



ANNUAL REPORT

2019–2020



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Community Restorative Centre would like to acknowledge and pay respect to the traditional custodians of the land on which our offices stand, Elders past and present, and all Aboriginal peoples within these boundaries.

Our Locations

Head Office Canterbury

251 Canterbury Rd
Canterbury NSW 2193

PO Box 258
Canterbury NSW 2193

Phone: 02 9288 8700
Fax: 02 9211 6518

Email: info@crcnsw.org.au

Web: www.crcnsw.org.au

*With respect to the
Bediagal Peoples*

Broken Hill and Wilcannia

PO Box 319
Broken Hill NSW 2880

Phone: 08 8088 1617

*With respect to the Wiljkali
and Baarkintji Peoples*

In addition, CRC has staff co-located with others in the following regions:

Penrith/Nepean

In partnership with Wentworth
Community Housing

*With respect to the Darug and
Wiradjuri Peoples*

Newtown

In partnership with Newtown
Neighbourhood Centre

*With respect to the
Gadigal Peoples*



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History and Founding Principles

CRC was founded in 1951. The principles underpinning its establishment still form the foundations for much of CRC's service delivery.

People released from prison have paid their debt to society and have the right to re-establish their lives in the community without stigma, stereotyping or discrimination. They should be offered support that eases their transition back into the community, improves their life options and assists them to build pathways out of the criminal justice system. Families of prisoners should not be punished or suffer from discrimination by the justice system. They should be entitled to support to minimise the effects of having a relative or loved one imprisoned. This support should help sustain their relationships with their relatives in prison, and enable the re-establishment of family upon release of the prisoner, if in the best interest of all parties. People should leave prisons in a better physical, emotional and educational state than when they entered. They should be given a sense of personal dignity and worth, as well as real chances to obtain employment or other forms of community connection and re-establish themselves in the community. Many prisoners are people who have experienced significant social and economic disadvantages that underpin their offending and re-offending. People require support to move out of this cycle. All clients of CRC have the right to support that is non-judgmental and preserves their confidentiality and dignity.

Credits: All artworks were created by participants in the statewide Songbirds Arts Program.

Design: Bettina Kaiser art + design, bkad.com.au

Vision

A just, safe and inclusive society that is working towards decriminalisation and decarceration.

Purpose

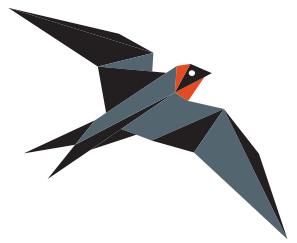
CRC supports individuals, families and communities impacted by the criminal justice system, and works for positive social change.

Values

- 1** Social disadvantage is an underlying cause of incarceration and people should not be criminalised or discriminated against as a consequence of their disadvantage.
- 2** Australia's history of colonisation and oppression is reflected in and a cause of the relationship between Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the criminal justice system.
- 3** The application of the law reflects broader inequalities and is not always just.
- 4** Imprisonment is overused, is a failed response to crime, causes more harm than good and leads to more imprisonment.
- 5** For as long as there are prisons, they should be fair, just and humane environments that respect universal human rights.
- 6** There is a need for community-based alternatives to the criminal justice system.
- 7** People who have been released from prison should not experience perpetual punishment.
- 8** The families and kin of people who are incarcerated are often serving an invisible sentence and require acknowledgement and support.

Strategic Priorities

1. Transformative services and advocacy
2. Expanding and upscaling our service delivery
3. Organisational strength
4. Funding and fundraising
5. Communications



Funding Partners

CRC is grateful to the following government funding bodies which provided support during 2019/2020:

- NSW Department of Communities and Justice (Corrective Services NSW, Women NSW, Crime Policy)
- NSW Health (Drug and Alcohol Treatment Service, Sydney Local Health District NGO program, and Alcohol and other Drugs Early Intervention Innovation Fund)
- Federal Department of Health (NGOTGP)
- Central and Eastern Sydney Primary Health Network
- WentWest PHN (Western Sydney Primary Health Network)
- Prime Minister and Cabinet National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA)
- NSW Government and the Public Purpose Fund through the Community Legal Centres Program administered by Legal Aid NSW
- Australian Federal Police

CRC also receives funding through partner NGOs to operate specialist services to people exiting custody as part of the Department of Communities and Justice funded Going Home Staying Home projects. CRC's GSH partners in 2019/2020 are:

- B Miles Women's Foundation
- Newtown Neighbourhood Centre
- Wentworth Community Housing

CRC would also like to acknowledge the significant philanthropic and independent donor contributions that have been fundamental to the operations of CRC's services this year. CRC would particularly like to thank the following foundations and individuals, whose generosity and commitment to social justice has enabled the delivery of significant social and community programs to people at risk of criminal justice system involvement:

- Thyne Reid Foundation
- Lara Goodridge
- Judith Neilson
- The Berg Family Foundation
- Richard Southan Foundation
- Marie and Gordon Esden

CRC is also grateful to the following organisations for generous one-off grants to fund specific projects.:

- Network of Alcohol and Other Drug Agencies (NADA)
- StreetSmart Australia
- St Mary's Band Club

Acknowledgements

CRC would like to acknowledge the staff, volunteers, members, partners and funding bodies that have made our work possible during 2019/20

Staff

At CRC, our staff are at the heart of what we do. Our skilled, diverse and compassionate team deliver safe and effective services for our clients. At 30 June 2020 there were 46 staff employed.

Clients

The Board of Management and staff would like to acknowledge the clients with whom we work on a daily basis – the people coming out of prison and their families, who continue to inspire us with their capacity to overcome enormous obstacles and their ability to change, even in the most difficult circumstances.

Our Members

CRC would like to acknowledge the individuals and organisations that silently support the work of our organisation through their membership.

Volunteers

Volunteers provide a crucial role in the delivery of services within CRC, and we are grateful for their commitment and dedication. Our remarkable and skilled Court Support Volunteers have worked tirelessly to support more than 41,000 court attendees this year, a number made even more remarkable given the court support program was suspended in mid-March when COVID-19 restrictions were introduced.

Students

CRC prioritises student placements for students with significant barriers, such as lived experience, which may prevent them finding suitable placements in the sector. Thank you to all the amazing students who did placements at CRC over the course of the year, including Zeinab Hijazi and Geoffrey Burns.

Partnerships

CRC has strong formal and informal partnerships with multiple stakeholders across NSW. We would like to thank all our partners for working so hard, often in difficult circumstances, to achieve better outcomes for men and women on release from prison, and their families. We would especially like to thank the partners with whom we are co-located in some of our projects: Penrith Women's Health Centre, Wentworth Housing and Newtown Neighbourhood Centre.

External Consultants

CRC's Board of Management and staff would like to thank and acknowledge our external consultants for their support and expertise during the past 12 months, including Patrick Shepherdson, Stephen Wray and Peter Cranko.

Condolences

CRC would like to recognise those clients who passed away in the previous year and extend our sincere condolences to their friends and families.

Patrons' Message



Charles Dickens opened his novel *A Tale of Two Cities*: "It was the best of times. It was the worst of times".

The year under report, 2020, was in some ways similar. It saw the Community Restorative Centre (CRC) facing the dire predicament of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The virus first appeared in Wuhan, China, in November 2019. It was reported by China to the World Health Organisation on the last day of the year. By that time China was in the grip of a virus with high levels of mortality, especially amongst older people with health problems. Then COVID-19 began to spread throughout the world.

The impact of the pandemic on Australia was swift and deadly. As in other countries, an immediately serious and special danger presented in places where people were closely confined in their living, socialising and sleeping environments. In some countries, political leaders and governments embraced denial. Fortunately, in Australia and New Zealand, governments of differing political complexions looked to public health experts for guidance. Heads of Government and health officials responded daily to anxious questions before huge television audiences. The result has been that Australia has experienced a much lower level of cases of infection and death than the United States, Britain and Europe. Including in custodial institutions. Science transcended politics and even economics. We must keep it so.

Between 10 March and 15 May 2020, the prison population in New South Wales was swiftly reduced by more than 1500 prisoners. The female population in custody reduced from 1022 to 831 prisoners (an 18.7% reduction). The reduction of male prisoners comprised 9.4% of the male prison population.

There were delays and postponements for many criminal trials. However, there were also significant changes to laws and practices governing bail and parole. All of these contributed to the speedy reduction in the state prison population. Whilst the catalyst for the reduction was COVID-19, this process of decarceration provided an important case study. The speed with which the reduction occurred, the political will that allowed it to happen and the fact that it is possible for the prison population to drop by 1500 people in six weeks all have long-term lessons for the policy of incarceration as punishment.

The events that have surrounded the move to decarceration of prisoners in New South Wales have extended to other States and Territories of Australia and to New Zealand, with which we often compare ourselves. A powerful reflection on this process contributed by Ruth McCausland and Mindy Sotiri (Keeping People in Prison in COVID-19 is not in the Best Interests of Public Health) suggested that our community should take long-term lessons for the time when COVID-19 has departed: <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/commentisfree/2020/apr/15/vicious-cycle-for-inmates-who-are-homeless-on-release-needs-urgent-action>

Australian governments and political leaders made the foregoing moves with general public support. So much emerged in New South Wales and throughout Australia. It will be important for CRC in the future to build upon this development and to use it to demonstrate the wisdom of reversing and correcting the ever-increasing incarceration to control anti-social perceptions.

Other responses affecting our prison population have come to the fore in the year past:

- The Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) has demonstrated, once again, the shocking statistics concerning the incarceration of people from our First Peoples community. Many proposals for reform have been made by the ALRC. However, not much has been done and targets announced have been low and disappointing;
- A significant number of young prisoners in the State come from Indigenous communities. A proposal that the minimum age of criminal responsibility be increased to 14 years was presented to the Attorneys-General of Australia. However, so far this reform, arguably required for us to comply with the Convention of the Rights of the Child, has not been accepted by our politicians, still less enacted;
- An important reform to permit a second appeal by prisoners to the courts of appeal where "fresh and compelling evidence" becomes available has been enacted in recent years in South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. So far, without explanation, it has not been enacted in New South Wales although it is sorely needed;¹
- A broader institutional response to criminal conviction review, by way of a Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC), has been adopted in the United Kingdom and New Zealand and has been accepted in Canada. But not a single jurisdiction in Australia has embraced the CCRC model.

Prisoners remain the neglected subjects of law reform proposals. Some observers point to the success of Cardinal Pell's appeal in the High Court² to prove the efficacy of the courts to protect prisoners against miscarriages of justice. However, recent statistics in Victoria show that successful appeals occur in fewer than 3.2% of all appeals. The position in New South Wales would be much the same. Few prisoners can afford an appeal, especially to the High Court. Few criminal cases secure a grant of special leave. New and better procedures and institutions are needed to address miscarriages of justice in a fair and efficient way. And on top of the cases of evidentiary miscarriage are the many instances of people in custody effectively because of mental ill-health, brain injury and psychological dependence.

The present year has seen the CRC hard at work to uphold the rights and needs of prisoners and their families. I thank and praise Alison Churchill, Mindy Sotiri and all who work for this cause. We must all maintain a heightened momentum when the scourge of COVID-19 eventually passes..

The Hon. Michael Kirby AC CMG
PATRON OF THE
COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE

¹ M.D. Kirby, "A new right to appeal as a response to wrongful convictions. Is it enough?" (2019) 43 Crim LJ 299.

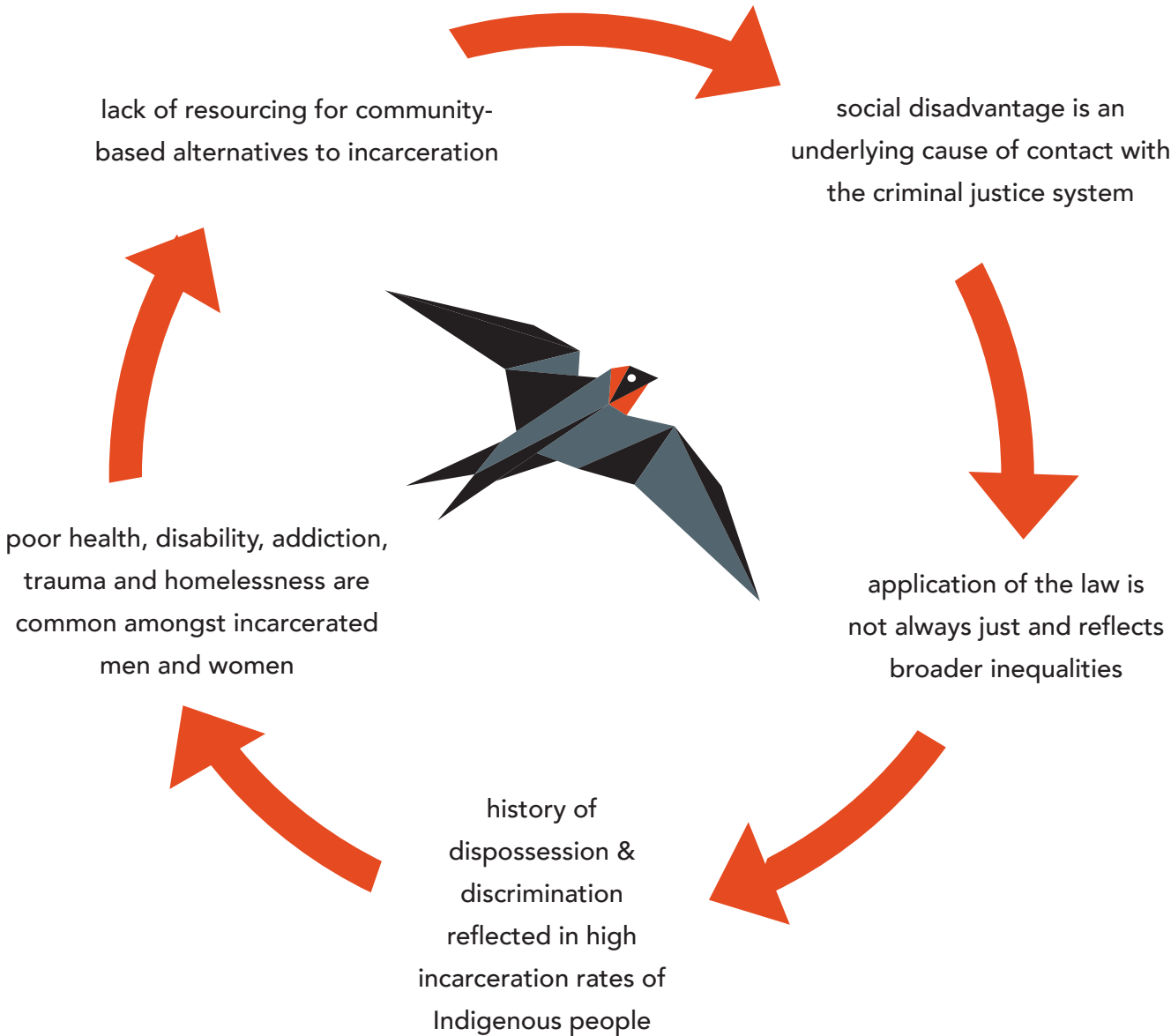
² Pell v The Queen (2020) 94 ALJR 394 (HCA).



CRC has been quietly providing life-changing support and advocating for systemic change in criminal justice policy and practice for almost 70 years, developing and implementing **holistic, evidence-based service models** and

leading the sector in its **research, policy advice and advocacy**.

The criminal justice system has become Australia's default response to managing social problems.

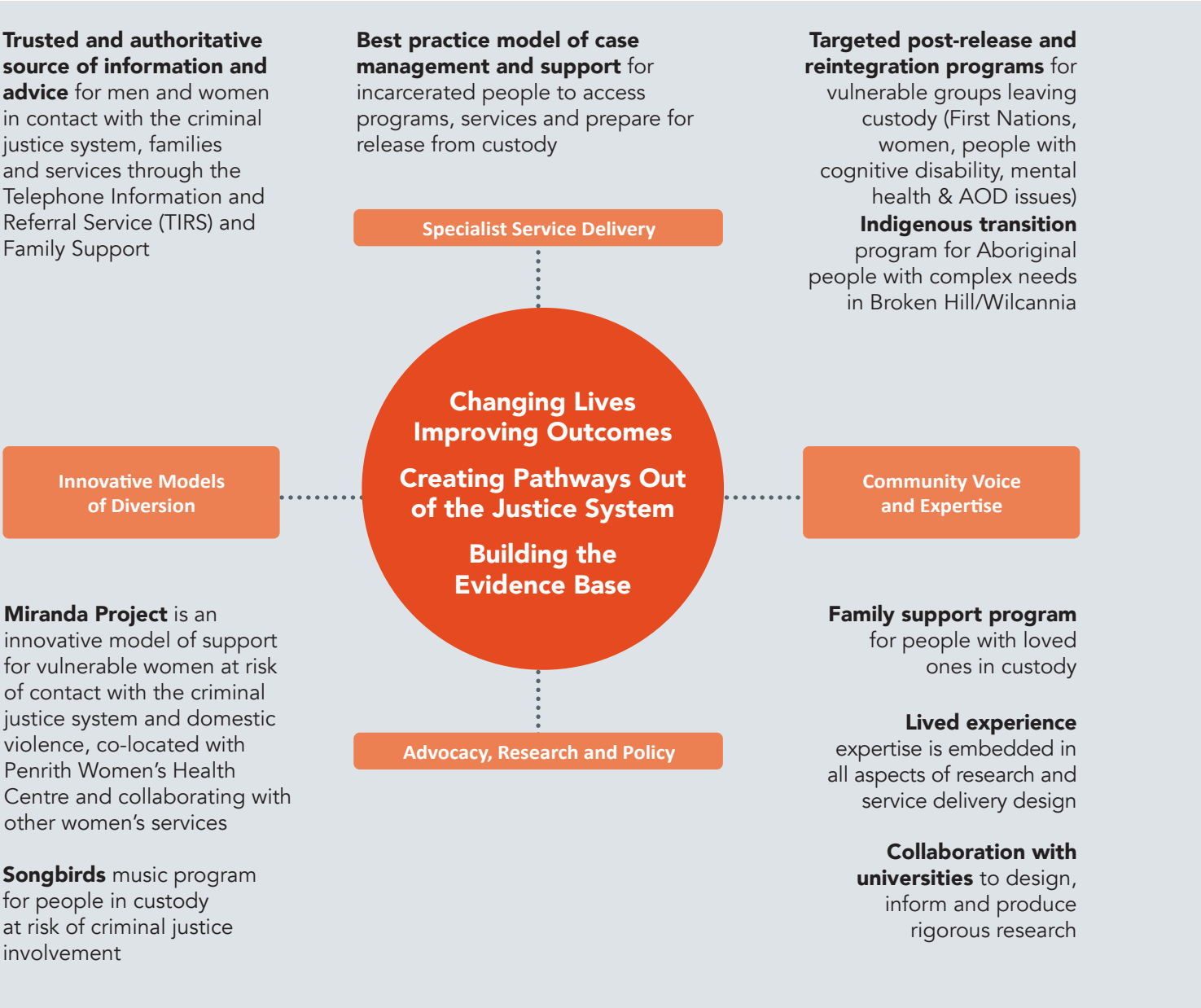


Imprisonment is overused, harmful, costly and criminogenic, causing rather than reducing crime.

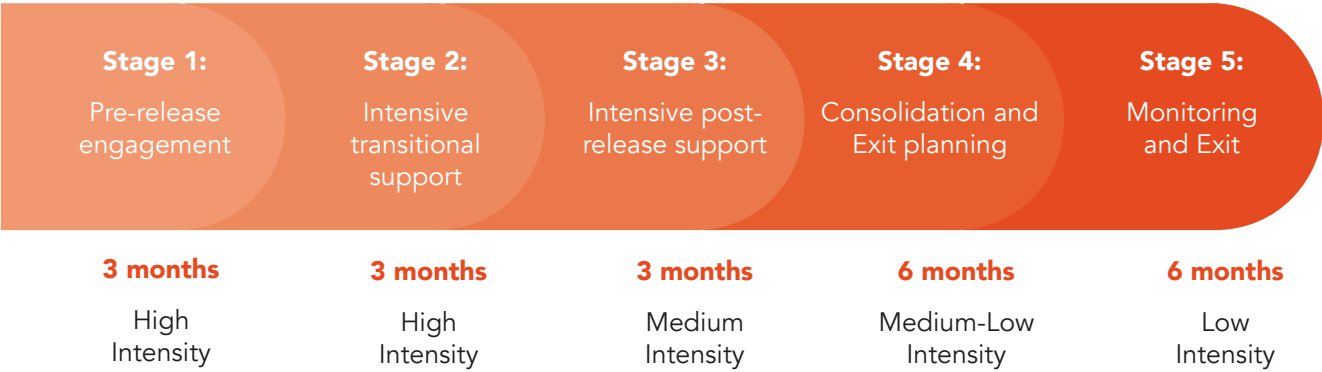
In response, CRC restores hope and dignity, building pathways beyond the criminal justice system through the following areas of work:

Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• bringing an independent and critical voice through policy advice, research and advocacy to enable more effective responses to the structural drivers of reoffending & incarceration• building the evidence base for best practice in the community sector and systemic responses to incarceration
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ensuring clients can access housing, AOD, disability, health and other critical services by collaborating with relevant government and key stakeholders• advocating for other services and sectors to consider the specific needs and perspectives of people in the criminal justice system
Families and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• information and support for families with loved ones in prison• focused on the intergenerational impacts of incarceration• tailored model of support for women in the justice system• working with over-incarcerated communities
Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• holistic, long-term, intensive, relational case work with people in and leaving custody and throughout the process of reintegration• ensuring voices of people with lived experience of the criminal justice system are heard and informing CRC's approach

CRC's Approach



CRC Case Management Model:



CRC's Impact

- Three independent evaluations of CRC's programs and services and analysis undertaken using NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research tracking data have shown **significant impact in terms of reducing reoffending and improving lives**
- CRC has received **numerous awards**, including 2018 & 2020 SHS Good Practice Awards: Excellence in ending homelessness groups with specific needs (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, CALD, LGBTI+) Inner City Women's Transition Service; 2018 NADA Awards, Excellence in AOD Treatment
- CRC is regularly **quoted and published in the media**, including "Vicious Cycle for Prisoners who are Homeless on Release Needs Urgent Action", The Guardian (April 2020)
- CRC has made **influential submissions** to government inquiries including: Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disabilities (2020); Upper House Inquiry into Children of Prisoners (2020); Special Commission of Inquiry into the Drug Ice (2019)
- Dr Mindy Sotiri, Director of Advocacy Research and Policy undertook a **Churchill Fellowship exploring best practice in community-based reintegration programs** for people leaving custody in the US and the UK

“ With CRC's help I do things differently these days. I have more understanding of why some people solve their problems and some can't. I know not to dwell on things and take things personally anymore. I've learnt that I need to be patient and that not all things turn out the way we would like. I know that life dealt me a bad card but instead of putting the cards away I kept dealing and kept losing. Now I take each day as a new day and put the past with the past. ”

“ Last time I got out of jail I re-offended. I didn't have the Miranda Project and I reoffended. But this time I did ... I'm proud, I'm not on parole, I've got a nice little house, I've got great support and next year's a new year. ”

“ I'd tried many times before to stop using drugs. It's so important to have a service like CRC to motivate and remind you and assist you in taking the necessary steps to achieve that goal. I would never have been able to accomplish what I have without having my own place. ”

“ It worked for me because my worker always came out to see me. To me it felt good that someone cared, and my self-esteem increased, which made me want to change the way I live the rest of my life. I have a few support networks that help me each week and I need each one to get back into life out of prison. It's not easy after being in prison for so long, but if people read this – get help and give yourself a good chance to live a healthy normal life.” ”

We can never imprison our way to a safer society

Chair Report

Imprisonment, COVID-19, Public Health and Loss of Liberty

Writing this report each year is a chance to pause and recognise CRC's critical contribution to supporting people involved in the criminal justice system and their families. To celebrate the exceptional, dedicated work of CRC staff and the strength and resilience of CRC clients.

This year it feels like there just aren't enough words to do this justice.

2020 has been a particularly tough one. So many Australians have found themselves suddenly having to deal with financial and housing insecurity and social isolation while struggling to access critical support and information, with high levels of confusion and anxiety about their future.

Yet this is an all too familiar reality for thousands of incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people, not a temporary situation due to a global pandemic.

And while some people quarantined in hotels after returning from overseas travel described their conditions as 'prison-like' or even 'worse than prison', that experience is a world away from the daily realities of the men, women and children locked up in NSW prisons.

As challenging as being confined to a hotel room for a couple of weeks might feel, the pain of incarceration extends well beyond physical isolation. For people in prison, loss of liberty is only one small

part of what is a complex picture of disadvantage, disruption and disconnection that often continues well after release from custody.

As CRC staff know all too well, those in our prisons overwhelmingly come from backgrounds of disadvantage, discrimination and trauma. The majority have mental health and addiction issues. Many have been diagnosed with a cognitive disability. So many people in custody are there for

“This health crisis has highlighted and deepened existing inequalities in our society. Inequalities on the basis of race, disability, gender, income. CRC staff and clients have seen the brutality and devastation of this close up.

minor offences. A third of people in NSW prisons are on remand, not yet even convicted of the crime they've been charged with. First Nations men make up a quarter of the men's prison population and First Nations women a third of all incarcerated women.

The majority of people in our prisons are caught in a devastating cycle of short-term stints in custody and homelessness. This bears no resemblance to a couple of weeks in a hotel room.

This health crisis has highlighted and deepened existing inequalities in our society. Inequalities on the basis of race, disability, gender, income. CRC staff and clients have seen the brutality and devastation of this close up.

COVID-19 highlighted how much of a public health nightmare prisons are: people with already poor physical and mental health and complex support needs living in dehumanising, unsanitary,



“COVID-19 highlighted how much of a public health nightmare prisons are: people with already poor physical and mental health and complex support needs living in dehumanising, unsanitary, overcrowded conditions. .

overcrowded conditions. The stress experienced by those in custody and their loved ones this year has been extreme.

What this health crisis has also clearly demonstrated is that the rate at which we incarcerate people can be reduced immediately with political will. The NSW prison population went from 14,000 in February this year to 12,600 in April. This health crisis also showed us that accommodation can be found for people who are homeless when the stakes are considered to be high enough. However, the biggest lesson that should be learnt from this health crisis is that our wellbeing is interdependent. Almost overnight, many Australians had the realisation that their own health relied on others also staying well, including people in and exiting custody.

Incarceration compounds health and social problems rather than fixing them, and the wellbeing of people inside and leaving NSW prisons should not just matter in a pandemic.

We must ensure that 2020 is not remembered as the year of temporary fixes in unprecedented times. We should all be striving for it to be remembered as the year we wholeheartedly rejected failed systems that are meant to serve the public good but in fact cause deep harm.

This year, Black Lives Matter activism in the US brought renewed attention and momentum around the horrific rates of criminalisation and deaths in custody of First Nations people in this country.

And that our prisons are the bricks and mortar of Australia's institutional racism.

The voices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have made it abundantly clear where the true leadership is coming from in this country on the systemic accountability and change that is so critically needed. The rest of us need to stop and truly listen, and then act to play our part in forging that change.

This year has brought out the worst and the best in our society. CRC staff and clients have a great deal to teach the rest of us about both. About the worst treatment imaginable of people needing support, and about the best ways to rebuild and restore dignity and hope in response.

On behalf of CRC's Board of Directors I pay tribute to CRC's extraordinary CEO, Alison Churchill, and CRC's exceptional management team, staff and clients. We see your tireless and important work and are committed to serving and amplifying it in every way possible. We also acknowledge our patron, the Honourable Michael Kirby AC CMG, and our eminent advisory panel.

And I sincerely thank our committed Board of Directors, who have wrangled technology to continue to support CRC's fine work in a myriad of ways.

2020: the year of honing the skill of when to mute our microphones and when to make our voices heard. May it be a skill we all bring with renewed purpose in championing the work of CRC in 2021 and beyond.

Dr Ruth McCausland
CRC BOARD CHAIR



CEO Report



Obviously, 2020 has been challenging. In the language of the times, those challenges have been unprecedented. However, it is with great pride that I can report that this year marks 69 years of service from CRC to some of the most stigmatised and vulnerable people in our community, despite these considerable and unexpected challenges.

The year commenced with severe drought and ferocious bushfires sweeping across vast areas of our beautiful country, affecting thousands of people. In March 2020 coronavirus hit and CRC, like many organisations across the country, pressed a 'reset button', with the hopeful aim of establishing a new normal. This has resulted in exponential change across the service, including changes to our working arrangements, models of communications, service delivery, funding and workplace health and safety.

In mythology and folklore 'shapeshifting' is the power to physically transform through an inherently superhuman ability. In 2020 CRC entered this realm. Whilst the reshaping of our core business was undoubtedly difficult, we were always cognisant of the dramatic impact that the coronavirus has had on people transitioning from prison into the community and their families, friends and communities. We have seen the impact as clients struggled to access temporary accommodation or reported increases in domestic and family violence.

We have supported families unable to visit loved ones in custody and worked with clients dealing with the stresses of lockdowns, shortages of food and essential items, the closure or reduced capacity of services, and changes to the provision of Centrelink, housing, health and legal services. It is hard to think of a time where we have seen higher levels of anxiety

and dislocation. Accessing essential services has suddenly become impossible without a smartphone and internet connectivity - a straightforward change for many people, but an additional stress for many of our clients. For those without these resources their vulnerability, isolation and disconnection from services increased.

As a trauma-informed and trauma-responsive organisation with highly skilled and committed staff, the impact of coronavirus was deeply confronting. While the rest of the country embraced connection via Zoom, MS Teams or other video-conferencing platforms, the people we work with disengaged from services. For many people experiencing trauma, mental health issues and cognitive impairment, engagement and communication via a telephone or screen is difficult. For this group of people, to obtain a complete and nuanced understanding, communication is relational and multi-dimensional. Only face-to-face contact provides that holistic framework and IT innovations are not a sufficient substitute.

CRC staff, however, are nothing if not pragmatic. Leaving notes and cards in letterboxes and under doors, toilet paper on doorsteps, dropping off emergency food parcels or having shouted conversations over garden fences helped our clients to see that we were still there. As restrictions eased, we were able to walk alongside clients to take them shopping. We provided PPE to enable people to stay safe, and staff performed what were nothing short of miracles to secure safe accommodation. In addition to our usual roles, as calls to the organisation increased, staff volunteered to become part of a roster to provide up-to-date information and support to people in distress and crisis.

I cannot thank our front-line volunteers enough for their patience and our paid staff for their

resourcefulness, compassion, tenacity and dedication to maintain service delivery to the highest standard possible during this time. Throughout the year as service delivery was on a never-ending journey of adaptation, our research, advocacy, media and policy work was relentless. Dr Mindy Sotiri has provided a report on just a portion of the incredible work undertaken.

“CRC's managers and Directors will retain its focus on increasing, not just service delivery, but funding for the development and maintenance of vital organisational infrastructure

While much of our work is outward-focused and reported on in tangible ways, the work of our team of managers in keeping funders up to date with service changes while at the same time developing new ways to increase staff connectivity and support was essential but largely invisible. Access to cultural and clinical supervision has increased, staff have connected with our Employment Assistance Programs, and wellbeing activities such as virtual meditation and yoga have helped staff stay connected and supported. Importantly, managers have also stepped in to provide frontline work. Without the continuous advances in our IT systems and hardware, the sudden and radical shift to an ongoing remote working environment would have been problematic. Whilst the service landscape changes, reception, human resource and finance management, payroll, insurance, quality assurance, policy development, fleet management and all things administration continue in the background. I would like to pay tribute to all those working behind the scenes for their incredible agility and support of frontline staff. It is due to this work that during this period of transformation our outcomes have surpassed expectations.

We head into this financial year with a strong and simple commitment - to continue supporting our clients, regardless of the changes we all face. Front and centre in our hearts and minds is the urgent need for action regarding the over-representation of First Nations peoples in our institutions of punishment; the over-representation of women who have experience of childhood and adult domestic and family violence in our prisons; and the lack of dedicated diversion and post-release support. There are currently only 38 beds across the state for the significant number of people released from prison into homelessness each year. There are few identified programs aimed at creating genuine pathways for people away from the criminal justice system. All of these issues will remain a focus of our advocacy work.

Whilst there is a need for increased funding to better support and reduce the numbers of people impacted by the criminal justice system, there is also an urgent need for governments to genuinely 'Pay What It Takes' to effectively deliver a service of excellence in the community. CRC's managers and directors will retain their focus on increasing not just service delivery but funding for the development and maintenance of vital organisational infrastructure.

I would like to acknowledge all of our partners both informal and formal and our funders, who continue to enable the provision of essential services and continue to listen to our advocacy around best practice, wrap-around service provision.

Finally, I would like to thank our Board of Directors, whose commitment to governance, flexibility and support ensures the organisation is adaptable, sustainable and strong. We have had cause this year, despite everything, to recognise and celebrate those strengths.

Alison Churchill
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Advocacy, Research and Policy Unit

For the last 20 years, alongside our service delivery work, CRC has provided advice to government and key stakeholders, often in the role of an informal peak organisation, on reintegration, recidivism, the needs of families of incarcerated people and building pathways outside of custody. Five years ago, CRC formalised this expert advisory function by creating the Advocacy, Research and Policy unit.

This unit is dedicated to providing expert community-sector advice that is grounded in international evidence-based research, as well operational expertise. It is our view that too often operational and community expertise with regard to criminal justice populations is missing from evaluation, research, analysis and service delivery design.

Our research, advocacy and policy work is focused on three key areas:

- Decarceration
- Building pathways out of the justice system and advocating for adequate resourcing of community-led responses.
- Understanding and responding to systemic and structural drivers of recidivism and confronting perpetual punishment for formerly incarcerated citizens

Research

CRC is committed to building a robust evidence base in partnership with academic institutions, but it is also committed to ensuring the expertise of those with 'on the ground' experience is embedded in all aspects of research and service delivery design. To this end, the research unit is constantly in contact with leading researchers and practitioners as well as people with lived experience to ensure a diversity of voices and expertise informs our research and service delivery.

Our research work is academically rigorous (including via partnerships with universities), however the CRC APR unit relies on the expertise of workers on the ground and people who have themselves experienced incarceration to build nuanced analysis and effective service delivery solutions.

CRC (in partnership with UNSW) is currently undertaking a significant evaluation that is tracking outcome data for more than 500 men and women who received services from CRC between 2014 and 2017. This research project includes data tracking post-participation in CRC services, a matched comparison study, a large qualitative study and an economic analysis. Outcome data for this research is likely to be available in March 2021.

Director Mindy Sotiri also co-authored, along with Research Coordinator Lucy Phelan, the comprehensive report for the Keeping Women out of Prison Coalition. This report overviews the critical absence of services for women leaving custody in NSW and highlights the extraordinary disadvantage many women in prison face (aside from the experience of imprisonment). The unit also undertook a piece of research funded by NADA into building pathways away from prison for Aboriginal people in

Far West NSW (led by Melissa Merritt). This report culminated in a report overviewing the need for Aboriginal-led healing centres for people in Broken Hill and Wilcannia. This report will form the basis for further advocacy work in this area.

Advocacy and Policy

2019/2020 has also been productive for the ARP unit in terms of writing and policy work. We prepared submissions to the following six inquiries:

1. Select Committee on the High Level of First Nations People in Custody
2. Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs – Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence
3. Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs Inquiry into Homelessness
4. Upper House Inquiry into Support for Children of Prisoners
5. Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disabilities ('Locked Out: The implementation of the NDIS for people in prison in NSW: 2016-2019')
6. Special Commission Inquiry into the Drug Ice

In the midst of COVID-19, the advocacy work for people leaving custody and their families increased considerably. We embarked on work related to early release legislation, advocacy for people incarcerated during COVID-19 and, critically, for people leaving prison during COVID-19 (particularly in terms of homelessness). We researched and produced fact sheets on key issues facing people leaving prison during COVID-19 and made considerable updates to our website to this effect, to ensure people were better able to access resources during a time when

much face-to-face contact is limited. In addition, the CRC ARP participated in 21 print and radio media interviews this year (many related to the experience of people in prison and on release during COVID-19) and continued to hold positions on multiple community and legal networks and advocacy committees in order to give voice to incarcerated populations, people leaving prison and the families and communities working hard to provide support to break entrenched cycles of incarceration.

Mindy Sotiri

**PROGRAM DIRECTOR ADVOCACY,
RESEARCH AND POLICY**

2020 – Plague, Pivots and Precedent

Most years, our annual report includes client stories where our transition workers tell us about the incredible outcomes their clients have achieved with their help and support.

These stories are always popular. They are full of hope and they demonstrate how there are simple things that can be done to support people in incredibly complex situations. Helping someone who has been inside for a long time learn to use a smartphone, feel confident in getting around on the bus or attending appointments with them can mean the difference between someone being able to access housing or cycling into homelessness. Helping someone to navigate the complicated processes involved in getting ID, accessing services, travelling to a doctor's appointment or doing their shopping often means walking alongside them.

Having to move to telephone and video conferencing only during the COVID-19 crisis, and having to do so with such suddenness, was deeply challenging for many of our staff this year.

"A client said to me – but how are you going? I bet you're hating being away from us."

For CRC staff such as Claire, who works with between 12 and 15 clients at a time in the Women's Transition program, not being able to see her clients was a deeply felt loss. For Claire, part of her work is in simply being there, to take clients shopping or to appointments, visiting them at home and having a chat over a coffee. On the day she was told she needed to go home from work she was picking up a pram for a client. Dropping that pram off would be her last in-person contact with any of her clients for two months. She sent her clients a text to explain the situation and was immediately asked the most frustrating question of the pandemic "How long will this be going on for?"

"It was a shock. Some clients couldn't believe we weren't allowed to come and see them. One client asked me "but if it was an emergency, you would come, wouldn't you?" I had to explain that even in an emergency I couldn't come. I had a client call me and just say "help me, I need you". But then I had other clients worrying about me, they knew how hard it was for me to be away from them."

Each client comes to CRC with their own unique history, but one similarity across our client experience is that of being let down and feeling abandoned by people they need or of being denied help when they ask for it. For many clients, being told that there was no-one who could come to them if they needed it was devastating. While all our transition workers immediately began intensive phone and video conferencing support for their clients, it was hard for some people to believe that the person who they knew was always there for them wasn't able to come and help if they needed it. As nearly every service shut down its face-to-face facilities, clients needed intensive support in managing new and different ways of accessing the help they needed. CRC workers needed to keep their clients across rules that changed so rapidly that it became difficult for frontline service staff to implement one set of changes before another was announced.

"I had one client who was released, and I couldn't be there to pick her up. She took it really personally at first but then she just got on with it. We had no face-to-face contact and she did all her own appointments. We would talk about how it would go before and then she would take her phone into wherever she needed to go and I would be on the phone, coaching her through. She's been really successful at staying out of custody. Another client was heavily pregnant and she had to go to every appointment on her own. Her ability to do all that has reflected really well on her with child protection agencies."

Not every client could manage the isolation of coming out of prison during COVID-19. Clients reported feeling unprepared, and feelings of isolation and loneliness were made worse by the strangeness of the times. Like many case workers, Claire had a few clients who simply were not able to make the transition without assistance and they have returned to custody.

"Some things actually improved. Things you always needed appointments for could be done over the phone."

For Alex, who runs the telephone-based referral service TIRS, the sudden changes brought on by COVID-19, while challenging, had some unexpectedly positive outcomes for some of her callers. While during normal times caseworkers might be limited to working with a specific client group, she found that her colleagues suddenly had time to try and assist all sorts of callers and address all sorts of requests. CRC staff turned the time they usually spent driving to client visits and appointments to time spent on the phone, connecting out-of-area callers to their own local services, explaining new processes and changes, and offering support and assistance to concerned families. Our caseworkers usually wouldn't have been able to help, but because everyone was so keen to do what they could, we ended up helping 90 additional clients over those few months."

"There were rumours that lots of people were going to be released early because they couldn't distance people properly in prison and it wasn't safe for them, so we had a lot of loved ones calling about that."

CRC was quick to realise that it needed to extend its phone service and so a team of staff began creating a free phone service for people to call. A series of fact sheets to cover the frequent changes to services and help client understand the strains on services as unemployment grew in the general community were written and distributed to caseworkers. There were

many short-term changes that caseworkers could help with, but which were difficult to navigate without assistance. A team of CRC staff wrote and then frequently updated fact sheets to make sure we could continue to support as many people as possible.

"Usually, we try to start working with clients three months before release so that we can help them get everything ready, but there were a few months there where we just helped anyone we could help. It was such a confusing time to be released. Sometimes we would have CRC staff on the phone with clients who were at appointments and they would hand the phone on to whatever service provider they were with and our staff would be providing their staff with up-to-date information, because everything was changing so fast."

Some CRC services were put on hold. There was no court for a number of months, so there were no court support volunteers. "A lot of our court support volunteers are retired people" explains Alex. "But because, as a group, they tend to be in an older age bracket, they haven't been able to return to volunteering. It's not really safe yet."

Meanwhile, all prison visiting moved to video only. Although the absence of contact visits placed enormous strain on families and people inside, video visits were implemented that could be made from home using a tablet. Alex recalls the impact on clients of being able to see their homes, gardens and beloved pets again, sometimes after many years, or having video visits from family members who were interstate, overseas or less mobile. "I really hope that is something we are able to keep doing" she says. "Making things easier for people. I really hope these things keep being offered, in addition to face-to-face visits".



STRONG BLACK BROTHER
FIGHTING FOR HIS RIGHTS
TULLA 20/10/19

CRC Project Overview

In 2019/2020 CRC delivered a range of services across five sites in NSW.

CRC provides targeted support to people transitioning from prison into the community, support to families of people in prison, assistance to people attending court, health promotion, arts and music programs, cultural engagement and the provision of information and support to the communities with high rates of incarceration.

All CRC programs seek to build pathways outside of the criminal justice system, support people who are adversely impacted by the justice system and in doing so address explicitly the systemic and structural factors that drive the over-incarceration and over-supervision of disadvantaged populations in NSW.

CRC recognises that prison populations around the world are characterised by multiple and complex disadvantage, in combination with inadequate access to social services and limited opportunity for civic participation. CRC also recognises that reducing incarceration and recidivism requires an approach that directly addresses the social causes of crime and imprisonment.

To this end, CRC provides services along the criminal justice continuum. From the Court Support project at the front end to the long-term reintegration programs for people who have experienced incarceration and are leaving prison, all CRC projects aim to support diverse populations who are involved with the criminal justice system.

Community

Support
Programs

In-Prison
Programs

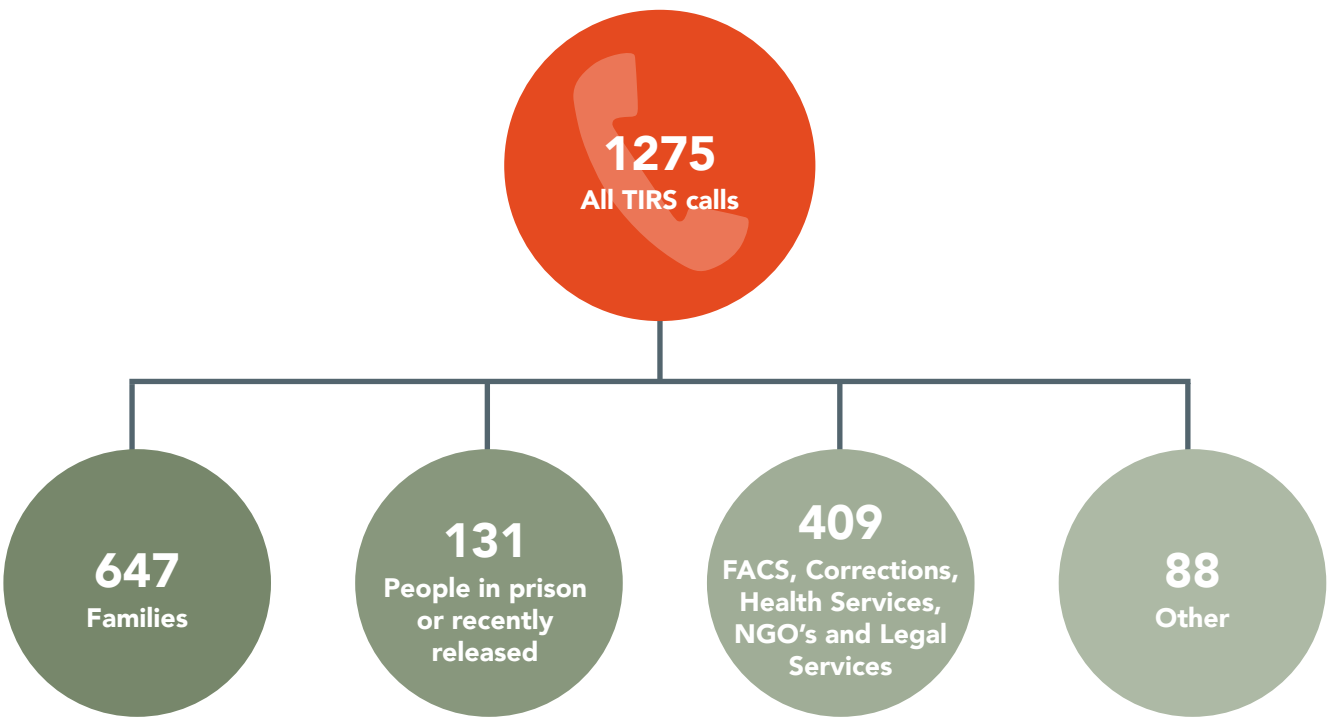


Community Programs

Telephone, Information and Referral Service (TIRS)

The TIRS service provides information and referrals to anyone impacted by the criminal justice system, including families, people in prison and people on release from prison. The service is also available for any service provider or individual seeking information relating to imprisonment, release or the broader criminal justice system. Family members face multiple practical and emotional difficulties when they have a loved one involved in the criminal justice system. Finding information about prison

operating procedures can be confusing and difficult. For example, knowing how to book a visit or finding where someone is being held can be stressful and complicated. The TIRS service, via the provision of specialist knowledge of the criminal justice system and prison procedures, aims to alleviate this burden



Family Service

Travel Assistance and Brokerage

Keeping in touch with someone in prison can be costly, both financially and emotionally. For those having to travel long distances the impact can be even greater. This project provides financial assistance to families experiencing financial hardship who are travelling long distances to visit a family member or kinship relative in a NSW prison. This can include reimbursement for petrol, public transport fares, taxis and, in some circumstances, overnight accommodation. CRC provides this service in recognition of the importance of maintaining family ties and connection during a period of imprisonment.

Video Prison Visits

The Family Service also facilitates video visits for family members who are unable to travel to visit loved ones. CRC is an approved venue for facilitation of video visits for people who are unable to travel to visit family members and friends in remote prisons. The costs for families and friends visiting prison can be high – physically, emotionally and financially. Many are unable to make regular visits due to time, distance or poor health, and children may miss out on other activities if weekends are taken up by constant travel. By giving families the opportunity to keep in touch via video visits, CRC can provide a positive alternative for those who cannot always make the journey to a prison.

Family Service: Occasions of Service

Counselling/Support by CRC Caseworker	1
CRC - Family Support Group	3
CRC - Travel Brokerage	367
Other	6
Video Conferencing	197
Total	574

Court Support Scheme

CRC's Court Support Scheme (CSS) was established in 1982 and operates in 16 local courts across the Sydney metropolitan area, Central Coast, Newcastle and Wollongong. Funded by the Community Legal Centres Program administered by Legal Aid NSW, CSS is available for defendants, witnesses, victims of crime, as well as the many friends and families of those attending court. The CSS is made up of more than 50 volunteers who give freely of their time to help people navigate the court system. For those facing the stress of their first court appearance, multiple adjournments or having a family member in custody, being assisted in a friendly manner can make a real difference. Court support volunteers provide information on court protocol, sources of legal assistance, emotional support and referrals to other services. CSS volunteers do not offer legal advice and there is no referral or fee required for its service. This volunteering initiative delivers an outstanding commitment to improving access to justice for many, especially to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of our community.

In 2019/2020,

52

volunteers

supported over

41,843

court attendees in 16 local courts

Jailbreak Health Project

The Jailbreak Health Project focuses on reducing the risk of transmission of HIV, hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections for populations involved in the criminal justice system. At the heart of the project is the Jailbreak radio show: a weekly half-hour radio program for people in prison, their families and their supporters. Jailbreak seeks to raise community awareness about prison and provide support and referrals for those affected by prison, as well as providing a platform for the voices of people inside.



In 2019/2020 Jailbreak broadcast 52 weeks of the year via 2SER and Koori Radio. 172 programming variations and extended special broadcasts (eg International Women's Day, Christmas Day) were also produced.

371 weekly **half hour** Jailbreak radio programs were broadcast on local community radio stations nationally on the Community Radio Network (CRN) to a growing number of regional and metropolitan radio stations from Broken Hill's 2 DRY FM and Melbourne's 3CR 885 AM including:

- Sydney's 2SER 107.3 FM Sundays 9.30 pm; Thursdays 5 am
- Sydney's Skid Row 88.9 FM Thursdays 2 pm
- Melbourne's 3CR 885 AM Tuesdays 9.30 am
- Canberra's 2XX 98.3 FM Wednesdays 10 am
- Broken Hill's 2 DRY FM Mondays 8 pm
- Bathurst, Orange and the Central West on 92.3 FM & 94.7 FM Wednesdays 10 pm
- Nowra Bay & Basin 92.7FM Saturdays 9.30 pm

More than 1300 HIV, Hepatitis C and sexual health related health promotion messages were delivered across the airwaves.

Jailbreak continued to partner with Corrective Services NSW to develop the ability to podcast shows within correctional centres via in-cell tablets.

Community

Transition and Reintegration Support Programs

During 19/20 CRC worked with 813 clients in our transitional and reintegration projects

PROJECT	Intensive Case Work	Less-intensive group work and interventions
1800 Project	29	50
ERS	19	-
Indigenous Justice BH	59	45
Indigenous Justice Wilcannia	34	16
Inner City Women's	80	-
NNC	39	-
The Miranda Project	57	22
AOD	190	104
Wentworth	49	-
Women's Housing	20	-

Alcohol and Other Drugs Transitional Support, Sydney

The Transitional Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Project is an outreach-based holistic counselling service for men and women with a history of involvement in the criminal justice system and complex AOD issues. It provides pre-release and outreach AOD support to people exiting NSW correctional centres across the Greater Sydney metropolitan region, including people on remand. The project is focused on working with people who have complex needs including mental illness and/or cognitive impairment. The AOD project also has a targeted Indigenous program, working specifically with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who would like assistance with their relationship to drugs and alcohol after prison.

Women's Transitional Services

The Women's Transitional and Reintegration Services are outreach case management, transitional and reintegration services for women exiting NSW correctional centres who have experienced multiple and complex disadvantage and are at risk of homelessness and ongoing criminal justice system involvement. The Inner-City Women's Transitional Service supports women who will return to the inner city and surrounding suburbs. It is part of the Inner-City Service for Women with Complex Needs and operates in partnership with specialist services B Miles and Detour House.

Penrith / Nepean / Blue Mountains Transitional and Reintegration Service

The Penrith/Nepean/Blue Mountains project works with people on release from prison who have experienced multiple and/or complex disadvantage, and who are risk of both homelessness and ongoing criminal justice system involvement. This project is focused on people who want to reside after custody in the Nepean, Penrith or Blue Mountains region.

Transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning, and short, medium and long-term intensive holistic case management (including assistance with housing).

Transitional Boarding House Support, Inner Western Sydney

The CRC/Boarding House Project works with people on release from prison who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and who are seeking to live in a boarding house in the Inner Western Sydney region. The CRC transitional worker offers pre-release support and planning, and short, medium and long-term intensive holistic case management.

Extended Reintegration Service (ERS), South Western Sydney

This project works with people on release from prison who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, have a Corrective Services' risk assessment of high to medium high (utilising the LSI-R tool) and have a mental illness and/or intellectual disability. ERS is a partnership with NSW Corrective Services, South Western Sydney Area Health Service and NSW Housing. CRC transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning, and intensive holistic case management for up to nine months post release.

The Miranda Project

The Miranda Project provides a range of supports to women who are at risk of both ongoing criminal justice system involvement and family and domestic violence.

Miranda is co-located with Penrith Women's Health Centre and provides gender-specific, specialist support to women who have frequently spent their lives being 'managed' in the criminal justice system, rather than being supported in the community. Many women Miranda works with return from prison to violent situations because they don't have any other options after release. The Miranda Project is an attempt to disrupt this cycle.

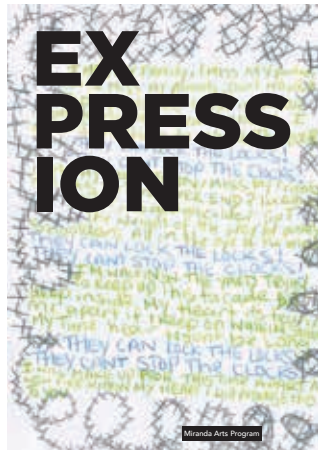
Miranda Project workers support women with a range of issues including social and emotional wellbeing; physical and mental health; child and family contact; legal needs; staying safe; and sourcing accommodation. Miranda achieves this via individual holistic case management, outreach support in the community, in-reach into the prisons and a range of social, recreational and educational group activities in a safe women only drop-in space.

Miranda offers a vital safe social-engagement space alongside practical support, skill development and connection with other key services.

The Miranda Project is run by women for women and works to empower women to live lives that are free from both the criminal justice system and violence..

Broken Hill and Wilcannia Transitional and Reintegration Service

This project works with people on release from prison into the Broken Hill and/or Wilcannia Regions who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and have experienced multiple and complex disadvantage and are at risk of ongoing criminal justice system involvement. CRC transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning along with short, medium and long-term intensive holistic case management.



In 2019/2020,
we worked with

813 clients.

567 clients were supported with intensive case work and 237 clients were supported with less intensive interventions.



In-Prison Programs

Post Release Music and Arts (Songbirds: Ballads Behind Bars)

The CRC Post-Release Music & Arts project provides songwriting and arts workshops inside select NSW prisons and workshops for people at risk of criminal justice system involvement.

The project engages professional songwriters and artists to support, teach and mentor people in prison and on release, and partners with other music and arts providers to facilitate access. This service has been supported by the City of Sydney, Thyne Reid Foundation, Lara Goodridge and the Berg Family Foundation.

The Post-Release Music and Arts project works to:

- Develop unique creative opportunities for vulnerable populations who have frequently been unable to access mainstream opportunities;
- Create meaningful community pathways after prison for people with long histories of disadvantage;
- Facilitate the development of identity and sense of belonging outside of criminal justice settings;
- Facilitate paid work opportunities in creative industries;
- Reduce social isolation and other risk factors that frequently contribute to ongoing criminal justice system involvement; and
- Make really beautiful art and music..

In 2019/2020 the Post-Release Music and Arts program delivered **16 arts and music workshops** in **5 separate Correctional Centres in NSW**. Songbirds also **recorded, produced, and released a new 17 track CD**. In addition, during COVID, a video version of Songbirds was distributed to 800 incarcerated people as part of the new CSNSW tablet program.

The Getting Out Staying Out Program

The Getting Out, Staying Out Program (GOSO) is an eight-hour, pre-release reintegration workshop program funded by CSNSW and delivered to High Intensity Program Units (HIPUs) across NSW.

Supporting participants with information, knowledge and key services, the workshops equip and prepare participants for release, transition and reintegration to the community.

Using a variety of methods of learning such as discussion, role play, whiteboard mapping, group work, shared experiences and writing release plans, we aim to create a positive learning experience for all participants. The program is delivered by two dedicated facilitators and is supported by CRC case workers and AOD workers.

With a focus on empowerment, shared knowledge, building confidence and showing attention to each person in the group, we role model communication styles, provide a safe environment to share experiences and work with a trauma-informed model. We encourage participants to seek appropriate treatment and support on the outside. .

In 2019/2020 CRC delivered **106 workshops** across **9 different Correctional Centres** and provided pre-release support to **936 men and women in custody**.

In 2019/2020, the Post-Release Music and Arts program delivered

16 arts & music workshops in 5 separate Correctional Centres in NSW.



In-Prison
Programs





Staff Health and Wellbeing

CRC's Staff Health and Wellbeing

In 2019 CRC implemented a formal Staff Wellbeing Program to enhance staff wellbeing and resilience, and strengthen our organisational resources to support our staff to manage the pressures of working within our service environment, particularly during the trying times of COVID-19.

Staff wellbeing is increasingly being invested in by employers to increase engagement and reduce potential psychological injury. It makes good sense to support staff to be healthier both physically and mentally, and the pay-off for organisations includes reduced costs in terms of staff turnover, as well as lower Workers Compensation Insurance premiums. The development of our Staff Wellbeing Program was informed by participating in several formal research and sector-development programs focused on workplace mental health and wellbeing, including the Centre for Social Impact's Australian Not-For-Profit Workforce Study, the NSW Government funded Mentally Healthy Workplaces Strategy and NADA's Worker Wellbeing resources.

The launch of our formal Staff Wellbeing Program builds on a strong tradition of supporting staff wellbeing at CRC. The program complements CRC's comprehensive Work Health & Safety System, which includes the recently launched Workplace Wellbeing Procedure and COVID-19 related WHS procedures. For many years frontline staff and managers have had access to clinical supervision provided on a monthly basis. This year we introduced monthly group Cultural Supervision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identified staff. We will continue to explore rolling out cultural supervision for non-Indigenous staff across the organisation.

Access to Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for all staff and volunteers, which includes counselling, mediation, crisis response, training and management support services, as well as a dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hotline. Self-care is encouraged at induction, during supervision and regularly via the distribution of information via email from HR. CRC's history of caring for staff wellbeing will continue to grow over 2020/2021.

Reconciliation Action Plan

CRC commenced development of an 'Innovate' Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) in 2019.

We are committed to building a workforce culture that provides a voice for First Nations staff and acknowledges positive relationships, built on trust and respect between First Nations and non-Indigenous staff. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, culture and rights, which we value and recognise as part of a shared national identity. The RAP reinforces our commitment as an organisation to fostering positive relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities, and ensuring our practices and programs reflect this vision.

Trauma Informed Care and Practice

Between July and September 2019 the TICP Working Group ran several TICPOT survey completion mini workshops.

The TICPOT (Trauma Informed Care & Practice Organisational Toolkit) was originally created by a collective of trauma experts and community mental health service leaders in 2015 to support community organisations to implement TICP. The process was facilitated by the Mental Health Coordinating Council.

The purpose of completing the TICPOT survey is to gather the views of staff from all areas of the organisation regarding how trauma-informed we are in all areas of our operation. There were five domains to assess: Governance, Management & Leadership, Organisational Policies & Structure, Family and Client Participation, Direct Services, and Healthy & Effective Workforce. In total, 20 surveys were completed by staff (seven managers, 10 frontline and one unknown).

The responses were collated and analysed. Our areas of strength were highlighted, as well as areas where we need improvement. For example, we did quite well in terms of Direct Services and Healthy & Effective Workforce, but we had some work to do in the area of Family and Client Participation, as well as mixed results in the areas of Governance, Management & Leadership and Organisational Policies & Structure.

The areas of need were discussed in the TICP Working Group and, collectively, the different areas were prioritised for action. Thereafter, the working group met approximately once per month and worked towards incorporating TICP into all policies and procedures.

CRC will update the Code of Conduct in December to incorporate a clearly stated commitment to TICP, which will be communicated in different ways to clients, families and staff. We provided feedback to the Executive about the urgent need for people with lived experience of incarceration to be CRC Board members. We implemented clear and publicly accessible value statements regarding client rights and the promotion of self-determination, as well as how the organisation accepts referral/s and reasons why we may not be able to accept a referral.

We also provided feedback to the Managers about improving the way organisational change is communicated to Frontline Staff, as well as the need to enhance Frontline Staff's sense of personal safety by prioritising the regular checking of this in line management. Finally, we created the 'CRC Welcome Pack', which includes the following documents for frontline workers to discuss with their clients

and then co-sign: Client Charter of Rights, Consent Form, Feedback & Complaints and a Privacy & Confidentiality Statement.

The implementation of organisation-wide TICP is an ongoing process that will continue to be facilitated by the working group.

Accreditation

In 2019 CRC was awarded full accreditation against the QIC Health & Community Services Standards, with this recognition in place until 2022.

Although proven to have established quality management and service delivery systems in place, CRC chooses to maintain our commitment to quality improvement. We have reviewed the enhancements recommended by the Quality Innovation Performance (QIP) accreditation assessors and are well into the development of further processes and policies to have appraised at our mid-cycle review late in 2020.

The next year will also see CRC engage in the Australian Service Excellence Standards (ASES) process, ensuring that we meet any additional accreditation requirements necessary to be a homelessness provider.

With a strong, positive organisational culture, CRC reaffirms its commitment to ensuring the best possible outcomes for the people and communities with which we work.



Annual Report Financials

2019–2020

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED

ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

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COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Directors present the operating report of the Community Restorative Centre Limited for the year ending 30 June 2020 and report as follows:-

NAMES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The names and positions of the Directors who held office during the year were:

Name	Position Held
R McCausland	Director/Chair
P MacGillivray	Director/Secretary
I Farmer	Director
S Loveday	Director
M Levy	Director
N Lojszczyk	Director
I O'Mahoney	Director (appointed 5/7/19)

The Directors were in office for the whole of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities are detailed in the annual report provided to all members of the Company prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Community Restorative Centre Limited provides pre and post release support to prisoners ex-prisoners and their families through a range of services. These services include outreach counselling and casework services, supported accommodation, subsidised transport to rural correctional centres, a court support service, outreach to prisons, health promotion, on-site living support programs, training to other NSW services and information and advice about the criminal justice system in NSW.

There has been no significant change in the nature of the Company's principal activities from the previous year.

OPERATING RESULT

The operating result of the Company for the financial year was an operating deficit of \$60,838 (2019: Deficit \$150,056).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Directors by:



R McCausland
Director



I Farmer
Director

24th September 2020

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the Audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Conroy Audit and Advisory



David R Conroy
Principal
Level 2, 154 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dated this 24th day of September 2020

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,428,425	3,386,453
Trade and other receivables	5	453,290	324,342
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>3,881,715</u>	<u>3,710,795</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	6	1,812	2,594
Property, plant and equipment	7	13,540	19,718
Right of Use Assets	8	324,817	-
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<u>340,169</u>	<u>22,312</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>4,221,884</u>	<u>3,733,107</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	1,351,033	1,161,687
Provisions	10	436,254	394,000
Lease Liabilities	11	152,931	-
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<u>1,940,218</u>	<u>1,555,687</u>
Non-Current liabilities			
Provisions	10	36,709	54,641
Lease Liabilities	11	183,016	-
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<u>219,725</u>	<u>54,641</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>2,159,943</u>	<u>1,610,328</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,061,941</u>	<u>2,122,779</u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>2,061,941</u>	<u>2,122,779</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,061,941</u>	<u>2,122,779</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue			
Other income	2	4,498,814	5,431,292
	2	<u>394,276</u>	<u>173,608</u>
		<u>4,893,090</u>	<u>5,604,900</u>
Expenses			
Staff costs		(3,837,940)	(4,318,432)
Administration expenses		(208,450)	(312,495)
Depreciation	3	(156,195)	(24,543)
Motor vehicle expenses		(126,754)	(164,716)
Occupancy Costs		(114,749)	(316,818)
Other expenses		(240,772)	(269,390)
Project expenses		(261,438)	(333,109)
Repairs and maintenance		(1,836)	(9,588)
Subscriptions		(5,794)	(5,865)
		<u>(4,953,928)</u>	<u>(5,754,956)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before income tax		(60,838)	(150,056)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(60,838)	(150,056)
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(60,838)</u>	<u>(150,056)</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,272,835	2,272,835
Comprehensive income		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(150,056)	(150,056)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(150,056)</u>	<u>(150,056)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>2,122,779</u>	<u>2,122,779</u>
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,122,779	2,122,779
Comprehensive income		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(60,838)	(60,838)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(60,838)</u>	<u>(60,838)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>2,061,941</u>	<u>2,061,941</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government		4,683,276	5,934,108
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,978,621)	(6,839,923)
Donations received		299,980	139,154
Interest received		44,204	34,276
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		<u>48,839</u>	<u>(732,385)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6,867)	-
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>		<u>(6,867)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		41,972	(732,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>3,386,453</u>	<u>4,118,838</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	<u>3,428,425</u>	<u>3,386,453</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

Reporting entity

Community Restorative Centre is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements of the Company are as at and for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and without share capital. In accordance with the constitution of the Company, every member of the Company undertakes to contribute an amount limited to \$20 per member in the event of the winding up of the Company during the time that he or she is a member or within one year thereafter.

The Company is a not-for-profit entity and is primarily involved in providing support to prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families through a range of services.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the Company:

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 16 Leases

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

Impact of adoption

AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 were adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. The adoption of AASB-16 Leases impacted on opening retained profits as follows;

	NEW	PREVIOUS	DIFFERENCE
Non-Current Assets	\$467,967	\$ -	\$467,967
Lease Liabilities	(\$467,967)	\$ -	(\$467,967)
Net Assets			\$NIL

The financial statements are for Community Restorative Centre Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Community Restorative Centre Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

Basis of preparation

Community Restorative Centre Limited applies Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*. These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australia Accounting Standards. Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

Basis of Preparation (continued)

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity during the time that he or she is a member or within one year thereafter.

Accounting Policies

Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation effective life used for each class of depreciable assets is:

Motor vehicles	3-5 years
Office equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying costs 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 assets fair value less the costs to sell the 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. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Company incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The Company receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables

For all sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less a provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. 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. 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. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Provisions

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

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note 1 - Statement of significant accounting policies

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 2 - Revenue		
Revenue		
Members subscriptions	248	123
B Miles Women's Foundation	273,027	263,357
Newtown Neighborhood Centre Incorporated	130,659	126,146
Women's Housing Company Limited	37,602	218,457
Wentworth Community Housing Limited	196,760	191,136
NSW Department of Communities and Justice, Corrective Services NSW	911,587	706,533
Sydney Local Health District	165,300	160,200
NSW Health, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services	133,498	130,880
NSW Health, Alcohol and Other Drugs	58,569	91,396
Department of Community Services, Ageing, Disability	-	728,581
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	750,356	745,160
EIS Health Ltd T/As Central & Eastern Sydney Primary Health Network	620,263	647,283
NSW Department of Communities and Justice, Women NSW	313,380	302,740
Legal Aid New South Wales	75,474	55,411
Richard Southan Foundation	-	28,850
Wentwest Limited T/As Western Sydney Primary Health Network	418,982	469,052
Department of Justice, Crime Policy	-	113,636
Australian Federal Police	81,918	-
Network of Alcohol and Other Drugs Agencies	60,000	-
Other grants	22,800	47,000
Recovery from Unexpended Funds	242,489	368,826
Other operating revenue	5,902	36,525
	<u>4,498,814</u>	<u>5,431,292</u>
Other revenue		
Donations received	299,980	139,154
Interest income	44,204	34,276
Dividends	92	178
ATO Covid-19 Relief	50,000	-
<i>Total other income</i>	<u>394,276</u>	<u>173,608</u>
<i>Total revenue and other income</i>	<u>4,893,090</u>	<u>5,604,900</u>
Note 3 - Expenses		
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	13,045	24,543
Amortisation – Right of Use Assets	143,150	-
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	<u>156,195</u>	<u>24,543</u>
Note 4 - Cash and cash equivalents		
<i>Cash at bank and on hand</i>	151,681	796,803
<i>Short term bank deposits</i>	3,276,744	2,589,650
<i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i>	<u>3,428,425</u>	<u>3,386,453</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 5 - Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	443,016	281,752
Other receivables	3,120	16,703
Accrued income	4,854	12,482
Prepayments	2,300	13,405
Total current trade and other receivables	<u>453,290</u>	<u>324,342</u>
Note 6 - Financial assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,812	2,594
<i>Total non-current financial assets</i>	<u>1,812</u>	<u>2,594</u>
Movements in carrying amount		
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2019	2,594	2,678
Revaluation increment (decrement)	(782)	(84)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2020	<u>1,812</u>	<u>2,594</u>
Note 7 - Property, plant and equipment		
At 30 June 2019		
Cost	-	44,261
Accumulated depreciation	-	(24,543)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	-	19,718
Movements in carrying amounts		
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2019	-	19,718
Additions	6,867	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,377)	(11,668)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2020	<u>5,490</u>	<u>13,540</u>
Note 8 - Right of Use Assets		
Right of Use Assets – Lease Premises	467,967	-
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(143,150)	-
Total Right of Use Assets	<u>324,817</u>	<u>-</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED
ABN 75 411 263 189
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 9 - Trade and other payables		
Trade Payables	189,963	161,377
Grants Received in Advance	622,746	221,518
Grants Unexpended	211,522	317,113
Liabilities to employees	98,639	233,750
Income in Advance	228,163	227,929
Total trade and other payables	<u>1,351,033</u>	<u>1,161,687</u>

Note 10 - Provisions

Current

Employee entitlements – annual leave	298,815	282,642
Employee entitlements - long service leave	137,439	111,358
<i>Total current provisions</i>	<u>436,254</u>	<u>394,000</u>

Non Current

Employee entitlements - long service leave	36,709	54,641
<i>Total non-current provisions</i>	<u>36,709</u>	<u>54,641</u>

Note 11 - Lease Liabilities

Current

Lease liability - operating	152,931	-
<i>Total current Lease liabilities</i>	<u>152,931</u>	<u>-</u>

Non Current

Lease Liability - operating	183,016	-
<i>Total non-current lease liabilities</i>	<u>183,016</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 12 - Contingent liabilities

At balance date the Directors are not aware of the existence of any contingent liability.

Note 13 - Events occurring after balance date

There were no significant events occurring after balance date.

Note 14 - Company Details

The principal place of business for the company is
251 Canterbury Road
Canterbury NSW 2193

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED
ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Community Restorative Centre Limited as at 30 June 2020 and its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Community Restorative Centre Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This declaration is made in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 by:



R McCausland
Director



Ian Farmer
Director

24th September 2020



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Community Restorative Centre Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Community Restorative Centre Limited is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the company 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of The Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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 our 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 the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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 company's internal control.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company 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
- We communicate with the Directors 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.



David R Conroy
Principal
Level 2, 154 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dated this 24th day of September 2020

