FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales · Charity number 1092772

Details

Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	04427304
Registered	2002-07-03
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Facing The World Suite 5 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Phone	0207 351 7832
Email	info@facingtheworld.org.uk
Website	www.facingtheworld.net

Activities

Objects: THE OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY ARE:-1. THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HEALTH AND THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING, SICKNESS, INJURY AND DISTRESS IN PARTICULAR OF CHILDREN WITH FACIAL DEFORMITIES; AND 2. THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION, IN PARTICULAR CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF FACIAL DEFORMITIES IN ALL RESPECTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF CHARITY OF ENGLAND AND WALES FROM TIME TO TIME.

Activities: Facing the World has pioneered a bold new approach to sustainable healthcare, resulting in self-run centres of excellence in the countries we work in. This approach ensures that children born with facial differences can receive the surgery they need, and that these centres can be replicated both nationally and internationally.

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Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research, Other Charitable Activities
- **What:** Education/training, The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Disability
- **Who:** Children/young People, People With Disabilities, Other Defined Groups

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** NATIONAL & OVERSEAS
- Vietnam
- Kensington And Chelsea

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-12-31	£742,106	£772,501	£415,783	3
2024-12-31	£530,813	£589,377	£446,178	3
2023-12-31	£574,753	£588,037	£504,742	3
2022-12-31	£441,081	£391,892	-	-
2021-12-31	£661,304	£786,971	£468,837	2
2020-12-31	£548,217	£499,192	£594,504	1

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Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Anil Patel		2020-03-19
Charles Schrager		2017-09-14
Florian Bast		2025-11-12
KATRIN KANDEL		2011-11-22
Michael Chiu Chan		2019-06-13
NORMA TIMONEY		2017-09-14
Peter Constantin William Schell		2015-01-12
Peter Murray Clarke		2023-09-28
Richard William James Porter		2022-06-16
Simon John Paul Fennell		2015-06-09

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FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity registration number 1092772

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Florian Bast (Chairman) Simon Fennell Peter Schell Charles Schrager Michael Chan Anil Patel Richard Porter Peter Clarke
Charity number	1092772
Company number	04427304
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP HSBC UK Bank Plc The Peak, 333 Vauxhall Bridge Road London SW1V 1EJ
Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the charity (otherwise referred to as the foundation) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019).

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The foundation's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the foundation's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial disfigurement; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular in the treatment of facial disfigurement.

The aims of the foundation are to build capacity for craniofacial treatment and care in countries where access to healthcare is limited. In particular, they are to build appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from facial disfigurement, through the training and educating of local medical teams in designated global centres of excellence. Finally, they are to enable the establishment of appropriate centres capable of providing treatment and creating a sustainable solution.

How the foundation achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's medical training programme in Vietnam has a straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programmes, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery departments holistically, the foundation aims to make a sustainable, measurable, and replicable change. The key to success is the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

As the focus is not only on in-hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, the foundation will benefit a greater number of doctors and, through their actions most importantly, many more patients.

The business model continues to be replicable, and the foundation is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration it saw in Da Nang and is seeing in Hanoi.

The foundation achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, whose members all donate their services to provide surgical treatment for patients with facial disfigurement. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Establishing craniofacial/plastic reconstructive units in Vietnam, initially.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programmes in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent doctors in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Collaborating with partner doctors who write and present papers on cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.

Ensuring the foundation's work achieves its aims:
The foundation reviews its aims, objectives and activities each year. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the intended beneficiaries of the foundation's activities.

The review also helps the foundation to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the foundation operates in accordance with the UK Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the foundation's aims and objectives.

The focus of the foundation's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in-country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who suffer from facial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The foundation has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field.

The focus of the foundation's work during the 2025 financial year was to increase the availability of in-country surgical treatment for children laboring under facial disfigurement through the continued expansion of the foundation's training programmes for doctors.

Public Benefit
The Charities Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the foundation delivers public benefit:
All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from facial disfigurement and are undertaken to further the foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?
Facing the World was established to help through surgical intervention patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial disfigurement. The foundation wants more patients worldwide to have access to this vital facial surgery, and this can be achieved by training doctors and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The trustees confirm that in setting the foundation's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each year they consider how the foundation continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The trustees are satisfied that the foundation meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a foundation, meeting all the key elements of the two key principles.

Achievements and performance

During the year under review, the missions to Vietnam and fellowships to the UK continued and the foundation met its objectives as follows:

1. **Treatment:** Over ten thousand patients were treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam during 2025, as the complex caseload continued to grow.
2. **Teaching:** 28 fellowships were hosted during the period.
3. **Accreditation:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England awarded FRCS ad eundem Honorary Fellowships to 4 key figures from partner hospitals in recognition of the excellence of their surgical skills – a major milestone in strengthening safe, high-quality craniofacial surgical care. Accreditation reviews continued with 108 Military Central Hospital and Hong Ngoc General Hospital. Viet-Duc University Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital retained their International Accreditation status.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam

The foundation believes that in order to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs, its resources are better used focusing on the training of doctors through medical missions and on offering the young doctors fellowships to top international institutions.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing, supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the foundation. Missions vary in size from the larger multi discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. As doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe, the foundation's reach is expanded. Mission activities also include daily conferences on relevant topics. Invitations are sent out to the 100-strong network of Vietnamese partner hospitals.
This coordinated approach continues to be one of the key elements for the establishment of effective craniofacial surgery.

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the range of surgical specialities required for further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; the types of missions needed to support development as well as the type of critical technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at partner hospitals.

In 2025, the following missions were held in Hanoi:

1. Mission, 28 th March – 7th April 2025;
2. Plastic Surgery/Craniofacial Mission, 15th – 29th October 2025;
3. Mr. Atheer Ujam Maxillofacial Mission, 23rd – 28th November 2025.

The following conferences were held as part of the ongoing programme:

1. Ear, Nose & Throat (ENT) Masterclass Conference 31st March – 1st April 2025;
2. The Facing the World – "Facing the Functional, Oncological and Aesthetic Challenges within the Head and Neck" Conference - 18th – 19th October 2025;

During a State Visit 28th – 30th October 2025 by Secretary General Mr To Lam and First Lady Madame Ngo Phuong Ly, Facing the World was actively involved in both public and private meetings and received extensive national press coverage.

Clinic Activity

Mission clinics were held at our partner hospitals throughout 2025.

Examples of theatre activity:

- Debulking of neurofibroma
- Ear reconstruction
- Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture
- Plexiform neurofibroma left face
- Bilateral facial cleft
- Lymphatic malformation submandibular region
- Debulking of vascular malformation - face
- Cleft rhinoplasty
- Serial excision of facial CMN
- Burns contracture release
- Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture

Collaboration and cooperation

The foundation further strengthened its network in Vietnam by continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London, successfully extending PACCOM registration, and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the foundation's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The foundation also signed 2 Memorandum of Understandings, 1 between Vietnam Airlines and Facing the World and another between Vietjet and Facing the World, supporting future collaboration and logistics for medical missions. Facing the World had the honour to host Secretary General Mr To Lam on the October State Visit to the UK.

The foundation has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing partner hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery Departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centres in Vietnam.

Fellowship Programme

This programme funds Vietnamese doctors and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian / Australian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a year to the UK. The success of the programme and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam has been so significant that the fellowship programme was accelerated and continues to grow.

Throughout 2025 the foundation hosted 28 fellowships and has already begun planning for 2026. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the missions and vice versa. The fellowship programme is the ideal vehicle for the foundation to easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam and at more hospitals in the UK and internationally and the programme is key to the overall success.

Facing the World's Approach to Sustainable Development

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review

The results for the period are set out on Page 14

During the year under review, the foundation generated total revenues of £742,106 (2024: £530,813). Of this amount, £742,106 (2024: £500,813) related to general fund income. The foundation did not receive any restricted revenues in 2025 (2024: £30,000). Total revenues include donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £524,048 (2024: £331,745) for flights and accommodation for surgeons attending Missions in Vietnam, for fellows travelling to the UK for training and also for conferences held in Vietnam. The increase in revenue compared to the previous accounting period was £211,293 and this was mainly due to the increase in gift in kind donations.

General fund expenditure (including in kind donations and significant commercial discounts) was again kept under control. Monies spent on charitable activities totalled £726,776 (2024: £539,919), equivalent to approximately 94% of total expenditure.

General funds show an excess of income over expenditure totalling £13,601 (2024: excess expenditure £32,626). At the year-end date the foundation held £367,663 in general funds.

Restricted funds show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £43,996 (2024: £25,938) and this was due to timing differences in terms of receiving and expending the funds. At the year-end date the foundation held £48,120 in restricted funds and it expects much of this will be spent in the ensuing year.

The foundation continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds as agreed by the trustees (see below).

Reserves policy

The trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the foundation and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets held by the foundation are sufficient to sustain the foundation's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

The trustees are also satisfied that the designated fund currently holds sufficient resources in respect of the current reserve policy.

Principal funding sources

The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations, financial organisations, and the foundation's patron and long-term sponsor Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. During the 2025 financial year, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the foundation's funding. The remaining donations were received from the foundation's many other generous supporters.

Investment policy

Given the nature of the foundation's work, funds need to be readily accessible to cover emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the foundation's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The foundation recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Risk policy
The board of trustees regularly reviews the risks to which the foundation is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The foundation has a risk registry readily available and regularly reviewed. The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the foundation in pursuit of its objectives.

For example, Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment which can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore, all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the foundation would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the foundation is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical units to expand the capacity of the team.

Fundraising practices
The foundation has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation
Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The foundation is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The foundation has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring
Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The foundation has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the foundation's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints
In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the foundation is required to report any complaints on a calendar year basis. The trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the year under review.

Managing communications
Most people who donate money to the foundation want to know how their money will make a difference. So, the foundation asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the charity's work and how they have helped. From time to time, the foundation will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are polled for their preferences on how the foundation communicates with them, and they are given the option to let the foundation know if they would prefer less contact, or none at all. Facing the World is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The foundation is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public
All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the foundation fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The foundation has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future
The foundation plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing year, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of patients who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Programme. In particular, the foundation plans to extend training of medical professionals and the development of replicable sustainable in-country plastic and craniofacial units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers.

The foundation has broadened and deepened its access to volunteer medical experts, and this now includes the majority of top designated centres in the UK, USA and Canada. Programmes in these hospitals can provide high quality services and training to Vietnamese doctors through the extensive fellowship programme thus enabling treatment for the widest range of patients in need.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document
Facing The World is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith	
Florian Bast (Chairman)	(Appointed 12 November 2025)
Simon Fennell	
Peter Schell	
Charles Schrager	
Michael Chan	
Anil Patel	
Richard Porter	
Peter Clarke	
Christopher Forrest	(Resigned 12 November 2025)
Norma Timoney (passed away 2 March 2025)	

Recruitment, appointment and training of trustees
Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the foundation. Potential trustees are identified by existing board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a trustee, the serving board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a trustee by the chair of the board.

Once appointed, new trustees are provided with a brief history of the foundation, the foundation's governing documents and minutes of trustees meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the trustees have any beneficial interest in the Charitable Company. All of the trustees are members of the Charitable Company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for trustees
The trustees took advice from the foundation's legal advisors and unanimously ratified 3-year fixed terms for all trustees with the possibility of reappointment. Members of the existing board have also agreed to staggered terms over the next three years. All new trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure
The board of trustees is responsible for the foundation as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active board of trustees participation. The board of trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the foundation. The foundation has continued to operate without a salaried CEO during 2025. Katrin Kandel Burke Smith (trustee) continued to undertake this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis.

The board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the foundation. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the board. An informal all-inclusive Medical Committee network biannual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the foundation's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the board of trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the board of trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the board of trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the board of trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include many of the major UK, USA, Australian and Canadian hospitals. Fellows who are brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approached at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the foundation and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways Conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, the foundation works with the state, military and private sectors. These include close relationships with Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc General Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital as well as their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam. These are key partners in the foundation's overseas training programme as appropriate centres of surgical excellence are established.

Facing the World has contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the foundation will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the foundation's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Auditor

In accordance with foundation's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the foundation will be put at a General meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' Report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

29.05.26

Florian Bast (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: ....

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'foundation') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the foundation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are 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 the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the foundation through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the foundation, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

We assessed the susceptibility of the foundation's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the foundation's legal advisors.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

24/05/2026

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	3	741,256	-	741,256	497,582	30,000	527,582
Investments	4	850	-	850	3,231	-	3,231
Total income		742,106	-	742,106	500,813	30,000	530,813
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	45,725	-	45,725	49,458	-	49,458
Charitable activities	6	682,780	43,996	726,776	483,981	55,938	539,919
Total expenditure		728,505	43,996	772,501	533,439	55,938	589,377
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		13,601	(43,996)	(30,395)	(32,626)	(25,938)	(58,564)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Fund balances at 1 January 2025		354,062	92,116	446,178	386,688	118,054	504,742
Fund balances at 31 December 2025		367,663	48,120	415,783	354,062	92,116	446,178

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**12**		373		893
Current assets					
Debtors	**13**	7,727		6,617	
Cash at bank and in hand		435,858		460,414	
		443,585		467,031	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**14**	(28,175)		(21,746)	
Net current assets			415,410		445,285
Total assets less current liabilities			415,783		446,178
The funds of the foundation					
Restricted income funds	**16**		48,120		92,116
Unrestricted funds	**17**		367,663		354,062
			415,783		446,178

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 24.05.26

.....

Florian Bast (Chairman)
Trustee

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	22		(25,406)		(66,713)
Investing activities					
Investment income received		850		3,231	
Net cash generated from investing activities			850		3,231
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(24,556)		(63,482)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			460,414		523,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			435,858		460,414

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (effective 1 January 2019). The foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the foundation. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the foundation are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the foundation which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the foundation's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the foundation.

1.4 Income

All incoming resources are recognised once the foundation has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the foundation's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the foundation has unconditional entitlement.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the foundation is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the foundation that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services
Donated facilities are recognised as income when the foundation has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the foundation of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the foundation is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers
No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the foundation.

Income from investment
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the foundation; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the foundation's profile within the sector.

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the foundation's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 7.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the foundation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The foundation has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the foundation's balance sheet when the foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the foundation is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the foundation's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2025	Restricted funds 2025	Total 2025	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	162,208	-	162,208	165,837	30,000	195,837
Legacies	55,000	-	55,000	-	-	-
Donated goods and services	524,048	-	524,048	331,745	-	331,745
	741,256	-	741,256	497,582	30,000	527,582

Donated goods and services relates to the value of flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the missions, for fellows travelling to the UK for training and for conferences held, all of which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the foundation on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Interest receivable	850	3,231

5 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	9,528	16,295
Share of support costs	36,197	33,163
Fundraising and publicity	45,725	49,458
	45,725	49,458

6 Charitable activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Training programme	503,495	348,706
Fellowship costs	78,493	58,561
	581,988	407,267
Share of support costs (see note 7)	110,618	100,999
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	34,170	31,653
	726,776	539,919
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	682,780	483,981
Restricted funds	43,996	55,938
	726,776	539,919
For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Unrestricted funds	483,981	
Restricted funds	55,938	
	539,919	

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2025	2024	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	110,547	5,818	116,365	101,703	Staff time
Office overheads	27,727	1,459	29,186	31,190	Usage
Audit fees	-	9,000	9,000	9,400	Governance
Legal and professional fees	-	738	738	-	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	25,291	25,291	22,673	Governance
Trustee costs	-	405	405	849	Governance
	138,274	42,711	180,985	165,815	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	27,655	8,542	36,197	33,163	
Charitable activities	110,618	34,170	144,788	132,652	
	138,273	42,712	180,985	165,815	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £9,000 (2024 : auditors £9,400) for audit fees.

8 Net movement in funds

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,000	9,400
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	519	705
Operating lease charges	33,279	30,180

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the foundation during the year.

10 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Admin	3	3

10 Employees (Continued)

Employment costs	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	113,866	99,762
Other pension costs	2,499	1,941
	116,365	101,703

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

11 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	10,416	20,100	30,516
At 31 December 2025	10,416	20,100	30,516
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	10,416	19,208	29,624
Depreciation charged in the year	-	519	519
At 31 December 2025	10,416	19,727	30,143
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	-	373	373
At 31 December 2024	-	893	893

13 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025	2024
	£	£
Other debtors	4,614	2,132
Prepayments	3,113	4,485
	7,727	6,617

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	454	591
Trade creditors	1,231	254
Other creditors	-	62
Accruals	26,490	20,839
	28,175	21,746

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2025	2024
	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	2,499	1,941

The foundation operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the foundation in an independently administered fund.

16 Restricted funds

The income funds of the foundation include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

	At 1 January 2025	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2025
	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	92,116	-	(43,996)	48,120

Previous year:	At 1 January 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2024
	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	118,054	30,000	(55,938)	92,116

Fellowship programme
The purpose of the fund is to provide Fellowships and equipment to Vietnamese medics required for developing Craniofacial Centers of Excellence to enable them to follow specialised training in other hospitals around the world.

17 Unrestricted funds

During the year, the trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund as a designated fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the foundation. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the foundation's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	At 1 January 2025	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2025
	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	-	175,000
General funds	179,062	742,106	(728,505)	192,663
	354,062	742,106	(728,505)	367,663

Previous year:	At 1 January 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2024
	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	-	175,000
General funds	211,688	500,813	(533,439)	179,062
	386,688	500,813	533,439	354,062

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

18 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2025	Designated funds 2025	Restricted funds 2025	Total 2025	General funds 2024	Designated funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 December 2025 are represented by:								
Tangible assets	373	-	-	373	893	-	-	893
Current assets/(liabilities)	192,290	175,000	48,120	415,410	178,169	175,000	92,116	445,285
	192,663	175,000	48,120	415,783	179,062	175,000	92,116	446,178

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee
At the reporting end date the foundation had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Within one year	14,700	13,680

20 Related party transactions

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £2,858 (2024: £3,320) for expenses paid on behalf of the foundation.

During the year the charity received donations of £1,000 (2024: £9,000) from trustees.

21 Control

The foundation is ultimately controlled by the trustees.

22 Cash generated from operations

	2025	2024
	£	£
Deficit for the year	(30,395)	(58,564)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(850)	(3,231)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	520	705
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(1,110)	(622)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	6,429	(5,001)
Cash absorbed by operations	(25,406)	(66,713)

23 Analysis of changes in net funds

The foundation had no material debt during the year.

FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity registration number 1092772

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Simon Fennell (Chairman) Peter Schell Charles Schrager Michael Chan Christopher Forrest Anil Patel Richard Porter Peter Clarke
Charity number	1092772
Company number	04427304
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the charity (otherwise referred to as the foundation) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019).

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The foundation's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the foundation's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial disfigurement; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular in the treatment of facial disfigurement.

The aims of the foundation are to build capacity for craniofacial treatment and care in countries where access to healthcare is limited. In particular, they are to build appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from facial disfigurement, through the training and educating of local medical teams in designated global centres of excellence. Finally, they are to enable the establishment of appropriate centres capable of providing treatment and creating a sustainable solution.

How the foundation achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's medical training programme in Vietnam has a straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programmes, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery departments holistically, the foundation aims to make a sustainable, measurable, and replicable change. The key to success is the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

As the focus is not only on in-hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, the foundation will benefit a greater number of doctors and, through their actions most importantly, many more patients.

The business model continues to be replicable, and the foundation is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration it saw in Da Nang and is seeing in Hanoi.

The foundation achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, whose members all donate their services to provide surgical treatment for patients with facial disfigurement. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Establishing craniofacial/plastic reconstructive units in Vietnam, initially.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programmes in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent doctors in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Sourcing and donating required medical technology to enable complex craniofacial surgeries to be carried out by the medical teams abroad.
- Providing fellowships and telemedicine capabilities to discuss patient treatment plans with accompanying techniques, thereby achieving continuous ongoing education.
- Collaborating with partner doctors who write and present papers on cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.

Ensuring the foundation's work achieves its aims:
The foundation reviews its aims, objectives and activities each year. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the intended beneficiaries of the foundation's activities.

The review also helps the foundation to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the foundation operates in accordance with the UK Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the foundation's aims and objectives.

The focus of the foundation's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in-country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who suffer from facial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The foundation has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field.

The focus of the foundation's work during the 2024 financial year was to increase the availability of in-country surgical treatment for children laboring under facial disfigurement through the continued expansion of the foundation's training programmes for doctors.

Public Benefit
The Charities Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the foundation delivers public benefit:
All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from facial disfigurement and are undertaken to further the foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?
Facing the World was established to help through surgical intervention patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial disfigurement. The foundation wants more patients worldwide to have access to this vital facial surgery, and this can be achieved by training doctors and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The trustees confirm that in setting the foundation's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each year they consider how the foundation continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The trustees are satisfied that the foundation meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a foundation, meeting all the key elements of the two key principles.

Achievements and performance

During the year under review, the missions to Vietnam and fellowships to the UK continued and the foundation met its objectives as follows:

1. **Treatment:** Over ten thousand patients were treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam during 2024, as the complex caseload continues to grow in our Vietnam Centres.
2. **Teaching:** 19 fellowships have been hosted throughout 2024 and teaching has continued as the fellowship programme restarted in the UK following the covid pandemic.
3. **Accreditation:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England awarded FRCS ad eundem Honorary Fellowships to Dr Nguyen Hong Ha, Dr Vu Ngoc Lam, Dr Do Thi Ngoc Linh and Dr Le Diep Linh, key figures from our partner hospitals.
   The Royal College of Surgeons of England also held meetings and accreditation reviews with our partner hospitals: Viet-Duc University Hospital, 108 Military Central Hospital and Hong Ngoc General Hospital. Viet-Duc University Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital were granted a 3-year extension to their International Accreditation.
   In October, (7-9th October 2024), a delegation of 8 from the Ministry of Health in Vietnam, led by Prof. Tran Van Thuan Deputy Minister of Health met with the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the University of Cambridge, along with the Facing the World team.
   On October 29th 2024, a delegation of 7 from the Viet-Duc University Hospital in Hanoi, led by Dr Duong Duc Hung, the head of the hospital, met with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, along with the Facing the World team.
4. **Technology:** The foundation has continued to donate the upkeep of game-changing technologies to partner hospitals in the current year.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam

The foundation believes that in order to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs, its resources are better used focusing on the training of doctors through medical missions and on offering the young doctors fellowships to top international institutions.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing, supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the foundation. Missions vary in size from the larger multi discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. As doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe, the foundation's reach is expanded. Mission activities also include daily conferences on relevant topics. Invitations are sent out to the 100-strong network of Vietnamese partner hospitals.
This coordinated approach continues to be one of the key elements for the establishment of effective craniofacial surgery.

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the range of surgical specialities required for further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; the types of missions needed to support development as well as the type of critical technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at partner hospitals.

In 2024, the following three missions were held in Hanoi:

1. ENT Mission, 7th – 21st March 2024
2. Maxillofacial Mission, 11th – 24th November 2024
3. ENT Mission, 21st – 29th November 2024

The following conferences were held in Hanoi:

1. Airway Management Conference - World Alliance of Airway Management (WAAM) 2024 13th – 14th April 2024) 1200 people attended online and in person.
2. Rhinology and Head-Neck Updates Conference, (23rd – 24th November 2024) 200 people attended.

We also supported Vietnamese doctors to go to present at international conferences, such as Dr Nguyen Hong Ha at the International Society of Auricular Reconstruction (ISAR) Congress in Toronto and at the Complications in Medical Aesthetics Collaborative (CMAC) Conference in London.

Clinic Activity

Mission clinics were held at our partner hospitals throughout 2024.

Examples of theatre activity:

- Debulking of neurofibroma
- Ear reconstruction
- Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture
- Plexiform neurofibroma left face
- Bilateral facial cleft
- Lymphatic malformation submandibular region
- Debulking of vascular malformation - face
- Cleft rhinoplasty
- Serial excision of facial CMN
- Burns contracture release
- Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture

Collaboration and cooperation

The foundation further strengthened its network in Vietnam by continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London, successfully extending PACCOM registration, and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the foundation's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The foundation also renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with 108 Military Central Hospital until 2029, as well signing as an additional Memorandum of Understanding between Vietnam Airlines, the World Alliance of Airway Management (WAAM) and Facing the World.

The foundation has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing partner hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery Departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centres in Vietnam.

Fellowship Programme

This programme funds Vietnamese doctors and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian / Australian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a year to the UK. The success of the programme and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam has been so significant that the fellowship programme was accelerated and has recorded a five-fold increase. Throughout 2024 the foundation hosted 19 fellowships and has already begun planning for the first half of 2025. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the missions and vice versa. The fellowship programme is the ideal vehicle for the foundation to easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam and at more hospitals in the UK and internationally and the programme is key to the overall success.

Facing the World's Approach to Sustainable Development

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review

The results for the period are set out on Page 14

During the year under review, the foundation generated total revenues of £530,813 (2023: £574,753). Of this amount, £500,813 (2023: £484,753) related to general fund income. The foundation received restricted revenues totaling £30,000 in 2024 (2023: £90,000). Total revenues include donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £331,745 (2023: £312,128) for flights and accommodation for surgeons and for equipment provided for the Vietnam Programme. The decrease in revenue compared to the previous accounting period was £43,940 and this was mainly due to the reduction in restricted donations.

General fund expenditure (excluding in kind donations and significant commercial discounts) was again kept under control. Monies spent on charitable activities totalled £539,919 (2023: £535,225), equivalent to approximately 92% of total expenditure.

General funds show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £32,626 (2023: excess expenditure £14,948). As at the year-end date the foundation held £354,062 in general funds.

Restricted funds show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £25,938 (2023: surplus income £1,664)and this was simply due to timing differences in terms of receiving funds and delivering equipment and training for fellowship programs. As at the year-end date the foundation held £92,116 in restricted funds and it expects much of this will be spent in the ensuing year.

The foundation continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds as agreed by the trustees (see below).

Reserves policy

The trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the foundation and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets held by the foundation are sufficient to sustain the foundation's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

The trustees are also satisfied that the designated fund currently holds sufficient resources in respect of the current reserve policy.

Principal funding sources

The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations, financial organisations, and the foundation's patron and long-term sponsor Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. During the 2024 financial year, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the foundation's funding. The remaining donations were received from the foundation's many other generous supporters.

Investment policy

Given the nature of the foundation's work, funds need to be readily accessible to cover emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the foundation's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The foundation recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Risk policy
The board of trustees regularly reviews the risks to which the foundation is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The foundation has a risk registry readily available and regularly reviewed. The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the foundation in pursuit of its objectives.

For example, Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment which can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore, all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the foundation would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the foundation is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical units to expand the capacity of the team.

Fundraising practices
The foundation has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation
Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The foundation is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The foundation has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring
Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The foundation has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the foundation's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints
In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the foundation is required to report any complaints on a calendar year basis. The trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the year under review.

Managing communications
Most people who donate money to the foundation want to know how their money will make a difference. So, the foundation asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the charity's work and how they have helped. From time to time, the foundation will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are polled for their preferences on how the foundation communicates with them, and they are given the option to let the foundation know if they would prefer less contact, or none at all. Facing the World is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The foundation is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public
All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the foundation fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The foundation has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future
The foundation plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing year, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of patients who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Programme. In particular, the foundation plans to extend training of medical professionals and the development of replicable sustainable in-country plastic and craniofacial units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers.

The foundation has broadened and deepened its access to volunteer medical experts, and this now includes the majority of top designated centres in the UK, USA and Canada. Programmes in these hospitals can provide high quality services and training to Vietnamese doctors through the extensive fellowship programme thus enabling treatment for the widest range of patients in need.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document
Facing The World is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith
Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Peter Schell
Charles Schrager
Michael Chan
Christopher Forrest
Anil Patel
Richard Porter
Peter Clarke
Norma Timoney (passed away 2 March 2025)

Recruitment, appointment and training of trustees
Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the foundation. Potential trustees are identified by existing board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a trustee, the serving board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a trustee by the chair of the board.

Once appointed, new trustees are provided with a brief history of the foundation, the foundation's governing documents and minutes of trustees meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the trustees have any beneficial interest in the Charitable Company. All of the trustees are members of the Charitable Company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for trustees
The trustees took advice from the foundation's legal advisors and unanimously ratified 3-year fixed terms for all trustees with the possibility of reappointment. Members of the existing board have also agreed to staggered terms over the next three years. All new trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure
The board of trustees is responsible for the foundation as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active board of trustees participation. The board of trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the foundation. The foundation has continued to operate without an Executive Director/CEO. Instead, the foundation continues to rely on the significant efforts provided by Katrin Kandel Burke Smith (trustee) who undertakes this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis ensuring transparency is maintained at all times.

The board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the foundation. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the board. An informal all-inclusive Medical Committee network biannual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the foundation's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the board of trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the board of trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the board of trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the board of trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include many of the major UK, USA, Australian and Canadian hospitals. Fellows who are brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approached at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the foundation and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways Conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, the foundation works with the state, military and private sectors. These include close relationships with Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc General Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital as well as their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam. These are key partners in the foundation's overseas training programme as appropriate centres of surgical excellence are established.

Facing the World has contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the foundation will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the foundation's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Auditor

In accordance with the foundation's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the Foundation will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' Report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Simon J. Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: 27 May 2025

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'foundation') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the foundation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are 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 the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the foundation through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the foundation, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

We assessed the susceptibility of the foundation's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the foundation's legal advisors.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

27 May 2025

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £
Income and endowments from:							
Donations and legacies	3	497,582	30,000	527,582	480,575	90,000	570,575
Investments	4	3,231	-	3,231	3,338	-	3,338
Other income	5	-	-	-	840	-	840
Total income		500,813	30,000	530,813	484,753	90,000	574,753
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	6	49,458	-	49,458	52,812	-	52,812
Charitable activities	7	483,981	55,938	539,919	446,889	88,336	535,225
Total expenditure		533,439	55,938	589,377	499,701	88,336	588,037
Net expenditure and movement in funds		(32,626)	(25,938)	(58,564)	(14,948)	1,664	(13,284)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Fund balances at 1 January 2024		386,688	118,054	504,742	401,636	116,390	518,026
Fund balances at 31 December 2024		354,062	92,116	446,178	386,688	118,054	504,742

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		893		1,598
Current assets					
Debtors	14	6,617		5,995	
Cash at bank and in hand		460,414		523,896	
		467,031		529,891	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(21,746)		(26,747)	
Net current assets			445,285		503,144
Total assets less current liabilities			446,178		504,742
Net assets excluding pension liability			446,178		504,742
The funds of the foundation					
Restricted income funds	17		92,116		118,054
Unrestricted funds			354,062		386,688
			446,178		504,742

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 27 May 2025

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	23		(66,713)		(7,674)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-		(1,492)	
Investment income received		3,231		3,338	
Net cash generated from investing activities			3,231		1,846
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(63,482)		(5,828)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			523,896		529,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			460,414		523,896

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (effective 1 January 2019). The foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the foundation. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the foundation are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the foundation which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the foundation's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the foundation.

1.4 Income

All incoming resources are recognised once the foundation has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the foundation's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the foundation has unconditional entitlement.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the foundation is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the foundation that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services
Donated facilities are recognised as income when the foundation has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the foundation of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the foundation is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers
No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the foundation.

Income from investment
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the foundation; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the foundation's profile within the sector.

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the foundation's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 8.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the foundation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The foundation has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the foundation's balance sheet when the foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the foundation is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the foundation's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	165,837	30,000	195,837	168,447	90,000	258,447
Donated goods and services	331,745	-	331,745	312,128	-	312,128
	497,582	30,000	527,582	480,575	90,000	570,575

Donated goods and services relates to the value of medical equipment for the Vietnam project, flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the mission and for conference held, all of which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the foundation on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

No value has been placed on donated medical services received due to the lack of information generally and the difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Interest receivable	3,231	3,338

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Other income	-	840

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	16,295	22,708
Share of support costs	33,163	30,104
Fundraising and publicity	49,458	52,812
	49,458	52,812

7 Charitable activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Training programme	348,706	259,887
Fellowship costs	58,561	154,919
	407,267	414,806
Share of support costs (see note 8)	100,999	87,129
Share of governance costs (see note 8)	31,653	33,290
	539,919	535,225
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	483,981	446,889
Restricted funds	55,938	88,336
	539,919	535,225
For the year ended 31 December 2023		
Unrestricted funds	446,889	
Restricted funds	88,336	
	535,225	

8 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2024	2023	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	96,618	5,085	101,703	84,237	Staff time
Office overheads	29,630	1,560	31,190	30,405	Usage
Audit fees	-	9,400	9,400	9,008	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	22,673	22,673	26,171	Governance
Trustee costs	-	849	849	702	Governance
	126,248	39,567	165,815	150,523	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	25,250	7,914	33,163	30,104	
Charitable activities	100,999	31,653	132,652	120,419	
	125,839	39,976	165,815	150,523	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £9,400 (2023 : auditors £9,008) for audit fees.

9 Net movement in funds

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,400	9,008
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	705	926
Operating lease charges	33,279	30,180

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the foundation during the year.

11 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Admin	3	3

Employment costs	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	99,762	70,367
Other pension costs	1,941	910
	101,703	71,277
Other employment costs	-	12,960

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

12 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	10,416	20,100	30,516
At 31 December 2024	10,416	20,100	30,516
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2024	10,416	18,502	28,918
Depreciation charged in the year	-	705	705
At 31 December 2024	10,416	19,207	29,623
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024	-	893	893
At 31 December 2023	-	1,598	1,598

14 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £	2023 £
Other debtors	2,132	2,808
Prepayments	4,485	3,187
	6,617	5,995

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Other taxation and social security	591	304
Trade creditors	254	658
Other creditors	62	1,805
Accruals	20,839	23,980
	21,746	26,747

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2024 £	2023 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,941	910

The foundation operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the foundation in an independently administered fund.

17 Restricted funds

The income funds of the foundation include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

	At 1 January 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	At 31 December 2024 £
Fellowship Programme	118,054	30,000	(55,938)	92,116

17 Restricted funds (Continued)

Previous year:	At 1 January 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2023
	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	106,390	90,000	(78,336)	118,054
RCS Accreditaion Project	10,000	-	(10,000)	-
	116,390	90,000	(88,336)	118,054

18 Unrestricted funds

During the year, the trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund as a designated fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the foundation. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the foundation's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	At 1 January 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2024
	£	£	£	£
General funds	386,688	500,813	(533,439)	354,062

Previous year:	At 1 January 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2023
	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	-	175,000
General funds	226,636	484,753	(499,701)	211,688
	401,636	484,753	(499,701)	386,688

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

19 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2024	Designated funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024	General funds 2023	Designated funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 December 2024 are represented by:								
Tangible assets	893	-	-	893	1,598	-	-	1,598
Current assets/(liabilities)	178,169	175,000	92,116	445,285	210,090	175,000	118,054	503,144
	179,062	175,000	92,116	446,178	211,688	175,000	118,054	504,742

20 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the foundation had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Within one year	13,680	13,680

21 Related party transactions

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £3,320 (2023: £3,822) for expenses paid on behalf of the foundation.

During the year the charity received donations of £9,000 (2023: £Nil) from trustees.

22 Control

The foundation is ultimately controlled by the trustees.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2024	2023
	£	£
Deficit for the year	(58,564)	(13,284)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(3,231)	(3,338)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	705	926
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	-	3,120
(Increase) in debtors	(622)	(1,941)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(5,001)	6,843
Cash absorbed by operations	(66,713)	(7,674)

24 Analysis of changes in net funds

The foundation had no material debt during the year.

FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity registration number 1092772

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Simon Fennell (Chairman) Peter Schell Charles Schrager Norma Timoney Michael Chan Christopher Forrest Anil Patel Richard Porter Peter Clarke
Charity number	1092772
Company number	04427304
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the charity (otherwise referred to as the foundation) for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016).

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The foundation's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the foundation's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial deformities; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular concerning the treatment of facial deformities.

The aims of the foundation are to build capacity for craniofacial treatment and care in countries where access to healthcare is limited. In particular they are to build appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from facial deformities, through the training and educating of local medical teams in designated global centres of excellence. Finally, they are to enable the establishment of appropriate centres capable of providing treatment and creating a sustainable solution.

How the Foundation achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's medical training program in Vietnam has a very straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programs, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery departments holistically, the foundation aims to make an even more sustainable, measurable, and replicable change. The key to success is the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

As the focus is not only on in-hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, the foundation will benefit a greater number of doctors and, most importantly, many more patients.

The business model continues to be replicable and the foundation is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration it saw in Da Nang and is seeing in Hanoi.

The foundation achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, who all donate their services to provide surgical treatment for patients with facial deformities. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programs in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent medics in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Sourcing and donating required medical technology to enable complex craniofacial surgeries to be carried out by the medical teams abroad.
- Providing Fellowships and telemedicine capabilities to discuss patient treatment plans with accompanying techniques, thereby achieving continuous ongoing education.
- Collaborating with partner doctors who write and present papers on rare cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.
- Establishing craniofacial units in Vietnam, initially.

Ensuring the Foundation's work achieves its aims:
The foundation reviews its aims, objectives and activities each year. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the intended beneficiaries of the foundation's activities.

The review also helps the foundation to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the foundation operates in accordance with the UK Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the foundation's aims and objectives.

The focus of the Foundation's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in-country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who have craniofacial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The foundation has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field. The focus of the foundation's work during the 2023 financial year was to increase the availability of in-country surgical treatment for those suffering with facial deformities through the continued expansion of the foundation's training program for medics.

Public Benefit
The Charities Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the Foundation delivers public benefit:
All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from facial deformities and are undertaken to further the foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?
Facing the World was established to help patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial deformities through surgical intervention where required. The foundation wants more patients worldwide to have access to vital craniofacial surgery, and this can be achieved by training medics and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The trustees confirm that in setting the foundation's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each year they consider how the foundation continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The trustees are satisfied that the foundation meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a foundation, meeting all the key elements of the two key principles.

Achievements and performance
During the year under review the foundation met its objectives as follows:

The missions to Vietnam and fellowships to the UK continued throughout the year.

1. **TREATMENT:** Over ten thousand patients were treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam during 2023, as the complex caseload continues to grow in our Vietnam Centres.

2. **TEACHING:** Teaching throughout 2023 has continued as the fellowship programme restarted in the UK and 32 fellowships have been hosted.

3. **ACCREDITATION:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England awarded our third partner hospital, Hong Ngoc General, with International Accreditation as well as carried out site visits to previous recipients Viet-Duc University Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital.

4. **TECHNOLOGY:** The foundation has continued to donate the upkeep of game-changing technologies to partner hospitals in the current year.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam
The foundation believes that in order to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs its resources are better used focusing on the training of doctors through medical missions and on offering the young doctors Fellowships to top international institutions. Consequently, as of 2016, the foundation formally took the decision to no longer treat patients in the UK.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the foundation. Missions vary in size from the larger multi discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. As doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe, the foundation's reach is expanded.

Mission activities also include daily conferences on relevant topics. Invitations are sent out to the 100-strong network of Vietnamese partner hospitals.

This coordinated approach continues to be one of the key elements for the establishment of effective craniofacial surgery.

In 2023, the following two missions were held in Hanoi:
1. Multidisciplinary Mission, 19th April – 2nd May 2023
2. Craniofacial Trauma Mission, 15th November – 1st December 2023

Clinic Activity
- Mission clinics were held at our partner hospitals throughout 2023

Examples of theatre activity:
- Debulking of neurofibroma
- Ear reconstruction
- Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture
- Plexiform neurofibroma left face
- Bilateral facial cleft
- Lymphatic malformation submandibular region

- Debulking of vascular malformation - face
- Cleft rhinoplasty
- Serial excision of facial CMN
- Burns contracture release
- Lower limb reconstruction
- Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
- Fixation of facial fracture

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the range of surgical specialities required for further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; the types of missions needed to support development as well as the type of critical technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at partner hospitals.

The foundation further strengthened its network in Vietnam by continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London, successfully extending PACCOM registration, and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the foundation's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The foundation also renewed its MOU with VAVA until 2025.

The foundation has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing partner hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery Departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centers in Vietnam.

Fellowship Program
This program funds Vietnamese medics and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian / Australian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a year to the UK. The success of the program and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam has been so significant that the fellowship program was accelerated and reached 41 doctors in 2019, a ten-fold increase.

The fellowship program was paused during the Covid pandemic and was reinstated during 2022. Throughout 2023 the foundation hosted 32 fellowships and has already begun planning for the first half of 2024. The program is key to the overall success. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the missions and vice versa. The fellowship program is the ideal vehicle for the foundation to easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam and as more hospitals in the UK and internationally.

Telemedicine
Partnering with a telemedicine platform is critical to a scalable and replicable approach. It enables the development of both an outreach program in Vietnam, and a two-way mentoring educational system with international partners. FTW has been able to donate telemedicine capability to all of its partner hospitals in Vietnam through the World Telehealth Initiative platform. This connectivity allows foreign experts to continue advising and teaching on a regular basis without physically being in the country. In the short term the foundation has enabled a link with one of its foreign partner centers, thereby, once again, extending the teaching possibilities. In the medium term this will be rolled out in a few strategic clinics across Vietnam, thereby facilitating an outreach program to bring expertise and screening to remote areas without the large capital expenditure otherwise required. The foundation also works with its Vietnamese partners to identify other game-changing technology needs, which are then met through donations.

Facing the World's Approach to Sustainable Development
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review

The results for the period are set out on Page 15

During the year under review, the foundation generated total revenues of £574,753 (2022: £441,081). Of this amount, £484,753 (2022: £311,081) related to general fund income. The foundation received restricted revenues totaling £90,000 in 2023 (2022: £130,000). Total revenues include donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £312,128 (2022: £172,391) for flights and accommodation for surgeons and for equipment provided for the Vietnam Programme. The increase in revenue compared to the previous accounting period was £133,672 and this was mainly due to additional donated travel costs, for both the greater number of visiting fellows and Missions held in the year.

For the year under review, general fund expenditure (excluding in kind donations and significant commercial discounts) was again kept under control. Monies spent on charitable activities totalled £535,225 (2022: £351,124), equivalent to approximately 91% of total expenditure.

For the year under review, the general funds show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £14,948 (2022: excess expenditure £34,316). As at the year-end date the foundation held £386,688 in general funds.

For the year under review, the restricted funds show a surplus of income over expenditure totalling £1,664 (2022: surplus income £83,505)and this was simply due to timing differences in terms of receiving funds and delivering equipment and training for fellowship programs. As at the year-end date the foundation held £118,054 in restricted funds and it expects much of this will be spent in the ensuing year.

The foundation continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds as agreed by the trustees (see below).

Reserves policy

The trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the foundation and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets held by the foundation are sufficient to sustain the foundation's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

The trustees are also satisfied that the designated fund currently holds sufficient resources in respect of the current reserve policy.

Principal funding sources

The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations, financial organisations, and the foundation's patron and long-term sponsor Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. During the 2023 financial year, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the foundation's funding. The remaining donations were received from the foundation's many other generous supporters.

Investment policy

Given the nature of the foundation's work, funds need to be readily accessible to cover emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the foundation's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The foundation recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Risk policy
The board of trustees regularly reviews the risks to which the foundation is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The foundation has a risk registry readily available and regularly reviewed. The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the foundation in pursuit of its objectives.

For example, Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment which can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore, all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the foundation would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the foundation is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical Units to expand the capacity of the team.

Fundraising practices
The foundation has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation
Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The foundation is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The foundation has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring
Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The foundation has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the foundation's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints
In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the foundation is required to report any complaints on a calendar year basis. The trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the year under review.

Managing communications
Most people who donate money to the foundation want to know how their money will make a difference. So, the foundation asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the charity's work and how they have helped. From time to time, the foundation will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are polled for their preferences on how the foundation communicates with them, and they are given the option to let the foundation know if they would prefer less contact, or none at all. Facing the World is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The foundation is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public
All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the foundation fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The foundation has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future
The foundation plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing year, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of patients who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Program. In particular, the foundation plans to extend training of medical professionals and the development of replicable sustainable in-country plastic and craniofacial units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers. The foundation has broadened and deepened its access to volunteer medical experts, and this now includes the majority of top designated centers in the UK, USA and Canada. Programs in these hospitals can provide high quality services and training to Vietnamese doctors through the extensive fellowship program thus enabling treatment for the widest range of patients in need.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document
Facing The World is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith
Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Peter Schell
Charles Schrager
Norma Timoney
Michael Chan
Christopher Forrest
Anil Patel
Richard Porter
Peter Clarke (Appointed 28 September 2023)

Recruitment, appointment and training of trustees
Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the foundation. Potential trustees are identified by existing board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a trustee, the serving board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a trustee by the chair of the board.

Once appointed, new trustees are provided with a brief history of the foundation, the foundation's governing documents and minutes of trustees meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the trustees have any beneficial interest in the Charitable Company. All of the trustees are members of the Charitable Company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for trustees
The trustees took advice from the foundation's legal advisors and unanimously ratified 3-year fixed terms for all trustees with the possibility of reappointment. Members of the existing board have also agreed to staggered terms over the next three years. All new trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure
The board of trustees is responsible for the foundation as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active board of trustees participation. The board of trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the foundation. The foundation has continued to operate without an Executive Director/CEO. Instead, the foundation continues to rely on the significant efforts provided by Katrin Kandel (trustee) who undertakes this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis ensuring transparency is maintained at all times.

The board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the foundation. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the board. An informal all-inclusive Medical Committee network biannual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the foundation's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the board of trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the board of trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the board of trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the board of trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include many of the major UK, USA, Australian and Canadian hospitals. Fellows who are brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approaches at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women's and Children's Hospital, Australia.

Cavendish Imaging is a long-standing supporter of the foundation and has provided its modelling and implant skills and technology free of charge to secure positive outcomes for many of the Vietnamese patients.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the foundation and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways Conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, the foundation works with the state, military and private sectors. These include close relationships with Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital, K Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital as well as with their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam. These are key partners in the foundation's overseas training program as appropriate centres of surgical excellence are established.

Facing the World has close contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the foundation will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the foundation's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor

In accordance with the foundation's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the Foundation will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' Report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Simon J.P. Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: 20 June 2024

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'foundation') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the foundation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are 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 the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the foundation through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the foundation, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the foundation's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the foundation's legal advisors.

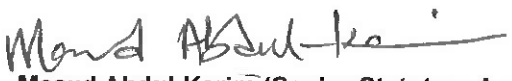
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

20 June 2024

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
Income and endowments from:							
Donations and legacies	3	480,575	90,000	570,575	307,940	130,000	437,940
Investments	4	3,338	-	3,338	756	-	756
Other income	5	840	-	840	2,385	-	2,385
Total income		484,753	90,000	574,753	311,081	130,000	441,081
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	6	52,812	-	52,812	40,768	-	40,768
Charitable activities	7	446,889	88,336	535,225	304,629	46,495	351,124
Total expenditure		499,701	88,336	588,037	345,397	46,495	391,892
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		(14,948)	1,664	(13,284)	(34,316)	83,505	49,189
Reconciliation of funds:							
Fund balances at 1 January 2023		401,636	116,390	518,026	435,952	32,885	468,837
Fund balances at 31 December 2023		386,688	118,054	504,742	401,636	116,390	518,026

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		1,598		1,033
Current assets					
Stocks	14	-		3,120	
Debtors	15	5,995		4,053	
Cash at bank and in hand		523,896		529,724	
		529,891		536,897	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(26,747)		(19,904)	
Net current assets			503,144		516,993
Total assets less current liabilities			504,742		518,026
Net assets excluding pension liability			504,742		518,026
The funds of the foundation					
Restricted income funds	18		118,054		116,390
Unrestricted funds			386,688		401,636
			504,742		518,026

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 20 June 2024

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	24		(7,674)		70,366
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,492)		(586)	
Investment income received		3,338		756	
Net cash generated from investing activities			1,846		170
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(5,828)		70,536
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			529,724		459,188
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			523,896		529,724

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the foundation. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the foundation are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the foundation which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the foundation's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the foundation.

1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are recognised once the foundation has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the foundation's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the foundation has unconditional entitlement.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the foundation is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the foundation that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services
Donated facilities are recognised as income when the foundation has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the foundation of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the foundation is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers
No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the foundation.

Income from investment
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the foundation; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the foundation's profile within the sector.

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the foundation's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 8.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the foundation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are held at the cost to the foundation or at trustees valuation where donated.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The foundation has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the foundation's balance sheet when the foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the foundation is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the foundation's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
Donations and gifts	168,447	90,000	258,447	135,549	130,000	265,549
Donated goods and services	312,128	-	312,128	172,391	-	172,391
	480,575	90,000	570,575	307,940	130,000	437,940

Donated goods and services relates to the value of medical equipment for the Vietnam project, flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the mission, which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the foundation on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

No value has been placed on donated medical services received due to the lack of information generally and the difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £
Interest receivable	3,338	756

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £
Other income	840	2,385

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	22,708	18,917
Share of support costs	30,104	21,851
Fundraising and publicity	52,812	40,768
	52,812	40,768

7 Charitable activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Training programme	259,887	211,619
Fellowship costs	154,919	52,098
	414,806	263,717
Share of support costs (see note 8)	87,129	59,563
Share of governance costs (see note 8)	33,290	27,844
	535,225	351,124
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	446,889	304,629
Restricted funds	88,336	46,495
	535,225	351,124
For the year ended 31 December 2022		
Unrestricted funds	304,629	
Restricted funds	46,495	
	351,124	

8 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2023	2022	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	80,025	4,212	84,237	54,927	Staff time
Office overheads	28,885	1,520	30,405	23,444	Usage
Audit fees	-	9,008	9,008	8,580	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	26,171	26,171	21,191	Governance
Trustee costs	-	702	702	1,116	Governance
	108,910	41,613	150,523	109,258	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	21,781	8,323	30,104	21,851	
Charitable activities	87,129	33,290	120,419	87,407	
	108,910	41,613	150,523	109,258	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £9,008 (2022 : auditors £8,580) for audit fees.

9 Net movement in funds

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,008	8,580
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	926	771
Operating lease charges	30,180	27,780

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the foundation during the year.

11 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Admin	3	2

Employment costs	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	70,367	48,296
Other pension costs	910	871
	71,277	49,167
Other employment costs	12,960	5,760

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

12 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	10,416	18,608	29,024
Additions	-	1,492	1,492
At 31 December 2023	10,416	20,100	30,516
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2023	10,416	17,576	27,992
Depreciation charged in the year	-	926	926
At 31 December 2023	10,416	18,502	28,918
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2023	-	1,598	1,598
At 31 December 2022	-	1,033	1,033

14 Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stock of medical equipment	-	3,120

15 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	2,808	2,348
Prepayments	3,187	1,705
	5,995	4,053

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	304	1,888
Trade creditors	658	829
Other creditors	1,805	-
Accruals	23,980	17,187
	26,747	19,904

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2023 £	2022 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	910	871

The foundation operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the foundation in an independently administered fund.

18 Restricted funds

The income funds of the foundation include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

	At 1 January 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2023
	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	106,390	90,000	(78,336)	118,054
RCS Accreditaion Project	10,000	-	(10,000)	-
	116,390	90,000	(88,336)	118,054

Previous year:	At 1 January 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2022
	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	22,885	130,000	(46,495)	106,390
RCS Accreditaion Project	10,000	-	-	10,000
	32,885	130,000	(46,495)	116,390

19 Unrestricted funds

During the year, the trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund as a designated fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the foundation. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the foundation's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	At 1 January 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2023
	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	-	175,000
General funds	226,636	484,753	(499,701)	211,688
	401,636	484,753	(499,701)	386,688

19 **Unrestricted funds** (Continued)

Previous year:	At 1 January 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 December 2022
	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	-	175,000
General funds	260,952	311,081	(345,397)	226,636
	435,952	311,081	(345,397)	401,636

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2023 £	Designated funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	General funds 2022 £	Designated funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
Fund balances at 31 December 2023 are represented by:								
Tangible assets	1,598	-	-	1,598	1,033	-	-	1,033
Current assets/(liabilities)	210,090	175,000	118,054	503,144	225,603	175,000	116,390	516,993
	211,688	175,000	118,054	504,742	226,636	175,000	116,390	518,026

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the foundation had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	13,680	13,680

22 Related party transactions

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £3,822 (2022: £1,726) for expenses paid on behalf of the foundation.

23 Control

The foundation is ultimately controlled by the trustees.

24 Cash generated from operations

	2023	2022
	£	£
(Deficit)/surpus for the year	(13,284)	49,189
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(3,338)	(756)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	926	771
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	3,120	24,380
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,941)	2,478
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	6,843	(5,696)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(7,674)	70,366

25 Analysis of changes in net funds

The foundation had no material debt during the year.

FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity registration number 1092772

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Simon Fennell (Chairman) Peter Schell Charles Schrager Norma Timoney Michael Chan Christopher Forrest Anil Patel Richard Porter
Charity number	1092772
Company number	04427304
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kingshill Avenue Kingskill Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the Charity (otherwise referred to as the Foundation) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the Foundation's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016).

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The Foundation's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the Foundation's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial deformities; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular concerning the treatment of facial deformities.

The aims of the Foundation are to build capacity for craniofacial treatment and care in countries where access to healthcare is limited. In particular they are to build appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from facial deformities through the training and educating of local medical teams in designated global centres of excellence. Finally, they are to enable the establishment of appropriate centres capable of providing treatment and creating a sustainable solution.

How the Foundation achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's Medical Training Programme in Vietnam has a very straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programmes, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local plastic and craniofacial surgery departments holistically, the Foundation aims to make an even more sustainable, measurable and replicable change. The key to success is the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

As the focus is not only on in-hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, the Foundation will benefit a greater number of doctors and, most importantly, many more patients.

Due to the ongoing impact of Covid-19 pandemic, representatives of the Foundation were not able to attend international conferences in 2022.

The business model continues to be replicable and the Foundation is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration the Foundation is seeing in Da Nang and in Hanoi.

The Foundation achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, who all donate their services to provide surgical treatment for children with facial deformities. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programmes in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent medics in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Sourcing and donating required medical technology to enable complex craniofacial surgeries to be carried out by the medical teams abroad.
- Providing Fellowships, and telemedicine capabilities to develop patient treatment plans with accompanying techniques, thereby achieving continuous ongoing education.
- Collaborating with partner doctors who write and present papers on rare cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.
- Establishing craniofacial units in Vietnam, initially.

Ensuring the Foundation's work achieves its aims:
The Foundation reviews its aims, objectives and activities each year. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the intended beneficiaries of the Foundation's activities.

The review also helps the Foundation to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the Foundation operates in accordance with the UK Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the Trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the Foundation's aims and objectives.

The focus of the Foundation's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in-country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who have craniofacial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The Foundation has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field. The focus of the Foundation's work during the 2022 financial year was to increase the availability of in-country surgical treatment for those suffering with facial deformities through the continued expansion of the Foundation's Training Programme for medics.

Public Benefit
The Charities Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the Foundation delivers public benefit:
All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from facial deformities and are undertaken to further the Foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?
Facing the World was established to help patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial deformities through surgical intervention where required. The Foundation wants more patients worldwide to have access to vital craniofacial surgery, and this can be achieved by training medics and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The Trustees confirm that in setting the Foundation's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each year they consider how the Foundation continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The Trustees are satisfied that the Foundation meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a Foundation, meeting all of the key elements of the two key principles.

Achievements and performance

During the year under review the Foundation met its objectives as follows:

Due to the pandemic the Foundation was able to partially meet it's objectives. The missions to Vietnam and Fellowships to the UK, Canada and the US were paused and continue to be so: however, our overall programme continues:

1. **TREATMENT:** Despite Covid, 909 children have been treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam, as the complex caseload grows in our Vietnam Centres.

2. **TEACHING:** Teaching throughout 2022 has continued via the telemedical technology donated to our partner hospitals, allowing medics from each of the centres to connect with international experts and access on-going training. The centres have been able to access international presentations and to participate in appropriate online conferences. The international hospital network has expanded over the last year and now includes Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

3. **ACCREDITATION:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England carried out an extensive review of all training programmes run by the Foundation's medical partners in Vietnam and in January 2021 awarded International Accreditation to the Viet-Duc University Hospital and the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi. Our partner hospital Hong Ngoc General, Hanoi is now in the process of applying for accreditation too. This is the first time ever that Vietnamese hospitals have been awarded this prestigious accreditation which distinguishes hospitals as exceptional in their teaching and training approaches.

4. **TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT:** The Foundation has donated £171,790 worth of game-changing technologies to partner hospitals in the current year. These include Stryker Storz telepacks and maxillofacial saws and drills.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam

The Foundation believes that in order to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs its resources are better used focusing on the training of doctors through medical missions and above all on offering the doctors fellowships to top international institutions. A transfer of knowledge is key to the long term viability of the approach.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the Foundation. Missions vary in size from the larger multi discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. As doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe, the Foundation's reach is expanded.

Mission activities also include daily conferences on relevant topics. Invitations are sent out to the 100-strong network of Vietnamese partner hospitals.

This coordinated approach continues to be one of the key elements for the establishment of effective craniofacial surgery.

A small preparatory mission was held in December 2022, the first since 2019 due to the COVID 19 Pandemic.

- **Clinic Activity**
  - Clinics have continued to be held at our partner hospitals throughout 2022

- **Examples of theatre activity:**
  - Debulking of neurofibroma
  - Ear reconstruction
  - Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture
  - Plexiform neurofibroma left face
  - Bilateral facial cleft
  - Lymphatic malformation submandibular region
  - Debulking of vascular malformation - face
  - Cleft rhinoplasty
  - Serial excision of facial CMN
  - Burns contracture release
  - Lower limb reconstruction
  - Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the range of surgical specialities required for further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; the types of missions needed to support development as well as the type of critical technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at partner hospitals.

The Foundation further strengthened its network in Vietnam by continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London, successfully extending PACCOM registration, and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the Foundation's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The Foundation also renewed its MOU with VAVA until 2025.

The Foundation has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing partner hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their plastic and craniofacial surgery departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centres in Vietnam. In order to continue to explore potential hospitals appropriate for future collaborations, the CEO (voluntary) Trustee and other consultants have continued to hold discussions throughout the pandemic with the Managing Director as well as with the senior clinicians in the Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery unit of the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi as well as with the board members of this hospital. This hospital was deemed to be of crucial importance to the Foundation's goal to establish and cover Vietnam's needs in the field of craniofacial surgery.

Fellowship Programme
This program funds Vietnamese medics and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made Fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian / Australian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a year to the UK. The success of the program and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam has been so significant that the Fellowship Program was accelerated and reached 41 doctors in 2019, a ten-fold increase. The Fellowship Program remained paused throughout the first half of 2022 due to COVID-19. However, between August and December 2022 the foundation hosted 10 fellows from Vietnam. Throughout the year, the skills and learning of previous fellowships and missions were in action in the hospitals and Centers, highlighting its impact.

For 2023, the foundation has a list of 40+ doctors ready to be rescheduled for fellowships in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US. The program is key to the overall success. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the missions and vice versa. The fellowship program is the ideal vehicle for the foundation to easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam and as more hospitals in the UK and internationally.

Telemedicine
Partnering with a telemedicine platform is critical to a scalable and replicable approach. It enables the development of both an outreach programme in Vietnam, and a two-way mentoring educational system with international partners. Facing the World has been able to donate telemedicine capability to all of its partner hospitals in Vietnam through the World Telehealth Initiative platform. This connectivity allows foreign experts to continue advising and teaching on a regular basis without physically being in the country. In the short term the Foundation has enabled a link with one of its foreign partner centres, thereby, once again, extending the teaching possibilities. In the medium term this will be rolled out in a few strategic clinics across Vietnam, thereby facilitating an outreach programme to bring expertise and screening to remote areas without the large capital expenditure otherwise required. The Foundation also works with its Vietnamese partners to identify other game-changing technology needs, which are then met through donations.

The Foundation's Approach to Sustainable Development
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review

The results for the period are set out on Page 16

During the year under review, the Foundation generated total revenues of £441,081 (2021: £661,304). Of this amount, £311,081 (2021: £661,304) related to general fund income. The Foundation received restricted revenues totaling £130,000 in 2022 (2021: £-) towards Fellowship Programme. Total revenues include donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £172,391 (2021:£477,907) for flights and accommodation for surgeons and for equipment provided for the Vietnam Programme. In overall terms, The reduction in incoming resources compared to the previous accounting period was £220,223 and this was mainly due to less donations in kind received for medical equipment.

For the year under review, general fund expenditure (excluding in kind donations and significant commercial discounts) was again kept under control. Monies spent on charitable activities totalled £351,124 (2021: £737,750), equivalent to approximately 90% of total expenditure.

For the year under review, the general funds show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £34,316 for the year compared to an excess of income over expenditure of £27,947. As at the year-end date the Foundation held £401,636 in general funds.

For the year under review, the restricted funds show an excess of income over expenditure totalling £83,505 (2021: excess expenditure £153,614)and this was simply due to timing differences in terms of receiving funds and delivering equipment and training for fellowship programs. As at the year-end date the Foundation held £116,390 in restricted funds and it expects much of this will be spent in the ensuing year.

The Foundation continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds as agreed by the Trustees (see below).

Reserves policy

The Trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the Foundation and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds are not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets. The Trustees are satisfied the amount designated is sufficient to sustain the Foundation's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

The Trustees are also satisfied that the designated fund currently holds sufficient resources in respect of the current reserve policy.

Principal funding sources

The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations, financial organisations. During the 2022 financial year, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the Foundation's funding. The remaining donations were received from the Foundation's many generous supporters.

Investment policy

Given the nature of the Foundation's work, funds need to be readily accessible to cover emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the Foundation's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The Foundation recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Risk policy
The Board of Trustees regularly review the risks to which the Foundation is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The Foundation has a risk registry readily available and regularly reviewed.

The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the Foundation in pursuit of its objectives. For example, Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment which can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore, all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the Foundation would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the Foundation is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical Units to expand the capacity of the team.

Fundraising practices
The Foundation has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation
Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The Foundation is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The Foundation has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring
Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The Foundation has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the Foundation's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints
In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the Foundation is required to report any complaints on a calendar year basis. The Trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the year under review.

Managing communications
Most people who donate money to the Foundation want to know how their money will make a difference. So, the Foundation asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the Facing the World's work and how they have helped. From time to time, the Foundation will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are polled for their preferences on how the Foundation communicates with them, and they are given the option to let the Foundation know if they would prefer less contact, or none at all. The Foundation is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The Foundation is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public
All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the Foundation fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The Foundation has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future
The Foundation plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing year, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of children who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Programme. In particular, the Foundation plans to extend training of medical professionals and the development of replicable sustainable in-country plastic and craniofacial units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers. The Foundation has broadened and deepened its access to volunteer medical experts, and this now includes the majority of top designated centres in the UK, USA and Canada. Programmes in these hospitals can provide high quality services and training to Vietnamese doctors through the extensive Fellowship Programme thus enabling treatment for the widest range of children in need.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document
Facing The World is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith	
Simon Fennell (Chairman)	
Peter Schell	
Charles Schrager	
Norma Timoney	
Tolga Uzuner	(Resigned 28 March 2022)
Michael Chan	
Christopher Forrest	
Anil Patel	
Niall Kirkpatrick	(Passed away 9 January 2022)
Richard Porter	(Appointed 16 June 2022)

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Recruitment, appointment and training of Trustees
Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the Foundation. Potential Trustees are identified by existing Board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a Board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a Trustee, the serving Board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a Trustee by the Chair of the Board.

Once appointed, new Trustees are provided with a brief history of the Foundation, the Foundation's governing documents and minutes of Trustees' meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the Charitable Company. All of the Trustees are members of the Charitable Company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for trustees
The Trustees took advice from the Foundation's legal advisors and unanimously ratified 3-year fixed terms for all Trustees with the possibility of reappointment. Members of the existing Board have also agreed to staggered terms over the next three years. All new Trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure
The Board of Trustees is responsible for the Foundation as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active Board of Trustees participation. The Board of Trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the Foundation. The Foundation has continued to operate without an Executive Director/CEO. Instead, the Foundation continues to rely on the significant efforts provided by Katrin Kandel (Trustee) who undertakes this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis ensuring transparency is maintained at all times.

The Board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the Foundation. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the Board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the Board. An informal all-inclusive Medical Committee network biannual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the Foundation's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the Board of Trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the Board of Trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the Board of Trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the Board of Trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include the major UK and Canadian hospitals where most of the relevant medical treatment is undertaken and therefore where fellows brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approaches at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

Cavendish Imaging is a long-standing supporter of the Foundation and has provided its modelling and implant skills and technology free of charge to secure positive outcomes for many of the Vietnamese patients.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the Foundation and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital and their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam are key partners in the Foundation's overseas training programme.

Facing the World has close contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Foundation's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor

In accordance with the Foundation's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the Foundation will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the Trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The Trustees' Report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Simon Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: 20.6.23

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'Foundation') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the Trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Foundation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the Trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities, the Trustees, who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees 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 Trustees are 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 the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the foundation through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the foundation, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the foundation's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the foundation's legal advisors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FACING THE WORLD

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Masud Abdul-Karim

Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

20 June 2023

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
Income and endowments from:							
Donations and legacies	3	307,940	130,000	437,940	661,261	-	661,261
Investments	4	756	-	756	43	-	43
Other income	5	2,385	-	2,385	-	-	-
Total income		311,081	130,000	441,081	661,304	-	661,304
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	6	40,768	-	40,768	49,221	-	49,221
Charitable activities	7	304,629	46,495	351,124	584,136	153,614	737,750
Total expenditure		345,397	46,495	391,892	633,357	153,614	786,971
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(34,316)	83,505	49,189	27,947	(153,614)	(125,667)
Fund balances at 1 January 2022		435,952	32,885	468,837	408,005	186,499	594,504
Fund balances at 31 December 2022		401,636	116,390	518,026	435,952	32,885	468,837

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		1,033		1,218
Current assets					
Stocks	14	3,120		27,500	
Debtors	15	4,053		6,531	
Cash at bank and in hand		529,724		459,188	
		536,897		493,219	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(19,904)		(25,600)	
Net current assets			516,993		467,619
Total assets less current liabilities			518,026		468,837
Income funds					
Restricted funds	17		116,390		32,885
Unrestricted funds					
Designated funds	18	175,000		175,000	
General unrestricted funds		226,636		260,952	
			401,636		435,952
			518,026		468,837

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 20:6:23

Simon J.P. Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee

Company registration number 04427304

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	23		70,366		(147,046)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(586)		(744)	
Investment income received		756		43	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			170		(701)
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			70,536		(147,747)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			459,188		606,935
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			529,724		459,188

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The Foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Foundation. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the foundation are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the foundation which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the foundation's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the foundation.

1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are recognised once the foundation has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the foundation's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the foundation has unconditional entitlement.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the foundation is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the foundation that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services
Donated facilities are recognised as income when the foundation has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the foundation of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the foundation is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers
No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the foundation.

Income from investment
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the foundation; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the foundation's profile within the sector

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the foundation's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 8.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the Foundation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are held at the cost to the foundation or at trustees valuation where donated.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Foundation has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Foundation's balance sheet when the Foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Foundation is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Foundation's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds
	2022	2022	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	135,549	130,000	265,549	177,354
Government grants	-	-	-	6,000
Donated goods and services	172,391	-	172,391	477,907
	307,940	130,000	437,940	661,261

Donated goods and services relates to the value of medical equipment for the Vietnam project, flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the mission, which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the foundation on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

No value has been placed on donated medical services received due to the lack of information generally and the difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

4 Investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable	756	43

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other income	2,385	-

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2022	2021
	£	£
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	18,917	29,228
Share of support costs	21,851	19,993
Fundraising and publicity	40,768	49,221
	40,768	49,221

7 Charitable activities

	2022	**2021**
	£	£
Staff costs	-	1,449
Training programme	211,619	642,433
Fellowship costs	52,098	13,731
Other charitable expenditure	-	165
	263,717	657,778
Share of support costs (see note 8)	59,563	53,644
Share of governance costs (see note 8)	27,844	26,328
	351,124	737,750
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	304,629	584,136
Restricted funds	46,495	153,614
	351,124	737,750
For the year ended 31 December 2021		
Unrestricted funds	584,136	
Restricted funds	153,614	
	737,750	

8 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2022	2021	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	52,181	2,746	54,927	46,764	Staff time
Office overheads	22,272	1,172	23,444	23,820	Usage
Audit fees	-	8,580	8,580	8,700	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	21,191	21,191	19,749	Governance
Trustee costs	-	1,116	1,116	932	Governance
	74,453	34,805	109,258	99,965	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	14,890	6,961	21,851	19,993	
Charitable activities	59,563	27,844	87,407	79,972	
	74,832	34,805	109,258	99,965	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £8,580 (2021 : auditors £8,700) for audit fees.

9 Net movement in funds

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8,580	8,700
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	771	730
Operating lease charges	27,780	25,940

10 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the Foundation during the year.

11 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Admin	2	2

Employment costs	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	48,296	42,962
Other pension costs	871	841
	49,167	43,803
Other employment costs	5,760	4,410

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

12 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	10,416	18,023	28,439
Additions	-	586	586
At 31 December 2022	10,416	18,609	29,025
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	10,317	16,904	27,221
Depreciation charged in the year	99	672	771
At 31 December 2022	10,416	17,576	27,992
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	-	1,033	1,033
At 31 December 2021	99	1,119	1,218

14 Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stock of medical equipment	3,120	27,500

15 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	2,348	2,998
Prepayments	1,705	3,533
	4,053	6,531

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	1,888	1,903
Trade creditors	829	341
Other creditors	-	76
Accruals	17,187	23,280
	19,904	25,600

17 Restricted funds

The income funds of the foundation include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

				Movement in funds		
	Balance at 1 January 2021	Resources expended	Balance at 1 January 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 31 December 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	26,499	(3,614)	22,885	130,000	(46,495)	106,390
Centres of Excellence	130,000	(130,000)	-	-	-	-
RCS Accreditaion Project	30,000	(20,000)	10,000	-	-	10,000
	186,499	(153,614)	32,885	130,000	(46,495)	116,390

18 Designated funds

During the year, the Trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the foundation. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the foundation's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	Balance at 1 January 2021	Movement in funds Incoming resources	Balance at 1 January 2022	Movement in funds Incoming resources	Balance at 31 December 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000
	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2022	Designated funds 2022	Restricted funds 2022	Total 2022	General funds 2021	Designated funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 December 2022 are represented by:								
Tangible assets	1,033	-	-	1,033	1,218	-	-	1,218
Current assets/(liabilities)	225,603	175,000	116,390	516,993	259,734	175,000	32,885	467,619
	226,636	175,000	116,390	518,026	260,952	175,000	32,885	468,837

20 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the Foundation had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	13,680	13,480

21 Related party transactions

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £1,726 (2021: £403) for expenses paid on behalf of the foundation.

22 Control

The foundation is ultimately controlled by the trustees.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	49,189	(125,668)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(756)	(43)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	771	730
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	24,380	(27,500)
Decrease in debtors	2,478	4,535
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(5,696)	900
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	70,366	(147,046)

24 Analysis of changes in net funds

The Foundation had no debt during the year.

FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity registration number 1092772

Company registration number 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Simon Fennell (Chairman) Peter Schell Charles Schrager Norma Timoney Michael Chan Christopher Forrest Anil Patel
Charity number	1092772
Company number	04427304
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kingshill Avenue Kingskill Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the Charity (otherwise referred to as the Foundation) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the Foundation's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016).

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The Foundation's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the Foundation's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial deformities; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular concerning the treatment of facial deformities.

The aims of the Foundation are to build capacity for craniofacial treatment and care in countries where access to healthcare is limited. In particular they are to build appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from facial deformities through the training and educating of local medical teams in designated global centres of excellence. Finally, they are to enable the establishment of appropriate centres capable of providing treatment and creating a sustainable solution.

How the Foundation achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's Medical Training Programme in Vietnam has a very straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programmes, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local plastic and craniofacial surgery departments holistically, the Foundation aims to make an even more sustainable, measurable and replicable change. The key to success is the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

As the focus is not only on in-hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, the Foundation will benefit a greater number of doctors and, most importantly, many more patients.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, representatives of the Foundation were not able to attend international conferences in 2021.

The business model continues to be replicable and the Foundation is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration the Foundation is seeing in Da Nang and in Hanoi.

The Foundation achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, who all donate their services to provide surgical treatment for children with facial deformities. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programmes in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent medics in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Sourcing and donating required medical technology to enable complex craniofacial surgeries to be carried out by the medical teams abroad.
- Providing Fellowships, and telemedicine capabilities to develop patient treatment plans with accompanying techniques, thereby achieving continuous ongoing education.
- Collaborating with partner doctors who write and present papers on rare cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.
- Establishing craniofacial units initially in Vietnam.

Ensuring the Foundation's work achieves its aims:
The Foundation reviews its aims, objectives and activities each year. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the intended beneficiaries of the Foundation's activities.

The review also helps the Foundation to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the Foundation operates in accordance with the UK Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the Trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the Foundation's aims and objectives.

The focus of the Foundation's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in-country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who have craniofacial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The Foundation has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field. The focus of the Foundation's work during the 2021 financial year was to increase the availability of in-country surgical treatment for those suffering with facial deformities through the continued expansion of the Foundation's Training Programme for medics.

Public Benefit
The Charities Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the Foundation delivers public benefit:
All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from facial deformities and are undertaken to further the Foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?
Facing the World was established to help patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial deformities through surgical intervention where required. The Foundation wants more patients worldwide to have access to vital craniofacial surgery, and this can be achieved by training medics and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The Trustees confirm that in setting the Foundation's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each year they consider how the Foundation continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The Trustees are satisfied that the Foundation meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a Foundation, meeting all of the key elements of the two key principles.

Risk policy
The Board of Trustees regularly review the risks to which the Foundation is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The Foundation maintains a risk register which is readily available and regularly reviewed.

The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the Foundation in pursuit of its objectives. For example, Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment which can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore, all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the Foundation would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the Foundation is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical Units to expand the capacity of the team.

Achievements and performance

During the year under review the Foundation met its objectives as follows:

Due to the pandemic the Foundation was able to meet its objectives despite some of its activities having to be curtailed by Covid restrictions. The missions to Vietnam and Fellowships to the UK, Canada and the US were paused and continue to be so: however, our overall programme continues:

1. **TREATMENT:** Despite Covid, 909 children have been treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam, as the complex caseload grows in our Vietnam Centres.

2. **TEACHING:** Teaching throughout 2021 has successfully continued via online technologies including telemedecine technology which continued to be donated to our partner hospitals. This will allow medics from each of the centres to connect with international experts and access on-going training. The centres have been able to access international presentations and to participate in appropriate online conferences. The international hospital network has expanded over the last year and now includes Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

3. **ACCREDITATION:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England carried out an extensive review of all training programmes run by the Foundation's medical partners in Vietnam and in January 2021 awarded International Accreditation to the Viet-Duc University Hospital and the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi. Our third partner hospital Hong Ngoc General, Hanoi is now in the process of applying for accreditation too. This is the first time ever that Vietnamese hospitals have been awarded this prestigious accreditation which distinguishes hospitals as exceptional in their teaching and training approaches.

4. **TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT:** The Foundation has donated £590,000 worth of game-changing technologies to partner hospitals in the current year. These include Stryker Storz telepacks, Zeiss microscopes, Teladoc telemedicine carts and GE Healthcare monitors. The monitors in particular serve a dual purpose; they are helping in the immediate fight against Covid-19 and will then be utilized to upscale post-operative patient care for the thousands of children who so desperately need the help.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam

The Foundation believes that in order to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs its resources are better used focusing on the training of doctors through medical missions and above all on offering the doctors fellowships to top international institutions. A transfer of knowledge is key to the long term viability of the approach.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the Foundation. Missions vary in size from the larger multi discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality, and these will continue hopefully in 2022. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. As doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe, the Foundation's reach is expanded.

Mission activities also include daily conferences on relevant topics. Invitations are sent out to the 100-strong network of Vietnamese partner hospitals.

This coordinated approach continues to be one of the key elements for the establishment of effective craniofacial surgery.

- **Clinic Activity**
  - Clinics have continued to be held at our partner hospitals throughout 2021

- **Examples of theatre activity:**
  - Debulking of neurofibroma
  - Ear reconstruction
  - Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture
  - Plexiform neurofibroma left face
  - Bilateral facial cleft
  - Lymphatic malformation submandibular region
  - Debulking of vascular malformation - face
  - Cleft rhinoplasty
  - Serial excision of facial CMN
  - Burns contracture release
  - Lower limb reconstruction
  - Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the range of surgical specialities required for further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; the types of missions needed to support development as well as the type of critical technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at partner hospitals.

The Foundation further strengthened its network in Vietnam by continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London, successfully extending PACCOM registration, and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the Foundation's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The Foundation also renewed its MOU with VAVA until 2025.

The Foundation has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing partner hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their plastic and craniofacial surgery departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centres in Vietnam. In order to continue to explore potential hospitals appropriate for future collaborations, the voluntary CEO Trustee and other consultants have continued to hold discussions throughout the pandemic with the Managing Director as well as with the senior clinicians in the Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery unit of the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi as well as with the board members of this hospital. This hospital was deemed to be of crucial importance to the Foundation's goal to establish and cover Vietnam's needs in the field of craniofacial surgery.

Fellowship Programme
The Fellowship Programme remained paused throughout 2021 due to Covid-19. However, the skills and learning of previous fellowships and missions were in action in the hospitals and Centres, highlighting its positive impact the approach has had. This programme funds Vietnamese medics and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian / Australian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a year to the UK. The success of the programme and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam has been so significant that the Fellowship Programme was accelerated and reached 41 doctors in 2021, a ten-fold increase.

For 2022, the Foundation has a list of 40+ doctors ready to be rescheduled for fellowships in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US as soon as restrictions allow. The programme is key to the overall success. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the missions and vice versa. The Fellowship Programme is the ideal vehicle for the Foundation to easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam and as more hospitals in the UK and internationally.

Telemedicine
Partnering with a telemedicine platform is critical to a scalable and replicable approach. It enables the development of both an outreach programme in Vietnam, and a two-way mentoring educational system with international partners. Facing the World has been able to donate telemedicine capability to all of its partner hospitals in Vietnam through the World Telehealth Initiative platform. This connectivity allows foreign experts to continue advising and teaching on a regular basis without physically being in the country. In the short term the Foundation has enabled a link with one of its foreign partner centres, thereby, once again, extending the teaching possibilities. In the medium term this will be rolled out in a few strategic clinics across Vietnam, thereby facilitating an outreach programme to bring expertise and screening to remote areas without the large capital expenditure otherwise required. The Foundation also works with its Vietnamese partners to identify other game-changing technology needs, which are then met through donations.

The Foundation's Approach to Sustainable Development
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review
The results for the period are set out on Page 16

During the year under review, the Foundation generated total revenues of £661,304 (2020: £675,663). Of this amount, £661,304 (2020: £485,716) related to general fund income. The Foundation received restricted revenues totaling £Nil in 2021 (2020: £189,947) towards Fellowship Programme. Total revenues include donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £477,907 (2020:£344,651) for flights and accommodation for surgeons and for equipment provided for the Vietnam Programme. In overall terms, general fund revenues show an increase of £175,588 compared with the previous financial period mainly due to significant increase in gift in kind receipts relating to medical equipment.

For the year under review, general fund expenditure (excluding in kind donations) decreased by 9% and is mainly due to fewer fellowship activities because of Covid. Money spent on charitable activities totalled £737,750 (2020:£539,881), equivalent to approximately 94% of total expenditure.

For the year under review, the results show an excess of expenditure over income totalling £125,667. The excess expenditure was primarily due to increase in Vietnam Training Programme expenditure. As at the year-end date the Foundation held £435,952 in general funds and £32,885 in restricted funds.

The Foundation continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds as agreed by the Trustees (see below).

Reserves policy
The Trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the Foundation and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds are not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets. The Trustees are satisfied the amount designated is sufficient to sustain the Foundation's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

Principal funding sources
The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations, financial organisations and the Foundation's patron and long-term sponsor, Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. During the 2021 financial year, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the Foundation's funding. The remaining donations were received from the Foundation's many generous supporters.

Investment policy
Given the nature of the Foundation's work, funds need to be readily accessible to cover emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the Foundation's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The Foundation recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Fundraising Practices
The Foundation has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation
Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The Foundation is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The Foundation has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring
Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The Foundation has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the Foundation's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints
In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the Foundation is required to report any complaints on a calendar year basis. The Trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the year under review.

Managing communications
Most people who donate money to the Foundation want to know how their money will make a difference. So, the Foundation asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the Facing the World's work and how they have helped. From time to time, the Foundation will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are polled for their preferences on how the Foundation communicates with them, and they are given the option to let the Foundation know if they would prefer less contact, or none at all. The Foundation is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The Foundation is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public
All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the Foundation fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The Foundation has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future
The Foundation plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing year, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of children who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Programme. In particular, the Foundation plans to extend training of medical professionals and the development of replicable sustainable in-country plastic and craniofacial units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers. The Foundation has broadened and deepened its access to volunteer medical experts, and this now includes the majority of top designated centres in the UK, USA and Canada. In 2021 the Foundation successfully partnered up with 3 additional centres, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia. Programmes in these hospitals can provide high quality services and training to Vietnamese doctors through the extensive Fellowship Programme thus enabling treatment for the widest range of children in need.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document
Facing The World is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year or no longer served after the year end were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith	
Simon Fennell (Chairman)	
Niall Kirkpatrick	(Passed away 9 January 2022)
Peter Schell	
Charles Schrager	
Norma Timoney	
Tolga Uzuner	(Resigned 28 March 2022)
Michael Chan	
Christopher Forrest	
Anil Patel	

Recruitment, appointment and training of Trustees
Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the Foundation. Potential Trustees are identified by existing Board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a Board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a Trustee, the serving Board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a Trustee by the Chair of the Board.

Once appointed, new Trustees are provided with a brief history of the Foundation, the Foundation's governing documents and minutes of Trustees' meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the Charitable Company. All of the Trustees are members of the Charitable Company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for Trustees
The Trustees took advice from the Foundation's legal advisors and unanimously ratified 3-year fixed terms for all Trustees with the possibility of reappointment. Members of the existing Board have also agreed to staggered terms over the next three years. All new Trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the Foundation as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active Board of Trustees participation. The Board of Trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the Foundation. The Foundation has continued to operate without an Executive Director/CEO. Instead, the Foundation continues to rely on the significant efforts provided by Katrin Kandel (Trustee) who undertakes this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis ensuring transparency is maintained at all times.

The Board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the Foundation. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the Board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the Board. An informal all-inclusive Medical Committee network biannual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the Foundation's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the Board of Trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the Board of Trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the Board of Trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the Board of Trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include the major UK and Canadian hospitals where most of the relevant medical treatment is undertaken and therefore where fellows brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approaches at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, UK; Seattle Children's Hospital, USA; and Adelaide Women and Children's Hospital, Australia.

Cavendish Imaging is a long-standing supporter of the Foundation and has provided its modelling and implant skills and technology free of charge to secure positive outcomes for many of the Vietnamese patients.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the Foundation and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital and their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam are key partners in the Foundation's overseas training programme.

Facing the World has close contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Charitable Company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Foundation's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor

In accordance with the Foundation's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the Foundation will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the Trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The Trustees' Report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Simon Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: June 19th, 2022

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'Foundation') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the Trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Foundation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the Trustees' report.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities, the Trustees, who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees 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 Trustees are 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 the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the foundation through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the foundation, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the foundation's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the foundation's legal advisors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Masud Abdul-Karim

Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

19/6/2022

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	3	661,261	-	661,261	485,337	189,947	675,284
Investments	4	43	-	43	379	-	379
Total income		661,304	-	661,304	485,716	189,947	675,663
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	49,221	-	49,221	86,757	-	86,757
Charitable activities	6	584,136	153,614	737,750	458,969	80,912	539,881
Total expenditure		633,357	153,614	786,971	545,726	80,912	626,638
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		27,947	(153,614)	(125,667)	(60,010)	109,035	49,025
Fund balances at 1 January 2021		408,005	186,499	594,504	468,015	77,464	545,479
Fund balances at 31 December 2021		435,952	32,885	468,837	408,005	186,499	594,504

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		1,218		1,203
Current assets					
Stocks	12	27,500		-	
Debtors	13	6,531		11,066	
Cash at bank and in hand		459,188		606,935	
		493,219		618,001	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(25,600)		(24,700)	
Net current assets			467,619		593,301
Total assets less current liabilities			468,837		594,504
Income funds					
Restricted funds	15		32,885		186,499
Unrestricted funds					
Designated funds	16	175,000		175,000	
General unrestricted funds		260,952		233,005	
			435,952		408,005
			468,837		594,504

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on June 19th 2022

Simon JP Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee

Company registration number 04427304

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	22		(147,046)		53,159
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(744)		(1,061)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		450	
Investment income received		43		379	
Net cash used in investing activities			(701)		(232)
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(147,747)		52,927
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			606,935		554,008
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			459,188		606,935

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The Foundation is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Foundation. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Prior period adjustments

In the interest of transparency, the comparative figures for both donations income and charitable expenditure on general funds are restated by £127,446 in order to account for additional gifts in kind received in the prior year in respect of medical equipment freely donated and supplied including the cost of their maintenance.

The above adjustment had no impact whatsoever on the overall net surplus or on the reserves carried forward as reported for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the foundation are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.4 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the foundation which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the foundation's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the foundation.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are recognised once the foundation has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the foundation's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the foundation has unconditional entitlement.

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the foundation is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the foundation that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services

Donated facilities are recognised as income when the foundation has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the foundation of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the foundation is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers

No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the foundation.

Income from investment

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the foundation; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.6 Resources expended

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the foundation's profile within the sector

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the foundation's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 7.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting end date, the Foundation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks
Stocks are held at the cost to the foundation or at trustees valuation where donated.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Financial instruments

The Foundation has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Foundation's balance sheet when the Foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Foundation is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.16 Frequency of reporting

The foundation had changed it's reporting period of 01 November 2019 to 31 October 2020 to a 14 months period from 01 November 2019 to 31 December 2020. This was to bring the foundation's accounting period in line with major donor's reporting period.

Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) relate to the previous 14 months accounting period ended 31 December 2020.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Foundation's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2021	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	177,354	130,686	189,947	320,633
Government grants	6,000	10,000	-	10,000
Donated goods and services	477,907	344,651	-	344,651
	661,261	485,337	189,947	675,284

Donated goods and services relates to the value of medical equipment for the Vietnam project, flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the mission, which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the foundation on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

No value has been placed on donated medical services received due to the lack of information generally and the difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

4 Investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest receivable	43	379

5 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2021	2020
	£	£
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	29,228	60,253
Share of support costs	19,993	26,504
Fundraising and publicity	49,221	86,757

6 Charitable activities

	2021	2020
	£	£
Staff costs	1,449	-
Training programme	642,433	365,362
Fellowship costs	13,731	68,502
Other charitable expenditure	165	-
	657,778	433,864
Share of support costs (see note 7)	53,644	76,118
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	26,328	29,899
	737,750	539,881
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	584,136	458,969
Restricted funds	153,614	80,912
	737,750	539,881
For the year ended 31 December 2020		
Unrestricted funds	458,969	
Restricted funds	80,912	
	539,881	

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2021	2020	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	44,426	2,338	46,764	70,300	Staff time
Office overheads	22,629	1,191	23,820	29,855	Usage
Audit fees	-	8,700	8,700	6,900	Governance
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	1,080	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	19,749	19,749	22,507	Governance
Trustee costs	-	932	932	1,879	Governance
	67,055	32,910	99,965	132,521	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	13,411	6,582	19,993	26,504	
Charitable activities	53,644	26,328	79,972	106,017	
	67,055	32,910	99,965	132,521	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £8,700 (2020 : auditors £6,900) for audit fees.

8 Net movement in funds

	2021	2020
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8,700	6,900
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	730	1,594
Operating lease charges	27,780	25,940

9 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the Foundation during the year.

10 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Admin	2	2

Employment costs	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	42,962	68,716
Other pension costs	841	1,584
	43,803	70,300
Other employment costs	4,410	-

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	10,416	17,279	27,695
Additions	-	744	744
At 31 December 2021	10,416	18,023	28,439
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	10,198	16,293	26,491
Depreciation charged in the year	119	611	730
At 31 December 2021	10,317	16,904	27,221
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	99	1,119	1,218
At 31 December 2020	217	986	1,203

12 Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Stock of medical equipment	27,500	-

13 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Other debtors	2,998	7,595
Prepayments	3,533	3,471
	6,531	11,066

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other taxation and social security	1,903	1,273
Trade creditors	341	950
Other creditors	76	70
Accruals	23,280	22,407
	25,600	24,700

15 Restricted funds

The income funds of the foundation include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

		Movement in funds					
	Balance at 1 January 2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 1 January 2021	Resources expended	Balance at 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	77,464	116,941	(167,906)	-	26,499	(3,614)	22,885
Centres of Excellence	-	150,000	-	(20,000)	130,000	(130,000)	-
RCS Accreditaion Project	-	10,000	-	20,000	30,000	(20,000)	10,000
	77,464	276,941	(167,906)	-	186,499	(153,614)	32,885

16 Designated funds

During the year, the Trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the foundation. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the foundation's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	Balance at 1 January 2020	Movement in funds Incoming resources	Balance at 1 January 2021	Movement in funds Incoming resources	Balance at 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000
	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2021	Designated funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 December 2021 are represented by:					
Tangible assets	1,218	-	-	1,218	1,203
Current assets/(liabilities)	259,734	175,000	32,885	467,619	593,301
	260,952	175,000	32,885	468,837	594,504

18 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the Foundation had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	13,480	13,480

19 Related party transactions

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £403 for expenses paid on behalf of the foundation.

20 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

21 Control

The foundation is ultimately controlled by the trustees.

22 Cash generated from operations

	2021	2020
	£	£
(Deficit)/surpus for the year	(125,668)	49,025
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(43)	(379)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	730	1,593
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(27,500)	-
Decrease in debtors	4,535	8,197
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	900	(5,277)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(147,046)	53,159

23 Analysis of changes in net funds

The Foundation had no debt during the year.

FACING THE WORLD

England & Wales - Charity number 1092772

Accounts

Charity Registration No. 1092772

Company Registration No. 04427304 (England and Wales)

FACING THE WORLD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith Simon Fennell (Chairman) Niall Kirkpatrick Peter Schell Charles Schrager Norma Timoney Tolga Uzuner Michael Chan Christopher Forrest Anil Patel	 (Appointed 19 March 2020)
Charity number	1092772	
Company number	04427304	
Principal address	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES	
Registered office	Suite 5, Bank Chambers 567 Fulham Road London SW6 1ES	
Auditor	Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP 283 Green Lanes Palmers Green London N13 4XS	
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kingshill Avenue Kingskill Kent ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank UK Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP Metro Bank Plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA	

FACING THE WORLD

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Solicitors	Bates Well & Braithwaite Cheapside House 137 Cheapside London EC2V 6BB

FACING THE WORLD

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FACING THE WORLD

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 December 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016)

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims:
The Charity's purposes as set out in the objects contained in the Charity's Memorandum of Association are:

- the protection and preservation of health and the relief of suffering, sickness, injury and distress, in particular of children with facial deformities; and
- the advancement of education and training, in particular concerning the treatment of facial deformities.

The aims of the Charity are to develop appropriate treatment for those people from the developing world who suffer from severe facial deformities by providing treatment abroad through the training and educating of local medical teams to enable appropriate centers to be established and capable of providing treatment thereby creating a sustainable solution.

How the Charity achieves its objectives:
Facing the World's medical training programme in Vietnam has a very straightforward strategy and an associated set of milestones. As with all training programmes, the business model and strategy are clear.

By approaching the local Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery departments holistically, the charity aims to make an even more sustainable, measurable and replicable change. The key to success will be the development of an effective wider multidisciplinary team within specific units, incorporating for example oculoplastic surgeons, ENT head & neck surgeons, neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, orthodontist maxillofacial surgeons and anaesthetists.

Moreover, the fact that the focus is not only on in hospital training, but also on networking, international conference exposure and the development of local educational resources, means that the charity will be able to benefit a greater number of doctors and, most importantly, many more patients.

International Conferences were not attended in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The business model continues to be replicable and the charity is confident that it can continue to build on the successful collaboration the charity is seeing in Da Nang and now in Hanoi.

The Charity achieves its objective through the following activities:

- Supplying Facing the World teams, who all donate their services, to provide surgical treatment for children with severe facial disfigurement. The ability of Facing the World to achieve its objectives depends on the dedication and commitment of a group of highly skilled medical volunteers. The medical treatments provided by Facing the World are complex, and there are a limited number of experts worldwide capable of providing such treatments to the required high standard of care.
- Initiating formal bi-lateral training programs in order to build the skills of medical teams and ancillary professionals abroad. Actively seeking to train surgical teams abroad to "upskill" already competent medics in the latest techniques and skills in order to broaden their caseload.
- Sourcing and donating required medical equipment to enable complex craniofacial surgeries to be carried out by the medical teams abroad.
- Providing Fellowships, and telemedicine capabilities to discuss patient treatment plans with accompanying techniques, thereby achieving continuous ongoing education.
- To collaborate with partner doctors to writing and present papers on rare cases in order to improve the understanding and treatment of these debilitating conditions.
- The establishment of craniofacial units initially in Vietnam.

Ensuring the Charity's work achieves its aims:
The Charity reviews its aims, objectives and activities each period. The review considers the success of each key activity and the benefits they have brought to the groups of people who are the intended beneficiaries of the Charity's activities.

The review also helps the Charity to ensure that its activities remain focused on the achievement of its stated purposes. In reviewing its aims and objectives, and in planning its future activities, the Charity operates in accordance with the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In particular, as part of the review, the Trustees consider how future planned activities will contribute to the Charity's aims and objectives.

The focus of the Charity's work:
Facing the World's goal is to develop in country units of expertise where patients from developing countries who have craniofacial defects can receive appropriate treatment. The Charity has a network of international surgeons who are world leaders in their field. The focus of the Charity's work during the 2019 -2020 financial year was to increase the availability of in country surgical treatment for those suffering with severe facial deformities through the continued expansion of the Charity's training program for medics.

Public Benefit

The Charity Commission in its Charities and Public Benefit Guidance requires that two key principles be met to show that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit. First, there must be an identifiable benefit. Second, the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

How the Charity delivers public benefit:

All of the activities of Facing the World focus on increasing the availability of treatment for patients who suffer from severe facial deformities, and are undertaken to further the Charity's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

Who benefited from the services of Facing the World?

Facing the World was established to help patients who are born with or develop severe and often life-threatening facial differences through surgical intervention where required. The charity wants more patients worldwide to have access to vital craniofacial surgery, and this can be achieved by training medics and ancillary professionals in the multidisciplinary approach required for successful development of craniofacial units. The focus has moved exclusively to Vietnam with the aim of creating a replicable approach which, in the longer term, can be transferred to other countries and in time, other medical specialities.

The Trustees confirm that in setting the charity's objectives and in planning its activities they have had due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, and that they will continue to ensure that each period they consider how the charity continues to meet the public benefit objectives outlined in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006. The Trustees are satisfied that the charity meets with the requirements and conforms with the Act's definition of a charity, meeting all of the key elements of the two key principles.

Achievements and performance

During the year under review the Charity met its objectives as follows:

Due to the pandemic the charity was able to partially meet its objectives. The missions to Vietnam and fellowships to the UK, Canada and the US were paused and continue to be so: however our overall program continues:

1. **TREATMENT:** Despite Covid, more than 400 children have continued to be treated by our partner hospitals and doctors in Vietnam, as the complex caseload grows in our Vietnam Centers.

2. **TEACHING:** Technology is key to our work, and this period its role has intensified. Our Vietnamese doctors have been participating in international presentations and conferences online, and, via our telemedicine platform, 70 Vietnamese doctors have continued to receive training. Our telemedicine network is ever-expanding, with new international Centers joining.

3. **ACCREDITATION:** The Royal College of Surgeons of England has carried out an extensive review of all training programs run by the charity's medical partners in Vietnam and in January 2021 awarded International Accreditation to the Viet-Duc University Hospital and the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi. This is the first time ever that Vietnamese Hospitals have been awarded this prestigious accreditation which distinguishes hospitals as exceptional in their teaching and training approaches.

4. **TECHNOLOGY:** The charity has donated game-changing technology to partner hospitals this period including top GE monitors, as well as a Stryker endoscopy tower which has enabled the first laparoscopic craniofacial operation to be performed in Vietnam.

Missions, lectures and other activity in Vietnam

The charity believes that its resources are better used to create a sustainable long-term solution to medical needs by focusing on the training of doctors abroad through the medical missions and by offering the foreign doctors Fellowships to top international institutions. Consequently, as of 2016, the charity formally took the decision to no longer treat patients in the UK. The current focus is on Vietnam. Although missions and fellowships were paused during 2020 due to COVID, the skills and learning of previous fellowships and missions were in action in the hospitals and Centers, showing the impact of the program. Teaching opportunities were also offered throughout the period. All activities in Vietnam are carried out by volunteers also active during the period to ensure a truly collaborative approach with the goal of expanding local teams' skills in all aspects relating to craniofacial surgery along with the specific needs of the developing units.

This is achieved not only via lectures and training, but ordinarily, not in COVID, also through treating patients jointly with Vietnamese surgeons during missions to build on knowledge sharing supplementing the approaches seen on the fellowships provided by the charity. Missions vary in size from the larger multi-discipline approach to smaller missions where the focus is on one speciality, these will continue hopefully in 2021. Mission size and topics are determined jointly with the lead being taken by the Vietnamese unit heads. The overall aim and approach remain the same: upscaling the domestic teams and units.

During missions, patients are jointly assessed in planning clinics to establish whether surgery is their most effective option and, if so, how urgently it is required. The clinicians also have the opportunity to assess what skills are needed and who should form the team for the required surgical procedures. Doctors from other hospitals throughout Vietnam are invited to observe and the charity's reach is expanded.

Mission activities also include conferences on relevant topics which are held generally on a daily basis. Invitations are sent out to the vast network of Vietnamese partner hospitals, which approaches 100 hospitals.

- **Clinic Activity**
  - Due to Vietnam's extremely successful management of the COVID pandemic risk, clinics have continued to be held at our partner hospitals throughout 2020, and the children didn't suffer as a result.

- **Examples of Theatre Activity:**
  - Debulking of neurofibroma
  - Ear reconstruction
  - Excision of vascular malformation head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture
  - Plexiform neurofibroma left face
  - Bilateral facial cleft
  - Lymphatic malformation submandibular region
  - Debulking of vascular malformation - face
  - Cleft rhinoplasty
  - Serial excision of facial CMN
  - Burns contracture release
  - Lower limb reconstruction
  - Insertion of tissue expander head/neck
  - Fixation of facial fracture

Ongoing assessments are continuously being carried out in order to establish the needs for both the range of surgical specialities required for establishing further multidisciplinary craniofacial teams; types of missions which are needed to support the development; as well as the type of game changing technology required to enhance capabilities and efficiency at the partner hospitals.

The charity further strengthened its network in Vietnam by: continuing working relationships with both the UK Embassy in Hanoi, and the Vietnamese Embassy in London; successfully extending PACCOM registration; and by continuing to be both strategically and financially supported by the charity's Vietnamese patron – Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. The charity also renewed its MOU with VAVA until 2025.

The charity has successfully continued to intensify its collaboration with all its existing hospitals in Vietnam in the further training of their Plastic and Craniofacial Surgery Departments, with the ultimate goal of establishing multiple craniofacial centers in Vietnam. In order to continue to explore potential hospitals appropriate for future collaborations, the CEO (voluntary) Trustee and other consultants have continued to hold discussions throughout the pandemic with the Managing Director as well as with the senior clinicians in the Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery unit of the 108 Military Central Hospital in Hanoi as well as with the board members of this hospital. This hospital was deemed to be of crucial importance to the charity's goal to establish and cover Vietnam's needs in the field of craniofacial surgery.

Fellowship Program

The Fellowship Program continued to gain momentum at the start of the period under review but had to be paused due to COVID-19. This program funds Vietnamese medics and management from the partner hospitals in Vietnam to participate in tailor-made Fellowships, hosted in the UK, Canada and the US, where they observe a range of complex craniofacial cases treated within the UK / US / Canadian system using a multidisciplinary approach. The original intention was to bring four doctors a period to the UK. Due to the success of the program and the demand from the doctors in Vietnam, the Fellowship Program was accelerated and in 2019 the charity saw this increase to 41 doctors in the financial period.

The charity has a list of 40+ doctors ready to be re-scheduled for fellowships in the UK, Canada and the US for as soon as restrictions allow in 2021. The program is key to the overall success of the long-term training. The fellowships build on the teaching and training of the mission and vice versa. The fellowship program is the ideal vehicle whereby the charity can easily establish relationships with more hospitals in Vietnam as well as more hospitals in the UK and internationally.

Telemedicine

Partnering with a telemedicine platform is critical to a scalable and replicable approach. It enables the development of an outreach program in Vietnam, along with a two-way educational mentoring system with international partners. FTW has been able to donate to all of its partner hospitals in Vietnam telemedicine capability through the World Telehealth Initiative platform. This connectivity allows foreign experts to continue advising and teaching on a regular basis without physically being in country. In the short term the charity expects to enable a link with one of its foreign partner centers, thereby once again extending the teaching possibilities. In the medium term this will be rolled out in a few strategic clinics across Vietnam, thereby facilitating an outreach program to bring expertise and screening to remote areas without the large capital expenditure which would otherwise be required.

The charity also works with its Vietnamese partners to identify other game-changing technology needs, which are then met through donations.

Facing the World's Approach to Sustainable Development

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 interlinked objectives designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". We believe the work of Facing the World can play a role in achieving these goals through fostering direct benefit towards *Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)* as well as making indirect contributions to a number of the other targets.

Financial review

The results for the period are set out on Page 17

During the period under review, the Charity generated total revenues of £548,217 (2019: £622,734). Of this amount, £358,270 (2019: £494,734) related to general fund income. The Charity received restricted revenues totaling £189,947 in 2020 (2019: £128,000) towards fellowship programme. Total revenues includes donations in kind (including significant commercial discounts) valued at £217,205 (2019:£318,738) for flights and accommodation for surgeons and for equipment provided for the Vietnam Programme. In overall terms, general fund revenues show a decrease of £136,464 compared with the previous financial year which included some large donations in general funds.

For the period under review, general fund expenditure (excluding in kind donations) decreased by 42% and is mainly due to less medical equipment being purchased for the Vietnam Programme and fewer fellowship activities due to Covid. Money spent on charitable activities totalled £412,435 (2019:£566,975), equivalent to approximately 83% of total expenditure.

For the year under review, the results show an excess of income over expenditure totalling £49,025. The excess expenditure was primarily due to increase in fellowship expenditure. As at the year-end date the Charity held £408,005 in general fund reserves and £186,499 in restricted funds.

The charity continues its policy to retain and designate part of its general funds (as agreed by the trustees) in order to establish working capital to ensure the on-going financial stability of the Charity. There was no movement during the year towards the working capital fund and thereby the balance unchanged at £175,000.

Reserves policy

The Trustees continue to adopt a reserves policy based on an assessment of the risks faced by the charity, and have directed £175,000 of general reserves to a designated working capital fund so that unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets held by the Charity are sufficient to sustain the Charity's estimated basic costs for a period of up to six months. This policy is regularly reviewed.

The Trustees are also satisfied that the designated fund currently holds sufficient resources in respect of the current reserve policy.

Principal funding sources

The principal funding sources of Facing the World have traditionally been individual donors, charitable trusts, large multinational corporations and financial organisations. The charity's patron and long term sponsor, Dr Nguyen Ngoc Vinh MD, CEO and Co-Founder of Hong Ngoc General Hospital. During the 2019 - 2020 financial period, these donors have continued to contribute a significant portion of the charity's funding. The remaining donations were received from the charity's many generous supporters

Investment policy

Given the nature of the Charity's work, funds need to be readily accessible in order to cover any emergency medical treatment. Therefore, most of the Charity's funds are kept in highly liquid instruments, principally bank accounts. The Charity recognises that it needs to consider a larger range of alternative liquid investment options and therefore plans a review of its investment policy early in the next financial year.

Risk policy

The Board of Trustees regularly reviews the risks to which the charity is exposed and has established monitoring procedures to understand and mitigate those risks. The charity has a risk registry readily available and reviewed. The principal risks derive from, but are not limited to, the nature of work undertaken by the Charity in pursuit of its objectives.

Facing the World conducts high risk surgery. With each patient that it treats there is the potential for complications to emerge during treatment that can cause anticipated costs to increase rapidly. In order to mitigate this risk, patients' legal guardians give their formal consent that they will not hold Facing the World liable should there be any complications arising from surgery and the medical team all have their own personal liability insurance. Furthermore all patients treated are patients of the Vietnamese hospitals and doctors. They do not become patients of Facing the World.

In addition, given the highly specialised nature of the procedures undertaken by Facing the World, there are very few medical professionals who are sufficiently qualified to undertake this work. Should its existing volunteers no longer be able to provide medical treatment without charge, the charity would face a major obstacle in delivering its charitable objectives. To manage this risk, the charity is actively trying to recruit additional qualified medical volunteers and international medical Units to expand the capacity of the team.

Fundraising Practices

The charity has been a member of the Fundraising Standards Board since October 2013 up until the FSB's merger with the Institute of Fundraising and the creation of the Fundraising Regulator in 2016 at which point Facing the World became a registered member of the Fundraising Regulator.

Regulation

Facing the World adheres to the Institute of Fundraising's Code of Practice, standards and the requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. The charity is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and is committed to complying with all new regulatory standards.

The charity has had no Fundraising Regulator adjudications and has had no significant failures to comply with these standards. Facing the World review compliance through audit, active monitoring of feedback, and taking corrective action when required.

Standards and monitoring

Facing the World is committed to following the highest ethical standards and to ensuring a quality supporter experience. The charity has detailed policies and procedures in place that in many cases go beyond the minimum requirements for the sector. Performance is regularly monitored through a range of methods (e.g. seed lists, regular internal audits). Trustee meetings and fundraising discussions ensure that all Facing the World fundraisers, and those who work on the charity's behalf, are aware of, and are adhering to, its high standards.

Complaints

In line with the Fundraising Regulator rules, the charity is required to report any complaints on a calendar period basis. The trustees are pleased to note that there were no complaints received for the period under review.

Managing communications

Most people who donate money to the charity want to know how their money will make a difference. So the charity asks whether they would like to be kept in touch with and updated on the charity's work and how they've helped. From time to time, the charity will ask whether they would like to support the work further - for example, by increasing their donations or by taking part in a particular event. Supporters are asked their preferences as to how the charity communicates with them and they are given the option to let the charity know if they would prefer less contact, or no longer wish to hear from the charity. Facing the World is always respectful of their wishes and does not sell or exchange lists of data with any other charities or companies for marketing or fundraising purposes. The charity is fully compliant with the recent GDPR regulations and has put in place all the appropriate policies.

Protecting the public

All Facing the World fundraisers receive detailed training in how to identify and protect people in vulnerable circumstances. If the charity fundraisers encounter someone showing signs of distress, confusion or vulnerability, they are trained to politely end the conversation and refuse any donation offered in such circumstances. In the unlikely event of a donation being taken in such circumstances, the donation would be refunded. The charity has never had an occasion where this has happened.

Plans for the future

The charity plans to continue the activities outlined above in the forthcoming periods, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements. For the ensuing period, plans have been put in place and are being further developed in order to increase the number of children who can benefit from its services, with the focus exclusively on the Vietnam Program. In particular, the charity plans to extend its activities relating to training medical professionals and the corresponding development of replicable sustainable in country plastic and craniofacial Units in order to leverage as effectively as possible the skills of medical volunteers. The charity has successfully extended its volunteer medics to include the majority of top designated centers in the UK, USA and Canada and has continued to develop working relationships with more of the top centers. It is believed that such Programs can provide high quality services and training to the Vietnamese doctors through the extensive fellowship program thereby enabling the widest range of children in need of treatment to ultimately receive the needed treatment.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Facing The World is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 30th April 2002 and registered as a charity on 3rd July 2002 (Charity number 1092772). Facing the World was established under a Memorandum of Association stating the objects and powers of the Charitable Company, and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Katrin Kandel Burke-Smith	
Simon Fennell (Chairman)	
Niall Kirkpatrick	
Natasha McElhone	(Resigned 18 February 2020)
Peter Schell	
Charles Schrager	
Norma Timoney	
Tolga Uzuner	
Michael Chan	
Christopher Forrest	
Anil Patel	(Appointed 19 March 2020)

Recruitment, appointment and training of trustees

Trustees are appointed based on their ability to apply knowledge and skills which are useful for the ongoing success of the Charity. Potential Trustees are identified by existing Board members. Once suitable candidates have been agreed, they are invited to attend a Board meeting as an observer. If they remain interested in becoming a Trustee, the serving Board members vote on their nomination. If approved, they are formally invited to become a Trustee by the Chair of the Board.

Once appointed, new Trustees are provided with a brief history of the Charity, the Charity's governing documents and minutes of Trustees meetings from the previous twelve months.

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Terms for trustees

The trustees took advice from the charity's legal advisors and unanimously ratified introducing fixed terms for all trustees of three years with options to be reappointed. In order to phase in the existing board, the dates for expiry of existing terms have been agreed, being staggered over the next three years. All new trustees will have terms of three years from their date of joining.

Organisational structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the charity as set out in the Articles of Association, with day-to-day administration and management performed by the office staff with active Board of Trustees participation. The Board of Trustees meets quarterly to make decisions with regard to the financial, strategic and programmatic operations of the. The charity has continued to operate without an Executive Director/CEO. Instead, the charity continues to rely on the significant efforts provided by Katrin Kandel (Trustee) who undertakes this role on a voluntary and unpaid basis ensuring transparency is maintained at all times.

The Board has established two sub-committees to ensure the smooth running of the charity. The first sub-committee (Finance and Audit Committee) is responsible for making financial and strategic recommendations to the Board. The second (Medical Committee) is responsible for making medical recommendations to the Board. An informal all inclusive medical Committee network bi annual meeting has been established to facilitate a forum for exchange of ideas.

Decisions relating to the Charity's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the Board of Trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the Board of Trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the Board of Trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the Board of Trustees.

Decisions relating to the Charity's medical activities are founded on consultation between the team of medical volunteers and the Board of Trustees, taking into account ethics and government legislation.

Financial decisions requiring a commitment of greater than £10,000 require the authorisation of the Board of Trustees. Issues related to strategic planning and project development are also discussed with the Board of Trustees at its quarterly meetings, with any decisions implemented by the office staff in conjunction with the Board of Trustees.

Relationships with other organisations

Facing the World maintains a number of successful relationships with a range of organisations. These include the major UK and Canadian hospitals where most of the relevant medical treatment is undertaken and therefore where Fellows brought over from Vietnam have the opportunity to observe the appropriate techniques and approached at, for example: Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Birmingham Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, St Marys, Evelina, Northwick Park, Moorfields and BUPA Cromwell Hospital.

Cavendish Imaging is a long-standing supporter of the charity and has provided its modelling and implant skills and technology free of charge to secure positive outcomes for many of the Vietnamese patients.

The UK Difficult Airways Society (DAS) has become involved with the charity and its efforts to supply training for Vietnamese Anaesthetists in the area of Difficult Airways management. DAS agreed to sponsor Vietnamese Anaesthetists to attend the Difficult Airways Conferences. Their board has also used their UK network to offer more training opportunities for the Vietnamese doctors.

In Vietnam, Viet-Duc University Hospital, Hong Ngoc Hospital, Da Nang General Hospital and 108 Military Central Hospital and their respective networks of hospitals throughout Vietnam are key partners in the charity's overseas training program.

Facing the World has close contacts with a number of other medical charities and other organisations who are sometimes better placed to provide treatment for some of the patient referrals received. These organisations include among others; the NIH/ NCI, the Vietnam Red Cross, Siloam Christian Ministries, Children of Vietnam, Children in Crisis, Uganda Hands of Hope and Asociación Argentina de Neurofibromatosis.

Key networking partnerships help Facing the World to provide quality care to as many of those patients in need.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Facing The World for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that Period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Simon Fennell

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee
Dated: 8/6/21

FACING THE WORLD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Facing The World (the 'charity') for the Period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the Period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial Period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in **note 2** were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the charity commission, fundraising regulator and the charity's legal advisors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE TRUSTEES OF FACING THE WORLD

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Masud Abdul-Karim

Masud Abdul-Karim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Georgiades Charalambou & Co LLP

8/6/2021

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor

283 Green Lanes
Palmers Green
London
N13 4XS

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £	Unrestricted funds 2019 £	Restricted funds 2019 £	Total 2019 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	3	357,891	189,947	547,838	494,006	128,000	622,006
Investments	4	379	-	379	728	-	728
Total income		358,270	189,947	548,217	494,734	128,000	622,734
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	86,757	-	86,757	87,260	-	87,260
Charitable activities	6	331,523	80,912	412,435	516,439	50,536	566,975
Total resources expended		418,280	80,912	499,192	603,699	50,536	654,235
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(60,010)	109,035	49,025	(108,965)	77,464	(31,501)
Fund balances at 1 November 2019		468,015	77,464	545,479	576,980	-	576,980
Fund balances at 31 December 2020		408,005	186,499	594,504	468,015	77,464	545,479

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the Period.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

FACING THE WORLD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		1,203		2,185
Current assets					
Debtors	12	11,066		19,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		606,935		554,008	
		618,001		573,271	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(24,700)		(29,977)	
Net current assets			593,301		543,294
Total assets less current liabilities			594,504		545,479
Income funds					
Restricted funds	14		186,499		77,464
Unrestricted funds					
Designated funds	15	175,000		175,000	
General unrestricted funds		233,005		293,015	
			408,005		468,015
			594,504		545,479

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 8/6/21

Simon Fennell (Chairman)
Trustee

Niall Kirkpatrick
Trustee

Company Registration No. 04427304

FACING THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21		53,159		28,085
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,061)		(1,432)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		450		-	
Investment income received		379		728	
Net cash used in investing activities			(232)		(704)
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			52,927		27,381
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of Period			554,008		526,627
Cash and cash equivalents at end of Period			606,935		554,008

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Facing The World is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 5, Bank Chambers, 567 Fulham Road, London, SW6 1ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. With regard the following year, the most significant areas of uncertainty of the charity are the level of donation income which needs to be raised each and every year and is covered in more detail in the performance and risk sections of the trustee's report for more information

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the Charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the Charity.

1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the resources, it is certain that the resource will be received and the monetary value of incoming resources can be measured with sufficient reliability. Incoming resources are reported before expenses. Incoming resources represent income generated from the charity's ordinary activities which were continued throughout the year.

Donations and legacies

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies or grants from various individuals, corporations and charitable foundations are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and where the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods.
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

For legacies, entitlement is taken on a case by case basis as the earlier of the date on which: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate.

Donated goods and services
Donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. No value is placed on donated facilities received where the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

No value is placed on the donated professional medical services received as the economic benefit cannot be measured reliably due to lack of information generally and difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

Where the Charity is able to negotiate and secure substantial discounts for supplies of equipment or other services on terms outside normal commercial arrangements, the difference is recognised as a donated gift in kind.

Volunteers
No value is placed on volunteers who provide assistance to the Charity.

Income from investment
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT
Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings: - Cost of raising funds are those costsincurred in attracting voluntary income, in particular grant funding, and the costs of maintaining the charity's profile within the sector

- Expenditure on Charitable activities includes all direct costs incurred relating to patient care and to training activities, together with associated support costs.
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Support costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the Charity's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 7.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Computers	33% straight line basis

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

1.14 Frequency of reporting

The charity has changed it's reporting period of 01 November 2019 to 31 October 2020 to a 14 months period from 01 November 2019 to 31 December 2020. This was to bring the charity's accounting period in line with major donor's reporting period.

Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) relate to the previous 12 months accounting period ended 31 October 2019.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2020	**2020**	**2020**	2019	2019	2019
	£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	130,686	189,947	320,633	139,939	128,000	267,939
Legacies receivable	-	-	-	35,329	-	35,329
Government grants	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Donated goods and services	217,205	-	217,205	318,738	-	318,738
	357,891	189,947	547,838	494,006	128,000	622,006

Donated goods and services relates to the value of medical equipment for the Vietnam project, flight and accommodation costs for volunteers who attended the mission, which were provided freely or by way of substantial discounts negotiated and secured by the Charity on terms outside normal commercial arrangements.

No value has been placed on donated medical services received due to the lack of information generally and the difficulty in determining and measuring the market value of the support given.

4 Investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest receivable	379	728

5 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2020	2019
	£	£
Fundraising and publicity		
Activities undertaken directly	60,253	59,645
Share of support costs	26,504	27,615
Fundraising and publicity	86,757	87,260

6 Charitable activities

	2020 £	2019 £
Training programme	237,916	305,553
Fellowship costs	68,502	150,963
	306,418	456,516
Share of support costs (see note 7)	76,118	82,486
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	29,899	27,973
	412,435	566,975
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	331,523	516,439
Restricted funds	80,912	50,536
	412,435	566,975
For the Period ended 31 October 2019		
Unrestricted funds	516,439	
Restricted funds	50,536	
	566,975	

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2020	2019	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Staff costs	66,785	3,515	70,300	81,203	Staff time
Office overheads	28,362	1,493	29,855	27,332	Usage
Audit fees	-	6,900	6,900	6,000	Governance
Legal and professional fees	-	1,080	1,080	716	Governance
Accountancy fees	-	22,507	22,507	22,301	Governance
Trustee costs	-	1,879	1,879	522	Governance
	95,147	37,374	132,521	138,074	
Analysed between					
Fundraising	19,029	7,475	26,504	27,615	
Charitable activities	76,118	29,899	106,017	110,459	
	95,147	37,374	132,521	138,074	

General support and Governance support costs have been allocated to the activities of Fundraising and the Vietnam Programme in the ratio of 20% and 80% respectively. The costs apportioned represent Staff and related costs, Premises costs, Office overheads and Depreciation, Governance costs and Trustee costs

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £6,900 (2019 : auditors £6,000) for audit fees.

8 Net movement in funds

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,900	6,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,594	2,902
Operating lease charges	25,940	25,554

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the Period.

10 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the Period was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Admin	2	2

Employment costs	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	68,716	70,951
Other pension costs	1,584	1,138
	70,300	72,089
Other employment costs	-	8,694

None of the employees were paid a salary in excess of £60,000 per annum

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 November 2019	10,416	16,818	27,234
Additions	-	1,061	1,061
Disposals	-	(600)	(600)
At 31 December 2020	10,416	17,279	27,695
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2019	10,060	14,988	25,048
Depreciation charged in the Period	139	1,455	1,594
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(150)	(150)
At 31 December 2020	10,199	16,293	26,492
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	217	986	1,203
At 31 October 2019	356	1,829	2,185

12 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	7,595	2,188
Prepayments	3,471	17,075
	11,066	19,263

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other taxation and social security	1,273	3,129
Trade creditors	950	701
Other creditors	70	13
Accruals	22,407	26,134
	24,700	29,977

14 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations held on trust for training and fellowship programme at the year end:

	Movement in funds			Movement in funds			
	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 1 November 2019	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fellowship Programme	166,884	(89,420)	77,464	116,941	(167,906)	-	26,499
Centres of Excellence	-	-	-	150,000	-	(20,000)	130,000
RCS Accreditaion Project	-	-	-	10,000	-	20,000	30,000
	166,884	(89,420)	77,464	276,941	(167,906)	-	186,499

15 Designated funds

During the year, the Trustees continued to maintain a working capital fund in order to ensure both the short term liquidity and the long term financial stability of the Charity. The fund was deemed to be necessary and sufficient to sustain the Charity's basic operational costs for a period of at least six months.

	Balance at 1 November 2018	Movement in funds: Incoming resources	Balance at 1 November 2019	Movement in funds: Incoming resources	Balance at 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Designated funds	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000
	175,000	-	175,000	-	175,000

16 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds 2020	Designated funds 2020	Restricted funds 2020	Total 2020	Total 2019
	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 December 2020 are represented by:					
Tangible assets	1,203	-	-	1,203	2,185
Current assets/(liabilities)	231,802	175,000	186,499	593,301	543,294
	233,005	175,000	186,499	594,504	545,479

17 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	13,480	3,290

18 Related party transactions

During the year the Charity paid £4,155 (2019: £2,589) for travel and accommodation costs in respect of two trustees who participated in the Vietnam project.

During the year Mrs Katrin Burke Smith (trustee) was reimbursed £17 for expenses paid on behalf of the Charity for postage.

During the year the Charity received donations of £10,000 from trustees.

19 Taxation

Facing the World, as a registered charity, is potentially exempt from taxation of income and gains falling within section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gain Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

20 Control

The Charity is ultimately controlled by the members.

21 Cash generated from operations

	2020	2019
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the Period	49,025	(31,501)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(379)	(728)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,593	2,901
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	8,197	42,618
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(5,277)	14,795
Cash generated from operations	53,159	28,085

22 Analysis of changes in net funds

The charity had no debt during the year.