

Annual Report 2015
of the Foundation of Children's Hospitals Kantha Bopha,
Dr. med. Beat Richner

1. **Report of Dr. Beat Richner, Founder and director of the Kantha Bopha Hospitals since 1992**

February

International Conference on the Japanese encephalitis (JEV) and vaccination at our Conference and Teaching Center, Jayavarman VII, Siem Reap Angkor.

Japanese encephalitis, a dreadful disease, is endemic in Cambodia all year long. The vaccination of Sanofi Pasteur is expensive, yet 100% successful. In 2015, a total of 254,804 healthy children were vaccinated against the Japanese encephalitis (JEV), without any incidents.

March

I showed Jayavarman VII (Kantha Bopha III) in Siem Reap Angkor to the director of the SDC, Mister Ambassador Emanuel Sager, who was accompanied by the responsible persons of the SDC office in Phnom Penh, that has existed since 2013, and the responsible individuals of SDC for Southeast Asia. I also showed them the maternity clinic. It is overcrowded with mothers and their newborns. They have to be laid on mats on the floor. After the tour, the Ambassador Sager said that help was needed. I also showed the group the maternity clinic that was under construction. In discussions and in numerous e-mails, a contribution for the new 3-storey building comprising two lifts, 80 beds, 8 birthing facilities and a small intensive care unit was promised by the SDC. But in the end, no contributions were made by the SDC.

Since 2011, we have received a yearly amount of 4 million from the SDC. Cambodia has doubled its contribution from 3 million to 6 million. The SDC has neither raised nor doubled its contributions. I have been asking them since 2007. This non-commitment represents a huge disappointment.

We circulate advertisements to donors including letters (three times a year) and undertake a fundraising and awareness performance incorporating cello music, information and projections each and every Saturday night at the Teaching and Conference Center Jayavarman VII in Siem Reap Angkor. Our total number of performances thus far exceed 900.

Please find enclosed the advertisement of 5 February 2016 (enclosure 1).

14 March 2015: Concert with projections on a big screen and information at the KKL in Lucerne. To our big surprise, the event was well attended, there was a standing ovation on the packed parquet floor and we collected donations of CHF 117,000.00.

May

Concert and information at the Klosterkirche Einsiedeln.

The 24th gala performance of the Circus KNIE for the benefit of Kantha Bopha.

Successful efforts for a mandatory commitment of Kantha Bopha in the Health Ministry:

As it is well-known, a sub-decree was signed by the Prime Minister Hun Sen on 29 December 2014 which states that Kantha Bopha Hospitals in Phnom Penh and Jayavarman VII in Siem Reap Angkor are each a department of the Health Ministry. Professor Ky Santy is the director in Phnom Penh, Professor Yay Chantana is the director in Siem Reap.

July

Following a suggestion by the Prime Minister Hun Sen, a crucial and binding meeting took place with the Finance Minister and the Health Minister on 22 July 2015. The government wants to preserve Kantha Bopha forever in the manner it currently operates: Any treatments are given free of charge and no staff member accepts money from families. Furthermore, no staff member is permitted to work outside of the hospitals including a private business or a private clinic.

The welcoming surprising was that I was appointed Advisor of the Health Ministry at the rank of a Secretary of State on 29 March 2016 (enclosure 2) – this accolade has never occurred before! This appointment demonstrates that the government is taking the matter seriously.

August

Performance at the Grossmunster in Zurich. This short stay in Zurich should be my last trip to Switzerland until 8 May 2016, as the number of patients has risen again.

Patients in the year 2015:

766,006 ill children were treated as outpatients at the polyclinics.

137,270 seriously ill children had to be hospitalized.

21,474 surgical operations were carried out.

There were 21,900 births.

Hospitalizations from 1992 up to and including 2015 (enclosure 3).

This profile shows in a dramatic way what would have happened without Kantha Bopha, as 80 % of the patients who were hospitalized would not have had a chance of survival. Furthermore, thousands would have suffered a lifelong disability.

October

The extension building of the maternity clinic is put into operation.

The costs totalled USD 3.25 million.

And to conclude a reminiscence:

In October 1996, the freshly built Kantha Bopha II at the royal palace was inaugurated by King Norodom Sihanouk with the attendance of the president of the Confederation, J.-P. Delamuraz. Kantha Bopha I had become too small even though it had been significantly expanded by a large surgery and reanimation department.

The president of the Confederation Delamuraz promised 3 million a year. But since then, Kantha Bopha has become 12 times bigger! We have received 3 million a year from the SDC since 2007, 4 million every year since 2011, which corresponds to a scarce thousandth of the SDC budget.

The president of the Confederation Delamuraz wanted to offer a gift of CHF 500,000.00 to Kantha Bopha in 1996. I suggested a CT Scanner. This is the only device that detects the primary complex of tuberculosis - the main problem in Cambodia – that we had already observed with children in 1975/75, when I was working at the then smaller Kantha Bopha as a doctor for the Red Cross – and that was massively spreading under the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror with its 300 prisons, labour camps and concentration camps.

The gift from Delamuraz was prevented by the SDC: It was stated the SDC was strongly criticised by the WHO in Geneva. It was luxury and was not in conformity with the economic situation in the country. We nonetheless bought the appliance.

My appointment as Advisor to the Health Ministry with the grade of a Secretary of State knocked the sordid doctrine of the WHO for Cambodia over - very late though - after 24 tough years (enclosure 2).



Dr. med. Beat Richner

2. Overview and Project Description

The Foundation of Children's Hospitals Kantha Bopha, Dr. med. Beat Richner, in Zurich (hereinafter "foundation") has opened five children's hospitals named as Kantha Bopha in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap Angkor (hereinafter the "Kantha Bopha hospitals") in Cambodia under the direction of Dr. Beat Richner since 1992. The biggest maternity clinic in Cambodia was put into operation in autumn 2015.

The Kantha Bopha hospitals take care of about 85% of all the sick children in Cambodia. 80% of the seriously ill and hospitalized children would not have a chance of survival without these hospitals.

The treatment is free of charge for all the children. 80% of the Cambodians are without any means and 80% of our patients come from families with a daily income of 1 USD or less. It is simply impossible for them to pay!

The Kantha Bopha hospitals have the highest correlation worldwide between costs and healing rate. This is why they can also serve as a model for poorer countries. In addition, as expressed in figures, they ethically support justifiable family planning resulting in mothers knowing that when their child is seriously ill, they can take them to the Kantha Bopha hospitals for free. Mothers in Cambodia no longer have to give birth to more than ten children for fear of losing every second child. Our maternity loses only one mother for 16,000 births. As a result, mothers giving birth in our maternity, approximately 60 births per day (with expecting mothers coming from all regions of Cambodia), nowadays seldom have more than 3 children.

Kantha Bopha is an unparalleled success story around the world in the health care sector. The Kantha Bopha hospitals have treated 14.4 million ill children since 1992 and 1.7 million seriously ill children have been hospitalized and fully cured.

The Kantha Bopha hospitals are an exemplary model for a functioning health care system in one of the poorest countries in the world. Kantha Bopha is free of corruption and enjoys a reputation as a refuge for justice and social freedom in Cambodia.

2.1. 24 years Kantha Bopha

The importance of the Kantha Bopha hospitals can only be explained and understood within the historical context of Cambodia.

King Norodom Sihanouk, who died in October 2012, had the Children's hospital Kantha Bopha in Phnom Penh built in 1962 when he was the head of state. The hospital was named in honour of his daughter Kantha Bopha, who died of leukaemia at infancy.

Up to and until the outbreak of the Vietnam War (1965-1971) and the subsequent Khmer Rouge's reign of terror (1975-1979), Cambodia operated a well-developed health care system. The entire infrastructure in Cambodia was completely destroyed by the war and the subsequent civil war and an estimated 1.7 million Cambodians – about a quarter of the country's population – were murdered.

During the final negotiations of the Paris Peace Agreement in Paris in September 1991 the well-known Zurich paediatrician Dr. Beat Richner was asked to redevelop Kantha Bopha, a place where he had worked in 1974/75 until the invasion of the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh. The newly restored Kantha Bopha was inaugurated early on 22 September 1992 with the participation of King Norodom Sihanouk and Ysushi Akashi (Japan), Chairman of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The hospital has become a successful project. The hospital was soon overburdened. On a daily basis the hospital faced more than 20 gravely ill children who could only be treated in the over-loaded intensive care unit, and as a result were rejected care. At that time, all the employees were staff of the Ministry of Health. Due to the mass increase of patient volumes, more doctors had to be requested. The Ministry was limited in being able to supply adequately trained personnel for our needs. As a solution, Dr. Beat Richner began hiring young Cambodian doctors, who completed their internship at Kantha Bopha and who demonstrated great intelligence and motivation. Today these Cambodian doctors all hold senior management positions.

In September 1995 King Norodom Sihanouk confirmed that all medical personnel should be selected by the foundation and had to adhere to a set of specific criteria. Furthermore, he personally allotted a plot of land at the royal palace. On 12 October 1996 Kantha Bopha II was inaugurated at this site by King Norodom Sihanouk and the president of the Confederation at the time, J.P. Delamuraz.

In May 1999 King Norodom Sihanouk inaugurated the third hospital in the presence of the Prime Minister Hun Sen: Jayavarman VII (Kantha Bopha III) in Siem Reap Angkor.

Since then the hospital has been expanded five times and now has an X-ray department, a laboratory, a hospital pharmacy, operating theatres and four wards. The maternity hospital was opened on 9 October 2001.

Kantha Bopha IV (Phnom Penh) was inaugurated in December 2005 and started to operate in January 2006.

In December 2007 Kantha Bopha V in Phnom Penh was inaugurated, after a construction period of only 12 months. It offers a ward comprising 300 beds, a vaccination clinic, a laboratory and an X-ray department.

The hospitals in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh have state-of-the-art equipment offering both MRI and CT scanners.

The new maternity clinic comprising 80 beds, 8 birthing facilities and a small intensive care unit started to operate in Siem Reap Angkor in October 2015. The former Maternity, where King Sihanouk was born, was renovated in the year 2015. The ground floor will accommodate the archives of medical records and the first floor will house and showcase a museum.

2.2 Health Care Services

The figures for 2015

The primary task of the Kantha Bopha hospitals is to treat thousands of severely ill children suffering from infectious diseases (tuberculosis, dengue fever, encephalitis, meningitis, etc.), in an increasing number of cases also serious accidents.

We observe a constant increase of hospitalizations since 1992. The continuous increase of patient volume can be explained by the improvement of transport infrastructure and the continuing poor health care system in the country. The patients come from all of the 24 provinces. As a result, our hospitals have hospitalized 85% of severely sick children in Cambodia. With respect to dengue fever the number has amounted to 92% of the severe cases.

The increase in the number of patients is also related to the factor that the poor population is becoming poorer. Those people can simply not afford the costs in the public and the private health sector. 80% of the Cambodians are poor farmers. As is generally known, any treatments at Kantha Bopha are free of charge. There is a further factor that does not prevent rich Cambodians to take their children to Kantha Bopha or to have their children born at Jayavarman VII, in large part due to the significantly inadequate quality and hygiene in the public and private health sector. Large family donations continue to rise as a result and Kantha Bopha remains a bona fide solution for the hospitalization or birth of one of their children.

In 2015 alone, the number of severely ill children who needed to be hospitalized amounted to 137,270. These severely ill children, that would normally have no chance of survival without hospitalization, are fully cured following their release from the hospital. Incidentally, we have yet to see a recurrence of the infection of tuberculosis (endemic in Cambodia) or dengue fever in the last 24 years.

The number of outpatient treatments of sick children amounted to 766,006. Before being admitted to the polyclinic a triage is completed by the doctors. The children who were not seriously ill and were therefore released following triage have therefore not been accounted for in our data.

In the year 2015, 21,474 surgical operations were performed (2014: 18,335). Furthermore, there were 21,900 births at the maternity clinic Jayavarman VII (Kantha Bopha III).

The mortality rate at the Kantha Bopha hospitals was only 0.3% in 2015. Please find further details in the attached table "Global Admission" (enclosure 3).

Heart surgery and invasive cardiac catheterizations

As reported previously, the illnesses with the highest mortality rate in our hospitals are the consequences of congenital heart defects.

In March 2011, Prof. Oliver Kretschmar introduced invasive cardiac catheterizations. Our team is now capable to perform them on its own.

This is made possible because all the hospitals' infrastructure function at very high levels: the laboratories, the blood bank, the intensive care units, and the diagnostic facilities. Notably, the around-the-clock discipline of the employees has been outstanding and practically and intellectually rewarding. Conversely, this is not the case in Cambodia outside of Kantha Bopha.

The Kantha Bopha Hospitals have the status of University and government hospitals

The Director of Kantha Bopha Phnom Penh, Prof. Ky Santy, the Director of Kantha Bopha (Jayavarman VII), Siem Reap, Prof. Yay Chantana, both woman surgeons in Siem Reap, Prof. Keo Sokha and Prof. Or Ouch, one of the two Heads of the maternity clinic, Prof. Tiw Say, the two Head surgeons in Phnom Penh, Prof. Pa Ponnareth and Prof. Chour Serey Cheddana, are regular professors at the Medical Faculty, Phnom Penh. Furthermore, 22 other colleagues are lecturers. 160 students work as interns in our hospitals in the departments of paediatrics, surgery and obstetrics. The nursing college, which is affiliated with the Medical Faculty Phnom Penh, sends an annual attendance of 200 interns to the Kantha Bopha hospitals. Additionally, assistant medical technicians are trained in the laboratory and radiography.

Since 1994 (when only Kantha Bopha I existed), Kantha Bopha has been a department of the Health Ministry. At the request of Dr. Beat Richner, the Prime Minister Hun Sen signed a sub-decree in December 2014 which states that Kantha Bopha III (Jayavarman VII) in Siem Reap Angkor is its own department of the Health Ministry. This is of great importance for the long-term continuation of Kantha Bopha in its predefined structure with decent salaries for its 2,500 Cambodian employees in a manner free of corruption and its policy of free treatment for everyone.

2.3. Health Care Professionals

At the end of 2015, the foundation employed a total of about 2,500 local employees in the five hospitals in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap Angkor. In addition to Dr. Beat Richner, Head of the Kantha Bopha hospitals, the only other foreign employee working for the foundation in Cambodia is Dr. Denis Laurent (Head of Laboratory and dual citizen of both France and Cambodia).

The Kantha Bopha hospitals operate sustainably and with the very high quality collaboration with the Cambodian employees. The medical education and training of the younger colleagues are enhanced and maintained in a sustainable way. All the head doctors are aged between 42 and 49 and eagerly train their younger colleagues in the most professional manner.

3. Foundation Board and Management

During the two meetings of 27 January 2015 and 8 May 2015 the foundation board focussed on the statutory business. In January 2015, Tiziano Tuena was elected a member of the foundation board and treasurer.

The Compensatory and Audit Committee met on 20 April 2015 and was presided over by Dr. iur. Florian von Meiss. The body reviewed the compensation of the managing staff as well as the expenditures relating to bookkeeping, donations and public relations matters.

In October 2015 the President and the Vice-President visited the Kantha Bopha Hospitals and the new Maternity.

The Foundation Board wishes to thank Intercontrol AG for its transparent and precise bookkeeping and the monthly reports on current financial status. We are also very grateful for the competent care of the business in connection with legacies, bequests and all the correspondence with donors. In 2015, PricewaterhouseCoopers AG (PwC) controlled the annual results as our appointed auditors.

4. Financial Concerns – Donations – Public Relations

4.1. Annual Financial Statement

The Annual Financial Statement for 2015, approved by the Foundation Board on 9 May 2016, closed with assets of CHF 52,694,668.22 and a surplus of CHF 12,865,881.69.

The organisation capital (equity) therefore increased by CHF 12.9 million to CHF 52.1 million. This development allows to provide for a finance period of the next 12 months' period for hospital operation.

For the first time, the Annual Financial Statement 2015 was carried out according to the requirements of standard SWISS GAAP FER. The financial effects of this first-time application of CHF 23,088.00 are marginally apparent in "Statement of the change in capital". The audit report by PwC of 9 May 2016 contains no limitations or details and recommends that the Foundation Board approve the Annual Financial Statement.

Our accounting contains two matters of particular concern:

- Due to the unstable political situation and the lack of legal security, the investments are debited directly from the expenditures.
- Under Cambodian law, the purchase of real estate by a Swiss Foundation is not permitted, three plots of land are held in trust by Dr. Denis Laurent, member of the hospital management and French-Cambodian dual national. There is written evidence of the corresponding trust relationship.

After a surplus of expenditures of CHF 6.5 million the previous year, the revenue surplus in 2015 amounts to CHF 12.9 million. The continued positive results are mainly due to the following factors:

- The donations rose to CHF 44 million (best result since the creation of the foundation in 1992; previous year: CHF 34.7 million). This encouraging result was also due to a donation of about CHF 6.4 million by the Cambodian King. The legacies increased by approximately 3.2 million to 11.5 million compared to the previous year (CHF 8.3 million), whereas the large donations (donations of more than CHF 100,000.00) diminished by CHF 0.7 million to 5.6 million.
- The expenditures for the operation of the hospitals in Cambodia ("project expenditure Cambodia") were higher than in the previous year and increased by CHF 4.8 million to CHF 37.7 million. This increase is in particular due to higher personnel costs (CHF 1.5 million), higher costs for medication (CHF 1.6 million), higher operating costs (0.5 million) and investments in medical equipment and building extensions (CHF 1.2 million).
- The "infrastructure expenses Switzerland" (expenses for fundraising, general advertisement expenditures and administrative costs) amount to about CHF 2.3 million and is by CHF 0.2 million higher than the previous year.

The part of our administrative costs confirmed by PwC is in keeping with the average of the past three years at 5.88 % (previous year: 6.95 %) of the total revenues (without revaluation of the property), which is an efficiently low ratio and representatively reflects a lean organisational process.

The administrative costs mainly comprise public relations, including advertisements, IT, administration of donations, thank-you letters, bookkeeping and auditing costs.

4.2. Public Relations

In addition to his role as Head of the five hospitals, Dr. Beat Richner shows tireless dedication to generate donations. He informs on the current activities of the hospitals in the regular advertisements (see also enclosure 1).

In 2015 we carried out a total of three mailings in March, June and November (including flyers for the 20 franc note campaign 2015 in March).

Dr. Beat Richner continued his weekly information sessions in Siem Reap, accompanied by his cello concerts. Every Saturday evening, Dr. Beat Richner informs an international audience in the auditorium of the Siem Reap hospital about current medical, political and financial aspects of his activities.

In order to inform donors and to generate donations, Dr. Beat Richner travels to Switzerland twice or three times a year. In 2015 he gave concerts at the KKL in Lucerne, in the Grossmünster in Zurich and in the Klosterkirche Einsiedeln.

The 24th gala performance of the Circus KNIE took place in Zurich on 12 May 2015.

5. Thanks

The foundation is grateful for the nearly 100,000 donors and the many companies and foundations for their financial and ideological support of the Kantha Bopha hospitals during the year 2015.

The contributions of the Cambodian government have been doubled, from USD 3 to USD 6 million, by Prime Minister Hun Sen. These proceeds were paid directly to our foundation thus averting payments to the Cambodian Ministry of Health.

The yearly contributions of the Swiss confederation have remained at CHF 4 million.

We would like to address our thanks to the governments of Cambodia and the Swiss Confederation for their regular support and hope for a further increase in their participation.

We thank Circus KNIE for their continued hospitality for 24 years by continuing the traditional Knie Gala, where friends of the foundation can enjoy the exciting programme.

Furthermore, we thank the media for their interest and their continued coverage of Dr. Beat Richner and his aid agency. Special thanks go to the Schweizer Illustrierten for their many years of loyalty and favourable editorial.

Warmest thanks to our donors. You know:

Every franc helps to heal, save and prevent.

Zurich, 9. Mai 2016

For the foundation board:



Dr. iur. René Schwarzenbach
President



Dr. med. Alfred Löhner
Honorary President and member of the
foundation board

Enclosures:

- Advertisement of 5 February 2016
- Appointment of Dr. Beat Richner as Advisor of the Ministry of Health
- Table "Global Admission"



Dr. Beat Richner, Kantha Bopha Children's Hospitals
Phnom Penh / Siem Reap Angkor, 5. Februar 2016

Kantha Bopha – nun ein erprobtes und erfolgreiches Modell für die arme Welt

Am 5. Februar 1992 unterzeichnete ich im Gesundheitsministerium in Phnom Penh ein **»Memorandum of Understanding«** zur Restoration und dem Betreiben des damals kleinen, vom Krieg zerstörten, Kinderspitals Kantha Bopha in Phnom Penh, wo ich 1974/75 als Kinderarzt des Schweizerischen Roten Kreuzes gearbeitet hatte **bis zum Einmarsch der Roten Khmer in Phnom Penh.**

Seither haben wir fünf Kinderspitäler und eine Gebärklinik gebaut und zeitgemäss ausgerüstet, um so korrekte Diagnosen stellen zu können, die erst korrekte Behandlungen ermöglichen.

1.516.471 Million schwer kranke und schwer verunfallte Kinder wurden hospitalisiert seit September 1992. 80% dieser Kinder hätten keine Chance gehabt ohne diese Hospitalisation. Ferner hätten Tausende eine lebenslängliche Behinderung davon getragen.

14.837.155 Millionen kranke Kinder wurden in den Polikliniken behandelt.

1998 bauten wir Kantha Bopha III (Jayavarman VII) in Siem Reap Angkor, wo wir 2001 eine Gebärklinik angegliedert haben, die wir 2015 erweitert haben. **Da erfolgten 192.897 Geburten. Die Gebärklinik ermöglicht dem Neugeborenen einen guten Start ins Leben. Die Integration der Gebärklinik in eine Pädiatrie mit Neonatologie, Infektiologie und Chirurgie bietet dem Neugeborenen optimale Sicherheit.**

Tausende von Müttern konnten vor dem Tode bewahrt werden, Mütter die an Eklampsie (hoher Blutdruck, Krämpfe) oder an Krankheiten wie Lungen-Tuberkulose, Malaria, Dengue-Fieber und Hirnentzündungen litten.

1.390.323 Million Schwangerschaftskontrollen wurden durchgeführt, dank denen eine optimale Geburt, optimal für Mutter und Kind, erfolgen konnte.

Seit 1992 hat das alles unsere Stiftung 563 Millionen Schweizer Franken gekostet.

2500 kambodschanische Mitarbeitende erbringen tags und nachts diese enormen Leistungen vor Ort. Sie erhalten korrekte Löhne, so nimmt niemand den Patienten-Familien Geld ab, niemand arbeitet ausserhalb des Spitals, alle arbeiten in Rotation jeden vierten Tag auch nachts.

Bis zu 140 schwer kranke und schwer verunfallte Kinder kommen nachts in unsere Spitäler. 60% der Geburten erfolgen nachts. Es besteht keine Korruption. Alle Behandlungen sind kostenfrei für alle. Die meisten Familien sind elendiglich arm, sie kommen aus allen Provinzen in unsere Spitäler.

Und trotzdem weisen unsere Spitäler erwiesenermassen weltweit das beste Verhältnis Kosten/Heilungsrate auf.

Die Kantha Bopha Spitäler sind Universitätsspitäler, Studierende der Medizin, der Krankenpflege, der medizinisch-technischen Berufe, werden ausgebildet, und selbstverständlich auch unser Staff von 2500 Kambodschanerinnen und Kambodschanern.

So hat sich Kantha Bopha seit 1992 in pragmatischer Weise zu einem effizienten Modell für die arme Welt entwickelt.

4,7% der Gelder, die seit 1992 in unsere Stiftung gelangten, stammen von der kambodschanischen Regierung, 8,9% vom Bund (DEZA).

86,4% sind private Spenden, die meisten aus der Schweiz, für die wir von ganzem Herzen danken. Eine gesamte Generation wurde in Kambodscha, zerrüttet von Krieg, Korruption und der Terrorherrschaft der Roten Khmer, nachhaltig vor Ort gerettet, dank Ihren Spenden.

Jeder Franken hilft heilen, retten und vorbeugen. **Nochmals herzlichen Dank.**

Dr. Beat Richner, Gründer und Leiter der Kantha Bopha Spitäler, seit 1992

PC 80-60699-1 – IBAN-Nr. CH98 0900 0000 8006 0699 1

www.beat-richner.ch – www.facebook.com/dr.beat.richner

**The first Quarter Period 2016 was most busy at Kantha Bopha
It ended by a great and wonderful surprise on March 29th**

Facts and Figures, January/February / March 2016:

199 118 sick children were treated in the outpatient stations

144 706 healthy children were successfully vaccinated against the Japanese Encephalitis (JEV)

34 953 severely sick children had to be hospitalized. Without this hospitalization thousands would have died and hundreds would be handicapped all life long

5500 surgical operations had to be done

33 742 pregnant women were controlled and treated in the outpatient station of our maternity at Jayavarman VII in Siem Reap Angkor. **There were 5829 deliveries**

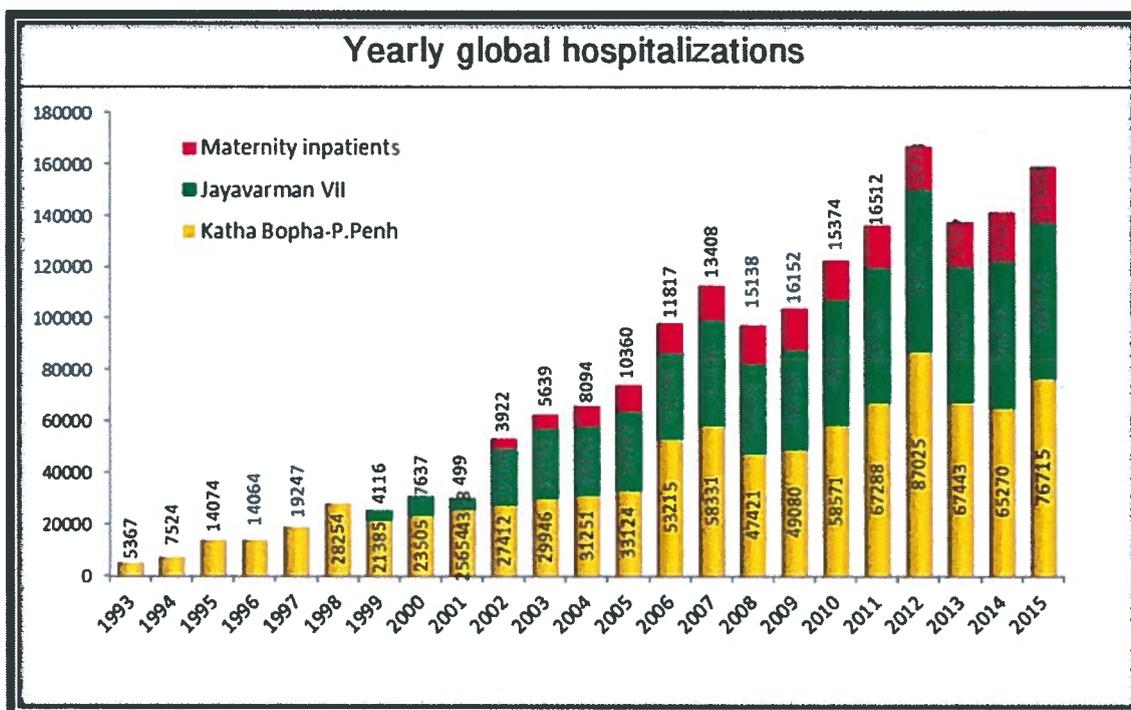
All treatment is free for all. Most families are very poor. No one staff takes money from the families. No one staff is working outside in a private business or a private clinic. 25% of the staff is working the night. The most severely sick children are brought at night to the hospitals. The "System Kantha Bopha" makes our Hospitals successful. People trust in the Kantha Bopha Hospitals.

And at the end of the first quarter period of 2016, on March 29th, I was appointed Advisor to Ministry of Health, corresponding to the rank of a Secretary of State, by a royal decree signed by His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni on the recommendation of Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen and the Minister of Health, His Excellency Prof. Mam Bun Heng. **We are very thankful for this honor. It will help to contain the sustainability of the Kantha Bopha Hospitals for the years to come.**



Dr. Beat Richner, Founder and Head of Kantha Bopha since 1992

How the numbers of severely sick children to be hospitalized have increased since 1992 up to 2015 is shown by this profile below. The deliveries in our maternity in SiemReap-Angkor have increased from 1999 up to 2015 in a significant way too.



For all the treatments of the severely sick children (numbers shown by the profile), for the treatment of the sick children being treated in the outpatient stations (15 Million) and for the constructions of all the five hospitals, for its modern facilities for diagnosis and treatment, for the medicines and drugs, we paid from 1992 up to 2015: **573 Million USD**

4.7% is contributed by the Cambodian Government. 8% by the Swiss government. 87% are private donations, most from people living in Switzerland. In 2015 we spent 42.5 Million USD. Day by day we spend **135 000.00 USD.**

The Cambodian Government has doubled its actual contribution from 3 Million USD to 6 Million USD. The Swiss government has not increased its contribution of 4 Million since 2007 I am asking for. It is a great disappointment.

All treatment is free for all. Most families are very poor. No one of our 2500 Cambodian staff is taking money from the families. No one of our staff is working outside in a private clinic. 25% of the staff is working the night. The most severe cases are brought to the Kantha Bopha Hospitals at night. 60% of deliveries occur at night.

Dr. Beat Richner, Founder and Head of Kantha Bopha since 1992