



MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

(This report is a translation;
only the French version of this report has legal validity)

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS

The Board of directors of Medecins Sans Frontieres Switzerland is responsible for preparing the financial statements, including the performance report.

MSF Switzerland has developed and relies upon a comprehensive internal control system, unified accounting and financial reporting procedures and additional measures, including employee training and continuing education, with the intention that the financial reporting is conducted in accordance with the Swiss GAAP RPC, with the Swiss law and with the articles of the association.

The Management has confirmed to the Board the correctness of the financial data presented in the financial statements, and the effectiveness of the related control systems. It also confirmed the compliance of financial statements in accordance with the rules of presentations as well as the reasonableness of significant estimates and assumptions.

The risk management is designed to enable the Management and the Board to recognize potential risks early on and initiate timely countermeasures.

In accordance with the resolution made at the General assembly, the statutory auditor, Ernst & Young SA has audited the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and issued an unqualified opinion.

Together with the independent auditors, the financial commission of the Board has thoroughly examined the financial statements and the performance report, as well as the independent auditors' report. The Board of Directors approved the MSF Switzerland annual financial statements on May 21, 2011.

To the best of our knowledge the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER/RPC, comply with Swiss law and with the articles of association.

Geneva, May 21, 2011

For the board of directors

Dr Abiy Tamrat,
President

Pr. Gilles Carbonnier,
Treasurer

For the direction

Christian Captier,
Executive Manager

Frédéric Vallat,
Financial Manager





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To the General Meeting of the members of Médecins sans Frontières Suisse, Geneva

Lancy, 21 May 2011

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditors, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Médecins sans Frontières Suisse, which comprise the statement of operations, statement of financial position, cash flow statement, statement of changes in capital and funds, and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2010. According to the Swiss GAAP FER/RPC, the Performance report is not subject to the statutory audit of the financial statements.

Board of Directors's responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER/RPC, the requirements of Swiss law as well as with the articles of association. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Director is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER/RPC, comply with Swiss law and with the articles of association.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 69b Civil Code (CC) in relation to article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 69b CC in relation to article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

Ernst & Young Ltd

Mark Hawkins
Licensed audit expert
(Auditor in charge)

Thomas Madoery
Licensed audit expert

Enclosures

- Financial statements (statement of operations, statement of financial position, cash flow statement, statement of changes in capital and funds, and notes)

**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(with comparative figures for 2009)

(in Swiss francs)

STATEMENT OPERATIONS	Notes	2010	2009
INCOME			
Private donations contributed in Switzerland	18a	59,587,779	58,912,444
Private donations contributed by other MSF organisations	18b	76,808,953	40,590,982
Contribution from institutional donors	18c	27,729,497	22,142,410
Other income		1,685,308	1,216,996
TOTAL INCOME		<u>165,811,537</u>	<u>122,862,832</u>
EXPENDITURES			122,862,832
Programmes	19a	(116,526,295)	(74,565,809)
Headquarters programmes support	19b	(14,921,917)	(13,087,009)
Advocacy, other humanitarian activities	19c	(2,761,880)	(2,584,360)
Total operational expenses		<u>(134,210,092)</u>	<u>(90,237,178)</u>
Fundraising in Switzerland		(6,923,552)	(6,440,722)
Management & communication	19d	(6,504,225)	(5,990,088)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>(147,637,869)</u>	<u>(102,667,988)</u>
RESULT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		<u>18,173,668</u>	<u>20,194,844</u>
Non-operating income		4,391,064	2,905,931
Non-operating expenses		(4,398,880)	(2,907,182)
Net financial income	20	(4,220,998)	(435,562)
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>13,944,854</u>	<u>19,758,031</u>
Unrestricted income		(119,327,823)	(72,330,934)
Restricted income		117,816,694	72,330,934
TOTAL INCOME		<u>12,433,725</u>	<u>19,758,031</u>



MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010

(with comparative figures for 2009)

(in Swiss francs)

ASSETS	Notes	2010	2009
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalent	5	60,838,393	49,893,372
Receivables from MSF organisations	6	1,337,353	1,235,879
Grants receivable	7	19,334,680	17,418,355
Other current assets	8	2,059,809	3,822,316
Total current assets		<u>83,570,235</u>	<u>72,369,922</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets and intangibles assets	9	10,433,331	10,331,655
Financial assets	11	1,574,816	1,774,153
Total non-current Assets		<u>12,008,147</u>	<u>12,105,808</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>95,578,382</u>	<u>84,475,730</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	12	4,580,034	3,295,919
Provisions	13	1,739,580	931,519
Accrued liabilities	14	6,012,387	3,616,269
Finance contracts	15	2,391,028	9,592,373
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>14,723,030</u>	<u>17,436,080</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,615,228</u>	<u>1,744,379</u>
RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Funds restricted to projects	17a	1,911,179	400,050
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS			
General reserves		63,245,220	43,487,190
Logistic Fund	17b	1,650,000	1,650,000
Net surplus/deficit for the year		12,433,725	19,758,031
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		<u>77,328,945</u>	<u>64,895,221</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS		<u>95,578,382</u>	<u>84,475,730</u>

**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(with comparative figures for 2009)

(in Swiss francs)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	Notes	2010	2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net surplus/deficit for the year		<u>13,944,854</u>	<u>19,758,031</u>
./. Gifts of securities	8	-	(1,212,161)
./. Depreciation	9	657,615	764,234
./. Provisions	13	1,089,486	337,280
./. Unrealised foreign exchange gain (loss)		34,560	-
+/- Variation of the allocated funds		1,756,946	110,840
Surplus/Deficit for the year (before variation of net working capital)		<u>17,483,461</u>	<u>19,758,224</u>
Increase of financing contract claims		(1,926,576)	(5,686,123)
Increase of the financing contract commitments		(7,166,305)	5,713,434
Increase of the other claims		2,537,947	(666,622)
Increase of the other debts		3,886,127	(2,387,853)
Cash flow from operating activities		<u>14,814,654</u>	<u>16,731,060</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in building and fixtures	9	(24,171)	(29,123)
Acquisition of furniture and computer equipment		(472,484)	(146,068)
IT developments in process		(294,130)	(262,332)
Financial assets		(215,360)	-
Cash flow from investing activities		<u>(1,006,145)</u>	<u>(437,523)</u>
Effect of foreign currency conversions on cash flow		(2,863,486)	(115,983)
Net increase/decrease in cash & cash equivalents		<u>10,945,023</u>	<u>16,177,554</u>
Cash & cash equivalents, beginning of year	5	49,893,372	33,715,818
Cash & cash equivalents, end of year	5	60,838,393	49,893,372



**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL
AND FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(with comparative figures for 2009)

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND FUNDS	Unrestricted funds 2010			Restricted funds 2010	Total funds 2010	Unrestricted funds 2009			Restricted funds 2009	Total funds 2009
	General Reserve	Logistic Fund	Net surplus/ deficit for the financial year	Total	Total	General reserve	Logistic Fund	Net surplus/ deficit for the financial year	Total	Total
POSITION AT 1.1.2010 / AT 1.1.2009	<u>43,487</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>19,758</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>65,296</u>	<u>48,329</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>(4,842)</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>45,860</u>
ALLOCATION TO THE GENERAL RESERVE	19,758		(19,758)		-	(4,842)		4,842		-
CHANGE IN FUNDS OVER THE YEAR					-					-
Profit of the year before allowance			13,945		13,945			19,436		19,436
Allowance of the allocated funds			(119,328)	119,328	-			(72,009)	72,009	-
Use of the allocated funds			117,817	(117,817)	-			72,331	(72,331)	-
Profit after allowance	-	-	<u>12,434</u>	<u>1,511</u>	<u>13,945</u>	-	-	<u>19,758</u>	<u>(322)</u>	<u>19,436</u>
SITUATION AS OF 31.12.2010 / AS OF 31.12.2009	<u>63,245</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>12,434</u>	<u>1,912</u>	<u>79,241</u>	<u>43,487</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>19,758</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>65,296</u>

The presentation of this table is new. The 2009 figures have been adapted accordingly.



**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(in Swiss francs)

1. Presentation

Médecins Sans Frontières Switzerland (hereinafter, MSF Switzerland) is an international humanitarian aid organisation, private and not-for-profit, founded in July 1981 and established as an association within the meaning of Article 60 et seq. of the Swiss Civil Code. The MSF Switzerland headquarters are located in Geneva with support office located in Zurich. MSF Switzerland's objective is to provide medical assistance to populations in danger in accordance with the principles of the Charter of Médecins Sans Frontières.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis for preparing the financial statements

MSF Switzerland's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the articles of association of MSF Switzerland, the applicable provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations and the Swiss generally accepted accounting principles (Swiss GAAP RPC). The financial statements have been prepared using historical cost principles and are presented in Swiss francs. The Board of Directors approved the MSF Switzerland annual financial statements on May 21, 2011.

b. Valuation principles

Receivables are stated at their nominal value, less any value corrections. Fixed assets are stated at their historical cost value, less accumulated depreciation. Debts are stated at their nominal value. Securities are stated at their market value or at the best possible estimate obtained at the end of the year.

c. Scope of the financial statements

The scope of the financial statements of MSF Switzerland includes:

- The accounts of Médecins Sans Frontières Switzerland, Geneva, an association governed by Swiss law;
- The accounts of projects conducted by MSF Switzerland worldwide. Legally, these projects are managed by local organisations created and controlled by MSF Switzerland; some of these organisations are legally independent from MSF Switzerland, but remain under its control.
- The financial statements for the MSF Switzerland local office in Mexico.

In 2010, MSF Switzerland conducted 59 projects in 26 countries (2009: resp. 50 and 24).

d. Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Swiss francs at the rate of exchange as at year-end.

Field transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Swiss francs at the average exchange rate prevailing at the month preceding the transactions. Headquarters transactions in foreign currencies are translated in Swiss francs using the rates ruling at the date of the transactions.

e. Fixed assets

Fixed assets held by MSF Switzerland and included in the balance sheet are recorded at the cost of acquisition. Fixed assets are items that:

- Are held for use in the supply of good or services or for administrative purposes, and
- Are expected to be used over more than one year.

As an exception to this principle, MSF Switzerland records the full cost of all the tangible assets used in missions (fixed assets, vehicles, office furniture and IT equipment). While these assets have a typical value, their term of use is limited and their residual value is low.

MSF Switzerland makes use of vehicles in the scope of its programmes conducted abroad; these vehicles are expensed when purchased and are not capitalised in the balance sheet. This expensing of vehicles is justified by the instability of the environments in which MSF Switzerland operates as well as the difficulty in reliably determining their useful lives and their residual value. At a programme's end, MSF Switzerland's policy is to transfer the unused vehicles to other NGOs or to the local health authorities (note 10).

f. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the capital assets.

Depreciation Period	Years
Building and fixtures	50
Fittings and technical installations	Between 15 and 30
Office furniture and equipment	Between 5 and 10
Computer equipment	Between 3 and 5
IT developments	3

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will inure to MSF Switzerland and can be reliably estimated.



Gifts and donations

Gifts and donations are recognised in the operating account once they definitively accrue to MSF Switzerland. They are considered as unrestricted funds, unless the donor stipulates a specific restriction.

When the donor wishes to see a gift or a donation allocated to a specific cause, the gift or donation is considered to be an allocated fund. Allocated funds that have not been used at the end of the year are presented in a separate section of the balance sheet.

Financing contracts

Income from financing contracts entered into with moneylenders is recognised as revenue under the year in which the financed expenditures are incurred.

Amounts that are collected or received for a specific project and that were not used on the date the financial statements were closed off but that will be used in future years are now recognised under the section "Financing Contracts" (financing obtained or prepaid), provided that there are contractual provisions that specify the possibility of returning the asset in question to the seller.

h. Bequests

The income from bequests and legacies that are accepted but not liquidated are deemed to be contingent assets. They will be recognised as revenue when they are effectively transferred to MSF Switzerland, which will also acquire control thereof.

i. Contributions in kind

Occasionally MSF Switzerland receives donations in kind, primarily in the form of the free use of goods or services. These contributions in kind are not stated in the operating account, but listed in the note to the financial statements. The contributions are valued on the basis of the donation certificate or the contract entered into with the donor.

j. Programmes expenditures

Expenditures on goods and material related to programmes are recorded when the costs are incurred. As a result, the inventories stated under the heading "other current assets" of the Association do not include goods and materials acquired for the projects but still not used at year-end.

k. Related parties

Related parties are all member organisations of the international movement of *Médecins sans Frontières* (notes 6, 12, 14, 15), as well as organisations controlled by member organisations, whose accounts are included in *MSF's international financial report*, which consolidates the accounts of the movement's nineteen sections (cf. note C of the performance report).

3. Tax exemption

MSF Switzerland qualifies for exemption from local and federal income tax and capital tax, according to Article 9 (f) 1 of the Law on taxation of legal persons ("LIPM"), as well as complete exemption from inheritance tax and registration duties. The local exemption was renewed on April 8 2011.

The direct federal tax exemption, provided under Article 16 (3) of the direct federal taxation decree ("AIFD"), is valid for an indeterminate period, based on the decision made by tax authorities on March 25, 1991.

4. Management of financial risks

Risks are periodically analysed on an organisation-wide basis, which gives rise to a report that is submitted to the Board of Directors' financial commission. In terms of the financial risks, we draw your attention to the following items:

a. Foreign exchange risk

MSF Switzerland is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, insofar as 72% of its income and 64% of its expenses are in foreign currencies. MSF Switzerland has no active foreign exchange risk hedging policy and tends to convert currencies as and when they are required. The reserves are kept in Swiss francs.

b. Banking risk

MSF Switzerland tends to avoid concentrating this risk, by working with two banks in Switzerland, as well as with the Post Office. In the field, MSF Switzerland works with around ten international and local banks; the policy is to limit the volume of bank deposits to the level strictly required for operational needs.

c. Counterparty risk

The counterparty risk is limited, insofar as governments or governmental agencies issue most of the receivables for amounts owed by third parties. Other asset positions concern the organisations of the MSF movement or are not significant. They give rise to impairment, if needed.

d. Liquidity risk

MSF Switzerland's policy is to ensure a sufficient level of liquidity for its operations at all times; consequently, funds are kept in liquid form or invested in short-term monetary products.

Given MSF Switzerland's activity, the interest rate risk is negligible.

MSF Switzerland is marginally exposed to the fluctuations of price affecting the few securities received as donation in 2009 and 2010; these securities are illiquid and available for sale (see note 8).

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	2010	2009
Cash and bank accounts at field level	4,673,007	2,718,360
Cash and bank accounts at headquarters	17,599,586	13,503,312
Short-term deposits	38,565,800	33,671,700
Total	<u>60,838,393</u>	<u>49,893,372</u>

6. Receivables from MSF organisations

Receivables	2010	2009
MSF Spain	623,453	404,665
MSF International Office	235,127	336,026
Epicentre	78,438	114,991
Other MSF sections	400,335	380,197
Total	<u>1,337,353</u>	<u>1,235,879</u>

These receivables resulted from expenses undertaken by MSF Switzerland in the name and for the account of these organisations.



7. Grants receivable

Grants receivable	2010	2009
MSF sections	11,837,685	5,278,596
ECHO, European Union	2,136,934	3,035,980
DFID, United Kingdom	587,595	2,122,250
SIDA (Sweden)	376,650	1,160,349
DANIDA (Denmark)	362,647	1,196,400
SDC, Switzerland	164,250	668,200
Canton of Geneva	-	150,000
Others	3,868,919	3,806,580
Total	<u>19,334,680</u>	<u>17,418,355</u>

8. Other current assets

Other current assets	2010	2009
Securities	874,703	1,677,409
Pre-paid expenses	311,478	812,802
MSF Supply	-	500,251
Inventories	314,005	317,113
Other	559,623	514,741
Total	<u>2,059,809</u>	<u>3,822,316</u>

The securities in this section were received from donors and are theoretical values that are currently non-liquid; they will be sold as soon as possible.

MSF Supply's debt represents a credit note for a vaccinations order that was closed out in 2010.

The stock primarily corresponds to small items of equipment held at headquarters and that is intended for missions.



9. Fixed assets

Fixed assets	Land, buildings and fixtures	Installations and equipment	IT Hardware & Office Furniture	Total Fixed tangible Assets	Intangible assets	Total 2010	Total 2009
Gross value, as of 1.1	<u>9,727,370</u>	<u>3,969,815</u>	<u>1,720,722</u>	<u>15,417,907</u>	<u>1,227,135</u>	<u>16,645,042</u>	<u>17,564,340</u>
Disposals							(1,356,821)
Acquisitions	2,109	22,062	472,484	496,655	294,130	790,785	437,523
Gross value, as of 31.12	<u>9,729,479</u>	<u>3,991,877</u>	<u>2,193,206</u>	<u>15,914,562</u>	<u>1,521,265</u>	<u>17,435,827</u>	<u>16,645,042</u>
Accumulated depreciation as of 1.1	(1,555,240)	(2,692,390)	(1,344,944)	(5,592,574)	(720,813)	(6,313,387)	(6,874,480)
Reversals							1,356,821
Depreciation	(190,463)	(76,181)	(188,529)	(455,173)	(233,936)	(689,109)	(795,728)
Accumulated depreciation as of 31.12	<u>(1,745,703)</u>	<u>(2,768,571)</u>	<u>(1,533,473)</u>	<u>(6,047,747)</u>	<u>(954,749)</u>	<u>(7,002,496)</u>	<u>(6,313,387)</u>
Net value, as of 1.1	8,172,130	1,277,425	375,778	9,825,333	506,322	10,331,655	10,689,860
Net value, as of 31.12	<u>7,983,776</u>	<u>1,223,306</u>	<u>659,733</u>	<u>9,866,815</u>	<u>566,516</u>	<u>10,433,331</u>	<u>10,331,655</u>

During the financial year 2004, MSF Switzerland benefited from two subsidies related to assets from the State of Geneva, totalling CHF 1,574,700, for the purpose of financing the purchase of the administrative building and its renovation. These subsidies were set up as deferred revenues and are recognised as revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the building. Amortisation of these grants amounted to CHF 31,494 (2009: CHF 31,494) and it was off set against the annual depreciation of the capital assets in the Statement of financial performance.

Taking into account the subsidies received, the net value of the building amounted to CHF 4,394,924 (2009: CHF 4,363,430). Should the administrative building be sold before this grant is fully amortised in the State's accounts, the residual value of the subsidy (as yet not amortised) would revert to the State of Geneva.

The fire insurance value of the capital assets at the headquarters was CHF 8,858,100 (2009: CHF 10,015,600).

10. Vehicles used in programmes

In accordance with our accounting principles, acquisitions of vehicles are recognised as expenses for the financial year. If these vehicles were capitalised and depreciated on a straight-line basis over three years, their net book value would amount to CHF 926,368 (2009: CHF 1,100,723).

Purchases of vehicles expensed for financial years 2010 and 2009 are presented in the table below.

Purchases of vehicles	2010	2009
Haiti	608,340	-
Kyrgyzstan	290,463	-
Chad	138,205	50,029
Niger	102,410	37,295
Other countries	86,136	672,149
Total	<u>1,225,554</u>	<u>759,473</u>

Fleet	2010	2009
4-wheel drive vehicles	192	179
Regular cars	88	86
Trucks	11	11
Other vehicles	10	10
Total	<u>301</u>	<u>286</u>

11. Financial assets

Financial assets included the following:

- An advance to MSF Logistic for the pre-financing of stock material to be used in emergency situation, for an amount of CHF 1,154,075 (2009: CHF 1,369,036)
- A mortgage of CHF 400,000 on a property bequeathed to MSF Switzerland; this asset is temporarily restricted.

12. Accounts payable

Accounts payable	2010	2009
Third-party suppliers	1,707,429	1,131,644
MSF Logistic	2,553,191	1,783,727
Epicentre	319,414	380,548
Total	<u>4,580,034</u>	<u>3,295,919</u>

MSF Switzerland employs the services of two member organisations of the MSF movement:

- MSF Logistic, Bordeaux (France), a non-profit humanitarian procurement centre, which for several years has been MSF Switzerland's main supplier.
- Epicentre, Paris (France), a non-profit organisation that carries out epidemiological studies and medical research, as well as organises training for MSF Switzerland.

The volume of purchases from MSF Logistics amounted to CHF 26,401,505 in 2010 (2009: CHF 10,087,504). With Epicentre the amount reached CHF 1,126,714 (2009: CHF 773,238).

13. Provisions

Provisions	2010	2009
Balance at 1.1	931,519	594,239
Creation	1,239,076	399,770
Reversals	(399,770)	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	(31,245)	(62,490)
Total provisions	<u>1,739,580</u>	<u>931,519</u>

Most of the provisions have been set aside in order to cover tax and social security obligations in the countries where MSF intervenes.

14. Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities	2010	2009
Towards third parties	917,402	408,729
Social debts	768,526	292,237
Vacation not taken	1,039,544	926,988
Liabilities	<u>2,725,472</u>	<u>1,627,954</u>
MSF Sections	3,286,915	1,988,315
Total	<u>6,012,387</u>	<u>3,616,269</u>

15. Finance contracts

By source	2010	2009
MSF Sections	878,733	1,112,700
Private financing beforehand	427,978	314,175
ECHO	268,557	1,040,050
SDC, Switzerland	-	2,109,637
The Republic of Ireland	-	259,630
Canton of Geneva	-	150,000
Other	815,760	4,606,181
Total	<u>2,391,028</u>	<u>9,592,373</u>

By destination	2010	2009
RDC	890,752	1,912,487
Niger	625,722	2,276,971
Mozambique	495,442	1,708,707
Swaziland	351,057	32,587
Others	28,055	3,661,621
Total	<u>2,391,028</u>	<u>9,592,373</u>

16. Pension plan obligation

MSF Switzerland headquarters employees and expatriate volunteers are insured against the economic consequences of old age, invalidity and death according to the provisions of the Federal Law for occupational benefits, old age and survivors (LPP).

The occupational benefits are provided by a collective foundation, Profond, according to a defined-contribution benefit plan: unforeseeable events have no impact on premiums; the employer does not guarantee the various types of benefit. Plan is funded by the contributions of MSF Switzerland and the employees, the expatriate volunteers respectively. The plan covers the usual occupational benefits: retirement and invalidity pension, and death benefits. Risks are insured by the collective Foundation.

In thousand Swiss francs	2010	2009
<u>Employees in Switzerland</u>		
Vested benefits	6,561	5,551
Premiums paid	1,761	1,678
<u>Expatriate volunteers</u>		
Vested benefits	1,081	800
Premiums paid	420	525



As of December 31, 2010, 163 employees in Switzerland (2009: 147) and 68 expatriate volunteers were affiliated to the plans (2009: 38).

In thousand Swiss francs	2010	2009
Capital ratio	98%	95%
Economic part of the entity as of 1.1	-	-
Economic part of the entity as of 31.12	-	-
Occupational benefits expenses included in Personnel expenses	1,914	1,704

17. Funds

17a. Funds restricted to projects

By source	2010	2009
Pre-paid donations	1,511,179	50
Funds restricted temporarily	400,000	400,000
Total	<u>1,911,179</u>	<u>400,050</u>

17b. Unrestricted Funds

The Board of directors has made the decision in 2007 to dedicate CHF 1,650,000 to a new Fund, which will be used for financing the extension of the MSF Logistique procurement centre, located in Bordeaux Marignac. The Fund was constituted by allocating a part of the 2007 surplus.

18. Detail of Income

18a. Private donations contributed in Switzerland

Private donations contributed in Switzerland	2010	2009
Donations	43,533,888	40,420,647
Private foundations	8,011,183	12,700,082
Bequests and legacies	4,686,577	3,756,589
Firms	3,339,741	2,017,599
Other revenues	16,390	17,527
Total	<u>59,587,779</u>	<u>58,912,444</u>

At the end of year 2009 MSF received an exceptional donation from a foundation for CHF 6,860,094 (EUR 4,555,175).

As of December 31, 2010, total of bequests and legacies committed to but not received amounted to CHF 3,086,320 (2009: CHF 3,145,208).

18b. Private donations contributed from abroad

Amounts granted by other MSF sections were the result of collections from private donors in these countries; these are earmarked to specific projects.

Private donations contributed from abroad	2010	2009
MSF-USA	23,182,095	9,830,101
MSF-Germany	19,796,043	8,948,520
MSF-Austria	11,016,094	8,358,340
MSF-Australia	11,462,642	8,192,413
MSF-Canada	3,978,927	3,807,374
Other sections	7,373,152	1,454,234
Total	<u>76,808,953</u>	<u>40,590,982</u>
Of which:		
<i>Financing programmes</i>	<i>72,375,747</i>	<i>37,128,641</i>
<i>Financing headquarters programmes support</i>	<i>4,433,206</i>	<i>3,462,342</i>

18c. Contribution from institutional donors

Contributions from the European Commission and governments were received on the basis of contracts and usually allocated to specific projects.

Contribution from institutional donors	2010	2009
ECHO – European Commission	9,531,906	6,661,750
SIDA – Sweden	3,998,106	3,446,713
SDC – Switzerland	2,609,637	3,094,785
AA – Germany	1,573,251	2,790,108
MFA – Norway	2,086,194	1,198,663
Ireland Republic	1,128,240	848,547
Canton of Geneva	350,000	599,236
Cantons & Towns	494,735	430,477
Other	5,957,428	3,072,131
Total	<u>27,729,497</u>	<u>22,142,410</u>

19. Detail of expenditures

Note 24 details the expenditure by nature of expenditures.

**19a. Programmes**

Programmes costs included all the expenses directly associated with the delegation and the projects. A detail is presented in the *Performance report*, Table 1: Expenses and Revenues by project for the year ending December 31, 2010.

19b. Headquarters programmes support

Headquarters programmes support included all headquarters expenses incurred for conducting, coordinating, assisting and evaluating realised projects.

Headquarters programmes support	2010	2009
Programme management	2,599,648	2,223,938
Human Resources of missions	4,641,653	4,246,262
Medical support	3,003,946	2,719,403
Logistical support	1,928,646	1,848,074
Operational financing	1,011,897	952,616
Other activities	1,736,126	1,096,716
Total	<u>14,921,916</u>	<u>13,087,009</u>

19c. Advocacy & other humanitarian activities

These included all expenses incurred in connection with MSF Switzerland's advocacy programmes, including MSF Switzerland's participation in financing the Campaign for Access to Essential Medicines ("CAME"). These also included MSF Switzerland's funding of DNDI.

On September 19, 2009, MSF Switzerland decided to support the DNDI Foundation (Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative) for a period of 6 years, i.e. until 2014. The contribution for the first three years will be EUR 290,000, and EUR 217,500 for the subsequent three years.

Advocacy & other	2010	2009
Advocacy	2,095,799	1,957,242
Contribution to CAME	212,886	195,390
Advocacy sub-total	2,308,685	2,152,632
Contribution to DNDI	453,196	431,728
Total	<u>2,761,881</u>	<u>2,584,360</u>

19d. Management & communication

This item included expenses incurred at headquarters and related to the management, communication and administration, of MSF Switzerland.

Management & communication	2010	2009
General management	822,330	775,955
Finance and accountancy	1,233,544	1,102,409
Human resources	695,876	579,784
Communication	1,116,418	948,971
Expenditures of the association	457,828	460,168
Other headquarters expenses	1,379,601	1,219,823
Sub-total headquarters	<u>5,705,597</u>	<u>5,087,110</u>
Contribution to the MSF International Office	502,122	460,180
Delegated offices	296,505	442,798
Total	<u>6,504,224</u>	<u>5,990,088</u>

20. Net financial income

Net financial income	2010	2009
Various financial revenues	121,660	228,472
Various financial expenses	(271,960)	(582,461)
Various financial income	<u>(150,300)</u>	<u>(353,989)</u>
Exchange rate gain or loss	(4,070,698)	(81,574)
Total	<u>(4,220,998)</u>	<u>(435,563)</u>

21. Commitment linked to lease contracts

MSF Switzerland leases office space under lease contracts that are entered into for a term of five years. At December 31, 2010, the minimum future leases that are payable under these lease contracts, which cannot be terminated, totalled CHF 360,000.

22. In-kind contributions Off-balance-sheet

The main contributions received in 2010 concern projects in Niger, Djibouti (therapeutic food donated by UNICEF), Chad (food donated by the PAM) and in Haiti (medical equipment donated by the DDC).

In-kind contributions	2010	2009
Niger	1,882,522	733,761
Chad	1,777,935	-
Djibouti	449,923	-
Haiti	237,431	-
Other donations	236,616	648,865
Total	<u>4,584,427</u>	<u>1,382,626</u>



23. Remuneration of directors & managers

	2010	2009
Indemnity Compensation		
Indemnity of Chairperson	91,200	99,936
Gross salary of the General manager	133,920	133,248
Gross salary (aggregated) of the six managers	885,810	749,052
Remuneration...		
...the highest	133,920	133,248
...the lowest	39,148	59,508

In 2010, the association had seven directors (six in 2009).

The association pays the president a contractual indemnity.

The remuneration stated in the table above have been calculated on the basis of the monthly gross salary, as stated in the salary grid calculated over twelve months. These compensations reflect contractual provisions as of December 31st of each year.

Glossary

AA	<i>Auswärtiges Amt</i> , foreign affairs office of the German federal government
DANIDA	Danish international development agency (Denmark)
DDC	Directorate for Development and Cooperation (Suisse)
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department
EuropeAid	European Commission Directorate-General for development and cooperation
MFA	Norwegian Foreign Affairs Ministry
SIDA	International agency for Cooperation and Development (Sweden)

24. Statement of expenditures classified by type of expenses

The table below presents the expenditures by type incurred by MSF Switzerland during the exercise ending December 31, 2010.

EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF EXPENSES	Programmes	Headquarters programmes support	Advocacy & other humanitarian activities	Fundraising in Switzerland	Management & communication	Other costs	2010	2009
Personnel	52,646,613	12,210,740	1,158,849	1,518,793	3,998,350	3,977,998	75,511,342	57,776,226
Travel and representation expenses	5,290,292	1,060,480	78,600	60,511	223,981	9,955	6,723,819	5,244,561
Transportation & storage	17,734,917	-	-	370	13,755	-	17,749,042	10,186,850
Medical & nutrition	20,670,660	-	-	-	-	-	20,670,660	10,454,077
Logistics, water & sanitation	10,537,246	-	-	-	-	-	10,537,246	4,271,712
Purchased services	1,244,222	435,728	81,047	48,479	891,755	9,285	2,710,516	2,018,359
Communications costs (postage & phone)	1,908,184	122,682	279,694	2,209,316	50,816	60,929	4,631,622	4,258,212
Publication and promotional expenses	-	19,097	340,214	1,935,068	379,365	-	2,673,744	2,758,626
General & administrative expenses	3,893,500	364,051	105,517	710,832	336,446	160,476	5,570,823	5,003,858
Contribution to other organisations	2,600,661	417,198	666,082	414,258	502,122	-	4,600,320	2,838,293
Depreciation	-	291,941	51,877	25,925	107,635	180,237	657,615	764,396
Total	116,526,295	14,921,917	2,761,880	6,923,552	6,504,225	4,398,880	152,036,749	105,575,170



MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2010

This *Performance Report* was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss GAAP, RPC 21. The purpose of this *Report* is to inform readers of the financial statements about the activities of MSF Switzerland. The information presented in this *Report* has not been audited.

A. Organisation of MSF Switzerland

Médecins sans Frontières Switzerland is an organisation registered under Swiss law, formed in 1981; it is governed by articles of association, the latest version of which was published on April 15, 2011.

The General Assembly is the supreme authority of the Association. The General Assembly elects the members of the Board of directors, approves the activity and financial reports, as well as the financial statements and deliberates on all matters indicated on the agenda.

MSF Switzerland Board of Directors of 2010

Dr Abiy Tamrat, Chairperson (since May 2010)
 Isabelle Segui-Bitz, president (until May 2010)
 Marine Buissonnière (until may 2010)
 Gilles Carbonnier Treasurer (since May 2010)
 Dr Antoine Chaix, Vice President
 Alexia Cusini
 Gaëlle Fedida, Secretary
 Dr Karim Laouabdia Treasurer (until May 2010)
 Dr Dominique Legros
 Dr Joanne Liu (since May 2010)
 Dr Thomas Nierle (since May 2010)
 Dr Anne Perrocheau

Co-opted member:

Xavier Colin (until May 2010)
 Karim Laouabdia (since June 2010)
 Vicken Cheterian (since June 2010)

The Board of directors is in charge of managing and supervising MSF Switzerland. It decides the strategic direction, the action plan and the annual budget of the association.

The Board of Directors has set up a Financial Commission, made up of Board members and experts from outside the Board. The Commission is tasked with assisting the Board of Directors in its assignment of supervising the financial management of MSF Switzerland.

MSF Switzerland Financial Commission in 2010

In 2010, the Commission members were:

Norbert Beckhaus
 Gilles Carbonnier (Board member)
 Jean-Pierre Gallay
 Renate Narozny
 Dr Abiy Tamrat (Board member)

The Board of directors appoints a General manager, who is in charge of carrying out the board's decisions, managing and supervising the association. The General manager is assisted by a management team, made up of six managers.

MSF Switzerland management in 2010

Christian Captier, General Manager
 Bruno Jochum, Operations Manager
 Jean-Luc Castell, Logistic Manager
 Dr Eric Comte, Medical Manager, (Since June 2010)
 Thang Dao, Information systems Manager (Since juin 2010)
 Franck Eloi, Human Resources Manager
 Laurent Sauveur, Communication and fundraising manager
 Dr Abiy Tamrat, Medical Manager (until May 2010)
 Frédéric Vallat, Finance Manager

The statutory auditors elected by the general assembly perform the yearly audit of MSF Switzerland's financial statements. Ernst & Young SA, is the statutory auditor since 2002.



B. 5-year operating account

In thousands of CHF	2011 budget	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Private income	104,433	136,397	99,503	93,152	92,510	82,158
Public income	26,885	27,729	22,142	21,385	10,076	10,088
Other income	800	1,685	1,217	1,963	1,883	1,939
Total income	<u>132,118</u>	<u>165,811</u>	<u>122,862</u>	<u>116,500</u>	<u>104,469</u>	<u>94,185</u>
Programme expenditures	(108,797)	(116,526)	(74,566)	(91,477)	(71,703)	(64,140)
HQ support for programmes	(15,000)	(14,922)	(13,087)	(12,927)	(12,396)	(9,476)
Outreach and other humanitarian activities	(2,770)	(2,762)	(2,584)	(2,789)	(2,546)	(1,905)
Fundraising	(7,648)	(6,924)	(6,441)	(5,290)	(4,632)	(5,676)
Administration	(7,334)	(6,504)	(5,990)	(6,466)	(5,385)	(4,238)
Total expenses	<u>(141,549)</u>	<u>(147,638)</u>	<u>(102,668)</u>	<u>(118,949)</u>	<u>(96,662)</u>	<u>(85,435)</u>
Financial and other income	-	(4,229)	(436)	(2,393)	(510)	(553)
Result before allocations	(9,431)	13,944	19,758	(4,842)	7,297	8,197
Allocations to funds	1,511	(1,511)	-	-	(1,650)	-
Result	<u>(7,920)</u>	<u>12,433</u>	<u>19,758</u>	<u>(4,842)</u>	<u>5,647</u>	<u>8,197</u>

Source: Médecins sans Frontières Switzerland annual financial statements for 2006 to 2010 (www.msf.ch.)

C. Médecins sans Frontières

MSF Switzerland is a member of the international Médecins sans Frontières movement. Since 1971, Médecins sans Frontières has been providing help throughout the world to populations in conflict or disaster situations, regardless of their race, religion, beliefs and political convictions.

Over recent decades MSF has become an international movement made up of nineteen sections, including five operational centres – MSF France, MSF Belgium, MSF Switzerland, MSF Holland, and MSF Spain – which directly manage programmes. The other sections referred to as “partner sections,” take part in the actions of the operational centres, via recruitment, fundraising, information, medical and operational support activities. The fourteen partner sections are the following: MSF Germany, MSF Australia, MSF Austria, MSF Canada, MSF Denmark, MSF United States, MSF Greece, MSF Hong-Kong, MSF Italia, MSF Japan, MSF Luxembourg, MSF Norway, MSF United Kingdom, and MSF Sweden.

The international movement is made up of associations that are legally independent, united by the same name and sharing the same charter and the same reference principles. All MSF volunteers act in accordance with medical ethics and humanitarian principles, and subscribe to the Médecins sans Frontières Charter.

Médecins sans Frontières Charter

Médecins sans Frontières is a private international association. The association is made up mainly of doctors and health sector workers and is also open to all other professions, which might help in achieving its aims. All of its members agree to honour the following principles:

Médecins Sans Frontières provides assistance to populations in distress, to victims of natural or man-made disasters and to victims of armed conflict. They do so irrespective of race, religion, creed or political convictions.

Médecins Sans Frontières observes neutrality and impartiality in the name of universal medical ethics and the right to humanitarian assistance and claims full and unhindered freedom in the exercise of its functions.

Members undertake to respect their professional code of ethics and to maintain complete independence from all political, economic, or religious powers.

As volunteers, members understand the risks and dangers of the missions they carry out and make no claim for themselves or their assigns for any form of compensation other than that which the association might be able to afford them.



The MSF International Office has the responsibility of facilitating exchanges between the sections and of representing MSF in the international arena. Formed as an association under Swiss law, the International Office of Médecins sans Frontières has been based in Geneva since June 2004.

The International Council, made up of the chairpersons of each section, ensures that the movement and its broad directions are consistent. Each year it publishes the *MSF International Movement Financial Report*, which consolidates the accounts of the nineteen sections and of the entities placed under their control.

D. MSF's international accounts

The following information is extracted from the *MSF International Movement Financial Report 2009*, which consolidates the accounts of the nineteen sections in analogy with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The information for financial year 2010 is not yet available as at the publication date of this report.

In thousands of Euros	2009	2008
Private funds	572,449	587,425
Public grants	77,858	67,714
Other income	15,088	20,319
Total income	<u>665,395</u>	<u>675,458</u>
Programmes	(393,336)	(429,233)
Headquarters programmes support	(69,048)	(65,620)
Advocacy	(21,705)	(24,667)
Other humanitarian activities	(6,413)	(7,244)
Fundraising costs	(87,289)	(81,218)
Management & Communication	(38,855)	(40,170)
Tax	(137)	(89)
Total expenses	<u>(616,783)</u>	<u>(648,241)</u>
Net foreign exchange gains/losses	2,909	(4,749)
Surplus	<u>51,521</u>	<u>22,468</u>

In thousands of Euros	2009	2008
Cash & equivalents	433,268	375,599
Other current assets	68,496	73,282
Non-current assets	36,646	37,040
Total assets	<u>538,410</u>	<u>485,921</u>
Liabilities	70,232	73,544
Own funds	468,178	412,377
Total liabilities & Own funds	<u>538,410</u>	<u>485,921</u>

Financial Indicators	2009	2008
Distribution of expenditures:		
Social mission	79.5%	81.3%
Fundraising	14.2%	12.5%
Administration	6.3%	6.2%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Source of revenue:		
Private funds	86%	87%
Public funding	12%	10%
Other income	2%	3%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Cash flow (expressed as months of expenditure)	8.4 months	6.9 months
Unrestricted funds (expressed as months of expenditure)	9.1 months	7.6 months

Source: *The MSF International Movement Financial Report 2009* (www.msf.org.)

E. MSF Switzerland operations in 2010

Within the framework laid down by the Médecins sans Frontières Charter, Médecins Sans Frontières, action is above all medical. This action primarily involves providing curative and preventive care to persons in danger, regardless of the country in which they are found.

However, when this action alone does not make it possible to ensure the survival of populations – e.g. in extremely urgent situations – Médecins sans Frontières may intervene in other ways by assisting with water supply, hygiene, nutrition and the construction of shelters. This action is performed as a priority during crisis periods, i.e. after the disruption of prior stability, and when the survival of populations is threatened.

During the 2010 financial year, MSF Switzerland was active in 26 countries and organised 59 projects (24 countries and 50 projects respectively in 2009).

2010 was marked by a high number of emergency operations, which explains the increase in the volume of programme expenditures:

- MSF Switzerland carried out a large-scale operation following the earthquake that devastated Port-au-Prince and the surrounding area (Haiti); the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in October also meant that extensive resources needed to be mobilised; a specific report covers operations in Haiti for 2010.
- MSF Switzerland also had to organise major interventions in Niger, Chad and North Sudan, in order to provide relief from the famine that hit the Sahelian regions in 2010.



- In Kyrgyzstan, MSF provided medical assistance to the victims of the violent riots in the town of Osh and Jalalabad in 2010.
- MSF has also remained strongly committed to assisting populations in the Upper Uele district (Democratic Republic of the Congo) who are confronted with acts of cruelty by the armed gangs that are devastating the region.

In total, emergency operations represented 40% of programme expenditures in 2010 compared to 19% in 2009.

In addition to these interventions, medical assistance to victims of conflicts or unstable political situations is a priority for MSF Switzerland:

- In another mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MSF Suisse continues to work in Ituri, in the Bunia region, helping the victims of the civil war;
- Despite its very difficult context, operations have continued in Somalia, in the form of assistance to displaced populations in the vicinity of Mogadishu (Hawa Abdi), and also support for hospitals in Afgooye, Dinsor and Beledweyne;
- In Kenya, MSF Switzerland runs a hospital centre for Somali refugees in the Dagahaley refugee camp (Dadaab);
- In South Sudan, MSF is present in the border region of Agok and Abyei, which has been the focus of inter-community violence in recent years;
- In Iraq, MSF Switzerland has expanded its activities in the East of the country, in order to provide support for hospital structures, develop surgical services and implement a project to care for patients with chronic kidney failure.

The response to the HIV AIDS pandemic (frequently associated with the spread of tuberculosis) is a second area in which MSF Switzerland, with the desire to be active in high-prevalence contexts, people excluded from health care.

- In Swaziland, MSF Switzerland now cares for thousands of HIV AIDS sufferers and also tuberculosis patients in the Shiselweni region, in the south of the country,
- The development of innovative medical strategies in order to care for patients suffering from HIV AIDS is a major operational objective in the projects organised in Cameroon or Mozambique.
- In Burma (Myanmar), MSF Switzerland is one of the rare organisations to care for patients and propose an anti-retrovirus based treatment. In Kyrgyzstan, MSF provides treatment for prisoners who are suffering from tuberculosis.

The reduction in infant mortality, in particular linked to severe forms of malnutrition, is the third major area of operational policy. In addition to the emergency missions mentioned above, MSF Switzerland was active in Niger, in the Zinder and Magaria regions, in Guinea, Somalia and Djibouti. Implementing new strategies to care for children and new care protocols is always a priority.

While these three areas are the focus of the majority of the resources at its disposal, MSF Switzerland runs projects in other contexts:

- MSF Switzerland provides medical care to victims of societal violence, in particular in urban contexts, such as in Guatemala or in Honduras; in Lebanon, MSF Switzerland offers mental health care in camps of Palestinian refugees.
- MSF regularly acts to combat epidemics of cholera (Cameroon and Chad), measles (Swaziland and Chad) and meningitis (Niger); in general these are short-term missions, which require significant resources.
- For several years, MSF Switzerland has been committed to the fight against neglected tropical diseases (primarily trypanosomiasis, kala-azar and the Buruli ulcer). The aim is to improve patient treatment and care. The financing from the DNDi initiative is used for these missions.

The tables below show a breakdown of project expenses from various analytical standpoints:

By continent in %	2010	2009
Africa	63%	83%
Asia	11%	13%
America	26%	3%
Europe & others	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%

By context in %	2010	2009
Armed conflict	13%	26%
Internal stability	10%	16%
Post-conflict	4%	6%
Stable	73%	52%
Total	100%	100%

By type of intervention en %	2010	2009
Victims of armed conflict	23%	42%
Victims of epidemics/pandemics	45%	44%
Victims of social violence or healthcare denial	11%	12%
Victims of natural disasters	21%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Table 1 inform about the expenses and incomes connected to the projects for the fiscal year 2010

Table 2 provides details of the activities organised in each of the countries.

F. Haiti

The Haiti earthquake of 12 January 2010 triggered the biggest emergency operation in the history of MSF Switzerland, thanks to the mobilisation of tens of thousands donors over the world. In addition, the cholera epidemic which broke out in October 2010 further increased MSF,s level of emergency response in Haiti.

In 2010, MSF Switzerland spent a total of CHF 28,058,750 on successive operations in Haiti. These expenses were mainly funded by private earmarked donations raised in Switzerland or collected by MSF sections over the world. Given the magnitude of the emergency situation, all the restricted funds collected in Switzerland were spent in 2010.

The Table 1 in the performance report presents a detail of the income and expenses related to this operation.

Furthermore, MSF Switzerland issued a specific financial report on the Haiti operations run in 2010.

G. Medical data

MSF Switzerland proposes generalist medical care that makes it possible to respond the needs of each patient. This offer of care is organised in the form of outpatient consultations for curative care.

These outpatient consultations also form a large part of the preventive activities (pregnancy monitoring, access to family planning, vaccinations, nutritional monitoring, etc.) for vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women and children under 5.

The most common conditions that are supported by MSF teams are malaria, diarrhea and respiratory diseases as well as more complex diseases such as tuberculosis or HIV. In conflict areas, MSF Switzerland provides specific care for victims of violence, including sexual abuse, and patients suffering from disabling mental illness (de-pressure, psychosis ...).

In total, more than 1,203,672 persons benefited from outpatient consultations in 2010, held in health centres or hospitals. (2009: 750,000).

MSF Switzerland cares for more than 63,538 persons in its hospitals, who are suffering from serious and potentially fatal diseases (severe malaria, severe malnutrition, meningitis, surgical and obstetrical cases); More than 12,200 deliveries have been made in 2010

(in 2009, 50,700 admissions and 6,300 deliveries). In 2009, more than 6,300 childbirths have been taken care of.

For several years, MSF Switzerland has developed surgical activities – including treatment for obstetrical complications – in stable contexts and also in war zones.

MSF Switzerland continues to develop vertical programmes that are specialized in the treatment of a specific disease, in high prevalence areas where the aim is to care for a large number of patients (HIV, tuberculoses, trypanosomiasis, malaria and severe malnutrition), as well as projects that provide care for a smaller number of patients who are suffering from a neglected disease such as the Buruli ulcer.

As part of its operational research, MSF Switzerland develops innovative care that is adapted to the specificity of the contexts in which we intervene. Quality healthcare is the core concern of all projects, and remains a permanent challenge.

Further key statistics have been compiled in the table below:

Overall activities	2010	2009
<u>HIV/AIDS</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	11/9	9/7
Number of patients under antiretroviral therapy	33,900	22,500
Prevention of mother-child transmission (number of patients cared for)	797	402
<u>Tuberculosis</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	12/8	14/10
Number of patients cared for	8,700	5,500
<u>Malaria</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	21/11	22/12
Number of patients cared for	159,000	63,900
<u>Epidemics / Endemics</u>		
Number of children receiving routine vaccinations	89,800	49,400
Number of patients vaccinated against measles	371,500	250,500
Number of patients vaccinated against meningitis	173,900	2,089,900
Number of patients treated for cholera	27,500	3,170



Overall activities	2010	2009
<u>Nutrition</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	21/10	17/11
Malnourished children in care (outpatient)	80,473	46,300
Malnourished children treated	22,700	15,900
<u>Reproductive health</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	6/8	10/14
Number of prenatal consultations	36,600	28,200
Number of births	12,200	6,300
<u>Surgery</u>		
Number of projects / countries (1)	11/8	7/5
Number of surgical operations	7,476	2,472
<u>Victims of violence</u>		
Victims of physical violence cared for	3,453	3,452
Victims of sexual violence cared for	1,792	2,542
<u>Mental health care</u>		
Number of individual consultations	29,891	11,968
Number of group consultations	3,704	743

(1) This is the number of projects / countries in which MSF performs care activities.

H. MSF Switzerland,s employees

MSF Switzerland employs staff in Switzerland, expatriate volunteers and workers recruited locally, who get involved on various projects.

Employees in Switzerland

In 2010, MSF Switzerland employed 158 staff members in Switzerland (full-time equivalent positions, FTE) and 137 staff members (FTE) in 2009.

In the financial year ending December 31, 2010, MSF Switzerland benefited from services representing a total of 3,500 hours (2009: 3,090 hours), from volunteers in its Geneva and Zurich offices. Consistent with MSF Switzerland,s accounting principles, these services were not valued in the Statement of financial performance.

Expatriate volunteers

As concerns the expatriate volunteers, MSF Switzerland recorded 998 departures for missions (619 in 2009). In 2010, these volunteers were drawn from 72 nationalities (31% of which were French, and 13% Swiss).

Departures for missions	2010	2009
Medical staff	209	123
Paramedical personnel	323	197
Non-medical workers	466	299
Total	<u>998</u>	<u>619</u>
<i>Of which: First departure</i>	267	127

The table below shows the number of positions filled in 2010, as full-time equivalent (FTE), for all the projects of MSF Switzerland.

Number of positions (FTE)	2010	2009
Expatriate volunteers	355	279
Local workers	3,312	2,452
Total	<u>3,667</u>	<u>2,731</u>

I. Donors

The action of MSF Switzerland is only made possible through the mobilisation of hundreds of thousands of donors, both in Switzerland and abroad.

Donors in Switzerland	2010	2009
Active donors	211,173	193,035
Of which:		
- New donors	41,426	38,726
Average donation per donor	CHF 196	CHF 207
Costs of raising funds in Switzerland (per 1 Sfr.)	12 cts	11 cts
Rate of assisted name recognition in Switzerland	71%	69%

Note:

- Active donors are those who made at least one donation to MSF Switzerland in the year just ended.
- New donors are deemed to be those that supported MSF Switzerland,s action for the first time in the past year.

The ratio of “funds raised in Switzerland” relates the total amount of funds raised during the year (including the change in deferred donations) to the total of the fundraising expenses. The cost of raising one franc in 2010 came to 12 cents.

The assisted name recognition rate is assessed each year by the Gfs research institute; it measures the percentage of people questioned that responded positively to the question: “Which NGOs on this list are you familiar with?”

**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND****TABLE 1: EXPENSES AND REVENUES BY PROJECT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2010**

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

PROJECTS	PROJECT-ASSOCIATED EXPENSES							SOURCES OF FUNDING			
	Personnel	Medical and food	Logistics, water and sanitation	Transport & Storage	Administrative	Headquarters programmes support	Total	Restricted public sector grants	Restricted private grants	Other restricted revenue	Total
Cameroon	1,239	301	115	244	279	-	<u>2,178</u>	3	1,984	23	<u>2,010</u>
Congo (DRC)	5,743	2,138	590	2,671	750	43	<u>11,936</u>	4,807	6,798	64	<u>11,669</u>
Djibouti	1,591	443	88	293	134	-	<u>2,549</u>	231	2,199	17	<u>2,447</u>
Guinea	1,254	980	279	374	136	1	<u>3,025</u>	1,036	1,703	10	<u>2,749</u>
Kenya	3,021	905	216	635	265	-	<u>5,041</u>	2,477	2,316	9	<u>4,802</u>
Mozambique	2,574	443	131	491	392	34	<u>4,065</u>	838	2,897	28	<u>3,763</u>
Niger	5,351	2,736	563	1,651	738	1,850	<u>12,889</u>	7,524	4,857	26	<u>12,407</u>
Somalia	3,056	1,006	159	1,028	338	-	<u>5,586</u>	-	5,435	10	<u>5,445</u>
South Sudan	2,623	630	619	1,055	425	-	<u>5,352</u>	1,891	2,750	9	<u>4,650</u>
North Sudan	2,073	1,068	341	606	122	-	<u>4,211</u>	480	3,495	21	<u>3,996</u>
Swaziland	3,128	1,167	432	443	543	-	<u>5,713</u>	213	5,271	18	<u>5,502</u>
Chad	3,750	1,863	850	2,918	594	-	<u>9,976</u>	2,726	6,285	29	<u>9,040</u>
Other Countries	404	49	13	179	48	-	<u>693</u>	-	143	23	<u>166</u>
TOTAL AFRICA	<u>35,807</u>	<u>13,729</u>	<u>4,396</u>	<u>12,588</u>	<u>4,764</u>	<u>1,928</u>	<u>73,212</u>	<u>22,226</u>	<u>46,133</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>68,646</u>
Burma (Myanmar)	956	554	31	290	143	-	<u>1,974</u>	875	793	4	<u>1,672</u>
Iraq	1,584	97	-	393	282	-	<u>2,356</u>	-	2,264	2	<u>2,266</u>
Kyrgyzstan	1,522	776	472	1,342	278	2	<u>4,392</u>	1,320	2,692	15	<u>4,027</u>
Lebanon	768	199	-	68	187	-	<u>1,222</u>	-	1,155	1	<u>1,156</u>
Philippines	849	154	16	142	138	-	<u>1,299</u>	973	3	83	<u>1,059</u>
Other countries	333	92	23	137	61	414	<u>1,059</u>	20	1,014	-	<u>1,034</u>
TOTAL ASIA	<u>6,012</u>	<u>1,872</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>2,371</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>12,302</u>	<u>3,188</u>	<u>7,921</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>11,214</u>
Guatemala	872	88	1	92	69	-	<u>1,123</u>	26	1,087	-	<u>1,112</u>
Haiti	8,833	4,956	5,589	7,762	919	-	<u>28,059</u>	551	27,008	28	<u>27,587</u>
Honduras	568	25	7	91	63	2	<u>756</u>	-	754	1	<u>755</u>
Other countries	31	-	-	23	1	-	<u>55</u>	3	9	-	<u>12</u>
TOTAL AMERICA	<u>10,304</u>	<u>5,069</u>	<u>5,597</u>	<u>7,968</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>29,993</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>28,856</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>29,465</u>
Others	526	2	2	99	138	254	<u>1,020</u>	-64	1,322	46	<u>1,303</u>
TOTAL	<u>52,649</u>	<u>20,672</u>	<u>10,537</u>	<u>23,026</u>	<u>7,043</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>116,526</u>	<u>25,930</u>	<u>84,232</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>110,628</u>



MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND

TABLE 2: INFORMATION CONCERNING PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY MSF SWITZERLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2010 (PAGE 1/2)

PROJECTS	Expatriated volunteers (FTE)	Local employees (FTE)	Total expenses	Context of intervention	MSF Switzerland offices and projects in 2010	Major Activities
Cameroon	9	59	2,178	Stable	Yaounde, Douala, Akonolinga, Meiganga	Care for HIV/AIDS sufferers; treatment of Buruli ulcer; assistance to the displaced people (refugees from Central African Republic and Chad)
Congo (DRC)	49	401	11,935	Conflict	Kampala (Ouganda), Kinshasa, Bunia, Dungu, Gety, Ariwara, Dingila	Hospitals; health centres; surgery & obstetrics; care for victims of sexual violence; care for HIV/AIDS sufferers; assistance to the displaced people; programme to combat sleeping sickness, response to a measles epidemic, assistance to displaced populations, water, hygiene and sanitation in camps for displaced populations, distribution of staple goods
Djibouti	10	118	2,549	Stable	Djibouti	Care for malnourished children (both in hospital and outpatient context)
Guinea	14	53	3,025	Unstable	Conakry, Gekenou	Health centres, primary care centres, care of malnourished children (both in hospital and outpatient context), paediatrics, support for a programme to combat cholera, support for a programme to combat malaria
Kenya	20	137	5,041	Unstable	Nairobi, Kacheliba, Dadaab	Hospital, health centres, primary and secondary health centers, gynaecology, obstetrics, assistance to displaced populations, programme to combat Kala azar
Mozambique	20	190	4,065	Stable	Maputo, Lichinga	Care for HIV/AIDS sufferers
Niger	34	639	12,888	Stable	Niamey, Zinder, Magaria	Care for severely malnourished children (both in hospital and outpatient context); vaccinations, vaccination campaign against meningitis
Somalia	8	447	5,586	Conflict	Nairobi (Kenya), Dinsor, Beletweyne, Afgooye, Hawa Abdi	Hospitals, health centres, primary and secondary health care, surgery and obstetrics, care for patients suffering from tuberculosis, care for severely malnourished children, response to a measles epidemic, assistance to displaced populations, water, hygiene and sanitation in camps for displaced populations
South Sudan	22	118	5,352	Unstable	Juba, Abyei, Agok	Hospitals, primary and secondary health care, vaccination campaign against meningitis
North Sudan	9	172	4,211	Unstable	Khartoum, El Geneina, Seleia, Golo, Kilin, Gedaref	Health centres, primary and secondary health care, malaria treatment, assistance to displaced populations, care for severely malnourished children, programme to combat Kala azar
Swaziland	21	127	5,713	Stable	Mbabane, Nhlangano	Care for patients suffering from HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, construction of health structures

**MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES SWITZERLAND****TABLE 2: INFORMATION CONCERNING PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY MSF SWITZERLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2010 (2/2)**

PROJECTS	Expatriated volunteers (FTE)	Local employees (FTE)	Total expenses	Context of intervention	MSF Switzerland offices and projects in 2010	Major Activities
Chad	28	189	9,976	Unstable	Ndjamena, Abeche, Adre, Hajer Lamis, Bol	Hospital; primary and secondary health care; assistance to the displaced people; antenatal care; treatment of obstetric fistula; care for severely malnourished children
Other countries	4	10	693	-	Kampala (Uganda), Praia (Cap Verde)	Miscellaneous
TOTAL AFRICA	<u>248</u>	<u>2,660</u>	<u>73,212</u>			
Burma (Myanmar)	8	102	1,974	Stable	Rangoon, Dawei, Kayah, Bogale	Primary health care; care for HIV/AIDS sufferers; tuberculosis; treatment of malaria; aid to victims of cyclone Nargis, mental healthcare
Iraq	7	69	2,356	Conflict	Amman (Jordanian), Erbil, Mosul, Kirkouk, Hawijah	Support of hospitals; surgery; mental health care; distribution of staple goods
Kyrgyzstan	15	77	4,392	Stable	Bishkek, Osh, Jalabad	Care for tuberculosis sufferers
Lebanon	3	19	1,222	Stable	Beyrouth, Burj el Barajeneh	Mental health care
Philippines	9	43	1,299	Unstable	Manille, Cotabato City	Health centres, primary health care centres, mental health care, assistance to displaced populations
Other countries	2	-	1,059	-	Seoul	Miscellaneous
TOTAL ASIA	<u>44</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>12,302</u>			
Guatemala	4	34	1,123	Stable	Guatemala city	Care for victims of sexual violence in urban zones, mental health care
Haiti	54	Est. 720	28,058	Unstable	Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Cap Haitien, Santo Domingo (Rép. Dominicaine)	Hospital, Health centres', primary and secondary health cares', Surgery, mental health cares', Distribution of staple commodities, Epidemic of cholera
Honduras	4	23	756	Stable	Tegucigalpa	Care for street children; primary health care
Mexico	1	-	55	Stable	Mexico	Evaluation
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	<u>63</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>29,992</u>			
Miscellaneous	-	-	1,020	-		Miscellaneous
TOTAL	<u>356</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>116,526</u>			