LAW AND JUSTICE FOUNDATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Annual Report

2014

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Letter of transmittal

10 December 2014

The Hon. Brad Hazzard MP
Attorney General of NSW
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Attorney

I present to you a copy of the Annual Report of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales for the financial year 2013–2014.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and approved by the Foundation's Board of Governors.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the tabling of the report in both Houses of Parliament as soon as practicable.

Yours sincerely

Paul Stein
Chair
Board of Governors

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Our organisation

About the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales

Who we are

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is an independent, statutory, not-for-profit organisation established in 1967 to improve access to justice for the people of NSW. It is incorporated in NSW by the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* (NSW).

Our purpose

Our purpose is to advance the fairness and equity of the justice system, and to improve access to justice for socially and economically disadvantaged people.

What we believe

The Foundation's purpose is underpinned by the following beliefs:

- a fair and equitable justice system is essential for a democratic, civil society
- reform should, where possible, be based on sound research
- people need accurate, understandable information to have equitable access to justice
- community support agencies and non-government organisations play a critical role in improving access to justice for disadvantaged people.

What we do

- Identify legal and access to justice needs, particularly of socially and economically disadvantaged people
- Identify effective legal system reforms and access to justice initiatives through evaluation and research
- Improve access to justice through:
  - contributing to the availability of understandable legal information
  - supporting projects and organisations that improve access to justice
  - disseminating information about access to justice and effective reforms and initiatives.

Our goals and objectives

Goal 1: Identify legal and access to justice needs through rigorous, evidence-based research and the analysis of information from internal and external sources

1.1 Develop a sustained assessment of legal and access to justice needs, particularly of socially and economically disadvantaged people (the A2JLN program)

1.2 Respond to emerging access to justice issues in NSW

Goal 2: Identify effective reforms, initiatives and programs to address legal needs

2.1A Develop a framework for discussion, research, policy and service delivery around what works to address legal need

2.1B Critically examine key concepts and strategies and their application to the public legal assistance context

2.2 Identify, assess and report on what is known about the 'effectiveness' of particular strategies

2.3 Build the research and evaluation evidence base

2.4 Promote and support a culture of evaluation and evidence-based practice in the legal assistance sector

Goal 3: Improve access to justice through the support and conduct of selected projects, community legal education and referral programs, and the dissemination of data, analysis and information

3.1 Support projects – the grants program

3.2 Facilitate legal sector relationships and coordination

3.3 Community legal education and referral program

3.4 Disseminate data, analysis and information to improve access to justice

Goal 4: Optimise the capacity and capabilities of the Foundation through cost-effective resource and information management

4.1 Develop the information management capabilities of the Foundation

4.2 Manage resources efficiently and cost-effectively

Board of Governors

The Board consists of eight members who are appointed for a term of three years. The Board determines policies for the implementation of the objects of the Foundation. The Director conducts and manages the affairs of the Foundation in accordance with the directions of the Board. Board members at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

The Hon. Paul Stein AM QC is the Chair of the Law and Justice Foundation Board of Governors. He became a judge in 1983 and was appointed to the Land and Environment Court in 1985. In 1997, he was appointed to the Court of Appeal where he remained until his retirement in 2004. He has undertaken a number of reports and reviews for the government, and is the former chair of the Board of the NSW Environment Protection Authority. He has chaired committees and associations, in particular the Council of the Community Justice Centres and the National Consumer Affairs Advisory Council Community Justice Centres of NSW. He has written numerous articles and papers on environmental, administrative and consumer law, as well as on human rights and discrimination.

Jason Behrendt is an Aboriginal solicitor at Chalk & Fitzgerald Lawyers and Consultants specialising in advising Aboriginal corporations and land councils in relation to land rights, native title and Commonwealth and state environmental legislation. Prior to this he worked with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, reporting on the operation of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Geraldine Daley is a Director of the Incorporated Legal Practice Colin Daley Quinn. She is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Geraldine was a Law Society Councillor from 2001 to 2010 and served on a number of committees during this time. She is a Solicitor Advocate, a Dispute Resolution Practitioner and an Administrative Decision Maker. Geraldine's term as a Board member ended on 5 March 2014.

The Hon. Shaoquett Moselmane MLC was elected to the Legislative Council of the NSW Parliament in December 2009. Prior to his election to the NSW Parliament, he was the Mayor of Rockdale City Council and ran his own legal practice. Shaoquett has a long-standing involvement with multicultural communities throughout NSW.

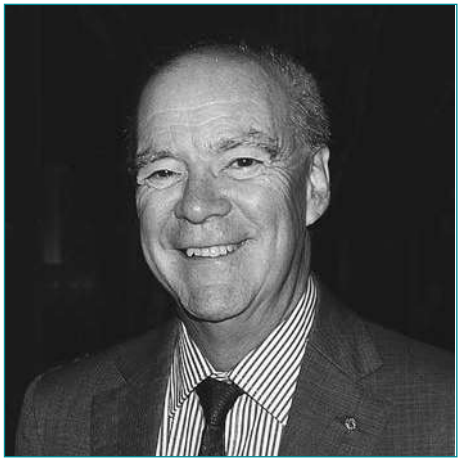
Geoff Mulherin CSC has been Director of the Foundation since November 2000.

The Hon. Kevin Rozzoli AM is the chair of the Foundation's Investment Sub-Committee. He was the member for the NSW electorate of Hawkesbury from 1973 until his retirement from politics in 2003, and from 1988 to 1995, he was the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Kevin was admitted to the NSW Bar in 1985. He is an Associate of the Centre for Democratic Institutions (ANU), and on the board of a number of not-for-profit organisations including the Public Interest Advocacy Centre, Environmental Defenders Office and the Australasian Study of Parliament Group. For the past 30 years Kevin has been chair of the Haymarket Foundation.

John Sheahan QC has been in practice at the bar since 1985, and appointed as senior counsel in 1997. His principal areas of practice are corporate law, competition, and banking and finance. In 2004, he was Counsel Assisting the Special Commission of Inquiry into certain transactions involving James Hardie. He is a past president of the Public Interest Law Clearing House and currently a member of the board of the Haymarket Foundation.

Professor Julie Stubbs is a criminologist and Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of NSW and was appointed to the board on 11 February 2013. She was previously Professor of Criminology at the University of Sydney, where she had been Director of the Institute of Criminology. Before becoming an academic, Julie was a senior researcher with the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Year in review



Message from the Chair

Mixed feelings

In many ways 2013–2014 has been a mix of the best of times and the worst of times. The best of times refers to the great work of the Foundation, which I will elaborate on shortly. The worst of times relates to the core funding of the Foundation which seems to bear little or no relationship to the influence and success of the Foundation's work.

On a number of independent measures the Foundation's work, especially its research work, has gained more recognition and has had more influence this year and over the last two to three years than ever before. For the first time in Australia we have a comprehensive and rigorous analysis of the legal needs of the community that is widely used, referred to, and acted upon. More work is still required to further understand legal needs, particularly among harder to reach groups and in relation to more intractable problems. But as a result of the Foundation's work building upon the best international research, we now have a very sound basis for strategies and initiatives to address that legal need as effectively and as efficiently as possible.

The Productivity Commission, in its investigation into access to justice arrangements for the community, has recognised the value of the Foundation's work. A glance through the draft report, released in April 2014, sees the Foundation and its work referenced regularly throughout the 1,000-page document. When it came to data relevant to the legal needs of the community, the Productivity Commission turned to the Foundation. No other comparable data set existed. No other source of information to assist the Commission to do its work was available.

The themes and key learnings from our legal needs work are fast becoming the dominant orthodoxy, at least in the legal assistance sector. Beyond that, the research has clear influence on public policy. From the Commonwealth's 2009 *A Strategic Framework for Access to Justice in the Federal Civil Justice System,* to the October 2014 *National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance 2015–20*, the Foundation's 'fingerprints' are everywhere to be seen – even if they are not always formally acknowledged. In New South Wales, the announcement by the Attorney General of new funding guidelines for community legal services referred to the Foundation's research and the new insights it provided as a reason for reviewing and updating these guidelines.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has worked closely with the Foundation providing some funding to assist us in conducting a number of projects, including our work leading to the two latest reports (released in

late 2014) – *Reshaping legal assistance services: building on the evidence base – A discussion paper* and *Lawyer availability and population change in regional, rural and remote areas of New South Wales* – and the legal needs work of the Foundation is influencing key policy developments at the Commonwealth level. These include the work of the Commonwealth's Civil Justice Evidence Base Project, and the development of the new *National Strategic Framework* I mentioned above.

The Foundation's expertise in the evaluation and assessment of legal assistance services has been recognised in the research alliance with Legal Aid NSW. We are very thankful that Legal Aid NSW sees the benefit of using high quality research to inform their service delivery, and, importantly, to allow scrutiny of their programs in order to improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of their service delivery.

This reporting year saw substantial effort committed to developing an important report that provides a framework for improving and reshaping legal assistance services. That work bridges the gap between the rigorous assessment of legal needs and practical, on-the-ground experiences across the different types of environments throughout New South Wales – from remote to inner regional to outer suburban areas. The resulting discussion paper lays the foundation for both discussion and reforms as the legal assistance service sector seeks to meet the legal needs of the community and improve access to justice in the present and future funding environments.

The worst of times

Despite the quality of the research and other work the Foundation does; despite the influence and impact that it has had in the last three years in particular; the Foundation's funding has been in decline. In early 2014 we received word from our core funding body, the Public Purpose Fund (PPF) Trustees, that the Foundation's funding for next year (2014–2015) would drop to a level of $1.25 million – representing a cumulative drop of almost half over the same three-year period that the Foundation's work has been having so much impact and influence.

The Foundation has been providing great value for money to the people of New South Wales, and the Australian community more broadly, through all its work. Few organisations have been able to produce work of such quality and had the influence in areas relevant to their statutory mandate for such a small financial investment. We have now dropped well below the level of core income – around $2 million annually – that the Board believes is the minimum necessary to achieve our statutory mandate. With its modest reserves, the Foundation will be able to continue to perform at a minimum level for the next two to three years but that cannot last.

Achieving the Foundation's statutory mandate

The Annual Report highlights how the work of the Foundation across its full range of operations, including its research, grants program, plain language information and annual Justice Awards, contributes to the achievement of its statutory objects (s5, *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000*), and in doing so also contributes to the achievement of s292 of the *Legal Profession Act 2004*. The Foundation ensures that all of its work is focused on contributing to achieving our statutory mandate. Its strategic and business planning processes ensure resources are committed to projects which have been identified and aligned to the statutory mandate. The Foundation values its independent status but places equal emphasis on its evidence-based approach. Its focus is on providing information that assists policy makers and legal assistance sector providers to do their work as efficiently and effectively as possible. To maintain the level of operations that has seen the production of the important and influential research, grants and other work, funding for the Foundation needs to be maintained at a minimum, adequate level.

Conclusion

In all the circumstances, 2013–2014 has been an extremely busy year for the Foundation. Apart from its ongoing operational work, the Foundation has had to make some adjustments in size. We have reduced the scope of the work we do and relocated to new premises to keep overheads at the lowest possible level.

I do sincerely thank the PPF Trustees for their ongoing support for the work of the Foundation. I also thank the others who have provided specific project funding to support the Foundation in its important work. We are in difficult economic circumstances, and we understand the PPF Trustees' dilemma as they seek to manage a

reducing Fund. I would also like to thank the NSW Attorney General and the Department of Justice NSW for their support of the Foundation – without which we could not perform the work that we do.

As always, it has been a great pleasure to serve as Chair of the Board of the Foundation, and I would like to thank the staff in particular for their commitment and dedication throughout the year, despite the challenges they faced. They can be very proud of the products they have delivered and the influence they have had. I would also like to thank my fellow members of the Board and the Director of the Foundation for their work during the year and their engagement with the important work of the Foundation. Finally, as always, I remind the reader that the new reporting year is well underway and the Foundation is hard at work with new programs and endeavours. I encourage everyone to take an interest in the valuable work of the Foundation and to consider how the Foundation's work can help them as they seek to improve access to justice and meet the legal needs of the community.

Paul Stein
Chair
Board of Governors
November 2014

Message from the Director

2013–2014 has been a challenging year in many respects for the Foundation. But we have remained active and committed to making a valuable contribution to improving access to justice and meeting the legal needs of the community in New South Wales, particularly through assisting efficient and effective service delivery.

When I wrote this message for last year's Annual Report I mentioned that the publication of the Legal Australia-Wide (LAW) Survey in late 2012 was in many ways a turning point. While not suggesting that we yet had all the answers, or understood all there was needed to understand about the legal needs of the community, I was able to say that through the efforts of the Foundation's almost 10-year long Access to Justice and Legal Needs program, which built on similar international evidence-based research, we were in a much better position to understand legal needs. The 'turning point' related to the opportunity the Foundation had to focus more of our effort on the second of our key research priorities – to identifying 'what works' to meet those legal needs efficiently and effectively.

It is pleasing that despite the contracting funding environment for the Foundation we were able to direct sufficient resources over the year to this important task to make some significant contributions to the sector.

Legal assistance services discussion paper

Foremost among these has been the research that has led to the publication of our latest major report entitled *Reshaping legal assistance services: building on the evidence base – A discussion paper*. This report breaks new ground both for the Foundation and for the sector generally, and assists service providers, policy makers and researchers to undertake the next steps as they seek to meet the legal needs of the community. It does not attempt to provide a simplistic formula to do this, as one size does not fit all. But rather, the report provides a framework for moving forward by first critically examining the key themes that emerge from the best legal needs research, and then exploring these in the context of the practical experience and good practice gained in meeting those legal needs in a range of metropolitan, rural, regional and remote areas. This framework outlines the questions to be considered and identifies a range of models to assist service providers and policy makers plan and implement new policies and services.

The research for the report was undertaken during the 2014 financial year, and while the report was not launched until after the end of the financial year, the research had already had an important impact well before this. The draft *National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance 2015–20* that was considered by the Law Crime & Community Safety Committee (LCCSC) in early October is clearly based on the themes contained in the report. Further, the influence of this research can be seen in other review work, such as in the Productivity Commission *Access to Justice Arrangements* Draft Report. Important also is the fact that the report identifies some key research gaps and priorities for the Foundation and others to pursue as we seek to learn much more about what is effective at meeting the legal needs of the community.

Identifying what works

I have reported previously that one of the great challenges in the area of trying to identify 'what works' to meet legal need has been the paucity of high quality, rigorous research and evaluation. There is much work yet to do to make a difference, and the Foundation has made important progress over the year in a number of ways.

Throughout the year the Foundation has explored what 'early intervention' might mean in the provision of legal assistance services, particularly where the evidence suggests that many of those for whom legal assistance services are directed don't seek assistance, or come to the justice system much later in the life of the legal issue.

We have also undertaken work to identify the best available evidence on what addresses legal needs principally through the systematic review of the literature in relation to particular legal issues. The Foundation has worked on a paper concerning the effectiveness of community legal education and developed a short user-friendly guide to reviewing literature on what works in service delivery that any organisation within the sector could adopt. These papers will be published in the next reporting year.

Legal Aid NSW research alliance

The Foundation's research alliance with Legal Aid NSW has played an important role in our work to identify 'what works' to address legal needs and to address the gaps in research and evaluation. As the Chair has already commented, we are very grateful to Legal Aid NSW for their commitment to using the best available evidence to inform their service delivery, and for their willingness to critically evaluate the work that they do in order to learn lessons and to improve outcomes. In particular, during the year the Foundation's researchers have been involved in a review of the Legal Aid NSW outreach legal services, producing two reports in relation to these. Further, while not yet published, the Foundation's researchers have evaluated the partnership between Legal Aid NSW and Settlement Services International formed to provide better legal assistance to newly-arrived migrants through improved targeting and collaboration.

This work has been accompanied by further analysis of the LAW Survey data, not only to shed further insight into particular legal needs, but also to contribute to a better understanding of what works to address that legal need. Sixteen short papers reporting on the further analysis of LAW Survey data were published and well received throughout the year.

Data

When I wrote this report last year I also spoke at some length about the plan for a data strategy. The Foundation has been a pioneer in the innovative use of administrative data in the legal assistance services sector to contribute to our research and add value to the organisations providing legal assistance services. The impact of this work is clear. It underpinned the data recommendations of the Commonwealth's 2009 report called *A Strategic Framework for Access to Justice in the Federal Civil Justice System*, it has influenced the findings and recommendations in the Productivity Commission's *Access to Justice Arrangements* Draft Report, and it has inspired the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department's Civil Justice Evidence Base Project. This work has assisted the Foundation to answer the key questions emanating from the sector, as well as prompt further analysis to better inform the sector in relation to planning for new services and policy.

We will continue to make the best use of the data that is available, in light of the unfolding revolution in the production and use of data. Many new initiatives in government and elsewhere are commencing or being considered to provide greater access to large data sets. Our legal needs research has highlighted the integrated nature of the problems (legal and non-legal) that people face, as well as the increased vulnerability of certain groups with legal and non-legal problems. The linkage and combination of data from legal and non-legal sources has the potential to assist policy makers and service providers in their quest to meet legal need.

Unfortunately, due to reducing resources, over the reporting year we have not been able to make much further progress on this aspect of our work, despite being able to use our data to provide timely answers to inquiries from across the sector to assist service delivery. Our reducing resources have highlighted the difficulties of maintaining projects such as our Data Digest Online (DDO) in its interactive, online form. Given the importance of data to the work the Foundation does, and the importance of data in informing service delivery and policy making in the legal assistance service sector into the future, the Foundation continues to maintain the broader

Legal Assistance Services Data Digest (LASDD) and intends, subject to resources, to continue to seek new and innovative ways to access and use relevant data to assist in improving access to justice in New South Wales. However, unless our income increases over the years ahead by a modest amount, many of the gains made through this strategy may be lost.

The remainder of this report describes our other activities, including our grants program, which this year supported projects that improved access to justice and service delivery for culturally and linguistically diverse people in the Mt Druitt area, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people experiencing domestic violence, Indigenous people with family law problems in the Northern Rivers area, Aboriginal people with low literacy levels across NSW with criminal law matters, unrepresented defendants in Apprehended Violence Orders (AVO) matters, residents of residential parks, Aboriginal women leaving prison, and victims of sexual assault and family violence.

As always, the Foundation remains very conscious of seeking the most effective ways to use the resources we receive. We are very thankful for the support we receive from the Public Purpose Fund and the Attorney General and others. It is our hope that in the years ahead we will be able to secure sufficient core funding to allow us to maintain our operations at an adequate level.

Conclusion

2013–2014 has been an important year for the Foundation. We have continued to produce high quality work and have had an influence 'beyond our weight', against a background of financial pressures prompting our relocation to new premises and a reduction in staffing. Through all this, the Foundation staff members have demonstrated patience and professionalism. I would like to thank all the staff for their commitment and effort throughout the year. I would also like to thank the Chair and the Board of the Foundation for their support and guidance. And finally, I'd like to thank the many colleagues and organisations from around the sector and elsewhere who have worked with us this year on a range of projects. It is only with your involvement and collaboration that we can produce the work that we do.

Geoff Mulherin
Director
November 2014

Excerpt from the
Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000

5 Objects of Foundation

(1) The objects of the Foundation are to contribute to the development of a fair and equitable justice system which addresses the legal needs of the community and to improve access to justice by the community (in particular, by economically and socially disadvantaged people).

(2) Without limiting section 6, in attaining its objects the Foundation may do any one or more of the following:

(a) conduct and sponsor research (including inter-disciplinary research) into the law, the justice system, alternative dispute resolution and the legal profession,

(b) collect, assess and disseminate information about the justice system,

(c) conduct and sponsor projects aimed at facilitating access to justice and access to information about the justice system,

(d) promote education about the justice system.

Performance 2013–2014

The Foundation has established four goals against which it develops activities and measures its performance. The following section describes how we performed against these goals in 2013–2014.

Goal 1	Identify legal and access to justice needs through rigorous, evidence-based research and the analysis of information from internal and external sources

Strategy 1.1: Develop a sustained assessment of legal and access to justice needs, particularly of socially and economically disadvantaged people (the A2JLN program)

Access to Justice and Legal Needs program (A2JLN)

The Foundation's A2JLN program aims to provide a rigorous and sustained assessment of legal and access to justice needs in NSW, especially of disadvantaged people. The program comprises a series of projects involving consultations and submissions, literature analysis, original survey work and qualitative and quantitative analyses.

The A2JLN program has provided significant information regarding the legal and access to justice needs of the community, and of socially and economically disadvantaged people in particular which has been used by government, community and other organisations to develop policy and plan service delivery.

The program's objectives are to examine the ability of disadvantaged people to:

- obtain legal assistance, including information, basic legal advice, initial legal assistance and legal representation
- participate effectively in the legal system, including access to courts, tribunals and formal alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- obtain assistance from non-legal early intervention and preventative mechanisms, non-legal forms of redress and community-based justice
- participate effectively in law reform processes.

Importantly, the program adopts three research methodology streams to approach the issue of legal need from three different intersecting directions.

Expressed legal need

Data routinely collected by not-for-profit legal service providers such as Legal Aid NSW, LawAccess NSW and community legal centres provides a valuable source of information about the types of legal inquiries these services receive and how they vary for different communities.

Unexpressed legal need

Policy makers and service providers often ask whether those seeking legal assistance represent the majority of people with legal needs. Modelled on leading recent international research, the Foundation's LAW Survey provides the first empirical insight into both expressed and unexpressed need (that is, need for which assistance has not been sought) in the community.

Reports targeting particular disadvantaged groups and particular issues

As the first two methodologies are unlikely to adequately cover some particular disadvantaged groups or some particular issues affecting these groups, the third methodological stream of the A2JLN program includes qualitative analyses of the legal needs of selected groups and the targeted analyses of particular issues.

Legal Assistance Services Data Digest and Data Digest Online

The Legal Assistance Services Data Digest (LASDD) brings together standardised data from NSW public legal assistance services and selected ABS demographic data. It contains information on the type of legal matters about which inquiries are made, the demographic characteristics of those

seeking legal assistance and the pathways that service users take to resolve their legal problems. The data is used to provide information on the pattern of expressed legal need across different geographic areas of NSW, changes in expressed legal need over time, and the expressed legal need of different demographic communities.

The Data Digest Online (DDO) is a web-based application that provides access to some of this data for participating agencies. The DDO presents data through interactive tables, charts and maps. In this reporting year, the DDO was updated with the latest data from each agency and refinements were made to the interactive dashboards, maps and reports.

Major A2JLN reports to date

Access to justice background paper (2003)

Access to justice roundtable (2003)

Public consultations report (2003)

Service provider analysis

Data digest: a compendium of service usage data from NSW legal assistance and dispute resolution services, 1999–2002 (2004)

Data Digest Online: set of interactive, online reports allowing the presentation, comparison and mapping of legal assistance data, available to participating agencies through password-protected access

Quantitative surveys

Bega Valley pilot (2003)

Justice made to measure: NSW legal needs survey in disadvantaged areas (2006)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: Campbelltown (*Justice Issues* Paper 4, 2008)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: Fairfield (*Justice Issues* Paper 5, 2008)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: Nambucca (*Justice Issues* Paper 6, 2008)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: Newcastle (*Justice Issues* Paper 7, 2008)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: South Sydney (*Justice Issues* Paper 8, 2008)

NSW Legal Needs Survey in disadvantaged areas: Walgett (*Justice Issues* Paper 9, 2008)

The legal needs of people with different types of chronic illness or disability (*Justice Issues* Paper 11, 2009)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Australia (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in New South Wales (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Queensland (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in South Australia (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Tasmania (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in the Australian Capital Territory (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in the Northern Territory (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Victoria (2012)

Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Western Australia (2012)

Law and disorders: illness/disability and the experience of everyday problems involving the law (*Justice Issues* Paper 17, 2013)

Qualitative research

The legal needs of older people (2004)

No home, no justice? The legal needs of homeless people (2005)

On the edge of justice: the legal needs of people with a mental illness in NSW (2006)

Taking justice into custody: the legal needs of prisoners (July 2008)

Taking justice into custody: the legal needs of prisoners – summary report (*Justice Issues* Paper 2, 2008)

By the People, for the People? Community participation in law reform (2010)

By the People, for the People? Community participation in law reform – summary report (*Justice Issues* Paper 13, 2011)

Integrated methods

Pathways to justice: the role of non-legal services (*Justice Issues* Paper 1, 2007)

Fine but not fair: fines and disadvantage (*Justice Issues* Paper 3, 2008)

Cognitive impairment, legal need and access to justice (*Justice Issues* Paper 10, 2009)

It is intended that the LASDD will remain the principal medium for the collection, cleaning, harmonisation, storage and analysis of legal assistance sector service use data. However, in the context of restricted funding, it is unlikely that the Foundation will be able to continue to maintain the DDO in its current form beyond 2015 unless additional funding is provided.

Legal Australia-Wide (LAW) Survey

In October 2012, the Foundation published a series of nine major reports on the findings from the LAW Survey – the largest national legal needs survey conducted anywhere in the world. The LAW Survey involved telephone interviews with a representative sample of 20,716 residents across Australia. A report was produced for each Australian jurisdiction, detailing legal need for Australia as a whole and for each state/territory.

The survey reports were well received by the legal sector, having an immediate impact on informing and underpinning policy and service delivery at the national and state/territory level. The LAW Survey has proved particularly powerful because it provides:

- the most comprehensive and rigorous study ever conducted in Australia examining the legal problems that people experience, the actions they take, where they go for advice, the barriers they face to obtain that advice, and the outcomes they achieve.
- the first-ever rigorous means of comparison of legal needs, responses and outcomes between the Australian jurisdictions.
- a sound basis for comparing legal needs, responses and outcomes between Australia and other jurisdictions internationally. Learning from both what is different and what is similar, policy makers and service providers can now have confidence in a broader range of research findings to inform their work.

Further analysis of LAW Survey dataset

Following publication of the nine major LAW Survey reports, the Foundation has published 26 short papers highlighting key findings to improve accessibility to the wealth of information contained in major reports. Four excerpt papers were published in 2013–2014.

In addition, another 15 short papers have been completed, based on new interrogation and analyses of the LAW Survey dataset. These papers capitalise on the unprecedented size of the LAW Survey dataset by reporting on additional, finer grained, pioneering analyses to explore under-researched areas of legal need and access to justice, including the legal needs of hard-to-reach demographic groups.

Twelve short papers based on new analyses were published in 2013–2014. They provided important new insight into the legal needs of:

- younger people
- people with different types of mental and physical chronic illness/disability
- people living in remote Australia
- Indigenous people
- renters
- people whose main language is not English.

They also examined the following access to justice issues:

- the relationship between income and lawyer use
- the link between criminal and civil legal problems
- people's 'legal capability' to resolve their problems
- legal problems that trigger other problems.

A full list of the short papers published in 2013–2014 based on the LAW Survey is provided below.

17 Justice Issues

Law and disorders: illness/disability and the experience of everyday problems involving the law

During the financial year, work also commenced on a number of longer papers utilising the LAW Survey data, with one of these longer papers being published in the *Justice Issues* series in September 2013. *Justice Issues* Paper 17 'Law and disorders: illness/disability and the experience of everyday problems involving the law' confirmed the strong links between the experience of legal problems and long-term illness/disability. It demonstrated that the link strengthens as severity of illness/disability increases, is particularly strong for mental impairment, but is also often evident for different types of physical disability. The findings provide overwhelming support for the potential utility of integrated legal, health and broader human services.

Updating Justice series

In October 2012, the Foundation introduced a new series of short papers, *Updating Justice*, to present research findings on access to justice issues in a timely and easy-to-digest fashion. To date, the *Updating Justice* series has highlighted excerpts from the initial nine major LAW Survey reports and reported on new analyses of LAW Survey data. In 2013–2014, there were 16 papers published in the *Updating Justice* series, as listed below.

Updating justice

Indigenous people's experience of multiple legal problems and multiple disadvantage — a working paper

Zhigang Wei & Hugh M. McDonald

Updating justice

Youth and the law: the impact of legal problems on young people

Deborah Macourt

Release date	Issue No.	Excerpts/ New analyses	Title
Jul 2013	26	New analyses	Awareness of legal services and responses to legal problems in remote Australia – a working paper
Aug 2013	27	Excerpt	Legal needs of younger people in Australia
Aug 2013	28	Excerpt	Seeking formal advice for legal problems in the Australian Capital Territory
Sep 2013	29	Excerpt	Who is the 'other side' in legal problems and disputes in Australia?
Sep 2013	30	New analyses	Law and disorders: illness/disability and the response to everyday problems involving the law – final paper
Sep 2013	31	New analyses	What price justice? Income and the use of lawyers
Oct 2013	32	New analyses	Disadvantage and responses to legal problems in remote Australia – a working paper
Nov 2013	33	New analyses	Crime in context: criminal victimisation, offending, multiple disadvantage and the experience of civil legal problems
Nov 2013	34	New analyses	Legal need and main language across Australia
Dec 2013	35	New analyses	Youth and the law: it's not all about juvenile justice and child welfare
Jan 2014	36	New analyses	Indigenous people's experience of multiple legal problems and multiple disadvantage – a working paper
Feb 2014	37	New analyses	Do some types of legal problems trigger other legal problems?
Feb 2014	38	New analyses	Youth and the law: the impact of legal problems on young people
Mar 2014	39	Excerpt	Barriers to obtaining advice for legal problems in New South Wales
Apr 2014	40	New analyses	Are renters worse off? The legal needs of public and private tenants
Jun 2014	41	New analyses	Legal capability and inaction for legal problems: knowledge, stress and cost

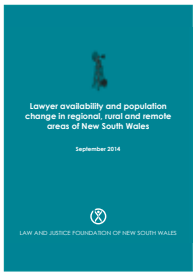
Communicating results

We communicate the results of our research through a number of strategies, including:

- publishing and disseminating full research reports in hardcopy and on our website
- publishing short papers, summary papers and excerpts of research reports (e.g. *Updating Justice* series) to make our research output as accessible as possible
- publishing regular email research alerts drawing attention to our research findings
- making all our reports readily accessible via our online search engine, Just Search, which allows users to browse by disadvantaged group or search by keyword
- conducting targeted presentations to key stakeholders and organisations
- presenting results at conferences
- conducting fresh analysis and using this data to answer ad hoc questions from key organisations.

Strategy 1.2: Respond to emerging access to justice issues in NSW

Lawyer availability in regional NSW



The Foundation received funding from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department to undertake a follow-up study to *Recruitment and retention of lawyers in regional, rural and remote New South Wales,* which was published in September 2010. Entitled *Lawyer availability and population change in regional, rural and remote areas of New South Wales*, the second study builds upon the work of the first 'RRR' lawyers study in identifying which areas of NSW are most affected by difficulties in recruiting and retaining lawyers providing public legal assistance services, and exploring the differing characteristics of these areas.

In addition, this second study sought to:

- identify changes over time in the nature of recruitment and retention problems experienced in different areas
- identify reasons for the escalation or diminution of problems in particular areas of NSW
- explore the impact of general population decline on lawyer availability in RRR NSW.

The draft report was completed in mid-2013 and provided to the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department. Final work was completed on the report by June 2014 although publication was not until later in the year.

Requests for legal needs information

The Foundation's A2JLN program continues to build a significant and well-regarded body of knowledge about the legal and access to justice needs of the community. Where resources allow, the Foundation responds to requests for advice, analysis and data. Responses in 2013–2014 included:

- advice to the Productivity Commission on the legal needs of Australians
- provision of LAW Survey data to the Productivity Commission to inform their inquiry into access to justice arrangements; review of the Productivity Commission's initial analyses based on these data; comments on the use of these analyses in their draft report released in April 2014; and comments on their citation of the Foundation's report *Legal Australia-Wide Survey: legal need in Australia*
- advice to the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department on the demographic groups with the greatest legal need based on the Law Survey
- analysis of LAW Survey data on the prevalence of family and domestic violence issues for the National Pro Bono Research Centre
- advice to Carers NSW on the design of their 2014 Carer Survey based on the LAW Survey
- advice to Victoria Law Foundation on the legal topics that people search for online in order to inform their redevelopment of a community legal information website, drawing on the LAW Survey, broader access to justice research, research on website and online services, and legal problem taxonomies
- analysis of LAW Survey data on the experience and response to housing-related legal issues for the Tenants' Union of NSW (published as *Updating Justice* Issue 40 'Are renters worse off? The legal needs of public and private tenants')
- analysis of LASDD data for CLCNSW on the use of specialist community legal services by people living in the more rural areas of NSW
- analysis of LASDD data for Marrickville CLC on the number of employment-related inquiries by age of client
- analysis of LASDD data for Mid North Coast CLC on the number of legal matters originating from three Mid North Coast areas
- providing LASDD and DDO data for the regular Cooperative Legal Service Delivery meetings to assist with their strategic and ongoing planning.

Information analysis and external consultation

In addition to our formal program of identifying access to justice and legal needs, the Foundation continually monitors activity across the sector by:

- tracking relevant literature
- regular stakeholder consultation including regular visits to legal service providers and related organisations across NSW
- attending conferences and workshops
- maintaining relationships with frontline practitioners from government and non-government organisations.

Goal 2

Identify effective reforms, initiatives and programs to address legal needs

While we continue to build a significant and well respected body of knowledge about the legal and access to justice needs of disadvantaged people in NSW, the logical next step is to identify strategies that will effectively and efficiently meet those needs.

In 2013–2014, the Foundation continued its investigation of 'what works', with the aim of providing the legal assistance sector with high quality research and evaluation evidence regarding what is effective in addressing legal needs in the community, to support and inform their policy development, planning and operations.

Given that resources remained limited, we needed to expand our approaches to learn from what has been done in the past, to build upon the existing evidence base and to contribute to the development of an evaluation culture into the future.

Strategy 2.1A: Develop a framework for discussion, research, policy and service delivery around what works to address legal need

Reshaping legal assistance services discussion paper

During the financial year, research was conducted resulting in the report *Reshaping legal assistance services: building on the evidence base – A discussion paper*. The paper draws on more than a decade of empirical research evidence, including LAW Survey data, and new fieldwork, to inform service delivery. It provides a tool for policy makers, practitioners and researchers to translate evidence into practice. It sets out a framework for discussion of service options, highlighting:

- the key directions for reform suggested by research evidence
- benefits and challenges of different service options.

The evidence suggests that legal assistance services should, as far as practical, be:

- ***Targeted*** to reach those with the highest legal need and lowest capability, often those suffering disadvantage
- ***Joined-up*** with other legal and non-legal services to address complex life problems
- ***Timely*** to respond as early as practicable yet when most appropriate given the legal problems and the capability of the user
- ***Appropriate*** to the needs and capability of the user.

The paper encourages discussion about the opportunities for designing and implementing such services, as well as a more proactive, evidence-based approach to policy and service delivery decisions utilising appropriate monitoring and evaluation. The paper is due for publication in the second half of 2014.

Strategy 2.1B: Critically examine key concepts and strategies and their application to the public legal assistance context

Key concepts

A number of key concepts underpin much of the literature and discussion about strategies and initiatives to effectively address legal needs. Concepts such as 'effectiveness', 'prevention' and 'early intervention' can be understood and operationalised in diverse ways, and to date, there is a lack of consistency in how these concepts are understood across the legal assistance sector.

Effectiveness

'Effectiveness of public legal assistance services: a discussion paper' (*Justice Issues* Paper 16)

While published in the previous reporting year, the dissemination of this paper's key concepts continued. It explored fundamental questions regarding what is 'effective' in the public and community legal assistance sector, how it is currently measured, and future options and opportunities.

The paper contends that, in the context of evaluating legal assistance services, effectiveness refers to a causal link between an activity and an outcome.

Early intervention

A second key concept paper was developed during the reporting year. The term 'early intervention' has become increasingly prevalent in the legal assistance services sector. However, there is less consensus about what it means and how this concept most constructively sits with a focus on service provision to the most disadvantaged. The Foundation is preparing a discussion paper on 'early intervention' to be published in the next financial year.

Strategy 2.2: Identify, assess and report on what is known about the 'effectiveness' of particular strategies

Systematic review

This strategy aims to systematically review existing studies and evaluation reports to identify reforms or models of legal services delivery that effectively (and cost effectively) address key legal and access to justice needs identified through the A2JLN program and elsewhere.

To date, the Foundation has published:

- 'Legal assistance by video conferencing: what is known?' (*Justice Issues* Paper 15, November 2011)
- 'Outreach legal services to people with complex needs: what works?' (*Justice Issues* Paper 12, October 2009)

The effectiveness of community legal education (CLE)

During the reporting year, the Foundation undertook a systematic review of research into the effectiveness of face-to-face CLE. In defining effectiveness in terms of the impact of a strategy on outcomes, over and above any other factors, this review only identified two research papers for inclusion. This was because there are a limited number of evaluations of CLE which focus directly on impact in terms of outcomes, and also, because limited clear evidence was available as the methodology for doing this type of analysis is very specialised. In light of the lack of evidence, to supplement these studies the review also draws comparative lessons from the literature on the effectiveness of health education, for which there is a greater body of rigorous outcomes research. Some valuable lessons are highlighted in the review.

The paper will be published in the 2014–2015 reporting year.

Methodology discussion paper

The Foundation is keen to support policy makers and legal assistance service providers to use the best research and evaluation literature. To this end, during the reporting year, the Foundation drafted a discussion paper to assist them to apply systematic review methodologies to research in the legal assistance sector. There are significant challenges to the systematic application of these methodologies, in searching for relevant research, in defining, identifying and classifying 'quality' and in usefully synthesising the material for application to practice.

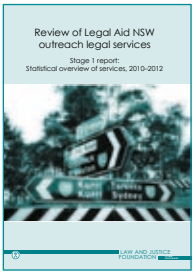
This paper will be published in the 2014–2015 reporting year.

Strategy 2.3: Build the research and evaluation evidence base

The Foundation aims to contribute to the evidence base on what works in legal service delivery, through its own research and evaluation work, often in partnership with others.

Strategic research alliance with Legal Aid NSW

In 2012, the Foundation formed a research alliance with Legal Aid NSW in order to build a strategic evidence base for the delivery of legal services to disadvantaged people in NSW. Under this alliance, the research expertise of the Foundation is being used to explore what works in legal service delivery and how best to gauge the effectiveness of different legal assistance strategies in a meaningful and sustainable way. Support is also being provided to Legal Aid NSW to build their internal capacity to integrate evaluation into project planning. The Foundation intends to use the lessons learned in evaluating legal assistance strategies with Legal Aid NSW to contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of legal assistance services more broadly.



Review of Legal Aid NSW outreach legal services. Stage one report: Statistical overview of services, 2010–2012

The Foundation conducted a review of Legal Aid NSW's outreach legal services in two stages. The first stage of the review, published in July 2013, provided a statistical overview of existing

outreach services at Legal Aid NSW. The report provided data on:

- the number and types of outreach clinics provided by Legal Aid NSW, including their geographic distribution, host agencies and frequency of operation
- the amount, types of and locations of assistance through outreach (compared to in-office assistances) 2010–2012
- the client groups assisted through outreach services.

Review of Legal Aid NSW outreach legal services. Stage two report: Evolving best practice in outreach – insights from experience

The second stage of the review of Legal Aid NSW's outreach legal services was published in November 2013. It draws upon the experiences of outreach solicitors and managers, and partner agencies to inform a planning, monitoring and evaluation framework for outreach legal services and the ongoing development of best practice for this form of service delivery. This second stage includes a case study of the Mid North Coast region of NSW.

The report describes:

- the client groups assisted through outreach services
- the characteristics of outreach that are critical to success
- emerging service delivery models for outreach.

Evaluation of legal assistance partnership between Legal Aid NSW and Settlement Services International

In March 2013, Legal Aid NSW and Settlement Services International entered into a partnership to provide accessible legal services to culturally and linguistically diverse community members experiencing disadvantage who have limited access to legal assistance. The Foundation was asked by Legal Aid NSW to evaluate the first year of the partnership's operation.

During the reporting period, the Foundation conducted analysis of administrative data and community legal education (CLE) data. Online surveys were also conducted among migrant resource centre CEOs and client services staff. Finally, the Foundation carried out 15 interviews with stakeholders involved in the partnership, including managers from Settlement Services International and Legal Aid NSW, and outreach solictors.

The report *Reaching in by joining-up – Evaluation of legal assistance partnership between Legal Aid NSW and Settlement Services International* will be published in late 2014.

Strategy 2.4: Promote and support a culture of evaluation and evidence-based practice in the legal assistance sector

The Foundation encourages a culture of evaluation through training provided as part of our research alliance with Legal Aid NSW, our grants program and through the publication of the JARA newsletter (see page 29).

Support for grants

Foundation researchers provide advice and support to grant applicants and particular recipients on the evaluation of projects through the grants program.

Goal 3	Improve access to justice through the support and conduct of selected projects, community legal education and referral programs, and the dissemination of data, analysis and information

Strategy 3.1: Support projects – the grants program

The Foundation's grants program supports projects that contribute to a fair, equitable and accessible justice system evaluated against the following criteria:

- **Greatest need:** aim to meet the needs of those groups, or address those issues, for which there is the greatest need
- **Research informed:** informed by the most up-to-date research and by relevant community input
- **Likely success:** highly likely to be successful at achieving their aim
- **Rigorous assessment:** robust in the face of a rigorous internal and external assessment process
- **Broader lessons:** likely to yield broader lessons for the sector, particularly in relation to 'what works' to address the legal needs of the community.

Over the past year the grants program attracted applications seeking funding to address issues concerning a wide range of need for direct service provision to vulnerable people and training of frontline workers to recognise legal problems and refer appropriately. These grants will result in the delivery of new services, the production of legal information and community legal education resources and the provision of other support to a range of audiences.

Grants approved

In 2013–2014 the Foundation approved cash and in-kind grants totalling $201,004.44.

CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE

Mt Druitt & Area Community Legal Centre Website

Mt Druitt & Area Community Legal Centre (MDCLC)

Amount: $8,900.00

PROJECT NEED: Staff at the Centre identified a need for a website in order to more efficiently provide legal information to clients and residents in their catchment area. Providing standard and frequently sought information online including templates for court documents and letters or advice about procedures in various tribunals or courts, as well as links to existing plain legal language resources, will free staff to devote more time to higher needs clients.

INTENDED OUTCOME: The provision of a useful online resource for MDCLC clients and the broader community, with content in both English and common languages in their catchment area, that will educate and provide practical tools for clients seeking assistance in the Centre's practice areas.

GAY AND LESBIAN

LGBTI safe relationships CLE project (for workers who work with vulnerable people)

Inner City Legal Centre (ICLC)

Amount: $33,846.25

PROJECT NEED: ICLC identified a need to address very tailored training to those providing services to vulnerable Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people who are experiencing or escaping domestic or family violence. Workers from both mainstream and specialist services don't necessarily have the required knowledge in regard to the laws and legal procedures available to these clients. It can also be difficult to refer such clients appropriately for the required specialised legal assistance.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A series of CLE seminars for workers in both Sydney and 10 regional centres in NSW training workers in how to identify LGBTI clients experiencing, or at risk of, domestic or family violence, and how to refer clients appropriately for legal assistance.

INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Roadmap of family law service use in the Lismore area

Northern Rivers Community Legal Centre

Amount: $5,000.00, plus in-kind assistance from the Foundation

PROJECT NEED: The Centre's Aboriginal Community Development staff had observed a reluctance among Aboriginal people to engage with the family law system, despite a range of appropriate services in

the local area. This observation reflected the findings of a Family Law Council report called *Improving the Family Law system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients* which reported the under use of the family law system by Aboriginal people for two main reasons: lack of understanding about the system and fear of using it based on the historical context of forced removal.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A visual map documenting the family law services available in the Lismore area, which will be provided to local services to use for appropriate referral for Aboriginal clients.

Talking Factsheets

Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT) Limited (ALS)

Amount: $45,500.00

PROJECT NEED: Much legal information is produced in writing, making it inaccessible to clients and community members with low or no literacy. The ALS has found previously that using short videos, made with 'real' people, makes complex legal information much more accessible to clients and drives greater usage.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A series of short videos ('talking factsheets') made by Aboriginal people, that provide key plain language legal information. These videos present the content contained in existing written ALS factsheets in a more accessible medium, increasing awareness of and access to legal rights information among the Aboriginal community.

LITIGANTS IN PERSON

An empirical study on the impact of a duty advice clinic pilot project for unrepresented defendants in Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) matters at Wyong Local Court

Central Coast Community Legal Centre (CCCLC)

Amount: $4,932.25

PROJECT NEED: There has been only limited research of this kind conducted in regard to unrepresented defendants in AVO matters. With limited resources and a demand for services that they are unable to meet, this Centre was keen to trial and evaluate a duty advice clinic at their local court for unrepresented litigants to determine whether this pilot project is a worthwhile service.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A report evaluating the process of establishing and implementing a duty advice clinic for unrepresented defendants in Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) matters at Wyong Local Court, and its usefulness to litigants, court workers and CCCLC itself.

LOW INCOME

Debtors' Guide to Local Courts in NSW (4th edition)

Macarthur Legal Centre

Amount: $12,900.00

PROJECT NEED: This plain language guide about the debt recovery system for people facing debts in NSW has been widely used by financial counsellors, community workers, legal practitioners and debtors representing themselves since 1991. Significant changes to the law and debt recovery practices in the last few years mean that the current edition is now out of date and a new guide is needed.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A thoroughly revised and updated edition of the *Debtors' Guide to Local Courts in NSW*. New information on the Work Development Orders scheme and the Financial Ombudsman Service will be included.

Residential Parks Law Education Project

Tenants' Union of NSW (TU)

Amount: $46,688.94

PROJECT NEED: In 2013 the new Residential (Land Lease) Communities Act 2013 was developed and scheduled to be introduced late in 2014. At the time that the legislation was being developed, there was no up-to-date practical, comprehensive and accessible resource available on this legislation. Through consultation with park residents, the TU identified the need for plain language information about this new legislation, and where to go for legal assistance, for this group.

INTENDED OUTCOME: Through community legal education sessions delivered directly to park residents around the state, plus the development of plain language information resources, the TU will provide information to residential park residents and key organisations regarding the new Residential Parks Act.

RURAL, REGIONAL AND REMOTE (RRR)

CLCNSW 2014 Symposium

Community Legal Centres NSW Inc (CLCNSW)

Amount: $2,000.00

PROJECT NEED: Indigenous workers and those in RRR parts of NSW often have fewer opportunities to access professional development and participate in networking occasions with workers from other community legal centres.

INTENDED OUTCOME: To assist Indigenous workers and workers from RRR areas of NSW to attend the 2014 CLCNSW Symposium in Sydney.

NACLC Conference 2014

National Association of Community Legal Centres (NACLC)

Amount: $2,000.00

PROJECT NEED: Indigenous workers and those in RRR parts of NSW often have fewer opportunities to access professional development and participate in networking occasions with workers from other community legal centres.

INTENDED OUTCOME: To assist Indigenous workers and workers from RRR areas of NSW to attend the 2014 NACLC Conference in Alice Springs.

WOMEN

Beyond Barbed Wire

Barnardos Australia

Amount: $35,000.00

PROJECT NEED: Through their work with inmates in Wellington prison, Barnardos worked particularly with women who have histories of abuse and disadvantage, alcohol and drug use, poor self-esteem and mental health. This manifests in a pattern of cycling in and out of prison on short sentences for relatively minor, non-violent offences. Barnardos identified the need for support post-release to break this cycle and keep these mothers connected with their children.

INTENDED OUTCOME: A pilot project in the Wellington area to test the impact of a mentoring program for women (primarily Indigenous mothers) exiting prison, which aims to reduce their social isolation and connect them with relevant support services.

Counsellors and Subpoenas in Family Law Issues Paper

Women's Legal Services NSW

Amount: $4,237.00

PROJECT NEED: Sexual assault and family violence victims do not have any special confidentiality protection in family law. There are specific forms of protection from disclosure for some classes of counsellors, but no protection for others. This can lead to anomalous outcomes for clients with similar records being protected in some cases and exposed in others. Counsellors whose records have been subpoenaed who wish to protect their client from a disclosure without consent have no readily available support.

INTENDED OUTCOME: To write and disseminate an issues paper on the current state of law and practice around the issue of subpoenas in family law jurisdiction matters, how counsellors and other relevant professionals respond to subpoenas, what difficulties they experience, and what needs to be done to assist them.

Grant products produced in 2013–2014

GENERAL

How Laws are Made – Courts and Parliament

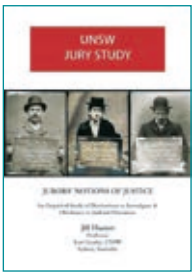
Legal Information Access Centre (LIAC), State Library of New South Wales

PROJECT NEED: Many years ago LIAC produced a video on the Australian legal system for use in its training of library staff working in LIAC services. With changes to the legal system and the ever expanding groups of professionals for whom LIAC is providing training, this video needed to be updated and given a more contemporary style, increasing its applicability for those who are in turn providing legal information, and education about Australia's legal system, to the community.

OUTCOME: Two 10-minute videos explaining the Australian legal system for use in training LIAC library staff, NSW courts staff, HSC legal studies teachers and students, and workers providing legal information to the public, were produced and launched on 28 November 2013 at the State Library of NSW. The videos were sent to 89 LIAC libraries and they can also be accessed online via Find Legal Answers website, the State Library of NSW website, Vimeo and YouTube.

UNSW Jury Study: jurors' notions of justice

Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales



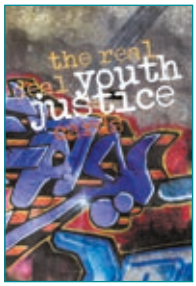
PROJECT NEED: This project sought to improve understanding of why some jurors are motivated to engage in extra-curial private investigation and research despite judicial direction to the contrary. The project draws on findings in the UNSW Pilot Jury Study (Hunter et al).

OUTCOME: A report examining what motivates jurors to engage in improper conduct by way of research and investigation, and whether comprehensive judicial directions dissuade jurors from this conduct. This report was disseminated to senior judicial officers and within the legal sector.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Evaluation of 'The Real Deal Youth Justice Playing Cards' project

Macquarie Legal Centre



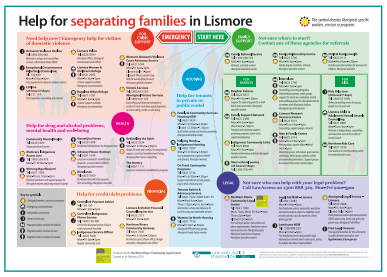
PROJECT NEED: Observation at court and among youth solicitors suggested that many young people do not have an accurate understanding of the law and the serious nature of many crimes. It was hypothesised that presenting legal tips to young people on playing cards was a potentially useful way of providing them with key legal information that could help them to stay on the right side of the law. A previous project had trialled the development and distribution of sets of playing cards containing tips about the law to young people. This second phase included an evaluation of the strategy to determine take up of the playing cards by young people and their impact on the knowledge of this group.

OUTCOME: The updating, production and distribution of 5,000 decks of 'The Real Deal – Youth Justice Cards' with different legal tips printed on the front of each card. The packs of cards were distributed to high schools and youth centres. An evaluation by an independent consultant examined the effectiveness of the distribution strategy, who used the cards and how they were used.

INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Roadmap of family law service use in the Lismore area

Northern Rivers Community Legal Centre



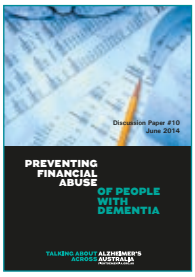
PROJECT NEED: The Centre's Aboriginal Community Development staff had observed a reluctance among Aboriginal people to engage with the family law system, despite a range of appropriate services in the local area. The Family Law Council report *Improving the Family Law system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients* documents the underuse of the family law system by Aboriginal people for two main reasons: lack of understanding about the system and fear of using it based on the historical context of forced removal.

OUTCOME: A visual map documenting the family law services available in the Lismore area, which has been provided to local services to use for appropriate referral for Aboriginal clients.

OLDER PEOPLE

Preventing financial abuse of people with dementia

Alzheimer's Australia NSW



PROJECT NEED: Alzheimer's Australia NSW regularly consults with people living with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia, and their family members. This group expressed a need for improved knowledge about financial abuse of people with dementia and the practical steps that these people, their carers, and those providing services to people with dementia, can take to minimise the risk of abuse occurring. They also sought information about how to reduce the impact when it does happen and how best to seek legal assistance.

OUTCOME: A discussion paper produced by Alzheimer's Australia NSW on the topic of financial abuse of people with dementia. The report provides examples of people to whom this has occurred, defines financial abuse, lists some 'red flags' for those providing services to people affected by dementia and discusses the findings of the research.

REFUGEES

Information Update for Asylum Seekers

Refugee Advice and Casework Service (RACS)

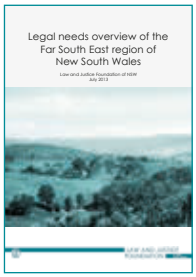
PROJECT NEED: There is an enormous and growing need for legal information and advice for refugees that cannot be met by available legal service providers. Many refugees who cannot afford legal assistance are preparing their own applications for asylum in Australia and require accurate plain language information on the process for seeking approval.

OUTCOME: Eight factsheets for asylum seekers, three of which were translated into the top six languages of asylum seekers, providing information on protection visas and how to apply for humanitarian and compassionate ministerial intervention.

RURAL, REGIONAL AND REMOTE (RRR)

Legal needs overview of the Far South East region of New South Wales

Southern Women's Group Inc.



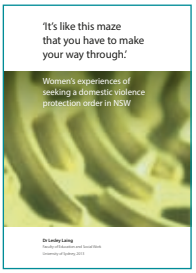
PROJECT NEED: There was anecdotal evidence of unmet and emerging legal needs in the Far South East region of NSW. Members of the Cooperative Legal Services Delivery program in this region sought data for the region that would assist them to review the services that existed and raise awareness about the gaps in service delivery.

OUTCOME: A report for the region including an environmental scan, an analysis of data on expressed and unexpressed need and the identification of gaps in service delivery.

WOMEN

Women's access to legal protection from domestic violence

Faculty of Education and Social Work, University of Sydney



PROJECT NEED: Despite the centrality of Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVOs) to domestic violence intervention in NSW, there has to date been limited research on their accessibility, particularly from the perspective of the victims of violence. This research project aimed to explore the experiences of women attempting to access protection from domestic violence for themselves and their children through obtaining an ADVO.

NSW Legal Assistance Forum (NLAF)

The work of NLAF in 2013–2014 focused on strategies to address access to legal services for prisoners, housing law issues for socially and economically disadvantaged people and the impact of fines and traffic law issues on disadvantaged people, particularly those living in rural, regional and remote communities.

Prisoners Forum

The NLAF Prisoners Forum continues its strong working relationship with Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW). During the year, the Community Engagement team from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse attended the Forum meeting to provide an overview of its engagement strategy with prisoners.

The Forum is currently addressing an issue regarding Aboriginal defendants who are often transported to courts that are located far from their homes and upon release from custody do not have access to transport to take them back to their homes. The Forum is assisting Legal Aid NSW to collect case studies to address this issue.

The Forum also received a report from the Prisoners Legal Information Team about a successful trial of a Legal Literacy project at Silverwater Women's Correction Centre and a project providing advice and casework services to Aboriginal women leaving custody.

In addition, the Forum expanded on its terms of reference to include examining the issue of contact between mothers in custody and their children.

Fines and Traffic Law Working Group

The working group aims to reduce the number of people who experience legal problems associated with fines, licence suspension and disqualification, particularly young people and Aboriginal people without access to alternative transport.

The working group continued to promote participation in the work and development order scheme and to engage with the government to seek assistance for socially and economically disadvantaged people to obtain birth certificates and identity documents required to obtain a driver's licence.

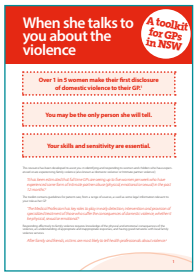
Housing Law Working Group

The working group engaged with organisations in the housing and legal sectors to address housing needs of socially and economically disadvantaged people in NSW. The group worked closely with housing service providers to address issues facing public housing tenants such as mental health awareness training for call centre staff, requests for repairs and maintenance, and improving customer service in managing rental arrears.

OUTCOME: A research report entitled *It's like this maze that you have to make your way through: Women's experiences of seeking a domestic violence protection order in NSW*. The report sets out the research that was undertaken on women's experience of participating in the civil legal system in NSW to obtain protection from domestic violence. Focus groups with service providers and interviews with individuals provide the basis for the research report.

Identifying family violence: resources for general practitioners

Women's Legal Services NSW



PROJECT NEED: Many women affected by domestic violence, particularly the most disadvantaged women, are unlikely to recognise that there is a legal dimension to their situation, and accordingly, are unlikely to seek appropriate assistance. However, general practitioners (GPs) are perceived by many as a trusted source of advice and support. Accordingly, raising the awareness of GPs about domestic violence, and where and how to refer those disclosing it for legal assistance, is crucial.

OUTCOME: A written resource for GPs outlining key information about domestic and family violence, indicators and referral sources. The publication is available both in hard copy and online, and has been distributed to GPs around the state.

Grantseekers' workshops

The Foundation conducted two workshops for intending grant applicants that provided information on the grant application process, project development and the range of existing plain language legal products and services that could be of use to those participating. Workshop participants were assisted with identifying practical and achievable aims, developing strategies to achieve their project aim and planning a suitable evaluation strategy. The highlight of the workshops was the Q&A session with people who have previously project managed an initiative funded by the Foundation. In their interviews, people reflected on the lessons they learned in managing a grant-funded project and they shared valuable reflections and insights on how to keep a project on track and deliver a successful outcome for the community. While the workshops focus on the Foundation's grants program, they also provide helpful general advice on shaping grant applications and approaching potential funders.

Strategy 3.2: Facilitate legal sector relationships and coordination

The Foundation continues to participate in and support the work of the NSW Legal Assistance Forum (NLAF), which promotes collaboration and coordination in the provision of legal services in NSW to socially and economically disadvantaged people. The Foundation provides administrative and operational support to the NLAF Project Manager, who is based at the Foundation's office. Foundation staff also participate in a number of NLAF working groups.

Strategy 3.3: Community legal education and referral program

Research indicates that a lack of knowledge of the law, legal processes and existing legal assistance services in the community may lead to poor outcomes in resolving legal problems, particularly for those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. Community legal education and referral initiatives have the potential to play a critical role in addressing this need.

Providing advice

The Foundation provides advice about producing high quality plain language legal resources and the provision of targeted community legal education (CLE) for different groups within the community. We work with both legal and non-legal services, and play an important role in connecting non-legal organisations with legal service providers. The Foundation's legal information staff provide advice (where resources allow) to community groups or legal service providers planning to produce a plain language legal resource or develop a CLE program, and can assist with providing information on publishers/producers, user testing and promotion and dissemination of new resources and information services.

Publishing Toolkit

One of the key resources the Foundation makes freely available is the Publishing Toolkit, which can be downloaded from our website.

Plain Language Law database and newsletter

The Foundation maintains a searchable database of plain language legal resources for use by anyone who needs plain language information about the law, whether for themselves or as a service provider/community worker. It also publishes six editions of the Plain Language Law newsletter per year, which is distributed to over 1,300 subscribers from a broad range of community, legal and government sectors.

Legal Information and Referral Forum

The NSW Legal Information and Referral Forum (LIRF) is coordinated and hosted by the Foundation. It meets three times a year and brings together key legal service providers who produce plain language legal information and accept and provide referral for clients with legal problems. At meetings this year, speakers have presented on knowmore, the legal assistance service for people considering engaging with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Abuse; the outcomes of the Review of NSW's Victims Compensation Scheme, and the changes to the system; how Community Justice Centres assist people to address disputes and how services can refer clients to this service; what works in pro bono legal service delivery; the It Stops Here consultation on domestic violence law reform in NSW; and the production of two new videos by the Legal Information Access Centre at the State Library of NSW.

Strategy 3.4: Disseminate data, analysis and information to improve access to justice

Collecting, assessing and disseminating information about the justice system is a key component of the Foundation's activities. We communicate the results of our research and other relevant access to justice research, reports and resources through a number of strategies including:

- publishing and disseminating full research reports in hardcopy and on our website
- making the information readily accessible via our free online tools:
  - Just Search, which allows users to browse Foundation reports, browse by disadvantaged group or search for information using keyword searches, and browse items included in the Justice Access Research Alerts
  - Plain Language Law search, which allows users to browse items included in the Plain Language Law newsletters
- conducting targeted presentations to key stakeholders and organisations
- presenting results at conferences
- conducting fresh analysis and using this data to answer ad hoc questions from key organisations
- conducting the annual Justice Awards

Justice Access Research Alert

The Foundation's bi-monthly Justice Access Research Alert (JARA) e-newsletter continued to keep more than 800 subscribers up to date with the latest research on access to justice. All resources listed in JARA since its inception in 2004 are accessible through Just Search.

2013 Justice Awards

The 2013 Justice Awards were celebrated on 21 October 2013 at a dinner at Parliament House, with more than 330 guests attending the event.

Overall, 46 nominations were received in the seven award categories presented on the evening: the Justice Medal, the Aboriginal Justice Award, the Pro Bono Partnership Award, the Law and Justice Volunteer Award, the Community Legal Centres NSW Award, the Law Society President's Award and the LIAC Centre of Excellence Award.

This year the Law and Justice Address was delivered by the Chief Justice of Australia, The Hon. Robert French AC, whose speech discussed the idea of justice in the context of laws, moral clarity and the notion of a just society.

Justice Medal

Sponsored by the Law and Justice Foundation NSW, the Justice Medal is the pre-eminent award for outstanding individual achievement in improving access to justice, especially for socially and economically disadvantaged people. The Patron of the Foundation, the Hon. Sir Anthony Mason AC KBE, presented the Justice Medal to Alison Churchill. Alison was awarded the Justice Medal for her 25-year commitment to helping vulnerable people and her significant achievements in expanding the Community Restorative Centre to improve services for people affected by the criminal justice system, particularly for prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families.

Top: 2013 Justice Awards winners. **Second row from left:** The Hon. Sir Anthony Mason AC KBE with Alison Churchill, 2013 Justice Medal winner; Lyall Munro Snr, 2013 Aboriginal Justice Award winner; Jessica Morath (left) with Jennifer Burns (right), 2013 Pro Bono Partnership Award winners; volunteers of the Muslim Women Support Centre, 2013 Law and Justice Volunteer Award winners

Aboriginal Justice Award

Sponsored by the Department of Justice NSW this award is presented to an Aboriginal person, or a group of Aboriginal people, demonstrating outstanding commitment to improving access to justice for Aboriginal people in NSW. The Hon. Greg Smith SC MP, NSW Attorney General, presented the award to Lyall Munro Snr, a Gomeroi Elder and direct descendant of the Myall Creek area in Moree. Uncle Lyall has demonstrated a life-long and deep commitment to bringing about change for Aboriginal people. His fortitude and perseverance in fighting for justice has benefited Aboriginal people not only in his local community, but across the state.

Pro Bono Partnership Award

Sponsored by the National Pro Bono Resource Centre, this award is presented to a partnership between private law firms, community organisations and/or community legal centres in NSW that has developed an outstanding pro bono legal assistance relationship, resulting in improved access to justice for disadvantaged people in the community. This year the award was presented to the partnership between Anti-Slavery Australia and Clayton Utz. This partnership has achieved excellent outcomes for victims who have been sex-trafficked into Australia and forced to work in sexual servitude. This award is sponsored by the National Pro Bono Resource Centre.

Law and Justice Volunteer Award

Sponsored by the New South Wales Bar Association and presented to an individual, or a group of individuals, who, in a voluntary capacity, demonstrates outstanding commitment to improving access to justice in NSW. This year the award was presented to the volunteers of the Muslim Women Support Centre for their dedication to providing an inclusive and culturally appropriate service for women and children escaping domestic violence. The volunteers provide mentoring, advocacy and education to assist women to become independent and rebuild their lives.

Law Society President's Award

Sponsored by the Law Society of NSW and presented to an individual solicitor for participation in the Law Society's Pro Bono Scheme, this award is presented to an individual solicitor in recognition of their outstanding commitment to pro bono work. The President of the Law Society, John Dobson, presented the award to Greta King, founder and Principal of King Legal. Greta is renowned for her patience and understanding in assisting women who experience domestic violence and dealing with complex family law matters.

Community Legal Centres NSW Award

Sponsored by the Community Legal Centres NSW, this year the award was presented to a NSW community legal centre for a project that has demonstrated outstanding commitment to improving access to justice in NSW. This year's award was presented to David McMillan, a volunteer at Kingsford Legal Centre, for his 26-year commitment to volunteering in community legal centres. The HIV/AIDS Legal Centre volunteer law students also received a 'Highly Commended' award for working tirelessly to increase access to justice for people living with HIV.

LIAC Centre of Excellence Award

Sponsored by the Legal Information Access Centre (LIAC), the Centre of Excellence Award recognises innovative and creative projects that increase community awareness of and access to LIAC. Manly Library and Wagga Wagga City Library were presented this award for showcasing LIAC services and increasing the use of their library's legal resources.

Communicating Foundation work

Conferences and presentations

The Director and staff are regularly invited to present on the Foundation's work. Invitations this year included:

- Presentation on 'Towards a New Research Agenda: Building on the evidence base' at the National CLCs Conference in Cairns, 25 July 2013, Pascoe Pleasence
- Presentation on 'Review of outreach services, Statistical overview' to the Legal Aid NSW Outreach Network, 22 August 2013, Suzie Forell and Hugh McDonald
- Presentation of summary of research findings from the Legal Australia-Wide (LAW) Survey about legal need in the ACT at the ACT Legal Assistance Symposium, 28 August 2013, Pascoe Pleasence, Hugh McDonald and Geoff Mulherin
- Presentation of the paper 'Law and disorders: the case for joining up legal and health services'

to the NSW Legal Aid Law and Disorders Forum, Sydney, 18 September 2013, Christine Coumarelos, Pascoe Pleasence and Zhigang Wei
- Presentation on legal needs, access to justice and on the Legal Assistance Services Data Digest (LASDD) to the Productivity Commission, 16 October 2013, Geoff Mulherin
- Presentation on 'Levelling the playing field' to the Law Society as part of the Law Society Charity Breakfast panel on what our work has told us about legal capability and communicating with/engaging disadvantaged people, 17 October 2013, Geoff Mulherin
- Presentation on 'Review of outreach services, Insights from experience' to the Legal Aid NSW Outreach Network, 13 November 2013, Suzie Forell and Stephanie Ramsey
- Presentation on 'What Works' to an Indonesian Legal Assistance/Legal Aid Delegation visiting to gather information to support the implementation of the first ever funded legal aid system in Indonesia at Legal Aid NSW, 27 November 2013, Geoff Mulherin
- Presentation on 'Paths to the future: reshaping legal assistance services' based on the research report Reshaping legal assistance services: building on the evidence base to the Board of the National Association of Community Legal Centres, Sydney, 19 June 2014, Christine Coumarelos and Geoff Mulherin
- Presentation of the paper, 'Cliff top politics – fences or ambulances?' at the International Conference on Access to Justice and Legal Services, University College London, 19–20 June 2014, Suzie Forell

Participation on boards, trusts and committees

Throughout the year staff actively promote the Foundation's work through their participation on steering groups and community legal networks.

- National Legal Assistance Advisory Board (NLAAB), Geoff Mulherin
- Commonwealth Attorney-General Department's Evidence Base for the Civil Justice System Working Group, Geoff Mulherin
- CLCNSW Learning and Development Group, Jane Kenny
- Community Legal Education Workers' Forum, Jane Kenny
- NSW Pro Bono Disbursements Fund, Geoff Mulherin (Director)
- Legal Information Access Centre (LIAC) Board, Paul Stein and Geoff Mulherin
- National Access to Justice and Pro Bono Conference 2015 Program committee Member, Geoff Mulherin
- NLAF Executive, Jane Kenny and Geoff Mulherin
- NLAF Prisoners Legal Information Team, Jane Kenny
- NLAF RRR Working Group, Geoff Mulherin
- NSW Cooperative Legal Services Delivery Program Steering Committee, Jane Kenny
- Department of Justice NSW Review of Legal Assistance Services Working Group, Geoff Mulherin
- Philanthropy Australia's Addressing Homelessness Affinity Group, Jane Kenny
- University of Sydney, Socio-legal Studies Reference Group, Geoff Mulherin

Goal 4

Optimise the capacity and capabilities of the Foundation through cost-effective resource and information management

Strategy 4.1: Develop the information management capabilities of the Foundation

The Foundation continues to implement cost-effective knowledge and information management systems to ensure that we make optimum use of organisational intelligence. Our approach involves:

- prompt reporting by staff of relevant information gathered from attendance at conferences and seminars and from the range of sector engagement activities we undertake
- use of consistent filing systems and taxonomies to ensure that knowledge is easily accessed
- use of integrated databases which allow the Foundation to keep track of expertise in the justice sector and inform relevant people and organisations of our activities
- maintaining a professional library function to support our research, plain language and grant activities.

Strategy 4.2: Manage resources efficiently and cost-effectively

Responsible and prudent strategic and business planning is central to the Foundation's performance management system. All operations during the 2013–2014 year conformed to the Business Plan.

The Business Plan for 2013–2014 was developed during the 2012–2013 year with the aim of achieving organisational objectives and is aligned with the Strategic Plan 2012–2013. Planning entailed a review of the achievements and outstanding activities at the end of the previous period, and the allocation of realistic timelines and resources for undertaking projects and other work.

Business management

The Board of Governors met regularly over the year, monitoring the Foundation's performance through regular reports against the Business Plan. The Investment Sub-Committee continues to monitor the investment portfolio performance on a quarterly basis and provide reports to the Board. Investments continued to provide solid returns in line with benchmarks, contributing to the overall financial position. In view of the difficult funding environment, the Foundation's Reserves policy was reviewed and updated in line with the planned usage of reserve funds over the next three years. The Foundation's investment policy was updated to reflect these changes.

Human resource management

Our human resource management is governed by two principles: recruitment, development and retention of high quality staff, and continuous improvement in systems and procedures. We take a flexible approach to the organisational structure to manage changing business imperatives.

Staff training

The Foundation has an active staff learning and development program. The structured training undertaken by Foundation staff in 2013–2014 consisted of courses, visits to other organisations in the sector and attendance at seminars.

Information technology

The Foundation maintains an effective information system with the aim of making IT services reliable and secure to support the Foundation's activities with minimal disruption. Future IT infrastructure upgrades will be considered in light of organisation requirements.

Financial report

Governors' report

The Governors of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales ("the Foundation") submit herewith the annual financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the Governors report as follows:

The names of the Governors of the Foundation during or since the financial year are:

- P. Stein
- J. Behrendt
- G. Daley (appointment ended 5 March 2014)
- C. Kenny (appointed 4 August 2014)
- S. Moselmane
- G. Mulherin
- K. Rozzoli
- J. Sheahan
- J. Stubbs

Principal activities

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales was established under the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* ("the Act") as a reconstitution of the Law Foundation of New South Wales.

Pursuant to s5(1) of the Act, the objects of the Foundation are to contribute to the development of a fair and equitable justice system which addresses the legal needs of the community and to improve access to justice by the community (in particular, by economically and socially disadvantaged people).

Pursuant to s5(2) of the Act, the Foundation may do any one or more of the following:

(a) conduct and sponsor research (including inter-disciplinary research) into the law, the justice system, alternative dispute resolution and the legal profession,

(b) collect, assess and disseminate information about the justice system,

(c) conduct and sponsor projects aimed at facilitating access to justice and access to information about the justice system,

(d) promote education about the justice system.

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales operates predominantly in the geographical area of New South Wales.

Review of operations

The net deficit for the year ended June 2014 of $(147,383) (2013: surplus $523,715) comprises an operating deficit of $(508,763) (2013: $(189,850)) and investment returns of $361,380 (2013: $713,565). In the face of reduced funding from the Public Purpose Fund (PPF) the Board decided to operate at a deficit for 2014, funded from the Foundation's reserves. The operating deficit of $(508,763) was in line with the 2014 budget and resulted from maintaining operations and hence costs at 2013 levels while revenue reduced by over $300,000.

Although substantially less than for 2013, investment returns at around 7% pa were in line with performance benchmarks.

Change in state of affairs

During the financial year there was no other significant change in the state of affairs of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales other than any referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Subsequent events

There has not been any matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the financial report or notes thereto, that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has significantly affected or may significantly affect, the operations of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales in future financial years.

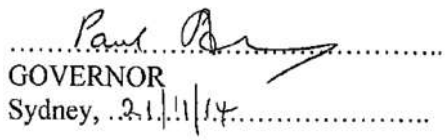
Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Governors of the Foundation (as named above) and all officers of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such by a governor or an officer

to the extent permitted by the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000*. The contract of insurance prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify a governor, officer or auditor of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales or any related body corporate against any liability incurred as such by a governor, officer or auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Governors



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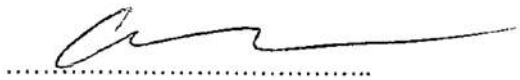

GOVERNOR
Sydney, 21/11/14

Auditor's report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Governors' declaration as set out on pages 38 to 50.

Governors' Responsibility for the Financial Report
The Governors of the entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1, is appropriate to meet the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The Governors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Governors determines 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.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Governors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Opinion
In our opinion the financial report of Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its financial performance and cashflows for the year ended on that date; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013*.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use
Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales to meet the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Gaile Pearce

Gaile Pearce, Partner
Chartered Accountants
Sydney, 21 November 2014

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Governors' declaration

As detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the Board of Governors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of the reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this 'Special Purpose Financial Report' has been prepared to satisfy the Board of Governors' reporting requirements under the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The Board of Governors declares that:

(a) the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 to the financial statements;

(b) the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and correct view of the financial position and performance of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales;

(c) in the Governors' opinion, the attached financial statement and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*; and

(d) in the Governors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board of Governors

.....Paul .....
GOVERNOR
Sydney, ..21/11/14.....

.....
GOVERNOR
Sydney, ...21/11/14.....

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
Operating revenue	2(a)	2,029,940	2,333,361
Employment related expense		(1,728,210)	(1,679,168)
Consultants and contractor expenses		(48,974)	(51,822)
Premises costs		(267,952)	(233,225)
Depreciation expense	5	(20,109)	(24,468)
Grants and project costs		(200,911)	(162,174)
Audit fees	15	(28,000)	(27,260)
Justice Awards expenses		(64,431)	(66,004)
Insurance costs		(17,249)	(19,891)
Information technology & related costs		(95,659)	(148,169)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(67,208)	(111,030)
Operating (Deficit)/Surplus		(508,763)	(189,850)
Investment income	2(b)	361,380	713,565
Net (Deficit)/Surplus before income tax expense		(147,383)	523,715
Income tax expense relating to ordinary activities	1(e)	–	–
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(147,383)	523,715
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		–	–
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the Year		(147,383)	523,715

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 42 to 50.

Financial statements

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash assets	11(a)	550,134	209,677
Receivables	3	22,223	27,850
Investments	4	4,559,769	5,206,573
Other current assets		44,679	40,218
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,176,805	5,484,318
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	97,095	31,725
Other assets		92,268	1,053
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		189,363	32,778
TOTAL ASSETS		5,366,168	5,517,096
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	263,702	201,181
Provisions	7	184,677	193,580
Grants and external projects not drawn	8	452,200	484,397
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		900,579	879,158
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	9	18,743	43,709
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		18,743	43,709
TOTAL LIABILITIES		919,322	922,867
NET ASSETS		4,446,846	4,594,229
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		4,446,846	4,594,229
TOTAL EQUITY		4,446,846	4,594,229

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 42 to 50.

Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers and grants		2,061,174	2,014,059
Interest received		3,912	4,871
Payments to suppliers, employees, and grants and projects		(2,557,574)	(2,442,926)
Net Cash (used in)/from Operating Activities	11(b)	(492,488)	(423,996)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds on sale of investment securities		3,000,000	4,950,000
Payment for investment securities		(2,167,561)	(4,673,386)
Dividends and interest received		177,200	145,183
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		–	–
Payment for fixed and other assets		(176,694)	(1,298)
Net Cash generated by Investing Activities		832,945	420,499
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		340,457	(3,497)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR		209,677	213,174
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	11(a)	550,134	209,677

Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 $	2013 $
Opening Balance	4,594,229	4,070,514
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year	(147,383)	523,715
Closing Balance	4,446,846	4,594,229

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 42 to 50.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2014

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial reporting framework

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the Board of Governors, there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this "Special Purpose Financial Report" has been prepared to satisfy the Governors' reporting requirements under the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000 ("the Act")* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the Accounting Policies described in Note 1 and the disclosure requirements specified by Australian Accounting Standards AASB101 Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB107 Cash Flow Statements, AASB1031 Materiality, AASB108 Accounting Policies Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures.

Basis of presentation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost and except where stated, does not take into account changing money values or current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of consideration given in exchange for assets.

Critical accounting judgements

In the application of the entity's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects that period only, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the entity has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

Significant accounting policies

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

a) Grant and project expenditure

Grant expenditure in excess of $5,000 requires the approval of, and is at the discretion of, the Board of Governors. Grants of $5,000 or less can be approved by the Director. Those approved in the current financial year are reported as expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, to the extent approved.

Grant and project allocations not drawn by the recipient at the expiry of the project are, after systematic review by recipients and management, written back to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In a minor number of instances, grants are advanced by way of loan. Repayment of the loans is usually considered remote. Notwithstanding the advance of the funds as loans they are nevertheless treated as grants, as described above. If the loans or a portion thereof are repaid, the amounts are brought to account as income in the period in which they are repaid.

b) Income allocation

Grants received from the Public Purpose Fund for general operations have been brought to account as income at a monthly accrual of $135,210. This represents 1/12th of the annual allocation for Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales core activities which, in the financial year ended 30 June 2014 totalled $1,622,523.

Grants received from the Public Purpose Fund for specific projects are brought to account as income to match expenses as and when they are incurred for the project.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on leasehold improvements, furniture and fittings and office equipment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is shorter, using the straight-line method.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	3 years

d) Recoverable amount of non-current assets

Non-current assets are written down to recoverable amount where the carrying value of any non-current assets exceeds recoverable amount. In determining the recoverable amount of non-current assets, the expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present value.

e) Income tax

The Law and Justice Foundation has been granted exemption from Income Tax under Section 50-55 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

f) Employee entitlements

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and the amounts are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values.

Provisions made in respect of long service leave which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

g) Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Foundation becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

h) Acquisition of assets

Assets acquired are recorded at the cost of acquisition, being the purchase consideration determined as at the date of acquisition plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

i) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO"), it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or

ii. for receivable and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as operating cash flows.

j) Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recorded at amounts due less any provision for doubtful debts.

k) Investments

Section 16 of the Act provides that '*...the Foundation may invest money held by it in any investment in which a trustee may invest funds in accordance with the Trustee Act 1925.*'. The Foundation's investment policy complies with the Act and, to at least the extent required, the *Trustees Act 1925*.

Given the long-term nature of much of the Foundation's work (2–4 years), and the need from time to time to use more than the annual allocation from the Public Purpose Fund for major projects, the Foundation maintains some reserves. These reserves are invested in accordance with the Foundation's investment policy in a mixture of index funds and managed investment facilities with the aims of generating reasonable returns having regard to the investment timeframe and maintaining the real value of invested capital.

Investments in financial assets are included in the financial statements at fair value at balance sheet date period. Gains and losses on revaluation of investments to fair value are recognised as revenue or expenses respectively in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on sale are recognised as revenue or expenses respectively in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Dividend income is recognised on a receivable basis on the date that shares are quoted ex-dividend. Interest from fixed securities and discount securities is recognised as income on the basis of the accumulated entitlement that would be received on the disposal of the security according to the trading practices accepted by the market for the relevant security. Interest on cash on deposit is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions which apply to the deposit.

l) Revenue recognition

Sale of Goods and Disposal of Assets
Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets is recognised when the Foundation has passed control of the goods or other assets to the buyer.

Rendering of Services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

m) Non current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured, with certain exceptions, at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This conduct is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for such a sale and the sale is highly probable. The sale of the asset must be expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification, except in the circumstances where sale is delayed by events or circumstances outside the Foundation's control and the Foundation remains committed to a sale.

n) Leased assets

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a basis which reflects the pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

o) Going concern

The financial report for the year ended 30 June 2014 has been prepared on the basis that the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is a going concern, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The appropriateness of adopting a going concern basis of accounting is largely dependent upon the continuation of allocations from the Public Purpose Fund. It is expected that these allocations will continue in the short term. The Board of Governors expect the Public Purpose Fund to provide funding for an additional year from July 2015. The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales also has an accumulated surplus of $4,446,846 as at 30 June 2014, which will allow the organisation to continue its normal business activity and settle their liabilities as they fall due, for a period of not less than 12 months from the date this financial report is signed. Based on this, the Board of Governors are satisfied that the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate.

p) Comparative information

Where necessary comparative amounts have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with the current year accounting policy and disclosures. Further details on the nature and reason for the amounts that have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with the current year accounting policy and disclosures, where considered material, are referred to separately in the financial statements or notes thereto.

2. REVENUE

	2014 $	2013 $
(a) Operating Revenue		
Public Purpose Fund – recurrent funding	1,622,523	1,800,000
Public Purpose Fund – Other Projects	143,902	261,022
Other project funding	166,185	186,136
Sales revenue: Sale of goods	105	273
Rendering of services:		
Justice Awards	46,779	54,225
Other	46,247	25,459
Interest revenue: Other financial assets	3,912	4,871
Royalties	287	1,375
Total Operating Revenue	2,029,940	2,333,361
(b) Investment income		
Dividends and interest on investments	175,745	140,025
Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments	1,661	359,952
Unrealised gain/(loss) arising from the revaluation of current assets – investments	183,974	213,588
Total Investment Income	361,380	713,565

	2014 $	2013 $
3. RECEIVABLES		
Trade debtors	–	10,945
Refund of imputation credits	8,184	9,639
Other receivables	14,039	7,266
	22,223	27,850
4. INVESTMENTS		
Managed investment portfolio – cash facilities	1,859,281	2,783,511
Managed investment portfolios	1,348,144	1,218,432
Managed index funds	1,352,344	1,204,630
	4,559,769	5,206,573

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements $	Furniture & Fittings $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Gross Carrying Value				
Balance as at 01 July 2013	333,116	85,988	202,086	621,190
Additions	85,479	–	–	85,479
Transfers	–	–	–	–
Write offs	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(10,256)	(10,256)
Balance as at 30 June 2014	**418,595**	**85,988**	**191,830**	**696,413**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 01 July 2013	(330,414)	(82,807)	(176,244)	(589,465)
Depreciation Expense	(2,161)	(1,451)	(16,497)	(20,109)
Transfers	–	–	–	–
Write offs	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	10,256	10,256
Balance as at 30 June 2014	**(332,575)**	**(84,258)**	**(182,485)**	**(599,318)**
As at 30 June 2013	2,702	3,181	25,842	31,725
As at 30 June 2014	**86,020**	**1,730**	**9,345**	**97,095**

Aggregate depreciation allocated, whether recognised as an expense or capitalised as part of the carrying amount of other assets during the year:

	2014 $	2013 $
Leasehold improvements	2,161	2,161
Office furniture & fittings	1,451	1,479
Office equipment	16,497	20,828
	20,109	24,468

	2014 $	2013 $
6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	208,752	138,115
Other payables	26,430	16,750
Accrued wages & salaries (note 10)	28,520	46,316
	263,702	201,181
7. CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for annual leave (note 10)	74,336	113,964
Provision for long service leave (note 10)	110,341	79,616
	184,677	193,580
8. GRANTS AND EXTERNAL PROJECTS NOT DRAWN		
Grants	144,200	190,918
External projects	308,000	247,610
Tied grants payable	–	45,869
	452,200	484,397
9. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for long service leave (note 10)	18,743	43,709
10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
The aggregate employee benefit liability recognised and included in the financial statements is as follows:		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Current (note 7)	184,677	193,580
Non-current (note 9)	18,743	43,709
Accrued wages and salaries (note 6)	28,520	46,316
	231,940	283,605

11. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of Cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	550,134	209,677

(b) Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net (Deficit)/Surplus	(147,383)	523,715
Depreciation of non-current assets	20,109	24,468
Net unrealised (gain)/loss arising from the revaluation of investments	(183,974)	(213,588)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments	(1,661)	(359,952)
Dividends and interest received	(175,745)	(140,025)
(Increase)/Decrease in assets		
Receivables	4,172	(245)
Other current assets	(4,461)	34,731
Increase/(Decrease) in liabilities		
Payables	62,521	1,790
Provision current	(8,903)	24,512
Provision non-current	(24,966)	(20,361)
Grant and projects allocated – not drawn	(32,197)	(299,041)
Net Cash (used in)/from Operating Activities	(492,488)	(423,996)

12. Financial instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Foundation. The Foundation has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Foundation measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provisions for losses, represents the Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

(c) Interest rate risk exposures

The Foundation's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability, refer to individual notes to the financial statements.

Exposures arise predominantly from assets and liabilities bearing variable interest rates as the consolidated entity intends to hold fixed rate assets and liabilities to maturity.

2014

	Average Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate Maturity	Variable Interest Rate $	Non-interest Bearing $	Consolidated Total $
Financial Assets					
Cash and deposits	2.40%	–	550,134	–	550,134
Receivables		–	–	22,223	22,223
Other current assets		–	–	44,679	44,679
Investments		–	–	4,559,769	4,559,769
Total		–	550,134	4,626,671	5,176,805
Financial Liabilities					
Trade creditors & other payables		–	–	263,702	263,702
Total		–	–	263,702	263,702
Net financial assets		–	550,134	4,362,969	4,913,103

2013

	Average Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate Maturity	Variable Interest Rate $	Non-interest Bearing $	Consolidated Total $
Financial Assets					
Cash and deposits	3.00%	–	209,677	–	209,677
Receivables		–	–	27,850	27,850
Other current assets		–	–	40,218	40,218
Investments		–	–	5,206,573	5,206,573
Total		–	209,677	5,274,641	5,484,318
Financial Liabilities					
Trade creditors & other payables		–	–	201,181	201,181
Total		–	–	201,181	201,181
Net financial assets		–	209,677	5,073,460	5,283,137

13. General

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales was established under the *Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000*, to contribute to the development of a fair and equitable justice system which addresses the legal needs of the community and to improve access to justice by the community; and to conduct and sponsor research with the law, the legal system, law reform and other similar activities pursuant to Section 5 of the said Act. The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales operates predominantly in the geographical area of New South Wales.

14. Economic dependency

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is dependent on allocations from the Public Purpose Fund. It is expected that these allocations will continue in the short term, until the current annual agreement ceases in June 2015. The Board of Governors expect the Public Purpose Fund to provide funding for an additional year from July 2015. The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales also has an accumulated surplus of $4,446,846 as at 30 June 2014, which will allow the organisation to continue its normal business activity and settle their liabilities as they fall due, for a period of not less than 12 months from the date this financial report is approved.

15. Remuneration of auditors

	2014 $	2013 $
Auditing the financial report	28,000	27,260

16. Employees

Number of employees at end of financial year	16	21

17. Commitments for expenditure

Non cancellable operating lease payments:

Not longer than one year	140,792	216,241
Longer than one year and not longer than five years	496,236	17,806
Longer than five years	11,092	–
	648,120	234,047

The Foundation leased office space at 130 Pitt St Sydney. That lease commenced on 15 July 2009 and expired in July 2014. The lease was extended for one month until 14 August 2014.

A new lease for premises at 222 Pitt St Sydney was signed in May 2014. The lease was for five years, commencing 1 August 2014 with expiry 31 July 2019. The Foundation moved into these premises on 5 August 2014.

18. Subsequent event

There has not been any matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the financial report or notes thereto, that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has significantly affected or may significantly affect, the operations of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales in future financial years.

19. Additional organisation information

Principal Place of Business
Level 13, 222 Pitt St
SYDNEY NSW 2000
(02) 8227 3200

Acknowledgements

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales acknowledges and thanks the many people and organisations who support our work by commenting on grant applications, serving on committees, reviewing draft publications, providing advice or contributing to specific Foundation programs and supporting the annual Justice Awards.

Organisations

Government departments

Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Department of Justice NSW

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Legal Aid NSW

Legal Aid NSW, CEO and Executive Unit staff

Legal Aid NSW, Civil Law Division

Legal Aid NSW, CLSD Program Unit

Legal Aid NSW, family and civil law outreach staff

Legal Aid NSW, Family Law Division

Legal Aid NSW, Family Law Early Intervention Unit

Legal Aid NSW, offices at Coffs Harbour, Dubbo, Fairfield, Lismore and Penrith

CLCs

CLCNSW

Far West CLC

The Homeless Persons Legal Forum

Mid North Coast CLC

Mt Druitt CLC

Northern Rivers CLC

PIAC

South West Sydney CLC

Western NSW CLC

LawAccess NSW

ALS NSW/ACT

ALS Broken Hill

ALS Dubbo

ALS Grafton

ALS Lismore

ALS Redfern

Local Courts

Broken Hill

Dubbo

Lismore

CLSDs

Broken Hill

Central West Region (Dubbo)

Kempsey-Nambucca

Northern Rivers

Law firms and Chambers

Clayton Utz

Gilbert + Tobin

Herbert Smith Freehills

King & Wood Mallesons

Minter Ellison

Seven Wentworth

Other legal

Broken Hill, Dubbo and Lismore public libraries (LIAC)

Law Society of NSW

Legal Information Access Centre

National Pro Bono Resource Centre

New South Wales Bar Association

State Library of NSW

WDVCAS Broken Hill, Northern Rivers

Non-legal

Apollo House, Dubbo

Auburn Diversity Services Inc.

Barnardos Western NSW

Centacare Wilcannia-Forbes

Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre

Electorate Office of John Williams, Member for Murray-Darling (State)

Electorate office of Thomas George, Member for Lismore (State)

Fairfield Migrant Resource Centre (Fairfield and Cabramatta)

Illawarra Multicultural Services

Interrelate, Lismore

Kempsey Neighbourhood Centre

Lismore and District Financial and Counselling Service Inc.

Lismore Neighbourhood Centre

Liverpool Migrant Resource Centre

Metro Migrant Resource Centre (Campsie and Marrickville)

Murwillumbah Community Centre

Northern Settlement Services (Bateau Bay)

Settlement Services International

Sydney Multicultural Community Services (Daceyville)

SydWest Multicultural Services Inc (Blacktown)

Individuals

Theodora Ahilas, Principal, Maurice Blackburn

Bronwyn Ambrogetti, Central Coast Community Legal Centre

George Anastasi, Inner City Legal Centre

Dr Tim Anderson, University of Sydney

Kylie Anderson-Clarke, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Prof Michael Andrews, University of Western Sydney

Debra Anthonisz, Guthrie House

Kat Armstrong, Women in Prison Advocacy Network

Nassim Arrage, Mid North Coast Community Legal Centre

Michelle Astrup, Sisters Housing Enterprises Inc

Annette Bain, Head of Pro Bono and Community, Herbert Smith Freehills

Prof Eileen Baldry, University of New South Wales

Miles Bastick, Partner, Herbert Smith Freehills

Badger Bates, Barkandji #8 Claim Group

Kylie Beckhouse, Director, Family Law, Legal Aid NSW

Jason Behrendt, Chalk & Fitzgerald

Ross Bennett

Esther Bogaart, Legal Assistance Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Kirsten Bowman, Strategic Policy & Planning Division, Legal Aid NSW

Noeline Briggs-Smith OAM, Dhiiyaan Indigenous Unit of the Northern Regional Library

Mel Brown, Spirit Dreaming Australia

Julia Brown, Australian Red Cross

Glenda Buckley, Land and Housing Corporation (Community Renewal)

Sarah Burke, Legal Aid NSW

Jodi Burnstein, Barnardos Australia

Dr Alex Byrne, State Library of NSW

Deborah Cameron, Fairfield City Council

Andrew Chalk, Managing Partner, Chalk & Fitzgerald

Assoc Prof Anna Cody, Director, Kingsford Legal Centre

Barbara Cohen, SHINE for kids

Neva Collings, Orange Door Eco

Laura Conlon

Rodney Cook, Sydney Indigenous Coordination Centre

John Corker, Director, National Pro Bono Resource Centre

Mayet Costello, Research Manager, ANROWS

Det. Sen. Sgt. Vivienne Crawford, Brisbane Water Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

Anne Cregan, [then] Ashurst, Gilbert + Tobin

Prof Mary Crock, Sydney Law School, University of Sydney

Geraldine Daley, Colin Daley Quinn

Lynne Dalton, CEO, Volunteering NSW

Les Darcy, Corrective Services NSW

Fiona David, Walk Free

Joanna Davidson, Inner City Legal Centre

Dianne Day, Shoalcoast Community Legal Centre

James Dellow, General Manager, Ripple Effect Group

Dr Catrina Denvir, Research Associate, University of Cambridge

John Dobson, [2013] President, Law Society of NSW

The Hon. John Dowd AO QC

Justin Dowd, [2012] President, Law Society of NSW

Lin Duncan, Coordinator, Kempsey Neighbourhood Centre

Assoc Prof Andrea Durbach, Australian Human Rights Centre

Dr Mark Durie, Vicar, St Mary's Anglican Church, Caulfield

Imelda Eames, Hawkesbury Nepean Community Legal Centre

Superintendent Dave Eardley, Bankstown Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

Lee-Ann Emzin, Department of Family and Community Services NSW

Julianne Evans, [then] Director, LawAccess NSW

Ros Everett, [2014] President, Law Society of NSW

Sally Fitzpatrick, Australians for Native Title & Reconciliation

Julie Foreman, Executive Director, Tenants' Union of NSW

Bill Grant OAM, CEO, Legal Aid NSW

Lloyd Gibbs, SHINE for kids

Danny Gilbert AM, Managing Partner, Gilbert + Tobin

Sidonie Gnauck, Central Coast Community Legal Centre

Elsie Gordon, Dubbo College

Magistrate Harriet Grahame, NSW Local Court

Det. Sgt. Sandy Green, Wagga Wagga Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

Kathryn Greiner AO

Stephen Grieve, Community Restorative Centre

Fiona Guthrie, Executive Director, Financial Counselling Australia

Lt. Col. Kerry Haggar, Salvation Army

Trevor Haines AO

Michelle Hannon, Director of Pro Bono Services, Gilbert + Tobin

Hakan Harman, CEO, Community Relations Commission NSW

Judy Harper, Australian Red Cross

Sheena Harvey, Centre Manager, Belmont Neighbourhood Centre

The Hon. Brad Hazzard MP, NSW Attorney General and Minister for Justice

Anton Hermann, National Director, Pro Bono & Community Investment, Minter Ellison

David Hillard, Pro Bono Partner, Clayton Utz

Leanne Hillman, Victims & Witnesses of Crime Court Support

James Hoff, WEAVE Youth Family Community

Mark Holden, EDO NSW

Leeanne Hunter, Department Justice NSW

Yasmin Hunter, Acting Manager, Diversity Services NSW

Deirdre Hyslop, Corrective Services NSW

Brenda Ibbotson, Department of Justice NSW

Goran Jakovski, Department of Justice NSW

Joan Jardine, Director, Community Legal Services Section, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Diana Jazic OAM, Mission Australia

Peter Juchau, Commonwealth Bank

The Hon. Judge Peter Johnstone, President, Children's Court NSW

Deputy Commissioner Nick Kaldas, NSW Police Force

Coralie Kenny, Principal Legal Counsel, Suncorp Life

Dr Cathy Kezelman, Adults Surviving Child Abuse

Pam King, Manager, Planning and Business Reporting, Strategic Policy & Planning Division, Legal Aid NSW

Maha Krayem Abdo OAM, United Muslim Women Association

Stephen Lawrence, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Jill Lay, Office of The Hon. Tanya Plibersek, Federal Member for Sydney

Bev Lazarou, Project Officer, Women's Domestic Violency Court Advocacy Program, Legal Aid NSW

Raewyn Leota, Airds Bradbury Community Change Makers

Dr Ken Lum, NTSCORPS Limited

Annmarie Lumsden, Executive Director, Strategic Policy & Planning Division, Legal Aid NSW

Ross Mackay, NTSCORPS Limited

Kristy Masella, Aboriginal Affairs

The Hon. Sir Anthony Mason AC KBE

Steve Maxwell, Department of Justice NSW

Tony McAvoy, Barrister, Frederick Jordan Chambers

Andrew McCallum, CEO, Association of Children's Welfare Agencies

Inspector Sean McDermott, NSW Police Force

Alastair McEwin, Director, Community Legal Centres NSW

John McKenzie, Chief Legal Officer, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Maria McNuff, Sisters of Charity Outreach

Emma McPherson, Hawkesbury Nepean Community Legal Centre

The Hon. Shaoquett Moselmane MLC

Arthur Moses SC, New South Wales Bar Association

Phil Naden, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Inspector Paul Nicholls, Brisbane Water Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

Pauline Nunn, Mission Australia

Hai-Van Nguyen, Clayton Utz

Paula O'Brien, NSW Health

Peter O'Brien, O'Brien Solicitors

Emma O'Callaghan, EK Law Group

Nick O'Neill

Magistrate Teresa O'Sullivan, NSW Local Court

Navi Pandher, Australian Federal Police

Lindy Peck, Port Macquarie Neighbourhood Centre

Julie Perkins, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Caitlin Perry, Darwin Community Legal Services

Angela Pollard, Northern Rivers Community Legal Centre

Peter Quarmby, Community Sector Banking

Elizabeth Quinn, Legal Assistance Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Eleonora Raffo, South West Sydney Community Legal Centre

Senator Lee Rhiannon, Greens Senator for NSW

Debra Ronan, Macquarie Legal Centre

Kirsty Ruddock, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

The Hon. Kevin Rozzoli AM

Stephen Ryan, NSW Aboriginal Land Council

Janelle Saffin MP, Member for Page (Commonwealth)

Nadia Saleh, Riverwood Community Centre

Alex Sentana, Fairfield Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

John Sheahan QC, Wentworth Chambers

Tim Sierp, Strategic Policy & Planning Division, Legal Aid NSW

Frances Sims, State Library of NSW

Leonie Sinclair, Shoalcoast Community Legal Centre

Chris Smith, Newcastle Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

The Hon. Greg Smith SC MP, [then] NSW Attorney General and Minister for Justice

Michelle Smith, Corrective Services NSW

Steve Snelgrove, Senior Financial Counsellor, Lismore and District Financial Counselling Service

Dr Margaret Spencer, Lecturer, University of Sydney

Rod Stowe, Commissioner, Fair Trading NSW

The Hon. Paul Stein QC AM

Daniel Stubbs, Inner City Legal Centre

Prof Julie Stubbs, University of New South Wales

Jacqui Swinburne, Redfern Legal Centre

Amanda Templeman, LawAccess NSW

Brendan Thomas, [then] Acting Director General, Department of Attorney General and Justice NSW

Marjorie Todd, Assistant Secretary, Legal Assistance Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Sharon Tomas, National Association of Community Legal Centres

Chief Superintendent Tony Tritcher, NSW Police Force

Quynh Truong, Cabramatta Local Area Command, NSW Police Force

Louise Walsh, CEO, Philanthropy Australia

Kelly Watson, Department of Justice NSW

Wayne Watson

Arthur Wellington, Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT)

Helen West, Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Service (Wagga Wagga)

Janet Wagstaff, Director, LawAccess NSW

Tara Williams, Women in Prison Advocacy Network

Leanne Wollins, Central Coast Community Legal Centre

Tony Woodyat, Director, QPILCH Victor Wright, Corrective Services NSW

Wafa Zaim, United Muslim Women Association

Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales staff listing

Vyna Chua, Assistant Accountant *(part-time)*
Dr Christine Coumarelos, Senior Principal Researcher *(part-time)*
Amber du Moulin, Executive Assistant *(part-time)*
Suzie Forell, Principal Researcher *(part-time)*
Dr Reiny Iriana, Researcher *(to Jun 2014)*
Maria Karras, Senior Researcher *(part-time)*
Jane Kenny, Grants and Legal Information Manager
Maria Leonardis, Communications and Publications Manager *(to May 2014)*
Deborah Macourt, Senior Researcher *(part-time, to Jun 2014)*
Dr Hugh McDonald, Senior Researcher
Catriona Mirrlees-Black, Principal Researcher *(part-time)*
Geoff Mulherin, Director
Dr Julie People, Senior Researcher *(part-time, to Mar 2014)*
Prof Pascoe Pleasence, Senior Research Fellow *(part-time, to Apr 2014)*
Stephanie Ramsey, Researcher *(to Feb 2014)*
Anna Russell, Library Technician *(part-time)*
Megan van der Hoeven, Grants and Communications Officer
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Dr Zhigang Wei, Researcher
Sarah Williams, Research Assistant
Richard Wood, Finance and Administration Manager *(part-time)*

Assoc Prof Terence Beed, Senior Research Fellow

NSW Legal Assistance Forum (NLAF)
Judith Levitan, NLAF Project Manager *(part-time, to Sep 2013)*
Mark Patrick, NLAF Project Manager *(part-time, from Jan 2014)*

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