



Annual Report

2018-2019





Intellectual Disability Rights Service Inc.

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A Word from the Chair



I am proud to introduce this annual report for IDRS for 2018-2019.

2018-2019 was an extremely significant year for IDRS in that we were successful in our tender with the Department of Communities and Justice to provide the Justice Advocacy Service (JAS) to people with cognitive impairment across NSW for 2019-2021. The purpose of this program is to support people with cognitive impairment through the criminal justice process. This funding will enable a significant growth in staffing numbers, including Indigenous staff, with 14 regional outposts and a vast expansion of our volunteer network. This growth will extend our footprint to many rural and remote areas and clients which we have to date, been unable to support.

Given the expansion of the service, IDRS plans to separate the Community Legal Centre (CLC) functions of IDRS from the Justice Support functions. This will result in the establishment of two businesses operating under the umbrella of IDRS. The CLC will be called the Ability Rights Centre and will move to a separate office in the same building as the head office of IDRS and Sydney office of Justice Advocacy Service.

Despite the fragility of ongoing secure funding for most IDRS programs, IDRS has been able to extend funds into 2019-20 for specific purposes, including the Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program, a pilot program operating from Gosford and Penrith Courts which commenced in October 2017 and has achieved very positive outcomes. Our legal advice and casework service, NDIS Appeals support program, Parents' Program and rights education work will also continue at least until June 2020. We are delighted that IDRS will receive funding to support people with disability seeking to contribute to the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability later in 2019-20.





IDRS has continued working towards broadening the reach of our current client group beyond those with intellectual disability to include people with other cognitive impairment. The Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program and Justice Advocacy Service are already available to people who are impacted by other cognitive impairments. In 2019-20, IDRS legal advice and casework service will also become available to this wider group including people who live with autism, acquired brain injury, drug or alcohol related brain injury or borderline intellectual function.

This year IDRS has built on promoting the internal participation of people with disability across the service. Conduits between the Making Rights Real advisory group and the Board have been ongoing. IDRS received an Information, Linkages and Capacity Building Readiness grant to focus on Board member training for people with cognitive impairment. IDRS increasingly benefits from the contribution the Making Rights Real group brings to how our work is conducted and more importantly, the outcomes we achieve. The membership of IDRS continues to be predominantly people with intellectual disability.

I am very proud to share that Janene Cootes, Executive Officer of IDRS for the past 12 years, was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia in the 2019 Australia Day Honours List. This award is for significant service to the community, particularly to the protection of the rights of people with disability. This award is one of Australia's highest orders of merit and recognises her long-standing commitment to advocating for justice for this population. Janene has long been recognised as a champion of the advocacy movement in Australia for the rights of people with disability. I wish to congratulate Janene on receiving this honour.

I would like to acknowledge the very positive relationships IDRS has with our key funders; Commonwealth Department of Social Services, NSW Department of Communities and Justice and Legal Aid NSW.

I thank the volunteer Board members for their invaluable contribution to the sound governance of IDRS and for the time and contribution they are willing to make on behalf of our clients. In particular, I wish to thank two board members who are leaving this year, Dr Rebecca Reeves and Edwina McDonald. I wish to mention that Edwina is leaving the board after ten years of support, and acknowledge her community legal centre expertise and her commitment to robust and collaborative decision making.

I would also like to acknowledge and thank our 130 outstanding volunteers, without whom IDRS would not achieve such significant outcomes for people with cognitive impairment in NSW.

Finally, I would like to recognise the tireless effort, hard work and commitment that all IDRS staff have given during this particularly demanding year.

I encourage you to read this annual report, which demonstrates so effectively the level of impact the work of IDRS has had in 2018-19.

Together I believe we have all worked to advance the IDRS values of justice, respect and persistence in achieving the best outcomes for our clients.

About IDRS

IDRS is a community legal centre and disability advocacy service for people with intellectual disability in NSW.

IDRS – ‘Making Rights Real’



OUR VISION

Equal rights and justice for people with disabilities.



OUR PURPOSE

We are a disability advocacy service and a community legal centre. We work alongside people with disability to promote and protect their rights.



OUR VALUES

JUSTICE – what we seek
RESPECT – what we give
PERSISTENCE – how we do it

Members of the IDRS Board

IDRS is governed by a voluntary Board of Directors who bring a broad range of expertise and skills to their work. They also bring a wealth of personal experience with over half of Board members being people with intellectual disability or family of people with disability.

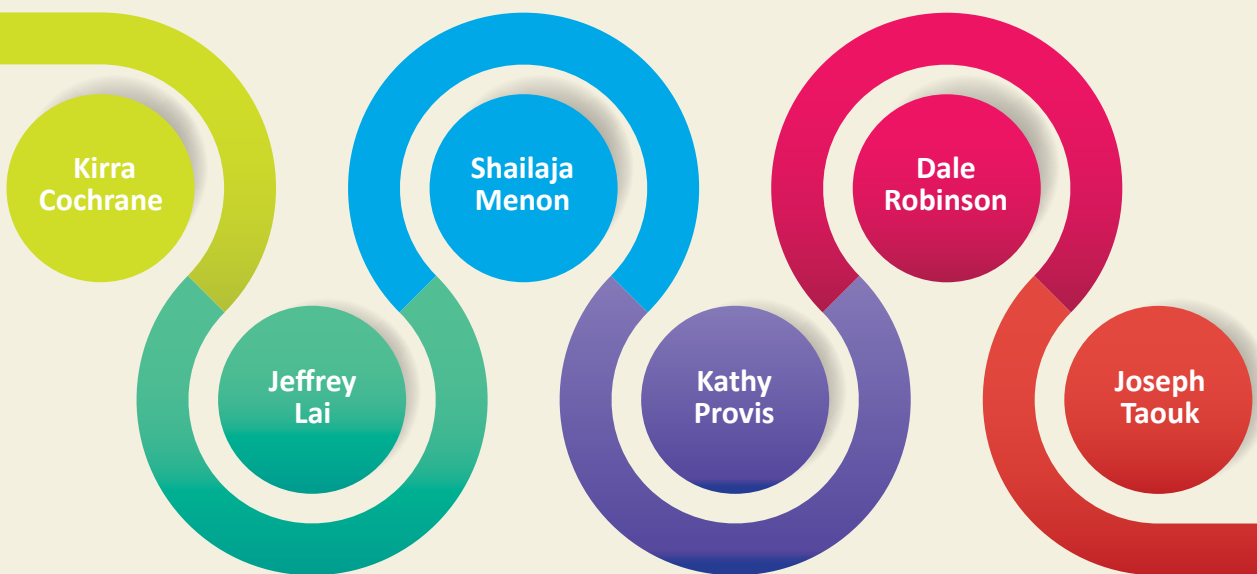
This year Kirra Cochrane, from the Making Rights Real Group, joined Board meetings to participate and learn about the role of a Board member.



Making Rights Real Advisory Group

The Making Rights Real Group represents IDRS service users. They meet together monthly and act as an advisory group to IDRS. Group members are paid for their time and expertise. The group brings the voice of people with intellectual disability directly into discussions about IDRS priorities and decision making at staff and Board levels.

The members of the Making Right Real Group in 2018-19 were:



Kirra Cochrane was elected to represent the Making Rights Real Group at meetings of IDRS Board bringing issues from the group to the Board and taking Board questions back to the group.

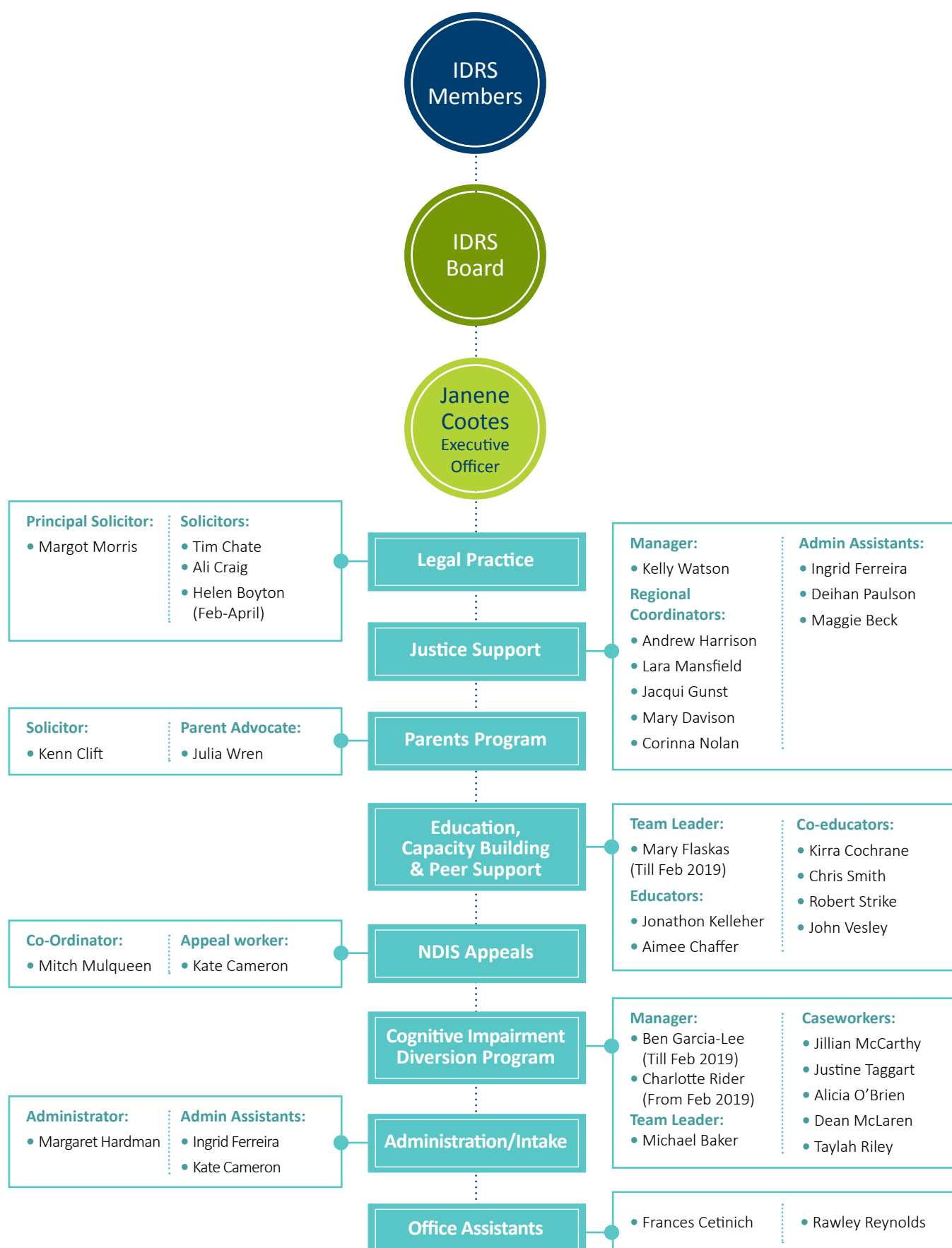


Some initiatives of the group during this year have been:

- ★ Organising an IDRS Open Day in November 2018 with great attendance and spirit
- ★ Won \$300 from Grill'd in a fund raising campaign through the Local Matters campaign to keep the Penrith Peer Support Group running
- ★ Organising a smoking ceremony outside IDRS office in Pitt Street Sydney and a morning tea for NAIDOC week
- ★ Sharing their experiences with police and how police could work better with people with intellectual disability to help staff review IDRS police training
- ★ Provided ideas about accessibility improvements to the website of the Director for Public Prosecution
- ★ Raised issues and gave feedback to IDRS staff and Board
- ★ Interviewed and selected new staff to work with IDRS



IDRS Organisational Chart



Legal Assistance

IDRS Legal Assistance includes:

- Free legal advice in person or by phone to people with intellectual disability about a broad range of legal problems
- Referral to legal and disability services
- Legal advice to people with intellectual disability who are in police custody provided 9am –10pm, seven days a week via staff solicitors and a network of volunteer solicitors
- Legal casework and representation for people with intellectual disability in some cases
- Information, training and resources for legal practitioners in NSW who are assisting clients with intellectual disability
- Contributing to law and policy reform for the benefit of people with intellectual disability

Legal Services in 2018 -19

Our solicitors have provided legal assistance to 793 people with intellectual disability during 2018-19. This represents an 18% increase in the number of people receiving legal assistance from IDRS compared with the previous year.



964 legal advices were provided to people with intellectual disability during the year. 250 of these were legal advices provided to people with intellectual disability who were under arrest and in police custody while the other 724 concerned a wide range of other legal problems.

Common civil legal problems reflected in advice requests were consumer (including issues related to clients as consumers of disability services), domestic and personal violence, housing related issues, wills and estates (including exploitation of people with disability concerning inheritance) and guardianship and financial management.

Legal Assistance

Outreach to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities

A goal for IDRS in 2018-19 was to reach out to people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities (CALD). We collaborated with CALD specialist groups to arrange for a solicitor and educator to meet with groups of people from various CALD communities. Assisted by interpreters, we spoke about IDRS services, provided information on issues of interest to each group and offered future legal advice sessions in conjunction with the group's activities. Groups included Syd-West Multicultural Service, Fairfield Refugee Health Group, Vietnamese Carers Group and Chinese Carers Group.

IDRS would be delighted to work with other organisations assisting CALD communities to bring our services to people from CALD groups in the future.



Aimee
in Bourke

Outreach to Regional, Rural and Remote Communities

IDRS provides legal assistance to people with intellectual disability throughout NSW. This year outreach teams of solicitor and educator travelled to 4 regional/rural towns Bega, Brewarrina, Bourke and Parkes to raise awareness of IDRS and rights for people with intellectual disability.

These trips included:

- Information sessions for people with disability and their families
- Information sessions for service providers
- Legal advice for local people with intellectual disability
- Visits to local community services to promote awareness of IDRS services for local people



We also met with local solicitors in Dubbo and Nowra.

Some great contacts were made in these regional areas. We aim to extend these outreach activities in 2019-20.

Law and Policy reform

During this year IDRS has made submissions to the following enquiries and consultations to ensure that the position of people with intellectual disability is recognised in law and policy decisions.

- Australian Human Rights Commission – Human Rights and Technology Issues Paper
- Australian Guardianship and Administration Council – Maximising Participation for the Person in Guardianship. Draft Guidelines for Australian Tribunals
- Portfolio Committee Number 2 – Health and Community Services Inquiry into the national Disability Insurance Scheme
- Family and Community Services Consultation – Their Futures Matter –Child Protection System re-Design. Submission on discussion paper and participation in consultations.
- Submission and participation in workshops on review on Draft Mental Health and Cognitive Impairment Forensic Provisions Bill

Thank you to volunteers

IDRS would like to thank the volunteer solicitors and legal students who have given their time and expertise to contribute to IDRS legal services during 2018-19.

Thank you to volunteer solicitors David Hunt and Nathan Bradley who volunteered one day each week to assist with legal advice requests and to volunteer law students Nicola Clark, Harry Rutner and Peter Anderson.

Thank you also to the team of volunteer solicitors who give legal advice to people with intellectual disability who are arrested at night and at week-ends. This crucial service would not survive without your generosity.

Legal Assistance

Case Studies

These case studies are examples of cases where IDRS was the only source of legal assistance available to people with intellectual disability with serious legal problems.



Case Study – Financial exploitation by family

Joe is a young man with intellectual disability. His only income is the disability support pension.

Joe had lived with some relatives after the death of his mother but they had forced him to leave.

A worker from the homeless shelter, where he had been sleeping, brought Joe to IDRS for legal help.

Joe had been served with a Statement of Claim lodged in the Supreme Court. The bank were seeking an order for possession of a house and \$400,000 due under a mortgage. Joe had no idea what this was about and could not give any details. He just knew that his relatives had bought the house. He thought he was going to live there but they had made him leave. He had no paperwork and no details.

The shelter worker had already taken Joe to Legal Aid NSW and to a community legal centre who said they could not help. Time was running out.

After much investigation the IDRS solicitor established that Joe's relatives had arranged for him to sign some papers related to the purchase of a house. These documents and Joe's bank accounts showed that Joe had paid \$230,000 towards the purchase of the house where his relatives lived. The money had been an inheritance from his mother. Signing the documents had also made Joe jointly liable for the mortgage loan of almost \$400,000 on the home. Joe's relatives had made no repayments on the loan. Joe had no understanding of what he had signed or the dire financial situation he was in.

Joe had less than 28 days to file a defence with the court or he would lose his \$230,000.

IDRS wrote to the bank to request that it not enter judgement against Joe. IDRS solicitor drafted a complaint on Joe's behalf to the Financial Ombudsman Service (now known as the Australian Financial Complaint Authority AFCA).

As a result of IDRS action

- The Supreme Court proceedings were stayed
- The AFCA made a recommendation, in line with IDRS requests, that the bank repay Joe his \$230,000, release him from the mortgage loan and that Joe be paid \$1,000 compensation by the bank for stress caused.

Joe lacked capacity to manage his inheritance funds and remained very vulnerable to exploitation. IDRS represented Joe at the Guardianship Division of NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal to apply for the appointment of the NSW Trustee and Guardian as his financial manager. IDRS successfully asked that Joe's pension be excluded from the management order. The NSW Trustee and Guardian will arrange further legal assistance to finalise Joe's legal matters.

Without IDRS assistance, Joe would have lost his inheritance and would have been jointly liable to repay \$400,000 to the bank. This would have been impossible for him.



Case Study – Harassment from neighbours

Amy lives in a Housing NSW unit. She had ongoing trouble with her neighbours who bullied and harassed her due to her disability. Amy also had anxiety and a hearing impairment which meant she talked loudly. This caused problems with the neighbours who thought she was yelling at them. Her neighbours accused Amy of doing things she didn't do.

One neighbour took out an Apprehended Personal Violence Order (APVO) against Amy. She had very little understanding about what the APVO was and what the conditions meant.

Legal Aid does not provide representation for defendants in APVO matters between neighbours even if they have a disability. Amy went to court alone and tried to speak for herself but she couldn't say anything.

The interim APVO had conditions that Amy could not go near her neighbour but her neighbour still came near her and threatened to call the police. Aimee was frightened.

Amy came to IDRS for legal help with the APVO. There was no other way to get legal help. IDRS represented Aimee at the next court hearing. IDRS was able to negotiate with the neighbour and helped the neighbours to reach an agreement with Amy. In the end the APVO was dropped. Had there been an on-going order, it is likely that the neighbour would have called the police at some stage and Amy may have been charged with breaching the order.

Amy was still anxious about the neighbour and reluctant to leave her unit in case there was trouble. IDRS helped her to apply for a housing transfer. Eventually she was able to move to another area.



IDRS Solicitors

Education, Capacity Building and Peer Support

2018 -19

IDRS education, capacity building and peer support aims to:

- Build the capacity of people with intellectual disability to understand their rights and responsibilities, to feel confident to stand up for their rights and to know how to get help with their rights if they need it. We develop resources to support this goal
- Support people with intellectual disability to be educators and to support and lead their peers
- Provide education to those who support people with intellectual disability with legal and rights problems including family, friends, disability support workers, community workers and advocates
- Build the capacity of the community, particularly the justice sector, to respect and respond more effectively to the needs and rights of people with intellectual disability. We provide training to police, lawyers and other justice personnel
- Develop accessible information resources for people with intellectual disability and assist other organisations to develop accessible information
- Provide individual advocacy support to isolated people with intellectual disability to assist them to resolve problems.

Rights and Responsibility Awareness - People With Intellectual Disability

During this year, IDRS worked with 142 people with intellectual disability to build their understanding of rights and responsibilities. Many of these people participated in the Your Life Your Rights course which is run over 4 weekly sessions and works on recognising rights; how to speak up for yourself, get help to get your rights and how to respect the rights of other people.

In addition to Sydney courses, courses for people with disability were delivered in Newcastle (2) and Lismore.

IDRS employs a team of experienced co-educators who themselves have intellectual disability. All IDRS rights workshops are facilitated by an IDRS educator and a co-educator working together.

Rights in Relationships

IDRS has responded to calls from staff and clients to develop training about Rights in Relationships. This year our educators and co-educators have begun work on co-design of a series of workshops that provide opportunity for people with intellectual disability to learn about Rights in Relationships.

This training has been in demand from participants in the Your Life Your Rights workshops and from service providers who host our current rights training.

IDRS experience of supporting people with intellectual disability in their interactions with the criminal justice system has taught us that people who are victims of crime can be more vulnerable due to poor understanding of their rights in relationships. Also, lack of understanding of other people's rights is frequently a contributing factor in people being charged with crimes.

A big thank you to Self Advocacy Sydney for helping IDRS to run the first pilot of these workshops.

We are working to source funding so that we can develop these workshops further and make this crucial training available to people with disability.

Peer Support Groups

Kirra Cochrane was employed to be the peer facilitator of the Penrith Peer Support group in 2018-19 and has done a great job in this role. During the year the group:

- Organised for local services to attend meetings
- Invited staff from NSW Fair Trading to talk about scams
- Attended the Nepean disability expo
- Heard from an IDRS solicitor about legal rights and contracts
- Enjoyed friendships and fun.

The long running and very successful Redfern peer support group wound up during this year. The group has had a large number of members since it commenced in 2015 and many have achieved great personal growth with peer support. It is a sign of the success of this group that members have grown to the point where they no longer need the support the group offered and have become leaders amongst their peers.

IDRS Facebook Peer Support Group continues to flourish.

Training in Australian Capital Territory

IDRS was invited to deliver training in the ACT to corrections officers as well as course on supporting victims through the criminal justice system as part of the ACT Government's Disability Justice Plan.

Partnership with the Wash House

IDRS education team has been delighted to partner with the Women's Activities and Self Help House (Wash House) in their participatory action research project funded by the ILC. The project is working with parents with intellectual disability to develop evidence informed resources and peer support to equip parents with intellectual disability who are dealing with the care and protection system.



Thank you

Thank you to Georgia Mantle, social work student, who has made an important contribution to the work of the education team this year.



The Parents' Program

The Parents Program works with Parents who have intellectual disability.

The Parents Program helps parents who have either had their children removed from their care or are at risk of having their children removed. Funding for this work comes from the Public Purpose Fund of the Law Society of NSW through the Community Legal Centres Program of NSW Legal Aid.

Parent Program Strategies:

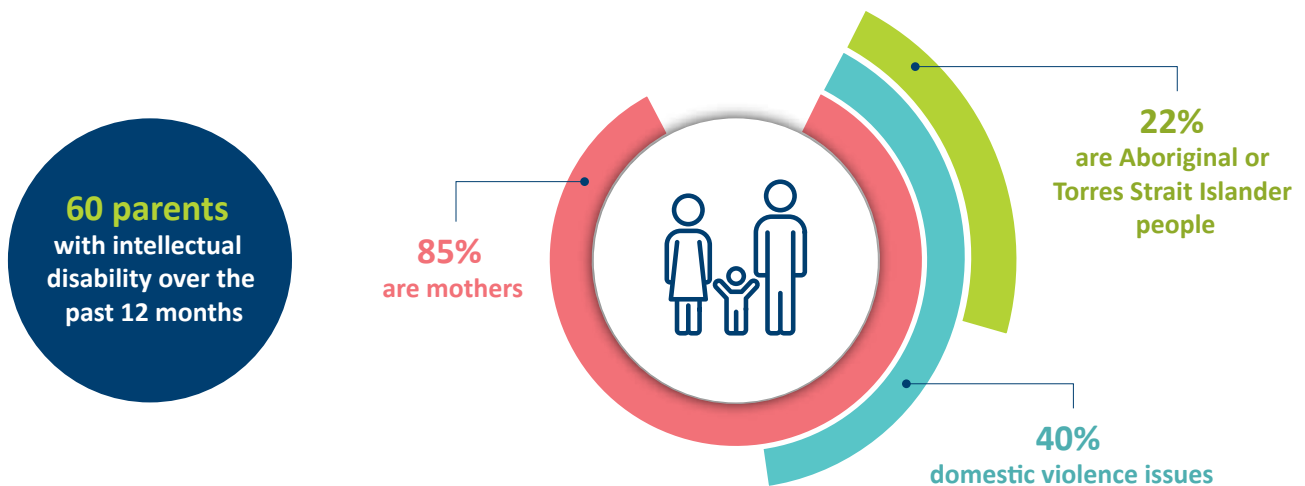
Parents Program employs a part time solicitor and part time parent advocate/case worker. It combines both legal and disability advocacy strategies to enable parents with intellectual disability to be fairly treated and have the best chance to raise their children.

Parent Program offers:

- Legal advice and casework for parents with intellectual disability in care and protection matters about their children, including about contact problems
- Non-legal advocacy and support for parents who are at risk of having a child removed. It is best if this help begins during pregnancy
- Support persons at the Children's Court for parents with intellectual disability in child care and protection matters
- Capacity building with disability support workers, child protection workers and lawyers so that they work better with parents with intellectual disability
- Advocacy for law and policy reform that will improve fairness and outcomes for parents with intellectual disability.



Parents' Program work in 2018-19



The parents' program has worked with 60 parents with intellectual disability over the past 12 months. 85% of the parents we work with are mothers; domestic violence is an issue for 40% of the parents. 22% of the parents we work with are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

In 2018-19 the program has maintained a focus on providing early legal advice and advocacy/case management, preferably during pregnancy, so that supports can be in place before the child is born. This approach continues to achieve positive outcomes for many families.

Achieving NDIS access to address the disability needs of parents and expectant parents has been a crucial aspect of early intervention. Our parent advocate has also been involved in planning review processes because otherwise the tendency of NDIA seems to be to reduce supports at review, which can undermine the stability of the family. Identifying and training support co-ordinators in disability services who are suited to work with parents has been an important goal.

Our experience demonstrates that mothers with intellectual disability who are successful in maintaining care of their children need on-going access to legal advice and support when crises occur or when some concern brings Community Service back into their lives.

Education and training

The Parents' Program provides information and training programs for parents with disability, solicitors, disability, community and care and protection workers. Training focuses on promoting practical skills for supporting parents with intellectual disability.

In addition to running our 'When DoCs Knocks' training for community workers, this year we were invited to provide training to care and protection case workers in the Australian Capital Territory as part of the ACT Justice Action Plan implementation.

The Parents' Program



CASE STUDY

Bill and Anne have 3 children under the age of 10. Bill and Anne have mild intellectual disability and Anne also has some physical limitations. The family came to the attention of Family and Community Services when Bill was charged with some minor criminal offences and some concerns were raised about the care of the children. The children were placed temporarily with a foster family.

Community Services referred the family to the Parents' Program to support them in seeking restoration of the children to their care.

The Parent Advocate supported and advocated for the family in meetings with Community Services and helped the parents to understand and follow up actions to address Community Services' concerns.

With assistance from the Parent Advocate, Anne applied to the NDIS for services to meet her disability support needs. Bill entered into a rehabilitation program to address alcohol overuse.

Community Services have now agreed the family has made good progress and that restoration of the children to their parents is the goal.



CASE STUDY

Mina was referred to the Parents' Program when she was pregnant with her second child. Her first child had been removed from Mina's care as a baby. She wanted some legal advice about how she could stop that happening again. Mina was said to have learning difficulties and an anxiety disorder.

Mina had experienced violence from her partner and had left her accommodation. She was afraid of her partner and was also seeking advice about protecting herself through an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order.

Parents' Program solicitor provided legal assistance including assisting Mina to get an ADVO and helped her to arrange temporary accommodation. The solicitor supported Mina to meet with Community Services and a series of conferences were arranged between Mina, Community Services and other services in an attempt to resolve problems that put her maintaining care of her baby at risk.

A major problem was housing. Mina was too afraid to return to the unit where she had experienced violence. She had requested a housing transfer shortly after she moved out. This had initially been refused but she appealed this decision to the Housing Appeals Committee which recommended that the transfer proceed. Nothing had happened. The temporary housing arrangement was due to end shortly before the baby was due. Lack of accommodation would make it very likely that Mina's baby would be removed from her care from the hospital.

After many unanswered calls to Housing NSW, the solicitor insisted on speaking to the manager who agreed to review the situation and call back the following day. When the manager failed to call, our solicitor wrote an urgent letter to the Minister for Community Services seeking intervention on behalf of Mina. For whatever reason, the solicitor was notified 2 days later that a property had been located.

Mina was able to take her baby home. Community Services continue to monitor the situation and Mina has some support services to assist her.

NDIS Appeals Support

The NDIS Appeals Support Project is a support service of IDRS that is funded through a grant from the Department of Social Services (DSS) as part of their NDIS Appeals Program.

Our primary work is to assist people with cognitive impairment to get better outcomes from the National Disability Insurance Agency by providing information and direct advocacy support to people who wish to challenge a decision by the NDIA. The key focus is to assist people who want to challenge NDIA decisions at the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). We also assist people to challenge decisions internally.

NDIS Appeals work in 2018-19

During 2018-19, it was necessary to reduce staffing resources to the NDIS Appeals Project from 2 to 1.6 positions and to review strategies for priorities for the support we provide.

This table reflects the change in type of support provided.

NDIS Support work this year

To maximise best use of our resources, more emphasis has been placed on providing detailed information and advice to people seeking our assistance. This has included reviewing and offering suggestions on documents that families had prepared and advising them on additional information that might assist their case. Families have found this focus very useful.

	17-18	18-19
Information/advice in person or over the phone	38	60
Assisting people seeking an internal review	32	14
Complaints to NDIA	12	2
Assisting people seeking external review at AAT	23	31

Appealing - hard work but worthwhile

The appeal process is unfortunately very grueling and drawn out. By way of encouragement, we would like to note that, so far, all the people with disability and families that IDRS has supported through the appeal process have had positive outcomes which have achieved plan improvements, sometimes very significant improvements, for the person with disability.

NDIS Review of negative access decisions for people with disability in prison

In 2018-19 IDRS NDIS Appeals staff have worked collaboratively with the staff of the Statewide Disability Services of NSW Corrective Services to seek internal reviews of NDIA decisions which rejected NDIS access applications from people with disability who were in prison. All four reviews of access decisions sought so far have been successful with each person granted access to NDIS.

NDIS Appeals Support



Case Study

Moses is an aboriginal man in his 30s who had been in prison for 18 months. He was referred to the IDRS NDIS Appeals worker to seek an internal review of a decision that he did not meet access requirements for the NDIS. He was soon to be released from prison with no prospect of supports being in place. Prison staff considered him at high risk of homelessness. He had been sleeping rough before going to prison and had no family support.

The prison staff had submitted evidence of permanent disability, mild intellectual disability, with the NDIS access application but the application did not sufficiently address the criteria for 'substantially reduced functional capacity'. The NDIS Appeals worker met Moses and asked him questions about how he managed in the community before he was in prison. This information in combination with written extracts from the welfare staff who worked with him, established a clearer picture of his needs and level of functioning. Just before he was released he phoned our worker to say that his review was over and he would get access to the NDIS. He had called to say thank you. He was very excited.



Case Study

Pamela is in her 30's. She is an engaging person who is fit and motivated to work. She lives with significant intellectual disability and autism and is non-verbal. She needs support to maintain socially acceptable behaviour and to ensure safety. With one on one support and help from her family, she has been able to live in an innovative share house arrangement with support from her non-disabled house mates who receive free rent.

Pamela has 2 part time jobs which she attends with one on one support.

Pamela's family wanted support from IDRS at the AAT for a review of the NDIS decision to cut funding for a model of support that included one to one direct support. The NDIA had found that Pamela's goal of working towards skills of independence was in contradiction to the level of support she was requesting. NDIA expressed a view that a person who was employed part time, would not be a person who needed direct individual support.

Pamela had plenty of supporting documentation explaining her support needs. The NDIA asked Pamela to agree to an independent assessment by an NDIS assigned Occupational Therapist. Her parents, in frustration, agreed on her behalf.

Within days of receiving the Occupational Therapist report, the NDIA called Pamela's solicitor to say that they would be approving all the supports that Pamela was requesting.

This case study demonstrates misunderstanding and false assumptions about the level of capability and quality of life that a person with high needs can achieve with the right supports.

Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program

Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program (CIDP) is a 2 year pilot program operating from October 2017-October 2019. The Program is funded by the NSW Department of Justice (now Department of Communities and Justice). The program operates in two local courts Penrith and Gosford.

CIDP aims to take an early intervention approach to working with people with cognitive impairment in contact with the justice system as defendants in local court matters. The program aims to increase the use of diversionary orders and support participants to link with relevant and appropriate NDIS and mainstream supports.

The program is led by the Offender Strategy team of the NSW Department of Justice. Other program partners are Diversity Services NSW Department of Justice, Justice Health, Community Corrections and the National Disability Insurance Agency.

IDRS currently employs a Program Manager and 3 caseworkers at each of the two courts.

The CIDP model has 3 elements:

Screening and clinical assessment - to provide evidence of a participant's cognitive impairment to the court.

Support planning and intensive case management - to support access to NDIS and/or other supports to meet the participant's needs. During this process participants also identify other goals and activities they would like to pursue.

Court reporting - assessment information about the participant's disability and a comprehensive support plan developed with the person are put before the court as evidence to support their application for a diversionary order under Section 32 Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990.

Work of CIDP in 2018-19

IDRS has worked with 99 participants in the CIDP during the past 12 months. 85 participants have been male and 16 female. 26% of participants have been Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

Only 2% of people offered participation in CIDP chose not to join the program.

Most CIDP clients were not NDIS participants at the time they were referred to NDIS. Many did not know of NDIS or its relevance to them. Only 21% had an existing plan that had been implemented. It is of particular concern that 14 people had an existing NDIS plan that had not been used. CIDP assisted these people to use their plans to meet their goals. It is likely those people would otherwise have lost their plan or had it significantly reduced at review.

NDIS status of people at point of referral

52% - not NDIS participant

21% - Existing participant with an implemented plan

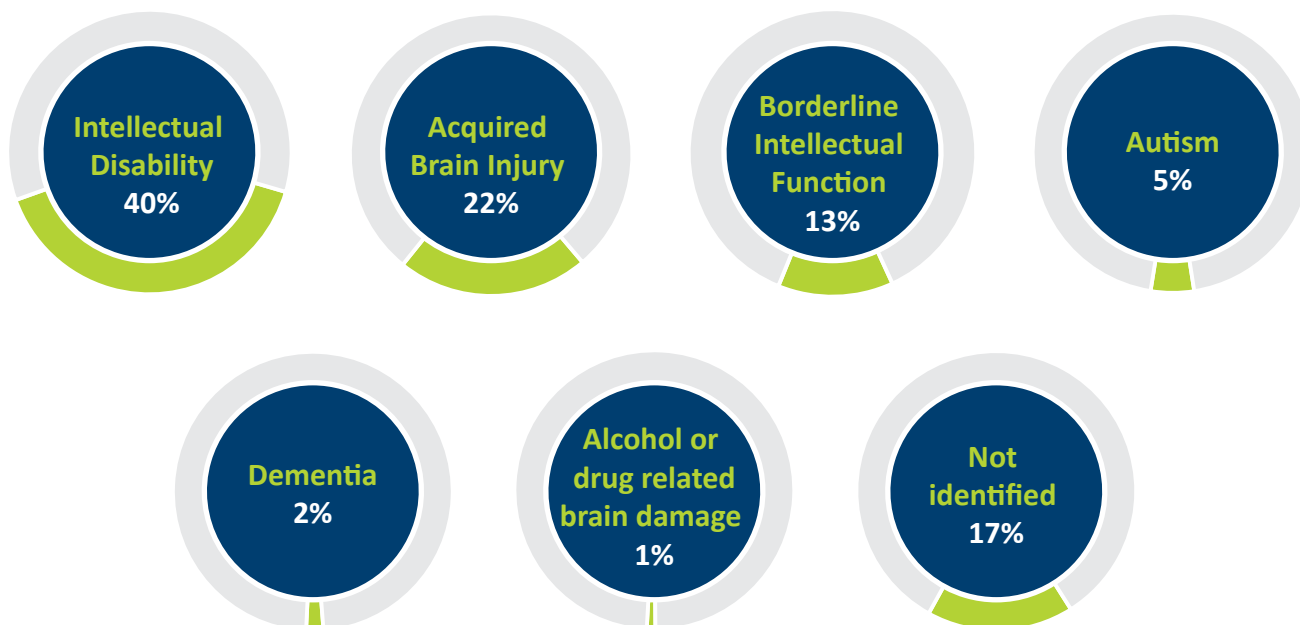
14% - Had an existing plan which was not implemented

13% - Review underway or to be lodged



Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program

Primary and secondary disabilities



Co-morbidity



“

It's (CIDP) been amazing ... 101% the best thing ever it was that bad. It saved my life.

”

In addition to NDIS and disability services the main service areas which participants were linked to were mental health, general health, accommodation, legal advice, education, employment, counselling.

Outcomes

WestwoodSpice was engaged by the NSW Department of Justice to undertake a process analysis of CIDP. The evaluation found that in the first 12 months of operation CIDP had achieved significant results in its two core goals of:

1. Diverting people with a cognitive impairment from the criminal justice system
2. Connecting people with the National Disability Insurance scheme and other services

Participants who took part in focus groups as part of the evaluation described the impact of CIDP in ways that went way beyond their contact with the criminal justice system. They spoke about receiving help with problems they had struggled with for years. They spoke of the importance of feeling listened to; of having access to support that doesn't let you down; the possibility of positive involvement in the community and feeling hope for the future.

Court Outcomes

Court outcomes for CIDP participants demonstrate a high level of diversion at the two courts where CIDP is based.

Court outcomes for CIDP participants



Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program



Case Study - Tony: Opening doors to a new life

Tony is in his 20s. He was before the local court on 5 charges when referred to CIDP. He had a history of previous conviction and his solicitor had told him a custodial sentence was likely.

The CIDP Neuropsychologist assessment identified that Tony had Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Tony knew he had problems but had never had an explanation for his difficulties before.

CIDP referred Tony to a Psychologist who helped him to understand what his new diagnosis meant for him and to identify his strengths and challenges. He was given strategies to cope with and manage the challenges associated with his disorder and more specifically his feelings of being overwhelmed. This was an empowering journey for him and has led to him wanting to support others who face the same challenges.

Tony successfully completed the Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (MERIT) program and has continued to cease his long term Cannabis use.

CIDP supported him to apply for the National Disability Insurance Scheme and he received a funding package to help him achieve his goals:

- I would like help to develop my capacity to complete all my daily activities independently
- I would like help to locate suitable housing and live independently
- I would like help to increase my skills to secure employment and eventually build my own business
- I would like help to improve my overall health and wellbeing

Tony is on a path to achieving these goals. He was supported by CIDP to enroll in a Cert III Community Service course at TAFE and was linked with enhanced educational supports tailored to his needs. He recently completed his Cert IV.

He is currently seeking part-time youth support worker employment whilst he continues to attend TAFE.

Tony had never received any form of Centrelink payment throughout his adult life despite being unemployed, as he struggled to navigate the system. CIDP helped him to successfully apply for Austudy payments.

He had significant fines with the State Debt Recovery and was supported to commence a Work Development Order. He continues to reduce his fines by attending TAFE.

Tony would like to build a youth mentoring business focused on sports and physical activity, for people with Autism. He has commenced New Business Assistance training with the New Enterprise Assistance Scheme and is receiving personalised mentoring and support to help him put his business idea into practice.

Tony and his CIDP case manager developed a Support plan for the court. The plan outlined his new supports and additional supports he agreed to and how those supports would reduce his likelihood of future charges. The magistrate dismissed his 5 charges under a S32 diversion order with no conviction recorded.



Case Study - Mark

Mark is a young Aboriginal man. He had been diagnosed previously with Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome and ADHD. His assessment by the CIDP Neuropsychologist found that he has intellectual disability which had a major impact on his functional abilities but had not been identified before. He was homeless, had substance abuse problems, had no form of income and was wary of becoming involved with CIDP.

Mark had been in Out of Home Care for most of his childhood and had experienced severe sexual, physical and psychological abuse at the hands of foster parents and carers.

Based on his life long experience of abandonment by services, Mark had no trust in any support services.

CIDP supported Mark to secure temporary accommodation and to re-establish his Centrelink benefits. CIDP worked with Mark to develop trust and supported him to consider applying for NDIS and to seek medical assistance as well as psychiatric therapy and counselling.

Eventually Mark agreed to apply for NDIS and identified his goals as

- I would like to be supported to access suitable housing
- I would like to develop my independence to allow me to successfully participate in day to day life
- I would like to be supported to identify appropriate strategies that will enable me to make positive choices
- At the conclusion of the plan, I would like to be exploring employment opportunities

He chose an Aboriginal service organisation to provide his NDIS services.

The court did not agree to a Section 32 diversion order and Mark received a Community Corrections Order for all court matters.

Mark has a place to live, income and remains engaged with his new service provider.

“

If CIDP hadn't rocked up
I wouldn't understand
and would keep doing
what I was doing. I feel
like I am getting heard,
my voice counts.

”

IDRS Justice Support

Justice Support - big changes ahead from July 2019

IDRS Justice Support provides support persons and advocacy for people with intellectual disability who are in contact with the criminal justice system as victims, defendants or witnesses.

Support persons are provided at police stations, court, legal interviews and audio visual link ups from the gaols to the court room. This support improves criminal justice outcomes for people with intellectual disability by helping them to understand and navigate the police and court systems.

Introducing Justice Advocacy Service (JAS)

IDRS is very excited to announce that we successfully tendered for and secured the contract to deliver the new Justice Advocacy Service (JAS) throughout NSW. JAS is funded by the Department of Justice (now Department of Communities and Justice). It will expand and extend the services previously provided by Justice Support. IDRS will be delivering this new expanded service from 1 July 2019.

The main contact number for JAS (including after hours) will continue to be 1300 665 908. JAS is also contactable on 02 9265 6300 during business hours. These are the central numbers for referrals from all areas.

What will be different?

JAS support services will be available to people with cognitive impairment, not just to people with intellectual disability. This extends the support service to people whose cognitive impairment may be due to autism, foetal alcohol spectrum disorder, acquired brain injury, dementia and alcohol or drug related brain damage.

JAS will have staff located in 17 locations around the state, making the services much more accessible to people in regional and rural locations.

Support for people who are under arrest and in police custody will now be available 24 hours.

Legal advice for people who are under arrest will also be extended to 24 hours.

JAS will continue to rely on the contribution of volunteers to be able to provide personal individual support to people with cognitive impairment.

The JAS funding requires IDRS to undertake a needs analysis of the training needs of police, courts, legal aid and other justice related agencies and develop training and information strategies to equip these agencies to understand the needs of people with cognitive impairment and improve practice when working with them.

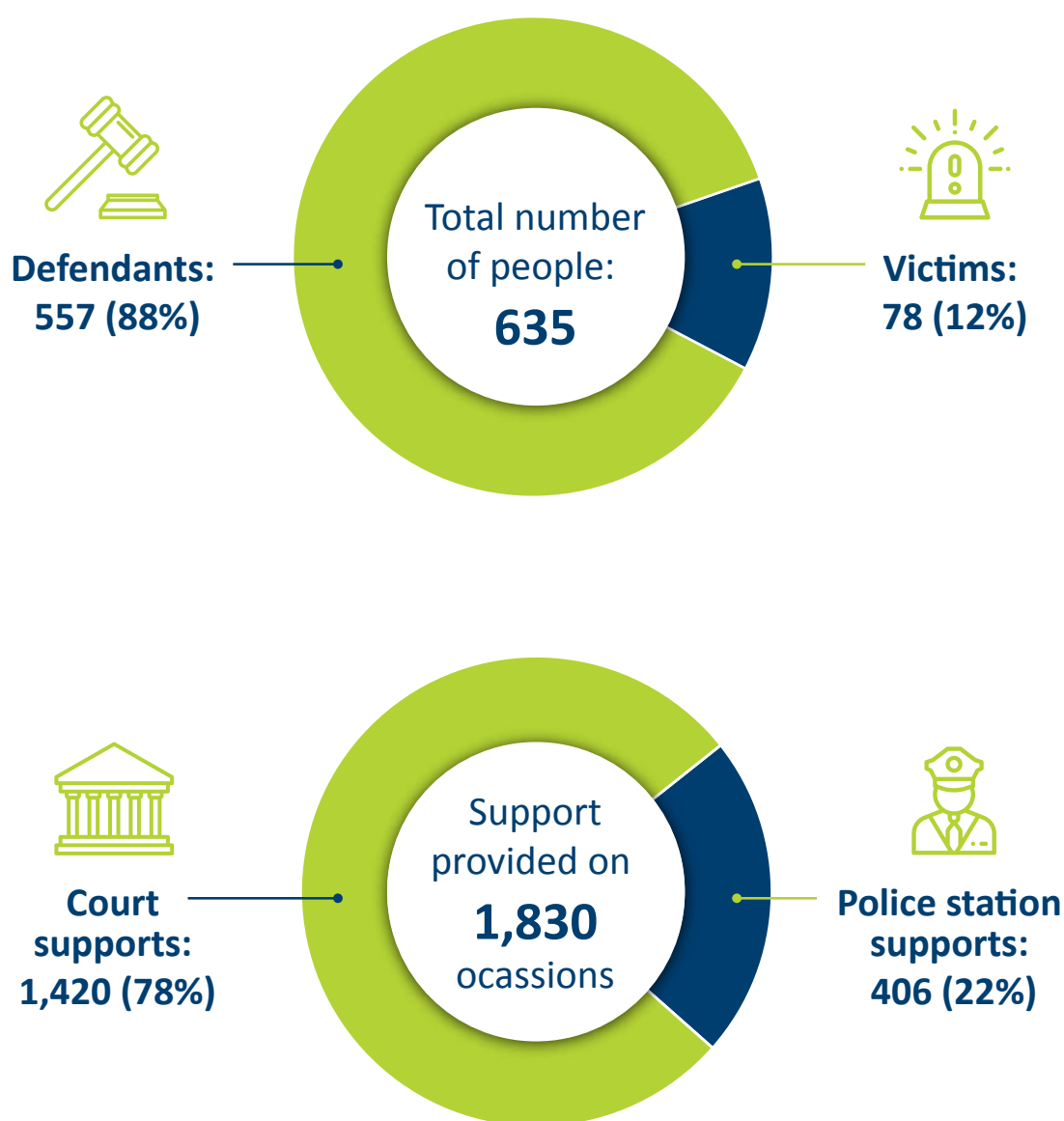
Denise Healey has been appointed to the position of Program Director of the new JAS service and commenced work on establishing the new service in May 2018.

Staff already working in Justice Support will transfer over to the new service and new staff will be recruited to cover all the new regional areas and expand staffing in the existing bases in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

Justice Support 2018-19

Justice Support work in 2018-19

Justice Support worked with 635 people with intellectual disability during 2018-19 providing support on 1,830 occasions. Just over half of these supports were provided by volunteer support people. 76% of people supported by Justice Support were men and 26% were women. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 20% of the people we worked with in 2018-19.



IDRS Justice Support

Volunteers

Justice Support relies on a network of over 100 skilled and dedicated volunteers to support over 600 vulnerable people across this year. Over half of the 1,824 supports this year were provided by volunteers.

Some of those volunteers have been with the Justice Support service for the full 14 years that it has been in operation. A remarkable contribution to the welfare and rights of people with disability in NSW.

Our panel of after-hours volunteer lawyers also provide crucial legal advice to people with intellectual disability who are in custody after-hours and at weekends.

A huge thank you to all the volunteers for your good will, good humour and skills which have made IDRS Justice Support so highly regarded and successful.

“
He came to help me
because I didn't know
what to do. It's kind of
scary going to court.

”



Case Study

Michael's mother contacted Justice Support to get help for her son when he went to court. Michael has significant intellectual disability. The matter related to an Apprehended Personal Violence Order (APVO) being taken out by police against Michael because he had been acting inappropriately with a young boy in the local neighbourhood. The police had told Michael's mother that this was nothing to worry about and Michael could just agree to the APVO at court. Michael's mum thought this would be the best approach.

Michael and his mother had not had legal advice. Legal Aid do not usually provide representation for defendants in APVO matters, even if they have a disability.

Justice Support encouraged Michael's mother to speak to a solicitor and asked Legal Aid to represent Michael. This was agreed. It was clear to the solicitor that there were questions about Michael's capacity. Legal Aid agreed to pay for a capacity assessment and Justice Support arranged for this to happen. The assessment demonstrated the effect of Michael's intellectual disability and incapacity to understand the nature and effect of his behaviour.

The court did not make an order. Justice Support arranged for Michael to receive training and counselling about unacceptable behaviour with children.



Case Study

A Justice Support volunteer was waiting at The Children's Court for the young man she was supporting. He had not arrived at 10am. The volunteer tracked down the phone number for the client and found him still at home in the group home where he lived. He was refusing to go to court.

The volunteer managed to persuade him to go to court, explaining that the magistrate could issue a warrant for his arrest and advised the court that he was on his way. He arrived at 11am. His matter was finalised with a 6 month good behaviour bond and a caution. Had he not come to court there is a good chance that he would have been arrested.



Case Study

Adam was charged with indecent assault. He was supported by Justice Support throughout his court case. When the court matter was over, Adam's sister contacted Justice Support and confided that she had witnessed Adam being sexually assaulted when he was a teenager.

She and Adam had talked about this incident since the court case and felt unsure about what to do. Adam felt that he wanted to report the assault but he was afraid. He was also very fearful of police. Justice Support referred Adam for counselling.

Ultimately Adam decided that he would report the sexual assault. A Justice Support worker attended the police station with Adam and supported him to make a statement. Police are investigating the matter further.



Support and Funding

IDRS is an incorporated association operating on a not for profit basis, expending all funding on the provision of services and the operation of the organisation.

IDRS acknowledges funding support from the following agencies:

- NSW Department of Justice
- Commonwealth Department of Social Services
- The Public Purpose Fund of the Law Society of NSW through the Community Legal Centres Program of Legal Aid NSW
- Care partner funding through Legal Aid NSW
- One Off Funding – Legal Aid NSW

Donations to support the work of IDRS can be made at:

<https://www.givenow.com.au/idrs>

or visit our website www.idrs.org.au

Donations to IDRS are tax deductible.



INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

**Financial Report for The Year Ended
30 June 2019**

Financial Statements

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

Financial Report for The Year Ended 30 June 2019

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INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Your committee members submit the financial report of Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Anne Bolt
Ken Cahill (until December 2018)
Jenny Klause (Chairperson)
David Jarjoura (from December 2018)
Phillipa Friedrich (Treasurer)
Edwina MacDonald
Carmelo Raspanti
Rebecca Reeve
Margaret Spencer (from December 2018)
Mike Sprange
Janene Cootes (Ex-Officio)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Association during the financial year was to advance the rights of people with an intellectual disability and to ensure that they have the same rights and the same opportunity to exercise their rights as other people in the community.

Significant Changes

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

Operating Result

The net deficit amounted to \$181,727 (2018 surplus \$50,922).

Dividend

The entity is an incorporated association and the Board is prohibited from distributing funds to members.

Operations of the Association

A review of the operations of the Association during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

The operations of the Association during the financial year involved the receipt of grant income from various government bodies, which it used to provide legal assistance and advice, conduct education programs for people with intellectual disability and others, produce resources about the rights of people with intellectual disability and to provide support to the people with intellectual disability who are in contact with criminal justice system.

Future Developments

The Association intends to continue its operations as outlined above. The ability of the Association to continue its operations is dependent upon continuing financial support by state and/or Federal Government department and other parties.

Subsequent Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year.

Financial Statements

Indemnification of Auditors and Officers

Since March 2003, Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated has held a Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Policy which covers Board members and employees of the Association. The liabilities insured include costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Association.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.



Chairperson



Treasurer

Dated this 19th of November, 2019

Auditor's Declaration pursuant to the Associations Incorporation Act of New South Wales 2009

To the Committee, Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30th June 2019 there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit



Leslie Pines

Registered Company Auditor No. 756

Dated this 1st day of November 2019

Financial Statements

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED
ABN: 11 216 371 524
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019	2018
INCOME		\$	\$
Interest		13,772	15,283
Commonwealth Department of Social Services		428,032	576,387
NSW Department of Family and Community Services		-	1,154,494
NSW Department of Justice		1,749,406	182,276
Grants – Miscellaneous		205,248	296,722
Other Income		234,230	247,853
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,630,688	2,473,015
EXPENDITURE			
Accounting & Bookkeeping		39,496	42,732
Admin & Financial Charges		184,517	157,321
Advertising & Recruitment		12,258	11,739
Annual Leave		14,972	32,218
Audit Fees		9,000	7,200
Bank Charges		967	1,185
Cleaning		6,207	10,954
Consultancy Fees & Outsourcing		28,965	40,958
Depreciation		20,077	7,567
Electricity		5,581	12,587
Regional Agencies		37,218	26,739
Insurance		12,966	11,679
Information Technology Support		22,838	15,377
IT Web Maintenance		9,287	1,678
Legal Costs and Disbursements		8,466	920
Long Service Leave		48,605	41,856
Photocopying, Printing & Stationery		19,124	29,387
Postage & Couriers		3,811	3,026
Practising Certificates & Professional Supervision		4,048	2,509
Purchase of Minor Fixed Assets		6,032	11,951
Relocation Expense		1,228	28,948
Rent and Outgoings		135,030	93,593
Repairs & Maintenance		2,657	6,539
Salaries & Wages		1,817,948	1,535,158
Staff/Volunteer Training & Continuing Education		43,765	38,286
Storage Expense		1,737	1,292
Subscriptions & Library		14,719	14,580
Sundry Expenses		3,413	1,231
Superannuation		181,759	150,074
Telephone & Internet		51,294	39,009
Travelling & Accommodation Expenses		64,430	43,800
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,812,415	2,422,093

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED
ABN: 11 216 371 524
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Operating surplus / (deficit) before prior period adjustments		(181,727)	50,922
Net current year surplus / (deficit)		(181,727)	50,922
RETAINED SURPLUS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		438,024	387,102
RETAINED SURPLUS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		256,297	438,024

Financial Statements

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED
ABN: 11 216 371 524
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand		2,245,516	1,021,283
Accounts receivable and other debtors	2	587,190	79,680
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,832,706	1,100,963
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	3	142,414	77,618
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		142,414	77,618
TOTAL ASSETS		2,975,120	1,178,581
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Grants received in advance		2,064,767	343,437
Payables		319,450	126,091
Provisions	4	159,789	271,029
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,544,006	740,557
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	4	174,817	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		174,817	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,718,823	740,557
NET ASSETS		256,297	438,024
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Retained surplus		256,297	438,024
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		256,297	438,024

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Retained Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	387,102	387,102
Net surplus for the year	50,922	50,922
Balance at 30 June 2018	438,024	438,024
Balance at 1 July 2018	438,024	378,102
Net surplus / (deficiency) for the year	(181,727)	50,922
Balance at 30 June 2019	256,297	438,024

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial Statements

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Statement of Cash Flows

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from grants	2,109,405	2,449,757
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(814,071)	(2,227,807)
Cash generated from operations	1,295,334	221,950
Net cash from operating activities	1,295,334	221,950
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(84,873)	(67,614)
Investment income	13,773	15,283
Net cash used in investing activities	(71,100)	(52,331)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,224,234	169,619
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,021,283	851,663
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,245,517	1,021,282

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

	2,019	2,018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	(181,726)	50,922
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	20,077	7,567
Investment income	(13,773)	(15,283)
Working capital changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(507,510)	(7,975)
Increase / (Decrease) in creditors and Grants in advance	1,978,266	186,719
Cash generated from operations	1,295,334	221,950

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

ABN: 11 216 371 524

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements are special purpose financial statements prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act New South Wales. The committee has determined that the association is not a reporting entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where stated specifically, current valuations of non-current assets.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise, have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under section 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Leasehold improvements and office equipment are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

The depreciable amount of all PPE is depreciated over the useful lives of the assets to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

(c) Employee Provisions

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee provisions have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

(d) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the association 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. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(e) 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.

(f) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from donors. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Financial Statements

(g) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. For this purpose, deferred consideration is not discounted to present values when recognising revenue.

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

The associations activities are supported by grants received from the federal, state and local governments. Grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. Such grants are initially recognised as a liability and revenue is recognised as services are performed or conditions fulfilled. Revenue from nonreciprocal grants is recognised when the company obtains control of the funds.

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 recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the assets and liabilities statement.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Note 2		
Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors		
Receivables	567,408	65,770
Prepayments	19,782	13,910
	<u>587,190</u>	<u>79,680</u>
Note 3		
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	173,095	186,218
Accumulated depreciation	(30,681)	(108,600)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>142,414</u>	<u>77,618</u>
Note 4		
Provisions		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee Entitlements - Annual Leave	130,203	115,232
Employee Entitlements - Long Service Leave	29,586	155,797
	<u>159,789</u>	<u>271,029</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee Entitlements – Long Service Leave	<u>174,817</u>	-

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED
ABN: 11 216 371 524

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Note 5 Leasing Commitments		
Operating Lease commitments		
Rental Sydney office - Suite 204 [1]		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
— not later than 12 months	139,685	154,105
— between 12 months and 5 years	116,400	308,210
	<u>256,085</u>	<u>462,315</u>
Rental Wollongong office [2]		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
— not later than 12 months	8,672	6,380
— between 12 months and 5 years	11,924	-
	<u>20,596</u>	<u>6,697</u>
Rental Newcastle office [3]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (month to month only)	10,841	11,466
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>10,841</u>	<u>11,466</u>
Rental Penrith office [4]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (month to month only)	5,600	5,500
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>5,600</u>	<u>5,500</u>
Rental Gosford office [5]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (expires 17.10.2019)	3,647	13,600
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>3,647</u>	<u>13,600</u>

Financial Statements

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Rental Sydney office – Suite 804 [6]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	70,704	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	64,812	-
	<u>135,516</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Campbelltown office [7]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	14,400	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	14,400	-
	<u>28,800</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Coffs Harbour office [8]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	7,150	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	8,450	-
	<u>15,600</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Blacktown office [9]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (expires 31.01.2020)	7,848	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>7,848</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Port Macquarie office [10]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (month to month only)	1,991	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>1,991</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Lismore office [11]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	7,150	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	650	-
	<u>7,800</u>	<u>-</u>

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Rental Dubbo office [12]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	8,580	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	780	-
	<u>9,360</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Tamworth office [13]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	4,123	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	1,377	-
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Orange-Bourke office [14]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	9,537	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	11,263	-
	<u>20,800</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Moree office [15]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (review 3 monthly)	9,240	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>9,240</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Goulburn office [16]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months	6,373	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	8,187	-
	<u>14,560</u>	<u>-</u>
Rental Broken Hill office [17]		
Payable - minimum rental payments		
— not later than 12 months (month to month only)	4,763	-
— between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>4,763</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial Statements

REFERENCES to the above:

- [1] **Sydney**: lease for Suite 204 at 370 Pitt Street, entered into on 21 May 2018 with the Forster Unit Trust. Current monthly net rental is \$139,685 per annum ex GST. Rent is payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions in the lease agreement require annual rental increase of 4%. Security Deposit paid \$42,393. The lease term is for three years.
- [2] **Wollongong/JAS**: a new Lease Agreement was entered into on 31 October 2019 with PCL Finance Pty Ltd. Rental is payable in advance for \$ 13,009 per annum ex GST. The fixed rent review is 3% annually. Bond equivalent to three month's rent. The lease term is for one year and 7 months.
- [3] **Newcastle/JAS**: the rental agreement with Newcastle Trades Hall Council expired in January 2016. The terms of the original rent agreement have continued to apply. Agreed rent is \$10,841 ex GST per annum, on a month to month basis.
- [4] **Penrith/CIDP**: sublease agreement with Nepean Area Disabilities Organisation from 1.01.2018. This is a month to month agreement requiring one month's notice to terminate the agreement. Current rent is \$5,600 per annum ex GST.
- [5] **Gosford/CIDP**: new Deed of Licence commencing on 8 March 2019 with Coachrest Pty Ltd. Rental is \$12,500 per annum ex GST. The licence term is for one year.
- [6] **Sydney**: new two year Lease for Suite 804 at 370 Pitt Street was entered into on 30 May 2019 with the Yuang & Zhang Family Trust. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$ 70,704 per annum ex GST. Contingent rental provisions in the lease agreement allow annual rental increase of 3%. Security Deposit paid \$19,444.
- [7] **Campbelltown/JAS**: a new Sessional Services Agreement was entered into on 25 June 2019 with Macarthur Diversity Services Initiative. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$ 14,400 per annum ex GST. The agreement term is for two years.
- [8] **Coffs Harbour/JAS**: a new Commercial Licence Agreement was entered into on 5 August 2019 with East Coast Accessibility Experts. Rent is payable monthly for \$7,800 per annum ex GST. The licence term is for two years.
- [9] **Blacktown/JAS**: a new rental arrangement was entered into on 31 July 2019 with Regus Australia Management. Rent is payable monthly by bank direct debit for \$7,848 for six months ex GST. There is a security deposit of two months' rent for \$ 2,616. The rental term is for 6 months to 31 January 2020.
- [10] **Port Macquarie/JAS**: a new Subscription Rental Agreement was entered into on 27 July 2019 with The Community Hub. Rent is payable monthly by bank direct debit for \$2,170 per annum ex GST. The rental term is month to month.
- [11] **Lismore/JAS**: a new Lease arrangement was entered into on 1 August 2019 with Multitask Human Resources Foundation. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$7,800 per annum ex GST. The rental term is one year.
- [12] **Dubbo/JAS**: a new Collaboration Agreement was entered into on 1 August 2019 with the Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre Inc. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$9,360 per annum ex GST. The agreement term is one year.
- [13] **Tamworth/JAS**: a new Short Term Licence Agreement was entered into on 1 October 2019 with Treloar Estates Pty Ltd. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$ 5,500 per annum ex GST. The licence agreement term is one year.
- [14] **Orange-Bourke/JAS**: a new Rental Agreement was entered into on 1 August 2019 with Birrang Enterprise Development Co Ltd. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$10,400 per annum ex GST. The rental term is for two years.
- [15] **Moree/JAS**: a new Office Space Agreement was entered into on 5 August 2019 with the Moree Family Support Inc. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$10,556 per annum ex GST. The rental term is reviewed every three months.
- [16] **Goulburn/JAS**: a new Memorandum of Understanding was entered into on 15 August 2019 with Goulburn Family Support Service Inc. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$7,280 per annum ex GST. The rental term is for two years.
- [17] **Broken Hill/JAS**: a new Office Space Arrangement was entered into on 1 August 2019 with Life Without Barriers. Rent is payable monthly in advance for \$5,200 per annum ex GST. The rental term is month to month.

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED
ABN: 11 216 371 524
ANNUAL STATEMENTS TO GIVE A TRUE AND FAIR VIEW OF FINANCIAL POSITION &
PERFORMANCE OF THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

The committee has determined that the association is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 3 to 6:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated as at 30 June 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee by:

Chairperson 

Treasurer 

Dated this 19th day of November, 2019

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RIGHTS SERVICE INCORPORATED

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of, Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2019, Income and Expenditure Statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Committee Members declaration.

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, (or "gives a true and fair view of") the financial position of, Intellectual Disability Rights Service Incorporated as of 30 June 2019, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the Associations Incorporation Act of New South Wales 2009

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for distribution to members for the purpose of fulfilling Committee's financial reporting obligations under the Associations Incorporation Act of New South Wales. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*
- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 control.

- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Leslie Pines Chartered Accountant



Leslie Pines

Dated in Sydney this 20th day of November 2019







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