AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED

Company Number 04661707

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the 12 months ended 31 December 2022

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Company Information

Directors
James Corbett
David O'Toole
Donna Marie Shiroma

Company Number
04661707

Registered Office
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge CB1 1BH

Auditor
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
101 Cambridge Science Park
Milton Road
Cambridge CB4 0FY

AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report with respect to the results of Avita Medical Europe Limited (the "Company") for the 12 months ended 31 December 2022.

Results and Dividend

The net profit after tax for the year amounted to £33,274 (31 December 2021: net profit of £197,363). The directors cannot recommend the payment of any dividends.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company was that of sales of the Company's product and marketing services to the group.

Review of Business

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AVITA Medical, Inc. (formerly AVITA Therapeutics), a Delaware corporation, was originally formed in April 2020. AVITA Medical, Inc. and its subsidiaries (including AVITA Medical Pty Limited ("**AVITA Australia**") (collectively, "**AVITA Medical Group**" "**AVITA Medical**", "**we**", "**our**" or "**us**") is a regenerative medicine company leading the development and commercialization of devices and autologous cellular therapies for skin restoration. Our patented and proprietary RECELL® System ("RECELL System" or "RECELL") technology platform harnesses the regenerative properties of a patient's own skin to create Spray-On Skin™ Cells, an autologous skin cell suspension that is sprayed onto the patient to regenerate natural healthy skin.

AVITA Medical, Inc's lead product, the RECELL® System, technology platform harnesses the regenerative properties of a patient's own skin to create Spray-On Skin™ cells. The RECELL System has a long-established safety profile, and clear potential for clinical and health-economic value propositions across a range of skin-related clinical indications. The patented and proprietary platform technology underlying Spray-On Skin™ Cells originated in Australia, based on the seminal work of Professor Fiona Wood and fellow scientist Marie Stoner. RECELL was initially launched in the E.U. in 2005, and then in Australia in 2006, ahead of pivotal outcomes data demonstrating clinical performance relative to standard care. Pivotal trials were conducted in the U.S. beginning in 2010. In September 2018, the FDA approved RECELL as a Class 3 device through a PMA for the treatment of acute thermal burn injuries in patients 18 years and older. Following receipt of our original PMA, we commenced commercialization of the RECELL System in January 2019 in the United States. RECELL is a first-of-kind medical device approved through FDA's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, and the first Class 3 device approved for use in burn care in over 20 years.

The RECELL System is a single use (disposable), stand-alone, battery operated, autologous cell harvesting device containing enzymatic and buffer solutions, sterile surgical instruments, and actuators to achieve the disaggregation and delivery of skin cells. The platform technology of the RECELL System allows for the preparation and delivery of Spray-On Skin Cells, an autologous cellular suspension comprised of the patient's own skin cells necessary to regenerate natural healthy epidermis. These Spray-On Skin Cells are prepared at the point of care in as little as 30 minutes, providing a new way to treat thermal burns, other wounds, skin injuries or defects of the skin. The skin cell suspension includes keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and melanocytes, all of which play critical roles in skin regeneration. The treatment of burns with RECELL yields proven and significant reduction in the harvesting of donor skin. Donor sites are of great concern amongst burn patients. Burn wounds treated using RECELL show comparable results in burn wound healing outcomes relative to conventional grafting, despite the use of less donor site tissue. The ability of RECELL to retain melanocytes in the cell suspension is notable as these cells are critical for the restoration of natural pigmentation to the area treated, which is being further evaluated in ongoing clinical trials. Skin cell suspension is a powerful therapeutic with the potential for addressing unmet needs in a number of clinical indications, including burns, soft tissue repair, and vitiligo.

In addition to FDA approval in the U.S., the RECELL System has received various approvals and registrations in international markets. The RECELL System is Therapeutic Goods Administration ("**TGA**") registered in Australia for use in the treatment of burns, acute wounds, scars and vitiligo. In Europe, the RECELL System received CE-mark approval for the treatment of burns, chronic wounds, scars and vitiligo. In February 2019, our marketing partner COSMOTEC filed a Japan's Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act ("**PMDA**") application for approval to market the RECELL System in Japan for the treatment of burns and other wounds. In February 2022, COSMOTEC's application for regulatory approval was approved by the PMDA with labelling for treatment of burns. Presently, we are not actively marketing the RECELL System internationally and therefore do not derive meaningful revenue from the RECELL System in these markets.

Sales of the RECELL System increased 39% to £128,865 in the 12-months ended December 31, 2022 (2021: £92,773) and Cost of sales increased 77% to £111,804 (2021: £62,948). Administrative, sales and marketing expenses decreased 21% to £267,826 (2021: £294,576). The profit after taxation for the year was £33,274 (2021: profit after taxation of £197,363). The Company sets budget annually and monitors performance against these targets.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

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. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are the commercialization challenges of bringing new technology to market and the liquidity risk associated with the company's reliance on its parent company for funding.

Future Developments

The company continues to focus on limited commercial efforts and primarily focused on filling orders from existing customers.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:
James Corbett (appointed 28 September 2022)
Michael Holder (resigned 19 January 2023)
Donna Marie Shiroma
David O'Toole (appointed 21 June 2023)

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has granted indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as the date of approving the directors' report.

Auditors

A resolution to appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

Small Company Exemptions

In preparing this report the directors have taken advantage of the small company's exemption provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

By the order of the board

David O'Toole

David O'Toole
Director
Date: 3/8/2023

AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Avita Medical Europe Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Avita Medical Europe Limited (the 'company') for the 12 months ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the 12 month period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.
Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit: or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant; UK GAAP (FRS102), Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, including laws and regulations relating to employment matters and data security and protection.

- We obtained an understanding of how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries of management. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of board minutes.

- We enquired of management, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We corroborated this through our review of professional fees incurred during the period;

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the audit engagement team included:
  - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
  - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in making its significant accounting estimates;
  - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any large or unusual journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparation of the financial statements; and
  - assessing the extent of compliance with certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the accounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;

- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
  - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
  - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including the provisions of the applicable legislation, the regulators rules and related guidance, including guidance issued by relevant authorities that interpret those rules, the applicable statutory provisions.

- The company's management has not noted any matters of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud that were communicated with the audit team

- We completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Paul Brown
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Cambridge
4/8/2023

AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE 12 Months Ended 31 December 2022
The notes on page 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements

	Notes	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
		£	£
Turnover	3	128,865	92,773
Cost of sales		(111,804)	(62,948)
Gross profit		17,061	29,825
Other operating profit		283,852	461,860
Administrative, sales and marketing expenses	5	(267,826)	(294,576)
Operating profit	4	33,087	197,109
Interest income and similar income		187	254
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		33,274	197,363
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		33,274	197,363
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent		33,274	197,363
Total Comprehensive Profit for the year – due to the parent		33,274	197,363

AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022
The notes on page 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements

	Notes	As of 31 December 2022 £	As of 31 December 2021 £
Non-current assets:			
Tangible fixed assets	8	516	1,081
Total non-current assets		516	1,081
Current assets:			
Stocks	9	7,570	12,419
Debtors	10	29,242	274,918
Cash at bank and in hand		330,650	35,826
Total current assets		367,462	323,163
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(91,086)	(80,626)
Net current assets		276,376	242,537
Total assets less current liabilities		276,892	243,618
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	-	-
Net Assets		276,892	243,618
Capital and Reserves:			
Called up share capital	12	5,211,999	5,211,999
Share premium		19,714,812	19,714,812
Profit and loss account		(24,649,919)	(24,683,193)
Shareholders' equity (deficit)		276,892	243,618

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the directors and are signed on their behalf by:

David O'Toole

David O'Toole
Director
Date: 3/8/2023

Company Number: 04661707

AVITA MEDICAL EUROPE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
The notes on page 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 31 December 2021	5,211,999	19,714,812	(24,683,193)	243,618
Profit for the period	-	-	33,274	33,274
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	33,274	33,274
At 31 December 2022	5,211,999	19,714,812	(24,649,919)	276,892

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	1,227	19,714,812	(24,880,556)	(5,164,517)
Share issuance	5,210,772	-	-	5,210,772
Profit for the period	-	-	197,363	197,363
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	197,363	197,363
At 31 December 2021	5,211,999	19,714,812	(24,683,193)	243,618

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

1. Corporate Information

The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and its Principal Place of Business and Registered Office is Wellington House, East Road, Cambridge CB1 1BH.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Standard 102 – "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared at the historic cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the company's functional currency.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it will not be reversed. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- *Sale of goods* - Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the control of the goods have passed to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for the product. Control is considered passed to the buyer at the time of shipment of the goods to the customer.

- *Interest income* - Revenue is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

c) Cash flow statement

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under Section 7 "Statement of Cash Flow" not to present a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures. In accordance with the exemption the financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent company, AVITA Medical, Inc., copies of which are published and available to the public. The public can obtain any documents that the Group files with the SEC at www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of announcements made by the Company to ASX are available on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) and also, under the heading "Investors: Press Releases" at the following link on our website(https://ir.avitamedical.com/press-releases).

d) Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avita Medical, Inc. Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with members of the Avita Medical group.

e) Leases

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

f) Debtors

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 to 90-day terms, are recognized initially at transaction price, less an allowance for impairment.

g) Stocks

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for at purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis.

Net realizable 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. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

h) Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

i) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction and marked to market every reporting period. All translation differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j) Tangible Fixed Assets

The Company's fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is computed based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the various classes of assets. The ranges of estimated useful lives for the principal classes of assets are as follows:

Computer equipment – 3 years

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered impaired when the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the net book value. The excess of the net book value over its fair value is charged as impairment loss to profit and loss account.

Repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds on disposal with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

k) Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognized as other comprehensive income or to an item recognized directly in equity is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognized in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognized in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

l) Pension costs

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

m) Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortized cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortized cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n) Research and development costs

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

o) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of going concern, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. As of 31 December 2022, the company has net assets of £276,8922 and made a net profit after tax of £33,274.

For future cash flow requirements, the Company remains dependent upon the Parent Company, Avita Medical, Inc. The Company has received confirmation from the Parent Company that support will be provided to the Company so that it is able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for a period of not less than one year from the date of approval of these accounts.

AVITA Medical, Inc. has historically funded its research and development activities, and more recently its substantial investment in sales and marketing activities, through raising capital by issuing securities, and it is expected that similar funding will be obtained to provide working capital if and when required. If AVITA Medical, Inc. is unable to raise capital in the future, the AVITA Medical, Inc. may need to curtail expenditures by scaling back certain research and development or other programs.

On April 14, 2023, the AVITA Medical, Inc. entered into a Sales Agreement with Cowen and Company, LLC pursuant to which the AVITA Medical, Inc. may sell from time-to-time up to 3,799,164 shares of its common stock (the "2023 ATM Program"). AVITA Medical, Inc. has not made any sales under the 2023 ATM Program but anticipates that any proceeds from sales under the 2023 ATM Program will be used for general corporate purposes including our product development pipeline and to pursue approvals of our products for additional indications, which may include licensing arrangements.

Given the above, we believe there is presently sufficient working capital to support our operating activities over the next twelve months and the company believes it has the ability to realize its assets and pay its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided by the Company's principal activities, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below.

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	103,468	54,340
Europe	25,397	21,200
Rest of the world	-	17,233
Total	128,865	92,773

4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	£	£
Depreciation of fixed assets	565	1,700
Auditor's remuneration – audit services	36,800	32,000
Auditor's remuneration – non-audit services	11,412	4;426
Change to Net gain on foreign currency translation	(24,092	(155,156)
Total	(24,607)	(117,030)

5. Administrative, sales and marketing expenses

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	£	£
Administrative expenses	30,563	75,639
Sales and marketing expenses	237,263	218,937
Total	267,826	294,576

6. Staff costs

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	172,675	308,718
Social security costs	18,960	34,334
Other pension costs	13,414	23,282
Total	205,049	366,334

The average number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	No.	No.
Sales and marketing expenses	2	2
Total	2	2

No directors are remunerated through Avita Medical Europe Limited. Personnel compensation in relation to key management is processed through the parent company as such no amounts are recorded in the Company.

7. Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

The tax (credit) / charge is based on the results for the year and represents:

	12 months ended 31 December 2022	18 months ended 31 December 2021
	£	£
UK Corporation Tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	-

The tax assessed for the 12-month period is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained as follows:

Reconciliation of tax charge	18 months ended 31 December 2021 £	18 months ended 31 December 2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	33;274	197,363
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19.00% (PY: 19.00%)	6,322	37,499
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	189	97
Other permanent differences	-	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	2,056	(1,410,989)
Movement in deferred tax not recognized	8,567	1,373,393
Tax charge/(credit) for the period	-	-

A net deferred tax asset of £5,871K (PY: £5,879K) has not been recognized in respect of tax losses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset would be recoverable. The unrecognized deferred tax asset would be recoverable to the extent that the company generates sufficient taxable profits in the future.

On 3 March 2021, it was announced that the UK main rate of corporation tax will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 for companies with annual taxable profits above £250,000. This is an increase of 6% from the current rate of 19%. Companies making annual taxable profits of £50,000 or less will continue to pay corporation tax at 19% with a marginal rate adjustment for companies making annual taxable profits between the two levels.

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Total assets £
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	4,747	4,747
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(2,829)	(2,829)
At 31 December 2022	1,918	1,918
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 1 January 2022	(3,666)	(3,666)
Charge for the year	(565)	(565)
Disposals for the year	2,829	2,829
At 31 December 2022	(1,402)	(1,402)
Net book values		
At 31 December 2022	516	516
At 31 December 2021	1,081	1,081

9. Stocks

	As of	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£	£
Finished goods at cost	7,570	12,419

The Company did not recognize an impairment loss against stock.

10. Debtors

	As of	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£	£
Amounts due from group undertakings	21,378	264,014
Other debtors	120	500
Trade debtors	5,264	5,100
Prepayments and accrued income	2,480	5,077
VAT and other tax refunds	-	227
Total	29,242	274,918

An impairment loss of £26 (2021: £6,530) has been recognized against trade debtors.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	As of	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,082	1,069
Other creditors	-	38
Accruals and deferred income	70,269	69,637
Social security and other taxes	16,084	8,168
Pension creditor	651	1,714
Total	91,086	80,626

12. Share capital

	As of	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,211,999	5,211,999
Total	5,211,999	5,211,999

Share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital. As of 31 December 2022, the Company had a total of 5,211,999 shares outstanding (5,211,999 as of 31 December 2021).

13. Reserves

Share premium – includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transactional costs associated with the issue of shares are deducted from share premium.

Retained earnings – includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

14. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is AVITA Medical, Inc. which is registered and quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange and the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC. Our website address is www.avitamedical.com. We make our periodic reports, together with any amendments, available on our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish the reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC or with the Australian Securities Exchange, or ASX. The SEC maintains an internet site, www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Copies of announcements made by the Company to the ASX are available on ASX's website (www.asx.com.au).