

MSF Belgium and Operational Centre Brussels

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

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ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATION

For the year ended December, 31st 2022

These financial statements are a means of transparency and accountability, illustrating the financial situation of both MSF Belgium¹ and the Operational Centre Brussels (OCB).

MISSION AND FUNDING POLICIES

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organisation. MSF delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, natural disasters and exclusion from healthcare.

MSF offers humanitarian assistance to people based on need and irrespective of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. We work to save lives, alleviate suffering and restore dignity. Our actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of neutrality and impartiality. To be able to access and assist people in need, our operational policies must be scrupulously independent of governments, as well as religious and economic powers. We conduct our own assessments, manage our projects directly and monitor the impact of our assistance.

As a general principle, MSF does not accept funds from governments or other parties who are directly involved in the conflicts to which MSF is responding. Similarly, as a reaction to the EU's response to the migration crisis that affected Eastern Europe in 2016, MSF decided to no longer accept public funds from the European Union and its member states. Since then, MSF is almost exclusively funded by private individual donors.

In 2022, about 843 international health professionals, logistics specialists, finance and human resources staff of all nationalities left on field assignments to join more than 9299 locally hired staff working in medical and humanitarian projects coordinated by OCB. Our staff in the field were supported by 435 full-time equivalents (FTEs) based in headquarters in Brussels or in regional offices closer to the field.

¹ In this report "MSF Belgium" refers to Médecins Sans Frontières ASBL (BCE n°0421.446.093, address: Rue de l'Arbre Bénit 46, 1050 Brussels), which is the legal entity carrying activities in Belgium.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is a non-profit, self-governed organisation. Founded in Paris, in 1971, MSF today is a worldwide movement of associations located all over the world.

MSF runs operations around the globe through 6 Operational Centres (OCs)². An International Office based in Geneva ensures the coordination between OCs and other institutional members.

The Operational Centre Brussels (OCB) is one of the largest OC in the MSF movement in terms of budget and runs humanitarian actions in more than 45 countries. The five other MSF Operational Centres have their headquarters in Amsterdam, Barcelona/Athens, Geneva, Paris and Abidjan.

OCB (in red on the illustration below) regroups 9 associations spread on 4 continents. Those associations, also referred to as OCB partner sections, are: South Africa, Brazil, Denmark, Hong Kong, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Sweden and Belgium. Some of these partner sections also support the development of younger branch offices in Singapore, Taiwan, Beijing, Finland, Lebanon and Portugal.



² Operational Centers are also named Operational Directorates across the MSF movement.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS & POLICIES

This financial report 2022 presents two different sets of financial statements:

- The MSF Belgium financial statements in Belgian GAAP, which are the statutory financial statements of the legal entity carrying activities around the world from Belgium. It is certified by auditors and published after the General Assembly on the website of the Belgian National Bank. It is also used to report on our financial position (assets and liabilities on the balance sheet).
- The OC Brussels income and expenses statements in Swiss GAAP, in alignment with MSF movement combined accounts reporting rules. Those financial statements are the ones used for the reporting internally and at the international MSF movement level, and also used for monitoring accountability ratio's of the OCs.

Reconciliation of MSF Belgium Results (Belgian GAAP) with the OC Brussels Results (Swiss GAAP)

The main differences between the OC Brussels and the MSF Belgium results are as follows:

- MSF Belgium includes income and expenses of the Brazilian Branch Office, whereas OC Brussels only considers the net income grant from Brazil.
- There are also differences resulting from the netting of income and expenses of same nature in the OC accounts, while income and expenses are presented separately in the MSF Belgium accounts. This relates mainly to :
 - Classification of the grants paid by MSF Belgium to support the section MSF South Africa (4,6 million Euros in 2022) and to support Lebanon Branch Office activities (1,3 million Euros in 2022).
 - Expenses invoiced to other MSF entities, mainly related to shared operational activities with other OC's.
- Differences between Swiss and Belgium GAAP: Ready-To-Ship inventories at MSF Supply are considered as an asset in MSF Belgium local accounts, while expensed under Swiss GAAP.

2022 figures MSF Belgium bridge to OC Brussels

(in K€)	2022 Actuals MSF Belgium	Brazil in MSF Belgium accounts	Reinvoicing to other MSF entities & reclasses	Belgium to Swiss GAAP	2022 Actuals OC	2021 Actuals OC	variance
INCOMES Total	475.286	-22.983	-36.081		416.222	388.143	+28.079
Social Mission Expenses Total	411.081		-30.078	754	381.757	330.109	+51.648
Other Expenses Total	39.702	-19.741	-6.003		13.958	11.764	+2.194
EXPENSES Total	450.783	-19.741	-36.081	754	395.715	341.873	+53.842
NET RESULTS before exchange rate effect	+24.503	-3.242		-754	+20.507	+46.270	-25.763
Net exchange gains/losses (+/-)	-289	+4.536			+4.247	+9.233	-4.985
NET RESULTS	+24.214	+1.294		-754	+24.754	+55.503	-30.748

GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY

MSF is accountable for the trust of its donors. Our statutory accounts are reviewed by the audit firm DGST and our contribution to the international combined accounts is audited by Ernst and Young. MSF Belgium also adheres to the code of ethics of Fundraising (AERF)³.

³ AERF is the abbreviation of Association pour une Ethique dans les Récoltes de Fonds

OCB FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Maya Yamaguchi – OCB Finance Director

Thanks to the amazing support and trust from its donors and supporters, OCB (Operational Centre Brussels) reached 416,2 million Euros total income in 2022, increasing by 7% or 28,1 million Euros compared to 2021. Besides outstanding results achieved by our fundraising teams around the globe who could resume working in pre-covid conditions during the second half of the year, two other factors also contributed to this growth: i) the favourable impact of the exchange rates evolution, in particular on funds raised in USD, and ii) the huge expression of solidarity that followed the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine and our donor's willingness to support MSF in its interventions.

Many MSF sections raised much more funds than expected and budgeted for 2022 and this higher level of income enabled OCB to maintain ongoing humanitarian activities, to absorb the impact of salary, energy and general price increases triggered by exceptionally high inflation, to launch new planned activities and to respond to new emergencies. In 2022, OCB total expenses reached 395,7 million Euros, increasing with 16% or 53,8 million Euros compared to 2021.

(in K€)	2021 Actuals OC	2022 Actuals OC	var vs Actuals 2021	var %
INCOMES Total	388.143	416.222	28.079	7%
Social Mission Expenses Total	330.109	381.757	51.648	16%
Other Expenses Total	11.764	13.958	2.194	19%
EXPENSES Total	341.873	395.715	53.842	16%
NET RESULTS before exchange rate effect	+46.270	+20.507	-25.763	
Net exchange gains/losses unreal. (+ / -)	+9.233	+4.247	-4.985	
NET RESULTS	+55.503	+24.754	-30.748	

The combination of income 10% higher than initially budgeted and our constant thrive to deploy qualitative and needs based operations result in a surplus of 24,7 million Euros that will be transferred to our reserves. This enables us to close the year with a strong balance sheet that guarantees funding of ongoing activities and gives MSF the ability to be operational as of the first hours and days after a new emergency arises, as it was the case after the severe earthquake that hit Syria and Turkey early 2023.

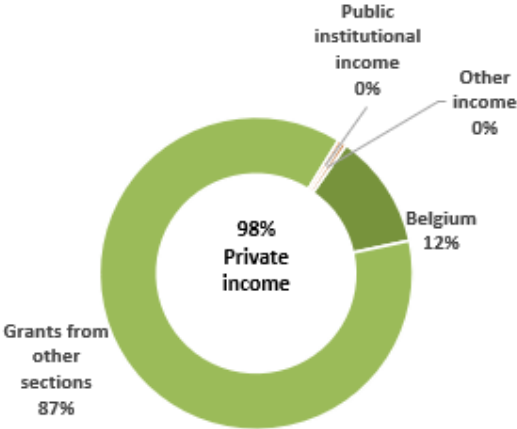
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY: INCOME

(in K€)	2022 Actuals OC	2021 Actuals OC	var vs Actuals 2021	var %
Private income	408.513	381.876	+26.637	7%
Public institutional income	1.842	3.858	-2.015	-52%
Grant from MSF International	3.941	438	+3.502	799%
Other income	1.926	1.970	-44	-2%
INCOMES Total	416.222	388.143	+28.079	7%

Private Income

98% of our income in 2022 come from private donors, which is key to guarantee MSF’s independence.

As a reaction to the EU’s response to the migration crisis that affected Eastern Europe in 2016, MSF decided to no longer accept public funds from the European Union and its member states.



Private income consists of donations from individuals (incl. legacies) and from private organisations (companies, trusts and foundations, and other non-profit organisations). In 2022, the private income coming both from donors inside and outside of Belgium amounted in total to 408,5 million Euros compared to 381,9 million Euros in 2021.

In 2022, 87% of the income of the OC Brussels was granted by other sections in the MSF movement:

- Grants from OCB partner sections (Italy, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg, South Africa and Finland) amounted to 215,9 million Euros;
- 143 million Euros were received from other MSF sections, mainly US, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Switzerland and Ireland.

49,6 million Euros were raised in Belgium, representing 12% of the income of the OC Brussels. This represents 14,4 million Euros less than in 2021, which was exceptionally high thanks to large legacies. In 2022, 33,1 million Euros were given by Belgian donors and private organisations and 16,5 million Euros from deceased supporters through legacies⁴. These legacies represented 33% of the private income raised in Belgium.

⁴ This is including the grant from MSF Fondation Belgique to MSF Belgium ASBL in 2022.

in K€

OCB section	Private Income 2022	<i>Private income share %</i>	other sections	Private Income 2022	<i>Private income share %</i>
Belgium	49.634	12%	USA	96.064	24%
Italy	42.577	10%	UK	18.195	4%
Sweden	37.708	9%	Germany	21.498	5%
Norway	30.680	8%	Japan	3.513	1%
Denmark	28.757	7%	Switzerland	1.407	0%
Brazil	28.697	7%	Ireland	2.040	1%
Hong Kong	25.926	6%	Others	273	0%
Taiwan	6.155	2%	TOTAL	142.990	35%
Luxembourg	5.853	1%			
Finland	4.635	1%			
South Africa	3.608	1%			
TOTAL	264.230	65%			

Public institutional income

Public institutional income represents grants (i.e., contributions based on contracts for specific projects), subsidies and donations received from or pledged directly by public institutions, such as governments or agencies. In 2022, 1,8 million Euros were granted to fund OCB humanitarian activities, by the Canadian government mainly and from Unitaid.

Other income

Other income comprise amounts perceived by OC Brussels neither related to private fundraising, nor from public institutions. This relates mainly to lease income (headquarters office space to other NGOs and parking) and interests on current bank accounts and short-term deposits. In 2022, other income perceived by OC Brussels amounted to 1,9 million Euros.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY: EXPENDITURE

In 2022, OCB spent 395,7 million Euros, of which 330,5 million Euros in humanitarian missions directly managed by OCB.

OCB was active in more than 45 countries with more than 130 projects supporting healthcare toward populations in need, affected by emergencies resulting from a natural disaster or an epidemic, living in armed conflict zones or suffering of healthcare exclusion and discrimination. We also continued ongoing activities in contexts where we are already present since many years, such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Haiti, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Lebanon, Mozambique, Yemen, Nigeria, Syria, Guinea, Ukraine, Iraq, Venezuela among many others.

All our expenses, being in the field or in headquarters, were overall significantly impacted by higher than usual inflation rates and exchange rate variations. Impact of high inflation was particularly heavy on salary costs (amongst others due to the legal indexation of salaries of Belgian contracted staff and to salary revisions in the field), fuel, energy and transport costs. Currency exchange rate variations increased our programme expenses by approximately 8 million Euros.

(in K€)	2022 Actuals OC	2021 Actuals OC	var vs Actuals 2021	var %
Programme Expenses (excl MSF Academy)	330.451	286.144	44.307	15%
(*) MSF Academy - Field related activities	3.418	2.403	1.015	42%
(*) MSF Academy - HQ program Support	679	517	161	31%
Program Support Abroad	4.752	3.123	1.629	52%
HQ program support	33.238	30.203	3.035	10%
Awareness - Raising	2.405	2.288	117	5%
Other Humanitarian Activities				
(*) Grants to other MSF sections	4.590	3.864	726	19%
(*) Grant to Lebanon	1.294	1.010	284	28%
(*) Contribution IO social mission	930	556	374	67%
Social mission expenses Total	381.757	330.109	51.648	16%
Fundraising	6.889	6.077	812	13%
Management, G&A	6.449	5.317	1.132	21%
(*) Contribution IO non social mission	620	371	249	67%
Other Expenses Total	13.958	11.764	2.194	19%
EXPENSES Total	395.715	341.873	53.842	16%

(*) excluded from Social mission ratio

Programme expenses in 2022

Programme expenses represent expenses incurred directly in the field or managed by the headquarters on behalf of the field, as well as grants/donations awarded/given to other organisations. In 2022, programme expenses managed by OCB reached 330,5 million Euros and 3,4 million Euros for our MSF Academy activities.

Countries where OCB spent more than 5 million Euros in 2022

representing 87% of OCB missions expenses

<i>Figures in K€</i>			
Mission	2022	2021	Variation
Democratic Republic of Congo	29.123	33.379	- 4.256
Central African Republic	24.725	23.359	1.367
Nigeria	23.219	10.507	12.712
South Sudan	21.056	14.373	6.683
Haiti	19.456	15.064	4.392
Ukraine	18.636	3.931	14.705
Afghanistan	17.606	17.234	373
Lebanon	12.777	12.948	- 170
Mozambique	12.483	11.527	956
Sierra Leone	12.038	13.048	- 1.010
Syria	11.747	10.176	1.571
Iraq	11.463	8.851	2.612
Yemen	11.406	10.996	410
Ethiopia	9.798	6.270	3.528
Guinea	9.374	9.188	187
Mali	8.390	7.657	732
Venezuela	8.204	8.336	- 132
South Africa	6.498	8.299	- 1.801
Pakistan	6.173	3.231	2.942
India	5.734	6.481	- 747
Palestine	5.531	5.934	- 403
Bangladesh	5.147	5.582	- 435
Subtotal	290.583	246.367	44.215
<i>in % of total</i>	87%		

In 2022, OCB spent 51 million Euros in different kinds of emergency interventions:

- In armed conflicts: mainly in Ukraine (18,6 million Euros)
- Responding to acute nutrition crisis: Mozambique (5,2 million Euros), Nigeria (5 million Euros in Kebbi), Ethiopia (4,9 million Euros, following the conflicts in Tigray), Afghanistan (1,8 million Euros in Maiwand)
- Acting in outbreaks : Haiti (4,7 million Euros, mainly for the Cholera outbreak),
- After a natural disaster : Pakistan (3,5 million Euros in response to healthcare needs after the floods), Afghanistan (and 0,4 million Euros for the earthquake response in Paktika),
- Migration crisis in Italy (0,8 million Euros in Calabria and Sicilia).

Next to these emergency operations, OCB also started new projects and activities in 2022 for 9,9 million Euros respectively in South Sudan (hospital in Kajo Keji), in Yemen (Shabwa), in Lebanon (Tripoli), in Benin, in South Irak, in Nigeria (Maidiguri SRH), Haïti (Carrefour), in Greece (North border), in Brazil (Marajo).

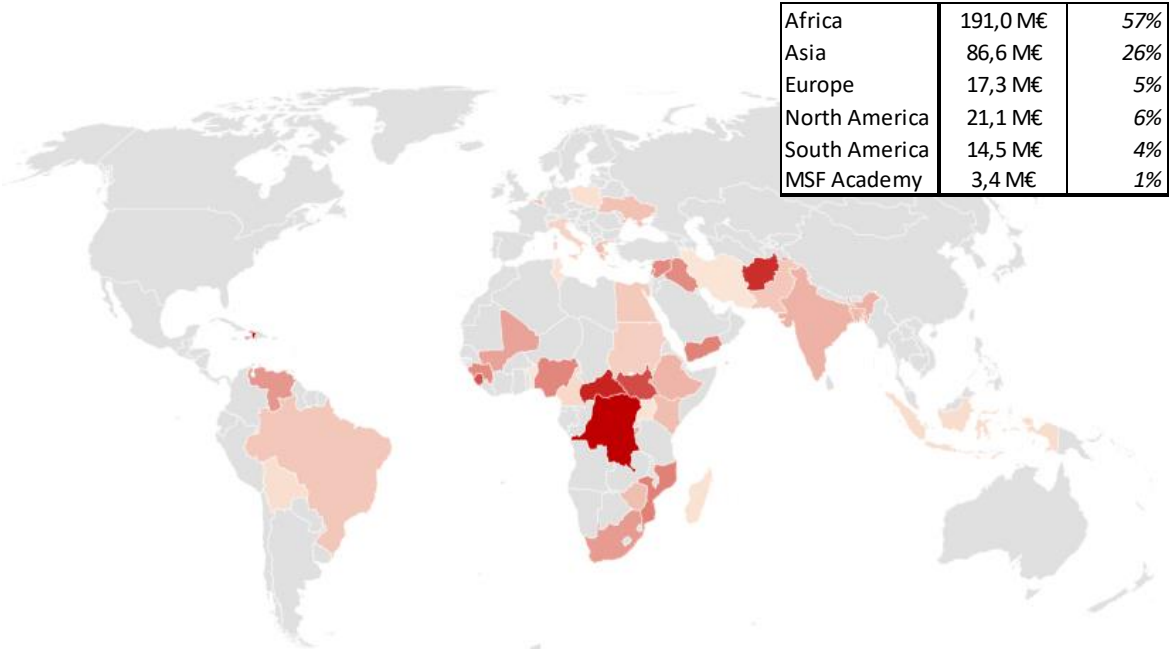
We completed the construction of Kunduz hospital in Afghanistan and finished the rehabilitation of health facilities in Bangui (Central African Republic) started in 2021. We also started the Cemonc construction of new health facilities in Nigeria (Maiduguri), in South Sudan (Boma and Maruwa), and in Haïti (Port Piment).

OCB launched a lot of new activities in 2022 but managed meanwhile to maintain essential healthcare services in projects and health facilities around the globe, from treatment for HIV and tuberculosis patients to sexual & reproductive, surgical, paediatric, and mental health services, including measles vaccination campaigns, malaria prevention, and responses to other infectious disease outbreaks such as cholera, Lassa, or Ebola among others.

OCB also did a handover of certain activities to partners or Ministries of Health, such as the trauma care clinic Arche in Bujumbura (Burundi), or the HIV project in Khayelitsha (South Africa). Other activities were stopped as needs disappeared (e.g. covid-19 related projects opened in 2020 and 2021) or suspended due to the context (e.g. HIV Care in Severodonetsk – Ukraine).

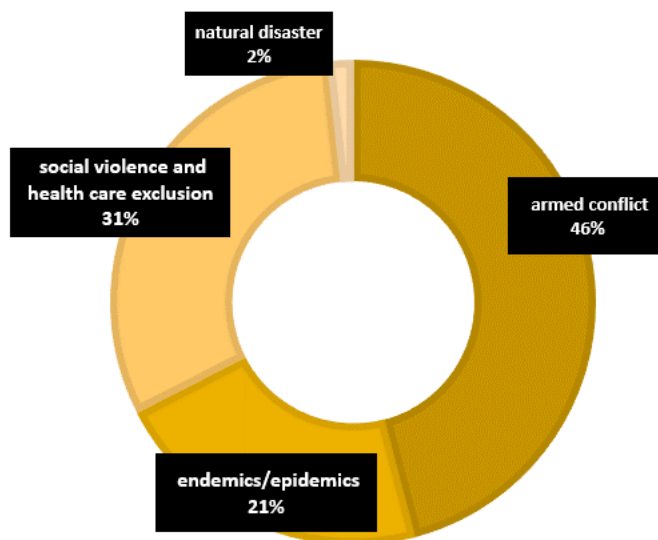
In Belgium, responding to the needs of the most vulnerable is also part of the mission of MSF. OCB provides help to communities most affected by restrictive migration policies and in precarious situations in the country. This included mental health care access for migrants, assistance to unaccompanied foreign minors and setting up mobile assistance teams for asylum seekers and homeless people. These actions represented 3,7 million Euros expenses in 2022.

The geographical footprint of OCB operations was in 2022 : 57 % of our programme expenses missions operated in African countries, 26% in Asia, 5% in Europe, 6% in North America (mainly Haiti) and 4% in South America.



Beneficiaries of our operations in 2022

In 2022, projects and activities supporting populations and refugees victims of armed conflicts represented 46% of our programme expenses, mainly in the following countries: Central African Republic (Bangassou and Bangui), Ukraine, Afghanistan (Kunduz/Khost), Nigeria (Maiduguri), Syria (Idlib and from Lebanon), Yemen (Mohka hospital), Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (North Kivu), South Sudan (Maban/ Yei), Haiti, Mozambique, Palestine (Gaza), Bangladesh (Jamtoli Camp), as well as Cameroon and Mali (Tombouktou).



21% of our programme expenses was allocated to support populations suffering from endemics and epidemics. It is 10% less than in 2021 due to the ending of the health support activities for the COVID-19 pandemic that were launched in the previous years. This category includes all treatment and vaccination programmes directed to populations living with cholera, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, diphtheria, Lassa fever, Ebola. Main countries of intervention were in 2022: Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Guinea, Haïti, South Africa, Mali, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Ukraine, Burundi, Pakistan, Nigeria, Uganda, Syria, Lebanon, Indonesia.

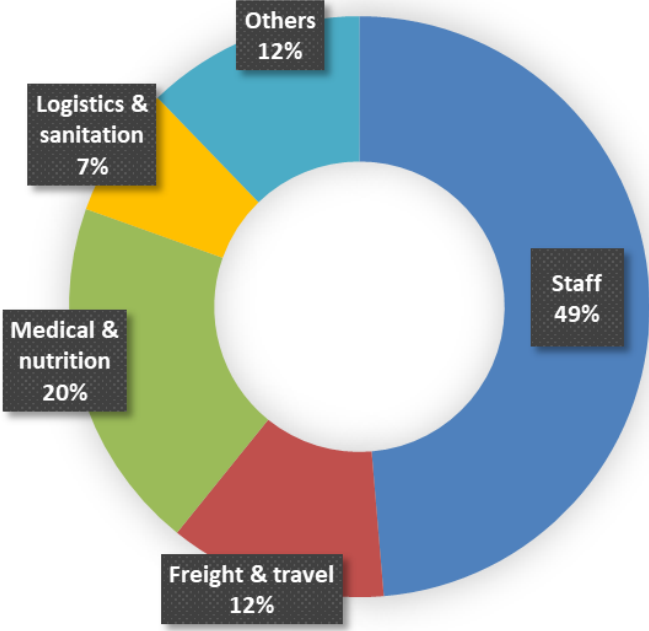
31% of our programme expenses went to operations toward populations affected by social violence and health care exclusion, in countries such as Sierra Leone (Kenema hospital), Lebanon (Bar Elias hospital, projects for migrants workers in Beirut and Shatila/Burj), Irak (Post operative care in Mosul), South Sudan (Pibor), Greece (Lesvos or Athens for victims of torture), Venezuela (Anzoategui), Haiti (Port-Piment), Zimbabwe (Beitbridge and Mbare), Burundi (Arche in Bujumbura and in Musinga), Egypt (mental health in Maadi), Democratic Rep. of Congo (Kasai Central), Bangladesh (Jamtoli for Rohingyas refugees), Brazil (Roraima), Italy, Belgium (migrants), Serbia (Clinic in Belgrade), Kenya (Drug users in Kiambu), Guinea (Kouroussa), South Africa (Pretoria), Benin (Couffo), and Indonesia (Banten adolescents health).

Finally, 2% of our 2022 programme expenses were dedicated to populations affected by natural disasters mainly after the floods in Pakistan.

Programme expenses by nature in 2022

49% of our expenses in the field are Staff costs related, for both internationally mobile staff and locally hired staff. Our activities could not happen without this dedicated and committed workforce all around the world. In 2022, OCB was able to rely on 9.299 locally hired staff⁵ in all our missions around the world and on 843 international mobile staff assigned to our operations in the field.

20% of our programme expenses are related to medical and nutrition expenses, 12% to freight and travel, 7% to logistics and sanitation, and 12% to other costs such as facilities, communication, professional services, training, etc.



MSF Academy expenses

MSF Academy for Healthcare idea and concept was launched at OCB in 2017 and was developed as an intersectional initiative for the MSF movement, with the main purpose to increase the quality of care in MSF hospitals through a practice-based training aiming at strengthening the skills and competencies of frontline healthcare workers in countries where MSF intervenes.

The initiatives relate to Nursing & Midwifery, Outpatient Care, Fellowship in Medical Humanitarian Action, Post-Graduate diploma in Infectious diseases, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Learning, etc.

In 2022, MSF Academy for Healthcare totaled 4,1 million Euros in expenses across all initiatives (2,8 million Euros in 2021). The core team managing the initiatives is reported as Program Support and represent 0,7 million Euros in 2022 (15% of total costs). The costs of the development of the content and the training activities organized in different countries represent 3,4 million Euros (85% of total costs) for the different initiatives within different countries. It was organized in Sierra Leone (for Kenema hospital), South Sudan, Central African Republic, Guinea, Nigeria, Mali and Yemen. MSF Academy is financed by private funds, received from individual donors or foundations.

⁵ Figures in full time equivalents (FTEs)

Programme support expenses

Headquarters programme support and programme support abroad relates to expenses incurred in headquarter in Brussels and regional offices or hubs around the world to enable and support MSF humanitarian operations in the field. It comprises all persons and units in charge of project design, monitoring and evaluation, recruitment and management of international staff, medical referents, logistics support, activities designed to improve the quality and the effectiveness of MSF humanitarian operations and emergencies, field training, field accounting and field budget control. Action in the field could not be realized without the precious work of colleagues performed in headquarter or regional offices and hubs. In 2022, OCB spent 33,2 million Euros in Brussels headquarters and 4,8 million Euros abroad in regional offices and hubs. The latter increased by 1,6 million Euros compared to 2021, with the increasing regionalization of part of our support closer to our operations, namely in Southern Africa, Central Africa, Middle East and very recently in South America. The HQ programme support expenses in Brussels headquarters increased with 3 million Euros (10%). This was mainly driven by the legal salary indexations that were imposed in Belgium, but also to more travel at also a higher price than in 2021, that was still affected with COVID-19 travel restrictions.

Awareness-raising

Activities related to support foster MSF's advocacy and speaking out (including raising awareness on the plight of the most vulnerable, the need for independent humanitarian access and access to healthcare) accounted to 2,4 million euros in 2022. These activities allow MSF to use its voice to defend humanitarian space and influence those in power, including states, armed groups and donors, to unblock our access and/or adopt adequate responses and policies.

Fundraising

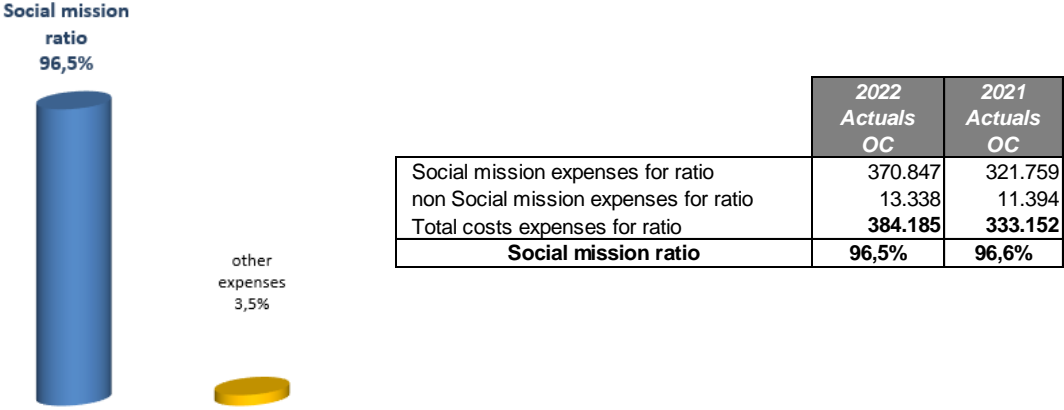
Fundraising expenses represent the costs incurred for raising funds in Belgium and to manage the allocation of the funds received from all the MSF sections granted to OCB for its social mission. In 2022, OC Brussels fundraising expenses reached 6,9 million Euros, compared to 6,1 million Euros in 2021. This increase is related to face to face fundraising activities paused and slowed down in 2021 due to COVID-19. In 2022 the fundraising investment allowed OCB to raise 49,7 million Euros in Belgium.

Management and general administration

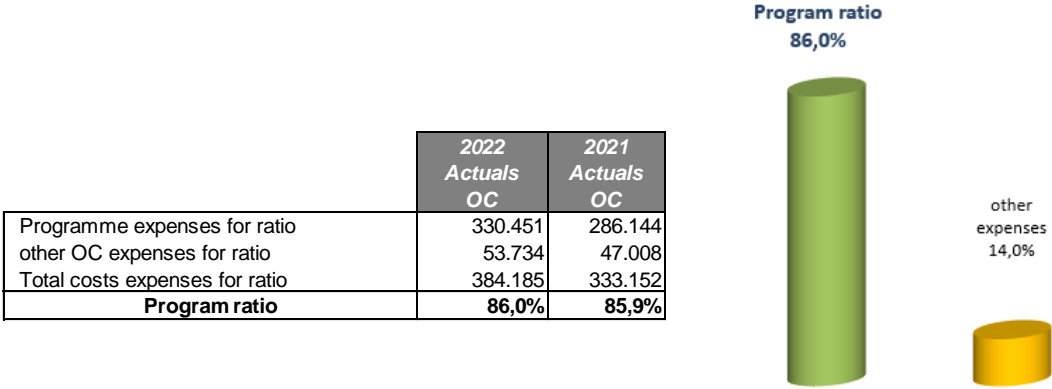
Management and general administration consist primarily of expenses associated with executive management, finance, legal, human resources management, audit, internal communication and the associative life of the MSF organisation. OC Brussels spent 6,9 million Euros in 2022, compared to 5,3 million Euros in 2021. OCB decided to invest in some important strategical subjects such as Climate and Environmental Health, including for Carbon footprint reduction project, Field recentralisation program, replace our intranet to improve access to information and reinforcement of the legal support in the very complex contexts in which we operate.

Operational ratios: Social mission ratio and Program ratio

- The “Social Mission ratio” is an operational ratio comparing the expenditures made as part of the social mission to all expenses. The social mission ratio reaches 96,5% for 2022. For 2021, when calculated for the same scope of expenses, it also reaches 96,6%.



- The “Program ratio” is an operational ratio used in the MSF movement for all Operational centers. It compares the programme expenditures to the total OC expenses, excluding all contributions to other MSF entities or to the International Office, as well as MSF Academy expenses. In 2022, the Program ratio of OCB reaches 86,0%, compared to 85,9% in 2021.



RESULT FOR THE YEAR AND RESERVES POLICY

OC Brussels ended 2022 with a surplus of +24,8 million Euros, whereas MSF Belgium's surplus for 2022 (shown in the reserves table below) reached +24,2 million Euros. Refer to page 6 for a detained explanation on the differences between both set of financials.

The overall level of reserves increased and remains solid at 265 million Euros, of which 205 million Euros accumulated surpluses. The purpose of these reserves is to:

- Guarantee immediate availability of a significant amount of cash for emergency interventions
- Cover our operating expenses in the event of a downturn in income and / or unforeseen increases in costs. Based on 2022 expenses, this amount of reserves would allow to cover 8,2 months of OCB operational activities.

Our reserve policy compels us to low-risk investments. OCB therefore has no speculative investment but only safe short-term deposits with multiple financial institutions.

m	2015 Actuals	2016 Actuals	2017 Actuals	2018 Actuals	2019 Actuals	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals	Actuals 2022
I. Equity Capital	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
II. Accumulated Surplus	174.025	208.858	148.756	141.273	107.214	119.117	181.067	205.281
Accumulated Surplus / Deficit	151.211	174.025	208.858	148.756	141.273	107.214	119.117	181.067
Surplus / Deficit of the year	22.814	34.833	-60.102	-7.483	-34.059	11.903	61.950	24.214
Total MSFB accounting reserves	234.025	268.858	208.756	201.273	167.214	179.117	241.067	265.281

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The financials shown in this section of the report presents the financial position of MSF Belgium and reported in accordance with Belgian GAAP. These statutory accounts were audited by DGST and are filed at the National Bank of Belgium.

ASSETS

Figures in K€

ASSETS	Actuals 2022	Actuals 2021	variance
I. FIXED ASSETS	23.738	23.995	-257
Intangible	872	488	384
Tangible	21.492	22.212	-720
Leasing	0	0	0
Financial	1.374	1.295	79
II. LONG TERM RECEIVABLES	16.467	16.467	0
Long term receivables	16.467	16.467	0
III. CURRENT ASSETS	293.399	278.039	15.360
Stocks	10.384	9.562	822
Debtors under 1 year	124.206	120.712	3.494
Short term investments	34.835	11.696	23.139
Liquid Assets	118.991	132.767	-13.776
Other	4.983	3.302	1.681
TOTAL ASSETS	333.604	318.501	15.103

Fixed assets

MSF Belgium has determined specific valuation rules for its assets, because of the specificity of its activities.

Assets used in the field for programme purposes, such as medical and communication equipment, are expensed upon shipment to the field, or upon purchase if purchased locally. This valuation method is due to the instability of the contexts in which MSF operates, the fact that all the goods imported by MSF are legally donated to our countries of operations as part of custom clearance procedures, and the difficulty to determine, in a reliable way, their useful life and residual value.

Investments are considered as assets (intangible or tangible), on the condition that they are held to be used for more than one year. MSF Belgium fixed assets are mainly made of tangible assets: the head office in Brussels (17,5 million Euros), all IT & office equipment (0,4 million

Euros) and hospital infrastructures built in the field (2,5 million Euros).

Intangible assets are composed of investments in external expertise and consultancy, mainly in developing digital and information platforms or data management tools for operations, ICT, medical, logistics, communication, human resources or finance information purposes. Intangible increase compared to 2021 is mainly related to investments to replace after many years the current headquarters human resources system (foreseen in 2023) and the headquarters accounting system (foreseen in 2024).

Financial assets in 2022 are mainly related to long-term guarantees for our operations in the field.

Long term receivables

Since January 1st 2021, our logistic and supply center MSF Supply has changed of legal status to become a non-profit organization (from SCRL to ASBL). This implied that MSF Belgium converted in 2021 its participation into Other long-term receivables for an amount of 16,5 million Euros.

Current assets

On December 31st, 2022, MSF Belgium had 293 million Euros current assets, showing a decrease of 13,8 million Euros in liquidity compared to 2021, but counterbalanced by an increase of 23 million Euros of short-term investments and an increase of 3,5 million Euros in debtors under 1 year.

MSF considers short-term deposits, cash at headquarters and cash in the field as cash and cash equivalents. Amounts are valued at fair value with any resulting gains or losses recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities. It is essential for MSF Belgium to keep an important level of available cash for emergencies and liquidity needs for our activities in the field to cope with the seasonality of income coming from our donors. In 2022, MSF Belgium ended with 119 million Euros of liquid assets, showing a decrease compared to 2021 as we had received a lot of liquidity in US Dollars which were partially invested in short-term deposits (30 million US Dollars).

Debtors are mainly related to other MSF sections. The non-recovery risk is non-existent. They include income to be cashed in within the next year from other MSF sections or legacies to be received. So, in total the receivables increased by 3,5 million Euros at the end of 2022 compared to 2021.

Stocks

Since 2021, the ready-to-ship stocks at MSF Supply are recognized as stocks on the balance sheet following a request of our auditors (compared to prior years, where 100% of stocks were considered as expenses). On December 31st, 2022, these stocks amount to 10,1 million Euros.

Our stocks in the field (medicines, logistic material, medical and miscellaneous consumables, etc.) are not accounted for in our assets, as they are fully expensed when purchased. This valuation principle is based on the same rationale as fixed assets (instability of the contexts in which MSF operates and donation certificates issued as part of the custom clearance procedures). The only exception are items stored in our Kenyan logistics, valued under assets for less than 0,2 million Euros, at the acquisition value of each element and re-evaluated based on the market value. There are no more stocks for books recognized as assets on the balance sheet.

LIABILITIES

Figures in K€

LIABILITIES	Actuals 2022	Actuals 2021	variance
I. EQUITY CAPITAL	60.000	60.000	0
II. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	205.281	181.067	24.214
Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	181.067	181.067	0
<i>Result (surplus)</i>	24.214		
III. SUBSIDIES	0	0	0
IV. PROVISIONS	16.960	30.596	-13.636
V. CREDITORS	51.363	46.838	4.525
Over 1 year	2.567	3.033	-466
Under 1 year	47.435	42.421	5.014
Other	1.361	1.384	-23
TOTAL LIABILITIES	333.604	318.501	15.103

Accumulated surplus

Including the surplus 2022 of 24,2 million Euros, the accumulated surplus of MSF Belgium amounts to 205,3 million Euros.

Therefore, the total equity of MSF Belgium amounts to 265,3 million Euros.

Provisions

Provisions are valued at best estimate when MSF has a legal or constructive obligation as the result of a past event, and if it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the provision. Changes in provisions are recognised in the Statement of financial activities.

Provisions are accounted for future costs and risks resulting from the closing of projects in the field as well as for litigation or tax related issues. On December 31st, 2022, these provisions amount to 16,9 million Euros, showing a decrease of 13,6 million Euros following resolution of certain risks.

Creditors

The Creditors balance (51,4 million Euros) is composed of debts to other MSF sections and MSF Supply, as well as current commercial debts and debts to the Belgian social security for the year. The creditors debts over 1 year are linked to the balance to be paid from the mortgage loan taken in 2014 for the acquisition of the building of headquarters of MSF Belgium. The short-term debts count for 47,4 million Euros and are mainly commercial debts for running cost, Belgian social security and towards other MSF sections and MSF Supply. The increase of 5 million Euros compared to 2021 is a timing difference at year end between recognition of the expenses and the payment towards MSF sections, suppliers, and social security.

AUDITOR'S REPORT



DGST - Réviseurs d'entreprises

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STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

RUE DE L'ARBRE BÉNIT, 46 - 1050 BRUXELLES
NM : 0421.446.093

In the context of the statutory audit of the annual accounts of the organisation Médecins Sans Frontières (the Organisation), we hereby present our statutory auditor's report. It includes our opinion on the audit of the annual accounts as well as our report on the other legal and regulatory requirements. These reports form part of an integrated whole and are indivisible.

We have been appointed as statutory auditor by the general meeting of members of 4th of June 2021, following the proposal by the board of directors. Our statutory auditor's mandate will expire on the date of the general meeting of members which will deliberate on the annual accounts closed on 31 December 2023. We have performed the statutory audit of the annual accounts of the organisation for 11 consecutive years. The current representative of the firm performs the statutory audit of the annual accounts of the association since June 14, 2014.

Report on the audit of the annual accounts

Unqualified opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of the Organisation, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes to the annual accounts, characterised by a balance sheet total of 333.604.205,04 EUR and a profit and loss account showing a positive result for the year of 24.214.440,72 EUR.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the Organisation's net equity and financial position as at 31 December 2022, as well as of its results for the year then ended, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Basis for unqualified opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Belgium. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Statutory auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts' section in this report. We have complied with all the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of annual accounts in Belgium, including those concerning independence.

We have obtained from the board of directors and the officials of the Organisation the explanations and information necessary for performing our audit.

Cabinet de Réviseurs d'entreprises

Membre de GGI- Geneva Group International, a global alliance of independent professional firms.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the annual accounts

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium, and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board of directors either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Statutory auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a statutory auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

When carrying out our audit, we comply with the legal, regulatory and normative framework which applies to the audit of annual accounts in Belgium. The extent of legal control does not include assurance as to the future viability of the Association, nor as to the effectiveness or efficiency with which the board of directors has conducted or will conduct the affairs of the Association.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control;



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board of directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our statutory auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our statutory auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Responsibilities of the board of directors

The board of directors is responsible for the compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements regarding bookkeeping, with the Organisation's by-laws and with the requirements of the Company and Non-for-profit organisations Code.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditor

In the context of our mandate and in accordance with the Belgian standard which is complementary to the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Belgium, it is our responsibility to verify, in all material aspects, compliance with certain provisions of the Company and non-profit organisations Code and with the by-laws, as well as to report on these elements.

Aspects related to the management report

Following our specific examination of the directors' report, we are of the opinion that it is consistent with the annual accounts for the same financial year and has been prepared in accordance with article 3:48 of the Companies and Associations Code.

In the context of our audit of the annual accounts, we are also responsible for considering, in particular based on the knowledge we have obtained during the audit, whether the management report contains any material misstatement, i.e. any information which is inadequately disclosed or otherwise misleading. Based on the procedures we have performed, there are no material misstatements we have to report to you.

Statement related to independence

Our audit firm did not provide services which are incompatible with the statutory audit of annual accounts, and we remained independent of the Organisation throughout the course of our mandate.

The fees related to additional services which are compatible with the statutory audit of annual accounts as referred to in article 3:65 of the Company and non-profit organisations Code were duly itemised and valued in the notes to the annual accounts.



Other statements

Without prejudice to certain formal aspects of minor importance and in the context of the emphasis of matter paragraph above, the accounting records are maintained in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium.


Our mission did not include the systematic control of the eligibility of expenditures under applicable contractual rules on subsidies that were obtained by your association.

Your association did not provide to the Worker's Council the economic and financial information as defined in the "Arrêté Royal" of 27 November 1973.

There are no transactions undertaken or decisions taken in breach of the by-laws or of the Company and Non-for-profit organisation Code.

Brussels, the 24 May 2023.

SRL « DGST & Partners - Réviseurs d'entreprises »,
Statutory auditor
Represented by



Fabie CRISI
Auditor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MSF Belgium and all OCB Group sections acknowledges the support of its supporters around the world as well as its donors and its dedicated employees and volunteers.

None of what OCB has achieved so far would have been possible without your support and generosity.

Be sure we do everything we can to deserve your trust.

Thank you.