A French *Société Anonyme* with share capital of €1,340,814.70
Registered office: Green Square – Bât. D, 80/84 rue des Meuniers, 92220 Bagneux, France
***RCS* Nanterre B 441 772 522**

2012 REFERENCE DOCUMENT
Including the 2012 Annual Financial Report

Unofficial English language translation for information purposes only

AMF AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

Pursuant to its general regulations, particularly Article 212-23, the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* [French Financial Markets Authority, AMF] registered this *Reference Document* on 24 April 2013 under number R.13-015. This *Reference Document* may not be used in support of a financial transaction until it is supplemented by an information document [*note d'opération*] bearing a visa issued by the AMF. This document has been prepared by the issuer and its signatories are responsible for its content. In accordance with the provisions of Article L. 621-8-1-I of the French Monetary and Financial Code, this document was registered after the AMF verified that "*the document is complete and comprehensible, and that the information it contains is coherently presented*." Registration does not imply authentication by the AMF of the accounting and financial information presented.

Incorporation by Reference:
Pursuant to Article 28 of EU Regulation 809/2004, the following items are included by reference in this document:
- The financial statements prepared in accordance with French GAAP at December 31, 2011, the financial statements prepared under IFRS as adopted in the European Union on 31 December 2011 and the reports of the auditors thereon, the "Information selected "financial, the" Review of Operations and financial Position "presented on pages pages 81-96, 49-80, 97-99, 8, 18 to 27 of updating the basic document No. D. A01-11-1067 filed with the AMF February 27, 2012;
- The financial statements prepared in accordance with French GAAP at December 31, 2010, the financial statements prepared under IFRS as adopted by the European Union for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and the reports of the auditors thereon, under the heading "selected Financial Information" section "Review of Operations and financial Position" presented on pages 175-185, 141-174, 209-211, 12, 83 to 91, of the document de base No I.12-004 registered by the AMF on January 30 I.12-004 2012

This document is available at no charge at the registered office of the Company, as well as electronically on the website of the AMF (www.amf-France.org) and on that of the Company (www.dbv-technologies.com).

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GENERAL REMARK

Definitions

In this *Reference Document* and unless otherwise indicated:

- The term "DBV Technologies" or the "Company" refers to DBV Technologies SA.

DISCLAIMER

This document contains forward-looking statements and information about the objectives of DBV Technologies, in particular in sections 6.3 and 12 "Information on trends" of this document, which are sometimes identified by the use of the future or conditional tenses, and forward-looking terms such as "estimate", "believe", "have as an objective", "expect", "understand", "should", "hope" and "could". This information is based on data, assumptions and estimates considered reasonable by the Company. The forward-looking statements and objectives included in this document may be affected by known and unknown risks and uncertainties related to, in particular, the regulatory, economic, financial and competitive environments, and other factors that could cause the future results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from the objectives expressed or implied. Such factors may include, in particular, the factors set forth in Chapter 4 "Risk Factors" of this document.

Investors are asked to consider carefully the risk factors described in Chapter 4 "Risk Factors" of this document before making an investment decision. The materialization of all or part of such risks could have an adverse effect on the business, situation or financial results of the Company or its objectives. In addition, other risks not yet known to the Company or not currently considered material by the Company could have the same adverse effect and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

This document also contains information concerning the markets and market share of the Company and its competitors, and about its competitive position, particularly in Chapter 6 paragraphs 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5.5. This information is in particular taken from studies performed by external sources. However, the publicly available information, which the Company considers reliable, has not been verified by an independent expert and the Company cannot guarantee that a third party using different methods to collect, analyze or calculate data concerning the markets would obtain the same results. The Company, the direct or indirect shareholders of the Company, and the investment services providers do not make any commitment or give any assurance of the accuracy of this information.

1 PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

1.1 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOCUMENT DE BASE

Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of DBV Technologies.

1.2 CERTIFICATION OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE

"I affirm that having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this *Reference Document*, to the best of my knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of the Company and that the Management Report presented in chapters 26.1.1 a fair description of the business developments, results and financial position of the Company, as well as a description of the main risks and contingencies with which the Company may be confronted.

The Company has obtained a Statement from its statutory auditors certifying that they have verified the financial and accounting information provided in this *Reference Document* and that they have read the document as a whole.

Past financials have been subject to reports from the statutory auditors and are presented on chapters 16.5 ; 19.3 ; 20.4.1 ; 20.4.2 of this *Reference Document.*

The statutory auditors' report on the financial statements prepared according to IFRS as adopted by the European Union for the fiscal years ended on 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010 set forth in paragraph 20.4.1 included in the Document de Base N° I.12-004 registered by the French Financial Markets Authority, AMF on 30 January 2012 contains the following observation: "Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to Note 3.1 "Basis of preparation of the financial statements" which sets forth the financial position of the company as of 31 December 2010 as well as the measures announced by Management to enable the company to continue as a going concern.

The report of the firm CHD AUDIT ET CONSEIL on the annual financial statements of the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2010 set forth in paragraph 20.4.2.1 contains the following observation: "Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to the fact that these financial statements are assessed subject to the completion and financing of industrial projects."

The report of the firm CHD AUDIT ET CONSEIL on the annual financial statements of the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2009 set forth in paragraph 20.4.2.2 contains the following observation: "Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to the fact that these financial statements are assessed subject to the completion and financing of industrial projects and their commercial development, in particular, the Diallertest® project, as mentioned in the 'Fixed Assets' Note."
The report of the Statutory Auditors on the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2011, which are set forth in paragraph 20.4.1, contains the following observation: "Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to Note 3.1 "Basis of preparation of the financial statements", which sets forth the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2011, as well as the measures announced by Management to enable the Company to continue as a going concern."

The report of the Statutory Auditors on the annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2011, which are set forth in paragraph 20.4.2, contains the following observation: "Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to Note 1 "Accounting rules and methods", which describes the Company's financial position of as of 31 December 2011, and the measures announced by the Management to enable it to continue as a going concern.

Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU
Président-Directeur général

1.3 PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Pierre-Henri Benhamou
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

David Schilansky
Chief Financial Officer

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80/84 rue des meuniers
92220 Bagneux
Téléphone : +33 (0) 1 55 42 78 78
Fax : +33 (0) 1 43 26 10 83
www.dbv-technologies.com

1.4 Financial calendar

Thursday January 31, 2013	Full year 2012 topline
Monday March 4; 2013	Full year 2012 results
Monday April 15, 2013	First quarter 2013 topline
Friday July 26, 2013	Half Year 2013 results
Tuesday October 15, 2013	First nine months 2013 topline

(1) This financial calendar is for indicative purposes only and the Group could change its publication dates should it deem it necessary

2 STATUTORY AUDITORS

2.1 MAIN STATUTORY AUDITORS

- **CHD AUDIT ET represented by Mr. Jean-Marc BULLIER**

8, rue Auber, 75009 Paris

CHD Audit et Conseil was appointed as main statutory auditor by the general meeting of 14 June 2007 following its predecessor's resignation and for the term of the latter's office remaining to run, i.e. until the general meeting called to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2007. Its term of office was renewed by the ordinary general meeting of 26 June 2008, and will end upon conclusion of the general meeting approving the financial statements of the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2013.

- **Deloitte & Associés represented by Mr. Fabien BROVEDANI**

185, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.

Deloitte & Associés was appointed as main statutory auditor by the general meeting of 9 December 2011 for a term of six fiscal years ending upon conclusion of the ordinary general meeting approving the financial statements of the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2016.

2.2 ALTERNATE STATUTORY AUDITORS

- **AEC-AUDIT ET COMMISSARIAT**

40, avenue du général de Gaulle 03100 Montluçon

AEC was appointed as alternate statutory auditor by the general meeting of 14 June 2007 following the resignation of the serving alternate statutory auditor, for the term of the latter's office remaining to run, i.e. until the general meeting called to approve the financial statements of the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2007. Its term of office was renewed by the ordinary general meeting of 26 June 2008, and will end upon conclusion of the general meeting approving the financial statements of the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2013.

- **BEAS represented by Mr. William Di CICCO**

7-9 villa Houssay, 92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

BEAS was appointed as second alternate statutory auditor by the general meeting of 9 December 2011 for a term of six fiscal years ending upon conclusion of the ordinary general meeting approving the financial statements of the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2016.

During the period covered by the historical financial information, there have been no resignations or terminations of statutory auditors.

2.3 AUDITORS FEES

(in thousand of euros)	Deloitte & Associés				CHD Audit			
	Amount (excl. VAT)		%		Amount (excl. VAT)		%	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Audit								
Statutory audit, certification, review of separate and annual financial statements	56,500	23,000	70%	61%	24,500	15,000	30%	39%
Issuer	56,500	23,000	70%	61%	24,500	15,000	30%	39%
Other work and services directly related to the statutory audit		82,000	92%	86%	9,000	13,500	8%	14%
Issuer	110,000		92%	86%	9,000	13,500	8%	14%
Total	166,500	105,000	83%	79%	33,500	28,500	17%	21%

3 SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The key financial information presented below was taken from the financial statements of the Company restated in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) as adopted within the European Union, for the purposes of this Reference document.

These key accounting and operational data must be read along with the information contained in Sections 9 "Review of Results and of the Financial Position", 10 "Cash and Capital", and 20 "Financial Information concerning the Assets, the Financial Position, and the Earnings of the Issuer" of this Reference document.

DBV Technologies SA – IFRS (in €)	FY 2012 12 months audited	FY 2011 12 months audited
Fixed assets	**1,386,652**	**1,267, 969**
Of which intangible assets	*14,012*	*20,512*
Of which property, plant, and equipment	*988,283*	*849,191*
Of which long-term financial assets	*384,357*	*398,266*
Current assets	**41,588,165**	**14,453,181**
Of which cash and cash equivalents	*38,348,130*	*11,531,117*
TOTAL ASSETS	**42,974,817**	**15,721,150**
Shareholders' equity	**39,173,135**	**11,706,617**
Long-term liabilities	**631,592**	**740,711**
Of which conditional advances	*376,651*	*621,281*
Current liabilities	**3,170,090**	**3,273,822**
Of which conditional advances	*257,414*	*198,171*
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**42,974,817**	**15,721,150**

DBV Technologies SA – IFRS (in €)	FY 2012 12 months audited	2011 FY 12 months audited
Total revenue	**2,776,588**	**1,873,571**
Of which sales revenue	*174,360*	*126,051*
Operating expenses	(16,280,925)	9,134,512
Operating profit (loss)	**(13,504,337)**	**(7,260,941)**
Financial profit (loss)	**492,337**	**19,784**
Net income (loss)	**(13,012,000)**	**(7,241,157)**
TOTAL PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	**(13,012,000)**	**(7,241,157)**

DBV Technologies SA – IFRS (in €)	FY 2012 12 months audited	FY 2011 12 months audited
Operating Cash flow before change in working capital	**(9,399,754)**	**(6,330,894)**
Change in working capital	(1,032,794)	200,747
Net Cash flows from operating activities	**(10,432,549)**	**(6,130,146)**
Net Cash flows from investing activities	**(368,760)**	**(1,038,420)**
Net Cash flows from financing activities	**37,098,822**	**9,671,792**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**26,297,514**	**2,503,226**

4 RISK FACTORS

Investors are asked to take into consideration all the information that appears in this Reference Document, including the risk factors described in this section, as well as in the Reference Document, before deciding whether to purchase or subscribe for shares of the Company. In the process of preparation of this Reference Document, the Company performed a review of the risks that could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, its financial position, or its earnings, and believes that there are no material risks other than those presented.

4.1 RISKS RELATED TO THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

4.1.1 Risks relating to the clinical development and use of the products

The development of the Company's products could be delayed or unsuccessful

The Company is conducting preclinical and clinical programs intended to lead to the eventual commercialization of therapeutic solutions to treat allergies, in particular food allergies and in young children. The development of a candidate medicine is a long and costly process, carried out in several phases, the outcome of which is uncertain. The aim is to establish the therapeutic benefit of the candidate medicine for one or more given indications.

At each development phase, the Company will present the results of its clinical studies to the authorities of the various countries according to its development plan. Additional requirements could arise concerning the study protocols, patient characteristics, durations of treatment, post treatment follow-up, differences in interpretation of the results, differences between the regulatory agencies of the various countries and requests for additional studies in order to specify certain points or targeting specific populations.

Likewise during clinical trials, the timing of patient recruitment can be uncertain, even if the choice of centers and partners is always selected depending recruitment opportunities. In addition, some requests from regulatory authorities could impact the lead time of patient recruitment.

Moreover, the Company could be unable to establish the proper tolerance, lack of adverse immediate or long-term effects, or the effectiveness of one or more of its therapeutic products in animals and humans. Any failure during any of the various clinical phases for a given indication could delay the development, production and commercialization of the therapeutic product in question or even suspend its development. Similarly, any decision by the health authorities or ethics committees requesting additional trials or studies could delay, or even suspend, the development of the therapeutic products in question.

Even though the local lesions caused by use of the patch have always turned out to be mild, when used on a wider scale, these local effects (such as irritation, local inflammation or eczema) could constitute discomfort for some patients that could lead them to cease the treatment prematurely.

Furthermore, the occurrence of long-term effects or the onset or worsening of pathologies or infections, whether pre-existing or not, that current knowledge does not enable identifying, could delay, or even suspend the development or commercialization of the products in question.

To date, the Company cannot ensure that its current or future developments of candidate medicines will one day be successful, or a fortiori within deadlines compatible with the market's needs. Any failure or delay in developing its therapeutic products could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, earnings, financial situation and outlook.

Also if, after their marketing authorization (MA), the Company's therapeutic products cause side effects that are unacceptable or unnoticed during the clinical trial period, it would be impossible for it to continue marketing them for all or some of the indications targeted, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, outlook, financial situation, earnings and development.

Lastly, the Company could decide not to market some products in some countries or even not to market its products at all if the market, reimbursement or competition conditions or any other event having occurred during the development phase were to call into question the commercial interest of the product(s) in question.

Risks related to the results of public or university studies

In order to strengthen its clinical development program and to increase its visibility within the scientific community, the Company uses, and could continue to use, "support" studies conducted by public or university institutions.

The Company does not sponsor of these studies, it does not handle their steering and follow-up. Accordingly, efficacy results of these studies could be affected by failure to harmonize study protocols. Furthermore, the Company does not have any control over these studies' protocols, and can therefore not anticipate or ensure the manner in which the results will be obtained, used and/or published, or the occurrence of side effects. Moreover, the Company has no control over the quality of the statistical analysis performed by its institutions.

In the context of these university studies, the Company will not control the publication policy with respect to the results and could be denied use of the results for regulatory or communication purposes by the studies' sponsors.

Risk related to the status of Diallertest® Milk

Diallertest® Milk, developed by DBV Technologies, is the first product to diagnose allergies to bovine milk proteins in children currently available on the French market with a temporary exceptional status under regulations.

Given the history of use, marketing authorization in Europe requires a single phase III study to be conducted, the protocol of which was discussed and approved by the European authorities (EMA) as part of a Scientific Advice then a Pediatric Investigation Plan (PIP) procedure. The Company is continuing discussions with the regulatory authorities and would like to adjust this protocol. In light of these discussions, in 2013, it will re-examine the strategic and economic interest of continuing the marketing of Diallertest® Milk.

The marketing of Diallertest® Milk could be suspended, on a final or transitional basis, at any time for strategic reasons and/or at the request of the regulatory authorities.

4.1.2 Risks relating to the market and competition

The commercial success of the Company's products is not ensured

If the Company succeeds in obtaining an MA enabling it to market its therapeutic products, it could nonetheless take time for it to obtain the endorsement of the medical community, health care prescribers and third-party payers.

The degree of acceptance by the market of each of the Company's products will depend on several factors, in particular:

- the perception of the product's therapeutic benefit by prescribers;
- the possible occurrence of adverse effects once the MA is obtained;
- the ease of use of the product, relating in particular to its method of administration;
- the cost of the treatment;
- government and other third-party reimbursement policies;
- the effective implementation of a scientific publication strategy;
- the support of opinion leaders in the allergy field; and
- the development of one or more competing products for the same indication.

Even if the Company's future products are likely to provide a therapeutic response to a need not satisfied to date, poor market penetration, resulting from one or more of the factors described above, could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, outlook, financial situation, earnings and growth.

There are numerous competitors on the market for the therapeutic treatment of allergies

Numerous structures, pharmaceutical laboratories, biotechnology companies, institutions, universities and other research entities are actively involved in the discovery, research, development and marketing of therapeutic responses to treat allergies. The allergy treatment market is therefore intensely competitive. Through their size and the precedence of the technologies used in developing medicines to treat allergies, the Company's main competitors have far greater resources and experience in terms of clinical development, management, manufacturing, marketing and research than the Company.

However, on the food allergies segment (peanut, milk, etc.) and to the young child, the Company's priority development area and, to its knowledge at the date of this Reference,Documentnone of the pharmaceutical companies recognized on this market is developing a desensitization product at a sufficiently advanced clinical stage representing a satisfactory therapeutic response that could be used in daily allergology practice.

In spite of its best efforts, the Company can nevertheless not ensure that:

- the clinical developments in progress will lead to obtaining a MA, then to commercializing therapeutic solutions;
- or that competitors will not develop, during the same period, alternative therapeutic solutions making those being developed by the Company obsolete;
- or that the methods currently being studied in academic centers such as sublingual, subcutaneous, intra-nasal or other forms of desensitization or that products using synthetic allergens, denatured allergens or associations of medicines or methods, some of which are referred to in paragraph 6.2.2 of this Reference Document , or medicines using traditional methods such as Chinese herbs, could not eventually lead to viable therapeutic solutions that would compete with the products developed by the Company.

Lastly, given the especially competitive environment of the pharmaceutical industry, the Company cannot ensure that its partners and/or employees will not prefer, in the more or less long term, joining or working with competing structures, or that medical centers, physicians or patients will not prefer its competitors over it.

Such events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, earnings, financial situation and growth prospects.

4.1.3 Risk of dependence on third parties

Obtaining the prerequisite marketing authorizations is uncertain

Even though the Company does not yet have a problem with marketing authorization (MA) in the short term, an MA application is compiled throughout the entire development period of a candidate medicine. Accordingly,the Company monitors that it continually complies with good practices so as not to endanger its future chances of obtaining its future MAs under good conditions.

The Company's obtaining an MA for each of its therapeutic products will depend on several factors, in particular:

- being able to continue to develop its products currently in preliminary clinical phases or to move products currently in a preclinical development phase to a clinical stage or from a clinical phase to the following phase;
- the ability of the Company or its subcontractors (Contract Research Organizations or CROs) to successfully conduct the required clinical trials, within the given periods and with the human, technical and financial resources provided for initially.

Should MAs not be obtained, no product may be marketed by the Company. In addition, a product could fail to obtain an MA for a given geographical area, which could significantly restrict the product's marketing.

The materialization of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth of the Company.

The pricing and reimbursement conditions of the Company's products will be a key factor to the Company's commercial success

The Company's commercial performance depends in part on the conditions for setting the sales price of its products by the relevant public commissions and bodies and the conditions of their reimbursement by the health agencies or private insurers in the countries where the Company intends to market its products. In the current context of healthcare cost control and economic and financial crisis, pressure on sales prices and reimbursement levels is intensifying owing in particular to:

- price controls iset up by many States;
- the increasing reimbursement limitations of some products under budgetary policies;
- the heightened difficulty in obtaining and maintaining a satisfactory reimbursement rate for medicines.

All of these factors will have a direct impact on the Company's ability to make profits on the products in question.

Insofar as the Company is developing products providing a new therapeutic response to pathologies with potentially serious and even deadly consequences, the Company could, in theory, be less exposed to this risk. To date, the desensitization treatments marketed in France are all at least partially reimbursed (65% for most allergens administered subcutaneously and sublingually in the context of APSI [Specially Prepared Allergens for Individuals] regulations). For the epicutaneous desensitization products using food allergens developed by the Company, there is no reference strictly speaking. Nonetheless, the Company believes that it can get coverage by health insurance systems at least identical to that of existing desensitization products, given the seriousness of the pathologies treated, in particular for peanut, and given that there is no therapeutic alternative. However, healthcare policies are tending to develop greater austerity and the partial/no reimbursement policy of medicines could have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth of the Company.

The Company has limited experience in sales, marketing and distribution

Given its stage in development, at present the Company only has limited experience in the fields of sales, marketing and distribution. In the medium term and once clinical results concerning its products have been obtained, the Company must acquire marketing skills and develop its sales force, either alone or with strategic partners. For example, the Company could be led to seek out partners for the future marketing of some of its products while deciding to implement its own sales and marketing infrastructure for other products. In this last scenario, it would need to incur additional expenses, mobilize management resources, implement new skills and take the time necessary to set up the appropriate organization and structure to market the relevant product(s), in accordance with applicable laws.

It is possible that the Company may not be able to enter into partnership for the sale and marketing of its products in economically reasonable conditions or market its products itself. Such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, performance and development of the Company.

The Company could encounter difficulties related to external growth transactions

The Company's strategy does not at this stage involve plans to acquire companies or technologies facilitating or enabling it to access to new medicines, new research projects, or new geographical areas, or enabling it to express synergies with its existing operations.

However, if such acquisitions were to become necessary, the Company could be unable to identify appropriate targets, to make acquisitions under satisfactory conditions (in particular price conditions), or to incorporate the newly acquired companies or operations effectively, while meeting its operational objectives, or making the cost savings or synergies anticipated. In addition, the Company could be unable to obtain the financing for these acquisitions under favorable conditions, and could be led to finance these acquisitions using cash that could be allocated to other purposes in the context of existing operations.

Were the Company to encounter difficulties in implementing or performing its external growth policy, this could affect its ability to reach its financial objectives and develop its market share, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial situation, earnings and prospects.

4.1.4 Risk of dependence on third parties

Access to raw materials and products necessary for the conduct of clinical trials and the manufacture of the Company's products is not guaranteed.

The Company is dependent on third parties for the supply of various materials, chemical or biological products (including extract proteins) that are necessary to produce patches for the achievement of its clinical trials or patches diagnosis and, ultimately, its future therapeutic patches.

The supply of the Company in any of these materials and products could be reduced or interrupted. In such a case, the Company may not be able to find other suppliers of materials or chemical or biological products of acceptable quality, in appropriate quantities and at an acceptable cost. If key suppliers or manufacturers were lacking or if the supply of products and materials is reduced or discontinued, the Company may not be able to continue to develop, manufacture and market its products in a timely and competitive manner. In addition, these materials and products are subject to stringent manufacturing requirements and rigorous testing. Delays in the completion and validation of facilities and manufacturing processes of these materials and products in the Company's suppliers could affect its ability to complete clinical trials and to commercialize its products cost-effectively and in a timely manner.

To prevent such situations, the Company intends to diversify its supply sources by identifying a minimum a second source of supply for critical raw materials and materials (natural protein and polymer film with a titanium coating).

If the Company encounters difficulties in the supply of these materials, chemical or biological products, if it was not able to maintain its supply agreements or to establish new agreements to develop and manufacture its products in the future, its business, prospects, financial condition, results and development could be significantly affected.

The Company is dependent on its sub-contractors

Within the framework of its development, the company relies on sub-contractors both for the manufacturing of the patches and for the conduct of the clinical trials. Although the Company has taken into account the risks of default on the part of its sub-contractors or risks of termination of the contractual relationships, and has taken measures intended to provide for these risks, any default on their part could have consequences for the length of, or even the continuation of, the clinical studies, and the quality of the data, which must meet strict standards (Good Clinical Practices, Good Manufacturing Practices) imposed by the supervisory authorities, and therefore delay the marketing of the products.

Such events could have a material adverse effect on the business activity, the prospects, the financial position, the earnings, and the development of the Company.

In 2012, the contribution of key suppliers and/or providers of total purchases and external expenses was as follows. The first of them accounted for 29% of the total, 72% for the top five and 93% for the ten most significant in comparison with 27%, 58% and 76% respectively in 2011 fiscal year.

The Company is dependent on a single exclusive distributor for the marketing of its Diallertest® Milk diagnostic product

The only product that is marketed by the Company as of this date is Diallertest® Milk, which is distributed in France by a partner within the framework of an exclusive distribution agreement (see Section 22 of the Reference Document - the paragraph concerning the distribution agreement). The sales made with this single customer came to €174,360 and €

126,051 for the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 respectively. However, in order to assess these contributions in a relevant manner, it is specified that, this customer, as an ordinary distributor, has itself made its sales to several end customers.

Any default on the part of the distributor would have consequences for the distribution of Diallertest® Milk.

4.2 LEGAL RISKS

At the date of filing of this document, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, including any proceedings of which the Company is aware, that is pending or threatened, that may have or have had in the last 12 months, a significant impact on the financial position, business or results of the Company.

4.2.1 Risks relating to the patent portfolio

4.2.1.1 The protection offered by patents and other intellectual property rights is uncertain.

The Company's economic project relies in particular on a portfolio of patents, including in particular those relating to the Viaskin® technology.

There is no certainty that the Company's current and future patent applications will give rise to patents or that once patents are granted, they will not be disputed, invalidated or circumvented or that they will procure actual protection against competition and third-party patents covering similar compounds. The lack of sufficiently broad protection, invalidation or circumventing of patents could have negative effects on the Company. In addition, the Company's commercial success will depend in particular on its ability to develop products and technologies that do not infringe third-party patents. The Company cannot be certain of being the first to design an invention and to file a patent application, given the fact in particular, that the publication of patent applications is deferred in most countries by 18 months after the applications are filed.

For its operations' success, it is important that the Company is able to obtain, maintain and enforce its patents, especially those covering desensitization to peanuts, the Company's priority development area, as well as all of its other intellectual property rights in Europe, the United States and other countries.

Furthermore, the Company intends to continue its patent protection policy by filing new applications when it deems appropriate. In particular, the Company intends to continue its policy of protecting markets for applications of the Viaskin® technology by filing as the case may be new patent applications and SPCs (Supplementary Protection Certificates) applications in order to obtain an extension of the term of protection of Viaskin® I beyond its initial expiry date. An SPC is based on the basic patent covering the medicine and on the MA of said medicine and can, under some conditions, extend the term of protection for up to a maximum of five years in Europe. There are similar extension possibilities in the United States and other countries.

However, it cannot be ruled out that:

- the Company will be unable to develop new patentable inventions;
- the Company will be unable to obtain the issuance of SPCs;
- the Company's patents will be disputed and considered invalid or the Company is unable to enforce them. The issuance of a patent does not ensure its validity and the scope of its protection and third parties could call these two aspects into question. Court actions or actions with the offices and/or relevant agencies could become necessary in order to enforce the Company's intellectual property rights, protect its commercial secrets or determine the validity and scope of its intellectual property rights. Any dispute could entail considerable expenses, have a negative influence on the earnings and financial situation of the Company and fail to provide the protection sought. The Company's competitors could successfully challenge the validity of its patents before a court or in the context of other proceedings. This could reduce the scope of these patents, and enable competitors to circumvent them. Therefore, the Company's rights under any patents granted might not provide the expected protection against competition;
- the scope of the protection conferred by a patent will be insufficient to protect the Company against infringement or competition. The issue of the patentability of medicines and medical devices is very complex and poses legal, scientific and factual problems. While there are general trends seeking to standardize the approach to the patentability of inventions in the pharmaceutical field by the three key world patent bodies in the United States, Europe and Japan, uncertainties nonetheless remain in particular as to the interpretation of the scope of the claims that could be granted, which question still falls under domestic law. Developments or changes in interpretation of the laws governing intellectual property in Europe, the United States or other countries could change the legal situation and positioning of the Company with respect to competitors. In addition, there are still some countries

that do not protect intellectual property rights in the same manner as in Europe or the United States, and the procedures and rules necessary to defend the Company's rights might not exist in these countries.

- third parties claim rights to patents or other intellectual property rights that the Company owns itself or co-owns, or over which it may be led to enjoy a license. The collaborations, or service or subcontracting agreements of the Company with third parties expose it to the risk of the third parties in question claiming the benefit of intellectual property rights to the Company's inventions or not ensuring the confidentiality of the innovations or unpatented improvements and know-how of the Company. Furthermore, the Company could be led to provide, in various forms, information, data or knowledge to the third parties with which it collaborates (such as university institutions and other public or private entities) concerning the research, development, manufacture and marketing of its products.

  Despite precautions, in particular contractual precautions, taken by the Company with these entities, the latter could claim to hold intellectual property rights resulting from trials conducted by their employees. In terms of co-ownership of intellectual property rights, these entities might not grant exclusive operation to the Company on terms it deems acceptable.

The occurrence of any of these issues concerning any of the patents or intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth of the Company, which at the registration date of this Reference Document is facing none of these situations.

4.2.1.2 Une partie de l'activité de la Société pourrait dépendre de brevets et autres droits de propriété intellectuelle détenus par des tiers

The growth of the biotechnology industry and the corresponding increase in the number of patents issued increase the risk that third parties consider that the Company's products or technologies infringe their intellectual property rights. In general, patent applications are only published 18 months after the property application date. In the United States, some patent applications are not published until the patent is issued.

Furthermore, still in the United States, patents may be granted on the basis of their invention date, which does not always result in the issuance of a patent to the party that was the first to file the application. Discoveries are sometimes only subject to publication or a patent application months, or often even years later. This is why the Company cannot be certain that third parties have not been the first to invent products or to file patent applications relating to inventions also covered by its own patent applications.

Any dispute or claim brought against the Company, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial costs and compromise its reputation. Competitors with greater resources than the Company could be able to better bear the costs of complex proceedings. Any dispute of this kind could seriously affect the Company's ability to continue its operations.

If intellectual property disputes arise, the Company could be required to:

- stop developing, selling or using the product(s) that depend on the disputed intellectual property,
- obtain a license from the holder of the intellectual property rights, which license might not be obtained or only under conditions economically unfavorable for the Company.

The occurrence of any of these events concerning any of the patents or intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth of the Company, which at the registration date of this Reference Document, is facing none of these events.

4.2.1.3 La Société pourrait ne pas être en mesure de protéger la confidentialité de ses informations et de son savoir-faire

In the context of the Company's current and future collaboration agreements with researchers from university institutions as well as with other public or private entities, subcontractors, or any third-party co-contractor, information and/or products could be entrusted to them in order to conduct certain tests. In such cases, the Company requires confidentiality agreements to be signed. Indeed, unpatented and/or unpatentable technologies, processes, know-how and data are considered commercial secrets that the Company attempts in part to protect with such confidentiality agreements.

It cannot be ruled out that the methods of protection of the agreements and/or the know-how set up by the Company fail to ensure the protection sought or are breached, that the Company does not have appropriate solutions against such breaches, or that its commercial secrets are disclosed to its competitors or developed independently by them.

More specifically, the Company has no control over the conditions under which the third parties with which it contracts themselves use third parties and protect its confidential information.

The materialization of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth.

4.2.2 Risks relating to potential product liability

The Company could be exposed to risks from liability arising from the clinical development or commercial exploitation of its products, especially product liability, relating to the trials, manufacture and marketing of therapeutic products for humans and animals. For example, its liability could be sought after by patients participating in the clinical trials in the context of the development of the therapeutic products tested and unexpected side effects resulting from the administration of these products. Criminal or civil proceedings might also be filed against the Company by patients, the regulatory authorities, pharmaceutical companies and any other third party using or marketing its products. These actions could include claims resulting from acts by its partners, licensees and subcontractors, over which the Company has little or no control. The Company cannot ensure that its current insurance coverage (see paragraph 4.4 "Insurance and Risk Coverage") is sufficient to respond to actions for damages that may be brought against it, or to respond to an exceptional or unexpected situation. If its liability or that of its partners, licensees and subcontractors were thus incurred, if it or its partners, licensees and subcontractors were unable to obtain and maintain appropriate insurance coverage at an acceptable cost, or to protect itself in any way against actions for damages, this would seriously affect the marketing of the Company's products and, more generally, be detrimental to its business, earnings, financial situation and growth prospects.

4.2.3 The Company's business is subject to an increasingly restrictive regulatory framework

Throughout the world, the pharmaceutical industry faces continual changes in its regulatory environment and increased supervision by the relevant authorities and the public, which demand greater guarantees as to the safety and effectiveness of medicines. Furthermore, research incentives have been reduced.

The health authorities, in particular the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States, have imposed increasingly high demands in terms of the volume of data requested in order to establish a product's effectiveness and safety. These requirements have reduced the number of products authorized. In addition, the products marketed are subject to regular reassessment of the risk/benefit analysis after their authorization. The late discovery of problems not detected at the research stage can lead to marketing restrictions, to the suspension or withdrawal of the product and to a greater risk of litigation.

In parallel, while it is becoming increasingly difficult to put innovative products on the market for the reasons mentioned above, governmental authorities seek to facilitate the entry of generic medicines onto the market of the products already marketed through new regulations seeking to change patent law and the rules on data exclusivity on the key markets.

Insofar as new regulations result in an increase in the costs of obtaining and maintaining authorizations to market products or limit the economic value of a new product for its inventor, the growth prospects of the pharmaceutical industry and of the Company could be reduced as a result.

Furthermore, any clinical study is subject to the prior consent of the health authorities of the countries in which it is planned to conduct the study and of ethics committees; a rejection could impede or stop the Company's clinical development program.

Likewise, for each study, the Company sets up a Data and Safety Monitoring Board; as good clinical practices recommend following the opinions of Data and Safety Monitoring Boards, the latter could lead to premature suspensions or delay product development.

Moreover, depending on the information disclosed to them in the course of a study, in particular on the occurrence of serious adverse events, the health authorities could decide to suspend or prematurely stop the study.

The materialization of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, financial situation, earnings and growth of the Company.

4.2.4 Risks related to obtaining pharmaceutical company status

To date the Company does not have pharmaceutical company status and can therefore not manufacture the medicines that it develops nor consider their direct commercial production. Obtaining pharmaceutical company status requires submitting an application to the AFSSAPS [French health products safety agency], which only grants it after reviewing the application and evaluating, generally after verification, that the Company has adequate premises, the necessary personnel and an appropriate organization with satisfactory procedures for conducting the envisaged pharmaceutical operations.

It should be noted that there are several types of pharmaceutical company status:

- Operator status that can be obtained rather quickly (within a few months) from the time the application is filed: this operator pharmaceutical company status, which requires the implementation of specific pharmacovigilance procedures, claim follow-up, lot recall, and advertising control procedures in particular, allows the medicines to be marketed and ensures their promotion;
- Manufacturer status, which requires having adapted manufacturing and control premises, authorized personnel and a full QA system meeting Good Manufacturing Practices. This status is the Company's industrial project. See paragraph 6.7.5.

The Company intends to achieve - when its products are marketed - the status of a pharmaceutical, which would eventually produce future therapeutic patches.

Failure to obtain pharmaceutical company status would force the Company to adapt its strategy. Firstly, failure to obtain pharmaceutical manufacturer status would eventually force the Company to entrust the manufacturing of the therapeutic products to one or more specialized CMOs (Contract Manufacturing Organizations) as is the case with the current production of the clinical lots (see paragraph 6.7.5 below). Secondly, if pharmaceutical operator status were not obtained, contrary to what is envisaged to date, the Company could not conduct a direct commercial approach to the French market and would therefore have to enter into marketing license agreements with pharmaceutical companies.

Failure to obtain pharmaceutical company status would affect the production and marketing of the Company's products and more generally be detrimental to its business, earnings, financial situation and growth prospects.

4.3 LEGAL RISKS RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S ORGANIZATION

4.3.1 The Company could lose key associates and be unable to attract new qualified people

The Company's success depends heavily on the work and expertise of the members of its management team and of its CEO. To date the Company has taken out one "key person" insurance policy (permanent disability/death insurance policy). The temporary or permanent unavailability of these people could alter the Company's ability to reach its objectives, in particular by depriving it of their know-how and technical capacities.

Furthermore, the Company will need to recruit new managers and qualified scientific personnel to develop its business and as and when the Company expands into fields that will require additional skills, such as manufacturing if pharmaceutical laboratory status is acquired, quality assurance, regulatory affairs, medical affairs and, eventually, marketing. The Company competes with other companies, research entities and academic institutions to recruit and retain highly qualified scientific, technical and management personnel. If this competition is very intense, the Company might not be able to attract or retain these key persons on conditions that are economically acceptable.

The inability of the Company to attract and retain these key persons could prevent it from achieving its objectives overall and thus have a material adverse effect on its business, earnings, financial situation and prospects.

4.3.2 The Company's development will depend on its capacity to manage its growth

As part of its growth strategy, the Company must recruit additional personnel and develop its operating capabilities, which could call strongly on its internal resources. In particular, the Company intends to acquire pharmaceutical company status in order in particular to have its own patch production unit.

To this end, the Company must, among other things:

- train, manage, motivate and retain a growing number of employees;
- anticipate the costs related to this growth and the corresponding financing needs;
- anticipate the demand for its products and the revenues they are able to generate;
- increase the capacity of its existing operating, financial and management computing systems; and
- manage a production plant.

The Company's inability to manage growth, or unexpected difficulties encountered while expanding, could have a material adverse effect on its business, earnings, financial situation, growth and prospects.

4.4 RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S ORGANIZATION

The Company has established a policy for covering the principal insurable risks with amounts of insurance coverage that it deems to be compatible with the nature of its business. The amounts of the expenses paid by the Company for all the insurance policies amounted to € 56 K, € 54 K, and € 72K during the course of the fiscal years ended on 31 December 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Given the specificity of its operations, at this stage focused on research (with the exception of the Diallertest®) and developing an innovative technology for administering allergens, the quantification of any risks failing direct loss or loss indicators in its sector of operations, makes it difficult to determine a coverage amount, in particular in terms of civil liability but the Company considers that the insurance policies described below adequately cover the risks inherent to its operations and that its insurance policy is consistent with practice in its sector of operations. The Company does not envisage any particular difficulty in maintaining appropriate levels of insurance in the future within the limit of market conditions and capacities.

The policies the Company benefits from are summarized below:

Insurance policy / Risks covered	Insurer	Amount of the coverage	Expiry
Comprehensive corporate insurance	AXA		*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 1 August*
* Fire/explosions/miscellaneous risks/climate events/natural catastrophes/bombings and acts of terrorism/building collapse		Premises: Unlimited Contents: €277 K	
* Electrical damage		€14 K	
* water damage		€83 K	
* Broken glass and signs		Unlimited except signs (€1,750) and interior glass products (€3,501)	
* Theft - vandalism except cash, instruments, securities		€80,000 €7,002	
* Vandalism of premises and contents		€14,003 each	
* Cost of reconstituting archives		€3,501	
* Operating losses		€111,000 (limited to the additional costs and with a 12-month indemnity period)	
Broken machinery Laboratory equipment	AXA	Capital insured: €125,400 (excess €260)	*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 9 May*
ES-GEN3 Viaskin production machine		Capital insured: €319,000 (excess €1,925)	
Additional operating costs following a claim		€104,028 (excess: 3 days)	

Insurance policy / Risks covered	Insurer	Amount of the coverage	Expiry
Civil operating liability	CHUBB and GREAT LAKES		*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 1 January*
* All damage taken together including bodily harm:		Per year €7.5 M	
		including:	
- Inexcusable fault		€0.5 M (excess: €5 K per victim)	
- Property and non-material damage		€3 M (excess: €3 K per claim)	
- Non-consecutive non-material damage		€0.5 M (excess: €5 K per claim)	
- Any damage resulting from accidental pollution		€0.5 M (excess: €3 K per claim)	
Civil product liability			
* All damage taken together including bodily harm		€3 M (excess: €5 K per claim)	
- Including non-consecutive non-material damage including recall expenses incurred by third parties and the insured		€0.3 M (excess: €10 K per claim)	
Criminal defense – Appeal		€50 K per dispute (action level: €1.5 K per dispute)	
Professional travel insurance for all employees, managers, agents Main risks insured:	AIG		*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 1 January*
* Air risks		€25 M	
* Land risks		€50 M	
* Accidental death		€80 K	
* Medical expenses		Unlimited abroad (1 year)	

Insurance policy / Risks covered	Insurer	Amount of the coverage	Expiry
* Civil liability private life abroad (bodily harm, property and non-material damage)		€7.5 M	
Key person accident **Risks covered for Bertrand Dupont:** * death * Permanent and full disability	AIG VIE	 €250,000 €250,000	*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 12 January*
Employer Liability Civil liability/defense Legal advice Crisis management	AIG Europe	 €500,000/insurance period 2 hours/insurance period €5,000/insurance period	*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 10 March*
Comprehensive IT risks All IT, office computing, electronic data transmission and fixed service equipment	AXA	 €20,000 (limited to €15,000 in case of claim during transport) (Excess per event: €230)	*From 16/02/2011 to 01/02/2012 then renewable by annual tacit renewal on 1 February*
Managers' liability ** natural person insured* Civil liability Defense costs Additional coverage a. Harm to reputation b. Psychological support c. Consultant's expenses d. Support costs in case of property restriction ** legal person insured* De jure manager moral fault Non-separable fault Corporate difficulties prevention fund	CHARTIS	Ceiling: €2 M/insurance period with the following sub-limits: €100 K / insurance period €50 K / insurance period €60 K / insurance period (and a total of €200 K per period for all insureds) €50 K per claim €30 K / insurance period	*Renewable annually by tacit renewal on 1 December*

4.5 RISKS RELATING TO DISPUTES TO WHICH THE COMPANY IS PARTY

At the registration date of this Reference Document, there are no administrative, criminal, civil or arbitration proceedings, including any proceedings of which the Company has knowledge that are pending or with which it is threatened, liable to have, or having had over the course of the last 12 months, a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, financial situation, earnings or growth.

4.6 FINANCIAL RISKS

The accounting data provided in this paragraph are derived from the financial statements of the Company adjusted in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012. The reader may also refer to Note 23 "Management of financial risk" in the appendix to the financial statements indicated above that are included in paragraph 20.3.1 of this *Reference Document*.

4.7 RISKS RELATING TO HISTORICAL LOSSES

The Company has a historical record of operating losses, losses which could continue.

Since it was formed in 2002, the Company has recorded operational losses every year. As of 31 December 2012, on the basis of the financial statements restated in accordance with IFRS, its accumulated net losses amounted to €39,664,845, including a net loss of €13,012,000 for the fiscal year that ended on 31 December 2012. These losses result primarily from the expenses incurred within the framework:

- of the development of the Viaskin® technology and
- of the conduct of the pre-clinical and clinical trials.

The Company could experience additional operating losses that are more significant than those sustained in the past during the coming years, as its research and development activities and marketing continue, in particular as a result of:

- the clinical studies program currently in progress;
- the need to conduct new clinical trials to reach new market segments;
- all the formalities that will need to be completed in order to obtain the marketing authorizations and the applications for admission of the products for reimbursement;
- the increase in the regulatory requirements governing the manufacture of the products;
- the marketing and sales expenses to be incurred depending on the degree of progress in the development of the products;
- the continuation of an active policy of research and development that may, as required, involve the acquisition of new technologies, products, or licenses.

An increase in these expenses could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, its financial position, its earnings, its development, and its prospects.

4.8 LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company could need to reinforce its shareholder's equity or rely on additional financing in order to ensure its development.

Since it was formed, the Company has financed its growth by reinforcing its shareholders' equity through a succession of increases in the share capital, by obtaining public assistance in support of innovation, and by reimbursements for Research Tax Credit [Crédit Impôt Recherche] claims, but it has never utilized bank loans. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to a liquidity risk resulting from the implementation of any early repayment clauses in loan agreements for such borrowings.

As of this date, the Company does not believe that it is exposed to a short-term (12 months) liquidity risk, considering the cash and cash equivalents that it had available as of 31 December 2012, that is, €38,348,130 (after an increase in cash and cash equivalents in the amount of €26 2297 514 during the course of the 2011 fiscal year is taken into account), which are mainly composed of money market funds and term deposits that are convertible into cash immediately without penalties in case of a need for cash.

Significant research and development efforts and expenditures related to clinical studies have been initiated since the start-up of the Company's business, which has thus far generated negative operating cash flows. The cash flows related to the operating activities of the Company amounted to € (10,432,549) and € (6,130,146) for the fiscal years ending on 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011 respectively.

The Company will continue to have significant financing requirements in the future for the development of its technology, the continuation of its clinical development program, and the equipping of its own pharmaceutical laboratory, as well as for the production and marketing of its products in the future. It is possible that the Company will find itself unable to finance its growth by itself, a situation that would compel it to seek other sources of financing, particularly through new increases in share capital.

The level of the financing requirements of the Company and how they are spaced out over time depend on factors that are largely beyond the control of the Company such as:

- higher costs and slower progress than anticipated for its research and development and clinical studies programs;
- the costs of preparing, filing, defending, and maintaining its patents and other intellectual property rights;
- costs associated with any requests for modifications in the studies or for inclusion of a higher number of patients in them;
- higher costs and longer time periods than anticipated for obtaining the regulatory authorizations for the marketing of its products as well as for gaining access to insurance reimbursement for them, including the time required to prepare the applications to the competent authorities; and
- costs for responding to changes in the Viaskin® technology and for conducting the manufacturing and marketing of some or all of its products;
- new opportunities to develop new products or to acquire technologies, products, or companies.

It is possible that the Company will be unable to obtain additional capital when it needs it, or that such capital will not be available on financial terms that are acceptable to the Company. If the necessary funds are not available, the Company could have to:

- delay, reduce, or eliminate the number or the scope of its pre-clinical and clinical trials program;
- grant licenses to its technologies to partners or third parties; or
- conclude new collaboration agreements on terms that are less favorable to it than those that it could have obtained in a different context.

In addition, to the extent that the Company raises share capital by issuing new shares of stock, the investment of its shareholders could be diluted. Furthermore, financing by debt, to the extent that it is available, could also include restrictive conditions for the Company and its shareholders.

The materialization of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, its financial position, its earnings, its development, and its prospects.

4.9 RISKS RELATED TO THE RESEARCH TAX CREDIT

In order to finance its activities, the Company has also opted for the Research Tax Credit (CIR -- Crédit Impôt Recherche), which consists of the Government offering a tax credit to companies that make significant investments in research and development. The research expenditures that are eligible for the CIR include, in particular, wages and salaries, the depreciation of research equipment, provisions of services sub-contracted to approved research agencies (public or private), and the expenses associated with intellectual property. The Company has received a research tax credit that has been reimbursed and audited by the tax authorities for the years 2008 and 2010. The Research Tax Credit posted to the accounts for the year 2011, that is, €1,699,080, was reimbursed in 2012.

The Research Tax Credit posted to the accounts for the year 2012, for which the Company will request reimbursement, amounted to €2,522,932. For the coming years, it cannot be ruled out that the tax authorities may challenge the methods used by the Company to calculate the research and development expenditures or that the CIR might be called into question by a change in the regulations or by a challenge by the tax authorities even if the Company complies with the requirements for documentation and eligibility of the expenditures. If such a situation were to occur, that could have an adverse effect on the earnings, the financial position, and the prospects of the Company.

Risks relating to historical losses Risk relating to access to public advances

4.10 RISK RELATING TO ACCESS TO PUBLIC ADVANCES

Since its creation, the Company has enjoyed three repayable advances for innovation granted by OSEO:

Date d'obtention	Amount	Objet du financement	Modalités de remboursement
June 2003	445 k€	Program to develop a patch-test intended to diagnose allergies, in particular food allergies	Advance fully paid in October 2011
January 2005	600 k€	Development of a high-speed prototype machine to produce patches	- 140 k€ in March 2011 - 200 k€ in March 2012 - 260 k€ in March 2013 at the latest
November 2011	640 k€ (1)	Program to formulate stability studies and preclinical studies for Viaskin® Milk	16 quarterly payment : - 4 payments of 64 k€ as of 31 March 2014 ; - 12 payment de 32 k€ as of 31st March 2015, until Decembre 31st, 2017. Whatever the outcome of the development program may be, a minimum lump-sum amount of €256 K must be repaid in 4 quarterly payments of €64 K from 31 March 2014..

The agreement provides for the following payment:

- An initial payment of €256 K received on 9 December 2011;
- A second payment of €256 K from 30 June 2012 upon a fund drawdown together with an increase in shareholders' equity of the Company of €15M in the form of an increase in capital fully paid up, including the share premium, or convertible bonds or shareholders' loans until 31 March 2017;
- The balance at the works' completion, to be noted no later than 15 August 2013.

The second payment has not been called on the date of publication of this Reference Document, due to an offset in the payments on the financed project. A progress report will be made with OSEO in early 2013, in particular to discuss possible changes to the schedule, which may impact future release dates of the second and final payments, as well as those of future repayments.

If the Company does not comply with the contractual conditions of the innovation grant agreements entered into, it could be forced to repay the sums advanced ahead of schedule. Such a situation could deprive the Company of some of the financial resources needed to successfully carry out its research and development projects. Indeed, the Company cannot ensure that it will then have the additional financial means needed, the time or the ability to replace these financial resources with others.

4.11 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The Company is exposed to a very insignificant foreign exchange risk inherent in some of its supplies obtained in the United States, which have been invoiced in U.S. dollars. As of this date, it does not make sales revenue in dollars or in any other currency other than the euro; the Company does not receive any full or partial mechanical endorsement. The exposure to currencies other than the U.S. dollar is negligible.

For the fiscal years 2012 and 2011, less than 11% and 10% respectively of the purchases and other external expenses had been made in U.S. dollars, generating a net annual foreign exchange loss of €1,502 and €5,163 respectively for those periods.

In light of these insignificant amounts, the Company has not adopted, at this stage, a hedging mechanism in order to protect its business activity against fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company cannot rule out the possibility that a significant increase in its business, particularly in the United States, may result in greater exposure to exchange rate risk and should thus consider adopting an appropriate policy for hedging against these risks.

4.12 CREDIT RISKS

The Company engages in prudent management of its level of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and equivalents include cash on hand and common financial instruments held by the Company (essentially securities and fixed-term structured monetary products).

Furthermore, the credit risk related to cash, cash equivalents and common financial instruments is not significant based on the quality of the financial institutions with which the Company works.

4.13 INTEREST RATE RISKS

The only exposure to interest rate risk relates to the investment of the cash and cash equivalents exclusively made up of money market funds (SICAVs) and term accounts with a maturity of less than 3 months.

The Company has no variable rate debt. Its debt repayments are not subject to interest rate risk.

Given the low level of current remuneration of this kind of investment, the Company considers that any change of +/- 1% would have an insignificant impact on its net earnings in respect of the losses generated by its operations.

4.14 RISK OF DILUTION

Since its creation, the Company has issued or granted stock share subscription warrants (BSAs) and founders' warrants (BSPCEs) and bonus shares some of which conditioned in the achievement of performance criteria. At the date of this Reference Document the full exercise of all the financial instruments giving access to the share capital, granted and in circulation to date, would enable the subscription of 1,972,067 new shares (after taking into account the division of the shares' par value by 15 decided by the general meeting of the Company of 9 December 2011), thus generating a dilution equal to 14.71% on the basis of the capital existing to date and 12.82% on the basis of the fully diluted capital. See paragraphs 21.1.4.1 and 21.1.4.2 of this Reference Document specifying respectively the BSPCEs,BSAs and bonus shares allocated to date as well as paragraph 21.1.4.3 presenting the summary of the dilutive instruments existing to date.

As part of its policy to motivate its managers and employees and in order to attract additional talent, the Company may, in the future, issue or award shares or new financial instruments giving access to the Company's share capital that could result in a potentially significant additional dilution for the Company's current and future shareholders.

4.15 RISKS RELATED TO THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

The Company may be required to carry out its operations in some geographical areas where the balance of public accounts, local currencies or even the inflation rates could be affected by the crisis, which could undermine the margins in these areas, when it invoices in the local currencies, or compromise the collection of its receivables from public or private entities with which the Company does business.

Moreover, in some geographical areas, in the absence of organized social coverage systems, patients finance the cost of their medicines themselves, and could see their financial resources reduced due to the financial crisis. Lastly, in countries that ensure public or private social coverage of healthcare expenses, the impact of the financial crisis could push the paying entities to increase pressure on the prices of medicines, increase patients' financial contribution or become more selective in their reimbursement criteria. All of these risks could affect the Company's ability to reach its financial objectives in the future.

4.16 INDUSTRIAL RISKS

4.16.1 Use of hazardous materials

The Company uses hazardous materials in carrying out its operations and any claim concerning the improper handling, storage or processing of these materials could prove costly.

The Company's operations involve the controlled storage, handling, use and processing of hazardous materials, toxins, and chemical and biological agents. Therefore not only are there environmental risks related to environmental contamination but also risks in terms of health (occupational illnesses) relating to the handling by employees of the Company of active substances or toxic products in the course of research and manufacturing. These risks also exist for the third parties with which the Company works.

4.16.2 Dependence on the production plant

The Company depends on its production plant for the manufacturing of the patches. The Company has no control over the protection measures currently implemented by its subcontractors.

Any suspension of production could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial situation and earnings.

In the context of future industrial patch production, the Company has initiated a process that consists in implementing a subcontractor and supplier monitoring system including, in particular, the signing by both parties of specifications for the products and/or services they provide it with, an audit right and access to all the data generated as part of the services conducted for the Company.

4.16.3 Risks related to the Viaskin® technology used by the Company

The Viaskin® technology enables the production of patches of an entirely new design. The use of these patches in clinical trials was fully satisfactory. It is not, however, ruled out that in the course of widespread use, some drawbacks appear in maintaining production quality, protein stability and allergenic strength.

In production, the confinement of the electrospray function and the use of the allergen in liquid form make it possible to prevent the allergens from contaminating the environment. However, it is not ruled out that, in case of malfunction during the handling or storage phases or during production phases, allergens could be released into the atmosphere and sensitize the persons present in the environment.

The production process was developed in strict compliance with current regulations; however, due to the product's originality, it could be envisaged that specific requests be made by the European or American regulators not yet made to date, or differences arise in the interpretation of regulations with the authorities.

The materialization of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial situation and earnings.

5 INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

5.1 HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE COMPANY

5.1.1 Corporate name of the Company

The corporate name of the Company is: DBV Technologies.

5.1.2 Registration place and number of the Company

DBV Technologies was registered at the Trade and Companies Register of Nanterre on 29 March 2002 under number B 441 772 522.

5.1.3 Date and term of incorporation

The Company was incorporated for a term of 99 years ending on 29 March 2101, except in the case of early winding up or extension.

5.1.4 Registered office of the Company, legal form, legislation governing business activities

Initially incorporated as a French simplified joint stock company [société par actions simplifiée], the Company was transformed into a French corporation [société anonyme] with a management board and a supervisory board by a decision of the general shareholders' meeting on 13 March 2003. A change in the mode of governance was then decided by the general meeting of 23 December 2005, on which date DBV Technologies became a French société anonyme with a Board of Directors.

The Company, governed by French law, is primarily subject for its operations to Articles L. 225-1 et seq. of the French Commercial Code.

The registered office of the Company is located at: Green Square – Bât. D, 80/84, rue des Meuniers, 92220 Bagneux, France. The contact information for the Company is as follows:

Telephone: +33 (0)1 55 42 78 78
Fax: +33 (0)1 43 26 10 83
E-mail: investors@dbv-technologies.com
Website: www.dbv-technologies.com.

5.1.5 Significant events in company history

2002: creation of the Company by its five founders (Pierre-Henri Benhamou, Stéphane Benhamou, Bertrand Dupont, Christophe Dupont and Pierre-Yves Vannerom), in the form of a French société par actions simplifiée, then transformation into a société anonyme with a management board and a supervisory board. The management board was composed of PH Benhamou (chairman) and Bertrand Dupont;

2003:

- March:
  - first round of seed funding of an amount of €139.9 K supplemented in May by €159.9 K from Cap Décisif;
- June:
  - DBV obtained an OSEO innovation grant for €445 K and was awarded the Altran Prize for innovation;

2004:

- Launch of Diallertest® Milk (product for diagnosing allergies to bovine milk proteins);

2005:

- DBV obtained an OSEO innovation grant for €600 K;

2006:

- First financing round. Nearly €12.3 M was raised from Sofinnova Partners and Apax Partners. The second tranche of this issuance, i.e. €7.9 M, was released in January

2007. The Company became a French corporation with a Board of Directors. Jean-François Biry was appointed Chief Executive Officer;

2009:

- Second financing round. €6 M subscribed for by Sofinnova Partners and ALK Abelló;

2010:

- March:
  - Nomination of Pierre-Henri Benhamou as Chief Executive Officer in remplacement of Jean-François Biry
- June:
  - FDA consent to start pilot studies on Viaskin® Peanut (IND);
- August:
  - Start of a Phase Ib clinical study in five centers in the United States relating to Viaskin® Peanut;
- September:
  - Launch of a Phase II pilot multicentre study in France sponsored by AP-HP
  - DBV obtained two patents in the United States relating to the Viaskin® technology;
- December
  - Third financing round – raised €19.4 M from previous investors (Sofinnova Partners and ALK Abelló) and new investors (InnoBio, Lundbeckfond Ventures, Shire Laboratories and ALTO Invest) intended to finance the clinical development of Viaskin® Peanut, the first specific epicutaneous immunotherapy treatment for peanut allergies;

5.2 INVESTMENTS

5.2.1 Principal investments made since 2009

As all the clinical research and development expenditures are posted to the accounts as expenses until marketing authorizations are obtained, the principal investments made over the last three fiscal years have been related primarily to the acquisition of laboratory equipment and, secondarily, to the acquisition of computer and office equipment.

Gross Investments - DBV Technologies S.A. (IFRS, in EUR)	FY 2012 12 months	FY 2011 12 months	FY 2010 12 months
Long-term intangible assets	21,023	19,201	8,435
Property, plant, and equipment	340,411	695,897	48,282
Long-term financial assets	7,325	323,322	-
TOTAL	**368,759**	**1,038,420**	**56,717**

During the 2012 fiscal year:

- in the context of extending research and industrial development laboratories, refurbishment works represented most of the investments in property, plant and equipment, in the amount of €164k, while €105k were devoted to the acquisition of laboratory equipment and €72k to the acquisition of computer and office equipment.

5.2.2 Principal investments in progress

Since the end of the 2012 fiscal year, the Company carried on with the work related to the extension of research and industrial development laboratories. These works will end first quarter 2013.

5.2.3 Principal investments projected

At this time, the Company is not planning any significant investments for the years to come and for which the executive bodies of the Company have made any firm commitments.

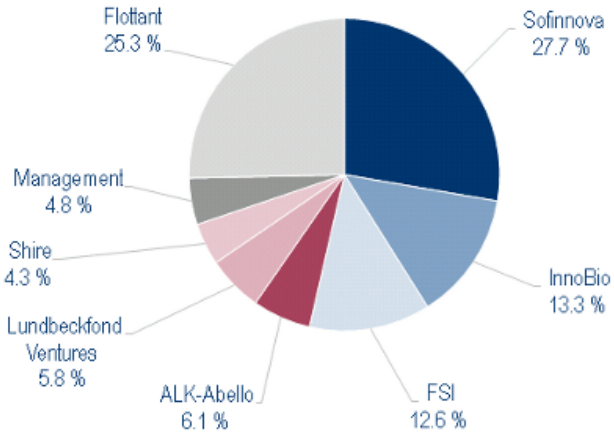
6 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

6.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

DBV Technologies was founded in 2002 to develop an innovative therapy to treat allergy. It developed from the observation that the most dangerous allergies, such as certain food allergies, cannot benefit from the desensitization techniques that have proven effective for a century in the treatment of some other allergies, such as respiratory or insect bite allergies. The various routes of administration currently in use actually carry a risk of introducing the allergen into the bloodstream and cannot therefore be safely used to desensitize these patients. The epicutaneous method developed by the Company is based on a completely original, patented technology that enables an allergen to be administered through healthy skin without any significant transfer into the bloodstream, considerably minimizing the risks of generalized allergic reaction (anaphylactic reaction). This technology is called Viaskin®. Studies published in major international specialized journals have demonstrated that once an allergen is applied to intact skin using Viaskin®, it is concentrated in the superficial layers of the skin, where it is taken up by the skin's immune cells (Langerhans cells) and presented to other immune system cells in the lymph nodes. This method, unique in the world, has undergone significant preclinical, clinical and technological development that has culminated in a product whose safety has already been proven in humans.

Leading investors like Sofinnova have been involved with the Company since its origin, and have recently been joined by industry leaders (ALK Abelló, Shire Laboratories) and major specialized investors (Innobio, Lundbeckfond Ventures). As of the end of December 2011, these investors have provided a total of nearly 29 M€ in capital to the Company through several financing rounds. On 28 March 2012, DBV Technologies was listed on the regulated stock market NYSE Euronext in Paris, compartment C. DBV Technologies raised 40.5 million euros through this listing. FSI (the Fonds Stratégique d'Investissement) took a stake in the company's capital by investing 15 million euros during the launch. FSI also became a reference shareholder, holding 12.6% of the company's capital. This follow the investment made by the Innobio fund (of which FSI is the main underwriter) in January 2011.

Below you will find a breakdown of shareholdings following the stock market listing:



The Company is hoping to become a leading specialized allergy pharmaceutical laboratory and the first in the world to offer treatment to patients with the most severe allergies. It intends to enter the European market directly through its own commercial infrastructure and the North American and Asian markets with the support of strategic partnerships.

The Company is currently in a unique position in the area of food allergy treatment, with its wholly-owned therapeutic method and technology that address markets heretofore not satisfactorily covered by the pharmaceutical industry. To ensure its place as a reference player, DBV Technologies decided to take advantage of its many assets and give itself the means - particularly through its 2012 stock market listing - to accelerate the growth of its portfolio of therapeutic products to become a pharmaceutical company specialized in food allergies and childhood allergies, responding to the immense expectations and wishes of patients and practitioners.

The Company has thus concentrated its efforts on its clinical development programmes on three main products.

- Viaskin® Peanut to treat peanut allergies in adults and children, for which the phase II "proof of concept" study, designed to assess the product's effectiveness, began in France in 2010, and an international phase IIb clinical study, VIPES, in children and adults, which was launched on 2 August 2012. This development programme aims to obtain marketing authorisation for Europe and the United States by 2016.

- Viaskin® Milk for allergies to cow's milk, the primary cause of a serious pathology called eosinophilic esophagitis. Its clinical programme is scheduled to launch in 2013 to obtain marketing authorisation in 2016.
- And finally, the Viaskin® HDM programme to treat allergies to mites in children. These allergies are little affected by currently available desensitisation products. The programme was launched in November 2012 and will be conducted within the framework of a collaborative project, partially financed by public funds in the framework of OSEO's ISI programme (Strategic Industrial Innovation). DBV Technologies will receive 5.1 million euros from OSEO, composed of subsidies and reimbursable advances, paid at each stage of Viaskin HDM's development, up to phase II of clinical development. The preclinical studies for Viaskin HDM will begin in the first half of 2013.

The Viaskin® proprietary technology and its fields of applications are currently protected by fourteen families of patents that have either been granted or are at various stages of the patent registration process. For the Company, this policy of innovation and intellectual property protection are an important barrier to potential competitors.

The Company also has many other growth platforms given the possible applications in allergy (eggs, seafood, etc.) and the many applications of the Viaskin® technology in other therapeutic areas (vaccines, immune diseases, etc.). In particular, in conjunction with INRA, DBV Technologies was selected by the ANR (National Research Agency) at the beginning of 2013 as part of a RPIB call for projects, to develop a new vaccine strategy against RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) in infants. This project aims to develop pre-clinical proof of concept for an innovative, effective and safe paediatric vaccine against RSV. The Company is also developing a vaccine in collaboration with the University of Geneva, for which a phase II pilot study is expected in 2013.

To support these programmes as effectively as possible, DBV Technologies will also up its efforts to increase visibility among opinion formers, scientific societies and the scientific community. The Company plans to market its products in Europe through its own infrastructure or representative offices. The networks of medical visitors needed to market these sorts of products are limited in size, since the prescriber population is limited to allergy specialists. Outside Europe, especially in the United States, China and Japan where market dynamics are complex and require a strong historic presence, the Company intends to secure partnerships with established companies that have strong market expertise and significant marketing strengths. In addition to commercial development, establishing such partnerships should, as is common in the pharmaceutical industry, generate complementary resources resulting from revenues from “up front” payments and payments staggered as key clinical development stages are reached.

The strategy of innovation that DBV Technologies has pursued from the start has given the Company all the assets it needs to become a reference player in the treatment of food and childhood allergies:

- **Technology that can be scaled up for pharmaceutical industry production:** epicutaneous patches Viaskin® are unique in the world. Dry particles of active ingredient in their original antigenic state can be bonded onto the base film using an electrostatic technique;
- **Technology recognized by opinion leaders in Europe and the United States:** several scientific papers have been published about Viaskin® technology. On the clinical side, an initial efficacy study led by AP/HP is currently under way in France, in collaboration with the largest French food allergy centres. The initial results for the initial 6-month study period were reported to the EAACI in June 2012. The results after 6 months showed that treatment was not ceased prematurely due to side effects and that there were no serious treatment-related side effects. Preliminary data was reported by AP-HP and confirmed the product's safety and the favourable immunological response in the treated group ($p<0,01$). A full analysis is to be submitted by AP-HP during 2013. We note that after the CCPRB notification, the AP Clinical Research Unit conducted a complete statistical review of the results. Another study is scheduled to begin in the USA in the 1st semester of 2013, lead by the CoFAR (American consortium of Food Allergy Research), the only reference consortium financed by the National Institute of Health (NIH). Data from the initial 12-month study period should be available during 2014. Conducting and publishing these two studies will significantly boost the visibility and awareness of Viaskin® in scientific circles.
- **Viaskin®, a proprietary technological platform protected by a solid intellectual property portfolio:** theViaskin® proprietary technology and its fields of applications are currently protected by fourteen families of patents that have either been granted or are at various stages of the patent registration process. For the Company, this policy of innovation and intellectual property protection are an important barrier to potential competitors;
- **A therapeutic answer to unmet needs:** because it is so adaptable, the Viaskin® patch can offer treatment never before available for the main food allergies (peanut, cow’s milk, etc.) as well as for other areas, such as house dust mite (HDM) allergies in children;
- **Significant potential market of over 11 million people and over $5 billion annually:** the first three products developed by the Company – Viaskin® Peanut, Viaskin® Milk and Viaskin® HDM – target a population that the Company estimates at 11 million people (Europe and the United States). The value of the potential market is greater than $5 billion per year;

- **No competing therapy being developed:** to the Company's knowledge, no pharmaceutical product for desensitization comparable to the Viaskin® patch is under development for this huge market;
- **Integrated production capacity:** Once its products are on the market, DBV Technologies may set up its own production and batch control laboratory. Obtaining pharmaceutical manufacturing facility status could allow the Company to integrate the value chain further (see sections 6.7.5 and 6.8.5 of this reference document);
- **Encouraging preclinical results, finishing up the Phase Ib study on Viaskin® Peanut**, whose results made it possible to launch a phase IIb international study in August 2012 and receipt of "Fast Track" status from the FDA. Thus, DBV Technologies is the world's only company to have received this status for a product to desensitise against mites (see paragraph 6.6.1 of this document);
- **Major clinical program:** in 2012 and 2013, no less than 5 clinical studies were carried out in Europe and the United States in children and adults in the world's largest allergology centres. Two of these studies were conducted by the Company on the products Viaskin® Peanut (potentially pivotal phase IIb study), Viaskin® Milk (phase II), and Diallertest® (potentially in partnership) and on the two afore-mentioned studies supported by prestigious organisations (AP-HP in France, NIH and COFAR in the USA) (see paragraph 6.6 of this document for details on these studies and their respective schedules) ;
- **A scientific committee of international experts:** the Company has a scientific committee composed of nine renowned international personalities, including several opinion formers in the field of food and paediatric allergies (see paragraph 11.1.2 of this document), including in particular the presence of Professor Hugh Sampson since 31 May 2012;
- **Exceptional shareholders:** the Company is supported by exceptional French and international shareholders represented in its board of directors, including in particular Sofinnova, Innobio and the FSI (Fonds Stratégique d'Investissement).
- **35 collaborators working with an experienced management team:** the Company has a team of professionals with background and expertise in fields that complement its projects perfectly.

6.2 ALLERGY: DEFINITION, TREATMENTS AND TREATMENT LIMITATIONS

6.2.1 Deregulation Of The Immune System And Continually-Evolving Disorders

Allergies constitute the fourth most significant disease in the world according to the World Health Organization (source: Vervloet D.et al. Consensus et perspectives de l'immunothérapie spécifique dans les maladies allergiques [Consensus and perspectives on antigen-specific immunotherapy in allergic diseases]. La Lettre (Supplément à la Revue Française d'Allergologie et d'Immunologie Clinique) 1997; 37 (2): [Letter (Supplement to the French Review of Clinical Allergology and Immunology)]). 4-5).They affect nearly 500 million people around the globe, primarily in developed countries (source: Bousquet J. et al. Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA).Allergy 2008: 63 (Suppl. 86): 8–160).

Allergies can be divided into several groups:

- Food allergies: peanut, milk, egg, shrimp/shellfish, etc.
- Respiratory allergies: house dust mites and pollen
- Venom allergies, contact allergies and drug allergies.

Asthma, allergic rhinitis, eczema and the more recently described eosinophilic esophagitis are all very often allergic in origin.

As shown in the graphic on the right, allergies are a growing problem that could affect up to 25% to 40% of the adult population in developed countries and over half of the children in developed countries (World Allergy Organization White Book on Allergy, 2011). Epidemiological studies have already shown that more than half of all Americans (52%) have a sensitivity to at least one allergen.

(*source: Arbes SJ et al. Prevalences of positive skin test responses to 10 common allergens in the U.S. population: Results from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2005; 116:377-383. - http://www.aaaai.org/about-the-aaaai/newsroom/allergy-statistics.aspx*).

Contributing factors to the rise in allergies include changes in our environment and lifestyle, the development of hygiene and decrease in chronic bacterial infections, urbanization, pollution and changes to eating habits.

The allergic reaction results from the body's inappropriate immune response when it encounters a foreign substance, the allergen. An allergen, which may be completely innocuous, will be viewed as dangerous by the immune system of a sensitized person and will cause an allergic reaction.

This reaction occurs in two steps:

- First there is a sensitization phase, during which the immune system identifies the substance as an allergen. The first time it enters the body, through the skin or mucous membranes (eyes, respiratory or digestive tract), the immune system identifies the foreign element as dangerous. It begins making specific antibodies against the allergen. Antibodies, or immunoglobulins, are substances made by the immune system. They recognize and destroy some of the foreign elements to which the body is exposed. The immune system produces five types of immunoglobulins—IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM—each with a specific function. It is primarily the Ig E immunoglobulins that are involved in people with allergies.
- The second time the allergen enters the body, the immune system is ready to respond. The antibodies try to eliminate the allergen by triggering a cascade of defensive reactions. This is the allergic reaction.

The most severe allergic reaction is anaphylaxis. This is a sudden, generalized reaction that affects the entire body. If not treated rapidly (adrenaline injection with a kit like Anapen or EpiPen) it can lead to anaphylactic shock, i.e. a drop in blood pressure, loss of consciousness and possibly death, within several minutes.

6.2.2 Current allergy management

The most commonly used treatments in the world are to treat symptoms (antihistamines, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, etc.), which represent a total market of $46 billion (source: Research and markets: The Asthma, COPD & Allergic Rhinitis Market outlook to 2015).

According to a study conducted by IMS Health, 55 million antihistamine prescriptions were written over a twelve-month period (from November 2010 to October 2011), or more than 4.5 million prescriptions per month (source: (source IMS Health, 2011).

Non-sedating antihistamines like histamine H1–receptor antagonists are the basis of respiratory allergy treatment. Excellent pharmaceutical laboratories like Sanofi (Allegra®), Merk (Singulair®) and Pfizer (Zyrtec®, Aerius®) are the main players in this market. The cost of antihistamine treatment varies depending on the dose administered: from $13 to more than $300 per month in the United States for second general antihistamines. (source: consumerreport.org, 2010).

Another therapeutic strategy is to block the production of IgE, the allergy antibodies. Xolair® is the leading anti-IgE product. It was developed by Novartis, Roche and Genentech for the treatment of asthma and launched on the US market in 2003. Depending on the patient profile, the annual cost of treatment in France can be as high as €25,000 (source: Dictionnaire Vidal 2011).

All of these treatments only provide temporary relief and cannot offer a lasting cure to the allergy. A first study using Xolair® to minimize reaction in case of accidental exposure to peanuts initially pursued by Roche was interrupted. More recently, a second academic study is using conventional desensitization methods in combination with Xolair®. Finally, Novartis, which is developing an Xolair®-derived anti-IgE plans to set up a major study on very severe allergies to house dust mites in adults. This research demonstrates the interest shown by major laboratories in this market and its huge potential.

6.2.3 Desensitization, or allergen-specific immunotherapy, is the reference treatment

Desensitization is recognized by the WHO (World Health Organization) as the only disease-modifying treatment1 for allergy. It involves repeatedly administering small amounts of antigen to decrease reactivity in patients with allergies, and is widely used for respiratory allergies and insect bite allergies.

It is usually performed with subcutaneous injections of gradually increasing doses of the allergen at regular intervals, in a hospital under a doctor's supervision.. Easier modes of administration (including drops and sublingual tablets that are placed under the tongue) have been developed for simplified treatment that can be administered at home.

The global immunotherapy market is estimated at approximately €871 million. (source: ALK Abello investor presentation)

Desensitization through injection is the reference method for patients with allergies to dust mites or pollen. The oral route, using drops or sublingual tablets, is the most commonly used route of administration, especially in Europe for pollen allergy. Products are being developed for sublingual immunotherapy for desensitization to house dust mite allergy.

[1] *Source: WHO, Durham et al, NEJM, 1999*

For some allergies, like food allergies, desensitization cannot be routinely used in its current forms of injection, tablets or drops because of safety concerns. Some food allergens, such as peanut or milk proteins, cannot be injected into or ingested by young children because of the risk of anaphylactic shock, although there are some specialized centres that do use the oral method in these patients.

Academic studies about desensitization to food allergies through other routes of administration (oral, sublingual, intranasal or intrarectal) are currently in progress. Although these results are encouraging, including some with an increase in the dose of the allergen borne by the patient during challenges, in most cases this was not accompanied by a sufficiently consistent immune response. Above all, the immunity observed may not be sustainable and may not enable the patient to become permanently tolerant to the allergen. Only broader, longer studies using a more robust and standardised methodology will allow this method to be validated. The lack of pharmaceutical development, the dubious effectiveness and above all the importance of adverse events will limit the quasi-general opinion, the development.

Some authors propose combining more than one route of administration together, or with symptomatic treatment, as described in the previous section. None of these methods seems to be able to allow normalized pharmaceutical development or completely safe ambulatory use, given the current state of knowledge.

6.3 EXISTING DESENSITIZATION TECHNIQUES ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR FOOD ALLERGIES OR FOR TREATING YOUNG CHILDREN

6.3.1 Food allergies

a) The danger of food allergies: anaphylactic reaction and shock

Between 11 million and 26 million people suffer from food allergies in Europe alone; worldwide, the number is estimated at between 220 million and 500 million (source: WAO White Book on Allergies, 2011). Between 3% and 5% of Americans suffer from food allergies, and the prevalence of peanut allergy in children nearly quadrupled between 1997 and 2008 (source: Sicherer et al JACI 2010; 125:1322-6).

As noted earlier, food allergies can cause extremely dangerous reactions and lead to anaphylactic shocks. In fact, food allergies (primarily to peanuts) are responsible for 150 to 200 deaths every year in the United States (source: Keet CA, Wood RA. Immunol Allergy Clin N Am. 2007; 27:193–212) and over 125,000 emergency room visits (source: Sicherer et al. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.2001).

This is why there is no treatment in daily clinical use for these allergies, with their life-threatening risk; thus far, the only solution available has been complete avoidance of the responsible food.

The list of foods implicated in anaphylactic reactions is a long one, but only a handful of them are responsible for the majority of severe anaphylactic reactions. In western countries, the foods most often implicated in fatal or severe reactions are peanuts and nuts, eggs, fish (e.g., cod and whitefish) and shellfish (shrimp, lobster, crab, scallop, oysters). These foods also tend to cause “lifelong sensitivity” in most patients, unlike other foods like milk, eggs and soy, which are also dangerous but have allergic effects that tend to disappear over time.

Food anaphylaxis is currently the number-one known case of anaphylaxis cases treated in US emergency departments [source: http://www.foodallergy.org (official site of the FAAN)]. Anaphylactic food reactions account for over one third of the anaphylactic reactions treated in emergency departments and are most often peanut-related (source: aaaai.org, The diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis: An updated practice parameter. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2005; 115:S483-523). Multiple food allergies are common in children and significantly affect their daily lives.

Treatment of food allergies is clearly an unmet medical need. Desensitization is the best possible therapeutic response as long as the method is simple, safe and effective. Generalizing such a method would create a new and massive pharmaceutical market.

b) Peanut allergy prevalence is increasing

Peanut allergy is one of the main causes of fatal or life-threatening food reactions, making it a major health concern around the world, especially in developed countries where the prevalence has steadily increased over the past ten years.

A national survey in the US showed that approximately 1.1% of the general population, or over 3 million people, are allergic to either peanuts or shellfish (source: Sicherer et al., 1999a). Two recent studies conducted in the US and the UK revealed that peanut allergy has doubled in five years among children under age five (source: Grundy et al., 2002, Sicherer et al., 2003). It is quite probable that peanut allergy will continue to increase in the general population as it ages. The prevalence of peanut allergy in other western countries (Canada, France, Spain) has been studied by numerous authors and falls at between 0.9% and 1.5% of the population (source: Crespo et al., 1995; Kanny et al., 2001; Kagan et al., 2003). In Sweden, peanut sensitivity as determined with IgE testing is estimated at 3.3% of the population (source: Van Odijk et al., 1998).

This allergy affects both children and adults: it is estimated that peanut allergy affects 1.8% of children in the UK (source: Hourihane et al., 2007; Du Toit et al., 2008). Peanut allergy is usually considered to be lifelong, with many studies showing that less than 20% of children are likely to see their peanut allergy disappear. (*source: Sicherer SH, Sampson HA. Peanut allergy: emerging concepts and approaches for an apparent epidemic. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2007; 120:491–503*).

This allergy significantly degrades patients' quality of life (*source: Avery NJ, King RM, Knight S, Hourihane JO. Assessment of quality of life in children with peanut allergy. Pediatric Allergy Immunol. 2003; 14: 378–82.).*

c) Milk allergy is the leading food allergy in children

Allergy to cow's milk is the most common food allergy in infants and children, affecting 2% to 3% of the general population (source: AAAAI.org, Sicherer SH, Sampson HA. Food allergy. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2006; 117:S470-5). Sensitivity to milk at age one is a predictor of higher sensitivity to peanuts at age three. Resolution rates are 19% by age 4, 42% by age 8, 64% by age 12 and 79% by age 16 (source: Skripack et al, JACI 2007). Cow's milk-specific IgE levels during the first year of life are a good predictor of the disease's progression: the higher the IgE levels the more likely the child will remain allergic to cow's milk his or her whole life (source: Skripack, JACI 2007).

d) Primary food allergies

The following table summarizes the primary food allergies in children, in whom initial allergies may disappear, and in adults; note the predominance of peanuts, nuts and shellfish.

TABLE I. Estimated Food Allergy Rates in North America

Prevalence	Infant/Child	Adult
Milk	2.5 %	0.3 %
Egg	1.5 %	0.2 %
Peanut	1 %	0.6 %
Nut	0.5 %	0.6 %
Fish	0.1 %	0.4 %
Shellfish	0.1 %	2 %
Wheat, soy	0.4 %	0.3 %
Sesame	0.1 %	0.1 %
Together	5 %	3% to 4%

Source Sicherer & Sampson, JACI 2009

e) Prevalence of food anaphylaxis

The prevalence of food anaphylaxis around the world appears to vary depending on the eating habits of various regions.

Five American studies used administrative and medical databases to estimate the incidence of food anaphylaxis (*source: Boyce et al., NIAID guidelines—2010*). The rate of hospitalizations or emergency-room visits for anaphylaxis varied with each study, method used and population studied from between 1/100,000 and 70/100,000. The proportion of food-related anaphylaxis was between 13% and 65%. The level depended on the criteria used to diagnose anaphylaxis.

Although different methods were used in these types of studies, they all showed an increase in the number of hospitalizations for food-related anaphylaxis over the past ten years. A recent American study showed at 350% increase in the number of hospitalizations for children under 18 years related to a food allergy diagnosis: 2,600 in 1998 and 2000 versus 9,500 between 2004 and 2006 in the United States (*source: Branum AM, et al. Food allergy among children in the United States. Pediatrics 2009; 124:1549–1555*). This increase may be due to both increased prevalence and increased general awareness of allergy problems.

The majority (50% to 65%) of fatal anaphylaxis are caused by peanut allergy (*source: Keet CA, Wood RA. Food allergy and anaphylaxis. Immunol Allergy Clin N Am. 2007; 27:193-212).*

While food anaphylaxis accounts for between one third and one half of the anaphylaxis cases treated in emergency departments in North America, Europe and Australia (*source: aaaai.org, The diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis: An updated practice parameter. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2005; 115:S483-523*), it appears to be fairly uncommon in countries where people do not have a "Western" diet, such as China.

f) Current therapeutic management and the importance of epicutaneous immunotherapy

Currently, the only option for patients with a food allergy, especially for the most severe cases, is to strictly avoid the foods they are allergic to and to learn to recognize and treat allergic reactions caused by accidental exposure. Yet strict

avoidance is difficult, since foods may contain hidden traces of allergens, labeling may be misleading and contamination by certain food allergens of foods that are supposed to be allergen-free occurs frequently. For example, patients with a peanut allergy frequently ingest peanuts accidentally, sometimes resulting in serious or even fatal reactions. A single patient is accidentally exposed to peanuts every three to five years; the annual incidence of accidental ingestion is 14% (*source: Yu et al., 2006*).

So a general, safe treatment for food allergies has always been a goal for allergy specialists.

Of the allergen-specific immunotherapies (SIT) available to food allergy specialists, subcutaneous immunotherapy (SCIT) has raised serious safety concerns. Sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT) and oral immunotherapy (OIT) have also been studied in humans. However, despite initial encouraging results with various types of food allergies (egg, hazelnut, milk, peanut), these methods require further clinical investigation, and safety concerns—especially the high rate of severe systemic reactions—limit their development as a reference treatment for food allergies.

All of this illustrates that there is a clear, significant unmet medical need for the effective and safe treatment of food allergies. Of the SIT options for curative food allergy treatment, the epicutaneous immunotherapy (EPIT) developed by DBV Technologies can provide the clinical benefits and satisfactory safety profile needed to market an innovative therapeutic product.

6.3.2 Treating allergies in young children

Several scientific studies have shown that the early treatment of allergy can prevent progression towards allergic diseases like asthma or the development of multiple food allergies. A study of children desensitized to pollen and followed up for five years clearly demonstrated that the early treatment of pollen allergy has a positive impact on the future onset of asthma. (*source: Jackobsen et al. Allergy 2007; 62:943-8)*

However, current techniques are poorly adapted for the treatment of young children. Injections are not well tolerated by children and must be given under medical supervision, which is not practical on a large scale, and the oral methods developed for use at home are not globally adapted for young children who do not have the discipline to keep the product under their tongues long enough for the dose to be effective. Sublingual administration also sometimes has local side effects in children (tingling, irritation, etc.) that are poorly tolerated.

In light of these limitations, large-scale desensitization for young children appears complicated at this time, even as it becomes increasingly evident that the early treatment of allergy, before allergic diseases like asthma or multiple food allergies develop, is the best possible therapeutic and prophylactic measure.

The Company developed its Viaskin® patch desensitization technology to meet these medical needs.

a) L'allergie du jeune enfant au lait de vache

An allergy to cow's milk proteins is the first allergy that appears in a child's life. In Europe, approximately 2% to 3% of infants have the most severe forms (IgE-dependent) (*source: Host A. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2002 Dec; 89(6 Suppl 1):33-7)*. In 80% of cases, the allergy disappears after 16 years (*source: Sicherer SH, Sampson HA. Food allergy. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2006; 117:S470-5*). However, 35% of children who are severely allergic to cow's milk proteins later develop many food allergies (multiple food allergies) or allergic respiratory diseases [(*source: Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of food allergy in the US: report of the NIAID-sponsored expert panel – 2010 - § 3.1.2, p. 12).*

Viaskin® Milk is perfectly adapted for the early treatment of allergy, beginning at six months of age. This early treatment could have a positive impact on later sensitizations.

b) L'allergie respiratoire du jeune enfant : l'allergie aux acariens

Scholarly societies recommend the earliest treatment possible for respiratory allergies in young children to prevent respiratory complications like asthma, wheezing bronchitis and allergic rhinitis. (s*ource: Brozek, Jaci - Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guidelines: 2010 Revision- in collaboration with WHO*)

Dust mite allergy is the most common respiratory allergy in children. This is a vast market, since it is estimated that the incidence of house dust mite (HDM) allergy in children in Europe and the United States is greater than 15% and this allergy is the cause of 82% of severe asthmas (groups 3 and 4) (*source: report requested from Alcimed by DBV Technologies 2007).*

Studies have shown that it can be found in children as early as the first year of life (s*ource: Boralevi, JACI, 2007*). Early desensitization can help prevent the appearance of many respiratory (asthma, spasmodic bronchitis, allergic rhinitis, etc.) or cutaneous (eczema) complications. The age at which it is managed is crucial since more than 70% of asthmas start before six years of age (*source: Alcimed survey, 2008*). Unfortunately, because of the risk of anaphylactic reaction, the

WHO does not recommend immunotherapy in very young children (*source: J Bousquet, Allergy 2010)*. Under these conditions, there is an urgent need for treatment that combines safety with efficacy.

With its ease-of-use and non-invasive nature, Viaskin® HDM could be one of the long-awaited solutions to treat house dust mite allergy appropriate for young children. Used for house dust mite allergy, Viaskin® could help prevent allergy-related asthma (dust mites) in young children before respiratory complications arise (*source : Des Roches A, Paradis L, Menardo JL, Bouges S, Daurés JP, Bousquet J. Immunotherapy with a standardized Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus extract. VI. Specific immunotherapy prevents the onset of new sensitizations in children. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 1997 Apr; 99(4):450-3).*

Several biotechnology companies are developing dust mite desensitization products, but to the Company's knowledge, the approach adopted by DBV Technologies for early treatment is original, with no clinical studies for pharmaceutical development currently in progress in young children (aged 0 to 5 years).

6.3.3 Conventional players in the desensitization market

Several small- or mid-sized specialist pharmaceutical companies sell allergen extracts (ALK-ABELLO, a minority stockholder of DBV Technologies, in Denmark, Stallergènes in France, Allergopharma in Germany, HAL Allergy in the Netherlands, Allergy Therapeutics in the United Kingdom, Leti Pharma in Spain and Greer in the United States).

ALK ABELLO and Stallergènes are the two main players. These two companies, originally allergen producers, have evolved towards a pharmaceutical model and experienced very rapid growth. The market for specific immunotherapy is expected to grow rapidly after the sublingual tablets for respiratory allergies developed by Stallergènes (Euralair®) and ALK- ABELLO (Grazax®) are introduced on the European market (and expected in the US).

ALK Abelló: Listed on the NASDAQ and the OMX market in Copenhagen, ALK had consolidated sales figures of €287 M in 2010 and a group net income of €17 M (*source: Annual Report for 2010 - http://ir.alk-abello.com/investorkit.cfm).* ALK is the world leader in specific immunotherapy. It has been expanding in recent years, absorbing the French laboratory Allerbio.. ALK has been a minority stockholder in DBV Technologies since 2008.

Stallergènes: Stallergènes is a European pharmaceutical laboratory specialized in the allergen-specific immunotherapy treatment of severe respiratory allergy. A global leader and forerunner of sublingual immunotherapy (*source: Stallergènes website*), Stallergènes offers treatments, APSI (Specially Prepared Allergens for Individuals), prescribed by allergy specialists to satisfy the unmet needs of patients with severe allergic rhinitis. Listed on the official NYSE-Euronext market in Paris, the group had sales figures of €216.3 M in 2010 and a group net income of €30.8 M (*source*: *Stallergènes 2010 reference document—http://finance.stallergenes.com/l-information-reglementee/2010.html).* Its consolidated 2011 sales reached 235 M€. (*source: Stallergènes website: http://www.stallergenes.com/fr/actualites/communiques-de-presse/en-detail/hash/be393f6060/back/1/news/chiffre-daffaires-2011.html)*

To the Company's knowledge, none of the current players have developed pharmaceutical products for the treatment of peanut allergy. Some companies are working with recombined peanut proteins that can trigger an attenuated immune response via subcutaneous or intrarectal administration. None of these projects are in clinical phase except for a peptide (allergoid) administered rectally that has not passed phase I. Chinese herbs are used for peanut allergy and have been the subject of clinical studies. A vast study of sublingual desensitization to dust mites in children under five years of age is in progress (ALK Abelló).

To the Company's knowledge, although several desensitization programs using the natural product administered orally are being studied in specialized centers, no pharmaceutical desensitization product is currently being developed for cow's milk allergy.

6.4 VIASKIN® TECHNOLOGY

6.4.1 An Innovative Approach To Specific Immunotherapy

Allergen specific immunotherapy (SIT) acts on the cause of the allergy and modifies its progression. It has been in use for approximately one hundred years, with widely documented effectiveness. SIT consists of gradually administering progressively larger quantities of an allergen to a patient with an IgE-dependent allergic illness to improve, reduce, or eliminate symptoms in subsequent exposure to the causative allergen. It can produce clinical and immunological tolerance that can be maintained for several years after treatment has ended.

DBV Technologies has developed an original method to further develop the cutaneous route of administration for SIT (or desensitization) using its proprietary technology, Viaskin®. This innovative method consists of affixing a patch that diffuses the desensitization treatment through the skin to bring it into contact with the immune system without it entering the bloodstream. The Viaskin® patch is changed every day during a treatment period that, as for all

immunotherapy desensitization methods, is fairly long. The patch was developed to create a treatment method that is easy for patients and young children to use and that guarantees the safe treatment of food allergies.

It is a safe, effective and completely non-invasive alternative to specific subcutaneous immunotherapy (SCIT) treatment, which consists of injections, and specific sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT), which delivers treatment through drops or pills. This method, which uses the Viaskin® technology, is called epicutaneous immunotherapy, or EPIT.

During treatment, the Viaskin® patch is affixed to the skin of the upper arm (in adults and adolescents) or the back (in children). The patch is replaced every day. Each day, a new patch is placed on one of six previously-defined application areas, with placement changing from day to day. No specific skin preparation is needed other than ordinary cleaning. The area where the patch is applied must be healthy, with no sores, scratches, or abrasions of any kind. In some cases, skin disorders may be a contraindication to treatment.

The EPIT method has several advantages:

- First, EPIT is non-invasive, as it involves no injections. This ensures that the procedure is safe, considerably decreasing the risk of anaphylactic shock;
- Second, any skin reaction to Viaskin® can be easily visually monitored, and if local tolerance is poor, the Viaskin® product can be easily removed;
- Third, Viaskin®, which can be applied by the patients themselves or their parents, can be left on the skin for long periods after the desensitization process has started. In other words, with the Viaskin® method, the desensitization action can be controlled at all times by modulating the frequency and duration of contact with the allergen;
- Fourth, through Viaskin®, the antigenic information is rapidly transmitted to the Langerhans cells and other dendritic cells in the skin layer. A study conducted by DBV's research team demonstrated that in 6 hours, more than 80% of the Langerhans cells under the patch had captured the allergen (source: Dioseghy et al, J Immunol 2011).

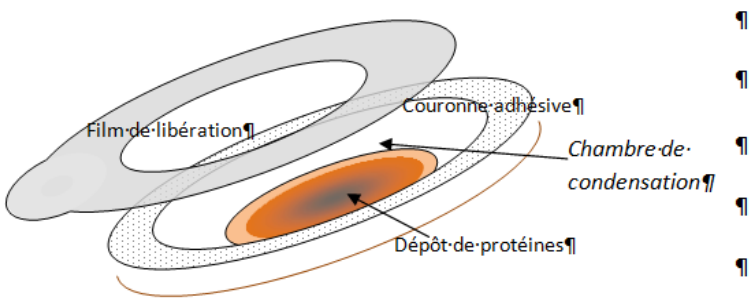
It should be noted that since Viaskin® is a desensitization patch that brings an allergen into contact with the skin, in some patients who are highly allergic, it can cause erythematous or eczema-like skin reactions, which can cause itching and discomfort for the patient. This is a temporary reaction that subsides after several weeks of use, as reported in the milk desensitization study published by Dupont et al. Additionally, some precautionary measures are required in handling the patches after use (contamination risk), during their daily administration for treatment that is generally expected to last three years, although this may vary depending on the severity of the patient's allergy and his or her reaction to treatment. This is also why the protocol for the phase IIb study calls for the skin to be cleaned every time the patch is removed.

6.4.2 A technology that has been the subject of public media interest in the US and the English-speaking world

The Viaskin® patch has nearly the same size and appearance as a conventional patch for other pharmaceutical products (nicotine, hormone replacement, etc.), but is actually highly specific.

Its two main features are that:

- It contains the allergen to be diffused for allergy treatment in dry form. Because the allergen is composed of proteins, keeping it in dry form maintains their properties in an optimal manner. To do this, the Company developed a technology for depositing the allergen on the patch using electrospray (ES);
- The patch creates a condensation chamber with the skin, causing skin hydration and solubilization of the active ingredient, thus allowing the allergenic proteins to penetrate into the upper layers of the epidermis.



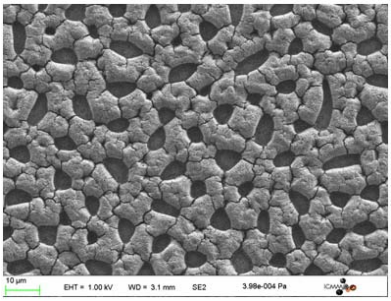
a) Electrospray

Development of the Viaskin® patch required fine-tuning an electrospray (ES) depositing technology, which allows dry deposits to be produced out of liquid formulations of specific chemical or biological active ingredients.

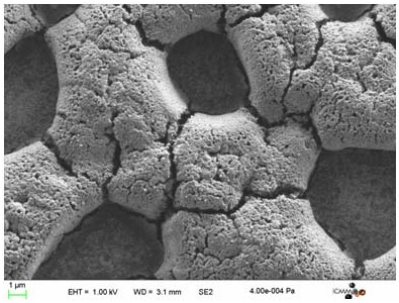
Electrospray is based on the following principle: when a liquid flowing through a capillary is submitted to high voltage, under certain conditions, the electrical field on the entire surface of the drop (meniscus) transforms the drop into a cone of liquid at the tip of the capillary, emitting a jet that is dispersed into micrometric and then nanometric droplets that follow the electric field lines coming from the cone. In this instance, the electric field lines are directed to the Viaskin® device. The droplets evaporate rapidly and are gradually transformed into dry particles. When a conductive backing is placed facing the cone that is generally bound to the mass, the field lines terminate on this backing and the dry particles, which follow the field lines, are deposited on the backing, drawn and conducted by the electrostatic forces. This results in very even layers (see photos, below) and no material is lost during the depositing. The electrostatic attraction between the particles and the backing maintains them on the patch.

Effect of an electrical field on a drop

Deposit of proteins in patch centre



Micrography (scale: 10 microns) of proteins deposited on the patch using electrospray



Micrography (scale: 1 micron) of proteins deposited on the patch using electrospray

Electrospray technology is especially adapted for producing Viaskin® devices that require fast release of the active ingredient. This release depends in part on how quickly the dry deposit is solubilized by water vapor, which condenses in Viaskin®'s occlusive chamber (see b, below). Parameters can be adjusted to change the form and size of the deposit.

ES technology ensures:

- uniform deposit;
- precise deposit mass: from 0 to 500 µg/cm2;
- modifiable deposit size and dosage;
- instantaneous drying of the deposit;
- high solubility of the deposit;
- option of depositing both biological and chemical substances.

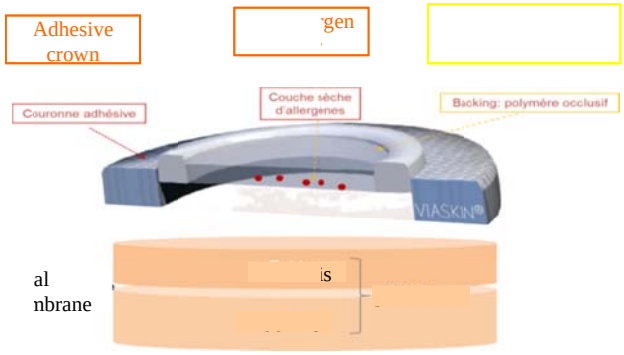
b) Condensation chamber

Every Viaskin® device has a condensation space that is key to delivering proteins to the epidermis. This condensation chamber enables both solubilization of the proteins and hyperhydration of the skin to ensure optimal passage of the proteins across the horny layer (stratum corneum epidermis). Because it doesn't require any additives, the natural allergen extract can be used and deposited on the Viaskin® patch while keeping its immunogenic nature intact.

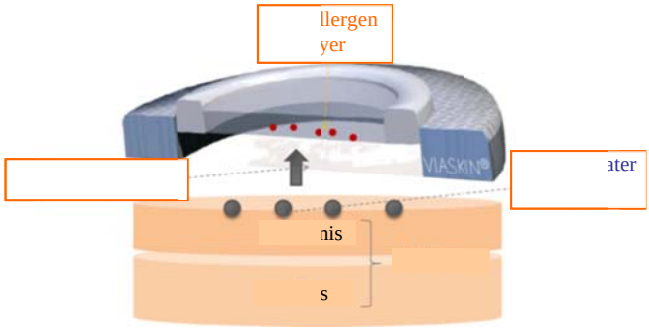
6.4.3 A technology that has been the subject of public media interest in the US and the English-speaking world

Methods of delivering allergens through the skin usually require chemical or physical treatment of the skin. When the horny layer of a mouse's skin is stripped using adhesive tape ("stripping" consists of applying an adhesive band to a skin surface a defined number of times to remove a large portion of the horny layer – the characteristics of mouse skin involve the operation being repeated five times), significant passive diffusion of the allergen through the skin to the lymph system is observed. For safety reasons, the passive passage of allergens in the bloodstream must absolutely be avoided in the treatment of food allergies.

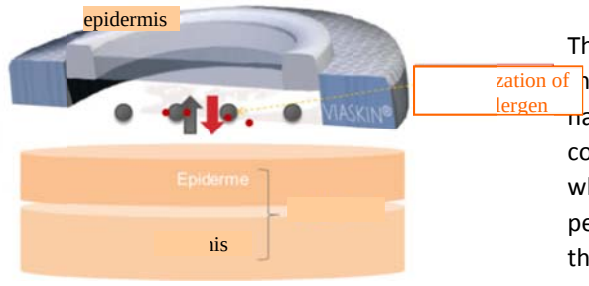
Applying the patch to healthy, intact skin avoids this passive passage. The main steps of the Viaskin® patch method of action are the following:



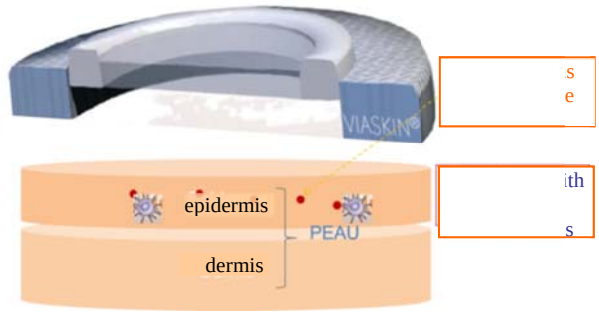
The patch, holding a dry layer of allergen in its centre, is placed on healthy skin, with no prior preparation.



The condensation chamber that forms between the skin and the centre of the patch creates hyperhydration of the skin and water accumulation.



The water accumulation solubilizes the allergen, which until this point has been in a dry layer; the allergen comes into contact with the skin, whose horny layer has become more permeable to the allergen because of the skin hydration.



Once it is in the epidermis, the allergen is captured by highly-specialized cells, the Langerhans cells, dendritic cells present on the surface of the horned layer of the epidermis (this layer of dead cells is the outermost protective layer of the skin).

The function of Langerhans cells is to capture all foreign bodies that manage to cross the horned layer and present them to other immune system cells in the lymph nodes.

After Viaskin® is applied, the allergenic proteins that cross the horny layer are captured by Langerhans cells, which transport them to the lymph nodes, then purify them and expose the most allergenic areas (epitopes) on their surface, thus bringing the allergenic information to the lymphocytes in the lymph node.

The main characteristics of the Viaskin® technology method of action are the following:

- Viaskin® preserves the properties of the skin barrier, which remains intact. Application of the allergen on the skin using Viaskin® does not result in the passive passage of the allergen through the basal membrane towards the dermis, unlike application to stripped skin.
- The allergen delivery specifics on intact skin using Viaskin® enable specific activation of the dendritic cells, which acquire the capacity to activate regulatory T cells.
- Repeated applications result in the general activation of auxiliary Th1 lymphocytes and regulatory T lymphocytes, which modulate the systemic and local allergic response (skin, intestines and lungs) caused by exposure to the allergen.

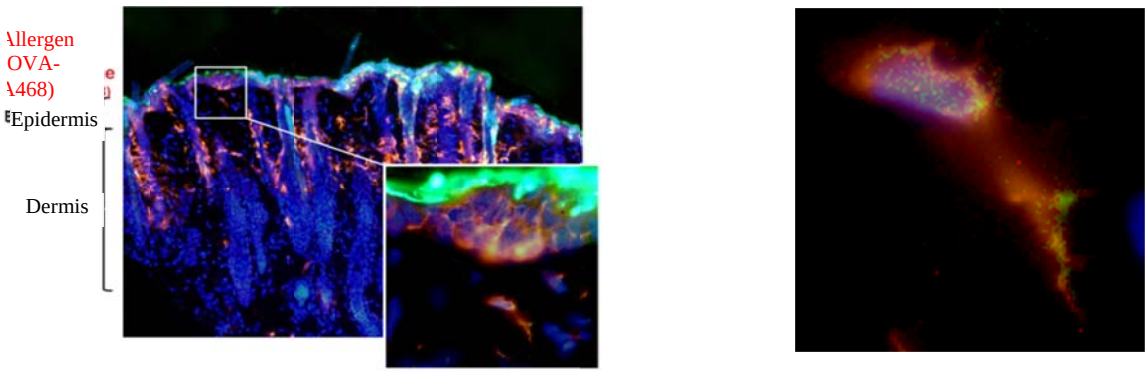
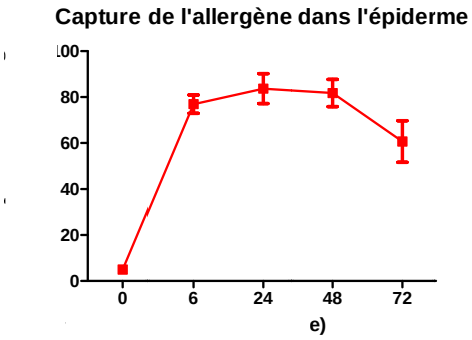


Photo of the immunohistological analysis of allergen capture by skin dendritic cells *(source: Dioszeghy et al; Journal of Immunol; 2011).*

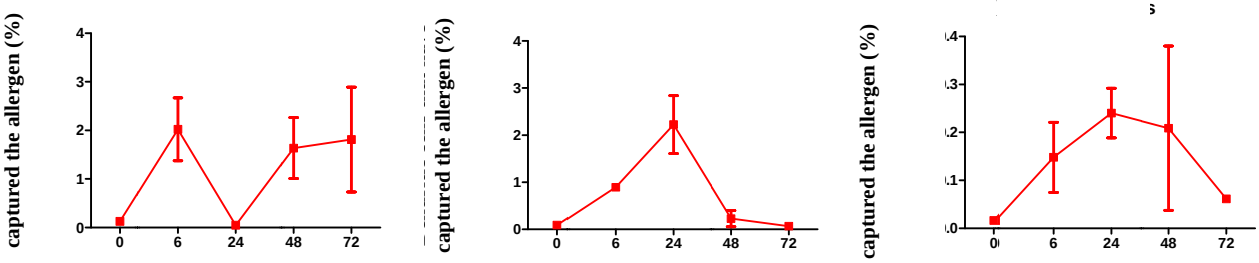
The main photo above on the left shows a section of skin on which the patch has deposited allergens (in green) to its outer surface. This photo clearly shows that the allergens do not then circulate freely: they either remain on the outer surface or, as shown in the close-up, are captured by specific cells (dendritic cells). Thus they are unable to passively penetrate the basal membrane that separates the epidermis from the dermis, as clearly explained in the article by V. Dioszeghy et al., J Immunol 2011.

In the photo on the right we see the allergens (in green) captured by a dendritic cell.



(source Dioszeghy et al; Journal of Immunol; 2011)

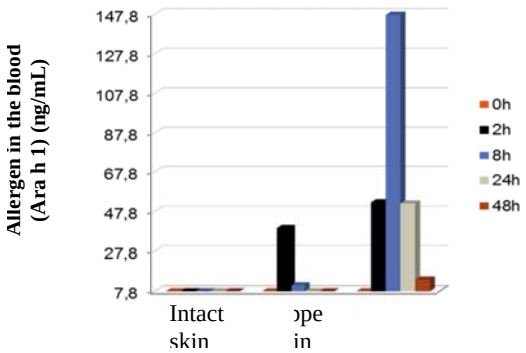
After the Viaskin® patch is applied, the allergen is rapidly captured by the epidermal dendritic cells as illustrated in the graphic above.



(source: Dioszeghy et al; Journal of Immunol; 2011)

The three graphs above created significant interest in the scientific community by showing the migration of dendritic cells from the skin to the related lymph nodes.

The capture of allergens by specialized cells, which is associated with an absence of passive passage in the epidermis, leads to specific modulations of immune responses and strongly reduces the risks of severe anaphylactic reactions or subsequent sensitization. This original mechanism explains why Viaskin® products should show a very positive risk/benefit ratio and would at this stage be [to the Company's knowledge] the only truly promising pharmaceutical solution for safe and effective desensitization treatment.



(***source: internal study conducted by DBV Technologies)***

Studies conducted as part of the Viaskin® platform validation process established a comparison of allergen penetration into the bloodstream for three specific immunotherapies: application of the Viaskin® patch on intact skin, application on previously stripped skin, and injection.

As shown in this graphic, only the Viaskin® patch affixed to healthy skin revealed an absence of allergen passage into the bloodstream

DBV Technologies is targeting patients with peanut allergy as the priority population to benefit from the capabilities of this technological platform, as these patients have no satisfactory therapeutic solution available to them.

6.4.4 The Viaskin®patch's method of action on the immune system

Viaskin's method of action on the immune system has been the subject of numerous studies on a number of animal models, most of which have been published in international scientific journals or the main allergology conferences. Administered by epicutaneous means, the allergen is concentrated in the lymph nodes, where they are introduced to the lymphocytes by cells with the antigen (Langerhan cells, dendritic cells, macrophage...). As with any desensitisation process, the therapeutic action is performed by activated regulatory T cells (Treg). During Viaskin treatment, the Treg are different from those activated during sublingual desensitisation, and murine model studies have established that these cells are responsible for long-term therapeutic action (Dioszeghy, AAAAI, 2013).

6.4.5 Viaskin® Technology Is Recognized By The Scientific And Medical Communities

After in-depth scientific research and numerous scientific publications, Viaskin® technology has been recognized by the major scientific journals about allergy.

For example, in 2011, the two main American (JACI) and European (Allergy) scientific journals covered the major advances of recent decades and Viaskin® was mentioned as the "event" of the year 2010 that could have a lasting impact on the history of allergy treatment.

"Epicutaneous allergen administration: is this the future of allergen-specific immunotherapy?"
Senti G, von Moos S, Kündig TM. Allergy 2011; 66 pp. 798–809.

Another strong acknowledgement of Viaskin® technology is the launch of a university clinical study in the United States. In September 2010, the CoFAR (American Consortium of Food Allergy Research) selected Viaskin® Peanut for a phase II study funded by the NIH (National Institutes of Health). See section 6.6.1.

6.4.6 A technology that has been the subject of public media interest in the US and the English-speaking world

Although DBV Technologies has not engaged in a public communication program, the start of its first clinical study at the end of 2010 in the United States had a major impact in the general American, English and Australian press, as the articles below can attest.


Sunday 05 June 2011

The Telegraph

HOME NEWS SPORT FINANCE COMMENT BLOGS CULTURE TRAVEL LIFESTYLE

Motoring Health Property Gardening Food and Drink Family Outdoors Relationships

Health News Health Advice Diet and Fitness Wellbeing Expat Health Flu Swine Flu

Health News

Skin patch could cure peanut allergy

A revolutionary skin patch that may cure thousands of deadly peanut allergy has been developed by paediatricians.

5 June 2011


Will New Skin Patch Cure Deadly Peanut Allergy?

29 May 2011


CBCnews | Health

Peanut allergy patch investigated

30 May 2011

Several major public channels also reported fairly extensively on Viaskin® and the hope it offers for treating peanut allergy.
Reports broadcast at the beginning of 2011 by CNN (US), Fox News (US), CBS Denver (US), 9news (US) and CBC News (Canada) are available on DBV Technologies' website.

This all illustrates the strong unmet demand for a curative treatment for food allergies and the genuine revolution that Viaskin® technology could create.

6.5 THE PRODUCTS DEVELOPED BY DBV TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR MARKET POTENTIAL

Based on a precise analysis of the therapeutic requirements not being met by current therapeutic resources, the Company has determined two priority directions for development:

6.5.1 Food allergies

- *Viaskin® Peanut* is the main product developed by DBV Technologies. Used both in children and in adults, it is intended to allow the threshold of the patient's tolerance of peanuts to be increased. The patient must absolutely, at least during the first year of treatment, continue to avoid any products that contain peanuts. This treatment will be monitored rigorously by a physician on periodic visits. The duration of the treatment varies depending on the duration and the severity of the allergy, but the average duration can be estimated to be between two to three years.
- *Viaskin® Milk* is the second product developed by the Company. It allows for the treatment of the severe forms of the allergy to cow's milk. The great safety in its use allows it to be used at a very early stage. The monitoring is identical to that employed with *Viaskin® Peanut*. It is also necessary that the practice of excluding milk be continued as long as a physician has not observed the patient's milk tolerance.

6.5.2 Allergies in young children

- *Viaskin® Milk* will be specifically developed for very young children, allowing the allergy to be treated during the first two years, in such a manner as to prevent the subsequent emergence of multiple food allergies.
- *Viaskin® HDM* is the product for desensitization to house dust mites. The existing products on the market are intended for children aged over 5 years. DBV Technologies will develop *Viaskin® HDM* for the treatment of allergies to mites for children aged under 5 years.

6.5.3 Other applications of the Viaskin technology within the field of diagnostics

- *Diallertest® Milk* is the first ready-for-use test patch to test for the allergy to milk proteins in young children. It was launched on the French market in 2004, and the Company has sold more than 150,000 units through a distribution agreement initially with one partner until 2009, which has since been replaced by another distributor (see Section 22). It is currently available on the French market with a temporary waiver status. A pivotal Phase III study has been

requested by the authorities in order to complete the marketing authorization application. *Diallertest® Milk* is intended to become a "diagnostic companion" of *Viaskin® Milk*.

- *Diallertest® HDM* is intended to allow early diagnosis of mite allergies and the corollary use of a desensitization treatment with the assistance of *Viaskin® HDM*.

The Diallertest® / Viaskin® combination should enable early diagnosis and treatment of the allergy in young children, thereby preventing the development of multiple food allergies (in the case of the milk allergy) and respiratory diseases such as asthma (in the case of the allergy to house dust mites).

6.5.4 Other Applications Of The Viaskin® (Research Avenues)

The Company is also pursuing research in the field of vaccines administered by epicutaneous means in collaboration with the University of Geneva. The studies conducted in this field have already been the object of a patentThe first three products developed by DBV Technologies target a market of more than USD 5 billion per year and a population of more than 11 million persons.

6.5.5 The first three products developed by DBV Technologies target a market of more than USD 5 billion per year and a population of more than 11 million persons

The potential of the market targeted by the first three products developed by DBV Technologies (*Viaskin® Peanut*, *Viaskin® Milk*, and *Viaskin® HDM*) is more than USD 5 billion, according to the Company's estimates. It is important to note, on the basis of the information available, that for each indication and age group targeted by the Company, there exists no desensitizing treatment on the market or in the process of being developed.

In order to determine the potential of the market targeted by its first three products, the Company conducted an analysis of the target population, of the prevalence of the condition as a whole, and of the level of diagnosis. The table below summarizes that analysis. The first three indications targeted by the Company thus represent a total population of 11.3 million persons:

	Type of allergy					
	Peanuts		**Milk**		**Mites**	
In millions of people	**United States**	**Europe**	**United States**	**Europe**	**United States**	**Europe**
Targeted age group	All		<10 years old		<5 years old	
Reference group Prevalence (in %)	**322** 0.97%	**530** 0.70%	**50** 2.20%	**62.7** 2.20%	**28** 15%	**35.2** 15%
people with allergies (in %)	**3.1** 60.00%	**3.7** 60.00%	**1.1** 60.00%	**1.4** 60.00%	**4.2** 60.00%	**5.3** 60.00%
Target population	**1.9**	**2.2**	**0.66**	**0.83**	**2.5**	**3.2**

The table above is based on population data for the United States and the 27 countries of Europe. The prevalence and diagnosis rates are assumptions made by the Company.

To estimate the size of the market, the average treatment duration per patient must be determined. The Company anticipates an average treatment duration of 3 years for desensitization with respect to peanuts and mites, with this time period potentially varying depending on both the severity of the patient's allergy and the patient's tolerance with respect to the allergen generated by the treatment. However, in order to estimate the size of the market, it is prudent to reduce this time period to 2 years in order to incorporate the fact that patients might interrupt their treatment prematurely whether or not they have attained their objective of desensitization. With respect to milk, an average time period of 1 year was used, on the basis of the results of the clinical experiments showing more rapid improvement.

Moreover, the dynamic of the market penetration of the treatment, which is particularly dependent on the precise indication issued by the regulatory authorities, the price determined by the local supervisory authorities, the level of reimbursement obtained for each country, or the age categories of the patients targeted, must be taken into account.

Thus, it is the usual practice within the pharmaceutical industry to determine the "peak sales" (maximum sales envisaged on the basis of initial assumptions). The estimate of peak sales was conducted internally by the Company, and its approach was validated by specialized consultants. The table below summarizes the Company’s estimates of "peak sales" conducted by as of this date for the United States and Europe.

"Peak Sales" or Maximum Potential Sales for the Three Markets Initially Targeted by the Company (in billions of U.S. dollars)

	Peanuts U.S. and EUR	Milk U.S. and EUR	Mites U.S. and EUR	TOTAL
Targeted age group	Total	< 10 years old	< 5 years old	
"Peak Sales" (in billions of USD)	**2**	**0.5**	**3**	**5.5**

U.S. = United States EUR = Europe (27)

6.6 THE PRODUCTS DEVELOPED BY DBV TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR MARKET POTENTIAL

DBV Technologies is engaged in an ambitious clinical development program for its *Viaskin®* technology in order to market (provided it obtains the marketing authorizations) a safe treatment by epicutaneous immunotherapy of several major allergies, in particular, allergies to peanuts and to cow's milk, as well as the allergy to mites in young children. The Company gives priority to the treatment of the allergy to peanuts because of its seriousness (the allergy is potentially fatal), its permanence throughout an entire lifetime, and a need for a very robust therapeutic response on the part of allergists and allergic patients. Two other products (*Viaskin® Milk* et *Viaskin® HDM*) will also be developed, each aimed at meeting major medical requirements and addressing markets that are not covered by today's therapeutic methods (early treatment of the allergy in young children).

DBV Technologies is also developing an original system for diagnosing the allergies. The protocol for a pivotal Phase III study with *Diallertest® Milk* is currently under discussion with the regulatory authorities. This product, which is designed for the diagnosis of the allergy to cow's milk among children and has already been marketed in France since 2004.

6.6.1 Development Of Viaskin® Peanut

Viaskin® Peanut is the first immunotherapy product that DBV Technologies intends to market with the indication of desensitization of subjects allergic to peanuts by increasing in a clinically significant manner the quantity of peanut proteins consumed, thanks to the safety of the use of Viaskin®. In so doing, with Viaskin® Peanut, it would be possible to give allergic subjects protection against serious systemic reactions in the event of an accidental ingestion of peanuts.

For this purpose, in 2008, the program for developing the Viaskin® Peanut medicine was launched.

First of all, the development of the dosage form and then the pre-clinical development of Viaskin® Peanut were conducted. At the same time, the development of the production methods and equipment was conducted in compliance with pharmaceutical standards.

On the basis of all the pharmaceutical and pre-clinical data generated, an application for an IND (Investigational New Drug or investigation for a new medicine) authorization was filed with the FDA in May 2010 in order to start clinical studies in the United States, a leading market for the allergy to peanuts. The authorization requested was obtained in June 2010, which allowed DBV Technologies to begin the first clinical study with Viaskin® Peanut in July 2010 in the United States.

Phase Ib study of Viaskin® Peanut: this study represents the first step in the clinical development plan. It consists of studying the safety of use and the tolerability of the repeated epicutaneous administration of Viaskin® Peanut on the skin of patients who are allergic to peanuts. Adults, then adolescents, and finally children were treated with 4 escalating doses of Viaskin® Peanut ranging from 20 µg to 500 µg of peanut proteins over a 2-week period. The safety of application was investigated every 24 hours and every 48 hours.

As of this date, an excellent medication-adherence rate of the treatment (> 96%) was found, and the intermediate results show that Viaskin® Peanut presents a satisfactory safety of use among patients allergic to peanuts. No serious undesirable event has been reported in the study. As expected, for the cohorts of patients that have been evaluated at this time (70 patients whose history of allergy to peanuts does not include severe life-threatening anaphylactic reactions), the cases of reported undesirable events are frequent at the local level but are not serious in nature, and are the reflection of the activation of the immune system under the effect of the treatment. At the systemic level, undesirable events were reported only for approximately 50% of the subjects; they were transitory and mild in the vast majority of cases. Furthermore, an analysis of the occurrence of the undesirable events reported in the study does not allow one to conclude that there is a high risk of the occurrence of systemic undesirable events in the subjects treated with Viaskin® Peanut in comparison with those treated with placebo patches.

In the total population of allergic subjects whose histories of allergy to peanuts does not include severe anaphylactic reactions, the 500 µg. dose of peanut proteins in adults and adolescents, and the 250 µg. dose of peanut proteins in

children, are the maximum doses that are well tolerated regardless of the method by which they are administered. The progress report on this Phase I study was transmitted to the FDA on 15 December 2011. The Company anticipates transmitting the complete results of this study at the end of the second quarter of 2012.

The positive results of this Phase Ib study allow the second step of the clinical development plan to be envisaged. After validation of its protocol in the United States and in Europe, a major international study should be initiated in 2012 evaluating the effectiveness and confirming the safety of Viaskin® Peanut, which will include several hundreds of patients allergic to peanuts.

Starting the Phase IIb study requires that the Company have prior approval by each of the competent authorities in the countries where the study sites are located with respect to the protocol of the clinical study and the quality of the product in the trial by documenting it. In this case, six applications will have to be filed with the FDA but also with Health Canada (Canada), German (PEI), French (AFSSAPS), Danish (Laegemiddel styrelsen/Danish Medicines Agency), and Dutch (College ter Beoordeling van Geneesmiddelen (CBG) / Medicines Evaluation Board) authorities. Each national state is sovereign and may agree (or not) that the study be conducted with clinical sites located in its national territory. Technically, the filing procedures, the format of the documentation to be submitted, and the time periods for obtaining the approval of the authorities may vary from one country to another. For the FDA, it will only involve completing the application already initiated (IND) for the conduct of the Phase Ib study; on the other hand, for the other five countries, the submission of a complete clinical trial application (including pharmaceutical, pre-clinical, and clinical sections) will be necessary. In general, in Europe, after an acceptable application has been submitted, the authorities should get back to the Company within 60 days.

This involves the VIPES -- "Viaskin® Peanut Efficacy and Safety" -- Study, considered as of this date by DBV Technologies as a Phase IIb study with a size designed to prove in a statistically significant manner the efficacy of the treatment versus a placebo. While evaluating the effectiveness and the safety of Viaskin® Peanut, the final objective of this study is the selection of the dose that presents the best therapeutic benefit/risk ratio. In order to do this, 3 doses drawn from the results of the Phase Ib study will be tested and compared to a placebo. It will therefore be a potentially pivotal study for the final registration of the product.

The oral food challenge test with peanuts conducted as double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge (DBPCFC) will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment.

This study is intended to include 220 adults and children, aged from 6 to 65 years old, who have an objective allergic reaction to peanuts after consuming a dose lower than or equal to 300 mg. of peanut proteins (that is, the equivalent of one peanut) during the initial DBPCFC. The study will allow 4 dosages to be tested: 50 µg., 100 µg., 250 µg. in comparison with a placebo.

DBV Technologies envisages conducting this study in several dozen study sites distributed across the 6 countries mentioned above and recruiting the 1st patient in the second quarter of 2012. As of this date, the cost of this study is estimated to be approximately EUR 6 million.

The initial results of this Phase II study could be disclosed towards the middle of 2013, with the final results being disclosed towards the middle of 2014. The Company believes that Viaskin® Peanut will be considered to be a satisfactory therapeutic solution to the extent that at least 35% of the patients treated for 1 year will be able to tolerate at least 1 g. of peanuts or 10 times the dose initially tolerated at the beginning of the study.

Phase III confirmatory study (planned from 2014 to 2016): subject to the favorable conclusion of the Phase IIb/III study and the approval of its protocol by the FDA and the European authorities, the objective of this study will be to reinforce the results of the efficacy tests in the VIPES study and to consolidate the Viaskin® Peanut safety of use data. The positive conclusion of this Phase III study should allow the procedures for the registration of Viaskin® Peanut in the United States and in Europe to begin.

In December 2011, the Company obtained "Fast Track" status from the FDA for this study. Viaskin® Peanut is the first desensitization product to obtain this status (see paragraph 6.8.3 of this Document de Base).

The preparation of the marketing authorization application by the Company will also be able to benefit from the results of two supportive clinical studies conducted under coordination by opinion leaders in the field of food allergies. One began in France in 2010 and is in progress, and the other should begin in the United States in 2012:

- **The ARACHILD study is a Phase II French pilot study, sponsored by the AP-HP [Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris]**. It obtained the authorizations from the AFSSAPS [Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits de Santé] and the Paris-Cochin Ethics Committee [Comité d'Éthique] in May 2010.

  It involves a double-blind randomized placebo-controlled protocol for studying the effectiveness and safety of Viaskin® Peanut in 54 patients allergic to peanuts aged from 5 to 17 years old and recruited from 6 study sites located in France (single dose applied daily in comparison with a placebo; a double-blind 6-month treatment

followed by an open-label treatment period for an additional 12 months for all patients recruited). The complete results of this 18-month study should be available during the 1st quarter of 2013.

As of this date, the safety has been confirmed. No serious undesirable event attributable to Viaskin® Peanut has been observed, and no patient has had to be excluded prematurely from the study at the end of the first 6 months.

As the Company does not sponsor the Arachild study, the efficacy results could be affected by the lack of harmonization of the study protocols, which it will not ensure will be conducted.

- **The CoFAR (Consortium for Food Allergy Research, United States) study: Financed by the American NIH (National Institute of Health)** and coordinated by Professor Hugh Sampson in New York, this other multicenter Phase II study would be conducted in several reference medical centers in the food allergy field in the United States, and should involve 75 patients (adults and children). It should begin during the first semester of 2013. This study seeks, in particular, to enhance the knowledge of the action mechanisms of Viaskin® Peanut. Planned over a period of four years, this study will enable the effects of the desensitization of patients with Viaskin® Peanut to be analyzed over an initial period of 12 months, which can be extended if necessary. The first data resulting from the initial 12-month period should be able to be transmitted during the 1st quarter of 2014. This study will contribute significantly to enhancing the visibility and the reputation of the Viaskin® technology in scientific circles.

Here too, as the Company is not a sponsor of the CoFAR study, the effectiveness results could be affected by the lack of harmonization of the study protocols, which it will not conduct. On the other hand, DBV Technologies will provide the batches of clinical patches and will have access to all the study reports.

The results of these two supportive studies will be able to flesh out the registration applications that will be submitted to the competent authorities in order to obtain marketing authorization, particularly with respect to the safety aspects of the product as "supporting data" but not as "pivotal data." This study will, in particular, allow a better understanding of the action mechanism of Viaskin® Peanut, since CoFAR plans to conduct certain tests that have not yet been performed in the studies conducted by the Company.

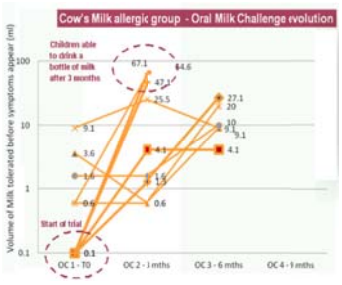
The Company estimates the registration application with the FDA for the Viaskin® Peanut product will be filed in 2016.

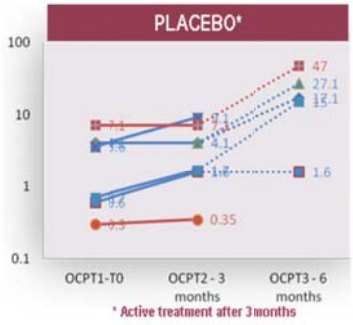
6.6.2 Development Of Viaskin® Peanut

Viaskin® Milk is the 2nd desensitization product that DBV Technologies has been developing. As the allergy to cow's milk is the first allergy developed by children, even at a young age, the objective of desensitization with *Viaskin® Milk* is to allow allergic children to reintroduce cow's milk into their regular diet and prevent the development of new food allergies.

However, a pilot study has already been conducted by the Company. It was a double-blind study with a placebo control group of children aged 3 months to 15 years presenting high rates of specific IgE levels, making them incapable of consuming more than 10 ml. of cow's milk. It generated no serious undesirable events, no premature withdrawals from the study, nor any undesirable events that required treatment.

This pilot study has allowed it to be observed that at the end of a 3-month treatment, the dose of milk tolerated by the patients had been multiplied by 12.





The diagram on the left shows the dose tolerated by each patient treated before the treatment (on the left), and then 3 and 6 months after the start of the treatment. Some patients who could not tolerate the equivalent of one drop of milk without having severe reactions were, at the end of 3 or 6 months, capable of ingesting significant quantities of it.

In the diagram on the right, which shows results for patients treated for the first 3 months with a placebo (a patch without an active substance), no improvement was observed. These same patients were then treated by the Viaskin® Milk between month 3 and month 6, and 80% of them saw some improvement in their tolerance of milk. This pilot study is the first that has been able to exhibit clinical effectiveness of the epicutaneous method, and its publication in a

prestigious journal (Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology in 2010) was judged to be very encouraging by the Company, and allowed it to rally a good number of opinion leaders to take an interest in the *Viaskin® technology*.

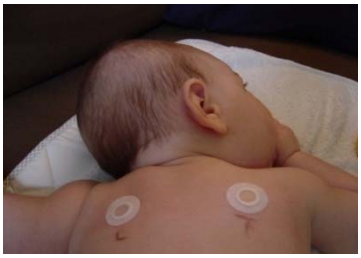
6.6.3 Development Of Diallertest® Milk

Diallertest® Milk, which is developed by DBV Technologies, is the first product for diagnosing the allergy to cow's milk proteins in children, which is currently available on the French market with an exemption regulatory status. (See paragraph 4.1.1 "Risk related to the status of Diallertest® Milk" in this Document de Base.) More than 150,000 units of this product have been sold to date.

The Diallertest® Milk kit marketed in France

It contains two ready-to-use devices (applicators), which hold the patch-test to be applied to the skin. The first patch contains 500 µg. of powdered milk (equivalent to approximately 100 µg. of cow's milk proteins) kept on the back of the patch by electrostatic forces (Viaskin® technology); this is the patch-test (verum) used for diagnosing the allergy to milk.

The second device does not contain any protein and is designed to test the reactivity of the skin; it constitutes a negative control and serves to interpret the result of the test.



The powdered milk used is a high quality powdered skim milk, used in the normal diet of children and adults. It contains all the allergenic proteins, in particular, casein and beta-lactoglobuline.

Diallertest® Milk is positioned as a companion product of Viaskin® Milk which could accelerate the penetration of the Viaskin® Milk treatment by increasing the diagnostic rate.

Considering the historical record of use, the marketing authorization in Europe requires the conduct of a single Phase III study, the protocol for which was discussed and approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) within the context of Scientific Advice and Pediatric Investigation Plan (PIP) procedures. The Company is continuing the discussions with the regulatory authorities, including the Pediatric Committee of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and wishes to develop this protocol. In light of these discussions, it will re-examine, in the course of 2012, the strategic and economic value of Diallertest® Milk, which could lead to the abandonment of that product, in 2012, if necessary.

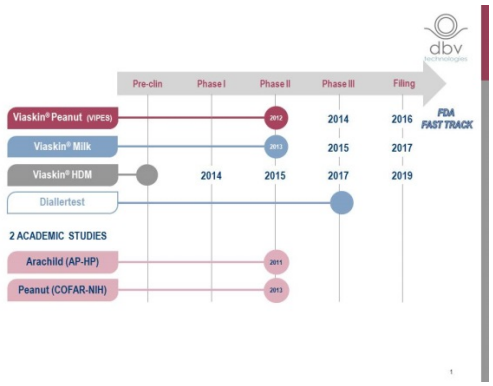
6.6.4 Development of Viaskin® Peanut

Viaskin® HDM is the third product that the Company intends to develop over the coming years. This product, intended for young children (0 to 5 years old), will enable the implementation of a mite desensitization treatment. This treatment should allow the clinical manifestations of the allergy to mites such as recurrent ENT infections, spastic bronchitis, allergic rhinitis, as well as allergic eczema and dermatitis, to be reduced. Under certain conditions, early desensitization, before the appearance of secondary clinical manifestations of the allergy to mites, such as asthma and some allergic pulmonary diseases, could be envisaged. Although the medical need is quite large, underscored by the most recent consensus conferences and the first studies conducted in this field are very encouraging, no pharmaceutical development for young children (under 5 years of age) is in progress, to the knowledge of the Company. The anaphylactic risks related to traditional administration methods probably explain the lack of available treatment.

In 2012, the Company will develop Viaskin HDM on the basis of the experience acquired and its own expertise, since an initial clinical study using a mite allergy patch test has already been published (source: Benhamou PH, Kalach N, Soulaines P, Donne N, Dupont C. Ready-to-use house dust mites atopy patch test (HDM-Diallertest, a new screening tool for detection of house dust mites allergy in children. Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol. 2009 Oct; 41(5):146-51). This development will include the identification of the mite protein extract, the refinement of the product and the appropriate electrospray process, the initial stability studies, and the appropriate pre-clinical information (toxicology, cutaneous tolerance, etc.). The objective of the Company is to file an application with the regulatory agencies at the end of the 1st quarter of 2013 in order to be able to begin the Phase Ib clinical studies in the 3rd quarter of 2013.

6.6.5 Summary of the clinical development program

The diagram below summarizes the development plan in progress and to come that the Company has established for itself.



Since its IPO, only the most upstream development program in our pipeline, Viaskin house dust mites (HDM ') has been delayed. Indeed, the Company chose to set up a grant at OSEO: ISI in order to support a part of this development. Thereby, the program has been delayed of around 12 months. This grant is presented in Note 24 to 20.3.1 and 20.3.2 in note 11. Initially scheduled for late 2012, the beginning of the clinical development program of Viaskin ® Milk was also delayed by a few months due to the numerous scientific consultations needed to develop an optimal clinical protocol.

Each step will be the subject of a specific communication from the Company.

6.7 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY

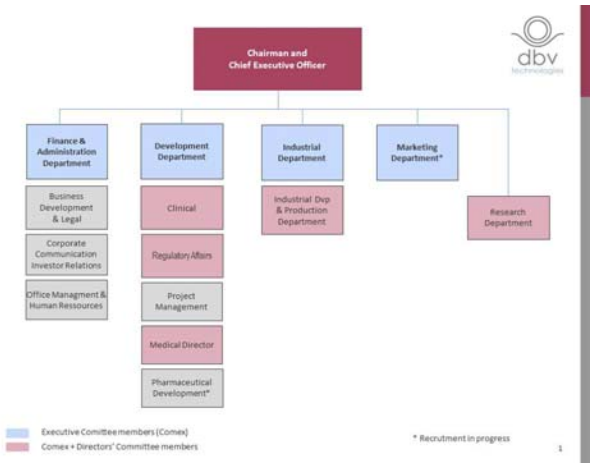
6.7.1 A "pharmaceutical laboratory"-oriented structure that receives from highly qualified supervision

DBV Technologies has the organizational and human resources necessary to continue its research and development programs.

The Executive Committee assists the CHairman and CEO in the strategic and operational management of the Company. It meets once a week and is composed of the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer, Director and Technical Director of Development Once a month, the ExCom meets to discuss the theme of funds (governance, human resources and internal mobility , business development ... ect ...).

The Executive Committee has the support of the Directors' Committee, which is the instance of operational review of the Company's projects. The Directors' Committee meets once a month and consists of the Executive Committee members and key managers of the Company. It meets to monitor performance and adjust, if necessary operational guidance. The Directors' Committee of the Company is a real place of exchange and reflection, and plays a role of control and coordination for all teams. The Directors' Committee endorsed the annual objectives of the Company. CODIR meets including through annual reviews and quarterly for the purpose of reviewing and analyzing the operational and financial performance of the Company, particularly in the context of Forecast Review (FR).

The functional organization chart is presented as follows:



Boasting 35 employees, DBV Technologies is directed by a management team with solid experience in the development of scientific and medicinal products and putting them on the market, a team that is composed of the following individuals:

Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU, co-founder and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO): physician, pediatrician, specialized in pediatric gastroenterology. Dr. Benhamou has held numerous important clinical positions, including that of Senior Consultant at the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Hospital in Paris. At the head of DBV Technologies, of which he is currently the Chief Executive Officer, he received the prize for technological innovation from the Altran Foundation for Innovation in 2003 for his work on the development of test patches allowing the allergy to cow's milk to be diagnosed. Also holding the position of Chief Scientific Officer, PH Benhamou has published numerous works and participated in many scientific collaborations.

Bertrand DUPONT, co-founder and Chief Industrial Officer: An engineering graduate of the school of Arts et Métiers of Paris and an *agrégé* in mechanical engineering, before the creation of DBV Technologies, Bertrand had a career as a teacher and consultant. Beginning in 1996, he began to put his skills and expertise in mechanical engineering to use in biomedical research. Since 2000, he has been at the core of the development of the Viaskin® patches and applications. As Chief Technical Officer, Bertrand is a key figure in the development of the Viaskin® technology and the application systems. He is responsible for all the industrial processes and machines developed around the Viaskin® technology. Bertrand is a member of the Executive Committee.

David SCHILANSKY, **Chief Financial Officer (CFO):** A graduate of the Université de Paris Dauphine and Imperial College in London, David supervises all the financial work as well as the partnership and Business Development activities. He previously held the position of Deputy CFO of the Ipsen group, which he had joined in 2006. David held important positions within the Administration and Finance Department, and in particular, he participated in various external growth operations and in the creation of the Investor Relations function. David also held the position of Interim Chief Financial Officer in 2011 and was a member of the Executive Committee. Before joining Ipsen, David spent three years at UBS Warburg in the field of mergers and acquisitions, and then three years at Thomson, as co-manager of investor relations. David is a member of the Executive Committee.

Charles RUBAN, Chief Development Officer, graduate of the Ecole Centrale de Lyon, a Master of Science in Biomedical Engineering from Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology and an Executive MBA from INSEAD, Charles oversees all development activities from manufacturing and quality control to clinical trials and Regulatory Affairs. Before joining DBV Technologies, Charles ribbon served as Senior VP, Product Development at Stallergènes, and was a member of the Executive Committee. After nine years of experience in management consulting for Europroup in Europe, Charles spent 10 years at Stallergènes. He started as Director Supply Chain and evolved as Director of R & D program, before taking the head of Product Development. Charles is a member of the Executive Committee.

Laurent MARTIN, Director of Regulatory Affairs: A pharmacist with a degree from the Université René Descartes in Paris and an M.B.A. from IAE Paris Sorbonne and a Master of Law in Public Health from the faculty of Sceaux, he joined DBV Technologies with more than 15 years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry. He has extensive experience in the management of international pharmaceutical development projects in Europe and the United States and in marketing authorizations, particularly in Europe with the European Medicines Agency (EMA) via the centralized procedure. He acquired his expertise in regulatory affairs through various pharmaceutical companies, such as Galderma, Guerbet, and finally, Orphan Europe, a company specialized in the development and marketing of orphan drugs, in which his last position was as Interim Managing Pharmacist, Manager of Pharmaceutical and Pre-Clinical Development, and Quality Assurance Manager. Laurent coordinates the pharmaceutical development, the regulatory filings related to the clinical studies of the products being developed, and the international registration of the medicines of DBV Technologies. Laurent is a member of the Directors' Committee.

Wence AGBOTOUNOU, Director of Clinical Studies: With a Doctorate in Pharmacology from the Université Pierre et Marie Curie in Paris and an Executive M.B.A. from the ESCP, the European School of Management based in Paris, in the past, he held project management positions in several global, highly reputed contract research organizations (CROs), such as Quintiles and PRA International. As Head and then Director of International Clinical projects, he launched and led successfully on a global scale Phase II and III clinical trials for medium- and large-scale pharmaceutical laboratories, including several pivotal Phase III trials in immunotherapy. Wence is a member of the Directors' Committee.

Pascale EHOUARN – Industrial Development and Production Director: Since 2006, at DBV, Pascale is a Project Manager in the Industrial team. She participates in the development of processes and machine design, and is responsible for the production of pharmaceutical patches for allergy desensitization. With a PhD in Plasma Physics from the University of Paris XI, she completed her thesis and then did a valuation study at Supélec on the electrospray process of water assisted by electrical discharges, in collaboration with EDF. Pascale also completed a post-doctorate at the University of Karlsruhe in Germany, on the packaging of nanopowders by shock, in partnership with BASF. She then secured a position as an R&D Project Manager, France Unaxis, Displays Division, in charge of particulate contamination control in production systems by plasma deposition of thin films by PECVD and PVD sites in Taiwan. Pascale is a member of the Directors' Committee.

Lucie MONDOULET – Director of Research Department: Lucie obtained a biochemical and food engineering degree from the Institut National des Sciences Appliqués [National Institute of Applied Sciences, "INSA," Toulouse] before specializing in the field of food allergies. Her doctorate was completed at the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique [French National Institute for Agricultural Research, "INRA"] in the immunology and food allergies unit, in which she studied the biochemical composition of peanut allergens and the effects of heat and enzymatic treatments on the allergenicity of peanut allergens. Her specialization was continued with one year of post-doctoral work at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique [French National Centre for Scientific Research, "CNRS"] in Paris in the Department of Allergies and the Environment, where she was responsible for the purification of pollen allergens and the study of the repertoire of immunological responses among allergy patients. A member of the research staff of DBV Technologies as a research engineer first of all, she refined all the pre-clinical models (pharmacology) necessary for the characterization of the products of the Company before assuming responsibility for the coordination of the research staff, under the responsibility of PH Benhamou. Her research work has been the object of numerous reports in national and international conferences, publications in reviewed scientific journals, and patents. Lucie is a member of the Directors' Committee.

Nathalie Donne – Directors' Committee Secretary: She holds a degree in biology at the University Paris VI France (DEA cardiovascular pharmacology) and a Masters in Biotechnology Innovation Institut National Agronomique Paris and Reims Management School. She then became Product Manager at DBV Technologies from 2003 to 2006, where she worked first Product Diallertest ® Milk then became project manager between 2006 and 2009. She is currently Director of Corporate Communication & Business Development and presents to the Directors'Committee as Secretary of this instance.

This leadership team benefits from the existence of a "Scientific Advisory Board" composed of opinion leaders, the composition and role of which are described in detail below in Section 11.

6.7.2 Development department"

Under the responsibility of the Director of Development, this includes all management development activities from manufacturing and quality control to clinical trials and Regulatory Affairs. The department works in project mode: each project is managed by a manager who is responsible for coordinating the various trades, keep plannings and budgets and leading the necessary arbitration.

6.7.2.1 – "CMC" ('Chemistry, Manufacturing and Controls')

Department CMC is a key function of the Development Department and has primary mission the development of pharmaceutical Viaskin. It occurs in the early stages of development to make available non-clinical and clinical development candidate safe product whose properties are kept active and reproducible manner. The department also provides CMC Regulatory Affairs adequate documentation to enable health authorities to evaluate the product throughout its development, especially at the time of registration phase.

More precisely, the CMC Department missions are organized as follows:

- The establishment of pharmaceutical development plans tailored to each stage of development (preclinical, phase I, II, III, registration)
- The development of analytical methods to analyze and document the product in all stages of production (raw material, active ingredient, finished product). These methods are intended to be developed and validated for the most part to be used for the release of the pharmaceutical product by the pharmacist in charge.
- Conducting product analyzes to characterize its behavior from batch to batch, stabilities under various conditions, and analyze the performance of manufacturing processes and formulation.
- The development of manufacturing processes for raw material, manufacture of the active ingredient and formulation to be used in the electrospray process.

To achieve this the CMC Department relies on its own resources: a laboratory analysis, formulation and process development including allowing it to control critical immunological analyzes related to product development and achieve manufacturing its active .

In addition, the CMC Department pilots many subcontractors and analytical shaper ('CMO' or 'Contract Manufacturer Organization') able to develop and to validate methods and manufacturing processes in a pharmaceutical environment and in accordance with the regulations required by the EMA and the FDA.

6.7.2.2 "Clinical Trials" Department

The clinical trials department of DBV Technologies has the primary mission of designing the plans for clinical development of each product of the Company, and then, for launching and guiding the international clinical trials, the operational conduct of which is, as of this date, entirely sub-contracted out to leading CROs. In general, the clinical development of a product goes through three clinical phases, all conducted in human subjects:

1. A Phase I study in which the safety of use or tolerance of the product is studied; it involves several dozen patients.
2. A Phase II (Phase IIa or IIb) trial in which the initial results concerning effectiveness are determined while confirming the safety or the tolerance (these studies may or may not be conducted in comparison with a placebo comparator); it involves several dozens or hundreds of patients.
3. A Phase III confirmatory trial in comparison with a placebo or other comparator (if one already exists on the market); it is conducted on several hundred patients.

At the same time as these 3 traditional phases, other studies called "supportive" or additional studies may also be conducted in order to confirm or to establish new clinical hypotheses.

Within the framework of the leading product of DBV Technologies, Viaskin® Peanut, the clinical program is presented in paragraph 6.6.1.

The preparation of each protocol is done in close collaboration with the experts on the Company's Scientific Board, but also with American and European opinion leaders, regulatory consultants, and experts from the CROs, all in order to refine a protocol that is robust in terms of its medical, scientific, methodological, and regulatory aspects. The design of the study, the criteria for selection of the patients, the criteria of effectiveness, and the study sites, therefore, are discussed and chosen in a rigorous manner.

Considering its size, which remains limited, and the fact that it does not yet possess the status of a pharmaceutical laboratory, the Company entrusts the conduct of its studies within the framework of "full service" contracts to global CROs that have a presence in the countries selected by the Company and are capable of assuming responsibility for all the activities to be conducted within the framework of a clinical study that complies with the best international standards and the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines. Throughout the lifetime of the study, DBV Technologies maintains continuous control with the objectives of ensuring compliance with the time limits and the quality of the data collected by the CRO.

Once the draft protocol has been prepared, a call for tender is conducted with respect to six to eight internationally renowned CROs. The tenders from each of them are studied carefully, and three to four are selected, on the basis of the quality of the strategy proposed and the estimated budget, to participate a presentation meeting. After additional discussions concerning the budgets and strategies, the best CRO is selected and is granted responsibility for conducting the study. Generally, in close coordination with the Department of Clinical Studies of DBV Technologies, it performs the following missions:

- the formal drafting of the protocol intended for the recruited sites;
- management of all the regulatory filings in all the countries selected (competent authorities and ethics committees);
- randomization and monitoring of the study: steps that consist of ensuring that the recruitment of the patients and the collection of the data are in compliance with the protocol and with the BCP guidelines.
- adding data to the database, and supervising the quality of the data;
- producing the tables presenting the results of the study; statistical analyses performed by a biostatistician;
- the drafting of the final clinical report that the Company will submit within the framework of the marketing authorization application.

The Department of Clinical Studies works in close collaboration with the leadership of the other key departments of DBV Technologies:

- with the Department of Regulatory Affairs in order to ensure that all the documents that will be necessary for the regulatory authorities of all the countries are finalized and available at the beginning but also during the course of the clinical studies;
- with the Technical Department: in order to consider in conjunction with it the requirements with respect to treatment units (TUs), the production times in relation to the time periods of the study, and to be sure that the sites recruited as TUs are properly supplied at the beginning of and during the treatment.

6.7.2.3 Department of Regulatory Affairs

The Department of Regulatory Affairs conducts, in collaboration with the Department of Clinical Studies and the clinical CRO that is responsible for the establishment and the conduct of the study envisaged, the submission of the Clinical Trial Application files (Investigational New Drug -- IND-- in the United States and Clinical Trial Application -- CTA -- for the countries in the European Union). The Department of Regulatory Affairs handles the preparation of these application files, which include not only information concerning the clinical protocol, but also specific data concerning the product and the control of its quality, as well as the results of the pre-clinical studies conducted. It is to be noted that the Department of Regulatory Affairs is in fact directly involved in the management of all the developments that require regulatory approval and that therefore, it acts as the research department for the conduct of analytical services or toxicological studies by sub-contractors.

One of the principal missions of the Department of Regulatory Affairs also consists of contributing to the other departments in the Company the information and regulatory support relevant to the conduct of their activities. This is particularly the case for the Industrial Department so that the manufacturing equipment and processes perfected at DBV Technologies are compatible with the regulatory requirements. The Department of Regulatory Affairs also participates actively in the choice of the pharmaceutical sub-contractors with which DBV Technologies collaborates for the manufacture of the active substances and the finished products and assists with the guidance and their activities.

Finally, when the entire clinical studies program is completed and the pharmaceutical and pre-clinical development is finalized, the full marketing authorization application is prepared by the Department of Regulatory Affairs and submitted to the competent authorities. During the evaluation of the applications, the Department of Regulatory Affairs is the priority contact point for the authorities to respond to all their scientific and administrative requests and to negotiate the text that finally defines the characteristics of the product (indications, contraindications, dosage, conditions of use, etc.). For the products developed by DBV Technologies, the registration procedures may be undertaken within the framework of a BLA (Biologic License Application) filed with the FDA in the United States and within the preferential framework of a centralized procedure with the European Medicines Agency that allows a European marketing authorization to be obtained, opening all the markets in the European Union (even if other registration procedures may also be use in Europe: the decentralized procedure and mutual recognition procedure).

Furthermore, attached to the Department of Regulatory Affairs are:

- the analytics development laboratory: an analytics manager and 3 technicians develop the control methods that serve to control the products (raw materials, finished products) and conduct stability studies of the selection of the formulations of the finished products,
- quality assurance: the "quality assurance" manager develops the overall quality assurance system of the Company and is also responsible for eventually allowing the Company to acquire the status of a pharmaceutical laboratory, requiring that it comply with the requirements of the "Good Manufacturing Practice" guidelines, as defined by the regulations.

6.7.3 Department of Scientific Research

The research team of DBV Technologies is comprised of 2 research engineers, a Ph.D. and a doctoral student, 3 research technicians, and a laboratory technique apprentice. The research laboratory located in the offices of DBV Technologies includes biochemical and immunology units with cellular culture, cytology, and histology sections.

Numerous collaborations allow the staff to profit from skills, facilities, and technologies that are complementary to those that have been developed on site. The principal collaborations established thereby have been with the following entities:

- the animal facility of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Châtenay Malabry;
- the histology, immunobiology, and genomics facilities of the Institut Cochin;
- APEX, the INRA unit specialized in veterinary anatomo-pathology;

- the Institut LaSalle Beauvais, a platform for experimentation on piglets;
- the Université de Genève, Department of Vaccinology and Immunology, WHO staff (Professor Siegrist, Professor Lambert);
- the Institute of Genetics and Molecular and Cellular Biology (IGBMC) (filaggrin-deficient mouse models; Professor Chambon).

Most of the time, these collaborations are conducted within the framework of service agreements (for the provision of equipment, scientific expertise, etc.). The results obtained within the framework of the collaborations mentioned above belong exclusively to the Company, with the exception of those resulting from the collaboration with the Université de Genève (see paragraph 11.3.1 of this Document de Base). Usually, besides the payment of the sums due under the terms of the agreements, DBV Technologies must, in some cases, add the name of the partner to the scientific publications of the Company.

The work of the research staff revolves around the following axes:

- **Innocuousness**, across several animal models, that is, the study of the local tolerance in the New Zealand rabbit (a model recognized by the authorities) as well as the study of anaphylactic reactions as a result of the repeated administration of the epicutaneous devices in the guinea pig. This guinea pig model likely to trigger anaphylactic reactions, was developed by the research staff. In these two animal models, safety has been demonstrated up to the strongest dose envisaged in the clinical setting for peanuts.
- **The effectiveness of the epicutaneous method (EPIT)** has been demonstrated in comparison with the sub-cutaneous method in a model of mice sensitized to peanuts that present bronchial hyper-reactivity measured by plethysmography and resistance-compliance. The research staff has also refined in the mouse an original model of inflammation of eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) type digestive mucus, mucus that is targeted during exposure to foods. This model has also allowed the effectiveness of the EPIT to be proven. A new study model of the allergy march sequence in the mouse has just been refined and has allowed the role of the EPIT in its prevention to be emphasized.
- **The action mechanisms:** The specific uptake of the allergen by the cells that present antigens of the skin (Langherans' cells, "LCs" and dendritic cells, "DCs") has been characterized in mice and has allowed the lack of free passage of the allergen to be demonstrated. The LCs and DCs that have taken up the allergen are going to migrate towards the draining lymph nodes and present it to T and B lymphocytes, and redirect the response of the organism to that allergen. Recent work obtained by the research staff has allowed the key actors in that regulation to be manifested, the regulating T cells. The studies continue concerning the characterization of their precise role, the power of the information transmitted, and the regulation of the immune system.
- **The applications other than to allergies:** Vaccination upon first administration or in booster vaccines, studies conducted in collaboration with the Université de Genève. Initial encouraging results have been obtained by DBV Technologies and by the Geneva staff with an antigen model in comparison with the traditional method (intramuscular). These promising results have opened prospects for development of vaccine patches administered on healthy skin without additives.

Among the principal publications: (articles and abstracts from the last three years) the following can be indicated (www.dbv-technologies.com)

6.7.4 Department of industrial development

Under the responsibility of Bertrand Dupont, one of the founders of the company, the Industrial Development Department provides for:

- the research and development work related to the Viaskin® technology;
- the manufacture of the production equipment;
- the identification and management of the suppliers and/or service providers who contribute to the production of the Viaskin® patches;

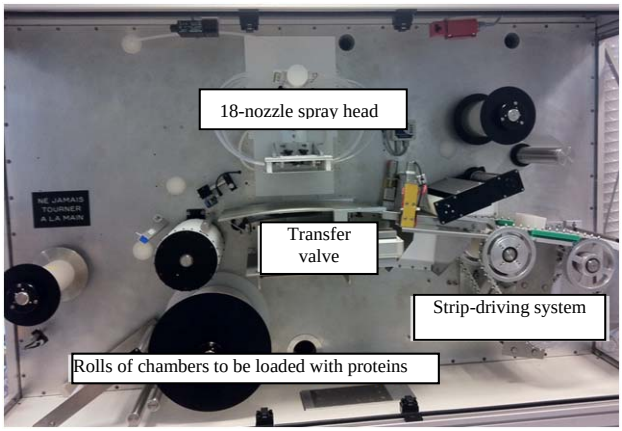
All of which are performed in close collaboration with the Department of Regulatory Affairs and the Department of Clinical Studies.

Since the formation of the Company, all the work involved in the design and refinement of the Viaskin® technological platform, as well as changes in it, has been conducted in house by the R&D team of DBV Technologies, whether it involves:

- the electrospray technique;
- the design of the patch;
- or the development of the patch production equipment.

The team composed of four employees bring together a variety of skills such as mechanical, automation, process development, and metrology skills.

The R&D work in progress is related to mastery of the processes (quality of the product, stability of the process). It involves the improvement of the speeds and the robustness of the production machines within the framework of industrial production, by developing specific components.



Frontal view of the machine showing the transfer path for the strip of patches that pass under the spray-head before being protected by a transparent film

View of the spray-head with 18 nozzles operating simultaneously

As it is at the origin of the technological platform, the Technical Department is also the preferred interface for the various suppliers and service providers that contribute to the manufacture of the clinical patches, as well as of Diallertest® Milk.

As of this date, DBV Technologies already possesses:

- an analytical laboratory in which the analytical methods of the Viaskin® Peanut patches were developed. The work that is necessary for obtaining the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certification for this laboratory within the framework of the project for the creation of a Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Institution and this control integrated into the DBS Technologies business, was started with a quality assurance specialist and specialized consultants;
- the production tool (GEN 3- photo below) for producing the patches necessary for the clinical studies.

The GEN3 pharmaceutical machine owned by the Company is made available today at AMATSI (see Section 22 of this *Document de Base*), which conducts the manufacturing in an environment that meets the "Good Manufacturing Practice" guidelines of the lots of patches necessary for all the clinical studies until Phase II. For the production of the Phase III clinical lots, the manufacturing strategy and the choice of a partner are under consideration

For example, Phase I required almost 25,000 patches (in addition to which there were 35,000 patches supplied within the framework of the Arachild academic study -- See paragraph 6.6.1 of this *Document de Base*) and a minimum of 130,000 patches will be necessary for the Phase IIb study. This prototype equipment demonstrates the feasibility of industrial production by electrospray (reproducibility, robustness, reliability of a multi-bus machine).

The clinical studies in progress for Viaskin Peanut® and those that are to begin in 2012 should require production of approximately 300,000 patches to be used in 2012/2013. In 2014/2015, a quantity that is at least equivalent is to be produced for the conduct of the clinical program.

The Company is planning to install its own production shops eventually and to be approved as a Manufacturing and Control Pharmaceutical Company by the AFSSAPS (see above) in order to be able to incorporate manufacturing.

The constraints on the creation of this laboratory are the traditional constraints on a pharmaceutical production laboratory, with respect to general organization (circulation of materials, products, and persons, storage, etc.) and documentation. Within this framework, the company is working, with respect to this entire project, closely with a pharmaceutical consulting firm responsible, in particular, for verifying that there is compliance with the pharmaceutical requirements.

As Viaskin® is not a sterile device, its production requires a workshop classified in the ISO 8 clean room class. The primary packaging (enclosure in a sealed pouch package) is also to be performed in an ISO 8 class clean room. On the other hand, the secondary packaging does not require any specific class.

The Company will invest in a more significant production tool intended to produce the commercial lots on an industrial scale, including a piece of GEN4 equipment of the new generation which, with its 100 buses, will be capable of producing 40 million Viaskin® patches per year, while the current GEN3 equipment has 16 buses with an annual production capacity of 6 million patches. Currently, the Company estimates that this production tool has a reasonable cost in the order of EUR 4 million.

Production of Diallertest® Milk: Even if it does not have a marketing authorization, as of this date, Diallertest® Milk is already manufactured in accordance with the requirements for production of a medicine. DBV Technologies has developed semi-automated machines used within a Contract Manufacturing Organization (CMO) in France under Good Manufacturing Practice conditions. The controls over the powdered milk (particularly the protein content, the microbiology, and the allergenicity dosages) and over the products (patches) are conducted within another CMO also located in France, where the methods of control developed by the Company have been transferred for the routine dosages.

6.8 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

6.8.1 Introduction

The research and development work, the pre-clinical tests, the clinical studies, the facilities, as well as the manufacture and marketing of the products of the Company are and will continue to be subject to complex legislative and regulatory provisions determined by various public authorities in France, in Europe, in the United States, and in other countries. The AFSSAPS for France, the Paul-Ehrlich-Institut (PEI) for Germany, the EMA at the European level, and the American FDA are authorities with which the Company must specifically discuss development programs in progress. These authorities, as well as the equivalent regulatory authorities in the other countries, impose significant constraints with respect to development, clinical trials, manufacturing, and marketing of products such as those the Company intends to put on the market. If there is non-compliance with these regulations, the regulatory authorities may request the suspension or stoppage of clinical research programs, impose fines, seize products on the market or withdraw them therefrom, or even suspend the production of them entirely or in part. They may also withdraw marketing authorizations granted previously or deny applications for authorization that the Company intends to file and initiate legal proceedings.

Although there are differences from one country to another, the development of in vivo diagnostic substances and therapeutic medicines for human use is subject mainly to identical procedures and must comply with the same types of regulations in all the developed countries. In order to obtain a marketing authorization for a product, evidence of its effectiveness and its safety must be provided, as well as detailed information concerning its pharmaceutical quality by describing the manufacturing processes and the controls performed as well. In most cases, this means conducting major pre-clinical developments, clinical trials, and laboratory tests. The development of a new medicine from the basic research stage until it is put on the market schematically includes five sequential steps: (i) research, (ii) pre-clinical tests, (iii) clinical trials in human subjects, (iv) obtaining the marketing authorization, and (v) marketing.

In some cases, particularly for innovative products and/or products intended for rare diseases for which it is necessary to supplement the data available in the initial marketing authorization application file, the regulatory authorities may request that new post-marketing authorization trials and specific monitoring of patients under treatment be conducted. Likewise, they may impose constraints on prescription or administration that might control or limit the commercial development of the products. At any time, the regulatory authorities have the ability to adopt mandatory health measures to suspend or withdraw the marketing authorizations if there is non-compliance with the conditions governing the approval of the marketing authorization or if problems in drug safety monitoring, in particular, unfavorably modify the benefit/risk profile of the product.

6.8.2 Clinical trials on human subjects

Clinical trials on human subjects are usually conducted in three phases that are generally sequential, but which may overlap and are described in paragraph 6.7.2 of this Document de Base. Clinical trials may, at times, be necessary after marketing in order to explain certain side effects, in order to explore a specific pharmacological effect, or in order to obtain additional data that is more precise. A regulatory authorization is required for the conduct of clinical trials. The regulatory authorities may block the protocols for clinical studies suggested by the companies that apply to test products, suspend them, or require significant modifications in them. Moreover, the patient must be kept informed of the objective, the methodology, and the time period of the research, as well as of the anticipated benefits, constraints, and foreseeable risks resulting from the administration of the products that are the object of the clinical trials. The information communicated is summarized in a written document delivered to the patient prior to any administration of products, and the latter must confirm his or her agreement to participate in the clinical study by signing an informed consent form.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

In the European Union, the regulations that govern clinical trials are based on European Directive No. 2001/20/EC of 4 April 2011 relating to the implementation of good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use. Each country in the European Union has had to transpose this Directive into national law by adapting it as necessary to its own regulatory framework.

In France, for example, Directive 2001/20/EC was transposed by Law No. 2004-806 of 9 August 2004 relating to public health policy and by Decree No. 2006-477 of 26 April 2006 amending the title of the French Public Health Code concerning biomedical research. These regulations replaced the reporting system that had resulted from the Huriet-Sérusclat Law of 20 December 1988. Article L. 1121-4 of the French Public Health Code, in its wording resulting from the Law of 9 August 2004, has now established a system of advance authorization issued by the AFSSAPS with a favorable opinion from one of the Committees for the Protection of Persons that is competent for the place in which the researcher conducts his or her activity. Under the terms of Article L. 1123-7 of the same Code, the Committee issues its opinion on the basis of the conditions under which the research is valid, particularly with respect to the protection of the participants, the informing of the participants, and the methods by which their informed consent is obtained, as well as the general relevance of the project, the satisfactory nature of the assessment of the benefits and risks, and the adequacy of the methods employed for the objectives pursued. The AFSSAPS, after a complete application has been filed containing not only information concerning the clinical protocol but also specific data about the product and the control of its quality, as well as the pre-clinical studies conducted, may inform the sponsor that it has objections to the research being conducted. The sponsor may then change the content of its research project and send that amended or supplemented application to the AFSSAPS, with this procedure being applicable, however, only one time. If the sponsor does not change the content of its application, the latter is considered to have been denied. Under the terms of the Decree of 26 April 2006, the time limit for assessing the application for authorization may not exceed 60 days after the date of the receipt of the complete application file. Finally, under the terms of Article L. 1123-1, in the event of a risk to public health or if the AFSSAPS deems that the conditions under which the research is conducted no longer correspond to the conditions indicated in the application for authorization or do not comply with the provisions of the French Public Health Code, it may request, at any time, that changes be made in the manner in which the research is conducted and suspend or prohibit that research.

The decision of 24 November 2006 establishes the rules of Good Clinical Practices for biomedical research with respect to medicines for human use stipulated in Article L. 1121-3 of the French Public Health Code. The goal of the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines is to ensure both the reliability of the data that results from the clinical trials and the protection of the individuals who participate in those clinical trials. The GCP guidelines apply to all clinical trials, including the pharmacokinetic, bioavailability, and bioequivalence studies on healthy volunteers and the Phase II to Phase IV clinical trials.

The personal data collected within the framework of the conduct of the clinical trials must be the object of a statement in simplified form filed with the French Commission Nationale Informatique et Liberté, [National Information Technology and Liberty Commission, "CNIL"]. The patients then have a right to access and to correct that data pursuant to Law No. 78-17 of 6 January 1978, as amended by Law No. 2004-801 of 6 August 2004, concerning information technology, data files, and civil liberties.

The principal French regulatory texts concerning the conduct of clinical trials are the following:

- Law No. 2004-806 of 9 August 2004, and the decision of 24 November 2006 establishing the Good Clinical Practice guidelines.
- Decision of 11 December 2006 establishing the Good Manufacturing Practice guidelines;
- Law No. 2004-801 of 6 August 2004 and the decrees implementing it concerning the protection of data;

- Law No. 2002-3003 of 4 March 2002 and the decrees implementing it concerning the rights of patients and the quality of the health care system;
- The Decision of 5 January 2006 certifying a reference methodology for the processing of personal data conducted within the framework of biomedical research (Reference Methodology MR.-001);
- Decree No. 2007-454 of 25 March 2007 concerning agreements and relationships among the members of certain health care professions and companies and amending the French Public Health Code (regulatory provisions);
- The Law of 13 March 2000 concerning electronic signatures and Decree No. 2001-272 of 30 March 2001 concerning electronic signatures.

The principal European regulatory texts concerning the conduct of clinical trials are the following:

- European Directive 2001/20/EC of 4 April 2001 relating to the implementation of good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use;
- European Directive 2003/94/EC of 8 October 2003 laying down the principles and guidelines of good manufacturing practice in respect of medicinal products for human use and investigational medicinal products for human use;
- European Directive 2005/28/EC of 8 April 2005 laying down principles and detailed guidelines for good clinical practice as regards investigational medicinal products for human use, as well as the requirements for authorization of the manufacturing or importation of such products
- European Directive 2001/83/EC of 6 November 2001 (as amended) establishing a community code relating to medicinal products for human use;
- EudraLex - Volume 10: Clinical trials, notice to applicants dated July 2006;
- Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004 [sic -- translator's note: Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004 of 31 March 2004 is the regulation "laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency." The Pediatric Regulation is comprised of Regulation (EC) No. 1901/2006 and Regulation (EC) No. 1902/2006] ("Pediatric regulation") dated 26 January 2007;
- European Directive 1999/93/EC (electronic signatures);
- Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Annex 11 (Computerized Systems);
- Directive of 24 October 1995 (free movement of data);

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In the United States, after a complete file that describes in detail the protocols of the clinical trials and includes the relevant available data concerning the product and the control of its quality, as well as the pre-clinical trials that have been conducted has been submitted, an application for an Investigational New Drug ("IND") authorization must be filed with the FDA and must be accepted for the clinical trials on human subjects to be able to begin. If there is no objection from the FDA, the IND application is deemed accepted and takes effect 30 days after its receipt. At any time during this 30-day period or subsequently, the FDA may request the interruption of the clinical trials that are under consideration or are in progress. That temporary interruption is maintained as long as the FDA has not obtained the details that it requires. Furthermore, each ethics committee that has authority over a clinical site may delay, or even interrupt temporarily or permanently, clinical trials if it believes that the safety of the patients is not ensured or in the event of non-compliance with the regulatory provisions.

The principal American regulatory texts concerning the conduct of clinical trials are the following:

- 21 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) part 11 – Electronic Records, Electronic Signatures;
- 21 CRF part 50 - Protection of human subjects;
- 21 CRF Part 54 - Financial Disclosure;
- 21 CRF Part 56 - Institutional Review Boards;
- 21 CFR Part 210 & Part 211 – Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP);
- 21 CFR Part 310 – New Drugs;
- 21 CFR Part 312 - Investigational New Drug application;
- 21 CFR Part 314 – Applications for FDA approval to market a new drug.

OTHER COUNTRIES

In most of the other countries, clinical trials must comply with the standards of Good Clinical Practice defined by the International Conference on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use ("ICH"). The competent authority designated in each Member State to authorize the clinical trials must, therefore, take into account, among other factors, the scientific value of the study, the safety of the participants, and the potential liability of the clinical site.

The principal international/ICH regulatory texts concerning the conduct of clinical trials are the following:

- Good Clinical Practice (CPMP/ICH/135/95) E6, post-Step 4, 09.97;
- Structure and Content of Clinical Study Reports (CPMP/ICH/137/95) E3, Step 4, 30.11.95;
- Statistical Principles for Clinical Trials (CPMP/ICH/363/96) E9, Step 4, 05.02.98;
- General Considerations for Clinical Trials (CPMP/ICH/291/95) E8, Step 4, 17.07.1997;
- Declaration of Helsinki - Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects (last amendment dated October 2008).

6.8.3 Marketing authorizations

The result of the pre-clinical developments and the clinical trials must be submitted to the competent authorities. Those results, accompanied by detailed information concerning the manufacturing process of the product and the quality controls that allow it to be supervised, constitute the marketing authorization application file. The preparation of these applications and the examination of them by the competent authority are costly processes that may take many months.

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In Europe, there are several registration procedures that allow access to the community market:

- the centralized procedure (defined in Regulation No. 2309/93/EEC as amended by Regulation No. 726/2004/EEC);
- the mutual-recognition procedure (stipulated in Directive 2001/83/EC as amended by Directive 2004/27/EC),
- and, since October 2005, the decentralized procedure (stipulated in Directive 2004/27/EC).

The centralized procedure is mandatory for those products that result from biotechnologies and for those medicines that have the status of orphan drugs, but is only optional for new active substances, that is, for all the molecules that have never been submitted to a marketing authorization procedure in Europe. The laboratory files its registration application with the European Medicines Agency (EMA), the headquarters of which is in London. If the authorization is granted, it is valid immediately for all the member countries of the European Union.

The mutual-recognition procedure: the laboratory files its application within one of the Member States. If the authorization is granted in that first State, it may be extended to the other Member States by a mutual-recognition procedure (sequential procedure).

The decentralized procedure: the laboratory files its application simultaneously in all of the Member States. The evaluation is conducted by a State chosen as the Reference Member State. If the authorization is granted, it is granted simultaneously in the other Member States (concomitant procedure).

Besides these community registration procedures, there still exist purely national procedures for accessing the market. This type of procedure is used less and less, since it only applies now to marketing applications limited to the national territory.

The marketing authorization application is prepared in accordance with the European template and must be in compliance with European Directive 2004/27/EC. This application must allow the benefit/risk ratio of the medicine to be evaluated on the basis of three criteria: the quality, safety, and effectiveness of the new medicine, outside of any consideration of improvement of the medical service rendered, in comparison with the existing therapeutic arsenal or of any economic considerations. The product evaluated must present a favorable benefit/risk ratio, that is, the benefit provided by the medicine must be more significant than the risks that are associated with it.

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Before a medicine can be put on the market, it must be approved by the FDA. The evaluation procedure is long and complex. In reality, there is no single evaluation procedure that is applicable to all medicines, but rather a set of procedures related to the various categories of medicines (medicine containing a single chemical unit, biological product, generic medicine, etc.).

For the registration of the products of the Company, that is, of the allergen-based medicines, it is necessary to file a Biological License Application (BLA) with the Centre for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) within the FDA.

Accelerated review and "Fast-track" qualification
In the United States, Congress adopted a new regulation in 1997 (The "Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act" or the "Modernization Act") intended to facilitate the marketing of new medicines, by accelerating the process by which they are evaluated by the FDA.
The Modernization Act led the FDA to issue explanatory notes describing its policy and procedures related to the products that are subject to an accelerated procedure ("Fast Track" procedure).
A product is eligible for "Fast Track" status when it is a medicine intended for the treatment of a serious or potentially fatal pathology and it is likely to meet a medical need that has not yet been met.
The sponsor of a new medicine may ask the FDA, at any time during the clinical development, to allow it to receive "Fast Track" status. The Modernization Act stipulates that the FDA must respond to a request for "Fast Track" qualification within sixty days following the receipt of the request.

The sponsors of products designated as "Fast Track" may benefit from the following procedures when filing their marketing applications:

- priority review of their marketing authorization application (BLAs or NDAs);
- the possibility of submitting the marketing authorization application in parts, such as the pharmaceutical sections (Chemistry, Manufacturing and Controls, "CMC") or the pre-clinical section, as they become available before the registration application (generally for the clinical section) is complete.

6.8.4 Prices and reimbursement for the products

On many markets, the prices of medicines are subject to the control of the national governments, which set them and allow only fixed prices to be paid by the community, leading indirectly to an alignment of the prices of the medicines with the fixed prices. In France, effective access to the market presumes that the responsibility for paying for the products of the Company is assumed at the hospital (through an approval for local communities) or reimbursed by Social Security. The prices of the medicines are negotiated with the French Comité Économique des Produits de Santé [*Health Products Economics Committee, "CEPS")]*.

In the United States, although the prices of medicines may be set freely by the pharmaceutical laboratories that sell them, initiatives at the federal and local levels have sought to cause the total costs of health care to decline. The U.S. Congress and the legislators of each of the individual states are likely to continue their efforts with respect to the reform of the health care system, the cost of pharmaceutical products delivered by prescription, and the reform of the Medicare and Medicaid systems. The development of private health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in the United States, which has had a significant influence on the purchase of health care services and therapeutic products, as well as the most recent initiatives made by the Federal government to reform the health care system could contribute to causing prices to decline or the imposition of special discounts or rebates on the prices of the products of the Company in order to avoid their being excluded from the lists of recommended products prepared by the HMOs.

6.8.5 Status as a pharmaceutical company

As of this date, the Company does not have the status of a pharmaceutical company and therefore cannot manufacture the medicines that it develops and cannot consider directly selling them commercially. Obtaining the status of a pharmaceutical company, either as an operator or as a manufacturer, requires the submission of an application, which is specific to each of the two characterizations, to the AFSSAPS, which only grants it after examination of that application and making an assessment, generally after verification, that the Company has adequate premises, the necessary staff, and an appropriate organization with satisfactory procedures for conducting the pharmaceutical activities under consideration.

6.8.6 Regulations with respect to the environment, health, and safety

The company is also subject to the laws and regulations concerning the environment, health, and safety, in particular, those related to the storage, use, handling, transportation, and elimination of hazardous products, both chemical and biological.

7 ORGANIZATION CHART

7.1 LEGAL ORGANIZATION CHART

None, since the Company does not own any subsidiary or interest.

7.2 LIST OF THE SUBSIDIARIES, BRANCH OFFICES, AND SECONDARY PLACES OF BUSINESS

None.

7.3 PRINCIPAL INTRA-COMPANY FLOWS

Not applicable.

8 Real Estate Properties, Plant, and Equipment

8.1 REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT

8.1.1 Leased real estate properties

The only premises used by DBV Technologies are those occupied by the registered office located at Green Square, Building D, 80/84 Rue des Meuniers, Bagneux, France (92220).

Pursuant to a commercial lease agreement entered into with a third party that has no relationship to the Company and its executives, the premises, distributed over two floors, occupy a surface area of approximately 1,479 m², in addition to 20 parking places.

Concluded on 28 April 2011 for a term of 9 years covering the period from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2020, the lease provides for a firm period of 4 years during which the Company may not give notice of termination to the lessor. The initial annual rent is set at approximately EUR 310,000 before tax, it being specified that the lease stipulates a 9-months rent-free period, of which 5 months are attributable to the year 2011, 2 months of rent to the year 2012, and 2 months of rent to the year 2013.

8.1.2 Other property, plant, and equipment

The principal property, plant, and equipment owned by the Company are described in Note 5 of the notes to the annual and semi-annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS standards, which are set forth in paragraphs 20.3.1 and 20.6.1 of this Reference Document

The equipment intended for the current production of patches necessary for the clinical trials (GEN3) is described in detail in paragraph 6.7.5 of this Reference Document

8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The nature of the Company's business activities does not entail significant risk to the environment.

9 REVIEW OF THE RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The readers are invited to read this analysis of the financial position and results of DBV Technologies for financial year 2012 with the Company's financial statements established and restated using IFRS as adopted within the European Union, the notes to the financial statements mentioned in Chapter 20 "Financial information concerning the company's assets, financial position and results" of this Reference Document and all other financial information included herein.

9.1 Financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS

Within the framework of its initial public offering, the Company does not have any subsidiaries or interests, and has established in addition to its annual accounts in compliance with French accounting standards, restated IFRS financial statements as adopted within the European Union for financial year 2012, as inserted in Chapter 20.3.1of this Reference Document in order to be able to present accounting data that is comparable with the majority of companies in its sector of activity, particularly those that are listed on a stock exchange.

The comments on the financial statements included in Chapters 9 and 10 of this Reference Document are made solely on the basis of the financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS standards included in Paragraph 20.3.1 of this document.

9.1.1 Company's Activity

The Company's main activity is research and development in the areas of treating and diagnosing allergies, particularly related to food and paediatrics.

Since its creation, the Company has focused its efforts on:

- developing a technological platform that offers an innovative approach to the method of desensitising allergy sufferers as well as proposing a possible therapeutic response to certain allergies that specific existing immunotherapy methods are not able to satisfactorily address. Beginning in 2002, the development of the Viaskin® technology has resulted in issuing the two principal patents for a total number of fourteen families of patents already granted or at various stages of registration. Other than the Viaskin® patch design, the R&D teams have designed equipment that is able to produce batches of clinical patches and they are currently working on a new generation of equipment intended for industrial-scale production;
- implementing research programmes that as a first step had the single objective of validating the Viaskin® technology at the level of safety and toxicology. Encouraged by the obtained results, the Company then launched a clinical development programme for the priority area of peanut allergies. At the end of the preclinical and regulatory development programme, a phase Ib tolerance study in 2012 for treating peanut allergies demonstrated that the product was safe and well tolerated. The same year, a phase IIb effectiveness study began in Europe and North America. The results are expected to be published in 2014.

As of today, the Company's business model is to develop its products until obtaining a marketing authorisation. This model should eventually include manufacturing on condition of obtaining the necessary authorisation to have the status of a pharmaceutical manufacturing organisation.

9.1.2 Research and development, technologies

Since the Company was formed, its research and development activities have mobilised the majority of the resources. It should be clarified that these activities have the specificity of including at the same time:

- a technological dimension that has lead to the design of the Viaskin® technological platform (see Paragraph 6.4 of this Reference Document); the device is in the form of a specific patch that supports the desensitisation treatments developed by the Company;
- a "biotechnological" dimension that first validates the Viaskin® patch at the preclinical level, having quickly lead to marketing a patch for diagnosing the cow's milk protein allergy, Diallertest®, and second, the launch in 2012 of a clinical development programme to treat the peanut allergy, which is today in phase II.

Although DBV has not obtained any marketing authorisations (AMM) to date, it has received marketing-related operating revenue through a distributor of its Diallertest® Milk diagnostic product since June 2004.

The Company has recorded large net losses since it was formed. The research and development work from both the technological platform and the preclinical and clinical trials of its potential products have required increasing financial resources while the operating revenues have remained rather insignificant.

The Company also dedicates a non-negligible amount of its resources to protecting its intellectual property by filing patents and patent requests at the international level (see Chapter 11 of this Reference Document). To date, the portfolio consists of fourteen families of patents already granted or in various stages of registration.

9.1.3 Partnerships and subcontracting

To carry out its activities, DBV Technologies calls on various subcontractors. The main ones are:

- CROs (Contract Research Organisations): all of these organisations work internationally at the highest level and perform all the activities for the Company that enter into the area of regulatory clinical trials, once the protocol has been defined;
- CMOs (Contract Manufacturing Organisations): as the Company so far does not have the status of a pharmaceutical manufacturing organisation, these entities produce batches of clinical patches for the Company's preclinical and clinical development programmes as well as for its Diallertest® Milk product.

The main dedicated suppliers are related to the proteins required for manufacturing the batches of clinical patches and of Diallertest® Milk, to the various components of the patches, as well as to the components required for production.

In order to step up its research efforts, the Company also signed two cooperative agreements, one with the AP-HP (Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris), the other with the University of Geneva. A summary of these agreements is in Paragraph 11.3.1 of this Reference Document.

9.1.4 Pro forma financial statements

None.

9.1.5 Main factors influencing the activity and results

From the perspective of the stage in development of the Company's activity, the main factors influencing the Company's activity and results are:

- the size of the R&D programmes and respecting their progress schedule;
- the existence of provisions for tax incentives for companies implementing technical and scientific research activities. Since it was formed, the Company has thus benefited from the Research Tax Credit (CIR);
- furthermore, the Company regularly grants its employees, directors and certain partners financial instruments giving access to its shares. The Company's results are affected by the corresponding expense, which is recorded in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

9.2 COMPARISON BETWEEN FINANCIAL YEARS 2011 AND 2012

9.2.1 Formation of operational income

9.2.1.1 Revenue and other income from the activity

The Company's operating revenue was 1,873,571 euros for financial year 2011 and 2,776,588 euros for 2012. These revenues were mainly generated by the research tax credit, and more marginally, by Diallertest® sales and by subsidies received for research projects conducted by the Company.

	December 31st	
	2011	**2012**
Operating revenues	€	€
Sales	126,051	174,360
Other revenues	1,747,520	2,602,228
of which Research Tax Credit	*1,687,376*	*2,522,932*
of which subsidies	*60,144*	*79,296*
Total revenues	**1,873,571**	**2,776,588**

As no R&D expenditure is capitalised before obtaining a marketing authorisation, the research tax credit related to said research programmes is entirely recorded as operating income. The grants received by the Company during the period were deducted from the calculation of the research tax credit base.

For financial year 2012, the Company recorded net income of 2,522,932 euros related to the Research Tax Credit, which the company will request be reimbursed in 2013. The reimbursement of the 2011 research tax credit (for 1,687,376 euros) under the Community small and medium business scheme, in accordance with the legislation in force, was received by the Company during 2012.

The large increase in the research tax credit recorded in 2012 (+49.5%) reflects the acceleration of various development programmes in 2012, and in particular the launch of the VIPES phase II clinical study.

The revenue generated by Diallertest®, which is only marketed in France through a distributor, advanced by 38.3% during the last financial year, increasing from 126,051 euros in 2011 to 174,360 euros in 2012, thereby returning to its 2010 level. This income from diagnostics does not represent a strategic issue for the Company, whose priority remains the future marketing of therapeutic products.

9.2.1.2 Operational expenses

9.2.1.2.1 Cost of goods sold

As the Company so far does not have the status of a pharmaceutical laboratory, the manufacturing of the Diallertest® diagnostic patches is entrusted to a third party that has this status and can prove it uses GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices). This CMO (Contract Manufacturing Organisation) thus works for the Company, which provides it with equipment to produce the patches. Thus, the cost of goods sold corresponds with the cost of this service provider.

	December 31st	
	2011	**2012**
	€	€
Cost of goods sold	65,057	82,958
Total	**65,057**	**82,958**

While the sales margin from financial year 2011 was 48.4% of revenue, this was assessed at 52.4% in 2012 due to the higher production costs in 2011, thus returning to a level similar to 2010.

9.2.1.2.2 Research and development expenditures

According to IAS 38, development costs are recorded in intangible assets on condition that all the criteria below are met. There must be:

(a) a technical feasibility required to complete the development project;

(b) the intention by the Company to complete the project and to utilise it;

(c) ability to utilise the intangible asset;

(d) a demonstration of probable future economic benefits attached to the asset;

(e) technical, financial and other resources available to complete the project;

(f) a reliable assessment of development expenditures.

The Company considers that the six criteria decreed by IAS 38 will only be met once the marketing authorisation is obtained. Consequently, since it was formed, the Company has recorded all its development expenditures as expenses during the financial year in which they were undertaken.

These expenses include in particular:

- personnel expenses allocated to research and development;
- preclinical and clinical study expenses;
- intellectual property expenses;
- expenses related to regulatory affairs.

During the period presented, the total amount for research and development expenditures shows a significant increase of 73.5%, rising from 6,675,872 euros in 2011 to 11,579,340 euros in 2012.

The efforts mainly concern the phase II study of the Viaskin® Peanut patch that began during the summer of 2012, as well as a substantial strengthening of the research and development teams due to increasing the active programmes.

	December 31st	
	2011	2012
	€	€
Research & Development expenses	6,675,872	11,579,340

The Research and Development expenditures during the period presented are divided out by type as follows:

R&D expenses	December 31st	
	2011	2012
	€	€
Personnel expenses	1,936,739	4,880,490
Sub-contracting, collaboration and consultants	3,786,136	5,229,379
Purchases	482,724	598,216
Real estate leasing	227,731	259,224
Conferences, travel expenses	159,941	324,123
Depreciation, amortization and provisions	42,901	192,740
Other	39,700	95,168
Total R&D expenses	**6,675,872**	**11,579,340**

From one year to the next, this tables notes, in particular:

- A very large increase of total payroll dedicated to R&D at 152.0%, resulting in both an increase in staff (28 employees at the end of 2012 compared to 20 at the end of 2011) and in the expense related to granting free shares to all employees in 2012, following the initial public offering;
- An increase of around 38.1% for the "Subcontracting, collaborations" line item that in particular includes the costs of service providers that work for DBV Technologies within the launch of the VIPES phase II Viaskin® Peanut study in 2012;
- Travel expenses increased by 102.7%, in line with the increase in staff;
- The "Depreciation, amortisation and provisions" rising significantly by 349.3% reflects the laboratory's equipment acquisitions in 2011 and 2012, which are necessary to run the programmes.

9.2.1.2.3 General expenses

The general expenses mainly include management and administrative personnel expenses, structural costs related to the headquarters, and external expenses such as auditing, attorney and consultant fees. The total amount is respectively at 2,393,583 euros and 4,618,627 euros for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012, up sharply by 93.0%.

	2011	2012
	€	€
General & Administration	2,393,583	4,618,627

The recorded general expenses during the present period are divided out by type as follows:

General & Administration	December 31st 2011	2012
	€	€
Personnel expenses	1,021,162	3,127,174
Fees	692,972	512,709
Real estate leasing	103,410	157,467
Insurance	54,025	56,054
Communication and travel expenses	343,128	480,999
Telecommunication expenses	46,666	86,831
Administrative costs and rental of personal property	34,715	65,867
Other	97,505	131,526
Total General & Administration	**2,393,583**	**4,618,627**

Thus, the overall observed change results essentially in:

- A sharp increase in total payroll, resulting from both an increase in staff (7 employees at the end of 2012 compared to 5 at the end of 2011), and in the expense related to granting free shares to all the employees in 2012, following the initial public offering;
- A contained "fees" line item decreasing by 26.0% including both consulting fees for the initial public offering, as well as the fees inherent to recruiting expenses;
- A large increase in entertainment and communication expenses (+40.2%) mainly related once again to the initial public offering;
- A significant increase in the "real estate leasing" line item following the move of the headquarters to the new location during the summer of 2011.

9.2.2 Formation of net income

9.2.2.1 Financial income and expenses

Net financial income increased to 492,337 euros in 2012 from 19,784 euros in 2011. This line item includes both the financial income made from money market investments (SICAV) by the Company, as well as the exchange losses related to the accretion expense on the OSEO and COFACE advances.

The change in financial income in 2012 is mainly explained by the cash investment income received by the Company as part of its initial public offering, the financial income having increased from 62,383 euros in 2011 to 517,540 euros in 2012.

The net exchange loss recognised in 2012 was at 1,502 euros compared to 5,163 euros in 2011.

9.2.2.2 Corporate taxes

Given the deficits recognised during the past years, the Company did not record any corporate tax expense.

9.2.2.3 Net income and net income per share

The net loss for financial year 2012 rose to 13,012,000 euros compared to a loss of 7,241,157 euros in 2011. The loss per share issued (weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year) was respectively at €1.03 and €1.06 per share for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2012, after taking into account the 15 for 1 split of the par value of the shares, decided by the General Meeting on 9 December 2011.

9.3 BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

9.3.1 Non-current assets

The non-current assets bring together the tangible and intangible assets, and the non-current financial assets. The net non-current assets were respectively at 1,267,969 euros and 1,386,652 euros at 31 December 2011 and 2012.

This increase is mainly due to rearranging the offices and research and development laboratories for 107,198 euros.

9.3.2 Current assets

The current net assets were respectively at 14,453,181 euros and 41,588,165 euros at 31 December 2011 and 2012.

The sharp increase during the period is mainly due to the increase in available cash due to the initial public offering in March 2012, and the receivables from the research tax credit, the amount of which greatly increased at the end of 2012, demonstrating the scaled up efforts for development.

	December 31st	
	2011	2012
Current assets	€	€
Inventories and work in progress	34,449	29,673
Accounts receivable	775	92,875
Other current assets	2,886,840	3,117,487
of which research Tax Credit	*1,707,572*	*2,522,399*
Cash and cash equivalents	11,531,117	38,348,130
Total current assets	**14,453,181**	**41,588,165**

Thus, the negative net cash flows related to investment and finance operational activities, in particular the net reimbursement relative to the OSEO advances and the share buyback in the liquidity contract implemented in 2012, were largely compensated by the net proceeds from the issuance within the initial public offering, which rose to 37,562,500 euros (also see below notes 10.1.1 and 10.1.2). The result is a significant increase in outstanding cash and current financial instruments at 31 December 2012.

	December 31st	
	2011	2012
	€	€
Net cash flow from operating activities	(6,130,146)	(10,432,549)
Net cash flow from investment activities	(1,038,420)	(368,760)
Net cash from repayable advances	(8,340)	(185,387)
Share buyback	-	(278,291)
Net cash from capital increase	9,680,132	37,562,500

9.3.3 Shareholders' equity

The net change in shareholders' equity of the Company is mainly the result of the combined effect of the net loss in 2012 of 13,012,000 euros explained by the Company's efforts especially dedicated to the pharmaceutical and clinical development of the Viaskin® Peanut product, and the positive change related to the initial public offering in March 2012 that amounted to 37,562,500 euros.

	December 31st	
	2011	2012
	€	€
Shareholders' equity	11,706,617	39,173,135

9.3.4 Non-current liabilities

This is mainly the portion exceeding one year related to the repayable grants given by OSEO and COFACE, and for a smaller amount, retirement commitments.

As of 31 December 2011, the Company had benefited from a total of fourteen programmes of repayable advances, including three repayable OSEO grants (they do not accrue interest and are repayable at 100% in the event of technical and/or commercial success) and a COFACE grant.

The first OSEO advance: OSEO provided DBV Technologies with a grant of 445,000 euros on 13 June 2003 for a patch test development study to screen for allergies, particularly related to food, and for the tool to produce the patch. All the advances were paid to the Company between 2003 and 2005.

The contract provided the four following repayment dates:

- First repayment of €90,000 in 2006;
- Second repayment of €120,000 in 2007;

- Third repayment of €100,000 in 2010;
- The fourth and final repayment of €135,000 was made in October 2011.

The second OSEO advance: On 10 January 2005, DBV Technologies obtained a repayable innovation grant of €600,000 from OSEO for a project to design a high-speed prototype machine to produce patches and to develop second-generation patches in particular intended for the detection of various allergies. The entire sum had been received as of 31 December 2010.

The repayment of this grant is scheduled as followed:

Repayment amounts	Repayment due dates
140,000.00	31/03/2011
200,000.00	31/03/2012
260,000.00	31/03/2013

The first two repayments were made in accordance with the schedule.

The third OSEO advance: In 2011, the Company obtained a new grant in the form of a repayable advance by OSEO Innovation for a total amount of 640,000 euros to finance the development of its programme to treat the cow's milk protein allergy. This amount will be received as follows:

- First payment of €256,000 received on 9 December 2011 when the contract is signed.
- Second payment of €256,000 beginning on 30 June 2012 upon a request for funds coupled with an increase in Company equity of €15 million in the form of increasing fully paid-up shares, including the share premium or convertible bonds or shareholders' loans frozen until 31 March 2017;
- The €128,000 balance, after the programme is recognised as ended no later than 15 August 2013.

The first payment of 256,000 euros was received in 2011.

The second payment has not yet been called at the date of publication of this Reference Document due to a delay in spending related to the financed project. A progress report will be made with OSEO in 2013, particularly to discuss potential changes in the schedule that may impact the second and last payment dates, as well as future repayments.

If the programme is technically or commercially successful, it will be repaid in 16 quarterly instalments defined as follows: 4 payments of €64,000 starting on 31 March 2014, then 12 payments of €32,000 starting on 31 March 2015, until 31 December 2017. If it is a technical or commercial failure, the Company will still be obligated to repay OSEO the amount of €256,000.

The COFACE advance: On 6 September 2007, DBV Technologies signed a prospecting insurance contract with the French Export Credit Insurance Company (COFACE) in order to promote its Diallertest® product internationally. For this purpose, the Company received repayable advances of 147,534 euros. DBV Technologies must repay these advances at up to 7% of the revenue from the export of its Diallertest® product, until 30 April 2017.

As explained in Paragraphs 4.1.1 "Risk related to the status of Diallertest®" and 6.6.3 of this Reference Document, it is important to note that since its requalification by the relevant authorities, Diallertest® may only be marketed for export after implementing a Phase III clinical study, and there must be another discussion about its protocol between the Company and the authorities, in the perspective of obtaining a marketing authorisation (AMM).

See the summary table presented in Paragraph 10.1.2 below.

9.3.5 Current liabilities

This balance sheet item mainly includes the short-term debts to third parties, the tax and social security debts (employees and social organisations), as well as the portion due within one year related to the repayable advances granted by OSEO and COFACE, and lastly, revenue received in advance.

	December 31st	
	2011	2012
current liabilities	€	€
Conditional advances	198,171	257,414
Accounts payable	2,204,477	977,724
Other current liabilities	871,173	1,934,953
Total current liabilities	**3,273,822**	**3,170,090**

From one year to the next, the relative stability of current liabilities (-3.2%) is attributable to a large decrease in debt to suppliers (-55.6%), compensated by both current bank financing of 519,499 euros at the end of 2012, and a social security debt that is increasing from 789,651 euros to 1,158,362 euros (+46.69%) due to a large increase in total payroll in 2012.

10 CASH AND CAPITAL

10.1 INFORMATION ON THE CAPITAL, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND SOURCES OF GROUP FINANCING

Also see Notes 9, 10 and 11 in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS presented in Paragraph 20.3.1 of this Reference Document. At 31 December 2012, the cash and cash equivalents held by the Company rose to 38.3 million euros, compared to 11.5 million euros at 31 December 2011.

At 31 December 2012, as at 31 December 2011, the cash and cash equivalents included cash and current financial instruments held by the Company (essentially marketable securities comprised of money market funds (SICAV) denominated in euros and term deposit accounts that are immediately available if liquidity is needed).

Since it was formed in 2002, the Company has been financed by issuing new shares from several categories: ordinary shares, P1, P2, P3 and P4 preferred shares, as well as by large conditioned advances granted by OSEO and COFACE.

In March 2012, the Company raised 40.5 million euros, through its initial public offering on the regulated NYSE Euronext market in Paris. On the day its shares were listed for trading on this market, all the preferred shares from categories P1, P1', P2, P3 and P4 were converted into ordinary shares, and all the capital now consists in ordinary shares.

The analysis of the net financial debt is presented as follows:

	December 31st	
	2011	**2012**
	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,531,117**	**38,348,130**
Current financial liabilities	198,171	776,913
Current financial debt (A)	**198,171**	**776,913**
Long-term financial liabilities	621,281	376,651
Long-term financial debt (B)	**621,281**	**376,651**
Financial debt (A)+(B)	**819,452**	**1,153,564**
Net financial debt	**(10,711,665)**	**(37,194,566)**

10.1.1 Financing by capital

Since it was formed and until 31 December 2012, the Company received a total of 79.4 million euros in shareholders' equity, nearly all of which is related to raising cash funds (before deducting expenses related to capital increases) by capital increases.

Date	Nature of transactions	Gross amount raised
06/02/02	Constitution	38,250.00 €
13/03/03	Emission en numéraire act O.	139,850.34 €
15/05/03	Exercice BSA A	159,875.10 €
30/09/03	Exercice BSA B	99,737.61 €
30/09/03	Exercice de BSPCE	64,596.00 €
02/10/03	Emission en numéraire act O.	100,000.08 €
02/10/03	Emission en numéraire act O.	499,999.78 €
23/12/05	Emission en numéraire act P1	354,575.00 €
23/12/05	Emission en numéraire act P1	4,000,750.00 €
31/03/06	Exercice BSA B	24,570.00 €
15/01/07	Exercice BSA T2	7,901,400.00 €
21/01/09	Emission en numéraire ABSA P2	4,000,010.00 €
21/01/09	Emission en numéraire ABSA P3	1,999,970.00 €
21/04/09	Emission en numéraire actions P1'	35,360.00 €
16/12/10	Emission en numéraire ABSA P4	9,000,068.00 €
23/12/10	Emission en numéraire ABSA P4	680,064.00 €
09/12/11	Emission en numéraire ABSA P4 (2ème tranche)	9,680,132.00 €
28/03/12	Emission en numéraire act O.	40,518,295.06 €
26/04/12	Emission en numéraire act O.	108,366.66 €

Total funds raised	**79,405,869.63 €**

10.1.2 Financing by repayable advances

The Company has not taken out any bank loans since it was formed, yet it did benefit from four conditional advances that were subject to three repayable grant innovation contracts with OSEO and a contract with COFACE.

The details concerning these contracts are presented in Paragraph 9.3.4 above. The amount of the contracts is recorded as debts for the amounts received.

The movements for the repayable advances recorded during financial years 2011 and 2012 are summarised in the table below.

Changes in repayable advances

	1st OSEO advance	2nd OSEO advance	3rd OSEO advance	COFACE	Total
Balance debt at 1/1/2011	**130,959**	**578,793**	**-**	**118,040**	**827,792**
+ receipts	-	-	256,000	-	256,000
- repayments	(135,000)	(140,000)	-	-	(275,000)
+/- autres mouvements	4,041	11,920	(9,762)	4,461	10,660
Balance debt at 31/12/2011	**-**	**450,713**	**246,238**	**122,501**	**819,452**
+ receipts	-	-	-	-	-
- repayments	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)
+/- other transactions	-	6,701	3,661	4,251	14,613
Balance debt at 31/12/2012	**-**	**257,414**	**249,899**	**126,752**	**634,065**

10.1.3 Financing by the research tax credit

The Company benefits from the provisions in Articles 244 quater B and 49 septies F of the General Tax Code related to the research tax credit (CIR). As the Company is not capitalising any R&D expenditures before obtaining a marketing

authorisation for the treatments that are subject to the clinical developments programmes, the CIR is fully recorded as operating revenue.

The changes in this research tax credit during financial years 2011 and 2012 are presented as follows:

Balance receivable start 1 Jan. 2011	**1,395,481**
+ operating revenue	1,699,080
- payment received	1,386,989
Balance receivable close 31 Dec. 2011	**1,707,572**
Balance receivable start 1 Jan. 2012	**1,707,572**
+ operating revenue	2,522,399
- payment received	1,699,080
- adjustment	8,492
Balance receivable close 31 Dec. 2012	**2,522,399**

10.1.4 Off-balance sheet commitments

As of 31 December 2012, the off-balance sheet commitments were related to:

Obligations concerning subcontracting and/or scientific collaboration contracts

Having subcontracted out several important functions, the Company has entered into subcontracting or short or medium-term service contracts for its current operations with various third parties, in France and abroad, which include various normal obligations for these circumstances.

On 5 December 2011, the Company signed a subcontracting agreement with a CRO within the context of launching its Phase II clinical study for the Viaskin® Peanut product. This study amounts to 5,390,637 euros. As of 31 December 2011, the amount remaining to pay as part of this contract for 2013 was 3,048,654 euros.

Obligations concerning operating leases

Premises: On 28 April 2011, the Company signed an operating lease with the company SELECTINVEST 1 for its premises. As a result, the amount of future rents and charges was 2,158,601 euros at 31 December 2012, with the following payment dates:

- 251,864 euros for 2013 and 2014;
- 285,768 euros for 2015;
- 309,986 euros for 2016 to 2019;
- 129,161 euros for 2020.

The Company has signed various operating leases for office equipment. As a result, the amount of future rents was analysed at 31 December 2012 as follows:

- 2013: 27,242 euros;
- 2014: 23,945 euros;
- 2015: 18,391 euros;
- 2016: 13,488 euros.

10.2 CASH FLOW

10.2.1 Cash flow related to operational activities

The cash burn related to operational activities for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2012 was respectively at 6,130,146 euros and 10,432,549 euros.

During 2012, the cash burn related to operational activities substantially increased compared to 2011 due to the effect of the growing efforts made by the Company in context of its Research & Development programmes, which is in addition to the advance concerning the need for working capital of 1,032,794 euros over last year.

10.2.2 Cash flow related to investment activities

The cash burn related to investment activities significantly declined in 2012 due to the Company moving to its new premises during the summer of 2011. It decreased to 368,760 euros at 31 December 2012, compared to 1,038,420 euros at 31 December 2011.

10.2.3 Cash flow related to financing activities

Net cash flows related to financing activities rose to 37,098,822 euros in 2012, from 9,671,792 euros in 2011.

Net flows related to financing activities concerned:

- Net proceeds from the issuance within the initial public offering, which were at 37,562,500 euros;
- Share buyback within the liquidity contract implemented by the Company;
- Repayment, net from other movements, of repayable advances (Note 10.1.2).

10.3 INFORMATION ON THE CONDITIONS FOR REPAYABLE ADVANCES AND THE FINANCING STRUCTURE

Since its creation and as stated above in Note 10.1, the only sources of financing have been:

- Cash contributions made by shareholders (Note 10.1.1);
- Repayable advances granted by OSEO and COFACE (see Notes 10.1.2 and 9.3.4 above);
- Sums received as repayment from the receivables of the Research Tax Credit (refer to Notes 9.2.1.1 and 10.1.3).

10.4 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF THE CAPITAL

With the exception of the security deposits and bank guarantees recorded as non-current financial assets for a total 384,357 euros at 31 December 2012, the Company is not faced with any restrictions concerning the availability of its capital.

10.5 SOURCES OF FINANCING REQUIRED FOR THE FUTURE

As of 31 December 2012, cash and cash equivalents were at 37,828,631 euros.

On the basis of the information known on the date of this Reference Document, and subject to the risk factors described herein, the Company estimates that the cash available is sufficient to finance the strategy described in Paragraph 6.1 of this document, and more specifically;

- for the development of Viaskin® Peanut to treat peanut allergy in adults and children, and Viaskin® Milk to treat cow milk allergy in children, until the end of the clinical development programme and for the preparation of marketing in Europe and the United States.
- then, for preclinical and clinical studies targeting Viaskin® House Dust Mites to treat dust mite allergies in young children (0 to 5 years old);
- lastly, to continue the Company's innovation efforts concerning desensitisation products related to food and respiration.

11 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS, LICENSES, TRADEMARKS, AND DOMAIN NAMES

11.1 INNOVATION POLICY

11.1.1 Research that is both technological and therapeutic

The innovation policy of the company includes two complementary aspects that allow it to claim both the status of a "med-tech" company (technological research) and a "biotech" company (therapeutic research).

Since the founding of the Company, most of its resources have been dedicated to research and development activities which allow DBV Technologies to have a technological platform today that offers an innovative approach to specific immunotherapy (see paragraph 6.4 describing the Viaskin® technology) and a program of clinical trials within the field of the treatment of food allergies that the Viaskin® technology has made possible.

Even though the majority of its available resources are currently dedicated to its clinical development programs, DBV Technologies will continue its R&D efforts on its proprietary technology as well as the manufacturing equipment for Viaskin® patches. The equipment designed entirely by the R&D staff and made available to the sub-contractors that manufacture the Diallertest® Milk and the Viaskin® Peanut patches, must evolve from prototypes to machines for large scale production under economically viable conditions.

Research and development expenditures are posted to the accounts as expenses in compliance with the accounting rules in effect (IAS 38) as long as the marketing authorizations have not been obtained.

Research and development expenditures for the fiscal years 2012, 2011, totaled EUR 11,579.3K, EUR 6,675.9 K, , composed mainly of wages and salaries as well as fees paid to the partners that conduct the clinical trials on behalf of DBV Technologies.

11.1.2 A scientific board composed of opinion leaders

In addition to its own research and development teams, DBV Technologies has a scientific advisory board composed of eight members, most of whom are experts in the field of allergies, particularly pediatric allergies. They advise the Company in each of the key steps in its clinical development programs (opinions on draft protocols, etc.). Customarily, this committee meets twice a year.

The members of the scientific board, who represent four different countries, are all opinion leaders in their respective fields. The majority of them conduct outstanding scientific and clinical work, particularly in the fields of the diagnosis and treatment of food allergies. Their contribution constitutes a major strength for the Company.

The experience of each of the members is summarized below:

Professor Christophe Dupont: Professor of Pediatrics, Université René Descartes Paris V and Chairman of the Scientific and Co-Founder of the Company, Professor Christophe Dupont is the Chairman of the Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology of Hôpital Necker in Paris. He is a member of the European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) and the Nutrition Committee of the Société Française de Pédiatrie [French Pediatrics Association]. Professor Dupont's research work and publications are focused on food allergies and pediatric gastroenterology.

Professor Paul-Henri Lambert: Professor Paul-Henri Lambert is the current Chairman of the Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety within the World Health Organization (WHO). Between 2000 and 2004, he was coordinator of the European Project on the Improvement of Neonatal Vaccination, within the European Commission, and, in 2004, the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Tuberculosis Vaccination Consortium (TB-VAC), also within the European Commission.

Professor Gideon Lack: Professor Lack leads the Pediatric Allergy Service, and is the clinical manager of the Allergy Service at King's College of London and Head of the Children's Allergy Service, Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust. His research has focused on the prevalence of food allergies in children and the relationship among food allergies, eczema, and asthma. He is currently working on new immunomodulator treatments for food allergies and on the development of new strategies for preventing the development of allergies and asthma in children and adults. Professor Lack is a member of the British Medical Association (BMA), the European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology (EAACI), and the Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health.

Professor Philippe Eigenmann: Professor Eigenmann is Associate Professor in the Department of Neo-natology and Adolescence at Hôpital Cantonal Universitaire de Genève ([University Cantonal Hospital of Geneva], HUG), in Switzerland, specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of pediatric allergies. His research is currently focused on the pathogenesis of food allergies in relation to intestinal desensitization procedures and the exploration of therapeutic strategies directed against food allergies based on mice models.

Professor Robert Zeiger: Professor Zeiger, M.D., Ph.D., is Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in the Department of Pediatrics of the School of Medicine of the University of California, San Diego in La Jolla, California, United States, and Adjunct Physician Investigator for Kaiser Permanente Southern California. He also serves on the Medical Advisory Boards for the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network (FAAN) and the Food Allergy Initiative (FAI). The current research activities of Professor Zeiger are focused on asthma in children.

Professor Franklin Adkinson: Professor Adkinson, M.D., is Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins Asthma and Allergy Centre. His research has contributed to the understanding we have today of the mechanisms of allergen immunotherapy.

Professor Jonathan Spergel: Professor Spergel, M.D. is an Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He is also Chief of the Allergy Department and directs the Centre for Pediatric Eosinophilic Disorders at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He is an international expert on the treatment and diagnosis of food allergies.

Dr. Yamo Deniz, M.D.: He is currently the Head of Early and Late Clinical Development at GE Healthcare. Prior to joining GE Healthcare in 2010, Dr. Deniz has held numerous responsible senior clinical positions in the Respiratory as well as Inflammation groups at Genentech and Roche. Dr. Deniz played a key role in the approval of Anti IgE (Xolair) for the treatment of asthma in the United States and the European Union and supervised the lifecycle plan of the product marketed for other indications. In addition, he led Genentech's Peanut Allergy program.

After studying medicine at the University of Massachusetts, Dr. Deniz completed his subspecialty training in Pediatric Allergy and Immunology at Duke University Medical Centre in North Carolina.

Dr. Hugh A. Sampson, M.D., is a professor of Pediatrics and Immunobiology at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, N.Y., USA. He is Chief of the Division of Allergy & Immunology in the Department of Pediatrics; Director of the Jaffe Food Allergy Institute; and Dean of Translational Biomedical Science at The Mount Sinai Medical Center. He received his M.D. from the Buffalo State University of New York School of Medicine. Dr. Sampson's research interests have focused on food allergic disorders, including work on the immuno-pathogenic role of food hypersensitivity in atopic dermatitis, the pathogenesis of food-induced anaphylaxis, the characterization of food-induced gastrointestinal hypersensitivities, the characterization of food allergens, and novel immunotherapeutic strategies (recombinant engineered protein, plasmid DNA, peptide, etc.) for treating food allergies. His research has been funded by a number of grants from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and private foundations (Clarissa Sosin Foundation and Food Allergy Initiative). He is the Principal Investigator of the NIH-sponsored Consortium of Food Allergy Research (COFAR). He is also former President of the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI).

The members of the scientific board are granted stock warrants(see paragraph 21.1.4.2 of this Document de Base) and receive fixed compensation per meeting with the exception of Mr. Christophe DUPONT, who has a service agreement with the Company, signed on 30 January 2006, for the purpose of providing the Company with services with respect to scientific, technical, and strategic advice, and in particular, participation in the design of the clinical studies and the production of the protocols, publication of the results, participation in scientific and medical meetings within and outside the Company, a consulting activity, with scientific oversight and acting as chairman of the Company's scientific board. The amount paid pursuant to the agreement, on the basis of an hourly rate, was EUR 62,400 before tax for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

11.2 PATENTS AND PATENT APPLICATIONS

11.2.1 Intellectual property protection policy

Obtaining patents for its technologies is an important issue for DBV Technologies.

Therefore, the protection of its inventions (techniques and methods) by the filing of patent applications is a priority for the Company.

Today the proprietary Viaskin® technology, as well as the markets for its application, are protected by fourteen families of patents granted or at various stages of registration which represent a total of 38 patent applications in progress and 27 patents issued.

Like the diagnostic and therapeutic platform based on the cutaneous method, the portfolio of patents can be divided into four groups.

The first three groups are the main ones and cover the majority of the expertise of DBV Technologies:

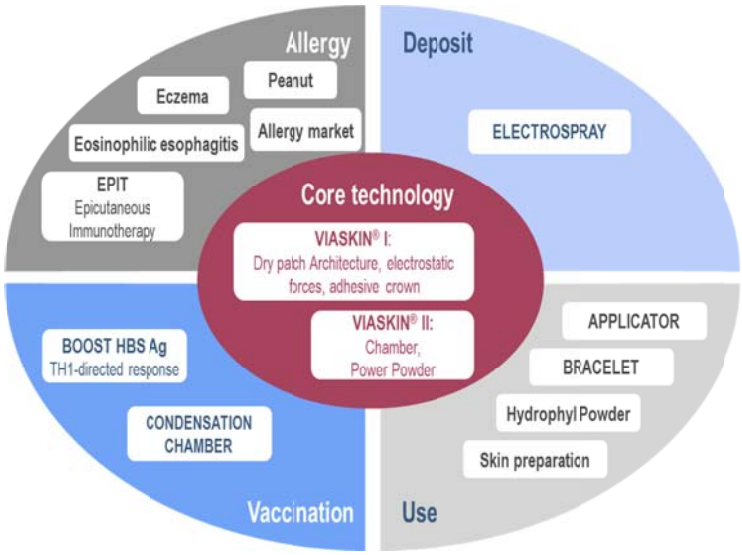
- 1st group: epicutaneous administration device: the Viaskin® electrostatic patch,
- 2nd group: techniques for manufacturing the device, and in particular, the deposit of the antigen or allergen in the patch,
- 3rd group: therapeutic epicutaneous treatment (immunotherapy) or prophylactic (vaccination methods) methods

A fourth group of patents, which might be described as secondary, completes the intellectual property associated with the Viaskin® technique. These patents have a limited coverage in comparison with the main patents.

The identification, designation, drafting, and monitoring of the patent applications are entrusted, within the Company, to Bertrand Dupont, industrial director, who works in close liaison with the French firm Becker et Associés, manager of the portfolio, on the one hand, and with the American firm Jones Day (San Diego, CA), on the other hand. The United States represents DBV Technologies' primary market for the peanut allergy.

Some patents or patent applications resulting from cooperative endeavors with the AP-HP and Université Paris Descartes are owned jointly with those entities. In all cases, the Company has exclusive possession of the rights to commercial use of the inventions involved. An agreement establishes the royalties that DBV Technologies must pay to its co-owners (see paragraph 11.3.1).

The diagram below represents the four groups of patents or patent applications.



11.2.2 Nature and coverage of the patents

The patents granted and the patent applications that are in progress present a fair image of the research and development work and the pace of the R&D of DBV Technologies. They may also represent a defensive strategy against patent infringement.

11.2.2.1 Epicutaneous administration device

The original DBV Technologies patent, Viaskin® I defines the electrostatic patch and the maintenance of the active substance on the patch by electrostatic forces. Already granted in many countries, it was supplemented by a sub-family, Viaskin® II, which expands the protection by specifying, in particular, the electrostatic technique of depositing the powders.

This family provides fairly broad protection for the products envisaged by DBV Technologies, those of the Diallertest® (diagnostic) family and those of the Viaskin® (treatment) family.

The Viaskin® family is owned, in co-ownership, by the Company, by Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), and by the Université de Paris-Descartes. In compliance with the Regulations of Co-Ownership applicable to this family of patents, DBV Technologies has exclusive possession of all the rights to commercial use of the Viaskin® family.

11.2.2.2 Manufacturing techniques

For the time being, there is only one family in this group. It relates to the use of electrospray for the deposit of proteins. The application was first filed in France in 2009, where the patent has been granted, and then through the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty), in the principal countries of interest.

Other applications (not filed) for technical patents, the contents of which have not been published, are under review.

11.2.2.3 Treatment methods

- **The EPIT family**

Born out of the patch-test method and the experience acquired through the development of the first product of DBV Technologies (Diallertest®), which showed the power of both the device and the administration method for triggering an immune reaction from the organism, the epicutaneous specific immunotherapy (EPIT) was the subject of a specific patent application filed in 2007. This application covers any method of desensitization by cutaneous means using a patch applied to skin that has not been modified by a treatment prior to the application of the patch. This particularity represents the strength of the technology with respect to safety of use, which is essential for its adoption by the authorities and by patients. Thus, the desired patent is one that generally protects the EPIT method of desensitization by cutaneous means. It has been granted in France, and is being considered abroad, in particular in Europe and in the United States. Although mentioned in the Viaskin family, the EPIT method is specified here in its description and detailed. It reveals the essential role of the local inflammation in the triggering of the immunological reaction leading to desensitization. This patent covers all the applications of the epicutaneous technique to desensitization and includes the use of any food or respiratory allergen. This, therefore, is a very broad patent for the platform that DBV Technologies has developed. It is owned jointly by the Company with the AP-HP and the Université Paris-Descartes.

- **The desensitization to peanuts patent family**

The lead product of the Company, which is about to enter Phase II, with a market largely located in North America, the treatment of the allergy to peanuts by cutaneous means was the subject of a specific patent application filed in the United States in 2008, and then in the PCT countries and other countries of interest. That application has the priority date of the EPIT application, i.e., 2007. It is also owned jointly by DBV Technologies, the AP-HP, and the Université Paris-Descartes. This patent, once issued, would likely be attached to the future marketing authorization and could then receive an extension.

- **Allergy Market family (or vaccin anti-allergie)**

The treatment of allergy through epicutaneous route in mice demonstrates not only a specific efficacy but also the preventive virtues for any other allergies. As such, EPIT could be designed as a preventive treatment of allergy.

- **The eczema treatment patent family**

Directly resulting from pre-clinical research of DBV Technologies, this treatment seeks to treat patients affected by eczema by specific immunotherapy. Applied to the skin, EPIT has proven to be particularly effective for healing that same area where an allergic patient suffers from eczema. The application was filed in 2009 and is currently in the PCT phase. The method, applied to mice, was the subject of a publication that same year. It is a very original treatment.

- **The treatment of eosinophic esophagitis patent family**

In the same manner, eosinophic esophagitis seems to yield rapidly to treatment by EPIT, which has the same originality as the one described above. The application has also been in the PCT phase since September 2010.

- **The vaccination patent family**

The principle of epicutaenous vaccination using a Viaskin® patch, on unprepared skin without an adjuvant, was the subject of a patent application in 2007, which was granted in France in 2009. The application is currently under consideration in the principal countries. The patent application covers all the applications of the Viaskin® product to vaccination, opening the platform to the latter.

- **The booster family**

A special application of vaccination, the booster is intended for patients who have already been vaccinated and require revaccination. The invention emanates from joint research conducted by DBV Technologies and the Université de Genève (refer to the description of the DBV Technologies - Université de Genève agreement below in paragraph 11.3.1).

11.2.2.4 Secondary patents

The "Strip" patent family: claims a patch that allows the skin to be prepared by removing superficial cells of the stratum corneum from the surface of the skin to which the patch is to be applied. The patent was issued in France in 2009, and is in the process of being accepted in Europe;

The "Bracelet-Patch" patent family: claims an original mounting of the patch. The patent was issued in France;

The "Hydrophilic powder" patent family: claims the use of a hydrophilic powder as an excipient with a dry formulation. The patent application is being reviewed in France;

The "Applicator" Patent: the patent has been issued in France;

The "microcontour" Viaskin® patent: patent application filed only in Europe -- Improvement of the technique of depositing powder for the Diallertest® product.

11.2.3 Patents currently utilized

The product for diagnosing the allergy to cow's milk proteins, Diallertest® Milk, currently sold in France, uses the Viaskin® I and Viaskin® II patents, as well as the "Applicator" patent.

11.2.4 Territories protected

All the Company's patent applications are extended abroad via the PCT procedure. The territories selected ultimately depend on the strategic significance of the patent. For the most important patents, the territories selected generally include:

- the United States and Canada,
- Europe,
- Israel,
- Brazil
- Japan and Korea,
- Australia,
- India,
- China.

In Europe, the countries selected for validation after issuance of the European patent are at least Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy.

Table Summarizing the Families of Patents Owned by DBV Technologies

Ref. (*)	Family	Priority date (**)	Expiry date	Status	
				Countries in which the patent has been obtained (***)	Countries in which the application is pending
Patents	**held by DBV in**	**full ownership**			
B0456	Applicator	Feb-04	Feb-24	Issued in France	
B0457	Microcontour	May-05	May-25		Awaiting issuance in Europe
B0551	Strip	Feb-07	Feb-28	Issued in France, Europe ans in U.S.	
B0557	Bracelet	Mar-07	Mar-28	Issued in France	National examination underway in the U.S. and European examination underway
B0575	Electrospray	Jan-08	Jan-29	Issued in France	National examinations underway in the main countries: Australia, Canada, China, Israel, India, Japan, Korea, and U.S. - European examination underway
B0614	Hydrophilic powder	Oct-07	Oct-28	Issued in France	National examinations, in Canada, , Japan, Korea, and U.S. - European examination underway
B0642	Vaccination	Dec-07	Dec-28	Issued in France	Examinations underway in Australia, Canada, China, Israel, India, Japan, Korea, and U.S. - European examination underway
B0852	Treatment of Eczema	Mar-09	Other countries Mar-30		National examinations underway in the U.S. and Japan - European examination underway
B0946	Treatment of esophagitis	Sep-09	Other countries -Sep-30		Examination underway in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japon and in U.S. European examination underway
B01023	Sweet boost	Apr-10	Other countries - Apr-31		National examination underway in Australie, Canada, China, Israel, japan and in U.S. European examination underway
B1302	Viaskin Boost	Feb-12	Feb-33		European examination underway– PCT in 2013

Ref. (*)	Family	Priority date (**)	Expiry date	Status	
				Countries in which the patent has been obtained (***)	Countries in which the application is pending
Patents	**co-owned**	**by DBV and the AP/HP**	**Université Paris**	**Descartes**	
B0455	Viaskin I	Mar-01	Mar --22	Issued in the U.S., Europe, Canada, Australia, China, Eurasia, Russia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea,	
B0461	Viaskin 2	United States: March-2001 (CIP of Viaskin I), Other countries: Apr-06	US: August-2022 - Other countries: Apr. 2027	Issued in the United States, Eurasia and South Africa, Russia,Australia, Mexico, New-Zealand	National examinations underway in Korea, Brazil, Canada, Israel, India, Japan, - European examination underway
B0645	EPIT Method	Dec-07	Dec-28	Issued in France -	National examinations underway in Australia, Canada, China, Israel, India, Japan, Korea and the United States - European examination underway
B0746	Peanut Immunotherapy	Dec-07 (United States)	Dec-28	Issued in U.S.	- National examinations underway in Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Israel, India, Japan, and Korea - European examination underway

(*) Internal codification of the Company.

(**) The priority date of the patent corresponds to the date of the first filing made beginning from which the patent is issued for a term of 20 years, it being specified that when the corresponding products are registered (i.e., a marketing authorization is obtained), the patents might receive an extension of their term of protection for up to 5 years maximum, depending on the case.

The time period for investigation of the patent applications remains somewhat variable. Between the filing of the application and its approval (or denial), one must count on an average of 2-3 years in France, 4-5 years at the European

level, and 2-4 years in the United States. The procedure may be longer if appeals must be brought, or if challenges are made, for example. An accelerated review may also be requested from some offices, including the European Office, which can allow the time period for investigation to be shortened. In all cases, the patent applications are published 18 months after they are filed and, in Europe a research report is issued by the office within the year that follows the date the application is filed. The patents currently being considered and directly linked to the future therapeutic product "Viaskin® Peanut" are patents: Méthode EPIT (B645), Peanut immunotherapy (B746) and électrospray (B575).

11.3 COLLABORATION, RESEARCH, SERVICE PROVISION, AND LICENSE AGREEMENTS GRANTED BY THE COMPANY OR GRANTED TO THE LATTER

11.3.1 Collaboration agreements

11.3.1.1 Research and Development in collaboration with the AP-HP

Within the framework of his activities as a hospital practitioner of the AP-HP, Mr. Christophe Dupont has collaborated with DBV Technologies in the refinement of the Viaskin® patch (described in paragraph 6.4), intended, in particular, to detect the state of sensitization of a subject to an allergen, manufacturing and use process.

This collaboration resulted in obtaining, in the name of DBV Technologies, the following patents that mention Christophe Dupont as co-inventor:

- *Viaskin® 1*: Patent EP 1367944, obtained on 13 October 2004, and Patent US 7 722 897 obtained on 25 May 2010;
- *Viaskin® 2*: Patent US 7 635 488 filed in the United States and obtained on 22 December; European patent EP 07 728431, in progress.

DBV Technologies, the AP-HP, and the Université Paris-Descartes (hereinafter, together, "the parties") entered into, in December 2008, an agreement establishing the regulations of co-ownership and of assignment-development and licensing arranging for the system of co-ownership thereby created between the parties and the assignment of the exclusive right to use said principal patents and those that might result from the further refinement of them. The same is the case for the "EPIT Method" (B0645) and "Peanut immunotherapy (B0746)" patents, considered as patents derived from the two principal patents indicated above.

As a result of this agreement the parties co-own the patents as follows:

- 90% for DBV Technologies
- 5% for the AP-HP
- 5% for the Université Paris-Descartes

Upon the expiration of this agreement, DBV Technologies has exclusive possession of all the rights attached to the patents, subject to the right of AP-HP and the Université Paris-Descartes to use the technology covered for the sole purposes of internal non-commercial research. The commercial use of the patents is reserved exclusively for the Company, to any third party that might succeed it with respect to its rights, to any assignee, and to any licensee or sub-licensee freely designated by the Company.

Designated as the manager of the patents, the Company has undertook to pay AP-HP in consideration for the assignment of the use rights the sums indicated below, after deduction of the management expenses of the patents and the expenses of clinical development of the products (limited to a cumulative maximum ceiling of deduction during the term of the agreement of EUR 6 million):

- For the direct use:
  - royalties of 2% of the net sales[2] of any product that utilizes at least in part the patented technology covered by the two principal patents alone or combined with one or more of the derivative patents,
  - royalties of 1% of the net sales of any product that uses, at least in part, the derivative patents alone without use of the two principal patents,
- For indirect use, royalties of 2% of the income from the exclusive or non-exclusive licenses or sub-licenses received by the Company

[2] "Net Sales" means the amount of the sales excluding taxes of products (in all their forms) invoiced to third parties, including the distributors, by the Company or its affiliates, after deduction of the traditional commercial discounts and of the credits resulting from the returns of products in each country in the territory, it being understood that said cumulative commercial reductions may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the amount of the sales.
The Net Sales do not include the sales of products between the company and its affiliates or among its affiliates. The Net Sales include only the sales between an affiliate (or the Company) and a third party (and not sale between the company and an affiliate or between affiliates). They also do not include the sales or transfers made within the framework of humanitarian operations, or those made within the framework of clinical studies.

This agreement has a term that ends upon the expiration of the last patent, and was concluded intuitu personae, and thus, it is not assignable or transferable without the agreement of the other party. The share of co-ownership of some or all the patents involved is freely assignable, subject to a right of first refusal granted to the other parties.

11.3.1.2 Research and Development in collaboration with the Université de Genève

On 11 June 2009, DBV Technologies entered into with the Université de Genève (UNIGE) a research and development cooperation framework agreement concerning the comparison of vaccination by injection by traditional means with the epicutaneous Viaskin® method (Patent BO1023, "Sweet Boost," which appears in the summary table presented above). Upon the expiration of this agreement governed by Swiss law, a principle of co-ownership of the inventions and patents covering the results developed jointly at the end of said research program is stipulated. An option right is granted to DBV Technologies, allowing it to obtain an exclusive world-wide license to commercial use of the results. The UNIGE also grants DBV Technologies a free license to the new developments that are inseparable from the use of the patents that belong to DBV Technologies, which cover the Viaskin® technology. An invention and patent assignment agreement was concluded on 30 April 2010 by DBV Technologies and the UNIGE in application of this collaboration framework agreement. This agreement, which is subject to Swiss law, covers patent application EP 10315399 filed on 16 April 2010 by DBV Technologies and involves a vaccine that amplifies a pre-existing immune response (the "Sweet boost" patent that appears in the last line of the table above), the principal inventor of which is Ms. Claire-Anne Siegrist, Professor at the Université de Genève, in association with Lucie Mondoulet (DBV Technologies).

By means of this agreement, the full and complete ownership of the invention and the inventions derived from it is transferred to DBV Technologies, as well as complete freedom of commercial use thereof, with the UNIGE retaining the right to use the invention for research purposes. The financial consideration for this assignment is expressed in terms of royalties (1%) due to the UNIGE on net sales (defined as the total amount of the sales invoiced excluding the amount of insurance coverage, packaging, freight, taxes and customs expenses to the extent that these items are invoiced separately) of the products protected by the patent in question and as a share of the income related to the assignment, by DBV Technologies, of any license to use these products (5% if the assignment takes place at the end of the pre-clinical studies, 7% if at the end of Phase II).

11.3.2 License Agreement

With the exception of the use licenses deriving from the Regulations of Co-ownership of the patents concluded with the AP-HP and the Université Paris-Descartes covering the technology in the Viaskin® patch, the Company, to date, has not received any license agreement granted by one or more third parties. It has not granted any license agreement to a third party.

11.4 OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ITEMS

The company is the owner of the "Viaskin®" and "Diallertest®" trademarks for which it has international registration coverage, covering, in particular, the European Union, the United States, and Japan.

On 19 December 2011, the Company filed the French trademark "EPIT" and asked its counsel specialized in trademarks to initiate the formalities required to have it extended internationally under priority, to the European Union, Australia, China, Japan, Switzerland, the United States, Israel, and potentially India.

Finally, as of this date, the Company is also the owner of the domain names.

12 TRENDS

Since the 31st December 2012, the Company has continued its clinical development program, concerning which the most recent data are provided in detail in Section 6.6 of the Reference Document.

12.1 PRINCIPAL TRENDS SINCE THE END OF THE HALF YEAR ENDED ON 30 JUNE 2011

Since the end of the half year that ended on 30th June 2011, the Company has continued its clinical development program, the most recent data for which are provided in detail in Section 6.6 of this Reference Document.

12.2 KNOWN TREND, UNCERTAINTY, REQUEST FOR COMMITMENT, OR EVENT THAT IS REASONABLY LIKELY TO INFLUENCE THE PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY

See paragraph 6.3 "The market for allergies."

12.3 Significant events and transactions occurring after the Board of Directors meeting on 1st March 2013

- **Strategic manufacturing agreement with Sanofi**

DBV Technologies announced on 5th March 2013 that it entered into a strategic manufacturing agreement with Sanofi to produce Viaskin's Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), such as the peanut protein extract.

Per the agreement, Sanofi will act as DBV's Contract Manufacturing Organization (CMO). In this context, Sanofi will scale-up and validate the production process of Viaskin®'s API and full supply at commercial scale. DBV will benefit from Sanofi's strong expertise in biologics development and manufacturing in the field of plant extraction and purification of therapeutic proteins to further develop Viaskin. In addition, the manufacturing site at Aramon (France), which manufactures produces DBV's APIs, is FDA-approved and has all the necessary capabilities to support the registration of Viaskin® for both the EU and US markets.

- **DBV Technologies' first quarter 2013 Topline and cash position**

DBV Technologies announced on 15th April 2013 its first quarter 2013 topline and cash position.

For the first three months 2013, total revenues reached €796,101, up from €735,124 a year earlier, driven by an increase in Research tax credit. This 11.2% increase stems from an intense R&D activity. DBV did not sell any batch of Diallertest® to its commercial partner over the period. In-market sales of Diallertest® reached 6598 units in France in the first three months 2013, reflecting a stable demand quarter-on-quarter.

As of March 31st , 2013, DBV's cash position amounted to €34.7 million, compared with €37.8 million three months earlier.

13 FORECASTS OR ESTIMATIONS OF THE NET PROFIT

The Company does not intend to make net profit forecasts or estimates.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

14.1 EXECUTIVES AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of the Board of Directors

As of the date of this Reference Document, the Board of Directors of the Company is composed of the following seven members:

Name	Position	Principal function in the Company	Principal function outside the Company	Dates of first nomination and latest renewal
Dr Pierre-Henri Benhamou	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	None	Appointed by the general meeting of 23 December 2005, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year. Appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive by the board at the meeting of 25 February 2010, and then as Chief Executive by the board meeting of 23 December 2010 following the separation of the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive. Appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer by the board at the meeting of 17 January 2012 following the amalgamation of the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer following the resignation of George Horner III from his chairmanship. The board meeting of 6 June 2012 renewed Mr Benhamou's mandate as Chairman and Chief Executive for the remainder of his term as a director.
George Horner III: (independent director)	Director	None	None	Appointed by the general meeting of 16 December 2010, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year. Appointed as Chairman by the board at the 23 December 2010 meeting, a position from which he resigned on 17 January 2012,
Dr Torbjörn Bjerke (independent director)	Director	None	Chief Executive Karolinska Development AB	Appointed by the general meeting of 27 February 2006, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.
Sofinnova Partners represented by Dr Rafaèle Tordjman	Director	None	Partner Sofinnova Partners	Appointed by the general meeting of 23 December 2005, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.
Peter Hutt (independent director)	Director	None	Partner Covington & Burling LLP	Appointed by the general meeting of 21 January 2009, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.
CDC Entreprises (INNOBIO) represented by Chahra Louafi	Director	None	Director of Investments CDC Entreprises	Appointed by the general meeting of 16 December 2010, his mandate was renewed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.
Dr Didier Hoch	Director	None	Chairman BioVision (The World Life Sciences forum)	Appointed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.
Maïlys Ferrere	Non-voting member	None	Director of Investments FSI	Appointed by the general meeting of 6 June 2012 for a period of two years, expiring at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year.

The Board of Directors also includes a non-voting member of the board who does not hold any position within the Company. This is Ms Maïlys Ferrère, currently a Director and member of the Management Committee of the FSI, Chair of the Strategy Committee of the Innobio Fund and a Director on the board of Limagrain and the Supervisory Board of Groupe Grimaud, appointed on 6 June 2012 for a term of two years that expires at the end of the general meeting to be held in 2014 to approve the financial statements for the previous financial year.

The business addresses of the members of the Board of Directors are as follows:

- Pierre-Henri Benhamou: registered office of the Company;
- George Horner III: registered office of the Company;
- Torbjorn Bjerke: Karolinska Development, Fogdevreten 2 A, SE-17165 Solna, Sweden;
- Sofinnova Partners represented by Rafaèle Tordjman: 17 rue de Surène 75008 Paris;
- Peter Hutt: Covington & Burling LLP, 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20004, United States of America;
- Didier Hoch: Biovision, 210 avenue Jean Jaurès – 69007 Lyon;
- CDC Entreprises represented by Chahra Louafi: 137 rue de l'Université 75007 Paris.

The expertise and experience with management of these persons is the result of various salaried and management positions that they previously held (see paragraph 14.1.3).

There are no family relationships among the persons indicated above.

To the knowledge of the Company, as of the date of drafting of this Reference Document, no members of the Board of Directors or of senior management have during the last five years been:

- sentenced for fraud;
- associated, in their capacity of executive or member of a Board of Directors, with a bankruptcy, sequestration, or liquidation;
- prevented by a court from acting as a member of a board of directors or a management or supervisory board or from being involved in the management or conduct of a company's business;
- the object of incriminations or official public sanctions delivered by statutory or regulatory authorities.

OTHER CURRENT CORPORATE OFFICES

To the knowledge of the Company, the following directors have positions at other companies or organisations. This list is based on their declarations to the Company.

	Other current offices	
	Company	**Office**
Dr Pierre-Henri Benhamou	SCP Benhamou Vannerom SCP Cabinet médical Victor Hugo PHYS	Co-manager Co-manager Manager
George Horner	Creabilis Therapeutics Omthera Pharmaceuticals	Chairman of the Board of Directors Chairman of the Board of Directors
Dr Torbjörn Bjerke	Neurosearch Aprea AB Axela AB Pergamum AB Action Pharma Karolinska Development	Director Director Director Chairman of the Board of Directors Vice President and Director Chief Executive
Dr Rafaèle Tordjman	*In a personal capacity* PregLem SA (Switzerland) Ascendis Phamaceuticals A/S (Denmark) Flexion Therapeutics Inc. United States Nucana BioMed Ltd (UK)	 Director Director Director Director
Peter Hutt	Ista Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Momenta Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Xoma Ltd Q Therapeutics, Inc. BIND Biosciences, Inc. Blend Biosciences, Inc. Concert Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Entodis Pharma SA LifeLine Screening Holdings, Inc. Living Proof, Inc. Nanomedical Systems, Inc. Pervasis Therapeutics, Inc. Selecta Biosciences, Inc. Seventh Sense, Inc.	Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Director
Dr Didier Hoch	Pevion Genticel Effimune	Director Director Director
Chahra Louafi	*In a personal capacity* Cap Décisif Management *As the permanent representative of CDC Entreprises* Sensorion Pharmaceuticals Eyevensys Inserm Transfert Initiative SAS	 Member of the Supervisory Board Director Director Chairman of the Supervisory Board until February 2012. Then member of the Supervisory Board from February 2012.

OTHER OFFICES HELD DURING THE PAST 5 FINANCIAL YEARS BUT HAVING ENDED AS OF THIS DATE

To the knowledge of the Company, the following directors have held offices at other companies or organisations which had ended by the date of this Reference Document. This list is based on their declarations to the Company.

	Other offices over the last five years that have now ended	
	Company	**Office**
Dr Pierre-Henri Benhamou	None	
George Horner	Prestwick Pharmaceuticals Novexel SA Endo Pharmaceuticals Endotis SA Durata Therapeutics	Chief Executive and Director Director Director Director Director
Dr Torbjörn Bjerke	Biolipox Orexo AN	Chairman and Chief Executive Chairman and Chief Executive
Dr Rafaèle Tordjman	*In a personal capacity* EndoArt SA (Switzerland) Healthcare Brands International Ltd (UK) *As the permanent representative of Sofinnova* Inserm Transfert Initiative SAS Endotis Pharma SA	 Director Director Member of the board Director
Peter Hutt	Celera Corporation CV Therapeutics, Inc. Entegrion Therapeutics, Inc. Favrille, Inc. Introgen Therapeutics, Inc.	Director Director Director Director Director
Dr Didier Hoch	Sanofi Pasteur MEDEF - Health Committee European Vaccine Manufacturers Association LEEM LEEM Biotechnology Committee	Chairman and board member Chairman Chairman Director Chairman
Chahra Louafi	*As the permanent representative of CDC Entreprises* Emertec Gestion	 Member of the Supervisory Board

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE NON-VOTING MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Pierre-Henri Benhamou, physician, paediatrician, specialising in paediatric gastroenterology. Dr Benhamou has held numerous important clinical positions, including that of Senior Consultant at the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Hospital in Paris. At the head of DBV Technologies, he received the prize for technological innovation from the Altran Foundation for Innovation in 2003 for his work on the development of test patches allowing the allergy to cows' milk to be diagnosed. With the first-class scientific research staff that he leads within DBV, PH Benhamou has published numerous papers and conducted many scientific collaborations. Within DBV Technologies, he currently holds the position of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

George Horner III is a pharmaceutical/biopharmaceutical executive with more than 40 years of experience in that sector. He is currently a biotech management consultant for several private companies in the United States and in Europe. Previously, Mr Horner was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Prestwick Pharmaceuticals, a company that has business activities that involve the SNC and which he led in order to obtain the approval of the FDA for tetrabenazine (TBZ), the first medicine ever authorised in the United States for the treatment of patients with Huntington's disease. Prior to that, Mr Horner was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Vicuron Pharmaceuticals, a company operating in the field of anti-infectives; under his leadership, the company increased from a market value of USD 12.8 million to a value of USD 1.9 billion at the time it was bought out by Pfizer. Furthermore, he has held numerous positions as an executive, chief executive officer and development and marketing/sales manager within Abbott Laboratories and E R Squibb across four continents.

Torbjorn Bjerke MD, Chief Executive of Karolinska Development, contributes valuable skills and great expertise in the treatment of allergies as a result of his vast experience leading Biolipox, a Swedish pharmaceutical laboratory that develops new treatments for inflammatory diseases. Previously, Dr Bjerke was Vice President of the Research and Development Department at ALK-Abelló and prior to that occupied positions as Director of Research at AstraZeneca.

Rafaèle Tordjman MD PhD is an associated partner in the life sciences sector at Sofinnova Partners, which she joined in 2001. Before dedicating herself to venture capital, Rafaèle was a doctor and researcher. After a five-year residency at Hôpitaux de Paris as a doctor, she presented her doctor of sciences thesis in haematology and angiogenesis, which she obtained brilliantly in 2000. She then worked as a post-doctoral researcher in Immunology at the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM) at Hôpital Cochin in Paris. In 2002, she was a member of the "Young Managers" programme at INSEAD.

Peter Hutt brings to DBV Technologies very extensive skills and direct experience with the legislation of the US FDA. He is currently Senior Counsel in the law firm Covington & Burling LLP in Washington DC, and specialises in legislation on foods and medicines, which he teaches at Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Institute of Medicine of the American National Academy of Sciences since it was formed in 1971, and has been Chief Counsel for the Food and Drug Administration.

Didier Hoch is currently the Chairman of BioVision, an independent member of the boards of directors of Effimune, Genticel and Pevion and a strategic advisor for medical and life sciences companies. He is a doctor who has worked for the pharmaceutical and vaccine industry for over 25 years. In particular, from 2000 to 2010 he was Chairman of Sanofi Pasteur MSD, a European joint venture between Sanofi and Merck focusing on vaccines and a leading supplier to the European vaccine market involved in the launch of Gardasil. He was previously responsible for a variety of functions (sales, marketing and general management) in pharmaceuticals at Rhône-Poulenc Rorer and then Aventis in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

He also chairs the MEDEF Health and Life Sciences Committee. He was President of the European Vaccine Manufacturers' Association (EVM) from 2003-2009 and Chairman of the Biotechnology Committee of the French pharmaceutical industry association LEEM from 2006-2012.

Chahra Louafi is the Investment Director of CDC Entreprises, which she joined in 2001. Chahra Louafi was previously responsible for the preparation and implementation of projects, as well as creation, within a private business incubator specialising in biotechnologies, Mendel Partner. At CDC Enterprises, Chahra Louafi has had responsibility for, among other things, investment funds, particularly start-up funds and biotechnology funds, as well as technology transfer transactions. Since October 2009, she has been part of the management team of the InnoBio fund, dedicated to biotechnology companies and managed by CDC Entreprises, which receives investment from businesses in the pharmaceutical industry.

Maïlys Ferrère (non-voting member) joined the FSI in early 2009 as Investment Director and then as a

member of the Management Committee. She is also Chairman of the Strategy Committee of the Innobio Fund and a Director on the board of Limagrain and the Supervisory Board of Groupe Grimaud. Before this, she gained about 20 years' experience in several French banks in the field of stock exchange transactions. She has a degree in business law from IEP Paris and is also a graduate of the French Society of Financial Analysts' Training Centre.

14.2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL BODIES AND THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Board of Directors who constitute the management team are shareholders, directly or indirectly, of the Company and/or owners of securities giving access to the share capital of the Company (see paragraph 17.2).

Related party agreements are described in paragraphs 16.2 and 19.3.1. The service agreement with SCP Benhamou Vannerom was terminated on 31 December 2012.

The shareholders' agreement signed among the major shareholders of the Company on 16 December 2010 was terminated on the date of the first listing of the shares of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris.

A shareholders' agreement was signed on 9 March 2012 by Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI (the "Agreement"), under the terms of which:

- Pierre-Henri Benhamou and Bertrand Dupont on one hand, and the FSI on the other, have signed a commitment to conserve their shares under the conditions described in the memorandum of operation no. 12-111 approved by the AMF on 12 March 2012.
- The FSI may request the appointment of a non-voting member;
- Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Bertrand Dupont and DBCS Participations have made a commitment not to propose or to vote for any change to the rules of procedure of the Board of Directors as adopted by the board on 17 January 2012;
- The FSI may conduct any audit mission as long as the normal operation of the Company is not disrupted.

This Agreement was signed for a period of ten years, but it may be terminated if the FSI sells more than half its shares in the Company.

Apart from the shareholders' agreement above, to the knowledge of the Company there are no:

- other agreements entered into with shareholders, customers, suppliers, or others under the terms of which one of the members of the Board of Directors or one of the executives of the Company has been appointed;
- other restrictions accepted by the members of the board of directors or senior managers concerning the assignment of their investment in the share capital of the Company.

To the Company's knowledge, there are no actual or potential conflicts of interest between the duties of the persons who compose the administrative and management bodies or the Chief Executive Officer with respect to the company and their private interests or other duties, as indicated in paragraph 14.1 above.

15 COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

15.1 COMPENSATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 10 in the "Recommandation AMF relative à l´information à donner dans les prospectus sur la rémunération des mandataires sociaux du 22 décembre 2008" [AMF Recommendation dated 22 December 2008 concerning information to be provided in the prospectus with respect to the compensation of the corporate officers] are presented below:

Table 1

Table summarising the compensation and BSA and BSPCE share purchase warrants awarded to each corporate officer		
	2011 financial year	**2012 financial year**
George Horner III - Chairman of the Board of Directors (1)		
Compensation due for the year	€64,100	
Value of BSA share purchase warrants allocated during the year (3)	€165,702	
Value of performance shares allocated during the year	- €	
TOTAL	**€229,802**	**- €**
Pierre-Henri Benhamou - Chairman and Chief Executive (2)		
Compensation due for the year	€353,514	€367,962
Value of BSPCE share purchase warrants allocated during the year (3)	€149,786	- €
Value of performance shares allocated during the year	- €	€2,650,331
TOTAL	**€503,300**	**€3,018,293**
TOTAL EXECUTIVES	**€733,102**	**€3,018,293**

(1) Appointed chairman by the Board meeting of 23 December 2010, which opted to separate the duties of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. His annual compensation was amended by the Board, which met on 21 February 2012. Mr George Horner III resigned from his office as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 17 January 2012, a decision enacted by the Board of Directors meeting on that same day, which therefore decided to waive the separation between the duties of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. He did not receive any compensation during the 2012 financial year;

(2) Appointed as Chairman and CEO by the board meeting of 25 February 2010 and confirmed as CEO by the board meeting of 23 December 2010, which opted to separate the duties of chairman and chief executive officer. Following the resignation of Mr George Horner III from his office as Chairman on 17 January 2012 and the decision of the Board of Directors that met on that same day to waive the separation of the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Benhamou became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on that same date. His role as Chairman and Chief Executive was renewed by the Board of Directors on 6 June 2012 following the renewal of his office of Director by the general meeting of 6 June 2012;

(3) The method of valuation of the securities is described in detail in Note 17 of the Appendix to the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS standards presented in paragraph 20.3.1 below;

Following the change in Mr Benhamou's office from Chief Executive to Chairman and Chief Executive from 17 January 2012, the Board of Directors, meeting on 25 September 2012, on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, decided that Mr Benhamou's compensation would consist from 1 January 2013 of a fixed part equal to the sum of 280,000 euros paid in twelve monthly instalments and a variable part, weighted on the basis of criteria established every year by the Board of Directors based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee, equal to no more than 30% of the fixed part. These qualitative and quantitative criteria will primarily concern the state of progress of the R&D programmes.

Table 2

Table summarising the compensation of each office-holding executive				
	2011 financial year		2012 financial year	
	Amounts due	Amount paid	Amounts due	Amount paid
George Horner III - Chairman of the Board of Directors (1)				
Fixed annual compensation	€64,100	€64,100		
Variable compensation				
Exceptional compensation				
Attendance fees				
Benefits in kind				
TOTAL	**€64,100**	**€64,100**	**- €**	**- €**
Pierre-Henri Benhamou - Chairman and Chief Executive (2)				
Fixed annual compensation (3)	€282,638	€282,638	€287,362	€287,363
Variable compensation				
Exceptional compensation (3)	€70,876	€80,750	€80,600	€75,876
Attendance fees				
Benefits in kind				
TOTAL	**€353,514**	**€363,388**	**€367,962**	**€363,239**
TOTAL EXECUTIVES	**€417,614**	**€427,488**	**€367,962**	**€363,239**

(1) Appointed chairman by the Board meeting of 23 December 2010, which opted to separate the duties of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. His annual compensation was amended by the Board, which met on 21 January 2012. Mr George Horner III resigned from his office as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 17 January 2012, a decision enacted by the Board of Directors meeting on that same day, which therefore decided to waive the separation between the duties of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

(2) Appointed as Chairman and CEO by the Board Meeting of 25 February 2010 and confirmed as CEO by the Board Meeting of 23 December 2010, which opted to separate the duties of chairman and chief executive officer. Following the resignation of Mr George Horner III from his office as Chairman on 17 January 2012 and the decision of the Board of Directors that met on that same day to waive the separation of the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Benhamou became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on that same date. His role as Chairman and Chief Executive was renewed by the Board of Directors on 6 June 2012 following the renewal of his office of Director by the general meeting of 6 June 2012;

(3) In 2011, his fixed compensation included fixed fees of 164,513 euros for scientific services paid under the agreement with SCP Benhamou and a salary of 118,125 euros for his office as CEO. In addition, he was allocated exceptional compensation of 70,876 euros as a bonus for achieving the targets he had been set for the 2011 financial year, paid in 2012;
In 2012, his compensation included fixed fees of 164,513 euros for scientific services paid under the agreement with SCP Benhamou and a salary of 122,850 euros for his office as CEO. In addition, he was allocated exceptional compensation of 80,600 euros, including (i) 75,600 euros awarded by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 1 March 2013, based on a proposal from the Compensation Committee at its meeting of 28 February 2013, corresponding to a bonus for achieving the qualitative and quantitative targets – relating mainly to the state of progress of R&D programmes – he had been set for the 2012 financial year by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 6 June 2013, to be paid in 2013, and (ii) 5,000 euros for the successful stock exchange listing, paid in 2012;

Table 3

Table of attendance fees and other compensation received by the non-executive office holders				
Non-executive office holders	**Financial year 2011**		**Financial year 2012 (1)**	
	Amounts due	**Amounts paid**	**Amounts due**	**Amounts paid**
Sofinnova Partners				
Attendance fees				
Other compensation				
Torbjorn Bjerke				
Attendance fees	€8,000		€15,000	
Other compensation				
George Horner				
Attendance fees			€15,000	
Other compensation				
Peter Hutt				
Attendance fees	€10,000		€5,000	
Other compensation				
Jens Bager (2)				
Attendance fees				
Other compensation				
Mette Agger (3)				
Attendance fees				
Other compensation				
CDC Entreprises				
Attendance fees				
Other compensation				
Flemming Pedersen (3)				
Attendance fees				
Other compensation				
Didier Hoch				
Attendance fees			€10,000	€6,000
Other compensation				
TOTAL	**€18,000**	**€0**	**€45,000**	**€6,000**

(1) Award of attendance fees by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 1 March 2013
(2) Resigned on 24 June 2011
(3) Office not renewed at the general meeting of 6 June 2012

Table 6

Performance shares awarded to corporate officers						
	Plan date	**Number of shares awarded during the financial year**	**Value of the shares according to the IFRS2 method**	**Acquisition date**	**Availability date**	**Performance conditions**
Pierre-Henri Benhamou Chairman and Chief Executive	2 April 2012	304,461	2,650,331	2 April 2014	2 April 2016	(1)
TOTAL		**304,461**	**€2,650,331**			

(1) The acquisition of bonus shares is subject to the three performance criteria below being achieved:
- a third of the shares awarded to Key Managers will only be acquired on the later of these two dates: (i) the expiry of a period of two years from the award and (ii) the inclusion of the hundredth patient in the VIPES phase II study;
- a third of the shares awarded to Key Managers will only be acquired on the later of these two dates: (i) the expiry of a period of two years from the award and (ii) the achievement of the main evaluation criterion of the VIPES phase II study;
- a third of the shares awarded to Key Managers will only be acquired on the later of these two dates: (i) the expiry of a period of two years from the award and (ii) the inclusion of the first patient in the Viaskin®Milk phase II study.

The allocation of bonus shares is described in detail in paragraph 21.1.4.3 of this Reference Document.

Table 7

None of the performance bonus shares allocated to Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou became available during the 2012 financial year.

Table 10

The table below provides details with respect to the conditions governing compensation and other benefits granted to the sole corporate executive officer:

Corporate executive officers	**Employment contract**		**Supplementary pension scheme**		**Compensation or benefit due or likely to be due as a result of leaving or changing role**		**Compensation relating to a non-competition clause**	
	YES	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**
Pierre-Henri Benhamou Chairman and Chief Executive		**X (1)**		**X**	**X (3)**			**X**
Date of taking office (2)	17-Jan-12							
Date of leaving office	Ordinary general meeting held in 2014 to approve the accounts of the previous year							

(1) Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou does not have an employment contract but rather a service provision agreement (see paragraph 16.2 of the Reference Document);

(2) Appointed as Chairman and CEO by the Board Meeting of 25 February 2010 and confirmed as CEO by the Board Meeting of 23 December 2010. Following the resignation of Mr George Horner III from his office as Chairman on 17 January 2012 and the decision of the Board of Directors that met on that same day to waive the separation of the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Benhamou became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on that same date. His role as Chairman and Chief Executive was renewed by the Board of Directors on 6 June 6 following the renewal of his office of Director by the general meeting of 2012 June 2012;

(3) In accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors on 25 September 2012, in case of (i) termination of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's duties as managing director that is not due to a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or gross misconduct or (ii) non-renewal without the consent of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou that is not due to a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or gross misconduct, the Board of Directors may pay him compensation, the gross amount of which shall be equivalent to the sum of the gross compensation he would have received from the Company for any reason whatsoever, over the last eighteen (18) months prior to his departure, provided at least two out of the following three criteria are met at his departure date:
- a management structure allowing for the sale of or a partnership on Viaskin Peanut® is in place, with the understanding that this criterion shall be considered met if, at the departure date, the following 5 duties are being performed within the Company: technical director, development director, finance director, strategic marketing director and research manager;
- a market capitalisation equivalent to at least €80 million;
- at least three Viaskin® projects under development.

This commitment will be submitted for the approval of the next general meeting under the terms of a specific resolution.

Table 8

is set forth in paragraphs 21.1.4.1 and 21.1.4.2 of the Reference Document.

15.2 SUMS FOR WHICH PROVISIONS WERE MADE BY THE COMPANY FOR THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, RETIREMENT COMMITMENTS AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has not reserved any sums for the purposes of the payment of pensions and other benefits to the members of the Board of Directors and executives, but has reserved sums for retirement commitments.

The Company has not granted arrival or departure bonuses to these persons.

15.3 STOCK WARRANTS [BONS DE SOUSCRIPTION D'ACTIONS, "BSAs"], FOUNDERS´ WARRANTS [BONS DE SOUSCRIPTION DE PARTS DE CRÉATEUR D'ENTREPRISE, "BSPCEs"], BONUS SHARES OR OTHER SECURITIES GIVING ACCESS TO THE SHARE CAPITAL GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

See paragraphs 17.2 and 21.1.4 below.

16 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

16.1 MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The detailed composition of the Board of Directors is set forth in paragraph 14.1 of this Reference Document.

During the financial year ended on 31 December 2012, the Board of Directors of the Company met 11 times. The average rate of attendance of the members of the Board was 88.4%.

General Management of the Company

By a decision dated 23 December 2010, the Board of Directors had elected to separate the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. At the time, the company was represented in relations with third parties by Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, as Managing Director, with Mr George Horner III holding the position of Board Chairman.

Following the resignation of Mr Georges Horner III from his position as Chairman on 17 January 2012, enacted by the Board of Directors which met on that same day, the Board decided to waive the separation of the positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Thus, beginning on 17 January 2012, the Company is represented with respect to third parties by Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

16.2 INFORMATION ON CONTRACTS BINDING ON COMPANY MANAGERS

The only contract binding the Company to any of the shareholders and/or managers is the following service contract:

Agreement with the service provider "SCP Benhamou Vannerom", a company of physicians specialising in the detection and treatment of allergies, of which Pierre-Henri Benhamou is co-manager and a 50% shareholder: under this contract, the vendor undertakes to deliver scientific advice services to the Company, and more especially, to help design clinical studies and produce protocols, publish findings and take part in scientific and medical working sessions both within and outside the Company, keep watch on scientific developments and produce papers and reports on the medical components of the Company's activities. All the intellectual property that might result from the execution of this agreement will be the sole property of the Company.

Under this contract, an average monthly professional fee shall be paid of €13,709.39 (excl. taxes) covering an estimated period of services determined on the basis of an hourly rate of €135 (excl. taxes). Based on the actual period of service, an additional invoice may be issued, or, conversely, a credit to be charged to the next invoice.

The annual amounts payable under this contract stood at €164,513 (excl. taxes) for the years 2011 and 2012.

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors met on 25 September 2012 and voted to terminate the agreement with SCP Benhamou Vannerom, effective as from 31 December 2012, following the adoption of a new compensation package for Mr Benhamou effective as from 1 January 2013. This compensation is detailed in paragraph 15.1 of this Reference Document. According to the contract terms, the agreement between the Company and SCP Benhamou Vannerom was terminated on 1 July 2012, i.e. with prior notice of 6 months.

To the knowledge of the Company, as of the date of drafting of this Reference Document, there are no other service contracts binding members of the Board of Directors, the Management Board or the Supervisory Board to the company and specifying benefits under the terms of such a contract.

16.3 SPECIALISED COMMITTEES – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

One non-voting Board member sits on the Board of Directors of the Company (see paragraph 14.1 above).

The articles of association covering the operation of the Board of Directors feature in paragraph 21.2.2 hereunder.

By Decision of 28 January 2011, the Board of Directors decided to set up two specialised committees whose organisation and purposes are described in the Chairman's Report on corporate governance and internal control in chapter 16.5 of this Reference Document.

16.4 STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company refers to the Corporate Governance Code for Midcaps published in December 2009 by MiddleNext.

The Company already has two specialised committees which were established by the Board of Directors meeting held on 28 January 2011, a Compensation Committee and an Audit Committee. See paragraph 16.3 above.

The Company believes that it already has three independent members of the Board of Directors (Peter Hutt, Torbjorn Bjerke and George Horner III) pursuant to the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code for Midcaps as published in

December 2009 by MiddleNext and validated as a code of practice by the French Financial Markets Authority to which the company refers, in that none of these members of the Board of Directors:

- is an employee or a corporate executive officer of the Company, or an employee or a corporate executive officer of any of its subsidiaries, and has not been so during the past three years;
- is a significant customer, supplier, or banker of the Company, or one for which the Company represents a significant share of their business activity;
- is a major shareholder of the Company;
- has a close family relationship with a corporate officer or a reference shareholder; or
- has been an auditor of the Company during the past three years.

16.5 CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDITORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The law obliges the Chairman of the Board of Directors of business corporations allowed to trade securities in a regulated market (Euronext Paris) to prepare a report, appended to the Board's report, on:

- references to a corporate governance code,
- the make-up of the Board and the application of the principle of gender equality within this Board,
- the conditions of preparation and organisation of Board meetings,
- the special conditions related to the participation of shareholders at the general meeting,
- any restrictions on the powers of the Chief Executive,
- the principles and rules determining the salaries and benefits of any kind granted to corporate officers,
- elements likely to have an impact on government tender processes,
- and internal control and risk management procedures implemented by the company.

This report has been prepared and drafted by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, in collaboration with the Executive and Management Boards.

The report was then presented to the Board of Directors for approval on 1 March 2013 and forwarded to the auditors.

I - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

On the issue of the Corporate Governance Code, our company refers to the December 2009 MiddleNext Corporate Governance Code for Midcaps, available at the MiddleNext website (www.middlenext.com), designated hereinafter as the Code of Reference.

The Board declares that it has taken cognisance of the elements presented in this code under the rubric "Points to be watched". The Board considers that the organisation and procedures it has implemented satisfactorily address the points to be watched, and are in accord with the recommendations of the Code.

However, the following provisions of the Code have been excluded:

- Appraisal of Board deliberations:

Considering the recent appointments of many of its members, the Board is yet to appraise its deliberations. This process should be implemented during 2013.

16.5.1 The Board of Directors

16.5.1.1 Composition of the Board

The Board is composed of 7 members:

- Dr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, aged 57, French citizen, Board Chairman and Chief Executive
- Mr George Horner III, aged 68, US citizen
- Dr Torbjorn Bjerke, aged 50, Swedish citizen, independent Board member
- Sofinnova Partners, represented by Dr Rafaèle Tordjman, aged 43, French citizen
- Mr Peter Hutt, aged 78, US citizen, independent Board member
- CDC Entreprises, represented by Mrs Chahra Louafi, aged 41, French citizen
- Mr Didier Hoch, aged 56, French citizen, Board member

A non-voting member was also appointed at the General Meeting of 6 June 2012:

Mrs Maïlys Ferrère, aged 50, French citizen

Independence of Board members

Three of the Board members – Torbjorn Bjerke, George Horner III and Peter Hutt – are considered independent members as per the definition contained in the Code of Reference. According to the eighth recommendation of the MiddleNext Corporate Governance Code for Midcaps, the criteria used to classify a Board member as independent are as follows:

- The incumbent should not be an employee or a corporate officer working for the company or another company within the group, and should not have been one over the last three years;
- The incumbent should not be a major client, supplier or banker of the company or its group, or have the company or its group representing a major part of its business;
- The incumbent should not be a reference shareholder of the company;
- The incumbent should not have any close family relationship with a corporate officer or reference shareholder;
- The incumbent should not have been the company's auditor in the past three years;

After examining the situation of each independent Board member, the Board of Directors observed that none of these persons had any business relations with the Company.

Women and Men represented on the Board

Firstly, it should be noted that the Board is composed of two women and five men.

The principle of gender balance between the women and men sitting on the Board will be a point to be examined during the next Board evaluation.

16.5.1.2 Preparation of Board Meetings

To ensure that Board members fully prepare for Board meetings, the Chairman endeavours to communicate to them all necessary information or documentation beforehand.

Consequently, the draft annual accounts were sent to Board members seven days before the Board meeting convened to close the accounts.

Each time a Board member requested any additional information or documentation, the chairman took the necessary measures to make them available.

16.5.1.3 Holding of Board meetings

The notice to convene is issued in writing at least five business days in advance.

The meetings are held at the Head Office.

The Board has met 11 times since 1 January 2012.

Over this period, Board members' attendance at these meeting is as follows:

- 78% of Board members present at the meeting of 17 January 2012;

- 89% of Board members present at the meeting of 21 February 2012;
- 100% of Board members present at the meeting of 9 March 2012;
- 89% of Board members present at the meeting of 28 March 2012;
- 67% of Board members present at the meeting of 2 April 2012;
- 89% of Board members present at the meeting of 23 April 2012;
- 100% of Board members present at the meeting of 26 April 2012;
- 88% of Board members present at the meeting of 6 June 2012;
- 75% of Board members present at the meeting of 25 July 2012;
- 100% of Board members present at the meeting of 25 September 2012;
- 100% of Board members present at the meeting of 28 November 2012;

The average attendance over the period is 88.4%.

The auditors were invited to the Audit Committee meeting in preparation for the Board meetings convened to close the half-year and annual accounts.

They attended this meeting.

16.5.1.4 Board By-laws

The Board's by-laws are available on the company's website: http://www.dbv-technologies.com/fr/investors/regulated-information/?reglementary_category=5

16.5.1.5 Managing conflicts of interest within the Board

To the Company's knowledge, there are no conflicts of interest between the offices granted and other private interests and duties of Board members.

With regard to the prevention and management of conflicts of interest, the Board's by-laws state that:

"Each member of the Board of Directors sitting in his or her own name or as the permanent representative of a legal person member of the Board makes the following commitments, with the stipulation that non-members of the Board called on to attend Board meetings must make the same commitments: [...]

4. they shall inform the Board in full beforehand of any actual or potential situation of conflict of interest, either directly between the Company and themselves, or indirectly through a company in which they hold shares, take note that no information will be provided on the subjects in question and abstain from taking part in the Board's discussions and corresponding votes,

5. consequently, at the justified request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, they shall abstain from taking part and/or voting in any Board discussions relating to particularly sensitive or confidential subjects or to projects, knowledge about which would place them in a situation of conflict of interest, with this point being specifically mentioned in the minutes of the meetings concerned."

16.5.1.6 Issues discussed during Board meetings and activity report

During the 2012 financial year, the Board of Directors discussed the following issues:

Finance: closing of the annual and half-year accounts, examination of management planning documents and review of 2013 budget;

Compensation: examination and modification of the Chairman and Chief Executive's remuneration, allocation of bonus shares to all employees, allocation of stock purchase warrants to independent Board members and members of the Scientific Committee, review of objectives and allocation of exceptional bonuses for 2011 performance, implementation of 2012 objectives;

Strategy: review of the medium and long-term strategic plan.

Governance: review of the Code of Reference, points to be watched and AMF recommendations, review of obligations on confidential information and adoption of a code of conduct.

16.5.1.7 Appraisal of Board deliberations

Considering the recent appointments of many of its members, the Board is yet to appraise its deliberations. This process should be implemented during 2013.

16.5.2 Organisation and running of specialised committees

The Board of Directors has set up 2 committees:

16.5.2.1 The audit committee

This committee is composed of Mrs Chahra Louafi and Mr Torbjorn Bjerke.

The criteria used to determine the independence of committee members, notably the audit committee, are the same used to evaluate the independence of the Board members mentioned above.

Mr Torbjorn Bjerke is considered independent and competent for financial matters.

His competence in the field was confirmed by the Board given his experience in different managerial positions in Europe (see paragraph 14 of the Reference Document).

Moreover, Mrs Chahra Louafi equally has some basic experience in finance and accounting.

The committee is chaired by Mrs Chahra Louafi. The Company is applying the recommendations in the report on the Audit Committee by the AMF Working Group chaired by Mr Poupart-Lafarge, issued on 22 July 2010, except for the recommendation to evaluate the work of the Audit Committee. Implementation of this evaluation is planned for 2013.

The Committee does not have powers of its own. Its mission is to assist the board:

a. in analysing economic and financial information;

b. in ensuring the accuracy and the authenticity of the Company's financial statements, as well as the quality of the information provided.

It receives from the Board of Directors the following mission:

a. With respect to the financial statements:

   a. reviewing the Company's draft budgets and draft annual financial statements, as well as the Company's draft three-year plan, before they are submitted to the board,

   b. with respect to the annual financial statements, the Committee must meet with the Statutory Auditors of the Company and of its subsidiaries, without the presence of the managers of the Company if it deems it useful, in order to assist the board in its mission of verification and control,

   c. assessing and contributing to the definition of the accounting, financial, or ethical standards, as applicable, which must be implemented by the Company, and preventing any potential failure to apply these standards,

   d. reviewing drafts of comments, announcements, and financial communications concerning the financial statements,

   e. reviewing any draft issue of new negotiable securities or of new bond borrowings by the Company,

   f. offering an occasional opinion to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the Company upon its request.

b. With respect to the external control of the Company:

   a. assessing the proposed appointments of the Statutory Auditors of the Company and their compensation, after a call for proposals has been made,

   b. reviewing each year with the Statutory Auditors their plans for providing service, their conclusions and their recommendations, as well as any resulting follow-up.

c. With respect to the internal control and audit of the Company:

   a. assessing, along with those responsible for internal control, the internal control systems of the group,

   b. reviewing with them the audit schedules and the action plans within the area of internal control, the conclusions of those operations and actions, and the recommendations, as well as any resulting follow-ups.

d. With respect to cash and cash equivalents:

   a. reviewing the general cash policy (investments and borrowings, risk hedging tools) and the cash position of the Company.

The committee has met 3 times since 1 January 2012 and performed the following duties:

- review of 2011 annual financial statements;
- review of half-yearly financial statements at 31 June 2012;
- review of the 2013 budget;
- review and adoption of a treasury charter;
- review and approval of management control and budgeting processes.

The attendance rate for this Committee stands at 100%.

Committee members had sufficient time to review financial and accounting documents and to hear the statutory auditors and the administrative and financial director.

The Committee reported on its deliberations to the Board of Directors, which heeded and followed all its recommendations.

16.5.2.2 The Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is made up of Mrs Rafaèle Tordjman, Mr George Horner III and Mr Didier Hoch.

The Committee is chaired by Mrs Rafaèle Tordjman.

The Committee does not have powers of its own. It receives from the Board of Directors the following mission:

a. proposing the amounts for compensation, pension and social welfare plans, benefits in kind for corporate officers and members of the Executive Board of the Company based on individual performance assessments,

b. suggesting the annual gross compensation of all managers receiving more than EUR 100,000 per year (including the variable part), on the basis of comparative market information,

c. proposing, where needed, the annual amount for attendance fees to be submitted to the general meeting as well as the distribution thereof amongst Board members,

d. giving its opinion on the major orientations of the Company as regards its compensation policy,

e. giving its opinion on the principles decided by the Company as regards profit sharing and stockholding,

f. giving its opinion on the means allocated to Board members elected by employees.

The committee has met 4 times since 1 January 2012 and performed the following duties:

- reviewed objectives and the recommendation for allocating exceptional compensation for 2011 performance, and proposed objectives for 2012;
- worked on the establishment of a bonus share allocation plan for all employees in case the company is successfully listed on the stock market;
- proposed a bonus share allocation plan for all employees following the listing of the Company;
- proposed a compensation package when hiring a senior executive, a member of the Executive Committee;
- reviewed the new compensation structure and termination terms for the Chairman and Managing Director.

The attendance rate for this Committee stands at 100%.

The Committee reported on its deliberations to the Board of Directors, which heeded and followed all its recommendations.

16.5.2.3 Other committees

None.

1. Office of Chief Executive and Board Chairmanship

1.1 Terms for exercising the office of Chief Executive

Meeting on 17 January 2012, the Board decided to end the separation between the duties of Board Chairman and Chief Executive following the resignation of George Horner III from his position as Board Chairman at the same date. Thereafter, Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou took on the position of Chairman and Chief Executive.

1.2 Limitation of powers of the Chief Executive

The Board's rules of procedure provide that the "important" decisions below will be subject to the prior approval of the majority of the Board of Directors:

- "- Operations likely to affect the Company's strategy, capital, financial structure or scope of activity;
- approval and amendment of the Company's business plan and adoption of its annual budget;
- merger, demerger, partial contribution of assets or any other similar or equivalent transactions, dissolution, liquidation, leasing or disposal of goodwill, assignment of vital assets for both the Company and its subsidiaries;
- acquisitions or assignments, takeover or disposal of stakes in other entities, joint-ventures, for a unit price in excess of €1 million or a cumulative amount in excess of €5 million; any trading of property, securities or stocks under an acquisition or assignment transaction;
- investments or disinvestments (be it CAPEX or OPEX), commitments or disengagements, acquisitions or disposal of assets not provided for in the annual budget and for a unit amount in excess of €1 million or a cumulative amount in excess of €5 million;
- setting up new subsidiaries, opening up their capital to third parties;
- setting up business outside French territory, particularly via offices, branches or entities, including for R&D activities, or dismantling of the entities set up;
- conclusion of financing not provided for in the annual budget for a unit amount in excess of €1 million or a cumulative amount in excess of €5 million, or leading to a committed unit amount in excess of €1 million or a committed cumulative amount in excess of €5 million, including credit facilities and lease agreements; as well as any decision by the Company or any of its subsidiaries likely to cause a default on the financing taken out by the Company and/or its subsidiaries;
- granting of securities, sureties or guaranties on the property of the Company or its subsidiaries, award of any other off-balance sheet commitment, outside normal business operations;
- agreements establishing or amending the major terms and conditions of any agreement related to strategic partnerships;
- disposal or transfer of intellectual property rights and R&D findings as well as any licences related thereto, outside normal business operations or not provided for in the annual budget;
- implementation and management of major disputes, and transactions related to such disputes;
- amendment of rules on the composition of the Board of Directors and voting of decisions submitted to the Board;
- amendment of the list of Major Decisions;
- recruitment of site or department managers employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- conclusion, amendment and/or termination by the Company or any of its subsidiaries of an agreement concluded directly or indirectly with a partner, shareholder, board member, corporate officer and/or any other manager of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including regulated agreements within the meaning of the Commercial Code);
- convening of General Meetings of shareholders and presentation of draft resolutions of the meeting."

2. Principles and rules for determining the remuneration of corporate officers

2.1 Remuneration of Board Members (attendance fees)

The General Meeting of 6 June 2012 approved the Board's decision to set the global amount of attendance fees for 2012 at the sum of €100,000, which resolution is upheld until a decision to the contrary.

The Board meeting on 25 September 2012 approved the proposal from the Compensation Committee to allocate the said attendance fees to the independent Board members to the tune of €2,500 for each meeting they attended in person. This decision applies from the 2012 financial year.

2.2 Remuneration of company executives

The Board establishes the remuneration policy of the sole corporate officer based on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

It also refers to the MiddleNext Corporate Governance Code for Midcaps of December 2009.

This policy comprehensively covers fixed, variable and exceptional compensation, including all types of benefits in kind granted by the Company (retirement pension, severance pay, etc.).

It is determined not only based on work performed, results obtained and responsibilities borne, but equally in the light of the practices observed in similar companies and the compensation paid to other executives in the company. In this regard, and to establish the new compensation structure for the Chairman and Chief Executive, the Compensation Committee worked with an external specialist to benchmark market practices and make recommendations in line with those of the AMF.

2.2.1. Determining the fixed share

For the 2012 financial year, the Company set the fixed share of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's compensation at the basic rate of €122,850 for his duties as Chief Executive, plus fixed fees of €164,513 for scientific services delivered under the agreement with the SCP Benhamou Vannerom.

Meeting on 25 September 2012, the Board decided to raise Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's fixed compensation to €280,000, effective from 1 January 2013. Under this arrangement, the agreement with SCP Benhamou Vannerom was interrupted on 31 December 2012.

2.2.2 Determining the exceptional share of the compensation

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board set the annual exceptional share of the Chairman and Chief Executive's compensation, with the interested party excluded from the vote.

Meeting on 25 September 2012, the Board decided, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, to raise the exceptional share of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's compensation to at most 30% of his fixed compensation with effect from 1 January 2013.

It should be noted that following a decision by the Board, Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's variable compensation for 2012 shall be determined based on the above items, namely at most 30% of €280,000, i.e. a maximum of €84,000 (see chapter 15 of this reference document).

2.2.3 Stock options and allocation of bonus shares

The corporate officers do not benefit from stock options but only from bonus shares.

- Allocation policy

Pursuant to the terms of Article L 225-197-1 of the Commercial Code, the Joint General Meeting of 9 December 2011 authorised the Board of Directors by its resolution no. 31 to allocate in one or more phases, over a period of 38 months, 1,968,528 bonus shares to its employees and/or executives.
The same meeting delegated to the Board of Directors, within the scope and terms of its authorisation, the most extensive powers to:

- set out the allocation terms and criteria to be met by beneficiaries of new bonus shares;
- determine, pursuant to the said terms and criteria, the identity of the beneficiaries of new bonus shares.

The final allocation of all or part of the bonus shares allocated to the Chairman and Chief Executive over the financial year is subject to performance, the success of the VIPES Phase IIb study and the launch of the Phase II study for Viaskin Milk.

- Conservation policy

As concerns the allocation of bonus shares, the Board decided to set the quantity of bonus shares to be retained personally by an individual until termination of their duties at 10%.

2.2.4 Allowances, benefits and compensation allocated to corporate officers for termination or change of duties

Meeting on 25 September 2012, the Board of Directors decided that in case of (i) termination of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou's duties as managing director that is not due to a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or

gross misconduct or (ii) non-renewal without the consent of Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou that is not due to a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or gross misconduct, the Board of Directors may pay him compensation, the gross amount of which shall be equivalent to the sum of the gross compensation he would have received from the Company for any reason whatsoever, over the last eighteen (18) months prior to his departure, provided at least two out of the following three criteria are met at his departure date:

- a management structure allowing for the sale of or a partnership on Viaskin® Peanut is in place, with the understanding that this criterion shall be considered met if, at the departure date, the following 5 duties are being performed within the Company: technical director, development director, finance director, strategic marketing director and research manager;
- a market capitalisation equivalent to at least €80 million;
- at least three Viaskin® projects under development.

Pursuant to Article L.225-42-1 of the Commercial Code, the above compensation items shall be submitted for approval by shareholders at the next general meeting.

2.2.5 Pensions

None.

2.2.6 Benefits in kind

None.

2.2.7 Employment contract

Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou does not have an employment contract (see also Chapter 15.1, table 10 of this Reference Document).

3. Participation of shareholders in General Meetings

The terms of participation in general meetings are set out in Article 20 of the articles of association.

4. Elements likely to impact on government tender processes

In application of article L. 225-100-3, we set out the following points that may affect public tendering:

- the capital structure, direct or indirect shareholdings known to the company and all information about the subject are described in paragraph 18.1 of the reference document.
- There is no statutory restriction on exercising voting rights, except for the removal of voting rights that may be requested by one or more shareholders with at least 2.5% of the capital failing the declaration that a statutory threshold has been exceeded (article 32 of the articles of association) (see paragraph 21.2.7 of the Reference Document).
- There is no statutory restriction on share transfers. However, some shareholders have signed a commitment to conserve shares described in paragraph 18.1 of the Reference Document.
- A shareholders' agreement was signed on 9 March 2012 by Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI (the "Agreement"). The main provisions of this agreement are described in paragraph 18.1 of the Reference Document.
- There are no securities with special control rights.
- There are no control mechanisms in any staff shareholding scheme with control rights that are not exercised by the scheme.
- The rules for appointing and removing members of the Board of Directors are the legal and statutory rules defined in articles 10 and thereafter of the articles of association described in paragraph 21.2.2 of the Reference Document.
- With regard to the powers of the Board of Directors, the current authorisations are described in this report in paragraph 21.1.3 of the reference document (share buyback programme) and in the table of authorisations to increase the capital in paragraph 21.1.5 of the Reference Document.
- Our company's articles of association are amended in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions.

- There are no significant agreements signed by the company that are amended or terminated in the event of a change of control.
- There are no specific agreements providing for compensation in the event that members of the Board of Directors leave their functions or employees resign or are dismissed without real and serious cause or their employment comes to an end due to a public tender. The details of the severance compensation likely to be due to the Chairman and Chief Executive are given above and in paragraph 15.1 of the Reference Document (table 10).

II- INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

In its introduction into the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris, the Company developed an internal control policy and a number of procedures. In the long run, the Company intends to comply with the recommendations made by the AMF for small and medium capitalisation companies as regards internal control.

The internal control procedures developed by the Company seek to:

- Monitor the control of operations, employee behaviours and proper management of resources in compliance with the framework set out by the management bodies and the laws and regulations in force;
- Prevent and control the risks inherent in the Company's activities, be they operational, industrial or financial.

1. General organisation of internal control

In the Company, internal control is performed *in fine* by the Board of Directors, assisted by the Audit and Compensation Committees. The Company is supervised on an operational basis by two committees, namely the Executive Committee and the Management Committee.

Executive Committee

Upstream from the Board, and in a more operational manner, an Executive Committee (Excom) monitors compliance with the procedures applicable. This Committee meets once a week and includes the Administrative and Financial Director, the Technical Director, the Development Director and the Chief Executive, who also chairs the Committee.

The Executive Committee assists the Chief Executive in the strategic and operational management of the Company.

Management Committee

The Executive Committee is supported by a Management Committee (Mancom), which performs the operational review of the Company's projects. The Management Committee meets once a month and is made up of Executive Committee members and the key directors of the Company. It meets to monitor performance and make adjustments to operational options where needed. The Company's Management Committee acts as a platform for brainstorming and exchange, and serves as a control and coordination instrument for all teams. The Management Committee manages the annual objectives of the Company. In particular, the ManCom meets for annual and quarterly reviews to assess and analyse the Company's operational and financial performance, particularly as part of the Forecast Review (FR).

2. Internal control and risk management procedures

The procedures developed by the Company for its internal control are reviewed and assessed by the statutory auditors during their annual and half-yearly account reviews. The findings from these deliberations are shared with the Company's Finance Department, enabling it to take remedial actions and improve internal control in the Company.

The mapping of risks inherent in the Company is detailed in Chapter 4 of the Reference Document.

2.1 Management of operational risks

In view of its present state of development, the Company's operations are mainly:

- pharmaceutical research and development of drug candidates;
- development of industrial tools and methods to produce the drug candidates based on the Viaskin platform® developed by the Company.

2.1.1 Pharmaceutical research and development

Clinical studies

The Company outsources clinical studies to leading international specialised vendors operating in compliance with all national and international Best Clinical Practices.

Research and development laboratories

The equipment used in the Company's research and development laboratories is handled by employees of the Company, with the required training and qualification. This equipment is approved, calibrated, cleaned and serviced on a regular basis.

2.1.2 Industrial development

Production

The production of Viaskin® patches needed for the clinical studies conducted by the Company as well as Diallertest® is assigned to two separate vendors in France working in compliance with Best Manufacturing Practices. The industrial equipment developed by the Company is handled by employees of vendors with the required training and qualification.

2.2 Management of financial risks

Accounting and financial information

The Company's books are kept by an independent accounting firm, which manages:

- registration of accounting documents;
- preparation of accounting information;
- tax and social security declarations.

The work of the accounting firm is reviewed and analysed by the Company's Finance Department, which prepares monthly management reports for the Management Committee and the Board of Directors. These reports help to assess expenditure in view of the budget and the different quarterly forecasts and to take remedial actions where needed. Additionally, the Company has developed expense control measures using "expense commitment requests" (ECR). These ECRs require two signatures and have a documented validation process. Invoices are paid by the administrative and financial director, subject to prior approval by budget managers.

Payroll management

The payroll is also entirely outsourced by the same accounting firm.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

16.5.3 STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statutory auditors' report prepared in accordance with Article L. 225-235 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) on the report prepared by the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fiscal year ended 31 December 2012

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' report issued in French prepared in accordance with Article L.225-235 of the French Commercial Code on the report prepared by the Chairman of the Board of Directors on the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users.

This report should be read in conjunction and construed in accordance with French law and the relevant professional standards applicable in France.

To the Shareholders,

In our capacity as statutory auditors of DBV Technologies and in accordance with Article L. 225-235 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), we hereby report to you on the report prepared by the Chairman of your company in accordance with Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code for the year ended 31 December 2012.

It is the Chairman's responsibility to prepare, and submit to the Board of Directors for approval, a report on the internal control and risk management procedures implemented by the company and containing the other disclosures required by Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code, particularly in terms of corporate governance.

It is our responsibility:

- to report to you on the information contained in the Chairman's report in respect of the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information; and
- to attest that this report contains the other disclosures required by Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code, it being specified that we are not responsible for verifying the fairness of these disclosures.

We conducted our work in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France.

Information on the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information

The professional standards require that we perform the necessary procedures to assess the fairness of the information provided in the Chairman's report in respect of the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information. These procedures mainly consisted in:

- obtaining an understanding of the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information on which the information presented in the Chairman's report is based and the existing documentation;
- obtaining an understanding of the work involved in the preparation of this information and the existing documentation;
- determining if any significant weaknesses in the internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information that we would have noted in the course of our engagement are properly disclosed in the Chairman's report.

On the basis of our work, we have nothing to report on the information in respect of the company's internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of the accounting and financial information contained in the report prepared by the Chairman of the Board of Directors in accordance with Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code.

Other disclosures

We hereby attest that the Chairman's report includes the other disclosures required by Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code.

Paris and Neuilly-sur-Seine, 5 March 2013
The Statutory Auditors

CHD AUDIT & CONSEIL	Deloitte & Associés
Jean-Marc BULLIER	Fabien BROVEDANI

17 EMPLOYEES

17.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

During the last fiscal year, the workforce of the Company changed as follows:

Workforce as of the Closing	2012	2011
Pre-clinical development and regulatory affairs	4	3
Clinical development	4	1
Research	13	10
Engineering/Production	5	5
Management, administration	8	5
TOTAL	**34**	**24**

An operational organization chart is included in paragraph 6.7.1 of the Reference document.

The company has one employee delegate. The first round of the most recent elections of the delegates of the employees was held on 24th January 2012. And the second one on 1st February 2012.

17.2 INTERESTS AND STOCK OPTIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

As of the date of this Reference Document, the direct and indirect interests of the members of the Board of Directors, as well as the number of securities giving access to the share capital of the Company that they own are the following (excluding "ratchet" warrants attached to the Category P4 preferred shares which will become null and void on the date the shares of the Company's stock are admitted to trading on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris):

Directors	Shares held		Securities giving access to the capital
	Number	% of the capital	
Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU	15,750 directly and 308,250 indirectly (1)	0.12 % directly and 2.30 % indirectly (1)	5,358 share warrants 2 giving the right to subscribe for 80,370 shares 10,000 2010 BSPCEs giving the right to subscribe for 150,000 shares 304,461 actions an cours d'acquiisition
George HORNER	0	0.00%	2,510 BSA2010 warrants giving the right to subscribe for 37,650 shares 2,500 BSA 2012 giving the right to subscribe for 2500 shares
Dr Torbjörn BJERKE	0	0.00%	859 share warrants giving the right to subscribe for 12,885 shares 1,036 X share warrants giving the right to subscribe for 15,540 shares 2500 BSA 2012 giving the right to subscribe 2500 shares
SOFINNOVA Partners	3,726,370	27.79%	None
Peter HUTT	0	0.00%	1,095 X share warrants giving the right to subscribe for 16,425 shares 2500 BSA 2012 giving the right to subscribe 2500 shares
Didier HOCH	0)		2500 BSA giving the right to subscribe 2500 shares
CDC Enterprises (INNOBIO)	1,789,597	13.35%	None

(1) Shares owned by PHYS Participations, a company of which Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU owns 36.8% of the share capital;

The conditions governing the exercise of the BCEs and BSAs are described in paragraph 21.1.4 below.

That same paragraph also reiterates the decision to make an award of free shares to, in particular, Mr. Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU, in compliance with the provisions of Article L. 225-197-6 of the French Commercial Code. Refer to Section 21.1.4.3 of this Reference Document.

17.3 EMPLOYEE SHAREHOLDING OF THE SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

As of December 31, 2012, the shareholding of the employees of the share capital of the Company totals 0.12%.

17.4 PROFIT-SHARING AND SHAREHOLDING AGREEMENTS

None as of the filing date of this Document de Base.

18 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

18.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPITAL AND OF THE VOTING RIGHTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Based on available information, the Company's shareholding structure as of December 31, 2012 was as follows:

Shareholders	% of Share Capital	No. of Shares and Voting Rights
Sofinnova	27.79%	3,726,370
InnoBio	13.35%	1,789,597
FSI	12.63%	1,693,002
ALK-BELLO	6.10%	818,175
Lundbeckfond	5.81%	779,220
SHIRE LLC	4.36%	584,430
PHYS & DBCS (a)	4.60%	616,500
Float	25.36%	3,400,953
TOTAL	**100%**	**13,408,247**

(a) Companies in which respectively Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU owns 36.8% of the share capital (PHYS) and in which the DUPONT family owns 73.6% of the share capital (DBCS).

18.2 SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS NOT REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Two significant shareholders, each holding more than 5.0% of the capital of the Company, ALK-Abello and Lundbeckfond, are not present at the Board of Directors of the Company.

18.3 VOTING RIGHTS OF THE MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The voting rights of each shareholder are equal to the number of shares owned by each of them. There are no double voting rights.

18.4 CONTROL OF THE COMPANY

As of the date of this Reference Document (Document de Reference), no shareholder possesses control of the Company, nor holds a percentage that might cause a presumption that such shareholder controls the Company within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code.

To the knowledge of the Company, no shareholders are acting in concert.

18.5 AGREEMENT THAT CAN ENTAIL A CHANGE IN CONTROL

A shareholders' agreement was signed on March 9, 2012 between Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Mr. Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI, as described in section 21.1.7.3 of this Reference Document.

No particular item in the Act of Incorporation, the Bylaws, a charter, or regulations of the Company could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in its control.

18.6 STATEMENT OF THE PLEDGES

None.

19 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Four new regulated agreements have been submitted to the Board of Directors for approval since the establishment of the Auditors' report related to the full year 2011.

The first one is a shareholders agreement between Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Mr. Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI, as described in section 21.1.7.3 of the present Document.

The second one is a deed confirming transfer of rights between the Company, Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and SCP Benhamou Vannerom (the "Deed Confirming Transfer of Rights ").

The confirmatory deed does not mention any financial compensation.

The third one, presented at the Board meeting held on September 25th , 2012 and which is the object of a dedicated resolution, stipulates that in case of (i) removal from office as Managing Director of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou that is not following a breach of law or the Company's bylaws or serious misconduct or gross negligence or (ii) non renewal which is not agreed to by Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and not following a breach of law or the Company's bylaws or serious misconduct or gross negligence, the Board of Directors shall pay him an indemnity for which the gross amount will be equal to the sum of the gross remuneration that he will have received from the Company, on any basis, during the eighteen (18) months preceding the departure if at least two of the following three criteria are met as at the date of departure:

- a management structure allowing the commercialization or a collaboration relating to the Viaskin Peanut® is set up, it being specified that this criterion will be considered as being met if, at the date of departure, the following 5 positions are actually carried out within the Company: Technical Manager, Director of Development, Financial Manager, Strategic Marketing Manager and Research Manager;
- a market capitalization at least equal to €80 million;at least three Viaskin® project undergoing development.

Moreover, the Board of Directors held on February 28th , 2013 ratified the payment of a 5,000 euro bonus to the CEO in connection with the success of the Company's Initial Public Offering, as well as a 4% increase of his fixed compensation, or a 4 725 euro gross amount.

No other regulated agreement has been recorded in the period.

These agreements are detailed in the special report from the Auditors on regulated agreements and undertakings.

19.1 INTRA-GROUP TRANSACTIONS

Not applicable.

19.2 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The only transactions with related parties for the 2011 fiscal year were the following:

- the service agreement with SCP Benhamou Vannerom: see paragraph 16.2 of the Registration Document;
- the directors' fees paid to the members of the Board of Directors.

Also see Note 21 of the appendices to the financial statements related to the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2012 prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and presented in paragraph 20.3.1 of this Document.

19.3 SPECIAL REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON CONCERNING THE REGULATED AGREEMENTS - GENERAL MEETING HELD TO APPROVE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2011

This a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' special report on regulated agreements issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. This report should be read in conjunction and construed in accordance with French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the Shareholders,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors of your company, we hereby present to you our report on regulated agreements and commitments.

The terms of our engagement do not require us to identify such other agreements and commitments, if any, but to communicate to you, based on information provided to us, the principal terms and conditions of those agreements and commitments brought to our attention, without expressing an opinion on their usefulness and appropriateness. It is your responsibility, pursuant to Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code, to assess the interest involved in respect of the conclusion of these agreements and commitments for the purpose of approving them.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility, as applicable, to provide you with the information stipulated in Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code concerning the performance over the past fiscal year of the agreements and commitments that were already approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

We carried out the procedures we deemed necessary in accordance with the professional standards of the French National Institute of Statutory Auditors (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes) related to this assignment. These procedures consisted in verifying the consistency of the information that was provided to us with the relevant source documents.

AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL BY THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Agreements and commitments approved during the past fiscal year

Pursuant to Article R. 225-40 of the French Commercial Code, we have been advised of the following agreements and commitments which were previously approved by your Board of Directors.

Signature of a shareholders' agreement

A shareholders' agreement was signed on 9 March 2012 between Mr. Benhamou, Chairman and CEO of your Company, PHYS Participations, whose Chairman is also Mr. Benhamou, Mr. Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI.

This shareholders' agreement determines the holding commitments of Messrs. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and Bertrand Dupont with respect to the DBV Technologies shares, on their behalf and on behalf of PHYS Participations and DBCS Participations. This agreement was concluded for a term of ten years.

The signature of this shareholders' agreement was approved by the Board of Directors on 9 March 2012.

Signature of an agreement confirming the transfer of rights

An agreement confirming the transfer of rights was signed on 12 March 2012 between your company, Mr. Benhamou, Chairman and CEO of your Company, and SCP Benhamou Vannerom, whose Managing Director is Mr. Benhamou.

Under this agreement, the SCP (civil law professional partnership) confirms that it has transferred and will transfer to your Company the exclusive ownership and right to use all intellectual property rights covering inventions, know-how and other intellectual property components arising from past and future work carried out as part of the service agreement. Consequently, SCP Benhamou Vannerom and Mr. Benhamou recognise your Company's exclusive right to use, exploit and dispose of inventions, know-how and other intellectual property components arising from past and future work carried out as part of the service agreement.

Remuneration and compensation for the revocation or non-renewal of the Chairman and CEO's term of office

As of 1 January 2013, following the Remuneration Committee's recommendations, the gross annual remuneration of the Chairman and CEO comprises a fixed portion of €280,000 and a variable portion, based on the criteria established by the Remuneration Committee, equal to a maximum of 30% of the fixed portion.

The variable portion for 2012 that will be paid in March 2013 is calculated based on the aforementioned components, i.e. a maximum of 30% of €280,000 over a full year.

As at 31 December 2012, the amount expensed with respect to this commitment amounts to €75,600 (excluding employer contributions).

In addition, in the event of a revocation of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou's term of office as CEO that is not the result of a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or gross or wilful misconduct, or a non-renewal not agreed to by Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and not resulting from a breach of the law or the Company's articles of association or gross or wilful misconduct, the Board of Directors may pay him a compensation whose gross amount shall equal the gross remuneration he would have received from your Company, in whatever capacity, during the 18 months preceding the departure if at least two of the three performance criteria defined by the Board of Directors have been met on the date of departure.

The amount of the remuneration and the granting of compensation for the revocation or non-renewal of the Chairman and CEO's term of office were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 September 2012.

Agreements and commitments not previously approved

Pursuant to Articles L. 225-42 and L. 823-12 of the French Commercial Code, we wish to inform you that the following agreements and commitments were not subject to the prior approval of your Board of Directors.

It is our responsibility to communicate to you the reasons why the approval procedure was not followed.

A one-time remuneration of €5,000 (excluding employer contributions) was paid to the Chairman and CEO for fiscal year 2012 in regard to the successful stock market listing, as well as 4% increase of his fixed remuneration, i.e. €4,725 (excluding employer contributions). These agreements were not subject to a prior approval of your Board of Directors by omission.

At its meeting on 1 March 2013, your Board of Directors decided to approve these two agreements after the fact.

AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS ALREADY APPROVED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Agreements approved in previous years with continuing effect during the past fiscal year.

In accordance with Article R. 225-30 of the French Commercial Code, we have been advised that the following agreements approved in previous years by the Shareholders' Meeting have had continuing effect during the past fiscal year.

Service agreement with SCP Benhamou Vannerom

SCP Benhamou Vannerom invoiced DBV Technologies for scientific consulting services, particularly relating to the design of clinical studies and the creation of protocols.

The amount invoiced and expensed during the year ended 31 December 2012 totalled €164,513 excluding taxes.

This fee amount for fiscal year 2012 was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 June 2011.

Paris and Neuilly-sur Seine, 5 March 2013

The Statutory Auditors

CHD AUDIT & CONSEIL Deloitte & Associés

Jean-Marc BULLIER **Fabien BROVEDANI**

20 FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ASSETS, THE FINANCIAL POSITION, AND THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ISSUER

20.1 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2011 AND 31 DECEMBER 2012

Not applicable. The Company has no subsidiaries and no interests.

20.2 PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Not applicable.

20.3 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DBV TECHNOLOGIES SA

This part includes:

- the financial statements of the Company restated in accordance with IFRS for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012;
- the historical annual financial statements of the Company prepared in compliance with French accounting principles for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012.

20.3.1 Financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	At 31 December 2011	2012
		EUR	EUR
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets			
Long-term intangible assets	**4**	20,512	14,012
Property, plant, and equipment	**5**	849,191	988,283
Long-term financial assets	**6**	398,266	384,357
Total Fixed Assets		**1,267,969**	**1,386,652**
Current assets			
Inventories and work in progress	**7**	34,449	29,673
Customer accounts receivable and related receivables	**8**	775	92,875
Other current assets	**8**	2,886,840	3,117,487
Cash and cash equivalents	**9**	11,531,117	38,348,130
Total Current Assets		**14,453,181**	**41,588,165**
TOTAL ASSETS		**15,721,150**	**42,974,817**

	Note	At 31 December 2011	2012
		EUR	EUR
LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Corporate Share Capital	**10**	882,275	1,340,815
Premiums related to the Share Capital		17,508,641	54,612,601
Reserves		556,859	(3,768,281)
Income or Loss		(7,241,157)	(13,012,000)
Total Shareholders' Capital		**11,706,617**	**39,173,135**
Long-term Liabilities			
Conditional advances	**11**	621,281	376,651
Long-term provisions	**12**	119,430	254,941
Total Long-term Liabilities		**740,711**	**631,592**
Current Liabilities			
Conditional advances	**11**	198,171	257,414
Bank overdrafts		-	519,499
Supplier accounts payable and related payables	**13**	2,204,477	977,724
Other current liabilities	**13**	871,173	1,415,453
Total Current Liabilities		**3,273,822**	**3,170,090**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**15,721,150**	**42,974,817**

STATEMENT OF TOTAL INCOME (LOSS)

(Amounts in Euros)

	Note	At 31 December 2011	At 31 December 2012
		EUR	EUR
Operating Revenues			
Sales	**15**	126,051	174,360
Other income	**15**	1,747,520	2,602,228
Total Income		**1,873,571**	**2,776,588**
Operating expenses			
Cost of goods sold		65,057	82,958
Research & Development	**16/17**	6,675,872	11,579,340
Overhead	**16/17**	2,393,583	4,618,627
Total Expenses		**9,134,512**	**16,280,925**
Operating Profit (Loss)		**(7,260,941)**	**(13,504,337)**
Financial revenues	**18**	62,383	517,540
Financial expenses	**18**	(42,599)	(25,208)
Financial Profit (Loss)		**19,784**	**492,337**
Corporate tax	**19**	-	-
Net Profit (Loss)		**(7,241,157)**	**(13,012,000)**
Basic earnings per share (EUR/share)	**22**	**(1.03)**	**(1.06)**

	At 31 December 2011	At 31 December 2012
	EUR	EUR
Net Profit (Loss)	**(7,241,157)**	**(13,012,000)**
Other items in the total profit (loss):	-	-
Total profit (loss) for the fiscal year	**(7,241,157)**	**(13,012,000)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Euros)

	Note	2011	2012
		EUR	EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Results for the reporting period		(7,241,157)	(13,012,000)
Reconciliation of net income (or loss) and of the cash used for operating activities:			
Amortization and depreciation		170,502	281,543
Retirement pension obligations		28,323	136,395
Other items excluded from cash		10,695	-
Expenses calculated related to the payments in shares		700,743	3,194,308
Operating cash flows before change in working capital		**(6,330,894)**	**(9,399,754)**
Inventories and work in progress		70,688	4,776
Customer accounts receivable		2,322	(124,450)
Other receivables		(858,600)	(230,647)
Supplier accounts payable		895,957	(1,226,754)
Other current liabilities		90,380	544,280
Change in the working capital requirement		**200,747**	**(1,032,794)**
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(6,130,146)**	**(10,432,549)**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment	**5**	(695,897)	(340,411)
Acquisitions of long-term intangible assets	**4**	(19,201)	(21,024)
Acquisitions of long-term financial assets		(323,489)	(33,685)
Other cash flows related to investment transactions		167	26,360
Net cash flows from investment activities		**(1,038,420)**	**(368,760)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in repayable advances	**11**	(8,340)	(185,387)
Treasury stock		-	(278,291)
Capital increases	**10**	9,680,132	37,562,500
Net cash flows from financing activities:		**9,671,792**	**37,098,822**
(Decrease)/Increase in cash		**2,503,226**	**26,297,514**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		9,027,891	11,531,117
Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the period	**9**	11,531,117	37,828,631

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in Euros)

	Share Capital Shares of Common Stock					
	Number of Shares (Note 10)	**Amount**	**Premiums Related to the Share Capital**	**Reserves**	**Cumulative Income (Loss)**	**Total Share-holders' Equity**
At 1 January 2011	**462,467**	**462,467**	**27,660,004**	**(7,021,213)**	**(12,534,359)**	**8,566,899**
Net Income					(7,241,157)	(7,241,157)
Increase in capital	125,716	419,808	9,260,325			9,680,132
Allocation of retained earnings			(19,411,688)	19,411,688		-
Division of par value of shares	8,234,562					-
Share-based payments				700,743		700,743
At 31 December 2011	**8,822,745**	**882,275**	**17,508,641**	**13,091,218**	**(19,775,516)**	**11,706,617**
Net Income					(13,012,000)	(13,012,000)
Increase in capital	4,585,402	458,540	37,095,400			37,553,940
Treasury shares				(278,291)		(278,291)
Issue of stock warrants			8,560			8,560
Share-based payments				3,194,308		3,194,308
At 31 December 2012	**13,408,147**	**1,340,815**	**54,612,601**	**16,007,235**	**(32,787,516)**	**39,173,135**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: THE COMPANY

Incorporated in 2002, DBV Technologies S.A. ("the Company") develops and markets innovative products for the diagnosis and treatment of allergies, particularly food allergies and allergies in young children.

The Company markets a ready-to-use diagnostic product to detect the allergy to cow's milk in children called Diallertest®, which was launched in France in 2004. This product is currently distributed in France only through a commercial partner, under an exceptional regulatory status that does not allow it to be promoted. A Phase III clinical trial may start in 2013, the goal of which would be to obtain a marketing authorization for Europe. The Company is currently assessing the relevance of conducting such a study and might decide, if necessary, to stop marketing Diallertest®.

DBV Technologies is also developing an original electrostatic patch technology, Viaskin®, for the purpose of developing the cutaneous administration method in specific immunotherapy, or desensitization.

Viaskin® Peanut is the first specific immunotherapy product developed by DBV Technologies. Solid pre-clinical data have already been published. The pharmacological development has been able to be conducted as a result of a vast network of collaborative efforts in the United States and in Europe. A tolerance study (Phase Ib) conducted in the United States demonstrated the innocuousness and high level of tolerance of Viaskin® Peanut in patients with peanut allergies, and the FDA granted a Fast Track designation to the product. In France, the French Health Product Safety Agency (Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits de Santé, AFSSAPS) authorized an effectiveness study sponsored by the Paris region public hospitals (Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris, AP/HP). In 2012, an effectiveness study (Phase IIb) was begun in the United States and Europe, with results expected sometime in 2014.

Viaskin® Milk is the second product developed within the field of specific immunotherapy. A Phase II pilot study published by Dupont et al. (JACI 2010) has demonstrated the safety and effectiveness of Viaskin® Milk in children. In 2013, the Company is preparing the launch of a clinical effectiveness study using Viaskin® Milk.

Main events in 2012

On February 28th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that it has received "Fast Track Designation" for the Clinical Development Program of its Viaskin® Peanut.

On March 28th, 2012, the Company raised 40.5 million euros, or 37.5 million euros net of fees related to capital increases, following its successful Initial Public Offering on the NYSE-Euronext regulated market in Paris.

On May 10th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the reinforcement of its management team with the nomination of Mr. Charles Ruban as Chief Development Officer, member of the Executive Committee.

On May 31st, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that Pr. Hugh Sampson joined its Scientific Advisory Board.

On June 18th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the presentation for the first time of detailed results of its phase Ib clinical study completed in 2012, representing the first clinical study showing the safety and well-tolerability of Viaskin® in peanut-allergic patients. DBV Technologies also announced that AP-HP (Assistance Public - Hôpitaux de Paris), sponsor of the ARACHILD study, presented safety and efficacy data after six months of epicutaneous immunotherapy in peanut allergy using Viaskin® Peanut. 6-month interim data showed no drop-out of patients from the study due to adverse events or any serious adverse events related to the treatment. Interim data also showed statistically significant efficacy of Viaskin® Peanut versus placebo on the primary efficacy endpoint of the study.

On July 19th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the nomination of Stef Koppelman, PhD, as General Scientific Advisor.

On August 2nd, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that the first patient has been enrolled in the VIPES clinical study (Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Phase IIb trial to study Viaskin® Peanut's efficacy and safety in peanut allergy). VIPES is a 12-month, multicenter and multinational study conducted in Europe and in North America, encompassing 6 countries, with a total of approximately 20 to 25 Investigators. The 220 Peanut-allergic subjects range from 6 to 55 years of age with a history of immediate hypersensitive reaction to peanut protein.

On October 16th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced a partnership with Dr. Bernard Malissen who is working at the Centre d'Immunologie de Marseille-Luminy (CIML). His team is studying immune cells involved in allergic reactions (lymphocytes T and dendritic cells study). DBV Technologies and CIML have decided to collaborate to improve their knowledge of recruitment and mechanisms of actions involved in the epicutaneous treatment of allergies by the EPIT® (Epicutaneous Immunotherapy) method.

On November 14th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced, jointly with Genclis and CHU of Lyon, the launch of ImmunAvia, a collaborative research and clinical development project in the field of house dust mites allergy in young children, sponsored and funded through the ISI programme (Innovation Stratégique Industrielle) by OSEO. In this context, the Company launched its third Viaskin® programme for the treatment of house dust mites allergy in young children.

NOTE 2: THE COMPANY'S FIRST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS

These financial statements constitute a set of financial statements that are supplemental to the historical corporate financial statements of the Company, which are prepared in accordance with French accounting principles.
The transition date adopted by the Company is 1 January 2008.
The financial statements were prepared in compliance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union in effect as of 31 December 2011, for all the reporting periods presented.

These standards are available on the website of the European Commission:
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_fr.htm

These financial statements are also in compliance with the standards and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as of the same date.

These financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as of 31 December were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 March 2013.

IFRS 1 stipulates exceptions to the retrospective application of IFRS as of the transition date. Within this framework, the Company used no exemption stipulated by IFRS 1, with the exception of that offered for the posting to the accounts of employee benefits. Therefore, all the cumulative actuarial variances as of the transition date, that is, as of January 1st ,2008, are posted to accounts as consideration for initial shareholders' equity.

NOTE 3: ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

3.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in Euros.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS principles requires that estimations be made and assumptions be formulated that affect the amounts and the information provided in the financial statements. The actual results may prove to be significantly different from these estimations depending on various assumptions or conditions and, as applicable, a sensitivity analysis may be implemented if this variation is significant.

The standards adopted by the European Union, the application of which is mandatory in the fiscal years begun on or after 1 January 2012, are:

- the amendment to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures," which is applicable to financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

The application of these standards will not have a significant impact on the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Company chose not to apply early the new standards, amendments of standards, and interpretations that were not adopted by the European Union or whose mandatory application is after 31 December 2012.

3.2 Long-term intangible assets

In application of the provisions in IAS 38, long-term intangible assets acquired are posted as assets on the balance sheet at their acquisition cost.

Research and development expenses

Research expenses are recorded in the financial statements as expenses.

In accordance with IAS 38, research expenses are recorded in the financial statements as long-term intangible assets only if all the following criteria are met:

- (a) technical feasibility necessary for the completion of the development project;
- (b) intention on the part of the Company to complete the project and to utilize it;
- (c) capacity to utilize the intangible asset;
- (d) proof of the probability of future economic benefits associated with the asset;
- (e) availability of the technical, financial, and other resources for completing the project; and
- (f) reliable evaluation of the development expenses.

Because of the risks and uncertainties related to regulatory authorizations and to the research and development process, the Company believes that the six criteria stipulated by IAS 38 are only fulfilled once the Marketing Authorization has been obtained.

Software

The costs related to the acquisition of licenses to software are posted to assets on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and to implement the software in question.

They are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of one to three years depending on the anticipated period of use.

3.3 Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are posted at their acquisition cost or, if applicable, at their production cost.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on the basis of the straight-line method over the estimated use period of the property. The fixtures of property rented are depreciated over the term of their own lifetime or of the term of the rental agreement, whichever is shorter.

The depreciation periods used are the following:

Fixtures and improvements in structures ..... 9 years,

Research and development tools ..... 5 years,

Production tools ..... 5 years,

Research equipment and technical facilities ..... 5 years,

Office equipment and furniture ..... 10 years,

Computer equipment ..... 3 years.

3.4 Financial Assets

Financial assets include assets available for sale, assets owned until their maturity, loans and accounts receivable, and cash and cash equivalents.

The valuation and the accounting treatment of the financial assets and liabilities are defined by IAS 39: “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.”

Assets owned until their maturity

These securities are exclusively fixed income or determinable income and have fixed maturities, other than loans and accounts receivable, that the company has the intention and the ability to keep until maturity. After their initial posting at their fair value, they are valued and posted to the accounts at the cost amortized on the basis of the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method.

The assets owned until their maturity are monitored for any objective indication of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if its book value is greater than its recoverable amount as estimated during impairment tests. The impairment is posted to the income statement.

Loans and Accounts Receivable

This category includes other loans and accounts receivable and commercial receivables.

These instruments are initially posted to the accounts at their fair value and then at the amortized cost calculated with the EIR method. The short-term receivables without an interest rate are valued at the amount of the original invoice unless the application of an implicit interest rate has a significant effect. For the loans and variable-rate accounts receivable, a periodic re-estimation of the cash flows, in order to reflect the change in the market interest rate, modifies the effective interest rate and therefore the valuation of the loan or of the receivable.

The loans and accounts receivable are monitored for any objective indication of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if its book value is greater than its recoverable amount as estimated during impairment tests. The impairment is posted to the income statement.

The loans and accounts receivable also include the deposits and guarantees, which are classified under Long-term Financial Assets on the balance sheet.

Assets at fair value per the income statement

The assets considered to be held for trading purposes include the assets that the Company intends to resell in the near future in order to realize a capital gain, which is part of a portfolio of financial instruments managed together for which there exists a practice of selling in the short term. The assets held for trading may also include assets voluntarily classified in this category, in a manner that is independent of the criteria listed above ("fair value" option).

Assets available for sale

The assets available for sale include, primarily, securities that do not meet the criteria of the definition of the other categories of financial assets. They are valued at their fair value, and the changes in value are posted to shareholders' equity.

The fair value corresponds to the market price for those securities that are listed on the stock exchange or to an estimate of the use value for unlisted securities, determined on the basis of the financial criteria most appropriate for the specific situation of each security. When there is an objective indication of the impairment of these securities, the accumulated impairment that has been posted to shareholders' equity is recognized in the income statement.

3.5 Recoverable amount of the long-term intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment

The property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets that have an established lifetime are subjected to an impairment test when the recoverability of their book value is called into question by the existence of indications of impairment. An impairment is posted to the accounts up to the amount of the excess of the book value over the recoverable value of the asset. The recoverable value of an asset corresponds to its fair value minus the costs of sale or its use value, if the latter is higher.

3.6 Inventories and work in progress

Inventories are posted to the accounts at their cost or at their net liquidation value, if the latter is lower. In the latter case, the impairment is posted to income or loss. The inventories are valued on the basis of the FIFO method.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are owned for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for the objective of investment or for other purposes. They are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are constituted by liquid assets that are available immediately, long-term investments that can be liquidated immediately without a penalty, and investment securities. They are valued on the basis of the IAS 39 categories under which they fall.

Investment securities are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value. They are valued at their fair value, and the changes in value are posted to the financial income or loss.

3.8 Share Capital

Common shares of stock are classified under shareholders' equity. The costs of share capital transactions that are directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are posted to the books under shareholders' equity as a deduction from the revenue from the issue, net of tax.

3.9 Payments in shares of stock

Since its formation, the Company has established several plans for compensation paid in equity instruments in the form of founders' warrants [bons de souscription de parts de créateur d'entreprise, BSPCEs] granted to employees and/or executives and in the form of "stock warrants" [bons de souscription d'actions, BSAs] granted to non-employee members of the Board of Directors and scientific consultants. Pursuant to IFRS 2, the cost of the transactions paid with equity instruments is posted to the accounts as an expense in exchange for an increase in the shareholders' equity for the period during which the rights to be enjoyed from the equity instruments are acquired.

The Company has applied IFRS 2 to all equity instruments granted since 2002 to its employees, members of the Board of Directors, natural persons, or to companies.

The options are not subject to any market conditions. The characteristics of the options are presented in Note 17.

3.10 Valuation and posting to the accounts of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at the amortized cost

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are valuated initially at their fair value and then at the amortized cost, calculated on the basis of the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

The transaction expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition or to the issue of a financial liability reduce that financial liability. These expenses are then amortized actuarially over the lifetime of the liability, on the basis of the EIR.

The EIR is the rate that equalizes the anticipated flow of future cash outflows with the current net book value of the financial liability in order to deduct its amortized cost therefrom.

Liabilities at fair value per the income statement

The liabilities at fair value per the income statement are valued at their fair value.

3.11 Subsidies and conditional advances

The Company receives a certain number of forms of assistance, in the form of subsidies or conditional advances. The details concerning this assistance are provided in Note 11.

The subsidies are posted to the accounts where there exists reasonable assurance that:

- the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the subsidies, and
- the subsidies will be received.

A public subsidy that is to be received either as compensation for expenses or for losses already incurred, or for immediate financial support of the Company without associated future costs, is posted to the accounts as revenue for the fiscal year during which the debt becomes owned as a receivable.

The amount resulting from the benefit of the rate obtained at the time of the granting of repayable advances does not bear interest and is considered a subsidy. This benefit is determined by applying a discount rate equal to the rate of fungible treasury bonds over the time period that corresponds to the time period of the repayment of the advances.

In the event of a change in payment schedule of the stipulated repayments of the repayable advances, the Company makes a new calculation of the net book value of the debt resulting from the discounting of the anticipated new future cash flows. The adjustment that results therefrom is posted to the income statement for the fiscal year during which the modification is recognized.

The advances that can be subject to this type of modification are the Coface advances presented in Note 11.1

3.12 Provisions

Provisions for risks and expenses

The provisions for risks and lawsuits correspond to the commitments resulting from lawsuits and various risks whose due dates and amounts are uncertain.

A provision is posted to the accounts when the company has a legal or implicit obligation to a third party resulting from a past event, concerning which it is likely or certain that it will cause an outflow of resources to that third party, without consideration that is anticipated to be at least equivalent to the latter, and that the future outflows of liquid assets can be estimated reliably.

The amount posted to the accounts as a provision is the best estimation of the expenses necessary to extinguish the obligation.

Retirement pension obligations

The employees of the Company receive the retirement benefits stipulated by law in France:

- obtaining a compensation paid by the Company to employees upon their retirement (defined- benefit plan);
- payment of retirement pensions by the Social Security agencies, which are financed by the contributions made by companies and employees (defined-contribution plans).

For the defined-benefit plans, the costs of the retirement benefits are estimated by using the projected credit unit method. According to this method, the cost of the retirement pensions is recognized in the income statement so that it is distributed uniformly over the term of the services of the employees. The retirement benefit commitments are valued at the current value of the future payments estimated using, for the discounting, the market rate based on the long-term obligations of the first-category companies with a term that corresponds to that estimated for the payment of the services provided.

The Company relies on external actuaries to conduct an annual review of the valuation of these plans.

The difference between the amount of the provision at the beginning of a fiscal year and at the close of that year is entirely posted to the accounts as a personnel expense.

The Company's payments for the defined-contribution plans are recognized as expenses on the income statement of the period with which they are associated.

3.13 Revenue from ordinary business activities

The sales revenue of the Company results mainly from the sale of the product *Diallertest®,* a kit for diagnosing the allergy to proteins in cow's milk.

The Company posts revenue to the accounts when the amount can be valued reliably, when it is likely that the future economic advantages will benefit the Company, and when the specific criteria are met for the business activity of the Company. For the product sales, the sales revenue is recognized upon delivery.

3.14 Other income

Subsidies

Since it was formed, because of its innovative character, the Company has received a certain number of sources of assistance or subsidies from the central government or from local public authorities, intended to finance its operation or the recruitment of specific personnel.

These subsidies are posted to the accounts as "Other income" for the fiscal year that recorded the corresponding expenses or expenditures, when obtaining the subsidy is reasonably certain.

Research Tax Credit

The Research Tax Credit [Crédit d'Impôt Recherche, CIR] is granted to companies by the French tax authorities in order to encourage them to conduct technical and scientific research. Companies that prove that they have expenditures that meet the required criteria (research expenditures located in France or, since 1 January 2005, within the European Community or in another State that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area that has concluded a tax treaty with France that contains an administrative assistance clause) receive a tax credit that can be used for the payment of the corporate tax due for the fiscal year in which the expenditures were made and the next three fiscal years, or, as applicable, can be reimbursed for the excess portion. The expenditures taken into account for the calculation of the research tax credit involve only research expenses.

The Company has received the Research Tax Credit since it was formed.

The Company received the reimbursement of the Research Tax Credit for the year 2011 during the year 2012. It will request the reimbursement of the 2012 Research Tax Credit under the Community tax rules for small and medium firms in compliance with the regulatory texts in effect.

The CIR is presented under "Other income." The Research Tax Credit for the years 2008 and 2009 was the object of a tax audit in 2011. That audit, which ended on 11 July 2011, did not result in any significant adjustment.

3.15 Rental agreements

The rental agreements involving property, plant, and equipment are classified as finance lease agreements when the Company bears a substantial portion of all the benefits and risks inherent in the ownership of the property. The assets that are covered under financing lease agreements are capitalized as of the beginning date of the rental agreement on the basis of the fair value of the rented asset or the discounted values of the future minimum payments, whichever is lower. Each rental payment is distributed between the debt and the financial cost in such a manner as to determine a constant interest rate on the principal that remains due. The corresponding rental obligations, net of the financial expenses, are classified under other long-term debts. The portion of the financial expense that corresponds to the interest is recognized as an expense over the term of the agreement. The property, plant, or equipment acquired within

the framework of a finance lease agreement is amortized over the use period or the term of the lease agreement, whichever is shorter.

The rental agreements for which a significant portion of the risks and advantages is preserved by the lessor are classified as ordinary rental agreements. The payments made for these ordinary rental agreements, net of any incentive measures, are recognized as expenses on the income statement in a linear manner over the term of the agreement.

3.16 Taxes

Income tax

Deferred taxes are recognized for all the temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis and the accounting basis of the assets and liabilities that appear in the financial statements. The primary temporary differences are related to the tax losses that can be carried forward or backward. The tax rates that have been ratified by a legal text as of the closing date are utilized to determine the deferred taxes.

The deferred tax assets are posted to the accounts only to the extent that it is likely that the future profits will be sufficient to absorb the losses that can be carried forward or backward. Considering its stage of development, which does not allow income projections judged to be sufficiently reliable to be made, the Company has not posted assets net of deferred taxes to the balance sheet.

3.17 Sectoral information

The Company operates in a single operating segment: the conducting of research and development of epicutaneous immunotherapy products in order to market them in the future. The assets, liabilities, and operating loss realized are located in France.

3.18 Other items in the comprehensive profit (or loss)

The revenue and expense items for the period that are not posted to the income statement as stipulated by the applicable standards are presented, as necessary, under the rubric “Other items in the comprehensive profit (or loss).”

3.19 Decisive accounting estimates and judgments

The estimates and judgments made by the management while implementing the accounting methods described above are based on historical information and on other factors, in particular, on the anticipation of future events judged to be reasonable in light of the circumstances. These estimates and judgments involve mainly:

- valuation of the fair value of the founders’ warrants (BSPCEs) granted to employees and/or executives and stock warrants (BSAs) granted to non-employee members of the Board of Directors and scientific consultants and to service providers, performed on the basis of actuarial models; these models require the use by the Company of certain calculation assumptions such as the expected volatility of the security;
- estimation of the repayments of the repayable advances obtained by the Company from public institutions. The anticipated repayments of the advances are analysed at the closing of each fiscal year.

3.20 Events after the close of the fiscal year

The balance sheet and the income statement of the Company are adjusted to reflect the subsequent events that alter the amounts related to the situations that exist as of the closing date. The adjustments are made until the date the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors.

The other events following the closing date that have not resulted in adjustments are presented in Note 24.

NOTE 4: LONG-TERM INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The long-term intangible assets are broken down as follows:

	2011	2012
Patents, licenses, trademarks	29,848	29,848
Software	45,149	66,172
Total historical cost	**74,997**	**96,020**
Accumulated amort. of patents, licenses, and trademarks	29,578	29,848
Accumulated depreciation of software packages	24,907	52,160
Accumulated amortization and depreciation	**54,485**	**82,008**
Net total	**20,512**	**14,012**

There has been no recognition of impairment losses in application of IAS 36 over the fiscal years presented.

NOTE 5: PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

	01/01/2011	Increase	Decrease	2011
Laboratory equipment	548,425	128,370	-	676,795
Building fixtures	183,185	466,109	183,185	466,109
Office equipment	74,605	42,357	-	116,962
Computer equipment	84,272	59,062	-	143,334
Other property, plant, and equipment	48	-	-	48
Total, gross	**890,536**	**695,897**	**183,185**	**1,403,247**
Accumulated depreciation of laboratory equipment	308,116	95,145	-	403,262
Accumulated depreciation of the building fixtures	149,159	44,778	172,490	21,447
Accumulated depreciation of office equipment	33,250	9,893	-	43,143
Accumulated depreciation of computer equipment	73,199	12,957	-	86,156
Accumulated depreciation of other property, plant, and equipment	48	-	-	48
Total accumulated amortization and depreciation	**563,772**	**162,774**	**172,490**	**554,056**
Total, net	**326,764**			**849,191**

	2011	Increase	Decrease	2012
Laboratory equipment	676,795	104,507	-	781,302
Building fixtures	466,109	164,227	-	630,336
Office equipment	116,962	14,996	-	131,958
Computer equipment	143,334	56,681	-	200,015
Other property, plant, and equipment	48	-	-	48
Total, gross	**1,403,247**	**340,411**	**-**	**1,743,658**
Accumulated depreciation of laboratory equipment	403,262	102,974	-	506,236
Accumulated depreciation of the building fixtures	21,447	57,030	-	78,477
Accumulated depreciation of office equipment	43,143	15,888	-	59,031
Accumulated depreciation of computer equipment	86,156	25,427	-	111,583
Accumulated depreciation of other property, plant, and equipment	48	-	-	48
Total accumulated amortization and depreciation	**554,056**	**201,319**	**-**	**755,375**
Total, net	**849,191**			**988,284**

Over the two fiscal years presented, the acquisitions correspond primarily to the building fixtures and to laboratory and production equipment and material. The increase in the building fixtures item is related to the improvements made in the Company's new premises.

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Security deposits	122,756	82,999
Capitalized securities	275,510	275,510
Liquidity agreement	-	25,848
Total long-term financial assets	**398,266**	**384,357**

The long-term financial assets are composed of security deposits paid to the lessor and of open-ended mutual funds [sociétés d'investissement à capital variable "SICAVs"] pledged as guarantees of the ordinary rental agreements and the liquidity agreement. In 2012, the increase resulted in the implementation of a liquidity agreement following the Company's initial public offering. Under the agreement, 33,938 treasury shares were allocated for the reduction of shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2012, with the cash balance being maintained in financial assets.

NOTE 7: INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Inventories of raw materials	31,149	28,023
Finished products inventories	3,300	1,650
Depreciation of inventories and work in progress	-	-
Total net value of the inventories and work in progress	**34,449**	**29,673**

The inventories and work in progress involve the Diallertest® product.

NOTE 8: CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

8.1 Customer accounts receivable and related receivables

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Customer accounts receivable and related receivables	13,872	138,322
Depreciation of customer receivables	13,097	45,447
Total net value of customer accounts receivable	**775**	**92,875**

All the customer accounts receivable have payment terms of less than one year.

The customer accounts receivable and related receivables relate primarily to the sales of Diallertest.

Considering the prospects for recovering some debt claims, a provision of EUR 13,097 was posted to the accounts on 31 December 2011 and an additional provision of EUR 32,350 was posted to the accounts on 31 December 2012.

8.2 Other current assets

The other current assets are broken down as follows:

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Research tax credit	1,707,572	2,522,399
Other tax claims	462,470	355,728
Other receivables	71,391	45,664
Prepaid expenses	645,407	193,696
Total	**2,886,840**	**3,117,487**

The other tax debt claims are primarily related to the deductible VAT as well as to the reimbursement of VAT that has been requested.

As at 31 December 2011, prepaid expenses correspond mostly to expenses incurred within the framework of the refinancing projects (listing on the financial markets or private fund raising) as well as to rents, insurance, and reservations for conferences.

As at 31 December 2012, prepaid expenses are comprised primarily of rental and insurance expenses.

Research tax credit

The company benefits from the provisions in Articles 244 quater B and 49 septies F of the French Tax Code related to the Research Tax Credit. In compliance with the principles described in Note 3.14, the Research Tax Credit is posted to the accounts as "other income" during the year with which the eligible research expenditures are associated.

The changes in this Research Tax Credit over the last two fiscal years are presented as follows:

	Amount in EUR
Opening Balance Sheet Receivable as of 1 Jan. 2011	**1,395,481**
+ Operating revenue	1,699,080
- Payment received	(1,386,989)
Closing Balance Sheet Receivable as of 31 Dec. 2011	**1,707,572**

	Amount in EUR
Opening Balance Sheet Receivable as of 1 Jan. 2012	**1,707,572**
+ Operating revenue	2,522,399
- Payment received	(1,699,080)
- Adjustment	(8,492)
Closing Balance Sheet Receivable as of 31 Dec. 2012	**2,522,399**

NOTE 9: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The cash and cash equivalents item is broken down as follows (in Euros):

	2011	**2012**
Cash	105,564	98,130
Bank overdrafts	-	(519,499)
Term deposits	1,526,599	38,250,000
Investment securities	9,898,954	-
Total	**11,531,117**	**37,828,631**

NOTE 10: CAPITAL

10.1 Share capital issued

The share capital, as of 31 December 2012, is set at the sum of EUR 1,340,814.70 (one million three hundred forty thousand eight hundred fourteen Euros and seventy cents). It is divided into 13,408,147 fully subscribed and paid-up shares with a par value of €0.10.

This number does not include stock warrants (BSAs) and founders' warrants (BSPCEs) granted to certain investors and to certain natural persons, both employees and non-employees of the Company.

All the shares give their owners the right to a proportional share of the income and the net assets of the Company.

The table below presents the historical changes in the share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2012:

Date	Nature of the Transactions	Share Capital	Premium	Number of Shares	Par Value
	Balance as of 1 January 2012	**€ 882,274.50**	**€ 17,507,416.11**	**8,822,745**	€ 0.10
28/03/2012	Capital increase by issuance of common stock	€ 457,317.10	€ 36,988,256.33	4,573,171	
26/04/2012	Capital increase by issuance of common stock	€ 1,223.10	€ 107,143.56	12,231	
	Balance as of 31 December 2012	**€ 1,340,814.70**	**€ 54,602,816.00**	**13,408,147**	€ 0.10

The expenses of share capital increases have been posted to the accounts after deduction of the share premium.

10.2 Share warrants, founders' warrants

The company has issued stock warrants (BSAs) and founders' warrants (BSPCEs) as follows:

Date	Type	Number of warrants issued as of 31/12/2011	Number of warrants that were null and void as of 31/12/2011	Number of warrants outstanding as of 31/12/2011	Maximum number of shares of stock to be issued	Subscription price per share
23/12/2005	BSA/BSPCE	17,115	17,115	-	-	-
07/12/2007	BSA	1,717	572	1,145	17,175	€ 4.33
21/01/2009	BSA/BSPCE	16,380	-	16,380	245,700	€ 4.33
21/01/2009	BSPCE	2,296	-	2,296	34,440	€ 4.33
25/06/2010	BSA	1,825	-	1,825	27,375	€ 4.33
28/01/2011	BSA	10,039	-	10,039	150,585	€ 5.13
24/06/2011	BSA/BSPCE	32,000	-	32,000	480,000	€ 5.13
22/11/2011	BSA/BSPCE	11,377	-	11,377	170,655	€ 5.13
	Total	**92,749**	**17,687**	**75,062**	**1,125,930**	

Date	Type	Number of Warrants issued as of 31/12/2012	Number of warrants that were null and void as of 31/12/2012	Number of warrants outstanding as of 31/12/2012	Maximum number of share of stock to be issued	Subscription Price per share
23/12/2005	BSA/BSPCE	17,115	17,115	-	-	- €
07/12/2007	BSA	1,717	572	1,145	17,175	4.33 €
21/01/2009	BSA/BSPCE	16,380	-	16,380	245,700	4.33 €
21/01/2009	BSPCE	2,296	-	2,296	34,440	4.33 €
25/06/2010	BSA	1,825	-	1,825	27,375	4.33 €
28/01/2011	BSA	10,039	7,529.00 (1)	2,510	37,650	5.13 €
24/06/2011	BSA/BSPCE	32,000	-	32,000	480,000	5.13 €
22/11/2011	BSA/BSPCE	11,377	-	11,377	170,655	5.13 €
17/01/2012	BSA	89,835	-	89,835	89,835	5.13 €
02/04/2012	AGA	669,796	-	669,796	669,796	- €
25/07/2012	AGA	134,081	-	134,081	134,081	- €
25/09/2012	BSA	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	8.59 €
28/11/2012	AGA	35,360	-	35,360	35,360	- €
	Total	**1,051,821**	**25,216**	**1,026,605**	**1,972,067**	

(1) M. George Horner III waived rights on 7 529 warrants (BSA) during the financial year.

The total presented above does not include the warrants cancelled prior to 31 December 2009.

As part of the initial public offering, the par value of the shares underwent a fifteen-for-one stock split following the decision of the Combined General Meeting of 9 December 2011.

The impact of the share-based payments on the net income (or loss) is presented in Note 17.

NOTE 11: BORROWINGS AND FINANCIAL DEBTS

11.1 Repayable advances

The conditional advances from public institutions are subject to contracts with OSEO and COFACE.

As of 31 December 2012, the Company had two advance contracts with OSEO Innovation and a contract with COFACE. These advances do not bear interest and are 100% repayable at their nominal value in the event of technical and/or commercial success.

The portion of the conditional advances for terms longer than one year is posted to long-term liabilities, while the portion for terms of less than one year is posted to current liabilities.

The table below presents the details of the debts recorded on the balance sheet by the type of repayable advance (amounts in Euros):

	1st OSEO assistance	2nd OSEO assistance	3rd OSEO assistance	COFACE	Total
Opening Balance Sheet Debt as of 1/1/2011	**130,959**	**578,793**	-	**118,040**	**827,792**
+ receipts	-	-	256,000	-	256,000
- repayments	(135,000)	(140,000)	-	-	(275,000)
+/- other transactions	4,041	11,920	(9,762)	4,461	10,660
Balance Sheet Debt as of 31/12/2011	-	**450,713**	**246,238**	**122,501**	**819,452**
+ receipts	-	-	-	-	-
- repayments	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)
+/- other transactions	-	6,701	3,661	4,251	14,613
Balance Sheet Debt as of 31/12/2012	-	**257,414**	**249,899**	**126,752**	**634,065**

The changes that appear in “Other transactions” involve the discounting of the conditional advances.

The first OSEO advance

OSEO granted DBV Technologies financial assistance in the amount of EUR 445,000 on 13 June 2003 for a study of the development of a patch-test for screening for allergies, particularly food allergies, and the tool for producing it. The principal steps of this advance were the following:

- All the advances were paid to the Company between 2003 and 2005;
- First repayment of EUR 90,000 in 2006;

- Second repayment of EUR 120,000 in 2007;
- Third repayment of EUR 100,000 in 2010;
- The fourth and final repayment in the amount of EUR 135,000 was made in 2011.

The second OSEO advance

On 10 January 2005, DBV Technologies obtained from OSEO repayable financial assistance for innovation in the amount of EUR 600,000 for a project to design a high-speed prototype machine for the production and development of second-generation patches intended for the detection of various allergies. The principal steps of this advance are the following:

- EUR 300,000 were paid to the Company in 2005 upon the signing of the contract;
- EUR 180,000 were paid to the Company in 2008;
- the balance of EUR 120,000 was received in 2010.

The terms of repayment are the following:

- The first repayment of EUR 140,000 made in 2011;
- The second repayment in the amount of EUR 200,000 made on 31 March 2012;
- The third and final repayment in the amount of EUR 260,000 will be made on 31 March 2013.

The third OSEO advance

In 2011, the Company was notified by Oseo Innovation of a new grant in the form of a repayable advance of up to EUR 640,000 to finance the development of its program of treatment of the allergy to proteins in cow's milk.

The amount of the assistance will be paid as follows:

- EUR 256,000 after the contract was signed;
- EUR 256,000 from 30 June 2012 upon a call for funds;
- the balance of EUR 128,000 after confirmation of the end of the program no later than 15 August 2013.

The first payment of EUR 256,000 was received in 2011.

The second payment was not yet called as of the publication date of this Reference Document, due to a lag in the expenditures related to the project being financed. A progress report will be produced with OSEO early 2013, to discuss any changes to the schedule that may impact the release dates for the second and final payments and the dates of future repayments.

In the event of technical or commercial success of the program, the repayment schedule will be the following:

- EUR 64,000 no later than 31 March 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 30 June 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 30 September 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 31 December 2014;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2017;

- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2017;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2017;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2017.

Regardless of the outcome of the development program, a fixed sum of EUR 256,000 must be repaid in four quarterly instalments of EUR 64,000 beginning on 31 March 2014.

The COFACE advance

On 6 September 2007, DBV Technologies signed a prospecting insurance contract with Compagnie Française d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur (COFACE) in order to promote its Diallertest® product internationally. Under the terms of that contract, the Company received repayable advances of up to EUR 147,534. DBV Technologies must repay these advances in amounts of up to 7% of its revenue from the export sales of its Diallertest® product, until 30 April 2017. As of 31 December 2012, the nominal amount that remained to be repaid under this advance amounted to EUR 147.141 (EUR 147.534 as of 31 December 2011).

The accounting treatment resulting from any changes in the anticipated flow of repayments of this advance is described in Note 3.11.

11.2 Due dates of the financial liabilities

Due dates of the financial liabilities posted as of 31 December 2011

(Amounts in Euros)

	Gross Amount	Due in less than One Year	Due in One to Five Years	Due in more than Five Years
Financial LIABILITIES				
Long-term conditional advances	621,281	-	621,281	-
Long-term provisions	119,430	-	-	119,430
Current conditional advances	198,171	198,171	-	-
Supplier accounts payable and related payables	2,204,477	2,204,477	-	-
Other current liabilities	871,173	871,173	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,014,532**	**3,273,821**	**621,281**	**119,430**

Due dates of the financial liabilities posted as of 31 December 2012

(Amounts in Euros)

	Gross Amount	Due in less than One Year	Due in One to Five Years	Due in more than Five Years
Financial LIABILITIES				
Long-term conditional advances	376,651	-	376,651	-
Long-term provisions	254,941	552	-	254,389
Current conditional advances	257,414	257,414	-	-
Supplier accounts payable and related payables	977,724	977,724	-	-
Other current liabilities	1,415,453	1,415,453	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**3,282,183**	**2,651,143**	**376,651**	**254,389**

The other current liabilities are composed primarily of social security contribution debts.

NOTE 12: LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

	2011	2012
Retirement commitments	117,994	254,389
Miscellaneous	1,436	552
Total	**119,430**	**254,941**

Commitments for Compensation Payable to Employees upon their Retirement

	Amount in EUR
As of 1 January 2011	**(89,671)**
Costs of services rendered (operating expense)	(21,574)
Interest expense	(3,854)
Benefit paid	-
Actuarial losses	(2,895)
As of 31 December 2011	**(117,994)**
Costs of services rendered (operating expense)	(32,367)
Interest expense	(4,128)
Benefit paid	-
Actuarial gains	(99,900)
As of 31 December 2012	**(254,389)**

As part of the estimation of the retirement commitments, the following assumptions were used for all categories of employees:

	2011	2012
% social security contributions	50%	50%
Salary increases	3.3%	3.3%
Discount rate	3.50%	2.90%

- Retirement age: 64 years old (managers); 62 years old (non-managers)
- Terms of retirement: voluntary retirement
- Mortality table: TGH05-TGF05
- Collective agreement: Convention Collective Nationale de l'Industrie Pharmaceutique [National Collective Agreement in the Pharmaceutical Industry]
- Turn-over of the personnel declining with age.

The discount rates come from the references in the Bloomberg F66710Y IND index.

No retirement was recorded during the two fiscal years presented.

NOTE 13: SUPPLIER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

13.1 Supplier accounts payable and related payables

Of the supplier accounts payable and related payables, no discounting was performed to the extent that the amounts did not present payment terms longer than one year at the end of each fiscal year presented.

13.2 Other current liabilities

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Social security contribution liabilities	789,651	1,158,362
Tax liabilities	28,816	62,793
Other debts	11,233	67,000
Income posted in advance	41,473	127,298
Total	**871,173**	**1,415,453**

The other liabilities include the short-term debts to employees and social welfare and tax agencies.

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS POSTED TO THE BALANCE SHEET AND THE EFFECT ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

2011	Value on the Balance Sheet	Fair value per the Income Statement	Loans and Accounts Receivable	Debt at the Amortized Cost	Non-financial Instruments
Financial ASSETS	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Assets available for sale					
Other long-term financial assets	398,266	275,510	122,756		
Inventories and Work in Progress	34,449				34,449
Net customer accounts receivable	775		775		
Other current financial assets	2,886,840				2,886,840
Cash equivalents	11,425,553	11,425,553			
Total financial assets	**14,745,883**	**11,701,063**	**123,531**	**-**	**2,921,289**
Financial LIABILITIES					
Short-term conditional advances	621,281			621,281	
Long-term provisions	119,430			119,430	
Short-term conditional advances	198,171			198,171	
Supplier accounts payable and other liabilities	3,075,651			3,075,651	
Total financial liabilities	**4,014,532**	**-**	**-**	**4,014,532**	**-**

2012	Value on the Balance Sheet	Fair value per the Income Statement	Loans and Accounts Receivable	Debt at the Amortized Cost	Non-financial Instruments
Financial ASSETS	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Assets available for sale					
Other long-term financial assets	384,357	301,358	82,999		
Inventories and Work in Progress	29,673				29,673
Net customer accounts receivable	92,875		92,875		
Other current financial assets	3,117,487				3,117,487
Cash equivalents	38,348,130	38,348,130			
Total financial assets	**41,972,522**	**38,649,488**	**175,873**	**-**	**3,147,160**
Financial LIABILITIES					
Short-term conditional advances	376,651			376,651	
Long-term provisions	254,941			254,941	
Short-term conditional advances	257,414			257,414	
Supplier accounts payable and other liabilities	2,393,177			2,393,177	
Total financial liabilities	**3,282,183**	**-**	**-**	**3,282,183**	**-**

	Amounts on the Income Statement (EUR)	
	2011	**2012**
Financial revenues	62,383	517,540
Financial expenses	(42,599)	(25,203)

NOTE 15: OPERATING REVENUES

The operating income is broken down in the following manner:

(Amounts in Euros)

	2011	2012
Sales revenue	126,051	174,360
Research Tax Credit	1,687,376	2,522,399
Subsidies	60,144	79,829
Total	**1,873,571**	**2,776,588**

The sales revenue of the Company is composed of the sale of the Diallertest® products.

NOTE 16: OPERATING EXPENSES

The research and development expenditures are broken down as follows:

	31 December	
	2011	2012
R&D Expenses	EUR	EUR
Personnel Expenses	1,936,739	4,880,490
Sub-contracting, Collaboration, and Consultants	3,786,136	5,229,379
Research Supplies	482,724	598,216
Real Estate property rental	227,731	259,224
Conferences, Travel expenses	159,941	324,123
Allowances for provisions and amortization and depreciation	42,901	192,740
Others	39,701	95,168
Total R&D expenses	**6,675,872**	**11,579,340**

By type, the distribution of overhead is as follows:

	31 December	
Overhead	2011	2012
	EUR	EUR
Personnel expenses	1,021,162	3,127,174
Fees	692,972	512,709
Real Estate property rental	103,410	157,467
Insurance policies	54,025	56,054
Communication, entertainment and Travel expenses	343,128	480,999
Postal and Telecommunications Expenses	46,666	86,831
Administrative supplies and rentals of personal property	34,715	65,867
Others	97,505	131,526
Total overhead	**2,393,583**	**4,618,627**

Personnel Expenses

The Company employed 34 persons as of 31 December 2012, in comparison with 24 as of 31 December 2011.

The personnel expenses are broken down as follows (in Euros):

	2011	2012
Wages and salaries	1,570,746	2,376,638
Social security contributions	658,089	2,300,323
Expenses for retirement commitments	28,323	136,395
Payments in shares	700,743	3,194,308
Total	**2,957,901**	**8,007,664**

NOTE 17: PAYMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCK

The payments in shares of stock involve all the warrants (BSAs/BSPCEs) and bonus shares [actions gratuites (AGA)] granted to employees, non-employee members of the Board of Directors, scientific consultants, or service providers.

The warrants granted might be exercised at any time after a vesting period of between 0 and 4 years and become null and void after a period of 10 years from the date they are granted. The acquisition of the warrants by the recipients is not subject to market conditions. The expense representing the benefit granted is posted to the accounts using the straight-line method as a personnel expense over the period of acquisition of the rights.

Details of the expense recorded for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 are broken down as follows by plan:

Flow of the expense as of 31 December 2011:

Type	Award Date	Number of Options Outstanding	Probable Estimated Cost of the Plan	Accumulated Expense as of 31/12/2010	2011 Expense	Accumulated Expense as of 31/12/11
BSPCE2	23/12/2005	-	EUR 427,959	EUR 427,959	EUR -	EUR 427,959
BSA	07/12/2007	1,145	EUR 34,348	EUR 32,551	EUR 1,797	EUR 34,348
BSA 2	21/01/2009	10,716	EUR 326,764	EUR 294,684	EUR 27,244	EUR 321,928
BSA 4	21/01/2009	5,358	EUR 163,436	EUR 147,391	EUR 13,626	EUR 161,017
BSAX	21/01/2009	306	EUR 9,845	EUR 7,573	EUR 1,932	EUR 9,505
BCEX	21/01/2009	2,296	EUR 70,173	EUR 53,809	EUR 13,891	EUR 67,700
BSAX	25/06/2010	1,825	EUR 55,545	EUR 14,889	EUR 31,996	EUR 46,885
BSA 2010	28/01/2011	10,039	EUR 331,900	EUR -	EUR 165,702	EUR 165,702
	24/06/2011	8,000	EUR 262,798	EUR -	EUR 108,897	EUR 108,897
	09/12/2011	1,338	EUR 43,310	EUR -	EUR 1,371	EUR 1,371
BSPCE2010	24/06/2011	24,000	EUR 788,630	EUR -	EUR 326,794	EUR 326,794
	15/12/2011	10,039	EUR 321,982	EUR -	EUR 7,493	EUR 7,493
Total		**75,062**	**2,836,689**	**978,856**	**700,743**	**1,679,599**

Flow of the expense as of 31 December 2012

Type	Award Date	Number of Options Outstanding	Probable Estimated Cost of the Plan	Accumulated Expense as of 31/12/2011	2012 Expense	Accumulated Expense as of 31/12/2012
BSPCE2	23/12/2005	-	EUR 427,959	EUR 427,959	- EUR 0	EUR 427,959
BSA	07/12/2007	1,145	EUR 34,348	EUR 34,348	EUR 0	EUR 34,348
	25/09/2012	30,000	EUR 73,796	EUR -	EUR 9,912	EUR 9,912
BSA 2	21/01/2009	10,716	EUR 326,930	EUR 321,928	EUR 4,897	EUR 326,825
BSA 4	21/01/2009	5,358	EUR 163,519	EUR 161,017	EUR 2,449	EUR 163,466
BSAX	21/01/2009	306	EUR 9,857	EUR 9,505	EUR 344	EUR 9,849
BCEX	21/01/2009	2,296	EUR 70,258	EUR 67,700	EUR 2,504	EUR 70,204
BSAX	25/06/2010	1,825	EUR 55,702	EUR 46,885	EUR 7,241	EUR 54,126
BSA2010	28/01/2011	2,510	EUR 334,447	EUR 165,702	EUR 95,427	EUR 261,129
	24/06/2011	8,000	EUR 264,814	EUR 108,897	EUR 90,173	EUR 199,070
	09/12/2011	1,338	EUR 43,737	EUR 1,371	EUR 21,883	EUR 23,254
	17/01/2012	89,835	EUR 194,270	EUR -	EUR 94,597	EUR 94,597
BSPCE2010	24/06/2011	24,000	EUR 794,681	EUR 326,794	EUR 270,599	EUR 597,393
	15/12/2011	10,039	EUR 325,161	EUR 7,493	EUR 164,430	EUR 171,923
AGA	02/04/2012	669,796	EUR 5,830,569	EUR -	EUR 2,180,473	EUR 2,180,473
	25/07/2012	134,081	1,082,313	EUR -	EUR 235,737	EUR 235,737
	28/11/2012	35,360	301,784	EUR -	EUR 13,642	EUR 13,642
Total		**1,026,605**	**10,334,144**	**1,679,599**	**3,194,308**	**4,873,906**

The accumulated expense posted to the accounts as of 1 January 2011 was EUR 978,856, fully recognized in reserves for the fiscal years 2005 to 2010.

The expense posted to the income statement in 2011 was EUR 700,743.

The expense posted to the income statement in 2012 was EUR 3,194,308.

The primary assumptions used for the determination of the expense resulting from payments in shares by application of the Black-Scholes option valuation model were the following:

- Risk-free interest rate: rate of state borrowings (GFRN index),
- Dividend: none,
- Volatility: 40%, corresponding to the average of the historic volatility rates of a panel of comparable companies listed on the stock exchange,
- Turnover :
  - 1% per year for 2011,
  - 1% per year for 2012.

Anticipated lifetime: 5.45 to 7 years.

The exercise prices, anticipated lifetime, and fair value of the underlying shares on the grant date of the warrants were used for the valuation of each category of compensation in stock shares.

The detailed information concerning the number of options per category and the exercise prices is presented in Note 10.2.

NOTE 18: FINANCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES

The financial income and expenses are broken down as follows (in Euros):

	2011	2012
Financial revenues	62,383	517,540
Financial expenses	(42,599)	(25,203)
Total	**19,784**	**492,337**

The financial income is principally comprised of capital gains on the disposals of investment securities. The foreign exchange losses and the expenses related to the accretion of the Oséo and Coface advances constitute the financial expenses.

NOTE 19: TAX EXPENSE

In accordance with the legislation in effect, the Company has tax losses that can be carried forward indefinitely in France in a total amount of EUR 44,525,331 as of 31 December 2012 (EUR 32,331,513 as of 31 December 2011). The asset basis of deferred taxation net of the temporary passive differences was not posted to assets as a cautionary measure, in application of the principles described in Note 3.16.

The tax rate applicable to the Company is the rate in effect in France, that is, 33.33%.

NOTE 20: COMMITMENTS

Obligations under the terms of the ordinary rental agreements

On 28 April 2011, the Company signed a rental agreement with the company SELECTINVEST 1 for its premises. The amount of the future rents and expenses under those agreements is broken down as follows as of 31 December 2012:

	31/12/2012
2013	251,864
2014	251,864
2015	285,768
2016	309,986
2017	309,986
2018	309,986
2019	309,986
2020	129,161
Total	**2,158,601**

The company has signed various ordinary rental agreements for office equipment. The amount of the future rents under those agreements is broken down as follows as of 31 December 2012:

- 2013: EUR 27,242;
- 2014: EUR 23,945;
- 2015: EUR 18,391;
- 2016: EUR 13,488.

Obligations under the terms of other agreements

As it has sub-contracted several important functions, the company has been required to conclude, within the framework of its current operations, sub-contracting contracts or short- or medium-term delegation contracts with various third parties, in France and abroad, which include various obligations that are usual in these circumstances.

On 5 December 2011, the Company signed a sub-contracting contract with a CRO within the framework of the launch of its Phase II clinical study for the Viaskin® Peanut product. The amount of that study is equal to EUR 5,390,637.

As of 31 December 2012, the amount that remained to be paid under that contract for 2013 was EUR 3,048,654.

NOTE 21: RELATIONSHIPS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The compensation amounts presented below, which were awarded to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company, were posted to the accounts as expenses during the course of the fiscal years presented (in Euros):

	2011	2012
Members of the Board of Directors	253,101	203,450
Directors' fees	18,000	45,000
Payments in shares to the members of the Board of Directors	350,614	1,211,454
Fees paid to SCP Benhamou Vannerom	164,513	164,513
Total	**786,228**	**1,624,417**

The methods for valuation of the benefit related to share-based payments are presented in Note 17. The fees paid to SCP Benhamou Vannerom correspond to scientific consulting services, in particular, to the design of the clinical studies and the production of the protocols.

Statement of the debts to related parties as of 31 December:

	2011	2012
Exceptional compensation	70,876	75,600
Directors' fees	28,000	67,000
Retirement pension obligations	8,177	22,485
Total	**107,053**	**165,085**

NOTE 22: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income going to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares of common and preferred stock outstanding during the course of the fiscal year. The weighted average number of shares was 470,044 in 2011. Considering the division of the par value of the shares of the Company's stock by 15, decided by the general meeting held on 9 December 2011, this number of shares has been adjusted, by multiplying it by 15, for all the fiscal years presented. The weighted average number of shares was 12,326,779 in 2012.

	As of 31 December	
	2011	2012
Results of the reporting period	(7,241,157)	(13,012,000)
Adjusted weighted average number of outstanding shares	7,050,666	12,326,779
Basic earnings per share (EUR/share)	**(1.03)**	**(1.06)**

The instruments that entitle their holders to a portion of the share capital on a deferred basis (BSAs, BSPCEs) are considered to be anti-dilutive since they cause an increase in the earnings per share. These instruments are presented in detail in Note 17. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are identical to the basic earnings per share.

NOTE 23: MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

The principal financial instruments of the Company are comprised of financial assets, cash, and investment securities. The purpose of managing these instruments is to allow the business activities of the Company to be financed. It is not the Company's policy to subscribe to financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company does not utilize derivatives.

The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company could need to strengthen its shareholders' equity or rely on additional financing in order to ensure its development.

Since it was formed, the Company has financed its growth by reinforcing its shareholders' equity through a succession of increases in the share capital, obtaining public assistance in support of innovation, and reimbursements of Research Tax Credit claims, but has never utilized bank loans. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to a liquidity risk resulting from the implementation of any early repayment clauses in loan agreements for such borrowings.

As of this date, the Company believes that it is not exposed to a short-term liquidity risk considering the cash and cash equivalents that it had available as of 31 December 2012, that is, EUR 37,828,631.

Significant research and development efforts and expenditures related to clinical studies have been initiated since the start-up of the Company's business, which has thus far generated negative operating cash flows.

The Company will continue to have significant financing requirements in the future for the development of its technology, the continuation of its clinical development program, and the equipment for its own pharmaceutical laboratory, as well as for the production and marketing of its products in the future. It is possible that the company will find itself unable to self-finance its growth, which would compel it to seek other sources of financing, particularly through new increases in share capital.

The level of the financing requirements of the Company and how they are spaced out over time depend on factors that are largely beyond the control of the Company such as:

- higher costs and slower progress than anticipated for its research and development and clinical studies programs;
- the costs of preparing, filing, defending, and maintaining its patents and other intellectual property rights;
- higher costs and longer time periods than anticipated for obtaining the regulatory authorizations for the marketing of its products as well as for gaining access to insurance reimbursement for them, including the time required to prepare the applications to the competent authorities; and
- costs for responding to changes in the Viaskin® technology and for conducting the manufacturing and marketing on some or all of its products;
- new opportunities to develop new products or to acquire technologies, products, or companies.

It is possible that the Company will be unable to obtain additional capital when it needs it, or that such capital may not be available on financial terms that are acceptable to the Company. If the necessary funds are not available, the Company could have to:

- delay, reduce, or eliminate the number or the scope of its pre-clinical and clinical trials;
- grant licenses to its technologies to partners or third parties; or
- conclude new collaboration agreements on terms less favourable to it than those that it could have obtained in a different context.

In addition, to the extent that the Company raises capital by issuing new shares of stock, the investment of its shareholders could be diluted. Furthermore, financing by debt, to the extent that it is available, could also include restrictive conditions for the Company and its shareholders.

The occurrence of one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, its financial position, its earnings, its development, and its prospects.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest-rate risk primarily involves investment securities. These are composed of money market funds and time deposit accounts. Changes in interest rates have a direct impact on the rate of return on these investments and the cash flows generated.

The Company has no variable rate debt. The repayment flows of its debts are not subject to interest rate risk.

The repayment of the repayable advances may vary depending on whether or not objectives are attained. The change in the flows of the anticipated repayments is treated in the income statement (Note 3.11).

As of this date, the Company has not contracted borrowings from credit institutions and, therefore, has only very low exposure to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

The credit risk related to the cash, the cash equivalents, and the current financial instruments is not significant in light of the quality of the co-contracting financial institutions.

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments traded on an active market, such as the securities available for sale, is based on the market rate as of the closing date. The market prices used for the financial assets owned by the Company are the bid prices in effect on the market as of the valuation date.

The nominal value, less the provisions for depreciation, of the accounts receivable and current debts, is presumed to approximate the fair value of those items.

NOTE 24: EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR

On 14 November 2012, DBV Technologies, Genclis, and the CHU de Lyon (Hospices Civils de Lyon and Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1) announced the launch of ImmunAVia, a collaborative clinical research and development project in the field of early childhood dust mite allergies, which will be supported and financed by the OSEO Strategic Industrial Innovation (Innovation Stratégique Industrielle, ISI) program.

ImmunAVia responds to a major public health concern, through the development of a companion diagnostic test diagnostic and an epicutaneous desensitization treatment adapted to young children with dust mite allergies. In developed countries, it is estimated that 9.5 million children under six years old are allergic to dust mites, the leading identified cause of asthma allergies in children. Currently, even though, for most developers, it appears crucial to treat dust mite allergies as early as possible, no treatment truly adapted to young children is available. The development of a more reliable diagnostic test that uses recombinant proteins will make it possible to discover childhood allergies with greater effectiveness than existing tests and implement a sure and effective treatment intended to play a key role in asthma prevention policy.

1. *ImmnunAVia* is a major project whose total cost is estimated at around EUR 16.4 million. OSEO will provide EUR 7.6 million in funding for its development. DBV Technologies, which will play the leading role in the project, will receive up to EUR 5.1 million (divided into subsidies and repayable advances) for the development of *Viaskin HDM* until its proof-of-concept studies (end of phase II). Genclis will receive EUR1 million, of which 44% will be in the form of a subsidy for the marketing of blood tests specifically for dust mite allergies in 2015, and the Hospices Civils de Lyon (HCL) will receive EUR 1.5 million.
2. Even though the financing agreement was distributed in November 2012, the master agreement defining all of the terms for the project was in the signature process as of 31 December 2012.

20.3.2 Annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2011 prepared in accordance with French accounting principles

BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

(in euros)	31-Dec-12			31-Dec-11
	Gross	Prov. for Amort./dep.	Net	Net
Licenses, patents and similar rights	96,020	82,009	14,011	20,512
Technical facilities, equipment and tools	776,302	506,236	270,066	268,533
Other property, plant and equipment	962,357	249,139	713,218	575,658
Advances and deposits	380,716	375,716	5,000	5,000
Other long-term financial assets	683,882	21,234	662,648	398,266
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	**2,899,277**	**1,234,334**	**1,664,943**	**1,267,969**
Raw materials, supplies	28,023	-	28,023	31,149
Intermediate and finished products	1,650	-	1,650	3,300
Advances and deposits	45,112	-	45,112	-
Customer accounts receivable and related receivables	138,322	45,447	92,875	775
Other accounts receivable	2,878,127	-	2,878,127	2,239,997
Investment securities	38,250,000	-	38,250,000	11,425,553
Cash	98,130	-	98,130	105,564
Prepaid expenses	193,696	-	193,696	645,407
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**41,633,060**	**45,447**	**41,587,613**	**14,451,745**
Foreign currency translation differences on assets	552	-	552	1,436
TOTAL ASSETS	**44,532,889**	**1,279,781**	**43,253,108**	**15,721,150**

BALANCE SHEET - LIABILITIES

(in Euros)	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-11
Corporate or individual share capital	1,340,815	882,275
Share, merger, capital contribution, and other premiums	54,612,601	17,508,641
Retained earnings	(6,568,913)	-
Profit (Loss) for the fiscal year	**(9,681,864)**	**(6,568,913)**
Regulated provisions	-	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**39,702,639**	**11,822,003**
Conditional advances	663,141	863,534
TOTAL OTHER SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**663,141**	**863,534**
Provisions for risks	552	1,436
Provisions for expenses	-	-
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND EXPENSES	**552**	**1,436**
Borrowings and loans from credit institutions	519,499	1,233
Supplier accounts payable and related payables	977,724	2,204,477
Tax and social security debts	1,221,155	818,467
Other debts	67,000	10,000
Deferred revenue	100,887	-
TOTAL DEBTS	**2,886,265**	**3,034,177**
Foreign currency translation differences on liabilities	511	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**43,253,108**	**15,721,150**

INCOME STATEMENT

(in Euros)		31-Dec-12	31-Dec-11
Sales of merchandise purchased for sale		176,010	174,267
Prod. Sold - services		-	4,745
Sales Revenue		**176,010**	**179,012**
Production stored in inventory		(1,650)	(48,216)
Operating subsidies		64,234	55,602
Recaptures of provisions and dep./amort., transfers of expenses		39,543	27,723
Other revenue		1,604	24,745
Total operating revenue	**(I)**	**279,741**	**238,866**
Change in inventory		3,126	22,471
Other purchases and external expenses		7,845,426	6,018,649
Taxes, levies, and similar payments		88,024	32,116
Salaries and other compensation		2,376,638	1,589,727
Social security expenses		2,300,323	658,024
Allowances for amort./dep. on fixed assets		280,093	182,163
Other expenses		89,218	21,577
Total operating revenue	**(II)**	**12,982,847**	**8,524,728**
OPERATING INCOME (OR LOSS) (I-II)		**(12,703,106)**	**(8,285,862)**
Positive foreign exchange differences		5,809	3,820
Interest on deposit accounts and net revenue on sales of investment securities		503,311	58,563
Recaptures of provisions and dep./amort., transfers of expenses		1,436	-
Other revenue		6,473	-
Total financial revenue	**(III)**	**517,029**	**62,383**
Allowances for amortization, depreciation, and provisions		2,886	1,436
Interest and similar expenses		-	11,460
Negative foreign exchange differences		7,311	8,983
Total financial expenses	**(IV)**	**10,197**	**21,879**
FINANCIAL PROFIT (LOSS) (III-IV)		**506,832**	**40,504**
CURRENT PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES (I-II+III-IV)		**(12,196,274)**	**(8,245,358)**
Exceptional revenue on management operations		-	15,546
Total exceptional revenue	**(V)**	**-**	**15,546**
Exceptional expenses on management operations		8,522	26,477
Total exceptional expenses	**(VI)**	**8,522**	**26,477**
EXCEPTIONAL INCOME (LOSS) (V-VI)		**(8,522)**	**(10,931)**
Income taxes		(2,522,932)	(1,687,376)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR		**(9,681,864)**	**(6,568,913)**

APPENDIX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING RULES & METHODS

The annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012 were prepared and presented in conformity with French accounting rules in compliance with the principle of prudence and independence of the fiscal years, and on the basis of the going concern assumption.

The annual financial statements were prepared in compliance with the provisions of the French Commercial Code, the Accounting Decree of 29 November 1983, as well as the regulations in CRC [French Accounting Standards Committee] Notice No. 99-03 dated 29 April 1999 concerning the rewriting of the General Accounting Plan.

Main events in 2012

On February 28th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that it has received "Fast Track Designation" for the Clinical Development Program of its Viaskin® Peanut

On March 28th, 2012, the Company raised 40.5 million euros, or 37.5 million euros net of fees related to capital increases, following its successful Initial Public Offering on the NYSE-Euronext regulated market in Paris.

On May 10th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the reinforcement of its management team with the nomination of Mr. Charles Ruban as Chief Development Officer, member of the Executive Committee.

On May 31st, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that Pr. Hugh Sampson joined its Scientific Advisory Board.

On June 18th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the presentation for the first time of detailed results of its phase Ib clinical study completed in 2012, representing the first clinical study showing the safety and well-tolerability of Viaskin® in peanut-allergic patients. DBV Technologies also announced that AP-HP (Assistance Public - Hôpitaux de Paris), sponsor of the ARACHILD study, presented safety and efficacy data after six months of epicutaneous immunotherapy in peanut allergy using Viaskin® Peanut. 6-month interim data showed no drop-out of patients from the study due to adverse events or any serious adverse events related to the treatment. Interim data also showed statistically significant efficacy of Viaskin® Peanut versus placebo on the primary efficacy endpoint of the study.

On July 19th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced the nomination of Stef Koppelman, PhD, as General Scientific Advisor.

On August 2nd, 2012, DBV Technologies announced that the first patient has been enrolled in the VIPES clinical study (Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Phase IIb trial to study Viaskin® Peanut's efficacy and safety in peanut allergy). VIPES is a 12-month, multicenter and multinational study conducted in Europe and in North America, encompassing 6 countries, with a total of approximately 20 to 25 Investigators. The 220 Peanut-allergic subjects range from 6 to 55 years of age with a history of immediate hypersensitive reaction to peanut protein.

On October 16th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced a partnership with Dr. Bernard Malissen who is working at the Centre d'Immunologie de Marseille-Luminy (CIML). His team is studying immune cells involved in allergic reactions (lymphocytes T and dendritic cells study). DBV Technologies and CIML have decided to collaborate to improve their knowledge of recruitment and mechanisms of actions involved in the epicutaneous treatment of allergies by the EPIT® (Epicutaneous Immunotherapy) method.

On November 14th, 2012, DBV Technologies announced, jointly with Genclis and CHU of Lyon, the launch of ImmunAvia, a collaborative research and clinical development project in the field of house dust mites allergy in young children, sponsored and funded through the ISI programme (Innovation Stratégique Industrielle) by OSEO. In this context, the Company launched its third Viaskin® programme for the treatment of house dust mites allergy in young children.

1.1. LONG-TERM INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment and long-term intangible assets appear on the balance sheet at their contribution value or at their initial acquisition cost. The depreciation of property, plant, and equipment is calculated on the basis of the linear or declining balance method, which allows the economic depreciation of these capital assets to be taken into account.

At the closing date of the financial statements, when events or market changes indicate the need for depreciation and/or amortization of the long-term intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment to be foreseen, the future discounted income from the business involved is compared to the net value of its assets. As applicable, exceptional depreciation or amortization of the corresponding assets are posted to reduce them to their use value.

1.1.1. LONG-TERM INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The research expenses are posted to the accounts as operating expenses.

The development expenses are posted to the accounts as long-term intangible assets only if all the following criteria are met:

- (a) technical feasibility necessary for the completion of the development project,
- (b) intention on the part of the Company to complete the project and to utilize it,
- (c) capacity to utilize the long-term intangible asset,
- (d) proof of the probability of future economic benefits associated with the asset,
- (e) availability of the technical, financial, and other resources for completing the project, and
- (f) reliable evaluation of the development expenses.

Due to the risks and uncertainties related to the regulatory authorizations and to the research and development process, the Company believes that the six criteria stipulated above are fulfilled only once the Marketing Authorization has been obtained.

The long-term intangible assets are comprised of the costs related to the acquisition of licenses for software packages. They are amortized using the straight-line method over a period ranging from one to three years depending on the anticipated period of use.

1.1.2. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment are posted at their acquisition cost, or, as applicable, at their production cost. The depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method on the basis of the estimated useful life of the assets. The fixtures of property rented are depreciated over the term of their own lifetime or of the term of the rental agreement, whichever is shorter.

PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT ITEM	DEPRECIATION PERIOD
Fixtures and improvements in buildings	9 years
Research and development and production tools	5 years
Research equipment and technical facilities	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment and furniture	10 years

1.2. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS

The long-term financial assets include the deposits and guarantees posted to the accounts at their original value as well as the open-ended mutual fund holdings pledged as guarantees for ordinary rental agreements.

1.3. CURRENT ASSETS AND DEBTS

The accounts receivable and debts are valued at their nominal value and are depreciated by means of provisions in order to take into account the potential losses related to the difficulties encountered in collecting them.

The accounts receivable and debts are converted into Euros on the basis of the closing exchange rate, with the foreign exchange translation adjustments posted to an adjustment account on the asset or liability side of the balance sheet depending on whether a potential loss or profit is involved. In the case of a potential loss, a provision of foreign exchange loss is recognized.

1.4. INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The inventories are posted to the accounts at their cost or at their net liquidation value, if the latter is lower. In the latter case, the impairment is posted as a loss on the income statement. The inventories are valued on the basis of the FIFO method.

1.5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The Investment Securities and the term deposits are owned for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for the objective of investment or for other purposes. They are readily convertible, into a known amount of cash, and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value. The Investment Securities are comprised of the liquid assets that are immediately available and time deposit investments that can be converted into cash immediately without a penalty.

1.6. PROVISIONS

The Company establishes provisions for risks and expenses in compliance with the definition provided in CRC Notice No. 00-06 concerning liabilities, that is:

- a provision for risks and expenses is a liability with a due date or amount that is not established precisely;
- a liability is a component of the net worth that has a negative economic value for the entity, that is, an obligation of the company to a third party that is likely or certain to cause an outflow of resources to that third party, without consideration that is at least equivalent in value from the latter.

NOTE 2 - NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

2.1. FIXED ASSETS

In thousands of Euros	Gross			
	At the beginning of the fiscal year	Acquisitions	Sales - disposals	At the end of the fiscal year
Software packages	75	21	-	96
Long-term intangible assets	**75**	**21**	**-**	**96**
Technical facilities	672	105	-	776
General facilities, equipment and tools	466	164	-	630
Office and computer equipment	260	72	-	332
Advances and deposits	381	-	-	381
Property, plant and equipment	**1,779**	**340**	**-**	**2,119**
Deposits and guarantees	398	6	26	377
Liquidity contract	-	306	-	306
Long-term financial assets	**398**	**312**	**26**	**683**
TOTAL	**2,252**	**673**	**26**	**2,899**

Over the two fiscal years presented, the acquisitions correspond primarily to fitting out of the buildings and to laboratory and production equipment and materials. The increase in the improvement of structures item is related to the arrangement of the new premises of the Company.

Long-term financial assets are comprised of security deposits paid to the lessor, money market funds pledged as security for simple rental agreements, and a liquidity agreement. The increase in 2012 is the result of the implementation of a liquidity agreement for EUR 300,000 following the Company's initial public offering. As at 31 December 2012, the liquidity agreement covers 33,938 DBV Technologies securities and a cash balance of EUR 25,848.

In thousands of Euros	Amortization and Depreciation Expense			
	At the beginning of the fiscal year	Acquisitions	Sales - Disposals	At the end of the fiscal year
Software packages	54	28	-	82
Long-term intangible assets	**54**	**28**	**-**	**82**
Technical facilities, equipment, and tools	403	103	-	506
General facilities, fixtures	21	57		78
Office and computer equipment	129	41		171
Advances and deposits	376	-		376
Property, plant, and equipment	**930**	**201**	**-**	**1,131**
Long-term financial assets	**-**	**21**	**-**	**21**
TOTAL	**984**	**250**	**-**	**1,234**

2.2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The breakdown of the short- and long-term accounts receivable is provided in the table below:

Statement of accounts receivable in thousands of euros	Gross amount	Y - 1 year	Y + 1 year
Bad debts	52	52	-
Customer accounts receivable	87	87	-
Trade payables, advances and deposits	45	45	-
Central government, Research Tax Credit (CIR)	2,522	2,522	-
Central government, VAT	356	356	-
TOTAL	**3,061**	**3,061**	-

2.3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

As of 31 December 2012, the Company had investment securities in the amount of EUR 38,250,000 compared to EUR 11,426,000 as of 31 December 2011.

in thousands of euros	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-11
Term deposit accounts	38,250	1,527
Investment securities	-	9,899
Total	**38,250**	**11,426**

2.4. PREPAID EXPENSES

The prepaid expenses correspond mostly to expenses relating to rents and insurance.

2.5. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

2.5.1. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital is composed of 13,408,147 shares with a par value of EUR 0.10 each.

This number does not include stock warrants [Bons de Souscription d'Actions, "BSAs"] and founders' warrants [Bons de Souscription de Parts de Créateur d'Entreprise, "BSPCEs"] granted to certain investors and to certain natural persons, both employees and non-employees of the Company.

All the shares give their owners the right to a proportional share of the income and the net assets of the Company.

	Number of securities				
Categories of securities	**At the beginning of the fiscal year**	**Conversion of preferred stock to common stock**	**Increase in share capital**	**At the end of the fiscal year**	**Share capital in euros**
Shares of common stock	923,250	7,899,495	4,585,402	13,408,147	1,340,814.70
Shares of category P1 stock	2,828,475	- 2,828,475		-	-
Shares of category P1' stock	13,830	- 13,830		-	-
Shares of category P2 stock	857,145	- 857,145		-	-
Shares of category P3 stock	428,565	- 428,565		-	-
Shares of category P4 stock	3,771,480	- 3,771,480		-	-
Total	**8,822,745**	**-**	**4,585,402**	**13,408,147**	**1,340,814.70**

The shares called "Category P preferred stock" were converted into "shares of common stock" following the Company's initial public offering in March 2012.

2.5.2. STOCK WARRANTS, FOUNDERS' WARRANTS

The Company has issued stock warrants (Bons de Souscription d'Actions, "BSAs") and founders' warrants (Bons de Souscription de Parts de Créateur d'Entreprise, "BSPCEs") as follows:

Date	Type	Nombre de bons émis au 31/12/2012	Nombre de bons caducs au 31/12/2012	Nombre de bons en circulation au 31/12/2012	Nombre maximum d'actions à émettre	Prix de souscription par action
23/12/2005	BSA/BSPCE	17,115	17,115	-	-	- €
07/12/2007	BSA	1,717	572	1,145	17,175	4.33 €
21/01/2009	BSA/BSPCE	16,380	-	16,380	245,700	4.33 €
21/01/2009	BSPCE	2,296	-	2,296	34,440	4.33 €
25/06/2010	BSA	1,825	-	1,825	27,375	4.33 €
28/01/2011	BSA	10,039	7,529.00 (1)	2,510	37,650	5.13 €
24/06/2011	BSA/BSPCE	32,000	-	32,000	480,000	5.13 €
22/11/2011	BSA/BSPCE	11,377	-	11,377	170,655	5.13 €
17/01/2012	BSA	89,835	-	89,835	89,835	5.13 €
02/04/2012	AGA	669,796	-	669,796	669,796	- €
25/07/2012	AGA	134,081	-	134,081	134,081	- €
25/09/2012	BSA	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	8.59 €
28/11/2012	AGA	35,360	-	35,360	35,360	- €
	Total	**1,051,821**	**25,216**	**1,026,605**	**1,972,067**	

(1) M. George Horner III waived rights on 7 529 warrants (BSA) during the financial year.

2.5.3. TABLE OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

In euros	At the beginning of the fiscal year	2011 allocation	Increase in share capital	BSA issue	2012 Profit (Loss)	At the end of the fiscal year
Share capital	882,275		458,540			1,340,815
Issue, merger and acquisition premiums	17,508,641		37,095,399	8,560		54,612,601
Retained earnings	-	(6,568,913)				(6,568,913)
Profit (Loss)	(6,568,913)	6,568,913			(9,681,864)	(9,681,864)
Regulated provisions	-			-		
Total	**11,822,003**	**-**	**37,553,939**	**8,560**	**(9,681,864)**	**39,702,639**

2.6. REPAYABLE ADVANCES

As of 31 December 2011, the Company had three contracts for repayable advances with Oséo and one contract with COFACE. These advances do not bear interest and are repayable at their nominal value in the event of technical and/or commercial success.

The table below presents the details of the debts on the balance sheet by type of repayable advance:

Provisions	01-Jan-12	Receipts	Repayments	Cancellation	31-Dec-12
1st Oseo advance	460,000	-	(200,000)	-	260,000
2nd Oseo advance	256,000	-	-	-	256,000
3rd Oseo advance	147,534	-	(393)	-	147,141
Total	**863,534**	**-**	**(200,393)**	**-**	**663,141**

The first OSEO advance

OSEO granted DBV Technologies financial assistance in the amount of EUR 445,000 on 13 June 2003 for a study of the development of a patch-test for screening for allergies, particularly food allergies, and the tool for producing it. The principal steps involved in this advance were the following:

- All advances were paid to the Company between 2003 and 2005;
- First repayment of EUR 90,000 in 2006;
- Second repayment of EUR 120,000 in 2007;
- Third repayment of EUR 100,000 in 2010
- The fourth and final repayment in the amount of EUR 135,000 was made in 2011.

The second OSEO advance

On 10 January 2005, DBV Technologies obtained from OSEO repayable financial assistance in support of innovation in the amount of EUR 600,000 for a project to design a high-speed prototype machine for the production and development of second-generation patches intended for the detection of various allergies. The principal stages of this advance are as follows:

- EUR 300,000 were paid to the Company in 2005 upon the signing of the contract;
- EUR 180,000 were paid to the Company in 2008;
- the balance of EUR 120,000 was received in 2010.

The terms of repayment are as follows:

- The first repayment of EUR 140,000 made in 2011;
- The second repayment in the amount of EUR 200,000 made on 31 March 2012;
- The third and final repayment in the amount of EUR 260,000 will be made on 31 March 2013.

The third OSEO advance

In 2011, the Company was notified by Oséo Innovation of a grant of a new amount of assistance in the form of a repayable advance of up to EUR 640,000 to finance the development of its program of treatment of the allergy to proteins in cow's milk.

The amount of the assistance will be paid as follows:

- EUR 256,000 after the contract was signed;
- EUR 256,000 from 31 March 2012 upon a call for funds;
- the balance of EUR 128,000 after confirmation of the end of the program no later than 15 August 2013.

The first payment of EUR 256,000 was received in 2011.

The second payment was not yet called as of the publication date of this Reference Document, due to a lag in the expenditures related to the project being financed. A progress report will be produced with OSEO in early 2013, to discuss any changes to the schedule that may impact the release dates for the second and final payments and the dates of future repayments.

In the event of technical or commercial success of the program, the repayment schedule will be the following:

- EUR 64,000 no later than 31 March 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 30 June 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 30 September 2014;
- EUR 64,000 no later than 31 December 2014;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2015;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2016;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 March 2017;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 June 2017;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 30 September 2017;
- EUR 32,000 no later than 31 December 2017.

Regardless of the outcome of the development program, a fixed sum of EUR 256,000 must be repaid in four quarterly instalments of EUR 64,000 beginning on 31 March 2014.

The COFACE advance

On 6 September 2007, DBV Technologies signed a prospecting insurance contract with Compagnie Française d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur (COFACE) in order to promote its Diallertest® product internationally. Under the terms of that contract, the Company received repayable advances of up to EUR 147,534. DBV Technologies must repay these advances in amounts of up to 7% of its revenue from the export sales of its Diallertest® product, until 30 April 2017.

As of 31 December 2012, the nominal amount that remained to be repaid under this advance amounted to EUR 147,141.

2.7. PROVISIONS

The provisions are broken down as follows:

Provisions	01-Jan-12	Allowances for provisions	Recaptures of provisions	31-Dec-12
Provision for foreign exchange risk	1,436	552	1,436	552
Provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment	375,716	-	-	375,716
Provision for depreciation of customer accounts receivable	13,097	32,350	-	45,447
Provisions for long-term financial assets	-	21,234	-	21,234
Total	**390,249**	**54,136**	**1,436**	**442,949**

2.8. DEBTS

The breakdown of the short- and long-term debts is provided in the table below:

Statement of debts	Gross amount	Y - 1 year	Y + 1 year
Borrowings and debts with credit institutions (bank account overdrafts)	519,499	519,499	-
Supplier accounts payable and related payables	977,724	977,724	-
Personnel accounts payable and related payables	602,316	602,316	-
Social welfare agencies	556,046	556,046	-
Central government	23,359	23,359	-
Accrued interest payable	39,434	39,434	-
Other taxes, levies and similar debts	100,887	100,887	-
Other debts	67,000	67,000	-
TOTAL	**2,886,265**	**2,886,265**	

2.9. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

As indicated in the discussion of accounting rules and methods, the R&D expenses are not capitalized, but rather posted to the accounts as operating expenses. For the 2012 fiscal year, they amounted to EUR 9,916,000.

2.10. EXPENSES PAYABLE

The amount of the expenses payable is broken down as follows:

Expenses payable	Gross amount	Y-1 year	Y + 1 year
Supplier accounts payable, invoices not yet received	510,998	510,998	-
Personnel, expenses payable	461,255	461,255	-
Personnel, vacation time paid	141,061	141,061	-
Social welfare agencies, expenses payable	200,222	200,222	-
Social welfare agencies, vacation time paid	60,656	60,656	-
Central government, expenses payable	39,434	39,434	-
Miscellaneous, expenses payable	67,000	67,000	-
TOTAL	**1,480,626**	**1,480,626**	

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL EARNINGS

The financial earnings of the company as of 31 December 2011 are broken down as follows:

In euros	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-11
Positive foreign exchange translation difference	5,809	3,820
Interest on deposit accounts and Net revenue from sales of securities	503,311	58,563
Recaptures of amortization, depreciation and provisions	1,436	-
Other revenue	6,473	-
Financial revenue	*517,029*	*62,383*
Interest on borrowings and financial debts	-	11,460
Negative foreign exchange translation difference	7,311	8,983
Allowances for financial provisions	2,886	1,436
Financial expenses	*10,197*	*21,879*
Financial Profit (Loss)	**506,832**	**40,504**

Note 4 – EXCEPTIONAL PROFIT OR LOSS

The exceptional income or loss is broken down as follows:

In euros	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-11
Recapture of exceptional amortization and/or depreciation	-	15,546
Exceptional revenue	-	*15,546*
Allowances for amortization, depreciation and provisions	-	26,241
Other exceptional expenses for share capital transactions	-	167
Other exceptional expenses for management operations	8,522	69
Exceptional expenses	*8,522*	*26,477*
Exceptional Profit (Loss)	**(8,522)**	**(10,931)**

NOTE 5 – WORKFORCE

	Workforce 31-Dec-12	Workforce 31-Dec-11
Managers	23	16
Employees	11	8
Total	34	24

The *Droit Individuel à la Formation* (DIF) [Individual Right to Training] for the 2012 fiscal year amounted to 1,696 hours.

NOTE 6 - INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS IN THE FUTURE TAX DEBT (BASIS) NOT POSTED TO THE ACCOUNTS

At the close of the 2012 fiscal year, the amount of deficits that can be carried forward indefinitely is broken down as follows:

(in Euros)	Basis	Potential Corporate Tax Savings
Losses that can be carried forward or backward	44,525,331	14,840,293
Total	**44,525,331**	**14,840,293**

Note 7 – RESEARCH TAX CREDIT

The Company benefits from the provisions in Articles 244 quater B and 49 septies F of the French Tax Code related to the Research Tax Credit.

The changes in this Research Tax Credit over the last two fiscal years are presented as follows:

- 2011: EUR 1,699,080, reimbursed in 2011,
- 2012: EUR 2,522,399.

Note 8 – COMPENSATION PAID TO THE CORPORATE OFFICERS

The compensation amounts presented below, which were allocated to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company, were posted to the accounts as expenses during the course of fiscal year 2012 (in Euros):

	2012
Members of the Board of Directors	203,450
Directors' fees	45,000
Fees paid to SCP Benhamou Vannerom	164,513
Total	**412,963**

The fees paid to SCP Benhamou Vannerom correspond to scientific consulting services, in particular, to the design of the clinical studies and the production of the protocols.

Note 9 – FEES PAID TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

The amount of the fees of the Statutory Auditors posted to the accounts as expenses during the 2012 fiscal year amounted to EUR 59,393.

Note 10 – OFF-BALANCE-SHEET COMMITMENTS

10.1. Compensation payable to employees upon retirement

The commitment related to the compensation payable to employees upon retirement amounted to EUR 254,000 as of 31/12/2012.

As part of the estimation of the retirement commitments, the following assumptions were used for all the categories of employees:

- Discount rate: 2.90%;
- Rate of increase in salaries: 3.30%;
  - Rate of social security contributions: 50%;
  - Retirement age: 64 years old (managers); 62 years old (non-managers)
  - Mortality table: TGH05-TGF05
  - Collective agreement: National Collective Agreement in the Pharmaceutical Industry
  - Turnover of the personnel declining with age.

10.2. Obligations under ordinary rental agreements

On 28 April 2011, the Company signed a rental agreement with the company SELECTINVEST 1 for its premises. The amount of the future rents and expenses under those agreements is broken down as follows as of 31 December 2012:

	31/12/2012
2013	251,864
2014	251,864
2015	285,768
2016	309,986
2017	309,986
2018	309,986
2019	309,986
2020	129,161
Total	**2,158,601**

The company has signed various ordinary rental agreements for office equipment. The amount of the future rents under those agreements is broken down as follows as of 31 December 2012:

- 2013: EUR 27,242;
- 2014: EUR 23,945;
- 2015: EUR 18,391;
- 2016: EUR 13,488.

10.3. Obligations under other agreements

As it has sub-contracted several important functions, the company has been required to conclude, within the framework of its current operations, sub-contracting contracts or short- or medium-term delegation contracts with various third parties, in France and abroad, which include various obligations that are usual in these circumstances.

On 5 December 2011, the Company signed a sub-contracting contract with a CRO within the framework of the launch of its Phase II clinical study for the Viaskin® Peanut product. The amount of that study is equal to EUR 5,390,637.

As of 31 December 2012, the amount that remained to be paid under that contract for 2013 was EUR 3,048,654.

Note 11 – EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR

On 14 November 2012, DBV Technologies, Genclis, and the CHU de Lyon (Hospices Civils de Lyon and Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1) announced the launch of ImmunAVia, a collaborative clinical research and development project in the field of early childhood dust mite allergies, which will be supported and financed by the OSEO Strategic Industrial Innovation [Innovation Stratégique Industrielle, ISI] program.

ImmunAVia responds to a major public health concern, through the development of a companion diagnostic test and an epicutaneous desensitization treatment adapted to young children with dust mite allergies. In developed countries, it is estimated that 9.5 million children under six years old are allergic to dust mites, the leading identified cause of asthma allergies in children. Currently, even though for most developers it appears crucial to treat dust mite allergies as early as possible, no treatment truly adapted to young children is available. The development of a more reliable diagnostic test that uses recombinant proteins will make it possible to discover childhood allergies with greater effectiveness than existing tests and implement a sure and effective treatment meant to play a key role in asthma prevention policy.

ImmnunAVia is a major project whose total cost is estimated at around EUR16.4 million. OSEO will provide EUR 7.6 million in funding for its development. DBV Technologies, which will play the leading role in the project, will receive up to EUR 5.1 million (divided into subsidies and repayable advances) for the development of Viaskin HDM until its proof-of-concept studies (end of phase II). Genclis will receive EUR 1 million, of which 44% will be in the form of a subsidy for the marketing of blood tests specifically for dust mite allergies in 2015, and the Hospices Civils de Lyon (HCL) will receive EUR 1.5 million.

Even though the financing agreement was distributed in November 2012, the master agreement defining all of the terms for the project was in the signature process as of 31 December 2012.

20.3.3 Table of the Company's financial results of the past five years

In thousands of euros	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
A – SHARE CAPITAL AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR					
1. Share capital	1.341	882	462	337	250
2. Number of common shares	13.408.147	923.250	61.550	61.550	61.928
Number of category P1 shares	-	2.828.475	188.565	188.565	188.565
Number of category P1' shares	-	13.830	922	922	-
Number of category P2 shares	-	857.145	57.143	57.143	-
Number of category P3 shares	-	428.565	28.571	28.571	-
Number of category P4 shares	-	3.771.480	125.716	-	-
B – OPERATIONS AND RESULTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR					
1. Gross sales	176	179	187	164	115
2. Earnings before tax, depreciation and amortization	(11.923)	(8.063)	(5.877)	(3.930)	(4.504)
3. Corporate income tax	(2.523)	(1.687)	(1.387)	(890)	(876)
4. Employees' profit sharing	-	-	-	-	-
5. Net profit (loss)	(9.682)	(6.569)	(4.961)	(3.173)	(3.761)
6. Dividend paid out	-	-	-	-	-
C – EARNINGS PER SHARE (in euros)					
1. Earnings after tax, but before depreciation and amortization	(0,70)	(0,72)	(9,60)	(9,02)	(14,50)
2. Net profit (loss)	(0,72)	(0,74)	(10,74)	(9,42)	(15,04)
3. Net dividend paid out for each share	-	-	-	-	-
D – PERSONNEL					
1. Average headcount during the year	26	21	15	16	17
2. Total personnel cost	2.377	1.590	1.165	1.325	1.889
3. Total benefits paid (social security, social activities, etc.)	2.300	658	579	307	393

20.4 VERIFICATION OF ANNUAL HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

20.4.1 Report of the Statutory Auditors on the audit of the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS – Fiscal Year ended 31 December 2012

To the Board of Directors,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors of DBV Technologies and at your request, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of DBV Technologies, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS, as adopted within the European Union, for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, using sample testing techniques or other selection methods, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, and pursuant to the IFRS framework as adopted within the European Union, the financial position and the assets and liabilities of the Company as of 31 December 2012, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

This report does not constitute the statutory report stipulated in Article L. 823-9 of the French Commercial Code concerning annual financial statements prepared in accordance with French accounting regulations.

This report is governed by French law. The French courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any claim, dispute or difference that may arise from our aforementioned procedures or from this report.

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' reports issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers.

Paris and Neuilly-sur-Seine, 5 March 2013
The Statutory Auditors

CHD AUDIT & CONSEIL	**Deloitte & Associés**
Jean-Marc BULLIER	**Fabien BROVEDANI**

20.4.2 Additional information verified by the statutory auditors

Report of the Statutory Auditors on the financial statements. Fiscal Year ended 31 December 2012

To the Shareholders

In accordance with our appointment as statutory auditors by your Annual General Meeting, we hereby report to you, for the year ended 31 December 2012 on:

– the audit of the accompanying financial statements of DBV Technologies;
– the justification of our assessments;
– the specific verification and information required by law.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

I - Opinion on the financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France; those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures, using sampling techniques or other methods of selection, to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2012 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

II - Justification of our assessments

Pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 823-9 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we hereby inform you that our assessments covered the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied, the reasonableness of the material estimates used and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

These assessments were performed as part of our audit approach for the financial statements taken as a whole and contributed to the expression of our opinion in the first part of this report.

III - Specific procedures and disclosures

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by French law.

We have no matters to report as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the management report of the Board of Directors and in the documents addressed to shareholders with respect to the financial position and the financial statements.

Concerning the information given in accordance with the requirements of article L. 225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code *(code de commerce)* relating to remunerations and benefits received by the directors and any other commitments made in their favour, we have verified its consistency with the financial statements, or with the underlying information used to prepare these financial statements and, where applicable, with the information obtained by your company from companies controlling your company or controlled by it. Based on this work, we attest the accuracy and fair presentation of this information.

In accordance with French law, we have verified that the required information concerning the identity of the shareholders and holders of the voting rights has been properly disclosed in the management report.

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' reports issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers.

Paris and Neuilly-sur-Seine, 5 March 2013

The Statutory Auditors

CHD AUDIT ET CONSEIL	Deloitte & Associés
Jean-Marc BULLIER	Fabien BROVEDANI

20.5 DATE OF MOST RECENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

31 December 2012.

20.6 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

20.6.1 Dividends paid during the last three fiscal years

None.

20.6.2 Dividend distribution policy

Initiating a dividend payment policy is not anticipated in the short term considering the stage of development of the Company.

20.7 LEGAL AND ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the filing date of this Update, there do not exist any governmental, legal, or arbitral proceedings, including any proceeding of which the Company has knowledge, which is pending or with which it is threatened, that might have or had significant effects on the financial position, the business activity, or the financial results of the company during the last 12 months.

20.8 SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL OR COMMERCIAL POSITION

To the Company's knowledge, there has been no significant change in the financial or commercial position of the company since 31 December 2012.

21 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

21.1 SHARE CAPITAL

21.1.1 Amount of the share capital

As of the filing date of the reference document, the Company's share capital stands at EUR 1,340,814.70, divided into 13,408,147 shares with a par value of EUR 0.10 each, fully paid up.

21.1.2 Non-equity securities

None.

21.1.3 Acquisition by the Company of its own shares

The combined general meeting of the Company held on December 9th 2011 authorised the Board of Directors, for a period of eighteen months from the date of the Meeting subject to the admission of the Company's stock to trading on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris no later than 30 June 2012, to implement a program to buy back the shares of the Company in accordance with of Article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code and in compliance with the General Regulations of the French Financial Markets Authority, AMF under the conditions described below:

Maximum number of shares that may be purchased: 10% of the share capital as of the date of the buy back of the shares. When the shares are acquired with the objective of encouraging the promotion and the liquidity of the securities, the number of shares taken into account for the calculation of the 10% limit stipulated above corresponds to the number of shares purchased, minus the number of shares resold during the time period of the authorisation.

Objectives of share buybacks:

- ensure market-making on the secondary market or liquidity for DBV TECHNOLOGIES' share through an investment service provider using a liquidity agreement, pursuant to the AMAFI's Ethics Charter as permitted by the AMF
- retain the bought-back shares for future re-issue or for use as payment for external growth transactions, subject to the caveat that shares acquired for this purpose may not exceed 5% of the company's capital
- provide coverage to meet obligations arising from stock option plans and/or free share allocation plans (or similar plans) for the group's employees and/or corporate officers, as well as all share allocations arising under company or group employee savings schemes (or similar schemes), employee profit-sharing schemes and/or any other form of share allocation arrangement for the group's employees and/or corporate officers
- provide coverage of securities granting entitlement to the company's shares, pursuant to current regulations
- where applicable, cancel the shares acquired, subject to the authorisation granted by this General Meeting in its sixth extraordinary resolution.

Maximum purchase price: : 300% of the price per share in the initial public offering, excluding expenses and commissions and any adjustments in order to take transactions involving the share capital into account;

Maximum amount of the funds that may be dedicated to the buyback of shares: €5,000,000.

That the number of shares purchased by the Company in order to hold them and to deliver them subsequently in payment or in exchange in a merger, split, or capital contribution transaction may not exceed 5% of its share capital.

The shares thereby bought back may be cancelled.

It should be noted that the Company is bound by the following communication obligations as regards buyback of shares:

Prior to the implementation of the buyback program authorised by the general meeting held on 9 December 2011

- Publication of a description of the share buy-back program (actual and full electronic distribution and published online on the Company's website).

During the share buyback program

- Publication of the transactions with seven days, by publication online on the website of the Company (excluding transactions conducted pursuant to a liquidity agreement);
- Monthly statements filed by the Company with the AMF.

Annually

- Submission of the assessment of the implementation of the share buyback program and of the use of the shares purchased in the report of the Board of Directors to the general meeting.

Under the liquidity contract assigned to NATIXIS on the Company's shares at 31 December 2012, the following means featured in the liquidity account:

Number of shares bought	93 783
Average price of shares	€7,92
Number of shares sold	59 845
Total amount of negotiation fees	€25 000
Number of shares used in 2012	0
Number of shares registered on behalf of the Company at the year ending	33 938 *(i.e. 0.25% of the capital)*
Value assessed at average purchase price	€278 297,60
Par value	€3 393,80

All of these purchases were made under the liquidity contract.

21.1.4 Securities entitling the buyer to a share of the share capital

The number and characteristics of the securities giving access to the share capital which have been granted by the Company as of the date of the reference document are summarised below.

The division by 15 of the par value of the shares decided by the general meeting that met on 9 December 2011 does not have an impact on the number of founders' warrants (BSPCE) and warrants (BSA) that have been granted or cancelled, or have become null and void. Only the conditions governing the exercise of said warrants, that is the exercise price and parity, have been adjusted. The tables below take the said adjustments into account.

21.1.4.1 Founders' warrants (bons de souscription de parts de créateur d'entreprise, "BSPCEs")

Intitulé du plan	BCE 4	BCE X	BCE 2010	
Meeting Date	21-janv-09	21-janv-09	16/12/2010	
Date of allocation by Board of Directors	21-janv-09	21-janv-09	24-juin-11	22-nov-11
Total number of authorised BSPCE	5 358	10 858 (1)	59 405	59 405
Total number of allocated BSPCE	5 358	2 296	24 000	10 039
Total number of shares that may be purchased *of which the number that can be suscribed or purchased by* *Corporate officers:* *inclusinf Pierre-Henri Benhamou*	*0*	*0*	*10 000*	0
Number of beneficiaries that are not Corporate Officers	*1*	*2*	7	1
Departure point for exercising BSPCEs	21-janv-09	21-janv-10	23-déc.-11	22-nov.-12
Expiry date of BSPCEs	21-janv-19	21-janv-19	24-juin-21	22-nov.-21
Exercise price of BSPCEs (6)	4,33 €	4,67 €	5,13 €	5,13 €
Exercice terms and conditions	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of share suscribed at 31 december 2012 (6)	0	0	0	0
Total number of BSPCEs cancelled or null nd void at 31 december 2012	0	0	0	0
Total number of BSPCEs outstanding at 31 December 2012	5 358	2 296	24 000	10 039
Total number of shares that can be subscribed at 31 december 2012 (6)	80 370	34 440	360 000	150 585

(1) Ceiling shared with that of the BCE 4 and BSA X warrants (see paragraph 21.1.4.2). The balance not granted has become null and void;

(2) The BCE 4 warrants will all become exercisable beginning on the date of the first listing of the shares of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris;

(3) By a decision by the Board of Directors meeting held on 22 November 2011, the BCE X warrants will all become exercisable beginning on the date of the 1st quotation of the shares of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris;

(4) Including 6,000 BCE 2010 warrants exercisable beginning on 23 December 2011. An additional 6,000 BCE 2010 warrants will be exercisable on 23 December 2012 and 6,000 on 23 December 2013. The balance, that is 6,000 BCE 2010 warrants, will be exercisable on 23 December 2014;

(5) 2,510 BCE 2010 warrants will become exercisable beginning on 22 November 2012. An additional 2,510 BCE 2010 warrants will be exercisable on 22 November 2013 as well as 2,510 on 22 November 2014. The balance, that is 2,509 BCE 2010 warrants, will become exercisable on 22 November 2015;

(6) The number of shares takes into account an exercise parity adjusted by the division by 15 of the par value of the shares decided by the general meeting on 9 December 2011; each BCE warrant now gives the right to subscribe to 15 new shares instead of 1 new share. For the same reason, the exercise price of each BCE plan was adjusted as a result and is thus equal to 1/15th of the price initially determined by the general meeting that authorised each of the plans.

As of the filing date of the reference document, the full exercise of all the 41,693 BSPCE warrants granted and still outstanding could lead to the creation of 625,395 new shares after the division by 15 of the par value of the shares decided by the general meeting on 9 December 2011 is taken into account.

21.1.4.2 Share purchase warrants

Title of plan	BSA	BSA 2	BSA X		BSA 2010				BSA 2012
Meeting date	14-juin-07	21-janv-09	21-janv 2009		16/12/2010				9-Dec-2011
Date of allocation by Board of Directors	07-déc-07	21-janv-09	21-janv-09	25-juin-10	28-janv-11	24-juin-11	22-nov-11	17-janv-12	25-sept-12
Total number of authorised BSAs	4 395	10 716	10 858 (2)	10 858 (2)	59 405	59 405	59 405	59 405	300 000
Total number of allocated BSAs	1717 (1)	10 716	306	1825	10 039	8 000	1 338	89 835 (3)	30 000
Total number of shares that may be purchased									
of which the number that can be suscribed or purchased by									
corporate officers:									
included Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU		*5358*							
included Peter HUTT				*1095*					*2500*
including Torbjorn BJERKE	*859*		*306*	*730*					*2500*
included George HORNER III					*2510 (3)*				*2500*
included Didier Hoch									*2500*
Number of beneficiaries taht are not Corporate Officers (11)	*3*	*1*	*0*	0	*0*	7	*1*	*1*	*8*
Departure point for exercising BSAs	07-déc-08	21-janv-09	21-janv-10	25-juin-11	23-déc-11	23-déc-11	22-nov-12	(12)	25-sept-13
Epiry date of BSAs	07-déc-15	21-janv-19	21-janv-19	25-juin-20	28-janv-21	24-juin-21	22-nov-21	(12)	25-sept-22
Exercice price of BSAs (9)	4,33 €	4,33 €	4,33 €	4,33 €	5,13 €	5,13 €	5,13 €	5,13 €	8,59 €
Exercise terms and conditions	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(12)	(14)
Number of shares suscribed at 31 december 2012 (9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of BSAs cancelled or null and void at 31 December 2012	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of BSA outstanding at 31 December 2012	1 145	10 716	306	1 825	10 039	8 000	1 338	89 835	30 000
(9)	17 175	160 740	4 590	27 375	150 585	120 000	20 070	89 835	30 000

(1) The balance not granted has become null and void;

(2) Shared ceiling with that of the BSC X and BCE 4 warrants (see paragraph 21.1.4.1). The balance not granted has become null and void;

(3) Since these 89,835 BSA were granted after the general meeting that approved the division of the par value of the shares of stock by 15, the number of them incorporates that division by 15. Before division, this number would have been 5,989.

(4) Beginning on 7 December 2011, all the BSAs are exercisable;

(5) The BSA 2 warrants will become exercisable beginning on the date of the first listing of the shares of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris;

By a decision by the Board of Directors meeting held on 22 November 2011, the BCE X warrants will all become exercisable beginning on the date of the 1st quotation of the shares of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris;

(7) All exercisable;

(8) Including 2,000 BSA 2010 warrants exercisable beginning on 23 December 2011. An additional 2,000 BSA 2010 warrants will be exercisable on 23 December 2012 and 2,000 on 23 December 2013. The balance, that is, 2,000 BSA 2010 warrants, will be exercisable on 23 December 2014;

The number of shares takes into account an exercise parity adjusted by the division by 15 of the par value of the shares decided by the general meeting on 9 December 2011; each BSA warrant now gives the right to subscribe to 15 new shares instead of 1 new share. For the same reason, the exercise price of each BSA plan was adjusted as a result and is thus equal to 1/15th of the price initially determined by the general meeting that authorised each of the plans.

(10) 335 BSA 2010 warrants will become exercisable beginning on 22 November 2012. An additional 335 BSA 2010 warrants will be exercisable on 22 November 2013, and then an additional 334 BSA 2010 warrants on 22 November 2014. The balance, that is, 334 BSA 2010 warrants, will become exercisable on 22 November 2015.

(11) With the exception of the corporate officers clearly identified in this table, all the other awardees of the BSA warrants that exist as of this date are members of the scientific board;

(12) Performance conditions will be attached to the exercise of these BSAs. Not yet established as of this date, the performance conditions will be determined during the meeting of the Board of Directors convened specifically in order to recognise the final completion of the increase in the share capital to take place within the framework of the listing on Euronext. In any case, besides compliance with the performance conditions, none of these BSAs will be exercisable before a time period of 4 years from the date they are granted;

(13) Relinquishment by George Horner to exercise 7 529 BSAs

(14) Each BSA warrant shall entitle the holder to a common share of the Company and can be exercised subject to complying with the regulations application to holding privileged information, and, generally-speaking, with the regulations applicable to companies whose shares are allowed for negotiations on the regulated market at any time, on condition that the beneficiaries should always be members of the Board of Directors or the Scientific Board at the exercise date.

As of the filing date of the reference document, the full exercise of all the 145,675 BSA warrants granted and still outstanding could lead to the creation of 507,435 new shares after the division by 15 of the par value of the shares decided by the general meeting on 9 December 2011 is taken into account.

All the “ratchet” warrants attached to the Category P4 preferred shares, protecting their holders from any issue of shares or other securities giving access to the share capital on the basis of a price per share that is lower than that paid by said warrant holders, will become, for their part, null and void on the date of the first listing of the Company's stock on the regulated market of NYSE Euronext in Paris.

21.1.4.3 Free allocation of shares

At the filing date of this reference document, the Board of Directors allocated a total number of 839 237 free shares to employees and Corporate Officers of the Company within the framework of authorisations granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders of 9 December 2011. At the filing date of this reference document, considering their terms, the said 839 237 shares are being acquired as per the table below:

Date of meeting that authorised the allocation	Date of allocation by Board of Directors	Number of shares allocated	Number of shares being acquired	Acquisition date	Retention period	Acquisition terms
09.12.11	02.04.12	669,796(1)	669,796	24 months effective from allocation date (2)	24 months effective from acquisition date	(3)
9 December 2011	25.07.12	134,081	134,081	24 months effective from allocation date (2)	24 months effective from acquisition date	(3)
09.12.11	28 November 2012	35,360	35,360	24 months effective from allocation date (2)	24 months effective from acquisition date	

(1) At its meeting of 2 April 2012, the Board of Directors allocated 669 796 free shares, in keeping with the terms of Article L.225-197-6 of the Commercial Code, to employees of the Company, including 304 461 to Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, subject to meeting the performance criteria.

(2) In case of incapacity by a beneficiary as specified in Article L. 225-197-1, I al. 6 of the Commercial Code during the acquisition period, the said beneficiary may request an allocation of the shares within a six (6) month period effective from the event that caused the incapacity.

In case a beneficiary dies during the acquisition period, their beneficiaries may request an allocation of the shares within a six (6) month period effective from the event that caused the incapacity.

(3) for Messrs Pierre-Henri Benhamou, Bertrand Dupont, David Schilansky, Laurent Martin, Wenceslas Koffi-Agbotounou and Charles Ruban (the "**Key Managers**") the acquisition of free shares shall be subject to meeting the following performance criteria:

- ✓ one-third of the shares allocated to the Key Managers shall only be acquired at the latest of the following two dates (i) expiry of a two-year period effective from the allocation date; and (ii) inclusion of hundredth patient in the study of Phase II VIPES;
- ✓ one-third of the shares allocated to the Key Managers shall only be acquired at the latest of the following two dates (i) expiry of a two-year period effective from the allocation date; and (ii) achievement of the key evaluation criterion in the study of Phase II VIPES; and
- ✓ one-third of the shares allocated to the Key Managers shall only be acquired at the latest of the following two dates (i) expiry of a two-year period effective from the allocation date; and (ii) inclusion of first patient in the study of Phase II Viaskin® Milk.

Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou ought to keep 10% of the shares acquired as registered shares until the end of his duties.

The acquisition of free shares allocated to employees of the Company shall not be subject to meeting performance criteria.

21.1.4.4 Summary of the dilutive instruments

Thus, as of the filing date of the reference document, the total number of commin shares that may be created by the full exercise or permanent acquisition, as the case may be, of all the securities giving access to the share capital and instruments issued as of this date stands at 1 972 067, i.e., a maximum dilution of 14.71% on the basis of the share capital and of the voting rights existing as of this date and 12.82% on the basis of the fully diluted share capital and voting rights.

21.1.5 Authorised share capital

The resolutions concerning issuances approved by the general meeting held on 9 December 2011 voting on an extraordinary basis are summarised below:

	Validity period	Ceiling (nominal value)	Methods for Determining Issue Price	Amounts raised (including issue premiums)
Issue with maintenance of a preferential subscription right to subscribe shares and/or securities giving access, immediately and/or in the future to the share capital of the Company	26 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1)		0
Issue with elimination of the preferential subscription right to subscribe, by way of public offering, shares and/or securities giving access immediately and/or subsequently to the share capital of the Company and capacity to grant a preferential right	26 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1)	Refer to (2)	EUR 40,518,295.06
An immediate or future increase in share capital by the issue shares or of any securities giving access to the share capital of the Company, up to a limit of 20% of the share capital per year, with elimination of the preferential subscription right of the shareholders, by means of an offer to qualified investors or to a limited circle of investors pursuant to the terms of Article L. 411-2 Par. II of the French Monetary and Financial Code (private investment)	26 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1) and up to the limit of 20% of share capital per year	Refer to (3)	0
Authorisation to the board, in the event of issue of shares or of any securities giving access to the share capital with elimination of the preferential subscription right of the shareholders, for the purpose of setting the issue price up to the limit of 10% of the share capital and within the limitations stipulated by the general meeting	26 months	up to the limit of 10% of share capital per year	Refer to (4)	0
Possibility of increasing the number of securities to be issued in the event of an increase in share capital with or without a preferential subscription right	26 months	15% of the initial issue (1) (5)	Same price as initial issue	EUR 108,366.66
Issue of common shares intended to compensate tenders of securities in the event of a public exchange offer that includes a component involving an exchange initiated by the Company	26 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1)		0
An increase of share capital by the issue of shares and/or securities giving access, immediately and/or in the future, to the share capital of the Company with elimination of the preferential subscription right in compensation for contributions in kind involving equity securities or securities giving access to the share capital of third companies outside of a public exchange offer	26 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1) up to the limit of 10% of the corporate share capital per year		0
Increase in the share capital by incorporation of premiums, reserves, profits, or other items	26 months	EUR 150,000		
Issue of shares or of any securities giving access, immediately and/or in the future, to the share capital of the Company, with elimination of the preferential subscription right of the shareholders, to a category of persons defined as follows: *any shareholder, except natural persons, of the Company as of the date of this Meeting, or any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a shareholder, (with control being defined as control in accordance with the terms of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code),*	18 months	EUR 882,274.50 (1)	Refer to (6)	0
Authorisation to be given to the board to grant options to subscribe or purchase the Company's shares to employees and executives of the Company.	38 months	1,968,528 shares (7)	Refer to (8)	NA
Authorisation to be given to the Board of Directors to award free shares to employees and executives of the Company	38 months	1,968,528 shares up to the limit of 10% of the share capital (7)		NA
Authorisation to be given to the Board of Directors to issue free founders' warrants ("BSPCEs")	18 months	1,968,528 shares (7)	Refer to (9)	NA
Issue of warrants with elimination of the preferential subscription right to: *(i) members of the Board of Directors of the Company on the basis of the award date of the warrants who are not employees or executives of the Company or (ii) of persons bound by a service or consulting agreement with the company, or (iii) of members who are not employees or executives of the Company or of one of its subsidiaries or of any committee that either exists or that the Board of Directors might establish*	18 months	300,000 BSAs entitling the warrant holders to 300,000 shares of stock (7)	Refer to (10)	EUR 25,800
Reduction of share capital by cancellation of treasury shares.	18 months	Up to limit of 10% of share capital over a 24-month period		NA

(1) These amounts are not cumulative. The maximum cumulative ceiling authorised by the general meeting for the increases of share capital at par value is set at € 882,274.50. The total nominal amount of the issues of debt securities granting access to the Company's share capital shall not exceed € 50,000,000;

(2) The issue price will be determined as follows:

- for the capital increase to be conducted when the shares of the Company are admitted to trading and the first listing of its shares is made on the regulated market of NYSE Euronext in Paris, the subscription price of one new share will be the product of the interaction between the supply of shares and the demand for subscriptions from investors as results from the "book building" process,
- following the admission to trading and the first listing of the shares of the Company's on the regulated market of NYSE Euronext in Paris, the issue price of the shares will be at least equal to the weighted average of the prices quoted on the last three trading days before it is set, such as it is, as applicable, minus the discount authorised by the legislation (currently, 5%) and corrected in the case of a difference in the possession date, it being specified that the issue price of the securities giving access to the share capital will be such that the sum collected immediately by the Company, plus, as applicable, that which might be collected subsequently by it is, for each share issued as a result of the issue of these securities, at least equal to the issue price defined above;

(3) The issue price of the shares will be at least equal to the weighted average of the prices quoted on the last three trading days before it is set, such as it is, as applicable, minus the discount authorised by the legislation (that is, currently, 5%) and corrected in the case of a difference in the possession date, it being specified that the issue price of the securities giving access to the share capital will be such that the sum collected immediately by the Company, plus, as applicable, that which might be collected subsequently by it, is, for each share issued as a result of the issue of these securities, at least equal to the issue price defined above;

(4) Up to the limit of 10% of the share capital of the Company (as it exists as of the date of the transaction) per 12-month period, the board may derogate from the price setting conditions stipulated by the resolutions mentioned above and set the issue price of the shares of common stock and/or the securities giving access to the share capital either immediately or in the future that are issued, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- the issue price of the shares will be at least equal to the weighted average of the prices of the last 5 trading sessions before it is set, potentially minus a maximum discount of 15% and that in any event it cannot be less than the par value of one share of the Company on the issue date of the shares involved,
- the issue price of the securities giving access to the share capital will be such that the sum collected immediately by the Company, plus, as applicable, the sum that might be collected subsequently by it, is, for each share issued as a result of the issue of those securities, at least equal to the issue price defined in the paragraph above;

(5) 15% as of this date or any other proportion that has been determined by decree;

(6) the issue price of the shares, securities, or debt securities issued pursuant to this delegation will be determined by the Board of Directors under the following conditions:

- prior to the first listing of the Company's shares on the NYSE Euronext Regulated Market in Paris, the subscription price of one new share will be the result of the interaction between the number of securities offered for subscription (supply) and the demand for subscriptions from investors that fall within the category of the persons defined in this resolution within the framework of the private placement involved, on the basis of the technique called book building as developed by the customary local professional practices, and

after the first listing of the Company's stock on the NYSE Euronext Regulated Market in Paris, the subscription price will be at least equal to the weighted average of the prices quoted on the last three stock exchange days before it is set, such as it is, as applicable, minus the discount authorised by the legislation (that is, currently, 5%) and corrected in the case of a difference in the possession date, it being specified that the issue price of the securities giving access to the share capital will be such that the sum collected immediately by the Company, plus, as applicable, that which might be collected subsequently by it, is, for each share issued as a result of the issuance of these securities, at least equal to the issue price defined above;

(7) the exercise of the options, free shares, BSPCEs and/or BSAs may not entitle their owners to subscribe to or to purchase a number of shares greater than 1,968,528, it being specified that this amount is a shared ceiling;

(8) The purchase or subscription price per share will be set by the board on the day on which the option is granted on the basis of the following terms and conditions:

As long as the shares of the company are admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Union or on a stock exchange in Switzerland, or on the Nasdaq National Market or the New York Stock Exchange in the United States, the board may determine the purchase or subscription price per share by reference to the sale price of one share at the closing on that regulated market the day before on the day which the board decides to award the options. However, the purchase or subscription price per share shall in no case whatsoever be lower than ninety-five percent (95%) of the average prices listed in the last trading sessions prior to the day the Board decides to allocate the options, with the understanding that when an option allows its recipient to purchase shares that have been purchased in advance by the Company, its exercise price, without prejudice to the preceding clauses, and in compliance with the applicable legal provisions, may not, moreover, be less than 80% of the average price paid by the Company for all the shares that it has purchased in advance;

(9) The subscription price will be determined by the Board of Directors on the date on which the BSPCEs are granted and will be at least equal to the one of the following two values, whichever is higher:

(a) the average of the prices quoted in the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the decision by the board to award the BSPCEs;
(b) if one or more increases in share capital was/were made less than six months before the decision by the Board of Directors to award the BSPCEs in question, the subscription price of one share of common stock of the Company utilised within the context of the most recent of said increases in share capital as assessed on the date of the award of each BSPCE.

(10) the Exercise Price, which will be determined by the Board of Directors at the time the BSAs are granted, must be at least equal to the weighted average of the prices of the last 10 trading sessions preceding the date said BSAs were granted by the Board of Directors.

21.1.6 Information concerning the share capital of any member of the Company that is the subject of an option or a conditional or unconditional agreement to put it under option

To the Company's knowledge, there are no call or put options or other commitments for the benefit of the shareholders of the Company or granted by the latter involving shares of the Company's stock.

21.1.7 History of the capital

21.1.7.1 Changes in the share capital since the incorporation of the Company

The Company's share ownership at 31 December 2012 stood as follows, based on the information available:

	% of share capital	Number of shares
SOFINNOVA	**27,79%**	**3 726 370**
CDC Entreprises (INNOBIO)	**13,35%**	**1 789 597**
FSI	**12,63%**	**1 693 002**
ALK-ABELLO	**6,10%**	**818 175**
LUNDBECKFOND	**5,81%**	**779 220**
SHIRE LLC	**4,36%**	**584 430**
PHYS and DBCS (a)	**4,60%**	**616 500**
Floating	**25,37%**	**3 400 953**
TOTAL	**100,00%**	**13 408 147**

(a) A company where Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU holds 36.8% of capital and a holding company controlled by the DUPONT family group with a stake of 73.6%;

The shareholders' agreement signed amongst the main shareholders of the Company has automatically become null and void as well as the contractual commitments related thereto (in compliance with the terms of Article 17.2 thereof) effective from the date the Company's stock was admitted on the NYSE Euronext regulated market in Paris.

A shareholders' agreement was signed on 9 March 2012 between Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Mr Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI (referred to as the "Agreement") whereby:

- Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou and Mr Bertrand Dupont on the one hand and the FSI on the other hand, signed a commitment to keep their securities under the conditions set out in the transaction memo No. 12-111 that was visaed by the Financial Markets Authority (AMF) on 12 March 2012.
- The FSI can request the appointment of a censor;
- Mr Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Monsieur Bertrand Dupont, and DBCS Participations undertook to refrain from proposing or voting an amendment to the by-laws of the Board of Directors, as adopted by the latter on 17 January 2012;
- The FSI can have an audit mission carried out, subject to refraining from disrupting the smooth running of the Company.

This Agreement was concluded for a ten-year period, with the understanding that it may be terminated in case the FSI sells off more than half of its stakes in the Company.

Apart from the aforementioned shareholders' agreement, to the best of the Company's knowledge, no other agreement has been concluded with the shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, whereby any of the board members, or leaders of the Company was appointed.

To the knowledge of the Company, no shareholders are acting in concert.

21.2 ACT OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS

21.2.1 Corporate purpose

Article 4 - Corporate purpose

The Company has as its corporate purpose in France and in all countries:

- the development of any innovative medical product, and particularly any medicine, diagnostic product, or therapeutic product,
- the study, research, refinement, industrial manufacture, and marketing of said products,
- the use and development of all patents and all licenses related to such products, and generally, all commercial, personal property, and real property, financial, or other transactions related directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to the corporate purpose or to any other similar or related purpose, that may facilitate the use and commercial development thereof.

21.2.2 Provisions in the Bylaws or other provisions related to the members of the administrative and management bodies.

21.2.2.1 Board of Directors

Article 10 - Composition of the Board of Directors

The Company is administered by a Board of Directors composed of three to eighteen members.

Members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the general meeting of shareholders, making decisions with the required quorum and by majority vote in ordinary general meetings.

The term of the Board members is two (2) years and expires at the end of the meeting that approves the financial statements of the previous fiscal year held in the year during which their term expires.

The members of the Board of Directors may be removed from office, at any time and without motive, by the general meeting of Shareholders, voting with the required quorum and by majority vote at ordinary general meetings.

The number of members of the Board of Directors who are over eighty years old may not exceed one-third of the members of the board.

Article 11 - Deliberations of the Board

The Board of Directors meets as often as the interest of the Company requires, upon calling by the Chairman of the Board of Directors to the registered office or the place indicated in the notice to convene. The notice to convene is made by any and all methods, five days in advance. It can be also made orally and without advance notice if all the members of the board and the non-voting members of the Board agree to do so.

When it has not met for more than two months, at least one-fourth of the members of the Board of Directors may ask the Chairman to call it to meet concerning a specific agenda. The Chief Executive Officer or a member of the Board of Directors may also ask the Chairman to call the Board of Directors concerning a specific agenda. The Chairman is bound by the requests that are so made of him or her.

An attendance register is kept; minutes are prepared after each meeting. The board may only validly deliberate if at least one-half of its members are present.

Except for the choice of who shall be the Chief Executive Officer, decisions are made by a majority vote of the members of the board who are present or represented. The vote of the Chairman is not decisive in the case of a tie vote.

The members of the Board of Directors as well as any person asked to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors are required to be discreet with respect to the information that is confidential in nature and data so deemed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Article 12 - Powers of the Board

The Board of Directors determines the guidelines for the business activity of the Company and ensures that they are implemented. Subject to the powers expressly granted to the Meetings of Shareholders and within the limitations of the corporate purpose, any issue concerning the proper functioning of the Company is referred to it, and it settles the matters concerning the Company by its deliberations.

The Board of Directors carries out the monitoring and verifications that it deems appropriate. Each member of the Board of Directors receives all the information necessary to perform his or her mission and may have transmitted to him or her all the documents that he or she deems to be relevant.

Article 13 - Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors elects, from among its members, a Chairman, a natural person, whose compensation it determines. The Chairman is appointed for a term that may not exceed that of his or her term as a member of the Board of Directors. The Chairman may be re-elected. The Board of Directors may remove him or her at any time. Any provision to the contrary shall be deemed null and void.

No one may be appointed Chairman if he or she has reached 70 years of age. If the Chairman in office reaches that age, his or her duties shall end by operation of law at the end of the annual ordinary general meeting approving the financial statements for fiscal year in which the Chairman reached such age.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors represents the Board of Directors.. The Chairman organises and directs the work of the latter, on which he or she reports at the general meeting. He or she ensures the proper functioning of the administrative bodies of the Company and ensures, in particular, that the members of the Board of Directors are able to accomplish their mission.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives from the interested parties copies of the agreements that concern normal business transactions and are concluded under normal conditions. The Chairman transmits the list and the subjects of said agreements to the members of the board and to the statutory auditors.

Article 14 - Censors

The general meeting may appoint up to two non-voting members who are (a) natural person(s), whether a shareholder or shareholders or not, and who are no older than 65 as of the date of his, her, or their appointment(s).

Censors are appointed for a term of two (2) years. Their term ends at the end of the general meeting of the Shareholders that votes on the financial statements of the previous fiscal year held in the year in which their term expires.

The duties of the censors are free. The non-voting members of the board may receive, as reimbursement for the expenses that they are required to incur in the normal exercise of their duties, fixed amounts of compensation set by the Board of Directors. If the board delegates a specific assignment to one of the non-voting members of the board, it may allocate to him or her (or them), besides a budget for its execution, an amount of compensation in proportion to the importance of the assignment entrusted to him, her, or them. The non-voting members of the board are called to all the meetings of the Board of Directors and to all the Meetings of Shareholders and participate in the deliberations only in an advisory capacity. The non-voting members of the board perform a general and continuous mission of consultation and supervision vis-à-vis the Company. They may not, however, in any case, interfere in the management of the Company, or, in general, substitute themselves for the legal administrative bodies of the latter.

21.2.2.2 General management

Article 15 - Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents

The position of Chief Executive Officer of the Company is held by a natural person, appointed by the Board of Directors and bearing the title of Chief Executive Officer.

Upon a proposal by the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more natural persons responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer, with the title of Executive Vice President. The number of Executive Vice Presidents may not exceed five.

The Chief Executive Officer may be removed from office at any time by the Board of Directors. The same applies, upon a proposal made by the Chief Executive Officer, to the Executive Vice President(s). If the removal from office is made without reasonable grounds, it may result in liquidated damages.

When the Chief Executive Officer ceases to perform or is prevented from performing his or her duties, the Executive Vice President(s) retains his or her (their) positions and powers, unless there is a decision to the contrary by the Board, until a new Chief Executive Officer is appointed.

The Board of Directors determines the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and of the Executive Vice President(s).

Article 16 - Powers of the Chief Executive Officer and of the Executive Vice Presidents

The Chief Executive Officer is vested with the broadest powers to act in all circumstances in the name of the Company. He or she exercises his or her powers within the limitations of the corporate purpose subject to those powers that the law and the Bylaws expressly award to the Shareholders' meetings and to the Board of Directors.

He or she represents the Company in its relationships with third parties. The Company is bound even by the acts of the Chief Executive Officer that do not fall within the corporate purpose, unless the company proves that the third party knew that the act went beyond that purpose and the third party could not be have been unaware of that considering the circumstances, although the publication of the Bylaws alone is sufficient to constitute that proof.

In agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors determines the scope and the term of the powers granted to the Executive Vice Presidents. The Executive Vice Presidents have, with respect to third parties, the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer.

21.2.3 Rights, privileges, and restrictions attached to the Company's stock

21.2.3.1 Voting rights

Each share entitles its owner to vote and to be represented at the general meetings under the conditions stipulated by law and by the Bylaws.

No double voting rights have been instituted.

21.2.3.2 Rights to dividends and profits

Each share entitles its owner to a portion of the profits and of the corporate assets that is proportional to the share of the share capital that it represents.

After approval of the financial statements and confirmation of the availability of distributable sums, the ordinary general meeting determines the portion of the latter granted to the shareholders in the form of a dividend; such amount is deducted as a matter of priority from the distributable profits for the fiscal year.

The terms and conditions of the release of the dividends for payment or of instalment payments of dividends are set by the general meeting.

21.2.3.3 Limitation period for the payment of dividends

Dividends that are not claimed within a period of 5 years from the date they are released for payment escheat to the French State (Article L. 1126-1 of the French Code of Public Property [Code Général de la Propriété des Personnes Publiques]).

21.2.3.4 Right to proceeds of liquidation

The liquidation of the company is conducted in accordance with French Commercial Code.

The liquidator(s) continues the business in progress until it is completed, unless there is a decision to the contrary by the ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders.

The net proceeds from the liquidation, after the extinction of the liabilities and the social security contribution expenses and the repayment to the shareholders of the unimpaired par value of their shares is distributed among the shareholders, taking into account, as applicable, the rights of the various categories.

21.2.3.5 Preferential subscription right

The shares of the Company's stock all include a preferential subscription right to the increases in share capital.

21.2.3.6 Limitations on voting rights

None.

21.2.3.7 Identifiable bearer shares

The shares are registered or, if the legislation so allows, bearer shares, at the choice of the shareholder.

Issued shares are registered in individual accounts opened by the Company or by any authorised intermediary, in the name of each shareholder, maintained under the conditions and in accordance with the terms stipulated by the legal and regulatory provisions. .

The Company is authorised to make use of the legal provisions, and, in particular. those of Article L. 228-2 of the French Commercial Code, with respect to the identification of the owners of bearer shares and, for that purpose, may request the central custodian that maintains the accounts of these securities, in return for compensation for which it must bear the cost, for the information indicated in Article L. 228-2 of the French Commercial Code. Therefore, the Company is, in particular, entitled to ask at any time for the name and the year of birth or, if a legal entity, the name and the year it was incorporated, the nationality, and the address of the owners of securities that confer either immediately or in the future a right to vote in its general meetings as well as the number of securities owned by each of them and, as applicable, the restrictions that may apply to the securities.

21.2.3.8 Buyback by the Company of its own shares.

See paragraph 21.1.3.

21.2.4 Terms and conditions for modifying shareholders' rights

The rights of the shareholders as they are set forth in the Bylaws of the Company may be modified only by an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company.

21.2.5 General meetings of shareholders

Articles 17 - Meetings

The general meeting, constituted lawfully, represents the entire body of the shareholders.

Its decisions when made in compliance with the law and the Bylaws are binding on all the shareholders, even those who are absent, dissenting, or disabled.

Depending on the purpose of the resolutions proposed, there exist three forms of meetings:

- ordinary general meeting,
- extraordinary general meeting,
- special meeting of the owners of shares of a specific category of stock.

Article 18 - Convening

Meetings are convened by the Board of Directors. They may also be called by the Statutory Auditors or by a agent appointed by the court under the conditions and in accordance with the methods stipulated by law.

During the liquidation period, meetings are convened by the liquidators.

The meetings are held at the registered office or in any other place specified in the meeting notice.

A meeting notice is published in Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires [Bulletin of Mandatory Legal Notices, "BALO"] at least thirty-five days before a meeting is held. In addition to the information related to the Company, it indicates, in particular, the agenda for the meeting and the text of the draft resolutions that will be presented. Requests to have items or draft resolutions included on the agenda must be sent to the Company under the conditions stipulated by the regulations in effect.

The meetings are held at the registered office or in any other place specified in the meeting notice.

Subject to special legal provisions, the notice to convene is made, at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting, by means of a notice published in a legal notice paper of the département of the registered office, and in the Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires (BALO).

However, those who have been owners of registered shares for at least one month from the date of the last publication of the notice to convene must be called individually, by means of an ordinary letter (or by registered or certified letter, if they request it and advance payment for the expenses thereof) sent to their last known addresses. . This notice to convene may also be transmitted by means of electronic telecommunication, instead and in place of such a postal mailing, for any shareholder that so requests in advance by registered or certified letter with return receipt requested in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements indicating said shareholder's e-mail address. The latter may at any time expressly ask the Company by registered or certified letter with return receipt requested that the aforementioned means of telecommunications be replaced in the future by a postal mailing.

The notice to convene must also indicate the conditions under which the shareholders may vote by mail and the places in which and conditions under which they may obtain the ballots for a vote by mail.

The meeting notice may be sent, where needed, with a proxy form and a mail ballot, under the conditions specified in Article 21.I of the Bylaws, or with a mail ballot only, under the conditions specified in Article 21.II of the Bylaws.

When a meeting is unable to conduct deliberations because of a failure to attain the required quorum, a second meeting is called, subject to specific legal provisions, at least ten days in advance, in the forms stipulated by the regulations in effect.

Article 19 - Agenda

The agenda for the meetings is determined by the author of the notice to convene.

One or more shareholders representing at least the share of the share capital set by law and acting under the legally stipulated conditions and within the legally stipulated time periods, shall have the option of requesting, by registered or certified letter with return receipt requested, the inclusion of draft resolutions on the agenda of the meeting.

The meeting shall not deliberate on an issue that is not on the agenda, which agenda shall not be changed upon second notice. It may, however, under all circumstances, remove one or more members of the Board of Directors from office and replace them.

Article 20 - Participation of the Shareholders in the meetings

Any shareholder is entitled to attend the meetings and to participate in the deliberations

(i) in person, or

(ii) by giving a proxy to any natural person or legal entity of his, her, or its choice, or

(iii) by sending a proxy to the Company without indicating the proxy holder, or

(iv) by voting by mail, or

(v) by videoconference or by another means of telecommunications in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Participation in the general meetings, in any form whatsoever, is subject to registration or recording of the shares under the conditions and time periods stipulated by the regulations in effect.

The deadline for returning mail ballots is set by the Board of Directors and communicated in the meeting notice published in the Bulletin d'Annonce Légales et Obligatoires (BALO). That date may not be earlier than three days before the meeting.

A shareholder that has voted by mail may no longer participate directly or be represented at the meeting.

In the case of use of the proxy form and the mail ballot, only the proxy form is taken into account, subject to the votes expressed in the mail ballot.

Article 21 - Representation of the shareholders

I. Any shareholder may elect to be represented at the meetings by any natural person or legal entity of his, her, or its choice, by means of a proxy form that is sent to said shareholder by the Company:

- either upon said shareholder's request, sent to the Company by any means. That request must be received at the corporate registered office at least five days before the date of the meeting,
- or at the initiative of the Company.

A proxy given by a shareholder to be represented at a meeting is signed by the latter, and as applicable, by a secure electronic signature process or by any other reliable identification process that guarantees its relationship to the document to which it is attached.

The proxy is revocable in the same forms as those required for the appointment of the proxy.

To any proxy form sent to the shareholders by the Company there must be attached for each meeting all the documents and information stipulated by the regulations in effect.

A proxy given by an shareholder is valid only for a single meeting or for the successive meetings called with the same agenda. It may also be given for two meetings, one an ordinary meeting, and the other an extraordinary meeting, held on the same day, or within a time limit of fifteen days.

II. Any shareholder may vote by mail using a ballot that is sent to said shareholder by the Company:

- at said shareholder's request, sent to the Company by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt. That request must be received at the registered office of the Company at least six days before the date of the meeting, or
- or at the initiative of the Company, or
- attached to a ballot for a vote by proxy under the conditions stipulated by the regulations in effect.

To any mail ballot sent to the shareholders by the Company there must be attached for each meeting all the documents and information stipulated by the regulations in effect.

A mail ballot sent by an shareholder is valid for only a single meeting or for the successive meetings called with the same agenda.

Article 22 - Attendance sheet

An attendance sheet that contains the information prescribed by law is kept for each meeting.

That attendance sheet, duly initialled in the margin by the shareholders present and the proxies, and the shareholders participating by videoconference or by any other means of telecommunication that is in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements and to which the proxies given to each proxy holder are attached, and, as applicable, the mail ballots, is certified to be accurate by the Executive Committee of the meeting.

The meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Otherwise, the meeting elects its own Chairman.

The duties of the ballot counters are fulfilled by the two shareholders who are present and agree to do so that represent, both by themselves and as proxies, the largest number of votes.

The Executive Committee thereby composed appoints a Secretary, who may be chosen from among persons who are not shareholders.

Article 23 - Quorum

In the ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, the quorum is calculated on the basis of all the shares that compose the share capital and, in the Special Meetings, on the basis of all the shares of the category involved, in all cases after the shares of stock deprived of voting rights pursuant to the provisions of law have been subtracted.

The voting right attached to the shares is proportional to the portion of the share capital that they represent. Each portion of the share capital or of possession entitles its holder to one vote.

In the case of a vote by mail, only those ballots completed and received by the Company at least three days before the meeting is held are counted for the calculation of a quorum.

The ballots that indicate neither a positive nor negative vote or express an abstention are considered to be negative votes.

Article 24 - Minutes

The deliberations of the meetings are confirmed by minutes prepared in a special register kept at the registered office and signed by the members who compose the Executive Committee.

Copies or excerpts from the minutes of the deliberations are certified either by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or by the Secretary of the meeting. In case of dissolution, they are validly certified by the liquidator(s).

Article 25 - Transmission of documents

Any shareholder is entitled to obtain the transmission of, and the Board of Directors has the obligation to send or make available to said shareholder, the documents necessary to permit said shareholder to state that he, she, or it is fully informed and to make an informed judgment concerning the management and operation of the Company.

The nature of these documents and the conditions under which they are sent or made available to the shareholders are determined by the regulations in effect.

In order to exercise his, her, or its right to have materials transmitted, each shareholder or his, or, or its agent may arrange to be assisted by an expert registered on the lists established by the Courts and Tribunals.

The exercise of the right to the transmission of information includes that of copying, except with respect to the inventories.

21.2.6 Mechanisms that allow a change of control to be delayed, deferred, or prevented

The Bylaws of the Company do not contain mechanisms that allow a change of control to be delayed, deferred, or prevented.

21.2.7 Crossing of statutory thresholds

Any natural person or legal entity mentioned in Articles L. 233-7, L. 233-9, and L. 223-10 of the French Commercial Code that comes to hold directly or indirectly, either alone or in concert, a number of shares that represent a portion of the share capital or of the voting rights of the Company that is equal to or greater than 2.5% or a multiple of that percentage must inform the Company of the total number of shares and of the voting rights and securities giving access to the share capital or to the voting rights that it possesses either immediately or in the future, by registered or certified letter with return receipt requested sent to the registered office of the Company within a time limit of five trading days on the stock exchange from the date said investment threshold(s) is(are) exceeded.

At the next meeting a proposal shall be made to reduce the declaration timeline for statutory threshold crossings, taking it down from 5 to 4 trading days prior to closing, with a view to aligning it with the timeline for declaration of legal threshold crossings.

The obligation of disclosure stipulated above also applies under the same conditions when a shareholder falls below each of the thresholds mentioned above.

If shares or voting rights that exceed the portion that should have been declared are not declared under the conditions stipulated above, they are deprived of the right to vote in the general meetings of shareholders for any meeting that might be held until the expiration of a time limit of two years following the date on which the notification is brought into compliance with Article L. 233-14 of the French Commercial Code, if the failure to make the declaration has been noted and if one or more shareholders that own at least 2.5% of the share capital so request as recorded in the minutes of the general meeting.

The declarations above apply without prejudice to the declarations of reaching the thresholds stipulated by legal or regulatory provisions in effect.

21.2.8 Special provisions governing changes in the share capital

There are no special provisions in the Bylaws of the Company that govern the changes in its share capital.

22 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES, APPRAISERS' CERTIFICATIONS, AND DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

Université de Genève (Unige), the major agreements are the following[3]:

1 - Contracts with the contract research organizations (CROs) that provide for the execution of the clinical trials on behalf of the Company

- **Contract with KENDLE International (*): Phase Ib clinical trials**

The Company has sub-contracted to KENDLE International (hereinafter, "KENDLE") the operational conduct of the Phase I PEP01.09 Study for the Viaskin® Peanut product (see paragraph 6.6.1 of this Document de Base) within the framework of a Full Service contract dated 4 March 2010 and the Task Order related thereto.

KENDLE has executed the contract in compliance with the international professional standards as well as the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines and the ICH (International Conference on Harmonization) recommendations.

The Task Order initially provided for expiration in March 2011 as well as a total budget of EUR 2,171,933 excluding taxes (including the fees of the service provider, fees of the investigators, and related costs). Two successive amendments dated 16 February 2011 and 17 October 2011 were made in this Task Order, postponing the expiration of the contract to 31 January 2012 and increasing the total budget first to EUR 2,326,528 and then to EUR 2,609,427 in order to take into account the prolongation of the study and the additional services requested of Kendle.

**Kendle was acquired by INC Research (another CRO) during 2011.*

Contract with PRA international for the Phase IIb VIPES clinical trials:

The Company has sub-contracted with PRA International the operational conduct of the VIPES Phase IIb Study of *Viaskin® Peanut* (see paragraph 6.6.1) within the framework of a Full Service contract dated 5 December 2011 and the Task Order related thereto.

This service provider will execute each of the steps stipulated by the contract or by any task order associated with it in compliance with the terms of the contract and the task order involved, in compliance with the international professional standards (Good Clinical Practice and International Conference on Harmonization guidelines).

The Task Order provides for the completion of the mission at the end of April 2014 and a total estimated budget of approximately EUR 7 million in fees, including related costs).

This contract became effective on 9 May 2011, with the Company able to terminate it at any time with 60 days' advance notice and full payment of the costs incurred and an amount equal to 10% of the budget related to the Task Order in progress the steps of which have not yet been initiated.

In the case of a breach by either of the parties, the other party may terminate the contract effective immediately if the breach cannot be corrected or with 60 days' advance notice in the opposite case.

2 - Supply agreements with suppliers

- **AMATSI Contract (manufacture of the lots of pre-clinical and clinical patches)**

In June 2009, the Company signed a processing contract related to the manufacture of its preclinical and clinical lots of patches with the company Amatsi (formerly named CRID Pharma), a pharmaceutical laboratory specialized in the manufacture, labeling, and shipping of lots for clinical studies.

Amatsi makes available, trains, and pays the staff necessary to provide the service requested by the Company, which it agrees to conduct in compliance with the European and American Good Pharmaceutical Practices (GPM). Any use of sub-contracting by Amatsi must be approved in advance by the Company. The Company reserves the right to full and complete ownership of any data, image, information, document, recording, or any technical invention obtained in relation to this contract.

The contract may be terminated under the following conditions:

- upon a unilateral decision by the Company with advance notice of 30 days;
- by one of the parties in the event of a serious breach by the other part of its obligations if that breach persists for more than 30 days after the first formal notice of breach; or

[3] In consideration of the confidentiality clauses included in some contracts, certain names of service providers as well as certain data cannot be disclosed.

- by one of the parties in the case of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the other.

In the event that the Company decides to terminate the contract unilaterally, the Company must pay Amatsi the amounts corresponding to the work that cannot be cancelled and that which has been completed.

- **Contract for the supply of natural peanut protein**

The Company concluded with GREER Laboratories (a company incorporated in the United States) a contract for the development and supply of a peanut allergenic extract, as that extract is the active substance of the Viaskin® Peanut product in development. Under the terms of this contract initially concluded onDecember 9 th 2008, and amended by an amendment dated April 21st 2011, the supplier, a company authorized and audited regularly by the FDA to produce and market allergens for the American market, agreed to develop a peanut allergenic extract of a specific quality that meets specifications dictated by the Company, and to produce that extract for the clinical studies conducted by the Company under conditions that meet the standards of the Good Manufacturing Practice guidelines applicable to the active substance. This supplier agreed to supply the Company the quantities necessary to carry out the complete program of clinical development until the filing for the marketing authorization. The contract also stipulates a right of first refusal for the supplier to negotiate a contract with the Company to market the products in the event that the Company would like to negotiate such a contract with a third party. The contract terminates upon the expiration of a period of six months following the conclusion of the project involved.

The contract may be terminated under the following conditions:

- by one of the parties in the case of a serious breach of its obligations by the other party that has not been remedied within 30 days;
- by one party if the other party is in suspension of payments or in a bankruptcy proceeding;
- by the Company if the latter decides not to continue the project; or
- by the supplier if the latter determines that the development or the manufacture of the product is not technically possible.

3 - Exclusive Diallertest® distribution agreement with Bioprojet

The Company has concluded with Bioprojet, a company incorporated in France a distribution agreement under the terms of which the partner distributes the diagnostic patch Diallertest® Milk in France on an exclusive basis. This agreement entered into force on July 30th 2009 for an initial term of 3 years until August 31st 2012, with tacit renewal for a term of one year every year thereafter. The Company has a right to terminate the agreement unilaterally with advance notice of 30 days if the distributor does not reach the minimum threshold of orders agreed with the Company for each of the three years and also in the event that the distributor is the subject of a direct or indirect takeover by a competitor, with the advance notice period then increased to 6 months. The purchase price of the Diallertest® for the distributor is set in the agreement and depends on the annual quantities ordered. The distributor is free to set the resale price of Diallertest® in the pharmaceutical distribution network. From an accounting point of view, the distributor is considered a customer of the Company. It is then up to the distributor to invoice its own customers, which are, in particular, pharmaceutical wholesale distributors.

4 – Agreement with AP-HP (Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris)

On 30 July 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with the AP-HP (Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris) within the framework of a study of the effectiveness and safety of a treatment of the allergy to peanuts by epicutaneous immunotherapy in allergic children.

The purpose of the agreement was to define the conditions for supplying the Company with Viaskin® patches and the placebo for it and for an oral challenge test conducted as a double-blind, placebo controlled food challenge necessary to conduct the study as well as the general terms and conditions of the partnership and for the payment of the financial contribution between the Company and the AP-HP, the amount of which totals EUR 418,511 excluding taxes.

This agreement contains an intuitu personae clause under the terms of which the written consent in advance of the AP-HP must be obtained in the event of a transformation of the Company that involves modifying the *intuitu personae* nature of the agreement.

5 – Agreement with AP-HP (Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris)

On October 16th 2012 - DBV Technologies, creator of Viaskin®, a new standard in the treatment of allergies, announced today a partnership with Dr. Bernard Malissen who is working at the Centre d'Immunologie de Marseille-Luminy (CIML). His team is studying immune cells involved in allergic reactions (lymphocytes T and dendritic cells study). DBV Technologies and CIML have decided to collaborate to improve their knowledge of recruitment and mechanisms of actions involved in the epicutaneous treatment of allergies by the EPIT® (Epicutaneous Immunotherapy) method.

The Program will take place in three distinct parts over an 18-month period: study of cells involved in handling the allergen; migration to the lymph nodes; and transmission of the antigenic information at the lymph node level. This work will be performed jointly between the two entities and at both sites. This agreement was negotiated by Inserm Transfert.

6 – Agreement with Genclis and Hospices civils de Lyon

On November 14th, 2012, announced the launch of its third Viaskin programme in the treatment of House Dust Mites (HDM) allergy. Viaskin® HDM's development aims to demonstrate - for the first time ever - safe desensitization in young children allergic to house dust mites. This programme will be carried out in the framework of ImmunAVia, a €16.4 million project supported and partly financed by the public funds provided by the Industrial Strategic Innovation program (ISI) of Oseo. ImmunAvia is a multidimensional project in the field of diagnostics and treatment of House Dust Mites allergy led by DBV and regrouping Genclis, a French biotech company specialized in recombinant proteins and CHU of Lyon (Hospices civils and university Claude Bernard Lyon1) in the field of paediatric clinical development. DBV Technologies will receive from OSEO-ISI up to €5.1 million in milestones for the development of Viaskin HDM up to proof of concept (end of phase II) out of a total grant of €7.6 million for the full ImmunAvia project. Approximately 30% DBV's milestones will be paid upfront early 2013. The development of Viaskin HDM will therefore be positive to DBV in terms of cash burn in 2013 and 2014.

7 – DBV Technologies and INRA receive funding to develop pediatric bronchiolitis ('RSV') vaccine: RSV-NanoViaSkin

On 15th January 2013, the Company announced that the Company and the French Institute for Agricultural Research-INRA (Molecular Virology and Immunology Unit, VIM-U892) have been awarded a research grant of nearly €600.000 from the French National Research Agency (ANR) to develop an innovative, efficient and safe pediatric 'RSV' bronchiolitis ('RSV') vaccine. RSV-NanoViaSkin is intended to become the world's first non-invasive and adjuvant-free epicutaneous RSV pediatric vaccine.

8 – Strategic manufacturing Agreement with Sanofi

On March 5th 2013**,** the Companby entered into a strategic manufacturing agreement with Sanofi to produce Viaskin's Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), such as the peanut protein extract.

Per the agreement, Sanofi will act as DBV's Contract Manufacturing Organization (CMO). In this context, Sanofi will scale-up and validate the production process of Viaskin®'s API and full supply at commercial scale.

DBV will benefit from Sanofi's strong expertise in biologics development and manufacturing in the field of plant extraction and purification of therapeutic proteins to further develop Viaskin. In addition, the manufacturing site at Aramon (France), which manufactures produces DBV's APIs, is FDA-approved and has all the necessary capabilities to support the registration of Viaskin® for both the EU and US markets.

23 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTIES, APPRAISERS' CERTIFICATIONS, AND DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

None

24 DOCUMENTS ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC

Copies of this Document de Base are available free of charge at the registered office of the Company, at Green Square, Building D, 80/84, Rue des Meuniers, 92220 Bagneux, France. This Document de Base may also be consulted on the web site of the Company (www.dbv-technologies.com) and on the web site of the AMF (www.amf-france.org).

The Bylaws, minutes of the general meetings, and other corporate documents of the Company, as well as the historical financial information, and any evaluation or statement prepared by an expert at the request of the Company to be made available to the shareholders, in compliance with the applicable legislation, may be consulted, free of charge, at the registered office of the Company.

Beginning on the date the shares of the Company's stock are admitted to trading on the regulated market of NYSE Euronext in Paris, the information required to be provided pursuant to the terms of the General Regulations of the AMF will also be available on the Company's web site (www.dbv-technologies.com).

25 INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INTERESTS

Not applicable.

26 DOCUMENT ¨PRESENTED OR SUBMITTED TO THE COMBINED GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS ON JUNE 4th 2013

26.1 PRESENTATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS'SREPORT TO THE GENERAL MEETING

26.1.1 Components of the Board of Director's report included in the registration document

The following table can be used to identify and locate the compulsory information included in the Board of Director's report to the General meeting with this registration document, according to subject-matter.

INFORMATION[4]	REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
	§
1. THE ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY IN 2012	
– Situation of the Company during the past financial year	3- 9 10-- 20
– Forecast development – Outlook	12
– Results of the Company	3 - 9 - 20
– Objectives and exhaustive analysis of the development of the Company's business, results and financial situation, and those of consolidated companies, and in particular its debt situation by reference to the volume and complexity of the business, including where appropriate, key financial and other performance indicators relating to the Company's specific activity and that of consolidated companies, in particular in relation to environmental and personnel issues	3 – 8 - 9 - 10 - 17 8 - 17 11 9 4
– Environmental and social information	20.3.1 – note 24
– Research and development activity	20.3.2 – note 11
– Progress made – problems encountered	N/A
– Risk factors	N/A
– Important events occurring since the end of the financial year	
– Control of 5, 10, 20, 33.33, 50, 66.66 % of share capital or voting rights, or controlling interest	N/A
– Changes made to the presentation of the annual financial statements and the valuation methods used	N/A
– Dividends distributed in respect of the last three financial years	
– Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	
– Injunctions of financial penalties imposed by the Competition Council in respect of anti-competitive practices.	18.1 17.3
2. INFORMATION CONCERNING DBV TECHNOLOGIES' SHARE CAPITAL	21.7.1.3
– Identify of persons directly or indirectly controlling more than 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 33,33, 50, 66.66, 90, or 95% of the share capital or voting rights. Changes to this list during the financial year	18.1 – 21.7.1.3
– Level of employee shareholdings	N/A
– Shareholder's agreement concerning the securities comprising the Company's share capital (statement of Dutreil Law retention commitments)	18.4 - 18.5 – 26.2.2.5
– Identities of controlled companies holding shares in the Company and the percentage of capital held	
– Notice of holdings of more than 10% of capital in another joint stock company. Divestment of cross-shareholdings	21
– Considerations liable to affect a public offering	
– Number of shares bought and sold during the financial year in the context of Article L.225-209 of the Code de Commerce with an indication of average purchase and sale prices, the amount of dealing fees, the number of shares registered in the name of the Company at the end of the financial year, their value based on the purchase price, their nominal value, the reasons for the purchases and the fraction of the share capital that they represent	N/A
– Elements of the calculation and results of the adjustment of the basis for exercise of	

[4] Remarque : La Société ne détient aucune filiale et n'appartient à aucun groupe

INFORMATION[4]	REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
	§
stock options in the events of the purchase by the Company of its own share at a price above the stock market price	N/A
– Elements of the calculation and results of the adjustment of the basis for exercise of negotiable securities convertible into capital in the event of the purchase by the Company of tis own shares at a price above the stock market price.	15
3. DBV TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY OFFICERS	14
– Compensation	
– List of appointements	N/A
– Directors'share dealings	
– The choice made between the two modes of exercising general management in the event of a change	N/A
– The choice made by the Board relating to the terms of retention by Company officers of bonus share and/or share resulting from the exercise of stock options	15.1
4. ATTACHEMENTS	
– Chaiman's Report on internal report	
– Table showing DBV Technologies's results for the last 5 financial years	
– Table summarising currently valid delegated powers regarding capital increases and the use made of such delegated powers in relation to DBV technologies during the financial year	16.5 20.3.3 21

26.1.2 Board of Directors' report on the agenda for the Combined General Meeting on June 4th 2013

1. Approval of the annual accounts for the financial period closed on December 31st 2012

We would ask for your approval of the annual accounts for the financial period closed on 31 December 2012 showing a loss of 9 681 864 euros

2. Allocation of profits in the Financial Year

The allocation of our company's profits which we put before complies with the law and our articles of association. We propose to allocate the whole of the loss for the financial period closed on 31 December 2012, amounting to 9 681 864 euros and carry it forward in the accounts, which will now be brought from (6 568 913) euros to (16 250 777) euros.

In accordance with provisions of article 243 bis of the General Tax Code, the Meeting records that it was reminded that no distribution of dividends or income has taken place in any of the last three financial periods.

3. Approval of new regulated agreements

Four new regulated agreements have been submitted to the Board of Directors for approval since the establishment of the Auditors' report related to the full year 2011.

The first one is a shareholders agreement between Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou, PHYS Participations, Mr. Bertrand Dupont, DBCS Participations and the FSI, as described in section 21.1.7.3 of the present Document.

The second one is a deed confirming transfer of rights between the Company, Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and SCP Benhamou Vannerom (the "Deed Confirming Transfer of Rights ").

The third one, which is the object of a dedicated resolution, stipulates that in case of (i) removal from office as Managing Director of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou that is not following a breach of law or the Company's bylaws or serious misconduct or gross negligence or (ii) non renewal which is not agreed to by Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou and not following a breach of law or the Company's bylaws or serious misconduct or gross negligence, the Board of Directors shall pay to him an indemnity for which the gross amount will be equal to the sum of the gross remuneration that he will have received from the Company, on any basis, during the eighteen (18) months preceding the departure if at least two of the following three criteria are met as at the date of departure:

- a management structure allowing the commercialization or a collaboration relating to the Viaskin Peanut® is set up, it being specified that this criterion will be considered as being met if, at the date of departure, the following 5

positions are actually carried out within the Company: Technical Manager, Director of Development, Financial Manager, Strategic Marketing Manager and Research Manager;

- a market capitalization at least equal to €80 million;
- at least three Viaskin® project undergoing development.

Moreover, the Board of Directors held on February 28, 2013 ratified the payment of a 5,000 euro bonus to the CEO in connection with the success of the Company's Initial Public Offering, as well as a 4% increase of his fixed compensation, or a 4 725 euro gross amount.

No other regulated agreement has been recorded in the period.

These agreements are detailed in the special report from the Auditors on regulated agreements and undertakings.

4. Approval of an undertaking given in favour of Mr Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU, Chairman & Managing Director

The company has given an undertaking in favour of Mr Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU, Chairman & Managing Director of the company, corresponding to compensation likely to be due because of his ceasing his duties. We propose that you approve this undertaking.

5. Proposal to renew the authorisation relating to implementation of the stock buy-back plan (article L.225-209 of the Commercial Code) and to reduce the capital by cancelling treasury shares

We propose that for a period of eighteen months, you confer the necessary powers upon the Board of Directors, to purchase in one or two transactions at the times the Board shall determine, the company's shares within the limit of 10% of the number of shares making up the authorised capital, where appropriate, adjusted in order to take account of any possible operations to increase or reduce the capital that might take place during the period of the programme.

This authorisation would terminate that given to the Board of Directors by the General Meeting of December 9th 2011 in its twenty-eighth ordinary resolution.

The acquisitions may be made with a view to:

- managing the secondary market or liquidity of the DBV TECHNOLOGIES share by the intermediary of an investment services provider, through a liquidity contract that complies with the AMAFI code of ethics as allowed by the AMF [French Markets Authority],
- preserving the shares purchased and delivering them subsequently for exchange or payment in the context of any possible external growth operations, it being specified that the shares acquired for this purpose cannot exceed 5% of the company's capital,
- ensuring cover for future share purchase option plans and/or shares allocated ex gratia (or similar plans) for the benefit of employees and/or the group's executive officers as well as all allocations of shares in respect of a company or group savings plan (or similar plan), in respect of profit-sharing and/or all other forms of allocation of shares to employees and/or executive officers of the group,
- ensuring cover of transferable securities giving right to the allocation of shares in the company within the framework of current regulations,
- possible cancellation of the shares acquired, subject to the authorisation to be conferred by the General Meeting in its extraordinary part, as presented below.

These share purchases may be transacted by all means, including by means of acquiring blocks of securities, and at the times of which the Board of Directors shall be the judge.

These operations may in particular take place during periods of public offering, in compliance with current regulations.

The company reserves the right to use optional mechanisms or derivatives within the framework of the regulations that apply.

We propose that you fix the maximum purchase price at 40 Euro per share and accordingly the maximum amount of the operation at 53,632,560 Euro.

As a result of the objective of cancellation, we would ask you kindly to authorise the Board of Directors, for a period of 24 months, at its sole discretion, in one or more times, within the limit of 10% of the capital calculated as at the date of the decision to cancel, after deduction of any shares cancelled over the previous 24 months, to cancel the shares which the company is holding or may hold subsequent to repurchases made in the context of its repurchase programme and to reduce the authorised capital accordingly, in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

The Board of Directors would thus have the powers necessary to do the necessary in such matters.

6. Financial delegations

The Board wishes to be able to have the necessary authorities to make all issues, if it judges the same appropriate that might become necessary in the context of the development of the company's activities.

It is for this reason that the shareholders are asked to kindly renew the authorities which were available to them, as presented below:

6.1 Delegation of authority with a view to increasing stated capital by incorporation of reserves, profits and/or premiums

The delegation of authority with a view to increasing stated capital by incorporation of reserves, profits and/or premiums expires on 8 February 2014.

Accordingly, we would ask you kindly to renew it and thus to confer on the Board of Directors, for a further period of 26 months, the authority to increase the capital by incorporation into the capital of reserves, profits, premiums or other sums which are allowed to be capitalized, by the issue and free allocation of shares or by the raising of the face value of the existing ordinary shares or by the combination of both these procedures.

The amount of the increase in capital arising from the issues made in respect of this authority may not exceed the nominal amount of 150,000 Euro. This amount would not include the global face value of the additional ordinary shares that might be issued, to preserve, in accordance with the law, the rights of bearers of securities giving entitlement to shares. This ceiling would be independent of the whole of the ceilings provided by the other authorities of the Meeting.

6.2 Delegations of authority with a view to issuing ordinary shares and/or securities giving access to the capital and/or giving entitlement to allocation of debt instruments

The delegations of authority with a view to issuing ordinary shares and/or securities by cash contribution with maintenance and removal of the pre-emptive subscription right cease on 8 February 2014. Accordingly, it is proposed to renew these in the conditions detailed below.

The purpose of these authorities is confer upon the board of directors a certain leeway at the times of its choice to issue ordinary shares and/or any security giving entitlement, immediately or in the future, to ordinary shares and/or any security giving entitlement to the allocation of debt instruments, over a period of 26 months.

In accordance with the law, the securities to be issued may give access to ordinary shares in any company which directly or indirectly holds over half the authorised capital in our company or in any company in which our company directly or indirectly holds more than half the authorised capital.

6.2.1 Delegation of authority with a view to issuing ordinary shares and/or movable securities giving access to the capital and/or giving entitlement to allocation of debt instruments with maintenance of the pre-emptive subscription right

We would propose that you fix the maximum global nominal amount of the shares likely to be issued by virtue of this delegated authority at 1,000,000 Euro. Where appropriate, to this ceiling would be added the nominal value of the ordinary shares to be issued, to preserve, in accordance with the law and, as the case may be, with the contractual provisions providing for other cases of adjustment, the rights of the holders of securities giving access to the company's capital.

The nominal amount of the debt instruments on the company likely to be issued by virtue of this authority would not be able to exceed 50,000,000 Euro.

The ceilings referred to above would be independent of the whole of the ceilings provided by the other resolutions of this Meeting.

In respect of this authority, the issuing of ordinary shares and/or movable securities giving access to the capital would be made with maintenance of the pre-emptive subscription right of shareholders.

If the irreducible and, as the case may be, the reducible subscriptions have not absorbed the entire share issue, the board of directors may avail itself of the following options:

- limit the issue to the amount of the subscriptions, it being specified that in case of the issue of ordinary shares or of securities in which the primary security is a share, the amount of the subscriptions must attain at least three-quarters of the issue decided, for this limitation to be possible,

- freely distribute all or part of the securities not subscribed for,
- offer all or part of the securities not subscribed for to the public

6.2.2 Delegated authorities with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right

6.2.2.1 Delegation of authority with a view to issuing ordinary shares and/or movable securities giving access to the capital and/or giving entitlement to allocation of debt instruments with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by offering to the public

Under this authority, the issues would be made by a public offering.

The pre-emptive subscription right of shareholders for ordinary shares and/or securities giving access to the capital would be removed, with the option for the board of directors to confer the right on shareholders to subscribe in priority.

The global nominal amount of the shares likely to be issued would not be able to exceed 650,000 Euro. Where appropriate, to this ceiling would be added the nominal value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve, in accordance with the law and, as the case may be, with the contractual provisions providing for other cases of adjustment, the rights of the holders of securities giving access to the company's capital.

This amount would be charged against the ceiling of the nominal amount of the shares likely to be issued on the basis of the authority allowing shares and/or securities to be issued with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by private investment.

The nominal amount of the debt instruments on the company likely to be issued would not be able to exceed 50,000,000 Euro.

This amount would be charged against the ceiling of the nominal amount of the debt instruments likely to be issued on the basis of the authority allowing shares and/or securities to be issued with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by private investment.

The sum reverting or which ought to revert to the company for each of the ordinary shares issued, after accounting for the price of subscription of the said warrants in the case of the issue of share subscription warrants, would be determined in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions and would thus be equivalent at least to the minimum required by the provisions of article R.225-119 of the Commercial Code at the time when the board of directors implements the authority.

In case of the issue of securities called to remunerate securities contributed in the case of a public exchange offer, the board of directors would, within the limits fixed above, have the powers necessary to finalise the list of securities contributed to the exchange, fix the conditions of issue, the exchange parity and, as the case may be, the amount of the cash balance to be paid and determine the terms and conditions of issue.

If the subscriptions have not absorbed the entire share issue, the board of directors may avail itself of the following options:

- limit the amount of the issue to the amount of the subscriptions, it being specified that in case of the issue of ordinary shares or of securities in which the primary security is a share, the amount of the subscriptions must attain at least three-quarters of the issue decided, for this limitation to be possible,
- freely distribute all or part of the securities not subscribed for.

6.2.2.2 Delegation of authority with a view to issuing ordinary shares and/or movable securities giving access to the capital and/or giving entitlement to allocation of debt instruments with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by private investment

Under this authority, the issues would be made by an offer covered in II of article L.411-2 of the Monetary-Financial Code.

The pre-emptive subscription right of shareholders for ordinary shares and/or securities giving access to the capital would be removed.

The global nominal amount of the shares likely to be issued would not be able to exceed 530,000 Euro, it being specified that besides, it would be limited to 20% of the capital per annum. Where appropriate, to this ceiling would be added the nominal value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve, in accordance with the law and, as the case may be, with

the contractual provisions providing for other cases of adjustment, the rights of the holders of securities giving access to the company's capital.

This amount would be charged against the ceiling of the nominal amount of the shares likely to be issued on the basis of the authority allowing shares and/or securities to be issued with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by public offering.

The nominal amount of the debt instruments on the company likely to be issued would not be able to exceed 50,000,000 Euro.

This amount would be charged against the ceiling of the nominal amount of the debt instruments likely to be issued on the basis of the authority allowing shares and/or securities to be issued with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by public offering.

The sum reverting or which ought to revert to the company for each of the ordinary shares issued, after accounting for the price of subscription of the said warrants in the case of the issue of share subscription warrants, would be determined in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions and would thus be equivalent at least to the minimum required by the provisions of article R.225-119 of the Commercial Code at the time when the board of directors implements the authority.

If the subscriptions have not absorbed the entire share issue, the board of directors may avail itself of the following options:

- limit the amount of the issue to the amount of the subscriptions, it being specified that in case of the issue of ordinary shares or of securities in which the primary security is a share, the amount of the subscriptions must attain at least three-quarters of the issue decided, for this limitation to be possible,
- freely distribute all or part of the securities not subscribed for.

6.2.2.3 Determining the procedures for fixing the subscription price in case of removal of the pre-emptive subscription right within the annual limit of 10% of capital

In accordance with the provisions of article L.225-136-1°, paragraph 2, of the Commercial Code, we propose that you authorise the Board of Directors which decides to issue ordinary shares or securities giving access to the capital with removal of the pre-emptive subscription right by offer to the public and/or by private investment, to override, within the limit of 10% of the authorised capital per year, in the conditions for price fixing provided in accordance with the aforesaid terms and conditions, and to fix the issue price of the equity shares deemed equivalent, to be issued, in accordance with the following procedures:

The issue price of the equity shares deemed equivalent to be issued, immediately or in the future, would not, at the choice of the Board of Directors, be able to be lower than:

- either the average weighted price of the company's share on the day preceding the fixing of the issue price less, where applicable, a maximum percentage discount of 15%,
- or the average of 5 consecutive weighted share over the last thirty trading sessions on the stock exchange preceding the fixing of the issue price less, where applicable, a maximum percentage discount of 15%.

This price override rule is propose [in order to allow the Board, if that were necessary, to be able to withhold a discount of more than 5% and to benefit from more flexibility to grasp opportunities.

6.2.3 Authorisation to increase the amount of issues in case of over-demand

Within the framework of the aforesaid delegations of authority with maintenance or removal of the pre-emptive subscription right, we propose that you confer on the board of directors the possibility of increasing, in the conditions and limits fixed by the legal and regulatory provisions, the number of securities planned in the initial issue.

6.3 Delegation of authority for the purpose of increasing the authorised capital with a view to remunerating contributions in kind of shares and securities

To facilitate external growth operations, we would ask you kindly to confer on the board of directors the authority to increase the share capital by the issue of ordinary shares or of securities giving access to the capital, with a view to remunerating any contributions in kind granted to the company and consisting of equity shares or securities giving access to the capital.

This authority would be granted for a period of 26 months.

The global nominal amount of the ordinary shares likely to be issued under this authority would not be able to be more than 10% of the share capital, not accounting for the nominal value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve, in accordance with the law and, as the case may be, with the contractual provisions providing for other cases of adjustment, the rights of the holders of securities giving access to the company's capital. This ceiling would be independent of the whole of the ceilings provided by the other resolutions of this Meeting.

6.4 Authority with a view to issuing share subscription warrants ("BSA"), subscription and/or purchase warrants for new and/or existing shares ("BSAANE") and/or subscription and/or purchase warrants for new and/or existing redeemable shares ("BSAAR")

We have decided to put a draft resolution before you on an authority to be given to the board with a view to issuing the following in favour of a particular category of person:

- share subscription warrants (BSA),
- subscription and/or purchase warrants for new and/or existing shares ("BSAANE"),
- subscription and/or purchase warrants for new and/or existing redeemable shares ("BSAAR").

This authority would be granted for a period of eighteen months, from the date of the meeting, and would present the characteristics specified below.

If this authority is used by the board, the board will, in accordance with article L.225-138 of the Commercial Code, draw up an additional report, certified by the auditors, describing the definitive conditions of the operation.

- Grounds for the authority to issue BSA, BSAANE, BSAAR, the removal of the pre-emptive subscription right and characteristics of the category of persons

It is proposed that you authorise the issue of BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR [in order to enable certain employees, consultants or providers of the Company to have an interest in the development of the share price, provided they agree to take a risk by subscribing the warrant]

With this in mind, we would propose that you decide on the removal of your pre-emptive subscription right in favour of the category of persons presenting the following characteristics in the conditions of article L.225-138 of the Commercial Code: the officers and employees of the Company together with persons bound to the Company under a consultancy agreement or contract for services, with the exception of the Company's chief executive officer. By person linked by a contract or consulting services, we understand key stakeholders, clinical specialists and scientists making an important contribution to developing the Company's Research & Development programs. These people being very sought after by the biotech industry, it can appear sometimes important to involve them in the success of the company.

It will fall to the board of directors implementing the authority to fix the list of beneficiaries within the category of persons defined above and the number of warrants to allocate to each of them.

Mr. Pierre-Henri BENHAMOU, Chairman & Managing Director, would be expressly excluded from this category and would not be able to be allocated any warrants.

- Characteristics of the BSA, BSAANE and BSAAR likely to be issued

The BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR may be issued once or several time, in the proportions and at the times determined by the board, and would give right to subscribe and/or purchase DBV TECHNOLOGIES shares at a price fixed by the board when deciding on the issue, in accordance with the procedures for fixing the price hereinafter defined.

The authority would thus carry with it the waiver by the shareholders of the pre-emptive subscription right for shares in the company likely to be issued on the exercising of the warrants in favour of the holders of BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR.

The characteristics of the BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR that may be issued by virtue of the authority would be fixed by the board when the decide on the issue.

This latter would have all the powers necessary, in the conditions fixed by the law and provided above, to issue BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR and, in particular, to fix the precise list of beneficiaries within the category of persons defined above, the nature and number of warrants to allocate to each of them, the number of shares to which each warrant will give right, the issue price of the warrants and the price of subscription and/or purchase of the shares to which the warrants give right in the conditions provided above, the conditions and period for subscription and for exercising the warrants, their terms and conditions of adjustment and, more generally, all the conditions, terms and procedures of the issue;

- Price of subscription to and/or purchase of shares on exercising the BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR

The price of subscription to and/or acquisition of the shares to which the warrants give a right would be equivalent at least to the average closing price of a DBV TECHNOLOGIES share on the 20 trading sessions preceding the date of decision to issue the warrants.

This price will be ascertained by the board of directors deciding on the issue of warrants.

- Maximum amount of the increase in capital that could ensue from the exercising of the BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR which could be allocated by virtue of the authority

The global nominal amount of the shares to which the warrants issued by virtue of this authority are likely give entitlement would not be able to exceed 100,000 Euro. Where appropriate, to this ceiling would be added the nominal value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve, in accordance with the law and, as the case may be, with the contractual provisions providing for other cases of adjustment, the rights of the holders of BSA, BSAANE, BSAAR. This ceiling would be independent of the whole of the ceilings provided by the other resolutions of this Meeting.

If the subscriptions have not absorbed the entire share issue, the Board of Directors will be able to avail itself of the following options:

- limit the amount of the issue to the amount of the subscriptions,
- freely distribute, within the category of persons defined above, all or part of the BSA, BSAANE, BSAAR not subscribed for.

In this regard, the board would have all powers to ascertain completion of the increase in capital that could ensue from the exercising of the BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAD and thus make the correlative changes to the articles. It may, at its sole initiative, charge the costs of the increase in capital against the amount of the premiums related thereto and deduct the sums necessary from this amount to make the legal reserve amount to one-tenth of the new capital, after each increase.

6.5 Delegation of authority for the purpose of increasing the authorised capital for the benefit of those enrolled in a company savings plan ("PEE")

We put this resolution before you for your vote in order to be compliant with the provisions of article L. 225-129-6 of the Commercial Code, under the terms of which the Extraordinary General Meeting must also rule on a resolution for an increase in capital in the conditions provided by articles L. 3332-18 et seq of the Employment Code, where it delegates it authority to carry out an increase in capital in cash.

Within the framework of this authority, we propose that you authorise the board of directors for the purpose of increasing the capital in favour of those enrolled in a company savings scheme (PEE) in the conditions of articles L.3332-18 et seq of the Employment Code, by the issue of ordinary shares in cash and, as the case may be, by the ex gratia allocation of ordinary shares or other securities giving access to the capital.

In accordance with the law, the General Meeting would remove the pre-emptive subscription right of the shareholders.

The maximum nominal amount of the increases in capital which could be achieved by using the authority would be 30,000 Euro, it being specified that this amount would be independent of any other ceiling provided in matters of authority to increase the capital.

This authority would be for a period of 26 months.

It is specified that in accordance with the provisions of article L.3332-19 of the Employment Code, the price of the shares to be issued may not be less by more than 20% (or 30% where the period of unavailability provided by the plan pursuant to articles L.3332-25 and L.3332-26 of the Employment Code is ten years or more) than the average of the first listed price of the share over the 20 trading sessions preceding the decision of the board of directors on the increase in capital and on the issue of the corresponding shares, or greater than this said average.

The Board of Directors, within the limits fixed above, would have the powers necessary, in particular, to fix the conditions or the issue or issues, ascertain the completion of the increase(s) in capital that ensue, carry out the correlative modifications to the articles of association, charge (at its sole initiative) the costs of increases in the capital against the amount of the premiums related thereto and deduct from this amount the sums necessary to carry the legal reserve to one-tenth of the new capital after each increase and, more generally, do the necessary in such matters.

7. Amendments to the articles of association

7.1 Modification of the procedures for calling of funds should the shares not be paid up - Correlative modification of article 29 of the articles of association

We propose that you:

- modify the conditions in which calls for funds are brought to attention of shareholders, should the shares not be paid up;
- modify, accordingly, paragraph 3 of article 29 of the articles of association as follows, the remainder of the article being unchanged:

"*Calls for funds are brought to the attention of shareholders by means of a notice published in the legal notices gazette BALO fifteen (15) days in advance.*"

7.2 Modification of the period for declaring that thresholds provided in the articles of association are exceeded - Correlative modification of article 32 of the articles of association

We propose that you:

- modify the period for declaring that the thresholds provided in the articles of association are exceeded, in order to align the said period on that provided for legal thresholds;
- modify, accordingly, paragraph 1 of article 32 of the articles of association as follows, the remainder of the article being unchanged:

"*Any natural person or legal entity mentioned in articles L.2[3]3-7, L.233-9 and L.223-10 of the Commercial Code who comes to hold directly or indirectly, alone or in concert, a number of shares representing a fraction of the capital or voting rights of the Company greater or equivalent to 2.5% or a multiple of this percentage must inform the Company of the total number of shares and voting rights and securities giving access to the capital or voting rights it holds immediately or for the future, by letter in recorded delivery with request for advice of receipt, sent to the registered office, within a period of* ***four Market days, before closing*****,** *from the time at which the said holding threshold or thresholds are exceeded*."

8. Harmonization of the articles of association

The Board of Directors proposes:

1) Insofar as concerns the powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

- to harmonize article 13 of the articles of association with the provisions of article L.225-51 of the Commercial Code;
- to modify, accordingly, paragraph 3 of the said article as follows:

"*He organises and directs the work of the board and reports thereon to the general meeting. He ensures the organs of the Company operate properly and ensures that the directors are in a position to carry out their assignment.*"

2) Insofar as concerns the procedure applying to ordinary agreements

- to harmonize article 13 of the articles of association with the provisions of article L.225-39 of the Commercial Code;
- to remove, accordingly, the last paragraph of article 13 of the articles of association, the remainder of the article being unchanged.

3) Insofar as concerns the procedures for the entering of items or draft resolutions by a shareholder on the agenda

- to harmonize article 19 of the articles of association with article R.225-71 of the Commercial Code:
- to modify, accordingly, paragraph 2 of the said article as follows, the remainder of the article being unchanged:

"*One or more shareholders representing at least the portion of share capital fixed by the Law and acting in the legal conditions and time frames have the ability to request, by letter in recorded delivery with request for advice of receipt* ***or [by] electronic telecommunication****, for an item or draft resolutions to be included on the agenda for the Meeting.*"

4) Insofar as concerns the authority of the Ordinary General Meeting

- to harmonize article 26 of the articles of association with article L.225-98 of the Commercial Code:
- to modify, accordingly, paragraph 1 of article 26 of the articles of association as follows, the remainder of the article being unchanged:

"*The Ordinary General Meeting takes all decisions that exceed the powers of the Board of Directors and that are not within the remit of the Extraordinary General Meeting*."

Your Board invites you to vote to approve the wording of the resolutions it puts before you.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

26.2 Agenda and Text of the resolutions proposed by the Board of Directors

26.2.1 Agenda

The General Meeting of Shareholders convened on 4 June 2013 will be asked to vote on the following agenda:

Ordinary resolutions:

- Approval of the annual financial statements for the financial year ended December 31st 2012
- Allocation of income for the financial year
- Statutory Auditors' special report on regulated agreements and commitments, and approval of these agreements
- Statutory Auditors' special report on regulated agreements and commitments, and approval of a commitment in favour of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou
- Authorisation to be granted to the Board of Directors for the company to buy back its own shares pursuant to article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code, duration of the authorisation, purposes, methods and ceiling.

Extraordinary resolutions:

- Authorisation to be granted to the Board of Directors for the company to cancel the shares bought back by the company pursuant to article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code, duration of the authorisation, and ceiling
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, profits and/or premiums, duration of the authorisation, maximum par value of the capital increase, issue of share fractions
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity (in the company or in a group company) and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities with pre-emptive rights, duration of the authorisation, maximum par value of the capital increase, option to offer non-subscribed securities to the public
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity (in the company or in a group company) and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities, by public issue without pre-emptive rights and/or in consideration of securities granted as part of a public exchange offer, duration of the authorisation, maximum par value of the capital increase, issue price, option to limit the total amount of subscriptions or redistribute non-subscribed securities
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity (in the company or in a group company) and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities by private placement without pre-emptive rights, duration of the authorisation, maximum par value of the capital increase, option to limit the total amount of subscriptions or redistribute non-subscribed securities
- Authorisation, in the event of issue without pre-emptive rights, to set the issue price according to the terms set by the General Meeting, within a limit of 10% of the capital per year
- Authorisation to increase the amount of issue in the event of excess demand
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase, up to a maximum of 10%, without pre-emptive rights, in consideration of contributions in kind or securities granting entitlement to equity, duration of the authorisation
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue new stock warrants (BSA), subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing stock warrants (BSAANE) and/or subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing redeemable stock warrants (BSAAR) without pre-emptive rights, reserved for a category of persons, maximum par value of the capital increase, duration of the authorisation, strike price
- Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase by issue of shares, without pre-emptive rights, reserved for members of an Employee Savings Scheme, pursuant to articles L. 3332-18 et seq. of the French Labour Code, duration of the authorisation, maximum par value of the capital increase, issue price, option to grant free shares pursuant to article L. 3332-21 of the French Labour Code
- Modification of the call for funds process in the event of failure to pay up shares - Corresponding modification of article 29 of the Articles of Association
- Modification of the disclosure deadline for crossing statutory thresholds - Corresponding modification of article 32 of the Articles of Association
- Update of the Articles of Association
- Powers to complete formalities.

26.2.2 Agenda and Text of the resolutions proposed by the Board of Directors

Ordinary resolutions:

26.2.2.1 Approval of the annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 (1st resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the reports of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board and the Statutory Auditors concerning the financial year ended 31 December 2012, approves the annual financial statements for the financial year ended on that date, as they were presented, showing a loss of € 9 681 864

26.2.2.2 Allocation of income for the financial year (2nd resolution)

The General Meeting, on the proposal of the Board of Directors, decides to allocate the whole of the loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2012, totalling to 9 681 864, to the balance brought forward, which therefore changes from (6 568 913) to (16 250 777) euros.

In accordance with the terms of article 243 bis of the French General Tax Code, the General Meeting hereby declares that no dividend or income was paid out over the past three years.

26.2.2.3 Statutory Auditors' special report on regulated agreements and commitments, and approval of these agreements –(3rd resolution)

The General Meeting, ruling on the Statutory Auditors' special report on the regulated agreements and commitments that was presented to it, approves the new agreements mentioned therein.

26.2.2.4 Statutory Auditors' special report on regulated agreements and commitments, and approval of a commitment in favour of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou (4th resolution)

The General Meeting, ruling on the Statutory Auditors' special report on the regulated agreements and commitments that was presented to it, approves the company's commitment in favour of Mr. Pierre-Henri Benhamou, Chairman and Managing Director, in consideration of compensation due with respect to termination of his position.

26.2.2.5 Authorisation to be granted to the Board of Directors for the company to buy back its own shares pursuant to article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code (5th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report, empowers the latter, for a period of 18 months, pursuant to articles L. 225-209 et seq. of the French Commercial Code, to buy back, on one or more occasions and at the times of its choosing, company shares up to the limit of 10% of the number of shares comprising the share capital, adjusted, if necessary, to take into account the potential increase or reduction of capital transactions having taken place during the course of the programme.

This authorisation cancels the authorisation granted to the Board of Directors by the General Meeting of 9 December 2011 in its twenty-eighth ordinary resolution.

The buybacks may be carried out in order to:

- ensure market-making on the secondary market or liquidity for DBV TECHNOLOGIES' share through an investment service provider using a liquidity agreement, pursuant to the AMAFI's Ethics Charter as permitted by the AMF
- retain the bought-back shares for future re-issue or for use as payment for external growth transactions, subject to the caveat that shares acquired for this purpose may not exceed 5% of the company's capital
- provide coverage to meet obligations arising from stock option plans and/or free share allocation plans (or similar plans) for the group's employees and/or corporate officers, as well as all share allocations arising under company or group employee savings schemes (or similar schemes), employee profit-sharing schemes and/or any other form of share allocation arrangement for the group's employees and/or corporate officers
- provide coverage of securities granting entitlement to the company's shares, pursuant to current regulations
- where applicable, cancel the shares acquired, subject to the authorisation granted by this General Meeting in its sixth extraordinary resolution.

These share purchases may be enacted by any means whatsoever, including through the purchase of share blocks, and at the time of the Board of Directors' choosing.

These transactions may be carried out during public offering periods, pursuant to current regulations.

The company reserves the right to use options or derivatives, pursuant to applicable regulations.

The maximum purchase price is set at €40 per share. In the event of a capital transaction, and in particular a share split or reverse split, or the allocation of free shares, the above-mentioned amount shall be adjusted in the same proportions (multiplier coefficient equal to the ratio between the number of shares comprising the capital before the transaction and the number of shares after the transaction).

The maximum transaction amount is therefore set at €53,632,560.

The General Meeting hereby authorises the Board of Directors to carry out these transactions, to set the associated terms and conditions and methods, to finalise all agreements and to complete all formalities.

Extraordinary resolutions:

26.2.2.6 Authorisation to be granted to the Board of Directors for the company to cancel the shares bought back by the company pursuant to article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code (6th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' report:

1) Authorises the Board of Directors to cancel, at is sole discretion, on one or more occasions, up to a maximum of 10% of the capital calculated on the day of the cancellation decision, after deducting any shares cancelled over the past 24 months, the shares that the company holds or may hold following buybacks carried out pursuant to article L. 225-209 of the French Commercial Code, and to reduce the share capital accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of current laws and regulations

2) Sets the validity of this authorisation at 24 months from the date of this General Meeting, i.e. 3 June 2015

3) Grants all necessary powers to the Board of Directors to carry out the operations required to cancel the shares, to reduce the share capital accordingly, to make the corresponding changes to the company's Articles of Association, and to complete all formalities required.

26.2.2.7 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, profits and/or premiums (7th resolution)

The General Meeting, voting pursuant to the quorum and majority requirements for Ordinary General Meetings, having considered the report of the Board of Directors, and pursuant to the provisions of articles L. 225-129-2 and L. 225-130 of the French Commercial Code:

1) Delegates to the Board of Directors its power to enact capital increases, on one or more occasions and at the times and subject to the methods of its choosing, by incorporation of premiums, reserves, profits or other sums for which capitalisation is permitted, through the issue and allocation of free shares or the raising of the par value of existing shares, or a combination of these two methods.

2) Decides that, in the event that the Board of Directors exercises these delegated powers and enacts a capital increase in the form of free shares, pursuant to the provisions of article L. 225-130 of the French Commercial Code, the fractional rights shall be non-negotiable and non-transferrable, and the corresponding securities shall be sold, subject to the caveat that the proceeds of this sale shall be allocated to rights holders, as required by law.

3) Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.

4) Decides that the maximum amount of capital increases enacted via share issues subject to this resolution may not exceed a nominal amount of €150,000, subject to the caveat that this amount shall not include the amount required, by law, to preserve the rights of the holders of securities granting entitlement to shares.

   This ceiling is separate from all ceilings set by the other resolutions of this General Meeting.

5) Gives all powers to the Board of Directors to execute this resolution and, in general, to take all necessary measures and complete all formalities required to enact each capital increase, to record said capital increases and to make the corresponding modifications to the Articles of Association.

6) Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations with effect from today's date, including any unused parts of prior authorisations where applicable..

26.2.2.8 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities with pre-emptive rights (8th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report and pursuant to the French Commercial Code and, notably, article L. 225-129-2 thereof:

1) Delegates authority to the Board of Directors to issue, on one or more occasions, in the proportions and at the times of its choosing, either in euros or in foreign currencies or in any other account unit set with reference to a basket of currencies:

   - ordinary shares
   - and/or securities giving entitlement immediately or at a later date, at any time or at a set date, to the company's ordinary shares be it through subscription, conversion, exchange, reimbursement, on presentation of a warrant or in any other manner
   - and/or securities granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities.

Pursuant to article L. 228-93 of the French Commercial Code, the securities to be issued may give rights to ordinary shares of any and all companies that directly or indirectly own over half of its capital or of which the company directly or indirectly owns over half of the capital.

2) Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.

3) Decides to set the following limits to the amounts of the authorised issues in the event that the Board of Directors exercises these delegated powers:

   The total par value of the shares that may be issued subject to this authorisation may not exceed €536,000.

   To this ceiling will be added, as necessary, the par value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve the rights of the holders of securities granting entitlement to equity, pursuant to the law, and where applicable, the contractual stipulations providing for other adjustments.

   The par value of the company's debt securities that may be issued subject to this authorisation shall not exceed €25,000,000.

   The above ceilings are separate from all ceilings set by the other resolutions of this General Meeting.

4) Should the Board of Directors use this authorisation for issues covered by 1) above, the General Meeting:

   a/ decides that issues of ordinary shares or securities granting entitlement to equity shall be reserved, on a preferential basis, for shareholders who may subscribe shares by right

   b/ decides that if subscriptions through pre-emptive rights, and optional subscriptions (if any) have not absorbed the entire issue mentioned at 1), the Board of Directors may exercise the following options:

   - limit the issue amount to the amount of subscriptions, subject to the caveat that in the case of issuing ordinary shares or primary securities, the subscription amount must reach at least three quarters of the issue decided upon for this limitation to be possible
   - freely allocate all or part of the non-subscribed shares
   - offer to the public all or part of the non-subscribed shares

5) Decides that the Board of Directors shall be granted, within the limits set above, the powers required to set the terms for the issue(s), and if applicable, record the execution of the resulting capital increases, proceed to amend the Articles of Association accordingly, levy, as it sees fit, the costs of the capital increase on the amount of related premiums and deduct the necessary sums from this amount to bring the statutory reserve to one-tenth of the new share capital after each increase and, more generally, perform all tasks required in similar matters.

7) Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

26.2.2.9 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities, by public issue without pre-emptive rights (9th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report and pursuant to the French Commercial Code and, notably, article L. 225-136 thereof:

1. Delegates authority to the Board of Directors to issue, on one or more occasions, in the proportions and at the times of its choosing, on the French and/or international market, by public issue, either in euros or in foreign currencies or in any other account unit set with reference to a basket of currencies:

   - ordinary shares
   - and/or securities giving entitlement immediately or at a later date, at any time or at a set date, to the company's ordinary shares be it through subscription, conversion, exchange, reimbursement, on presentation of a warrant or in any other manner
   - and/or securities granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities.

   These securities may be issued for the purpose of paying for securities contributed to the Company in a public exchange offer, pursuant to the conditions of article L. 225-148 of the French Commercial Code.

   Pursuant to article L. 228-93 of the French Commercial Code, the securities to be issued may give rights to ordinary shares of any and all companies that directly or indirectly own over half of its capital or of which the company directly or indirectly owns over half of the capital.

2. Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.

3. The total par value of the ordinary shares that may be issued subject to this authorisation may not exceed €335,000.

   To this ceiling will be added, as necessary, the par value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve the rights of the holders of securities granting entitlement to equity, pursuant to the law, and where applicable, the contractual stipulations providing for other adjustments.

   This amount shall be levied on the capital increase ceiling as set out in the tenth resolution herein.

   The par value of the company's debt securities that may be issued subject to this authorisation shall not exceed €25,000,000.

   This amount shall be levied on the capital increase ceiling as set out in the tenth resolution herein.

4. Decides to cancel shareholders' pre-emptive rights to ordinary shares and to securities granting entitlement to equity and/or to debt securities covered by this resolution, while retaining the Board of Directors' option to grant preferential rights to shareholders, pursuant to the law.

5. Decides that the sum due or to be due to the company for each of the ordinary shares issued under this delegation of powers shall be at least equal to the minimum required by the applicable legal and regulatory provisions at the time the Board of Directors exercises the authorisation, having taken into account, in the case of issuing autonomous stock warrants, the issue price of the said warrants.

6. Decides, in the case of the issue of securities in consideration of securities contributed to the company in a public exchange offer, pursuant to the conditions of article L. 225-148 of the French Commercial Code, and within the limits set out above, to grant the powers required to set the list of securities for exchange, set the issue conditions, the share-for-share basis, and, if applicable, the amount of the equalisation payment in cash, and to set the issue terms.

7. Decides that if subscriptions have not absorbed the entire issue mentioned at 1), the Board of Directors may use the following options:

   - limit the issue amount to the amount of subscriptions, subject to the caveat that in the case of issuing ordinary shares or primary securities, the subscription amount must reach at least three quarters of the issue decided upon for this limitation to be possible
   - freely allocate all or part of the non-subscribed shares.

8. Decides that the Board of Directors shall be granted, within the limits set above, the powers required to set the terms for the issue(s), and if applicable, record the execution of the resulting capital increases, proceed to amend the Articles of Association accordingly, levy, as it sees fit, the costs of the capital increase on the amount of related premiums and deduct the necessary sums from this amount to bring the statutory reserve to one-tenth of the new share capital after each increase and, more generally, perform all tasks required in similar matters.

9. Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

26.2.2.10 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue ordinary shares and/or securities granting entitlement to equity and/or granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities, by private placement without pre-emptive rights (10th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report and pursuant to the French Commercial Code and, notably, article L. 225-136 thereof:

1. Delegates, to the Board of Directors, its power to issue, on one or more occasions, in the proportions and at the times of its choosing, on the French and/or international market, by an offering covered by paragraph II of article L. 411-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, either in euros or in foreign currencies or in any other account unit set with reference to a basket of currencies:

   - ordinary shares
   - and/or securities giving entitlement immediately or at a later date, at any time or at a set date, to the company's ordinary shares be it through subscription, conversion, exchange, reimbursement, on presentation of a warrant or in any other manner
   - and/or securities granting entitlement to the allocation of debt securities.

   Pursuant to article L. 228-93 of the French Commercial Code, the securities to be issued may give rights to ordinary shares of any and all companies that directly or indirectly own over half of its capital or of which the company directly or indirectly owns over half of the capital.

2. Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.

3. The total par value of the ordinary shares that may be issued subject to this authorisation may not exceed €335,000, subject to the caveat that it shall also be limited to 20% of the capital per year.

   To this ceiling will be added, as necessary, the par value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve the rights of the holders of securities granting entitlement to equity, pursuant to the law, and where applicable, the contractual stipulations providing for other adjustments.

   This amount shall be levied on the debt security par value ceiling as set out in the ninth resolution herein.

   The par value of the company's debt securities that may be issued subject to this authorisation shall not exceed €25,000,000.

   This amount shall be levied on the debt security par value ceiling as set out in the ninth resolution herein.

4. Decides to cancel shareholders' pre-emptive rights to ordinary shares and to securities granting entitlement to equity and/or to debt securities covered by this resolution.

5. Decides that the sum due or to be due to the company for each of the ordinary shares issued under this delegation of powers shall be at least equal to the minimum required by the applicable legal and regulatory provisions at the time the Board of Directors exercises the authorisation, having taken into account, in the case of issuing autonomous stock warrants, the issue price of the said warrants.

6. Decides that if subscriptions have not absorbed the entire issue mentioned at 1), the Board of Directors may use the following options:

   - limit the issue amount to the amount of subscriptions, subject to the caveat that in the case of issuing ordinary shares or primary securities, the subscription amount must reach at least three quarters of the issue decided upon for this limitation to be possible
   - freely allocate all or part of the non-subscribed shares.

7. Decides that the Board of Directors shall be granted, within the limits set above, the powers required to set the terms for the issue(s), and if applicable, record the execution of the resulting capital increases, proceed to amend the Articles of Association accordingly, levy, as it sees fit, the costs of the capital increase on the amount of related

premiums and deduct the necessary sums from this amount to bring the statutory reserve to one-tenth of the new share capital after each increase and, more generally, perform all tasks required in similar matters.

8. Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

26.2.2.11 Determine the subscription price-setting methods in the case of issue without pre-emptive rights, up to a maximum of 10% of the capital per year 11th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report and pursuant to the French Commercial Code and, notably, article L. 225-136-1, paragraph 2 thereof, authorises the Board of Directors, which decides to issue ordinary shares or securities granting entitlement to equity, pursuant to the ninth and tenth resolutions , to depart from the price-setting conditions set out in the above-mentioned resolutions, up to a maximum of 10% of the share capital per year, and to set the issue price of similar equity securities to be issued as follows :

The issue price of the equity securities to be issued immediately or at a later date may not be lower than either of the following, at the Board of Directors' discretion:

- the weighted average trading price of the company's share on the trading day prior to the date on which the issue price is set, with a maximum discount of up to 15%
- the average of five consecutive share trading prices selected from the last 30 trading days prior to the date on which the issue price is set, with a maximum discount of up to 15%.

26.2.2.12 Authorisation to increase the amount of issue in the event of excess demand (12th resolution)

For each of the issues of ordinary shares or securities granting entitlement to equity decided pursuant to the eighth to tenth resolutions, the number of securities to be issued may be increased under the provisions of article L. 225-135-1 of the French Commercial Code and below the ceilings set by the General Meeting, should the Board of Directors ascertain excess demand.

26.2.2.13 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase, up to a maximum of 10%, without pre-emptive rights, in consideration of contributions in kind or securities granting entitlement to equity (13th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditors, and pursuant to article L. 225-147 of the French Commercial Code:

1. Authorises the Board of Directors, on the basis of the Statutory Auditors' report, to issue ordinary shares or securities granting entitlement to ordinary shares in consideration of contributions in kind comprising equity securities received by the company or securities granting entitlement to equity, where the provisions of article L. 225-148 of the French Commercial Code do not apply.
2. Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.
3. Decides that the total par value of the ordinary shares that may be issued subject to this authorisation may not exceed 10% of share capital on the date of this General Meeting, subject to the caveat that this amount shall not include the par value of ordinary shares that may be issued to preserve the rights of the holders of securities granting entitlement to equity, pursuant to the law, and where applicable, the contractual stipulations providing for other adjustments. This ceiling is separate from all ceilings set by the other resolutions of this General Meeting.
4. Delegates all necessary powers to the Board of Directors to approve and value the contributions, set the corresponding capital increase amount, record the execution of said capital increase, levy all costs and fees incurred in relation to the capital increase against the capital contribution premium, deduct all necessary sums from the capital contribution premium to bring the statutory reserve to one-tenth of the new share capital after each increase and amend the Articles of Association accordingly, and perform all tasks required in similar matters.
5. Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

26.2.2.14 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to issue new stock warrants (BSA), subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing stock warrants (BSAANE) and/or subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing redeemable stock warrants (BSAAR) without pre-emptive rights, reserved for a category of persons 14th resolution)

The General Meeting, ruling under the quorum and required majority voting conditions for Extraordinary General Meetings, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report and pursuant to the provisions of articles L. 225-129-2, L. 225-138 and L. 228-91 of the French Commercial Code:

1) Grants the Board of Directors all necessary powers to carry out, on one or more occasions, in the proportions and at the times of its choosing, in France and abroad, the issue of new stock warrants (BSA), subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing stock warrants (BSAANE) and/or subscription and/or acquisition of new and/or existing redeemable stock warrants (BSAAR) without pre-emptive rights, reserved for a category of persons as defined below.

2) Sets the validity of this authorisation at 18 months from the date of this General Meeting.

3) Decides that the total par value of the ordinary shares that may be issued subject to this authorisation may not exceed €100,000. To this ceiling will be added, as necessary, the par value of the ordinary shares to be issued to preserve the rights of the holders of BSAs and/or BSAANEs and/or BSAARs, pursuant to the law, and where applicable, the contractual stipulations providing for other adjustments. This ceiling is separate from all ceilings set by the other resolutions of this General Meeting.

4) Decides that the subscription and/or acquisition price of the shares acquired by exercising the warrants, after taking into account the warrant issue price, shall be at least equal to the average closing price of DBV TECHNOLOGIES shares for the 20 trading days preceding the decision to issue the warrants.

5) Decides to withdraw the pre-emptive rights of shareholders to the BSAs, BSAANEs and BSAARs to be issued, to ,the benefit of the following category of persons: Directors, Scientific Committee members and employees of the company and persons associated with the company via a service agreement or as a consultant, with the exception of the company's Executive director.

6) Stipulates that this authorisation means that the shareholders waive their pre-emptive rights to shares likely to be issued by the exercising of warrants in favour of the holders of BSAs, BSANEs and/or BSAANEs.

7) Decides that if subscriptions have not absorbed the entire BSA, BSAANE and/or BSAAR issue, the Board of Directors may exercise the following options:

- limit the issue to the amount of subscriptions
- freely allocate all or part of the non-subscribed BSAs, BSAANEs and/or BSAARs to persons covered by the category defined above.

8) Decides that the Board of Directors shall be granted all necessary powers, under the terms set by the law and stipulated above, to issue BSAs, BSAANEs and/or BSAARs and in particular:
   - To set the specific list of beneficiaries within the category of persons defined above, the nature and number of warrants to be allocated to each beneficiary, the number of shares to which each warrant shall give entitlement, the issue price of the warrants and the subscription and/or acquisition price of the shares to which the warrants give entitlement under the terms outlined above, the terms and deadlines for the subscription and exercise of the warrants, the associated adjustment mechanisms and, in general terms, all terms and conditions with respect to the issue
   - To prepare an additional report describing the final terms and conditions of the transaction
   - To conduct the necessary share acquisitions within the framework of the share buyback programme and to allocate them via the allocation plan
   - To record the completion of the capital increase resulting from the exercising of the BSAs, BSAANEs and/or BSAARs and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly
   - At its sole discretion, to levy the cost of the capital increase on the amount of the associated premiums and to deduct the necessary sums from this amount to bring the statutory reserve to one-tenth of the new share capital after each increase
   - To grant the Managing Director the powers required to enact the capital increase, and to delay the capital increase, within the limits and according to the terms and conditions previously set by the Board of Directors

- And, in general terms, to perform all tasks required in similar matters.

The General Meeting notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

26.2.2.15 Delegation of powers to be granted to the Board of Directors to enact a capital increase by issue of shares, without pre-emptive rights, reserved for members of an Employee Savings Scheme, pursuant to articles L. 3332-18 et seq. of the French Labour Code (15th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report and the Statutory Auditors' special report, ruling in application of articles L. 225-129-6 and L. 225-138-1 of the French Commercial Code and L. 3332-18 et seq. of the French Labour Code:

1) Authorises the Board of Directors, at its own discretion and as it sees fit, to enact a capital increase on one or more occasions through the issue of ordinary shares for cash and, if applicable, by allocating free ordinary shares or other securities granting entitlement to equity, reserved for the company's employees (and corporate officers), as well as the employees and corporate officers of affiliated companies pursuant to article L. 225-180 of the French Commercial Code, who are members of an Employee Savings Scheme.

2) Withdraws the pre-emptive rights to subscribe shares that could be issued subject to this authorisation in favour of these persons.

3) Sets the validity of this authorisation at 26 months from the date of this General Meeting.

4) Limits the maximum par value amount of the increase(s) that may be enacted under this authorisation at €30,000, subject to the caveat that this amount is separate from any other ceilings set by other authorisations relating to capital increases.

5) Decides that the price of shares to be issued subject to 1) of this authorisation may not be more than 20% (or 30% when the vesting period stipulated by the scheme pursuant to articles L. 3332-25 and L. 3332-26 of the French Labour Code is greater than or equal to 10 years) below the average share opening price on the 20 trading days prior to the Board of Directors' decision to enact the capital increase and the resulting share issue, nor higher than this average.

6) Notes that this authorisation supersedes any and all relevant prior authorisations.

The Board of Directors shall have the discretion to implement, or not implement, this authorisation, take all measures and conduct all necessary formalities.

26.2.2.16 Modification of the call for funds process in the event of failure to pay up shares - Corresponding modification of article 29 of the Articles of Association (16th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report:

- decides to modify the terms and conditions under which shareholders are notified of calls for funds in the event of failure to pay up shares in full
- decides to make the corresponding modifications to paragraph 3 of article 29 of the Articles of Associations, which shall now read as follows, the remainder of the article remaining unchanged:

"*Shareholders are notified of calls for funds via a notice published in the BALO fifteen (15) days in advance.*"

26.2.2.17 Modification of the disclosure deadline for crossing statutory thresholds - Corresponding modification of article 32 of the Articles of Association (17th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report:

- decides to modify the disclosure deadline for crossing statutory thresholds, in order to bring it in line with the deadline for other legal thresholds
- decides to make the corresponding modifications to paragraph 1 of article 32 of the Articles of Associations, which shall now read as follows, the remainder of the article remaining unchanged:

"*Any natural or legal person mentioned in articles L.23-7, L.233-9 and L.223-10 of the French Commercial Code who takes ownership, directly or indirectly and alone or in conjunction with another natural or legal person, of a number of shares which constitutes a percentage of the capital or voting rights of the company greater than or equal to 2.5%, or a multiple thereof, shall be required to notify the company of the total number of shares and voting rights and securities granting entitlement to voting rights in his possession, either immediately or in the future, by recorded post with acknowledgement of receipt, addressed to the company's registered office, no later than* ***the closure of the fourth trading day*** *after the crossing of the aforementioned threshold(s).*"

26.2.2.18 Update of the Articles of Association (18th resolution)

The General Meeting, having taken note of the Board of Directors' report:

1) Concerning the powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors
   - decides to harmonise article 13 of the Articles of Association with article L. 225-51 of the French Commercial Code
   - decides to make the corresponding modifications to paragraph 3 of said article, which shall now read as follows:

"*The Chairman organises and manages the work of the Board of Directors and reports to the General Meeting. He is responsible for the proper functioning of the company's constituent bodies and, in particular, for ensuring that the directors are able to fulfil their responsibilities.*"

2) Concerning the procedure governing current agreements
   - decides to harmonise article 13 of the Articles of Association with article L. 225-39 of the French Commercial Code
   - decides to remove the final paragraph of article 13 of the Articles of Association as a result, the remainder of the article remaining unchanged.

3) Concerning the process by which a shareholder adds an item of business or a draft resolution to the agenda of the General Meeting
   - decides to harmonise article 19 of the Articles of Association with article R. 225-71 of the French Commercial Code
   - decides to make the corresponding modifications to paragraph 2 of said article, which shall now read as follows, the remainder of the article remaining unchanged:

"*One or more shareholders, representing at least the quota lot set by law and acting under the terms and conditions and within the deadlines set by law, shall have the right to add an item of business or a draft resolution to the agenda of the General Meeting; such request must be made by recorded post with acknowledgement of receipt,* ***or by electronic communication****.*"

4) Concerning the powers of the Ordinary General Meeting

- decides to harmonise article 26 of the Articles of Association with article L. 225-98 of the French Commercial Code
- decides to make the corresponding modifications to paragraph 1 of article 26 of the Articles of Association, which shall now read as follows, the remainder of the article remaining unchanged:

"*The Ordinary General Meeting shall have the authority to take all decisions on matters outside the remit of the Board of Directors and which do not fall under the authority of the Extraordinary General Meeting.*"

26.2.2.19 - Powers to complete formalities (19th resolution)

The General Meeting grants all powers to the bearer of an original, a copy or an excerpt of these minutes to carry out all mandatory formalities with respect to registration and publicity.

26.2.3 Table of the last five financial years

The table of the Last Five Financial Years appears in section 20.3.3 of the *Document de Reference*.

26.3 COMPONENTS OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

INFORMATION	REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
1 - STATEMENT BY THE NATURAL PERSONS ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT	• 1
2 – 2012 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	• 20.3.2
3 - REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. FISCAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012	• 20.4.2
4 - CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. FISCAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012	• NA
5 - "MANAGEMENT REPORT" PER ARTICLE 222-3-3° OF THE AMF GENERAL RULES	
a. Objective and exhaustive analysis of business, profit, and the financial situation of the Company and ofthe Group, as well as a descriptionof its major risks and uncertainties	3 - 4 - 9 -10
b. Table delegations for capital increase	• 21.1.5
c. Information likely to have an impact in the event of a takeover bid	
d. Information on the summary of the share buyback program during the yeard'actions au cours de l'exercice	• 16.5-18-21 • 21.1.3

27 GLOSSARY

- **AFSSAPS**: The *Agence Française pour la Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits de Santé* [French Health Products Safety Agency]
- **Allergen**: An allergen is a substance, a particle, an organic body (atom, molecule, protein) capable of provoking an allergic reaction in a subject that is sensitized in advance when he or she is in contact with it (most often with the skin, inhalation, or ingestion).

  An allergen is called "major" when a purified antigen triggers an allergy in 40% or more of the patients tested, and presents specific IgEs IgE, with cutaneous tests that are positive immediately, at a very low concentration, in at least 90% of the subjects that have the allergic disease related to that allergen. For example, peanuts contain -- of 7 allergens identified -- 3 major allergens and a fourth that is almost a major allergen.
- **IgE dependent (or IgE mediated) Allergy:** An IgE dependent allergy is characterized by the presence, in the body of the patient, of IgE-type antibodies, which are molecules that have the role of recognizing an allergy. An encounter between these IgEs and the allergen provokes a more or less significant release of histamine, a substance that acts on the bloodstream. This discharge can trigger cutaneous, respiratory, and other symptoms. In the most serious cases, the dilation of the blood vessels is such that the heart can be affected, if not stopped (anaphylactic shock).

  The IgE level in a patient can be measured and constitutes a component in the diagnosis of an allergy.
- **Marketing authorization [*Autorisation de mise sur le marché*]:** Administrative authorization which must be obtained as a pre-requisite to the sale of medicines, both human and veterinary medicines. It is granted, within the European Union, by the EMA (European Medicines Agency), and in the United States, by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- **Antigen:** Natural or synthetic macromolecule recognized by antibodies or by cells in the immune system that are capable of causing an immune system response. The antigens are generally proteins, polysaccharides and derivatives thereof (lipids). Antigen fragments called haptens can also induce an allergy.
- **Non-sedative antihistamines**: H1 receptor antagonist of the histamine used on broncopneumatic patients.
- **Dendritic cells:** Cells in the immune system that are part of the reticulohistiocytic system and present, under certain conditions, as their name indicates, dendrites (cytoplasmic outgrowths). These are phagocytes, denoting a large sample of proteins that allow the presence of pathogens to the detected and are part of the cells that present antigens.
- **Anaphylactic shock:** An exacerbated allergic reaction that entails, in most cases, serious consequences and may cause a life-threatening situation. It is a manifestation of immediate hypersensitivity due to the release of vasoactive mediators in a subject that has been sensitized in advance.

  Anaphylactic shock may cause a drop in blood pressure, or an accelerated heart rhythm (tachycardia).

  Respiratory difficulties and digestive disturbances (nausea, vomiting, dysphaghia, and diarrhea) are associated with it. Death may occur by a circulatory failure that causes the heart to stop, or by a major spasm in the bronchi, causing asphyxia, or by pulmonary edema.
- **CMOs (Contract Manufacturing Organizations):** Research companies under contract to which the pharmaceutical/cosmetics industry may sub-contract the planning, the conduct, and the monitoring of preclinical research studies and/or clinical trials, as well as the large-scale production of medicines;
- **CROs (Contract Research Organizations)**: Research companies under contract to which the pharmaceutical/cosmetics industry may sub-contract the planning, the conduct, and the monitoring of preclinical research studies and/or clinical trials.
- **Desensitization:** The sole basic treatment of allergies. It consists of administering repeatedly small quantities of an allergen in order to reduce the reactivity of the allergic patients.
- **FDA – Federal Drug Administration:** The American authority with the competent jurisdiction over, in particular, the validation of clinical trials and the issuance of authorizations to market medicines and medical devices in American territory.
- **Lymph nodes**: A small organ belonging to the lymphatic system, which plays an important role in the functioning of the immune system. It is inside lymph nodes that the immune response gets prepared : when an agent from the immune comes across an antigen (the outer coating of a bacterium for example) it passes through the lymphatic ducts into the node where the information travels inside other lymphocytes.
- **Immunogenicity**: This is the potential of an antigen to induce the immune response. It depends:
  - on the animal species (genome, physiological state, immunological history);
  - on the structural similarity between the antigen and the molecules in the host;
  - on the physico-chemical characteristics of the antigen:
  - on the dose of the antigen injected.

- **Specific immunotherapy:** A method of treatment consisting of administrating small doses of the allergen to patients.
- **Epicutaneous specific immunotherapy [*immunothérapie spécifique épicutanée*, "EPIT"]:** Administration of minimal quantities of allergen through intact skin with the assistance of an original epicutaneous device (*VIASKIN*®).
- **Compliance:** Capacity of a person to take a treatment in accordance with a given prescription. Several components contribute to therapeutic compliance and to its maintenance: cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and social. There may be interaction among these in a positive or negative manner.
- **PCT – Patent Cooperation Treaty:** The "Patent Cooperation Treaty" is an international treaty concerning patents, concluded in 1970. It provides a unified process for classifying (filing) patent applications to protect inventions in each of the stages of conclusion of a contract.
- **Perspiration:** Unfelt evaporation, respiratory exchange on the surface of the skin or of a serous membrane;
- **Prevalence:** Number of persons stricken with a given illness at a given time in a given population.
- **Protein:** Biological molecules with activities that can be very different. They can perform very diverse functions within the breast or in the cells of an organism. Thus, they may have:

  a structural role (like actin or tubulin, which are part of the architecture of the cell, or keratin , which constitutes hair);

  an enzymatic role (like DNA, polymerase, which copies DNA);

  a hormonal role (like insulin, which regulates glycemia) ;

  a motor role (like myosin, which transports molecules within a cell), etc.
- **Immunological reactions:** Reactions that cause the immune system to intervene to destroy what is recognized as foreign to the organism, like pathogens: viruses, bacteria, some "foreign" particles or molecules (including some poisons).
- **Immune response:** The activation of the mechanisms of the immune system in response to recognition of "non-self," whether aggressive or not, in response to an attack on or a malfunction of the organism. All these systems (including in human beings during vaccination) allow for resilience of the immune system: a notion that covers all the effective defense mechanisms of an organism vis-à-vis a pathogen;
- **Learned society:** Association of experts who, through their work and their reflection, cause the advance of knowledge in their field.
- **Stratum Corneum** (or horny layer): The furthest layer of the epidermis, which includes the surface of the skin
- **Immune system:** Complex defense system of an organism against disease; one of the properties of the immune system is its ability to recognize substances that are foreign to the body and to trigger defense measures, such as the synthesis of antibodies.
- **Tolerance:** Capacity of the organism to bear, without adverse effects, the administration of chemical substances, including medicines, or treatments by physical agents.
- **DBPCFC:** double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge.