Financial Statements
Including Uniform Guidance Reports
and Independent Auditors' Report

December 31, 2021 and 2020

Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc. ("the Institute"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020; the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Institute as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 required to be independent of the Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 10, 2022, on our consideration of the Institute's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Institute's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Vienna, Virginia May 10, 2022

Statements of Financial Position December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,306,349	\$ 6,669,628
Investments	1,558,333	1,557,887
Grants and other receivables	4,851,638	4,534,978
Prepaid expenses and deposits	310,497	210,032
Property and equipment, net	700,796	791,604
Patent, net	1,454,553	1,707,153
Deferred compensation asset	555,884	451,772
Total assets	\$ 18,738,050	\$ 15,923,054
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,708,737	\$ 2,635,445
Deferred rent	1,254,228	1,395,925
Deferred compensation liability	555,884	451,772
Total liabilities	6,518,849	4,483,142
Net Assets		
Without donor restrictions	2,745,224	1,815,408
With donor restrictions	9,473,977	9,624,504
Total net assets	12,219,201	11,439,912
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 18,738,050	\$ 15,923,054

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Revenue and Support			
Grants	\$ -	\$ 9,928,309	\$ 9,928,309
Federal grants and contracts	15,707,414	-	15,707,414
Other contracts	1,133,662	-	1,133,662
Contributions	114,113	51,838	165,951
Investment return	78,264	3,306	81,570
Released from restrictions	10,133,980	(10,133,980)	
Total revenue and support	27,167,433	(150,527)	27,016,906
Expenses			
Program services	22,994,975	-	22,994,975
Supporting services: General and administrative Fundraising	2,872,628 370,014	- -	2,872,628 370,014
Total supporting services	3,242,642		3,242,642
Total expenses	26,237,617		26,237,617
Change in Net Assets	929,816	(150,527)	779,289
Net Assets, beginning of year	1,815,408	9,624,504	11,439,912
Net Assets, end of year	\$ 2,745,224	\$ 9,473,977	\$ 12,219,201

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Revenue and Support			
Grants	\$ -	\$ 11,127,601	\$ 11,127,601
Federal grants and contracts	8,548,318	-	8,548,318
Other contracts	3,425,942	-	3,425,942
Contributions	55,601	71,512	127,113
Investment return	43,943	2,618	46,561
Rental revenue	38,543	-	38,543
Released from restrictions	9,303,306	(9,303,306)	
Total revenue and support	21,415,653	1,898,425	23,314,078
Expenses			
Program services	18,118,911		18,118,911
Supporting services:			
General and administrative	2,406,971	-	2,406,971
Fundraising	279,144		279,144
Total supporting services	2,686,115	<u> </u>	2,686,115
Total expenses	20,805,026	_	20,805,026
Total enpenses	20,000,020		20,000,020
Change in Net Assets	610,627	1,898,425	2,509,052
Net Assets, beginning of year	1,204,781	7,726,079	8,930,860
Net Assets, end of year	\$ 1,815,408	\$ 9,624,504	\$ 11,439,912

Statements of Functional Expenses For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

2021 2020

	2021					2020				_					
		_		eneral and	_					_		General and	_		
		Program	Ad	ministrative	Fu	ındraising		Total		Program	Ac	lministrative	I	Fundraising	Total
C.1	¢.	5,465,791	¢.	666,088	Ф	316,611	¢.	C 440 400	¢.	4,792,653	¢.	540,115	¢.	226,411 \$	<i>E EE</i> O 170
Salaries	\$		Þ	-	Þ		Þ	6,448,490	\$		Þ				5,559,179
Employee benefits		381,820		387,726		29,811		799,357		353,739		239,864		24,101	617,704
Payroll taxes		231,477		171,919		19,190		422,586		204,555		118,387		14,305	337,247
Professional fees		3,305,833		505,052		1,125		3,812,010		3,688,523		589,764		2,779	4,281,066
Advertising and promotions		575,010		119,994		-		695,004		580,304		18,220		-	598,524
Office supplies		5,002		34,953		-		39,955		6,996		22,955		215	30,166
Telephone		7,603		34,553		943		43,099		8,741		31,305		855	40,901
Postage and printing		9,923		399		-		10,322		18,024		820		38	18,882
Computer and copier		17,435		9,435		-		26,870		28,615		16,289		4,039	48,943
Rent		-		518,274		_		518,274		-		592,488		-	592,488
Insurance		75,730		47,132		-		122,862		9,466		48,676		-	58,142
Internet		390		10,705		-		11,095		1,401		9,659		-	11,060
Seminar and training		1,661		15,591		-		17,252		122		6,790		-	6,912
Books and publications		42		52		-		94		2,017		59		-	2,076
Dues and subscriptions		86,691		24,786		2,197		113,674		31,881		20,372		3,327	55,580
Conferences and meetings		269,554		119		-		269,673		187,601		524		-	188,125
Sub-recipient grants		12,180,240		-		-		12,180,240		7,837,621		-		-	7,837,621
Travel		33,651		15,227		105		48,983		38,766		2,265		194	41,225
Depreciation and amortization		252,600		114,458		-		367,058		252,600		112,458		-	365,058
Recruiting		86,649		170,382		-		257,031		71,165		13,619		2,851	87,635
Miscellaneous		7,873		25,783		32		33,688		4,121		22,342		29	26,492
Total Expenses	\$	22,994,975	\$	2,872,628	\$	370,014	\$	26,237,617	\$	18,118,911	\$	2,406,971	\$	279,144 \$	20,805,026

Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021		 2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			_
Change in net assets	\$	779,289	\$ 2,509,052
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to			
net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization on property			
and equipment		114,458	112,458
Amortization on patent		252,600	252,600
Net change in discount on grants receivable		-	(4,327)
Unrealized and realized gain on investments		(68,403)	(24,218)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in grants and other receivables		(316,660)	(2,791,333)
Increase in prepaid expenses and deposits		(100,465)	(12,201)
Increase in deferred compensation asset		(35,709)	(35,822)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued			
expenses		2,073,292	548,309
Decrease in deferred revenue		-	(6,908)
Decrease in deferred rent		(141,697)	(124,621)
Increase in deferred compensation liability		104,112	60,040
Decrease in security deposit			 (5,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,660,817	 477,060
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(23,650)	-
Purchase of investments		(446)	 (3,524)
Net cash used in investing activities		(24,096)	(3,524)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,636,721	473,536
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year		6,669,628	6,196,092
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year	\$	9,306,349	\$ 6,669,628

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

1. Nature of Operations

The Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc. ("the Institute") is a not-for-profit organization that was incorporated in January 1994 under the laws of the state of Maryland to operate for charitable, educational, and scientific purposes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). It is dedicated to continuing the work and achieving the vision of Dr. Albert Sabin to make vaccines more accessible, enable innovation, and expand immunization across the globe.

The Institute receives support in the form of contributions, sponsorships, contracts, and grants. The Institute is a leading advocate for expanding global immunization and advancing vaccine research and development. Unlocking the potential of vaccines through partnership, the Institute has built a robust ecosystem of funders, innovators, implementers, practitioners, policy makers, and public stakeholders to advance its vision of a future free from preventable diseases. As a nonprofit with more than 25 years of experience, the Institute is committed to finding solutions that last and extending the full benefits of vaccines to all people, regardless of who they are or where they live.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The Institute's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred.

Net assets are classified as follows:

• Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions — Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor (or certain grantor) restrictions. The governing Board has designated, from net assets without donor restrictions, net assets for a reserve fund in the amount of \$1,541,423 and \$1,343,058 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The purpose of the reserve fund is to help ensure the long-term ability of the Institute to meet its mission by creating an internal line of credit to maintain cash flow and financial flexibility; to enable the Institute to sustain operations through delays in payments of committed funding; and to pay for one-time, nonrecurring expenses that will build capacity, such as staff development or research and development. The target minimum reserve fund approximates six months of operating expenses on average.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Accounting and Presentation (continued)

• Net Assets With Donor Restrictions – Net assets subject to donor- (or certain grantor-) imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the Institute considers as cash equivalents all highly liquid investments, which can be converted into known amounts of cash and have a maturity period of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. Excluded from this definition are amounts intended for use as investment reserves.

Investments

Investments are stated at fair value, based on quoted market prices, and consist primarily of money market funds held for investment. All realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported as a component of investment return in the accompanying statements of activities.

Grants and Other Receivables

Grants and other receivables represent program expenditures incurred and submitted to grantor organizations for approval. All grants receivable are reflected at either net realizable value, or at net present value based on projected cash flows. Grants receivable due in more than one year are discounted at an average annual rate of 2-3%, using rates that consider market and credit risk. No discount was recorded on multi-year grants receivables during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, due to immateriality. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded, as management believes that all receivables are fully collectible.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment with a cost greater than \$5,000 and a projected useful life exceeding one year are capitalized and recorded at cost. Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, which is computed using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, which range from five to seven years. Upon the retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the respective accounts and the resulting gain or loss is included in revenue or expenses. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses as incurred.

Patent

The donated patent is stated at the original assessed value, less amortization computed on the straight-line method over the estimated life of the patent.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue Accounted for in Accordance with Contribution Accounting

Corporate and foundation grants and contributions are recognized as revenue when cash, securities, or other assets; an unconditional promise to give; or a notification of a beneficial interest is received by the Institute. Conditional promises to give, that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier, and a right of return, are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met. The Institute reports gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received or promised with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated funds to one of the Institute's programs or to a future year.

Federal grants and contracts are nonreciprocal and recognized as contributions. Typically, federal grants and contracts, which are conditioned upon certain performance requirements and/or the incurrence of allowable qualifying expenses, are cost-reimbursable. Amounts received are recognized as revenue when the Institute has incurred expenditures in compliance with specific grant or contract provisions. Revenue recognized on these federal grants and contracts and on federal grants and contracts for which billings have not been presented to, or collected from, the awarding agency is included in grants and other receivables in the accompanying statements of financial position. Certain pass-through fixed fee grants are not conditioned upon certain performance obligations and are recorded as grants with restrictions in the accompanying statements of activities.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

Revenue Accounted for as Contracts

Revenue is recognized when the Institute satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or performing a service. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration the Institute expects to receive in exchange for satisfying distinct performance obligations. If a performance obligation does not meet the criteria to be considered distinct, the Institute combines it with other performance obligations until a distinct bundle of goods or services exists. Fees or amounts received in advance of satisfying contractual performance obligations are reflected as deferred revenue in the statements of financial position. Revenue is recognized either over time or at the point in time that contractual obligations are met.

Specifically, for the various types of contracts, the Institute recognizes revenue as follows:

Other contracts revenue includes an Other Transaction Authority agreement that is reciprocal and recognized as an exchange transaction. The Institute recognizes revenue upon satisfying performance obligations that are represented by milestones.

Rental revenue is recognized at a point in time when a monthly performance obligation is transferred to the tenant. The amount recognized reflects the consideration received or expected to be received in exchange for tenants' rights of using the rented space.

Donated Goods and Services

Donations of goods are recorded as support at their estimated fair values at the date of donation. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Institute did not receive donated securities.

Donated services are recognized if the services received create or enhance nonfinancial assets or require specialized skills provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by the donations. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Institute received pro bono legal services in the amount of \$52,298 and \$51,013, respectively, which are recorded in contributions revenue and donated legal expenses in the accompanying statements of activities.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of program and supporting services activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of activities. The statements of functional expenses present the natural classification detail of expenses by function. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Advertising Costs

The Institute expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs were \$87,539 and \$47,975 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-02, *Leases*. The update requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its statements of financial position. The guidance also expands the required quantitative and qualitative lease disclosures. The guidance is effective beginning in 2022.

In September 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-07, *Not-for-Profit Entities* (Topic 958): *Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets*. This guidance is intended to increase transparency of contributed nonfinancial assets for nonprofit entities through enhancements in presentation and disclosure requirements. Nonprofit entities will be required to present contributed nonfinancial assets as a separate line item in the statements of activities, apart from contributions of cash and other financial contributions. Nonprofit entities will also be required to disclose various information related to contributed nonfinancial assets. ASU 2020-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The Institute is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the new accounting guidance on its December 31, 2022 financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Institute has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through May 10, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

3. Liquidity and Availability

The Institute strives to maintain liquid financial assets on hand to meet six months of general expenditures. Management periodically reviews the Institute's liquid asset needs and adjusts the reserve balances as necessary. Amounts in excess of operating liquidity needs are invested in short-term and highly liquid securities.

The following table reflects the Institute's financial assets, reduced by amounts that are not available to meet general expenditures within one year of the statements of financial position date because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions, as of December 31:

	2021	 2020
Financial assets at year end: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,306,349	\$ 6,669,628
Short-term investments	1,558,333	1,557,887
Grants and other receivables	4,851,638	4,534,978
Total financial assets Less: funds with restrictions	15,716,320 (9,473,977)	12,762,493 (9,624,504)
Total available for general expenditures	\$ 6,242,343	\$ 3,137,989

The Institute considers its Board-designated reserve fund to be available to meet cash needs for general expenditures with the Board's approval, if necessary.

Financial assets with contractual and donor-imposed restrictions represent a large part of the Institute's revenue stream. These funds are not flexible and could not be included in the funds available for general expenditures, and will be used by the Institute in line with the donor-imposed restrictions.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

4. Concentrations of Risk

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Institute to significant concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, and investments. The Institute maintains interest-bearing cash deposits and investments with a financial institution that exceed insurable limits under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). The Institute has not experienced any credit losses on its cash and cash equivalents, and investments to date as it relates to FDIC and SIPC insurance limits. Management periodically assesses the financial condition of these financial institutions and believes that the risk of any credit loss is minimal.

Revenue Risk

The Institute derives its revenue and other support primarily from grants, contracts, and contributions from private foundations and the U.S. government. Any material change in the level of support from these organizations could affect the Institute's program activities.

5. Investments and Fair Value Measurements

The Institute follows FASB Accounting Standards Codification 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, for its financial assets. This standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Fair value measurement standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or other valuation techniques) to determine fair value. The categorization of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the entity's perceived risk of that instrument.

The inputs used in measuring fair value are categorized into three levels. Level 1 inputs consist of unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and have the highest priority. Level 2 is based upon observable inputs other than quoted market prices, and Level 3 is based on unobservable inputs. The Institute recognizes transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period.

In general, and where applicable, the Institute uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets to determine fair value. This pricing methodology applies to Level 1 investments.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

5. Investments and Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following table presents the Institute's fair value hierarchy for those assets measured on a recurring basis as of December 31:

	Total fair			
	value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2021: Investments: Money market funds, held for investment	\$ 1.558.333 \$	1,558,333 \$	- \$	
Deferred compensation: Money market funds	41,436	41,436	- 4	_
Mutual funds	514,448	514,448	-	_
Total assets at fair value	\$ 2,114,217 \$	2,114,217 \$	- \$	
	\$ 1,557,887 \$	1,557,887 \$	- \$	-
Deferred compensation: Money market funds Mutual funds	6,836 444,936	6,836 444,936	-	- -
Total assets at fair value	\$ 2,009,659 \$	2,009,659 \$	- \$	

Investment return consists of the following for the years ended December 31:

	2021		2020
Interest and dividends Unrealized and realized gain	\$	13,167 68,403	\$ 22,343 24,218
Total investment return	\$	81,570	\$ 46,561

The Institute did not have any investment management expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

6. Grants and Other Receivables

Grants and other receivables are comprised of the following at December 31:

	2021			2020			
Receivable in less than one year Receivable in one to five years	\$	4,851,638	\$	4,484,978 50,000			
Total grants and other receivables	\$	4,851,638	\$	4,534,978			

7. Property and Equipment

The Institute held the following property and equipment at December 31:

	 2021	 2020
Leasehold improvements	\$ 1,192,938 200,652	\$ 1,192,938 177,002
Computer equipment and software Furniture and equipment	 152,006	152,006
Total property and equipment Less: accumulated depreciation	1,545,596	1,521,946
and amortization	(844,800)	(730,342)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 700,796	\$ 791,604

8. Patent

During 2015, the Institute was assigned a patent donation for a safety syringe technology from one of the original inventors. At the time of donation, the patent was valued by a professional third-party company at \$2,989,800, with an estimated remaining life of 12 years and 10 months. Accumulated amortization for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was \$1,535,247 and \$1,282,647, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Government Grants and Contracts

The Federal funds that the Institute receives from various agencies are subject to audit under the provisions of the respective grant and contract agreements. The ultimate determination of amounts received under these grants and contracts is based upon the allowance of costs reported to and accepted by the oversight agency. Until such grants and contracts are closed out, there exists a contingency to refund any amount received in excess of allowable costs. Management is of the opinion that no material liability exists.

Operating Leases

On June 24, 2016, the Institute entered into an operating lease for office space at a location in Washington, DC, which commenced on February 1, 2017 and expires on January 31, 2028. This lease agreement was subsequently amended on June 26, 2017 to include additional office space. Base monthly rent payments do not include pro rata share of the building's operating expenses and real estate taxes, and are subject to a 2.5% annual increase. As a lease incentive, the landlord provided 12 months of free rent and a leasehold improvement allowance.

Deferred rent consists of the excess of the rental expenses on a straight-line basis over the payments required by the lease and unamortized portion of leasehold improvements liability. Deferred rent was \$1,254,228 and \$1,395,925 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During 2018, the Institute entered into a sublease agreement to sublet a portion of its office space. The sublease commenced on May 1, 2018 and was scheduled to expire on April 30, 2021. In 2020, the sublease agreement was terminated effective June 30, 2020. The Institute paid a termination fee of \$15,000 to the subtenant to incentivize the subtenant to agree to an early termination of the sublease.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 under all leases amounted to \$556,871 and \$572,991, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

9. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Operating Leases (continued)

Future minimum lease payments under all operating leases are as follows for the years ending December 31:

2022	\$ 716,005
2023	733,956
2024	752,293
2025	771,119
2026	790,444
Thereafter	 877,805
Total	\$ 4,641,622

Letter of Credit

Coinciding with entering into the office lease, the Institute issued an irrevocable letter of credit on September 21, 2016, with the new landlord listed as the beneficiary in the amount of \$38,278 as a security deposit. The letter of credit was increased by an additional \$14,565 with the amendment of additional space, as described above. The total security deposit at both December 31, 2021 and 2020 for the office lease and amendment was \$52,843. The letter of credit will be automatically extended without amendment for one-year periods from the initial expiration date of February 1, 2018, and will not extend beyond January 31, 2028, unless by subsequent mutual agreement.

Employment Agreements

The Institute has employment agreements with two key executives. These employment agreements contain provisions for fixed salaries, performance bonuses, and other allowances, some of which are deferred. Amounts related to the deferred compensation are reflected as deferred compensation liability in the accompanying statements of financial position.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

10. Net Assets With Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions consist of the following at December 31:

	2021		2020	
Vaccine acceptance and demand	\$	3,238,561	\$ 2,251,923	
Applied Epidemiology initiatives		2,005,538	2,443,160	
Safety syringe advocacy		1,457,553	1,710,152	
Global Community Engagement				
Initiatives (Boost Network)		1,508,878	642,360	
Rotavirus initiatives and conferences		640,963	483,114	
Flu vaccine initiatives		389,306	1,042,177	
Lifecourse workshops		119,096	192,082	
Ciro de Quadros vaccinology course		83,020	210,265	
Priority VAX		15,894	19,657	
Meningococcal initiatives		15,168	15,168	
COVID vaccine access		-	533,074	
Vaccine ecosystem		-	68,431	
Boost vaccinology course			12,941	
Total net assets with donor restrictions	\$	9,473,977	\$ 9,624,504	

11. Retirement Plans

Defined Contribution Plan

The Institute offers a 401(k) plan to full-time employees who are 21 years of age and have completed three consecutive months of employment. Employees may participate by deferring compensation up to the Internal Revenue Service limit, which was \$19,500 in both 2021 and 2020, into the plan each year on a voluntary basis. Additionally, the Institute may elect to match a portion of the employee's contribution on an annual basis. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Institute's match amounted to \$195,047 and \$160,949, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

11. Retirement Plans (continued)

Deferred Compensation Plan

During 2016, the Institute adopted a non-qualified deferred compensation plan under IRC Section 457(b) for an executive employee. An additional plan was adopted during 2017 for another executive employee. Deferred compensation and investments designated for such deferrals are only available and taxable upon termination of employment, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. Until paid or made available to the participant or beneficiary, all deferred amounts, and investment earnings related thereto, are solely the property and rights of the Institute. Investment earnings, including interest and dividends, and unrealized and realized gains and losses, are included in investment return in the accompanying statements of activities. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the deferred compensation asset and corresponding liability totaled \$555,884 and \$451,772, respectively.

12. Allocation of Expenses from Management and General Activities

The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributed to more than one program or supporting function. Therefore, expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. Program expenses represent direct costs that result in the Institute fulfilling its mission. Fundraising expenses represent costs that involve seeking, soliciting, or securing grants and contributions. General and administrative expenses represent costs necessary for the operations of the Institute that are not easily identifiable with specific program or fundraising activities. utilizes direct allocation as its preferred method of allocating expenses, and it is used most often, provided it is reasonably efficient. The majority of the expenses for the Institute are allocated using the direct allocation method. Indirect allocation is used when the direct method is too burdensome, and the Institute utilizes indirect allocation for certain natural categories of expenses. The expenses that are allocated using the indirect method include salaries, employee benefits, payroll taxes, office supplies and other office-related expenses, and depreciation and amortization, among other expenses, which are allocated on the basis of estimates of time and effort.

13. Income Taxes

Under IRC Section 501(c)(3), the Institute is exempt from the payment of taxes on income other than net unrelated business income. No tax expense is recorded in the accompanying financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, as there was no significant unrelated business income. Contributions to the Institute are deductible as provided in IRC Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Management evaluated the Institute's tax positions and concluded that the Institute's financial statements do not include any uncertain tax positions.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE AND REPORTS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE





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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees of Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc.

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc. ("the Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021; the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 10, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Institute's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (continued)

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Institute's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Vienna, Virginia May 10, 2022





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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of Trustees of Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc.

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc.'s ("the Institute") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Institute's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Institute's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Institute complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards ("Uniform Guidance"). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.



Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Institute's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Institute's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Institute's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Institute's internal control over compliance relevant to the
 audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to
 test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform
 Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
 Institute's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.



Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Vienna, Virginia May 10, 2022

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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Federal Agency/Pass-Through Agency/Program or Cluster Title	Agency or Pass- Through Grant Number	Assistance Listing Number	Federal Expenditures	Subrecipient Awards	
Research and Development Cluster					
National Science Foundation					
Pass-Through from U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation: PriorityVax Platform	OISE-19-65582-1	47.079	\$ 3,763	\$ -	
Total National Science Foundation			3,763		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services					
Pass-Through from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority: Sudan Ebolavirus and Marburg Virus (SEAM) Vaccine Development	75A50119C00055	93.360	15,707,414	9,182,248	
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			15,707,414	9,182,248	
Total Research and Development Cluster			15,711,177	9,182,248	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 15,711,177	\$ 9,182,248	

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (SEFA) includes the federal award activity of the Institute under the programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2021. The information in the SEFA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the SEFA presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Institute, it is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Institute.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the SEFA are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, where certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. For new awards or modifications of existing awards after December 26, 2014, the expenditures reported in the SEFA follow the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance. For existing awards prior to December 26, 2014, the expenditures follow the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations. The cost principles indicate that certain types of expenditures are not allowable or reimbursements of allowable costs are limited as to reimbursement.

3. Indirect Cost Rates

The Institute records its expenditures of federal awards using the indirect cost rate set forth in the contract. Accordingly, the Institute has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

4. Reconciliation to Financial Statements

Reconciliation between federal expenditures per the SEFA and federal grants and contracts per the accompanying statement of activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Federal expenditures per the schedule of expenditures of federal awards	\$ 15,711,177
Less: released from restricted fund	 (3,763)
Federal grants and contracts per	
statement of activities	\$ 15,707,414

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Section I – Summary of Independent Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	X No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes	X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes _	X No
Federal Awards		
Internal control over the major program:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	X No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes _	X None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for the major program:	Unmodified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)?	Yes _	X No
Identification of the major program:		
	ederal Program or ch and Developme	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type	-	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	• • • •	X No

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

There were no financial statement findings reported during the fiscal year 2021 audit.

Section III - Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs Audit

There were no federal award findings or questioned costs reported during the fiscal year 2021 audit.

Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

There were no findings for the year ended December 31, 2021 and therefore, a corrective action plan was not needed.

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

There were no findings or questioned costs reported for the December 31, 2020 audit.