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Company Announcements
Australian Securities Exchange
Exchange Centre
Level 1, 20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

FINANCIAL AND STATUTORY REPORTS 2009

In accordance with the Listing Rule 4.5.1 attached is a copy of the Financial and Statutory Reports the year ended 31 December 2009.

Yours sincerely

George Forster
General Counsel and Company Secretary

COCA-COLA AMATIL

Financial and Statutory Reports

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

Contents

The Directors submit hereunder their Report on Coca-Cola Amatil Limited (Company, CCA or CCA Entity) and its subsidiaries (Group or CCA Group) for the financial year ended 31 December 2009.

Names and particulars of Directors

The names of the Directors of the Company in office during the financial year and until the date of this Report and the beneficial interest of each Director in the share capital of the Company are detailed below –

	Ordinary shares No.	Long Term Incentive Share Plan[1] No.	Non-Executive Directors Share Plan[1] No.	Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust[1] No.	Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan[1] No.
David Michael Gonski, AC	63,306	–	194,589	97,898	–
Catherine Michelle Brenner	408	–	12,022	–	–
Jillian Rosemary Broadbent, AO	3,546	–	26,899	35,863	–
Terry James Davis	272,745	649,908	–	–	163,281
Martin Jansen[2]	–	–	–	–	–
Geoffrey James Kelly	1,548	–	20,707	–	–
Wallace Macarthur King, AO	1,200	–	45,889	7,438	–
David Edward Meiklejohn, AM	5,715	–	19,560	–	–
Former Director					
Irial Finan[3]					

1 Beneficial interest held subject to conditions of the Plans/Trust.
2 Appointed 15 December 2009.
3 Retired 15 December 2009.

Particulars of the qualifications, other directorships, experience and special responsibilities of each Director are set out on page [x] of the Annual Report.

Dividends

	Rate per share ¢	Fully franked per share ¢	Amount $M	Date paid or payable
Final dividend declared on ordinary shares (not recognised as a liability)	25.0	25.0	187.2	6 April 2010
Dividends paid in the year –				
Final dividend on ordinary shares for 2008	22.0	22.0	161.9	6 April 2009
Interim dividend on ordinary shares for 2009	18.5	18.5	137.4	6 October 2009

Operating and financial review

Principal activities and operations

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year ended 31 December 2009 were –

- the manufacture, distribution and marketing of carbonated soft drinks, still and mineral waters, fruit juices, coffee and other alcohol-free beverages;
- the processing and marketing of fruit, vegetables and other food products; and
- the manufacture and/or distribution of premium beer brands and the premium spirit portfolio of global distributor Maxxium, by Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd, a joint venture entity between CCA and SABMiller plc.

The Group's principal operations were in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Financial results

The Group's net profit attributable to members of the Company was $449.0 million, compared with $385.6 million in 2008, representing a 16.4% increase from last year.

The Group's trading revenue for the financial year was $4,403.8 million, compared with $4,091.4 million for 2008. Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) increased by 10.3% to $787.3 million, compared with $713.8 million (before significant items) in 2008.

Operating cash flow increased by 74.5% to $751.3 million, compared with $430.6 million in 2008.

Review of operations

The EBIT contribution from each operating segment was as follows –

- Australia Beverages EBIT increased by 9.5% to $549.9 million, compared with $502.2 million in 2008;
- New Zealand & Fiji EBIT was $82.7 million, compared with $83.4 million in 2008;
- Indonesia & PNG EBIT increased by 22.1% to $61.8 million, compared with $50.6 million in 2008; and
- Food & Services EBIT increased by 89.3% to $95.2 million, compared with $50.3 million in 2008. 2008 EBIT includes significant items of $26.7 million (expense) relating to SPC Ardmona (SPCA).

Further details of the operations of the Group during the financial year are set out on pages [x] to [x] of the Annual Report.

Operating and financial review continued

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there have been no other significant changes in the Group's state of affairs or principal activities during the twelve months to 31 December 2009.

Future developments

Information on the future developments of the Group and its business strategies are included in the front section of this Annual Report.

While the Company continues to meet its obligations in respect of continuous disclosure, further information of likely developments, business strategies and prospects has not been included here because, in the opinion of the Directors, such disclosure would unreasonably prejudice the interests of the Group.

Environmental regulation and performance

Management of environmental issues is a core component of operational management within the Group's businesses. The Group is committed to understanding and minimising any adverse environmental impacts of its beverage and food manufacturing activities, recognising that the key areas of environmental impact are water use, energy use and post sale to consumer waste.

Group policy is to ensure all environmental laws and permit conditions are observed. The Group monitors its environmental issues at an operational level, overlaid with a compliance system overseen by the Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee. Although the Group's various operations involve relatively low inherent environmental risks, matters of non-compliance are identified from time to time and are corrected as part of routine management, and typically notified to the appropriate regulatory authority.

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the financial year are detailed below –

	Board of Directors		Audit & Risk Committee[1]		Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee[2]		Compensation Committee[3]		Related Party Committee[4]		Nominations Committee[5]		Other Committees[6]
	Meetings held while a Director	No. of meetings attended	Meetings held while a member	No. of meetings attended	Meetings held while a member	No. of meetings attended	Meetings held while a member	No. of meetings attended	Meetings held while a member	No. of meetings attended	Meetings held while a member	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings attended
D.M. Gonski, AC	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	1	1	1
C.M. Brenner	6	6	–	–	–	–	4	4	7	7	1	1	–
J.R. Broadbent, AO	6	6	–	–	4	4	4	4	7	7	1	1	–
T.J. Davis	6	6	4*	4*	4*	4*	–	–	7*	7*	1*	1*	9
M. Jansen[7&8]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G.J. Kelly[8]	6	6	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
W.M. King, AO	6	3	–	–	4	2	–	–	7	4	1	1	–
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	6	6	4	4	4	3	–	–	7	7	1	1	–
I. Finan[8&9]	6	6	4	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 The Audit & Risk Committee reviews matters relevant to control systems so as to effectively safeguard the Company's assets, accounting records held to comply with statutory requirements and other financial information. It consists of three Non-Executive Directors. Refer to the Corporate Governance section on page [X] of the Annual Report for further details on this and other Committees.

2 The Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee reviews systems of control so as to effectively safeguard against contraventions of the Company's statutory responsibilities and to ensure there are policies and procedures in place to protect the Company's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen. It consists of four Non-Executive Directors.

3 The Compensation Committee reviews matters relevant to the remuneration of executive Directors and senior Company executives. It consists of four Non-Executive Directors.

4 The Related Party Committee reviews agreements and business transactions with related parties. It consists of five Non-Executive Directors who are not associated with a related party.

5 The Nominations Committee reviews the composition of the Board, including identifying suitable candidates for appointment to the Board and reviews general matters of corporate governance. It consists of five independent Non-Executive Directors.

6 Committees were created to attend to allotments of securities and administrative matters on behalf of the Board. A quorum for these Committees is any two Directors, or any one Director and a Chief Financial Officer.

7 Appointed 15 December 2009.

8 Non-residents of Australia.

9 Retired 15 December 2009.

** Mr T.J. Davis attended by invitation.*

Committee membership

As at the date of this Report, the Company had an Audit & Risk Committee, a Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee, a Compensation Committee, a Related Party Committee and a Nominations Committee of the Board.

Members acting on the Committees of the Board during the year were –

Audit & Risk	Compliance & Social Responsibility	Compensation	Related Party	Nominations
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM[1]	J.R. Broadbent, AO[1]	C.M. Brenner[1]	D.M. Gonski, AC[1]	D.M. Gonski, AC[1]
D.M. Gonski, AC	D.M. Gonski, AC	D.M. Gonski, AC	C.M. Brenner	C.M. Brenner
M. Jansen[2]	W.M. King, AO	J.R. Broadbent, AO	J.R. Broadbent, AO	J.R. Broadbent, AO
I. Finan[3]	D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	G.J. Kelly	W.M. King, AO	W.M. King, AO
	I. Finan[3]		D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	D.E. Meiklejohn, AM

1 Chairman of the relevant Committee.

2 Appointed 15 December 2009.

3 Retired 15 December 2009.

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Company has paid the premium for Directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of Directors and executive officers of the Company and its subsidiaries as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The terms of the policy prohibit disclosure of details of the insurance cover and premium.

Share options

No options have been issued since 1 January 2003. From the beginning of the 2003 financial year, options were removed from the remuneration package of Group executives. Details of options on issue at the end of the 2009 financial year and options exercised during the financial year are included in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Events after the balance date

Dividend

Since the end of the financial year, the Directors have declared the following dividend –

Class of share	Rate per share ¢	Fully franked per share ¢	Amount $M	Date payable
Ordinary	25.0	25.0	187.2	6 April 2010

The dividend has not been recognised as a liability in the 31 December 2009 financial statements.

Rounding

The Company is of a kind referred to in the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Class Order No. 98/100 and, in accordance with this Class Order, amounts in the financial statements and this Report have been rounded off to the nearest tenth of a million dollars.

Remuneration report

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 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 Company, and includes the five executives in the Company and the Group receiving the highest remuneration. For the purposes of this report, the term "executive" encompasses the senior executives, general managers and secretaries of the Company and the Group.

The details of key management personnel (including the five highest remunerated executives of the Company and the Group) are –

Directors

D.M. Gonski, AC	Chairman (Non-Executive)
C.M. Brenner	Director (Non-Executive)
J.R. Broadbent, AO	Director (Non-Executive)
T.J. Davis	Director and Group Managing Director
M. Jansen	Director (Non-Executive) – Appointed 15 December 2009
G.J. Kelly	Director (Non-Executive)
W.M. King, AO	Director (Non-Executive)
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	Director (Non-Executive)
I. Finan	Director (Non-Executive) – Retired 15 December 2009

Executives

W.G. White	Managing Director, Australasia
G. Adams	Managing Director, New Zealand & Fiji
P.N. Kelly	Managing Director, Asia (Managing Director, Indonesia & PNG – Appointed 1 February 2010)
J. Seward	Managing Director, Indonesia & PNG (Head of Commercial – Appointed 1 February 2010)
S.C. Perkins	Acting Managing Director, Food & Services – Appointed 22 April 2009
N.I. O'Sullivan	Chief Financial Officer – Operations
K.A. McKenzie	Chief Financial Officer – Statutory and Compliance
N. Garrard	Managing Director, Food & Services – Resigned 22 April 2009

Other than the changes for P.N. Kelly and J. Seward, there were no other changes to key management personnel after reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

The information contained in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308 (3C) of the Corporations Act 2001. Refer to the audit opinion on page [145].

The remuneration report is in six sections as follows:

A. Compensation Committee
B. Remuneration Policy
C. Remuneration structure
D. Summary of employment contracts
E. Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors
F. Remuneration of key management personnel.

Remuneration report continued

A. Compensation Committee

a) Function

The Compensation Committee (Committee) is a committee of the Board of Directors. Its functions are to review –

- issues relating to the remuneration of CCA's Group Managing Director, senior executives and Non-Executive Directors;
- senior executives' succession planning; and
- general remuneration and succession planning matters.

b) Membership

The Committee is comprised of four Non-Executive Directors. The CCA Board appoints the Chairman of the Committee.

c) Meetings

The Committee normally meets four times per year in February, June, August and December and on other occasions as deemed necessary by the Chairman. A quorum for meetings is two members. As required, CCA's Group Managing Director, Human Resources Director and Remuneration Manager attend the meetings. The Chairman of the Committee reports meeting findings and recommendations at the Board's next meeting.

d) Responsibilities

Remuneration
Annually, the Committee –

- obtains data from external remuneration sources to ensure the Company's remuneration practices are in line with market conditions;
- reviews the Group Managing Director's remuneration package, incentive payments and termination arrangements and where appropriate makes recommendations to the Board;
- reviews and approves all material remuneration components of senior executive remuneration packages and incentive payments (at CCA job grade C and above);
- reviews country retirement plans;
- reviews and approves senior executive variable incentive plan rules and participation for the forthcoming year (both annual cash plans and the Long Term Incentive Share Plan); and
- reviews and where appropriate recommends changes to Non-Executive Directors' remuneration to the Board.

The Committee also reviews appointments, terminations and changes to remuneration during the year for those senior executives reporting directly to the Group Managing Director.

Succession planning
On at least an annual basis, the Committee reviews the succession plans for the Group Managing Director and senior executives.

e) Authority

With respect to remuneration, the Committee –

- is authorised to approve remuneration, policies and procedures for senior executives. Matters of significant importance are referred to the Board; and
- refers to the Board recommendations relating to the Group Managing Director's and Non-Executive Directors' remuneration.

With respect to succession planning, the Committee –

- is authorised to approve succession plans for senior executives. Matters of significant importance are referred to the Board; and
- refers to the Board recommendations relating to the Group Managing Director's succession plan.

B. Remuneration Policy

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the nature and amount of the Group Managing Director's and senior executives' remuneration. In determining the composition and amount of the Group Managing Director's and senior executives' remuneration, the Committee applies the Company's Remuneration Policy, of which the main principles and practices are as follows –

- remuneration will be competitively set to attract, motivate and retain top calibre executives;
- remuneration will incorporate, to a significant degree, variable pay elements for short term and long term performance, which will –
  - link executive reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Group;
  - align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
  - reward the Group Managing Director and senior executives for Group, business unit (where applicable) and individual performance against appropriate benchmarks and targets; and
  - ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards;
- remuneration will be reviewed annually by the Committee through a process that considers Group, business unit (where applicable) and individual performance. The Committee will also consider pertinent advice from external consultants on current international and local market practices and will take into account market comparisons for similar roles together with the level of responsibility of the individual;
- remuneration systems will complement and reinforce the Company's Code of Conduct and succession planning; and
- remuneration and terms and conditions of employment will be specified in an individual letter of employment and signed by the Company and the executive. The relationship of remuneration, potential annual and long term incentive payments is established for each level of executive management by the Committee. For executives, potential incentive payments as a proportion of total potential remuneration increase with seniority and responsibility in the organisation.

C. Remuneration structure

The Company's remuneration structure is designed to provide flexibility to individual remuneration packages for the Group Managing Director and executives based on their importance to the success of the business and their potential to impact business performance.

The remuneration of the Group Managing Director and executives comprises –

- fixed remuneration – which includes base salary and benefits such as superannuation; and
- at risk remuneration – which includes short and long term incentives.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors comprises base fees, Board Committee fees and where required by law, superannuation contributions.

The Group Managing Director's and senior executives' total remuneration is targeted at the 75th percentile of comparable positions in comparable companies, which is achieved when individual and Company performance targets are met.

Total remuneration for each executive is benchmarked against comparable positions in companies that are comparable to CCA. The remuneration of the Group Managing Director is benchmarked against that of other Australian and international companies comparable to CCA.

The Company's approach in recent years is to have a greater component of at risk remuneration for executives and senior executives represented by CCA shares. At risk remuneration as a percentage of total remuneration varies depending on the importance of the individual to the success of the business and their potential to impact business performance.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

a) Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration comprising base salary, benefits (including superannuation) and applicable fringe benefits tax (reflecting CCA's total cost to the Company approach) is determined on an individual basis, considering the size and scope of the role, the importance of the role to the Company and the demand for the role in the market place. It may also include deferred remuneration payable under the terms of a service agreement, which is either a once only payment in cash or a once only award of CCA shares made at the completion of a specified employment period.

Fixed remuneration does not vary over the course of a year due to performance. Remuneration packages (including fixed and variable components and benefits) are reviewed annually and no component is guaranteed an increase.

The Committee obtains advice from external remuneration consultants on fixed remuneration, which incorporates international and local market practices and market comparisons for similar roles, together with the level of responsibility, performance and potential of the executive.

b) At risk remuneration

At risk remuneration comprises both short (annual) and long term incentives. The annual and long term incentives are an integral part of CCA's approach to providing competitive performance based remuneration. The at risk components of the Group Managing Director's and senior executives' remuneration are intended to ensure an appropriate proportion of their remuneration is linked to growth in shareholder value and the achievement of key operational targets and are described in the following sections.

Short Term Incentive Plan (STIP)
The STIP provides the opportunity for executives to earn an annual cash incentive upon the achievement of targets that are set at the beginning of the financial year. The Board annually invites the Group Managing Director and senior executives to participate in the STIP. Both on-target and maximum STIP amounts are set by reference to companies comparable to CCA. The incentives are included in the executive's remuneration package at an on-target value, which assumes 100% achievement of the targets. Company performance targets are reviewed and approved by the Committee prior to the start of the year and are clearly defined and measurable.

The STIP's key objectives are set each year to emphasise team performance and to identify and reward individual contributions. Payments from the STIP are based on the performance of the Group or business unit and the individual's performance over the past year.

Group performance is based on achievement of volume and net operating profit after tax targets against budget and prior year. Business unit performance is based on achievement of earnings before interest and tax targets against budget and prior year and where relevant for the business unit, achievement of volume targets against budget. These Board approved performance measures are to align executives' rewards to the key performance drivers of the Company. Individual performance is based on the achievement of pre-determined key performance indicators.

The Committee annually reviews the ongoing appropriateness of the STIP, its rules and the degree of difficulty in meeting targets. At the completion of the financial year, the Committee relies on audited financial results for calculating payments in accordance with the STIP rules. The Committee reviews actual performance against targets, considers individual performance and taking into account relevant factors affecting the business, approves all incentive payments prior to payment being made in March of the following year. The incentive is paid in cash for all countries with the exception of Australia, where 20% (increased from 10% from 1 January 2008) of the incentive earned up to target and 100% of any incentive earned over target (up to a maximum of 120%) is required to be salary sacrificed into CCA shares, unless waived by the Committee. From 1 January 2008, an executive may elect to sacrifice up to a further 5% of the earned incentive into shares. Shares issued prior to the 2009 year STIP must remain in trust for twelve months, after which the participant may withdraw the shares. Due to the change in the taxation arrangements of share plans announced by the Australian Government during 2009, the maximum amount of salary sacrificed into shares for the 2009 year STIP is $5,000 and these shares must remain in trust for seventeen months.

C. Remuneration structure continued

b) At risk remuneration continued

Long Term Incentive Share Plan (LTISP)
The Board annually invites the Group Managing Director and senior executives to participate in the LTISP.

The LTISP creates a direct link between the financial performance of the Company, the value created for shareholders and the reward earned by key executives. In addition, the LTISP assists in retention of senior executives and provides a mechanism for executives to increase their holding of CCA shares, ensuring better alignment with shareholders. Both threshold and maximum LTISP amounts are set by reference to CCA's peer group of companies in the external market.

The LTISP offers the executive a right to an ordinary share in the Company, subject to the achievement of the applicable performance measures.

With respect to the 2007-2009, 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 performance periods, half of the award is subject to a relative total shareholder return (TSR) measure and half of the award is subject to the achievement of an average annual growth in Earnings Per Share (EPS) over the period. The EPS hurdle is a stretching and "line of sight" hurdle for Plan participants, as the achievement of the hurdle directly correlates to improved shareholder value and the Committee considers it a more appropriate key indicator of the financial success of the business. Achieving the EPS target will have a positive impact on TSR.

At the completion of the relevant plan period, an external consultant performs the TSR calculations in accordance with a pre-determined TSR methodology and the LTISP rules. For those plans subject to an EPS performance measure, the Committee relies on audited financial results and the award of shares is calculated in accordance with the LTISP rules. The Committee reviews the calculations and approves all awards prior to any vesting of shares to plan participants. The calculation and awards to key management personnel have been audited.

For each performance hurdle, an appropriate vesting scale rewards a greater number of shares for over-achievement of the minimum threshold. Details of each plan's vesting scales are provided on pages [42] to [45]. On-target total remuneration for an executive is premised on achieving the threshold performance (i.e. 51st percentile for TSR).

For the 2007-2009 LTISP, following feedback from shareholders prior to the Annual General Meeting held in May 2007, the vesting scale for the Group Managing Director was altered so that in effect he received 67.5% of his originally proposed threshold award. The Board believed that reducing the on-target or threshold award for the other executives invited into this plan would reduce their on-target total remuneration to a less competitive position and increased the risk of not retaining key executives at a time when labour markets were very competitive. As a result, the original vesting scales remained unchanged for this group, and two vesting scales now operate for this plan (that is, one vesting scale for the Group Managing Director and another for all other executives in the plan).

For the 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 LTISP, the vesting scale for the Group Managing Director and the other executives were aligned to the vesting scale for the Group Managing Director's 2007-2009 LTISP.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

b) At risk remuneration continued

Further detail on the performance conditions, peer groups, maximum awards and retesting is provided in the accompanying summary of the terms and conditions of the LTISP on pages [42] to [45]. If the executive ceases to be employed before the end of the performance period by reason of death, disablement, retirement or redundancy, or for any other reason approved by the Board, the following proportion of shares offered to the executive in respect of that performance period will be allocated, subject to the Board's discretion –

- if more than one-third of the performance period has elapsed, the number of shares to be allocated will be pro rated over the performance period and the performance condition will apply as at the date of cessation of employment; or
- where less than one-third of the performance period has elapsed, no shares will be allocated.

For the 2007-2009, 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 LTISP, in the event of a change of control of the Company prior to the end of a performance period, the threshold number of shares offered to the executive in respect of the performance period will be allocated to the executive irrespective of whether either of the performance conditions is satisfied.

Once shares have been allocated following the achievement of the performance conditions, executives are restricted from disposing at least 25% of these shares for two years after allocation in accordance with a prescribed scale. The restrictions on disposal cease if an executive ceases employment or may be waived by the Board in special circumstances such as change of control or other events affecting the issued capital of the Company.

Any awards under the LTISP are made in accordance with the LTISP rules. The shares are offered to the executives at no cost. At the end of the performance period, subject to the satisfaction of the performance hurdles, any shares allocated will be acquired by the LTISP trustee by purchasing shares on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) at the prevailing market price or by subscribing for new shares at no cost to the executive. To date, all awards of shares earned by executives have been purchased on market.

Executive Retention Share Plan (ERSP)
The Board approved the establishment of the ERSP in 2007 and invited key senior executives to participate. The Group Managing Director was not eligible to participate without shareholder approval and was not invited to participate in the 2007-2009 ERSP.

The retention of key executives was viewed as critical to the success of CCA over the three year period to 2009, especially given that in most of the markets that CCA operated in at that time there was a shortage of suitable senior executive talent. The ERSP complemented the LTISP and offered an award of shares at the end of a three year period with no performance hurdles attached, so as to guarantee an award, provided the executive was still employed by the Company. Whilst it was recognised that this award alone would not guarantee retention and that senior executive retention varied among individuals for many diverse and complex reasons (including among other things meaningful career paths, succession planning and employee engagement), offering a tangible reward in the form of CCA shares did provide a direct incentive for the participant to remain employed with the Group through until vesting date. Once the shares vest, there is no holding restriction.

The individual awards offered in 2007 were calculated as three years worth of one-third of the annual on-target LTISP award, with the corresponding LTISP award being reduced accordingly. The effect was that the overall total remuneration package for those executives participating remained unchanged.

If an executive left the employment of CCA prior to the completion of the three year period, no shares vested. If the executive ceased to be employed before the end of the three year period by reason of death, disablement, retirement or redundancy, or for such other reason approved by the Board, the number of shares to be allocated will be pro rated over the three year period.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

b) At risk remuneration continued

In 2007, a total of sixty nine executives were awarded 437,587 shares under the 2007-2009 ERSP with vesting in early 2010. A senior executive who joined CCA in early 2008 was invited into the 2008-2010 ERSP, with vesting in early 2011, in part to compensate for long term benefits forgone with a previous employer, with an award of 12,500 shares.

As at 31 December 2009, twelve of the group of seventy executives have left the employment of the CCA Group.

c) Speculative trading

Under CCA's Policy of Dealing in CCA Shares, Directors and executives are prohibited from short term or speculative trading in the Company's shares and transactions in the derivative markets.

The prohibition on short term or speculative trading includes direct dealings in the Company's shares and transactions in the derivative markets involving exchange traded options, share warrants and similar instruments.

The entering into of all types of "protection arrangements" for any CCA shares (or CCA products in the derivative markets) that are held directly or indirectly by Directors or senior management (including both in respect of vested and unvested shares in any Director or employee share plan) are prohibited at any time, irrespective of whether such protection arrangements are entered into during trading windows or otherwise.

The entering into any margin lending arrangement involving CCA shares, during or outside a trading window, is also prohibited.

The Policy has been formally circulated to all Directors and executives. Failure to comply with this Policy will be regarded as a breach of the CCA Code of Business Conduct and will attract a penalty that may include termination of employment depending on the severity of the breach.

The movement of shares during the reporting period held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by the Group Managing Director is disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

CCA's financial performance

The following details CCA's financial performance over the last six years –

Year end 31 December	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total dividends (cents per share)	28.0	31.5	32.5	35.5	39.0	43.5
Share buy-back – capital ($ per share)[1]	–	–	–	–	2.67	–
Share buy-back – dividend ($ per share)[1]	–	–	–	–	5.17	–
Net operating profit after tax[2] ($M)	274.3	320.5	323.5	366.3[4]	404.3	449.0
Share price at 31 December[3] ($)	8.13	7.71	7.76	9.48	9.19	11.53

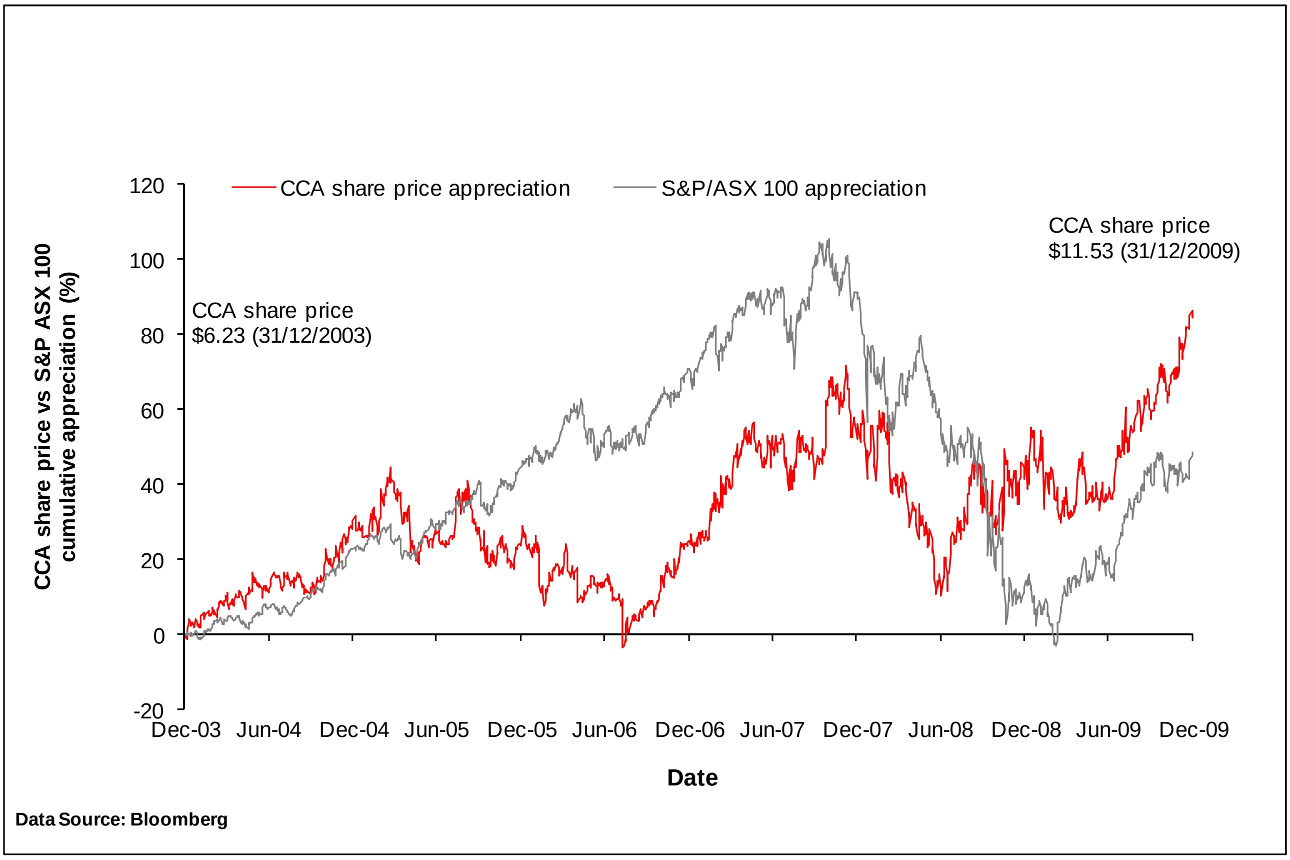
1 Following the sale of the South Korean business, an off-market share buy-back of 21,683,347 shares was completed on 29 January 2008.

2 Net profit before significant items.

3 Share price at 31 December 2003 was $6.23.

4 Includes operating result for the South Korean business of $1.3 million loss.

CCA's share price against the ASX All Industrials Top 100 (ASX 100) for the last six years is as follows –

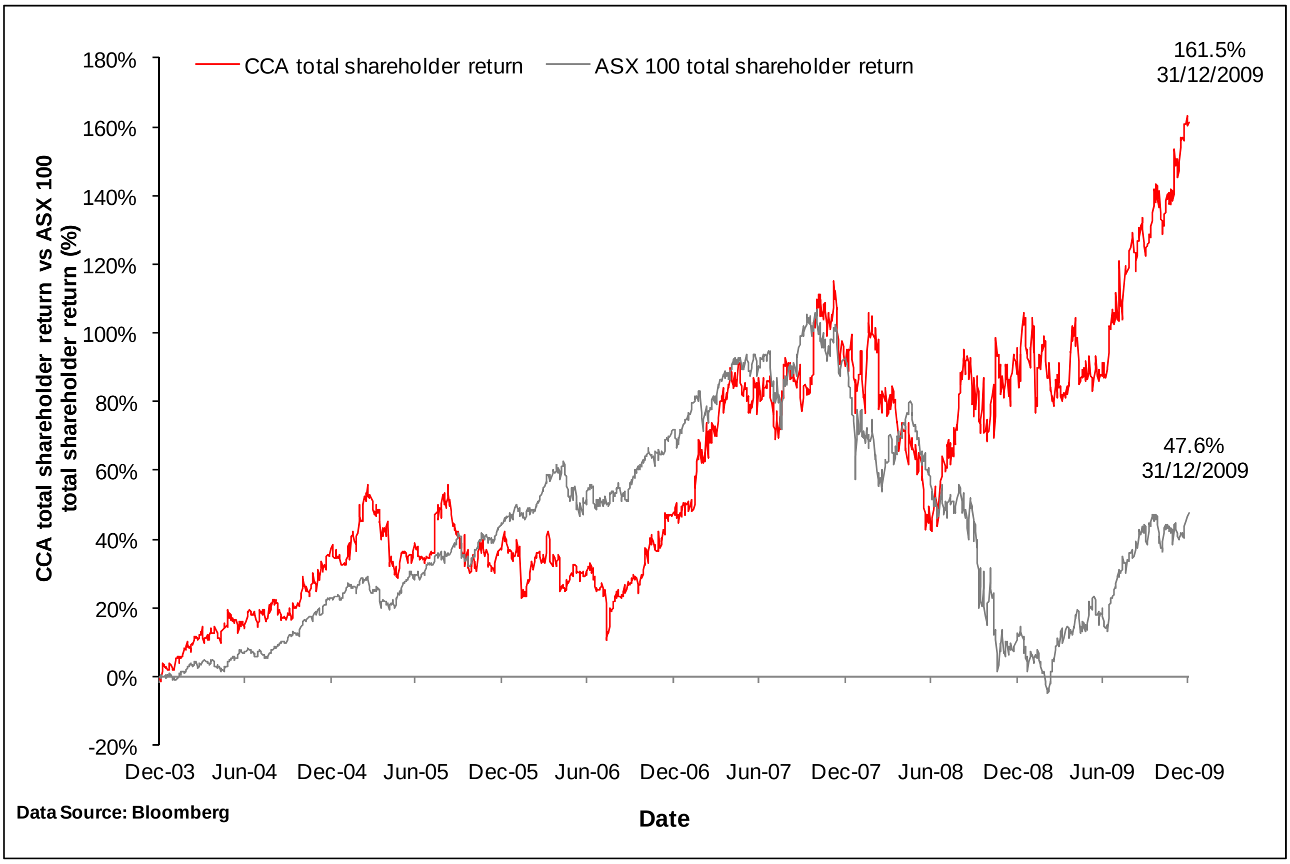


Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

CCA's financial performance continued

CCA's TSR against the ASX All Industrials Top 100 (ASX 100) for the last six years is as follows –



As can be seen from the above graph, CCA's TSR has increased by 161.5% compared to the ASX 100 TSR which increased by 47.6% over the same period.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

The following summarises the terms and conditions of each current plan within the LTISP –

a) 2007-2009 Long Term Incentive Share Plan

Offered to	Group Managing Director and executives.
Period	1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009.
Performance conditions	Two performance conditions exist, with half of the award subject to a TSR measure and half of the award subject to the achievement of average annual growth in EPS over the period. For the TSR hurdle, two peer groups are used, with each peer group having equal weighting in the TSR measure; peer group 1 reflects comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 represents selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies.
Vesting scale	Two vesting scales are in place for this particular plan, with a vesting scale for the Group Managing Director and a vesting scale for executives. The vesting scale for executives offers a higher award at earlier achievement levels, given that for this group their awards are substantially less than those of the Group Managing Director.
– Group Managing Director	Component A – none of the award will vest if CCA's TSR is below the 51st percentile of the peer group. 51% of the maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at the 51st percentile of the peer group. If CCA's TSR is at the 55th percentile of the peer group, 60% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 51st percentile and 55th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 60th percentile of the peer group, 70% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 55th percentile and 60th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 65th percentile of the peer group, 80% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 60th percentile and 65th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 70th percentile of the peer group, 90% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 65th percentile and 70th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 75th percentile of the peer group, 100% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 70th percentile and 75th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). The maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at or above the 75th percentile.
	Component B – none of the award will be allocated unless the Company's average growth in EPS is 8.2% per annum over the performance period. 51% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 8.2% per annum. Between 8.2% and 9% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 60% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 9% per annum. Between 9% and 10% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 70% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 10% per annum. Between 10% and 15% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 85% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 15% per annum. 100% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 16% per annum. Between 15% and 16% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. The maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is at or above 16% per annum.

C. Remuneration structure continued

a) 2007-2009 Long Term Incentive Share Plan continued

– executives	Component A – none of the award will vest if CCA's TSR is below the 51st percentile of the peer group. 75.5% of the maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at the 51st percentile of the peer group. If CCA's TSR is at the 55th percentile of the peer group, 87.5% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 51st percentile and 55th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 60th percentile of the peer group, 92.5% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 55th percentile and 60th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 65th percentile of the peer group, 95% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 60th percentile and 65th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 70th percentile of the peer group, 97.5% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 65th percentile and 70th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 75th percentile of the peer group, 100% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 70th percentile and 75th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). The maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at or above the 75th percentile. Component B – none of the award will be allocated unless the Company's average growth in EPS is 8.2% per annum over the performance period. 75.5% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 8.2% per annum. Between 8.2% and 9% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 87.5% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 9% per annum. Between 9% and 10% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 92.5% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 10% per annum. Between 10% and 13.3% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 95% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 13.3% per annum. Between 13.3% and 15.3% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 97.5% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 15.3% per annum. 100% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 16% per annum. Between 15.3% and 16% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. The maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is at or above 16% per annum.
Retesting	For the TSR performance measure, one year at quarterly intervals. There is no retesting of the EPS performance measure.
Peer group	Two peer groups have been adopted to measure TSR performance with peer group 1 reflecting comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 representing selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies. The 43 peer group 1 and 30 peer group 2 companies can be found in the peer group company listing on pages [46] to [47].
Performance	As at 31 December 2009, for the TSR performance measure, for peer group 1 CCA ranked at the 94th percentile and for peer group 2 CCA ranked at the 100th percentile. For the EPS performance measure, CCA achieved 13.1% average growth per annum during the three year period. The TSR performance vested at 100% of the maximum award. The EPS portion vested at 79.3% of the maximum award for the Group Managing Director and 94.8% of the maximum award for other executives. No further awards will be made and the plan is now closed.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

b) 2008-2010 Long Term Incentive Share Plan

Offered to	Group Managing Director and executives.
Period	1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010.
Performance conditions	Two performance conditions exist, with half of the award subject to a TSR measure and half of the award subject to the achievement of average annual growth in EPS over the period. For the TSR hurdle, two peer groups are used, with each peer group having equal weighting in the TSR measure; peer group 1 reflects comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 represents selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies.
Vesting scale	One vesting scale is in place for this particular plan, with the same scale applying to the Group Managing Director and for executives. The vesting scale is as follows – Component A – none of the award will vest if CCA's TSR is below the 51st percentile of the peer group. 51% of the maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at the 51st percentile of the peer group. If CCA's TSR is at the 55th percentile of the peer group, 60% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 51st percentile and 55th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 60th percentile of the peer group, 70% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 55th percentile and 60th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 65th percentile of the peer group, 80% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 60th percentile and 65th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 70th percentile of the peer group, 90% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 65th percentile and 70th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 75th percentile of the peer group, 100% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 70th percentile and 75th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). The maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at or above the 75th percentile. Component B – none of the award will be allocated unless the Company's average growth in EPS is 8.2% per annum over the performance period. 51% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 8.2% per annum. Between 8.2% and 9% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 60% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 9% per annum. Between 9% and 10% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 70% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 10% per annum. Between 10% and 15% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 85% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 15% per annum. Between 15% and 16% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 100% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 16% per annum. The maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is at or above 16% per annum.
Retesting	For the TSR performance measure, one year at quarterly intervals. Quarterly retesting will not apply once the TSR hurdle first vests. There is no retesting of the EPS performance measure.
Peer group	Two peer groups have been adopted to measure TSR performance, with peer group 1 reflecting comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 representing selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies. The 49 peer group 1 and 29 peer group 2 companies can be found in the peer group company listing on pages [46] to [47].
Performance	As at 31 December 2009, for the TSR performance measure, for peer group 1 CCA ranked at the 91st percentile and for peer group 2 CCA ranked at the 96th percentile. For the EPS performance measure, CCA achieved 11.4% growth per annum during the two year period.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

c) 2009-2011 Long Term Incentive Share Plan

Offered to	Group Managing Director and executives.
Period	1 January 2009 to 31 December 2011.
Performance conditions	Two performance conditions exist, with half of the award subject to a TSR measure and half of the award subject to the achievement of average annual growth in EPS over the period. For the TSR hurdle, two peer groups are used, with each peer group having equal weighting in the TSR measure; peer group 1 reflects comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 represents selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies.
Vesting scale	One vesting scale is in place for this particular plan, with the same scale applying to the Group Managing Director and for executives. The vesting scale is as follows – Component A – none of the award will vest if CCA's TSR is below the 51st percentile of the peer group. 51% of the maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at the 51st percentile of the peer group. If CCA's TSR is at the 55th percentile of the peer group, 60% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 51st percentile and 55th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 60th percentile of the peer group, 70% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 55th percentile and 60th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 65th percentile of the peer group, 80% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 60th percentile and 65th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 70th percentile of the peer group, 90% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 65th percentile and 70th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). If CCA's TSR is at the 75th percentile of the peer group, 100% of the maximum TSR will vest (and between the 70th percentile and 75th percentile, vesting increases on a straight line basis). The maximum TSR award will vest if CCA's TSR is at or above the 75th percentile. Component B – none of the award will be allocated unless the Company's average growth in EPS is 7% per annum over the performance period. 51% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 7% per annum. Between 7% and 9% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 60% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 9% per annum. Between 9% and 10% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 70% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 10% per annum. Between 10% and 15% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 85% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 15% per annum. Between 15% and 16% annual average growth, vesting increases on a straight line basis. 100% of the maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is 16% per annum. The maximum EPS award will vest if the Company's average growth is at or above 16% per annum.
Retesting	For the TSR performance measure, one year at quarterly intervals. Quarterly retesting will not apply once the TSR hurdle first vests. There is no retesting of the EPS performance measure.
Peer group	Two peer groups have been adopted to measure TSR performance, with peer group 1 reflecting comparable companies listed on the ASX and peer group 2 representing selected consumer staples and food, beverages and tobacco companies. The 50 peer group 1 and 31 peer group 2 companies can be found in the peer group company listing on pages [46] to [47].
Performance	As at 31 December 2009, for the TSR performance measure, for peer group 1 CCA ranked at the 63rd percentile and for peer group 2 CCA ranked at the 72nd percentile. For the EPS performance measure, CCA achieved 10.2% growth per annum during the period.

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

Peer group company listings

	Long Term Incentive Share Plan					
	2007-2009		2008-2010		2009-2011	
	Peer group 1	Peer group 2	Peer group 1	Peer group 2	Peer group 1	Peer group 2
AAQ Holdings Limited				Yes		Yes
ABB Grain Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
ABC Learning Centres Limited	Yes		Yes			
AGL Energy Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Alinta Limited	Yes					
Altria Group Inc		Yes		Yes		
Amcor Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Ansell Limited	Yes				Yes	
Aristocrat Leisure Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Asciano Group			Yes		Yes	
Australian Agricultural Company Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Australian Vintage Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
AWB Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Billabong International Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
BlueScope Steel Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Boart Longyear Limited			Yes		Yes	
Boral Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Brambles Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Caltex Australia Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Clean Seas Tuna Limited				Yes		Yes
Coca-Cola Amatil Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cochlear Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Cockatoo Ridge Wines Limited		Yes		Yes		
Coles Group Limited		Yes				
Computershare Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
ConnectEast Group			Yes		Yes	
Consolidated Media Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Constellation Brands, Inc		Yes		Yes		Yes
CostaExchange Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Crown Limited			Yes		Yes	
CSL Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
CSR Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
David Jones Limited			Yes		Yes	
Downer EDI Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Dyno Nobel Limited	Yes		Yes			
Elders Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
ETW Corporation Limited		Yes				
Fairfax Media Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
FFI Holdings Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Foster's Group Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Freedom Nutritional Products Limited						Yes
Goodman Fielder Limited		Yes				Yes
GrainCorp Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Green's Foods Limited		Yes				
GSF Corporation Limited				Yes		
Harvey Norman Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Incitec Pivot Limited			Yes		Yes	
James Hardie Industries NV (CDI)	Yes		Yes		Yes	
KH Foods Limited		Yes				
Leighton Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Lion Nathan Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Little World Beverages Limited				Yes		Yes

Remuneration report continued

C. Remuneration structure continued

Peer group company listings continued

	Long Term Incentive Share Plan					
	2007-2009		2008-2010		2009-2011	
	Peer group 1	Peer group 2	Peer group 1	Peer group 2	Peer group 1	Peer group 2
Macquarie Communications Infrastructure Group			Yes		Yes	
Macquarie Infrastructure Group			Yes		Yes	
MAP Group	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Maryborough Sugar Factory Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Mayne Pharma Limited	Yes					
Metcash Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Namoi Cotton Co-operative Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
News Corporation, Inc (Voting CDI)			Yes		Yes	
Nufarm Limited					Yes	
On Q Group Limited		Yes				
OneSteel Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Orica Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
PaperlinX Limited	Yes					
Patties Foods Limited				Yes		Yes
Premier Investments Limited						Yes
Primary Health Care Limited					Yes	
PrimeAg Australia Limited				Yes		Yes
Prime Infrastructure Group			Yes		Yes	
Qantas Airways Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Queensland Cotton Holdings Limited		Yes				
ResMed Inc	Yes					
Ridley Corporation Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Rinker Group Limited	Yes					
Select Harvests Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Sigma Pharmaceuticals Limited	Yes		Yes			
Sims Metal Management Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Sonic Healthcare Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Symbion Health Limited	Yes		Yes			
Tabcorp Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Tandou Limited		Yes		Yes		
Tassal Group Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Tatt's Group Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Telecom Corporation of New Zealand Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Telstra Corporation Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Timbercorp Limited						Yes
Toll Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Transfield Services Limited					Yes	
Transurban Group	Yes		Yes		Yes	
UGL Limited			Yes		Yes	
Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Holdings Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
Webster Limited						Yes
Wesfarmers Limited	Yes		Yes			Yes
West Australian Newspapers Holdings Limited	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Woolworths Limited		Yes		Yes		Yes
WorleyParsons Limited			Yes		Yes	

The company listings are as at the commencement of the LTISP and are only updated for name changes.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts

The following are details of the employment contracts for key management personnel (excluding Non-Executive Directors) –

<u>T.J. Davis – Group Managing Director</u>

Employment period	Twelve month rolling contract.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 50% fixed component and a 50% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, leave loading and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 77.0% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 137.2% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Davis' rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A – peer group 1	51,300	51,300	–	–
		A – peer group 2	51,300	51,300	–	–
		B	102,600	81,367	21,233	–
		Maximum of A and B	205,200	183,967	21,233	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A – peer group 1	61,961	–	–	61,961
		A – peer group 2	61,961	–	–	61,961
		B	123,922	–	–	123,922
		Maximum of A and B	247,844	–	–	247,844
2009-2011	22 May 2009	A – peer group 1	61,961	–	–	61,961
		A – peer group 2	61,961	–	–	61,961
		B	123,922	–	–	123,922
		Maximum of A and B	247,844	–	–	247,844

Component A – subject to the measurement of TSR. Component B – subject to the measurement of average annual growth in EPS.

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

T.J. Davis – Group Managing Director continued

Service agreement	The service agreement commenced on 12 November 2001 and in December 2008 was extended for a further twelve month period to expire on 30 November 2011. Revised terms and conditions agreed in November 2009 removed the concept that Mr Davis' service with the Company would expire at the end of a fixed period. However, as previously included in Mr Davis' service agreement, he was in the employment of the Company on 11 November 2009 (being the completion of eight years of employment with the Company as Group Managing Director), he received a payment of $385,000. Further if Mr Davis is in the employment of the Company on 11 November 2010, he receives a further payment of $385,000 and if he is in the employment of the Company on 30 November 2011 he receives an additional payment of $385,000.
Termination and notice	If the Company terminates Mr Davis' employment (for circumstances other than those related to fraud, dishonesty or serious misconduct) after 31 December 2009 but before 11 November 2010, he is entitled to a payment of $770,000 and if his employment is terminated after 11 November 2010 but before 30 November 2011, he is entitled to a payment of $385,000. As discussed above,the revised terms and conditions agreed in November 2009 provide that Mr Davis must give the Company twelve months' notice in writing to end his role as Group Managing Director. Other than in circumstances of termination for cause, the Company may end Mr Davis' role as Group Managing Director: • on or before 30 November 2011 by making a payment to Mr Davis equivalent to twelve months' total remuneration (inclusive of any payment in lieu of notice), calculated in a manner which is consistent with what was previously required to end Mr Davis' role as Group Managing Director prior to 30 November 2011 (i.e. the highest remuneration earned in a complete calendar year over the most recent three calendar year periods); and • after 30 November 2011 by giving him twelve months' notice in writing, or by making a payment in lieu of such notice (calculated on the same basis as above). Consistent with arrangements that apply to chief executive officers in other listed entities, if, within six months of a change of control, there is a material change in Mr Davis' responsibilities (including where he is no longer regarded as being the most senior executive in the CCA Group), and upon being informed of such change the Board does not rectify the situation, Mr Davis will be entitled to resign from his position as Group Managing Director but will receive benefits as if his role as Group Managing Director had been ended by the Company.
Completion of employment	Upon completion of the employment for those awards in the LTISP where the testing or retesting has not completed, the Board will be able to allocate shares or make a cash payment in lieu of such shares) in circumstances where it would otherwise be unfair not to allocate shares. Other than where a capital event has occurred, for those awards where the three year performance period will not have completed, Mr Davis will be eligible for a pro rata award (or a cash payment in lieu of such award). Upon completion of his role as Group Managing Director, (unless a capital event occurs before this date), Mr Davis will be paid $150,000 per annum for a three year period providing he does not work, consult, or take up Board positions with pre-determined competitor companies in Australia. At the end of this period, Mr Davis will be entitled to any accrued but untaken annual and long service leave, however, the payment in respect of his long service leave accrual will be calculated as at the date his role as Group Managing Director ends.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

W.G. White – Managing Director, Australasia

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 50% fixed component and a 50% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, leave loading, Employees Share Plan, club membership and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 102% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 182% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr White's rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	50,894	49,568	1,326	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	75,343	–	–	75,343
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	75,343	–	–	75,343

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr White has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	38,425	38,425	–	–

Service agreement	The service agreement commenced on 1 November 2002. Under Mr White's original service agreement, he received a payment of $350,000 on 1 November 2005 after three years of employment with the Company. The current service agreement expires on 1 July 2010. As Mr White was in the employment of the Company on 31 October 2009, he received 19,823 CCA shares. If Mr White is in the employment of the Company on 1 July 2010, he receives a further 74,126 CCA shares. Mr White is entitled to receive the dividends on all of these shares prior to their vesting.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr White's employment (for circumstances other than those related to fraud, dishonesty or serious misconduct) after 31 December 2009 but before 1 July 2010, he receives a service agreement award of 74,126 CCA shares. In addition, if the Company terminates Mr White's employment (for circumstances other than those related to fraud, dishonesty or serious misconduct); he receives a maximum of twelve months of fixed remuneration in lieu of notice and severance. In the event of a change of control of the Company, and the Company wishes to terminate his employment arrangement without cause, the Company will pay him not less than twelve months of fixed remuneration, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Notice period to extend service agreement	Mr White will be given not less than twelve months' notice as to the Company's intention to not extend his service agreement.
Resignation	A minimum of four months notice.

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

G. Adams – Managing Director, New Zealand & Fiji

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 56% fixed component and a 44% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, Employees Share Plan, club membership, home leave and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 70% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 125% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Adams' rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	6,954	6,772	182	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	18,431	–	–	18,431
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	19,608	–	–	19,608

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr Adams has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	5,250	5,250	–	–

Service agreement	None.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr Adams' employment during his New Zealand assignment (for circumstances other than those related to fraud, dishonesty, serious misconduct or unacceptable performance) and no suitable alternative position is available, he is entitled to seven months of fixed remuneration in lieu of both notice and severance (calculated at CCA's current policy of one month notice and one month for every year of completed service with CCA). In the event of a change of control of the Company, and the Company wishes to terminate his employment arrangement without cause, the Company will pay him not less than twelve months of fixed remuneration, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum of one month notice.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

P.N. Kelly – Managing Director, Asia (from 1 February 2010 – Managing Director, Indonesia & PNG)

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 56% fixed component and a 44% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, leave loading, Employees Share Plan, club membership and Company product (and from 1 February 2010 expatriate benefits including medical, subsidised housing and utilities, home leave, school fees, host country allowance and environmental allowance).
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 65.7% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 117.1% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Kelly's rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	21,192	20,640	552	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	31,373	–	–	31,373
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	31,373	–	–	31,373

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr Kelly has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	16,000	16,000	–	–

Service agreement	None.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr Kelly's employment due to his position being redundant and no suitable alternative position is available, he is entitled to a maximum of twelve months of fixed remuneration in lieu of notice and severance. In the event of a change of control of the Company, and the Company wishes to terminate his employment arrangement without cause, the Company will pay him not less than twelve months of fixed remuneration, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum of two months notice.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

J. Seward – Managing Director, Indonesia & PNG (from 1 February 2010 – Head of Commercial)

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 68% fixed component and a 32% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, Employees Share Plan, club membership, Company product (and until 1 February 2010, expatriate benefits including medical, subsidised housing and utilities, home leave, school fees, host country allowance and environmental allowance).
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 76% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 139.3% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Seward's rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	17,881	17,415	466	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	26,471	–	–	26,471
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	26,471	–	–	26,471

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr Seward has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	13,500	13,500	–	–

Length of assignment	Twelve months, and no further severance payments in lieu of notice once the initial Australian assignment, or extension thereof, completes.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr Seward's employment during his assignment (for circumstances other than those related to fraud, dishonesty, serious misconduct or unacceptable performance) and no suitable alternative position is available, he is entitled to a minimum of three months of notice or three months of fixed remuneration in lieu of both notice and severance. In the event of a change of control of the Company, and the Company wishes to terminate his employment arrangement without cause, the Company will pay him not less than three months of fixed remuneration, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum of two months notice.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

S.C. Perkins – Acting Managing Director, Food & Services

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 57% fixed component and a 43% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, Employees Share Plan and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 55% of fixed salary, up to a maximum award of 108.1% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Perkins' rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	16,556	16,125	431	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	24,510	–	–	24,510
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	24,510	–	–	24,510

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr Perkins has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	12,500	12,500	–	–

Service agreement	None.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr Perkins' employment due to his position being redundant and no suitable alternative position is available, he is entitled to a minimum of one month notice and one month of fixed remuneration for every year of completed service with CCA to a maximum of twelve months, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum of one month notice.

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

N.I. O'Sullivan – Chief Financial Officer – Operations

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 53% fixed component and a 47% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, Employees Share Plan, club membership and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 71% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 126.5% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Ms O'Sullivan's rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	9,934	9,675	259	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	30,000	–	–	30,000
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	30,000	–	–	30,000

Executive Retention Share Plan — Ms O'Sullivan has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	7,500	7,500	–	–

Service agreement	None.
Termination	If the Company terminates Ms O'Sullivan's employment due to her position being redundant and no suitable alternative position is available, she is entitled to a minimum of two months notice and one month of fixed remuneration for every year of completed service with CCA to a maximum of twelve months, inclusive of both notice and severance. In the event of a change of control of the Company, and the Company wishes to terminate her employment arrangement without cause, the Company will pay her not less than seven months of fixed remuneration, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum of two months notice.

Remuneration report continued

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

K.A. McKenzie – Chief Financial Officer – Statutory and Compliance

Length of contract	Open ended.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 52% fixed component and a 48% variable component. The Committee reviews the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, vehicle benefits, car-parking, leave loading, Employees Share Plan, club membership and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranges from on-target being 74.7% of base salary, up to a maximum award of 133% of base salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr McKenzie's rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP are set out below –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	19,868	19,350	518	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	25,098	–	–	25,098
2009-2011	1 March 2009	A and B	25,098	–	–	25,098

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr McKenzie has the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	15,000	15,000	–	–

Service agreement	None.
Termination	If the Company terminates Mr McKenzie's employment due to his position being redundant and no suitable alternative position is available, he is entitled to a minimum of one month notice and one month of fixed remuneration for every year of completed service with CCA to a maximum of twelve months, inclusive of both notice and severance.
Resignation	A minimum one month notice.

D. Summary of employment contracts continued

Former key management personnel

N. Garrard – Managing Director, Food & Services

Length of contract	Open ended. Resigned 22 April 2009.
Remuneration package	The on-target remuneration package is comprised of a 52% fixed component and a 48% variable component. The Committee reviewed the remuneration package annually.
Benefits	Superannuation, Employees Share Plan and Company product.
Short Term Incentive Plan	Ranged from on-target being 60% of fixed salary, up to a maximum award of 120% of fixed salary.
Long Term Incentive Share Plan	Mr Garrard forfeited the following rights to allocations of shares under the LTISP –

Plan	Grant date	Component	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	8 May 2007	A and B	18,543	–	18,543	–
2008-2010	15 May 2008	A and B	27,451	–	27,451	–

Executive Retention Share Plan — Mr Garrard forfeited the following allocations of shares –

Plan	Grant date	Maximum	Vested amount	Lapsed amount	Unvested (maximum)
2007-2009	1 March 2007	67,802	–	67,802	–

Service agreement — None.

Remuneration report continued

E. Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors takes into account the size and complexity of CCA's operations, their responsibility for the stewardship of the Company and their workloads. It comprises Directors' fees (base plus Board Committee fees), superannuation contributions and retirement benefits.

Total Non-Executive Directors' fees are not to exceed the annual limit of $2.0 million as previously approved by shareholders in May 2008. Based on advice received from external remuneration consultants (via the Compensation Committee), Non-Executive Director fees are set and approved by the executive Director.

No element of the Non-Executive Director's remuneration is performance related.

The annual Directors' fees (excluding superannuation contribution) payable to Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 31 December 2009 were as follows –

	$
Chairman	382,200
Director (base fee)	132,000
Chairman – Audit & Risk Committee	25,000
Member – Audit & Risk Committee	15,000
Chairman – Compensation Committee	20,000
Member – Compensation Committee	12,000
Chairman – Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee	20,000
Member – Compliance & Social Responsibility Committee	12,000

Where applicable, contributions required under superannuation guarantee legislation are made on behalf of Non-Executive Directors.

Company superannuation contributions are in addition to the above amounts and are detailed on page [59] for each Non-Executive Director.

No fees are payable in respect of membership of any other Board Committees. The Chairman does not receive any Committee fees.

Total Non-Executive Directors' fees including Committee fees for 2009 was $1,314,079 (2008: $1,347,672) a decrease over the prior year, as for part of 2008 there were eight Non-Executive Directors receiving fees until the retirement of Mr Ward in August 2008. There were seven Non-Executive Directors as at 31 December 2009.

From 1 July 2003, the Non-Executive Directors agreed to apply a minimum of 25% (and up to 100%) of their Directors' fees to purchase ordinary shares in the Company. The trustee of the Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan will hold the shares until the beneficiary ceases to be a Director of the Company. From 1 September 2009, the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan was suspended due to the change in taxation arrangements of share plans announced by the Australian Government during 2009. Consequently, from 1 September 2009 Non-Executive Directors receive 100% of their fees in cash.

There is no current scheme for the payment of retirement benefits. However, pursuant to the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held in May 2006, the accrued benefits under the prior scheme were used to purchase 152,236 shares in the Company at $6.8495 per share on 6 May 2006. The shares are held by the trustee of the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust.

Further details on the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust are included in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Remuneration report continued

F. Remuneration of key management personnel

The details of each key management personnel's remuneration and the five named executives receiving the highest remuneration for the CCA Group and CCA Entity during the financial year are set out below –

		Short term				Post employment	Other long term	Termination[7]	Share based payments				Total performance related
	Year	Salary and fees[1] $	STIP[2] $	Non-monetary benefits[3] $	Other[4]	Superannuation[5] $	Deferred remuneration[6] $	$	LTISP[8] $	ESP[9] $	ERSP/ Other[10] $	Total $	%
Directors													
D.M. Gonski, AC	2009	318,500	–	–	–	14,103	–	–	–	–	63,700	396,303	–
Chairman (Non-Executive)	2008	286,650	–	–	–	13,437	–	–	–	–	95,550	395,637	–
C.M. Brenner[11]	2009	126,667	–	–	–	13,680	–	–	–	–	25,333	165,680	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	78,946	–	–	–	9,474	–	–	–	–	26,316	114,736	–
J.R. Broadbent, AO	2009	136,667	–	–	–	14,103	–	–	–	–	27,333	178,103	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	119,250	–	–	–	13,437	–	–	–	–	39,750	172,437	–
T.J. Davis													
Director and	2009	2,142,700	2,322,000	182,257	385,000	1,476,077	–	–	1,443,741	–	–	7,951,775	47
Group Managing Director	2008	2,020,000	1,868,000	258,482	437,740	1,141,609	–	–	1,747,781	–	–	7,473,612	48
M. Jansen[11]	2009	6,718	–	–	–	605	–	–	–	–	–	7,323	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G.J. Kelly	2009	120,000	–	–	–	12,960	–	–	–	–	24,000	156,960	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	105,750	–	–	–	12,690	–	–	–	–	35,250	153,690	–
W.M. King, AO	2009	120,000	–	–	–	12,960	–	–	–	–	24,000	156,960	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	105,750	–	–	–	12,690	–	–	–	–	35,250	153,690	–
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	2009	140,833	–	–	–	14,103	–	–	–	–	28,167	183,103	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	122,250	–	–	–	13,437	–	–	–	–	40,750	176,437	–
Former Directors													
I. Finan[11]	2009	125,661	–	–	–	13,412	–	–	–	–	26,500	165,573	–
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	114,750	–	–	–	13,437	–	–	–	–	38,250	166,437	–
M.K. Ward, AO[11]													
Director (Non-Executive)	2008	77,407	–	–	–	8,494	–	–	–	–	25,803	111,704	–
Total Directors	2009	3,237,746	2,322,000	182,257	385,000	1,572,003	–	–	1,443,741	–	219,033	9,361,780	
Total Directors	2008	3,030,753	1,868,000	258,482	437,740	1,238,705	–	–	1,747,781	–	336,919	8,918,380	
Executives													
W.G. White													
Managing Director,	2009	613,667	795,000	144,193	–	197,913	–	–	416,271	18,410	366,606	2,552,060	48
Australasia	2008	570,958	447,752	228,848	–	171,942	–	–	604,591	17,129	569,134	2,610,354	48
G. Adams													
Managing Director,	2009	279,844	78,175	64,091	–	50,123	–	–	84,330	8,396	14,292	579,251	28
New Zealand & Fiji	2008	285,906	205,081	65,288	–	68,738	–	–	114,974	8,577	14,292	762,856	42
P.N. Kelly	2009	447,583	311,500	97,086	–	183,380	–	–	170,972	13,427	48,557	1,272,505	38
Managing Director, Asia	2008	428,017	226,271	96,040	–	178,684	–	–	234,164	12,808	133,786	1,309,770	42
J. Seward[12]													
Managing Director,	2009	322,130	199,912	779,361	–	73,086	–	–	145,420	9,664	36,752	1,566,325	22
Indonesia & PNG	2008	293,303	230,561	526,950	–	73,341	–	–	206,211	8,799	36,752	1,375,917	32
S.C. Perkins[11]													
Acting Managing Director,													
Food & Services	2009	233,094	83,507	27,160	–	76,819	–	–	94,232	6,992	27,159	548,963	33
N.I. O'Sullivan[11]													
Chief Financial Officer –	2009	376,250	375,300	90,466	–	67,345	–	–	134,404	11,287	25,417	1,080,469	48
Operations	2008	266,735	152,572	67,974	–	41,586	–	–	161,523	7,880	87,277	785,547	49
K.A. McKenzie[11]													
Chief Financial Officer –	2009	335,000	287,700	51,750	–	150,648	5,594	–	149,305	10,050	45,835	1,035,882	43
Statutory and Compliance	2008	244,194	139,679	43,584	–	103,436	13,685	–	166,875	7,111	77,793	796,357	44
Former key management personnel													
N. Garrard[11]													
Managing Director,	2009	273,048	–	132	–	38,227	–	239,062	(107,574)	8,191	(369,160)	81,926	–
Food & Services	2008	783,106	218,880	17,423	–	13,437	–	–	215,598	23,872	239,300	1,511,616	32
J.M. Wartig[11]													
Chief Financial Officer	2008	146,598	–	19,093	208,591	20,524	–	762,000	107,555	5,053	–	1,269,414	8
Total executives	2009	2,880,616	2,131,094	1,254,239	–	837,541	5,594	239,062	1,087,360	86,417	195,458	8,717,381	
Total executives	2008	3,018,817	1,620,796	1,065,200	208,591	671,688	13,685	762,000	1,811,491	91,229	1,158,334	10,421,831	
Total remuneration	2009	6,118,362	4,453,094	1,436,496	385,000	2,409,544	5,594	239,062	2,531,101	86,417	414,491	18,079,161	
Total remuneration	2008	6,049,570	3,488,796	1,323,682	646,331	1,910,393	13,685	762,000	3,559,272	91,229	1,495,253	19,340,211	

Refer to the following page for footnote details.

Remuneration report continued

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

Remuneration amounts are calculated over the period in which the individual held the key management position.

1 *Non-Executive Directors' salary and fees together with amounts contributed to the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan equals Non-Executive Directors' remuneration. Directors' fees do not include amounts contributed to the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan as part of a compulsory salary sacrifice in shares of the Company. Fees for Non-Executive Directors include Committee fees. 2008 comparatives have been restated to exclude the salary sacrifice component.*

2 *STIP does not include that portion compulsorily salary sacrificed in shares of the Company. Australian based key management personnel, excluding Mr Davis, are required to sacrifice $5,000 of the total amount (2008: 20% of their target STIP amounts plus 100% of any over target amounts). 2008 comparatives have been restated to exclude the salary sacrifice component.*

3 *Non-monetary benefits includes the value of vehicle benefits, club membership, Company product and where applicable expatriate benefits.*

4 *Represents the current portion of accrued benefits payable under the terms of the service agreement less amounts accrued in prior periods.*

5 *Includes notional and actual contributions to superannuation on cash payments and for Mr Davis superannuation on shares purchased for LTISP. The 2008 comparative has been restated to include the superannuation paid for Mr Davis on shares purchased for LTISP.*

6 *Represents the estimated present value of the non-current portion of accrued benefits payable under the terms of either service agreements or other agreed entitlements less amounts accrued in the prior periods.*

7 *Termination benefits include payments for severance and unused leave benefits paid upon termination. Amounts shown exclude amounts previously disclosed in remuneration.*

8 *Represents the estimated fair value of CCA shares offered in the LTISP calculated by multiplying the threshold number of shares by the fair value of the shares at grant date and amortised over the performance period. The fair value is determined by an external consultant using the Monte Carlo simulation methodology (for shares with a TSR performance condition) and the Black Scholes model (for shares with an EPS performance condition). The calculation of fair value of performance rights is based on the share price at grant date and assumptions for the expected risk free rate of interest for the performance period, the volatility of the share price returns, the dividend entitlements and performance conditions of the Plans.*

	Component A – TSR		*Component B – EPS*	
	Mr Davis *$*	*All other executives* *$*	*Mr Davis* *$*	*All other executives* *$*
2007-2009 peer group 1	*6.71*	*6.71*	*8.51*	*8.51*
2007-2009 peer group 2	*7.07*	*7.07*	*n/a*	*n/a*
2008-2010 peer group 1	*5.30*	*5.30*	*7.43*	*7.43*
2008-2010 peer group 2	*5.53*	*5.53*	*n/a*	*n/a*
2009-2011 peer group 1	*5.78*	*6.49*	*7.59*	*7.87*
2009-2011 peer group 2	*5.85*	*6.68*	*n/a*	*n/a*

2008 comparatives have been restated to exclude the purchase price adjustment for Components A and B for the 2005-2007 Plan that vested at 31 December 2007 and were valued at the purchase price of $9.409 per share less amounts accrued in prior periods.

For key management personnel, shares were purchased in 2009 as follows –

- *the fourth retesting of Component A for the 2005-2007 Plan and Components A and B for the 2006-2008 Plan that vested at 31 December 2008 were purchased at $8.841 per share; and*
- *the fifth retesting of the 2005-2007 Plan that vested at 31 March 2009 which were purchased at $8.738 per share.*

These amounts over fair value at grant date are not included in the remuneration amount but are recorded directly in equity in accordance with the accounting standards.

The change in presentation and restatement of comparatives followed a review by the company of its disclosures in relation to key management personnel remuneration resulting from recent changes within the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

9 *Employees Share Plan (ESP) represents the Company's matching contribution.*

10 *Other share based payments include the following –*

- *shares granted under the ERSP which were purchased in February 2007 at $8.167 and are being amortised over the three year vesting period;*
- *amounts used to purchase shares as part of the compulsory salary sacrifice by Non-Executive Directors;*
- *amounts used to purchase shares as part of the compulsory salary sacrifice by Australian key management personnel for STIP; and*
- *in respect of Mr White, an amount of $257,000 (2008: $255,030) is included which represents the amortised amount for the period of the shares purchased in respect of his service agreement.*

The Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan holds these shares until they vest.

2008 comparatives have been restated to include the salary sacrifice components for the Non-Executive Directors and Australian based key management personnel.

11 *Amounts are calculated from the date the individual was appointed to the key management position or up to the date the individual ceased to hold the key management position.*

12 *Mr Seward was remunerated in USD whilst in Asia.*

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

The percentage of cash grants vested to the maximum cash award available under the STIP during the financial year is set out below –

	2009		2008	
	% of maximum vested[1]	% of maximum lapsed	% of maximum vested	% of maximum lapsed
Director				
T.J. Davis	79	21	69	31
Executives				
W.G. White	71	29	66	34
G. Adams	22	78	60	40
P.N. Kelly	60	40	61	39
J. Seward	58	42	49	51
S.C. Perkins	34	66	–	–
N.I. O'Sullivan	79	21	66	34
K.A. McKenzie	65	35	60	40
Former key management personnel				
N. Garrard	–	–	29	71

1 The grant date for awards under STIP was 1 March 2009. The vested cash grants will be paid in March 2010.

There is no retesting of STIP and the unvested portion is forfeited.

LTISP entitlements
Participation in the LTISP is consistent with those aspects of LTISP already detailed in this report. All senior executive participation is governed by Company policy and the LTISP trust deed. Shares are awarded to participants at the end of the relevant performance period and only to the extent that performance conditions are satisfied. Under the trust deed, shares may be awarded to participants where employment is terminated prior to the completion of the performance period and more than one third of the performance period has elapsed. The Board in its discretion may determine that if an executive's performance has been of an acceptable standard, the terms and conditions of the relevant performance period will apply as at the date employment ceases.

Once shares have been allocated following the achievement of the performance conditions, executives are restricted from disposing at least 25% of these shares for two years after allocation in accordance with a prescribed scale. The restrictions on disposal cease if an executive ceases employment or may be waived by the Board in special circumstances such as change of control or other events affecting the issued capital of the Company.

Remuneration report continued

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

The following outlines the minimum and maximum unvested level of participation for key management personnel in current offers under the LTISP –

Number of ordinary shares in CCA offered in the LTISP	2008-2010 Min.	2008-2010 Max.	2009-2011 Min.	2009-2011 Max.
Director				
T.J. Davis	126,400	247,844	126,400	247,844
Executives				
W.G. White	38,425	75,343	38,425	75,343
G. Adams	9,400	18,431	10,000	19,608
P.N. Kelly	16,000	31,373	16,000	31,373
J. Seward	13,500	26,471	13,500	26,471
S.C. Perkins	12,500	24,510	12,500	24,510
N.I. O'Sullivan	15,300	30,000	15,300	30,000
K.A. McKenzie	12,800	25,098	12,800	25,098

The following outlines the estimated minimum and maximum value of the unamortised amount to be expensed in future financial years –

Value of ordinary shares in CCA offered in the LTISP	2008-2010 Min. $	2008-2010 Max. $	2009-2011 Min. $	2009-2011 Max. $
Director				
T.J. Davis	492,044	943,208	860,247	1,321,127
Executives				
W.G. White	149,581	286,724	286,856	432,120
G. Adams	36,592	70,138	74,652	112,459
P.N. Kelly	62,283	119,397	119,442	179,939
J. Seward	52,555	100,739	100,784	151,821
S.C. Perkins	37,891	104,046	93,311	140,578
N.I. O'Sullivan	59,560	114,171	114,218	172,063
K.A. McKenzie	49,825	95,516	95,551	143,936

The value is based on the estimated fair value of shares offered in the LTISP at grant date.

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

Awards granted or vested under LTISP during the financial year are set out below –

2009	Plan year	Shares awarded	% of maximum vested	% of maximum unvested	% lapsed
Director					
T.J. Davis	2005-2007	3,961	100	–	–
	2007-2009	183,967	90	–	10
Executives					
W.G. White	2005-2007	2,613	100	–	–
	2007-2009	49,568	97	–	3
G. Adams	2005-2007	714	100	–	–
	2007-2009	6,772	97	–	3
P.N. Kelly	2005-2007	799	100	–	–
	2007-2009	20,640	97	–	3
J. Seward	2005-2007	816	100	–	–
	2007-2009	17,415	97	–	3
S.C. Perkins	2005-2007	850	100	–	–
	2007-2009	16,125	97	–	3
N.I. O'Sullivan	2005-2007	1,775	100	–	–
	2007-2009	9,675	97	–	3
K.A. McKenzie	2005-2007	884	100	–	–
	2007-2009	19,350	97	–	3

The TSR component of the 2005-2007 LTISP had a two year retesting period at quarterly intervals. At the fifth retest on 31 March 2009, CCA had increased its ranking to the 82nd percentile which increased the vesting to the maximum of 170% of target. The Compensation Committee approved the purchase of the additional shares in June 2009.

Shares for the 2007-2009 LTISP will be purchased in early 2010.

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

2008	Plan year	Shares awarded	% of maximum vested	% of maximum unvested	% lapsed
Director					
T.J. Davis	2005-2007	48,283	92	8	–
	2006-2008	277,645	94	–	6
Executives					
W.G. White	2005-2007	19,481	88	12	–
	2006-2008	100,251	95	–	5
G. Adams	2005-2007	5,324	88	12	–
	2006-2008	13,697	95	–	5
P.N. Kelly	2005-2007	5,957	88	12	–
	2006-2008	41,744	95	–	5
J. Seward	2005-2007	6,084	88	12	–
	2006-2008	35,222	95	–	5
N. Garrard	2005-2007	7,098	88	12	–
	2006-2008	36,526	95	–	5
N.I. O'Sullivan	2005-2007	13,233	88	12	–
	2006-2008	19,568	95	–	5
K.A. McKenzie	2005-2007	6,591	88	12	–
	2006-2008	39,135	95	–	5
Former key management personnel					
J.M. Wartig	2005-2007	20,018	79	–	21
	2006-2008	68,456	71	–	29

The 2005-2007 LTISP shares for Mr Wartig were purchased in February 2008; all other shares were purchased in February 2009.

Awards granted under LTISP are made at no cost to the employee.

Remuneration report continued

F. Remuneration of key management personnel continued

The following outlines the unamortised amounts to be expensed in future financial years in relation to shares awarded under service agreements which are held by the Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan –

	2009		2008	
	No. of shares	$	No. of shares	$
Executive				
W.G. White	74,126	66,250	93,949	323,250

66,078 shares were purchased in November 2005 for $7.5667 per share and 74,126 shares were purchased in June 2006 for $7.1499 per share. Mr White received 19,823 shares on 31 October 2009 and 46,255 shares on 31 October 2008, under the terms of his service agreement.

The total amount for shares purchased in relation to the 2007-2009 ERSP in February 2007 at $8.167 per share was fully amortised by 31 December 2009.There are no amounts to be expensed in future financial years for this plan.

There were no amounts in respect of options included in remuneration for the current or prior financial years.

No options have been issued by the Company since 1 January 2003, and there were no unexercised options held by key management personnel.

No performance conditions were attached to the grant of options.

Auditor independence and non-audit services

Auditor independence

The following independence declaration has been obtained from the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young –

ERNST & YOUNG

Ernst & Young Centre
680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
www.ey.com/au

Auditor's independence declaration to the Directors of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2009, 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

Trent van Veen
Partner
Sydney
17 February 2010

Non-audit services

The following non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young, and international member firms. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst & Young received or is due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services –

Other assurance services	$1,064,000
Tax compliance reviews	$12,000

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

David M. Gonski, AC
Chairman
Sydney
17 February 2010

Terry J. Davis
Group Managing Director
Sydney
17 February 2010

Income Statements
Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Revenue, excluding finance income					
Trading revenue		4,403.8	4,091.4	–	–
Other revenue		143.0	136.7	240.3	699.3
	3	4,546.8	4,228.1	240.3	699.3
Expenses, excluding finance costs					
Cost of goods sold	4	(2,419.1)	(2,232.8)	–	–
Selling		(590.4)	(595.1)	–	–
Warehousing and distribution		(339.1)	(316.2)	–	–
Administration and other		(408.6)	(397.5)	(106.5)	(176.9)
		(3,757.2)	(3,541.6)	(106.5)	(176.9)
Share of net (loss)/profit of joint venture entity accounted for using the equity method	9	(2.3)	0.6	–	–
Earnings before interest and tax					
Before significant items		787.3	713.8	133.8	522.4
Significant items	4	–	(26.7)	–	–
		787.3	687.1	133.8	522.4
Net finance (costs)/income					
Finance income	3	14.9	30.4	166.0	189.1
Finance costs	4	(148.8)	(181.9)	(126.3)	(188.2)
		(133.9)	(151.5)	39.7	0.9
Profit before income tax	4	653.4	535.6	173.5	523.3
Income tax (expense)/benefit					
Before significant items		(204.4)	(158.0)	22.4	12.2
Significant items		–	8.0	–	–
	5	(204.4)	(150.0)	22.4	12.2
Profit after income tax					
Before significant items		449.0	404.3	195.9	535.5
Significant items		–	(18.7)	–	–
Profit after tax attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited		449.0	385.6	195.9	535.5
		¢	¢		
Earnings per share (EPS) for profit attributable to members of the Company	25				
Basic EPS		60.5	52.4		
Diluted EPS		60.4	52.3		
Dividends paid	24				
Prior year final dividend paid per ordinary share		22.0	20.0		
Current year interim dividend paid per ordinary share		18.5	17.0		

Notes appearing on pages [73] to [142] to be read as part of the financial statements.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Profit after tax attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited		449.0	385.6	195.9	535.5
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	22	(59.9)	29.5	–	–
Share of the joint venture entity's foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	22	(0.1)	–	–	–
Cash flow hedges	22	28.0	(56.8)	89.4	(106.1)
Other comprehensive income, after income tax		(32.0)	(27.3)	89.4	(106.1)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited		417.0	358.3	285.3	429.4

Notes appearing on pages [73] to [142] to be read as part of the financial statements.

Statements of Financial Position

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2009

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current assets					
Cash assets	6	864.4	298.3	711.1	176.1
Trade and other receivables	7	777.6	671.0	123.2	75.8
Inventories	8	753.9	778.6	–	–
Prepayments		45.1	48.5	1.6	2.2
Current tax assets		0.6	5.5	–	–
Derivatives	32	38.3	57.0	31.0	15.6
Total current assets		2,479.9	1,858.9	866.9	269.7
Non-current assets					
Trade and other receivables	7	2.2	3.7	2,182.4	1,914.2
Investment in joint venture entity	9	73.2	35.7	74.4	34.5
Investments in securities	10	–	–	2,012.0	2,420.6
Investments in bottlers' agreements	11	911.0	926.0	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,457.2	1,414.9	0.2	0.2
Intangible assets	13	569.8	527.5	–	–
Prepayments		8.7	14.5	–	0.2
Deferred tax assets	18	1.1	–	3.1	42.1
Defined benefit superannuation plan assets	19	13.0	4.8	13.0	4.8
Derivatives	32	54.7	306.0	53.5	293.9
Total non-current assets		3,090.9	3,233.1	4,338.6	4,710.5
Total assets		5,570.8	5,092.0	5,205.5	4,980.2
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	621.3	515.2	165.5	168.0
Interest bearing liabilities	16	607.3	55.7	444.5	5.2
Current tax liabilities		79.4	27.6	65.9	15.9
Provisions	17	91.0	98.2	33.0	41.8
Accrued charges		346.4	326.7	22.7	29.0
Derivatives	32	76.7	61.8	31.9	52.4
Total current liabilities		1,822.1	1,085.2	763.5	312.3
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	1.3	–	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	16	1,848.2	2,350.7	1,809.6	2,118.8
Provisions	17	10.2	9.8	3.8	3.6
Deferred tax liabilities	18	157.4	138.7	–	–
Defined benefit superannuation plan liabilities	19	25.8	28.8	0.2	2.9
Derivatives	32	105.7	106.8	97.3	106.6
Total non-current liabilities		2,148.6	2,634.8	1,910.9	2,231.9
Total liabilities		3,970.7	3,720.0	2,674.4	2,544.2
Net assets		1,600.1	1,372.0	2,531.1	2,436.0
Equity					
Share capital	20	2,096.7	1,987.5	2,096.7	1,987.5
Shares held by equity compensation plans	21	(13.7)	(16.6)	–	–
Reserves	22	(38.3)	(4.6)	43.8	(45.5)
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings		(444.6)	(594.3)	390.6	494.0
Total equity		1,600.1	1,372.0	2,531.1	2,436.0

Notes appearing on pages [73] to [142] to be read as part of the financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Inflows/(outflows)					
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		4,427.7	4,176.3	–	–
Receipts from subsidiaries for management and guarantee fees		–	–	2.3	2.7
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,402.4)	(3,407.5)	(169.6)	(163.7)
Dividends received		–	0.5	–	56.7
Interest income received		14.9	32.5	14.4	40.1
Interest and other finance costs paid		(151.3)	(175.5)	(118.4)	(158.7)
Income taxes (paid)/refunds received		(137.6)	(182.2)	16.7	9.9
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before significant items		751.3	444.1	(254.6)	(213.0)
Significant items[1]		–	(13.5)	–	–
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	6c)	751.3	430.6	(254.6)	(213.0)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		6.5	5.7	–	–
Payments for –					
additions of property, plant and equipment		(270.6)	(253.3)	–	(0.3)
additions of software development assets		(36.4)	(25.0)	–	–
additions of other non-current assets		(0.6)	–	–	–
acquisitions of entities and operations (net) –					
Current period acquisitions	30	(23.6)	–	–	–
investment in joint venture entity –					
Ordinary		–	(8.5)	–	(8.5)
Brewery facility		(22.0)	(10.2)	(22.0)	(10.2)
loan made to joint venture entity (brewery facility)		(17.9)	–	(17.9)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities before significant items		(364.6)	(291.3)	(39.9)	(19.0)
Significant items[2]		4.6	32.6	(0.8)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(360.0)	(258.7)	(40.7)	(19.0)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		6.0	3.5	6.0	3.5
Proceeds from borrowings		683.8	496.7	445.4	126.2
Borrowings repaid		(315.6)	(335.3)	(5.2)	(186.8)
Net decrease in intragroup loans		–	–	580.2	573.3
Dividends paid	24a)	(196.1)	(257.3)	(196.1)	(257.3)
Payments for off-market share buy-back	20a)	–	(170.6)	–	(170.6)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		178.1	(263.0)	830.3	88.3
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		569.4	(91.1)	535.0	(143.7)
Cash and cash equivalents held at the beginning of the financial year		298.3	379.3	176.1	319.8
Exchange rate adjustments to cash and cash equivalents held at the beginning of the financial year		(5.0)	10.1	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents held at the end of the financial year	6a)	862.7	298.3	711.1	176.1

1 Restructuring costs paid by SPCA. Refer to Note 2 for details.

2 Receipt of remaining escrow funds (net of costs) in relation to CCA's former South Korean business disposed in 2007.

Notes appearing on pages [73] to [142] to be read as part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

CCA Group		Equity attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited				
	Refer Note	Share capital $M	Shares held by equity compensation plans $M	Reserves[1] $M	Accumulated losses $M	Total equity $M
At 1 January 2009		1,987.5	(16.6)	(4.6)	(594.3)	1,372.0
Profit		–	–	–	449.0	449.0
Other comprehensive income		–	–	(32.0)	–	(32.0)
Total comprehensive income		–	–	(32.0)	449.0	417.0
Transactions with equity holders –						
Share based remuneration expenses		–	–	1.2	–	1.2
Shares held by equity compensation plans		–	2.9	(2.9)	–	–
Movement in ordinary shares –	20					
Dividend Reinvestment Plan		103.2	–	–	–	103.2
Executive Option Plan		6.0	–	–	–	6.0
Dividends appropriated	24	–	–	–	(299.3)	(299.3)
Total of transactions with equity holders		109.2	2.9	(1.7)	(299.3)	(188.9)
At 31 December 2009		2,096.7	(13.7)	(38.3)	(444.6)	1,600.1
At 1 January 2008		2,027.8	(16.3)	25.0	(595.8)	1,440.7
Profit		–	–	–	385.6	385.6
Other comprehensive income		–	–	(27.3)	–	(27.3)
Total comprehensive income		–	–	(27.3)	385.6	358.3
Transactions with equity holders –						
Share based remuneration expenses		–	–	(2.6)	–	(2.6)
Shares held by equity compensation plans		–	(0.3)	0.3	–	–
Movement in ordinary shares –	20					
Off-market share buy-back		(58.1)	–	–	(112.5)	(170.6)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan		14.3	–	–	–	14.3
Executive Option Plan		3.5	–	–	–	3.5
Dividends appropriated	24	–	–	–	(271.6)	(271.6)
Total of transactions with equity holders		(40.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(384.1)	(427.0)
At 31 December 2008		1,987.5	(16.6)	(4.6)	(594.3)	1,372.0

1 Refer to Note 22.

Statements of Changes in Equity continued

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its subsidiaries

For the financial year ended 31 December 2009

CCA Entity		Equity attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited			
	Refer Note	Share capital $M	Reserves[1] $M	Retained earnings $M	Total equity $M
At 1 January 2009		1,987.5	(45.5)	494.0	2,436.0
Profit		–	–	195.9	195.9
Other comprehensive income		–	89.4	–	89.4
Total comprehensive income		–	89.4	195.9	285.3
Transactions with equity holders –					
Share based remuneration expenses		–	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
Movement in ordinary shares –	20				
Dividend Reinvestment Plan		103.2	–	–	103.2
Executive Option Plan		6.0	–	–	6.0
Dividends appropriated	24	–	–	(299.3)	(299.3)
Total of transactions with equity holders		109.2	(0.1)	(299.3)	(190.2)
At 31 December 2009		2,096.7	43.8	390.6	2,531.1
At 1 January 2008		2,027.8	64.8	334.9	2,427.5
Adjustment on adoption of AASB Interpretation 11 "AASB 2 Group and Treasury Share Transactions"[2]		–	–	7.7	7.7
At 1 January 2008 – adjusted		2,027.8	64.8	342.6	2,435.2
Profit		–	–	535.5	535.5
Other comprehensive income		–	(106.1)	–	(106.1)
Total comprehensive income		–	(106.1)	535.5	429.4
Transactions with equity holders –					
Share based remuneration expenses		–	(4.2)	–	(4.2)
Movement in ordinary shares –	20				
Off-market share buy-back		(58.1)	–	(112.5)	(170.6)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan		14.3	–	–	14.3
Executive Option Plan		3.5	–	–	3.5
Dividends appropriated	24	–	–	(271.6)	(271.6)
Total of transactions with equity holders		(40.3)	(4.2)	(384.1)	(428.6)
At 31 December 2008		1,987.5	(45.5)	494.0	2,436.0

1 Refer to Note 22.

2 AASB Interpretation 11 "AASB 2 Group and Treasury Share Transactions", as applicable on 1 January 2008.

Notes appearing on pages [73] to [142] to be read as part of the financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the ASX. The Company does not have a parent entity. The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2009 comprise those of the Company and its subsidiaries.

a) Basis of financial report preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

This financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged with fair value hedges are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged.

This financial report is presented in Australian Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest tenth of a million dollars, unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Class Order No. 98/100. The Company is an entity to which the class order applies.

b) Statement of compliance

This financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Group and the Company have adopted AASB 101 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, AASB 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”, AASB 8 “Operating Segments” and all consequential amendments which became applicable on 1 January 2009. There has been no effect on the financial statements of the Company or of the Group.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been early adopted by the Company or the Group for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2009. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard[1]	Impact on the Group’s financial report	Application date for the Group
AASB 3	Business Combinations	Amendments to the definitions of a business and a business combination and additional guidance for any business combinations.	1 Jul 2009	Any impact will depend on whether CCA enters into any business combinations subsequent to the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	Amendments arise as a result of the issuance of the revised AASB 3 in Mar 2008. Changes to the accounting for non-controlling interests.	1 Jul 2009	Any impact will depend on whether CCA enters into any business combinations subsequent to the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2008 – 3	Amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127	Amendments arise from the amendments to AASB 3 and AASB 127.	1 Jul 2009	As above.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2008 – 6	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project	Amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 5 which include requirements relating to a sale plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary.	1 Jul 2009	Any impact will depend on whether CCA enters into any arrangement to sell any of its operations.	1 Jan 2010

Refer to the following page for footnote details.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

b) Statement of compliance continued

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard[1]	Impact on the Group's financial report	Application date for the Group
AASB 2008 – 8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Eligible Hedged Items	Clarifies how the principles that determine whether a hedged risk or portion of cash flows is eligible for designation as a hedged item, should be applied in a particular situation.	1 Jul 2009	No material impact on the Group is expected from the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2009 – 4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project	Changes the restrictions on entities that can hold hedging instruments in relation to AASB Interpretation 16.	1 Jul 2009	No material impact on the Group is expected from the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2009 – 5	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project	Amendments to several accounting standards where some changes are terminology related and some are substantive.	1 Jan 2010	No material impact on the Group is expected from the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2009 – 8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Group Cash-settled Shared-based Payment Transactions	Clarifies the scope of AASB 2 and supersedes AASB Interpretation 8 and 11.	1 Jan 2010	No material impact on the Group is expected from the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2010
AASB 2009 – 10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Rights Issues	Clarifies the requirements for the classification of right issues in an entity.	1 Feb 2010	No material impact on the Group is expected from the adoption of the standard.	1 Jan 2011
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	Improves the classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.	1 Jan 2013	The impact of the standard is yet to be assessed.	1 Jan 2013
AASB 2009 – 11	Amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9	Amendments arising from the amendments to AASB 9.	1 Jan 2013	As above.	1 Jan 2013

1 Application date for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date shown in the above table.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may ultimately differ from estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key estimates and assumptions that have or could have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to the following areas –

i) Impairment testing of investments in bottlers' agreements and intangible assets with indefinite lives
The Group determines whether investments in bottlers' agreements and intangible assets with indefinite lives are impaired at each balance date. These calculations involve an estimation of the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit to which investments in bottlers' agreements and intangible assets with indefinite lives are allocated;

ii) Estimation of useful lives of assets
The estimation of useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience. In addition, the condition of assets is assessed at least annually and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary;

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

c) Use of estimates continued

iii) Share based payments
As disclosed in Note 1v), the Group measures the cost of equity settled transactions 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 the Monte Carlo simulation methodology and the Black Scholes model; and

iv) Income taxes
The Group is subject to income taxes in Australia and other jurisdictions in which CCA operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the Group's current tax assets and liabilities. Judgement is also required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the statements of financial position. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. Changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised.

d) Principles of consolidation

i) Subsidiaries
The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise those of the parent entity, Coca-Cola Amatil Limited, and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

The financial statements include the information and results of each subsidiary from the date on which the Company obtains control and until such time as the Company ceases to control the entity.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group (refer to Note 1n)). Investments in subsidiaries are measured initially at cost and subsequently at cost less impairment.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the effects of all transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between entities in the Group have been eliminated.

The financial statements of subsidiaries have been prepared for the same reporting period as that of the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments have been made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist across the Group.

ii) Joint venture entity
The investment in the joint venture entity is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method and is carried at cost by the parent entity. Under the equity method, the share of profits or losses of the joint venture entity is recognised in the income statements, and the share of movements in reserves is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income. Details relating to the joint venture entity are set out in Note 9.

Profits or losses on transactions establishing the joint venture entity and transactions with the joint venture entity are eliminated to the extent of the Group's ownership interest until such time as they are realised by the joint venture entity on consumption or sale, unless they relate to an unrealised loss that provides evidence of the impairment of an asset transferred.

e) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group –

- 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 Group); and
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

During the financial year, the Group changed the composition of its operating segments, refer to Note 2 for details.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

f) Foreign currency translations

i) Functional and presentation currency
Both the functional and presentation currency of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian Dollars. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

ii) 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 reporting date. Exchange rate gains or losses are brought to account in determining the net profit or loss in the period in which they arise, as are exchange gains or losses relating to cross currency swap transactions on monetary items.

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.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated by applying the rate ruling at balance date and revenue and expense items are translated at the average rate calculated for the period. The exchange differences arising on the retranslation are taken directly to equity within the foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a foreign subsidiary, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statements as a component of the gain or loss on disposal.

g) Revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, allowances and applicable amounts of value added taxes such as the Australian Goods and Services Tax. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised –

i) Sale of goods and materials
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue 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 customers;

ii) Rendering of services
Revenue from installation and maintenance of equipment is recognised when the services have been performed and the amount can be measured reliably;

iii) Interest income
Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method;

iv) Dividends
Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established; and

v) Rental income
Rental income arising from equipment hire is accounted for on a straight line basis over the term of the rental contract.

h) Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are included in the costs of qualifying assets.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

i) Income tax

i) Current tax
Current tax asset or liability represents amounts receivable or payable in relation to income taxes attributable to taxable profits of the current or prior financial years, less instalments of income tax paid. The tax rates and laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

ii) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes, using the tax rates which are enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except for goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profits and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iii) Tax consolidation
The Company and its wholly owned Australian resident subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group from 1 January 2003. CCA is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Details relating to the tax funding agreements and tax sharing agreements are set out in Note 5.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash assets comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

k) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for doubtful receivables.

Collectibility of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statements. An allowance for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against expenses in the income statements.

l) Inventories

Inventories including raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost (including fixed and variable factory overheads where applicable) and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of first-in-first-out, average or standard, whichever is the most appropriate in each case.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

Costs of inventories include the transfer from equity of gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to inventory purchases.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

m) Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets as either "fair value through the income statements" or as "loans and receivables". The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through the income statements, directly attributable transaction costs.

Recognition and derecognition
All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period are established generally by regulation or convention in the market place. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired or been transferred.

i) Financial assets at fair value through the income statements
Financial assets at fair value through the income statements are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

ii) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for those with maturities greater than twelve months after the balance date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the statements of financial position.

The fair value of all financial assets is based on an active market price. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include reference to the fair values of recent arms length transactions, involving the same instruments or other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the specific circumstances.

n) Business combinations

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statements.

o) Investments in bottlers' agreements

Investments in bottlers' agreements are carried at cost.

Investments in bottlers' agreements are not amortised as they are considered to have an indefinite life but are tested annually for any impairment in the carrying amount. Refer to Note 14 for details of impairment testing of investments in bottlers' agreements.

p) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying value of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the operation. All other subsequent expenditure is expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

p) Property, plant and equipment continued

Property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, is depreciated or amortised on a straight line basis at various rates dependent upon the estimated average useful life for that asset to the Group. The estimated useful lives of each class of asset for the current and prior year are as follows –

Freehold and leasehold buildings	20 to 50 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 15 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statements in the financial year the item is derecognised.

q) Leased assets

Leases are classified at their inception as either finance or operating leases based on the economic substance of the arrangement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Finance leases are those which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased property. There are no material finance leases within the Group.

Operating leases are those where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased property. Operating lease payments are charged to the income statements on a straight line basis over the lease term. Refer to Note 4 for details. Lease income from operating leases is recognised as income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Refer to Note 3 for details.

r) Intangible assets

i) Identifiable intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to each class of intangible asset. The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives, this expense is taken to the income statements and charged on a straight line basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment at least annually at the cash generating unit level. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets, excluding software development assets, created within the business are not capitalised and costs are taken to the income statements when incurred.

Software development costs incurred on an individual project are carried forward when future recoverability can reasonably be assured. Following the initial recognition of software development assets, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment. Any costs carried forward are amortised over the assets' useful lives.

The carrying value of software development assets is reviewed for impairment annually when an asset is not in use or more frequently when an indicator of impairment arises during a reporting period indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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 the income statements when the asset is derecognised.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

r) Intangible assets continued

i) Identifiable intangible assets continued
The estimated useful lives of existing finite lived intangible assets for the current and prior year are as follows –

Customer lists	3 to 5 years
Brand names	40 to 50 years
Software development assets	3 to 10 years

ii) Goodwill
Goodwill is the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortised but will be tested annually or more frequently if required, for any impairment in the carrying amount. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is treated as an asset of the subsidiary. These balances are denominated in the currency of the subsidiary and are translated to Australian Dollars on a consistent basis with the other assets and liabilities held by the subsidiary.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Refer to Note 14 for details.

s) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists or where annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, which is defined as the greater of an asset's fair value less costs to sell, or value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statements. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

t) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost. Liabilities are brought to account for amounts payable in relation to goods received and services rendered, whether or not billed at the reporting date.

u) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when a present legal or constructive obligation has arisen as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where there is an expectation that a provision is to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where material, the effect of the time value of money is taken into account in measuring provisions by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate which reflects both the risks specific to the liability, and current market assessments of the time value of money. Where discounting is applied, increases in the balance of provisions attributable to the passage of time are recognised as an interest cost.

v) Employee benefits

i) Wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave and other benefits
Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to balance date including related on-costs. The benefits include wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, incentives, compensated absences and other benefits, which are charged against profit in their respective expense categories when services are provided or benefits vest with the employee. The provision for employee benefits is measured at the remuneration rates expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

v) Employee benefits continued

ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

iii) Pensions and post retirement benefits

The Group operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution superannuation plans. The defined benefit plans are made up of both funded and unfunded plans. The assets of funded schemes are held in separate trustee-administered funds and are financed by payments from the relevant Group companies and employees (in the case of defined contribution plans), after taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

For defined benefit plans, pension costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under the “corridor” approach, actuarial gains and losses are recognised as income or expense, when the cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains or losses for each individual plan exceed 10% of the defined benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets, in accordance with the valuations made by qualified actuaries. The defined benefit obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using interest rates on government bonds, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments or changes in assumptions are recognised over the average remaining service lives of employees. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that benefits are already vested and otherwise are amortised over the average remaining service lives of the employees. Refer to Note 19 for further details of the Group’s defined benefit plans.

The Group’s contributions made to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

iv) Equity compensation plans

No expense is recognised in respect of share options granted before 7 November 2002 and/or vested before 1 January 2005. The shares are recognised when the options are exercised and the proceeds received are allocated to share capital.

Employer contributions to the Employees Share Plan are charged as an employee benefits expense over the vesting period. Any amounts of unvested shares held by the trust are controlled by the Group until they vest and are recorded at cost in the statements of financial position within equity as shares held by equity compensation plans until they vest. The amounts relating to the unvested obligation are recorded at reporting date within the unvested equity compensation reserve until they vest. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statements on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of CCA’s own equity instruments.

Shares granted by CCA to employees of subsidiaries are recognised in the parent entity financial statements as an additional investment in the subsidiary with a corresponding credit to the unvested equity compensation reserve. As a result, the expense recognised by CCA in relation to equity settled awards only represents the expense associated with grants to employees of the parent entity. The expense recognised by the Group is the total expense associated with all such awards.

Shares granted under the Long Term Incentive Share Plan are measured by reference to the fair value of the shares at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Monte Carlo simulation methodology (for shares with a total shareholder return performance condition) and the Black Scholes model (for shares with an earnings per share performance condition). The cost of shares is charged as an equity compensation plan expense over the vesting period together with a corresponding increase in the unvested equity compensation reserve, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become entitled to the award. Refer to Note 23 for further details of the Long Term Incentive Share Plan.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and CCA’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statements charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

w) Share capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company, less transaction costs, net of tax.

x) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds a number of different financial instruments to hedge risks relating to underlying transactions. The Group's major exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk arises from the Group's long term borrowings and commodity exposures in foreign currency. The Group is also exposed to commodity price volatility in certain raw materials used in the business. Details of the Group's hedging activities are provided below.

The Group designates certain derivatives as either –
- hedges of the fair value of recognised liabilities (fair value hedges); or
- hedges of foreign currency risk associated with recognised liabilities or highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

The terms and conditions in relation to the Group's derivative instruments are similar to the terms and conditions of the underlying hedged items. As at 31 December 2009, the Group's hedge relationships were effective.

Hedge accounting
The Group designates certain derivative transactions as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange rate risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The Group documents at inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The process includes linking all derivative financial instruments designated to specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. The Group also documents its assessment both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivative financial instruments that are used in hedge accounting are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments not qualifying for hedge accounting, and for discontinued hedges are reported in the income statements.

Fair value hedges
During the accounting period, the Group held cross currency and interest rate swaps to mitigate exposures to changes in the fair value of foreign currency denominated debt from fluctuations in foreign currency and interest rates. The hedged items designated were a portion of the Group's foreign currency denominated borrowings. The changes in fair values of the hedged items resulting from movements in exchange rates and interest rates are offset against the changes in the value of the cross currency and interest rate swaps. The objective of this hedging is to convert foreign currency borrowings to floating Australian Dollar borrowings. Accordingly, at inception, no significant portion of the change in fair value of the cross currency interest rate swap is expected to be ineffective.

Gains or losses from remeasuring the fair value of the hedge instruments are recognised within net finance costs in the income statements, together with gains and losses in relation to the hedged item where those gains or losses relate to the hedged risks. The hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective because the notional amount of the cross currency interest rate swap coincides with that of the underlying debt, and all cash flow and reset dates coincide between the borrowing and the swaps.

The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is tested prospectively and retrospectively by means of cumulative dollar offset effectiveness calculations. The primary objective is to determine if changes to the hedged item and the derivative are highly correlated and, thus supportive of the assertion that there will be a high degree of offset in fair values achieved by the hedge.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

x) Derivative financial instruments continued

Cash flow hedges
Cash flow hedges are used to hedge exposures relating to the Group's borrowings and ongoing business activities, where the Group has highly probable purchase or settlement commitments in foreign currencies.

During the year, the Group entered into forward foreign currency contracts and bought currency options contracts as cash flow hedges to hedge forecast commodity transactions and capital expenditure requirements denominated in foreign currency which hedge foreign currency risk arising from spot rate changes. The hedged items comprised highly probable forecast foreign currency commodity related payments for the Group's operations and capital items.

The Group also entered into interest rate swap contracts and bought interest rate options contracts as cash flow hedges of future payments denominated in local currency resulting from the Group's long term overseas borrowings denominated in local currency and foreign currency that are swapped into local currency. The hedged items designated were a portion of the outflows associated with these overseas borrowings denominated in local currency and foreign currency that are swapped into local currency.

The Group enters into futures, swaps and option contracts as cash flow hedges to hedge forecast commodity exposures. The hedged items designated are certain raw materials used to produce finished products. The commodity hedges which are designated and documented in a hedge relationship are brought to account in the income statements over the lives of the hedge transaction depending on hedge effectiveness testing outcomes and when the underlying exposure impacts earnings. Any cost or benefit resulting from the hedge forms parts of the carrying value of inventories.

y) Interest bearing liabilities and other borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of transaction costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Fair value hedging is applied to certain interest bearing liabilities and other borrowings (refer to Note 1x)). In such instances, the resulting fair value adjustments mean that the carrying value differs from amortised cost.

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

z) Dividends

Dividends are recognised when an obligation to pay a dividend arises, following declaration of dividends by the Company's Board of Directors.

aa) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated as profit attributable to members of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted EPS is calculated as profit attributable to members of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

2. Segment Reporting

The Group operates in four reportable segments, based on a combination of factors including geography, products and services. The Australia Beverages, New Zealand & Fiji and Indonesia & PNG segments derive their revenues from the manufacture, distribution and marketing of carbonated soft drinks and bulk water. The Australia Beverages and New Zealand & Fiji segments also distribute premium beer brands for Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd, the joint venture entity CCA formed with SABMiller plc in August 2006. The Joint Venture segment reports CCA's share of the results from Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd, which also sells and distributes the premium spirit portfolio of global distributor Maxxium.

The Food & Services segment processes and markets fruit and other food products, provides cold drink equipment to both the Australia Beverages segment and third party customers and produces, markets and distributes coffee products.

The Group manages its net finance costs and income taxes on a Group basis. Segment performance is evaluated on an earnings before interest and tax basis.

During the period, CCA established the "At Work" division within the Australia Beverages segment which has resulted in adjustments to the comparative results of the Australia Beverages, New Zealand & Fiji and Food & Services segments. The restatement has resulted in no adjustment to the CCA Group totals for the information reported in this Note.

The accounting policies of each operating segment are the same as those described in Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Inter-segment transactions are conducted as follows –

- inter-country transactions on normal commercial terms and conditions; and
- intra-country transactions on a cost-recovery basis.

During the periods reported, the Group earned approximately 35% of its trading revenue from its top three customers, being Metcash Limited, Wesfarmers Limited and Woolworths Limited. These customers operated within the Australia Beverages, New Zealand & Fiji and Food & Services segments.

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
	Trading revenue[1]		Other revenue		Total revenue, excluding finance income	
Beverage business						
Australia Beverages	2,767.4	2,576.2	95.3	102.5	2,862.7	2,678.7
New Zealand & Fiji	422.8	445.6	8.1	11.2	430.9	456.8
Indonesia & PNG	704.1	577.8	4.4	6.6	708.5	584.4
Total Beverage business	3,894.3	3,599.6	107.8	120.3	4,002.1	3,719.9
Food & Services business	509.5	491.8	35.2	16.4	544.7	508.2
Total CCA Group	4,403.8	4,091.4	143.0	136.7	4,546.8	4,228.1

Refer to [page 86] for footnote details.

2. Segment Reporting continued

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
	Earnings before interest, tax and significant items		Significant items[2]		Segment result	
Beverage business						
Australia Beverages	549.9	502.2	–	–	549.9	502.2
New Zealand & Fiji	82.7	83.4	–	–	82.7	83.4
Indonesia & PNG	61.8	50.6	–	–	61.8	50.6
Share of net (loss)/profit of joint venture entity	(2.3)	0.6	–	–	(2.3)	0.6
Total Beverage business	692.1	636.8	–	–	692.1	636.8
Food & Services business	95.2	77.0	–	(26.7)	95.2	50.3
Total CCA Group EBIT	787.3	713.8	–	(26.7)	787.3	687.1

The reconciliation of segment results to CCA Group profit after income tax is shown below –

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
	Before significant items		Significant items[2]		After significant items	
Total CCA Group EBIT	787.3	713.8	–	(26.7)	787.3	687.1
Net finance costs[3]	(133.9)	(151.5)	–	–	(133.9)	(151.5)
Total CCA Group profit before income tax	653.4	562.3	–	(26.7)	653.4	535.6
Income tax expense[3]	(204.4)	(158.0)	–	8.0	(204.4)	(150.0)
Total CCA Group profit after income tax	449.0	404.3	–	(18.7)	449.0	385.6

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
	Assets		Liabilities		Net assets	
Beverage business						
Australia Beverages	2,255.9	2,266.4	1,073.0	952.5	1,182.9	1,313.9
New Zealand & Fiji	515.2	538.7	86.5	101.0	428.7	437.7
Indonesia & PNG	506.0	470.8	180.5	169.8	325.5	301.0
Investment in joint venture entity	73.2	35.7	–	–	73.2	35.7
Total Beverage business	3,350.3	3,311.6	1,340.0	1,223.3	2,010.3	2,088.3
Food & Services business	1,356.1	1,313.4	118.3	90.3	1,237.8	1,223.1
Total operating segments	4,706.4	4,625.0	1,458.3	1,313.6	3,248.1	3,311.4
Assets and liabilities managed on a Group basis[4]	864.4	467.0	2,512.4	2,406.4	(1,648.0)	(1,939.4)
Total CCA Group	5,570.8	5,092.0	3,970.7	3,720.0	1,600.1	1,372.0

Refer to the following page for footnote details.

2. Segment Reporting continued

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses		Provision for employee benefits expense		Additions of non-current assets[5]	
Beverage business						
Australia Beverages	67.4	51.5	38.5	48.0	138.5	152.1
New Zealand & Fiji	18.4	16.5	5.2	6.1	31.6	31.5
Indonesia & PNG	33.5	29.9	6.9	6.6	105.3	58.3
Total Beverage business	119.3	97.9	50.6	60.7	275.4	241.9
Food & Services business	56.1	53.4	9.8	10.2	88.7	64.6
Total CCA Group	175.4	151.3	60.4	70.9	364.1	306.5
			Trading revenue by geography[6]		Non-current assets by geography[7]	
Australia			3,276.9	3,068.0	2,314.2	2,230.4
New Zealand & Fiji			422.8	445.6	377.2	386.9
Indonesia & PNG			704.1	577.8	319.8	286.8
Total CCA Group			4,403.8	4,091.4	3,011.2	2,904.1

1 Details of the Group's trading revenue can be found in Note 3.

2 Significant items include the following –

	2009 $M	*2008 $M*
Termination benefits expenses of SPCA	*–*	*6.9*
Impairment of plant and equipment of SPCA	*–*	*9.7*
Other restructuring costs of SPCA	*–*	*10.1*
	–	*26.7*

3 Finance revenue and costs and income tax are managed on a Group basis and are not reported internally at a segment level.

4 Cash and cash equivalents, debt related derivative assets and liabilities, loans and borrowings are not included as part of segment assets and liabilities as they are managed on a Group basis.

5 Additions of non-current assets consist of additions of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and further investment in the joint venture entity.

6 The trading revenue recorded reflects the customer geographic location of revenue earned by the Group.

7 Non-current assets for this disclosure consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment in the joint venture entity and investments in bottlers' agreements.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

3. Revenue

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Trading revenue					
Sales of –					
beverage products – Beverage business		3,877.6	3,582.0	–	–
– Food & Services business		20.5	19.6	–	–
food products – Food & Services business		464.0	444.1	–	–
equipment – Beverage business		0.6	0.9	–	–
– Food & Services business		13.3	14.0	–	–
Total sales		4,376.0	4,060.6	–	–
Rental of equipment – Beverage business		16.1	16.7	–	–
– Food & Services business		11.7	14.1	–	–
Total trading revenue		4,403.8	4,091.4	–	–
Other revenue					
Sales of materials and consumables		3.7	1.3	–	–
Rendering of services		100.2	97.1	–	–
Miscellaneous rental and sundry income[1]		39.1	37.8	40.3	144.6
Dividend income from –					
subsidiaries		–	–	200.0	554.7
other corporations		–	0.5	–	–
Total other revenue		143.0	136.7	240.3	699.3
Total revenue, excluding finance income		4,546.8	4,228.1	240.3	699.3
Interest income from –					
subsidiaries	34	–	–	152.4	163.7
non-related parties		14.9	30.4	13.6	25.4
Total finance income		14.9	30.4	166.0	189.1
Total revenue		4,561.7	4,258.5	406.3	888.4

1 Sundry income for CCA Entity mainly relates to management and guarantee fees from subsidiaries.

		CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	Refer Note	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M

4. Expenses and Income Statements Disclosures

a) Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Cost of goods sold for –					
beverage products		2,047.1	1,873.6	–	–
food products		356.6	342.9	–	–
equipment		9.1	10.0	–	–
rental of equipment – directly attributable expenses		6.3	6.3	–	–
Total cost of goods sold		2,419.1[1]	2,232.8[1]	–	–
Interest costs from –					
subsidiaries	34	–	–	9.0	24.1
non-related parties		132.0[2]	174.8[2]	117.3[3]	164.1[3]
Other finance costs		16.8	13.8	–	–
Total finance costs		148.8	188.6	126.3	188.2
Amounts capitalised		–	(6.7)	–	–
Total finance costs expensed		148.8	181.9	126.3	188.2

1 Includes commodity hedging losses of $25.4 million (2008: gains of $2.7 million) transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve.

2 Includes hedging gains of $2.0 million (2008: losses of $0.3 million) on derivatives transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve.

3 Includes hedging gains of $0.9 million (2008: $0.5 million) on derivatives transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

4. Expenses and Income Statements Disclosures continued

b) Income statements disclosures

Profit before significant items and income tax includes the following specific expenses (by nature) –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Depreciation expense	12	163.8	145.2	–	0.1
Amortisation expense	13	11.6	6.1	–	–
Bad and doubtful debts expense – trade and other receivables		5.0	3.9	–	–
Rentals – operating leases		80.3	74.4	1.3	1.5
Defined benefit superannuation plan expense	19b)	14.3	9.0	9.0	4.1
Defined contribution superannuation plan expense		45.7	41.6	11.6	9.7
Employees share plan expense		7.4	6.6	1.6	1.3
Equity compensation plan expense	22b)	14.3	11.7	8.3	7.4
Employee benefits expense		60.4	70.9	7.3	22.4
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(14.0)[4]	9.2[4]	(0.3)[5]	10.1[5]
Write down of inventories to net realisable value		4.2	0.3	–	–
Profit from disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	(0.5)	–	–
Impairment of –					
property, plant and equipment		10.4	3.4	–	–
intangible assets	13	3.5	2.1	–	–
Reversal of impairment of –					
property, plant and equipment		(1.4)	–	–	–
investment in subsidiary[6]		–	–	(46.5)	–

4 Principally included in cost of goods sold shown in Note 4a). Includes hedging losses of $2.3 million (2008: gains of $1.9 million) transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve, and losses on derivatives designated as fair value hedges of $1.2 million (2008: $3.9 million).

5 Includes losses on derivatives designated as fair value hedges of $1.2 million (2008: $3.9 million).

6 Relates to CCKBC Holdings Ltd, due to the excess of the subsidiary's net assets over the carrying value of the investment.

c) Significant items

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Termination benefits expenses of SPCA	–	6.9	–	–
Impairment of plant and equipment of SPCA	–	9.7	–	–
Other restructuring costs of SPCA	–	10.1	–	–
Total significant items	–	26.7	–	–

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

5. Income Tax Expense

a) Income tax expense/(benefit)

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current tax expense/(benefit)		188.1	153.6	(31.7)	(9.5)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	18b)	21.9	2.4	9.7	(1.1)
Adjustments to current tax of prior periods		(5.6)	(6.0)	(0.4)	(1.6)
		204.4	150.0	(22.4)	(12.2)

b) Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) to prima facie tax payable

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Profit before income tax	653.4	535.6	173.5	523.3
Prima facie income tax expense on profit at the Australian rate of 30%	196.0	160.7	52.1	157.0
Tax effect of permanent differences –				
Non-allowable expenses	2.5	3.7	–	0.1
Non-assessable dividends	–	–	(60.0)	(166.4)
Tax offset for franked dividends	–	(0.2)	–	–
Other items	–	0.7	(0.1)	3.5
Impairment/(impairment reversal) of –				
investment in subsidiary	–	–	(14.0)	–
intangible assets	–	0.6	–	–
Overseas tax rates differential	(0.9)	(0.7)	–	–
Overseas withholding tax	11.9	0.7	–	–
Share of net loss/(profit) of joint venture entity	0.7	(0.2)	–	–
Recognition of deferred tax assets	–	(4.8)	–	(4.8)
Adjustments to current tax of prior periods	(5.6)	(6.0)	(0.4)	(1.6)
Changes in overseas tax rates	(0.2)	(4.5)	–	–
Income tax expense/(benefit)	204.4	150.0	(22.4)	(12.2)

c) Australian tax consolidation

CCA has formed a consolidated group for income tax purposes, effective on and from 1 January 2003, with each of its wholly owned Australian resident entities. The entities within the tax consolidated group have entered a tax funding arrangement whereby each subsidiary will compensate CCA for the amount of tax payable that would be calculated as if the subsidiary was a tax paying entity.

CCA, as the head entity, and the subsidiaries in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right. The current tax balances are then transferred to CCA (being the head entity) via intercompany balances.

The method used to measure current and deferred tax amounts is summarised in Note 1i).

In preparing the financial statements for CCA, the following amounts have been recognised as tax consolidation compensation adjustments –

	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Total increase/(decrease) in amounts receivable from subsidiaries	45.8	(17.1)
Total (decrease)/increase in amounts payable to subsidiaries	(10.6)	5.8

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Cash on hand and in banks		368.0	297.9	246.1	176.1
Short term deposits[1]		496.4	0.4	465.0	–
Total cash assets		864.4	298.3	711.1	176.1

1 Includes $445.0 million raised from the US 144A bond offering during the financial year.

Cash on hand and in banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

Short term deposits are made for varying periods, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the financial year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statements of cash flows as follows –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Cash assets		864.4	298.3	711.1	176.1
Bank overdrafts	16	(1.7)	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents held at the end of the financial year		862.7	298.3	711.1	176.1

b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Dividends satisfied by the issue of shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan	24a)	103.2	14.3	103.2	14.3

c) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Profit after income tax		449.0	385.6	195.9	535.5
Significant items		–	5.3	–	–
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and amounts set aside to allowances and provisions		271.4	240.4	(30.2)	22.5
Share of net loss/(profit) of joint venture entity		2.3	(0.6)	–	–
Share based remuneration expenses		1.2	(0.8)	(0.1)	(2.5)
Fair value adjustments to derivatives		5.9	1.1	3.6	0.5
Profit from disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	(0.5)	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in –					
trade and other receivables		(126.6)	(18.7)	0.6	0.8
inventories		3.2	(122.2)	–	–
prepayments		11.6	(2.9)	0.7	2.3
defined benefit superannuation plan assets		(23.0)	(4.8)	(23.0)	(4.8)
amounts due from subsidiaries		–	–	(380.6)	(750.6)
Increase/(decrease) in –					
trade and other payables		126.0	66.5	(6.2)	9.9
current tax liabilities		66.8	(24.2)	(5.7)	(2.3)
employee benefits provisions		(66.0)	(57.8)	(15.9)	(13.6)
accrued charges		19.9	(16.9)	(6.0)	2.2
defined benefit superannuation plan liabilities		0.5	(18.2)	3.1	(12.2)
derivatives		9.1	(0.7)	9.2	(0.7)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		751.3	430.6	(254.6)	(213.0)

d) Risk exposure

CCA Group's and CCA Entity's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 33. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

7. Trade and Other Receivables

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current					
Trade receivables		702.7	598.4	–	–
Allowance for doubtful receivables	7a)	(9.0)	(7.8)	–	–
		693.7	590.6	–	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries	34	–	–	121.0	73.1
Amounts due from related entities (trade)	34	4.4	3.3	–	–
Amounts due from related entities (non-trade)	34	52.1	28.3	0.2	0.6
Other receivables		27.7	43.4	2.0	2.1
Allowance for doubtful receivables		(0.3)	–	–	–
Other receivables (escrow amount)[1]		–	5.4	–	–
		83.9	80.4	123.2	75.8
Total trade and other receivables (current)		777.6	671.0	123.2	75.8

1 Relates to the disposal of the South Korean business. CCA received the remaining amount in 2009.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Non-current					
Amounts due from subsidiaries	34	–	–	2,182.4	1,914.2
Amounts due from related entities (non-trade)	34	1.2	2.1	–	–
Other receivables		1.0	1.6	–	–
Total trade and other receivables (non-current)		2.2	3.7	2,182.4	1,914.2

a) Impaired trade and other receivables

As at 31 December 2009, trade receivables with a nominal value of $9.0 million (2008: $7.8 million) were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the allowance for trade receivables are as follows –

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
At 1 January	(7.8)	(6.8)	–	–
Charge for the year	(4.7)	(3.9)	–	–
Written off	3.0	2.9	–	–
Net foreign currency movements	0.5	–	–	–
	(9.0)	(7.8)	–	–

Other receivables with a nominal value of $0.3 million (2008: nil) were impaired and fully provided for. An impairment charge of $0.3 million was made during the financial year.

7. Trade and Other Receivables continued

b) Analysis of receivables

As at 31 December, the analysis of trade receivables (net of allowance) for CCA Group that were past due but not impaired is as follows –

	Neither past due nor impaired $M	Past due but not impaired: Less than 30 days overdue $M	More than 30 but less than 90 days overdue $M	More than 90 days overdue $M	Total $M
2009	638.7	35.7	17.5	1.8	693.7
2008	544.6	31.6	11.7	2.7	590.6

As at 31 December, trade receivables of $55.0 million (2008: $46.0 million) were past due but not impaired. These amounts relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of material defaults.

All other receivables (including amounts due from subsidiaries for CCA Entity) do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other receivables, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

c) Related party receivables

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 34.

d) Fair value

Due to the short term nature of the CCA Group's receivables, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. Refer to Note 33 for further details.

e) Interest rate and foreign exchange risk

Details regarding interest rate and foreign exchange risk exposures are disclosed in Note 33.

f) Credit risk

For trade and other receivables (current), the maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of the receivables. Collateral is not held as security.

For trade and other receivables (non-current), the maximum exposure to credit risk is the higher of the carrying value and fair value of each class of receivables. Collateral is not held as security.

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
8. Inventories				
Raw materials at cost	287.4	291.6	–	–
Raw materials at net realisable value	5.7	5.9	–	–
	293.1	297.5	–	–
Finished goods at cost	386.9	413.2	–	–
Finished goods at net realisable value	18.1	10.3	–	–
	405.0	423.5	–	–
Other inventories at cost[1]	37.6	38.7	–	–
Other inventories at net realisable value[1]	18.2	18.9	–	–
	55.8	57.6	–	–
Total inventories	753.9	778.6	–	–

1 Other inventories includes work in progress and spare parts (manufacturing and cold drink equipment).

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
9. Investment in Joint Venture Entity				
Carrying amount of investment in Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd	73.2	35.7	74.4	34.5

The Company has a 50% interest in Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries (Pacific Beverages). The principal activities are the manufacture, importation and distribution of alcoholic beverages.

The interest in Pacific Beverages is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting and is carried at cost by the parent entity. Information relating to the joint venture entity is set out below.

a) CCA Group's share of Pacific Beverages' assets and liabilities

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current assets				
Cash assets	4.1	2.7	–	–
Trade and other receivables	29.1	10.8	–	–
Other current assets	16.3	6.9	–	–
Total current assets	49.5	20.4	–	–
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	40.5	13.9	–	–
Intangible assets	17.9	17.5	–	–
Deferred tax assets	0.8	1.4	–	–
Total non-current assets	59.2	32.8	–	–
Total assets	108.7	53.2	–	–
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	29.1	12.0	–	–
Interest bearing liabilities	0.1	0.2	–	–
Other current liabilities	4.9	4.6	–	–
Total current liabilities	34.1	16.8	–	–
Non-current liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	0.5	0.7	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	0.9	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities	1.4	0.7	–	–
Total liabilities	35.5	17.5	–	–
Net assets	73.2	35.7	–	–

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M

9. Investment in Joint Venture Entity continued

b) CCA Group's share of Pacific Beverages' revenue, expenses and results

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Revenue, excluding finance income				
Trading revenue[1&2]	36.7	27.3	–	–
Other revenue	6.4	2.6	–	–
	43.1	29.9	–	–
Expenses, excluding finance costs				
Cost of goods sold[2]	(25.0)	(16.8)	–	–
Other expenses	(21.6)	(12.7)	–	–
	(46.6)	(29.5)	–	–
Earnings before interest and tax	(3.5)	0.4	–	–
Net finance income	0.3	0.5	–	–
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(3.2)	0.9	–	–
Income tax benefit/(expense)	0.9	(0.3)	–	–
(Loss)/profit after income tax	(2.3)	0.6	–	–

1 Beer sales revenue.

2 These amounts exclude duties and excise taxes.

c) CCA Group's share of Pacific Beverages' commitments

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Capital commitments	21.7	–	–	–

10. Investments in Securities

	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Shares in subsidiaries at cost[1]	–	–	2,399.1	2,854.2
Impairment	–	–	(387.1)	(433.6)
Total investments in securities	–	–	2,012.0	2,420.6

1 Refer to Note 29 for details of subsidiaries.

	CCA Group $M	CCA Entity $M
11. Investments in Bottlers' Agreements		
Year ended 31 December 2009		
At 1 January 2009	926.0	–
Net foreign currency movements	(15.0)	–
At 31 December 2009	911.0	–
Year ended 31 December 2008		
At 1 January 2008	928.8	–
Net foreign currency movements	(2.8)	–
At 31 December 2008	926.0	–

The bottlers' agreements reflect a long and ongoing relationship between the Group and The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). As at 31 December 2009, there were agreements for the five territories in place throughout the Group, at varying stages of their, mainly, ten year terms. These agreements are all on substantially the same terms and conditions, with performance obligations as to production, distribution and marketing and include provisions for renewal.

All of the Group's present bottlers' agreements, the first of which was issued in 1939, that have expired have been renewed or extended at the expiry of their legal terms. No consideration is payable upon renewal or extension.

In assessing the useful life of bottlers' agreements, due consideration is given to the Group's history of dealing with TCCC, established international practice of that company, TCCC's equity in the Group, the participation of nominees of TCCC on the Company's Board of Directors and the ongoing strength of TCCC brands. In light of these considerations, no factor can be identified that would result in the agreements not being renewed or extended and, accordingly, bottlers' agreements have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

Bottlers' agreements acquired from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost less impairment model is utilised for measurement.

All bottlers' agreements were tested for impairment and no impairment losses were expensed for the financial year. A description of management's approach to ensuring each investment in bottlers' agreement is not recognised above its recoverable amount is disclosed in Note 14.

	Refer Note	Freehold and leasehold land $M	Freehold and leasehold buildings[1] $M	Plant and equipment $M	Property, plant and equipment under construction $M	Total property, plant and equipment $M

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Refer Note	Freehold and leasehold land $M	Freehold and leasehold buildings[1] $M	Plant and equipment $M	Property, plant and equipment under construction $M	Total property, plant and equipment $M
CCA Group						
At 1 January 2009						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		189.3	285.2	2,071.1	120.1	2,665.7
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	(39.4)	(1,211.4)	–	(1,250.8)
Net carrying amount		189.3	245.8	859.7	120.1	1,414.9
Year ended 31 December 2009						
At 1 January 2009, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		189.3	245.8	859.7	120.1	1,414.9
Additions		7.1	0.4	22.2	233.2	262.9
Disposals		(0.3)	(0.3)	(6.1)	–	(6.7)
Acquisitions of entities and operations		–	–	2.0	–	2.0
Depreciation expense	4	–	(12.1)	(151.7)	–	(163.8)
Impairment charges (net)[2]		–	–	(9.0)	–	(9.0)
Net foreign currency movements		(4.6)	(5.3)	(23.9)	(4.3)	(38.1)
Transfers out of property, plant and equipment under construction and reclassifications		(2.6)	10.1	207.0	(214.5)	–
Transfer from/(to) other non-current assets		–	0.5	(4.1)	(1.4)	(5.0)
At 31 December 2009, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		188.9	239.1	896.1	133.1	1,457.2
At 31 December 2009						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		188.9	288.4	2,181.0	133.1	2,791.4
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	(49.3)	(1,284.9)	–	(1,334.2)
Net carrying amount		188.9	239.1	896.1	133.1	1,457.2
CCA Entity						
At 1 January 2009						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		–	–	5.8	–	5.8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	(5.6)	–	(5.6)
Net carrying amount		–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Year ended 31 December 2009						
At 1 January 2009, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Depreciation expense	4	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2009, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	0.2	–	0.2
At 31 December 2009						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		–	–	5.8	–	5.8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	(5.6)	–	(5.6)
Net carrying amount		–	–	0.2	–	0.2

1 Freehold and leasehold buildings include improvements made to buildings.

2 Impairment of plant and equipment mainly relates to cold drink equipment. Through management's ongoing assessment of the recoverable amount of the above, these impairment charges have been identified.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment continued

	Refer Note	Freehold and leasehold land $M	Freehold and leasehold buildings[1] $M	Plant and equipment $M	Property, plant and equipment under construction $M	Total property, plant and equipment $M
CCA Group						
At 1 January 2008						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		173.1	208.6	1,914.6	167.3	2,463.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	(29.9)	(1,131.1)	–	(1,161.0)
Net carrying amount		173.1	178.7	783.5	167.3	1,302.6
Year ended 31 December 2008						
At 1 January 2008, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		173.1	178.7	783.5	167.3	1,302.6
Additions		1.0	3.4	48.9	209.5	262.8
Disposals		(0.2)	(0.1)	(4.9)	–	(5.2)
Depreciation expense	4	–	(8.9)	(136.3)	–	(145.2)
Impairment charges[2]		–	–	(11.9)	–	(11.9)
Net foreign currency movements		1.6	0.6	10.1	0.6	12.9
Transfers out of property, plant and equipment under construction and reclassifications		13.8	72.0	170.5	(256.3)	–
Transfer from/(to) other non-current assets		–	0.1	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.1)
At 31 December 2008, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		189.3	245.8	859.7	120.1	1,414.9
At 31 December 2008						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		189.3	285.2	2,071.1	120.1	2,665.7
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	(39.4)	(1,211.4)	–	(1,250.8)
Net carrying amount		189.3	245.8	859.7	120.1	1,414.9
CCA Entity						
At 1 January 2008						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		–	–	5.5	–	5.5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	(5.5)	–	(5.5)
Net carrying amount		–	–	–	–	–
Year ended 31 December 2008						
Additions		–	–	0.3	–	0.3
Depreciation expense	4	–	–	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
At 31 December 2008, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	0.2	–	0.2
At 31 December 2008						
Cost (gross carrying amount)		–	–	5.8	–	5.8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–	–	(5.6)	–	(5.6)
Net carrying amount		–	–	0.2	–	0.2

1 Freehold and leasehold buildings include improvements made to buildings.

2 Impairment of plant and equipment mainly relates to cold drink equipment and redundant plant and equipment of SPCA. Through management's ongoing assessment of the recoverable amount of the above, these impairment charges have been identified.

	Refer Note	Customer lists[1&2] $M	Brand names[1] $M	Intellectual property $M	Software development assets[3] $M	Goodwill[1] $M	Total intangible assets $M
13. Intangible Assets							
CCA Group							
At 1 January 2009							
Cost (gross carrying amount)		8.5	111.0	2.5	65.6	386.9	574.5
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(4.7)	(7.2)	(2.5)	(21.6)	(11.0)	(47.0)
Net carrying amount		3.8	103.8	–	44.0	375.9	527.5
Year ended 31 December 2009							
At 1 January 2009, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment		3.8	103.8	–	44.0	375.9	527.5
Additions		0.6	–	–	36.4	–	37.0
Acquisitions of entities and operations		–	9.4	–	–	12.9	22.3
Amortisation expense	4	(1.5)	(0.3)	–	(9.8)	–	(11.6)
Impairment charges	4	–	–	–	(3.5)	–	(3.5)
Net foreign currency movements		–	0.2	–	(0.5)	(2.4)	(2.7)
Other		–	–	–	(1.0)	1.8	0.8
At 31 December 2009, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment		2.9	113.1	–	65.6	388.2	569.8
At 31 December 2009							
Cost (gross carrying amount)		7.5	120.6	–	100.4	388.2	616.7
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(4.6)	(7.5)	–	(34.8)	–	(46.9)
Net carrying amount		2.9	113.1	–	65.6	388.2	569.8
At 1 January 2008							
Cost (gross carrying amount)		8.5	111.0	2.5	44.5	385.8	552.3
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(3.4)	(6.9)	(2.5)	(17.6)	(9.1)	(39.5)
Net carrying amount		5.1	104.1	–	26.9	376.7	512.8
Year ended 31 December 2008							
At 1 January 2008, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment		5.1	104.1	–	26.9	376.7	512.8
Additions		–	–	–	25.0	–	25.0
Amortisation expense	4	(1.3)	(0.2)	–	(4.6)	–	(6.1)
Impairment charges	4	–	(0.1)	–	–	(2.0)	(2.1)
Net foreign currency movements		–	–	–	–	1.2	1.2
Other		–	–	–	(3.3)	–	(3.3)
At 31 December 2008, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment		3.8	103.8	–	44.0	375.9	527.5
At 31 December 2008							
Cost (gross carrying amount)		8.5	111.0	2.5	65.6	386.9	574.5
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(4.7)	(7.2)	(2.5)	(21.6)	(11.0)	(47.0)
Net carrying amount		3.8	103.8	–	44.0	375.9	527.5

1 Purchased as part of a business combination.

2 Asset purchases.

3 Software development assets mainly relate to the OAisys (One Amatil information system) project, which commenced implementation in October 2008 in the Australia Beverages business.

13. Intangible Assets continued

The useful life of customer lists is finite and amortisation is on a straight line basis.

In assessing the useful life of SPCA brand names, due consideration is given to the existing longevity of SPCA brands, the indefinite life cycle of the industry in which SPCA operates and the expected usage of the brand names in the future. In light of these considerations, no factor could be identified that would result in the brand names having a finite useful life and accordingly SPCA brand names have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

Other brand names have been assessed as having finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight line basis.

Software development assets represent internally generated intangible assets with finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight line basis.

All intangible assets with finite useful lives were assessed for indicators of impairment and all intangible assets with indefinite useful lives were tested for impairment at 31 December 2009. Refer to Note 14 for further details on impairment testing of intangible assets with indefinite lives.

14. Impairment Testing of Investments in Bottlers' Agreements and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives

Investments in bottlers' agreements (IBAs) and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives have been identified for each of the Group's cash generating units (CGUs).

A business CGU-level summary of IBAs and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives is presented below –

	CCA Group			
	Investments in bottlers' agreements $M	Brand names $M	Goodwill $M	Total IBAs and intangible assets with indefinite lives $M
Year ended 31 December 2009				
Beverage business				
Australia Beverages	691.9	–	8.9	700.8
New Zealand & Fiji	175.8	–	7.6	183.4
Indonesia & PNG	43.3	–	19.7	63.0
Total Beverage business	911.0	–	36.2	947.2
Food & Services business	–	98.3	352.0	450.3
Total	911.0	98.3	388.2	1,397.5
Year ended 31 December 2008				
Beverage business				
Australia Beverages	691.9	–	7.8	699.7
New Zealand & Fiji	183.0	–	7.9	190.9
Indonesia & PNG	51.1	–	21.7	72.8
Total Beverage business	926.0	–	37.4	963.4
Food & Services business	–	98.3	338.5	436.8
Total	926.0	98.3	375.9	1,400.2

14. Impairment Testing of Investments in Bottlers' Agreements and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives continued

a) Impairment tests for investments in bottlers' agreements and goodwill

Impairment testing is carried out by CCA by determining an asset's recoverable amount as compared to its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Generally, CCA performs its impairment testing on a value in use basis. However, in addition to value in use, it assesses fair value less cost to sell to ensure that the higher value arising from either basis is in excess of the asset's carrying amount. Value in use is calculated using a discounted cash flow methodology covering a fifteen year period with an appropriate residual value at the end of that period, for each CGU. The methodology utilises cash flow forecasts longer than five years in order to minimise reliance on residual values and are based primarily on business plans presented to and approved by the Board.

The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow forecasts to undertake impairment testing of investments in bottlers' agreements and goodwill –

i) EBIT margin
EBIT margins are based primarily on three year business plans presented to and reviewed by the Board. Beyond those periods margins have been adjusted to reflect management's views of sustainable long term EBIT margins.

ii) Volume
Volumes are based on three year business plans presented to and reviewed by the Board. Beyond those periods volumes are adjusted based on forecast per capita consumption, population growth rates and market share assumptions which are benchmarked against external sources.

iii) Price
Pricing is based on three year business plans presented to and reviewed by the Board. Beyond those periods pricing is determined with reference to long term inflation forecasts.

iv) Capital expenditure
Capital expenditure is based on three year business plans presented to and reviewed by the Board. Beyond those periods capital expenditure is determined as a percentage of sales revenue consistent with historical expenditures.

v) Discount rates
Discount rates used are the weighted average cost of capital (after tax) for the Group in each CGU, risk adjusted where applicable. The local currency discount rates used for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia and PNG based CGUs are 8.4, 8.4, 11.3, 12.0 and 10.6% respectively.

vi) Forecast growth rates
Forecast growth rates are used in the calculation of the residual value of each CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, real growth rates of nil to 2.0% have been used.

b) Impairment tests for brand names with indefinite lives

Impairment testing is carried out by CCA by determining an asset's recoverable amount as compared to its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use for brand names is calculated using a "relief from royalty" discounted cash flow methodology covering a ten year period with an appropriate residual value at the end of that period. The methodology utilises notional after tax royalty cash flows longer than five years in order to minimise reliance on residual values and are based primarily on three year business plans prepared by management.

The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow forecasts to undertake impairment testing of brand names with indefinite lives –

i) Sales
Sales are based on three year business plans reviewed by management. Beyond those periods sales are projected based on business plan targets and management expectations.

ii) Royalty rate
Royalty rates are based on market rates for comparable brands adjusted for costs associated with maintaining the brand.

iii) Discount rates
Discount rates used are the weighted average cost of capital (after tax) for the Group in each CGU, risk adjusted where applicable. The local currency discount rates used for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia and PNG based CGUs are 8.4, 8.4, 11.3, 12.0 and 10.6% respectively.

iv) Forecast growth rates
Forecast growth rates are used in the calculation of the residual value of each brand. For the purpose of impairment testing, real growth rates of nil to 2.0% have been used.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
15. Trade and Other Payables					
Current					
Trade payables		322.5	325.7	0.1	0.5
Amounts due to subsidiaries	34	–	–	162.9	158.7
Amounts due to related entities (trade)	34	197.2	129.1	–	–
Amounts due to related entities (non-trade)	34	37.6	–	–	–
Other payables		64.0	60.4	2.5	8.8
Total trade and other payables (current)		621.3	515.2	165.5	168.0
Non-current					
Other payables		1.3	–	–	–
Total trade and other payables (non-current)		1.3	–	–	–

a) Related party payables
For terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer to Note 34.

b) Fair value
Due to the short term nature of the CCA Group's payables, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

c) Interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk
Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure are disclosed in Note 33.

16. Interest Bearing Liabilities

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current					
Unsecured					
Bonds		444.5	55.2	444.5	5.2
Loans		0.5	0.5	–	–
Bank loans		160.6	–	–	–
Bank overdrafts		1.7	–	–	–
Total interest bearing liabilities (current)	16a)	607.3	55.7	444.5	5.2
Non-current					
Unsecured					
Bonds		1,809.6	2,118.8	1,809.6	2,118.8
Loans		4.9	5.4	–	–
Bank loans		33.7	226.5	–	–
Total interest bearing liabilities (non-current)	16a)	1,848.2	2,350.7	1,809.6	2,118.8

16. Interest Bearing Liabilities continued

a) Interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk

The following table sets out significant terms of the major components of interest bearing liabilities –

CCA Group/CCA Entity Type of interest bearing liability/ country	2009 $M	2008 $M	Interest rate p.a. 2009 %	 2008 %	Denomination	Maturity date
Current						
Bonds						
Australia	–	50.0	–	7.3	Australian Dollar	Apr 09
Australia – CCA Entity	364.1	5.2	4.2	6.1	Australian Dollar	Jan to Aug 10
Australia – CCA Entity	57.0	–	1.1	–	Japanese Yen	Jun to Sep 10
Australia – CCA Entity	23.4	–	0.5	–	United States Dollar	Jun 10
	444.5	55.2				
Loans						
Australia	0.5	0.5	6.9	6.9	Australian Dollar	Apr to Dec 10
Bank loans						
New Zealand	160.6	–	3.2	–	New Zealand Dollar	Jun 10
Bank overdrafts	1.7	–				
Total interest bearing liabilities (current)	607.3	55.7				
Non-current						
Bonds						
Australia – CCA Entity	747.2	497.4	4.0	5.1	United States Dollar	Nov 14 to Apr 16
Australia – CCA Entity	361.9	556.8	2.2	2.3	Japanese Yen	Mar 11 to Jun 36
Australia – CCA Entity	700.5	1,064.6	4.6	5.5	Australian Dollar	Jul 12 to Jan 19
	1,809.6	2,118.8				
Loans						
Australia	4.9	5.4	6.9	6.9	Australian Dollar	Jun 17 to Apr 18
Bank loans						
New Zealand	–	226.5	–	6.6	New Zealand Dollar	Oct 11
Indonesia	33.7	–	1.5	–	United States Dollar	Jun 12
Total interest bearing liabilities (non-current)	1,848.2	2,350.7				

Further details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk are disclosed in Note 33.

16. Interest Bearing Liabilities continued

b) Fair value

Details regarding the fair value of interest bearing liabilities are disclosed in Note 33.

c) Financing facilities

The following financing facilities are available as at balance date –

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
i) Overdraft facilities				
Total arrangements	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Used as at the end of the financial year	(1.7)	–	–	–
Unused as at the end of the financial year	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
ii) Bank loan facilities				
Total arrangements	474.5	450.8	200.0	–
Used as at the end of the financial year	(194.3)	(226.5)	–	–
Unused as at the end of the financial year	280.2	224.3	200.0	–

d) Defaults or breaches

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the Group’s borrowings.

17. Provisions

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Current				
Employee benefits	91.0	98.2	33.0	41.8
Total provisions (current)	91.0	98.2	33.0	41.8
Non-current				
Employee benefits	10.2	9.8	3.8	3.6
Total provisions (non-current)	10.2	9.8	3.8	3.6

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

18. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

a) Deferred taxes

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Deferred tax assets		1.1	–	3.1	42.1
Deferred tax liabilities		(157.4)	(138.7)	–	–
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets		(156.3)	(138.7)	3.1	42.1

b) Movement in net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets for the financial year –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		(138.7)	(151.5)	42.1	4.9
Charged to the income statements as deferred tax (expense)/benefit	5a)	(21.9)	(2.4)	(9.7)	1.1
Charged to equity	22c)	(12.9)	22.8	(38.3)	43.9
Acquisitions of entities and operations		0.4	–	–	–
Net foreign currency movements		2.5	(1.9)	–	–
Other		14.3	(5.7)	9.0	(7.8)
Balance at the end of the financial year		(156.3)	(138.7)	3.1	42.1

c) Deferred taxes are attributable to the following –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Allowances for current assets		4.5	3.1	–	–
Accrued charges and employee expense obligations		42.7	48.7	10.2	17.6
Other deductible items		12.3	26.5	2.4	31.7
Investments in bottlers' agreements		(131.3)	(131.7)	–	–
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(44.3)	(40.3)	1.2	1.3
Retained earnings balances of overseas subsidiaries[1]		(28.5)	(16.8)	–	–
Other taxable items		(11.7)	(28.2)	(10.7)	(8.5)
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets		(156.3)	(138.7)	3.1	42.1

1 Represents withholding taxes payable on unremitted retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries.

d) Movements in deferred taxes, reflected in deferred tax expense/(benefit) are attributable to the following –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Allowances for current assets		(0.9)	2.9	–	–
Accrued charges and employee expense obligations		5.2	(1.5)	7.7	1.2
Other deductible items		(1.7)	(6.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2.7	2.6	0.3	0.3
Retained earnings balances of overseas subsidiaries		11.9	0.7	–	–
Other taxable items		4.7	3.7	4.3	–
Net deferred tax expense/(benefit)	5a)	21.9	2.4	9.7	(1.1)

e) Deductible temporary differences not recognised, as realisation of the benefits represented by these balances is not considered to be probable –

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Capital losses – no expiry date		960.9	961.9	960.9	961.9
Other items – no expiry date		38.4	38.4	–	–
Deductible temporary differences not recognised		999.3	1,000.3	960.9	961.9
Potential tax benefit		299.8	300.1	288.3	288.6

19. Defined Benefit Superannuation Plan Assets and Liabilities

The Group sponsors a number of superannuation plans. The major plans in Australia are the CCA Group Superannuation Plan (CCAGSP) and the CCA Superannuation Plan (CCASP) and the major plan in Indonesia is the CCBI Superannuation Plan (CCBISP). These plans include defined contribution and defined benefit categories. The defined benefit categories are closed to new entrants. The plans provide benefits for employees or their dependants on retirement, resignation or death, in the majority of cases, in the form of lump sum payments.

The obligation to contribute to the various plans is covered by a combination of trust deeds, legislation and regulatory requirements. Contributions to the Plans are made at levels necessary to ensure that the Plans have sufficient assets to meet their vested benefit obligations. The rate of contribution is based on a percentage of employees' salaries and wages and is regularly reviewed and adjusted based on regular actuarial advice.

The following sets out details in respect of the defined benefit superannuation plans only.

a) Balances recognised in the statements of financial position

	Refer Note	CCAGSP 2009 $M	CCAGSP 2008 $M	CCASP 2009 $M	CCASP 2008 $M	CCBISP 2009 $M	CCBISP 2008 $M	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations at the end of the financial year	19c)	29.5	39.4	66.2	85.3	28.4	25.7	124.1	150.4
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the financial year	19d)	(33.7)	(28.3)	(86.4)	(69.3)	–	–	(120.1)	(97.6)
		(4.2)	11.1	(20.2)	16.0	28.4	25.7	4.0	52.8
Unrecognised past service cost		–	–	–	–	(2.1)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(2.6)
Unrecognised gains/(losses)		4.4	(8.2)	7.2	(20.8)	(0.7)	2.8	10.9	(26.2)
Net defined benefit liability/(asset)		0.2	2.9	(13.0)	(4.8)	25.6	25.9	12.8	24.0
These amounts are disclosed as –									
Defined benefit liability		0.2	2.9	–	–	25.6	25.9	25.8	28.8
Defined benefit asset		–	–	(13.0)	(4.8)	–	–	(13.0)	(4.8)
Net defined benefit liability/(asset)		0.2	2.9	(13.0)	(4.8)	25.6	25.9	12.8	24.0

b) Expense recognised in the income statements

	CCAGSP 2009 $M	CCAGSP 2008 $M	CCASP 2009 $M	CCASP 2008 $M	CCBISP 2009 $M	CCBISP 2008 $M	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M
Current service cost	2.3	2.0	7.1	6.1	2.3	2.1	11.7	10.2
Interest cost	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.4	7.6	8.1
Expected return on plan assets	(1.7)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(5.4)	–	–	(6.5)	(7.3)
Amortisation of previous period reported actuarial losses/(gains)	0.4	(0.6)	1.1	(1.8)	–	(0.1)	1.5	(2.5)
Past service cost	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	–	–	–	–	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)	0.3
Expense recognised in the income statements	2.4	1.3	6.6	2.8	5.3	4.9	14.3	9.0

19. Defined Benefit Superannuation Plan Assets and Liabilities continued

c) Movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligations

	CCAGSP		CCASP		CCBISP[1]	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the financial year	39.4	29.9	85.3	62.0	25.7	23.7
Current service cost	2.3	2.0	7.1	6.1	2.3	2.1
Interest cost	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.4
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(10.0)	9.8	(20.0)	24.2	3.1	(2.4)
Benefits paid	(3.6)	(4.1)	(9.4)	(10.9)	(2.5)	(1.8)
Net foreign currency movements	–	–	–	–	(3.2)	1.7
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the financial year	29.5	39.4	66.2	85.3	28.4	25.7

d) Movement of the fair value of plan assets

	CCAGSP 2009 $M	CCAGSP 2008 $M	CCASP 2009 $M	CCASP 2008 $M	CCBISP 2009 $M	CCBISP 2008 $M
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the financial year	28.3	33.0	69.3	81.8	–	–
Expected return on plan assets	1.7	1.9	4.8	5.4	–	–
Actuarial gains/(losses)	2.2	(6.6)	6.9	(24.1)	–	–
Employer contributions	5.1	4.1	14.8	17.1	–	–
Benefits paid	(3.6)	(4.1)	(9.4)	(10.9)	–	–
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the financial year	33.7	28.3	86.4	69.3	–	–

1 The CCBISP has no plan assets. PT Coca-Cola Bottling Indonesia accrues the Plan's liabilities as per the actuarial assessment applying the "corridor" approach.

e) Plan assets

The percentage invested in each asset class at the reporting date (including pension assets) was –

	CCAGSP		CCASP		CCBISP	
	2009 %	2008 %	2009 %	2008 %	2009 %	2008 %
Australian equities	17.0	13.0	23.0	20.0	–	–
Overseas equities	15.0	14.0	26.0	23.0	–	–
Fixed interest securities	52.0	59.0	34.0	40.0	–	–
Property	9.0	7.0	12.0	11.0	–	–
Other	7.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	–	–

f) Principal actuarial assumptions

The following table sets out the principal actuarial assumptions used as at the reporting date in measuring the defined benefit obligations of each plan –

	CCAGSP 2009	CCAGSP 2008	CCASP 2009	CCASP 2008	CCBISP 2009	CCBISP 2008
Discount rate	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.0	11.0	12.0
Expected return on plan assets	5.9[1]	6.4[2]	6.5	6.9	–	–
Future salary increases	4.0	4.7	3.8	4.5	8.0	8.0
Future inflation	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.0	6.0	7.0
Future pension increases	2.3	3.0	–	–	–	–

1 Comprising 83% active member and 17% pensioner assets.

2 Comprising 82% active member and 18% pensioner assets.

19. Defined Benefit Superannuation Plan Assets and Liabilities continued

f) Principal actuarial assumptions continued

The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate based on government guaranteed securities with similar due dates to these expected cash flows. For the Australian Plans the ten year Australian government bond rate is used as it has the closest term obtainable from the Australian bond market to match the terms of the defined benefit obligations.

g) Fair value of plan assets

The fair value of plan assets includes no amounts relating to –

- any of the Company's own financial instruments; and
- any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the Company.

h) Expected rate of return on plan assets

The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined by weighting the expected long term return for each asset class by the target allocation of assets to each class. The returns used for each class are net of investment tax and investment fees.

i) Historical information

	CCAGSP				CCASP			
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2007 $M	2006 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2007 $M	2006 $M
Present value of defined benefit obligations	29.5	39.4	29.9	33.1	66.2	85.3	62.0	70.1
Fair value of plan assets	(33.7)	(28.3)	(33.0)	(36.5)	(86.4)	(69.3)	(81.8)	(85.1)
(Surplus)/deficit in plan	(4.2)	11.1	(3.1)	(3.4)	(20.2)	16.0	(19.8)	(15.0)
Experience adjustments – plan liabilities	2.5	(1.6)	(0.9)	0.7	0.6	(4.6)	(1.9)	2.2
Experience adjustments – plan assets	2.2	(6.5)	(0.9)	3.0	6.9	(24.2)	0.1	4.3

	CCABISP			
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2007 $M	2006 $M
Present value of defined benefit obligations	28.4	25.7	23.7	24.8

	CCAGSP		CCASP		CCBISP	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
j) Actual return on plan assets						
Actual return on plan assets	3.9	(4.6)	11.7	(18.8)	–	–
k) Expected contributions						
Expected employer contributions	1.7	1.9	5.2	6.2	–	–

While the expected employer contributions are based on a percentage of employees' salaries and wages, the funding policy adopted by CCA is intended to ensure that the level of plan assets are able to meet their vested benefit obligations. The amount of contributions may vary to that expected, due to material changes in economic assumptions and conditions, based on regular actuarial advice.

Vested benefit obligations represent the estimated total amount that the Plans would be required to pay if all defined benefit members were to voluntarily leave the Plans on the particular valuation date. Whereas, the liability recognised in the statements of financial position is based on the projected benefit obligation which represents the present value of employees' benefits accrued to date assuming that employees will continue to work and be part of the Plans until their exit. The projected benefit obligation takes into account future increases in an employee's salary and provides a longer term financial position of the Plan.

	Refer Note	CCA Group and CCA Entity 2009 No.	2008 No.	2009 $M	2008 $M

20. Share Capital

a) Issued capital

Fully paid ordinary shares	Refer Note	2009 No.	2008 No.	2009 $M	2008 $M
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		735,596,384	754,962,468	1,987.5	2,027.8
Off-market share buy-back[1]		–	(21,683,347)	–	(58.1)
Shares issued in respect of –					
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	20b)	11,503,083	1,616,963	103.2	14.3
Executive Option Plan	23	1,120,150	700,300	6.0	3.5
Total movement		12,623,233	(19,366,084)	109.2	(40.3)
Balance at the end of the financial year		748,219,617	735,596,384	2,096.7	1,987.5

1 Total payments for the off-market share buy-back were $170.6 million (including transaction costs) with $58.1 million recognised in share capital and $112.5 million recognised in accumulated losses.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding-up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held. Every ordinary shareholder present at a meeting of the Company in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each ordinary share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value.

b) Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) provides shareholders with the opportunity to receive fully paid ordinary shares, in lieu of cash dividends, at a discount from market price at the time of issue. The DRP discount was reduced from 3% to 2%, effective from the 2009 final dividend which will be paid on 6 April 2010. Market price is the weighted average price of a specified ten day period prior to issue.

Details of shares issued under the DRP during the financial year are as follows –

	CCA Group and CCA Entity					
	2009			2008		
	Shares issued No.	Issue price $	Proceeds $M	Shares issued No.	Issue price $	Proceeds $M
Prior year final dividend	5,996,825	8.56	51.3	853,229	9.44	8.0
Current year interim dividend	5,506,258	9.41	51.9	763,734	8.23	6.3
Total	11,503,083		103.2	1,616,963		14.3

c) Earnings per share (EPS)

Details of the Company's consolidated EPS, including details of the weighted average number of shares used to calculate EPS, can be found in Note 25.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

21. Shares Held by Equity Compensation Plans

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		(16.6)	(16.3)	–	–
Movements in unvested CCA ordinary shares held by –					
Employees Share Plan	22b)	(1.4)	(0.3)	–	–
other plans	22b)	4.3	–	–	–
		2.9	(0.3)	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year		(13.7)	(16.6)	–	–

The shares held by equity compensation plans account is used to record the balance of CCA ordinary shares which as at the end of the financial year have not vested to Group employees, and therefore are controlled by the Group. The majority of these shares are held by the Employees Share Plan, with the remainder held by the other share plans.

Refer to Note 23 for further information on CCA share plans.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

22. Reserves

a) Reserves at the end of the financial year

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Foreign currency translation reserve		(67.5)	(7.5)	–	–
Unvested equity compensation reserve		25.9	27.6	12.3	12.4
Cash flow hedging reserve		(3.8)	(31.8)	24.4	(65.0)
Non-vested equity compensation reserve		7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Total reserves		(38.3)	(4.6)	43.8	(45.5)

b) Movements

Foreign currency translation reserve

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		(7.5)	(37.0)	–	–
Translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(59.9)	29.5	–	–
Share of joint venture entity's foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(0.1)	–	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year		(67.5)	(7.5)	–	–

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

Unvested equity compensation reserve

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		27.6	32.8	12.4	19.5
Expense recognised during the financial year	4b)	14.3	11.7	8.3	7.4
Obligations for CCA ordinary shares granted to employees of subsidiaries		–	–	4.7	2.7
Deferred tax adjustment	22c)	–	(1.6)	–	(1.6)
Movements in unvested CCA ordinary shares held by –					
Employees Share Plan	21	1.4	0.3	–	–
other plans	21	(4.3)	–	–	–
Transfer to non-vested equity compensation reserve		–	(2.9)	–	(2.9)
Share based payments[1]		(13.1)	(12.7)	(13.1)	(12.7)
Balance at the end of the financial year		25.9	27.6	12.3	12.4

1 Purchased on market.

The unvested equity compensation reserve is used to record the following share based remuneration obligations to employees in relation to CCA ordinary shares –

- as held by the Employees Share Plan, which have not vested to employees as at the end of the financial year;
- to be purchased by the Long Term Incentive Share Plan with respect to incentives for senior executives;
- as held by the Executive Retention Share Plan with respect to incentives for senior executives;
- as held by the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust, which have not vested to the participating Directors as at the end of the financial year; and
- as held by the Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan where applicable to the service agreements of key management personnel.

Refer to Note 23 for further information on CCA share plans.

		CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	Refer Note	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M

22. Reserves continued

b) Movements continued

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Cash flow hedging reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the year		(31.8)	25.0	(65.0)	41.1
Revaluation of cash flow hedges to fair value		15.2	(76.9)	128.6	(151.1)
Transfer to the income statements		25.7	(4.3)	(0.9)	(0.5)
Deferred tax adjustment	22c)	(12.9)	24.4	(38.3)	45.5
		28.0	(56.8)	89.4	(106.1)
Balance at the end of the financial year		(3.8)	(31.8)	24.4	(65.0)

The cash flow hedging reserve is used to record adjustments to revalue cash flow hedges to fair or market value, where the derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting. Upon realisation of the underlying hedged transactions in future financial years, these revaluation adjustments are reversed from the cash flow hedging reserve and taken to the income statements.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Non-vested equity compensation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the year		7.1	4.2	7.1	4.2
Transfer from unvested equity compensation reserve		–	2.9	–	2.9
Balance at the end of the financial year		7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

The non-vested equity compensation reserve is used to record share based remuneration amounts with respect to the Long Term Incentive Share Plan where the vesting requirements for completed plans for awards conditional upon a market condition have not been met.

c) Reserve movements attributable to deferred taxes

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Unvested equity compensation reserve	22b)	–	(1.6)	–	(1.6)
Cash flow hedging reserve	22b)	(12.9)	24.4	(38.3)	45.5
Total	18b)	(12.9)	22.8	(38.3)	43.9

23. Employee Ownership Plans

The Company has seven share and option plans for employees and Directors of the Group: the Employees Share Plan; the Executive Option Plan; the Long Term Incentive Share Plan; the Executive Retention Share Plan; the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan; the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust; and the Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan. Fully paid ordinary shares issued under these plans rank equally with all other existing fully paid ordinary shares, in respect of voting and dividends rights and future bonus and rights issues.

Employees Share Plan

The Employees Share Plan provides employees with an opportunity to contribute up to 3% of their salary to acquire shares in the Company. The Plan is administered by a trustee which acquires (and holds in trust) shares for the benefit of participants. These shares are acquired through issues of shares to the trustee (the issue price is the weighted average price of a specified five day period prior to issue) or are purchased on market at the prevailing market price; shares that have been forfeited under the terms of the Plan are also utilised. For every share acquired with amounts contributed by each participant, a matching share is acquired by the trustee. These matching shares, which under normal circumstances vest with the employee after a period of two years from their date of issue (acquisition or utilisation), are acquired with contributions made by the employing entities. Vesting of matching shares with employees does not involve any performance hurdles.

Members of the Plan receive dividends for all shares held on their behalf by the trustee.

As at the end of the financial year, the total number of employees eligible to participate in the Plan was 15,543 (2008: 15,495).

All shares were purchased on market during the financial year. No shares were issued under the Plan during the financial year.

23. Employee Ownership Plans continued

Employees Share Plan continued

Details of the movements in share balances under the Plan during the 2009 financial year are as follows –

	Employee shares No.	Matching shares No.	Reserve shares No.	Total shares No.
Shares at the beginning of the financial year	3,563,264	3,563,264	8,660	7,135,188
Purchased	799,913	591,017	–	1,390,930
Utilised from reserves	–	208,896	(208,896)	–
Distributed to employees	(701,585)	(491,037)	–	(1,192,622)
Forfeited	–	(210,548)	210,548	–
Shares at the end of the financial year	3,661,592	3,661,592	10,312	7,333,496
Number of shares vested to employees	3,661,592	2,202,992	–	5,864,584

Executive Option Plan

The Executive Option Plan has been closed to new participants since 1 January 2003, and accordingly no options have been issued since that date. The Plan provides executives, as approved by the Company's Compensation Committee, with options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company. The options' exercise price is the market price at the time of issue. Market price is the weighted average price of a specified five day period prior to issue. Each option is granted over one unissued ordinary share in the Company. Options issued prior to 24 April 2002 are exercisable between three and ten years after issue. Options may also be exercised earlier if employment terminates for reasons of retirement or redundancy. Payment in full is due at the time options are exercised. Options carry no voting rights and do not have any performance hurdles. Once the exercise period has been reached, the options may be exercised at the discretion of the executives.

Details of the movements in option balances under the Plan during the financial year are as follows –

	2009 No.	2008 No.
Options at the beginning of the financial year	2,674,805	3,478,455
Reinstated	8,250	8,250
Exercised	(1,120,150)	(700,300)
Expired	(212,755)	(111,600)
Options at the end of the financial year	1,350,150	2,674,805

Details of options on issue at the end of the 2009 financial year are as follows –

Holders No.	Options No.[1]	Exercise price $	Grant date	Options exercisable from date[2]	Options expiry date
116	449,800	2.97	10 July 2000	Current	10 July 2010
199	900,350	5.44	17 August 2001	Current	17 August 2011
Total	1,350,150				

1 Each option represents an option to acquire one ordinary share.

2 All options have vested with the respective executives.

23. Employee Ownership Plans continued

Executive Option Plan continued

Details of options exercised during the financial year are as follows –

	2009				2008			
Exercise price $	Options exercised No.	Weighted average market value at exercise date $	Proceeds $M	Market value at exercise date $M	Options exercised No.	Weighted average market value at exercise date $	Proceeds $M	Market value at exercise date $M
2.97	215,300	9.06	0.6	2.0	79,200	8.82	0.2	0.7
4.31	135,000	10.20	0.6	1.4	–	–	–	–
4.53	–	–	–	–	333,400	8.41	1.5	2.8
5.44	167,100	8.93	0.9	1.5	139,100	8.68	0.8	1.2
6.49	602,750	8.78	3.9	5.3	148,600	9.17	1.0	1.4
Total	1,120,150		6.0	10.2	700,300		3.5	6.1

Long Term Incentive Share Plan

The Long Term Incentive Share Plan (LTISP) provides executives with the opportunity to be rewarded with fully paid ordinary shares as an incentive to create long term growth in value for CCA shareholders. The Plan is administered by a trustee who acquires (and holds in trust) shares for the benefit of participants. These shares are purchased on market or issued to the trustee once the plan vests.

Senior executives are invited to participate in the Plan at the invitation of the Compensation Committee. The Committee specifies the performance criteria, covering a three year period, for each annual plan.

Half the grant is subject to a total shareholder return (TSR) and the other half is subject to an EPS performance condition. Employees must also meet the service condition of being employed at the end of the three year plan period unless the employment ceased because of death, total permanent disability, retirement or redundancy or any other reason as determined by the Board in its absolute discretion. In such cases, for employees who have been employed for a period of twelve months or greater within the performance period, there can be a pro rata award based on the number of completed months employed during the performance period, with the final award being determined at the completion of the performance period. Any unvested shares are forfeited. No dividends are received during the performance period.

The estimated fair value of shares offered in the LTISP is calculated by multiplying the threshold number of shares by the fair value of the shares at grant date and expensed over the performance period. The shares offered have been valued using the Monte Carlo simulation methodology to value shares with a TSR performance condition and the Black Scholes model to value shares with an EPS performance condition.

For the financial year, the inputs used for valuing the shares offered under the 2009-2011 Plan were: $8.96 share price for the shares offered on 1 March 2009 and $8.60 share price for the shares offered on 22 May 2009; risk free rate of 3.5% for the shares offered on 1 March 2009 and 4.5% for the shares offered on 22 May 2009 based on Australian Government bond yields for periods matching the expected life of the Plan (as at offer date); expected volatility of 35.0% based on the rolling one year historical volatility of CCA's share price and volatility implied in the pricing of traded options; dividend yield of 4.7% for the shares offered on 1 March 2009 and 4.9% for the shares offered on 22 May 2009 based on the consensus broker forecasts divided by the share price at grant date.

During the financial year, the number of shares offered to currently employed executives under the Plan, and which are subject to performance hurdles, was 813,818 (2008: 792,000), with a weighted average fair value of $10.25 (2008: $9.02).

As at the end of the financial year, the number of shares in the LTISP was 2,176,342 (2008: 1,542,362), with 187 participants (2008: 223 participants).

23. Employee Ownership Plans continued

Executive Retention Share Plan

The Executive Retention Share Plan (ERSP) was established in 2007, and key senior executives were invited to participate in the Plan. The Group Managing Director is not eligible to participate without shareholder approval and was not invited to participate in the Plan. The ERSP complements the LTISP and offers an award of shares at the end of a three year period with no performance hurdles attached, providing the executive is still employed by the Company. In 2009, there were no additional senior executives invited to participate in the Plan.

All shares in relation to these plans have been purchased on market and the costs are amortised over the three year vesting period. Forfeited shares are utilised by the Employees Share Plan.

As at the end of the financial year, the number of shares in the Plan was 308,985 (2008: 403,787).

Non-Executive Directors Share Plan

The Non-Executive Directors Share Plan was suspended in September 2009.

The Plan is administered by a trustee which acquired (and holds in trust) shares for the benefit of participants, until the participant ceases to be a Director of CCA.

As at the end of the financial year, there were six Non-Executive Directors participating in the Plan and the number of shares in the Plan was 336,933 (2008: 303,431).

Shares under the Plan were purchased on market on the first business day of each month.

Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust

The Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust holds shares in the Company purchased pursuant to applicable Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Allowance Agreements. These shares are held in lieu of retirement benefits under the Company's Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Scheme which was terminated on 31 December 2002. Pursuant to the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held 3 May 2006, the accrued benefits under the prior scheme were indexed against the movement in Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings from 1 January 2003 to 3 May 2006 and 152,236 shares in the Company were purchased at $6.8495 per share on 6 May 2006. The Directors are entitled to receive dividends or other distributions relating to the shares, however, each applicable Non-Executive Director has agreed to reinvest all dividends receivable on the relevant shares under the Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. All consequent shares will be held by the trustee of the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust and the Directors have agreed that they will not require the trustee to transfer those shares to them until the time of his or her retirement.

The Trust is administered by a trustee which acquired (and holds in trust) shares for the benefit of participants until the participant ceases to be a Director of CCA.

As at the end of the financial year, there are three applicable Non-Executive Directors participating in the Trust and the number of shares in the Trust was 141,199 (2008: 135,008).

Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan

The Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan was established in September 2004. The trustee of the Plan acquires shares to the value of the sacrificed amount and holds those shares for the benefit of the participant until the shares are withdrawn.

The Plan has a compulsory participation component and a voluntary salary sacrifice component. Under the compulsory participation component, which is more fully referred to in the Remuneration report (found in the Directors' Report), Australian executives participating in the Company's annual cash incentive plans are required to sacrifice a proportion of any awards made under the plan, with the sacrificed amount being contributed towards the Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan for the acquisition of shares by the trustee. The trustee holds these shares for the benefit of participants in proportion to their benefits sacrificed. The voluntary component, which allowed Australian executives to voluntarily sacrifice a nominated proportion of their remuneration, was suspended from 31 October 2009.

As at the end of the financial year, the number of shares in the Plan was 747,753 (2008: 750,366).

	Refer Note	CCA Group and CCA Entity 2009 $M	2008 $M
24. Dividends			
a) Summary of dividends appropriated during the financial year –			
Prior year final dividend[1]		161.9	146.7
Current year interim dividend[2]		137.4	124.9
Total dividends appropriated		299.3	271.6
Dividends satisfied by issue of shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan	6b)	(103.2)	(14.3)
Dividends paid as per the statements of cash flows		196.1	257.3
b) Dividends declared and not recognised as a liability			
Current year final dividend on ordinary shares[3]		187.2	162.0
c) Franking credits[4]			
Balance of the franking account at the end of the financial year		90.4	108.2
Franking credits which will arise from payment of income tax provided for in the financial statements		65.9	15.9
Total franking credits		156.3	124.1

1 Paid at 22.0¢ (2008: 20.0¢) per share and fully franked at the Australian tax rate of 30%.

2 Paid at 18.5¢ (2008: 17.0¢) per share and fully franked at the Australian tax rate of 30%.

3 Declared at 25.0¢ (2008: 22.0¢) per share and fully franked at the Australian tax rate of 30%.

4 Franking credits are expressed on a tax paid basis. Accordingly, the total franking credits balance would allow fully franked dividends to be paid equal to $364.7 million (2008: $289.6 million).

The franking credits balance will be reduced by $80.2 million resulting from the final dividend declared for 2009, payable 6 April 2010.

	CCA Group 2009 ¢	CCA Group 2008 ¢

25. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	2009 ¢	2008 ¢
Basic EPS	60.5	52.4
Diluted EPS	60.4	52.3
Before significant items –		
Basic EPS	60.5	54.9
Diluted EPS	60.4	54.8

The following reflects the share and earnings data used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS –

	CCA Group 2009 No. M	CCA Group 2008 No. M
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used to calculate basic EPS	742.0	736.4
Effect of dilutive securities – share options	0.9	1.2
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used to calculate diluted EPS	742.9	737.6
	$M	$M
Earnings used to calculate basic and diluted EPS –		
Profit attributable to members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited	449.0	385.6
Add back significant items after tax	–	18.7
Earnings used to calculate basic and diluted EPS (before significant items)	449.0	404.3

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M

26. Commitments

a) Capital expenditure commitments

Estimated aggregate amount of contracts for purchase of property, plant and equipment not provided for, payable –				
within one year	70.4	46.1	–	–

b) Operating lease commitments

Lease commitments for non-cancellable operating leases with terms of more than one year, payable –				
within one year	53.2	53.1	1.2	1.4
later than one year but not later than five years	113.3	109.9	0.5	0.7
later than five years	97.2	79.5	–	–
	263.7	242.5	1.7	2.1

The Group has entered into commercial non-cancellable operating leases on certain properties, motor vehicles and other items of plant and equipment. Leases vary in contract period depending on the asset involved. Renewal terms are included in certain contracts, whereby renewal is at the option of the specific entity that holds the lease. On renewal, the terms of the leases are usually renegotiated. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

c) Other commitments

Promotional commitments, payable –				
within one year	26.4	22.6	–	–
later than one year but not later than five years	36.4	21.9	–	–
later than five years	8.2	11.9	–	–
	71.0	56.4	–	–

The Group has promotional commitments principally relating to sponsorship of sports clubs, charities and various other organisations and events.

27. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities existed at the end of the financial year in respect of –				
guarantees of borrowings of subsidiaries[1]	–	–	160.6	276.5
termination payments under service agreements[2]	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
other guarantees	2.1	1.1	–	–
	8.9	8.0	167.4	283.4

The Company has entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee with certain of its wholly owned subsidiaries (designated 1 in Note 29), whereby the liabilities of those entities are guaranteed.

No material losses are anticipated in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

1 CCA provides certain financial guarantees to its subsidiaries. No liability has been recognised in relation to these guarantees as the fair value of the guarantees is immaterial.

2 Refer to the Remuneration report found in the Directors' Report for further details.

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M

28. Auditors' Remuneration

	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Amounts received, or due and receivable, by –				
CCA auditor, Ernst & Young (Australia) for –				
audit or half year review of the financial reports	1.780	1.780	0.783	0.783
other services –				
assurance related	1.048[1]	0.899[2]	0.530	0.207
tax compliance	0.012	0.005	0.012	0.005
	1.060	0.904	0.542	0.212
	2.840	2.684	1.325	0.995
Member firms of Ernst & Young in relation to subsidiaries of CCA for –				
audit or half year review of the financial reports	0.554	0.483	–	–
other services –				
assurance related	0.016	0.025	–	–
tax compliance	–	0.005	–	–
	0.016	0.030	–	–
	0.570	0.513	–	–
Other firms in relation to subsidiaries of CCA for –				
audit or half year review of the financial reports	0.069	0.037	–	–
other services –				
tax compliance	0.009	0.033	–	–
	0.078	0.070	–	–
Total auditors' remuneration	3.488	3.267	1.325	0.995

1 Mainly relates to the OAisys project (Stage 2) implementation within the Australia Beverages business and the issuance of bonds during the financial year.

2 Mainly relates to the OAisys project (Stage 1) implementation within the Australia Beverages business.

29. Investments in Subsidiaries

	Footnote	Country of incorporation	Equity holding† 2009 %	Equity holding† 2008 %
Coca-Cola Amatil Limited	1	Australia		
Subsidiaries –				
AIST Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Amatil Investments (Singapore) Pte Ltd		Singapore	100	100
Coca-Cola Amatil (Fiji) Ltd		Fiji	100	100
PT Coca-Cola Bottling Indonesia	2	Indonesia	100	100
PT Coca-Cola Distribution Indonesia		Indonesia	100	100
Associated Products & Distribution Proprietary	1	Australia	100	100
Coca-Cola Amatil (PNG) Ltd		Papua New Guinea	100	100
Associated Nominees Pty Ltd	3	Australia	100	100
CCA PST Pty Limited	3	Australia	100	100
CCA Superannuation Pty Ltd	3	Australia	100	100
C-C Bottlers Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Beverage Bottlers (Sales) Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
CCKBC Holdings Ltd		Cyprus	100	100
Coca-Cola Amatil (Aust) Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Apand Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Baymar Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Beverage Bottlers (NQ) Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Beverage Bottlers (Qld) Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Can Recycling (S.A.) Pty Ltd		Australia	100	–
Coca-Cola Amatil (Holdings) Pty Limited		Australia	100	100
Crusta Fruit Juices Proprietary Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Quenchy Crusta Sales Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Quirks Australia Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Coca-Cola Holdings NZ Ltd		New Zealand	100	100
Coca-Cola Amatil (NZ) Ltd		New Zealand	100	100
Amatil Beverages (New Zealand) Ltd		New Zealand	100	100
Johns River Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Matila Nominees Pty Limited	4	Australia	100	100
Neverfail Springwater Limited	1&5	Australia	100	100
Neverfail Cooler Company Pty Limited		Australia	100	100
Purna Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Neverfail Bottled Water Co Pty Limited	1&6	Australia	100	100
Neverfail SA Pty Limited		Australia	100	100
Piccadilly Distribution Services Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Neverfail Springwater Co Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Neverfail Springwater (Vic) Pty Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Neverfail WA Pty Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Piccadilly Natural Springs Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Real Oz Water Supply Co (Qld) Pty Limited		Australia	100	100
Neverfail Springwater Co (Qld) Pty Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Pacbev Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
CCA Bayswater Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100

Refer to the following page for footnote details.

29. Investments in Subsidiaries continued

	Footnote	Country of incorporation	Equity holding† 2009 %	Equity holding† 2008 %
SPC Ardmona Limited	1&7	Australia	100	100
Ardmona Foods Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Australian Canned Fruit (I.M.O.) Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Digital Signal Processing Systems Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Goulburn Valley Canners Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Goulburn Valley Food Canneries Proprietary Limited		Australia	100	100
Henry Jones Foods Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Hallco No. 39 Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
SPC Ardmona (Netherlands) BV		Netherlands	100	100
SPC Ardmona (Germany) GmbH		Germany	100	100
SPC Ardmona (Spain), S.L.U.		Spain	100	100
SPC Ardmona Operations Limited	1	Australia	100	100
Austral International Trading Company Pty Ltd	1	Australia	100	100
Cherry Berry Fine Foods Pty Ltd		Australia	100	100
Vending Management Services Ltd		New Zealand	100	100

Names inset indicate that shares are held by the company immediately above the inset.

The above companies carry on business in their respective countries of incorporation.

† *The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.*

Footnotes

1 *These companies are parties to a Deed of Cross Guarantee as detailed in Note 35 and are eligible for the benefit of ASIC Class Order 98/1418.*

2 *CCA holds 4.84% of the shares in this company.*

3 *Associated Nominees Pty Ltd, CCA PST Pty Limited and CCA Superannuation Pty Ltd were trustees of in-house CCA superannuation funds. These superannuation funds were transferred to the AMP SignatureSuper Master Trust in 2007.*

4 *Matila Nominees Pty Limited is the trustee company for the Employees Share Plan (ESP), the Long Term Incentive Share Plan (LTISP), the Executive Retention Share Plan (ERSP), the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan (NEDSP), the Non-Executive Directors' Retirement Share Trust (NEDRST) and the Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan (ESSSP). As at 31 December 2009, the trustee held 7,333,496 (2008: 7,135,188) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the ESP, 2,176,342 (2008: 1,542,362) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the LTISP, 308,985 (2008: 403,787) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the ERSP, 336,933 (2008: 303,431) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the NEDSP, 141,199 (2008: 135,008) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the NEDRST and 747,753 (2008: 750,366) ordinary shares on behalf of the members of the ESSSP.*

5 *Neverfail Springwater Limited holds 40.7% of the shareholding in Neverfail Bottled Water Co Pty Limited.*

6 *Neverfail Bottled Water Co Pty Limited holds 1.5% of the shareholding in Neverfail Springwater (Vic) Pty Limited.*

7 *SPC Ardmona Limited holds 50% of the shares in Australian Canned Fruit (I.M.O.) Pty Ltd.*

30. Business Combinations

There were no material acquisitions or disposals of entities or businesses during the comparative financial year. For the financial year ended 31 December 2009, the Group made the following acquisitions –

	Acquisition date	Total purchase consideration (net) $M	Fair value of identifiable assets acquired $M	Goodwill $M
Can and bottle recycling (Food & Services business), and cordial business (New Zealand beverage business)	13 May, and 2 February	23.6	10.7	12.9

The goodwill is attributable to the high profitability of the acquired businesses and synergies expected to arise after acquisition.

The amounts recognised on acquisition above represent provisional assessments of the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired. The fair value of the above assets acquired approximates the carrying value.

The revenue and net profit contributions to the Group have not been disclosed as the structures of the acquired businesses have changed since acquisition.

31. Key Management Personnel and Directors Disclosures

Total remuneration for key management personnel and Directors for the CCA Group and CCA Entity during the financial year is set out below –

Remuneration by category	2009 $	2008 $
Short term	12,392,952	11,508,379
Post employment	2,409,544	1,910,393
Other long term	5,594	13,685
Termination	239,062	762,000
Share based payments	3,032,009	5,145,754
	18,079,161	19,340,211

Further details are contained in the Remuneration report found in the Directors' Report.

Options held by key management personnel and Directors

The Company has not issued options since 1 January 2003. There were no options on issue to key management personnel during the financial year.

31. Key Management Personnel and Directors Disclosures continued

Shareholdings of key management personnel and Directors

2009 Number of ordinary shares held	Opening balance	Additions[1]	Non-Executive Directors Share Plan[2]	Issued/ awarded during the year as remuneration[3]	Shares withdrawn or sold, retirements and resignations	Closing balance
Directors in office at the end of the financial year						
D.M. Gonski, AC	334,880	12,944	7,969	–	–	355,793
C.M. Brenner	5,693	408	6,329	–	–	12,430
J.R. Broadbent, AO	61,328	1,572	3,408	–	–	66,308
T.J. Davis[4&5]	923,564	27,481	–	329,889	(195,000)	1,085,934
M. Jansen[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–
G.J. Kelly	19,192	68	2,995	–	–	22,255
W.M. King, AO	48,211	326	5,990	–	–	54,527
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	21,765	–	3,510	–	–	25,275
Former Director						
I. Finan[7]	13,966	–	3,301	–	(17,267)	–
Executives						
W.G. White[5]	271,778	148,852	–	122,345	(295,649)	247,326
G. Adams[5]	29,824	4,060	–	19,735	(13,000)	40,619
P.N. Kelly[5]	97,804	13,732	–	48,500	(51,404)	108,632
J. Seward[5]	48,999	2,940	–	42,122	–	94,061
S.C. Perkins[5]	15,902	3,405	–	39,801	–	59,108
N.I. O'Sullivan[5]	76,748	13,436	–	34,576	(85,500)	39,260
K.A. McKenzie[5]	79,940	9,741	–	46,610	(93,950)	42,341
Former key management personnel						
N. Garrard[8]	58,487	13,916	–	43,624	(116,027)	–

1 Includes the purchase of ordinary shares and shares issued under the Employees Share Plan, Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan. The additions to the shareholdings were at arms length.

2 Shares purchased during the period. Beneficial interest held subject to the conditions of the Plan.

3 Shares awarded under the 2005-2007 LTISP and 2006-2008 LTISP.

4 Includes beneficial interest in 649,908 shares held by the LTISP, which are subject to the conditions of the Plan.

5 Subsequent to 31 December 2009, the following awards under the 2007-2009 LTISP were made –

Mr Davis	*183,967*	*Mr Kelly*	*20,640*	*Ms O'Sullivan*	*9,675*
Mr White	*49,568*	*Mr Seward*	*17,415*	*Mr McKenzie*	*19,350*
Mr Adams	*6,772*	*Mr Perkins*	*16,125*		

6 Appointed 15 December 2009.

7 Retired 15 December 2009. 17,267 shares were transferred out of the Non-Executive Directors Share Plan subsequent to the end of the financial year.

8 Resigned 22 April 2009.

31. Key Management Personnel and Directors Disclosures continued

Shareholdings of key management personnel and Directors continued

2008 Number of ordinary shares held	Opening balance	Additions[1]	Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan[2]	Issued/ awarded during the year as remuneration[3]	Shares withdrawn or sold, retirements and resignations	Closing balance
Directors in office at the end of the financial year						
D.M. Gonski, AC	315,636	7,981	11,263	–	–	334,880
C.M. Brenner[4]	–	–	5,693	–	–	5,693
J.R. Broadbent, AO	55,266	1,392	4,670	–	–	61,328
T.J. Davis[5&6]	733,121	67,014	–	193,429	(70,000)	923,564
I. Finan	9,468	–	4,498	–	–	13,966
G.J. Kelly	14,988	60	4,144	–	–	19,192
W.M. King, AO	39,634	288	8,289	–	–	48,211
D.E. Meiklejohn, AM	16,975	–	4,790	–	–	21,765
Former Director						
M.K. Ward, AO[7]	54,131	1,162	3,439	–	(58,732)	–
Executives						
W.G. White[6]	137,893	73,394	–	90,491	(30,000)	271,778
G. Adams[6]	13,312	2,784	–	24,728	(11,000)	29,824
P.N. Kelly[6]	57,165	12,968	–	27,671	–	97,804
J. Seward[6]	17,752	2,987	–	28,260	–	48,999
N. Garrard[6]	48,181	12,336	–	32,970	(35,000)	58,487
N.I. O'Sullivan[6&8]	6,838	8,444	–	61,466	–	76,748
K.A. McKenzie[6&8]	41,209	8,116	–	30,615	–	79,940
Former key management personnel						
J.M. Wartig[9]	78,818	68,430	–	102,443	(249,691)	–

1 Includes the purchase of ordinary shares and shares issued under the Employees Share Plan, Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Executive Salary Sacrifice Share Plan. The additions to the shareholdings were at arms length.
2 Shares purchased during the period. Beneficial interest held subject to the conditions of the Plan.
3 Shares awarded under the 2005-2007 LTISP.
4 Appointed 2 April 2008.
5 Includes beneficial interest in 441,654 shares held by the LTISP, which are subject to the conditions of the Plan.
6 Subsequent to 31 December 2008, the following awards under the 2005-2007 LTISP and 2006-2008 LTISP were made – Mr Davis 325,928 shares; Mr White 119,732 shares; Mr Adams 19,021 shares; Mr Kelly 47,701 shares; Mr Seward 41,306 shares; Mr Garrard 43,624 shares; Ms O'Sullivan 32,801 shares; Mr McKenzie 45,726 shares; and Mr Wartig 68,465 shares.
7 Resigned 20 August 2008.
8 Appointed 1 April 2008.
9 Resigned 31 March 2008.

Loans to key management personnel and Directors

Neither CCA nor any other Group company has loans with key management personnel and Directors.

Other transactions of key management personnel and Directors and their personally related entities

Neither CCA nor any other Group company was party to any transactions with key management personnel and Directors.

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M

32. Derivatives and Net External Debt Reconciliation

a) Derivatives as per the statements of financial position

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Derivative assets – current					
Non-debt related		(38.3)	(57.0)	(31.0)	(15.6)
	33c)	(38.3)	(57.0)	(31.0)	(15.6)
Derivative assets – non-current					
Debt related		–	(168.7)	–	(168.7)
Non-debt related		(54.7)	(137.3)	(53.5)	(125.2)
	33c)	(54.7)	(306.0)	(53.5)	(293.9)
Derivative liabilities – current					
Debt related		8.3	–	8.3	–
Non-debt related		68.4	61.8	23.6	52.4
	33c)	76.7	61.8	31.9	52.4
Derivative liabilities – non-current					
Debt related		48.6	–	48.6	–
Non-debt related		57.1	106.8	48.7	106.6
	33c)	105.7	106.8	97.3	106.6
Total net derivative liabilities/(assets)		89.4	(194.4)	44.7	(150.5)
Net derivative liabilities/(assets) comprises –					
Debt related		56.9	(168.7)	56.9	(168.7)
Non-debt related		32.5	(25.7)	(12.2)	18.2
Total net derivative liabilities/(assets)		89.4	(194.4)	44.7	(150.5)

b) Net external debt reconciliation

	Refer Note	CCA Group 2009 $M	CCA Group 2008 $M	CCA Entity 2009 $M	CCA Entity 2008 $M
Cash assets	6	(864.4)	(298.3)	(711.1)	(176.1)
Net derivative liabilities/(assets) – debt related		56.9	(168.7)	56.9	(168.7)
Interest bearing liabilities – current	16a)	607.3	55.7	444.5	5.2
Interest bearing liabilities – non-current	16a)	1,848.2	2,350.7	1,809.6	2,118.8
Total net external debt		1,648.0	1,939.4	1,599.9	1,779.2

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management

Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise cash, short term deposits, bills of exchange, bank loans and capital markets issues.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage liquidity and to raise finance for the Group's operations.

The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group uses derivatives in accordance with Board approved policies to reduce the Group's exposure to adverse fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and certain raw material commodity prices. These derivatives create an obligation or right that effectively transfers one or more of the risks associated with an underlying financial instrument, asset or obligation. Derivative instruments that the Group uses to hedge risks such as interest rate, foreign currency and commodity price movements include –

- interest rate swaps;
- cross currency swaps;
- commodity swaps;
- forward foreign currency contracts;
- futures contracts (commodity and interest rate); and
- option contracts (currency, interest rate, commodity and futures).

The Group's risk management activities are carried out centrally by CCA's Group Treasury department. The Group Treasury department operates under a Board approved Treasury Policy.

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising returns to shareholders through the optimisation of net debt and total equity balances.

The capital structure of Group entities is monitored using the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total interest bearing liabilities (including debt related derivatives) less cash assets. Total capital employed is calculated as net debt plus total equity.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return equity to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group continuously reviews the capital structure to ensure –

- sufficient finance for the business is maintained at a reasonable cost;
- sufficient funds are available for the business to implement its capital expenditure and business acquisition strategies;
- distributions to shareholders are maintained within stated dividend policy requirements; and
- where excess funds arise with respect to the funds required to enact the Group's business strategies, consideration is given to possible returns of equity to shareholders.

CCA has a dividend payout policy of 70% to 80% of net profit, subject to the ongoing cash needs of the business.

The table below details the calculation of the Group's and the CCA Entity's gearing ratios –

		CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	Refer Note	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Net debt	32	1,648.0	1,939.4	1,599.9	1,779.2
Total equity		1,600.1	1,372.0	2,531.1	2,436.0
Total capital employed		3,248.1	3,311.4	4,131.0	4,215.2
Gearing ratio %		103.0	141.4	63.2	73.0

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

a) Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

This Note provides a summary of the Group's and CCA Entity's underlying economic positions as represented by the carrying values and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's and CCA Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities are shown as follows –

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 Carrying amount/ fair value $M	2008 Carrying amount/ fair value $M	2009 Carrying amount/ fair value $M	2008 Carrying amount/ fair value $M
Financial assets – current				
Cash assets	864.4	298.3	711.1	176.1
Trade and other receivables	777.6	671.0	123.2	75.8
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	36.8	55.1	29.5	13.7
Total financial assets – current	1,680.3	1,026.3	865.3	267.5
Financial assets – non-current				
Trade and other receivables	2.2	3.7	2,182.4	1,914.2
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	17.7	258.8	17.7	258.8
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	37.0	47.2	35.8	35.1
Total financial assets – non-current	56.9	309.7	2,235.9	2,208.1
Total financial assets	1,737.2	1,336.0	3,101.2	2,475.6
Financial liabilities – current				
Trade and other payables	621.3	515.2	165.5	168.0
Interest bearing liabilities –				
Bonds – at amortised cost[1]	444.5	55.2	444.5	5.2
Loans – at amortised cost	0.5	0.5	–	–
Bank loans – at amortised cost	160.6	–	–	–
Bank overdrafts	1.7	–	–	–
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	9.5	1.0	9.5	1.0
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	67.2	60.8	22.4	51.4
Total financial liabilities – current	1,305.3	632.7	641.9	225.6
Financial liabilities – non-current				
Interest bearing liabilities –				
Bonds – fair value through the income statements[2]	857.9	621.4	857.9	621.4
Bonds – at amortised cost[1&3]	951.7	1,497.4	951.7	1,497.4
Loans – at amortised cost	4.9	5.4	–	–
Bank loans – at amortised cost	33.7	226.5	–	–
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	74.1	14.4	74.1	14.4
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	31.6	92.4	23.2	92.2
Total financial liabilities – non-current	1,953.9	2,457.5	1,906.9	2,225.4
Total financial liabilities	3,259.2	3,090.2	2,548.8	2,451.0

1 Includes bonds carried at historic cost, and bonds within effective cash flow hedge relationships.

2 Represents bonds within effective fair value hedge relationships.

3 Carrying values. The fair value of bonds at amortised cost for CCA Group and CCA Entity was $971.7 million (2008: $1,416.2 million).

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors

This Note addresses in more detail the key financial risk factors that arise from the Group's activities, including the Group's policies for managing these risks.

The key financial risk factors that arise from the Group's activities, including the Group's policies for managing these risks are outlined below.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The market risk factors to which the Group is exposed to are discussed in further detail below.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risks that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Group utilises. Non-derivative interest bearing assets are predominantly short term liquid assets. Long term debt issued at fixed rates exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group's borrowings which have a variable interest rate attached give rise to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group's risk management policy for interest rate risk seeks to minimise the effects of interest rate movements on its asset and liability portfolio through active management of the exposures. The policy prescribes minimum and maximum average fixed rate maturity profiles for both asset and liability portfolios.

The Group maintains a mix of offshore and local currency fixed rate and variable rate debt, as well as a mix of long term debt and short term debt. The Group primarily enters into interest rate swap, interest rate option and cross currency swap agreements to manage these risks. The Group designates which of its financial assets and financial liabilities are exposed to a fair value or cash flow interest rate risk, such as financial assets and liabilities with a fixed interest rate or financial assets and financial liabilities with a floating interest rate that is reset as market rates change.

The Group hedges the interest rate and currency risk on all foreign currency borrowings by entering into cross currency swaps, which have the economic effect of converting foreign currency borrowings to local currency borrowings. The derivative contracts are carried at fair value, being the market value as quoted in an active market.

The derivative financial instruments and details of hedging activities contained in section c) of this Note provide further information in this area.

At balance date, the Group had the following mix of financial assets and financial liabilities exposed to Australian floating interest rate risk that are not designated in cash flow hedges –

CCA Group

	As at 31 December 2009				As at 31 December 2008			
	Average interest rate p.a. %	Floating rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total $M	Average interest rate p.a. %	Floating rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total $M
Financial assets								
Cash assets	3.9	864.4	–	864.4	4.0	298.3	–	298.3
Trade and other receivables	–	–	779.8	779.8	–	–	674.7	674.7
		864.4	779.8	1,644.2		298.3	674.7	973.0
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	–	–	622.6	622.6	–	–	515.2	515.2
Bonds	4.6	822.0	–	822.0	5.5	617.7	–	617.7
Loans, bank loans and bank overdrafts	–	–	–	–	7.0	5.4	–	5.4
		822.0	622.6	1,444.6		623.1	515.2	1,138.3

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

i) Interest rate risk continued

CCA Entity

	As at 31 December 2009				As at 31 December 2008			
	Average interest rate p.a. %	Floating rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total $M	Average interest rate p.a. %	Floating rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total $M
Financial assets								
Cash assets	4.5	711.1	–	711.1	4.2	176.1	–	176.1
Trade and other receivables	8.0	2,182.4	123.2	2,305.6	7.8	1,914.7	75.3	1,990.0
		2,893.5	123.2	3,016.7		2,090.8	75.3	2,166.1
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	8.0	140.9	24.6	165.5	8.0	103.6	64.4	168.0
Bonds	4.6	822.0	–	822.0	5.3	567.7	–	567.7
		962.9	24.6	987.5		671.3	64.4	735.7

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the effect on net profit and equity after income tax if interest rates at balance date had been 10% higher or lower with all other variables held constant, taking into account all underlying exposures and related hedges. Concurrent movements in interest rates in the yield curves are assumed.

A sensitivity of 10% has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of both short term and long term Australian interest rates. A 10% favourable movement would change medium term interest rates at 31 December 2009 from around 6.0% to 5.4%, representing a 60 basis point shift and a rate of 6.6% for an adverse change. In addition, in determining a reasonably possible change in interest rate risk, it is considered appropriate to use a rate that reflects long term interest rate movements rather than movements reflecting short term market volatility.

In 2009, 92% (2008: 90%) of the Group's debt was exposed to changes denominated in Australian Dollar interest rates; therefore, only the movement in Australian interest rates is used in this sensitivity analysis.

Based on the sensitivity analysis, if interest rates were 10% lower, net profit would be impacted by interest expense being lower on the Group's net floating rate Australian Dollar positions during the year.

	CCA Group				CCA Entity			
	Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December		Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
If interest rates were 10% higher with all other variables held constant – increase/(decrease)	0.6	(2.5)	17.5	8.9	0.6	(2.5)	17.5	8.1
If interest rates were 10% lower with all other variables held constant – increase/(decrease)	(1.2)	2.5	(18.0)	(9.1)	(1.2)	2.5	(18.0)	(8.3)

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the value or the cash flows arising from a financial commitment, or recognised asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates. The Group's foreign currency exchange risk arises primarily from –

- borrowings denominated in foreign currency;
- firm commitments and/or highly probable forecast transactions for receipts and payments settled in foreign currencies and prices dependent on foreign currencies respectively; and
- translation of the financial statements of CCA's foreign subsidiaries.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to –

- British Pounds Sterling;
- Canadian Dollars;
- Euro;
- Fijian Dollars;
- Indonesian Rupiah;
- Japanese Yen;
- New Zealand Dollars;
- Papua New Guinean Kina; and
- United States Dollars.

Forward foreign exchange and options contracts are used to hedge a portion of the Group's anticipated foreign currency risks. These contracts have maturities of less than three years after the reporting date and consequently the net fair value of the gains and losses on these contracts will be transferred from the cash flow hedging reserve to the income statements at various dates during the period when the underlying exposure impacts earnings. The derivative contracts are carried at fair value, being the market value as quoted in an active market.

The Group's risk management policy for foreign exchange is to be able to hedge forecast transactions for up to three years into the future before requiring executive management approval. The policy only permits hedging of the Group's underlying foreign exchange exposures. The policy prescribes minimum and maximum hedging parameters linked to actual and forecast transactions involving foreign currencies.

Benefits or costs arising from currency hedges for revenue and expense transactions that are designated and documented in a hedge relationship are brought to account in the income statements over the lives of the hedge transactions depending on the effectiveness testing outcomes and when the underlying exposure impacts earnings. For transactions entered into that hedge specific capital or borrowing commitments, any cost or benefit resulting from the hedge forms part of the initial asset or liability carrying value.

When entered into, the Group formally designates and documents the financial instrument as a hedge of the underlying exposure, as well as the risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transactions. The Group formally assesses both at the inception and at least monthly thereafter, whether the financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are effective at offsetting changes in either the fair value or cash flows of the related underlying exposure. Because of the high degree of effectiveness between the hedging instrument and the underlying exposure being hedged, fluctuations in the value of the derivative instruments are generally offset by changes in the fair values or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. Any ineffective portion of a financial instrument's change in fair value is immediately recognised in the income statements and this is mainly attributable to financial instruments in a fair value hedge relationship. Derivatives entered into and not documented in a hedge relationship are revalued with the changes in fair value recognised in the income statements. Virtually all of the Group's derivatives are straightforward over-the-counter instruments traded in liquid markets.

Also refer to section c) of this Note for further details.

Translation risk

The financial statements for each of CCA's foreign operations are prepared in local currency. For the purposes of preparing the Group's consolidated financial information, each foreign operation's financial statements are translated into Australian Dollars using the applicable foreign exchange rates as at the reporting date or the monthly average for the reporting period. A translation risk therefore exists on translating the financial statements of CCA's foreign operations into Australian Dollars for the purposes of reporting consolidated Group financial information. As a result, volatility in foreign exchange rates can impact the Group's net assets, net profit and the foreign currency translation reserve.

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

ii) Foreign currency risk continued

Sensitivity analysis

The first table below shows the effect on net profit and equity after income tax as at balance date from a 10% adverse/favourable movement in exchange rates at that date on a total derivative portfolio basis with all other variables held constant, taking into account all underlying exposures and related hedges.

A sensitivity of 10% has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of the exchange rate and the volatility observed both on a historical basis and market expectations for potential future movement. Comparing the Australian Dollar exchange rate against the United States Dollar, the year end rate of 0.8934 would generate a 10% adverse position of 0.8041 and a favourable position of 0.9827. This range is considered reasonable given over the last five years, the Australian Dollar exchange rate against the United States Dollar has traded in the range of 0.6010 to 0.9850.

The foreign currency risk from the Group's long term borrowings denominated in foreign currency has no significant impact on profit from foreign currency movements as they are hedged into local currency. The table below shows the sensitivities for the movements in the Australian Dollar exchange rate against the United States Dollar as transaction risk from other currencies is not material.

	CCA Group				CCA Entity			
	Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December		Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
If foreign currency rates were 10% higher with all other variables held constant – increase/(decrease)	2.7	3.3	(22.6)	(18.5)	7.3	6.2	–	–
If foreign currency rates were 10% lower with all other variables held constant – increase/(decrease)	(1.5)	(2.7)	19.7	24.0	(8.7)	(6.3)	–	–

In regards to translation risk, the following table presents the impact on net profit and equity after income tax from a 10% adverse/favourable movement in exchange rates for the financial year, and as at balance date on the net assets of CCA's foreign operations with all other variables held constant –

	CCA Group			
	Net profit		Equity (foreign currency translation reserve) As at 31 December	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
If foreign currency rates were 10% higher with all other variables held constant – decrease	(8.2)	(7.6)	(41.2)	(37.5)
If foreign currency rates were 10% lower with all other variables held constant – increase	9.9	9.1	50.5	46.0

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

iii) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk arising from volatility in commodity prices in relation to certain raw materials (being mainly sugar and aluminium) used in the business. The Group enters into futures, swaps and option contracts to hedge commodity price risk with the objective of obtaining lower raw material prices and a more stable and predictable commodity price outcome.

The derivative contracts are carried at fair value, being the market value as quoted in an active market or derived using valuation techniques where no active market exists. These models take into consideration assumptions based on market data as at balance date.

Benefits or costs arising from commodity hedges that are designated and documented in a hedge relationship are brought to account in the income statements over the lives of the hedge transaction depending on hedge effectiveness testing outcomes and when the underlying exposure impacts earnings. Any cost or benefit resulting from the hedge forms parts of the carrying value of inventories.

The Group's risk management policy for commodity price risk is to be able to hedge forecast transactions for up to three years into the future before requiring executive management approval. The Treasury Policy permits hedging of price and volume exposure arising from the raw materials used in the Group's manufacturing of finished goods. The policy also prescribes minimum and maximum hedging parameters linked to the forecast purchase transactions.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the effect on equity after income tax as at balance date from a 10% adverse/favourable movement in commodity prices at that date on a total derivative portfolio basis with all other variables held constant.

A sensitivity of 10% has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of commodity prices and the volatility observed both on a historical basis and market expectations for future movement.

	CCA Group				CCA Entity			
	Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December		Net profit		Equity (cash flow hedging reserve) As at 31 December	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
If there was a 10% increase in commodity prices with all other variables held constant – increase	0.1	–	20.5	14.1	0.1	–	20.5	14.1
If there was a 10% decrease in commodity prices with all other variables held constant – decrease	–	–	(20.5)	(14.1)	–	–	(20.5)	(14.1)

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

iv) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause the Group to make a financial loss. The Group has exposure to credit risk on all financial assets included in the Group's statements of financial position. To help manage this risk, the Group –

- has a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities it deals with;
- may require collateral where appropriate; and
- manages exposures to individual entities it either transacts with or enters into derivative contracts with (through a system of credit limits).

The Group is exposed to credit risk on financial instruments and derivatives. For credit purposes, there is only a credit risk where the contracting entity is liable to pay the Group in the event of a closeout. The Group has policies that set limits as to the amount of credit exposure to each financial institution. New derivative and cash transactions are limited to financial institutions that meet minimum credit rating criteria in accordance with the Group's policy requirements.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer risk management. Credit limits are set for each customer and these are regularly monitored. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored and the requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting period.

The Group's credit risk is mainly concentrated across a number of customers and financial institutions. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to a single or group of customers or individual institutions. Approximately 54.9% (2008: 64.1%) of the trade receivables balance as at balance date is reflected by the total of each operation's top five customers.

The financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are detailed in the tables below –

	Beverage business			Food & Services business	
For the year ended 31 December 2009	Australia $M	New Zealand & Fiji $M	Indonesia & PNG $M	Australia $M	Total CCA Group $M
Cash assets	789.5	17.6	36.6	20.7	864.4
Trade and other receivables[1]	494.5	76.2	97.1	112.0	779.8
Derivatives	93.0	–	–	–	93.0
Total CCA Group	1,377.0	93.8	133.7	132.7	1,737.2

	Beverage business			Food & Services business	
For the year ended 31 December 2008	Australia $M	New Zealand & Fiji $M	Indonesia & PNG $M	Australia $M	Total CCA Group $M
Cash assets	252.7	5.2	18.0	22.4	298.3
Trade and other receivables[1]	407.1	81.1	74.9	111.6	674.7
Derivatives	358.7	–	4.3	–	363.0
Total CCA Group	1,018.5	86.3	97.2	134.0	1,336.0

1 Excluding amounts due from subsidiaries.

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial commitments as and when they fall due.

To help reduce this risk, the Group –

- has a liquidity policy which targets a minimum level of committed facilities relative to net debt;
- has readily accessible funding arrangements in place;
- generally utilises instruments that are tradeable in liquid markets; and
- staggers maturities of financial instruments.

The Group monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity reserves on the basis of expected cash flow. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liquid instruments, borrowings and committed available credit lines.

The contractual maturity of the Group's fixed and floating rate derivatives, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are shown in the tables below. The amounts presented represent the future undiscounted principal and interest cash flows and therefore do not equate to the values shown in the table found in section a) of this Note. The expected timing of cash flows and impact on net profit corresponds to the contractual cash flows set out below.

	CCA Group							
	As at 31 December 2009 Contractual maturity (nominal cash flows)				As at 31 December 2008 Contractual maturity (nominal cash flows)			
	Less than 1 year $M	1 to 2 year(s) $M	2 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Less than 1 year $M	1 to 2 year(s) $M	2 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M
Derivatives – inflows[1]								
Interest rate swaps – pay fixed/receive variable[2]	7.4	9.3	42.8	4.7	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps – pay variable/receive fixed[2]	–	–	–	–	6.3	4.0	5.1	–
Cross currency swaps – foreign leg (fixed)[3]	92.0	73.1	579.1	563.8	29.1	101.1	162.8	754.1
Cross currency swaps – foreign leg (variable)[3]	24.0	13.8	137.4	–	3.4	31.6	200.2	–
Forward foreign currency contracts[3]	553.6	144.3	36.4	–	392.8	69.3	10.1	–
Commodities future contracts	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Commodities swaps	29.4	15.3	4.8	–	3.5	0.2	–	–
Derivatives – outflows[1]								
Interest rate swaps – pay variable/receive fixed[2]	(27.1)	(4.8)	(0.6)	–	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps – pay fixed/receive variable[2]	(4.9)	(8.8)	(34.0)	–	(40.9)	(29.8)	(20.2)	(6.4)
Cross currency swaps – AUD leg (variable)[3]	(150.3)	(122.6)	(824.8)	(748.5)	(33.6)	(120.2)	(312.3)	(707.9)
Forward foreign currency contracts[3]	(588.9)	(159.2)	(39.7)	–	(356.4)	(60.7)	(9.1)	–
Commodities future contracts	–	–	–	–	(40.2)	(17.3)	–	–
Commodities swaps	(7.8)	–	(3.4)	–	(5.4)	(1.4)	–	–
Commodities options	(1.5)	–	–	–	(3.8)	(2.4)	–	–
Other financial assets[1]								
Cash assets	864.4	–	–	–	298.3	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	777.6	–	2.2	–	671.0	2.0	1.7	–
Other financial liabilities[1]								
Trade and other payables	(621.3)	(0.3)	(1.0)	–	(515.2)	–	–	–
Bonds, domestic loans and bank overdrafts	(527.8)	(134.0)	(1,054.5)	(1,210.5)	(132.9)	(537.9)	(688.3)	(1,451.0)
Offshore loans	(194.3)	–	–	–	(15.0)	(153.1)	(88.5)	–

1 For floating rate instruments, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the interest rate at the last repricing date.

2 Net amount for interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged. Categorisation of inflows and outflows is based on current variable rates at the reporting date.

3 Contractual amounts to be exchanged, representing gross cash flows to be exchanged.

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

v) Liquidity risk continued

CCA Entity

	As at 31 December 2009 Contractual maturity (nominal cash flows)				As at 31 December 2008 Contractual maturity (nominal cash flows)			
	Less than 1 year $M	1 to 2 year(s) $M	2 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Less than 1 year $M	1 to 2 year(s) $M	2 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M
Derivatives – inflows[1]								
Interest rate swaps – pay fixed/receive variable[2]	7.4	9.2	42.8	4.7	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps – pay variable/receive fixed[2]	–	–	–	–	6.0	4.0	5.1	–
Cross currency swaps – foreign leg (fixed)[3]	92.0	73.1	579.1	563.8	29.1	101.1	162.8	754.1
Cross currency swaps – foreign leg (variable)[3]	24.0	13.8	137.4	–	3.4	31.6	200.2	–
Forward foreign currency contracts[3]	437.6	144.3	36.4	–	337.3	69.3	10.1	–
Commodities future contracts	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Commodities swaps	29.4	15.3	4.8	–	3.5	0.2	–	–
Derivatives – outflows[1]								
Interest rate swaps – pay fixed/receive variable[2]	(22.1)	(4.0)	(0.6)	–	(36.5)	(25.8)	(19.1)	(6.4)
Interest rate swaps – pay variable/receive fixed[2]	(4.9)	(8.8)	(34.0)	–	–	–	–	–
Cross currency swaps – AUD leg (variable)[3]	(150.3)	(122.6)	(824.8)	(748.5)	(33.6)	(120.2)	(312.3)	(707.9)
Forward foreign currency contracts[3]	(461.4)	(159.2)	(39.7)	–	(302.6)	(60.7)	(9.1)	–
Commodities future contracts	–	–	–	–	(40.2)	(17.3)	–	–
Commodities swaps	(7.8)	–	(3.4)	–	(5.4)	(1.4)	–	–
Commodities options	(1.5)	–	–	–	(3.8)	(2.4)	–	–
Other financial assets[1]								
Cash assets	711.1	–	–	–	176.1	–	–	–
Other receivables[4]	2.2	–	–	–	2.7	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities[1]								
Trade and other payables[4]	(2.6)	–	–	–	(9.3)	–	–	–
Bonds, domestic loans and bank overdrafts	(527.8)	(134.0)	(1,054.5)	(1,210.5)	(81.1)	(537.9)	(688.3)	(1,451.0)
Financial guarantee contracts[5]	(160.6)	–	–	–	(276.5)	–	–	–

1 For floating rate instruments, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the interest rate at the last repricing date.

2 Net amount for interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged. Categorisation of inflows and outflows is based on current variable rates at the reporting date.

3 Contractual amounts to be exchanged representing gross cash flows to be exchanged.

4 Excluding amounts due from/to subsidiaries.

5 This represents CCA subsidiaries borrowings guaranteed by the CCA Entity to external counterparties.

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

vi) Fair value

The Group uses two different methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise –

- Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets; and
- Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

The fair value of the financial instruments as well as the methods used to estimate the fair value are summarised in the table below.

CCA Group	Quoted market price (Level 1) $M	Valuation technique- market observable inputs (Level 2) $M	Total $M
Derivative assets			
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	0.2	19.0	19.2
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	8.5	65.3	73.8
Total derivative assets	8.7	84.3	93.0
Derivative liabilities			
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	0.7	82.9	83.6
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	48.1	50.7	98.8
Total derivative liabilities	48.8	133.6	182.4

CCA Entity			
Derivative assets			
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	0.2	19.0	19.2
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	–	65.3	65.3
Total derivative assets	0.2	84.3	84.5
Derivative liabilities			
Derivatives – fair value through the income statements	0.7	82.9	83.6
Derivatives – hedge accounted through equity	–	45.6	45.6
Total derivative liabilities	0.7	128.5	129.2

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

b) Risk factors continued

vi) Fair value continued

Quoted market price represents the fair value determined based on quoted prices on active markets as at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not quoted in active markets, the Group uses valuation techniques such as present value, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant models used by market participants. These valuation techniques use both observable and unobservable market inputs.

Financial instruments that use valuation techniques with only observable market inputs or unobservable inputs that are not significant to the overall valuation include interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, forward commodity contracts and foreign exchange contracts not traded on a recognised exchange

The fair value of derivatives that do not have an active market, are based on valuation techniques using market data that is observable. Certain long dated derivative contracts where there are no observable forward prices in the market are classified as Level 2 as the unobservable inputs are not considered significant to the overall value of the contract.

Transfer between categories

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

c) Derivative financial instruments

This Note provides details of the Group's derivative financial instruments and hedges that are used for financial risk management.

	Refer Note	CCA Group Fair value 2009 $M	CCA Group Fair value 2008 $M	CCA Entity Fair value 2009 $M	CCA Entity Fair value 2008 $M
Derivative assets – current					
Contracts with positive fair values					
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as cash flow hedges are –					
Commodities contracts and options		29.5	3.6	29.5	3.6
Foreign currency contracts and options		7.3	51.5	–	10.1
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year for which hedge accounting has not been applied are –					
Commodities contracts and options		1.1	–	1.1	–
Foreign currency contracts and options		0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Interest rate contracts and options		–	1.0	–	1.0
Total derivative assets – current (non-debt related)	32a)	38.3	57.0	31.0	15.6
Derivative assets – non-current					
Contracts with positive fair values					
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as fair value hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		–	168.7	–	168.7
Total derivative assets – non-current (debt related)		–	168.7	–	168.7
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as cash flow hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		10.0	24.3	10.0	24.3
Commodities contracts and options		20.1	0.3	20.1	0.3
Foreign currency contracts and options		1.2	22.6	–	10.5
Interest rate contracts and options		5.6	–	5.6	–
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as fair value hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		16.3	76.7	16.3	76.7
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year for which hedge accounting has not been applied are –					
Interest rate contracts and options		1.5	13.4	1.5	13.4
Total derivative assets – non-current (non-debt related)		54.7	137.3	53.5	125.2
Total derivative assets – non-current	32a)	54.7	306.0	53.5	293.9

33. Financial and Capital Risk Management continued

c) Derivative financial instruments continued

	Refer Note	CCA Group Fair value 2009 $M	CCA Group Fair value 2008 $M	CCA Entity Fair value 2009 $M	CCA Entity Fair value 2008 $M
Derivative liabilities – current					
Contracts with negative fair values					
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as fair value hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		8.3	–	8.3	–
Total derivative liabilities – current (debt related)		8.3	–	8.3	–
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as cash flow hedges are –					
Commodities contracts and options		8.8	49.4	8.8	49.4
Foreign currency contracts and options		44.2	1.8	4.5	–
Cross currency swaps		4.2	7.6	4.2	–
Interest rate contracts and options		9.9	2.0	4.8	2.0
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year for which hedge accounting has not been applied are –					
Commodities contracts and options		0.4	–	0.4	–
Interest rate contracts and options		–	1.0	–	1.0
Foreign currency contracts and options		0.9	–	0.9	–
Total derivative liabilities – current (non-debt related)		68.4	61.8	23.6	52.4
Total derivative liabilities – current	32a)	76.7	61.8	31.9	52.4
Derivative liabilities – non-current					
Contracts with negative fair values					
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as fair value hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		48.6	–	48.6	–
Total derivative liabilities – non-current (debt related)		48.6	–	48.6	–
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as cash flow hedges are –					
Commodities contracts and options		3.5	21.1	3.5	21.1
Foreign currency contracts and options		8.4	0.2	–	–
Interest rate contracts and options		11.1	70.9	11.1	70.9
Cross currency swaps		8.7	0.2	8.7	0.2
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year designated as fair value hedges are –					
Cross currency swaps		24.4	0.3	24.4	0.3
The fair values of derivative financial instruments (non-debt related) at the end of the financial year for which hedge accounting has not been applied are –					
Interest rate contracts and options		1.0	14.1	1.0	14.1
Total derivative liabilities – non-current (non-debt related)		57.1	106.8	48.7	106.6
Total derivative liabilities – non-current	32a)	105.7	106.8	97.3	106.6

As noted in Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the statements of financial position at cost and subsequently remeasured to their fair value. Accordingly, there is no difference between the carrying value and fair value of derivative financial instruments at reporting date.

34. Related Parties

Parent entity
Coca-Cola Amatil Limited is the parent entity of the Group.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 29.

Key management personnel and Directors
Disclosures relating to key management personnel and Directors are set out in Note 31, and in the Directors' Report.

Related entities
The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) directly and through its subsidiary, Coca-Cola Holdings (Overseas) Limited, holds 29.8% (2008: 30.3%) of the Company's fully paid ordinary shares.

Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd, a joint venture entity with SABMiller plc, is held 50% by CCA.

Transactions with related parties

	CCA Group		CCA Entity	
	2009 $M	2008 $M	2009 $M	2008 $M
Reimbursements and other revenue from –				
Entities with significant influence over the Group				
TCCC and its subsidiaries[1]	15.3	17.8	–	–
Joint venture entity[2]				
Service fee	4.5	2.0	–	–
Subsidiaries				
Management and guarantee fees	–	–	40.0	128.3
Dividend income	–	–	200.0	554.7
Finance income	–	–	152.4	163.7
Purchases and other expense from –				
Entities with significant influence over the Group				
TCCC and its subsidiaries[3]	729.6	600.5	–	–
Other related parties	9.2	9.0	–	–
Subsidiaries				
Interest expense	–	–	9.0	24.1
Amounts owed by –				
Entities with significant influence over the Group				
TCCC and its subsidiaries	12.2	9.1	0.2	0.6
Joint venture entity	45.5	24.6	–	–
Subsidiaries	–	–	2,303.4	1,987.3
Amounts owed to –				
Entities with significant influence over the Group				
TCCC and its subsidiaries	196.7	128.4	–	–
Joint venture entity	37.6	–	–	–
Other related parties	0.5	0.7	–	–
Subsidiaries	–	–	162.9	158.7

1 Under a series of arrangements, the Group participates with certain subsidiaries of TCCC under which they jointly contribute to the development of the market in the territories in which the Group operates. These arrangements include a regular shared marketing expenses program, under which the Group contributes to certain TCCC incurred marketing expenditure and TCCC contributes to certain marketing expenditure incurred by the Group. Certain subsidiaries of TCCC provide marketing support to the Group, which is in addition to the usual contribution to shared marketing initiatives. This is designed to assist the Group with the necessary development of certain territories. Amounts received are either accounted for as a credit to revenue or as a reduction to expense, as appropriate.

2 Represents the services provided to Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries under certain agreements and arrangements agreed between CCA and Pacific Beverages Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries.

3 Represents purchases of concentrates and beverage base for Coca-Cola trademarked products, and finished goods.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
All of the above transactions were conducted under normal commercial terms and conditions.

Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables. For the financial year ended 31 December 2009, the Group has not raised any allowance for doubtful receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2008: nil).

35. Deed of Cross Guarantee

Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and certain subsidiaries as indicated in Note 29 have entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee which provides that all parties to the Deed will guarantee to each creditor, payment in full of any debt of each company participating in the Deed on winding-up of that company. In addition, as a result of ASIC Class Order No. 98/1418, subsidiaries are relieved from the requirement to prepare financial statements.

Consolidated statements of financial position for the closed group	2009 $M	2008 $M
Current assets		
Cash assets	808.3	272.3
Trade and other receivables	608.5	528.6
Inventories	607.1	612.9
Prepayments	32.0	34.6
Current tax assets	0.6	–
Derivatives	38.2	52.8
Total current assets	2,094.7	1,501.2
Non-current assets		
Other receivables	109.9	47.7
Investment in joint venture entity	74.4	34.5
Investments in securities	530.1	932.4
Investments in bottlers' agreements	691.9	691.7
Property, plant and equipment	1,022.4	1,010.9
Intangible assets	524.4	490.1
Prepayments	4.7	9.0
Defined benefit superannuation plan assets	13.0	4.8
Derivatives	54.7	306.0
Total non-current assets	3,025.5	3,527.1
Total assets	5,120.2	5,028.3
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	526.3	857.4
Interest bearing liabilities	446.7	55.7
Current tax liabilities	65.9	15.9
Provisions	77.2	83.6
Accrued charges	302.0	274.9
Derivatives	59.8	53.5
Total current liabilities	1,477.9	1,341.0
Non-current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1.3	–
Interest bearing liabilities	1,814.5	2,124.1
Provisions	9.9	9.2
Deferred tax liabilities	110.6	97.2
Defined benefit superannuation plan liabilities	0.2	2.9
Derivatives	105.7	106.8
Total non-current liabilities	2,042.2	2,340.2
Total liabilities	3,520.1	3,681.2
Net assets	1,600.1	1,347.1
Equity		
Share capital	2,096.7	1,987.5
Shares held by equity compensation plans	(13.7)	(16.6)
Reserves	38.0	4.4
Accumulated losses	(520.9)	(628.2)
Total equity	1,600.1	1,347.1

Consolidated income statements for the closed group[1]		
Profit before income tax	563.3	379.9
Income tax expense	(156.7)	(109.0)
Profit after income tax	406.6	270.9
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(628.2)	(515.0)
Dividends appropriated/off-market share buy-back	(299.3)	(384.1)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(520.9)	(628.2)

1 Comprehensive income was $441.9 million (2008: $215.8 million) represented by consolidated profit after income tax for the closed group of $406.6 million (2008: $270.9 million) adjusted for movements in the cash flow hedging reserve of $35.3 million (2008: $(55.1) million).

36. Events after the Balance Date

Dividend

Since the end of the financial year, the Directors have declared the following dividend –

Class of share	Rate per share ¢	Fully franked per share ¢	Amount $M	Date payable
Ordinary	25.0	25.0	187.2	6 April 2010

The dividend has not been recognised as a liability in the 31 December 2009 financial statements.

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited dated 17 February 2010, we state that –

In the opinion of the Directors –

a) the financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures included in the Directors' Report designated as audited, of the Company and of the consolidated entity, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including –

   i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2009, and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

b) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

c) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the wholly owned subsidiaries identified in Note 29 to the financial statements as being parties to a Deed of Cross Guarantee with Matila Nominees Pty Ltd as trustee, will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the Deed.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to Directors by the Group Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer – Statutory and Compliance, in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 31 December 2009.

On behalf of the Directors

David M. Gonski, AC
Chairman
Sydney
17 February 2010

Terry J. Davis
Group Managing Director
Sydney
17 February 2010

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited (the Company), which comprises the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2009, and the income statements, the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes 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 and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1(b), the directors also state that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 our 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, we consider 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 met 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. In addition to our audit of the financial report, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

Ernst & Young

Independent auditor's report to the members of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited continued

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

1. the financial report of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   i giving a true and fair view of the financial position of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and the consolidated entity at 31 December 2009 and of their 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*.
2. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages [33 to 65] of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2009. 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Ernst + Young

Ernst & Young

Trent van Veen
Partner
Sydney
17 February 2010

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