



Annual Report Turing Foundation **2008**

content

Preface	4
Chapter 1 The Founding	
1.1 How it Started	8
1.2 Objectives in the Articles of Association	9
1.3 The Turing Foundation in Figures in 2008	10
Chapter 2 Objectives and Expenditure	
2.1 Vision, Mission, Objectives	14
2.2 Application Procedure	15
2.3 Expenditure	18
2.4 Education	22
2.4.1 Education	22
2.4.2 Education Expenditure	23
2.4.3 Education Quality	26
2.4.4 Vocational Training	36
2.5 Nature Conservation	44
2.5.1 Nature Policy	44
2.5.2 Conservation Expenditure	45
2.5.3 Nurseries of the Sea	46
2.5.4 Sustainable Agriculture	51

2.6 Art	58	3.7 Risks	96
2.6.1 Art Policy	58	3.8 Staff Policy	98
2.6.2 Art Expenditure	60	3.9 Preview and Budget	98
2.6.3 Poetry Expenditure	62		
2.6.4 Museum Expenditure	65	Chapter 4 Financial Report	
2.6.5 Music Expenditure	71	4.1 Assets of the Turing Foundation	104
2.7 Leprosy	80	4.2 Financial Developments in 2008	104
2.7.1 Leprosy Policy	80	4.3 Asset Management	106
2.7.2 Expenditure on Leprosy	81	4.4 Investment Results	108
2.7.3 Scientific Research into early diagnosis of Leprosy	82	4.5 Annual Accounts	110
2.7.4 The Treatment of Leprosy Patients	84		
2.8 Other Projects	86	Chapter 5 Communication with Stakeholders	
		5.1 Policy	116
Chapter 3 Management, Governance and Organisation		5.1.1 Applicants	116
3.1 Board	90	5.1.2 (Local) Partner Organisations	118
3.2 Report of the Board	91	5.1.3 Charity Organisations	118
3.3 Evaluation Policy and Strategy	91	5.1.4 Media Contacts	119
3.4 Governance and Transparency	93	5.2 Website	120
3.5 Performance Measurements and Project Monitoring	94		
3.6 Objectives for 2008	95		

You only understand it after you get the point

Whenever people ask why I fell in love with Françoise, I always have an answer ready – and it’s always a different answer. Every answer is completely honest, but none is complete. Fortunately, everybody understands this. They share the experience.

Whenever people ask why we were instantly sold when we saw our house for the first time, we say that it was because of the beautiful sun-lounge. Which wasn’t the reason, of course. We weren’t even looking for a sun-lounge. We were looking for a home. A place that felt right. Fortunately, everybody understands this. Which is why nobody ever argued “But if the sun-lounge was so important, why didn’t you...”

Whenever people ask why we donated the proceeds of TomTom’s IPO to the Turing Foundation, our answers are equally honest and equally incomplete. Not everybody understands this. Often, people argue with our answers. The decision was easily made. We didn’t need to discuss it for more than ten minutes. Not because the decision was inconsequential – it wasn’t, much like the decision to

share your life with someone isn't inconsequential. Not because there were no reasons – of course there are reasons, just as there are reasons to choose one particular house to be your home. But because all the reasons together felt *right*. When that is the case, there's no need to discuss them any further. So the complete answer to the question why we spend our money on charity is: because it feels right for Françoise and me. We hope everybody understands this.

We hereby present the second annual report of the Turing Foundation. If in a way our first year was a year of doing, our second was a year of learning. After all, 2008 saw the results of over seventy investments in our own policy decisions. Board, directors and staff members were particularly inspired by their visit to a number of educational and nature projects in Ghana and Togo.

The results were certainly not disappointing, but there were valuable lessons to be learned. As usual, practice teaches more than a thousand words, so our lessons are impossible to explain in a dozen or so words. Or they are, to those who already know them. Only invest in initiatives

that originate from the applicants themselves. If there's something wrong with the books, there's something wrong with the project. There are good people in the world, but there are also bad people. A thousand euros is more than you think. A million euros is less than you think. Most lessons we had heard before. But now we've also learned them.

You only understand it after you get the point

Pieter and Françoise Geelen, March 2009



Chapter 1

The Founding

1.1 How it Started

The Turing Foundation was founded in 2006 by Pieter and Françoise Geelen. The name of the foundation honours Alan Turing (1912-1954), the British scientist who is regarded by many as the founder of modern computer science. Turing has always been one of the heroes of our founder, Pieter Geelen. When Geelen and a friend, who studied computer science together, started a company in 1991, they named it the Turing Machine Company. In 2005 this company was renamed TomTom and it was listed on the Dutch stock exchange.

From the proceeds of that IPO the Turing Foundation was founded. Pieter and Françoise Geelen donated €100 million of their profits to the foundation. Upon the formation, they selected four charity objectives: art, education, leprosy elimination and nature conservation. The categories of education and nature conservation are aimed at projects in developing countries (mainly Africa); art projects are supported only if they take place in the Netherlands.

The Turing Foundation's donation budget is set annually; it amounted to €5 million in 2008.



1.2 Objectives in the Articles of Association

The objectives of the foundation as laid down in the Articles of Association are:

- to extend financial and other assistance to charity organisations;
- to give out grants, to (help) establish funds or foundations and to (help) organise projects, related to good causes;
- to (help) gather assets for the benefit of good causes;
- and all that is related to the above in the broadest sense.

In the Articles of Association, good causes are defined as follows:

- enabling, stimulating and supporting education for children and young people all over the world;
- protecting nature in developing countries;
- supporting and stimulating art and culture in the Netherlands;
- eliminating leprosy and helping victims of leprosy.

1.3 The Turing Foundation in Figures in 2008

Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations for multi-year projects totalling € 12,858,916.

In 2008

- we donated a sum of € 3,351,476 to 74 charities;
- 42,718 people visited our website;
- we ran 109 projects in 40 countries.

in the Netherlands we participated in*:

- 277 music events, of which 45 events for children;
- 21 music events in schools;
- 654 music events in crèches;
- 171,908 visitors to 4 exhibitions;
- 1,462 children from Rotterdam used the Turing Museum Bus;
- 495 poetry activities;
- 164 poems in 3 poetry publications.

in developing countries we contributed to the fact that*:

- 9,154 children attended schools funded by the Turing Foundation;
- 1,642 students undertook vocational education programmes;
- 109 teachers were trained;
- 14 schools were built;
- 3,000 hectares of land were protected;
- 2,500 people were trained in sustainable agriculture techniques;
- work is being done to protect 6 million km² sea in Asia;
- work is being done to protect 3,000 different species of fish;
- 300,000 circle hooks have been distributed for the prevention of bycatch;
- €425,000 was invested in scientific leprosy research;
- €100,000 was invested in treatment of leprosy patients.

At the office:

- 4 employees (2.55 FTE);
- 4 board meetings;
- 175 meetings with (prospective) applicants.

** Estimate based on project information at our disposal*




Chapter 2

Objectives and Expenditure

2.1 Vision, Mission, Objectives

The Turing Foundation aims to make a valuable contribution to a better world and a better society, now and in the future. Our main activity is to spend funds on projects which contribute to this objective. Our investment policy focuses exclusively on projects within the four categories: education, nature conservation and leprosy elimination in developing countries, and painting, poetry and classical music in the Netherlands. We do not initiate or execute projects ourselves, but we work towards their realisation via (Dutch) partner organisations.

In all we do, we hope to be able to make a significant difference and we aspire to achieve sustainable results through all our projects, large and small. Although our four charity objectives are quite far apart, we believe that organisations and people can learn from each other and help each other across boundaries.



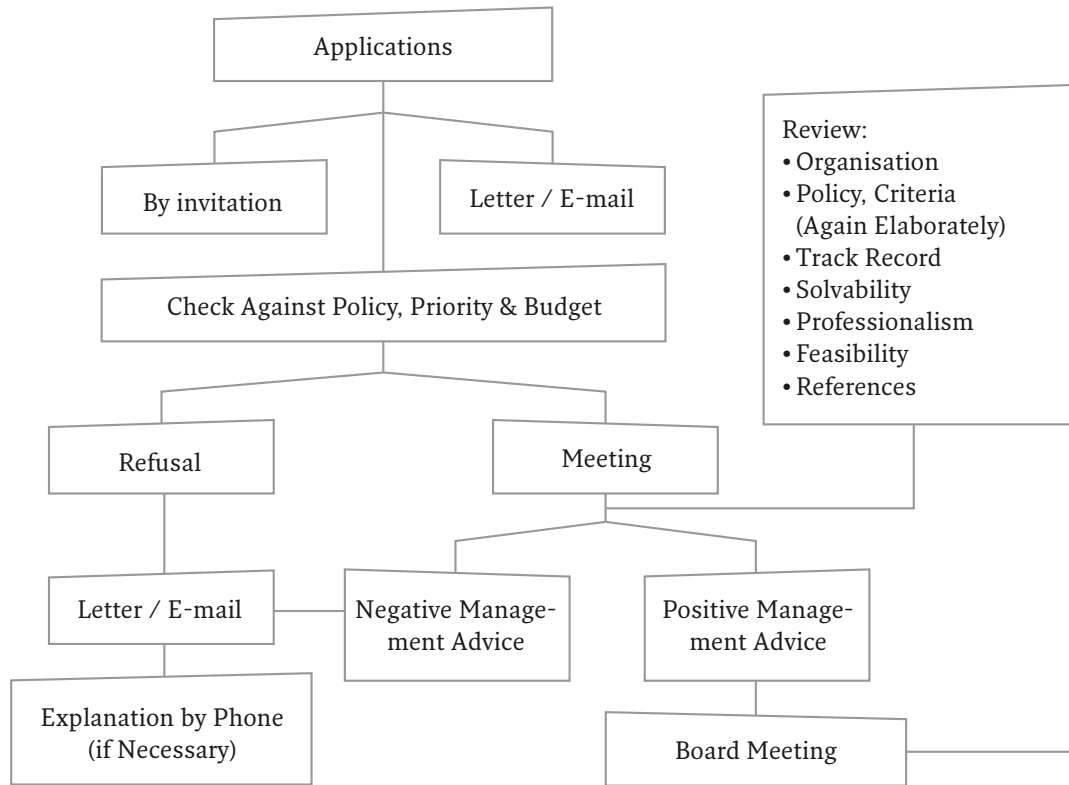
Each of the four categories has its specific objectives, investment policy and a separate budget. For the objectives and policies per category, please refer to the following paragraphs:

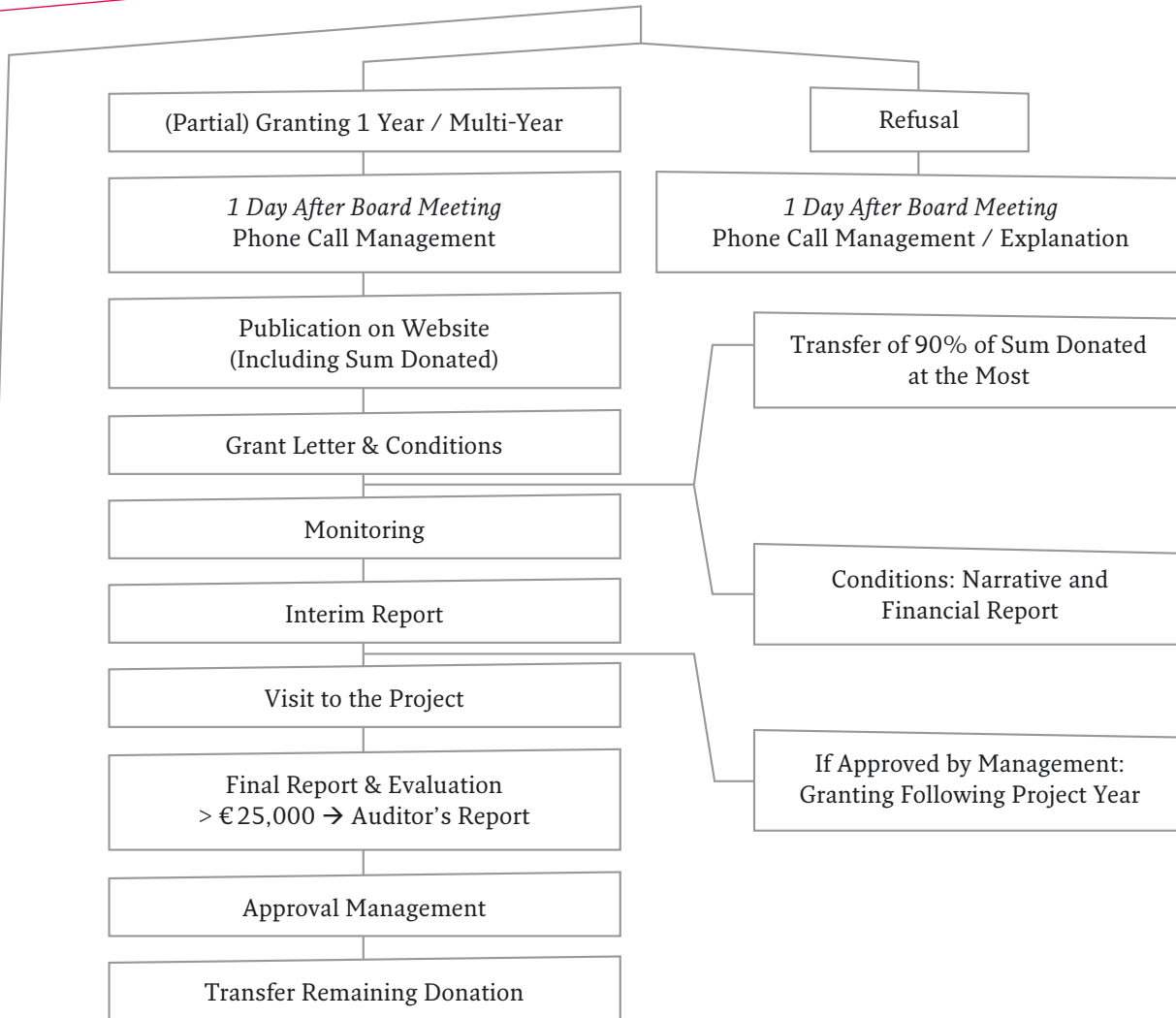
- 2.4 Education
- 2.5 Nature Conservation
- 2.6 Art
- 2.7 Leprosy

2.2 Application Procedure

The Turing Foundation achieves its objectives through projects executed by partner organisations. Project applications reach us in many different ways. Usually, organisations get in touch with us. We also regularly contact organisations ourselves, sometimes inviting them to submit an application.

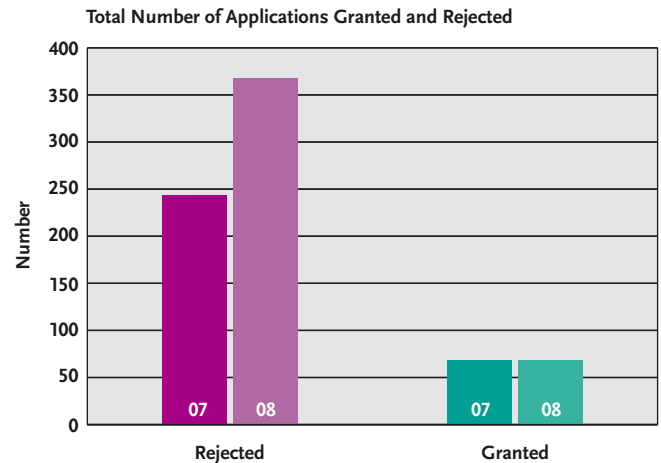
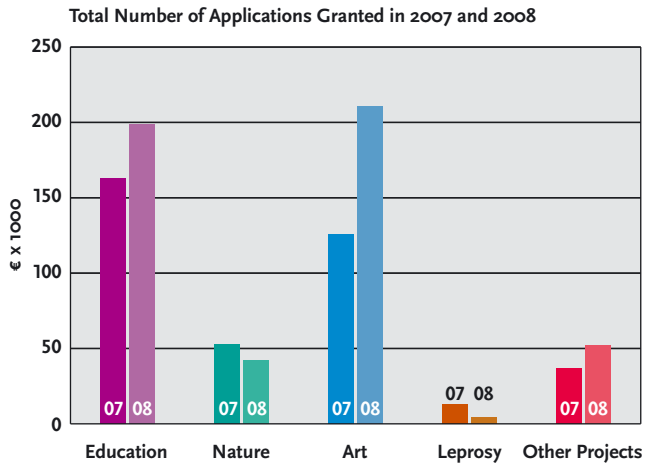
application procedure

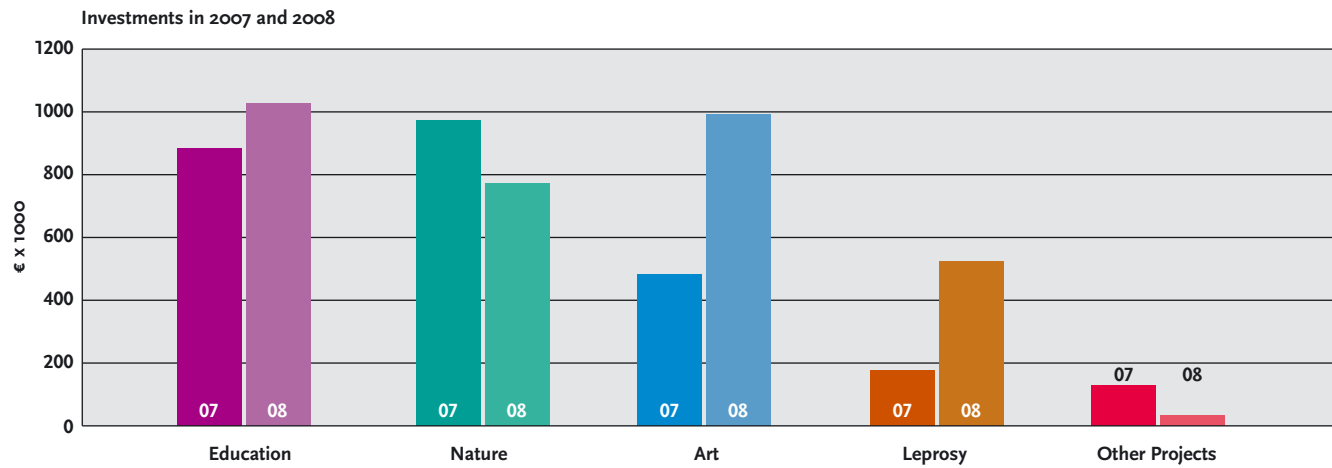


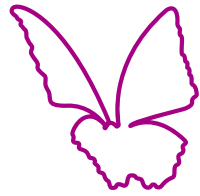


2.3 Expenditure

In 2007, we received 395 applications in total. Their number grew to 508 in 2008 – an increase of 29%.







Education We strive to offer children and young people in developing countries the kind of education that can help them structurally, encourage their independence and autonomy, and improve their ability to contribute to their own local communities.

2.4

Aim Education

The Turing Foundation strives to offer children and young people in developing countries the kind of education that can help them structurally, encourage their independence and autonomy, and make them better able to contribute to their own local communities.

2.4.1 Education

In 2008 we applied the following policy:

Our objective is to improve access to good quality education in developing countries by focusing on:

- primary education (from the age of 6);
- secondary education;
- and specifically: vocational training.

Our geographical focus areas for our projects were:

- West-Africa: Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cameroon;
- Africa - Great Lakes: D.R.Congo, Kenya, Tanzania;
- South-Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh;
- Southeast-Asia: Cambodia, Laos.

Most of our policy is carried out by our participation in small private initiatives and professional institutes that organise educational projects in developing countries, for example development aid organisations or (educational) vocational organisations.

On the basis of our experiences regarding current and closed 2008 projects, we have formulated a number of lessons learnt that, subsequently, have led to various adaptations in our selection criteria. For instance, from 2009 we prefer to support projects that have close connections and are being executed by local organisations showing firm leadership as well as a healthy track record in similar projects. The 2008 projects were all executed by organisations that have been known to function properly and are slowly growing in size. All projects are being run by a manager with a strong vision and exemplary management capacities. Projects not being executed properly or not finishing according to plan showed a poorly functioning local basis, lacking proper commitment to the organisation's aims.

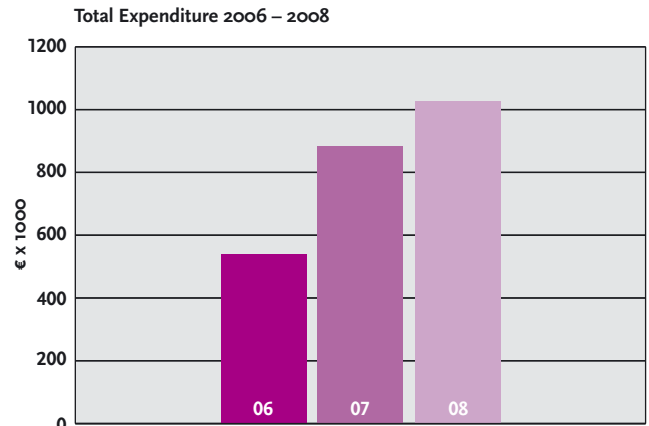
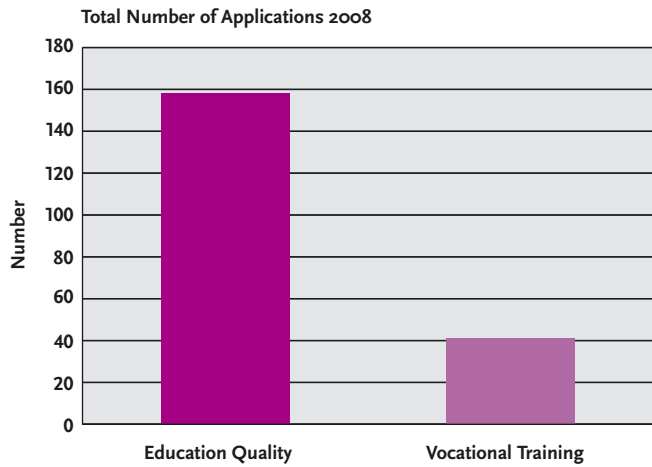
Furthermore, we have changed our policy regarding our geographical focus. Three countries in South-East Asia have now been dropped: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. In 2008, we became aware, again, that every country or region brings along its own specific context, which informs selection dynamics as well as project execution. In order to make our team as efficient as possible, we have opted to reduce the number of regions of

operation, and create a level of expertise in the various regions where we support projects.

In the recent years, the Board agreed to individual scholarships for several years to students in Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Haiti and Benin. Although these grants will be continued for the next few years, the Board has decided that it will no longer honour individual applications in the field of education.

2.4.2 Education expenditure

In 2008, the Turing Foundation began to employ an open application system as well as a more specifically focused expenditure policy than in 2007. This resulted in a total of 199 applications.







L'Ecole Primaire Ecologique Boyoma, DR Congo

The Wasmoeth Wildlife Foundation is establishing a nature reserve (Boyoma Sanctuary) on an island in the River Congo, near the village of Sinia. At the request of the local authorities, the foundation is building a primary school which can accommodate 180 pupils. Ecology is a major part of the educational programme. The Turing Foundation finances the full construction costs of this school (€40,000).



Complexe Scolaire des Amis de la Sainte Trinité in Kisantu-Inisi, DR Congo

The Bambale Foundation focuses on education, agriculture and health care in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The foundation is now building sustainable educational facilities for 279 underprivileged children in Kisantu. In the evenings these facilities will also be used for adult education. In 2008 the Turing Foundation contributed €28,250 to the construction and interior of this school.



Primary school in Isitu, Tanzania

Connect International supports small-scale, sustainable self-help projects of local organisations in developing countries. The foundation is establishing a school in Isitu, including a water supply, a vegetable garden and a tree plantation. In addition, it launches a three-year programme to improve the operation of the school and the quality of education. In 2008, the Turing Foundation co-financed the project with €30,000.



Kainam Secondary School, Tanzania

The Kamitei Foundation invests in primary and secondary education for rural children in Tanzania. Kamitei offers teacher training and supports the building of schools. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 in co-financing the building and furnishing of the first secondary schools in Kainam. Its intention is to equal this amount in 2009 and 2010. The school will be able to provide for 320 pupils. Also, 8 teacher accommodations will be built and *teacher trainings* are offered to improve the education quality.

2.4.3 Education Quality – New Projects

Milalani Primary School, Msambweni, Kenya

The Twiga Foundation focuses on education in the Msambweni area of Kenya. They contribute to quality improvement in education. Furthermore, the foundation subsidises tuitions of children who have the ability to go to university. By donating €32,000 the Turing Foundation financed 50% of the costs of building, renovating and furnishing 16 classrooms of the Milalani School, providing for 500 pupils. The project was launched in January 2009.



School Library en Vocational Training Workshop, Wajir, Kenya

The Stichting Welzijn Wajir (Welfare Wajir Foundation) supports the poorest community in and around Wajir (North-Eastern Kenya), especially in the field of education, health care, food supply and welfare. In 2008, the Turing Foundation donated €31,000 for the construction and equipment of the library of the Furaha Mixed Day Secondary School and the renovation of a workshop for vocational training of the Wajir High School. The project was launched in January 2009.



Macha Innovative Community School, Macha, Zambia

The PrivaServe Foundation aims to increase the independence and autonomy of the rural population in Zambia. In 2008 the Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 to the construction and interior of the Macha Innovative Community School and the adjacent teachers accommodation. Innovative educational methods will be introduced in this school. The project will be concluded in 2009.



Grants for talented underprivileged children, Ghana

The SmartKids Foundation helps talented underprivileged children in Ghana to receive high-end secondary education. The children are recommended by a growing national network of teachers and are selected on the basis of their willingness to contribute to the development of their own country in their later lives. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 towards the aim to increase the number of “Smart-Kids”, and the foundation intends to match this amount in 2009 and 2010.



8

Ecole Élémentaire de N'goro, Mali

The Dutch Mali Foundation in cooperation with its permanent Malinese partner Solisa realise development projects in the area around the town of Bamako. The foundation constructed a primary school for 300 pupils in the village of N'goro, Mali, in accordance with the concept used before (including three classrooms, school furniture, teaching materials, latrines and a sports field). In 2008, by donating €25,000, the Turing Foundation co-financed the project. This was the second time the Mali Foundation and the Turing Foundation collaborated.



9

Ecole Primaire Publique de Dangbo-Honmé, Benin

The Le Pont Foundation constructs schools in Benin, which are provided with teachers by the government and are run on parental contributions. In 2008, the Turing Foundation donated €11,500 towards the construction of a new primary school in Dangbo for 100 children. The project will presumably have been concluded by January 2009.



10

11



Sukuma Primary School, Laos

Child's Dream helps underprivileged children in the Mekong region by improving the social circumstances and the level of education. In the village of Sukuma, Laos, the foundation takes care of the construction and equipment of a primary school. The school will have twelve classrooms to house its 776 pupils and 22 teachers. The teachers will be trained in modern teaching methods. By donating €39,000, the Turing Foundation finances half of the construction and interior costs of the new school.



School Support Programme in the Upper Shiran Valley, Pakistan

The Dutch Haashar Foundation supports victims of the earthquake of 8 October 2005 in Northern Pakistan. The School Support Programme helps children in the area to return to school, by paying for tuition fees, school uniforms and teaching materials. Moreover, the project offers training programmes for teachers, environmental education and helps to establish parents' councils. The project offers support to 2000 pupils in ten different schools and will be concluded in 2009. The Turing Foundation financed approximately two thirds (€20,000) of the running costs in 2008, and intends to match this sum in 2009.

2.4.3 Education Quality – Current Projects



13 Second-hand books for schools and libraries in developing countries

Read to Grow, Aarle-Rixtel

The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 in 2008; total contribution since 2007 €32,000, project to be concluded in 2009.

14 Named fund, education for handicapped children

Liliane Foundation, Den Bosch

In 2007 €150,000, equal sum in 2009.

15 Computer rooms for secondary schools in Tanzania and Kenya

Viafrica, Amsterdam

In 2008 €40,000, total contribution since 2007 €67,500, intended contribution for 2009 and 2010 also €40,000 per annum.



16 Educational/food programme for the Kianjau and Athena Primary Schools in Thika, Kenya

Macheo, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

In 2008 €19,500, total contribution since 2007 €48,500, intended contribution for 2009 €13,500.

17 Education for AIDS orphans and street children, Katutura, Namibië

Pappa Foundation, Prinsenbeek

In 2008 €10,000, total contribution since 2007 €29,000, intended contribution for 2009 €10,000.

18 Educational Resource Centre in Cape Coast, Ghana

To Be Worldwide, Amsterdam

Donation 2007 €50,000, project to be concluded in 2009.

19 Educational programme Somawathi Holland House of Hope, Harumalgoda, Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Orphanage Foundation, The Hague

In 2008 €50,000, total contribution since 2007 €100,000, intended contribution for 2009 €50,000.



18

20 School Improvement Programme in Balochistan, Pakistan

Save the Children, The Hague

In 2008 €20,000, total contribution since 2007 €100,000, project to be concluded in 2009.

21 Rainbow Home in de Loreto Sealdah Day School, Calcutta, India

Partnership Foundation, Driebergen

In 2008 €54,000, total contribution since 2007 €106,500, intended contribution for 2009 €56,000.

22 Preparar educational programme in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

IBISS Foundation, Amsterdam

In 2008 €50,000, total contribution since 2007 €100,000, intended contribution for 2009 €50,000.

Teaching programmes in children's homes, Doganovo en Roman, Bulgaria

Foundation for Children's Homes in Bulgaria, Leusden
In 2008 €15,000, total contribution since 2007 €25,000, intended contribution for 2009 €15,000.

Scholarships for refugee students

Foundation for Refugee Students UAF, Utrecht

In 2008 €50,000, total contribution since 2006 €100,000, intended contribution for 2009 €50,000.

Individual Scholarships

Individual students in Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Haiti and Benin

In 2008 €9016, total contribution since 2006 €23,106, intended contribution for 2009 €9000.



23

24

25

Ecole de Kenenkou, Mali

The Dutch Mali Foundation in cooperation with its permanent Malinese partner Solisa supported the building of a secondary school consisting of three classrooms, latrines, and sports field in the village of Kenenkou. The Turing Foundation contributed €35,000. The project was completed according to plan and the school saw a festive opening in the presence of dignitaries and hundreds of villagers in February 2008. Solisa will visit the school regularly over the next three years so as to supervise educational quality.



26

Books and facilities for schools in Northern Thailand

In 2007, the Turing Foundation contributed €22,000 to the Samsara Foundation for the purchase of school books for the 12 poorest schools in the districts of Mae Sariang, Mae Lanoi and Sop Moei, and for the construction of dormitories, canteens including kitchens, and toilets for the two most isolated schools of Thailand (the Cho Si Deu Nua School and the Huay Muang School). The pupils come from remote Karen and Hmong Hmong Hill Tribes villages. The project was concluded to everyone's satisfaction in 2008.



27

Institut Zamenhof, Lomé, Togo

In September 2004 the Institut Zamenhof opened its doors in Lomé. This private model school was co-financed by the A School in Togo Foundation, offering education for children between 6 and 16 years of age. By contributing €22,000, the Turing Foundation funded half of the costs of enlarging the school with four new classrooms and a library, so that in the future it can accommodate no longer 300 but as many as 500 pupils. The expansion was delivered in January 2008; in November 2008 the school was visited by a board member and two staff members of the Turing Foundation.



2.4.4 Vocational Training – New Projects

1



Vocational Training Centre in Nairobi, Kenya

On the outskirts of the Kibera slum of Nairobi, Kenya, ChildsLife International is establishing a vocational training centre for 120 pupils (offering masonry, carpentry, dress-making, hair dressing and office administration programmes). In 2008, the Turing Foundation financed half (€40,000) of the construction costs of this training centre, which will consist of four classrooms, four practical training rooms, an office, and a shop.

2



Vocational training in Mai Mahiu, Kenya

In Kenya, the foundation Save a Child offers vocational training programmes to 325 underprivileged children from slums and disadvantaged areas in Mai Mahiu, located in one of the poorest and most volatile parts of Kenya, near the town of Nakuru. The programmes offered are one-year courses in the field of carpentry, leather-working, clothes making, external care and computer skills. After their training, pupils are assisted in finding a job or in launching a business. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €40,000 to the project costs.

3



Tools for technical training in Ghana

Saved Tools Foundation collects and recycles used tools and sends them on request to development projects in Africa, Asia and South-America. Every year, the foundation supplies over 100,000 tools, which enables thousands of people to learn a trade and to earn an income. In 2008, the Turing Foundation financed the full project costs (€29,000) for collecting, recycling, packaging and sending tools and sewing machines to eight organisations and training centres in Ghana. The project entails one container shipment that is planned for March 2009.

4

Informal Skills Training Program, Nairobi, Kenya

The Edukans Foundation in Kenya works together with the local organisation Undugu Society Kenya (USK) on vocational and practice-oriented education for youth in and around Nairobi. The students (street kids of 15 to 20 years old) receive practical training in a profession that they choose themselves, and subsequently they apprentice themselves to small entrepreneurs. In 2008 USK wished to have 1000 students attend a vocational training through this system of learning and working. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 to this program and will do so again in 2009 and 2010.



2.4.4 Vocational Training – New Projects

Vocational Programme Organic Food Production, Sanka, Ghana

The Bebo Bakery Foundation helps young people in Ghana to learn a profession in small, independent, profitable businesses of different kinds. The foundation is now setting up a training centre in Sanka for organic food production in market gardening and fruit farming. To begin with, 20 young women from the local relief centre are being trained. In 2008, the Turing Foundation donated €25,000 to the project.



5

School on Wheels, Cameroon

The School on Wheels project of One Men and the Cameroon organisation United Action for Children devote themselves to non-formal education for children of 6 to 13 years old, aimed at the development of competences and vocational training. School on Wheels takes children to school, and teachers to children. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 towards the purchase of 8 minibuses and 10 computers and it will act as a co-financer in extending this project to 6,000 children in Mamfe, Kousseri, and Kumba.



6

Young Africa Skills Centre, Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe

Young Africa offers support in the education and development of underprivileged young people between 15 and 25 years of age. The foundation preferably initiates reproducible model projects. The Young Africa Skills Centre offers vocational training in a region which has very little high-quality educational possibilities. In 2008, the Turing Foundation financed the interior of a new classroom block and half of the operating costs of the Young Africa Skills Centre in Chitungwiza with €50,000.



7

Teacher training underprivileged youth, Manyu Division, Cameroon

The remote province of Manyu Division in Cameroon has an urgent lack of qualified teachers. The ABCD (A Basic Child Development) covers the tuition of underprivileged children who are talented and who have a desire to become teachers. After having finished the teacher training with the support of ABCD, students promise to teach in their home provinces for a period of at least three years. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 to the training of teachers and intends to donate €7,500 in 2009 and €10,000 in 2010.



2.4.4 Vocational Training – Concluded Projects



9

Construction primary school and teacher training college Chittachong, Bangladesh

The GlobalCare4All Foundation supports spinal cord lesion patients in a rehabilitation centre in Chittachong, Bangladesh. Ex-patients are trained to become teachers, meeting an urgent need and enabling them to build a life for themselves. In 2008, the construction of a retraining centre and primary school was started, offering retraining programmes and free education to 130 children. The Turing Foundation financed 66% of the project cost for 2008 (€40,000), and intends to donate another €20,000 in 2009.



11

10 Vocational training centre, Nyakabiga, Burundi

SOS Kinderdorpen, Amsterdam
In 2008 €50,000, total contribution since 2007 €100,000.

11 Complexe Educatif Zoodo, Yatenga, Burkina Faso

WOL Foundation, Limmen
In 2008 €44,000, total contribution since 2007 €130,000, intention for 2009 €20,000.

12 Computer training for underprivileged youths, Manila, Philippines

Zone One Tondo Organisation (ZOTO), Manila, Philippines
In 2008 €9500, total contribution since 2007 €27,500, intention for 2009 €9500.

13 Kuloro Skills Training Centre, Gambia

Net4Kids, Amstelveen
Contribution 2007 €16,000; the project has been delayed and will be concluded in 2009.

2.4.4 Vocational Training – Concluded Projects



14

URDT Girls School, Kibaale, Uganda

The Uganda Rural Development & Training programme (URDT) trains people in the district of Kibaale, Uganda, who have to live on less than \$1 per day. The URDT Girls School offers training programmes for 240 talented girls from poor families. The Turing Foundation allocated a sum of €50,000 to this school in 2008. In 2008, the school excelled through its extraordinarily high pass rate.



15

Barronschool, Moengo, Suriname

The STOOM Foundation supports the improvement of schools in the Surinamese Marowijne district. In 2007, the Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 towards the building costs of an art room for the Architecture/Engineering department, and the full costs of the practical training room for the textile programme. The art room was delivered successfully in July 2008. An overrun of the building budget made it impossible to renovate the training room for the textile programme. Due to shortcomings in the financial reporting on the project, the Turing Foundation will not pay the remaining 10% of the donation.

16

Vocational Training Campus, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

The Pakistan Development Foundation wished to realise a vocational training campus between Rawalpindi and Islamabad, so as to offer underprivileged young people from the slums vocational training. The project was launched in 2007, but was discontinued in 2008 due to governance problems inside the Pakistani partner organisation. The project has been cancelled since. In 2007, the Turing Foundation contributed €45,000 towards building the accommodation for the department of climate control/cooling technique. In 2008 the PDF made a repayment of €17,500.



Nature Conservation We promote and encourage a sustainable and respectful relationship with nature. Respect in the interest of nature itself. Sustainability should ensure that the needs of present generations can be met, without reducing the possibilities of future generations to fulfil theirs.

2.5

Aim Nature Conservation

The Turing Foundation seeks to promote and encourage a sustainable and respectful relationship with nature. Respect in the interest of nature itself. Sustainability should ensure that the needs of present generations can be met, without reducing the possibilities of future generations to fulfil theirs.

2.5.1 Nature Policy

In the field of nature conservation, we have decided to focus on the following two working areas:

- 1 the protection of the nurseries of the sea in developing countries;
- 2 sustainable - organic - agriculture and cattle breeding in Africa.

Ad 1. Nurseries of the Sea

Worldwide, the seas and oceans are under enormous pressure by global warming, overfishing and pollution. The nurseries of the sea - coral reefs and certain coastal zones - are the areas that house the highest concentration of life and biodiversity. We hope that with our focus on the nurseries of the sea, we will in the end make a large and significant contribution to the protection of all marine life.

Ad 2. Sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding

We dedicate ourselves to the support and promotion of sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding in Africa. Projects encouraging producers to switch to sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding are often small-scale

initiatives that take the economic, social and cultural interest of the local population into consideration. The involvement of local communities is a precondition for the success of sustainable projects. Together, smaller projects can in the long term make a significant difference to nature conservation in a certain region.

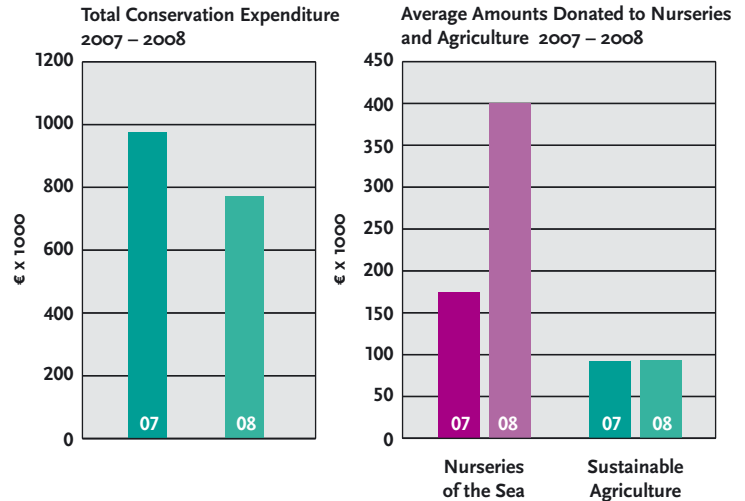
In 2008, we elected to initiate agricultural projects only in countries in which we also finance educational projects: Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cameroon, DR Congo, Kenya and Tanzania. In this way we hope to establish a cross-fertilisation of sorts.

Project partners

Nature conservation is a question of perseverance. It is for this reason that the Turing Foundation has chosen not to introduce an open application procedure. The foundation itself has looked for reliable partners that have an elaborate network and produce good results. Thus, we found our way to organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and IUCN the Netherlands, the Dutch branch of The World Conservation Union, which is the world's largest conservation network. In 2008,

partners such as ICCO and the Peace Parks Foundations (PPF) joined.

2.5.2 Conservation Expenditure





1

Lubombo Transfrontier Marine Protected Area, Mozambique

The Lubombo Transfrontier Park is located by the coast and on the borderline of Mozambique and South Africa. It offers a wealth of coral reefs. The Peace Parks Foundation's main goal is to establish sustainable economic development, biodiversity, peace and stability in the region surrounding the park. The area is home to 800 people, who will be trained in sustainable fishing practices, coast guarding and tourism. In 2008, the Turing Foundation expressed the intention to donate €300,000 (2009), €180,000 (2010), €70,000 (2011) and €75,000 (2012) towards the first *'African Transfrontier Marine Protected Area'*. The intention was ratified on January 8, 2008.



2

The Coral Triangle Initiative

No place on earth has such great biodiversity as the Coral Triangle. The triangle covers almost 6,000,000 km² and stretches out as far as Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, East Timor and Brunei Darussalam. The seriously threatened triangle is a true nursery of the sea, being the home to 75% of all coral species and to more than 3,000 different fish species. Here, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is setting up one of its largest and most ambitious projects ever, which aims to introduce a new, long term model for the sustainable management of this wildlife area millions of households are depending on. The Coral Triangle Initiative comprises six separate projects. In 2008 the Coral Triangle Team succeeded in making the six countries involved commit to an agreement on the protection of the coral reefs. The agreement will be signed by the heads of state in 2009. In 2008, the Turing Foundation donated €500,000 and the foundation intends to match that amount in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.



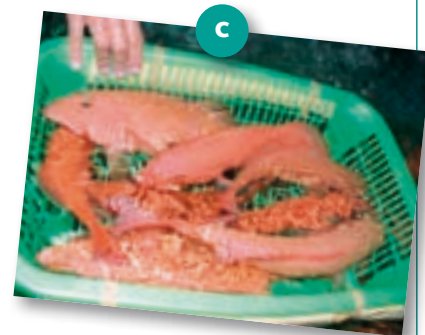
Sustainable finance for networks of Marine Protected Areas

A new foundation will be established for the identification and management of MPA's in the Coral Triangle. As a result of the 2008 lobby, the Indonesian government will declare an area in the Savu Sea a Marine Protected Area. The Turing Foundation intends to contribute the coming years to 2012 €600,000 to this foundation.



Managing tuna nurseries and bycatch

Tuna plays a crucial role in the ecology and the economy of the coral reefs. Together with the business community and the government, strategies and solutions will have to be designed to prevent the loss of tuna production in the Coral Triangle. The Turing Foundation intends to donate €650,000 to this sub-initiative, which will run until 2010.



Life Reef Fish Transformation

This programme intends to achieve a recovery of the diverse fish population in the Coral Triangle, and a reduction of destructive fishing methods. One of the actions is to promote sensible trade in the species of fish concerned. The Turing Foundation intends to contribute €300,000 to the LRFTT-programme, which will run until 2010.

2.5.3 Nurseries of the Sea – Current Projects

Protecting endangered turtles

Six out of the seven species of sea turtles on earth live in the Coral Triangle. The main purpose of this sub-project is to ensure that half of all migration routes, feeding areas and breeding habitats of sea turtles have a protected status by 2010. The WWF intends to reduce the fishery bycatch of turtles by half, by distributing more than 300,000 circle hooks among the fisher fleet for the prevention of bycatch. The Turing Foundation intends to contribute €250,000 to this sub-project.



D

Responding to climate change

Global warming causes the corals to bleach, lose all their colour and eventually die. The WWF is seeking to reduce the impact of climate change caused by polluting industries, tourism, and fishery. The Turing Foundation intends to contribute €600,000 to this sub-initiative, which will run until 2010.

Other projects

The Coral Triangle Initiative is a dynamic programme. It can be expected that extra activities are needed in the years to come in order to guarantee the success of the total project. The Turing Foundation subscribes to this realistic viewpoint and intends to commit €600,000 in support of these currently unnamed sub-projects.



E

Ecosystem management for the Murciellagos Bay, Philippines
PARTS (Partner for Rural & Technical Service), Mindanao, until June 2009
€44,000.



Sustainable management of the biodiversity in the Lamit Bay, Philippines
NSLC (Network of Sustainable Livelihoods Catalysts), Luzon, until July 2010 €44,000.



African Parks Network's withdrawal from Sudan

African Parks helps African governments in managing, conserving and restoring seven National Parks. Sanganeb Atoll Marine National Park is the only Atoll in the Red Sea and Dungonab Bay National Park and consists of 800 km² of coast, coral reefs and islands. The Turing Foundation had the intention of contributing €1,000,000 over a five year period to the protection and establishment of a sustainable management of these two national parks. Unfortunately, African Parks Network has had to withdraw from Dungonab and Sanganeb Marine Parks in Sudan as a result of the lapsing of their initial three-year agreement with the Sudanese government. This was also the resolatory condition in the agreement with the Turing Foundation.

The Turing Foundation's contribution of €100,000 was largely invested in infrastructure and capacity building. The field station that was built near Mohammed Qol will hopefully continue to be used for park management and field monitoring by the Sudanese authorities. Some



18 rangers received training in car mechanics, welding techniques and electricity, first aid, security and scuba-diving. These young staff members are now much better prepared for their future and hopefully they will be used in a manner that benefits their training. The principal lesson learnt for African Parks is that it they will no longer take on any future project unless Government commits to a full, long term mandate up front that allows them to manage the park. The Turing Foundation understands and respects African Park's withdrawal from Sudan, and withdraws its commitment of the remaining €900,000.

2.5.4 Sustainable Agriculture—New Projects



1

Sustainable agriculture in the Ido Eco Community, Tanzania

In the coming years, the Hugo van Lawick Foundation will make 6000 children in thirty primary schools and one secondary school more environmentally conscious, and offer courses in organic farming and replanting. The crops and seeds needed will be made available through the schools. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 and intends to donate another €35,000 in 2009 and €20,000 in 2010, in order to plant 24,000 trees, install 4000 bee hives and train 100 teachers in nature education.

2



Sustainable agricultural programmes, Burkina Faso

The Hunger Project collaborates with communities from so-called 'epicentres' on the improvement of sustainable agriculture, on which 80% of the population is fully dependent. The agricultural programmes focus on the improvement of sustainable agricultural techniques, the protection of affected parcels of forest, the establishment of food banks for times of scarcity, and the provision of micro credits to women. For €32,000 the Turing Foundation embraced the entire agricultural programme of The Hunger Project in Burkino Faso in 2008 and intends to do so too in 2009.



3

Preservation of natural resources, Timbuktu, Mali

Because of years of draught and a fast population growth, the natural vegetation of the Timbuktu region is under pressure. Because of this, important sources of income for the local population are threatened to be lost. The Dutch development organisation ICCO and the Malinese organisation OMAES are running a project in 10 villages in this region in North Mali, which offers alternative sources of income to the women of the 15 poorest households in each village (market gardening and durable small live stock holding) including training. The Turing Foundation donated €40,000 in 2008 and will contribute €30,000 per annum for the coming two years (2009 and 2010).

2.5.4 Sustainable Agriculture—New Projects

€ 1.000.000,- for sustainable IUCN agricultural projects in Africa

In the next two years (2009–2010), the Turing Foundation makes available €1,000,000 for IUCN projects in the field of sustainable (organic) agriculture and cattle breeding in Africa. In 2008 we allocated €300.000, in 2009 and 2009 the Turing Foundation intends to donate €350.000 to the IUCN projects. Having this guarantee will enable the IUCN to submit more efficiently projects to the Turing Foundation and on top of that use the structural commitment as a catalyst to interest other sponsors to contribute to the Small Grants Programme. In 2008 the following projects were awarded for a total of €271,000:



Sustainable cocoa production Eastern and Ashanti Region, Ghana

As in many other countries, the production of cocoa leads to serious deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana. Together with IUCN NL GOAN started two pilot projects (in the Eastern region and the Ashanti region) to develop sustainable cocoa production, in such a way that the areas will form an important shield for several nearby forest reserves. The projects cover 2700 hectares and are directed at 1600 farmers. The Turing Foundation funds this project, which runs until 2010 (€66,000).



Promotion and improvement of biological shea nut farming, Burkina Faso

For millions of African women, the shea nut provides one of the most important sources of income. Forest fires, logging and the use of non-sustainable artificial fertilizer pose severe threats to the shea nut trees in Burkina Faso. The local Association Songtaab-Yalgre and IUCN Nederland seek to advance biological farming through training and thus to increase the production of shea nuts. Their goal is also to guarantee the women's access to the shea nut trees. The Turing Foundation financed this project with €58,000.



Restoration of Mountain Forests by Introduction of Analogue Forestry, Bamenda High Mountains, Cameroon

Many original forests in the Bamenda High Mountains have lost ground to agriculture and cattle breeding. As a consequence, the quality of the soil and drinking water noticeably declines, while erosion and poverty increase. CENDEP and IUCN NL are creating an exemplary project for long-lasting increase of income through analogue forestry techniques. These entail the protection and recovery of original vegetation, combined with the planting of income generating varieties. The Turing Foundation finances this project, which runs until 2010 (€93,500).



Community forest, Bamenda High Mountains, Cameroon

In the same Bamenda High Mountains of Cameroon where CENDEP introduces analogue forestry pilots, a collaboration of ANCO and IUCN NL initiates an exemplary project in the Western part of the mountains. The project allows members of the Dom community to exploit the forest in a durable way. 120 hectares of degraded forest will be restored and the community will be trained and provided with materials for sustainable use of the forest, sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding, erosion control, beekeeping and sustainable market gardening. The Turing Foundation funds this project, which runs until 2010 (€53,500).



5



Sustainable agriculture/forestry in the Missahoe Forest Reserve, Togo

In Togo, IUCN Nederland cooperates with the local organisation Les Compagnons Ruraux on a project of 'analogous planting'. This means that new plantings will have almost the same function as the rainforest, but will in part consist of economically interesting species of trees, such as coffee, pepper tree and certain kinds of fruit trees. The Turing Foundation finances this project, which runs until July 2009 (€83,000). After visiting the project in 2008 the Turing Foundation decided to support two schools in the same area through LCR, creating a sense of synergy.

6 Sustainable small-scaled agriculture and beekeeping around the communal forest in Borgou, Benin

Conseil Régional de la Foret ANTISUA (CRFA), Benin.
Until 2009 (€60.000).

7 Sustainable management of wetlands around Lake Doro in Mali

DONKO – *promotion des valeurs locales traditionnelles*,
Bamako, Mali. Until July 2009 (€44.000).



Art We aim to enable more people in the Netherlands to enjoy poetry, classical music and paintings. The Turing Foundation's aim is to let more people in the Netherlands enjoy art.

2.6

Aim Art

The Turing Foundation aims to enable more people in the Netherlands to enjoy art.

2.6.1 Art Policy

The Turing Foundation wishes to let people in the Netherlands enjoy - experience - art. We are convinced that high-quality art enhances the audience's enjoyment of it. Moreover, not only should the artistic expression itself be of the highest quality, the way in which it is offered should also be exemplary. This is why we are interested in initiatives that increase the number of people who enjoy art, reaching audiences that are not normally in touch with art.

We support projects that enable people in the Netherlands to enjoy art, namely by:

- 1 Poetry recitals or publications (see pages 62 - 64);
- 2 Painting exhibitions (see pages 65 - 71);
- 3 Live performances of (contemporary) classical music (see pages 71 - 76).

Ad 1. Poetry

Our poetry policy is based on collaboration with other foundations supporting poetry - e.g., the VSB Fund - and on the improvement of the collaboration with various poetry platforms. In 2008 we therefore invested in

activities such as National Poetry Day and the Poetry Week.

The Turing Foundation and the VSB Fund commissioned the Letty Ranshuysen research institute to investigate the viability of initiatives aiming to let a greater audience enjoy poetry. Seventeen initiatives have been assessed and 10 key figures from the poetry branch have been interviewed. The Turing Foundation has contributed € 4,860 (30% of the research costs) to the investigation.

This investigation, in combination with our lessons learned in 2008, has resulted in a refocusing of our poetry policy. We are now interested in supporting a number of viable initiatives that can appeal to a wide audience, like National Poetry Day. Apart from that we shall occasionally support special publications, such as the Van Oorschot series and De Gids (see page 62).

Ad 2. Museums

In 2007 we received relatively few suitable museum projects. In 2008, more museums were able, fortunately, to find their way to the Turing Foundation. In 2008 we

financed two projects that we found so particularly fitting, that we decided to link our name to them:

- October 1, 2008, saw the first ride of the first “Turing Museum Bus”, offering a free ride to children from all over the Rotterdam area to the Chabot Museum and the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen. If this project should continue successfully, we hope to be able to roll out more Turing Museum Buses (see page 66).
- Our aim is to offer crucial support to exhibitions showing works that are normally unavailable to a Dutch audience, since they belong to a foreign museum or a private collection. In addition, on December 13, 2008 we launched the Turing Award, a €450,000 donation to be presented biennially to a single exhibition. In this way the Turing Foundation is able to offer key advance contributions to exhibitions that would otherwise be unlikely to be staged, with works of art that would otherwise only be on view in museums abroad. The Education Secretary Mr Ronald Plasterk will present the first Turing Award on May 25, 2009 (see page 65).

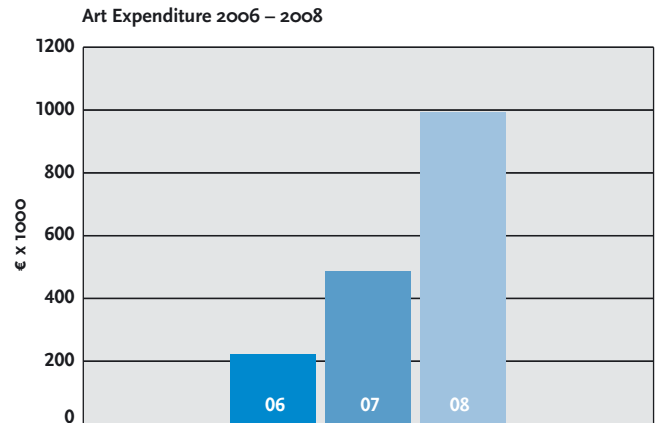
Ad 3. Classical Music

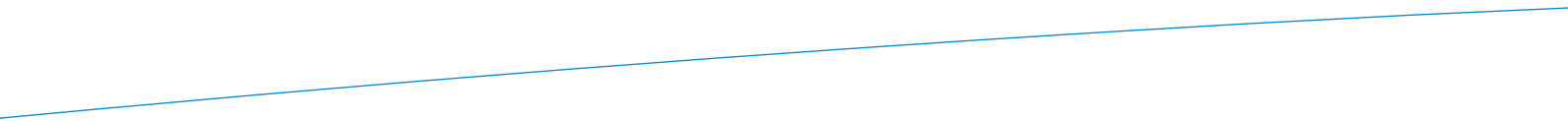
The Turing Foundation funds performances of (contemporary) classical music and opera. We like to fund performances for audiences that do not normally or easily come into contact with classical music. This is why we like to fund events such as classical music concerts for children.

Music is the Turing Foundation's most labour intensive area: in 2008, half the art applications originated in the music sector. We suggest that this is partly to do with the rearrangement of the art subsidy policy by the Ministry of Culture and Education, the 50% cut in the budget of the VSB Fund, and the fact that finding sponsors in the business world becomes increasingly difficult.

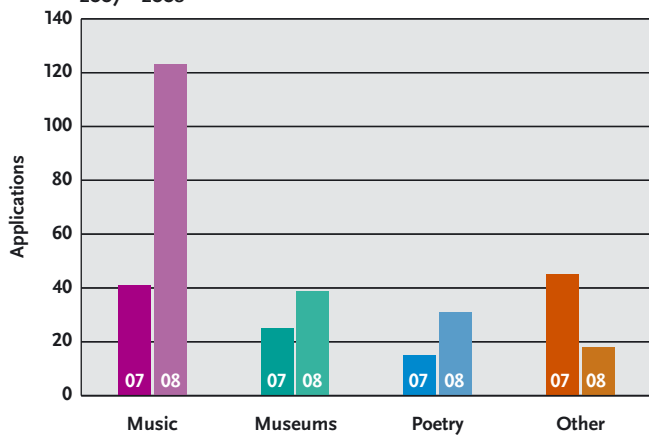
2.6.2 Art Expenditure 2006 – 2008

In 2008, we received 211 applications in total, 31 of which were for poetry, 39 for the visual arts and 123 for classical music projects; 18 applications fell outside these categories.

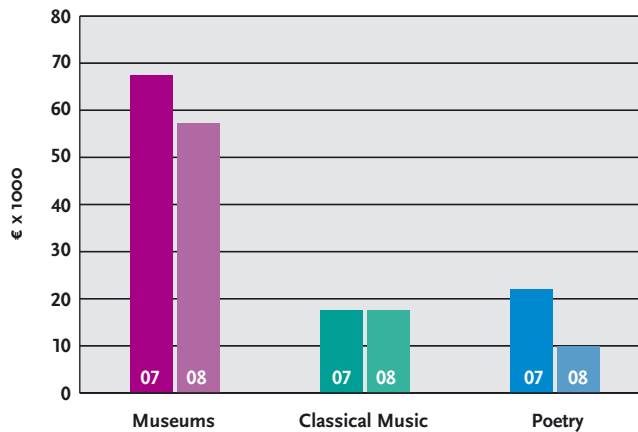




Number of Applications in the field of art, subdivided per sector
2007 – 2008



Average sum donated per sector 2007 – 2008





1

Poetry Circus

The Poetry Circus organises literature and poetry performances for young, new, and varied audiences. The combination of experienced poets and new talent appears to be a great success. The organisation is, however, starting to become too large and too successful to remain fully dependent on volunteers.

The Turing Foundation contributed €14,000 to the projects of the Poetry Circus in 2008, in order to help this young, ambitious organisation professionalize.

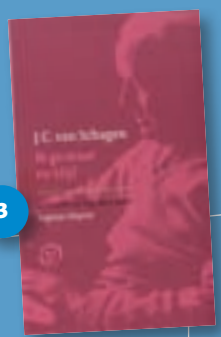


2

Adoption poetry section and special poetry issues of *De Gids*

The Dutch cultural and literary magazine *De Gids* has been published for 170 years. Once a year, *De Gids* dedicates a special issue to poetry. Until 2010 the Turing Foundation has adopted the poetry section and special poetry issues of *De Gids* by donating €10,000 a year.

3



Four-year cycle of poetry anthologies

Publishing house Van Oorschot is planning to publish twelve poetry anthologies in the coming four years. These anthologies feature the very best poems by outstanding Dutch poets, who are, however, in danger of being forgotten by the general public. The series is edited by enthusiastic and well-known anthologists.

A website and a free daily poem are part of the project. In this way, Van Oorschot aims to reach a fresh reading public. The first two collections, by J.C. van Schagen and J.A. der Mouw were recently published. By donating €15,000, the Turing Foundation adopted the first three anthologies of the series, enabling the publisher to set a selling price all can afford. If successful, the Turing Foundation will support the rest of the series too.



Poetry Week 2008 (“*First Love*”)

Many large and sparkling, and also a great number of more modest activities and events related to poetry from all over the Netherlands were staged in the *Week van de Poëzie* (Poetry Week). At least 75 poetry events organised by libraries, theatres, bookshops and publishers took place during Poetry Week (5 to 11 April 2008). In 2008, the week’s theme was *First Love*. The Turing Foundation donated €20,000 to the Poetry Week.



Poetry anthology “*Jou willen is je missen*”

In the context of the *First Love* theme of Poetry Week 2008, poetry magazine *Awater* and the national Poetry Club presented the thematic anthology *Jou willen is je missen* (*To want you is to miss you*) on 11 April 2008. This anthology of Dutch poems about love was edited by Marjoleine de Vos, poet and editor of *NRC Handelsblad*. The Turing Foundation contributed €5000 to the publication of this anthology. During the reported year 2,010 volumes were sold in total.



6

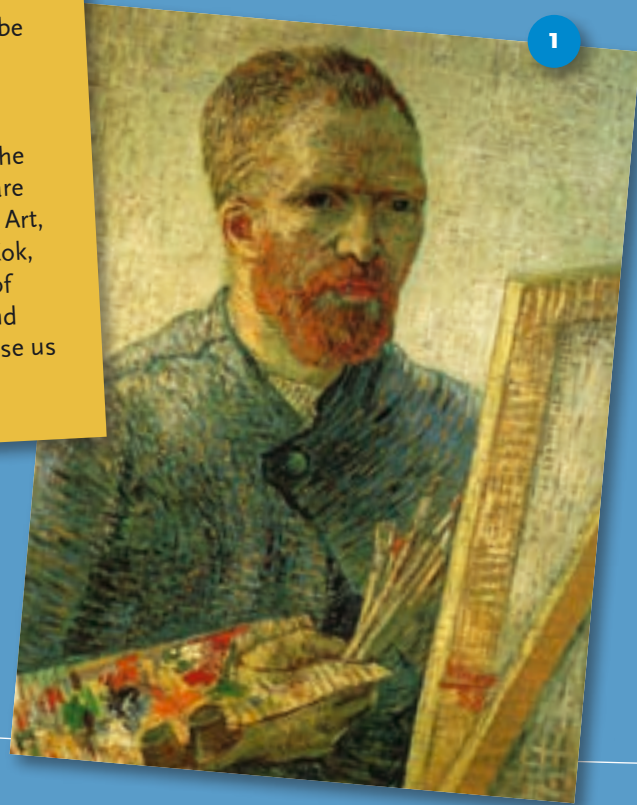
National Poetry Day 2008

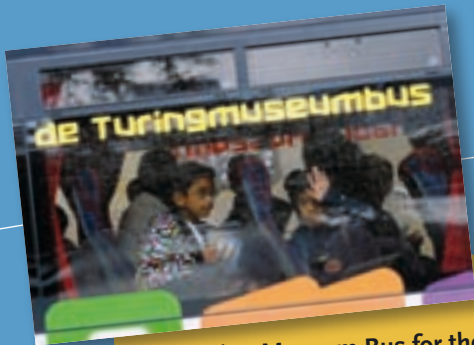
Every year, National Poetry Day ('Gedichtendag') puts poetry in the national spotlight. On 31 January 2008, over four hundred poetry-related activities took place, including lectures, recitals, and school and library projects. Newspapers published poems, poetry was recited on radio and TV as well as in the House of Commons. A collection of new poems by a major poet was printed in a large run and sold against a low price. By contributing €30,000, the Turing Foundation acted as the main supporter of National Poetry Day 2008.



The Turing Award

On 13 December 2008, the Turing Foundation launched the Turing Award, a €450,000 donation to be presented biennially to a single exhibition. In this way the Turing Foundation is able to offer key advance contributions to exhibitions that would otherwise be unlikely to be staged, with works of art that would otherwise only be on view in museums abroad. The Education Secretary Mr Ronald Plasterk will present the first Turing Award on May 25, 2009. The Turing Foundation is delighted to be able to declare that Carel Blotkamp, retired Professor of Modern Art, Free University, Amsterdam, and Jan Piet Filedt Kok, retired professor of Studio Practices, University of Amsterdam and former director of collections and curator of the Rijksmuseum, have agreed to advise us in our decision.





Turing Museum Bus for the Boijmans van Beuningen Museum and the Chabot Museum

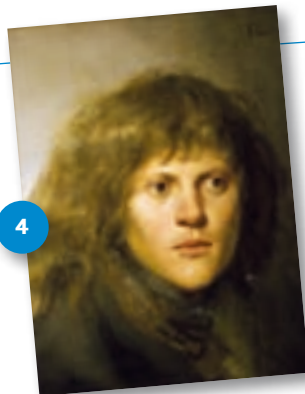
Free of charge, comfortable and safe transport turns out to be the primary factor to break down the barriers for schools to take their pupils on a visit to a museum. The Turing Foundation therefore financed a special 'Turing Museum Bus' that transports children from Rotterdam and surroundings to and from the Museum Boijmans van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum free of charge. On top of that, each child will also receive a 'Turing Ticket', with which the child can pay the museum another visit accompanied by an adult, also free of charge. Ultimately, this project has the ambition to have each pupil from each primary school in the Rotterdam region visit these museums at least once in their school career. The Turing Foundation will invest €130,000 in this project until 2010; €10,000 was already spent on a feasibility study in 2007.





Paris Central – CoBrA Museum, Amstelveen

In 2009, the CoBrA Museum will organise the special exhibition *Paris Central*, which will focus on the School of Paris and feature paintings by artists such as Bram and Geer van Velde, Jean Dubuffet and Henri Michaux. Many works originate from leading private and foreign collections. By donating €100,000, the Turing Foundation is the main supporter of the exhibition *Paris Central*, which runs from October 24, 2009 to January 17, 2010.



Jan Lievens – A Dutch Master Rediscovered, Rembrandthuis, Amsterdam

Jan Lievens was a seventeenth-century prodigy whose work greatly influenced Rembrandt's. Due to a collaboration with the Washington National Gallery and the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Art, the Rembrandthuis has succeeded in bringing 90 loans from all over the world to the Netherlands. One third of the objects in this special exhibition has never before been shown in the Netherlands. As its main contributor, the Turing Foundation donates €60,000 to the exhibition (May 17 to August 9, 2009).

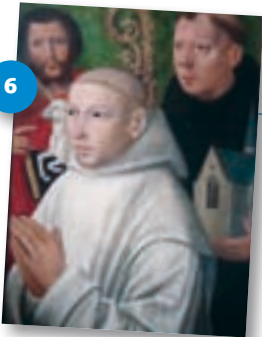


Elizabeth Peyton – Bonnefanten Museum, Maastricht

The Bonnefanten Museum celebrates its 125th anniversary with a retrospective on contemporary painter Elizabeth Peyton. Her work has never before been shown in the Netherlands. The New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York organises this first comprehensive survey of Peyton's oeuvre. 85 of her paintings can be seen in the Bonnefanten Museum from October 20, 2009 to March 21, 2010. Since the opportunity of this high-quality exhibition would otherwise have passed the Netherlands, the Turing Foundation as a main sponsor pays the full project costs of €75,000.

***The Secret of Silence*—Roermondse Kartuizers**

Stichting *De Roermondse Kartuizers* (The Carthusians of Roermond Foundation) organises the exhibition *Het geheim van de stilte - De besloten wereld van de Roermondse Kartuizers* (The Secret of Silence—The Hidden World of the Roermond Carthusians). The exhibition will feature panels by many early sixteenth and eighteenth-century artists, originating from cities such as Aachen, Grenada, Bruges and Liege. Some of the works have never been displayed in the Netherlands before. A donation of €35,000 makes the Turing Foundation the main supporter of this very special exhibition, which will be held from March 27 until June 21, 2009.



6

***Vincent van Gogh: The Artist and his Letters*—Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam**

After years of extensive research the Van Gogh Museum will publish Vincent van Gogh's letters in a 'definitive version': 2240 pages in 6 bound volumes, with high-quality reproductions of the originals and illustrations of all 2,000 works of art Vincent van Gogh referred to in his letters. In 2009/2010 the Van Gogh Museum will also organise an exhibition around the letters and the works the letters refer to. On top of that, a professional website will be launched, which gives access to the results of the project. The Turing Foundation contributed €100,000 to the publication of the letters in 2008 and intends to do so again in 2009.



7

***Scorel's Fame*—Centraal Museum, Utrecht**

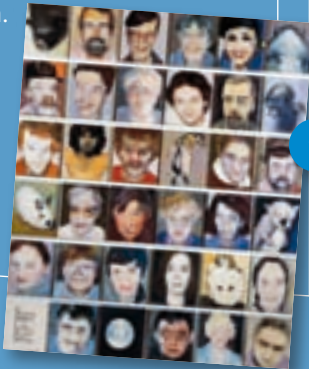
From 21 March to 28 June 2009, the Centraal Museum Utrecht organises a major retrospective exhibition entitled 'Scorel's Fame. How a painter from Utrecht brought the Renaissance to the North'. Jan van Scorel (1495–1562) was one of the first Dutch painters to practice the new Renaissance style of painting. The Turing Foundation is its main sponsor, donating €80,000 to this special exhibition.



8

***Niet Normaal, Difference on Display*—Beurs van Berlage, Amsterdam**

From 11 December 2009 to 7 March 2010, the Beurs van Berlage in Amsterdam, in collaboration with the Deutsches Hygiene Museum, Dresden, and the Welcome Trust, London, hosts the manifestation *Niet Normaal—Difference on Display*. Next to games, movies and documentaries, *Niet Normaal* displays many paintings by painters such as Marlene Dumas, Louise Bourgeois, Luc Tuymans, Marc Quinn and Erik van Lieshout. Many of the works shown have not been accessible to Dutch audiences before. The Turing Foundation contributed €100,000 to this exhibition.



9

Museum Belvédère, Oranjewoud

In 2007 the Turing Foundation donated €17,000 to the Museum Belvedere to enable the museum to extend its opening hours twice a week, exclusively for young people. The project failed to fulfil its expectations and remained below its target of opening hours and was therefore discontinued from 1 January 2009. The remaining sum will help support a an exhibition in the museum in 2009 (to be announced).



10

The *Zwoele Zomeravonden* of the Kröller-Müller Museum, Otterlo

The Kröller-Müller Museum is famous for its collection (Van Gogh, Picasso, Monet, Mondrian) and its sculpture garden. Since 2006, the museum organises innovative music and theatre performances on Summer evenings, meant to increase the interest in the collection and to introduce it to new audiences. As its main patron, the Turing Foundation donated €30,000 to the *Zwoele Zomeravonden* (Sultry Summer Evenings) in 2008. The Summer Evenings were attended by in total 6,200 people, over 200 more than estimated. Half the audience gave the evenings a mark of 8 out of 10.



11

2.6.4 Museum Expenditure—Closed Projects



12

Back to Zeeland—Zeeuws Museum, Middelburg

The Zeeuws Museum scheduled as the first, large summer exhibition since the reopening *Terug naar Zeeland* (24 May to 14 September 2008), presenting important showpieces from cities such as Copenhagen and Antwerp, manufactured in Zeeland in the 16th and 17th centuries. By contributing €65,000, the Turing Foundation was the main supporter of the exhibition. The idea was to attract 30,000 people; despite positive and wide media coverage, only 18,387 people did visit. The promotion of the exhibition failed to attract the holiday makers and the exhibition proved to be more suitable for the museum's regular visitors.



13

Dutch Primitives: Painters from the Late Middle Ages—Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam

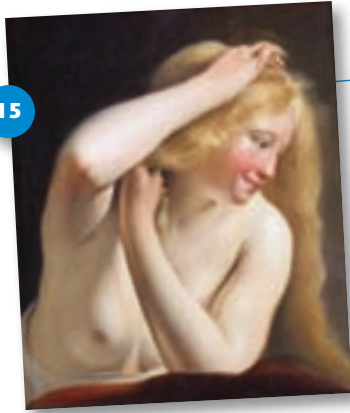
For the first time in over fifty years, an exhibition was staged on the origin of Dutch painting in the late medieval county of Holland. Fragile, 500 year old panels are only rarely loaned, but for this unique exhibition, loans from all over the world came to Rotterdam. As its main sponsor, the Turing Foundation donated €100,000 to the exhibition. The exhibition received most favourable reviews and both printings of the catalogue were sold out. The exhibition attracted 72,000 visitors, which was considered a great result. Among the visitors was a striking number of returning visitors.



14

Unknown Modern Masterpieces from Moscow—Jewish Historical Museum, Amsterdam

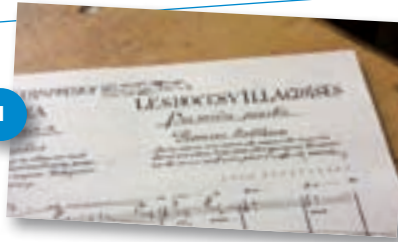
The Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam presented unknown masterpieces by Russian-Jewish artists from the period 1910–1940. The works, part of the collections of the world-famous Tretjakov Gallery and the Bachroesjin Theatre Museum in Moscow, were displayed in the Netherlands for the very first time. The paintings represent the styles of both the avant-garde and social realism. By contributing €60,000, the Turing Foundation was the main sponsor of the exhibition, which attracted 43,312 visitors.



15

The De Bray Family—Frans Hals Museum, Haarlem

In 2008, the Haarlem Frans Hals Museum set up a special exhibition on the painters of the seventeenth century, the De Bray family, in cooperation with the London Dulwich Picture Gallery. During the exhibition (2 February to 21 June 2008), loans from famous museums in Paris, Washington, Edinburgh, Warsaw and Los Angeles were on display. The Turing Foundation was the main sponsor of the De Bray Family exhibition, donating €45,000. The exhibition attracted 38,209 visitors. The exhibition came to London from July 9 to October 5, 2008.



1

World Premiere *Svadebka! The Village Wedding*

Svadebka! De Dorpsbruiloft (The Village Wedding) is the completed version of Stravinsky's unfinished instrumentation of *Les Noces*, written in 1919, by the Dutch composer Theo Verbey. It had never been performed before. For this performance, the *Dorpsbruiloft Foundation* has acquired the exclusive rights from the Stravinsky estate. The world premiere of the piece is staged in 2009 during the opening of the Hermitage in Amsterdam and is part of the *Grachtenfestival*. After the Dutch concert series, the production will travel to Saint Petersburg. The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 towards the costs of this project.



2

***Opera per tutti* - Opera for All**

Opera per tutti puts on high-quality operas, in an informal atmosphere. Parts of well-known or less famous operas are performed in a 'light' way, while no harm is being done to the quality of the performance. Music and plots are briefly explained to the audience. The performances attract opera lovers from all over the country. The Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 to the activities of *Opera per tutti* in 2009 and intends to do so again in 2009.

2.6.5 Music Expenditure—New Projects

Christmas concerts Händel and Purcell—Groningen, Leeuwarden, Emmen

At the end of 2008, Capella Frisiae organised a series of Christmas concerts (featuring works by Händel and Purcell) together with baroque orchestra The Northern Consort. The first concert took place on Christmas Eve in the restored Groningen Central Station hall. The second and third concerts took place on December 27 in De Harmonie in Leeuwarden and on December 28 in the Grote Kerk, Emmen. The Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 to the concerts.



3

Haaglanden Chamber Music Festival

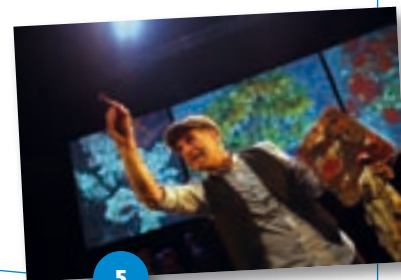
From 12 to 20 September 2008, the Haaglanden Chamber Music Festival organised seven concerts in The Hague and Voorschoten, centred around the theme of *time travel*. The festival explicitly aims to interest also the younger generation in chamber music. By donating €15,000, the Turing Foundation was the main supporter of interim year 2008. The festival has managed to secure structural funding from 2009.



4

Musical theatre Vincent van Gogh, *a Life in Paintings*

Time and again Frank Groothof succeeds in enthusing and exciting large groups of children about classical music. In his most recent musical theatre production, Groothof shows the life of Vincent Van Gogh, accompanied by music from contemporaries of Van Gogh like Mendelssohn, Satie, Diepenbrock, Liszt, Van Bree and Fauré. Thanks to a donation of €20,000 by the Turing Foundation, twenty additional schools in the Netherlands and a total of 6,000 children were able to enjoy this production.



5

Classical music performances for small children – Utrecht

Since 2002, the *Memorable Moment-en* (MEMO) Foundation puts small children into contact with live classical music in playgroups, day-care and welfare centres. For the 2008/2009 school year, MEMO planned to reach more than 85,000 children in Amsterdam and Utrecht through the *Sharing the Extraordinary* project. By donating €25,000, the Turing Foundation was the main sponsor of MEMO's classical music performances in Utrecht.



6

The Amsterdam Cello Biennale 2008

The ACB is a two-yearly international cello festival. From 17 to 25 October 2008, 25 concerts were staged. The festival offered specialist performances, but was at the same time directed at a broad audience, presenting easily accessible activities and cello concerts free of charge. The Turing Foundation donated €20,000 to the easily accessible activities.



7

Noorderkerk Concerts – Marketplace for Music

The Noorderkerk Concerts Foundation wishes to reach a new and varied audience with brief, easily accessible concerts of high quality, in an informal atmosphere. Each year the foundation organises a series of 30 to 35 concerts in the Noorderkerk, located at the Noordermarkt, Amsterdam. The Turing Foundation contributed €25,000 to this initiative in 2008.



8



Rossini's Opera *Il Turco in Italia* – Nederlands Blazers Ensemble

The *Nederlands Blazers Ensemble* (NBE) has created a 'new' opera genre - the chamber opera -, suitable to be performed at multiple types of locations and with easily accessible music for starting or younger visitors of opera. In the fall of 2008, the ensemble performed Rossini's *Il Turco in Italia*, adapted into a chamber opera. The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 to this series of concerts.



Delft Chamber Music Festival

The Delft Chamber Music Festival has been organising performances of chamber music in the Summer months for over 20 years. Every year, around 6,000 music lovers from all over the Netherlands visit the festival. The 2008 edition was held from 1 to 10 August. With a one-off donation of €20,000 the Turing Foundation contributed to a number of activities in order to interest more young people and a fresh audience in chamber music, for example by offering free lunch concerts and so-called cocktail concerts.



Wouter van Bommel's *Persweeën*

The Weerdruk Foundation performed Wouter van Bommel's composition *Persweeën* ('Contractions') during Open Monument Day on 14 September, 2008, in the Amsterdam Veem Theater. The piece was also performed during the final manifestation of Amsterdam Wereldboekenstad in April 2009. The Turing Foundation financed the performances with €4,350.

12



Musical theatre *Ik en de Koningin* – Max Tak

The Max Tak orchestra produces the show *Ik en de Koningin* (*Me and the Queen*), based on the novel of the same name by poet and novelist Ted van Lieshout. In the show, the orchestra (a total of 10 musicians, accompanied by singer Lottie Hellingman) plays the leading role. The purpose of the show is to give children who have never before seen an orchestra perform live, and have no knowledge of classical music, a first introduction to music. The Turing Foundation contributed €35,000 to the performances of *Ik en de Koningin*.



13

Holland Festival 2008 – *La Pasión según San Marcos*

International art critics have called *La Pasión según San Marcos* ‘the first masterpiece of the 21st century’. In this swinging, large choral work, the Argentinean composer Golijov blends apparently incompatible styles from numerous cultures: from Western classical violin melodies to American gospel, and from South-American new tango to Spanish flamenco. Parts of the text originate from the Gospel according to St Mark. The Turing Foundation donated €50,000 and was its main sponsor.

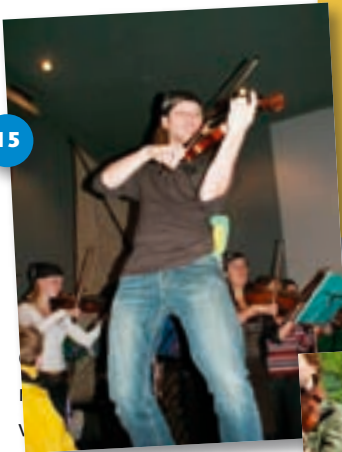


14

Free classical music evenings in the Vondelpark 2008 – 2010

On Thursday Summer nights, renowned music ensembles render free classical music in the Amsterdamse Vondelpark Openluchttheater. In June, July and August 2008, the programme featured performances by the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, the Ricciotti Ensemble, Amsterdam Sinfonietta, the Netherlands Philharmonisch Orkest and the Atlas Ensemble. The Turing Foundation adopted these evenings in 2008, and intends to do so again in 2009 and 2010 by donating €20,000 a year.

15



Main supporter Dutch concerts

The Ricciotti Ensemble consists of 40 idealistic conservatory students who give concerts for people who are unable to attend live performances of symphonic music. The orchestra plays at venues such as care homes, prisons, schools and asylum centres. The Turing Foundation intends to be the main sponsor of the Ricciotti Ensemble during three years (2007, 2008 and 2009) donating € 35,000 a year. In 2008 the Ricciotti performed a 109 well attended concerts. Because of the good results, the Turing Foundation decided to continue the collaboration as planned in 2009.



16 **Main Supporter of the Community Concerts of the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra – 30 concerts at unexpected venues in Amsterdam**

Nederlands Philharmonisch Orkest, 2007 and 2008: €20,000, intention for 2009: € 20,000.

17 **Main supporter Matthew Passion, translated/adapted by Jan Rot**

The Residentie Bach Ensembles, 2008: € 10,000, intention for 2009: € 10,000.

18 **Family show of Gershwin's *Porgy & Bess*, George Gershwin**

Stichting Vrije Val/Frank Groothof, 2008: € 17.000.

19 **Concerts of the World Orchestra of Jeunesses Musicales**
World Orchestra of Jeunesses Musicales/UNESCO Artist for Peace, 2008: €25.000.

20 **Atlas Ensemble**

Atlas Ensemble, 2007-2009: €50.000





Leprosy We aim at the elimination
of the disfiguring disease leprosy.

2.7

Aim Leprosy

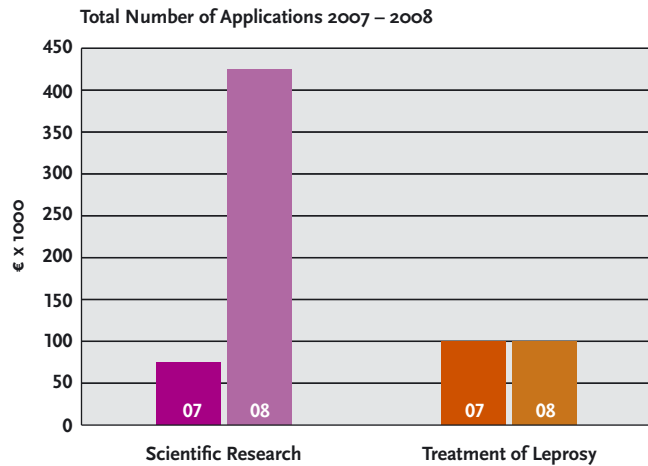
The Turing Foundation aims at the elimination of the disfiguring disease leprosy.

2.7.1 Leprosy policy

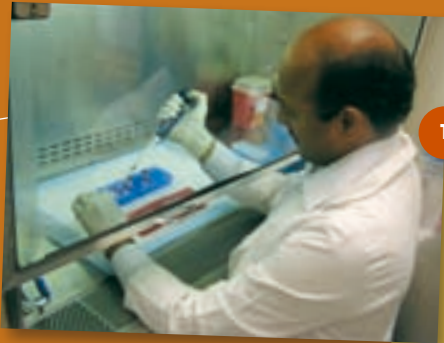
Leprosy is a cruel, disfiguring disease that strikes almost exclusively the poorest of the poor, to the extent that people in richer countries are sometimes unaware of the fact that the disease still exists. Its victims seldom die, but leprosy often necessitates the amputation of hands or feet, or leads to the loss of sight. Leprosy has an incubation period of many years. The main challenge is to detect the disease in an early stage and to treat it before nerve damages have become irreparable.

In an attempt to reach its goal, the Turing Foundation contributes to scientific research in the fields of early diagnosis and treatment of leprosy and the treatment of leprosy patients.

2.7.2 Expenditure on Leprosy



2.7.3 Scientific Research into early diagnosis of Leprosy – New Projects



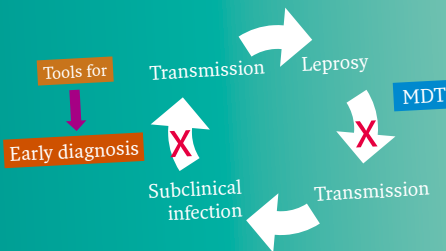
1

IDEAL

The IDEAL-consortium (Initiative for Diagnostic and Epidemiological Assays for Leprosy) consists of approximately 30 partners in endemic and non-endemic countries with backgrounds in laboratory-based and field-based research. All major research groups involved in this branch of leprosy research are represented in IDEAL.

IDEAL aims at the application of new developments in the fields of molecular typing of *Mycobacterium leprae*, the cause of leprosy, and specific antigen/epitope definition to field studies towards better understanding of the epidemiology and transmission of leprosy, and the improved early diagnosis of leprosy infection (before the disease has revealed).

Prevention of Transmission



Geluk/Leprosy/2009

IDEAL partners discuss the results of the experiments, exchange know-how and data, provide materials and protocols from individual research projects, and divide and execute tests according to the same testing format. This process helps regulate and accelerate research and provides results for the fight against leprosy in an earlier stage.

Since late 2005 IDEAL has identified a number of candidates for both early diagnosis and infection studies. In the years 2008-2010 a test will be developed that is capable of identifying specific leprosy infection chains in the blood. IDEAL is also working on the further identification of genetic markers on the leprosy bacteria, which may be used in infection research.

After 2010 IDEAL wishes to execute a large-scale study of the prevention of leprosy by (dedicated) prophylactic treatment of people leprosy patients come into contact with.

In 2008, the Turing Foundation donated €350,000 towards these investigations, and the foundation intends to contribute another € 294,000 until 2010 (c. 60% of the total project costs). The grant is being co-financed by the Dutch Leprosy Foundation.

In 2008, a new, 3-year research course was initiated. Partner-specific standard operating procedures were established and testing material (M Leprae proteins and peptides) was developed and distributed. The first testing results are expected in 2009.



2.7.4 The Treatment of Leprosy Patients – Current Projects

LUMC research 'Immunopathology of leprosy' 2007–2011

A team of the Leiden University Medical Centre conducts scientific research in order to gain a deeper understanding of the processes that can lead to damages to Schwann cells and nerves – and to the related lifetime handicaps. In 2007 and 2008 the Turing Foundation contributed € 75,000 to support the research project and intends to contribute a similar annual sum up to and including the year 2011. The Turing Foundation's contribution is co-financed by the Dutch Leprosy Foundation.



2

2.7.4 The treatment of leprosy patients – New Projects

The Dutch Leprosy Foundation has been the Turing Foundation's most important collaboration partner in the field of leprosy control since 2006. In 2008, the Turing Foundation contributed € 100,000 in support of the field projects in Cambodia and Laos.

Field projects fighting leprosy in Cambodia

In Cambodia, local Leprosy Foundation partner CIOMAL's objective is to dedicate its programme to the improvement of diagnosis, treatment, technical supervision, and programme management.



Field projects fighting leprosy in Laos

In the Democratic People's Republic of Laos leprosy is rife particularly among minorities who are not easily accessible. Infection is usually only detected in a late stage, when disfigurements will be severe and irreparable. In Laos the Dutch Leprosy Foundation is dedicated to upscaling and improving registration and supervision of patients, testing patients' contacts, and training courses for local health workers.



2.8

In 2008, the Turing Foundation granted funds to four projects which cannot be categorised under the aforementioned areas. In the future, such 'discretionary' donations will no longer be made.



1 School in Tha Thon, Northern Thailand

The Turing Foundation allocated a non-recurring sum of € 6,000 to the construction of a school in the remote mountains of Northern Thailand. Thailand is no longer within our geographical target area.

2 Tuition Fees for HIV Orphans in Rayong, Thailand

The Turing Foundation allocated a non-recurring sum of € 5,000 for the support of Friends of the Camillian Social Center, which provides tuition fees for HIV orphans in Rayong, Thailand.

3 Meningitis Township Project, South Africa

The Turing Foundation allocated a non-recurring sum of € 20,000 to the Tuberculosis Meningitis Township Project in Cape Town initiated by the Kinder Infectieziekten Diagnostisch Centrum (KIDS) of Amsterdam.

4 Support of Chieftain, Cotonou, Benin

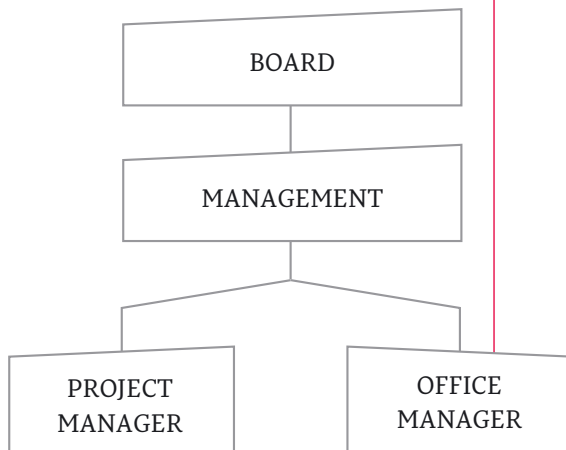
A sum of € 1,000 was granted in 2008 to support the tribal chief, who has great responsibilities towards the village community.





Chapter 3

Management, Governance and Organisation



3.1 Board

As from 31 December 2008, the constitution of the Board of the Turing Foundation is as follows:

Pieter Geelen (Chairman), CTO TomTom NV.

Alexander Ribbink (Secretary).

Additional functions: member of the Board of the Amsterdams Historisch Museum, the Kunstrijgers Foundation, the Ribbink/Van den Hoek Family Foundation and Treasurer of the Concertgebouw Fund.

Jeroen Davidson (Treasurer), Partner Financial Services Tax, Ernst & Young.

Additional functions: Treasurer of Stichting Amsterdamse Montessorischool, Treasurer of Stichting Gan Hasjalom and Treasurer of Stichting Elly Ameling 75 jaar.

The Chairman of the Board is elected for an indefinite period of time. Other members of the Board are elected for two years at the most, but are indefinitely eligible for reappointment. In July 2008, Alexander Ribbink was reappointed for two years (until 1 July 2010);

Jeroen Davidson was reappointed for eighteen months (until 1 January 2010). The terms of reappointment do not correspond so as to prevent the simultaneous retirement of board members.

The members of the board render their services unpaid and do not claim any expenses. The Turing Foundation did pay for the project journey to Ghana and Togo the board members made, except for their airline tickets.

3.2 Report of the Board

In 2008, the board held four meetings. Fixed items on the agenda for the board meeting are the policy, finances, communication, applications and the status and evaluation of projects granted. The management attended all board meetings. The management's advice is added to all applications and each application, large or small, is discussed during the board meeting (*see paragraph 2.2, Application Procedure*).

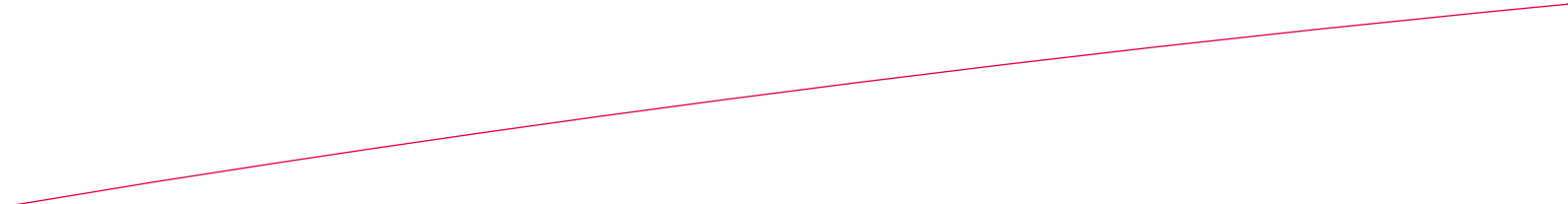
The management provides more information on projects; the board decides on the (partial) approval or refusal of applications.

In 2008, (interim) evaluations were dealt with elaborately during all board meeting, and the board discussed whether decision should or should not result in policy changes. A special board meeting was devoted to the evaluation of the policy pursued and the strategy for the years to come (*see paragraph 3.3, Evaluation Policy and Strategy*).

In 2008, several small projects outside or partially outside the scope of the objectives were still supported (*see paragraph 2.8, Other Projects*). These projects were of such quality that funds were released in their favour. It has by now been decided that such grants will no longer be awarded, since projects of this kind take relatively long time.

3.3 Evaluation Policy and Strategy

Management and Board met in May 2008 for a strategy session. During one day past policies were examined critically and possible adjustments were discussed.



Satisfaction prevailed, but the board was critical of the management regarding the level of its project evaluations. It asked for clear-cut evaluations containing more concrete recommendations on future collaboration or recommendations on policy adjustment. In addition, the board expressed its wish that applications be assessed more on the basis of benchmarks.

The board also concluded that we aim to be more involved in new initiatives than we used to, and that we wish to use the Turing-funds especially as catalysts. We also want to use our network to encourage cooperation between parties, even if partnerships are not obvious at first sight.

The strategic session led to further accentuation of our geographical focus. Grants within the categories of biological agriculture, education and leprosy treatment will from now on only be awarded to projects in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Cambodia and Laos. We will also attempt to enhance these projects through

interaction, by supporting the collaboration between organisations, or by combining conservation and education projects in the same villages or regions.

During that day, the decision was made to focus no longer on specific target groups within the field of education, such as orphans, street children or AIDS orphans, but to aim at public education in general.

All board members had the wish to gain a more substantive and deeper insight into the projects, enabling more considered choices in future investment policies. This is why it was decided that the entire board would accompany the management on the planned project journey to Africa (*see paragraph 5.1.2 (Local) Partner Organisations*).

3.4 Governance and Transparency

The Turing Foundation has its registered office in Amsterdam. It is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under file number 34252769. On 5 October 2006, the Tax Administration recognized the Turing Foundation as a Public Benefit Organisation (Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling). By receiving the ANBI-status, the new charity organisation called the Turing Foundation was born. In 2007, the ANBI-status was converted into a permanent ANBI-status. The board is responsible for adopting and monitoring the policy; the management is responsible for the concrete application and implementation of it. These working agreements have been recorded internally in minutes of board meetings.

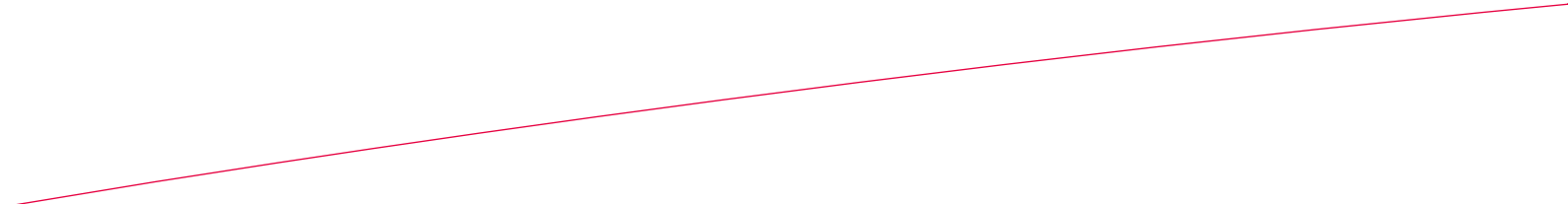
The Turing Foundation makes decisions on investments and policy independently, without the intervention of committees and advisory bodies. The combination of successful business people and experienced charity professionals in board and management results in sufficient knowledge and know-how to adopt well-founded decisions on our investments and donations.

We do however obtain the advice of two heavyweights in the art world for the Turing Award [Turing Toekenning] (see paragraph 2.6.4 Museum Expenditure):

Carel Blotkamp, Professor Emeritus of Modern Art at the Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam and Jan Piet Filedt Kok, Professor Emeritus of Studio Practice at the Universiteit van Amsterdam, former Co-Director and Chief Curator at the Rijksmuseum.

The Turing Foundation places great store by an open and transparent mode of communication. This is because we are proud of our partners and of the projects we support. By conveying our messages in such clear way, we also hope to inspire other high net worth individuals to create a foundation such as the Turing Foundation. We aim to provide the same transparency on our website, where visitors can find all the information on our partners, projects and investments. Detailed information on new projects is added to our website immediately after the board meetings, including pictures, project descriptions and sums granted.

After the year 2007, we immediately published an elaborate annual report covering both 2006, our first year, and 2007.



We have received an amazing amount of positive reactions. We also participated immediately in the Transparency Award [Transparant Prijs]. Out of 14 capital funds who submitted their annual reports for the Transparency Award 2008, the report of the Turing Foundation came in fifth.

3.5 Performance Measurements and Project Monitoring

Each organisation whose application is approved receives an official grant letter, stating the conditions, interim evaluations and final report requirements. Together with the project plan, this letter forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

Upon awarding the grant, the Turing Foundation usually makes 90% of the sum granted directly available. The remaining 10% are paid after the final narrative and financial reports have been approved. If €25,000 or more is granted, an accounting audit of the project is required.

In 2007, when the number of projects rapidly increased,

we noticed that our staff capacity was insufficient to monitor and evaluate all projects satisfactorily. This is why we recruited a project manager, who could concentrate more on educational and art projects, gaining a better insight into the effects of our donations. We base all our monitoring and evaluation activities on the applications and the financial and substantive objectives these include. To be able to improve our evaluations we have therefore decided to pay more attention to tighten applications and application procedures. Evaluations offer important management information and evaluation summaries are reported in board meetings.

If we award grants in the field of art, we closely follow the entire process from the initial phase and visit almost all projects, sometimes even several times.

We realise most of our projects in developing countries through Dutch partner organisations. We keep in close contact with them. During our talks we like to help them think or to mediate in establishing contacts, which is a service our partners often ask for.



To gain more insight into our projects in developing countries, we have initiated a partnership with PUM's Senior Experts. These contacts have led to an evaluation pilot for the nature conservation and education projects of the Turing Foundation in Burkina Faso and Tanzania. In case of success, the aim is to widen this collaboration.

3.6 Objectives for 2008

2006 and 2007 were the years of the formation of the foundation, in which the organisation took shape. We implemented a donation policy and explored the worlds of both charity and trust funds. They were also the years of many acquaintances and of awarding the first large and small(er) grants.

2008 brought the completion of the first projects. We evaluated the results in details and these will offer new valuable information for future spending choices.

We had phrased several priorities for 2008, including:

a more substantive and deeper insight

Since a large part of the conservation and education projects are located in Western Africa, the decision was made that all employees would make a project journey to Ghana and Togo. We invest in sustainable agriculture and education in both countries. Willem Ferwerda, Director at IUCN NL and Rietje Grit, Project Manager at IUCN NL were our travelling partners. All participants found the journey very valuable and useful. Its direct result was that we have decided to invest in two schools located in the area of the conservation project Les Compagnons Ruraux in Togo. This is an example of the integrated approach we wish to adopt more often in the future.

streamlining the internal organisation

In total, we supported 73 projects in 2007; in 2008 we supported 109 projects. To be able to monitor and evaluate projects in a better way, Project Manager Ellen Wilbrink was appointed in March. As a result, the management can focus more on policy development and new applications, while Ellen monitors and evaluates the education and art projects.

implementation of an integrated project administration

After a thorough market exploration in 2008, Kristal was chosen as a project administration system. The larger part of our projects has by now been entered into the system. Kristal has been put into use in January 2009.

stressing the distinctive features of the Turing Foundation

Reputation is important for the Turing Foundation since it helps us get into touch with the right projects and partners. Especially the applications for museum projects were too often unsuitable. This is why the decision was made to attach the name of the foundation to art projects that reflect our objectives perfectly. The first Turing Museum Bus and the Turing Award were both introduced in 2008. More artistic initiatives of this kind will be launched in 2009.

3.7 Risks

The Turing Foundation distinguishes four types of risks: financial risks, operational risks, reputational risks and investment risks.

Financial Risks

Strict agreements have been made within the board on investment management. As an example: the ratio between shares and bonds is between 20/40 and 60/80 and our assets are managed by various banks. We do not invest in individual shares but only in long term investment funds with a healthy, worldwide spread. Unfortunately, even a sound spread and defensive investments do not guarantee full risk cover, as we experienced with the bankruptcy of merchant bank Lehman Brothers (see paragraph 4.3 Asset Management).

Operational Risks

All administrative and financial processes and responsibilities which apply to the foundation have been recorded in a document on accounting systems and related internal controls. Given the size of our organisation (2.55 FTE) no

code of conduct has been drawn up. Policy, criteria and implementation procedures are the solid basis of our investments. The integrity of all investments is the guiding principle in each board meeting.

Reputational Risks

Our strategy is to give as much information as possible on choices, policies and investments to the outside world in an active way, even if such investments do not have the desired effect. For this we use our website and our annual reports. We also inform interested parties as soon as possible on relevant changes in our general or investment policies. Furthermore, our policy is to answer questions by media as fast and as accurately as possible.

Investment Risks

The Turing Foundation is active in many developing countries and we are aware that investments in these countries involve more risks than investments in the Netherlands. This is why we choose to make these foreign investments through Dutch partner organisations. In case of doubt, we check the references of potential partners.

We screen all projects and partners carefully in advance. Of all charity organisations we work with we check annual accounts and reports for the last two years, budgets and policy plans for the years to come and their registration at the Chamber of Commerce. We also ask for two references, who are often contacted by the management.

The risks are mapped and incorporated in the management's advice to the board. And still, the following investments in 2008 did not go as planned: Belvédère Museum (see page 69), Pakistan Development Foundation (see page 41), STOOM Foundation (see page page 41) and African Parks Network in Sudan (see page 50).

3.8 Staff Policy

The Turing Foundation chooses to keep its number of employees as low as possible: 2.55 FTE in total. Asset management, accounting and support services are outsourced.

Carlijne Bueters is Director Education & Leprosy (0.6 FTE). She also takes care of the financial management of the foundation.

Additional position: treasurer of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention

Milou Halbesma is Director Art & Nature Conservation (0.6 FTE). She is also responsible for all external communications.

Additional positions: member of the Advisory Board for the Rotterdam exhibition space TENT and member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *Filantropisch Magazine/ FM Weekly*.

The directors have organised their tasks in such way that they can at all times replace each other. Milou Halbesma

replaced Carlijne Bueters from February until June while she took maternity leave. During those months, Milou worked one extra day per week (0.8 FTE in total).


The management is supported by **Rahana Madhar**, Office Manager.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of projects, **Ellen Wilbrink** has been appointed Project Manager (0.75 FTE) as of 1 March 2008. She is responsible for monitoring and evaluating art and educational projects. No staff expansion is planned for 2009.

The salaries of the managers and employees are based on salaries paid by comparable investment funds en charity organisations. The salaries have per 1 January 2009 been adjusted for inflation by 2,3%.

3.9 Preview and Budget

In 2009, the Turing Foundation will follow the trend of an increase in the number of projects and in the total sum donated. At the same time, the economic recession and



the attendant depression on the markets will face us with serious challenges. To guarantee the continuity of our organisation we must balance our capital and our ambitions. Despite the economic situation, we will continue to develop a socially responsible investment policy. We will also work towards the further improvement of the quality of our donations and projects.

We have phrased the following internal objectives for 2009:

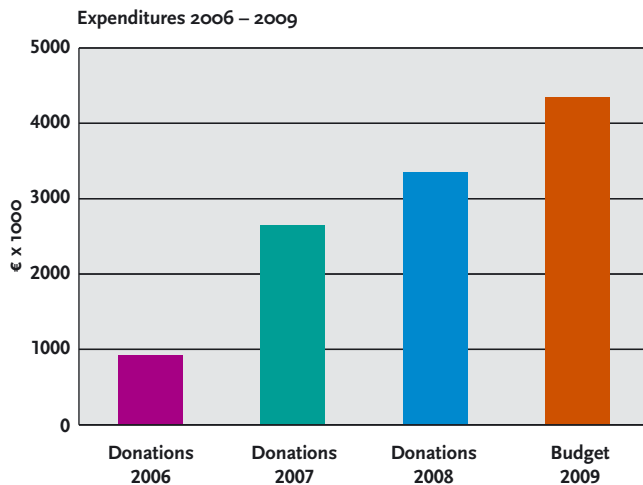
- Development of a socially responsible investment policy
- Elaborate monitoring and well-defined project evaluations
- More substantive and deeper insight into focus countries
- Use of benchmarks for the various kinds of projects and countries
- Full implementation of a new project administration system

Since its formation in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has spent a total sum of €12,858,916 on donations plus

reservations for multi-year projects. Experiences from previous years have shown that the eventual amount of annual donations depends on the quality of the applications and on the year in which the project will actually take place. We expect a substantial increase in the number of donations of €1 million compared to 2008.

Budget Donations 2009:

Education	€ 1,300,000
Art	€ 1,150,000
Nature	€ 1,300,000
Leprosy	€ 600,000
Total	€ 4,350,000



The budget for 2009 is as follows:

Income	
Return on Investments	770,000
Other Income	19,000
Total Income	789,000

Expenditure	
Donations	4,350,000
Staff Costs	189,200
Depreciation	29,000
Other Costs	166,350
Total Expenditure	384,550

Income Minus Expenditure	-3,945,550
---------------------------------	-------------------





Chapter 4

Financial Report

4.1 Assets of the Turing Foundation

The founder of the Turing Foundation donated €100 million to the foundation. The Turing Foundation receives this sum through ten half-yearly charity gift annuities between 2006 and 2011. Each year, approximately €5 million is available for the realisation of the foundation's objectives.

4.2 Financial Developments in 2008

In 2008, the Turing Foundation received €20 million of the total gift of the founder, which brings the total sum of gift annuities received to € 50 million. The remaining € 50 million will be divided into portions, to be made available every six months between 2009 and 2011.

Donations	2006	2007	2008	Intended Donations	Total
Education	540,945	883,545	1,028,266	826,950	3,431,706
Art	222,000	485,000	993,210	1,120,000	2,833,210
Nature	-	975,000	773,000	3,502,000	5,250,000
Leprosy	-	175,000	525,000	481,500	1,181,500
Other	165,000	130,500	32,000	-	162,500
Total	927,945	2,649,045	3,351,476	5,930,450	12,858,916

Since its formation in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has donated or allocated donations for multi-year projects totalling almost € 13 million. € 3,35 million of this amount was spent on donations for projects in 2008, and the board intends to allocate a sum of approximately € 6 million towards donations for future projects (appropriated reserves).

The total sum of the donations increased in 2008 by more than € 700,000 compared to the previous year to a total sum of € 3,35 million. The donation budget made avail-

able for 2008 (€ 5 million) has not been fully spent. One of the reasons for this is that a lot of attention was devoted to the establishment of new relations with potential project partners; numerous projects arising from these new partnerships will only start in 2009. Such projects will be charged to the donation budget for 2009. The board has in 2008 also decided that it will no longer fund projects that do not fall entirely within one of the four investment categories. The result of this decision was that the spending budget was adjusted downwards during 2008 with more than € 200,000.

4.3 Asset Management

The objective of the asset management of the Turing Foundation is to maximise the capital in order to fund as many charities and projects as possible during the years to come. The original capital does not need to be maintained.

The Turing Foundation applies a moderately defensive investment policy, investing at least 60% of the assets in fixed-interest securities (within a range between 60% and 80%). In general, share investments (within a range between 20% and 40%) are usually made in world wide index funds. We do not invest in individual shares. No more than 5% of the capital is invested in longer term investments involving more risk, such as private equity investments, property funds or hedge funds. The Turing Foundation outsourced its asset management to Lehman Brothers International (see below). We lodged part of our assets with the Rabobank in the Summer of 2008. Agreements were also made that Goldman Sachs International would invest part of the Turing Foundation assets from 2009.

The credit crisis started in the Summer of 2007 and – as is well-known – seriously deregulated the financial markets in 2008. In 2008, share prices plummeted all over the world and large banks ran into difficulties. From September 2008, the problems further escalated. In mid-September merchant bank Lehman Brothers International (LBI) applied for a moratorium.

At the time of its bankruptcy, LBI held € 32 million of the Turing Foundation's assets. The investment portfolio consisting of bonds, shares and liquid assets became part of the banking business placed under administration of the LBI bankruptcy trustee. Late 2008, the management of our portfolio was transferred to Barclays Wealth America, pending its release by the bankruptcy trustee. Securities were first released in January 2009. Until that time, the Turing Foundation was unable to make changes in the portfolio. Since mid-March 2009, the Turing Foundation is again able to freely make use of the investments that used to be managed by LBI. These securities are now held by Goldman Sachs International.

Since part of the assets had already been transferred to other assets managers (Rabobank) in 2008, we have not had any liquidity problems. The financial position of the complete investment portfolio of the Turing Foundation has decreased by 19.2%, which is in accordance with market developments (see also 4.4 Investment Results).

One of the aims the Turing Foundation had set for itself was to develop a socially responsible investment policy in 2008. This ambition has been postponed until 2009, as LBI's bankruptcy made the active management of a significant part of our assets impossible.

4.4 Investment Results

In 2008, the interest received on assets yielded € 898,799. The net investment result for 2008 amounts to € -8,342,844, which is a negative return of 21.7% on the portfolio held by LBI since 2007. This result consists of € 588,608 in dividends, realised investment results of € -735,651 and unrealised investment results of € -8,342,844 related to fixed income and equity. These investment results especially involve quoted investments

with ready However, we had no access to our portfolio as a result of the bankruptcy of LBI after 17 September 2008. It can be expected that part of the unrealised negative investment results may in the longer term be compensated as soon as the markets are strengthening, since we can freely make use of the portfolio again. The total of interest yields and investment returns for 2008 is € -7,444,045.

Changes in Value in the Balance Sheet (€)	Bonds	Shares	Forward Exchange Contracts	Other	Total
Book Value as at 1 January 2008	15,885,233	9,518,479	256,000	1,000,000	26,659,711
Total Purchases	32,257,216	3,736,841	8,102,034	2,239,133	46,335,223
Total Sales	23,663,513	4,488,247	8,102,034	-	36,253,794
Unrealised Decreases in Value	-3,019,899	-3,888,137	-460,908	-779,094	-8,148,038
Liquid Assets Portfolio	8,103,405	1,767,593	275,349	-	10,146,347
Book Value as at 1 December 2008	22,764,926	6,509,537	-185,559	2,460,038	31,548,943

Bonds, shares and forward exchange contracts have been valued at current cost. The hedge fund has, given its limited marketability, been valued at acquisition cost.

Division of the Investment Portfolio between the Asset Categories

Asset Allocation	as at 31 December 2008		as at 31 December 2007	
Bonds	22,764,925	63%	15,885,232	58%
Shares	6,509,537	18%	9,518,479	35%
Alternative Investments	2,460,038	7%	1,000,000	4%
Forward Exchange Contracts	-185,559	-1%	256,000	1%
Liquid Assets	4,697,594	13%	632,968	2%
Total	36,246,535	100%	27,292,679	100%

4.5 Annual Accounts

Summary Balance Sheet*

ASSETS	as at 12-31-2008	as at 12-31-2007
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	219,349	225,898
2. Financial Fixed Assets	61,571,163	76,659,712
Current Assets		
3. Accounts Receivable	20,060,683	20,093,412
4. Liquid Assets	4,697,594	632,968
Total Fixed Assets	86,548,789	97,611,990

LIABILITIES	as at 12-31-2008	as at 12-31-2007
5. EQUITY CAPITAL		
Appropriated Reserves	5,930,450	6,578,788
Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	79,798,607	90,338,479
Total Equity Capital	85,729,057	96,917,267

Long-Term Debts		
6. Donations Committed but as yet Unpaid	-	135,000

Short-Term Debts		
7. Donations Committed but as yet Unpaid	734,184	519,000
8. Accrued Liabilities	85,548	40,723
Total Short-Term Debts	819,732	559,723

Total Liabilities	86,548,789	97,611,990
--------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

** The full annual accounts for 2008 are available at www.turingfoundation.org.*

Explanation

The annual accounts have been presented in accordance with the Annual Reporting Guidelines [*Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaggeving*]. Guideline 640 for nonprofit-making organisations has been observed especially.

The foundation's Equity Capital can be subdivided into:
Appropriated Reserves: appropriated reserves include those donations to organisations which the Board has decided to award, the obligation of which has not yet become irrevocable to the receiving organisation.

Other Funds Available (for Discretionary Spending): that part of the equity capital which is freely and without any legal or statutory impediments available to serve the objectives underlying the foundation's formation.

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure*

INCOME	Budget 2008	Actual 2008	Deviation	Actual 2007
9. Income from Gifts	-	46,671	46,671	50,018,461
10. Financial Income	2,344,393	1,487,407	-856,986	807,988
Total Income	2,344,393	1,534,078	-810,315	50,826,449

EXPENDITURE				
11. Personnel Costs	-180,141	-167,427	12,714	-128,959
12. Depreciation of Fixed Assets	-30,442	-28,152	2,290	-23,571
13. Donations Granted	-5,000,000	-3,351,476	1,648,524	-2,649,045
14. Financial Expenses	-	-8,931,452	-8,931,452	-
15. Other Expenses	-163,602	-243,781	-80,179	-162,686
Total Expenses	-5,374,185	-12,722,288	-7,348,103	-2,964,261

Income Minus Expenditure	-3,029,792	-11,188,210	-8,158,418	47,862,188
---------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------

* The full annual accounts for 2008 are available at www.turingfoundation.org.

The administrative costs in 2008 amounted to €439,360, equalling 11.6% of the total expenditure. The Board Members rendered all services unpaid.



Chapter 5

Communication with Stakeholders

5.1 Policy

Our stakeholders fall into four groups:

- (potential) applicants;
- (local) partner organisations;
- charity organisations;
- the media.

Website, annual reports, press reports, written and personal (ad hoc) contacts are our main means of communication with the stakeholders in all four groups.

5.1.1 Applicants

Organisations operating within the field of our objectives are the most important stakeholders of the Turing Foundation. Because of its wide range of objectives and sub-objectives, the Turing Foundation is in contact with a wide range of applicants. For example, we keep in close contact with partners engaged in the worlds of museums, poetry, classical music, with leprosy researchers, nature conservationists and developing-aid organisations working on education improvement in our focus countries in Africa or Asia. We record all contact information of the

applicants. All of them have received our annual reports for 2006/2007.

The Turing Foundation is a young organisation in development. Policy, criteria and approach are liable to change. Apart from keeping in personal contact with our stakeholders, we also inform them in writing of policy changes that may be relevant for them. All such changes and all investments are immediately published on our website, which is structured according to the four charity categories.

Involvement in Policy Development

We also involve stakeholders in developing strategy and policy:

- Our policy and policy changes in the field of nature, education and leprosy are the result of elaborate talks with leading figures and charities in the field.
- The concept of the Turing Award has first been discussed in detail with a delegation of museum directors. When the Turing Award was launched, all Dutch museums received a letter inviting them to participate. Apart from that, our partners in art received a letter

asking them to draw their partners' attention to the Turing Award. The Dutch Museum Association [Nederlandse Museum Vereniging] gave special attention to the Turing Award on its website.

- In order to develop our policy on poetry, we have contacted 15 poetry organisations through research bureau Letty Ranshuysen and asked them what they thought were important opportunities in the promotion of poetry. The results of this inquiry form the basis of our policy.

Rejections

Obviously we do not honour all requests we receive.

Practice shows that approximately 80% of all applications are refused. The main reasons for refusal are that projects fall outside our policy, doubts on either the organisation or the chances of success of the plan, or the fact that we have to make strict choices within the means available. As a rule, organisations whose project is refused receive written notice within eight weeks. If they have any further questions, we try to answer these as well as we can.



5.1.2 (Local) Partner Organisations

The Turing Foundation works together mainly with Dutch partner organisations. We keep in touch with them (sometimes almost on a daily basis) on the course of the projects supported and other relevant developments.

Through them, we also communicate with our local partners. Where we can, we try to establish direct contacts with them through e-mail. Apart from that, we try to visit several projects on an annual basis. In 2008, board and employees of the Turing Foundation made a project journey to Ghana and Togo, together with IUCN NL. The main goal of this trip was to gain more insight into the situation in two countries which are in different economic and political situations, and to gain more in-depth knowledge of the educational and conservational projects. In Ghana we visited Ebeoak Enterprise of the Bebo Bakery; the Educational Resource Center of To Be Worldwide (see page 32) and GOAN (see page 52). In Togo, we visited the Les Compagnons Ruraux project (see page page 54) and the Institut Zamenhof School (see page 35). We also went to see several nature projects with IUCN NL which are not directly funded by us.

5.1.3 Charity Organisations

The Turing Foundation is strong on a good relationship with other investment funds and individual donors. That is why we are an active member of the Association of Foundations in the Netherlands [Vereniging van Fondsen in Nederland (FIN)]. We participated in the FIN publication on effective giving (entitled 'Effectief schenken') and attended the conference on how to focus on the applicant (entitled 'De aanvrager centraal'). Our managers take their time to receive people of substance or investment funds to give them advice on drafting investment policies or to share contacts. Many of them have for these reasons visited our website or consulted our annual report for 2007.

Milou Halbesma represented the Turing Foundation during the conference of the European Foundation Centre (EFC) in Istanbul, where the international community of investment funds meets every year. Carlijne Bueters and Ellen Wilbrink together represented the foundation during the Civil Society Conference in Utrecht, the annual charity conference in the Netherlands.

Since we also aim to contribute to the further professionalisation of the charities branch, the Turing Foundation invested time in the minor Philanthropy at Hogeschool Windesheim. Twelve students visited the Turing office and attended a guest lecture by Milou Halbesma. Both parties were very enthusiastic about this initiative and agreed to repeat it in the coming years.

5.1.4 Media Contacts

Reputation is important for the Turing Foundation since it can help us receive as many suitable applications as possible. Apart from that, we hope to reach other high net-worth individuals and inspire them to launch a comparable initiative. If requests by media can help us achieve these aims, we are at all times willing to contribute to articles in the media. In 2008, the foundation gave its cooperation to articles on charities and philanthropy in *Miljonair*, *Filantropisch Magazine/FM Weekly*, *Het Financieele Dagblad* and *Binnenlands Bestuur*.

We send out press releases rarely and only in case of exceptional projects or to give attention to our own projects, like the launching of the Turing Museum Bus, the publication of Van Gogh's letters and the presentation of the Turing Award. National media such as *NRC Handelsblad* and *NRC Next* gave attention to the Turing Museum Bus and the Turing Award.

The media regularly report on several projects of the Turing Foundation, although the name of the foundation is often left unmentioned. This however is not an urgent problem, since our ultimate goal is the success of the project we support. Since the appointment of project manager Ellen Wilbrink the foundation has had more opportunities to work actively on increasing its name recognition through communications of project partners, who state our name and logo, place links on their websites or publish articles in their newsletters or magazines.



At the request of *FM Weekly/Filantropisch Magazine*, Milou Halbesma joined their Editorial Advisory Board, since this magazine intends to devote more attention to investment funds and family trusts.

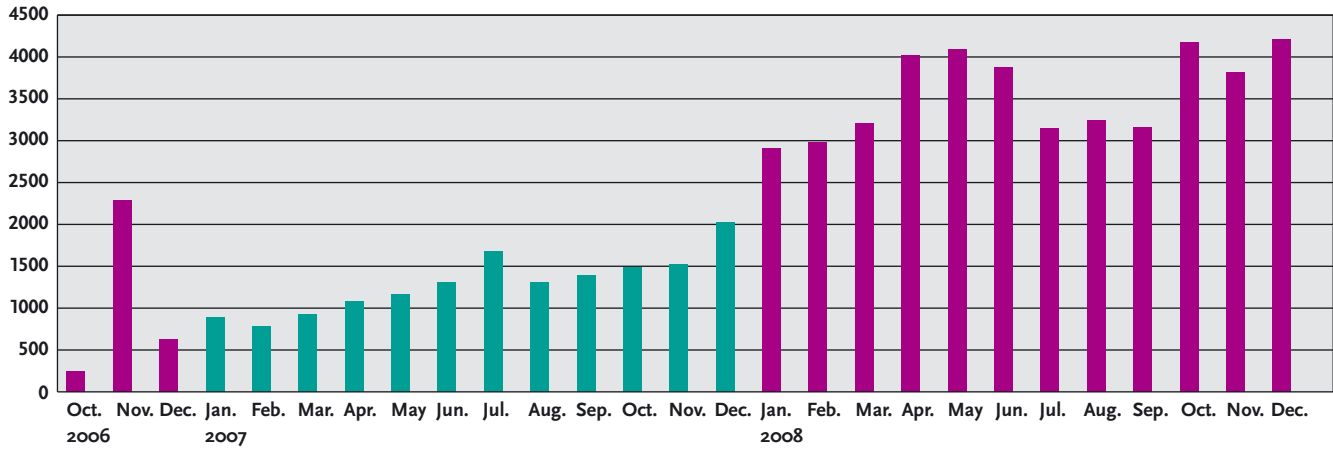
5.2 Website

To be able to inform and facilitate all our stakeholders as well as we can, we invest considerable time in our website. It is structured conveniently into separate sections for each charity category (education, nature, art and leprosy), providing information on our general policy, specific application criteria and an overview of all projects supported, including pictures, terms, donations and a link to the partner organisation concerned.

Our website is greatly appreciated. We receive positive reactions every week on its clear arrangement, structure and the transparency of the information. The number of visitors to our website almost tripled in 2008, rising from 15,437 visitors in 2007 to 42,718 visitors in 2008. Education, Art and the annual report for 2006/2007 the sections most often visited.



Total Number of Website Visits 2006 – 2008



Colofon

Editing and Text Turing Foundation

Translation Onno Kusters, Eva Pelgrom

Publication Turing Foundation

Herengracht 514, 1017 CC Amsterdam

T +31 (0)20 520 00 10

F +31 (0)20 625 56 67

www.turingfoundation.org

Concept and Design Enof ontwerp + communicatie

Print Libertas

Paper Arctic White

Fotografie

Omslag: *Frank Groothof/Stichting Vrije Val* Jørgen Koopmanschap, *Turing Museum Bus* Kees Spruijt. **Pag. 37:** *Edukans* Studio André Ruigrok, Almere. **Pag. 65:** *Turing Toekenning* Vincent van Gogh, zelfportret als schilder (1888), Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam (Vincent van Gogh Stichting). **Pag. 66:** *Turing Museum Bus* Kees Spruijt. **Pag. 67:** *Cobra Museum* Tim Koster, Instituut Collectie Nederland, Rijswijk/Amsterdam Nicolas de Staël, *Fleurs Grises* (1953) c/o Pictoright Amsterdam 2009, *Rembrandthuis* Jan Lievens (1607-1674), zelfportret, particuliere collectie, *Bonnefanten-museum* Democrats are more beautiful (after Jonathan Horowitz), 2001, Coll. Laura and Stafford Broumand. **Pag. 68:** *Roermondse Kartuizers* Fotografie Kuit, Roermond, *Van Gogh Museum* Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), Brief van Vincent van Gogh aan zijn broer Theo (met 1 schets), 1888, Amsterdam, Van Gogh Museum (Vincent van Gogh Stichting), *Centraal Museum* Jan van Scorel, Portret van Agatha van Schoonhoven (1529), Galeria Doria Pamphilj Rome. **Pag. 69:** *Niet Normaal* Marlene Dumas, Portrettenserie Het Hooghuis, Collectie GGZ Breburg groep. Courtesy Marlene Dumas en de cliënten. **Pag. 70:** *Zeeuws Museum* J. Beex, Don Miguel de Castro (1643), Collectie Het Nationale Museum van Denemarken, Etnografische Collectie. **Pag. 71:** *Opera per tutti* Marcel Prager. **Pag. 72:** *Capella Frisae* Janna Bathoorn, *Kamermuziekfestival Haaglanden* Bibi van Ginkel, *Frank Groothof/Stichting Vrije Val* Jørgen Koopmanschap. **Pag. 73:** *Stichting Memorabele Momenten* Aukje van Bezeij, *Cello Biënnale* Dirk Rietveld. **Pag. 74:** *NBE* Remke Spijkers, *Delft Chamber Music Festival* Mariëtte Huizinga. **Pag. 75:** *Max Tak* Benoît Vanoverbeke, *Holland Festival* Caroline Irby, *Vondelpark Openluchttheater* David Vos. **Pag. 83:** *IDEAL* Gerard Schoone, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (KIT). **Pag. 85:** *Cambodja* Nicole Slootweg, Leprastichting, *Laos* Richard de Soldenhoff, Leprastichting



heeft met veel plezier en inspiratie meegewerkt aan dit jaarverslag.
Wil jij ook geïnspireerd worden? www.enof.nl





Turing Foundation

Herengracht 514, 1017 CC Amsterdam

T +31 (0)20 520 00 10

F +31 (0)20 625 56 67

www.turingfoundation.org