committee for economic development of australia

Annual Financial Report

for the year ended 30 June 2009

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Contents

Directors' Report

To the Members of Committee for Economic Development of Australia.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

G.D. Allen AM	Appointed	26-09-2008
D.W. Byers		
I.N. Ferres		
G. Franklin		
N. Hatherly		
A. Howe		
A.J. Kloeden		
D. McTaggart		
A.J. Poulsen		
P.K.G. Ruthven		
G. Withers AO		
L. Wood		
T. Tobin	Appointed	19-02-2009
I.A. Deveson AO	Resigned	19-11-2008
D.C. McKenzie	Resigned	19-11-2008
D. Yerbury	Resigned	19-11-2008

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The names of the main office bearers at the date of this report are:

President	G.D. Allen AM
Chair, Board of Directors	G.D. Allen AM

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of company secretary at the date of the report:

D.Kelly – Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and Certified Practicing Accountant. Mr Kelly has had over 20 years experience in accounting within different organisations such as not for profit, commercial cleaning, import/wholesale and forestry. Mr Kelly was appointed Company Secretary on 12 November 2008.

Principal Activities

The company's principal activity is as an independent, apolitical organisation made up of business leaders, academics and others who have an interest in, and commitment to, Australia's economic and social development. CEDA undertakes objective research and discussion into issues affecting Australia's growth.

While CEDA emphasises productivity and efficiency issues, which are vital for our future development, it also recognises the need to consider the equity dimensions of government policy.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Results

The net profit of the company, was $582,368 (2008 – loss of ($146,559)). During the financial year the company was made aware of exemption provisions contained in the various Australian State Payroll Tax Acts to which the company was entitled to claim based on its "Charitable" status. Subsequent requests for exemption from Payroll Tax, and refunds of previously paid tax, were submitted and approved in the states in which CEDA operates. The resultant refunds of tax previously paid amounted to $525,091.
CEDA is an approved research institute under Section 73A of the Income Tax Assessment Act. CEDA is a company limited by guarantee and in the event of winding up each member is liable for a sum not exceeding $500.

The directors believe the company is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations.

Directors' Report

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The Constitution specifically prohibits the payment of any dividend to Members.

Information on Directors:

Geoffrey D. Allen AM	-	National President and Chairman of the Board, CEDA
	-	Founder and Director, The Allen Consulting Group P/L
	-	Director, Lancemore Pty Ltd & Beyond Consulting (VIC) Pty Ltd
	-	Director, Centre for Social Impact & Chairman, Victorian Advisory Board
	-	Board member, European Centre for Public Affairs
	-	Chairman, Australian Statistical Advisory Council
	-	Deputy Chairman, Melbourne Business School
David W. Byers	-	Chief Executive Officer, CEDA
Ian N. Ferres	-	Consultant, TressCox Lawyers
	-	Chairman, Treasury Corporation of Victoria, TDI Pty Ltd and Vianova Asset Management Pty Ltd(Advisory Board)
	-	Director, Australian Unity Limited and St Vincent's Health (Melbourne)
	-	Director, Australian Healthcare Investment Company Ltd
	-	Member, Australia Day (Victoria) Committee
Gillian Franklin	-	Managing Director, The Heat Group Pty Ltd
	-	Director, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association of Australia
	-	Director, Microsurgery Foundation
	-	Director, Australian Grand Prix Corporation
	-	Director, Melbourne Theatre Company
	-	Chair, Audit & Risk Committee, Australian Grand Prix
Neil Hatherly	-	Managing Director, RNH Consulting
	-	Director, Runge Ltd
	-	Director, Brisbane Transport
	-	Director, Indooroopilly Golf Club
Anne Howe	-	Director & Chief Executive, South Australian Water Corporation
	-	Director, Botanic Gardens & State Herbarium of South Australia, Water Services Association of Australia, Water Quality Research Australia Ltd.
	-	Member, South Australian Government Financing Authority Advisory Board, Stormwater Management Authority, Water Security Council, Government Urban Co-ordinating Committee.
Adrian J. Kloeden	-	Chairman, Serco Asia Pacific
	-	Member of Council, Deakin University
	-	Chairman, Forestry Tasmania
	-	Director, Infrastructure Partnerships Australia
Douglas McTaggart	-	Chief Executive, Queensland Investment Corporation
	-	Councillor, National Competition Council
	-	Member, COAG Reform Council
A. John Poulsen	-	Managing Partner, Minter Ellison Perth
	-	Advisory Board, Curtin University Graduate School of Business
	-	WA Council, Australia China Business Council
	-	Director, Volunteering WA
Phil K.G. Ruthven	-	Chairman, IBIS World Pty Ltd

Directors' Report

Information on Directors (continued):

Glenn Withers AO	-	Chief Executive Officer, Universities Australia
	-	Director, Higher Ed Services Pty Ltd, Australian Higher Education Associations Pty Ltd
	-	Adjunct Professor, Australian National University
	-	ANZSOG Fellow
Lynn Wood	-	Chairman, Noni B Limited (ASX:NBL)
	-	Non executive director GPT Funds Management Ltd and MS Australia Ltd
	-	Member, Foreign Investment Review Board
	-	Syndicate chairman CEO Institute
Tony Tobin	-	Consultant, Gilbert + Tobin, Lawyers
	-	Director, TT Line Company Pty Ltd
	-	Chairman, Anderson & Tees Funds Management Limited
	-	Director, Northcare Foundation
Ivan A. Deveson, AO	-	Past National President and Chair of the Board, CEDA
	-	Patron, Melbourne City Mission.
		Chairman Cooperative Research Centre – Advanced Manufacturing
Donald C. McKenzie	-	Past Deputy Chairman, CEDA
	-	Managing Director, Executive Dimensions
	-	Chairman and Director, Community Connections Australia (CCA)
		Director, MTC Work Solutions
Di Yerbury AO	-	Director, University Co-operative Bookshops and Platinum Sound Ltd.
	-	Chair, AIM Overseas Ltd
	-	International Ambassador, International College of Management, Sydney
	-	Member of Executive, International Association of University Presidents

Meetings of Directors:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number Eligible	**Number Attended**
G.D. Allen AM	5	4
D.W. Byers	5	5
I.N. Ferres	5	4
G. Franklin	5	4
N. Hatherly	5	5
A. Howe	5	3
A.J. Kloeden	5	4
D. McTaggart	5	3
A.J. Poulsen	5	3
P.K.G. Ruthven	5	5
G. Withers AO	5	5
L. Wood	5	4
T. Tobin	3	3
I.A. Deveson, AO	2	2
D.C. McKenzie	2	2
D. Yerbury, AO	2	2

Directors' Report

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company. There were no officers who are former auditors of the company.

With the exception of the following matters:

During this financial year the company has paid premiums to insure all directors and officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of director or officer of the company other than conduct involving willful breach of duty in relation to the company.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2009 has been received and can be found on page 27, and forms part of the directors' report.

Signed at Melbourne this 28 day of October , 2009

In accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR ....
G.D. Allen AM Chair	I.N. Ferres Director

Income Statement

For year ended 30 June 2009

	NOTE	2009 $	2008 $
Revenue	2	7,985,507	6,904,943
Auditors Remuneration	3	(49,315)	(18,000)
Bad and Doubful Debt Expense	3	(39,207)	(82,882)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	(151,558)	(100,884)
Employee Benefits Expense		(3,257,474)	(3,014,289)
Finance costs	3	(15,582)	(8,179)
Lease Expense	3	(549,113)	(585,397)
Research and Related Conferences and Briefings Expense		(2,387,305)	(1,851,822)
Other Operating Expenses		(953,585)	(1,390,049)
Profit / (Loss) Attributable to Entity		582,368	(146,559)

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2009

	NOTE	2009 $	2008 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4, 14, 16	1,660,011	1,498,711
Trade and Other Receivables	5, 15, 16	437,714	482,795
Other Current Assets	6	158,329	345,510
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,256,054	2,327,016
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and Equipment and Leasehold Improvements	7	716,770	337,392
Intangibles	8	105,505	141,679
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		822,275	479,071
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,078,329**	**2,806,087**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	9, 16	939,482	1,105,073
Borrowings	12, 16	18,259	-
Short - Term Provisions	10	153,439	282,137
Subscriptions and Income in Advance	11	1,298,719	1,445,721
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,409,899	2,832,931
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12, 16	41,082	-
Long - Term Provisions	10	160,911	89,087
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		201,993	89,087
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,611,892**	**2,922,018**
NET ASSETS		**466,437**	**(115,931)**
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings / (Losses)		466,437	(115,931)
TOTAL EQUITY		**466,437**	**(115,931)**

Statement of Changes in Equity

For year ended 30 June 2009

	$ Retained Earnings	$ Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2007	**30,628**	**30,628**
Profit / (Loss) attributable to Members	(146,559)	(146,559)
Balance at 30 June 2008	**(115,931)**	**(115,931)**
Profit / (Loss) attributable to Members	582,368	582,368
Balance at 30 June 2009	**466,437**	**466,437**

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

Cash Flow Statement

For year ended 30 June 2009

	NOTE	2009 $	2008 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Subscriptions		2,102,251	2,164,594
Research & related conferences and briefings		5,188,840	4,533,096
Payments to suppliers & employees		(7,228,305)	(6,485,370)
Interest received		28,197	75,635
Payroll Tax Refunds		525,091	-
Borrowing costs		(15,582)	(8,179)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**14(b)**	**600,492**	**279,776**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of plant & equipment		-	818
Purchase of plant, equipment & intangibles		(498,533)	(285,628)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(498,533)**	**(284,810)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		73,035	-
Repayment of borrowings		(13,694)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**12(a)**	**59,341**	**-**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		161,300	(5,034)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	14(a)	1,498,711	1,503,745
CASH AT END OF YEAR	**14(a)**	**1,660,011**	**1,498,711**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report covers the Committee for Economic Development of Australia as an individual entity. Committee for Economic Development of Australia is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report of Committee for Economic Development of Australia complies with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in their entirety.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report.

Basis of Preparation:

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented. The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting Policies:

a) Plant and Equipment, Leasehold Improvements

Plant and Equipment and Leasehold Improvements are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment and leasehold improvements is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including capitalized leased assets, but excluding ordinary plant and equipment, are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Any item of less than $1,000 has been allocated into a low value pool. Ordinary plant and equipment is depreciated by the diminishing value method. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and Equipment	15%
Computer and Associated Equipment	33.3%
Leasehold Improvements	12.5%
Low Value Pool	37.5%
Estimated Make Good Cost	16.5%
Software	25%

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

b) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, that are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases.

Finance Leases are capitalized by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the company will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

c) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying value of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value.

Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

d) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

g) Revenue

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to members.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

CEDA participates in various research projects with partners that receive grant income. As CEDA does not directly receive this grant income this income is not recorded in the financial statements. Instead half the value of the grant is recorded as joint research project income together with a corresponding expense of equal value.

Subscription revenue is progressively recognised over the term of the subscription with the unexpired portion treated as income in advance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

g) Revenue (continued)

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

i) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

j) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity is no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

k) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

k) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Key Estimates – Impairment

The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets. When an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value in use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

Key Judgements – Doubtful Debts Provision

Based on best available current information and historical knowledge a doubtful debt provision of $15,000 has been made at 30 June 2009.

l) Income Tax

The company is exempt from Income Tax. Accordingly no income tax expense, deferred or otherwise, or income tax payable amounts are recorded in the financial statements.

m) Going Concern

The Directors have prepared these accounts on a going concern basis notwithstanding the working capital deficiency given the fact that CEDA holds significant cash reserves and having regard to cashflow and the operating budget for the 2010 financial year.

The financial report was authorised for issue on the 28 of October 2009 by the board of directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

		2009 $	2008 $
Note 2	**REVENUE**		
	Operating Activities		
	Subscriptions	2,249,253	2,189,306
	Research and Related Conferences and Briefings	5,182,966	4,639,184
		7,432,219	**6,828,490**
	Non Operating Activities		
	Interest - other persons	28,197	75,635
	Payroll Tax Refunds	525,091	-
	Proceeds on disposal of Plant and Equipment	-	818
	Total Revenue	**7,985,507**	**6,904,943**

During the financial year the company was made aware of exemption provisions contained in the various Australian State Payroll Tax Acts to which the company was entitled to claim based on its "Charitable" status. Subsequent requests for exemption from Payroll Tax, and refunds of previously paid tax, were submitted and approved in the states in which CEDA operates. The resultant refunds of tax previously paid amounted to $525,091.

Note 3 **PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES**

Profit from Ordinary Activities has been determined after:

Expenses:

	2009 $	2008 $
Finance Costs:		
Other Parties	15,582	8,179
	15,582	**8,179**
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	87,554	53,567
Amortisation	64,004	47,317
Doubtful Debts - Trade Receivables	39,207	82,882
Net (Gain)/Loss on Disposal Plant & Equipment	3,770	3,165
Rental Expense on Operating Leases		
Minimum Lease Payments	549,113	585,397
Remuneration of the Auditors:		
Audit or Reviewing the Financial Report	49,315	18,000
Other Services	-	-

Note 4 **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2009 $	2008 $
Cash at Bank and in Hand	362,423	218,611
Short Term Bank Deposits	1,297,588	1,280,100
	1,660,011	**1,498,711**

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 4.00% (2008: 7.25%); these deposits have an average maturity of 135 days. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to items in the balance sheet in Note 14.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
		$	$
Note 5	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Trade Debtors	244,769	374,149
	Sponsorship	88,692	73,575
	GST Input Credits	119,253	131,092
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	(15,000)	(96,021)
		437,714	**482,795**

	Total
Provision for Doubtful Debts	$
Opening Balance at 1 July 2008	96,021
Additional Provisions	-
Provisions written back	(70,098)
Amounts Used	(10,923)
Balance at 30 June 2009	**15,000**

Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade and term receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 30 day terms. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade or term receivable is impaired.

Note 5(a) **Impaired trade receivables**

As at 30 June 2009 current trade receivables with a nominal value of $15,000 (2008 - $96,021) were impaired. The amount of the provision was $15,000 (2008 - $96,021) . The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to event sponsorships and registrations and a small number of membership subscriptions from entities, which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations. The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

	2009	2008
1 to 3 months	-	-
3 to 6 months	-	45,300
Over 6 months	15,000	50,721
	15,000	**96,021**

Note 5(b) **Past due but not impaired**

As of 30 June 2009, trade receivables of $101,910 were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2009	2008
Up to 3 months	69,491	304,921
3 to 6 months	32,419	46,781
	101,910	**351,702**

		2009	2008
Note 6	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Prepayments	158,329	345,510
		158,329	**345,510**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 7 **PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS**

Plant and Equipment - At Cost	525,735	448,068
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(433,674)	(319,752)
TOTAL PLANT & EQUIPMENT	**92,061**	**128,316**
Leasehold Improvements & Makegoods	1,055,940	561,374
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(431,231)	(352,298)
TOTAL LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	**624,709**	**209,076**
TOTAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENT	**716,770**	**337,392**

Note 7a **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in the carrying amounts of each class of non-current asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Plant & Equipment $	Leasehold Improvement $	Makegood Melb Lease $	Makegood Syd Lease $	TOTAL $
Balance at the beginning of the year	128,316	57,617	91,133	60,326	337,392
Reclassification of Asset type	(12,812)	12,812	-	-	-
Additions	2,666	495,867	-	-	498,533
Assets disposed / scrapped	(3,770)	-	-	-	(3,770)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	(22,339)	(64,004)	(16,758)	(12,283)	(115,384)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2009	**92,061**	**502,292**	**74,375**	**48,042**	**716,770**

The carrying value of assets purchased with Finance Lease is $63,705

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

		2009 $	2008 $
Note 8	**INTANGIBLES**		
	Software	144,693	144,693
	Less: Accumulated Amortisation (2008, 1 month)	(39,188)	(3,014)
		105,505	**141,679**

Note 8a **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in the carrying amount of intangibles between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	TOTAL $
Balance at the beginning of the year	141,679
Amortisation expense	(36,174)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2009	**105,505**

		2009 $	2008 $
Note 9	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Unsecured Liabilities		
	Trade Payables	365,104	781,194
	Sundry Payables and Accrued Expenses	300,481	132,868
	GST Collected	273,897	191,011
		939,482	**1,105,073**

		2009 $	2008 $
Note 10	**PROVISIONS**		
	Current	153,439	282,137
	Non Current	160,911	89,087
		314,350	**371,224**

	Employee Benefits $	Make Good Melbourne Lease $	Make Good Sydney Lease $	Total $
Opening Balance at 1 July 2008	123,288	172,025	75,911	371,224
Additional Provisions	224,582	7,500	-	232,082
Amounts Used	(194,431)	(94,525)	-	(288,956)
Balance at 30 June 2009	**153,439**	**85,000**	**75,911**	**314,350**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 10 **PROVISIONS con't**

Make Good Provisions

A provision has been recognised for lease commitments to settle the make good requirement at the conclusion of the lease. The various leases are detailed in Note 12.

Provision for Long Term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for non current employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been included in Note 1 to this report.

Note 11 **SUBSCRIPTIONS AND INCOME IN ADVANCE**

	2009 $	2008 $
Subscriptions in Advance	920,236	1,109,264
Sponsorship & Conference Centre Income in Advance	378,483	336,457
	1,298,719	**1,445,721**

Note 12 **CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS**

a) Finance Lease Commitments

	2009	2008
Payable: Minumum Lease Payments		
Not later than 12 months	21,905	-
Between 12 months and 5 years	49,286	-
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum Lease Payments	71,191	-
Less future finance charges	(11,850)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	**59,341**	**-**

Leases, of which there is one, is for furniture purchased for the Melbourne Office commencing in 2008 and ending in 2012. It is a 4 year lease with no residual. No debt covenants or other such arrangements are in place.

b) Operating Lease and Rental Commitments

Non - cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the Financial Statements.

	2009	2008
Payable: Minumum Lease Payments		
Not later than 12 months	580,020	473,617
Between 12 months and 5 years	1,289,323	1,667,409
Greater than 5 years	-	139,273
	1,869,343	**2,280,299**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 12 **CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS (Continued)**

DETAILS OF PROPERTY LEASES

i) Melbourne

The lease is a non cancellable lease with a five year term commencing 1 April 2008, with rent payable monthly in advance.
Provision is made within the lease agreement that require the lease payments to be increased at the end of each year by 4%. An option exists to renew the least at the end of the fifth year for an additional term of three years.

ii) Sydney

The lease is a non cancellable lease with a six year term commencing 1 January 2007 with rent payable monthly in advance.
Provision is made within the lease agreement that require the lease payments to be increased at the end of each year by 4%.

iii) Adelaide

The lease is a non cancellable lease with a five year term commencing 1 January 2006 with rent payable monthly in advance. An option exists to renew the lease at the end of the five year term for an additional term of five years.

iv) Brisbane

The lease is a cancellable lease with a two year term commencing 1 December 2008. It is cancellable at the expiration the first 12 months with 4 months notice. Thereafter it reverts to a month to month basis with 4.5% annual increases.

v) Perth

There is currently no lease on the Perth office, it is operating on a month to month basis.

Note 13 **SEGMENT REPORTING**

CEDA is an individual entity, Committee for Economic Development of Australia, and operates in one business and geographic segment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 14 **CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

a) Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2009 $	2008 $
Cash at Bank and in Hand	362,423	218,611
Short term Deposits including accrued interest with Financial Institutions	1,297,588	1,280,100
	1,660,011	**1,498,711**

CEDA holds two bank guarantees. The first is for the Sydney office to Permanent Trustee Australia Limited for $133,561 and the second is for the Melbourne office to Enwerd Pty Ltd for $115,907.

b) Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operations to Loss from Ordinary Activities

	2009 $	2008 $
Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities	582,368	(146,559)
Non - Cash Flows in Profit from Ordinary Activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	151,558	100,884
Net Loss on Disposal of Plant & Equipment	3,770	3,165
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade and Other Receivables	45,081	(53,225)
Decrease / (Increase) in Prepayments	187,181	(270,988)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	(165,591)	537,985
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Subs and Fees in Advance	(147,002)	5,307
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(56,873)	103,207
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS	**600,492**	**279,776**

Note 15 **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The methods used to manage risk include sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk and aging analysis for credit risk. The company prepares forward looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities to manage liquidity risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 15 **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

a) Interest Rate Risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2009 $	2008 $
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Variable rate instruments		
Financial Assets	1,660,011	1,498,711

Interest rate risk is managed via fixed rate debt and floating rate debt.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments
The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments
A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown in Note 16(b). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2008.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is managed at the Board level. Sales are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the balance sheet position and notes to the financial statements.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or company of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the company.

The credit risk for counterparties included in trade and other receivables at 30 June 2009 is detailed below:

	2009 $	2008 $
Trade and other receivables		
Counterparties not rated	437,714	482,795
Total	**437,714**	**482,795**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 16 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The tables below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the balance sheet.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate	
	2009 %	2008 %	2009 $	2008 $
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.00	7.25	1,660,011	1,498,711
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	4.00	7.25	**1,660,011**	**1,498,711**
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade and sundry payables	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-

	Fixed Interest Rate Maturing Within 1 Year		Non Interest Bearing	
	2009 $	2008 $	2009 $	2008 $
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	437,714	482,795
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**437,714**	**482,795**
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade and sundry payables	-	-	939,482	1,105,073
Borrowings	18,259	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**18,259**	**-**	**939,482**	**1,105,073**

	1 to 5 Years		Non Interest Bearing	
	2009 $	2008 $	2009 $	2008 $
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade and sundry payables	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	41,082	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**41,082**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 16 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company manages the risk through the following mechanisms:

Preparing forward cash flow analysis in relation to operational, investing and financing activities;

Maintaining a reputable credit profile;

Managing credit risk relating to financial assets;

Investing in only surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realization profile of financial assets.

	Total	
	2009	**2008**
	$	**$**
Financial Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,660,011	1,498,711
Receivables	437,714	482,795
Total Financial Assets	**2,097,725**	**1,981,506**
Financial Liabilities:		
Trade and sundry payables	939,482	1,105,073
Borrowings	59,341	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**998,823**	**1,105,073**

Financial Liabilities are expected to be paid as follows:

	2009	**2008**
	$	**$**
Less than 6 months	948,612	1,105,073
6 months to 1 year	9,129	-
1 - 5 years	41,082	-
Over 5 years	-	-
	998,823	**1,105,073**

a) Net Fair Values

The net fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying values. Aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date are presented in the respective financial statement notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 16 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

b) Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Rate Risk

The company has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2009, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

		Amount of impact		Result	
		2009 $	2008 $	2009 $	2008 $
Change in profit					
—	Increase in interest rate by 1%	16,600	14,987	598,968	(131,572)
—	Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(16,600)	(14,987)	565,768	(161,546)
Change in Equity					
—	Increase in interest rate by 1%	16,600	14,987	483,037	(100,944)
—	Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(16,600)	(14,987)	449,837	(130,918)

Note 17 **NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AASB INTERPRETATIONS**

Certain new accounting standards and AASB interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2009 reporting periods but contain an option for early adoption. The company has reviewed each of these new standards and interpretations and is satisfied that they have no impact on the reported financial position and performance of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2009 and therefore there has been no early adoption of these standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 18 **KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION**

In addition to the Directors, the names and positions held of the key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Key Management Person	**Position**
Baddeley, Tomas	WA - State Director (up to 15-05-2009)
Byers, David	Chief Executive Officer
Box, Wayne	Financial Controller (up to 7-11- 2008)
Calder, Hamilton	SA - State Director
Edwards, David	QLD - State Director
Fitzgerald, Peter	VIC - State Director
Kelly, Damian	Finance Director (from 12-11- 2008)
Rickard, Suzanne	NSW - State Director

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of the company has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the company's financial results. The board of the company believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the company, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and the business.

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for key management personnel of the company is as follows:

- The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the key management personnel, was developed by and approved by the board after seeking professional advice from independent external consultants.
- All key management personnel receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, and fringe benefits.
- The board reviews key management personnel packages annually by reference to the company's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

The key management personnel receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to key management personnel is valued at the cost to the company and expensed. Under the company's constitution, directors (other than executive directors) are not remunerated.

Performance-based remuneration

As part of each of the key management personnel's remuneration package there is a performance-based component, consisting of key performance indicators (KPIs). The intention of this program is to facilitate goal congruence between key management personnel with that of the business. In determining whether or not a KPI has been achieved, the company bases the assessment on audited figures.

Refer below for an outline of key management personnel compensation.

	Short-term Benefits			**Post- employment Benefits**	**Other**	**Total**
	Cash, salary & commissions	**Non-cash benefit**	**Other**	**Superannuation**	**Long-term Benefits**	
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
2009	991,735	-	206,598	105,734	27,035	1,331,102
2008	982,131	-	121,586	88,392	27,970	1,220,079

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2009

Note 19 **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

- During the year a company controlled by P.K.G. Ruthven, and Mr Ruthven personally, donated a total of $25,000.00 (excl gst) towards CEDA's Research activities.

Note 20 **COMPANY DETAILS**

The registered office of the company is:
10th Floor, St George Centre
60 Marcus Clarke Street
CANBERRA ACT 2600

The principal place of business is:
CEDA
Level 13
440 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

The company's principal activities are as shown in the Directors' report.

Committee For Economic Development of Australia

ABN 49 008 600 922

Directors' Declaration

1) The directors of the company declare that the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 25 present fairly the company's financial position as at 30 June, 2009 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

2) In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Directors by:

Signed at Melbourne this 28 day of October , 2009

In accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR ....
G.D. Allen AM Chair	I.N. Ferres Director

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Committee for Economic Development of Australia, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

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 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 the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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 complied with applicable independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Electronic presentation of audited financial report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of Committee for Economic Development of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2009 included on Committee for Economic Development of Australia's web site. The Company's directors are responsible for the integrity of Committee for Economic Development of Australia's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia's web site. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

a the financial report of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

 i giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

b the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Grant Thornton.

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

D. A. Ashmore
Director – Audit & Assurance Services

Melbourne, 28th October 2009

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Auditor's Independence Declaration
To The Directors Of Committee for Economic Development of Australia

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Committee for Economic Development of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2009, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton.

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

D. A. Ashmore
Director – Audit & Assurance Services

Melbourne, 28th October 2009