



JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION  
LOGBOOK 2017





## JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION

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■ Ice skaters having a coffee in Northern Harbour skating rink in 1906.  
HELSINKI CITY MUSEUM

# JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT AND REPORT ON OPERATIONS IN 2017

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Translation from Finnish by Riikka Oderychev



## WHAT'S ON IN 2018: campaigning and making strides in marine culture and Baltic Sea protection

IN 2018, the Foundation will move forward with various new kinds of projects that aim to save the Baltic Sea 'on land, sea and air'. Gypsum treatment and fishing have already been piloted with great results by the EU-funded **NutriTrade project**, and both activities continue in this period as well. Already in the autumn of 2018, our new project will spread gypsum on the cultivated fields around the Vantaa River. We will continue our work with Helsinki and other cities of the Baltic Sea within the EU-funded **BEST project**, which seeks to improve the management of industrial wastewaters. With the **SEABASED project**, we will survey measures that can remove nutrients

already in the sea. Also under preparation is a project with the entire Baltic Sea within its scope, aiming to reduce the nutrient load from biogas production. We are also developing our award-winning **Nutribute crowdfunding platform** further, making it a service that benefits all financiers and stakeholders of Baltic Sea protection in the best possible way.

During the period, we will also be an active conveyor of culture. We will increase the volume of stories in the **Loki service**, continue our marketing efforts in the coastal areas, and roll out the service for the use of the entire museum sector. We will publish **new books of maritime non-fiction**, organise **discussions and sea-themed singalong sessions**, renovate our **Huolintatalo museum**, and cooperate on **exhibitions with the Päivälehti Museum**, for example.

VAISTALLO / JORMA JÄRSEN

## We save the Baltic Sea and its heritage for future generations.

### OUR OPERATING PRINCIPLES

Measurable results

Targeted actions

Cooperation across borders

Independence

The sea belongs to us all. At the Foundation, we work for the wellbeing of the Baltic Sea, so that all 'creatures of the sea' can thrive, both under the surface and along the coastlines. We at the Foundation share a love if not a veritable passion for the sea, a feeling that is combined with our strong belief that nothing is impossible. Our work is guided by measurable results and impact. We want to tell the story of the sea: a sea that for us Finns is a bridge to the world. We want to give a voice to people for whom the Baltic Sea is a vocation, a way of life, or a passion.

The bylaws of the Foundation are available online  
[www.johnnurmisenraatio.fi](http://www.johnnurmisenraatio.fi)

### KEY FIGURES FROM THE 2017 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

- Income from maritime culture €296,818  
Maritime culture expenses €586,703  
Deficit from marine culture operations -€289,885
- Clean Baltic Sea project income €1,208,462  
Clean Baltic Sea project expenses €1,053,012  
Clean Baltic Sea project income surplus €155,499
- Equity €9,603,103, of which funds available for Baltic Sea protection (dedicated Clean Sea Fund) amount to €2,735,778
- Balance sheet total €9,857,756
- 13 employees, 16 people in all employed by the Foundation over the year

See financing of operations and financial statement, p. 42

### JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION 25 YEARS IN FIGURES

- Collections: 1,000 maps, 150 works of maritime art, one captain's saloon in the marine antiquities collection, 50 scale models, and dozens of artefacts
- 36 published books, dozens of exhibitions and exhibition loans
- Hundreds of visitors see the collections and learn about our activities each year
- In 2005–2017, €14 million raised for the Clean Sea Fund, of which €12 million has been used in Clean Baltic Sea projects.
- 29 Clean Baltic Sea projects launched, of which 18 have been completed
- As a first milestone, the reduction of 2,500 tonnes in the sea's phosphorus load; all in all, reducing the annual phosphorus load of the sea by thousands of tonnes
- The average price for the reduction of 1 kg of phosphorus by the Foundation's projects is approximately €10. (calculation is based on the results of our individual Clean Baltic Sea projects, and their average result)



Huolintatalo, Pasilankatu 2  
60,195637 °N 24,926491° E

*Intermittent headwind and storms,  
followed by calm and sunny  
conditions. Fair weather ahead.  
On the menu: roach.*



OONA LAUNISALO

# Discovering a Baltic Sea tribe

## Log entry by the Secretary General

“VI ÄR HAVETS FOLK.” We are the people of the sea. The poem on the side of Matti Haupt’s statue *Havets Folk* in Mariehamn describes the way the destiny of the Ålanders is linked to the sea. Every time I drive past the statue, I feel a flutter in my heart. The phrase reaches out to my very essence.

Åland is, of course, located in the middle of the sea, but many other Finns, too, share the spiritual experience of being the people of the sea. We are surrounded by the sea, and it is a part of our national identity. We talk here about the unbroken chain of generations, of the memories and stories of the people who lived by the sea. On our shores is a centuries old ‘string of pearls’ of museums, islands, sailing clubs and places to fish and spend your summer in, where old traditions of seafaring and sea utilization are continued.

The sea is the same in us all. A connecting factor ties us all to this tribe. We at the Foundation share a love if not a veritable passion for the sea, a feeling that is merged with our strong belief that nothing is impossible. Measurable results and impact. We want to tell the story of the sea: a sea that for us Finns is a bridge to the world, both as an enabler of commerce and political or cultural exchange, and as a theatre of war. Of a sea where we splash away swimming and boating all summer, and go skating or skiing in the winter, for as long as it will be possible. And because only 15 years ago algal bloom occurrences indicated that the death of the sea was very much plausible, we made saving the sea part of our story.

The way the John Nurminen Foundation sees the sea as an enriching element in our lives appealed to me from the very first moment I became acquainted with the Foundation’s work. Also appealing was – and is –

the approach where a sharp focus, cost-efficiency and concrete measures are used to create as great an impact as possible. I must confess: the Foundation has completely lured me in. I feel it is a privilege to be the skipper of this home-grown David and Goliath – with David’s size and Goliath’s results. Being small is a strength, as through wisely woven cooperation our impact grows, bringing in manifold measurable results.

We are the tribe of the sea, and a part of its future. One thing I have learned is that we are all needed in saving the Baltic Sea – including individual citizens, the corporate world, support from the public sector, and the professionals of Baltic Sea protection. Special task forces are needed because the measures for saving the sea are needed fast: on many fronts, the Baltic Sea is in a critical condition, and we have no time to waste. We at the Foundation want to remind everyone that our individual choices can help to ensure that we do not increase the sea’s load, at least not through negligence.

Protecting the future and understanding the past: this embodies the path and the results of our Foundation, established in 1992: soon, a total of 20 completed Clean Baltic Sea projects, 36 books published, a couple dozen exhibitions, and the treasure trove of maritime culture, our online service Loki. The nutrient load of the sea has been reduced by thousands of tonnes, and high-quality and hard to find stories have been made available in various formats, both in Finland and abroad. We have also received awards for disseminating information in many arenas. Everything we do leans heavily on research results: this comprises our internal nautical map, and informs us where to go next and how.

Some achievements were certainly forgotten from that list: we now have more than ten ongoing marine protection projects, Loki is being developed all the time, and the Foundation continues to publish marine stories in various formats, such as the podcast series *Minun Itämereni* (my Baltic Sea), to be launched this spring (and of which I am truly excited!). Just as excited as were the friends of the Foundation – members of the Baltic Sea tribe – who joined the Foundation’s first singalong event in January, or the gourmands and



Female employees of Elanto on the spring ice, Pihlajasaari, Ascension Day 1956.

protectors of the sea who rejoiced upon the springtime news of reduced dioxin levels in the fish of the Baltic Sea. Each and every one of us seems to be, in one way or another, a member of the Baltic Sea tribe. We join the tribe at the latest when we cross the sea and travel to Tallinn or Stockholm.

We continue on the journey, keeping an eye on the beacons, with a Clean Baltic Sea set as our goal. Being a member of the tribe is empowering, and the feeling of belonging is the greatest remedy. Our generation will be remembered for what we did – or did not do – to protect the Baltic Sea.

Ascension Day 10 May 2018

*Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt  
Secretary General  
John Nurminen Foundation*





IMAGES: LASSE LEKKIN

## JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION 25 YEARS



IN AUGUST, the John Nurminen Foundation celebrated its 25-year journey at the premises of its new partner, Allas Sea Pool. Invitees included the Foundation's partners and supporters from throughout the years. In his festive speech, **Juha Nurminen**, the Foundation's Chairman of the Board, thanked the Foundation's hundreds of partners both in Finland and outside our borders.

“Great projects to save the sea, thousands of tonnes of phosphorus permanently removed from the sea. A vast number of award-winning books of maritime non-fiction. Aesthetic experiences, exchange of thoughts, insights and continuous learning.

*In my eyes, the first 25 years of the Foundation comprise a connected, logical arc. The line between safeguarding culture and saving the sea is finely drawn. In addition to the role of protector, we also have the important – and to me vital – task and value of construing culture and passing it on in a reliable manner. When people know the sea and its history, their perspective and horizon will open up. It becomes easier to understand why we must protect our sea and its uniqueness”*

**Juha Nurminen**,  
Founder and Chairman of the Board of  
the John Nurminen Foundation.



Allas Sea Pool, Katajanokanlaituri 2  
60°10'02"N 24°57'26"E

*Sunny conditions and favourable southern  
winds, roughly 15 m/s. Bright views ahead.  
A wonderful team celebrates.*



Surprise guests from the 18th century interrupted the festive speeches. As the confusion abated, Admiral Chapman and naval captain Carl Fredrik Arnkihl had a few words with Admiral **Juhani Kaskeala**. The Admiral had an opportunity to prove his signalling skills.



Monika Stankiewicz, the Executive Secretary of HELCOM, is happy with the results that have been achieved over the past 15 years, but mentioned that the sea is slow to recover: we have not yet reached the HELCOM targets. Stankiewicz emphasized that this is not just a question that concerns the ecosystem. Eutrophication will also result in significant economic damage and loss of income in the entire area of the Baltic Sea. The event was hosted by **Peter Nyman**.



# Events in 2017



Image: Klaus Welp/Helsingin Sanomat

Calculate your Baltic Sea footprint at [www.johnnurmisensaatio.fi/itamerilaskuri](http://www.johnnurmisensaatio.fi/itamerilaskuri). The Baltic Sea calculator, which adds up the nutrient load generated by consumers, was launched in Helsingin Sanomat.

News: The John Nurminen Foundation to finance efficient wastewater treatment at a biogas plant under construction in Lviv, Ukraine. Project starts in 2018–2019.

Metso becomes a Clean Baltic Sea project supporter.

Fisherman recruitment started for the Local Fishing Project in 2017.

Kaisa Olkkonen and Marja-Leena Rinkineva nominated as members of the John Nurminen Foundation Board of Directors.



At the Helsinki Boat Show, the **Loki Cafe** produced an unprecedented wealth of maritime events, ranging from children's knot schools to the history of workers' sailing clubs.



Clean Baltic Sea – Woven in Finland 2017. With the profits from the sales of their new *Aallonmurtaja* collection, **Lapuan Kankurit** became a supporter of the John Nurminen Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects.



Kesko launches the Pirkka Archipelago Fish Patty, made from fish fished by the Local Fishing project.

Taking a plunge: **Allas Sea Pool** and the John Nurminen Foundation join forces in a programme for the Baltic Sea.



At The Tall Ships Races 2017, the city of Kotka celebrated its efforts for improving the status of the Baltic Sea. The City of Kotka, the Kotka Maritime Research Centre, and Kymen Vesi Oy offset their nutrient discharges through the Foundation-led NutriTrade project.

A runoff water treatment system completed for the manure pools of the **Udarnik poultry farm** in the village of Pobeda.

In the summer, the light-hearted **Loki navigation competition** took six boat crews to the most interesting sites in the Finnish archipelago.



For already the fourth time, we participated in the annual **RunFest** running event in Kaivopuisto.

The 2017 fishing season for the Local Fishing project ended in success, with the fishermen working for the project managing to catch almost 150,000 kg of roach and bream.

**Turun seudun puhdistamo Oy** offset its own discharges by supporting two projects with the total sum of €10,000: one of the projects is for removing phosphorus that is already in the sea, and the other is for reducing nutrient discharges.

**Porvoo** offsets its phosphorus footprint by joining the NutriTrade project.



We celebrated the 25th anniversary of the John Nurminen Foundation at Allas Sea Pool.



New book! *Pohjoiset purjeet* (northern sails), exquisitely illustrated and written by Alpo Tuurnala, depicts the history of sailing ships built in Finland.



Schoolchildren who did well in the TV show 'Who wants to be a millionaire' on the Nelonen channel made a donation to the Baltic Sea.

**BEST**, i.e. the three-year project focusing on industrial wastewater discharges, was launched.

Kesko's Pirkka Archipelago Fish Patty came second at the K-Ruoka Awards 'sustainable deed of the year' competition.

The **Nutribute** crowdfunding platform was released at [www.nutribute.org](http://www.nutribute.org).

At its Christmas porridge event, the **Finnish Environmental Journalists Association** busted some myths related to Baltic Sea protection.



The Finnish Museums Association becomes an official partner of the Loki project.



New book! Collector's item *Vaelluksia maisemaan* (roaming in the landscape) was released.



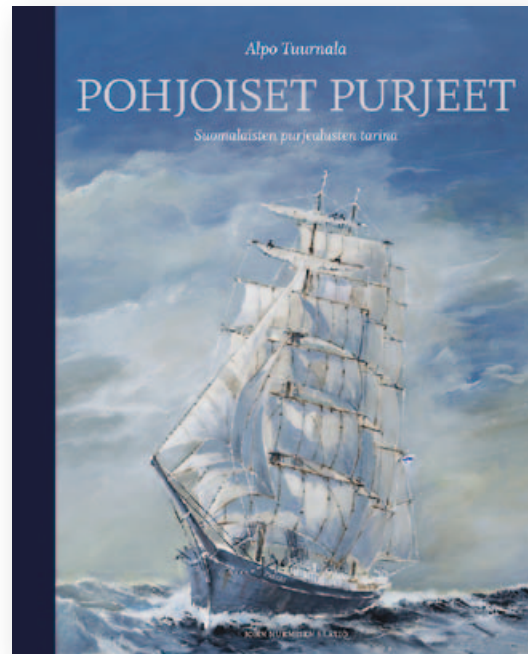
*Mir na karte!* The Russian edition of the magnum opus **The Mapmakers' World** was warmly received at its release event in Moscow.



At the book fair, we created three stage shows on the themes of our new book releases and Baltic Sea protection.



## Pohjoiset purjeet (northern sails) – the story of Finnish sailing ships



*Pohjoiset purjeet* is the fourth book by Alpo Tuurnala that is published by the Foundation. Books that have been published earlier include *Harmaat laivat* (gray ships, 2004), *Kuninkaansaari* (king's island, 2009) and the *Luotsisaaren tarina* (the Luotsisaari story, 2013). Excerpts from the book are available at the John Nurminen Foundation's maritime online service, Loki, at [www.lokistories.fi](http://www.lokistories.fi), search for #pohjoisetpurjeet.

*Pohjoiset purjeet* (northern sails), exquisitely illustrated and written by **Alpo Tuurnala**, presents the close to one thousand years of history of sailing ships built in Finland, also focusing on the stories of individual ships and sailors.

What inspired you to write and illustrate the book *Pohjoiset purjeet*?

**AT:** For decades, I was responsible for the planning and purchasing of vessels for the Finnish Navy. Alongside my job, I learned to view ships also from an aesthetic perspective, which launched my career as a ship painter. Ships move in the interface of sea and air, and both of these elements impact the ship's behaviour. A good portrait of a ship will illustrate also these dynamics. The interaction of the sea and ship is a more clear-cut case: the waves created by the wind and also the ship; the surging sea at the bow; and the reflection of the ship on calm waters. The air surrounding the ships presents more of a challenge. One can depict the shapes and movement of the clouds, rain, and fog, and the direction in which the water spatters. Painting the sails, however, is the most perfect way of representing how currents of air impact the vessel. And – naturally – the sails of the ship, with their lights and shadows, are beautiful in their own right.

These are the reasons that, years ago already, led me to the painting of different kinds of, but mostly Finnish, sailing ships. At the same time, I could not help becoming interested in their colourful history, and so, little by little, I developed the idea of combining images and text, bringing them together in a book that would appeal to a large audience and be as interesting as possible.

What kind of reader is the book made for?

— Hopefully for everyone who is interested in the development of Finland and its seafaring. When woodcarvers who had worked on churches also learned to build demanding sailing ships, the country spread its antennas to foreign lands and the seas of the world. The book aims at being as easy to read as possible, and I included in it a great number of almost unbelievable but still true descriptions of the fates of Finnish sailing ships in calm waters, storms, and the maelstroms of war. I would think that readers are also interested in how the crews lived and survived, sailing for many months as they did in their closed community, slaving away at the ship's rigging, and sustained only by substandard and insufficient food. And of course, you can browse the book as a catalogue of images, reading just the short summaries of the captions.

What was life like on large sailing ships?

— If we stick to grim realism, it was all about adapting to a monotonous, disciplined life under harsh circumstances, always surrounded by the same faces. The work was hard, discipline was strict, and there were no exceptions to command hierarchy. With just a few exceptions, food consisted of dried or salted meat and fish and hardtack, which were only rarely complemented with fresh fruit and vegetables. At its worst, life was simply a battle for survival, and often enough the end meant being eradicated by a storm or in the war.

On the other hand, working on a sailing ship meant one could earn a reasonably steady living even when your home country suffered from deprivation, unemployment, and famine. Life on a sailing ship was also an answer to the hunger for adventure and romance felt by young men. Moreover, if you were sturdy enough to survive in those circumstances for a longer time, it was possible to advance to the ranks of junior command or even officer. Over lengthy journeys, well-led sailing ship crews evolved into admirably unified and loyal groups who really would, as the saying goes, pull the same rope.



The book's creators in a joint photo on the publishing date, 29 August 2017. From the left: **Maria Grönroos**, editor of the book and publications manager at the Foundation, **Alpo Tuurnala**, author, and graphic designer **Tuija Kuusela**.

**POHJOISET PURJEET**  
SUOMALAISTEN  
PURJEALUSTEN TARINA  
(northern sails – the story of finnish  
sailing ships)

**Author:** Alpo Tuurnala  
**ISBN:** 978-952-9745-53-1  
**Size:** 240 x 300 mm  
**Scope:** 160 pages, 45 colour images





# Vaelluksia maisemaan (roaming in the landscape) – for serious friends of art

With the publication of the great new book, *Vaelluksia maisemaan – Taiteen mestarit meren äärellä* (roaming in the landscape – masters of art by the sea), Finnish art and non-fiction publications take a step into uncharted territory. Until now, no publication has dealt with the interaction of art and natural historical changes with as wide a scope or spanning as long a period of history. Presenting their interpretations on these topics, in both of which they are highly accomplished, are **Markku Valkonen**, cultural journalist, museum director emeritus and non-fiction author, and **Pekka Niemelä**, professor emeritus of biodiversity and environmental science. In spite of our esteemed tour guides, the book is not, however, written for scientists, but for friends of art, the history of art, and nature.



IMAGE: ESKO VELJALAINEN



IMAGE: PEKKA NIEMELÄ

**Pekka Niemelä** (left) and **Markku Valkonen** being interviewed.

What makes this book unique?

**PN:** The way it approaches landscape painting from an ecological point-of-view. We observe how conditions in nature and the actions of humans, such as the felling of forests and cattle grazing, are reflected in landscape painting. We assume that the impact of the evolutionary history of humans on landscape painting has not been studied elsewhere until now.

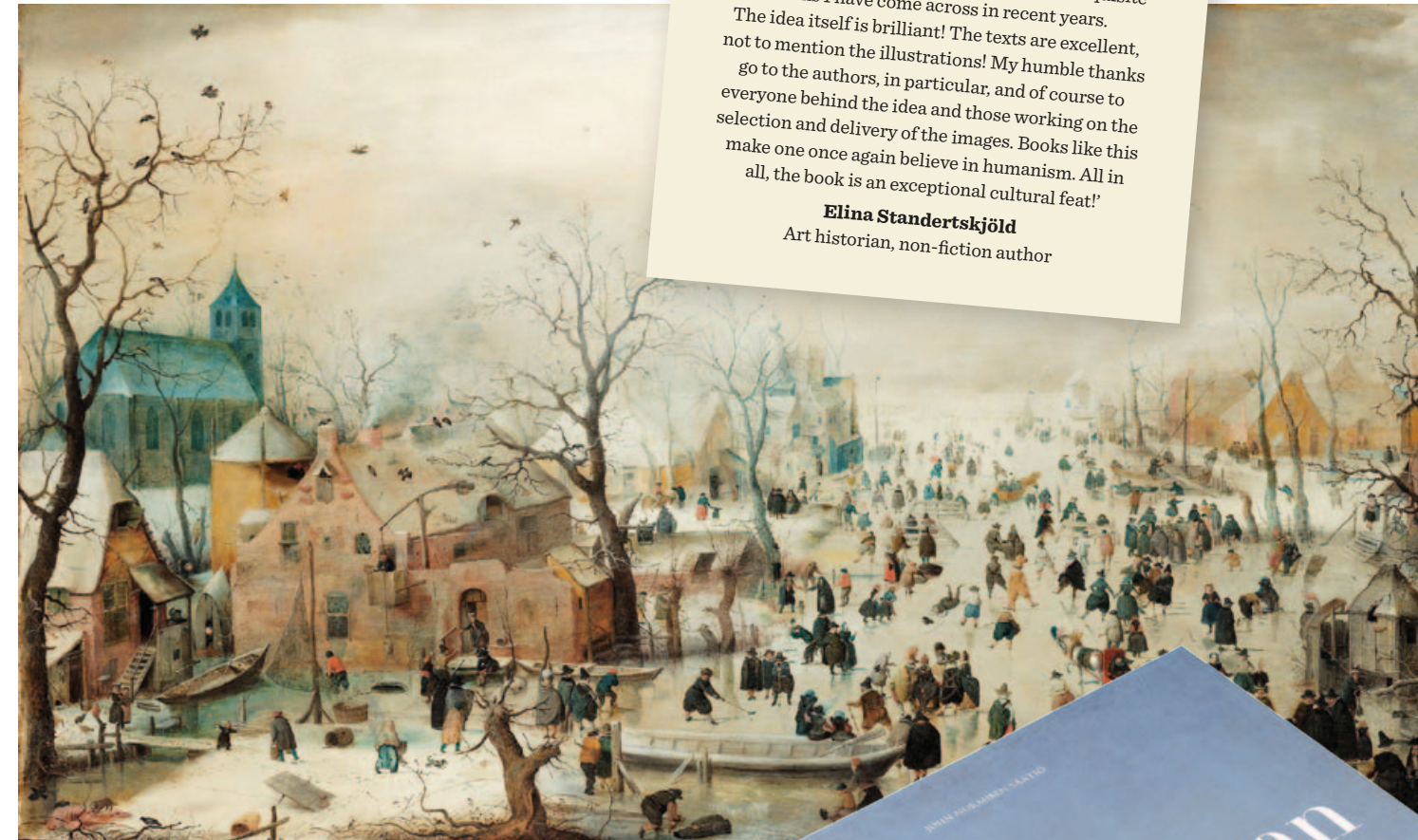
**MV:** A broad overview of natural historical changes and their interaction with art. The story is outlined, with selected themes, from the Mesopotamian civilizations all the way to the beginning of the 20th century. Even though we have previously seen surveys of, for example, the depictions of the Little Ice Age in the visual arts, I do not believe the topic has so far been handled with a historical perspective that is this long.

If you could step into a time machine, which of the book's landscapes would you step into? And why?

**PN:** I would want to see a verdant Sahara. With the



Illustrations from the book. *Valencia Beach in the Morning Light* by the Spanish **Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida**, (1863–1923).



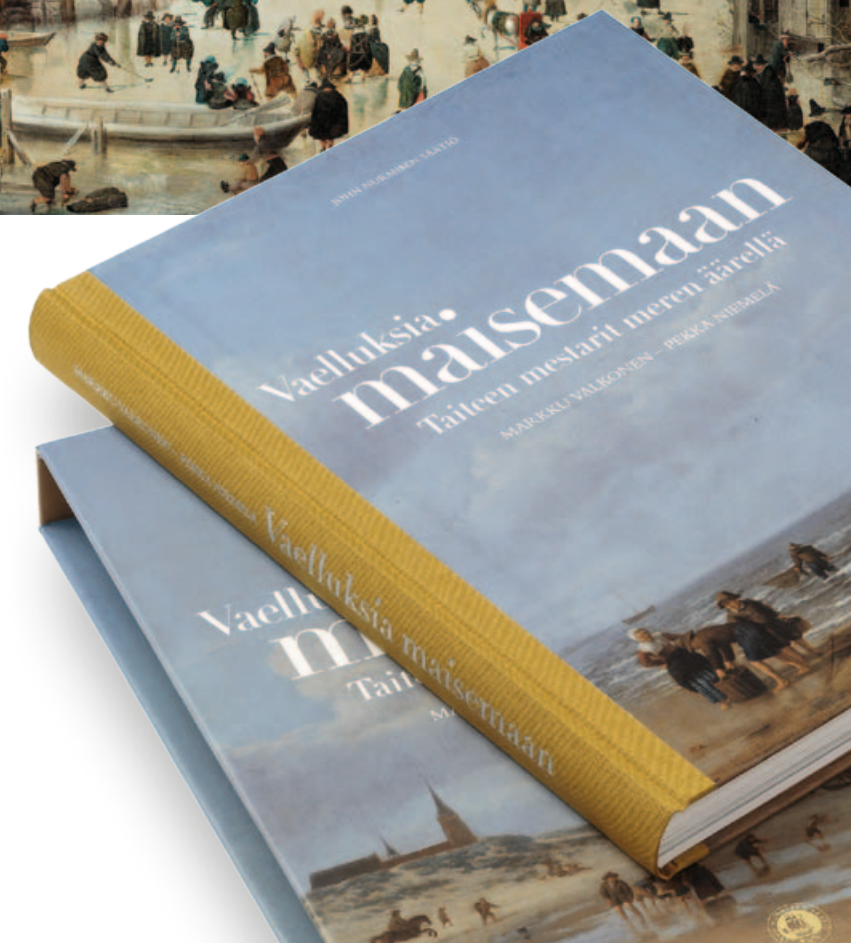
**Hendrick Avercamp** (1585–1634): *Winter Landscape with Skaters* (1608). Illustration of the book *Vaelluksia maisemaan*.

**VAELLUKSIA MAISEMAAN**  
TAITEEN MESTARIT MEREN ÄÄRELLÄ  
(roaming in the landscape – masters of art by the sea)

**Authors:** Markku Valkonen, Pekka Niemelä  
**ISBN:** 978-952-9745-52-4  
**Size:** 250 x 315 mm  
**Scope:** 288 pages, 185 colour images  
Numbered edition, protective cover

*Vaelluksia maisemaan* is one of the most exquisite works I have come across in recent years. The idea itself is brilliant! The texts are excellent, not to mention the illustrations! My humble thanks go to the authors, in particular, and of course to everyone behind the idea and those working on the selection and delivery of the images. Books like this make one once again believe in humanism. All in all, the book is an exceptional cultural feat!

**Elina Standertskjöld**  
Art historian, non-fiction author







The book's key painting, **Caspar David Friedrich's** *Chalk Cliffs on Rügen*, is filled with symbolic meaning: three ships sail on the sea of life, two close together, and the third one is alone and separate.

time machine, I would want to travel to the southern coast of the Mediterranean, to North Africa, and see the landscapes there at a time when it was not a barren and lifeless desert, but the breadbasket of the Roman Empire. And Sahara was, for the most part, covered in savanna-like forests. Together with cattle grazing and forest felling, climate change has desertified the area. As far as we know, the industrial revolution and how it is reflected in landscape art is another theme that has been very rarely dealt with.

**MV:** I would set the time machine for the 17th century, during the time of the Little Ice Age, and would try to land in a landscape by **Hendrick Avercamp**. Its wintry vistas are full of people moving on ice, both for business and for pleasure. In my mind, I imagine the different sounds and smell the wintry aromas of the Dutch golden age. Are my imaginations anywhere near the truth, this is the question I would want an answer to.

For you personally, what is the book's most important/inspiring work of art? Why?

**PN:** My favourite is **Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida's** painting *Valencia Beach in the Morning Light*. It brings

together many of the basic themes of our book. Receiving one's livelihood from the sea in the shape of the fishing boats on the beach, while the boats sailing further away in the horizon express the importance of sailing for the history of mankind, and the children splashing away on the beach tell of the evolutionary phase of man in the littoral zone.

**MV:** I have been particularly interested in **Caspar David Friedrich's** painting *Chalk Cliffs on Rügen*. The work is enchantingly beautiful, and it is very difficult if not impossible to interpret exhaustively. In addition to his personal situation in life, Friedrich spun into the painting his perceptions on time, eternity, science, religion, nature, and man. Moreover, the landscape depicted in the painting is stunning even in real life.

'The littoral landscape' is the book's key idea. It sounds very academic. For whom is the book written?

**PN:** The book is intended for everyone who is interested in art! 'Littoral' is an ecological term, and it means the shared ecosystem created by the sea (or lake) and the land on shore. In this zone, the water and the land are in constant interaction with each other. The term may sound academic, but it is just a case of no-one coming up with a good Finnish name for it. Closest terms would be the 'coastal zone' and the 'coastal ecosystem', but for some reason these terms have never taken hold in the jargon of the field. Just like we have not come up with a proper Finnish equivalent for the word 'ecology'.

**MV:** We have not wanted to tease the reader with the concept of the littoral landscape, but it is a term that better than others covers the multifaceted, interactive relationship that exists at the interface of land and sea. It is not just a question of the aesthetic encounter of the two elements, but of an ecological and interactive relationship that is prone to change. Our aim has been to explain the littoral landscape in the text, in the same way we have explained other unfamiliar terms. The book is, then, aimed at anyone who is interested in the joint journey of art and nature.

## Conveyor of culture

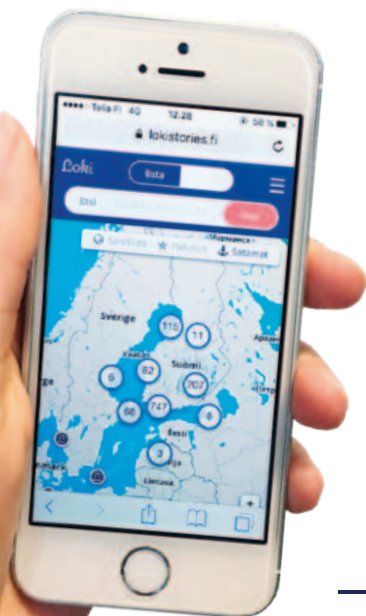
The Foundation fulfils its purpose by publishing non-fiction books for the general public on seafaring, exploration, the history of cartography, and the marine environment.

Foundation's book store:  
**jnsshop.fi**

### BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION:

*Hiiohoi! Lauuluja mereltä* (2018) Finnish  
*Vaelluksia maisemaan – Taiteen mestarit meren äärellä* (2017) Finnish  
*Pohjoiset purjeet – Suomalaisten purjealusten tarina* (2017) Finnish  
*Miehet merellä – Hetkiä luotsauksen historiasta* (2016) Finnish  
*Kampelaa ja kadonneita luumuja – Makumuistoja laivan kapyysista* (2016) Finnish  
*Amiraali Nordenskjöldin meriseikkailut* (2016) Finnish  
*The Mapmakers' World – A Cultural History of the European World Map* (2015) Finnish, English, Swedish, German, Russian, Chinese  
*Suomalaiset sankaripurjehtijat – kahvelipurjeista skiffeihin* (2015) Finnish  
*Pohjolan atlantis – Uskomattomia ideoita Itämerellä* (2014) Finnish  
*Ranskan viimeisen kuninkaan retkikunta – La Recherche Lapissa* (2014) Finnish  
*Pakko purjehtia* (2014) Finnish  
*Juha Nurminen Colleccion of World maps – Map, Atlases, Books and Globes* (2013) English  
*Luotsisaaren tarina – Merimatkoja menneeseen* (2013) Finnish  
*Kauhia Oolannin sota – Krimin sota Suomessa 1854–1855* (2013) Finnish, Swedish  
*Norsusta nautilukseen – Löytöretkiä eläinkuvituksen historiaan* (2012) Finnish  
*Seitsemän meren purjehtijat – Suurten maailmanympärimatkojen viisi vuosisataa* (2011) Finnish  
*Kustaa III ja suuri merisota – Taistelut Suomenlahdella 1788–1790* (2010) Finnish  
*Adolf Bock – Merimaalari/Marinmälaren* (2010) Finnish/Swedish  
*Muskottisota – Taistelu Itä-Intian Maustesaarista* (2009) Finnish  
*Valo merellä/Ljusett till havs – Suomen majakat/Finlands fyrar 1753–1906* (2009) Finnish/Swedish  
*Kuninkaansaari – Akvarellinkeveä saaripäiväkirja kolmelta vuosikymmeneltä* (2009) Finnish  
*Muodonmuutoksia – John Nurminen Oy:n historia vuosilta 1886–2007* (2008) Finnish  
*Yli maan äären – Magalhãesin kohtalokas purjehdus maailman ympäri* (2008) Finnish  
*The History of Seafaring – Navigating the World's Oceans* (2007) Finnish, English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, French  
*Uljaksen vanavedessä – John Nurmisen kauppahuoneen ja varustamon historiaa 1886–1967* (2006) Finnish  
*The History of the Nordic Map – From Myths to Reality* (2006) Finnish, Swedish, English  
*Yksipurjehdus maapallon ympäri sekä purjehdus Liberdadella Brasiliasta Amerikkaan* (2005) Finnish  
*Harmaat laivat – kuusikymmenluvulta vuosituhannen vaihteeseen* (2004) Finnish  
*Meritaiteen mestareita – merimaalauksia 400 vuoden ajalta* (2003) Finnish, Swedish, German  
*Kuunarilaiva Uljas – omistajat, päälliköt ja matkat* (2003) Finnish  
*Ultima Thule – Arctic Explorations* (2001) Finnish, Swedish, English, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Russian  
*Taide ja meri – Itämeren merimaalareita* (2000) Finnish/Swedish  
*Suomenlahden albumi* (1999) Finnish/Russian  
*Penang pitkillä aalloilla – Pentti Luukkosen meripäiväkirjat 1934–36* (1999) Finnish  
*Mare Balticum – 2000 Years of History of the Baltic Sea* (1995) Finnish, Swedish, English, German, Russian (2011)  
*The Northeast Passage: From the Vikings to Nordenskiöld* (1992) Finnish, Swedish, English





## Loki – an online revolution

[www.lokistories.fi](http://www.lokistories.fi)

THE LOKI ONLINE SERVICE, implemented by the John Nurminen Foundation, is a maritime online service and community that is free and open for all. Loki, launched in 2016, features a map where stories shared by private individuals and marine organisations are collected, together with the most interesting content offered by museums, and tips for places to visit along the Finnish coastline and in the archipelago. Dive into an adventure on the Loki map – you can also add a marine story of your own!

The Foundation's partners in the project have included the Åland Maritime Museum, the Forum Marinum Maritime Centre, the Rauma Maritime Museum, and the Maritime Museum of Finland. The Project is financed with the assistance of the Jane and Aatos Erkko Foundation, the Weisell Foundation, and the Jenny and Antti Wihuri Foundation.

Join the maritime Loki community  
in Facebook, Twitter and Instagram:  
@lokistories #lokistories  
Get in touch: [loki@jnfoundation.fi](mailto:loki@jnfoundation.fi)

“

*“Loki boosts the discussion between the museum and the consumer – the history around us becomes part of our everyday lives, and our understanding of its importance increases.”*

**Tiina Mertanen**  
Museum Director, the Maritime  
Museum of Finland

Loki development provides tools for museum digitalization

In 2018–2020, the John Nurminen Foundation and the Finnish Museum Association coordinate the project for Loki's further development. The collaboration will create a set of services that helps museums direct the focus of their services more and more online, and answers the question of what the museum experience of the future will be like.

The service set under development will utilize the networks, experiences and collected practices of the lokistories.fi service. In 2018, the work will comprise of a series of workshops that ensure the extensive participatory involvement of various stakeholders. Next, work will continue with the design of the service set: how our cultural heritage, history, and art can be conveyed to users in interesting and surprising ways.

The development project has received funding from the European Year of Cultural Heritage theme year 2018 project application round.

You can add character to your Loki entries with archived photographs from the Finna service.

HELSINKI CITY MUSEUM, PHOTOGRAPHER EINO HEINONEN.

You can browse Loki entries using a map, user profiles, key words, or the search field.



With Loki, organisations have an easy and free channel that reaches people who spend their free time in the archipelago and on the coastline.





**Did you know?  
Finns eat only 1 kg of fish  
from the Baltic Sea in a year,  
but more than 13 kg of candy!**

We should eat more fish, as eating natural fish that is fished sustainably from the Baltic Sea is an environmental good deed. For example, 12 kg of Baltic Herring contains more than 50 g of phosphorus, which is harmful to the sea, but needed by people!

**[www.puhdasmeri.fi](http://www.puhdasmeri.fi)**

## The Baltic Sea will be saved piece by piece

Eutrophication is a permanent problem for the Baltic Sea

Eutrophication is the greatest and most visible environmental problem affecting the Baltic Sea. Even though the nutrient discharges that cause eutrophication have diminished in the past few years, the visible signs of eutrophication, such as blooms of blue-green algae, murky waters, slimy shores and an anoxic seabed, continue to afflict the Baltic Sea. Climate change further accelerates eutrophication in the Baltic Sea.

### Nutrients increase algae growth

Eutrophication is caused by nitrogen and phosphorus discharges, which feed the growth of algae and aquatic macrophytes in the water. For algal bloom occurrences, phosphorus in particular is key. Nitrogen and phosphorus end up in the sea with, for example, wastewaters from cities, and surface runoff from cultivated fields. A share of the nitrogen discharges from traffic also ends up in the Baltic Sea as atmospheric depositions. Agriculture accounts for a large share of the nutrient load generated in Finland: its share is roughly one third of the nitrogen load, and almost half of the phosphorus load.

### Oxygen-depleted seabeds cause internal load

The strong growth of single-celled algae, or phytoplankton, in the surface waters leads to increased oxygen depletion in the waters close to the seabed. Dead algae sink to the bottom, and their decomposition uses up oxygen from the seabed. In oxygen-depleted conditions,

Porvoo Archipelago (Pellinki)

60°12'45"N 25°50'03"E

*"The days are getting longer, and the summer's excursions to the archipelago and the open seas are getting closer. It is time to fix the boat and get ready for a marine adventure. Boat sustainably and protect our beloved Baltic Sea! We at the John Nurminen Foundation's Baltic Sea rescue corps promise to do our best to ensure that the little skippers who are only now taking the helm for the first time will see the clear and fish-rich Baltic Sea of their grandparents' childhood."*

From Marjukka Porvari's blog, 'Baltic Sea, the boater's beloved'. [www.johnnurmisenfaatio.fi](http://www.johnnurmisenfaatio.fi)

the decomposition process starts to generate poisonous hydrogen sulphide, which kills the benthos in the area. Moreover, phosphorus is released from the seabed's reserves. This phenomenon is referred to as the sea's internal load. If the water is mixed strongly, phosphorus from the seabed will enter the water's surface layers, and boost the creation of voluminous blue-green algal blooms.

### What can we do?

In order to save the Baltic Sea and stop its eutrophication, we need to continue to curb nutrient discharges. Even though the majority of municipal and industrial point load sources have been brought within the fold of efficient treatment, insufficiently treated industrial wastewaters, for example, still present a considerable problem for the entire Baltic Sea area. In spite of decades of trying, Finland has not been able to efficiently cut the nutrient discharges from agriculture to the waterways and the Baltic Sea. Now, all this can change: the gypsum treatment of fields will cut phosphorus discharges of cultivated areas immediately and fast. Nutrients that have already ended up in the sea can be removed through fishing, for example. We also need to start researching the means to reduce the internal load of the Baltic Sea.





# CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECTS

- COMPLETED PROJECTS
- ON-GOING PROJECTS
- PARTNERSHIP
- DRAINAGE BASIN OF BALTIC SEA

IN 2005–2017, the Foundation has launched 29 Clean Baltic Sea projects, of which 18 have been completed. In the Gulf of Finland alone, in mere 10 years we have been able to reduce the eutrophication-inducing phosphorus load by as much as 75% through highly intensive measures implemented in the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland: increasing the efficiency of wastewater treatment in St. Petersburg, and directing the wastewaters of the phosphorus factory on the River Luga to treatment. The ENSI service, which reduces the risk of oil spill accidents, was developed in the Foundation-led Tanker Safety project in 2009–2014, after which the further development of the service became the responsibility of the Finnish Transport Agency.



Anni Simberg, wife of artist Hugo Simberg, with their son Tom on her back.  
Photograph: Hugo Simberg.  
ARCHIVE COLLECTION OF THE FINNISH NATIONAL GALLERY



Southern tip of Lauttasaari  
60°08'41"N 24°52'34"E

*“Delightfully large volumes of bladderwrack, and the water, too, seems surprisingly clear considering the time of the year (spring bloom). Bleak clouds in the horizon: concern over oxygen levels in the deep waters of the Baltic Sea main basin.*

*Phosphorus discharges from cities and industry to the Gulf of Finland have, when taking into account Russia and Estonia, been reduced by over 90% compared to the levels of the early 1980s, and even nitrogen loads are down by more than 60%. The potential for reducing phosphorus point loads further is today only about 5% of the volume that has already been implemented in the past 40 years. The work already done is bearing fruit, but the poor oxygen status of the deep waters in the Baltic Sea's main basin slows down status improvement in the Gulf of Finland. In order to speed up the recovery of the Baltic Sea, we should now evaluate any and all methods, including technical solutions, that could be applied alongside current marine protection methods.”*

Log entry by Seppo Knuuttila, Senior Research Scientist at Finnish Environment Institute.

## Ongoing Clean Baltic Sea projects

POINT SOURCE LOADS in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland in particular have been cut considerably with our previous efforts, and many of the largest sources of discharges have been brought within the scope of efficient treatment. With our new projects, in addition to point sources, we cut the load from agriculture and remove nutrients that are already in the sea. Moreover, we survey the opportunities to reduce the internal load of the sea.

### Industrial wastewaters

The **BEST project** improves cooperation and administrative practices between industries, the authorities, and water utilities, and makes investments to treatment plants. This way, we can reduce discharges of both nutrients and harmful substances to the Baltic Sea, and promote the circular economy. Read more on the project from page 34.

### Discharges from agriculture

Through wide-scale **gypsum treatment of cultivated fields**, we could, for the first time, achieve a significant reduction in the runoff from Finnish agriculture to the Baltic Sea. According to previous research, gypsum cuts the phosphorus load from cultivated fields immediately by approximately 50%. The measure is fast, low-cost, and efficient. Gypsum treatment also reduces solids runoff, thus making waterways clearer. In 2018, we will launch a new gypsum project in the Vantaa River region. (Read more from page 32, see also Nutribute, page 24)

### Fish stock management in the sea

The **Local Fishing Project** recycles nutrients from sea to land by fishing that targets cyprinid fish, and, at the same time, helps underused domestic fish find their way to the plates of the Finns. Cyprinids, fished sustainably from the Baltic Sea, are healthy and ethical local food: eating cyprinids reduces nutrients in the sea,

and improves the health of a eutrophicated ecosystem. They can be used to replace protein sources that increase the load of the Baltic Sea, such as meat. Read more on the project from page 28.

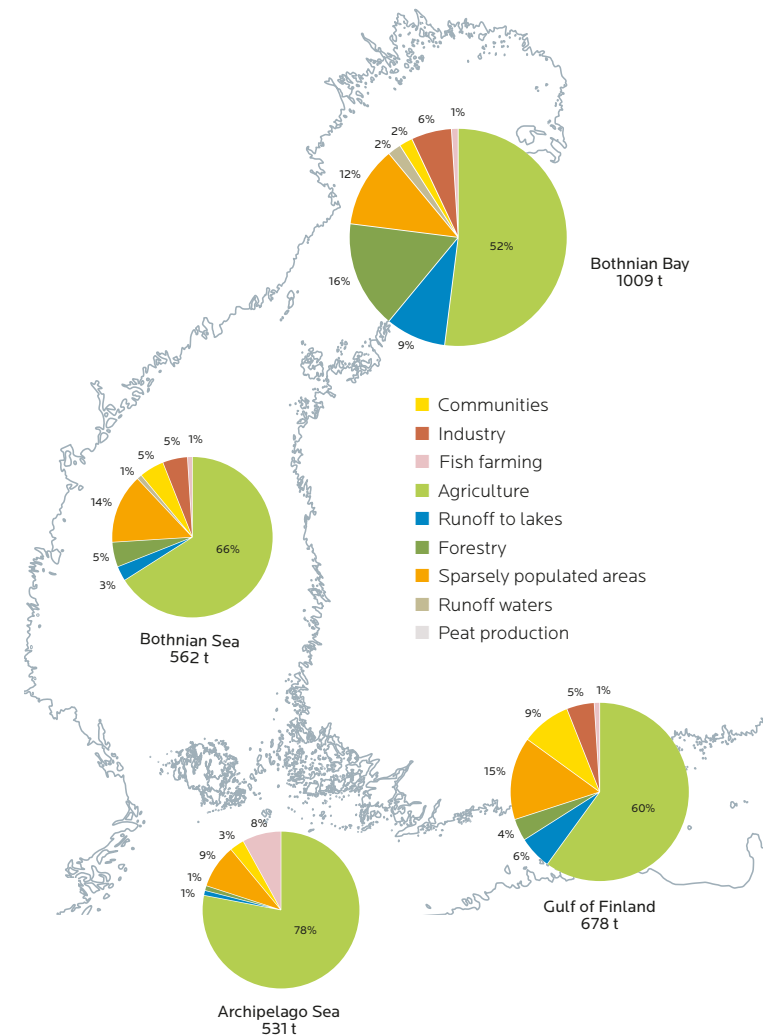
### SEABASED project for reducing the internal load of the sea

Even though we have been successful in cutting the load that enters the Baltic Sea from land, old nutrients that are stored in the seabed slow down the sea's recovery and constitute an internal nutrient load. In March 2018, the Foundation launched the three-year **SEABASED Project** (Seabased Measures in Baltic Sea Nutrient Management), with the goal of reducing the consequences of eutrophication in the Baltic Sea. The project will assess measures that seek to improve the status of the marine area by reducing the internal load of the sea. Some of the measures can also support the circular economy by recycling nutrients from land to sea. Moreover, the project will pilot selected measures in the coastal area.

Measures piloted in the project include e.g. removing the sediment's active, oxygen-consuming surface layer; re-cycling the nutrient-rich water from the proximity of the seabed for use in farming; and retaining phosphorus in the seabed sediment using natural, limestone-based materials. Moreover, a concept for a marine habitat bank will be designed in Åland; in the future, the concept can be a tool for local marine protection, applicable also in other locations.

The objective of the project is to engage various stakeholders of society in an open dialogue on the benefits and risks of the measures, and their applicability for the Baltic Sea.

The project is led by the John Nurminen Foundation, and project partners are the ELY Centre of Southwest Finland, Åland's government, the Åland Fishfarmers' Association, Stockholm University, County Administrative Board of Östergötland, and the Baltic Works Commission. The project is partly financed by the EU Interreg Central Baltic programme, and its total budget is approximately €2.8 million, of which the Foundation's share, after national match-funding, is approximately €40,000.



WHEN we assess the measures available for reducing the nutrient load of Finland's marine areas, agriculture is key. So far, in spite of various waterway protection measures, we have not been able to cut the load from agriculture. Out of new measures available, gypsum treatment of cultivated fields is the most promising. The image shows the sources of the phosphorus load in Finland's marine areas.

SOURCE: ANTTI RÄIKE / FINNISH ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE SYKE





# Crowdfunding to step up Baltic Sea protection

NUTRIBUTE ([www.nutribute.org](http://www.nutribute.org)) is the first crowdfunding platform developed for Baltic Sea protection: it accelerates the protection of the sea by transforming ideas to actions. The objective is to help the sea that suffers from eutrophication by implementing as many concrete measures as possible to cut the nutrient load of the sea.

Curbing nutrient discharges improves the status of the Baltic Sea by reducing blooms of blue-green algae and areas of oxygen-depleted seabed, and by improving the conditions for fish and other aquatic fauna.

The platform can also be used to seek funding for measures that have a minor environmental impact for the entire Baltic Sea, but a major impact locally: if a measure, such as mowing reed, for example, is implemented at a certain bay, and this improves the status of the sea essentially, the measure will have a direct impact on the inhabitants' opportunities for enjoying the sea and its shores.

'Tinder for marine protection' brings together the doers and the financiers

On the Nutribute platform, stakeholders who protect the Baltic Sea can introduce their projects that lead to a significant reduction in nutrient discharges, and seek for financing. From the selection of featured stakeholders, private and corporate funders can choose projects that they find meaningful, such as gypsum treatment of cultivated fields close to their own living area.

In practice, the Nutribute platform brings together project idea proposers and interested supporters, i.e. it transforms the will to protect into active waterway conservation work. The projects complement statutory environmental work, and improve the status of the Baltic Sea through voluntary measures.

Nutribute is open and free for all stakeholders. The impact the protective measures have on nutrient discharges and their environmental risks, if any, are evaluated by an expert panel before the project can be featured on the platform; only those fundraising campaigns that pass the expert judgment will be published.

How to compensate your own Baltic Sea footprint

By providing the opportunity to compensate your Baltic Sea footprint, Nutribute encourages sustainable consumption and production. You can support a protection project of your choice with a sum that reduces nutrient discharges so that the nutrient footprint of yourself or of your company is compensated.

Cities in the frontline of Baltic Sea rescue troops

Cities and water utilities from Helsinki, Kotka, Porvoo and the Turku area have been the first users of the Nutribute platform. They have made the decision to offset their phosphorus discharges



NUTRIBUTE was developed by the EU-funded NutriTrade project, led by the John Nurminen Foundation, together with partners Natural Resources Institute Finland, the University of Helsinki, and SLU and Anthesis Enveco from Sweden.

NUTRITRADE is one of the flagship projects of the EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. The project seeks to reduce discharges significantly, and, as a consequence, promote the Baltic Sea's restoration to a good ecological status. The NutriTrade project will also pilot four new ways to reduce eutrophication: fishing of cyprinid fish, the gypsum treatment of cultivated fields, nutrient cycling, and mussel farming. The EU Interreg Central Baltic programme is the main funder of the NutriTrade project.

[www.nutribute.org](http://www.nutribute.org)  
[www.nutritradebaltic.eu](http://www.nutritradebaltic.eu)



by supporting projects outside their treatment plants, paying a sum that matches a reduction in phosphorus discharges, and equals the annual load from their treatment plant. Already in 2016, **Helsinki** and **HSY** were the first city of the Baltic Sea to begin a pilot of offsetting their nutrient footprint. In 2017, the **city of Kotka**, the **Kotka Maritime Research Centre for Maritime Safety and Traffic**, **Kymen Vesi Oy**, **Porvoo vesi**, and **Turun seudun puhdistamo Oy** joined in. These actions by the cities and water utilities have reduced the phosphorus load of the Baltic Sea by 24 tonnes.

Kotka

Mussalo, Kotka, is home to Finland's fourth largest communal wastewater treatment plant. The treatment plant treats industrial wastewaters, and the wastewaters from the approximately 200,000 inhabitants of Kotka, Pyhtää, Hamina and the former Anjalankoski area.

Even though the wastewaters are already now treated with extreme efficiency, none of these stakeholders can in practice be completely nutrient-

neutral. To offset the annual phosphorus discharges of more than 2.3 tonnes from their wastewater treatment plant, the City of Kotka, the Kotka Maritime Research Centre, and Kymen Vesi Oy support the reduction of phosphorus discharges through the Foundation's Local Fishing project, and the project in the city of Kingisepp in northeastern Russia.

Porvoo

Porvoo vesi (Porvoo water utility) will implement a €2 million disc filter investment at the city's own wastewater treatment plant. Even though the investment is significant, it will not have a visible impact on the status of the marine area in front of Porvoo. Only 2-3% of the marine area's nutrient load originates at the Porvoo Hermanninsaari treatment plant, with a similar volume created by the industries in Kilpilahti. The remainder comes from other sources, such as agricultural discharges to the Porvoo and Mustijoki rivers.

**Risto Saarinen**, who was the managing director of Porvoo vesi in 2012–2018, calls for cost-efficiency



“It is encouraging to see crowdsourcing in use, in particular in solving the challenges of the Baltic Sea. Many ideas need support, and a digital platform is a good way to bring the stakeholders together and speed up idea implementation. Nutribute has the potential of creating new business opportunities and cleaning up the Baltic Sea. I am excited to see the progress of the initiatives.”

Niklas Zennström

thinking in waterway conservation: ‘For reasons of cost-efficiency and impact, we should now turn our gaze to other measures than investments into wastewater treatment. In the future, Porvoon vesi could be interested in supporting e.g. reductions in phosphorus loads from agriculture through the gypsum treatment of cultivated fields, which would have a significant impact on the status of the local waterway, but at a very reasonable cost.’

Turku area

Turun seudun puhdistamo Oy offset its own discharges by supporting two projects: one for removing phosphorus that is already in the sea, and one for reducing nutrient discharges.

“Conserving the unique environment of the Baltic Sea and reducing eutrophication are important causes to Turun seudun puhdistamo Oy. The Kakolanmäki wastewater treatment plant strives to bring about as good a treatment result as possible. During its operations, the treatment plant has reduced the phosphorus load of the marine area by 70%, and the nitrogen load by 30%, compared to the time before the plant was commissioned. Only the sun may descend to the Baltic Sea without treatment” says **Mirva Levomäki**, CEO of Turun seudun puhdistamo Oy.



MARJA SALONJOKI

Marjukka Porvari from the John Nurminen Foundation (middle) receives a prize from jury members (Anne-Maria Salenius from Ålandsbanken, and Seppo Knuuttila from the Finnish Environment Institute SYKE).

#### NUTRIBUTE PLATFORM WINS GOLD AND BRONZE AT THE ÅLANDSBANKEN BALTIC SEA COMPETITION

Nutribute won the ‘Digital innovation’ category at the competition organised annually by Ålandsbanken’s Baltic Sea Project. In addition to the Baltic Sea Project jury, judges for the new category included **Ilkka Paananen**, CEO of Supercell, and **Niklas Zennström**, founder of Skype. Moreover, the Nutribute crowdsourcing platform came third in the public poll organised by Ålandsbanken’s Baltic Sea Project: here the Baltic Sea projects pre-picked by an authoritative jury received prizes based on a public vote. The €15,000 prize money will be used in the further development of the platform. Ålandsbanken announced the winners of the competition at the Helsinki International Boat Show in February.

Boys fishing on the Sompasaari pier in the 1950s.

HELSINKI CITY MUSEUM





# Local Fishing Project

Baltic Sea fish stock management  
for already the fourth year running

THE FOUNDATION'S LOCAL FISHING PROJECT recycles nutrients from sea to land through the fish stock management of cyprinid fish. The catch is fully utilized: fish caught in the project ends up on the plates of the Finns as fish patties and other fish products.

The fishermen who fish under contract for the Local Fishing project, launched by the Foundation in 2015, are always chosen for one year at a time. In 2018, 24 fishermen fish bream and roach on the Archipelago Sea and the Bothnian Sea. The target is to fish a total of 150,000 to 200,000 kg of roach and bream. In the previous year, the catch of roach and bream was approximately 160,000 kg; with the catch, 1.2 tonnes of phosphorus were removed from the sea. In line with the project's rules, fishing is done with fyke nets, from which predatory and migratory fish and all fish defined as endangered are released back to the water.

## Sustainable fishing takes care of the Baltic Sea

Cyprinid fish have benefited from the eutrophication of the sea, and their number in our coastal waters has been growing. They can also strengthen eutrophication locally as they ruffle up the seabed, releasing more nutrients to the water. Therefore, the fish stock management of bream and other cyprinid fishes has a positive impact on the environment. You also do not need to worry about eating cyprinid fish, as

## LOCAL FISHING PROJECT

The cyprinid fish stocks of Finland's coastal waters are too voluminous for the marine environment, and cyprinid fish are not utilized efficiently. The Local Fishing Project improves the status of the Baltic Sea by fishing cyprinid fish. Our project does not only remove nutrients from the sea, it will also allow people to enjoy this underused fish delicacy.

they have not been shown to contain any higher concentrations of environmental toxins.

The goal of the Local Fishing Project is to commercialize the entire production chain so that fish stock management in the marine areas could, at the end of the project, operate on market terms. The Archipelago Sea part of the Local Fishing Project is included as a pilot in the NutriTrade project, which, in turn, is partly funded by EU's Interreg Central Baltic Programme (2015–2018).

Read more on the project:  
[www.johnnnurmisenfaatiao.fi](http://www.johnnnurmisenfaatiao.fi)



Interreg  
Central Baltic



## Clean Baltic Sea fish burger 4 portions

2 packets	Pirkka Archipelago fish patties (frozen)
4 pieces	rye bread
approx. 1 dl	mustard cucumber relish
1-2	tomatoes
75 g	cucumber
1/2	half of small red onion
	iceberg lettuce
	dill
	(lemon wedges)

### Fish burger sauce with herbs:

1 tub (150 g)	crème fraîche
1 dl	cucumber salad
1 tbs	mustard
1/2 dl	chopped, fresh basil

Add fat and heat up the frozen fish patties in a frying pan, using medium-low heat for 5–7 minutes on both sides, or in the oven in 225 degrees for 15–20 minutes.

Slice the tomato, cucumber, and peeled red onion. Shred the iceberg salad. Mix the ingredients of the sauce. Toast the breads. Build the hamburgers with their toppings and serve right away. If you wish, you can squeeze some lemon juice on the patties.



## A SMALL MATHS EXERCISE FOR FRIENDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO FISH PATTY AND THE BALTIC SEA

[www.johnnurmisenensaatio.fi/itamerilaskuri](http://www.johnnurmisenensaatio.fi/itamerilaskuri)

A passionate fisherman and friend of the sea, **Seppo Knuuttila**, Senior Research Scientist at the Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, has researched the status of the Baltic Sea for decades. Knuuttila was also a member of the SYKE and LUKE joint research project which created the **Baltic Sea calculator**. With the calculator, you can add up the nutrient load you create in the Baltic Sea.

The calculator explains that food production is nowadays Finland's greatest individual source of a nutrient load to the sea. The more cultivated land you need to produce the food, the greater is the Baltic Sea footprint of that food. If your diet includes meat from large bovines, this causes relatively speaking the greatest load to the Baltic Sea, whereas eating wild fish sustainably fished from the sea will reduce your Baltic Sea footprint.

Calculate what your diet means for Baltic Sea protection

Researchers recommend that we should replace meat with fish and vegetables in our meals, when possible. We do not need to give up meat completely. Knuuttila, for example, eats meat one day a week, but on other days, he will fill his plate with fish from the Baltic Sea or vegetables. As an environmental act, the Pirkka Archipelago fish patty receives full points from Knuuttila. "Just one weekly day of eating fish, for example Pirkka Archipelago fish patties, will diminish your personal Baltic Sea footprint by close to 10 per cent."



### The phosphorus load of an average Finn to the sea < 50 g

"The phosphorus load of an average inhabitant of Helsinki, entering the Baltic Sea via wastewaters, is approximately 30 g per year. This load is on average slightly bigger elsewhere in Finland, depending on the efficiency of the wastewater treatment plant – but almost nowhere does it exceed 50 grams."

### Annual phosphorus load removed from the sea through fishing, with one weekly meal, approx. 51 g

"One 200 g Pirkka packet has two 100 gram patties, which contain 70% fish; by eating the whole packet, you eat 140 g of bream. If you eat one packet per week for a year, you end up eating 7.28 kg of bream. This amount will remove approximately 51 grams of phosphorus from the sea."

SOURCE: SEPPO KNUUTTILA



## JÄRKI-SÄRKI

The **Järki särki** ('rational roach') product, developed by **Marja Komppa** and **Ari Seppälä** from Korpilahti, has become a great success, winning even international awards. Primarily, the product uses roach from lakes, but it also uses roach fished from the coastal waters by the John Nurminen Foundation's Local Fishing Project.

"We were preparing roach conserves for our own use in the kitchen of our home, and began wondering how anybody could call such a good fish a trash fish. When we noticed how small the offering is for domestic fish, we decided to do something about it. That is how the story of Järki särki began – the journey of the roach, from outcast to appreciated delicacy."



WWW.JARKISARKI.FI





ANNA SÄRENTAUS

## Gypsum to clear up the Vantaa River!

ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS of the TRAP and SAVE projects, **treating cultivated fields with gypsum** is by far the most efficient way to curb phosphorus discharges from agriculture, which are key to the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea. Results from the University of Helsinki indicate that large-scale gypsum treatment of the cultivated fields of southern and western Finland could decrease annual phosphorus runoff by as much as 230 to 320 tonnes, equalling more than a quarter of the entire phosphorus load generated by agriculture in the Gulf of Finland, the Archipelago Sea, and the Bothnian Sea.

Unlike other environmental measures pertaining to agriculture, gypsum treatment curbs the phosphorus runoff immediately, decreasing not just solid phosphorus but also soluble phosphorus, which can be utilised by algae. Since it reduces erosion in cultivated fields, gypsum treatment makes waterways clearer. With decreasing erosion, also pesticide runoffs decrease. Gypsum treatment does not weaken yields, nor does it have harmful ecotoxicological consequences for e.g. the thick shelled river mussel or willow moss.

At the moment, it appears that gypsum treatment

can be included in the subsidy system of Finnish agriculture in 2022 or 2023 at the earliest. To hasten this rescue measure that can be crucial for the Baltic Sea, the John Nurminen Foundation intends to finance the gypsum treatment of cultivated fields in the catchment area of the Vantaa River already in the autumn of 2018.

Preparations for the Vantaa River gypsum project began in the spring of 2018, when the Foundation, together with its project partners the Water Protection Association of the River Vantaa and Helsinki Region, the University of Helsinki, and the Finnish Environment Institute, invited farmers from the Nurmijärvi area to participate in the project. An agreement on spreading the gypsum will be concluded with interested farmers, and the Foundation will cover the costs accrued by gypsum acquisition, transport, spreading, and work planning. In the first phase, funding for the project has been raised from private donors, whom we wish to thank warmly for making the project possible. In the future, we aim to raise also public funding for the project, and expand its financing base further using the Nutribute crowdfunding platform.

### GYP SUM TREATMENT OF CULTIVATED FIELDS

Large-scale testing of gypsum treatment has been conducted in Southwest Finland, within the Foundation-led Nutritrade project, and the SAVE research project, conducted by the University of Helsinki and the Finnish Environment Institute. In the autumn of 2016, farmers spread gypsum on an area encompassing 1550 hectares in Lieto and Paimio. The impact of gypsum on waterways will be monitored, and based on the results, recommendations for using gypsum on the coastal areas of Southern Finland and including the practice in agricultural subsidy systems will be drawn up.

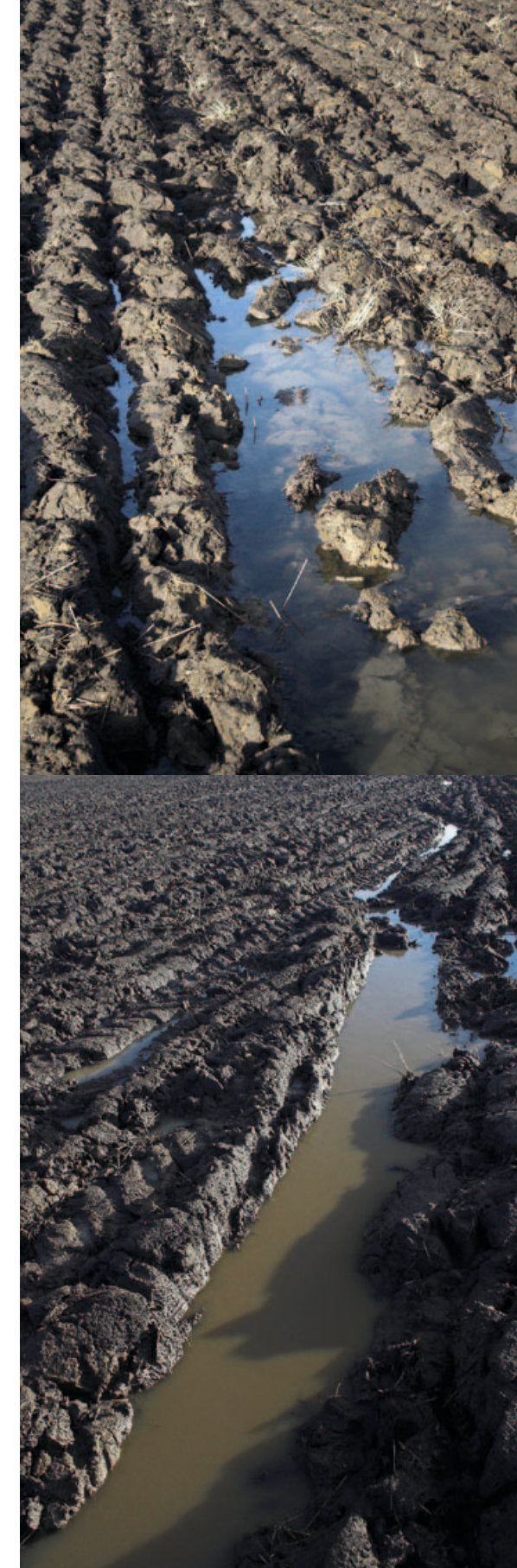
The NutriTrade project is financed by the Interreg Central Baltic programme, and SAVE is part of the government's circular economy key project, financed by the Ministry of the Environment.

### THE PROJECT IN A NUTSHELL

- Aiming to reduce the phosphorus load and also make waterways clearer.
- A highly-visibly project featuring a trout river and recreational area that is important for many inhabitants of the capital area.
- Goal is to treat approximately 2,500 hectares of cultivated field with gypsum during 2018–2019.
- With gypsum treatment, four tonnes of soil improvement gypsum are spread per one hectare of field. Gypsum, or calcium sulphate, dissolves in the farmed land, improving its granular structure and helping soil particles retain the phosphorus. Erosion and runoff of phosphorus and organic carbon will decrease, leading to clearer runoff waters, and preventing the eutrophication of waterways. The phosphorus will, however, be retained in the soil in a form that plants can utilize.
- The volume of removed phosphorus is approximately 8 tonnes during a five-year period.
- Implementation of the project is carried out by the University of Helsinki, the Finnish Environment Institute, and the Water Protection Association of the River Vantaa and Helsinki Region.
- Public funding will also be raised for the gypsum treatment project, as well as crowdfunding via the Nutribute crowdfunding platform ([nutribute.org](https://nutribute.org)).

In the upper image, a gypsum-treated field where the water is clear. Below a field where gypsum was not spread.

PASI VALKAMA, WATER PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF THE RIVER VANTAA AND HELSINKI REGION





# The BEST project improves the treatment of industrial wastewaters

## Why BEST?

Industrial wastewaters differ from domestic wastewaters both in volume and in quality. At the receiving wastewater plant, they can cause dangerous situations for staff, harm the equipment and treatment processes, and cause nutrients and harmful substances to be released to the waterways. In the worst case, industrial wastewaters have to be directed uncontrolledly to wastewater treatment plants. Dangerous situations and damage to the environment can be avoided by agreeing on issues such as, for example, evening out the flow peaks of industrial wastewaters, pre-treatment, setting threshold values, monitoring, and taking care of communications and procedures in exceptional situations. Developing such solutions and cooperation models between the stakeholders will result in a good wastewater treatment results, thus minimizing the risk involved with industrial wastewaters in the Baltic Sea area.

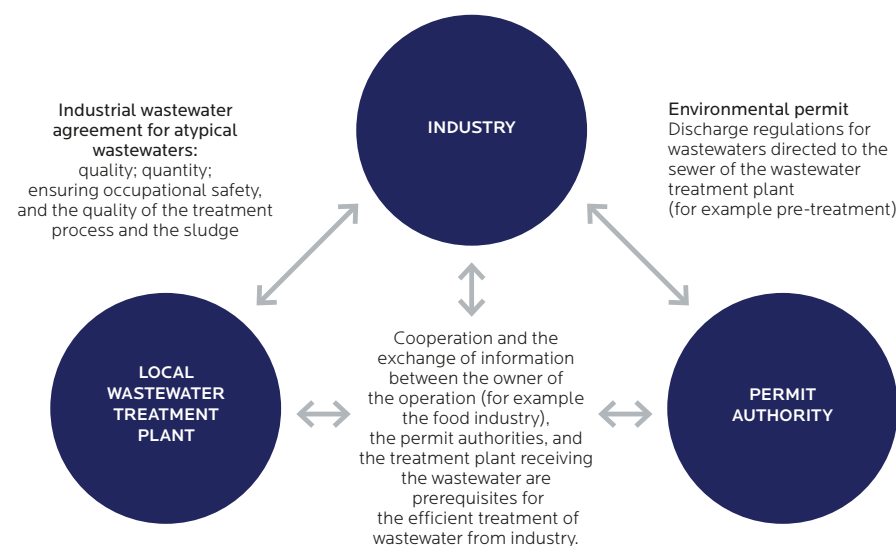
## Target of the project

To develop technical solutions and better practices for the treatment of industrial wastewaters at municipal wastewater treatment plants.

## Project activities

Improve cooperation between industries and municipalities, and create instructions on the treatment of industrial wastewaters for the Baltic Sea area. Five cities will also invest in technical solutions.

In Poltsamaa, Viro, for example, the capacity of the municipal wastewater treatment plant is not sufficient for treating the wastewater load from the local cheese factory. The capacity of the plant will be increased, at the same time investigating what are the sources of the harmful substances in the wastewater.



## BEST PROJECT (Better Efficiency for Industrial Sewage Treatment)

- Project duration 1 Oct 2017–30 Sept 2020
- Total budget of the project: €3.6 million
- The John Nurminen Foundation's budget for the project: €499,700
- Financing: Interreg Baltic Sea Region (75/85 %)
- Project partners: Water utilities, cities, industrial plants, universities and expert organisations
- Countries involved: Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Russia, with associated organisations joining also from Sweden, Germany, and Lithuania
- Pilot targets: Leszno and Doruchów, Poland; Jelgava, Latvia; Poltsamaa, Estonia; Gatchina, Russia
- Joining from Finland are the City of Helsinki (main partner), the Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority HSY, and the John Nurminen Foundation

In the project, the role of the John Nurminen Foundation is to draw up new recommendations for the better treatment of industrial wastewaters in the countries of the Baltic Sea area. The Foundation will also support water utilities that make investments, and develop cooperation models.

The project has been granted flagship status by the EU's Baltic Sea strategy.

## BOUNCING SLUDGE, PINK WASTEWATER, AND PRESIDENTS

"There is another, just as significant, side to the coin: even though a share of the harmful substances originating in industry can be removed from wastewaters, these substances accumulate in wastewater sludge and contaminate it so badly that utilizing the sludge in e.g. agriculture becomes on many occasions impossible. Even though circular economy is the buzzword of the day, and the recycling of nutrients will be increasingly important in the future, the utilization of wastewater sludge in food production will remain a utopia for as long as the problem of harmful substances, in its current magnitude, remains unsolved."

Experts of the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea team  
Miina Mäki and Marjukka Porvari

Read the entire blog on the adventures of Miina and Marjukka on the Foundation's website at [www.johnnurmisenfaat.io.fi](http://www.johnnurmisenfaat.io.fi)





## Clean Baltic Sea partners 2017–2018



The Aalto University Student Union, Algol, Aventum Partners, Virkkunen & Co. Architects, BMH Technology, Boehringer Ingelheim Finland, Eficode, ESL Shipping, Fenix Outdoor Finland, Freska Finland, Futurice, Golden Oriol, the Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority, Helsinki Contemporary, Helsinki International Horse Show, JoyActor, Karhu Voima, Katajanokka Rotary Club, KL-Lämpö, Kotka Energy, City of Kotka, Kymen Vesi, Osmia, Orion, PLC Uutechnic Group, Polarn O. Pyret, City of Porvoo, Ritvanen Partners, RunFest, Septor, Sievo, Skipperi, Sound of Sea, Suomen Euromaster, Suomen Palautuspakkaus, Tieto, Turun seudun puhdistamo, Vincit Development, WB-Sails, Xtra Staerk

## Fundraising enables our work

THE MOST IMPORTANT financing methods of the Clean Baltic Sea projects are donations from private individuals and companies, and corporate cooperation. The Foundation organises fundraising campaigns aimed at the general public on behalf of the Clean Baltic Sea projects. There are various ways to make a donation, both for private individuals and for companies, and we continuously develop new methods of support.

In addition to the Clean Baltic Sea projects, the Foundation raises funds for projects involving maritime culture, and for financing the operations of the entire Foundation. Moreover, projects in maritime culture (such as the Loki project) have applied for targeted grants, and merchandise (such as the **Putinki** products that feature the Foundation's collections) has been sold in their support.

A guest book and a photo album, adorned with a beautiful aquarelle of the frigate *Jalo* by **Alpo Tuurnala**, are new products of the marine product line by the John Nurminen Foundation and **Putinki Oy**. Other new items include map- and bird-themed wall calendars for 2019, also featuring illustrations from the Foundation's collection of treasures, and a ship-themed journal. The product line comprises different kinds of notebooks and journals, featuring maps of Europe and the world, and also ship-themed graphic art on their covers.

We thank everyone who has made a donation to us, or contributed with pro bono work and services!







DONORS OF PROFITS FROM PLASTIC BAG SALES: CUBUS, K-MARKET RUOKAKIPPARI AND POLARN O. PYRET



JAHTI OY

PLASTIC TRASH in the sea is currently a big issue, and now that most shops and store chains have moved to plastic bags that cost money, shops, too, have become interested in donating the profit from bag sales to a good cause.

“Our sustainable way of working impacts not only clothes manufacturing, but also our other operations as a company. We charge 20 cents per plastic bag in order to make getting one a conscious choice: we believe that if you challenge the need for one, this can change our habits as consumers. Our primary wish was to have the profit from the plastic bags of Finland’s 49 **Cubus** stores donated to a domestic stakeholder, and it turned out that the Clean Baltic Sea project was an appropriate recipient. We are extremely happy and proud about our cooperation with the John Nurminen Foundation – together we can do more!”

— **Linda Haglund, Marketing Coordinator at Cubus**

“I have followed the operations of the John Nurminen Foundation, and they were a natural choice when looking for a partner. Our customers have been very excited about the fundraiser, and it has also sparked a lot of conversation.”

— **Mikko Järvi, retailer at K-market Ruokakippari**

“One of the objectives of **Polarn O. Pyret** has been to reduce the environmental load created by shopping bags, and this is why since the beginning of 2017 all their plastic bags have been made of recycled plastic (75%) and oyster shells (25%). In spite of this, the manufacture of shopping bags burdens the environment; next, we aim to manufacture considerably less of them in the future. This is why all of our shopping bags are chargeable since 1 March 2018, with the proceeds now donated in their entirety to the Clean Baltic Sea projects. We are happy for our cooperation, and for the opportunity to support Baltic Sea protection. It has been great to see how our salespersons have fully embraced this cause. They do not feel awkward asking customers about the bags, but, instead, tell the clients proudly where the proceeds from the bags will be directed.”

— **Anne Nikula, CEO of Polarn O. Pyret in Finland**

“2017 saw the 30th anniversary of Hjallis Harkimo’s homecoming after circumnavigating the globe on S/Y *Belmont*. To honour this, **Jahti Oy**, the current owner of the boat, donated a part of their profit for the celebratory year to the Clean Baltic Sea projects. “The Baltic Sea is the home of S/Y *Belmont*. Together with the John Nurminen Foundation and our customers, we are journeying towards a cleaner Baltic Sea.”

— **Joakim Hildén, managing director of Jahti Oy**

“THANKS TO our persistent and active operations, environmental work at the shipping company is at a better level than is required by legislation. M/S *Viking Grace* is the first passenger ship in the world to utilize wind power with a mechanical rotor sail. The sail is used to save fuel, and cut discharges. The John Nurminen Foundation represents similar green values as **Viking Line**, and for the Foundation, the wellbeing of the Baltic Sea is a matter of the heart.”

— **Johanna Boijer-Svanhström, Vice President, Corporate Communications, at Viking Line**

“JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION’S long-term and impactful work for a cleaner Baltic Sea has made a great impression on us. We wanted to give our customers a low-threshold opportunity to engage in environmental action. In cooperation with the John Nurminen Foundation, we created the Vihreä valinta (green choice) added value service, which combines electricity created with certified origin hydro, wind, and solar power with an annual donation to the John Nurminen Foundation’s Clean Baltic Sea projects. Our customers have embraced the service immediately, as already during its first few months, the product became **Kotimaan Energia**’s most popular added value service. Environmental friendliness and clearer waters to swim and fish in are obviously matters that are close to the Finns’ hearts. Together with the professionals of the John Nurminen Foundation, our staff has also learned much more about the current status of the Baltic Sea, of completed projects, and of achieved results. It is great to be supporting the Clean Baltic Sea projects also in the future!”

— **Sanna Lemmetty, Chief Customer Officer, Kotimaan Energia**

“MINIMIZING the use of water in production processes is particularly important to our mining customers, and, consequently, plays a key part in the product development of **Metso**. In addition to there being enough water, its purity is a critical factor for the future of mankind and all living beings. We chose to sponsor the John Nurminen Foundation, because the work the Foundation performs in order to improve the status of the Baltic Sea has significance also on a wider scale.”

— **Kaisa Jungman, Head of Sustainability, Metso**

“The John Nurminen Foundation’s Loki project is a great example of how our marine cultural heritage can be saved for future generations in a concrete way. For the **Weisell Foundation**, supporting Loki was a very natural way to fulfil our purpose, as defined in our bylaws.”

— **Mikko Voipio, Chairman of the Board of the Weisell Foundation**



VIKING LINE



KOTIMAAN ENERGIA



METSO



## Use of donations to the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects

### Impact through concrete results

In 2005–2017, the Foundation has launched 29 Clean Baltic Sea projects, of which 18 have been completed. As a result of these activities, the Foundation's own projects alone have cut the eutrophication-inducing phosphorus load of the Gulf of Finland by thousands of tonnes. Direct investment projects at wastewater treatment plants have for the most part been completed. As the Foundation's operations expand, its impact has also grown year by year, with the Foundation receiving widespread acclaim for its work. On the strength of the results achieved, the Foundation has become the recipient of significant amounts of EU funding, the volume of which is only partly visible in the Foundation's financial statement.

### Funds available for the protection of the Baltic Sea

The funds raised by the Foundation for Baltic Sea protection are directed to the Clean Sea Fund. In the

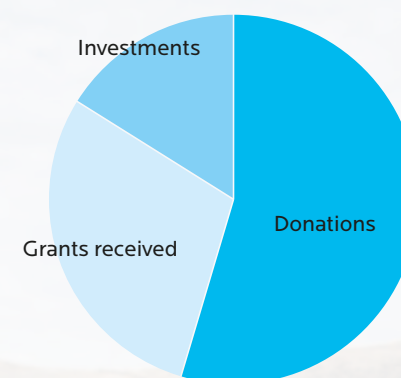
Foundation's capital and reserves, the Fund is dealt with as a separate dedicated fund, the capital of which can only be used for a purpose that is in line with the Fund's bylaws.

The purpose of the Fund is to work for a clean Baltic Sea, improving both the use value of the Sea and its value as a natural environment. The target is to reduce nutrient loads that cause eutrophication in the Baltic Sea and, in particular, the Gulf of Finland, or to promote solutions to other environmental problems faced by the Baltic Sea, increasing awareness of its environmental status.

In 2005–2017, the Clean Sea Fund raised a total of €14.6 million, of which €12.0 million has been used in projects. At the end of 2017, funds received for ongoing projects, i.e. the capital of the Clean Sea Fund, was €2,735,778.

Mikko Voipio has donated some of his splendid marine photographs for use by the Foundation. This photograph depicts bladderwrack under the surface. Bladderwrack is a key species of the Baltic Sea that is impacted negatively by eutrophication.

CLEAN BALTIC SEA  
PROJECT INCOME  
IN 2017

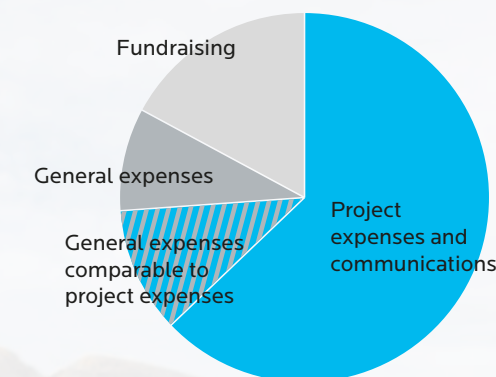


FUNDRAISING AND INCOME  
OF THE CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECTS

The Foundation finances the Clean Baltic Sea projects with donations from private individuals and corporations, through corporate cooperation (for example sales of merchandise), and with public funding, which in most cases is targeted directly to projects that were selected in public funding application rounds. Donations to Baltic Sea protection are used solely by the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects.

In 2017, income from the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects amounted to €1,208,462, of which the share donated by companies and private individuals was €659,920. In 2017, the Foundation's projects received public funding in the amount of €354,362 ('Grants received' in the financial statement), most of which is EU funding. Income from investments was €194,179.

CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECT  
EXPENSES ITEMISED BY  
FUNCTION IN 2017



CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECT EXPENSES

The expenses of the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects, together with related communications and general expenses, were €1,271,858 in 2017. Project expenses include the salaries of the Foundation's own experts and communications team, travel expenses, expert services, and project investment costs. General expenses include e.g. the IT and telephony expenses of Clean Baltic Sea project employees, rental and premise expenses, financial management and accounting, and such fees that are more generally related to promoting Baltic Sea protection but have not been directly linked to the Foundation's projects. Investment-related expenses in the amount of €16,530 have also been entered as general expenses.

The Foundation's fundraising costs in 2017 totalled at €218,844.29. These expenses include e.g. the salaries of personnel working on fundraising, and the one-off development work of the puhdasmeri.fi donation platform.

Approximately 76% of the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea expenses were financed by the supporters of the Foundation, with the remaining 24% financed by public funders (EU funding programmes and the BSAP Trust Fund). 36% of the salaries of the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects were financed by EU funding programmes, and 64% with funds received from private donors.



# Financing and administration of the operations of the Foundation

## Financing and expenses of the Foundation's cultural operations

Our maritime culture operations are financed with profits from book sales, merchandise sales, grants, donations, and profits from the Foundation's capital portfolio.

Deficit for maritime culture operations in 2017 was -€289,885 (-€120,947 in 2016). Maritime culture operations received donations in the amount of €40,483 (€200,756 in 2016). The grants received by cultural projects, €70,000 (€0 in 2016), include a grant of €50,000 by a corporation, and the €20,000 grant from Björn Carlson to support the Swedish edition of the *Mapmakers' World*. The cultural heritage project Loki received external funding for one year from the Jenny and Antti Wihuri Foundation. Profit from the Foundation's book sales in 2017 was €175,909 (€121,745 in 2016). The greater volume of book sales compared to the previous year is explained by the sales of the different language versions of the *Mapmakers' World*.

Expenses from the Foundation's cultural operations totalled at €586,703 (€458,308 in 2016). The expenses of cultural operations consist of book production costs, €161,789 (€92,531 in 2016), the expenses of the Loki project, €179,362 (€202,113 in 2016), and general expenses. Maritime culture expenses include a greater amount of general expenses than before. Earlier, joint general expenses covered the general expenses of the entire Foundation as well as the general expenses of maritime culture. Book production costs comprise e.g. the high fees for image rights of the collector's item

*Vaelluksia maisemaan*, and the expenses related to the different language versions of a *Mapmakers' World*.

## Financing and expenses of the Clean Baltic Sea projects

The income and use of donations to the Clean Baltic Sea projects are presented on the previous spread on pages 40–41.

The direct costs of fundraising related to Baltic Sea protection have been separately allocated to the Clean Sea Fund. During earlier accounting periods, these expenses have been included in the total expenses of the Clean Baltic Sea projects in the profit and loss statement.

## Funds available for the protection of the Baltic Sea in 2017

Funds for Baltic Sea protection are accrued to the Clean Sea II Fund. In the Foundation's capital and reserves, the Fund is dealt with as a separate dedicated fund, the capital of which can only be used for a purpose that is in line with the Fund's bylaws. The purpose of the Fund is to work for a clean Baltic Sea, improving both the use value of the Sea and its value as a natural environment. On 31 December 2017, the capital of the Fund was €2,735,778 (€2,886,136 in 2016). Income accrued to the fund during the 2017 accounting period (donations, grants and profit from investments) were not enough to cover the operational costs of the fund, so expenses for the accounting period were covered with a fund transfer

of €63,406, as expressed in the financial statement, from the Fund's own capital. Moreover, the Fund's capital has been impacted by the change of asset manager, implemented during the accounting period, which is the reason why the current value fund associated with the Fund was dissolved as income from investments. Deficit from the Clean Baltic Sea projects during the accounting period was, in total, €150,358.

## Foundation's administration and bylaw renewal

The administrative principles applied at the Foundation are based on the Foundations Act and the Foundation's bylaws, as set out in the operational bylaws approved by the Foundation's Board of Directors. The Foundation's operations are led by the Secretary General, and the Board of Directors is the body responsible for these operations. The Board of Directors accepts the objectives and budgets of the projects. Moreover, the Board regularly monitors project progress, and the financial status of the Foundation.

The new bylaws of the Foundation, renewed in line with the 2016 Foundations Act and approved in the Board meeting of 4 October 2016, were registered on 18 January 2017. Learn more about the Foundation's bylaws at [www.johnnurmisen-saatio.fi](http://www.johnnurmisen-saatio.fi).

## Fees of management and the Board of Directors

In 2017, the Secretary General and the members of the Board of Directors of the Foundation received salaries and fees in the amount of €149,758 (€144,757 in 2016). All Board members did not accept fees for their work in the Board. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors have compared the board membership and meeting fees of foundations, associations and companies, and come to the conclusion that the board membership fees are of average level.



*Gloria* from Columbia in Helsinki, Tall Ships Races 1972.

## Related parties

The Foundation has a register for related parties. In the operational year 2017, the Foundation's related parties consisted of the Secretary General, members of the Board of Directors, and the spouses, children, parents, and siblings of the above, as well as entities where the aforementioned persons exercise control. Related parties also include the Foundation's auditors. The Foundation has not given its related parties any monetary loans or grants. All business transactions involving related parties are conducted at current market value and in line with what is in the Foundation's interest. Related party activities have



been documented in contracts. Related party activities are included in the profit and loss statement, page 58 of the Annual report.

The Foundation's premises are located in a space spanning two stories in Huolintatalo, Länsi-Pasila, with the upper floor rented from Juha Nurminen. The Foundation is the lessor of John Nurminen Oy, which rents one room on the first floor of Huolintatalo. The Foundation paid Juha Nurminen €28,975 in rent for the premises (€28,916 in 2016). The Foundation paid service charges in the amount of €119,735 (€120,619 in 2016) to a real estate company owned jointly with related parties; a considerable share of the Foundation's collections is on display at the shared premises of this company. Some of the premises owned by the Foundation are in the Foundation's use, while most of them are rented out.

#### Capital and asset management of the Foundation in 2017

The Foundation's asset management is taken care of in line with planned profitability, allowing the Foundation to fulfil its purpose, as set out in the Foundation's bylaws. The Foundation does not engage in active trading for short-term profit in the financial markets. This is why the change in current value has been booked to the current value fund, included in capital and reserves, as stipulated in Chapter 5, Section 2 of the Accounting Act. This means that only realised profits and losses from investment property are set out in the income statement. Unrealised changes in value are set out in the current value fund of the balance sheet. Assets recognised at current value include the Foundation's investments in funds and shares, with the exception of shares in real estate.

Until mid-December 2017, the Foundation's equity portfolio and the management of the Clean Sea Fund

were taken care of by Taaleri. The Foundation's Board of Directors monitors investment yields regularly in its meetings. In 2017, the asset manager was present at the meetings of the Foundation's Board of Directors two times, reporting on investment income and risks.

The investment operations of the Foundation yielded an excellent one-off result in 2017. The asset manager of the Foundation was changed after a tendering process, followed by the sale of all of the Foundation's investments. In December 2017, the funds were transferred from Taaleri to eQ. Because of this exceptionally large sale of assets, profit from investments was €1,176,596 (€600,822 in 2016). After expenses, the result of the Foundation's equity portfolio was €1,003,740 (€215,704 in 2016). This is reflected significantly also in the Foundations result for the accounting period, i.e. €670,822 (-€25,434 in 2016).

At the end of the 2017 accounting period, the balance sheet of the Foundation showed a balance of €9,857,756 (€10,080,817 in 2016). Capital and reserves were € 9,603,103 (€9,867,963 in 2016). In the balance sheet, the value of the Foundation's collections was the same as the previous year, €658,157.

In 2017, the value of the Foundation's investments was 8,175,027 (€8,424,438 in 2016). The Foundation's investment assets consist of shares in Huolintatalo in Länsi-Pasila, and the asset portfolio in the care of the asset manager. By a 2017 decision of the Board of Directors, the Foundation's portfolios were combined to one discretionary investment portfolio, in connection with the asset manager change. Funds raised for Clean Baltic Sea projects and their profits are monitored in the dedicated Clean Sea II Fund. The Foundation's investment result for 2017 is based on the planned and profitable management of the asset portfolio, and, in particular, on the exceptional, profitable sale of the portfolio. Trading with shares acquired with the Foundation's money has been done in order to realise the

Foundation's asset management plan and to minimise losses.

#### Change in bylaws of the Clean Sea Fund

In its last meeting of 2017, the Board of Directors approved a change in the bylaws of the Clean Sea Fund. After the update, section 5, in its entirety, is as follows: Any unused capital remaining in the Fund shall be safely invested in low-risk, yet revenue-generating instruments. Assets of the Fund may be invested together with the Foundation's other assets. An income corresponding to the Foundation's asset portfolio income shall then be entered to the Fund's capital every month. The John Nurminen Foundation shall not collect a fee for the management of the Fund or its assets.' The bylaws can be read in their entirety on the Foundation's website.

#### Facility leasing

The John Nurminen Foundation owns approximately 11 per cent of the Huolintatalo building in Länsi-Pasila (approx. 892 m<sup>2</sup>). The Foundation's premises and collections are also located in Huolintatalo. Facilities not used by the Foundation have been leased out.

The Foundation has two-storey offices in Huolintatalo, of which the upper floor (120 m<sup>2</sup>) is owned by Juha Nurminen, and the lower floor (135.5 m<sup>2</sup>) is owned by the Foundation. All of the Foundation's premises were leased out in 2017. Rental income totalled at €151,078 (€165,136 in 2016), and the result of the Foundation's leasing activities in 2017 was €39,666 (€72,779 in 2016).

As was expected, income from leasing operations was down due to a change in the tenant and the general situation of the market. Aii Corporation moved in to replace Finlands Svenska Marthaförbund, and Avenis



HELSINKI CITY MUSEUM, PHOTOGRAPHER IVAN TIMIRASOV

S/S Oihonna in ice, 1923.

was replaced by the Central Federation of Finnish Real Estate Agencies. In the beginning of the 2018 accounting period, all of the Foundation's premises were leased out.

#### General expenses of the John Nurminen Foundation

The general expenses of the Foundation were €144,823 (€203,815 in 2016), consisting of personnel expenses, €93,148 (€116,901 in 2016), and other expenses of €51,675 (€81,888 in 2016). The general expenses of the Foundation include from 2017 onwards e.g. the fees and expenses of the Board of Directors and management, and the Foundation's shared communication expenses. The financial statement's comparison data for 2016 has been changed to correspond to the itemization introduced in the 2017 accounting period.



### Operational risks and uncertainties

The operations of the Foundation are, in the long run, dependent on a good result from investment operations. Using capital to fund basic operations should be avoided. The Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects are funded with private donations and public funding. Fundraising for Baltic Sea protection is a highly competitive field, and this tends to decentralize donations from companies to many different stakeholders; on the other hand, competition can be seen in the decreasing inputs from corporations. In the past few years, despite its efforts, the Foundation has not been able to expand its donor base sufficiently, nor has it been able to ensure a sustainable financial basis for its operations. Even though the amount of donations the Foundation has received from companies and private individuals has remained at a relatively good level, and we have reached more private donors, the average size of the donations is lower than in previous years, and the total amount of the donations has for some years already experienced a downward trend.

The Foundation focuses on measurable projects with a distinct impact, and the goal-oriented, result-seeking nature of its operations helps it stand out amongst other stakeholders. The Foundation's reputation and public image are excellent. In an uncertain financing situation, the Foundation will continue to focus on transparent reporting and on operations that are as efficient as possible, and on reaching high visibility for its operations both in media and in its own channels. The hands-on nature of the Foundation is emphasised also in the future as a feature that sets the Foundation apart from other foundations,

who may focus on communications or the giving out of grants.

The poor financing situation, coupled with administrative renewal in Russia and Belarus, may cause risks and delays to the Foundation's Clean Baltic Sea projects in these countries. The implementation of several large EU-funded projects will pose challenges to the Foundation's cash flow, as payment instalments from the EU arrive months after the payments have been approved. This is a challenge for the Foundation's investment operations, as the Foundation may need to rely more on using the asset portfolio as a back-up for cash flow, leading to difficulties in achieving good investment results.

In its cultural operations, the Foundation seeks to reach new audiences in addition to current ones, and wishes to focus on new content distribution methods alongside the traditional publishing of books. The Foundation will fulfil its purpose by publishing books for a marine target group, for example. The book business, and non-fiction books in particular, have faced a challenging market situation for quite some time. The Foundation's target group is small, and producing books that fulfil the Foundation's quality criteria has led to book production expenses exceeding the profits from book sales for the past eight years. In order to ensure long-term funding for cultural operations, a steady annual yield is expected from investments, and new donors are needed. The funding base should be expanded by new partnerships, for example, and grants from grant-awarding foundations.

# JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2017

John Nurminen Foundation Business ID 0895353-5 Helsinki



## PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

	2017	2016
<i>Ordinary operations</i>		
MARINE CULTURE		
<i>Income</i>		
Book sales	175,909.31	121,744.96
Donations directed to marine culture	70,000.00	0.00
Grants received	40,483.02	200,756.86
Income from collections	3,814.79	3,947.82
Other income	6,610.95	10,911.74
Total income	296,818.07	337,361.38
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-217,761.74	-187,040.91
Depreciation	-6,485.28	0.00
Other expenses	-385,063.02	-263,018.46
Change in stocks	22 606.65	-8,249.00
Expenses, total	-586,703.39	-458,308.37
<b>Marine culture, total</b>	<b>-289,885.32</b>	<b>-120,946.99</b>
CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECTS		
<i>Income</i>		
Donations directed to projects	659,919.87	833,524.85
Grants received	354,362.94	217,710.44
Other income	0.00	52,515.77
Investments	194,179.19	37,825.68
Total income	1,208,462.00	1,141,576.74
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-432,180.68	-482,080.42
Depreciation	-1,521.24	-1,659.84
Investments	-16,530.23	-17,891.51
Other expenses	-602,780.65	-384,786.76
Expenses, total	-1,053,012.80	-886,418.53
<b>Clean Baltic Sea projects, total</b>	<b>155,449.20</b>	<b>255,158.21</b>

	2017	2016
GENERAL EXPENSES		
<i>Income</i>		
Other income	0.00	2,432.18
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-93,148.39	-116,901.23
Depreciation	0.00	-7,458.38
Other expenses	-51,674.90	-81,888.03
	-144,823.29	-206,247.64
<b>General expenses, total</b>	<b>-144,823.29</b>	<b>-203,815.46</b>
<b>Trading deficit from ordinary operations</b>	<b>-279,259.41</b>	<b>-69,604.24</b>
FUNDRAISING		
<i>Income</i>		
Donations received	792,044.87	844,369.85
Targeted donations	-729,919.87	-833,524.85
Total income	62,125.00	10,845.00
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-127,473.99	-148,675.16
Other expenses	-91,381.30	-171,686.08
Expenses, total	-218,855.29	-320,361.24
<b>Fundraising, total</b>	<b>-156,730.29</b>	<b>-309,516.24</b>



	2017	2016
INVESTMENT AND FINANCING OPERATIONS		
Investments		
Income		
Interest income	0.00	26.03
Dividend income	132,335.76	145,903.14
Profit from sales	1,044,259.88	454,892.45
Total income	1,176,595.64	600,821.62
Expenses		
Other expenses	-172,856.10	-385,117.55
Expenses, total	-172,856.10	-385,117.55
Investments, total	<b>1,003,739.54</b>	<b>215,704.07</b>
Facility leasing		
Rental income	151,077.79	165,136.31
Service charges	-86,529.95	-92,121.67
Other facility leasing expenses	-24,881.93	-235.60
	39,665.91	72,779.04
Facility leasing, total	<b>39,665.91</b>	<b>72,779.04</b>
Investment and financing operations, total	<b>1,043,405.45</b>	<b>288,483.11</b>
Income before appropriations and taxes	<b>607,415.75</b>	<b>-90,637.37</b>
Fund transfers	<b>63,406.09</b>	<b>65,203.03</b>
Deficit (surplus) for the period	<b>670,821.84</b>	<b>-25,434.34</b>

## BALANCE SHEET

Assets	2017	2016
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Intangible assets		
Other intangible assets	4,671.34	9,342.70
Tangible assets		
Machinery and equipment	10,005.33	13,340.49
Other tangible assets		
Works of art	192,043.91	192,043.91
Maps, books and items	466,112.69	466,112.69
Other tangible assets, total	658,156.60	658,156.60
Tangible assets, total	668,161.93	671,497.09
Investments	8,175,026.97	8,424,438.22
NON-CURRENT ASSETS, TOTAL	<b>8,847,860.24</b>	<b>9,105,278.01</b>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories		
Unfinished books	18,409.75	24,508.61
Books	147,251.57	118,546.06
	165,661.32	143,054.67
Debtors		
Short-term		
Sales receivables	48,436.50	50,870.51
Other debtors	55,311.92	269,594.74
Prepayments and accrued income	164,921.84	133,246.42
	268,670.26	453,711.67
Cash in hand and at banks	575,564.44	378,772.99
CURRENT ASSETS, TOTAL	<b>1,009,896.02</b>	<b>975,539.33</b>
Assets, total	<b>9,857,756.26</b>	<b>10,080,817.34</b>



BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities	2017	2016
EQUITY/CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Basic capital	142,168.69	142,168.69
Current value fund	-7,654.26	777,669.31
Clean Sea Fund II	2,735,778.06	2,886,136.37
	2,870,292.49	3,805,974.37
Retained surplus (deficit) from previous financial periods	6,061,988.94	6,087,423.28
Surplus (deficit) for the accounting period	670,821.84	-25,434.34
	6,732,810.78	6,061,988.94
CAPITAL AND RESERVES, TOTAL	9,603,103.27	9,867,963.31
CREDITORS		
Short-term		
Advances received	25,000.00	7,645.00
Trade creditors	79,466.70	59,364.12
Other creditors	35,334.46	31,417.13
Accruals and deferred income	114,851.83	114,427.78
Short-term, total	254,652.99	212,854.03
CREDITORS, TOTAL	254,652.99	212,854.03
Liabilities, total	9,857,756.26	10,080,817.34

APPENDICES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This Financial Statement has been prepared in adherence to the Government Decree for small undertakings.

Compared to the Financial Statement for 2016, there are changes in the way the income statement is presented. Fundraising is now a separate entity in the income statement. Moreover, transfer of acquired assets to funds is presented in appropriations at the end of the income statement. The comparison data in the income statement has been changed correspondingly.

Booking practices have been changed in a way that allows the general expenses of Marine Culture and the general expenses that pertain to the entire Foundation to be more clearly differentiated. Comparison data has not been changed correspondingly.

PRINCIPLES OF RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Valuation of tangible assets

No depreciations have been made for the other tangible assets related to the Foundation's ordinary operations. The item other tangible assets includes works of art, maps, books, and artefacts.

Office machines and equipment are shown in the balance sheet at cost less planned depreciation. The planned depreciation method was reducing balance depreciation at 25%.

Other intangible rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over five years.

Valuation of current assets

Current assets have been valued at purchase cost or a lower probable sales price.

Recognition of investment

Investment has been recognised at current value in line with Section 5, Chapter 2a of the Accounting Act. The Foundation does not engage in active trading for short-term profit in the financial markets. This is why the change in current value has been booked to the Current Value Fund, included in capital and reserves.

Assets recognised at current value include the Foundation's investments in funds and shares, with the exception of housing company shares.

Expense allocation principles

Function-specific expenses and a share of common expenses are allocated to functions. When calculating a function's share of common expenses, the matching principle is adhered to as closely as possible.

Donations and fundraising

Received donations, wills and raised funds are mainly recognised on accrual basis when their delivery is final from the perspective of the Foundation. Assets are recognised in adherence to the prudence principle.



## NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

Notes on personnel	2017	2016
Approximate number of employees (excluding fee recipients)	13	14
Salaries	695,988.40	721,254.79
Fees	31,145.59	56,214.62
Pension expenses	127,594.92	132,637.23
Other personnel expenses	15,835.89	24,591.08
	870,564.80	934,697.72

The Foundation's business activities	2017	2016
The Foundation's book sales are taxable business activities.		
<i>Income</i>		
Book sales	175,909.31	121,744.96
Donations received	20,000.00	0.00
Royalties	1,597.08	10,911.74
Total income	197,506.39	132,656.70
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-59,850.01	-72,194.06
Book production expenses	-161,789.15	-92,531.55
Marketing expenses	-36 370.48	-18 227.45
Change in stocks	23,743.19	-8,298.15
Expenses, total	-234,266.45	-191,251.21
<b>Result from business activities</b>	<b>-36,760.06</b>	<b>-58,594.51</b>

## Investment and financing operations

The asset manager of the John Nurminen Foundation was changed during the 2017 accounting period. In connection with the change, both of the investment portfolios were liquidated in their entirety, and the Current Value fund of the previous accounting period was monetized. As a result of the change, profits from investment activities were exceptionally high in 2017.

## Investments

<i>Income</i>		
Interest income	0.00	26.03
Dividend income	132,335.76	145,903.14
Profit from sales	1,044,259.88	454,892.45
Total income	1,176,595.64	600,821.62
<i>Expenses</i>		
Transaction and management fees	-40,216.78	-47,745.73
Sales loss	-132,639.32	-337,371.82
Expenses, total	-172,856.10	-385,117.55

	2017	2016
<b>Facility leasing</b>		
Rental income	151,077.79	165,136.31
Service charges	-86,529.95	-92,121.67
Other facility leasing expenses	-24,881.93	-235.60
Facility leasing, total	39,665.91	72,779.04
<b>Investment and financing operations, total</b>	<b>1,043,405.45</b>	<b>288,483.11</b>

Clean Baltic Sea Projects	2017	2016
<i>Income</i>		
Donations received	659,919.87	833,524.85
Grants received	354,362.94	217,710.44
Other income	0.00	52,515.77
Investments	194,179.19	37,825.68
Total income	1,208,462.00	1,141,576.74
<i>Expenses</i>		
Personnel expenses	-559,654.67	-630,755.58
Depreciation	-1,521.24	-1,659.84
Equipment purchases	-98,737.22	-69,446.99
Consultancy fees	-108,323.12	-10,588.48
Marketing expenses	-65,905.07	-71,159.56
Travel and meeting expenses	-55,162.47	-67,445.22
Investments	-16,530.23	-17,891.51
Other expenses	-366,034.07	-337,832.59
Expenses, total	-1,271,868.09	-1,206,779.77
<b>Clean Baltic Sea, total</b>	<b>-63,406.09</b>	<b>-65,203.03</b>
Fund transfer	63,406.09	65,203.03
<b>Clean Baltic Sea, total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Clean Baltic Sea project expenses itemised by function	2017	2016
Project expenses and communications	-799,630.52	-709,801.96
General expenses	-253,382.28	-176,616.57
Fundraising	-218,855.29	-320,361.24
Expenses, total	-1,271,868.09	-1,206,779.77



## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets	2017	2016
<b>Other intangible assets</b>		
Apartment renovation expenses		
Purchase cost 1 January	9,342.70	14,014.06
Depreciation for the accounting period	-4,671.36	-4,671.36
Book value 31 December	4,671.34	9,342.70
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>		
Office machinery and equipment		
Purchase cost 1 January	13,340.49	5,860.91
Additions	0.00	11,926.14
Depreciation for the accounting period	-3,335.16	-4,446.56
Book value 31 December	10,005.33	13,340.79
Machinery and equipment, total	10,005.33	13,340.79
<b>Other tangible assets</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Works of art</b>		
Purchase cost 1 January	192,043.91	192,043.91
Book value 31 December	192,043.91	192,043.91
<b>Kartat</b>		
Purchase cost 1 January	247,210.07	255,710.07
Reductions	0.00	-8,500.00
Book value 31 December	247,210.07	247,210.07
<b>Kirjat</b>		
Purchase cost 1 January	52,768.34	52,768.34
Book value 31 December	52,768.34	52,768.34
<b>Esineet</b>		
Purchase cost 1 January	166,134.28	166,134.28
Book value 31 December	166,134.28	166,134.28
Other tangible assets, total	658,156.60	658,156.60
Tangible assets, total	668,161.93	671,497.39

Investments	2017	2016
<b>Listed shares and other financing instruments</b>		
Purchase cost 31 December	7,250,203.38	6,627,338.84
Book value 31 December	7,242,549.12	7,491,960.37
Market value 31 December	7,242,549.12	7,491,960.37
Difference	-7,654.26	864,621.53
<b>Other shares and similar rights of ownership</b>		
Kiinteistö Oy Pasilankatu 2, 11.67 per cent of shares		
Book value 1 January	932,477.85	932,477.85
Book value 31 December	932,477.85	932,477.85
<b>Equity/Capital and reserves</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Basic capital	142,168.69	142,168.69
Current Value Fund 1 January	777,669.31	530,080.86
Change in Current Value Fund	-785,323.57	247,588.45
Current Value Fund 31 December	-7,654.26	777,669.31
Other restricted reserves		
Clean Sea II Fund		
Capital 1 January	2,886,136.37	2,862,787.95
Donations received	659,919.87	833,524.85
Grants received	354,362.94	217,710.44
Other income	0.00	52,515.77
Change in investments Current Value Fund	-86,952.22	88,551.45
Realised profit from investment	194,179.19	37,825.68
Used in line with bylaws to promote a clean sea	-1,271,868.09	-1,206,779.77
Capital 31 December	2,735,778.06	2,886,136.37
Retained surplus (deficit) from previous financial periods		
Earnings from previous accounting periods 1 January	6,061,988.94	6,087,423.28
Earnings from previous accounting periods 31 December	6,061,988.94	6,087,423.28
Surplus (deficit) for the accounting period	670,821.84	-25,434.34
Capital and reserves, total	9,603,103.27	9,867,963.31

The Foundation has one fund, the Clean Sea II Fund, which is restricted for a specific purpose. The purpose of the Fund is to work for a clean Baltic Sea, improving both the use value of the Sea and its value as a natural environment

In 2017, after a Board decision and in connection with the asset manager change, the Foundation's investment portfolios were combined to one discretionary investment portfolio.



RELATED PARTIES

The Foundation's related parties consist of member of the Board of Directors; the Foundation's management and certified accountant; their spouses, children, parents and siblings, and also entities where the aforementioned persons exercise control. Related parties also include the Foundation's auditors.

All essential and exceptional related party events have been reported under Related Party Transactions. Purchases of products sold by the Foundation for normal private use, such as books, for example, have not been included in related party transactions.

The Foundation has not given its related parties any monetary loans or grants. No guarantees or warranties have been given non behalf of the related parties.

All business transactions involving related parties are conducted at current market value and in line with the Foundation's interest.

Accounting period 2017	Salaries and fees	Purchased goods and services	Sold goods and services
Members of the Board of Directors and the Foundation's management	149,758.33	167,473.28	10,962.30
Auditor	0.00	15,264.40	0.00

Accounting period 2016	Salaries and fees	Purchased goods and services	Sold goods and services
Members of the Board of Directors and the Foundation's management	144,575.39	164,483.71	33,842.84
Auditor	0.00	14,729.07	0.00

Related party transactions based on agreement, by type	2017	2016
Purchased goods and services		
Rents for facilities	28,975.38	28,916.40
Service charges for premises	119,735.18	120,619.14
Books	0.00	704.00
Purchased services	18,762.72	14,244.17
Total	167,473.28	164,483.71
Business transactions: sales to related parties		
Rents for facilities	9,556.48	10,752.62
Sales from the collections	162.01	8,624.02
Book sales to companies that are related parties	1,243.81	10,738.27
Other goods and services	0.00	3,727.93
Total	10,962.30	33,842.84

Contingent liabilities	2017	2016
Leasing and rental liabilities excluded from the balance sheet		
Payable in the next financial period	17,816.28	18,395.32
Payable later	46,738.08	0.00
Total	64,554.36	18,395.32

Signatures of the Annual Report and Financial Statements

Helsinki, 27 February 2018

Juha Nurminen  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Pertti Torstila

Per-Edvin Persson

Juhani Kaskeala

Hannu Syrjänen

Veli Sundbäck

Marja-Leena Rinkineva

Eeva Ahdekivi

Kaisa Olkkonen

Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt  
Secretary General of the Foundation

A report of the audit has been submitted today.

Helsinki, 27th February 2018

Oy Tuokko Ltd  
Firm of Authorised Public Accountants

Jari Miikkulainen  
Authorised Public Accountant



AUDITOR'S REPORT (Translation of the Finnish Original)  
To the Board of Directors of John Nurminen foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements John Nurminen foundation (business identity code 0895353-5) for the year ended 31 December, 2017. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, income statement and notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements that show a surplus of 670.821,84 euro, give a true and fair view of the foundation's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Our responsibilities under good auditing practice are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the foundation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are applicable in Finland and are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements. The Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the foundation or cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with good auditing practice, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the foundation to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Reporting Requirements

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the report of the Board of Directors. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the information included in the report of the Board of Directors and, in doing so, consider whether the information included in the report of the Board of Directors is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

In our opinion, the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

If, based on the work we have performed on the report of the Board of Directors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other statements based on law

It is our responsibility to issue a statement on matters required in the Foundations Act chapter 4 section 2 subsection 2, based on our audit.

The Board of Directors is responsible for information included in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors and for that the fees and compensation paid to the members of the organs of the foundation are within a normal range.

Our statement is that the foundation's financial statements and report of the Board of Directors include the information that is material to the evaluation of compliance to the provisions in the bylaws regarding the purpose and forms of activity of the foundation. Fees and compensation paid by the foundation to the organs of the foundation can be considered to be within a normal range.

Helsinki, February 27th, 2018

Oy Tuokko Ltd  
Audit firm

Jari Miikkulainen  
KHT

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## ORGANISATION OF THE JOHN NURMINEN FOUNDATION 2018

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Juha Nurminen (Chair), Eeva Ahdekivi, Juho Lipsanen, Kaisa Olkkonen, Markku Ollikainen, Per-Edvin Persson, Marja-Leena Rinkineva, Veli Sundbäck, Hannu Syrjänen (Vice Chair), Pertti Torstila

### MANAGEMENT

Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt, Secretary General

#### FUNDRAISING

Erkki Salo,  
Fundraising Director  
Maija Salmiovirta,  
Fundraising

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Tuula Putkinen,  
Communications Director  
Oona Lavonsalo,  
Communications Officer  
Anne Mäkijärvi, Marketing Manager

#### ADMINISTRATION

Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt,  
Director (pro tem)  
Anni Kujala,  
Financial Coordinator

#### MARITIME CULTURE

Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt, Director (pro tem)  
Lauri Kaira, Collections Specialist  
Anne Mäkijärvi, Project Manager (deputy)

#### CLEAN BALTIC SEA PROJECTS

Marjukka Porvari, Project Director  
Peteris Gailitis, Project Manager, BEST Project  
(Poland and Latvia)  
Elena Kaskelainen, Project Manager  
Miina Mäki, Project Manager  
Anna Saarentaus, Project Manager

THE FOUNDATION'S OPERATIONS are supported by advisory teams and steering groups consisting of stakeholder representatives and experts. Team members work on a pro bono basis, and do not receive any meeting fees.

The steering group of the Loki cultural heritage project convened three times under the leadership of **Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt**. The advisory board of the Clean Baltic Sea projects was renewed, and the renewed group, led by **Veli Sundbäck**, convened two times.

At the Annual General Meeting of the John Nurminen Foundation on 27 February 2018, two new members, **Juho Lipsanen**, M.Sc. (econ.), and **Markku Ollikainen**, Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics at the University of Helsinki, were elected to the Board. Juho Lipsanen, M.Sc. (econ), born 1961, was President of TeliaSonera Finland from 2005 to 2008, and President and CEO of Alma Media from 2002 to 2005. Markku Ollikainen (born 1952) has been the Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics at the University of Helsinki since 2000. His research and teaching topic is how to steer the market economy towards sustainable development. He has analysed the problems related to Baltic Sea protection since the 1990s.

**Juhani Kaskeala**, a long-term member of the Board, left his place at the same meeting. **Juha Nurminen**, the Chairman of the Board, thanked Juhani Kaskeala for his wonderful input to the work of the Foundation's Board: 'Without the strong contribution, commitment and sense of responsibility of Juhani Kaskeala, the Foundation would never have reached the results it now has, both in its cultural projects and in Baltic Sea protection.' Juhani Kaskeala became a member of



Board of Directors of the Foundation (from left):

Per-Edvin Persson  
Markku Ollikainen  
Marja-Leena Rinkineva  
Juha Nurminen, Chairman  
Pertti Torstila  
Hannu Syrjänen (Vice Chairman)  
Eeva Ahdekivi  
Veli Sundbäck  
Kaisa Olkkonen  
Juho Lipsanen

the Board in 2000, when the Foundation's operations were considerably smaller in scale than they are today. Juhani Kaskeala has been a versatile influence behind the various projects of the Foundation, and an active implementer of the Foundation's purpose. Juhani Kaskeala was the Chairman of the Steering Group for the Tanker Safety project, which worked to prevent oil spill accidents.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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LUCKA VUORINEN

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Foundation's team  
in 2018 (from left):

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Annamari Arrakoski-Engardt,  
Secretary General,  
Anne Mäkijärvi,  
Anna Saarentaus,  
Miina Mäki,  
Marjukka Porvari,  
Oona Lavonsalo,  
Maija Salmiovirta,  
Anni Kujala,  
Erkki Salo



### You can change this.

Donate and save the Baltic Sea  
for future generations!  
Make a donation to our account  
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John Nurminen Foundation  
or  
Save a piece of the Baltic Sea at  
[www.puhdasmeri.fi](http://www.puhdasmeri.fi)



## John Nurminen Foundation

We save the Baltic Sea and its heritage for future generations.

[www.johnnurmisenraatio.fi](http://www.johnnurmisenraatio.fi)