The annual financial statements of the ASSOCIATION MONEGASQUE CONTRE LES MYOPATHIES have been prepared and presented in accordance with the general rules applicable in this area and with the principle of prudence.

The financial statements are drawn up in Euros.

Each financial year has a duration of 12 months.

The general accounting conventions have been applied in accordance with the following basic assumptions:

- continuity of operations.
- consistency of accounting methods from one year to the next.
- independence of accounting periods.

The basic method used for valuing items recorded in the accounts is the historical cost method.

There have been no changes in valuation or presentation methods.

Revenues and expenses have been recognized on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The main methods used are described below:

Fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost (purchase price plus incidental expenses, excluding fixed asset acquisition costs) or production cost.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line or declining-balance basis over the normal useful life of the asset.

Non-depreciable fixed assets are recorded at their gross value i.e. purchase cost excluding incidental expenses. When the inventory value is lower than the gross value, a provision for depreciation is booked for the difference.

Long-term investments

Equity interests are valued at acquisition cost.

When the book value is lower than the gross value, a provision for depreciation is booked for the amount of the difference.

Advances are recognized in euros on the basis of the amounts advanced, less amounts forgone, which are recognized as expenses.

In the event of a difference in exchange rates between the assets recorded in the financial statements and the sums paid out and valued at historical cost, an exchange difference is recognized in the financial result in order to adjust to the exchange rate at December 31 of the year in question. Exchange differences on receivables and payables have not been treated as translation adjustments in the balance sheet.

Lastly, when interest is calculated on advances made, the amounts are directly included in the balance of the advance account, with a corresponding entry in financial income.

Receivables and payables

Receivables and payables have been valued at their face value.

Where necessary, a provision has been booked to cover any collection difficulties that may arise.

Trade receivables presented in the cash flow statement are stated at their gross value, in accordance with accounting principles.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand has been valued at nominal value. Interest is recognized only in the year of receipt.

Purchases

Operating costs and project financing have been presented separately in the profit and loss account, so as to distinguish between transactions.

Incidental purchase costs paid to third parties have not been included in the purchase accounts, but have been recorded in the various expense accounts corresponding to their nature.

Income from ONLY WATCH sales

Sales proceeds received from CHRISTIES are recognized in sales, while donations are recognized outside sales.