AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED

A.B.N. 28 058 466 523

FULL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2011

Corporate Information
ABN 28 058 466 523

This annual report covers the consolidated entity comprising Avita Medical Limited and its subsidiaries. The Group's presentation currency is AUD ($).

A description of the Group's operations and of its principal activities is included in the review of operations and activities in the directors' report on page 5.

Directors
Mr Dalton Gooding (Chairman)
Mr Ian Macpherson (Deputy Chairman)
Dr William Dolphin (Managing Director)
Dr Paul Watt (Non-Executive Director)
Prof Fiona Wood (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Mr Gabriel Chiappini

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Share Register
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Solicitors
Clifford Chance
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216 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

Auditor
Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

Principal Bankers
National Australia Bank Limited
1238 Hay Street
West Perth, Western Australia, 6005

Stock Exchange
Avita Medical Limited
is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange
Limited (ASX : Code: AVH).

Internet Address
www.avitamedical.com

Your Directors present their report with respect to the results of Avita Medical Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2011 and the state of affairs of the Company at that date. Avita Medical Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Company has prepared this consolidated financial report incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial period.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Dalton Gooding
(Chairman)

Mr Gooding was appointed to the Board on 14 November 2002. Mr Gooding, formerly a long-standing partner at Ernst & Young, is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Based on over 30 years experience, he is currently the Managing Partner of Gooding Partners and advises to a wide range of businesses with particular emphasis relating to taxation and accounting issues, due diligence, feasibilities and general business advice. Mr Gooding also has a number of other directorships of companies in many different segments of business. During the past three years Mr Gooding has also served as a director of the following other listed companies:

- Anatolia Energy Limited (formerly Australian Wine Holdings Limited) (Appointed 29 November 2002)
- Brierty Limited* (Appointed 26 October 2007)
- Katana Capital Limited* (Appointed 11 November 2005)
- SIPA Resources Limited* (Appointed 1 May 2003)

* denotes current directorship

Ian Macpherson
(Deputy Chairman)

Mr Macpherson was appointed to the Board on 5 March 2008 following completion of the merger with Visiomed Group Limited. Mr Macpherson is a graduate from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce (B.Comm). He commenced his career in commerce in 1978 prior to entering the Chartered Accounting profession. In July 1990 he resigned from the partnership of Arthur Anderson and Co to establish the firm of Ord Partners, Chartered Accountants.

Mr Macpherson advises on capital structuring, equity and debt raising, ASIC and Securities Exchange compliance procedures. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. During the past three years Mr Macpherson has also served as a director of the following other listed companies:

- Navigator Resources Limited* (Appointed 1 July 2003)
- Nimrodel Resources Limited (Appointed 17 July 2007; Resigned 2 August 2011))
- Rubicon Resources Limited* (Appointed 18 October 2010)
- Kimberley Rare earths Limited* (Appointed 2 December 2010)
- Sihayo Gold Limited (formerly Oropa Limited) (Appointed 24 April 2009; Resigned 3 June 2010).

* denotes current directorship

Dr William Dolphin Ph.D
(Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director)

Dr Dolphin was appointed to the Board on 5 March 2008 following completion of the merger with Visiomed Group Limited. Dr Dolphin was previously CEO of Visiomed Group Limited. Dr Dolphin holds a PhD in biophysics obtained from Boston University in 1989. He held appointments as Professor in the Departments of Biomedical Engineering and Biology at Boston University and served as President and Chief Technology Officer of a US-based contract research and development company. Dr Dolphin was subsequently the President, CEO and Chairman of a US medical device company.

In 2003 Dr Dolphin relocated to New Zealand and was CEO of a technology joint venture. Dr Dolphin has served as a director of numerous companies in the US, NZ and Australia, is the author of more than 60 peer-reviewed scientific articles, holds five US and international patents and was twice recipient of the National Research Service Award from the US National Institutes of Health.

Dr Paul Watt
(Non-executive Director)
Dr Watt was appointed to the Board on 5 March 2008 following completion of the merger with Visiomed Group Limited. Dr Watt is currently an Honorary Research Fellow at the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research and an adjunct Professor at the University of Western Australia. He received his doctorate from Oxford University and was a Post Doctoral Research Fellow at Harvard University and Oxford University.

Dr Watt is a recipient of a number of important research honours and awards, and has numerous scientific publications to his name for biomedical methods and inventions. He has registered 15 patent applications covering biotechnology products and drug delivery systems and is the inventor of the Funhaler incentive asthma spacer. During the past three years Dr Watt has also served as a director of the following other listed companies:

- Phylogica Limited* (Appointed 9 August 2002)

* denotes current directorship

Fiona Wood
(Non-executive Director)
Clinical Professor Wood was re-appointed to the Board on 11 April 2006 following her earlier resignation from the Board on 31 December 2005. Professor Wood is currently Director of the Western Australian Burns Service and a Consultant Plastic Surgeon at both the Royal Perth and Princess Margaret hospitals. She is the Chairman of the McComb Research Foundation established in 1999 with co-founder Marie Stoner.

Clinical Professor Wood has been involved in a number of education and disaster response programs associated with her interest in burns and has published a variety of papers over the years. In addition, she has been the recipient of the 2003 Australian Medical Association "Contribution to Medicine" award and an Order of Australia Medal for her work with Bali bombing victims.
Professor Wood was named West Australian of the Year in 2004 and 2005 and was named as Australian of the Year in 2005.
Professor Wood is not a director of any other listed companies.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Gabriel Chiappini BBus, CA, GAICD
Mr Chiappini has been Company Secretary since 27 June 2003. Mr Chiappini has worked in Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretarial roles in local and international environments and has also held the position of Company Secretary with ASX listed and unlisted companies.

Interests in the Shares and Options of the Company

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of the Company were:

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares
D Gooding	3,062,861	-
I Macpherson	10,149,997	-
W Dolphin	1,878,569	9,375,000
P Watt	728,657	-
F Wood	723,365	-

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share for the current year was a loss of 1.56 cents per share compared to a loss of 5.46 cents per share for the previous period. Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic loss and diluted loss per share is 115,304,158.

DIVIDENDS

Since the end of the previous financial period, no amount has been paid or declared by the Company by way of dividend.

Employees

The number of full-time employees of the economic entity at 30 June 2011 was 16 (30 June 2010:12).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities during the year of entities within the consolidated entity were:

- the commercialisation of the Company's regenerative product;
- supply of spacers to the adult and adolescent respiratory market.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Group Overview

Avita Medical Limited is a global medical device company, formed through the merger in February 2008 of Clinical Cell Culture Ltd with Visiomed Group Ltd. Following the merger the Company is now active in the regenerative medicine and respiratory markets.

Regenerative Medicine.

The Company develops and distributes tissue-engineered products for the treatment of wound and other skin defects. The lead product, ReCell® Autologous Spray-On-Skin, enables the collection of healthy skin cells for immediate treatment of existing scars created by burns, skin grafts, acne, acute wounds or surgery, and skin discolouration including leucoderma and vitiligo. The Company is focused on obtaining regulatory approval in key markets and establishing a commercial platform to successfully penetrate these markets. ReCell is cleared for sales in Australia (TGA) and Europe (CE marked). Clinical trials are underway in the United States in support of clearance through the US FDA.

Respiratory.

The Company manufactures and sells a range of spacers for the paediatric, adolescent and adult market and is the leading provider of spacers in Australia. Products include the Funhaler® incentive asthma spacer, designed for the paediatric market, and Breath-A-Tech addressing the adolescent and adult markets.

Operating Results for the Year

Revenue from sale of goods and royalty payments was $4,538,167, up 17% over the previous year (2010: $3,881,638). Cost of sales were $910,196, an increase of 16% over the previous year (2010: $787,707) while gross profits increased by 17%. Operating costs, including amortization, impairment of intangible assets and finance costs but excluding a non-cash adjustment for the embedded derivative value of the convertible note which was reversed as a result of the termination of the convertible note agreement, were $7,789,065 an increase of 26% over the previous year (2010: $6,201,973). As a result of the termination of the convertible note agreement entered into in June 2010, a non-cash adjustment of $2,228,905 has been recognized as a gain in the profit and loss. The loss for the year ended 30 June 2011 after tax (excluding the non-cash adjustment for a convertible note) was $4,025,825 an increase of 50% over the previous year (2010: $2,708,913). The loss for the year ended 30 June 2011 after tax (including the non-cash adjustment for a convertible note) was $1,796,920 a decrease of 69% over the previous year (2010: $5,889,363).

Investments for Future Performance

The Company continues to focus on achieving sales penetration in the regenerative medicine and respiratory markets. The Company is directing its resources to a limited number of key markets, working with a small number of select distributors and, where warranted, the addition of dedicated sales consultants or product specialists will be considered. The Company has commenced a clinical trial program as part of the regulatory approval process for ReCell® in the United States. The Company's strategy for its respiratory line of products is to continue to grow and solidify its dominant position in the Australia market and build the Company's presence in international markets.

Review of Financial Condition

Capital Structure

During the 2011 financial year 130,307,925 ordinary shares were issued with 4,046,320 issued to La Jolla Cove Investors Inc. upon conversion of the convertible notes under the agreement signed on 25 May 2010 and a further 4,000,000 upon termination of the same agreement. A further 6,185,178 shares were issued to a US investor group followed by a buy back of unmarketable parcels of 1,930,869 shares in January 2011. In June $11,800,730 was raised by a placement of 90,000,000 shares and a share purchase plan which issued a further 28,007,296 shares.

Cash from Operations

Net cash outflows used in operations increased by 81% compared to the previous period, from $1,619,063 in 2010 to $2,924,673 in the current year.

Liquidity and Funding

On 25 May 2010, the company entered into a convertible note arrangement which constituted a derivative financial instrument. The convertible note had a maximum face value of US$6 million, issuable in 4 tranches over the term of two years from 25 May 2010. The holder has the option to convert the US$ note into Ordinary Shares at a discount to an AUS$ trading price (subject to a ceiling and floor) during the term. Unconverted amounts accrue interest at 4.75%.

During the year payments amounting to US$1,000,000 (A$1,090,950) and four conversion notices amounting to $547,000 were received for which 4,046,320 shares were issued. Also during the year conversion notices amounting to $600,000 were received and the company elected to repay the amount of the conversion plus any accrued and unpaid interest plus a 5% charge instead of issuing shares.

On 13 May 2011 the company entered into an agreement to cancel the convertible note. Under the terms of the agreement the company made a cash payment of US$200,000 and issued 4 million shares to La Jolla Cove Investors Inc. The 4 million shares cannot be sold before the anniversary of the agreement. Thereafter no more than the greater of $4,000 per day or 10% of the daily volume of trading shares can be sold on a given day. The company will receive 75% of all net sale proceeds in excess of 12 cents x 4million ($480,000).

On 15 April 2011 the outstanding balance of the unissued convertible note liability amounting to $69,650 was repaid to the note holder. The balance remaining as a result of fair value estimation and allowing for the costs of cancelling the convertible note of $2,228,905 was recognised as a gain in the profit and loss for the year ended 30 June 2011.

The Company has also secured a $5 million funding facility in July 2009 with investment bank Fortrend Securities Pty Ltd to advance commercialisation of ReCell Autologous Spray-On Skin. At balance date $1,977,916 of the facility has been drawn down with the issue of 13,014,909 Ordinary shares in Avita Medical Limited leaving a balance available for further draw down of $3,022,085. The principal terms of this facility are as follows:

- Draw down is at the option of Avita in exchange for the issue of Ordinary shares and unlisted options in Avita Medical Ltd;
- The issue price of the securities is based on 90% of the volume weighted average price of the 5 consecutive trading days prior to the draw down date;
- Fortrend also receive 25% of the shares allotted in a draw down as unlisted options with a 3 year term at issue price;
- The minimum issue price cannot be below $0.04 unless agreed upon between the Company and Fortrend;
- Fortrend are not to hold more than 4.9% of the total number of Avita shares on issue.
- The agreement expires on 20 July 2012

Risk Management

The Board is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of an effective risk management system and reviewing and monitoring the Company's application of that system. Implementation of the risk management system and day-to-day management of risk is the responsibility of the Managing Director, with the assistance of senior management as required. The Managing Director is responsible for reporting directly to the Board on all matters associated with risk management.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs during the 2011 financial year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Threat of legal action has been raised by Business China Consulting (BCC) against the Company in the Hong Kong court seeking inter alia specific performance of an agreement dated September 2010 between BCC and the company. Under the terms of the agreement the company formed a Hong Kong registered company holding 70% ownership and BCC holding 30% with the primary purpose to operate as a joint venture to conduct clinical trials and market ReCell in China. The Company's view is the claim is without merit and will be vigorously defended; solicitors have been engaged in defence of the proceedings. The company continues to pursue entry into the China market for its products.

No other subsequent events have occurred since the Balance Sheet Date which require disclosure in this report.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Company continues to focus on achieving sales penetration in key approved markets and is also anticipating further regulatory approvals in a number of important global markets. Sales revenue is expected to increase during 2011 as market penetration increases and approvals are received in new markets.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The principal activities of the Company are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations.

SHARE OPTIONS

Unissued Shares

As at the date of this report, there were 15,934,271 unissued ordinary shares under options (15,184,271 at the reporting date) represented by:

4,375,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2014, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 11 November 2008

100,000 exercisable at $0.09 expiring 5 August 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

215,620 exercisable at $0.18 expiring 20 August 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

469,000 exercisable at $0.16 expiring 28 August 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

473,680 exercisable at $0.15 expiring 11 September 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

473,680 exercisable at $0.15 expiring 18 September 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

304,491 exercisable at $0.15 expiring 12 October 2012, issued to Fortrend Securities

1,000,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2015, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

1,750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2016, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

1,500,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2017, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2018, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

2,750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 June 2013, issued to employees on 1 July 2010

750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 June 2014, issued to an employee on 1 July 2011

397,800 exercisable at $0.20 expiring 31 January 2014, issued to A Ivey (US investor)

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate.

Shares Issued as a Result of the Exercise of Options

During the financial year and up to the date of this report, no options were exercised to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has paid premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance and Company Reimbursement policies that cover all directors and officers of the Company to the extent permitted by law. The policy conditions preclude the Company from any detailed disclosures.

This Remuneration Report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations. For the purposes of this report Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes the five executives in the parent and the Group receiving the highest remuneration.

For the purposes of this report, the term 'executive' encompasses the Chief Executive and senior executives of the parent and the Group.

Details of key management personnel

(i) Directors

Dalton Gooding	Chairman (non-executive)
Ian Macpherson	Deputy Chairman (non-executive)
William Dolphin	Chief Executive Officer (executive)
Paul Watt	Director (non-executive)
Fiona Wood	Director (non-executive)

(ii) Executives

John Geisel	Senior VP Business Development (ceased employment 31 January 2011)
Lorraine Glover	General Manager - Asia Pacific
William Marshall	VP Operations
Andrew Quick	VP Research & Technology
Tiziano Caldera	General Manager – EMEA (Europe Middle East Africa) – joined 1 January 2011
Gabriel Chiappini	Company Secretary

On 22 August 2011 Michael Mendicino joined Avita Medical Americas LLC as R&D Program Manager – Regenerative Medicine based in California. There were no other changes of the CEO or key management personnel after reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for the Board and executives.

The Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team.

Remuneration Philosophy

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. To prosper, the Company must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled directors and executives.

To this end, the Company embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- Provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre executives;
- Acceptability to shareholders;
- Performance linkage and alignment of executive compensation; and
- Establish appropriate, demanding performance hurdles in relation to variable executive remuneration.

One of the performance hurdles considered by the Board in determining short term and long term incentives for executives include earnings and earnings per share.

Financial Year	Net Loss after Tax ($)	Loss per Share (cents)	Shareholder Price (cents)
2011	1,796,920	1.56	11.3
2010	5,889,363	5.46	11.5
2009	5,128,292	5.49	10.0
2008	12,188,280	20.4	9.9
2007	15,065,061	4.51	3.8
2006	11,973,869	5.46	11.0

Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and senior management remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest caliber, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 November 2005 when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $450,000 per year in respect of fees payable to non-executive directors. Please refer to Table 1, page 13 for the allocation of directors' fees.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the fee structure is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Company and includes attendance at Board and committee meetings. Any additional services provided are charged at a daily rate agreed in advance by the Chairman. The non-executive directors do not participate in any incentive programs. These additional services provided are disclosed as other short term benefits in Table 1 of the remuneration report.

The remuneration of non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2011 is detailed in Table 1 of this report.

Executive Remuneration (including executive directors)

Objective

The Company aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company so as to:

- reward executives for Company and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Structure

The Remuneration Committee determines the level and make-up of executive remuneration. To assist in achieving the Company's objectives the Remuneration Committee links the nature and amount of officers' emoluments to the Company's financial and operational performance. All executives and senior management are entitled to annual bonuses payable upon the achievement of individual and company performance targets and participate in the Company's employee share option plan.

Remuneration consists of the following key elements:

- Fixed Remuneration.
- Variable Remuneration
  - Short Term Incentive (STI); and
  - Long Term Incentive (LTI).

The proportion of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration (potential short term and long term incentives) is established for each executive by the Remuneration Committee. Table 1 details the fixed and variable components of the executives of the Group and the Company.

Fixed Remuneration

Objective

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market. During the 2011 financial year there were no benefits paid in kind (2010: nil).

Structure

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and the process consists of a review of company wide and individual performance and relevant comparative remuneration in the market.

Variable Remuneration – Short Term Incentive (STI)

Objective

The objective of variable remuneration is to link the achievement of the Group's operational targets with the remuneration received by the executives charged with meeting those targets.

Structure

The total potential variable remuneration is set at a level so as to provide sufficient incentive to the executive to achieve the operational targets and such that the cost to the Group is reasonable in the circumstances. Actual variable remuneration payments granted to each executive depend on the extent to which specific targets set at the beginning of the financial year are met. The targets consist of a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering both financial and non-financial, corporate and individual measures of performance. The Company has predetermined benchmarks which must be met in order to trigger variable remuneration payments. The KPIs against which executives are assessed include corporate and board communication and relations, financial performance (including revenue and profit targets), operational and strategic objectives (including development and management of products) and financial management (including investor relations).

On an annual basis, after consideration of performance against KPI's, the level of variable remuneration is approved by the Remuneration Committee. Payments made are usually delivered as a cash bonus and options.

STI bonus for 2011 financial year

For the 2011 financial year, one STI cash bonus of US$90,000 ($96,525) was paid to W Dolphin based on the performance of the group which included assessment of corporate and board relations, operational and strategic tasks, financial performance and investor relations. Key Management Personnel received in aggregate a total of AUD$122,356 as a STI cash bonus based on executive performance relating to achieving individual key performance indicators as well as corporate and divisional hurdles.

Variable Remuneration – Long Term Incentive (LTI)

Objective

The objective of the LTI plan is to reward executives in a manner that aligns remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth.

Structure

As such, LTI grants are only made to executives who are able to influence the generation of shareholder wealth and thus have an impact on the Group's performance. LTI grants to executives are delivered in the form of share options under the Employee Share Option Plan. 7,750,000 share options were issued during the year of which 5,000,000 were issued to the Chief Executive Officer of which a proportion of these options are subject to the achievement of individual performance targets. The proportion of the options issued in the 2011 financial year subject to the achievement of individual performance targets is 50%. The achievement of these targets is determined annually by the Remuneration Committee. Please refer to the KPIs detailed above in Variable Remuneration – Short Term Incentive – Structure. The remaining options were not linked to performance as they are considered a long term incentive to retain key employees of the Company.

Employment Contracts

Chief Executive Officer

The CEO and Managing Director, Dr William Dolphin, is employed under a two year contract which expires on 30 June 2012. Under the terms of the contract:

- Dr Dolphin receives fixed remuneration of US$325,000 per annum.
- Dr Dolphin receives cash bonus of up to US$107,250 per annum payable on the achievement of agreed Key Performance Indicators.
- Dr Dolphin may resign from his position and thus terminate this contract by giving 3 months written notice. On resignation any unvested options will be forfeited.
- The Company may terminate this employment agreement by providing 6 months written notice or provide payment in lieu of the notice period (based on the fixed component of Dr Dolphin's remuneration). On termination on notice by the Company, any LTI options that have vested, or will vest during the notice period, will be released. LTI options that have not yet vested will be forfeited.
- The Company may terminate the contract at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. Where termination with cause occurs the CEO is only entitled to that portion of remuneration which is fixed, and only up to the date of termination. On termination with cause any unvested options will immediately be forfeited.

Other Executives (standard contracts)

All executives have rolling contracts. The Company may terminate the executive's employment agreement by providing, dependent on the employee, between 0 and 2 months written notice or provide payment in lieu of the notice period (based on the fixed component of the executive's remuneration). On termination on notice by the Company, any LTI options that have vested or that will vest during the notice period will be exercisable. LTI options that have not yet vested will be forfeited. The Company may terminate the contract at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. Where termination with cause occurs the executive is only entitled to that portion of remuneration that is fixed, and only up to the date of termination. On termination with cause any unvested options will immediately be forfeited.

The company does not have a policy that prohibits Directors and Executives from entering into arrangements to protect the value of unvested options. This includes entering into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or shares granted as part of their remuneration package.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Short-term				Post Employment	Equity	Termination	Total	% remuneration consisting of options	% of remuneration performance related
	Salary & Fees	Other	Non monetary benefits	Cash bonus	Superannuation	Options				
Non-executive directors										
D Gooding – Chairman	76,875	-	-	-	6,919	-	-	83,794	-	-
I Macpherson – Deputy Chairman	51,250	-	-	-	4,613	-	-	55,863	-	-
P Watt	35,875	-	-	-	3,229	-	-	39,104	-	-
F Wood *	200,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,875	-	-
Sub-total non-executive directors	364,875	-	-	-	14,761	-	-	379,636	-	-
Executive Directors										
W Dolphin – Chief Executive Officer **	338,059	35,895	97,137	96,525	17,484	343,961	-	929,061	37.0	26.5
Other key management personnel & executives										
L Glover – General Manager Asia Pacific	157,500	-	-	22,365	17,010	41,355	-	238,230	17.4	-
W Marshall – VP Operations	137,005	-	36,573	5,427	-	29,539	-	208,544	14.2	-
J Geisel – Senior VP Business Development ***	116,541	-	4,089	40,048	8,431	-	-	169,109	-	-
A Quick – VP Research & Technology ****	162,054	-	22,829	42,471	6,638	59,078	-	293,070	20.2	-
T Caldera – General Manager EMEA *****	119,991	-	681	12,045	8,632	-	-	141,349	-	-
Gabriel Chiappini – Company Secretary	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-
Sub-total executive KMP	1,067,150	35,895	161,309	218,881	58,195	473,933	-	2,015,363		
Totals	1,432,025	35,895	161,309	218,881	72,956	473,933	-	2,394,999		

* F Wood salary & fees includes $165,000 R & D consultancy paid to McComb Foundation, which has one director, F Wood, in common with the Company.
** Included in “Other” amounting to $35,895 is a provision on behalf of W Dolphin for UK taxation incurred in relation to the UK secondment.
*** J Geisel ceased employment 31 January 2011
**** A Quick joined 1 July 2010
***** T Caldera joined 1 January 2011

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Short-term				Post Employment	Equity	Termination	Total	% remuneration consisting of options	% of remuneration performance related
	Salary & Fees	Other	Non monetary benefits	Cash bonus	Superannuation	Options				
Non-executive directors										
D Gooding – Chairman	75,000	-	-	-	6,750	-	-	81,750	-	-
I Macpherson – Deputy Chairman	50,000	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	54,500	-	-
P Watt	35,000	-	-	-	3,150	-	-	38,150	-	-
F Wood *	204,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,020	-	-
Sub-total non-executive directors	364,020	-	-	-	14,400	-	-	378,420	-	-
Executive Directors										
W Dolphin – Chief Executive Officer **	350,511	150,917	-	111,990	20,302	54,351	-	688,071	7.9	24.2
Other key management personnel & executives										
L Glover – General Manager Asia Pacific	153,750	-	-	31,500	13,838	-	-	199,088	-	-
W Marshall – VP Operations	150,342	-	36,836	13,430	-	-	-	200,608	-	-
J Geisel – Senior VP Business Development	214,886	-	12,967	23,356	14,345	-	-	265,554	-	-
Gabriel Chiappini – Company Secretary	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-
Sub-total executive KMP	905,489	150,917	49,803	180,276	48,485	54,351	-	1,389,321		
Totals	1,269,509	150,917	49,803	180,276	62,885	54,351	-	1,767,741		

* F Wood salary & fees includes $165,000 R & D consultancy and $4,020 royalties paid to McComb Foundation, which has one director, F Wood, in common with the Company.
** Included in “Other” is a provision on behalf of W Dolphin for UK taxation incurred in relation to the UK secondment.

Table 3: Compensation options: Granted and vested during the year

	Granted	Terms & Conditions for each Grant						Vested	
30 June 2011	No	Grant Date	Fair Value per option at grant date ($)	Exercise price per option ($)	Expiry Date	First Exercise Date	Last Exercise Date	No.	%
Directors									
W Dolphin	5,000,000	30 Nov 2010	0.095 - 0.14	0.14	30 Nov 2015 – 2018	30 Nov 2010	30 Nov 2018	1,000,000	20%
L Glover	700,000	11 Nov 2010	0.074	0.14	20 Dec 2013	11 Nov 2010	11 Nov 2012	210,000	30%
A Quick	1,000,000	11 Nov 2010	0.074	0.14	20 Dec 2013	11 Nov 2010	11 Nov 2012	300,000	30%
W Marshall	500,000	11 Nov 2010	0.074	0.14	20 Dec 2013	11 Nov 2010	11 Nov 2012	150,000	30%
Total	7,200,000							1,660,000	

The total fair value of options granted during the year was $573,250 (2010: $nil) and this will be allocated over the vesting period. There were no options exercised, lapsed, forfeited or cancelled during the year.

750,000 options were granted to one new employee between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report. There have been no alterations to the terms or conditions of the options granted as remuneration since the grant date.

End of Remuneration Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

		Meetings of Committees	
	Directors' Meetings	Remuneration	Audit
Number of meetings held:	7	1	2
Number of meetings attended:			
Dalton Gooding	7	1	2
Ian Macpherson	7	1	2
William Dolphin	7	1	2
Paul Watt	2	N/A	N/A
Fiona Wood	4	N/A	N/A

Compliance matters are dealt with under standing agenda at regular board meetings.

Committee Membership

As at the date of this report, the Company had an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee and a Compliance Committee.

Members acting on the committees of the Board at the date of this report are:

Audit	Remuneration	Compliance
Ian Macpherson (c)	Dalton Gooding (c)	Ian Macpherson (c)
Dalton Gooding	Ian Macpherson	Dalton Gooding
William Dolphin	William Dolphin	William Dolphin
		Fiona Wood

Notes
(c) Designates the chairman of the committee

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The directors have obtained an independence declaration from our auditors, Ernst & Young, as presented on page 19 of this report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young, during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Dalton Gooding
Chairman
Dated: 29 September 2011
Perth, Western Australia

Ernst & Young Building
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Avita Medical Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Avita Medical Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

Gavin A Buckingham
Partner
Perth
29 September 2011

Liability limited by a scheme approved
under Professional Standards Legislation

GB:MB:AVITA:057

AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Avita Medical Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2; and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ending 30 June 2011.

On behalf of the Board

Dalton Gooding
Chairman
Dated: 29 September 2011
Perth, Western Australia

Ernst & Young Building
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Avita Medical Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Avita Medical Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Avita Medical Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 9 to 16 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2011. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Avita Medical Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

Gavin A Buckingham
Partner
Perth
29 September 2011

AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

		Consolidated	
Continuing operations	Notes	2011 $	2010 $
Sale of goods		3,120,984	2,691,871
Other revenue	4 (a)	863,408	613,770
Royalty revenue		553,775	575,997
Revenue		4,538,167	3,881,638
Cost of sales		(910,196)	(787,707)
Gross Profit		3,627,971	3,093,931
Other income	4 (b)	50,974	10,348
Operating Costs			
Administrative expenses	4 (d,e,f)	(4,915,662)	(3,996,968)
Research and development expenses		(239,096)	(193,898)
Sales and marketing expenses		(2,013,238)	(1,357,806)
Finance costs	4 (c)	(12,069)	(44,301)
Fair value movements in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	14	2,228,905	(3,180,450)
Amortisation of intellectual property	4 (d)	(609,000)	(609,000)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(1,881,215)	(6,278,144)
Income tax benefit	6	84,295	388,781
Loss for the period		(1,796,920)	(5,889,363)
Other comprehensive income / (expense)			
Foreign currency translation		(230,754)	(129,731)
Other comprehensive (expenses) / income for the period, net of tax		(230,754)	(129,731)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(2,027,674)	(6,019,094)
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the parent		(1,796,920)	(5,889,363)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the parent		(2,027,674)	(6,019,094)
Basic loss per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	5	(1.56) cents	(5.46) cents
Diluted loss per share attributable to ordinary holders of the parent	5	(1.56) cents	(5.46) cents

This statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Notes	Consolidated 2011 $	2010 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	12,669,020	3,865,802
Other financial assets	8	-	200,000
Trade and other receivables	9 (i)	1,297,457	953,153
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9 (ii)	63,000	-
Prepayments		165,062	144,943
Inventories	10	636,971	772,320
Total Current Assets		14,831,510	5,936,218
Non-Current Assets			
Plant & equipment	11	70,439	113,299
Intangible assets	12 (a)	2,584,888	3,193,888
Total Non-Current Assets		2,655,327	3,307,187
TOTAL ASSETS		17,486,837	9,243,405
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,188,496	970,549
Provisions	15	247,846	244,802
Total Current Liabilities		1,436,342	1,215,351
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	14	-	3,350,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	3,350,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,436,342	4,565,351
NET ASSETS		16,050,495	4,678,054
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Contributed equity	16	101,758,424	88,877,236
Accumulated losses	17	(89,086,505)	(87,289,585)
Reserves		3,378,576	3,090,403
TOTAL EQUITY		16,050,495	4,678,054

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Notes	Consolidated 2011 $	Consolidated 2010 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,805,650	2,926,354
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,278,382)	(5,883,389)
Government grants received		746,460	467,039
Tax refund received		91,971	296,810
Interest received		116,948	146,731
Interest paid		(12,069)	(29,467)
Royalties and other income received		604,749	456,839
Net cash flows used in operating activities	18 (a)	(2,924,673)	(1,619,063)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant & equipment		(83,461)	(83,669)
Proceeds from sale of plant & equipment		-	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		(83,461)	(83,669)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares and options		12,514,375	1,977,916
Payment for buy back of unmarketable parcel		(203,600)	-
Repayment of termination of convertible note		(200,000)	-
Receipts from issue of convertible notes		1,090,950	298,150
Repayment of convertible notes		(612,650)	-
Payment for term liability		(90,374)	(416,667)
Release of secured deposit		200,000	400,000
Capital raising expenses		(576,587)	(50,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		12,122,714	(2,209,399)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,114,580	506,667
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,865,802	3,477,104
Impact of foreign exchange		(310,762)	(117,969)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7	12,669,020	3,865,802

This cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

AVITA MEDICAL LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

Consolidated	Contributed equity $	Accumulated losses $	Option premium reserve $	Employee equity benefit reserve $	Foreign currency translation reserve $	Total $
At 1 July 2010	88,877,236	(87,289,585)	2,277,759	966,720	(154,076)	4,678,054
Loss for the period	-	(1,796,920)	-	-	-	(1,796,920)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(230,754)	(230,754)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,796,920)	-	-	(230,754)	(2,027,674)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Share based payments	-	-	-	518,927	-	518,927
Buy back of unmarketable parcels	(203,000)					(203,000)
Issue of share capital net of issue cost	13,084,188	-	-	-	-	13,084,188
Balance at 30 June 2011	101,758,424	(89,086,505)	2,277,759	1,485,647	(384,830)	16,050,495

Consolidated	Contributed Equity $	Accumulated Losses $	Option premium reserve $	Employee equity benefit reserve $	Foreign currency translation reserve $	Total $
At 1 July 2009	86,824,320	(81,400,222)	2,277,759	912,369	(24,345)	8,589,881
Loss for the period	-	(5,889,363)	-	-	-	(5,889,363)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(129,731)	(129,731)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(5,889,363)	-	-	(129,731)	(6,019,094)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Share based payments	-	-	-	54,351	-	54,351
Issue of share capital net of issue cost	2,052,916	-	-	-	-	2,052,916
Balance at 30 June 2010	88,877,236	(87,289,585)	2,277,759	966,720	(154,076)	4,678,054

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Avita Medical Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2011 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 September 2010.

Avita Medical Limited (the parent) is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in note 22.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001,* Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the financial liability and assets held at fair value through profit or loss and is presented in Australian dollars.

a) Compliance statement

The financial report complies with Applicable Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

b) New accounting standards and interpretations

The following standards and interpretations have been applied for the first time from 1 July 2011:

Reference	Title	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2009-5	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project	1 January 2010	1 July 2010
AASB 2009-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions [AASB 2]	1 January 2010	1 July 2010
AASB 2009-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Rights Issues [AASB 132]	1 February 2010	1 July 2010
AASB 2010-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 121, AASB 128, AASB 131, AASB 132 & AASB 139]	1 July 2010	1 July 2010

Reference	Title	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
Interpretation 19	Interpretation 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments This interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish a financial liability are "consideration paid" in accordance with paragraph 41 of IAS 39. As a result, the financial liability is derecognised and the equity instruments issued are treated as consideration paid to extinguish that financial liability. The interpretation states that equity instruments issued as payment of a debt should be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if this can be determined reliably. If the fair value of the equity instruments issued is not reliably determinable, the equity instruments should be measured by reference to the fair value of the financial liability extinguished as of the date of extinguishment.	1 July 2010	1 July 2010

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2011. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes from AASB 139 are described below. (a) Financial assets are classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. This replaces the numerous categories of financial assets in AASB 139, each of which had its own classification criteria. (b) AASB 9 allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 2009-11	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]	► These amendments arise from the issuance of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* that sets out requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The requirements in AASB 9 form part of the first phase of the International Accounting Standards Board's project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. ► This Standard shall be applied when AASB 9 is applied.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013
AABS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	AASB 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and Interpretation 112 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.* The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control. This is likely to lead to more entities being consolidated into the group.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013
AASB 11	Joint Arrangements	AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and Interpretation 113 *Jointly- controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures.* AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition AASB 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the venturers a right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method. This may result in a change in the accounting for the joint arrangements held by the group.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013
AASB 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structures entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgements made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about joint arrangements, associates and structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 124 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures (December 2009)	The revised AASB 124 simplifies the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition, including: (a) The definition now identifies a subsidiary and an associate with the same investor as related parties of each other (b) Entities significantly influenced by one person and entities significantly influenced by a close member of the family of that person are no longer related parties of each other (c) The definition now identifies that, whenever a person or entity has both joint control over a second entity and joint control or significant influence over a third party, the second and third entities are related to each other A partial exemption is also provided from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. Entities that are related by virtue of being controlled by the same government can provide reduced related party disclosures.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2009-12	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052]	This amendment makes numerous editorial changes to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. In particular, it amends AASB 8 *Operating Segments* to require an entity to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. It also makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRS by the IASB.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2009-14	Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	These amendments arise from the issuance of Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement (Amendments to IFRIC 14). The requirements of IFRIC 14 meant that some entities that were subject to minimum funding requirements could not treat any surplus in a defined benefit pension plan as an economic benefit. The amendment requires entities to treat the benefit of such an early payment as a pension asset. Subsequently, the remaining surplus in the plan, if any, is subject to the same analysis as if no prepayment had been made.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 1053	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards (b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements. The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability (as defined in this Standard) (b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability (b) All not-for-profit private sector entities Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments	1 July 2013	1 July 2013
AASB 1054	Australian Additional Disclosures	This standard is as a consequence of phase 1 of the joint Trans-Tasman Convergence project of the AASB and FRSB. This standard relocates all Australian specific disclosures from other standards to one place and revises disclosures in the following areas: (a) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards (b) The statutory basis or reporting framework for financial statements (c) Whether the financial statements are general purpose or special purpose (d) Audit fees (e) Imputation credits	1 July 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from reduced disclosure requirements	This Standard makes amendments to many Australian Accounting Standards, reducing the disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities, identified in accordance with AASB 1053, preparing general purpose financial statements.	1 July 2013	1 July 2013

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 2010-4	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 and Interpretation 13]	Emphasises the interaction between quantitative and qualitative AASB 7 disclosures and the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. Clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. Provides guidance to illustrate how to apply disclosure principles in AASB 134 for significant events and transactions. Clarifies that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme, is to be taken into account.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042]	This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRS by the IASB. These amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the amended pronouncements.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7]	The amendments increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets. *Disclosures* require enhancements to the existing disclosures in IFRS 7 where an asset is transferred but is not derecognised and introduce new disclosures for assets that are derecognised but the entity continues to have a continuing exposure to the asset after the sale.	1 July 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2010-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023, & 1038 and interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]	The requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to AASB 9. The existing requirements for the classification of financial liabilities and the ability to use the fair value option have been retained. However, where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is accounted for as follows: ► The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) ► The remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 2011-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence project [AASB 1, AASB 5, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 108, AASB 121, AASB 128, AASB 132, AASB 134, Interpretation 2, Interpretation 112, Interpretation 113]	This Standard amendments many Australian Accounting Standards, removing the disclosures which have been relocated to AASB 1054.	1 July 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2011-7	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangement Standards*	Consequential amendments to AASB 127 *Separate Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates* as a result of the adoption of AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* and AASB 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013
AASB 13	Fair Value Measurement	AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets. AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

The impact of the adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretations has not been determined by the Group.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

When the adoption of the Standard or Interpretation is deemed to have an impact on the financial statements or performance of the Group, its impact is described below:

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
The amended Standard requires additional disclosures about fair value measurement and liquidity risk. Fair value measurements related to all financial instruments recognised and measured at fair value are to be disclosed by source of inputs using a three level fair value hierarchy, by class. In addition, a reconciliation between the beginning and ending balance for level 3 fair value measurements is now required, as well as significant transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy. The amendments also clarify the requirements for liquidity risk disclosures with respect to derivative transactions and assets used for liquidity management. The fair value measurement disclosures are presented in are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The liquidity risk disclosures are not significantly impacted by the amendments and are presented in note 25.

AASB 8 Operating Segments
AASB 8 replaced AASB 114 *Segment Reporting* upon its effective date. The Group concluded that the operating segments determined in accordance with AASB 8 are the same as the business segments previously identified under AASB 114. AASB 8 disclosures are shown in note 23, including the related revised comparative information.

AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
The revised Standard separates owner and non-owner changes in equity. The statement of changes in equity includes only details of transactions with owners, with non-owner changes in equity presented in a reconciliation of each component of equity and included in the new statement of comprehensive income. The statement of comprehensive income presents all items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The Group has elected to present one statement.

AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised 2008)
AASB 127 (revised 2008) requires that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary (without a change in control) is to be accounted for as a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Therefore such transactions will no longer give rise to goodwill, nor will they give rise to a gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Furthermore the revised Standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by a partially owned subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The changes in AASB 127 (revised 2008) will affect future acquisitions, changes in, and loss of control of, subsidiaries and transactions with non-controlling interests.

The change in accounting policy was applied prospectively and had no material impact on earnings per share.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2011. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2009-5	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139]	The amendments to some Standards result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes, while some amendments that relate to terminology and editorial changes are expected to have no or minimal effect on accounting except for the following: The amendment to AASB 117 removes the specific guidance on classifying land as a lease so that only the general guidance remains. Assessing land leases based on the general criteria may result in more land leases being classified as finance leases and if so, the type of asset which is to be recorded (intangible vs. property, plant and equipment) needs to be determined. The amendment to AASB 101 stipulates that the terms of a liability that could result, at anytime, in its settlement by the issuance of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty do not affect its classification. The amendment to AASB 107 explicitly states that only expenditure that results in a recognised asset can be classified as a cash flow from investing activities. The amendment to AASB 118 provides additional guidance to determine whether an entity is acting as a principal or as an agent. The features indicating an entity is acting as a principal are whether the entity: ► has primary responsibility for providing the goods or service; ► has inventory risk; ► has discretion in establishing prices; ► bears the credit risk.	1 January 2010	1 July 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2009-5 (con't)	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139]	The amendment to AASB 136 clarifies that the largest unit permitted for allocating goodwill acquired in a business combination is the operating segment, as defined in IFRS 8 before aggregation for reporting purposes. The main change to AASB 139 clarifies that a prepayment option is considered closely related to the host contract when the exercise price of a prepayment option reimburses the lender up to the approximate present value of lost interest for the remaining term of the host contract. The other changes clarify the scope exemption for business combination contracts and provide clarification in relation to accounting for cash flow hedges.		
AASB 2009-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions [AASB 2]	This Standard makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standard AASB 2 *Share-based Payment* and supersedes Interpretation 8 *Scope of AASB 2* and Interpretation 11 *AASB 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions*. The amendments clarify the accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the separate or individual financial statements of the entity receiving the goods or services when the entity has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction. The amendments clarify the scope of AASB 2 by requiring an entity that receives goods or services in a share-based payment arrangement to account for those goods or services no matter which entity in the group settles the transaction, and no matter whether the transaction is settled in shares or cash.	1 January 2010	1 July 2010
AASB 2009-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Rights Issues [AASB 132]	The amendment provides relief to entities that issue rights in a currency other than their functional currency, from treating the rights as derivatives with fair value changes recorded in profit or loss. Such rights will now be classified as equity instruments when certain conditions are met.	1 February 2010	1 July 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes from AASB 139 are described below. Financial assets are classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. This replaces the numerous categories of financial assets in AASB 139, each of which had its own classification criteria. AASB 9 allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2009-11	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]	The revised Standard introduces a number of changes to the accounting for financial assets, the most significant of which includes: two categories for financial assets being amortised cost or fair value removal of the requirement to separate embedded derivatives in financial assets strict requirements to determine which financial assets can be classified as amortised cost or fair value, Financial assets can only be classified as amortised cost if (a) the contractual cash flows from the instrument represent principal and interest and (b) the entity's purpose for holding the instrument is to collect the contractual cash flows an option for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading to recognise fair value changes through other comprehensive income with no impairment testing and no recycling through profit or loss on derecognition reclassifications between amortised cost and fair value no longer permitted unless the entity's business model for holding the asset changes changes to the accounting and additional disclosures for equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	1 January 2013	1 July 2013

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 124 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures (December 2009)	The revised AASB 124 simplifies the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition, including: the definition now identifies a subsidiary and an associate with the same investor as related parties of each other; entities significantly influenced by one person and entities significantly influenced by a close member of the family of that person are no longer related parties of each other; and the definition now identifies that, whenever a person or entity has both joint control over a second entity and joint control or significant influence over a third party, the second and third entities are related to each other. A partial exemption is also provided from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. Entities that are related by virtue of being controlled by the same government can provide reduced related party disclosures.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011
AASB 2009-12	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052]	This amendment makes numerous editorial changes to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. In particular, it amends AASB 8 *Operating Segments* to require an entity to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. It also makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2010-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 121, AASB 128, AASB 131, AASB 132 & AASB 139]	Limits the scope of the measurement choices of non-controlling interest at proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation. Other components of NCI are measured at fair value. Requires an entity (in a business combination) to account for the replacement of the acquiree's share-based payment transactions (whether obliged or voluntarily), i.e., split between consideration and post combination expenses. Clarifies that contingent consideration from a business combination that occurred before the effective date of AASB 3 Revised is not restated. Eliminates the requirement to restate financial statements for a reporting period when significant influence or joint control is lost and the reporting entity accounts for the remaining investment under AASB 139. This includes the effect on accumulated foreign exchange differences on such investments.	1 July 2010	1 July 2010
AASB 2010-4	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 and Interpretation 13]	Emphasises the interaction between quantitative and qualitative AASB 7 disclosures and the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. Clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. Provides guidance to illustrate how to apply disclosure principles in AASB 134 for significant events and transactions Clarify that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme, is to be taken into account.	1 January 2011	1 July 2011

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
Interpretation 19	Interpretation 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	This interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish a financial liability are "consideration paid" in accordance with paragraph 41 of IAS 39. As a result, the financial liability is derecognised and the equity instruments issued are treated as consideration paid to extinguish that financial liability. The interpretation states that equity instruments issued in a debt for equity swap should be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if this can be determined reliably. If the fair value of the equity instruments issued is not reliably determinable, the equity instruments should be measured by reference to the fair value of the financial liability extinguished as of the date of extinguishment.	1 July 2010	1 July 2010

The Group is yet to assess the impact of the Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Avita Medical Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 June each year (the Group).

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

(d) Segment reporting – refer note 22

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. This includes start up operations which are yet to earn revenues. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the board of directors.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the chief executive officer.
The company aggregates two or more operating segments when they have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in each of the following respects:

- Nature of the products and services,
- Nature of the production processes,
- Type or class of customer for the products and services,
- Methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and if applicable
- Nature of the regulatory environment.

Operating segments that meet the quantitative criteria as prescribed by AASB 8 are reported separately. However, an operating segment that does not meet the quantitative criteria is still reported separately where information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements.

(f) Revenue recognition – refer note 4

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Royalty income
Revenue is recognised upon control of the right to receive the royalty income becoming unconditional.

Interest income
Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Government and other grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Grants are not credited directly to shareholders equity.

When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to deferred income and is released to the profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

(h) Leases – refer note 4

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Group as a lessee
Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and subsequently reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents – refer note 7

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within interest-bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Trade and other receivables – refer note 9

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment.

Collectibility of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis at an operating unit level. Individual debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments and debts more than 90 days overdue may be considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Inventories – refer note 10

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Raw materials and finished goods – purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis. Assembly costs as invoiced by a third party are factored into the cost of finished goods.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
Both the functional and presentation currency of Avita Medical Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars ($). The United Kingdom subsidiary's functional currency is Pound Sterling and the United States subsidiary's functional currency is United States Dollars. These are translated to presentation currency (see below).

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Translation of Group Companies functional currency to presentation currency
The results of the overseas subsidiaries are translated into Australian Dollars as at the date of each transaction. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at balance date. Profit and loss items are translated at average rates and equity items are translated at the date of each transaction. Exchange variations resulting from the translation are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in overseas subsidiaries are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. If an overseas subsidiary were sold, the proportionate share of exchange differences would be transferred out of equity and recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Income tax and other taxes – refer note 6

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Income tax and other taxes – refer note 6 (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation legislation
Avita Medical Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 July 2003.

The head entity, Avita Medical Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Avita Medical Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Income tax and other taxes – refer note 6 (continued)

Other Taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(n) Plant and equipment – refer note 11

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the specific assets as follows:

Plant and equipment – over 2 to 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Derecognition
An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

(o) Goodwill and Intangibles – refer note 12

Goodwill
Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates.

Avita Medical Limited performs its impairment testing as at 30 June each year using a value in use, discounted cash flow methodology for the cash generating units to which goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles have been allocated. Further details on the methodology and assumptions used are outlined in note 12.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Goodwill and Intangibles – refer note 12 (continued)

When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

Intangibles
Intangible assets acquired separately or in a business combination are initially measured at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Research costs
Research costs are expensed as incurred.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

Intellectual Property
Useful lives - Finite
Amortisation method used - Amortised over the period of the expected useful life on a straight-line basis
Internally generated or acquired - Acquired
Impairment testing - When an indication of impairment exists

Goodwill
Useful lives - Indefinite
Amortisation method used - Not applicable
Internally generated or acquired – Acquired
Impairment testing – Annually or more frequently when an indication of impairment exists

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(p) Trade and other payables – refer note 13

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and due to their short term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(q) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs, other than borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets, are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(r) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – refer note 14 and 9 (ii)

The financial assets and financial liabilities are instruments that contain a number of embedded derivatives, which significantly modify cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract.

Avita has designated the entire hybrid instrument as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Refer to note 15 for summary of terms and condition of the financial liabilities and 9 (ii) for a summary of terms and conditions of financial assets.

(s) Provisions and employee leave benefits – refer note 15

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance date using a discounted cash flow methodology. The risks specific to the provision are factored into the cash flows and as such a risk-free government bond rate relative to the expected life of the provision is used as a discount rate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

Employee leave benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognized when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(t) Non-current secured liabilities – refer note 16

The secured liability is measured at the present value of future cash flows using a discounted cash flow methodology. The increase in provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs. The current portion is classified and disclosed under trade and other payables.

(u) Share-based payment transactions – refer note 21

The Group provides benefits to employees (including key management personnel) in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The Group has in place an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) which provides benefits to senior executives.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees (for awards granted after 7 November 2002 that were unvested at 1 January 2005) is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Avita Medical Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date).

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative charge to profit or loss is the product of:

(i) the grant date fair value of the award;
(ii) the current best estimate of the number of awards that will vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions being met; and
(iii) the expired portion of the vesting period.

The charge to profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding entry to equity.

The expense recognised by Avita Medical Limited in relation to equity-settled awards only represents the expense associated with grants to employees of the parent. The expense recognised by the Group is the total expense associated with all such awards.

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition is fulfilled, provided that all other conditions are satisfied.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(v) Contributed equity – refer note 16

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(w) Loss per share – refer note 5

Basic loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the year that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

(i) Significant accounting judgements

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill
The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. These include product and manufacturing performance, technology, economic and political environments and future product expectations. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves value in use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Taxation
The Group's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgement as to the types of arrangements considered to be a tax on income in contrast to an operating cost. Judgement is also required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position . Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unrecouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amounts of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Share-based payment transactions
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model, using the assumptions detailed in note 21. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
The Group recognises financial liabilities amounting to $nil (2010: $3,350,000) on the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value of financial liabilities are included in profit or loss. The Group recognises
When not directly observable in active markets, the fair value of financial liabilities must be computed internally based on internal assumptions as well as directly observable market information such as share price and currency volatility. Changes in these assumptions could impact the internally computed fair value of the financial liabilities resulting in a corresponding impact on income or loss in profit or loss. In providing a fair value estimate the following assumptions were used:

- 80% volatility of share price
- Risk free interest rate is used
- All notes are issued and taken up on a monthly basis
- All notes are converted immediately prior to maturity unless the conversion price is less than 60% of the share price on a given trading date
- The company would elect to impose the floor price (12 cents) condition in which the Company will pre-pay the notes at 105% of the face value if the volume weighted share price on the date of conversion is less than 12 cents
- La Jolla Cove Investors Inc. would always choose to fund the notes rather than pay the non-funding penalty of US$200,000 per tranche that is not funded
- La Jolla would waive the rule of limiting the holding of more than 9.9% of Avita shares to optimise an 18% discount rather than a 10% premium
- The AU $ / US$ forward exchange rate is fixed at $0.76
- The dilution impact is assumed to be factored into the stock prices by market participants who would assume a 100% conversion given there will be a 18% discount

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
The Group recognises financial assets amounting to $63,000 (2010: $nil) on the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value of financial assets are included in profit or loss. The Group measures the fair value of the financial assets at balance date using the Black-Scholes formula taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instrument was issued. Please refer to note 9 (ii).

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience. In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary. Depreciation charges are included in note 4 (d).

Value of intangibles acquired in a business combination
The value of intangibles that have arisen on a business combination have been determined using valuation techniques such as relief from royalty and cost base methods. The fair value is determined by an external valuer.

Refer to note 24 on the sensitivity analyses of reasonably possible alternative assumptions in the fair valuation of the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

4. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Revenue and Expenses from Continuing Operations

		2011 $	2010 $
(a)	**Other revenue**		
	Bank interest receivable	116,948	146,731
	Government grants	746,460	467,039
		863,408	613,770

		2011 $	2010 $
(b)	**Other income**	50,974	10,348

		2011 $	2010 $
(c)	**Finance costs**		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	884
	Other loans	12,069	12,879
	Unwinding of discount on secured liabilities	-	30,538
	Total finance costs	12,069	44,301

		2011 $	2010 $
(d)	**Depreciation, impairment and amortisation included in profit or loss**		
	Depreciation	113,934	104,179
	Loss / (profit) on disposal of plant & equipment	-	5,026
	Amortisation of intangible assets	609,000	609,000

4. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (continued)

		2011 $	2010 $
(e)	**Lease payments and other expenses included in profit or loss**		
	Minimum lease payments – operating lease	159,921	179,500

		2011 $	2010 $
(f)	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Wages and salaries	2,053,797	2,380,302
	Defined contribution superannuation expense	149,733	124,337
	Termination benefits	60,583	-
	Share-based payments expense	518,927	54,351
	Other benefits	35,895	48,894
		2,818,935	2,607,884

5. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

	2011 $	2010 $
Net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	(1,796,920)	(5,889,363)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted loss per share	115,304,158	107,874,631

Transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares that would change the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding between the balance date and the date of the completion of these financial statements are disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements.

A total of 12,750,000 options (2010: 7,249,999) were not included in the dilutive loss per share calculation as they are anti-dilutive.

At 30 June 2011 nil (2010: $169,550) of convertible notes could be converted to ordinary shares by the holder at a conversion price dependent on the future conversion date.

6. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax expense

The major components of income tax (benefit)/expense are:	2011 $	2010 $
Current income tax benefit:		
Current income tax benefit	(84,295)	(388,781)
Income tax benefit reported in profit or loss	(84,295)	(388,781)
Income tax is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	(84,295)	(388,781)
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-
Aggregate income tax (benefit)/expense	(84,295)	(388,781)

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2011 $	2010 $
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	(1,881,215)	(6,278,144)
	(1,881,215)	(6,278,144)
Tax at the Australian rate of 30% (2010 – 30%)	(564,365)	(1,883,443)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Other	4,402	23,221
Tax losses not brought to account	559,963	1,860,222
Research and development tax offset	(84,295)	(388,781)
	(84,295)	(388,781)
Movement in Deferred Tax Asset	(727,190)	953,466
Deferred tax assets not brought to account as realization is not considered probable	727,190	(953,466)
Income tax expense/ (benefit)	(84,295)	(388,781)

6. INCOME TAX (continued)

Note (c): Non-current assets – Deferred tax assets	2011 $	2010 $
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Provisions	44,684	50,098
Depreciation	29,804	17,940
Amortisation	105,022	84,644
Equity raising costs	193,801	-
Other *	797	948,616
Total deferred tax assets	374,108	1,101,298
Set off deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	-	-
	374,108	1,101,298
Deferred tax assets not brought to account as realization is not considered probable	(374,108)	(1,101,298)
Deferred tax assets recognized	-	-

Movements – Consolidated	Provisions $	Depreciation $	Amortisation $	Equity raising costs $	Other $	Total $
At 30 June 2009	61,759	21,367	68,822	-	(4,116)	147,832
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	(11,661)	(3,427)	15,822	-	952,732	953,466
(Charged) / credited directly to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2010	50,098	17,940	84,644	-	948,616	1,101,298
(Charged) / credited to the income statement	(5,414)	11,864	20,378	193,801	(947,819)	(727,190)
(Charged) / credited directly to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2011	44,684	29,804	105,022	193,801	797	374,108

* Included in Other is the deferred tax movement in the convertible note.

Tax losses

The Group has Australian income tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised on the statement of financial position of $60,837,766 (2010: $56,547,253) which are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits subject to continuing to meet relevant statutory tests.

Unrecognised temporary differences

At 30 June 2011, there is no recognised or unrecognised deferred income tax liability (2010: $nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Group's subsidiaries. The Group has no liability for additional taxation should unremitted earnings be remitted (2010: $nil).

Tax consolidation

(i) Members of the tax consolidated group and the tax sharing arrangement

Avita Medical Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group with effect from 1 July 2003. Avita Medical Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Members of the group have not entered into a tax sharing arrangement or a tax funding arrangement.

(ii) Tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

No amounts have been recognised as tax consolidation contribution adjustments in preparing the accounts of Avita Medical Limited.

7. CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2011 $	2010 $
Cash at bank and in hand	534,512	706,707
Short-term deposits	12,134,508	3,159,095
	12,669,020	3,865,802

8. CURRENT ASSETS – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2011 $	2010 $
Secured bank deposits	-	200,000

9. (i) CURRENT ASSETS – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2011 $	2010 $
Trade receivables	548,032	357,511
Allowance for doubtful debts	(7,851)	(1,786)
	540,181	355,725
Other receivables	757,276	597,428
Carrying amount of trade and other receivables	1,297,457	953,153

9. (ii) CURRENT ASSETS

	2011 $	2010 $
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	63,000	-
	63,000	-

On 13 May 2011 the company entered into an agreement to cancel the convertible note. Under the terms of the agreement the company made a cash payment of US$200,000 and issued 4 million shares to La Jolla Cove Investors Inc. The 4 million shares cannot be sold before the anniversary of the agreement. Thereafter no more than the greater of $4,000 per day or 10% of the daily volume of trading shares can be sold on a given day. The company will receive 75% of all net sale proceeds in excess of 12 cents x 4million ($480,000). Please refer to Note 14.

9. CURRENT ASSETS – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

(a) Allowance for impairment loss

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms. An allowance for impairment loss is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 90 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss of $6,065 (2010: reversal ($76,755)) has been recognised by the Group in the current year on recovery of these impaired receivables.

Movements in the allowance for impairment loss were as follows:

	2011 $	2010 $
At 1 July	1,786	78,541
(Write-back) / charge for the year	6,065	(76,755)
At 30 June	7,851	1,786

At 30 June, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

		Total	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	+91 days PDNI*	+91 days CI*
2011	Consolidated	548,031	377,714	96,158	11,773	54,535	7,851
2010	Consolidated	357,511	292,687	46,808	7,840	8,397	1,786

* Past due not impaired ("PDNI")
Considered impaired ("CI")

Receivables past due but not considered impaired are: $54,535 (2010: $8,397). Payment terms on these amounts have not been re-negotiated however each operating unit has been in direct contact with the relevant debtor and is satisfied that payment will be received in full.

Other balances within trade and other receivables which have similar terms as trade receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

(b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the Group's policy to transfer (on-sell) receivables to special purpose entities.

(c) Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Detail regarding foreign exchange and interest rate risk exposure is disclosed in note 24.

10. CURRENT ASSETS – INVENTORIES

	2011 $	2010 $
Raw materials and components at cost	445,809	539,883
Finished goods at cost	191,162	232,437
Total inventories at cost	636,971	772,320

A provision of $118,132 (2010: $62,006) has been allocated against raw materials to reduce the carrying amount of certain inventory items to nil net realisable value. The change in provision of inventory has been included in the cost of sale line as cost of sales in the income statement.

Inventory expense

Inventories recognised as an expense as a result of expiration for the year ended 30 June 2011 totalled $135,166 (2010: $89,105). This expense has been included in the cost of sales line item as a cost of inventories.

11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Reconciliation of carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period

	Plant and Equipment *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2011		
At 1 July 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	113,299	113,299
Exchange movements	(12,387)	(12,387)
Additions	83,461	83,461
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(113,934)	(113,934)
At 30 June 2011, net of accumulated depreciation	70,439	70,439
At 30 June 2011		
Cost	736,267	736,267
Accumulated depreciation	(665,828)	(665,828)
Net carrying amount	70,439	70,439

	Plant and Equipment *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2010		
At 1 July 2009, net of accumulated depreciation	154,557	154,557
Exchange movements	(15,722)	(15,722)
Additions	83,669	83,669
Disposals	(5,026)	(5,026)
Depreciation charge for the year	(104,179)	(104,179)
At 30 June 2009, net of accumulated depreciation	113,299	113,299
At 30 June 2010		
Cost	765,163	765,163
Accumulated depreciation	(651,864)	(651,864)
Net carrying amount	113,299	113,299

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period

	Patents and Trademarks $	Brands $	Goodwill $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2011				
At 1 July 2010 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	3,030,888	163,000	-	3,193,888
Amortisation	(564,000)	(45,000)	-	(609,000)
At 30 June 2010 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	2,466,888	118,000	-	2,584,888
At 30 June 2011				
Cost (gross carrying amount)	14,426,268	270,000	7,925,297	22,621,565
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,959,380)	(152,000)	(7,925,297)	(20,036,677)
Net carrying amount	2,466,888	118,000	-	2,584,888

	Patents and Trademarks $	Brands $	Goodwill $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2010				
At 1 July 2009 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	3,594,888	208,000	-	3,802,888
Amortisation	(564,000)	(45,000)	-	(609,000)
At 30 June 2010 net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	3,030,888	163,000	-	3,193,888
At 30 June 2010				
Cost (gross carrying amount)	14,426,268	270,000	7,925,297	22,621,565
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11,395,380)	(107,000)	(7,925,297)	(19,427,677)
Net carrying amount	3,030,888	163,000	-	3,193,888

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (continued)

(b) Description of the Group's intangible assets and goodwill

Patents and trademarks
Intellectual property costs are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. This intangible asset has been assessed as having a finite life and is amortised using the straight line method over a period of between 4 and 11 years. If an impairment indication arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

13. CURRENT LIABILITIES – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2011 $	2010 $
Trade payables	675,747	366,313
Accruals and other payables	512,749	513,862
Secured liabilities – vendor	-	90,374
Carrying amount of trade and other payables	1,188,496	970,549

(a) Fair value

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(b) Interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk

Information regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure is set out in note 24.

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

On 25 May 2010, the company entered into a convertible note arrangement which constituted a derivative financial instrument.

The derivative financial instrument was initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, and re-measured to its current fair value at the year end with the changes in the fair value recognised immediately in the income statement.

The derivative financial instrument, recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements, was valued based upon the various levels of judgment associated with the inputs. The IFRS 7 hierarchical levels, from lowest to highest based on the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities are as follows:
Level 1 – Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means at the measurement date and for the duration of the instruments' anticipated life.
Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The convertible note is a level 2 instrument.

The convertible note had a maximum face value of US$6 million, issuable in 4 tranches over the term of two years from 25 May 2010. The holder has the option to convert the US$ note into Ordinary Shares at a discount to an AUS$ trading price (subject to a ceiling and floor) during the term. Unconverted amounts accrue interest at 4.75%.

The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
- Monte Carlo simulation applied to valuations calculated using the Black-Scholes framework to incorporate key features of the financial derivative
- Share price of $0.11
- Dividend yield of nil percent
- AUS/US$ foreign exchange forward rate of 0.76
- Volatility of 80%,
- Australian/United States risk free interest rates equal to government bonds/treasury notes with similar maturities to the cash flows of the financial derivative.

During the year payments of US$250,000 were received on 12 July, 11 August, 10 September and 13 April 2011 amounting to a total of US$1,000,000 ($1,090,950).

During the year the following conversion notices were received by the company and shares were issued:

Date of notice	Principal amount	Number of shares	Price per share (cents)
11 August 2010	$115,000	1,284,916	8.95
13 September 2010	$80,000	954,654	8.38
14 September 2010	$110,000	1,318,945	8.34
18 February 2011	$50,000	487,805	10.25
Total	$355,000	4,046,320	

During the year the following conversion notices were received by the company and the company elected to repay the amount of the conversion plus any accrued and unpaid interest plus a 5% charge instead of issuing shares.

Date of notice	Principal amount
9 November 2010	$50,000
22 November 2010	$100,000
29 November 2010	$150,000
16 December 2010	$200,000
13 April 2011	$100,000
Total	$600,000

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (continued)

On 13 May 2011 the company entered into an agreement to cancel the convertible note. Under the terms of the agreement the company made a cash payment of US$200,000 and issued 4 million shares to La Jolla Cove Investors Inc. The 4 million shares cannot be sold before the anniversary of the agreement. Thereafter no more than the greater of $4,000 per day or 10% of the daily volume of trading shares can be sold on a given day. The company will receive 75% of all net sale proceeds in excess of 12 cents x 4million ($480,000).

On 15 April 2011 the outstanding balance of the unissued convertible note liability amounting to $69,650 was repaid to the note holder. The balance remaining as a result of fair value estimation and allowing for the costs of cancelling the convertible note of $2,228,905 was recognised as a gain in the profit and loss for the year ended 30 June 2011.

15. CURRENT LIABILITIES – PROVISIONS

	CONSOLIDATED 2011 $	2010 $
Provision for annual leave (i)	59,188	54,143
Other employee benefits (ii)	188,658	190,659
	247,846	244,802

Employee benefits

(i) A provision is recognised for annual and long service leave due to employees at the end of the year.
(ii) Other employee benefits relates to provision for a partial payment of UK income tax for the CEO, W Dolphin.

16. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	CONSOLIDATED 2011 $	2010 $
Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid	101,758,424	88,877,236

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Movement in ordinary shares on issue	Number	$
At 1 July 2010	107,874,631	88,877,236
Shares issued – La Jolla Cove Investors Inc.	4,046,320	547,000
Shares issued - Various	6,185,178	713,646
Shares issued – convertible note termination	4,000,000	600,000
Shares issued – June 2011 placement	90,000,000	9,000,000
Shares issued – Share Purchase Plan	28,007,296	2,800,729
Unmarketable parcel buy back	(1,930,869)	(203,600)
Capital issue costs	-	(576,587)
At 30 June 2011	238,182,556	101,758,424

There have been no share issues between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

16. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (continued)

Capital management

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity.

The Group regularly reviews the capital structure and seeks to take advantage of available opportunities to improve outcomes for the Group and its shareholders.

During 2011, no dividends were paid and management has no plans to commence the payment of dividends. Management has no current plans to issue further shares on the market but will continue to assess market conditions and the company's cash flow requirements to ensure the company is appropriately funded.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio, however there is no significant external borrowing at balance date. Neither the Company nor any of the subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

17. ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES

(a) Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011	2010
	$	$
Balance 1 July	(87,289,585)	(81,400,222)
Net loss	(1,796,920)	(5,889,363)
Balance 30 June	(89,086,505)	(87,289,585)

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Option premium reserve
The option premium reserve is used to record the value of acquisition options prior to the change in the Company's principal activity in 2002 and the options issued on the acquisition of Visiomed Group Ltd.

Employee equity benefits reserve
The employee equity benefits reserve is used to record the value of share based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to note 21 for further details of these plans.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

18. CASH FLOW STATEMENT RECONCILIATION

	Consolidated 2011 $	Consolidated 2010 $
(a) Reconciliation of net loss after tax to net cash flows from operations		
Loss from ordinary activities after tax	(1,796,920)	(5,889,363)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	113,934	104,179
Unwinding of discount on secured liability	-	30,538
Amortisation	609,000	609,000
Fair value movement in financial liabilities	-	(169,550)
Income tax refunds	(91,971)	(91,971)
Net loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	5,026
Share options expensed	518,927	54,351
(Decrease) / increase in write down of inventory	-	3,281
(Decrease) / increase in provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	6,065	(76,755)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	135,349	107,726
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(321,399)	(127,155)
(Increase) / decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,388,905)	3,180,450
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(20,118)	109,373
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	306,320	554,188
(Decrease) / increase in provision for annual leave	5,045	(22,381)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,924,673)	(1,619,063)

	Consolidated 2011 $	Consolidated 2010 $
(b) Non-cash financing and investing activities		
Conversion of convertible notes	547,000	125,000
Shares issued to terminate the convertible note facility	600,000	-

(c) Available Equity Facilities

The company has a $5 million equity facility available with Fortrend Securities Pty Limited. This facility was secured in July 2009 and as at 30 June 2011 and the Group has capacity to drawdown a further $3,022,085 ($1,977,915 has been drawn down). The principal terms of the facility are as follows:

- The securities to be issued under the facility will be Ordinary Shares and unlisted options in Avita Medical Ltd.
- Funds under the facility are to be used for working capital purposes.
- The issue price of the securities is to be based on 90% of the Volume Weighted Average Price of the 5 consecutive trading days prior to the draw down date.
- At no time shall the minimum issue price be below $0.04 unless agreed upon by the Company and the Subscriber.
- Shareholder approval is not expected to be sought for shares issued under the facility
- Fortrend Securities Pty Ltd is to receive 25% of the shares allotted in a draw down as unlisted options with a three year term at the issue price.
- Fortrend Securities Pty Ltd are not to hold more than 4.9% of the total number of Avita shares on issue.
- The agreement expires on 20 July 2012.

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

(a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Avita Medical Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	*Country of Incorporation*	*% Equity interest 2009*	*% Equity interest 2008*	*Investment ($) 2011*	*Investment ($) 2010*
C3 Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	-	-
Avita Medical Europe Ltd	England	100%	100%	-	-
Avita Medical Americas LLC	United States	100%	100%	-	-
Visiomed Group Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	4,643,888	4,643,888
				4,643,888	4,643,888

(b) Ultimate parent

Avita Medical Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity in the wholly-owned group.

(c) Key management personnel

Details relating to key management personnel, including remuneration paid, are included in note 20.

(d) Transactions with related parties

Employees
Contributions to superannuation funds on behalf of employees are disclosed in note 4 (f).

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2011 $	2010 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,921,066	1,650,505
Post-employment benefits	-	62,885
Share-based payment	473,933	54,351
Total compensation	2,394,999	1,767,741

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (continued)

(b) Option holdings of Key Management Personnel (Consolidated)

30 June 2011	Balance at 1 July 2010	Granted as remuneration	Options exercised	Net Change Other	Balance at 30 June 2011	Vested at 30 June 2011	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2011	Vested and not exercisable at 30 June 2011
Directors								
D Gooding	30,000	-	-	(30,000) i	-	-	-	-
W Dolphin	5,160,714	5,000,000	-	(785,714) i	9,375,000	4,812,500	4,812,500	-
F Wood	15,000	-	-	(15,000) i	-	-	-	-
Executives								
L Glover	753,569	700,000	-	(753,569) i	700,000	210,000	210,000	-
W Marshall	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	150,000	150,000	
A Quick	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	
	6,584,283	7,200,000	-	(1,584,283)	11,575,000	5,472,500	5,472,500	-

i Relates to options which expired during the year

30 June 2010	Balance at 1 July 2009	Granted as remuneration	Options exercised	Net Change Other	Balance at 30 June 2010	Vested at 30 June 2010	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2010	Vested and not exercisable at 30 June 2010
Directors								
D Gooding	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
W Dolphin	5,785,714	-	-	(625,000)	5,160,714	1,750,000	2,535,714	-
F Wood	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Executives								
L Glover	753,569	-	-	-	753,569	-	753,569	-
	6,584,283	-	-	(625,000)	6,584,283	1,795,000	3,334,283	-

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (continued)

(c) Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel (Consolidated)

30 June 2011	Balance at 1 July 2010	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of options	Net Change Other	Balance at 30 June 2011
Directors					
D Gooding	1,693,814	-	-	1,369,047 i	3,062,861
I Macpherson	5,649,997	-	-	4,500,000 ii	10,149,997
W Dolphin	348,571	-	-	1,529,998 iii	1,878,569
P Watt	728,657	-	-	-	728,657
F Wood	623,365	-	-	100,000 iv	723,365
Executives					
All	-	-	-	-	
	9,044,404	-	-	7,499,045	16,543,449

i D Gooding purchased 1,369,047 shares in the Placement in June 2011
ii I MacPherson purchased 4,500,000 shares in the Placement in June 2011
iii W Dolphin purchased 1,529,998 shares in the Placement in June 2011
iv F Wood purchased 100,000 shares in the Placement in June 2011

30 June 2010	Balance at 1 July 2009	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of options	Net Change Other	Balance at 30 June 2010
Directors					
D Gooding	1,693,814	-	-	-	1,693,814
I Macpherson	5,649,997	-	-	-	5,649,997
W Dolphin	303,571	-	-	45,000	348,571
P Watt	728,657	-	-	-	728,657
F Wood	623,365	-	-	-	623,365
Executives					
All	-	-	-	-	
	8,999,404	-	-	45,000	9,044,404

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm’s length.

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (continued)

(d) Other transactions with Key Management Personnel and their related parties

(i) During the period research & development fees of $165,000 (2010: $169,020) were paid to the McComb Foundation, of which F Wood is a director.

(ii) During the period fees of $84,934 (2010: $119,906) were paid under normal terms and conditions to Gooding Partners Chartered Accountants, of which D Gooding is a partner.

(iii) During the period fees of $23,322 (2010: $1,115) were paid under normal terms and conditions to MGI Perth Pty Ltd, of which I Macpherson is a director.

(iv) The Company is presently in discussions with the CEO, W Dolphin, to settle W Dolphin's potential UK income tax liability. The Company has made a provision for a potential United Kingdom taxation liability accruing in relation to the total remuneration package paid and payable to W Dolphin by virtue of his relocation and temporary residency in the UK up to December 2010. The tax liability has been estimated at $343,658 (2010: $190,659). As part of the discussions with W Dolphin any tax credits due to W Dolphin from the US tax authorities, due to tax equalisation policy, estimated to be $103,869 (2010: $141,765) will be offset against the UK income tax provision. The Company has agreed to provide as a net liability a further $35,659 in 2011 (2010: $48,894) with the total net liability accrued at $84,553.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLANS

(a) Recognised share-based payment expenses

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the table below:

	2011 $	2010 $
Expenses arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	518,927	54,351
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	518,927	54,351

The share-based payment plans are described below. There have been no cancellations or modifications to any of the plans during 2011 and 2010.

(b) Types of share-based payment plans

Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP)

Share options are granted to senior executives under the Employee Share Option Plan at the discretion of the Board. The exercise price of the options is based on a weighted average market price of the shares preceding the date of grant. The options vest at the time of grant and the contractual life of each option granted is three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Options are also granted to directors at the discretion of the Board. The exercise price of the options is based on a weighted average market price of the shares preceding the date of grant. The options vest either at the time of grant or are subject to performance conditions at the discretion of the Board and the contractual life of each option granted is three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

On 11 November 2008, 2,500,000 continuous employment options and 2,500,000 key performance indicator ("KPI") options were granted to the chief executive officer to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of $0.14 each. The options are exercisable on or before 30 November 2014.

On 30 November 2010, 2,500,000 continuous employment options and 2,500,000 key performance indicator ("KPI") options were granted to the chief executive officer to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of $0.14 each. The options are exercisable on or before 30 November 2018.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLANS (continued)

(b) Types of share-based payment plans (continued)

Options granted are as follows:

Continuous Employment options

Number	Vesting Date	Expiry Date
1,000,000	01/12/2008	30/11/2014
750,000	01/06/2009	30/11/2014
750,000	01/06/2010	30/11/2014
1,000,000	30/11/2010	30/11/2015
750,000	01/07/2011	30/11/2016
750,000	01/07/2012	30/11/2017
5,000,000		

KPI options

Number	Vesting Date	Expiry Date
1,000,000	30/09/2009	30/11/2014
750,000	30/09/2010	30/11/2014
Up to 750,000	30/09/2011	30/11/2014
1,000,000	30/09/2011	30/11/2016
Up to 750,000	30/09/2012	30/11/2017
Up to 750,000	30/09/2013	30/11/2018
5,000,000		

Please refer to the remuneration report for details of the Key Performance Indicators attached to the above options.

The expense recognised in profit or loss in relation to share-based payments is disclosed in note 4 (f).

(c) Summaries of options granted under ESOP arrangements

The following table illustrates the number (No) and weighted average exercise price (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options issued during the year:

	2011 No	*2011 WAEP*	*2010 No*	*2010 WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,249,999	0.18	7,650,236	0.23
Expired during the year	(2,249,999)	0.28	(400,237)	1.12
Granted during the year	7,750,000	0.14	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	12,750,000	0.14	7,249,999	0.18

As at the date of signing this report, there were 13,500,000 unissued ordinary shares under options (12,750,000 at the reporting date) represented by:

5,000,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2014, issued to the managing director at the Annual General Meeting held on 11 November 2008

1,000,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2015, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

1,750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2016, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

1,500,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2017, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 November 2018, issued to the chief executive officer at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2010

2,750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 June 2013, issued to employees on 1 July 2010

750,000 exercisable at $0.14 expiring 30 June 2014, issued to an employee on 1 July 2011

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLANS (continued)

(c) Summaries of options granted under ESOP arrangements

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate.

Shares Issued as a Result of the Exercise of Options
During the financial year and up to the date of this report, no options were exercised to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.

(d) Weighted average remaining contractual life

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 30 June 2011 is 4.0 years (2010: 3.2 years)

(e) Range of exercise price

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was $0.14 - $0.20 (2010: $0.14 - $0.56).

As the range of exercise prices is wide, refer to section (c) above for further information in assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options.

(f) Weighted average fair value

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was $573,500 (2010: $nil). The total fair value of the options granted during the year is $573,500 (2010: $nil).

(g) Option pricing model: ESOP

Equity-settled transactions
The fair value of the equity-settled share options granted under the ESOP is estimated at the date of grant using a Binomial Model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the models used for the year 30 June 2011:

	2011
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	95% - 328%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.05%
Expected life of option	To maturity
Option exercise price ($)	14c
Weighted average share price at grant date ($)	7.4c

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. No other features of options granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

At year end, of the 10,000,000 options issued to Dr Dolphin, there are 4,750,000 options unvested.

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has adopted AASB 8 "Operating Segments" with effect from 1 July 2009.

AASB 8 replaces AASB114 "Segment Reporting". The new standard requires a "management approach", under which operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The Group's chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Executive Officer reviews the financial and operating performance of the business primarily from a geographic perspective. On this basis management have identified three reportable operating segments being the Asia Pacific region, the Americas including Canada, the EMEA region (Europe, Middle East and Africa). The Chief Executive Officer monitors the performance of all these segments separately. The Group does not operate in any other geographic location.

The Chief Executive Officer assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of gross margin and net profit before tax.

Unallocated
The following items of income and expense and associated assets are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- Corporate revenue
- Corporate charges
- Amortisation of intellectual property

The segment information provided to the Chief Executive Officer for the reportable segments for the year ended 30 June 2011 is as follows:

	Asia Pacific $	*Europe* $	*Americas* $	*Total* $
Year ended 30 June 2011				
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	2,551,077	510,581	59,326	3,120,984
Other revenues from external customers	553,775	578	745,882	1,300,235
Interest received	9,388	119	1,009	10,516
Total segment Revenue	3,114,240	511,278	806,217	4,431,735
Unallocated				106,432
Total revenue per statement of comprehensive income				4,538,167
Segment net operating profit / (loss) before tax	884,186	(1,249,947)	(1,343,595)	(1,709,356)
Reconciliation of segment net result before tax to loss before income tax				
Corporate charges				(1,791,764)
Amortisation of intellectual property				(609,000)
Fair value movement in financial liabilities through profit or loss				2,228,905
Loss before income tax				(1,881,215)

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue is attributed to geographic location based on the location of the customers. The percentages of external revenues from external customers that are attributable to foreign countries are as shown below:

	2011 %	2010 %
Australia	81.7	85.8
Other	18.3	14.2
Total revenue	100.0	100.0

	Asia Pacific *$*	*Europe* *$*	*Americas* *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2011				
Segment assets				
Segment operating assets	1,176,090	390,427	812,503	2,379,020
Unallocated assets				15,107,817
Total Assets per the statement of financial position				17,486,837
Segment liabilities				
Segment operating liabilities	270,287	265,316	280,077	815,680
Unallocated liabilities				620,662
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position				1,436,342

	Asia Pacific *$*	*Europe* *$*	*Americas* *$*	*Total* *$*
Year ended 30 June 2010				
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	2,315,387	366,285	10,199	2,691,871
Other revenues from external customers	575,997	2,467	464,572	1,043,036
Interest received	21,177	7,570	1,527	30,274
Total segment Revenue	2,912,561	376,322	476,298	3,765,181
Unallocated				116,457
Total revenue per statement of comprehensive income				3,881,638
Segment net operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,195,098	(1,276,970)	(944,843)	(1,026,715)
Reconciliation of segment net result before tax to loss before income tax				
Corporate charges				(1,461,979)
Amortisation of intellectual property				(609,000)
Fair value movement in financial liabilities through profit or loss				(3,180,450)
Loss before income tax				(6,278,144)

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Asia Pacific $	*Europe* $	*Americas* $	*Total* $
Year ended 30 June 2010				
Segment assets				
Segment operating assets	1,501,882	391,445	925,411	2,818,738
Unallocated assets				6,424,667
Total assets per the statement of financial position				9,243,405
Segment liabilities				
Segment operating liabilities	328,171	232,411	208,206	768,788
Unallocated liabilities				3,796,563
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position				4,565,351

The following tables present revenue, expenditure and certain asset information regarding the type of products for the years ended 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010.

	Regenerative Medicine $	*Respiratory* $	*Total* $
Year ended 30 June 2011			
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	590,270	2,530,714	3,120,984
Other revenues from external customers	746,460	553,775	1,300,235
External revenues	1,336,730	3,084,489	4,421,219
Unallocated revenues			116,948
Segment revenue			4,538,167
Other segment information			
Segment assets	1,202,930	1,176,090	2,379,020
Unallocated assets			15,107,817
Total assets			17,486,837
Capital expenditure			83,461

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Regenerative Medicine $	*Respiratory* $	*Total* $
Year ended 30 June 2010			
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	375,336	2,316,535	2,691,871
Other revenues from external customers	467,039	575,997	1,043,036
External revenues	842,375	2,892,532	3,734,907
Unallocated revenues			146,731
Segment revenue			3,881,638
Other segment information			
Segment assets	680,560	3,756,458	4,437,018
Unallocated assets			4,806,387
Total assets			9,243,405
Capital expenditure			83,669

23. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Threat of legal action has been raised by Business China Consulting (BCC) against the Company in the Hong Kong court seeking inter alia specific performance of an agreement dated September 2010 between BCC and the company. Under the terms of the agreement the company formed a Hong Kong registered company holding 70% ownership and BCC holding 30% with the primary purpose to operate as a joint venture to conduct clinical trials and market ReCell in China. The Company's view is the claim is without merit and will be vigorously defended; solicitors have been engaged in defence of the proceedings. The company continues to pursue entry into the China market for its products.

No other subsequent events have occurred since the Balance Sheet Date which require disclosure in this report.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, financial liabilities, convertible notes, bank loans and overdrafts, cash and short-term deposits.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks, including interest rate and foreign currency risk in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risk to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rates and foreign exchange. Ageing analyses and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk and liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Finance Manager under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below including foreign currency and interest rate risk, credit allowances and future cash flow forecast projections.

At balance sheet date, the Group had the following financial assets and liabilities:

	2011 $	2010 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,669,020	3,865,802
Other financial assets	-	200,000
Trade and other receivables	1,297,457	953,153
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	63,000	-
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(1,187,488)	(970,349)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(3,350,000)
Provisions	(247,846)	(244,802)
Net	12,594,143	453,804

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Risk Exposures and Responses

Interest rate risk
The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to short-term deposits with a floating interest rate.

At balance date, the Group had the following mix of financial assets exposed to Australian Variable interest rate risk:

	2011 $	2010 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,669,020	3,865,802
Other financial assets	-	200,000
Net exposure	12,669,020	4,065,802

The Group's policy is to manage its finance costs and revenue using a mix of fixed and variable interest rates depending on the forecast funding requirements of the Group. At 30 June 2011, none of the Group's cash balances are at a fixed rate of interest (2010: nil).

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate exposures in existence at the balance date. The 1% sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes over a financial year, using the observed range of historical rates for the preceding 2 year period.

At 30 June 2011, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements:	Post Tax Loss (Higher)/Lower		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	2011 $	2010 $	2011 $	2010 $
Consolidated				
+1% (100 basis points)	126,690	40,658	126,690	40,658
-1% (100 basis points)	(126,690)	(40,658)	(126,690)	(40,658)

The movements in loss are due to higher/lower finance revenue from variable rate cash balances.

Foreign currency risk
The Group has investment operations in Europe and the United States. The Group's statement if financial position can be affected by movements in exchange rates and the Group does not currently hedge this exposure.

The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales or purchases by an operating entity in currencies other than the functional currency.

Approximately 18% (2010: 14%) of the Group's sales are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, whilst approximately 35% (2010: 51%) of costs are denominated in the functional currency.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

At 30 June 2011, the Group had the following exposure to foreign currencies:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 $	2010 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	25,983	62,339
Trade and other receivables	138,631	16,202
	164,614	78,541
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(69,147)	(38,181)
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	-	(3,350,000)
Net exposure	95,467	(3,309,640)

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at the balance date. The percentage sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes over a financial year, using the observed range of historical rates for the preceding 2 year period.

At 30 June 2011, had the Australian Dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgments of reasonably possible Movements:	Post Tax Loss (Higher)/Lower		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	2011 $	2010 $	2011 $	2010 $
Consolidated				
AUD/GBP + 10%	(23,959)	(4,908)	(23,959)	(4,908)
AUD/GBP – 5%	11,979	2,454	11,979	2,454
AUD/USD +10%	(2,824)	(334,158)	(2,824)	842
AUD/USD – 5%	1,412	167,079	1,412	(421)
AUD/EUR +10%	13,842	3,032	13,842	3,032
AUD/EUR – 5%	(6,921)	(1,516)	(6,921)	(1,516)
AUD/CHF +10%	-	191	-	191
AUD/CHF -5%	-	96	-	96
AUD/MYR +10%	(1,472)	-	(1,472)	-
AUD/MYR -5%	736	-	736	-

Management believe the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments. The Group has no processes and objectives for managing foreign exchange risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation. Risk limits are set for each individual customer in accordance with parameters set by the board. These risk limits are regularly monitored.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

A significant balance of cash is held in National Australia Bank. This is a highly rated institution which effectively manages its risk profile and therefore the group considers its cash balances to be secure.

There is no concentration of debt amongst the creditors.

Liquidity risk
The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases.

The table below reflects all contractually fixed pay-offs and receivables for settlement, repayments and interest resulting from recognised financial assets and liabilities. For all obligations the respective undiscounted cash flows for the respective upcoming fiscal years are presented. Cash flows for financial assets and liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on the conditions existing at 30 June 2011.

The remaining contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities are:

	2011 $	2010 $
6 months or less	1,429,595	1,330,758
6-12 months	-	-
1-3 years	4,546	-
	1,434,141	1,330,758

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities are based on management's expectation.

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in our ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments in working capital eg inventories and trade receivables. These assets are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk.

Year ended 30 June 2011	< 6 months $	6-12 months $	1-5 years $	Total $
Consolidated				
Financial Assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	12,669,020	-	-	12,669,020
Trade & other receivables	1,360,457	-	-	1,360,457
	14,029,477	-	-	14,029,477
Consolidated				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	(1,188,496)	-	-	(1,188,496)
Secured liabilities		-	-	-
Convertible note		-	-	-
Deferred Liability			(4,546)	(4,546)
	(1,188,496)	-	(4,546)	(1,193,042)
Net maturity	12,840,981	-	(4,546)	12,836,435

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2010	< 6 months $	6-12 months $	1-5 years $	Total $
Consolidated				
Financial Assets				
Cash & cash equivalents and other financial assets	4,065,802	-	-	4,065,802
Trade & other receivables	953,153	-	-	953,153
	5,018,955	-	-	5,018,955
Consolidated				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	1,070,834	-	-	1,070,834
Secured liabilities	90,374	-	-	90,374
	169,550	-	-	169,550
Net maturity	1,330,758	-	-	1,330,758
	3,688,197	-	-	3,688,197

Fair Value
The methods for estimating fair value are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Fair Value (Volatility of Share Price Risk)
Volatility of share price through fair value risk is the risk that the Group is exposed to in the fair valuation of the financial liabilities. Volatility of share price is the tendency of the share price to change over time.

Changes in the volatility of the share price will affect the fair value of the financial liabilities. The more volatile the share price is, the higher the fair value placed on the financial liabilities. Conversely, the less volatile the share price is, the lower the fair value placed on the convertible note.

Per note 15 on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, it is assumed the volatility of the share price at year end when estimating the fair value of the convertible note was 80%. The table below shows the changes to the fair value of the convertible note using the assumption of either a 60% or 100% volatility in the share price.

	Fair value	
	2011	2010
Share price volatility	$	$
60%	-	2,932,000
80%	-	3,350,000
100%	-	3,621,000

Changes in the interest rates and exchange rates would not have a material effect on the valuation of the financial liabilities at fair value. As such, no change in these two variables has been taken into account when considering the sensitivity of changes in the fair value of the convertible notes. The Group does not have any policy in place to manage share price volatility.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain properties. These leases have an average life of between 2 and 5 years and include a renewal option in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	2011 $	2010 $
Within one year	176,262	165,289
After one year but not more than five years	322,990	185,160
Total minimum lease payments	499,252	350,449

(b) Remuneration commitments

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 $	2010 $
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under long-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	334,069	328,962

Amounts disclosed as remuneration commitments include commitments arising from the service contracts of directors and executives referred to in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report that are not recognised as liabilities and are not included in the compensation of key management personnel.

The Group has no contingent assets or liabilities.

26. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Information relating to Avita Medical Limited:	2011 $	2010 $
Current assets	12,522,935	3,230,779
Total assets	19,491,394	8,906,993
Current liabilities	620,663	446,563
Total liabilities	620,663	3,796,563
Net assets	18,870,731	5,110,430
Issued capital	101,758,424	88,877,236
Accumulated losses	(85,995,193)	(86,517,845)
Share option reserves	3,107,500	2,751,039
Total shareholders' equity	18,870,731	5,110,430
Loss of parent entity	522,652	(8,280,241)
Total comprehensive loss of the parent entity	522,652	(8,280,241)
Details of any guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries	None	None
Details of any contingent liabilities of the parent entity	None	None
Details of any contractual commitments by the parent entity for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	None	None

27. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of Avita Medical Limited is Ernst & Young. The auditor for the subsidiary Avita Medical Europe Ltd is Grant Thornton UK LLP.

	2011 $	2010 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	60,000	52,500
Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		
- Taxation advice	25,000	-
Amounts received or due and receivable by Grant Thornton for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of subsidiaries	16,633	19,360
Other services in relation to subsidiaries		
- Taxation services	4,158	3,080
	105,791	74,940