# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability

(A Company Limited by Guarantee and registered with the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission)

ABN 25 001 318 967

# Annual Report - 30 June 2024

General Purpose Financial Statements under Simplified Disclosure Standards

# The New South Wales Council for Intellectual Disability Directors' report 30 June 2024

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

#### **Directors**

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Andrews, Gina Member
Carr, Alison Member
Chan, Shu Hua Member
Cooke, Steven Member
Harper, Judy Member

Hitchcock, Alex Member/Treasurer McKenzie, Fiona Member/Vice Chair Meltzer, Ariella Member/Secretary Newman, Jennifer Member /Vice Chair Member/Chair Nguyen, Quang Scott, Kylie Member Stewart, Jack Member Strike, Robert Member

Wright, Tracy Member/Acting CEO from May 2024

Young, Elizabeth Member

#### **Vision and Mission**

CID's vision is a community where all people with intellectual disability are valued.

CID's mission is to work with and for people with intellectual disability to make sure the community

- protects rights
- includes everyone
- supports people well.

CID's goals are identified in the Strategic Plan 2021-2024

- Make change Break down barriers to inclusion for people with intellectual disability.
- Empower people Support people with intellectual disability to run their own lives.
- Connect with communities Work with people we have not reached before.

#### Strategy for achieving the vision and mission

CID works to achieve its vision and mission through the development of innovative projects and systemic advocacy. The company would like to acknowledge funding received from Federal and State government and income received through inclusion services.

### **Principal activities**

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the organisation were

- Systemic advocacy on issues impacting people with intellectual disability including health, transport, Royal Commission and the NDIA.
- Projects addressing areas including health, supported decision making and employment.
- Provision of inclusion services for government, universities and disability providers in the areas of Easy Read, accessibility audits, focus groups and inclusion training.

### The New South Wales Council for Intellectual Disability Directors' report 30 June 2024

Information on directors

Name: Fiona McKenzie AM

Non-Executive Vice Chairperson Title:

Qualifications: Fiona received received an Order of Australia in 2022 for significant service to people

with intellectual disability.

Experience and expertise: Fiona has many years of advocacy, supporting CID campaigns on big issues like health.

She is an employee of Coles Ltd

Special responsibilities: Governance Committee

Steven Cooke Name:

Title: Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Steven has been doing advocacy for a long time and feels it is an important

responsibility as there are many people with disability who have not had the chance to

speak up. He is passionate about getting the NDIS right.

Special responsibilities:

Name: Alex Hitchcock

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:

Alex is a social worker in the Aged Care Team at St Vincent's Hospital, focusing on Experience and expertise:

Dementia care for patients and families. He completed a Masters In Social Work in

2023.

Alex was previously a Chartered Accountant with 15 years' experience in commercial

management and worked in roles across Retail, Technology and Media

Treasurer/Governance Committee Special responsibilities:

Shu Hua Chan Name:

Non-Executive Director Title:

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Shu Speaks 3 languages, English, Cantonese and Mandarin. She has been a carer for

both her parents and works at Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association of NSW

(MDAA), Self Advocacy Sydney and Side by Side Advocacy.

Special responsibilities:

Name: Alison Carr

Title: Non- Executive Director

Qualifications:

Alison has worked over 25 years in the Human Resources industry with the last 15 Experience and expertise:

years mainly in the Not for Profit space. Alison has experience working

collaboratively with CEOs, executive teams and senior leadership groups, as well as human resources teams to ensure staff are supported, and mentoring and leadership

is provided.

Governance Committee Special responsibilities:

Name: Judy Harper

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Judy has worked in the community sector for 35 years, predominantly with people in

contact with the justice system with complex needs, people with cognitive disabilities

and in advocacy.

Judy has been an independent representative on government and industry consultative groups and worked with support organisations to meet disability

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Directors' report 30 June 2024

standards, develop new models of support and improve the quality of individualised

supports.

Along with professional experience she also brings to the Board personal lived experience being the legal guardian of a person with an intellectual disability with

complex health needs for over 25 years.

Judy has also advocated for two people in contact with the justice system.

Special responsibilities: Governance Committee

Name: Ariella Meltzer

Title: Non-Executive director Qualifications: Social policy researcher

Experience and expertise: Ariella is a social policy researcher, focusing on disability, young people, peer

support, mentoring and how interpersonal relationships can be prioritised in human services. She also researches information accessibility, including Easy Read. She

has been working in these areas since 2010

Special responsibilities: Secretary/Governance Committee

Name: Jennifer Newman
Title: Vice Chairperson

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: From Jennifer's Wiradjuri culture she values storytelling and listening. Jennifer uses

it for communicating and connecting with other people, to gain support and to bring

on change. Jennifer joined the Board in 2020.

Special responsibilities: Vice Chairperson

Name: Quang Nguyen Title: Chairperson

Qualifications: National Australia Day Council Australian of the Year award 2012 and 2014

Experience and expertise: Quang is bilingual and often uses technology to communicate and do presentations.

He knows how new technologies can help people with disability to lead better lives. Quang has been on many transport advisory groups and on the boards of Diversity

Disability Alliance and the Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association.

Special responsibilities: Governance Committee

Name: Kylie Scott

Title: Non- Executive Director

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Kylie has been an active member at CID for many years. She has a strong

background in advocacy including being part of CID's Advocacy Group.

She is an accomplished and passionate public speaker about issues for people with

intellectual disability.

She has been a member of the Down Syndrome Australia Advisory Network and like having my ideas heard and asking important questions. He has been part of NSW

Ministry for Health advisory groups, showing her strong leadership and

organizational skills.

Special responsibilities:

Name: Jack Stewart

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Jack would like to work on the justice system, mental health and transport with the

Board. Jack joined the Board in 2020.

Special responsibilities: Governance Committee

Name: Robert Strike AM

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Directors' report 30 June 2024

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:

Robert received an Order of Australia in 2017 for services to the community in the

area of disability advocacy.

Experience and expertise: Robert believes strongly in citizen advocacy, and in self advocacy. Robert started

Self Advocacy Sydney, because there is nothing more important than helping people

speak up and give things a go. Mentoring is a huge part of Robert's work.

He loves training people and trying new things! Robert has done a lot of training for organisations, such as the NSW Police in how to work with people with intellectual

disability.

In 2017 and 2018 Robert spoke at the United Nations about how to include people

with intellectual disability.

Special responsibilities:

Name: Tracy Wright

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications: B. Soc Science Child and Adolescent Welfare, Graduate Certificate Management,

**Executive Masters Public Administration** 

Experience and expertise: Tracy's career has focused on working with vulnerable groups in the community and

human service sectors. She is an experienced executive leader, program director and change manager. Her passion is to contribute to positive social change. She is currently working as a consultant, using her knowledge and skills to support vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community. She has been working

closely with government, not-for-profit and non-government organisations.

She has an in depth operational knowledge of change management combined with expert communication, collaboration, and relationship management skills. She brings

all these skills and experience to the CID Board.

Special responsibilities: Acting CEO

Name: Elizabeth Young

Title: Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise: Elizabeth has been active in advocacy for many years and involved in advocacy

groups in the eastern suburbs. She has worked with the Centre for Disability Studies and been a volunteer and member at CID. Elizabeth has spoken in public about my

life including at an ASID conference and brings a lot of knowledge and lived

experience to the board.

Special responsibilities:

#### Company secretary

Ariella Meltzer has held the role of Company Secretary since November 2023.

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Limited Directors' report 30 June 2024

### Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full B	oard	Governance Committe	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Androus Cine	4	F		
Andrews, Gina	4	5		
Carr, Alison	5	5	5	6
Chan, Shu Hua	3	5		
Cooke, Steven	4	5	2	2
Harper, Judy	5	5	6	6
Hitchcock, Alex	4	5	6	6
McKenzie, Fiona	4	5	5	6
Meltzer, Ariella	4	5		
Newman, Jennifer	4	5		
Nguyen, Quang	5	5	2	4
Scott, Kylie	4	5		
Stewart, Jack	4	5		
Strike, Robert	3	5		
Wright, Tracy	4	4		
Young, Elizabeth	3	5		

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

## Contributions on winding up

In the event of the company being wound up, Individual members are required to contribute a maximum of \$1each, organisational members contribute \$50 each. Life members and members with intellectual disability are not required to contribute.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$473, based on 23 current individual members and 9 organisational members.

### Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Limited Directors' report 30 June 2024

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

\_\_\_\_\_

Alex Hitchcock

Alex Hitchcock Director

20 September 2024 Sydney

# GRAEME GREEN FCA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

ABN 77 823 539 909

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Telephone: (02) 9231 6166 Facsimile: (02) 9231 6155 Mobile: 0419 236 495

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Directors NSW Council for Intellectual Disability 418A Elizabeth Street Surry Hills NSW 2010

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMMISSION ACT 2012

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year period 30 June 2024, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Graeme Green FCA

Registered Company Auditor

June hoser

No. 15169

Dated 1 October

2024

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Contents 30 June 2024

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### **General information**

The financial statements cover The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability functional and presentation currency.

The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 10 October 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Revenue			
Government funding Philanthropic funds Rendering of services Interest income Other income		2,931,992 830,289 786,510 117,480 17,595	3,506,745 684,297 851,663 72,931 17,433
Total revenue and other income	3	4,683,866	5,133,070
Expenses Advertising and promotion Management and community program costs Employee benefits expense Depreciation Other expenses Finance costs Total expenses	-	8,075 614,093 4,079,989 155,003 127,237 20,744 <b>5,005,142</b>	13,425 570,374 4,020,099 142,089 159,787 3,932 <b>4,909,707</b>
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		(321,274)	223,363
Other comprehensive income for the year	_		
Total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year	=	(321,274)	223,363

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Assets			
Current assets	_		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	858,014	1,220,570
Trade and other receivables	6	261,660	129,798
Financial assets	7	1,602,001	2,655,797
Other assets	8	33,327	32,661
Total current assets		2,755,002	4,038,826
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	30,016	53,820
Right-of-use assets	9	283,030	427,145
Financial assets	7	42,625	39,014
Total non-current assets		355,671	519,979
Total assets		3,110,673	4,558,805
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	325,635	357,385
Lease liabilities Employee benefits	11 12	152,391 205,757	125,377
Deferred income	12	1,035,960	175,721 2,030,841
Total current liabilities	-	1,719,743	2,689,324
Non-current liabilities	-		<u> </u>
Lease liabilities	11	149,921	313,971
Employee benefits	12	88,009	81,236
Provisions	13	40,000	40,000
Total non-current liabilities	-	277,930	435,207
Total liabilities	-	1,997,673	3,124,531
Net assets	<u>-</u>	1,113,000	1,434,274
Equity			
Retained surpluses	-	1,113,000	1,434,274
Total equity	=	1,113,000	1,434,274

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Accumulated Funds \$	Total Funds \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,210,911	1,210,911
Net surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	223,363	223,363
Total comprehensive income for the year	223,363	223,363
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,434,274	1,434,274
	Accumulated Funds \$	Total Funds \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	Funds	Funds
Balance at 1 July 2023  Net surplus/(deficit) for the year  Other comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year	Funds \$	Funds \$
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	<b>Funds</b> <b>\$</b> 1,434,274	Funds \$ 1,434,274

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Government grants and receipts from customers Interest received Memberships and donations Payments to suppliers and employees Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	18	3,422,048 117,480 925 (4,953,194) (1,412,741)	2,817,550 72,931 1,150 (3,918,218) (1,026,586)
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Lease payments Redemption of short-term investments Net cash generated (used) in investing activities		1,050,185 1,050,185	(27,416) (130,050) ———————————————————————————————————
Net cash from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(362,556)	454,352
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,220,570	766,218
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	858,014	1,220,570

### Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 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.

#### Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

#### Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

#### Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

#### Sales revenue

Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

#### **Donations**

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

#### Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

## Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

#### Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

#### Volunteer services

The company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

#### Income tax

As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

#### 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.

#### 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 three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

#### Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment 20% Computer equipment 33%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

#### Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### Deferred income

Deferred income represents the company's obligation to transfer services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the services to the customer.

### **Employee benefits**

#### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

### Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

#### Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

## Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as p art of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

#### Leases

### The Company as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

### Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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.

#### 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.

# Note 3. Revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from grants & funding Government grants Philanthropic funds	2,931,992 830,290	3,506,745 684,297
Rendering of services Collaborations with universities Inclusion services	119,225 667,285	164,664 590,102
Inclusion Australia	<del></del>	96,897 851,663
	4,548,792	5,042,705
Other income Donations	925	1,150
Other income	<u>16,670</u> 17,595	16,283 17,433
Interest income	117,480	72,932
Total revenue	4,683,867	5,133,070
Disaggregation of revenue  The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers regarding the Inclusion servi	ce is as follows:	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Geographical regions Australia New Zealand	667,285	576,995 13,107
Note 4. Expenses		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Surplus for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
Auditor's remuneration Depreciation Lease amortisation (related to rental of premises) Superannuation contributions	17,163 10,880 144,115 369,712	18,284 22,598 119,491 351,344
	557,772	542,147

# Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash at bank	858,014	1,220,570
Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Trade receivables Less: Provision for doubtful debts	261,660	129,798 -
	261,660	129,798
Note 7. Financial assets		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current Short term deposits	1,602,001	2,655,797
Non-current Security deposits	42,625	39,014
Note 8. Current assets - other		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Prepayments	33,327	32,661

# Note 9. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

a. Property, plant and equipment	2024 \$	2023 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost	119,644	132,560
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(119,644)	(119,644)
		12,916
	475.040	475.040
Plant and equipment - at cost	175,043	175,043
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(145,027)	(134,139)
	30,016	40,904
Total Property, plant and equipment – net book value	30,016	53,820
b. Rights of use assets		
Rights of use assets	439,348	439,348
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(156,319)	(12,204)
Total Rights of use assets – net book value	283,030	427,145

# Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

			Rights of
	Leasehold	Plant and	use assets
	improvements \$	equipment \$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023 Additions	12,916	40,904	427,145
Depreciation expense Write-off	- - 12,916	(10,888)	(144,115)
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	30,016	283,030

# Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade payables	58,190	8,105
GST payable	125,416	141,091
Other payables	142,029	180,834
Super payable		27,355
	325,635	357,385

# Note 11. Lease liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current- Lease liabilities	152,391	125,377
Non-current- Lease liabilities	149,921	313,971
Note 12. Employee benefits		
	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Current liabilities Provision for redundancy Short-term employee benefits	51,335 154,422	- 175,721
	205,757	175,721
Non-Current liabilities – Long-term employee benefits	88,009	81,236
Note 13. Provisions		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non Current liabilities – Provision for make good lease	40,000	40,000

# Note 14. Limited by Guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up, the constitution states that organisational members are required to contribute a maximum of 50 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company and individual members contribute 1. At 30 June 2024, the number of members in these categories was 32, the members with intellectual disability and Life members are not required to make a contribution. (2023 – 262)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Members' guarantee	473	654

# Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

# Pinnacle Charity Company Limited by Guarantee RDR General Purpose Limited Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2020

### Note 16. Commitments

The company had the following rental commitments for expenditure:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Less than a year	164,093	158,355
From 1 year to 5 years	168,238	318,656
	332,331	477,012

### Note 17. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The following figures represent remuneration for our executive leadership. Our Directors are volunteers and therefore receive no remuneration

receive no remuneration	2024 \$	2023 \$
Aggregate key management personnel compensation	459,992	543,050

Note 18. Cash Flow Information	2024 \$	2023 \$
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) after income tax to net cash from operating activities	*	<b>¥</b>
Profit /(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(321,274)	223,363
Adjustment for:		
- depreciation & amortisation	155,003	142,089
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
- decrease / (increase) in receivables	(131,862)	(61,681)
- decrease / (increase) in other assets	(666)	(2,875)
- increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(18,834)	146,783
- increase / (decrease) in deferred income	(994,881)	(1,511,328)
- increase/ (decrease) in employee benefits & provisions	(100,227)	37,063
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	(1,412,741)	(1,026,586)

# Note 19. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

# The New South Wales Council For Intellectual Disability Responsible persons' declaration 30 June 2024

The responsible persons declare that, in the responsible persons' opinion:

- (a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable
- (b) the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

The responsible persons declare that, in the responsible persons' opinion:

Alex Hitchcock

Alex Hitchcock

Director

20 September 2024 Sydney

# GRAEME GREEN FCA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

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# NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL FOR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY ABN 25 001 318 967 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS of NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL FOR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

### **Report on the Audited Financial Report**

# **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial report being a general purpose simplified disclosure financial report of New South Wales Council for Intellectual Disability (registered entity) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, 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 to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by those charged with governance (being the Responsible Persons').

In my opinion the financial report of New South Wales Council for Intellectual Disability has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act), including:

- giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended applicable to the registered entity; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

# **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

# GRAEME GREEN FCA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

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

The Responsible Persons are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance 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 Responsible Persons' for the Financial Report

The Responsible Persons' are responsible for the preparation of the general purpose financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the Responsible Persons' determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

# GRAEME GREEN FCA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continue)

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due
  to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and
  obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for
  one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions,
  misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
  expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Responsible Persons.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Responsible Persons' 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I are required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Responsible Persons' regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Graeme Green

Registered Company Auditor

June luser

No:15169

Dated: 10 October, 2024