Financial statements and Independent Auditors' Report

The VinaCapital Foundation

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Contents

Report of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director submit its report together with the audited financial statements of The VinaCapital Foundation ("the Foundation") as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results of operations

The results of the Foundation's operation for the year ended 31 December 2020 are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

Board of Directors and the Executive Director

The members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director during the year and to the date of this report were:

Board of Directors:

Mr. Don Lam	Chair of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation CEO, VinaCapital
Ms. Robin King Austin	Vice Chair of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation Managing Director, Austin Homes Interiors
Mr. Brook Taylor	Member of the Board, Treasurer and Chair of Audit Committee, The VinaCapital Foundation Chief Executive Officer – Asset Management, VinaCapital
Mr. Nguyen Hong Nam	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation Founder and Managing Director, NQT Education Centres
Mr. Pham Phu Ngoc Trai	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation Chairman and CEO, Global Integration Business Consultants
Ms. Katherine Yip	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation Chairman, KYG International
Ms. Jocelyn Tran	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation
Mr. Le Nhan Phuong, MD, Mph	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation Medical Doctor Executive Director, RHE
Ms. My Nguyen	Member of the Board, The VinaCapital Foundation CEO, MMSoft., Ltd

CEO and Executive Director

Mr. Kivette Jesse Walter Radman	Appointed from 1 February 2018

Auditors

The Foundation's financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been audited by Grant Thornton (Vietnam) Limited

Subsequent events after the reporting date

There were no significant events which are required to be either adjusted or disclosed in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Directors' responsibility in respect of the financial statements

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director are responsible for ensuring the financial statements are properly drawn up to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2020 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Executive Director are required to:

- adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards or, if there have been any departures in the interest of true and fair presentation, ensure that these have been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements;
- maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal control;
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Foundation will continue its operations in the foreseeable future; and
- control and direct effectively the Foundation in all material decisions affecting its operations and performance and ascertain that such decisions and/or instructions have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director confirm that the Foundation have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Director

In the opinion of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director, the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, together with the notes thereto, have been properly drawn up and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2020 and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

On behalf the Board of Directors and the Executive Director,

VINACAPITAL FOUNDATION
VĂN PHÒNG
CỦ ÁN TẠI
TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Kivette Jesse Walter Radman
CEO and Executive Director

Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam
28 May 2021

Independent Auditors' Report

on the financial statements of The VinaCapital Foundation
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Grant Thornton (Vietnam) Limited
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No. 20-21-181

To the Board of Directors of The VinaCapital Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The VinaCapital Foundation ("the Foundation"), prepared on 28 May 2021, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 9 to 28.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing "ISAs". Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in jurisdiction, 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019, included for comparison purpose, have been audited by other auditors whose report dated 29 May 2020 express an unqualified opinion.

Board of Directors and the Executive Directors' Responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines 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 Management is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 the Boards of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

GRANT THORNTON (VIETNAM) LIMITED

M.S.D.N: 0101476 CÔNG TY TNHH GRANT THORNTON (VIỆT NAM) THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI

NGUYEN MANH TUAN
Auditor Practicing Certificate
No 0817-2018-068-1
Deputy General Director

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
28 May 2021

Statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31 December 2020 USD	31 December 2019 USD (Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current			
Property and equipment	5	**21,647**	6,688
Right-of-use assets	6.1	**93,978**	26,976
Other long-term assets		**-**	4,174
Non-current assets		**115,625**	37,838
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**1,641,930**	1,368,235
Held-to maturity investments	8	**475,689**	342,553
Trade and other receivables	9	**600,648**	995,505
Short-term deferred expenses		**1,827**	-
Current assets		**2,720,094**	2,706,293
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,835,719**	2,744,131
RESOURCES			
Equity			
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(95,084)**	(97,276)
Retained earnings		**2,607,140**	2,583,434
Total equity		**2,512,056**	2,486,158
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Long-term lease liabilities	6.2	**80,370**	9,909
Non-current liabilities		**80,370**	9,909
Current			
Current lease liabilities	6.2	**14,525**	18,397
Trade and other payables	10	**205,256**	208,537
Provisions		**5,734**	5,686
Employee obligations		**17,778**	15,444
Current liabilities		**243,293**	248,064
Total liabilities		**323,663**	257,973
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,835,719**	2,744,131

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD (Restated)
Revenue from donations	11	**2,040,390**	2,495,394
Expenses			
Costs of improving health care access and outcomes for poor children	12	**(838,543)**	(837,294)
Costs of increasing capacity for pediatric and cardiac care	13	**(596,664)**	(345,878)
Education costs for disadvantaged children and youth	14	**(122,010)**	(62,499)
General program costs	15	**(259,323)**	(267,316)
Fund raising costs	16	**(95,941)**	(120,654)
Administration costs	17	**(120,470)**	(104,267)
Total expenses		**(2,032,951)**	(1,737,908)
Operating income		**7,439**	757,486
Foreign exchange gains		**18,270**	10,972
Finance cost		**(2,003)**	(3,746)
Profits for the year		**23,706**	764,712
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Foreign currency translation difference		**2,192**	(49,516)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**2,192**	(49,516)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**25,898**	715,196

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserves	**Total**
	USD	USD	**USD**
		(Restated)	
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,818,722	(47,760)	**1,770,962**
Profit for the year	764,712	-	**764,712**
Other comprehensive expense -			
Foreign currency translation difference	-	(49,516)	**(49,516)**
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,583,434	(97,276)	**2,486,158**
Balance at 1 January 2020	2,583,434	(97,276)	**2,486,158**
Profit for the year	23,706	-	**23,706**
Other comprehensive income -			
Foreign currency translation difference	-	2,192	**2,192**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2,607,140**	**(95,084)**	**2,512,056**

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2020 (indirect method)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2020 USD	For the year ended 31 December 2019 USD (Restated)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profits for the year		**23,706**	764,712
Non-cash adjustments for:			
Depreciation		**26,608**	28,593
Change in provisions		**48**	(2,928)
Interest expense on lease liabilities		**2,003**	3,746
Operating profits before adjustments to working capital		**52,365**	794,123
Change in accounts receivable		**394,857**	(124,760)
Change in deferred expenses		**(1,827)**	-
Change in accounts payable		**3,227**	12,166
Net cash generated from operating activities		**448,622**	681,529
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(23,583)**	(586)
Acquisition of held-to-maturity investments		**(133,136)**	(73,678)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(156,719)**	(74,264)
Financing activities			
Payments of lease liabilities		**(20,400)**	(20,400)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(20,400)**	(20,400)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**271,503**	586,865
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**1,368,235**	830,886
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		**2,192**	(49,516)
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		**1,641,930**	1,368,235

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Nature of operations

The VinaCapital Foundation ("the Foundation") is a non-profit, non-governmental, non-religious and humanitarian organisation, established under Certificate No. C200711501675 dated 26 April 2007 issued by the State of North Carolina in the United States of America for an unlimited period of operation. The Internal Revenue Service has confirmed permanent status as a 501(c)3 public charity. In order to operate in Vietnam, the Foundation obtained Operation Licence No. BM 453/UB-HD, dated 20 June 2008, which was subsequently updated by Operation Licence No. BM 138/UB-DA dated 13 January 2010, Project Establishment Registration Certificate No. 79/CNV-VPDA dated 19 December 2014 and Project Establishment Registration Certificate No. 79/CNV-VPDA dated 27 May 2020.

As at 31 December 2020, the Foundation had 20 employees (31 December 2019: 18 employees).

The Foundation's registered office is located at 16 Holly Tree Lane, Post Office Box 1357, Highlands, Macon County North Carolina 28741, The United States of America.

The Foundation's representative office is located at 14E21 Thao Dien, Thao Dien ward, Thu Duc City, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

The mission of the Foundation is to empower the youth and children of Vietnam by providing opportunities for growth through health and education projects. The Foundation engages in a number of different programs that support its mission as follows:

1.1 Improving health care access and outcomes for poor children

Heartbeat Vietnam (HBVN)
The program assists poor children with congenital heart disease to receive life-saving heart surgery in Vietnam. Children are identified and referred by their local authority or by the foundation is Rural Outreach Clinics. Each local commune assesses family's financial situation and provides families with documentation of their family poverty status and issue a poverty certificate. The local Department of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (DOLISA) refers children to the Foundation. In most cases, the Foundation shares the cost with the local provincial government and National Insurance program for children. All parties pay directly to the hospital. From 2006 to 2020, 8,327 children have been given surgery to correct congenital heart defects. Of these number 688 children received lifesaving operations in 2020 (2019: 789 children).

Mobile medical outreach clinics
The Foundation started a program in 2007 to hold provincial outreach clinics staffed by volunteer doctors and surgeons from major heart centers in Vietnam. Each outreach clinic provides free care to between 500 and 1,000 children, including diagnostic testing, treatment, and placement on the cardiac surgery waiting list and post-operative checkups. These clinics enable hundreds of poor children to be examined and diagnosed by the country's top cardiologists and surgeons without having to leave their home province. The clinics increase early detection of heart conditions in children and build capacity building by training provincial doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases. Since 2007, Outreach Clinics for Cardiac Care have examined 238,887 children in 225 districts in 48 provinces offering free diagnosis including 109,131 cardiac ultrasounds, identifying 9,838 children suffering with congenital heart disease and 8,185 children who require heart surgery; most had never been diagnosed.

Family grants and continuing care for disadvantaged children

The Foundation provides one year of post-operative medical continuing care, nutritional support, and money for destitute families of at-risk extremely disadvantaged children receiving heart operations. Family grants are one-time and are used to buy food for families during the hospital stays and/or transportation to and from the surgery. From 2006 to 2020, HBVN has provided 454 Family grants and 199 Continuing care grants (equivalent 479 number of times the beneficiaries assisted with Continuing care grants) and 80 HBVN's scholarships (equivalent 218 number of times the beneficiaries assisted with HBVN's scholarship) for children who were in need. Of these number, 117 Family grants, 85 Continuing care grants (2019: 22 Family grants and 26 Continuing care grants).

1.2 Increasing capacity for pediatric and cardiac care

The capacity for pediatric care, pediatric intensive care, pediatric emergency care, neonatal care, cardiac care, and cardiac surgery can be dramatically and immediately increased by adding equipment and providing training. To that end, the Foundation has developed and implemented several large-scale capacity-building programs:

Critical Response: Training & equipment for emergency pediatric life support

The Foundation provides training on pediatric advance life support (PALS) or Advance Pediatric Life Support (APLS) to doctors and nurses. PALS/APLS is a standardized approach to the evaluation and resuscitation of children in respiratory or cardiac arrest enabling doctors and nurses to save a child more quickly and prevent needless deaths.

This program provides emergency training and stocked crash carts to emergency rooms and pediatric (Intensive Care Unit) ICU's. It also provides training to nurses on how to maintain equipment and assistance to doctors during a critical situation or code.

Survive to Thrive: Neonatal Care

Since 2010, this program has provided funding, design and construction supervision for a new neonatal intensive care and high dependency unit at Da Nang Hospital for women and children. The facilities now operate closer to international standards of pediatric care for women and children. The new facilities have greatly improved the care and survival of infants in central Vietnam and are helping the hospital meet its target of reducing infant mortality by a minimum of 1% per year. The program from 2011 to 2020 has assisted the unit with obtaining additional equipment and significant training has enabled the new neonatal intensive care and high dependency unit to become a regional center of excellence in health care and medical training.

The program has expanded to support essential medical equipment for NICUs in referral hospitals in Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Quang Nam and Kon Tum. In 2020, the Foundation supported Yen Bai, Ho Chi Minh, Quang Ngai and Quang Nam provincial and district hospitals, with donations of 03 neonatal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) machines, 01 phototherapy unit, 03 CPAP ventilator, 18 infusion and injection pumps, 04 incubators and 06 SPO2.

The expansion has saved the lives of thousands of infants and children, including many in the central region's most disadvantaged

Mr. Sun Program

Mr. Sun Program, founded in 2020, is the first comprehensive program for pediatric patients with cancer in Vietnam. Mr. Sun Program is established to raise funds to support treatment cost for patients with financial difficulties in order to bring a chance to cure for disadvantaged children with cancer, provide psycho-social support for pediatric patients with cancer and their family members, enhance the capacity of health care professionals providing care and treatment for childhood cancer patients and improve awareness of pediatric cancers among the general public, focusing on its risk factors such as environmental education, nutrition or malnutrition.

In 2020, Mr. Sun Program signed MOUs with 07 partner hospitals care across the North, the South and the Central of Vietnam, including 01 National Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, 04 national and provincial pediatric hospitals and 02 general oncology hospitals. There are 200 pediatric cancer patients from 07 partner hospitals that received 100% of treatment cost from Mr. Sun program in 2020. In collaboration with partner hospitals and donors, the program also often organizes events for pediatric cancer patients on special days. For example: Tet Holiday and Cancer World Day events in February, Children's Day in June, Full-moon Festival in August, Christmas Eve and New Year Eve in December, etc.

1.3 Water Filter System

Since 2018, there have been 18,925 beneficiary children and patients who received clean water each day in Dong Thap, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Tra Vinh, Bac Kan and Yen Bai. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam states that almost 80% of the diseases in Vietnam are caused by polluted water. There are many cases of cholera, typhoid, dysentery and malaria each year in the country. VCF filter systems for hospitals and schools reduces morbidity and mortality for the most vulnerable, the ill and the young.

1.4 Hearing Program

In 2016, the Foundation began partnering with the Starkey Hearing Foundation to provide professional hearing exams, doctor checkup and hearing aids to hearing impaired. The Foundation has improved the hearing of 6,886 patients across Vietnam. Not only provide free hearing aids but also free Aftercare Program to ensure maintenance of hearing aids and provide hearing care for patient.

1.5 Education for disadvantaged children and youth

The Foundation recognises that a formal education is a key factor in breaking out of the poverty cycle, and created programs that aim to make education more accessible to the most disadvantaged youth in Vietnam.

A Brighter Path: Scholarships for ethnic minority girls
This program offers hope for a brighter future and a break from the poverty cycle for ethnic minority girls in Vietnam by providing indigenous impoverished girls with scholarships to attend high school and university. Each student receives a seven-year scholarship (three years of high school and four years of university, or until they finish their formal education.) that includes support for tuition, books, food, housing, and uniforms or clothing. 94% were accepted to university and completing their university study in 2019. The program success also depends on informal education that includes classes on life skills, computers and IT workshops, leadership skills and other relevant knowledge transfer.

Phase 2 of the program was started in June 2017 with 50 excellent ethic girls from 36 provinces. 100% of scholars graduated from high school in 2020 and 96% of the scholars were accepted to university/college.

In addition, VCF also funded 225 scholarships to disadvantaged students in Dak Lak in 2020.

Brighter Path: Girls' Club
Brighter Path Girls' Club (BPGC) is an evidence-based program combining educational financial support with training in financial literacy, sexual and reproductive education, and leadership skills for high school ethnic minority girl students in Vietnam through weekly after school clubs. In 2020, The pilot of BPGC has been completed with the participation of 60 female ethnic minority students in 2 boarding schools in Thai Nguyen province. After the 3-month trial, 97% of the club's members have had significant improvement in self-awareness and personal development.

Heartbeat Vietnam: Scholarships for Heartbeat Vietnam Alumni
From time to time, the Foundation encounters exemplary students through the Heartbeat Vietnam program. These are students who attained academic excellence throughout their illness and after surgery. The Foundation provides these students with scholarships through high school and college. From 2006 to 2020, the Foundation has provided 85 scholarships for Heartbeat Vietnam Alumni.

A Brighter Path: HSBC scholarships for Indigenous Girls
HSBC Scholarships for Indigenous Girls is a commitment by the Foundation and HSBC that provides four years scholarships to 15 poor girls from ethnic communities. The program utilizes the professional experience and volunteer spirit of HSBC employees through the mentoring of scholarship awardees. Each girl is paired with a female HSBC professional to learn from their wisdom, skills and experience. HSBC funds the scholarship program and the Foundation serves as an organizer and mobilizer of additional resources to help the girls reach their full potential. 4 scholars graduated from medical schools in 2020.

2. Statement of compliance with IFRSs and adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

2.1 Statement of compliance with IFRSs

The financial statements of The VinaCapital Foundation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

2.2.1 New and revised standards that are effective from 1 January 2020

The Company applied for the first time, certain standards and amendments, which are effective from 1 January 2020. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material
The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to, the Company.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018
The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company. Information on those expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

3.2 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities, the measurement bases of which are described in the accounting policies below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates and assumptions. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

The Foundation maintains its accounts using the VND as its accounts using VND as its functional currency. Any transactions denominated in a foreign currency are re-measured into VND using the exchange on the date of the transaction. Any unrealized or realized gains or losses from transactions denominated in a currency other than the VND are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For management purpose, the Board of Directors and the Executive Director presents the equivalent United States Dollars ("USD") amount of each item of the financial statements. Assets and liabilities were translated using the exchange rate at the Statement of Financial Position date of VND 23,035/USD (31 December 2019: VND22,230/USD). Income and expense accounts and cash flows were translated at the actual transaction rates on the date of the transactions. Any resulting transaction adjustments are included in the other comprehensive income/(loss) section of the Statement of Financial Position.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

3.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are valued at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

After the initial recognition, historical cost of assets, machinery and equipment will be increased by the additional costs of replacing parts of such assets when the costs incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the assets will flow to the Foundation and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The costs of replaced parts as a result of such replacements are expensed at the time of replacement. All other costs associated with the maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets, at the following annual rates:

Office equipment	3 years
Office furniture	7 years

3.5 Impairment of assets

All assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtained from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction less the cost of disposal while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit.

3.6 Leased assets

The Foundation as a lessee

For any new contracts entered, the Foundation considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Foundation assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

• the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Foundation

• the Foundation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract

• the Foundation has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Foundation assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Foundation recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Foundation, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Foundation depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Foundation also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Foundation measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Foundation's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Foundation has elected to account for the exemptions under IFRS 16 "Leases", including short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. During the period, all operating lease contracts entered by the Foundation are short-term.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and on hand as well as short-term highly liquid investments such as bank deposits with original maturity terms of not more than three months.

3.8 Employee benefits

The Foundation entities, which are incorporated in Viet Nam, participate in certain Government's defined contribution plans and it does not participate in any defined benefit plan. Details of the defined contribution plans that these companies participate include:

Post-employment benefits
Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Foundation by the Social Insurance Agency which is administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Foundation is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premium to the Social Insurance Agency at the rate of 17.5% of an employee's basic salary on a monthly basis. The Foundation has no further obligation to fund the post-employment benefits of its employees, other than the liability to pay the Social Insurance Agency on a monthly basis.

Unemployment benefits
According to Law on unemployment and its related prevailing Vietnamese regulations on the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on employment on unemployment insurance, the Foundation is obliged to pay unemployment insurance at 1% of its salary fund used for payment of unemployment insurance for insurance participants and deduct 1% of salary of each employee to simultaneously pay to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Defined benefits plan
Severance allowance
Under the Foundation's defined benefit plans, the amount of benefit that an employee will receive on termination of employment is defined as reference to the employee's length of service and final salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Foundation.

In accordance with Vietnamese Labour Laws and Law on Social Insurance, employees of the Foundation are entitled to severance allowance based on their years of service payable by the Foundation as a lump sum amount at the time the employees terminate employment with the Foundation. The employees shall not be entitled for job loss allowances or job severance allowances for the time they have been paying unemployment benefits as mentioned in Unemployment benefits.

The balance of the provision for severance allowance represents the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees. For Vietnamese employees, the provision is calculated on the basis of a half-month salary for each employee for each year of service with the Foundation until 31 December 2008 (after which payment is covered by unemployment insurance fund in accordance with government regulation) and based on average salary levels of six months before the balance sheet date. For Expatriate employees, the provision is calculated on the basis of a half-month salary for each employee for each year of service with the Foundation until the balance sheet date as they are not subject to unemployment insurance.

This recognition policy is a departure from IFRS where it requires the liability for defined benefit plans to be recognised in the statement of financial position based on the present value of the defined obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The carrying balance of the related obligations are immaterial and the cost of having it determined actuarially is prohibitively high therefore Management decided that it is more appropriate to carry the obligations based on the amounts determined through the statutory rules in Vietnam.

3.9 Revenue from donation

Revenue from donations is recognised when the donation is received or becomes receivable and it is probable that the Foundation will comply with the conditions attached to the donation, if any.

3.10 Expenses

Expense are recognised in the profit or loss on an accrual basis.

3.11 Taxation

Under current laws of the United State of America and Vietnam, the Foundation is not required to pay corporate income tax on the profit from its activities.

3.12 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Parties are considered to be related to the Foundation if:

- directly or indirectly, a party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control of the Foundation; has an interest in the Foundation that gives it significant influence over the Foundation; or has joint control over the Foundation;
- a party is a jointly-controlled entity;
- a party is an associate; or
- a party is an entity managed by the Foundation.

3.13 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Foundation and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of Foundation's Management. Any reimbursement that the Foundation can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

3.14 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and de-recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and Measurement of financial assets
Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 9, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and,
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

As at 31 December 2020, the Foundation does not designate any financial assets categorised as FVTPL and FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in statement of comprehensive loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within general and administrative expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Foundation's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Foundation assesses on forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECL are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECL: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECL: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the terms to which ECL model applies.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Management considers that receivables have low credit risk and their expected collectability of the future cash flows are usually not deteriorated since initial recognition. Significant receivables are considered for impairment on a case-by-case basis when they are long overdue at the reporting date or when objective evidence that a specific counterparty may default. Management considers that the long overdue and default receivables indicate that they have deteriorated significantly in credit quality, 'lifetime expected credit losses' are then assessed and recognised at each reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Foundation recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-months ECL unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL

ECL are re-measured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Foundation recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVTOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have any assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in statement of comprehensive income. All derivative financial instruments that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments are accounted for at FVTPL.

The Foundation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings payable to related parties.

Payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.15 Subsequent events

Post-year-end events that provide additional information about a Foundation's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

When preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Executive Director undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions in relation to the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant management judgement

There was no significant judgement in relation to application of accounting policies undertaken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Director in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

5. Property and equipment

	Office equipment USD	Office furniture USD	**Total USD**
Gross carrying amount			
1 January 2020	53,049	10,346	**63,395**
New purchases	-	23,583	**23,583**
Write-off	(18,935)	(8,152)	**(27,087)**
31 December 2020	34,114	25,777	**59,891**
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2020	(48,034)	(8,673)	**(56,707)**
Charge for the year	(313)	(8,311)	**(8,624)**
Write-off	18,935	8,152	**27,087**
31 December 2020	(29,412)	(8,832)	**(38,244)**
Net carrying amount			
31 December 2019	5,015	1,673	**6,688**
31 December 2020	4,702	16,945	**21,647**

6. Leases

6.1 Right of use assets

	Office USD
Gross carrying amount	
1 January 2020 and	**44,960**
Addition	**84,986**
31 December 2020	**129,946**
Accumulated depreciation	
1 January 2020	**(17,984)**
Charge for the year	**(17,984)**
31 December 2020	**(35,968)**
Carrying amount	
1 January 2020	**26,976**
31 December 2020	**93,978**

6.2 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31 December 2020 USD	1 January 2019 USD
Lease liabilities		
Current	**14,525**	18,397
Non-current	**80,370**	9,909
	94,895	28,306

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments as at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	Within next year	Within two to five years	Over five years	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND
31 December 2020				
Lease payments	21,420	89,760	11,220	**122,400**
Finance charges	(6,895)	(20,199)	(411)	**(27,505)**
Net present value	**14,525**	**69,561**	**10,809**	**94,895**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	USD	USD
Cash in banks	**282,951**	767,718
Cash equivalents (*)	**1,358,979**	600,517
	1,641,930	1,368,235

(*) Cash equivalents represented one-month to three months term deposits in Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam and Vietnam Prosperity Joint Stock Commercial Bank, which earn interest rate ranging from 3% to 3.7% per annum (2019: 3.2% to 3.7% per annum)

8. Short-term held-to-maturity investments

Short-term held-to-maturity investments as at 31 December 2020 represented short-term deposits, with original term maturity of six months which earn interest at rates ranging from 6.1% to 7.2% per annum (2019: 6.7% to 8.5% per annum)

9. Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	USD	USD
		(Restated)
Receivables of donations		
VinaCapital	**279,883**	401,668
Run for the hearts - Ho Chi Minh	**128,863**	246,379
Hanoi run for children	**45,435**	34,438
Scar of life	**21,800**	199,760
Run for the hearts - Hanoi	**-**	100,920
Donation from other Foundations	**76,561**	5,506
	552,542	988,671
Other receivables		
Advance to National Institute of Hematology	**13,024**	-
Other advance	**19,141**	2,662
Others	**15,941**	4,172
	48,106	6,834
	600,648	995,505

10. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2020 USD	31 December 2019 USD (Restated)
Heart surgery costs	**144,439**	145,601
Professional fees	**6,112**	4,828
Others	**54,705**	58,108
	205,256	208,537

11. Revenue from donations

Revenue from donations included donations from foundations, corporations, individual and others.

12. Costs of improving health care access and outcomes for poor children

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Heart surgeries (a)	**678,003**	771,803
Mr. Sun Project (b)	**104,765**	-
Provincial outreach clinics for poor children (c)	**30,182**	48,559
Tumor surgeries	**14,058**	11,523
Family grants and continuing care for heart alumni	**11,535**	5,409
	838,543	837,294

a) Heart surgeries

All payments for heart surgery costs were made directly to hospitals.

In co-operation with HCMC Sponsoring Association for Poor Patients:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Ho Chi Minh City	**91,386**	13,398
Dong Nai Province	**14,632**	28,989
Quang Binh Province	**12,253**	20,186
Dong Thap Province	**11,337**	15,426
Ba Ria Vung Tau Province	**9,814**	-
Binh Thuan Province	**7,681**	16,791
Dak Lak Province	**7,444**	15,434
Kon Tum Province	**7,367**	2,867
Gia Lai Province	**5,739**	21,457
Lam Dong Province	**5,731**	29,409
An Giang Province	**5,500**	13,067
Kien Giang Province	**4,639**	10,307
Tay Ninh Province	**4,320**	1,747
Vinh Long Province	**4,156**	15,470
Binh Phuoc Province	**4,125**	20,487
Can Tho Province	**4,123**	5,844
Quang Nam Province	**4,015**	30,157
Binh Duong Province	**3,948**	6,089
Quang Ngai Province	**3,607**	60,311
Tien Giang Province	**3,389**	4,075
Phu Yen Province	**3,161**	14,445
Tra Vinh Province	**3,124**	9,899

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Soc Trang Province	**2,510**	14,960
Ninh Thuan Province	**2,389**	15,997
Binh Dinh Province	**2,178**	4,384
Nghe An Province	**1,999**	34,633
Khanh Hoa Province	**1,986**	6,636
Long An Province	**1,925**	2,132
Hai Phong Province	**1,885**	8,535
Thai Binh Province	**1,869**	5,975
Hung Yen Province	**1,868**	3,047
Ha Tinh Province	**1,523**	20,960
Ben Tre Province	**1,313**	10,603
Hanoi	**1,241**	12,124
Yen Bai Province	**1,166**	9,387
Dak Nong Province	**898**	-
Nam Dinh Province	**781**	3,543
Phu Tho Province	**766**	681
Bac Lieu Province	**672**	4,173
Hau Giang Province	**420**	11,214
Ca Mau Province	**-**	4,487
Lang Son Province	**-**	6,885
Thanh Hoa Province	**-**	4,936
Bac Ninh Province	**-**	7,958
Thai Nguyen Province	**-**	7,505
Vinh Phuc Province	**-**	5,644
Hai Duong Province	**-**	2,629
Son La Province	**-**	10,218
Ninh Binh Province	**-**	1,706
Lai Chau Province	**-**	1,073
Ha Giang Province	**-**	7,317
Daknong Province	**-**	6,965
Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province	**-**	6,953
Bac Kan Province	**-**	3,950
Dien Bien Province	**-**	3,448
Hoa Binh Province	**-**	2,426
Bac Giang Province	**-**	2,210
Ha Nam Province	**-**	1,288
Quang Tri Province	**-**	343
	248,880	612,780

Heart surgeries costs by the Foundation & other partners:

Walk-in-cases (cases from provinces which are out of plan with HCMCSAPP)	**295,195**	22,549
Da Nang City	**105,011**	13,057
Heartbeat Vietnam Program	**28,528**	28,080
Scar Of Life 9	**389**	95,337
	429,123	159,023
	678,003	771,803

b) Mr. Sun Project

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Surgery cost	**55,527**	-
Donation for pediatric patients	**33,540**	-
Others	**15,698**	-
	104,765	-

c) Provincial outreach clinics for poor children

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
FedEx Care Week	**4,428**	3,707
Quang Ngai Outreach Clinic	**4,194**	404
Bac Kan Outreach Clinic	**2,758**	3,543
Nghe An Outreach Clinic	**1,983**	3,032
Ninh Thuan Outreach Clinic	**1,852**	3,982
Lang Son Outreach Clinic	**1,772**	1,587
Dien Bien Outreach Clinic	**1,456**	-
Vinh Phuc Outreach Clinic	**1,454**	-
Binh Dinh Outreach Clinic	**1,302**	-
Dak Lak Outreach Clinic	**1,282**	1,438
Quang Binh Outreach Clinic	**1,193**	-
Quang Nam Outreach Clinic	**1,034**	654
Travel for outreach staff	**1,989**	463
Gia Lai Outreach Clinic	**981**	615
Can Tho Outreach Clinic	**801**	-
Dong Thap Outreach Clinic	**676**	-
Binh Thuan Outreach Clinic	**404**	-
Expenses for Outreach Staff	**392**	278
Tra Vinh Outreach Clinic	**231**	1,875
Equipment expenses	-	5,017
Yen Bai Outreach Clinic	-	4,656
Vinh Phuc Outreach Clinic	-	4,210
Ha Giang Outreach Clinic	-	2,979
Kien Giang Outreach Clinic	-	2,171
Lam Dong Outreach Clinic	-	1,369
Hoa Binh Outreach Clinic	-	1,358
Ha Noi Outreach Clinic	-	1,077
Tien Giang Outreach Clinic	-	1,023
Ben Tre Outreach Clinic	-	626
Ba Ria Vung Tau Outreach Clinic	-	429
Bac Lieu Outreach Clinic	-	427
Soc Trang Outreach Clinic	-	395
An Giang Outreach Clinic	-	321
Phu Yen Clinic Outreach Clinic	-	316
Khanh Hoa Outreach Clinic	-	308
Binh Phuoc Outreach Clinic	-	299
	30,182	48,559

13. Costs of increasing capacity for pediatric and cardiac care

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Critical response: PALS training and crash carts (a)	**309,506**	157,034
Survive to Thrive (training equipment) (b)	**114,125**	108,647
ICED project (c)	**99,610**	-
ROP Infant Surgeries (d)	**53,230**	14,333
Starkey hearing aid program	**20,193**	52,734
CME Knowledge Hub	**-**	13,130
	596,664	345,878

a) Critical response: PALS training and crash carts

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Construction of Hoiana Project	**107,632**	-
Cost of other project (Ogilvy Project, Disaster Relief,...)	**106,841**	-
Equipment purchases	**68,453**	114,585
Travelling and meeting expenses	**4,477**	11,013
Monitoring and evaluation	**1,474**	2,346
Crash cart delivery and training	**-**	11,547
Other costs	**20,629**	17,543
	309,506	157,034

b) Survive to Thrive (training equipment)

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Equipment purchases	**111,581**	108,647
Others	**2,544**	-
	114,125	108,647

c) ICED project

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Donation to HCM City National University	**99,610**	-

d) ROP Infant Surgeries

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
ROP staff expenses	**21,936**	-
Equipment purchases	**19,857**	-
Surgery cost	**11,437**	593
Others	**-**	13,740
	53,230	14,333

14. Education costs for disadvantaged children and youth

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Indigenous minority girls education empowerment	**117,445**	55,233
Heartbeat Vietnam scholarships	**1,305**	3,277
HSBC scholarships for ethnic women	**3,260**	3,989
	122,010	62,499

15. General program costs

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Salary and related expenses	**244,671**	254,962
Other costs	**14,652**	12,354
	259,323	267,316

16. Fund raising costs

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Salary and related expenses	**62,681**	97,237
Marketing and public relations	**15,973**	11,605
Traveling expenses	**9,679**	6,018
Other costs	**7,608**	5,794
	95,941	120,654

17. Administration costs

	Year ended 31 December 2020 USD	Year ended 31 December 2019 USD
Salary and related expenses	**39,386**	40,506
Depreciation expenses	**26,608**	28,593
Office rental fee	**20,606**	20,587
Professional fees	**7,000**	9,793
Traveling expenses	**10,369**	790
IT, facility and stationery expenses	**4,355**	1,753
Other costs	**12,146**	2,245
	120,470	104,267

18. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	USD	USD
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	**568,483**	992,843
Held-to-maturity investments	**475,689**	342,553
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,641,930**	1,368,235
	2,686,102	2,703,631
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	**205,256**	208,537

19. Related party transactions

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	USD	USD
Salaries and allowances for executive officers	**93,635**	94,015
Receipts of donations from members of the Board of Directors	**15,000**	58,643
	108,635	152,658

20. Risk management objectives and policies

The Foundation does not have a written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the Board of Management meets periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Foundation's exposure to market risk, including principally changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. Generally, the Foundation employs a conservative strategy regarding its risk management. As the directors of the Foundation consider that the Foundation's exposure to market risk is kept at a minimum level, the Foundation has not used any derivatives or other instruments for hedging purposes. The Foundation does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The financial assets of the Foundation comprise primarily of cash and trade and other receivables. The financial liabilities of the Foundation comprise trade and other payables.

The Foundation does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Foundation is exposed to are described below.

20.1 Market risk

The Foundation is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk which result from both its operating activities.

Interest rate sensitivity
The Foundation's exposure to interest rate risk is related to interest bearing financial assets. Cash in bank and cash equivalents, bank deposits are subject to interests at fixed rates. However, they are not required to be measured at fair value therefore the changes in interest rate do not have an impact to the results of the Foundation's operations.

Foreign currency risk
The Foundation's exposure to risk resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates is considered minimal as mainly of its transactions are denominated in US Dollars.

20.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Foundation. The Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,641,930**	1,368,235
Held-to maturity investments	**475,689**	342,553
Trade and other receivables	**568,483**	992,843
Carrying amount	**2,686,102**	2,703,631

The cash and cash equivalent, held-to maturity investments of the Foundation are mainly held with well-known financial institutions. Management does not foresee any significant credit risk from these deposits and does not expected that these financial institutions may default and cause losses to the Foundation.

The management monitors the Foundation's exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. The Foundation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. The management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of the recoverability of trade and other receivables.

20.3 Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. Liquidity is also managed by ensuring that the excess of maturing liabilities over maturing assets in any period is kept to manageable levels relative to the amount of funds that the Foundation believes can generate within that period. The Foundation's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that the Foundation maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate commited funding from its owners to meet its liquidity requirements in the short term and longer term.

As at 31 December, the Foundation's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Within 1 year USD
31 December 2020	
Trade and other payables	205,256
31 December 2019	
Trade and other payables	208,537

21. Retrospective restatements

Certain figures of the year ended 31 December 2019, included for comparative purposes, have been restated to record additional foreign currency translation difference expenses for 31 December 2019 amounting USD30,695.

The details of the restatements and their effects on each item in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 (extracted):

	As previously reported	Restatements	As restated
	USD	USD	**USD**
Other long-term assets	3,437	737	**4,174**
Trade and other receivables	1,001,537	(6,032)	**995,505**
Total assets	**2,749,426**	**(5,295)**	**2,744,131**
Trade and other payables	180,209	28,328	**208,537**
Provisions	8,614	(2,928)	**5,686**
Total liabilities	**232,573**	**25,400**	**257,973**
Foreign currency translation reserve	(66,581)	(30,695)	**(97,276)**
Total equity	**2,516,853**	**(30,695)**	**2,486,158**

Statement of comprehensive income for year ended 31 December 2019 (extracted):

	As previously reported	Restatements	As restated
	USD	USD	**USD**
Foreign currency translation difference	(18,821)	(30,695)	**(49,516)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**745,891**	**(30,695)**	**715,196**

22. Post-reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

23. Authorisation of the financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 were approved for issue by Board of Directors and the Executive Director on 28 May 2021.

Kivette Jesse Walter Radman
CEO and Executive Director

Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam
28 May 2021

T.N.H.H