2010
ANNUAL
REPORT

roots
for life
Established in Lyon in 1967 and recognized as a state-approved charity in 1976

Dedicated to fighting infectious diseases in developing countries by strengthening local capabilities.

4 complementary areas of strategic action:
- Strengthening of Health Infrastructures
- Applied Research
- Training and Knowledge Exchange
- Mother/Child Health

Close collaboration with Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux

Present in 12 countries
100 people mobilized around the world

A network of 13 laboratories for training and research

Integrated research teams bringing together 16 researchers

An annual budget of almost 15 million euros dedicated to actions in the field

A foundation based in Lyon and recognized in China, the United States, as well as in 10 developing countries

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Some time ago, we created a road map for Fondation Mérieux to create each year, with Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux, a clinical biology and applied research laboratory of excellence in a developing country. After Haiti, Cambodia and Mali, we expanded our activity to Laos, Madagascar and Lebanon, and soon to Tajikistan.

In each country in which we become involved, we organise comprehensive action around these Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories: renovation of medical analysis units in regional hospitals, training in biology, and applied research.

However, the fight against the infectious diseases that ravage developing countries can only be effective within as part of a global health strategy extending far beyond the mere issues of clinical biology.

To confront the challenges of public health, which are made particularly complicated by environments that are often deteriorated, situations of great poverty and insufficient levels of education, it is imperative for us to work on several different fronts and pool all of our expertise: human and veterinary medicine, nutrition, water and environmental quality, etc.

The Foundation intends to form part of a multi-disciplinary partnership, involving all of the international health actors in the field.

Together, we need to respond to numerous issues: diagnosing diseases for better application of vaccines and treatments, preventing epizootics to avoid their transmission from animals to humans, providing the underprivileged access to adequate food, preventing sanitary risks related to contaminated or adulterated water and food, etc.

The list is long and the road will be hard. However, while our progress may seem modest in the context of the enormity of the needs and the extent of suffering in these countries, the Foundation, with its partners, moves forward step by step in the field.

I have confidence in the current mobilisation of people in developing countries and in the ability of our teams to work together with a common generous vision to push back the threat of infection all over the world.
In response to the plea by Alain Mérieux on his return to Haiti in February 2010, Institut Mérieux and its employees showed their willingness to get involved in the solidarity set in motion by Fondation Mérieux, with support from Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux; in the short term, to help our Haitian partners get back on their feet, support initiatives to help abandoned children, repair the laboratory of the State University Hospital of Port-au-Prince, and increase biomedical capabilities by launching training programmes for biology technicians. The cholera epidemic that occurred shortly after the earthquake, which has already caused over 7,000 deaths and is still rife today, shows that it is essential to train biologists to understand the challenges regarding the highly pathogenic infections affecting Haiti.

Acting as a long-term partner in order to encourage the development of local conditions that may enable permanent take-over is a central issue for Fondation Mérieux’s teams, which work in the context of a rapidly expanding international network.

- In Mali, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre has been managed directly by Fondation Mérieux since it was established in 2005. It is now in the process of being transferred to the control of a joint board of governors comprised of the Ministry of Health and qualified representatives of Fondation Mérieux. These developments will help the centre to work with new partners such as the Islamic Development Bank, which has decided to support the BAMIS training to give it an increased standing in the region.
- The Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre in Madagascar began operations in April 2010 and brings together the University of Antananarivo, Ministry of Health and Fondation Mérieux. Equipped with training rooms and a Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory, this centre’s objective is to strengthen the skills of young scientists by enabling them to receive training in the infectious pathogens that are rife on this Indian Ocean island (tuberculosis, respiratory infections, malaria and leprosy).
- In Lebanon, the construction of a new Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory has enabled the Health Technology Division of Beirut’s Saint-Joseph University to increase their research capacity in this region of the Middle East.
- The construction of a Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory has begun in Tajikistan with support from the Global Fund in order to provide the country with a level 3 laboratory to help fight resistant strains of tuberculosis.
- An assessment has also been carried out in Bangladesh with a view to setting up a Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory as part of a partnership with the UK foundation Wellcome Trust.

In view of the development of its network and programmes around the world, in June 2010, Fondation Mérieux created an international directorship, which works directly with the scientific and medical departments of its local partners. Every year, Les Pensières builds on its role as a Conference Centre devoted to public health, welcoming more visitors than ever in 2010. The Advanced Course on Diagnostics was launched in partnership with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

At the end of a year that saw strong growth in its international activity, research programmes and training, Fondation Mérieux achieved a budget of 15 million euros, which is double the 2007 budget. Fondation Mérieux has a wealth of international experience and relies on the development of a network of reliable partners to successfully fulfill its mission, of daily importance, and face the challenges of emerging pathogens.”
Biological diagnosis is an essential link in the chain of health. Through the relevance and reliability of its results, it enables us to select the right treatments for each patient, monitor each person clinically, and also carry out wider epidemiological monitoring, which is essential for the implementation of any public health and preventive health policy.

However, very often, developing countries do not possess infrastructures for medical analysis, high-quality diagnostic tools, or qualified staff. Improving access to diagnosis of a level that meets international standards is therefore a priority for Fondation Mérieux.

To achieve this, it works closely with Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux, an independent family foundation operated under the aegis of the Institut de France, of which it is the operational arm in the field. Currently, Fondation Mérieux devotes a budget of 15 million euros to programmes for fighting infectious diseases.

To successfully carry out its public health missions, Fondation Mérieux prioritises action carried out across the international network and continually develops an active policy of partnerships in all disciplines. It also works closely with the health authorities in developing countries, public and private participants in academic research, international organisations, NGOs and the health care industry.

Established in 1967, Fondation Mérieux is an independent family foundation. Recognised as a state-approved charity, it fights the infectious diseases that affect developing countries.

It is currently present in a dozen countries and offers a specific model based on a long history of expertise in clinical biology and a comprehensive approach to public health issues.

Its mission is to strengthen local capabilities in developing countries in order to reduce the impact of infectious diseases on vulnerable populations.
A NETWORK OF LABORATORIES FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Fondation Mérieux works in the field, in the heart of infectious areas, to develop a network of laboratories of excellence - Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories - dedicated to clinical biology, applied research and training local health workers.

Since 2007, the Foundation has developed recognised expertise in constructing, opening and maintaining clinical biology infrastructures and passing them on to the local level. These laboratories are transferred to the local health actors, accompanied by a simultaneous process of support to ensure a successful takeover.

The new Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories that are designed in the way are integrated into the GABRIEL international scientific network, which aims to enable the sharing and transfer of expertise and knowledge that are essential to medical advances in infectiology. This network was created and is run by Fondation Mérieux. It brings together the Foundation’s own research and transfer of expertise and knowledge.

This network of biomedical laboratories is supported by Fondation Mérieux’s applied research teams. The Foundation has teams dedicated to research on emerging pathogens in units in France and China, and also benefits from privileged access to the BSL-4 Jean Mérieux high-security laboratory. This potential for integrated research is a key asset for the Foundation’s activity, and one of the foundations of its expertise and legitimacy.

This enables the development of diagnostic tools that are adapted to the realities in the field, to the monitoring of diseases seriously affecting developing countries (tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, malaria, diphtheria, etc.) and to the identification of new pathogens.

The Foundation also strives to support the wide dissemination of scientific innovation and medical advances by organising high-level meetings, bringing together doctors, scientists, researchers and health actors from all over the world in order to try to develop new solutions together. Les Pensières Conference Centre which since its creation, brings together international experts from all disciplines, plays a major role as a catalyst and disseminator of knowledge.

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The process of strengthening biological infrastructures in developing countries cannot be effective without training local workers: laboratory technicians as well as the future scientific and medical elite.

Fondation Mérieux has developed real expertise in this area, in particular by working alongside different training organisations (technical and university level), in this way, it implements numerous training and knowledge exchange programmes aimed at strengthening biological expertise in the field, as well as raising awareness among opinion leaders regarding major public health issues (vaccinology, diagnosis, new pathogens, neglected diseases, etc.). It also aims to contribute to organising high-quality university teaching in the fields of pharmacy, medicine, etc. The Universities of Health Sciences in Phnom Penh and Antananarivo are examples of these efforts.

While Fondation Mérieux holds many international events and training courses at Les Pensières, it prioritises training in the field to get students established in their own countries and help them become tomorrow’s public health workers.

COMPREHENSIVE CARE FOR VULNERABLE SECTORS OF THE POPULATION

Fondation Mérieux strives to bring comprehensive public health solutions to each country in which it becomes involved. For this, it is committed wholeheartedly in providing care for people affected by infectious diseases, women and children being its top priorities.

Improving access to screening and treatment, enabling the sick to become economically active again through microloans, supporting local NGOs in the area of food and water security, contributing to equipping and/or renovating and managing health and community infrastructures, managing a solidarity fund for street children, through these kinds of activities Fondation Mérieux aims to reduce people’s vulnerability to the risk of infection.

This commitment to disadvantaged populations was of particular importance in 2010 in Haiti, where the Foundation and its partners set out to provide solutions in the area of clinical biology, as well as emergency measures to help the people.
Its research potential is today structured around two integrated units: - Emerging Pathogens Laboratory in Lyon-Gerland (France) - Christophe Mérieux Laboratory in Beijing, jointly managed with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

The Foundation’s teams work on evaluating, validating and developing diagnostic tools designed for monitoring infectious diseases in the national reference laboratories. With their partners, they plan to build up reliable epidemiological databases that can be used to help implement meaningful public health policies. The research programmes also involve the identification and characterisation of new pathogenic agents. For this purpose, they have privileged access to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, within which the Christophe Mérieux Laboratory is located, and to the BSL-4 Jean Mérieux Laboratory, which is exclusively devoted to research into emerging pathogens.

In 2010, Fondation Mérieux’s research teams were responsible for 14 scientific publications on topics of infectiology that have an impact on public health.

To continually revitalise and expand its activity, Fondation Mérieux created the GABRIEL network (Global Approach for Biological Research on Infectious Epidemics in Low income countries), a network of international scientific collaboration run by the Foundation’s research laboratories in Lyon and Beijing. GABRIEL is open to participants from all countries: Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories, local reference laboratories, academic and university research centres, hospitals, industrialists in the diagnosis sector, etc. Partnerships have also been created with Institut Pasteur, INSERM and the WHO.

The GABRIEL network’s objective is to strengthen and harmonise the research capabilities of developing countries in terms of detecting and identifying pathogens. The network conducts epidemiological studies on diseases that have a significant impact on public health.

Another issue for the GABRIEL network is building on quality assurance procedures and methodologies in the aim of harmonising research.

To this end, the GABRIEL network organises knowledge exchanges and transfers of skills and expertise, as well as making tools and methods available, and carrying out numerous face-to-face training activities. The GABRIEL Network also has a website that enables its members to share information, common technical procedures and databases.
Pneumonia is currently the primary cause of death in children under the age of 5. Every minute, four children succumb to this group of pathogens.

In 2010, Fondation Mérieux worked on developing and validating new techniques for diagnosing respiratory diseases, including in particular:

- **Molecular typing of pneumococci** in order to monitor the different serotypes in developing countries. This real-time multiplex PCR technique identifies the 40 main serotypes of Streptococcus pneumoniae, validated on French, Brazilian and South African cohorts, is going to be transferred to different laboratories in the GABRIEL network for the monitoring of pneumococci before and after introduction of the vaccine.

- **A PCR technique enabling simultaneous identification in real time of 21 respiratory viruses and 5 respiratory bacteria**. Developed by the Emerging Pathogens Laboratory, in collaboration with the company Fast Track Diagnostics based in Luxembourg, this technique was chosen for the PERRU programme coordinated by the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, United States).

- **A technique for the typing of flu** devoted thanks to DNA chip technology developed by the company Affymetrix. This enables, in a single test, the typing and sub-typing of influenza viruses, and the detection of mutations that are resistant to anti-virals, as well as of mutations into virulent strains and strains adapted to humans. Validated in 2010, this test will be transferred to the Christophe Mérieux Laboratory in Beijing in 2011 for studies on the circulation of influenza viruses.

Different epidemiological studies have been carried out in the area of respiratory infections including:

- **A multi-center pilot study across 9 countries** (Brazil, Cambodia, China, Haiti, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, and Paraguay). Implemented by the Emerging Pathogens Laboratory, this study concerns children under the age of 5 hospitalised for a lower respiratory tract infection and aims to identify the viral and bacterial pathogens responsible for pneumonia.

- **A collaboration with Woman-Mother-Child Hospital in Lyon**, enabling evaluation on pediatric cohorts of the different techniques for diagnosing respiratory diseases developed by the Emerging Pathogens Laboratory.

- **Large-scale, long-term research on etiology and epidemiology of viral respiratory infections in China**. Led by the Christophe Mérieux Laboratory in collaboration with the PUMC Hospital, the Chaoyang Hospital and the Pediatric Hospital of Beijing, this study concerns all common respiratory viruses. It provides not only databases on the prevalence of respiratory viruses in China, but also provides all laboratories in the GABRIEL network with valuable information regarding the emerging or re-emerging pathogens responsible for epidemics.

Finally, work by the Foundation’s research laboratories has enabled the identification and characterisation of new markers for emerging or unknown viruses, as well as the analysis of the role of these new viruses in the pathogenesis of respiratory infections.

**TUBERCULOSIS**

Responsible for 1.7 million deaths per year, tuberculosis currently affects a third of the world’s population. With only 60% of cases identified, frequent difficulty in diagnosis and the development of multi-drug-resistant forms, this disease is a major public health issue and a priority for Fondation Mérieux.

Implementation of molecular tests for diagnosing resistance within the GABRIEL network

In order to give Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories the ability to carry out epidemiological studies on resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs, diagnosis of resistance to antibiotics by molecular biology was implemented in Haiti, Mali, Laos and Madagascar in 2009. The test chosen was from the company Hain Lifescience. This enables the diagnosis of resistance to the two main first line treatments: Rifampicine and Isoniazide. This test is now used in Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories as part of projects specific to each of the four countries.

In order to maintain the quality of the results obtained, the laboratories in Haiti and Laos have been integrated in the external quality control programme supported by the Supranational Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory (P. Hui Man Kurni) in Hong Kong. Both laboratories passed the test in August 2010. The programme is continuing in 2011 and will be extended to Mali.

Working towards a new poyvarent diagnostic test

Currently, medical analysis laboratories have to possess several types of technologies in order to fulfill the requirements for diagnosing tuberculosis: solid and liquid culture, quick test, PCR and electrophoresis. In 2011, the Emerging Pathogens Laboratory anticipates that, in partnership with the company Lifelabs, it will develop a unique technology using a single sample to identify the species M. tuberculosis, typing of the strain and the status of its resistance to the four first-line treatments. Thus, the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories will possess a tool for molecular epidemiology: research on the links between the genotype and a phenotypic characteristic of a TB strain (virulence, transmissibility, ease of developing resistance). An understanding of these links should provide therapeutic indications for patients, as well as detailed information about strains in circulation, which is essential for implementing a preventive and public health policy.

Alongside these different projects, several epidemiological studies into multi-resistant strains of TB are taking place in the field at Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories: in Haiti, Mali, Madagascar and Laos.

**PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITIES**

With its teams in Lyon and Beijing, and in conjunction with its partners from the GABRIEL network, Fondation Mérieux focuses its research activity on 2 priority areas:

- **Respiratory infections**
- **Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis**

In parallel with its general research programmes, it carries out activities locally relating to region-specific thombo-diarrheal diseases, fever of unknown origin, neglected tropical diseases, and HIV.

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As the historical headquarters of Fondation Mérieux, Lyon is home to its events and management activities, as well as the Emerging Pathogens Research Laboratory in Gerland and the BSL-4 Jean Mérieux Laboratory, which is owned by the Foundation and managed by INSERM.

Fondation Mérieux also has Les Pensières Conference Centre, situated on the edge of Lake Annecy, a unique place for the sharing of high-level knowledge between scientists from all over the world.

Fondation Mérieux places training and the dissemination of scientific innovation at the heart of its activities. To do this, it relies on Les Pensières Conference Centre. The place is a venue for courses, conferences and seminars, and has experienced a significant increase in its activities over the last few years. It has become a real global hub for spreading scientific knowledge and sharing experiences from the field.

Les Pensières Conference Centre organises training for health professionals and opinion leaders from all countries (such as the ADVAC course on vaccinology) and high-level conferences on key scientific and medical themes.

In 2010, more than 400 study days were organised at Les Pensières, bringing together almost 20,000 participants of 50 different nationalities, mainly from public health groups.

Bringing together participants of all nationalities, this sharing of knowledge and skills is indispensable for the successful implementation of public health policies.
ENVIRONMENT AND NUTRITION, AN ALL-ROUND APPROACH TO PUBLIC HEALTH

In terms of general health, this year Fondation Mérieux organised meetings about the problems of water and environmental quality, and of nutrition: two major issues for developing countries today and for the whole world in the years to come.

A NEW TRAINING COURSE: ADVANCED COURSE ON DIAGNOSTICS (ACDx)

Like ADVAC in the field of vaccinology, the ACDx training aims to raise awareness among opinion leaders in developing countries as to the issues of diagnosis in clinical practice, epidemiological monitoring and public health policies. This course also reports on the latest scientific and technological advances and quality management, aiming to promote reliable and efficient diagnostic work throughout the world.

This first ACDx course, lasting one week, was held at Les Pénissoles Conference Centre and was attended by over 90 participants from 35 countries. This training course is supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as the diagnostic companies Becton Dickinson, bioMérieux and Qiagen.

MAJOR SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

The third Christophe Mérieux Conference took place in January 2010 on the theme of New Trends in Tumor Virology. The participants examined the links between cancers and infectious diseases, looked at the mechanisms of transformation in virus-induced cancers, and took stock of the different therapeutic and preventive strategies.

In September 2010, Fondation Mérieux co-organised with UNAIDS, the third conference on Moving Forward in Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases in Developing Countries, devoted this year to HIV.

This meeting brought together 75 experts - clinicians, biologists, senior health officials from the most affected countries, NGOs, large companies, researchers, representatives from the United Nations and financial backers - who discussed the challenges of diagnosing and carrying out biological monitoring of HIV in developing countries and tried to produce proposals for making progress in this area.

BETTER FOOD FOR HUMAN HEALTH: organised in September 2010 in partnership with Mérieux NutriSciences Corporation, this conference brought together representatives from the food processing industry, medical and academic community, and regulatory authorities. This meeting provided the occasion to present the latest scientific and medical knowledge in the field of nutrition and health, and to promote discussion and understanding between participants from different outlooks.

WATER AND HEALTH FORUM: this meeting took place in March 2010 in partnership with the network ReSources, supported by Veolia. It was devoted to the problems of sustainable development and access to water in emerging and developing countries.

Every year, ReSources wants to use organised debates on these topics to clarify the connection between the principles and practice of access to water for all, in order to set out the conditions for success as part of the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals.

MICROBIOLOGY

Moving forward in Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases in Developing Countries: a focus on HIV
Meningococcal A Conjugate Vaccine for the African Meningitis Belt

VACCINOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

The Development of Regulatory Authorities
Vaccinology VII Costa Rica
System Biology and Immune Response
Vaccine Efficacy: Immunological Correlates of Vaccine Derived Protection
Extent of Indirect Benefit of Vaccination
Vaccinology Workshop Japan
Flavivirus Vaccination

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Connecting Health Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance
Scientific Colloquium: Influenza A H1N1

PUBLIC HEALTH

Water and Health Forum
Better Food for Human Health
Humanitarian Forum
Having had a presence in this region for over 10 years, Fondation Mérieux has supported an increasing number of projects in Cambodia and Laos. In 2010, the renovation of Battambang Laboratory, in partnership with the WHO, constituted the 5th largest renovation programme that the Foundation has launched in Cambodia.

The Foundation has had a presence in China since 2006. Fondation Mérieux is today the third international foundation registered in the country.

To help improve quality of treatment, Fondation Mérieux has renovated several hospital analysis laboratories in Cambodia, such as Takeo Laboratory and the Laboratory of the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital. In 2010, renovation work on the Microbiology Laboratory of Battambang Public Hospital was completed. This construction work was jointly financed by Fondation Mérieux and the World Health Organisation.

Other renovation projects are planned for 2011: in Cambodia the National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh and the Kossamack Hospital, and a provincial hospital in Laos.
WORKING TOWARDS DECENTRALISED DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHINA

In 2009, Fondation Mérieux, the Chinese Ministry of Health and the country’s renowned tuberculosis laboratory of the CDC (Centre for Disease Control) launched a joint project to increase the ability to diagnose patients whose treatment against tuberculosis is failing. The programme has improved equipment at eight local tuberculosis treatment centres (in Zhe Jiang and Heilong Jiang provinces) and two regional centres (in Harbin and Hangzhou), as well as training professionals working at these centres in the use of new diagnostic tools.

In February 2010, a pilot study took place involving 2,000 patients in order to measure the benefit of the new diagnostic algorithms. If this phase is conclusive, the Chinese Ministry of Health could extend the programme to other regions.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON DIARRHEAL DISEASES IN CAMBODIA

With support from the DSO National Laboratory in Singapore and Fondation Mérieux, the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory of Cambodia has been able to develop a research programme at Takeo provincial Hospital. 400 patients will be included in this project, which will use detection kits from the company Fast Track Diagnostic.

The main objective of this project is to monitor the pathogen agents responsible for diarrhea in children in Cambodia, through the development of an adequate molecular diagnosis system.

NEW TOOLS FOR THE VIROLOGICAL MONITORING OF PATIENTS LIVING WITH HIV IN LAOS

In 2010, Fondation Mérieux awarded a grant to the association LiF Force Européenne pour le Transfert de Technologie Médicale et Humanitaires (European Force for Medical and Humanitarian Technology Transfer) for its support to Halte familles de Siam Reap Hospital in Cambodia.

SUPPORTING A COMMUNITY INITIATIVE IN CAMBODIA

In 2010, in partnership with the National Programme, ESTHER, the WHO and the Institut Pasteur of Cambodia the Christophe Mérieux Infection Centre introduced to Laos the measurement of viral loads for the therapeutical monitoring of patients living with HIV.

LAOS: PROGRESS IN RESEARCH INTO THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

The Christophe Mérieux Centre in Vientiane, Laos, is a national organisation of the Ministry of Health. Its task is to carry out training and applied research into infectious diseases, in particular tuberculosis, HIV and respiratory infections.

Fondation Mérieux has been supporting this centre since its inception with training and management of research projects and clinical biology projects relating to infectiology, with the aim of making it a centre of excellence that is financially and operationally autonomous. With this support, the Christophe Mérieux Centre in Laos carries out ambitious research projects on the diagnosis of tuberculosis and the detection of resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs. This laboratory is currently the only organisation at the national level that is able to offer quick, reliable molecular testing that is capable of diagnosing this resistance.

In 2010, the Centre’s Strategic Direction Council met for the first time in the presence of the Lao Ministry of Health.

On 28 April 2010 a partnership agreement was signed between the Christophe Mérieux Centre and the National Tuberculosis Control Program Center for a nationwide investigation into the problem of resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs through the use of molecular tests.

The year 2010 marked an important turning point in studies into resistant strains with the detection of 8 resistant cases that enabled quick treatment and personalised monitoring of patients detected as resistant.

“Cooperation with Fondation Mérieux is important for the Pharmacy Faculty at the University of Health Sciences in Phnom Penh, both for developing research programmes and in terms of training activities.

We are fortunate enough to have extremely vibrant research activities in our University and the Laboratory Rodolphe Mérieux has been a driving force behind its recent development. Through its influence we have been able to increase the number of research platforms on infectious agents and to make use of new equipments for molecular biology and pharmacology.

Fondation Mérieux also give invaluable support to the University in the organisation of a Degree in Medical Biology, which is a fledgling industry in Cambodia. This training scheme meets the growing need for expertise and skills, with close ties with the hospitals welcoming the trainees. This training programme trains the biologists of tomorrow, for improvements in the medical treatment of patients in Cambodia.”
After several years of activity in this region, Fondation Mérieux carried out in 2010 long-term organisational projects such as BAM5 training, the RESAOLAB project and aid activities in the field in the area of mother and child health.

Under the management of the Charles Mérieux Centre in Bamako, training of laboratory technicians for the Bachelor of Science in Biological and Applied Medical Sciences (BAMS) has been organised since 2008 with the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Bamako and the ESTBB (École Supérieure de Techniciens Biochimie-Biologie - Université Catholique de Lyon). In 2010, 16 new laboratory professionals from Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Niger attended this course for 8 months.

In 2010, the BAMS programme received a one-off support package from the Islamic Development Bank in order to continue to maintain the scale of its regional operation in West Africa.
RESAOLAB: FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ANALYSIS LABORATORIES

Initiated in 2009 by Fondation Mérieux and the French Development Agency, the objective of the RESAOLAB project (Réseau Afrique de l’Ouest de Laboratoires - West African Laboratory Network) is to strengthen the network of biomedical analysis laboratories in the three West African countries of Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal. RESAOLAB develops and supports relationships between biomedical analysis organisations in the area in order to harmonise the quality of biological diagnosis between these countries. To achieve this, the project is organising the joint development, by the three countries involved in the project, of a continuous training plan for biologists, trainers and laboratory technicians. It also includes setting up and equipping more than ten organisations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal in which laboratory staff can carry out laboratory work. An Internet-based training platform will be developed alongside this, to provide interactive access to distance training. This programme aims to train 15 instructors and 100 health professionals in each country, amounting to 345 people in total. In 2010, 4 training sessions took place in Burkina Faso and a first training session prepared a total of 24 instructors.

CONTINUOUS TRAINING OF LABORATORY STAFF

This action includes the joint development, by the three countries involved in the project, of a continuous training plan for biologists, trainers and laboratory technicians. It also includes setting up and equipping more than ten organisations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal in which laboratory staff can carry out laboratory work. An Internet-based training platform will be developed alongside this, to provide interactive access to distance training. This programme aims to train 15 instructors and 100 health professionals in each country, amounting to 345 people in total. In 2010, 4 training sessions took place in Burkina Faso and a first training session prepared a total of 24 instructors.

STANDARDISATION: TITRATION TECHNIQUES

This programme includes setting up a high-quality titration training platform to enable laboratory staff to standardise their techniques and maximise the benefits of training. In 2010, 101 people in Mali and 95 in Senegal were trained.

SOLIDARITY FUND FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN

This support fund was created in 2009 for the children of Mali and Senegal. By awarding a budget of 226,000 euros to the BAMS project and for the development of adequate infrastructure tools, the Islamic Development Bank expressed its support for the Foundation and for its training and knowledge-sharing projects. As well as this, Fondation Mérieux received funding of 1.5 million euros from the Islamic Development Bank for strengthening health infrastructures over a period of two years in West Africa.

SUPPORT FOR MALIAN WOMEN AFFECTED BY HIV

This programme is managed in partnership with the Association Féminine d’Aide et de Soutien aux Veuves et Orphelins du SIDA (AFAS) (Women’s Association for Aid and Support for the Widows and Orphans of AIDS) and focuses on training in managing an income-generating activity and in setting up a clothes making business. 50 Malian women are currently benefitting from this programme.

STATEMENT

“Having worked with Fondation Mérieux for many years, I can testify to three significant points of impact from its activities in Mali and in the sub-region of West Africa.

The care shown by Fondation Mérieux to make high-quality biological diagnosis available to all Malians, regardless of their economic status, ethnicity or the area in which they live, has made it possible to bridge the differences between the sectors of society. Equal access to treatment is the best aspect of democracy!

Fondation Mérieux has also contributed to transferring the means to carry out highly technological research to Mali, as well as making the most of Malian researchers. For instance, the Malaria Research and Training Center’s scientific team is often involved in training, either in the role of trainer or recipient.

Finally, Fondation Mérieux pays special attention to parts of the population that are ‘forgotten’ by the healthcare system, as illustrated by the provision of a maternity ward to the village of Sotuba: this response to a need that was clearly set out by the women’s associations significantly to improving the health of mothers and babies.”

PR. OGOBARA DOUMBO
Director of the Malaria Research and Training Centre (MRTC) of the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and Odontostomatology of Mali
With the construction of a new Infectiology Centre and the continuation of renovation activities, Fondation Mérieux is increasingly active in developing sustainable health infrastructures in Madagascar.

A major project financed by Fondation Mérieux came to fruition in 2010 with the setting up of the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre based on the campus of the University of Antananarivo. This brand new centre has a surface area of 540 m² and includes a classroom, a room for laboratory work, and 242 m² dedicated to the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory, including offices, a BSL-2 confinement area and laboratories equipped for molecular biology. This laboratory came into service in April 2010 under the supervision of the University of Antananarivo.

Meanwhile, and following the successful renovation of the laboratory of Antsirabe Regional Hospital, Fondation Mérieux renovated the laboratory of Fort-Dauphin Hospital as part of its strategy to support local health infrastructures.
The Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre, in association with CIRAD, the Faculty of Sciences and the SCAC, are jointly carrying out a study in Madagascar on the antibiotic resistance of forms of salmonella implicated in food poisoning. More particularly, this project analyses diseases produced by 
Escherichia coli
and
Salmonella enterica
, which are isolated by using a pre-enriched environment. The resistance of these germs to certain antibiotics is being studied in order to extend knowledge of the body’s different biological and biochemical mechanisms.

At the same time, a technique for molecular diagnosis is being used at the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre to rapidly identify the different serovars of salmonella involved in such food poisoning.

In October 2009 the Malagasy Ministry of Health launched an operational research project in partnership with Fondation Mérieux, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre, the NGO Reggio Terzo Mondo (RTM) and the Ampasimana Medical Foundation. The objective of this study was to identify the etiology of fevers in children aged between 2 and 59 months, and to understand why 60% of fever syndromes in Madagascar are not explained by malaria. This project involved almost 2,000 children living in the south east of the country and ended in autumn 2010.

The results of this study will give a better understanding of fever syndromes in this region. The aim is to improve the treatment of sick children and to reduce the prescription of inappropriate anti-malarials and antibiotics.

In partnership with the National Laboratory of Mycobacteria, which is hosted by the Institut Pasteur, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre introduced the rapid molecular diagnosis of multi-resistant tuberculosis to Madagascar.

As part of an agreement with Institut Pasteur, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre conducted applied research projects for the development of molecular tools for detection and characterisation of respiratory pathogen agents and contributed to the identification of the first pandemic influenza.

The presence and involvement of Fondation Mérieux in Madagascar is a great privilege for all Malagasy people, from the general public to researchers. Due to a lack of funding, technology and access to information, sometimes scientific projects do not run their full course.

Thanks to the Foundation’s support, several research studies in the area of infectious disease are going to be run in order to improve the health of the Malagasy people and therefore also participate in the country’s economic development.”

In 2010, Fondation Mérieux supported various associations working to help impoverished children. Numerous activities were initiated as part of the Lutheran Hospital of Antananarivo: medical consultations and basic treatment are provided in the street and in reception centres; sick children are directed to the laboratories; the cost of medical analyses and any hospitalisation is taken care of, as well as the provision of medicines and follow-up treatment. Finally, the Fund provides social support to impoverished families.

In October 2009, the Malagasy Ministry of Health launched an operational research project in partnership with Fondation Mérieux, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre, the NGO Reggio Terzo Mondo (RTM) and the Ampasimana Medical Foundation. The objective of this study was to identify the etiology of fevers in children aged between 2 and 59 months, and to understand why 60% of fever syndromes in Madagascar are not explained by malaria. This project involved almost 2,000 children living in the south east of the country and ended in autumn 2010.

The results of this study will give a better understanding of fever syndromes in this region. The aim is to improve the treatment of sick children and to reduce the prescription of inappropriate anti-malarials and antibiotics.

As part of an agreement with Institut Pasteur, the Charles Mérieux Infectiology Centre conducted applied research projects for the development of molecular tools for detection and characterisation of respiratory pathogen agents and contributed to the identification of the first pandemic influenza.
On 12 January 2010, an exceptionally powerful earthquake devastated Haiti and caused over 200,000 deaths. Faced with this unprecedented disaster, Fondation Mérieux had to be even more present alongside its historic partners, particularly the GHESKIO Centres (Haitian Group for the Study of Kaposi’s Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections) directed by Professor Jean-William Pape.

Completely destroyed by the earthquake and subsequently moved into a tent. An independent unit for medical analysis was therefore provided whilst waiting for the rebuilding of the hospital laboratory, as promised by France. Fondation Mérieux will also work alongside GHESKIO and Cornell University as part of a major project called the Haiti Global Health Alliance. This initiative aims to create centres that combine, on the same site, treatment and prevention units, micro-loan activities, a school, an employment centre, sources of solar energy and new homes.
The Foundation has continued and increased its financial support to different organisations providing aid to children, such as Communauté de l’Incarnation, which works to help vulnerable street children. In addition, children’s care homes are going to be built with financing from the Institut Mérieux, and operational support from the Foundation.

QUALIFICATIONS THROUGH TRAINING TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

To strengthen Haitian expertise in clinical biology, the Foundation will, with ESTBB and the Université Catholique de Lyon, implement training leading to a BAMS degree (Bachelor of Science in Biological and Applied Medical Sciences) designed for biology laboratory technicians.

“Initiated in 2004, the collaboration between Fondation Mérieux and the GHESKIO Centres resulted in a continuous training programme devoted to strengthening abilities in the laboratory through sending biologists, providing laboratory equipment and reagents, and training technicians. The construction of the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory – which was inaugurated on 10 February 2009 – was a great first. We welcomed highly qualified biologists to work there on researching and developing new technologies for screening and diagnosing infectious diseases. The participation of Fondation Mérieux enabled specialists, engineers, doctors and laboratory technicians to benefit from short and medium-term retraining sessions in Lyon and on-site in Haiti.

Alongside this valuable technical support, Fondation Mérieux is involved with GHESKIO Centres in a micro-loan programme for women infected with HIV, which is managed by ACME, a local micro-financing institution. It has also launched a major general medicine programme, which is being deployed for victims of the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 who are living in tents.”

SUPPORT FOR HAITIAN WOMEN AFFECTED BY AIDS

Initiated in 2005 in Haiti, GHESKIO’s programme offering micro-loans to women living with HIV was significantly increased following the events of 2010. Thanks to a one-off funding package from Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux, this activity conducted in partnership with the GHESKIO Centres and managed by the Association pour la Coopération avec la Micro-Entreprise (ACME) in Haiti, was restarted quickly after the earthquake. It enabled many women to provide for their families again whilst continuing their treatment.

The programme provides training for recipients of micro-loans in improving management of a commercial activity and a loan, implementing an activity that generates income, and support for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Following the earthquake, the Foundation released further finance to support women in difficulty.

RETURN TO OPERATIONS FOR THE RODOLPHE MÉRIEUX LABORATORY OF PORT-AU-PRINCE

Inaugurated in February 2009, the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratory is situated on the site of the IMIS in Port-au-Prince. It was built with funding from Fondation Mérieux and in partnership with the GHESKIO Centres and the French Development Agency. Its surface area of 250 m² includes BSL-2 and BSL-3 laboratories for molecular biology and general purpose laboratories for bacteriology and parasitology.

The Laboratory withstood the tremors of the earthquake and the Foundation did everything necessary to get FS quickly back in working condition and restart the activities relating to tuberculosis in FS. Skills at the site were strengthened at the end of 2010 in order to continue and increase research on resistant tuberculosis and pneumonia in children. As a first result, the transfer of molecular techniques for diagnosing multi-resistant tuberculosis has allowed to conduct a study that showed a prevalence of 2.9% for this form of infection in newly treated patients.

AID FOR CHILDREN

The Foundation has continued and increased its financial support to different organisations providing aid to children, such as Communauté de l’Incarnation, which works to help vulnerable street children.

In addition, children’s care homes are going to be built with financing from the Institut Mérieux, and operational support from the Foundation.
GOVERNANCE

Representatives of the Founding Members:
- Alain MÉRIEUX - President
- Claudine FRIEH
- Karine MEHLER
- Sophie MÉRIEUX
- Alexandre MÉRIEUX

Qualified persons:
- Pr. Christian BRECHOT
- Didier CHERPITEL
- Pr. François GROS
- Pr. David HEYMANN
- Dominique PELLA
- Pr. Dominique PEYRAMOND
- Dr. Robert SEBBAG

Government representative:
The Prefect of the Rhône-Alpes region

Benoît MIRIBEL
Director General
Philippe LACOSTE
Secretary General
Guy VERNET
Scientific Director
Dr. Christophe LONGUET
Medical Director
Dr. François-Xavier BABIN
International Development Director

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Pr. Françoise BARRÉ-SINOUSHI
Institut Pasteur (France)
Pr. Steward COLE
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (Switzerland)
Pr. Ogobara DOUMBO
Malaria Research and Training Center Bamako (Mali)
Pr. Pierre-Marie GIRAUD
Institut de Médecine et d’Épidémiologie Appliquée - Hôpital Bichat, Paris (France)
Pr. David HEYMANN
Health Protection Agency (United Kingdom)
Dr. Kai Man KAM
Laboratoire de Référence sur la Tuberculose du Ministère de la Santé - Hong Kong (China)
Pr. Arnold S. MONTO
Université du Michigan (USA)
Pr. Johan NEYTS
Faculté de Médecine de l’Université de Louvain (Belgium)
Pr. Albert OSTERTAGUS
Université ERAVISUS de Rotterdam (The Netherlands)
Pr. Fabien ZOULIM
INSERM - Lyon (France)

MAIN PARTNERS

Agence Française du Développement
Islamic Development Bank
Baxter
Berna Biotech
bioMérieux
European Commission
Fondation Anber
Fondation Bill and Melinda Gates
Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux
Fondation de France
Fondation Gatefossé
Global Fund
Institut Mérieux
Institut Pasteur
Institut de Recherche Biomédicale des Armées (IRBA)
Mérieux Nutrisciences
Région Rhône-Alpes
Sanofi Pasteur
Sanofi Pasteur MSD
Silliker
University of Geneva
World Health Organisation
Wyeth
## Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets (€’000)</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2010</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>4,256</td>
<td>4,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments and other financial assets</td>
<td>16,634</td>
<td>17,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,894</td>
<td>22,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>5,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>74,088</td>
<td>76,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,968</td>
<td>84,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>101,862</td>
<td>106,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently restricted fund balance</td>
<td>64,916</td>
<td>64,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>28,357</td>
<td>30,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income / loss for the period</td>
<td>(259)</td>
<td>(1,784)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93,899</td>
<td>94,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances for contingencies</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds reserved for future engagements</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services revenue</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse on operating allowances</td>
<td>7,017</td>
<td>4,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses refund</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>7,891</td>
<td>5,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External purchases and expenses</td>
<td>6,384</td>
<td>4,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and duties</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>1,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social contributions</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>1,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and subsidies received</td>
<td>4,354</td>
<td>3,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants awarded</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value of sold assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>13,995</td>
<td>12,062</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-6,104</td>
<td>-7,000</td>
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#### Financial Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>4,608</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial income</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse on financial allowances</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>3,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income from marketable securities</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial income</td>
<td>6,482</td>
<td>4,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial allowances</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial expenses</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of financial expenses</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>670</td>
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</table>

#### Financial Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,349</td>
<td>3,696</td>
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#### Exceptional Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional reverse on allowances</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exceptional income</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exceptional Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional allowances for contingencies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exceptional expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exceptional Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>-41</td>
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</table>

#### Income Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,635</td>
<td>9,426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,327</td>
<td>12,781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Intermediate Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>-3,363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Prior funds carried forward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>571</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Funds reserved for future engagements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net Income / Loss for the Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-259</td>
<td>-1,784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## USE OF FUNDS STATEMENT

**EXPENSES (USES) (€’000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MISSIONS</strong></td>
<td>10,726,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening health infrastructure</td>
<td>1,090,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied research</td>
<td>2,600,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and knowledge sharing</td>
<td>4,149,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother and child support</td>
<td>1,305,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for local structures</td>
<td>681,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International offices</td>
<td>797,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific projects and exploratory missions</td>
<td>41,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUND-RAISING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>784,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>1,836,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPRECIATION</strong></td>
<td>670,684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD** 14,018,034

**ALLOWANCES** 308,808

**FUNDS RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS** 1,137,327

**NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD**

**GRAND TOTAL** 15,464,169

**EVALUATION OF IN-KIND PATRONAGE** 543,932

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**INCOME (FUNDS) (€’000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DONATIONS AND LEGACIES</strong></td>
<td>496,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>496,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER PRIVATE FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>5,492,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship/ Patronage</td>
<td>3,387,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants from Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux</td>
<td>1,448,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other grants</td>
<td>646,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRANTS AND OTHER PUBLIC FUNDING</strong></td>
<td>1,534,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER INCOME</strong></td>
<td>6,319,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services revenues</td>
<td>190,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund of expenses</td>
<td>174,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial income</td>
<td>1,386,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>4,621,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL INCOME FOR THE PERIOD** 13,896,616

**REVERSE ON ALLOWANCES** 738,319

**PRIOR FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD** 570,644

**NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD** 258,590

**GRAND TOTAL** 15,464,169

**EVALUATION OF IN-KIND PATRONAGE** 543,932
BREAKDOWN OF 2010 INCOMES
(not including provisions and exceptional incomes)

- INCOME FROM FOUNDATION CAPITAL: 33%
- PROPERTY INCOME: 6%
- DONATIONS AND LEGACIES: 3%
- OTHER REVENUE: 3%

TOTAL INCOME: €14.7 million total for 2010

28% SPONSORSHIP (including bioMérieux in-kind donation)
10% FONDATION CHRISTOPHE ET RODOLPHE MÉRIEUX
17% PARTNERSHIPS

BREAKDOWN OF 2010 EXPENSES
(not including provisions and exceptional expenses)

- ADMINISTRATION: 11%
- SEARCH FOR FUNDING: 5%
- ACTIVITIES: 84%

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES BY ACTIVITY

- APPLIED RESEARCH: 28%
- TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: 39%
- MOTHER/CHILD HEALTH: 12%
- SUPPORTING LOCAL STRUCTURES: 6%
- INTERNATIONAL OFFICES: 6%

GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

- CARIBBEAN: 9%
- INDIAN OCEAN: 10%
- AFRICA: 19%

38% EUROPE (excluding scientific and medical coordination, and international development)
24% ASIA

STAFF GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTATION

99 persons worldwide

- CARIBBEAN: 2%
- INDIAN OCEAN: 7%
- AFRICA: 18%

44% EUROPE
29% AFRICA

EVOLUTIONS IN EXPENSES BY FIELD OF ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Activities</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011 ESTIMATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURES</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLIED RESEARCH</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>3,434</td>
<td>4,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE</td>
<td>4,385</td>
<td>4,950</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTHER/CHILD HEALTH</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>