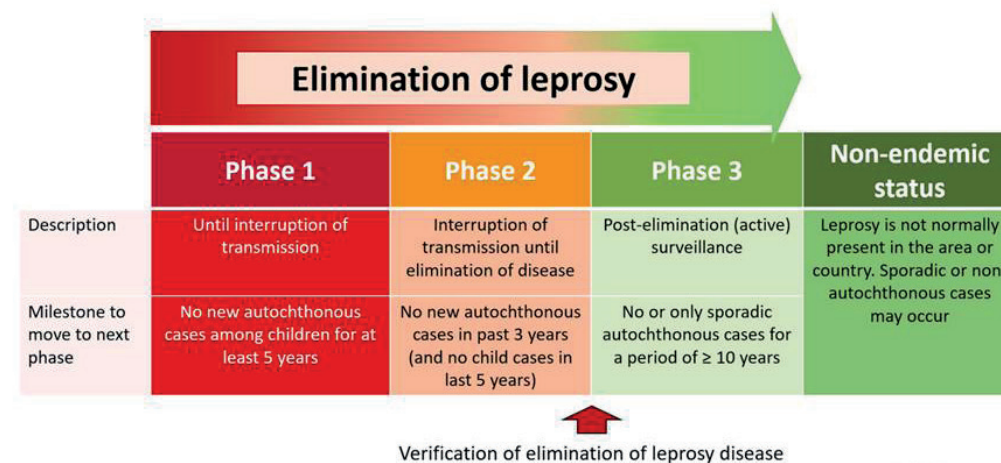


Fig. 1: Leprosy Elimination Monitoring Tool: The LEMT is a tool accompanying the Technical guidance on interruption of transmission and elimination of leprosy. New Delhi: World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia; 2023. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Contribution to NLR's research programme, 2025

The Turing Foundation has co-financed projects aimed at the elimination of leprosy together with **NLR (Until No Leprosy Remains)** for many years. In addition, we make an annual direct contribution to NLR towards the overhead costs it incurs as part of the Leprosy Research Initiative, the international partnership for funding leprosy research. The contribution towards overhead costs for 2025 has been set at €20,000.

ENL Genomic Signature and Neutrophil Interventions, Brazil, 2025–2028

Patients with lepromatous and borderline leprosy may develop a severe immunological complication known as Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL). This reaction can continue to affect patients even after treatment has been completed and may lead to nerve damage and functional impairment. To treat episodes of ENL, immunosuppressive drugs are used to suppress the excessive inflammatory response. This often requires prolonged use of corticosteroids and/or thalidomide, both of which may cause serious side effects.

Thalidomide is highly effective in relieving ENL symptoms, often within a matter of days, but its teratogenic properties (which may cause abnormalities in the foetus) restrict its use to men and to women beyond reproductive age.

The **Oswaldo Cruz Foundation** launched this project in 2025. In recent studies, researchers have closely analysed how genes respond to infection, with a particular focus on ENL. Genes from leprosy patients with and without ENL were compared, including those of patients who had started treatment with thalidomide. The researchers plan to carry out computational analyses to identify drugs capable of influencing these genes, followed by laboratory testing using neutrophils from healthy individuals and from leprosy patients, with or without ENL. By improving the understanding of disease progression and immune responses, the research will contribute to the development of more effective treatment strategies for ENL. This should enable earlier treatment and better outcomes for those affected.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €86,620 towards this project, of which €26,944 in 2025.

PUCP, Genetic Susceptibility to Leprosy and Disease Recurrence, 2025–2027

The progression from infection to disease in leprosy depends to a significant extent on the patient's genetic profile. Advances in technology have enabled DNA-based studies to identify several candidate genes associated with the transmission of leprosy and with clinical characteristics of the disease, such as the type of leprosy and the occurrence of leprosy reactions.

In this project, researchers at **Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná** (PUCP) are investigating new genetic variants associated with leprosy and validating these using a large sample of the Brazilian population. They are analysing the combined impact of these variants in order to describe a genetic profile that may make patients more susceptible to developing leprosy, including after a previous infection. Finally, they hope to contribute to the development of a genetic panel that can be used to monitor patients and their contacts, particularly in endemic areas. The project began in April 2025: ethical approval has been obtained, and the research team has started the initial preparatory work.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €39,432 towards this project, of which €35,489 in 2025.

Use of Handheld Ultrasound for the Early Detection of Leprosy, India and Nepal, 2024–2026

Early detection of leprosy is essential to ensure that treatment begins before the disease progresses further and can infect others. At present, leprosy symptoms are often identified through clinical examination alone. Ultrasound offers a rapid, more accurate and inexpensive alternative, but until recently it required large devices that are not widely available.

American Leprosy Missions is investigating whether a recently developed handheld ultrasound device can detect leprosy symptoms with the same degree of accuracy and may also be able to identify changes following treatment.

In 2025, staff in India and Nepal were trained in the use of the handheld ultrasound device. Early findings suggest that the portable device can reliably distinguish between healthy and affected nerves.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €57,974 towards this project; no disbursement was made in 2025.

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

In a number of African countries, leprosy is still detected relatively late, often when the disease is already at an advanced stage. In addition, no research has yet been conducted in Central Africa into resistance to the antibiotics used in standard leprosy treatment. There is also no clear picture of the possible presence of *M. lepromatosis*, a bacterium related to *M. leprae* that also causes leprosy.

Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp is investigating the presence, concentration and resistance patterns of these two bacteria in infected patients in Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ghana. The entire bacterial genome is being analysed, which may also lead to the identification of new biomarkers indicating resistance. The research is providing insight into how the bacterium changes and spreads. In 2025, ethical approval was obtained in Ghana, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among other developments. Training of the teams in Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon has also been completed.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €160,408 towards this project, of which €37,197 in 2025.

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

It is well established that leprosy is transmitted from person to person, but leprosy bacteria have also been found in certain animals, in water and in soil. It remains unclear whether transmission can also occur through these environmental sources.

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 the presence of leprosy bacteria in open water, wastewater, soil and/or livestock can be established, together with a link to leprosy cases, this may lead to the development of a stronger strategy against leprosy and its transmission.

In 2025, the project obtained the necessary approval from the ethics committee for human research. Approval was also granted by the ethics committee for animal research, along with permission from local authorities and wastewater management bodies for the study and the collection of samples. Fieldwork has begun in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €100,233 towards this project, of which €35,484 in 2025.

Evaluation of Five Transcriptomic Biomarkers for Leprosy, Colombia, 2025

Each year, around 400 new cases of leprosy are reported in Colombia. In this project, researchers at the **Instituto Colombiano de Medicina Tropical of Universidad CES** are collecting samples from patients, their close contacts and people with other skin diseases in the five regions of Colombia where leprosy is most prevalent. They are then examining how leprosy-related genes – the biomarkers – are expressed both in non-infected individuals and in patients at different stages of infection and disease. This research is partly a continuation of the IDEAL and INDIGO studies previously supported by the Turing Foundation. The results may contribute directly to the further development of diagnostic tests. Detecting leprosy as early as possible has a major impact on controlling and preventing the disease, as well as on patients and their families. The project is progressing according to plan.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €154,815 towards this research, of which €38,003 in 2025.

COMBINE: Leprosy Elimination through Community Screening and Mass Chemoprophylaxis, Kiribati, 2022–2027

Leprosy and Tuberculosis are both transmitted through the airways, and transmission increases sharply in places where many people live in close proximity under poor socio-economic conditions. This is the case, for example, in Kiribati, where the **Pacific Leprosy Foundation** is studying a population-wide approach to both leprosy and tuberculosis. Patients with certain skin abnormalities are referred to a specialised clinic. Patients with active or latent tuberculosis receive treatment, while all others are given chemoprophylaxis for leprosy. The spread of both diseases is being carefully mapped. If this combined approach proves effective and acceptable, it may also be applied in other countries where tuberculosis and leprosy are highly endemic.

In the first half of 2025, 6,517 people (around 30% of the population) were screened for leprosy and tuberculosis. Fifteen were found to have leprosy (214 per 100,000 people screened), 42 had tuberculosis, and 114 were found to be apparently healthy but carrying the tuberculosis bacterium or to be in the incubation phase before clinical symptoms appeared. All clinical cases were referred to the national treatment programmes, while those carrying the bacterium or in the incubation phase were treated by the research team.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €103,603 towards this project; no disbursement was made in 2025.

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 in Bangladesh and India whether treating leprosy patients with additional clofazimine reduces the severity and frequency of ENL and prevents nerve damage over a period of 24 months.

The study was severely delayed by the COVID pandemic, in particular because the required medicines were unavailable. The research resumed in December 2021. As a result of the delay, the project duration was extended on a budget-neutral basis until June 2027. The project was further delayed because the study drug clofazimine was unavailable and there were import problems with the placebo. These issues have now been resolved. In addition, by June 2025, 61 patients in India and 52 in Bangladesh had been recruited.

The Turing Foundation's is contributing €98,608 towards this research; no disbursement was made in 2025.

MetLep Trial: Metformin as Adjunct Therapy for MB Leprosy, 2020–2026

Tuberculosis is caused by a bacterium related to the one that causes leprosy. Research has shown that metformin (a drug also used in the treatment of diabetes) has a beneficial effect on the immune system of tuberculosis patients. In Indonesia, the IOCRL (**Universities of Indonesia and Oxford Clinical Research Laboratory**) in Jakarta, **UGM (Gadjah Mada University)** in Yogyakarta and **UNDIP (Diponegoro University)** in Semarang are investigating to what extent treatment with metformin can reduce the frequency and severity of leprosy reactions and help prevent their consequences. The research group is seeking to limit delays caused by the COVID pandemic, including by reducing the follow-up period for patients from 96 to 48 weeks.

To recruit the required number of patients, the project has been extended until the end of 2026. So far, 217 patients have been screened for eligibility and 124 participants recruited, representing 75% of the target number.

The Turing Foundation's is contributing €99,973 towards this research; no disbursement was made in 2025.

LepVax: Safety and Vaccine-Induced Immune Response, Brazil, 2019–2028

Researchers at the **Infectious Disease Research Institute (IDRI)**, in collaboration with **American Leprosy Missions (ALM)**, have developed LepVax, a leprosy-specific vaccine. This vaccine has both prophylactic properties (helping to prevent leprosy) and immunotherapeutic properties (treating leprosy reactions). The research focuses on testing the safety of LepVax and the immune response it induces. The project is being carried out in collaboration with FioCruz, a clinical leprosy research centre in Brazil.

The Turing Foundation has already contributed around €200,000 towards earlier phases of this research and is contributing €175,000 towards this follow-up study; no disbursement was made in 2025.

ENLIST: Randomised Controlled Trials of Methotrexate in Erythema Nodosum Leprosum, 2016–2026

Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL) is a serious and highly painful leprosy complication. It is often chronic and causes severe morbidity, affecting not only the skin but also the bones, joints, eyes, nerves, testes and kidneys. An effective treatment for ENL exists, but its cost and side effects are considerable, and it is unavailable in many leprosy-endemic countries.

Methotrexate is inexpensive and has been used worldwide since the 1950s for common conditions such as psoriasis. There are indications that this drug may be effective as an alternative to prednisolone, the corticosteroid most commonly used to treat ENL. The **London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine** aims to confirm this by inviting ENL patients in Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines to participate in a study in which some patients receive methotrexate and others prednisolone.

The project has experienced significant delays, and the research group responsible for implementation repeatedly failed to meet several conditions. As a result, our partner Leprosy Research Initiative decided to discontinue project funding. The research group has since secured alternative funding, allowing the study to continue.

The Turing Foundation contributed a total of €218,986 towards this research.

Mobile Suitcase Lab for Rapid Diagnosis of Clinical and Subclinical Leprosy, Bangladesh, 2023–2025

Early diagnosis of leprosy is crucial for effective treatment and for preventing transmission to close contacts of confirmed cases, the group at greatest risk. Microbiological diagnosis of leprosy outside well-equipped laboratories and without specifically trained personnel remains difficult. This project focuses on a reliable, simple and cost-effective rapid test that is easy to use and can be deployed in the field. For this purpose, a previously developed molecular diagnostic test (the ML-RPA test) is being used. This rapid test produces results within 20 minutes and has proved highly accurate in earlier laboratory studies using cultured DNA. To assess its effectiveness in diagnosing leprosy cases and their close contacts under field conditions, the **International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research** integrated the test into a so-called suitcase laboratory. This mobile laboratory can be transported easily, runs on solar power and a portable charger, and does not require refrigeration. The ML-RPA test is compared with an RT-PCR test, another molecular diagnostic method capable of accurately identifying the leprosy bacterium. The results of the two tests are being compared, and if the ML-RPA test shows equal or better accuracy than the RT-PCR test, it will be recommended for use in identifying possible cases and their contacts, particularly in areas where adequate laboratory facilities are unavailable.

In 2025, several methods of testing patients were evaluated. Further research is needed to further assess this user-friendly, non-invasive approach.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €30,000 towards this research, of which €8,343 in 2025.

Point-of-Care Tests for Leprosy in South America, 2021–2025

In earlier studies, the **Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC)** team developed a simple diagnostic test. This point-of-care test uses a finger-prick sample to determine whether, and to what extent, someone is infected with leprosy. The test can be administered by primary healthcare workers without the need for complex laboratory techniques. The LUMC is now expanding the use of the test to populations in Brazil and Bolivia, while investigating how it performs in a Latin American population. The results are being compared with those of earlier studies in Bangladesh. This research builds on earlier studies to which the Turing Foundation contributed €1,812,500. The project is in its final phase. The transfer of qPCR and immunodiagnostic tests to Brazil and Bolivia has been successfully completed, and the teams in these countries are carrying out the tests independently under LUMC supervision. Three PhD candidates are involved in the study, alongside active collaboration and exchange between the participating laboratories.

The Turing Foundation is contributing €152,743 towards this new Leiden University Medical Center project, of which €34,683 in 2025.



Immunomodulation by *Mycobacterium indicus pranii* (MIP) in MB Leprosy, 2020–2025

Research has shown that the MIP (*Mycobacterium indicus pranii*) vaccine can train the immune system to mount an immune response when it comes into contact with the leprosy bacterium. This process is known as immunomodulation. The **National Institute of Research in Tribal Health (ICMR)** in India is studying the cells involved and the differences between vaccinated and unvaccinated patients. The aim is to gain a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms of immune response and immunomodulation, and to apply this knowledge to more effective leprosy control.

The research group was found to have made no significant progress in relation to the project's main research question. Following a pattern of repeated non-compliance with the grant conditions, our partner (LRI) ultimately decided to terminate project funding as of 2025.

The Turing Foundation has contributed a total of €16,451 towards this research.

Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome Biomolecular Predictive Test, Papua and Nepal, 2019–2025

Treatment for leprosy consists of a combination of three drugs: dapsone, rifampicin and clofazimine. People with a dapsone allergy may develop Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome (DHS). DHS is associated with skin abnormalities and organ failure, and around 10% of patients affected by DHS die as a result. The highest prevalence is found in East Asia. Earlier studies identified a genetic mutation associated with a greatly increased risk of DHS. This study is examining the use of a screening test to determine whether a patient carries this genetic mutation. Leprosy patients who test positive are not prescribed dapsone, which should reduce the number of DHS cases.

The project ran until the end of December 2025, and publication of the results is expected in 2026.

The Turing Foundation contributed €76,661 towards this project by Gadjah Mada University. The full contribution has already been disbursed.



Grants to diverse projects

This concerns discretionary grants awarded in 2025 that do not fall within the three main domains of Nature, Art, and Leprosy. The total value amounts to €34,000.

- Donation to the Hortus Botanicus Leiden
- Donation to Protect Ukraine
- Donation to the Stichting Bio Kinderrevalidatie
- Donation to the Stichting KinderklimaatConcertdag

Grants to projects in 2026 and beyond

Art

Grants accounted for in 2025 and starting in 2026

- Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam, 'Marisol', € 50,000
- Centraal Museum, Utrecht, 'Gerard van Honthorst', € 40,000
- Drents Museum, Assen, 'Amrita Sher-Gil - Icoon van de moderne kunst in India', € 30,000
- Mauritshuis, Den Haag, 'Thyssen-Bornemisza in het Mauritshuis', € 35,000
- Museum Belvédère, Oranjewoud, 'Nature in Motion - Wilhelmina Barns-Graham', € 20,000
- Stedelijk Museum Schiedam, 'Yves Klein en zijn kunstenaarsfamilie: Frits, Marie en Rotraut', € 35,000
- Stedelijk Museum Kampen, 'Avercamp terug naar Kampen. Kampen door de ogen van Hendrick en Barent Avercamp', € 40,000
- Stadhuismuseum Zierikzee, 'Cornelius Jonson van Ceulen', € 10,000

Nature

Grants starting in 2026 and accounted for in 2026

- Proveg International, 'De bewustwording voorbij, een meer plantaardig productie- en consumptiepatroon', 2026 - 2027, € 160,000
- De Eerlijke Geldwijzer, 'The Big Shift: financiële instellingen als aanjagers van de eivittentitie', 2026 - 2029, € 139,000

Financial reporting

The Turing Foundation Assets

Each year an amount (in 2025: € 2,6 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 € 50 million or approximately € 2,6 million per year.

The annual report contains a substantive report on the ongoing projects in 2025. The amounts stated concern the allocations for 2025 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	€ 487,926		-
Education	€ 12,752,749	€ 750,162	-
Art	€ 14,910,793	€ 784,778	€ 950,000
Nature	€ 15,419,131	€ 811,533	€ 1,350,000
Leprosy	€ 6,191,283	€ 325,857	€ 300,000
Other	€ 750,960	€ 39,524	-
Subtotal	€ 50,512,842	€ 2,605,369	-
Release	-€ 1,010,836	- € 53,202	-
Total	€ 49,502,006	€ 2,605,369	€ 2,600,000

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. Since Q4 the organisation has a less than ten-year investment horizon.

The Turing Foundation’s assets are managed by Triodos Bank (52%) and Rabobank (48%). Since Q4 2025 the foundation has a neutral investment policy for the Rabobank portfolio, with 60% of assets invested in fixed-income securities and 40% 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. 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 2025 was € 454.791. This is a positive return of 2,2% 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 2024, the return was 8,6%.

Financial statements

Summary Balance Sheet

Assets	At year-end 2025	At year-end 2024
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	€ 28,345	€ 35,828
2. Financial Fixed Assets	€ 19,662,809	€ 21,342,189
Total Fixed Assets	€ 19,691,154	€ 21,378,017
Current Assets		
3. Debtors	€ 62,693	€ 111,341
4. Liquid Assets	€ 365,190	€ 499,496
Total Current Assets	€ 427,883	€ 610,837
Total Assets	€ 20,119,037	€ 21,988,854
Liabilities	Ultimo 2025	Ultimo 2024
Equity Capital		
5. Appropriated Reserves	€ 1,247,110	€ 1,693,475
6. Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	€ 18,425,360	€ 19,903,199
Total Liabilities	€ 19,672,470	€ 21,596,674
Short-Term Liabilities		
7. Donations Committed but Unpaid	€ 395,400	€ 320,000
8. Accrued Liabilities	€ 51,167	€ 72,180
Total Short-Term Liabilities	€ 446,567	€ 392,180
Total Liabilities	€ 20,119,037	€ 21,988,854

Summary of Statement of Income and Expenditure

Income	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
9. Financial Income	-	€ 454,791	€ 1,853,759
Total income		€ 454,791	€ 1,853,759
Expenditure	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
10. Personnel Costs	€ 233,100	€ 235,481	€ 222,482
11. Depreciation of Fixed Assets	€ 9,300	€ 7,483	€ 9,024
12. Direct costs (donations provided plus in-house project)	€ 2,620,280	€ 2,021,794	€ 2,227,056
13. Release of previously promised donations		-€ 94,046	-€ 11,679
14. Asset Management Costs	€ 75,900	€ 68,456	€ 75,459
15. Other Expenses	€ 117,000	€ 139,827	€ 102,147
Total Expenditure	€ 3,055,580	€ 2,378,995	€ 2,624,489
Income minus Expenditure	-€ 3,055,580	-€ 1,924,204	-€ 770,730

Explanatory notes:

The Financial Statements have been presented in accordance with the Dutch Annual Reporting Guidelines (*Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaggeving*). In particular, Guideline RJK - C1 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 2026.

Board of trustees and organisation

The Turing Foundation's Board of Trustees was composed of the following members as of December 31, 2025:

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, 2025:

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 2025. Members of the Board of Trustees render their services unpaid and do not claim any expenses.

Colofon

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All 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.

Photo cover: In and around Pollença on Mallorca, Arrels Marines is working to restore vital seagrass meadows: nurseries of the sea where new life begins. As part of a broader alliance established by Commonland, this project contributes to the restoration of biodiversity and resilient coastal areas.

Photo page 28: Kecak Dance Bali (1968), Co Rentmeester

The Turing Foundation has ANBI (official Dutch charity) status

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