



BERYL WOMEN'S REFUGE

**ANNUAL GENERAL
REPORT 2000 - 2001**

JR 33

MEMOR

1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
DATE: 1948

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MISSION STATEMENT

Beryl Women's Refuge recognises that violence against women and children is prevalent in our society and believes it to be intolerable. Injustices such as sexism, racism, economic inequality and homophobia contribute to families living in crisis. To redress this, Beryl Women's Refuge is committed to providing a professional and accountable service that is based in justice and equality; recognising and fostering cultural diversity within the service and the broader community. We work towards this through empowering women and children with care, respect and acceptance.



COORDINATOR'S REPORT

Beryl Women's Refuge is one of the oldest women's shelters in the country. Officially opened on 8.3.75, we have been in operation for over twenty-six years. We operate three houses for women and children escaping domestic violence. Whilst domestic violence victims/survivors are the target group for this service we recognise that homeless families are on the increase and we are aware that women will often claim that they are escaping violence in order to get a safe roof over their heads. We do not turn away families in need if we have the space to accommodate them.

Our clients come with a myriad of factors that are influencing the courses of their lives. It is a rare family that is simply escaping domestic violence. Some of the complexities that we deal with on a daily basis include;

- Chemical dependence – self or partner
- Mental ill-health, for mothers and/or children
- Physical injuries resulting from domestic violence
- Psychological trauma resulting from domestic violence
- Effects of past or recent sexual assault
- Health problems
- Poverty
- Gambling addictions
- Debt
- The long term effects of dispossession, alienation and racism upon Indigenous clients
- Social isolation, particularly for those from non English speaking backgrounds
- Social exclusion
- Immigration concerns
- Language barriers
- Lack of literacy

Initially we work to ensure that a client is safe and physically cared for, however we very quickly progress to taking a whole-of -life approach within our case management framework. For a client to benefit from staying at our service we need to be well versed across the spectrum of issues that may arise. For this reason we ensure that our staff team is well trained, resourced, and that every member of the team has a well-developed sense of networks within the broader community.

INDIGENOUS ISSUES

It is widely known in the community that we are a service employing Aboriginal women, and that we are committed to ensuring equity of access for Indigenous clients based on a clear understanding of cultural needs and cultural appropriateness. Therefore we are often the first port of call for Indigenous families who find themselves in need of safety and accommodation. Whilst only 1.2% of the total ACT population, Indigenous people make up over 30% of our client group. This is an alarming statistic indicating the need for further resources to be put into the area of domestic violence within the Indigenous community.

*21% of our client group.
2001/2002 financial year.*

As the service that employs more Indigenous staff than any other SAAP service in the ACT, we are overwhelmed by the requests that we have on a daily basis asking our workers to sit on boards or panels, give a speech, participate in training others, and the list goes on. Our Aboriginal staff could spend their entire days involved in community education and sitting on reference groups (mostly for government departments). We are also acutely aware that our Indigenous clients need specific, culturally appropriate support which can be hard to obtain everywhere.

SAAP, in the ACT, funds an Adviser on Diverse Cultures and a Mental Health Adviser position. We believe that it is well nigh time that an Indigenous specific position was developed which would allow expert advice to be obtained without draining the services. This position could develop training programs and work with service around access and equity strategies to ensure that we achieve our national SAAP goals for all not just some.

We would like to see SAAP, as the program addressing the coalface of homelessness, look at the creation of specifically funded Indigenous positions. We are a rare service in that we receive no funding outside of SAAP but we ensure a focus upon the Indigenous populations and we are committed to the employment of Aboriginal staff. We believe that we should be funded to do much of the outreach and drop-in support work that we do with our Indigenous clients, and that all services should be required to take their commitment to Indigenous Australians seriously. Some partnership work could bring in extra dollars to fund the work that is now often either being ignored or being done by volunteer labour at the end of very busy days.

In particular, we would like to see some outreach funded specifically for the Indigenous populations of our services. Many of our Koori clients return home but require ongoing support to help them to learn to change patterns and live safely.

CHILDREN

Beryl Women's Refuge has more children through its doors each year than any other SAAP service in the ACT.

We are all aware that early intervention is the key to successful outcomes for children. This cannot be disputed, however, until the federal government sees fit to double the SAAP budget, early intervention is the unrealistic goal of the idealistic! We have a sitting population of children who require a range of services to break the patterns that are often intergenerational. Beryl has operated in Canberra for 26 years. We are seeing the third generation of some families. Recently we had a young client come to the service with her baby. She had, only a few years previously, been a child client with her mother. She came escaping her partner, also a former child client. Despite having been child clients at a refuge, where they received some intervention, both the young people had developed patterns which lead to violence in their relationship. It is, without doubt, one of the most difficult aspects of our work, that every day we see a sitting population of children whose futures could be so very different if only their lives were seen as a priority by our governments.

We are excited to have been granted brokerage funding, for the forthcoming year, to work with accompanying children to help break the cycle of violence and homelessness and look forward to a year where we have the resources to do the work that we have dreamed about. We are aware that this is one-off funding only and we emphasise that SAAP *must* find ongoing ways to continue putting resources into the children. They form the bulk of our client group yet they receive the least attention in terms of resources.

The Service Delivery Model

There can be no doubt that the greatest hurdle we face in delivering services to our client group is the accommodation model. Our houses are designed such that three families share a house which is the size of an ordinary three bedroomed government house. The clients have no choice about the families with whom they will reside and are forced to share facilities, food and chores. The tension that this creates is enormous. All of our clients come with varying needs and very different lifestyles. They range from the obsessively clean to the extremely messy, from health food eaters to junk food eaters, from strict parents to "hands off" parents, and all shades in between. There are women with specific cultural needs, women with alcohol and drug dependencies, kids with infectious diseases, women under extreme emotional pressure, children with behavioural disorders, all mixed up together being forced to share a small kitchen and other facilities. Many clients cannot handle this type of living and end up back at home with the perpetrator.

Whilst clients can gain an enormous amount from each other in terms of support and friendships, the communal model of living often sets them against each other. If we are to seriously achieve all outcomes, as outlined in our service contract with the government, the accommodation model would have to change. However, we work as best we can with the resources at hand and know that this does have an impact upon the lives of the women and children who use our service.

Much research has been undertaken documenting the “cluster model” of housing for services such as ours. The South Australian government so seriously took the concerns of clients to heart that they re-modeled all of the women’s refuges in the urban areas to cluster model housing. There can be no doubt that this has a direct correlation upon a woman’s capacity to deal with her issues of violence. Rather than spending all her time mediating between disputes with other household members, arguing over housework, children’s bedtimes, and other household details, a woman in her “own” unit is able to concentrate upon moving forward by dealing with the issues that have forced her into homelessness.

There is great benefit in clients having some communal space where they can share their experience, strength and hope. Peer support is an integral part of the healing process for women who have left violent situations. Full communal living, however, acts as a hindrance to clients moving forward as the bigger picture is often dominated by the smaller picture with day-to-day issues about washing up and cleaning toilets taking precedence over recovery from trauma and abuse.

Outreach

Whilst we are not funded to provide an outreach service to our client population, it is inevitable that outreach forms a part of the work that we do, and *this is how it should be*. A woman should be able to maintain links with the service that she has grown to trust and should not be forced into disclosing her personal story once again upon leaving the shelter. In particular, the clients of non English speaking and Aboriginal backgrounds find it very hard to sever a connection to the service, and to their particular support worker, which is entirely understandable because it takes quite a leap of faith to disclose the personal details about abuse to a stranger.

The case studies below detail the type of outreach work that we do with our clients.

CASE STUDY I

Cultural Identity: Indigenous Australian

Children: two

Time at Refuge: seven and a half weeks

Follow-up Support: two months

Presenting issues on arrival at Refuge:

Fled rural NSW due to domestic violence, came to ACT to start new life, where she was residing with brother and his wife. Due to serious conflict with her sister-in-law she was unable to continue living there.

Client has 2 other children who reside interstate with their father, client lost residency through the Family Law Courts and now has holiday access.

Client had the following problems:

- Alcoholism
- Grief around her two children not living with her
- Guilt from childhood sexual abuse on her younger sister by family friend, client told parents but was not believed, so nothing was done to support sister or herself.
- Depression
- Suicide attempts on 2 occasions prior to coming to the refuge and at various times during follow-up had thoughts of “not wanting to be here”
- Issues around domestic violence, lack of understanding and not really seeing it for what it was.
- All relationships have been violent
- Client had concerns/issues around her ability to attract decent men
- Failed marriage, husband came out and said he was homosexual, client had issues around understanding and accepting that.
- Low self esteem
- Poor self image

Outreach Support given:

Referrals made to:

- Canberra Hospital Re: Women’s Depression Group
- D.V. support group
- Women & Depression Project – Inanna
- Counseling at Women’s Health Centre
- Getting a “recovery order” of children in Sydney by giving her phone numbers and passing this on over the phone also by trying to organise support in order to do this through a number of Sydney services/refuges
- Counseling with a psychiatrist
- WIREDD counseling
- Attending AA meeting

CASE STUDY 2

Cultural identity: Chinese

Age: Unknown

Children: Two

Time at refuge: three weeks

Follow-up support: April until current

Presenting issues on arrival at refuge:

Client arrived escaping domestic violence, both physical and emotional, from her anglo-Australian partner. She had been denied food and basic necessities and told that she could not leave the family home or she would be thrown out of Australia and would have to return home to her family in China, which would be the source of great shame. She had no source of income and was unable to obtain one whilst she was with us, due to her immigration status.

Outreach Support given:

- Support and advocacy for meeting with Department of Immigration
- Communication with social worker and doctor regarding immigration.
- Support and help to fill in statutory declarations for immigration purposes
- Communication regarding serious physical assault by husband upon her son.
- Contacted police regarding the assault upon her son, reported incident, went to police interview.
- Communications with Centrelink re rent assistance and some kind of income payment
- Several communications with Legal Aid regarding an affidavit
- Attended return conference with client
- Assisted client to fill out ACT Housing application form
- Provided support and advocacy for interview with ACT Housing interview
- Communications with doctor at Canberra Hospital regarding a support letter for housing application
- Wrote support letters
- Several communications with ACT Housing.
- Numerous phone calls and visits with client

CASE STUDY 3

Cultural identity: Vietnamese

Children: Five, only one came with her on the last visit

Time at Refuge: four weeks

Follow-up Support period: February until current

Presenting issues upon arrival:

This client has come and gone from the refuge numerous times. She is always escaping violence from the father of her children. She has very limited English and is dependent upon her older children to translate for her if our Vietnamese worker is not present. One of her older children is married, with a baby, and, occasionally, this daughter also comes with the primary client, as the entire family lives in fear of the perpetrator.

Follow-up Support Given:

- Numerous phone calls and meetings with the client. She drops in regularly, without phoning to see if there is a worker available
- Wrote support letter for ACT Housing
- Contacted numerous agencies in relation to the support letter
- Helped client to understand letter about her unsuccessful housing application
- Numerous meetings with client to organise an appeal to ACT Housing
- Prepared all papers for housing appeal
- Attended ACT Housing appeal with client

These clients are typical of our outreach caseload, which can be very high. Clients build up a relationship with our service, and particular workers, and find that they cannot bear to have to go through their whole story with another set of strangers. Workers find that much of their outreach work has to be done on unpaid hours which is both unacceptable and unsafe. When dealing with matters related to domestic violence, it is crucial that a worker is alert and functioning on all cylinders. The end of a long day is not the time for our workers to be driving out to deal with an outreach client.

Gambling Intervention and Referral Points

Though few of our clients identify as gamblers, it becomes evident within their time with us that gambling has a serious impact upon their capacity to live independently and upon their capacity to support children through school. SAAP has made some inroads into departmental links with areas such as mental health and chemical dependency, and we are aware that the commonwealth has a Homelessness and Gambling Strategies section within the Department of Families and Community Services. It is imperative that we begin to take gambling, as a direct cause of homelessness, into our overall policy and planning framework for SAAP.

In the ACT there is but one service that deals with gambling issues and there is a minimum of a three week wait to get an appointment with this service. DECS, Health and community services could find a way to develop joint proposals to help us to develop gender and cultural appropriate services to the clients that we see. This is an area that could be taken on by the mooted ACT Homelessness Advisory Group.

Niandi, the non-halfway house:

We are funded to operate a halfway house, Niandi. Three years ago Niandi was a small house in which one family was accommodated, medium term. Today it is a large house catering to two or three families and it operates as a crisis shelter specifically for families with boys over the age of twelve. At no point have we received any extra funding to operate this service despite having negotiated its change from medium term to crisis accommodation over two years ago. The reason for the change in focus was to fill an unmet need, specifically to provide supported accommodation to women escaping domestic violence who had dependant boys over the age of 12. Placing boys in this age group with younger children, particularly younger females, left us seriously concerned about our duty of care responsibilities to all clients,

The rent, utilities and operational costs have all markedly risen since its relocation almost two years ago. The service is a vital referral point for families with adolescent boys and regularly has a waiting list. Beryl subsidises Niandi in all of its operations.

We are concerned that the clients at Niandi do not receive the same level of support as their counterparts at Beryl or in any other women's service in the ACT. It is not possible to give them the same level of service delivery because there are no resources to do so. *The service is funded at approximately \$70,000 per year.* **No other crisis refuge in the ACT receives funding at this low level.**

Niandi, as a service that takes boys at risk of developing violent behaviours should have a full time children's worker attached to it, and a minimum of one full time worker based there. This would be the ideal environment in which to practice early intervention in relation to boys who may go on to become perpetrators of violence. A Children's Support Worker based at Niandi is needed for more than just the boys. If we are ever to have an impact upon the cycle of violence we **MUST** begin with the children. We need to teach them safe behaviours, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and we need to help give them a sense of self-worth and pride.

Niandi is the poor relation of the women's sector and yet it fills a role that is critical to our community. It simply must be resourced at a level that allows the service to function.

MANAGEMENT OF OUR SERVICE

We are committed to ensuring that our service abides by the principles of fair, transparent, and accountable management practices. We are proud to say that we continue to operate as a collective and that we have been able to develop our collective into a strong management team. We are particularly grateful to those women who sit on our management collective in their own time and because of their personal commitment to the service that we operate. These women receive no benefit from donating their time, but always turn up and ask the right questions and offer us the benefit of their experience and their wisdom. We would like to thank Mirtha Abello, Rhyanna Tarlington, Kim Peters, Mary Williams, Renee Smith, and Marivic Banico whose spirit of commitment gives us confidence in our management practices.

STAFFING

I would like to offer my personal thanks to the wonderful, committed and energetic staff team at Beryl. We are a team that laughs together, and, at times, cries together. These women never cease to amaze me. At times we hear stories and see situations that are, quite simply, heartbreaking,, but this team of workers pitches in together and we keep each other afloat when the times are rough. It has been a long and demanding year and workers have borne some individual sorrows that still bring a lump to my throat, but they never seem to lose their energy for the women and children that come through our doors.

I am immensely proud of the women who work at Beryl and I am frequently heard to boast about them far and wide. Their individual support of, and for, me has carried me through and over some hurdles and I thank each and every one of them for all that they do and all that they are.

The staff team during the year has been;

Coordinator – Ara Cresswell

Administrator – Sharon Williams

NESB Support Worker Positions – Elba Cruz, Maria-Eleni Alesandre, Megan Kallmier ('til February 2001) then Khuyen Tran

Indigenous Support Worker positions – Robyn Martin, Colleen Lupton

Children's Support Worker position – Belinda Stanley ('til August 2000), Mary Williams (August-December 2000), Khuyen Tran and Nenah Dilger (December-February), Shona Chapman from April 2001.

The team highlights during this year were;

- **August** - A picnic at the lake with all of the workers' families (in whatever configurations they come). This was a wonderful event bringing in sisters, grandchildren, children, partners, and other close friends that we call family.
- **September** - Our friend, Shelley, won a silver medal at the Olympics and brought it to Beryl a number of times for the children to try on and have their photos taken with.
- **October** - Sharon hosted a housewarming party on Robyn's 40th birthday and we all laughed and ate and had a wonderful time. The photos tell the story, and the photo that will be treasured forever will be the one of Sharon's mum, may she ever and always rest in peace, wearing the silver medal from the Olympics.
- **January** - Elba became a grandmother for the fifth time and we all celebrated with, and for, her.
- **February** – Several team members won prizes at the Women's National Basketball League grand final for the best banner and best costume.
- **April** - The team rendered me speechless (a truly rare event!) when they brought Mark Parton, from radio 106.3, in to give me a "Local Hero" award that they had secretly nominated me for!
- **April** - The whole team and all the clients went out for the day to the Prime Minister's XI and the ATSIC Chairman's XI cricket match at Manuka Oval. As the children lined up for autographs from the famous and the beautiful they had to fight Maria-Eleni to get Nova's magic mark upon the page!
- **May** - Sharon, Robyn, Colleen and Shona, all members of the Koori Women's Network, organised a Women's Services "Sorry Day" event that was highly acclaimed and looks like becoming an annual gathering.

CONCLUSION

As we wind up another year of service delivery within the ACT community we take the time to catch our breath and we offer out thanks to all those who walk alongside us. We have strong working relationships with a broad range of community and government services and we appreciate the good faith with which we are treated. Our primary concern is to ensure that our client group receives all the help available and we thank those who make this possible.

We would particularly like to say that the help offered to us by departmental officers in the Department of Youth and Community Services enables us to perform our required tasks with ease and we hope to continue to work in collaboration with our funding body.

All in all it has been an excellent year, very busy but most productive. We look forward to the day when we can write a report that indicates that our service is no longer required because violence against women and children has been eradicated!

Demographics

(see graphs overleaf)

Last year, in 1999-2000 we accommodated 102 families, 355 clients in total, which was a 48% increase on the year before. This was indeed surprising considering we had a house fire which left our Niandi house beyond repair, so the first five months of the year the service was not available. Interestingly in 2000-2001 our statistics show that we this year we accommodated only 95 primary clients, 301 clients in total. This, we can assume, is due to longer waiting periods for housing.

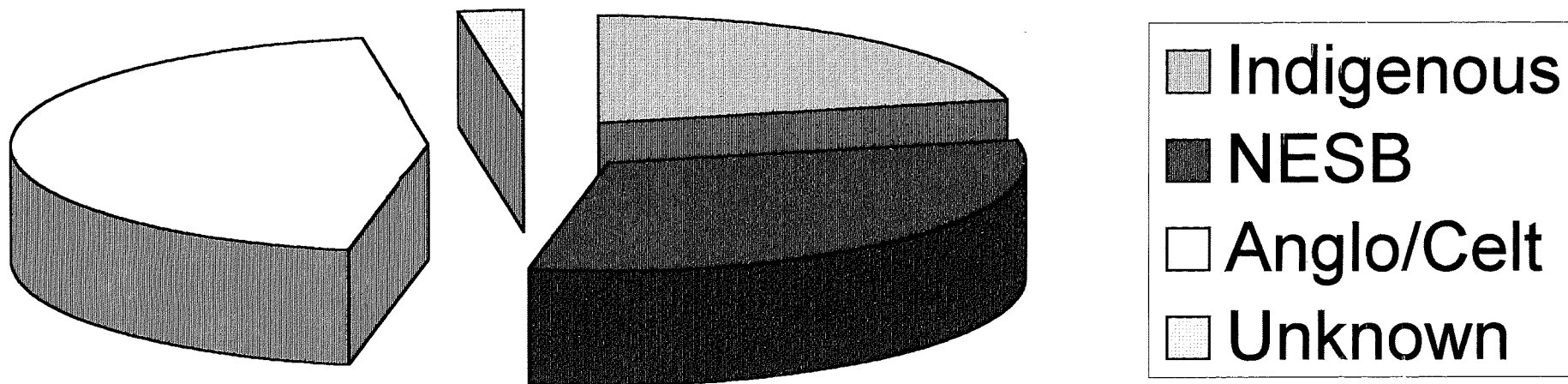
Of note, in 1998-99 6% of clients exited to another SAAP funded service, in 1999-2000 this had increased to 15%, and this year this figure increased to 24%. This is alarming because it means that almost a quarter of our clients are still effectively homeless as they shift from service to service, always in temporary accommodation.

The good news, however, is that 20% of our clients were allocated public housing, compared to 9% last year, and 18% the year before that. Unfortunately, most of this group had to go through an appeals process before they were accepted on the ACT Housing waiting list.

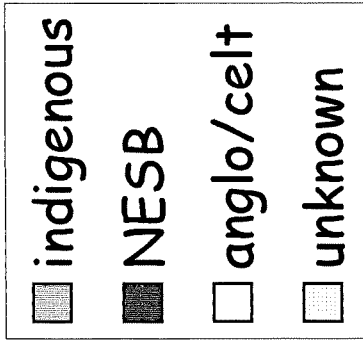
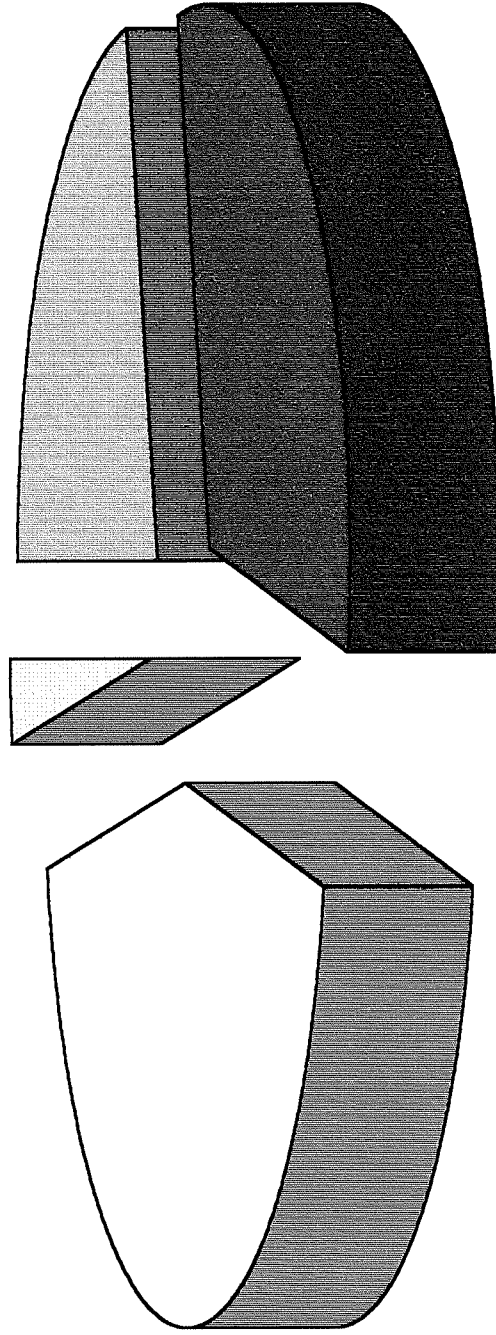
Of great interest to us is that not one of our clients moved on to community housing. Community housing is touted by our federal government as being the answer to homelessness in Australia. Clearly this is not so for the women and children escaping domestic violence in the ACT.

Being that the ACT has the lowest private rental market availability in the country this is a rare option for our clients. Three of our primary clients were successful in getting private rental, though all three were clients who had family court settlements finalised whilst with us, leaving them the funds to move into this area. Were the ACT to have a sudden glut in private rental accommodation it would still not be a feasible option for our client group because it is simply not affordable. Those who come to us from the private market are often paying over 50% of their income in rent.

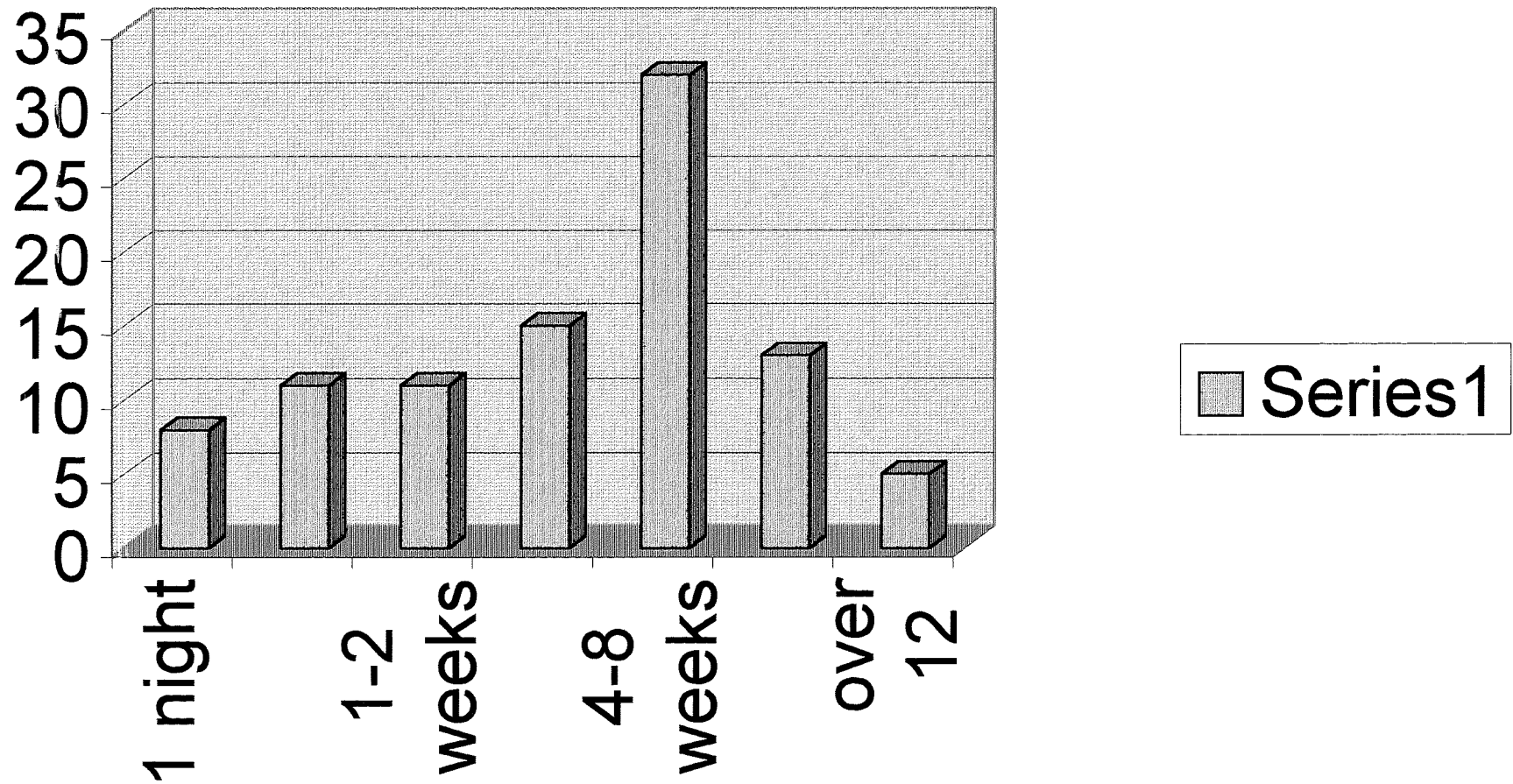
Cultural Identity of Clients 1.7.00-30.6.01



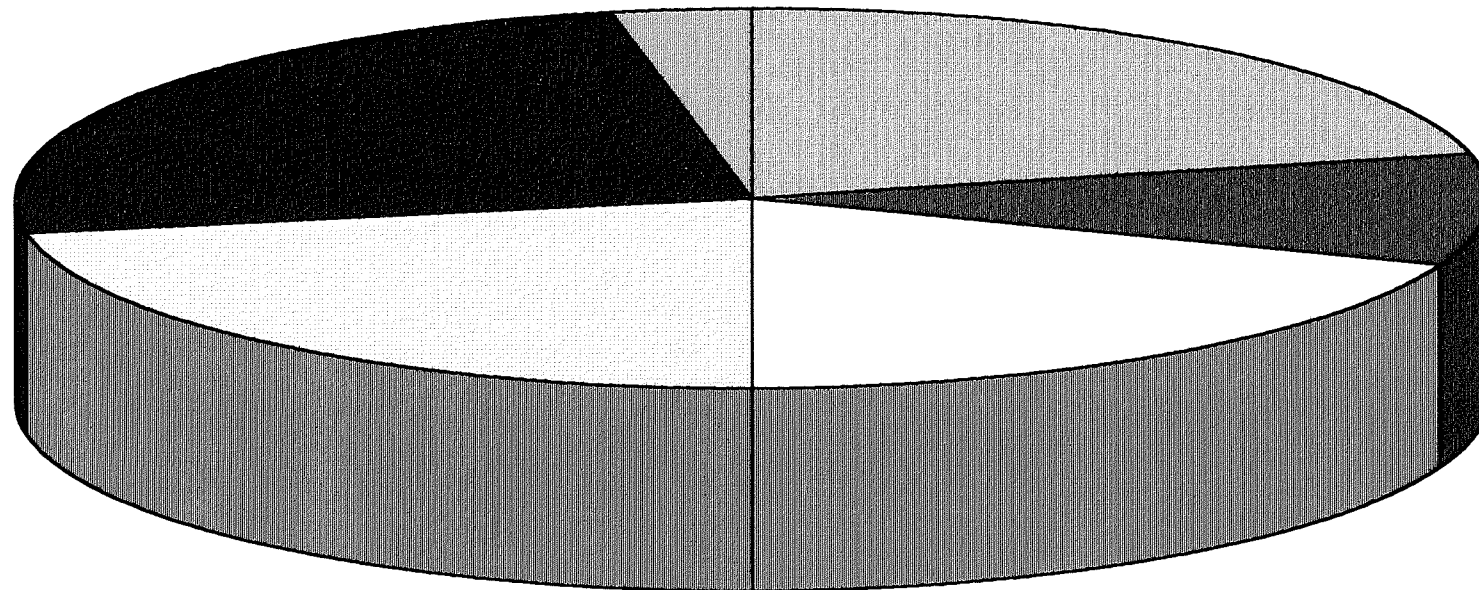
Total Number of Clients 1.7.00-30.6.01



Length of Stay 1.7.00-30.6.01



Destination on Exit



- Public Housing
- Family/friends
- Returned home
- Unknown
- Other SAAP service
- Private rental

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT

We attend a variety of community forums in order to facilitate client access to a range of appropriate, best practice information, advocacy, support and education opportunities. Staff have made time in their busy days to ensure that Beryl Women's Refuge has been represented at the following community forums and consultations, and sit on a number of committees that work for structural change and give advice to government and the broader community:

Regular Meetings

- ACT SAAP FUNDED Women's Services, often hosted at our service
- Koori Women's Network, organised by our workers, usually hosted at our service
- Australian Federation of Homelessness Organisations board member
- WESNET committee member, then proxy
- ACT Shelter
- NESB Workers Network
- ACT Budget briefing
- SAAP Forum
- Women's Alcohol and Drug Working Party
- Domestic Violence Interagency Meeting
- Children's Reference Group
- ACT Working Party on Violence in Indigenous Communities
- ACT Housing / ACT Shelter Community Sector Reference Group
- NESB Workers Network
- DVCS Koori Reference Group
- CRCC Koori Reference Group
- SAAP PAC
- WESNET Family Law committee
- Reference group for the SAAP Advisor on Diverse Cultures
- AFHO Indigenous Homelessness Working Group
- AFHO National Homelessness Strategy working Group
- Sorry Day committee

Other Meetings

- ACOSS AGM
- DVCS AGM
- Lobbying meetings with various territory and federal politicians
- SAAP PAC Workshop
- Family Services meeting with Koori Network
- Briefing AFHO staff re violence against women and children
- Family Services lunch
- ACTCOSS Community Sector Forum re Housing
- Briefing on data collection phase of Poverty Project
- Labor Party gathering for peak organisations

- WESNET AGM
- Meeting with consultant re Boarding House project
- ASU meeting re SACS Award
- Pricing, Quality and Data Collection , community forum hosted by ACTCOSS

Launches

- *Are We Bringing Them Home in 2000* launch
- Opening of Macquarie Hostel
- Poverty Project launch
- *Home Safe Home*, WESNET research paper launch at Parliament House

Consultations

- Spanish speaking communities consultation re sexual assault booklet
- Gender Outcomes and Health
- Violence Against Women and Children – Labor Party policy forum
- Domestic violence in Indigenous communities
- YWCA Spirit of Leadership
- ACTCOSS Compact forum
- Review of sexual assault services for children and young people in the ACT
- Marymead consultations re Indigenous family support workers
- SAAP seminar on accompanying children
- ACT Generic service standards working group

TRAINING

We are committed to the ongoing training and development of our workforce aimed at the provision of high quality services for our client group. In keeping with this commitment we have offered staff a range of training options, detailed below, to enhance and consolidate their skills:

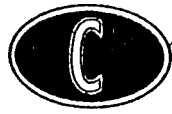
Month	Workshop	Number of Workers
July	Immigration Information Session	1
	Cross Cultural Training	2
	Business Activity Statement Compliance	2
August	Domestic violence, the effects on families and children	2
	Empowering young people who have been sexually assaulted	1
	TIS Information session	1
October	Dysfunctional families	4
	Alcohol and drug dependency	6
	Problem gambling	3
November	Bilingual Workers, Family Law and Domestic Violence	1
	Professional Supervision	1
November	Domestic Violence in Indigenous Communities	2
	NESB Women, Benzodiazepines and anti-depressants	1
	Restraining Orders seminar	2

Month	Workshop	Number of Workers
February	Housing for Indigenous Families	1
March	Assessment and Workplace Training	2
April	Working With Families Following A Child Protection Order	1
	Rekindling Family Relationships, National Conference on Indigenous Family Violence	3
	Senior First Aid	3
May	Justice and the Law Children and Domestic Violence	1
	Senior First Aid	3
	Suicide Intervention Training	1
June	MYOB update	2
	OH&S	2

POLICIES AND DOCUMENTS UPDATED

We are committed to maintaining an active role in reviewing and updating policies and procedures that affect the day to day running of the refuge, believing that evaluation of all systems, policies and procedures is an essential element in the delivery of new millennium services that reach their target. In line with this commitment the followed documents have been developed and/or reviewed;

- Staff Performance Appraisal mechanisms reviewed and updated
- Client Rights Policy reviewed and updated
- Cleaner's Duty Statement revised and amended
- Refuge Guidelines for Clients reviewed and updated
- Linen Policy and Contract reviewed and updated
- Updated resident shopping forms
- Updated the policy regarding intoxicated women
- Reviewed and amended the Children's Support Worker job description, hours and focus
- Refuge Vehicles policy amended
- Children's curfew policy developed



CALLAGHANS

VISION FOR BUSINESS

**AUDIT REPORT & FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30 JUNE 2001**

prepared for

BERYL WOMENS REFUGE INC.

21/09/01

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
BERYL WOMEN'S REFUGE INCORPORATED**

Scope

We have audited the Profit and Loss Statement, Balance Sheet, Notes to and Forming Part of the Accounts, being a special purpose financial report for the year ended 30th June 2001. The entity's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information contained therein, and have determined that the basis of accounting used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements is appropriate to meet the needs of the members of the entity. We have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion to the members of the entity on their preparation and presentation. No opinion is expressed as to whether the basis for accounting used, and described in Note 1, is appropriate to the needs of the members of the entity.

We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report or on the financial statements prepared as a special purpose financial report to which it relates to any person other than the members of the entity, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting defined in AAS 6: Accounting Policies: Determination, Application and Disclosure, applying accounting standards (if any) deemed necessary by the entity's management in the circumstances and the provisions of Miscellaneous Professional Statement APS 1 "Conformity with Accounting Standards and UIG Consensus View" relevant to a special purpose financial report, as described in Note 1 to the financial statements. The application of all Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements (Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views) is not required.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

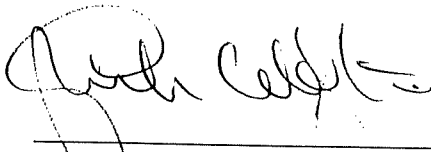
Audit Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June 2001 are properly drawn up:

- a) So as to give a true and fair view, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- b) In accordance with applicable Accounting Standards. As the entity has applied SAC 1: definition of the Reporting Entity, other Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements have only been applied to the extent described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

CALLAGHANS

Certified Practising Accountants



Graham Coddington CPA

Dated: 21.9.01

BERYL WOMENS REFUGE INCORPORATED

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2001

		Last Year
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$113,907	\$99,602
Capitalised Expenditure	\$9,786	\$34,472
Deficit for the Year	\$696	\$298
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation - Capitalised	\$122,997	\$133,776
Expenditure	\$25,536	\$19,869
Adjustment to Provisions	(\$11,157)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$108,618	\$113,907
	<hr/>	<hr/>
REPRESENTED BY:		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on Hand	\$100	\$500
Sundry Debtors	\$1,136	-
Commonwealth Bank - Business		
Account	\$14,695	\$7,789
Commonwealth Bank - Cash		
Management	\$53,145	\$40,556
TFN Withholding Tax	-	\$3,213
Prepayments	\$667	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$69,743	\$52,058
FIXED ASSETS		
Motor Vehicles	\$62,256	\$63,414
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$8,866	\$7,110
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$53,390	\$56,304
Office Furniture & Equipment	\$30,321	\$38,569
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$17,985	\$21,193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,336	\$17,376
Household Furniture & Fittings	\$41,491	\$42,224
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$26,084	\$22,071
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,407	\$20,153
Childrens Equipment	\$24,796	\$24,796
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$15,855	\$13,025
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,941	\$11,771
White Goods & Kitchen Equipment	\$10,715	\$10,715
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$7,403	\$6,536
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,312	\$4,179
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$93,386	\$109,783
INVESTMENTS		
Commonwealth Bank - Investment		
Account	\$102,017	\$77,017
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$102,017	\$77,017
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$265,146	\$238,858

BERYL WOMENS REFUGE INCORPORATED

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2001

		Last Year
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade Creditors	\$38,488	\$29,593
Sundry Creditors - Workers Comp	-	\$7,593
Accrued Wages	\$6,645	\$6,876
Accrued Superannuation	-	\$481
GST Liabilities	-	(\$336)
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	-	\$10,000
Provision - Maternity Leave	\$11,232	\$11,232
Provision - Annual, Long Service, Sick & Bereavement Leave	\$36,453	\$38,979
Provision - Superannuation	-	\$3,033
Guarantee Charge	-	\$3,200
Provision - SAAP Special Grant	\$792	\$2,500
Provision - Capital Replacement	\$11,275	\$3,500
Provision - Staff Development	\$88	-
GST Paid	(\$678)	-
GST Collected	(\$291)	-
Income in Advance	\$44,100	-
Bonds Held	\$650	-
Household F&F Reserve	\$595	\$2,300
Equipment Replacement Reserve	\$7,179	\$6,000
	<u>\$156,528</u>	<u>\$124,951</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$156,528	\$124,951
NET ASSETS	<u>\$108,618</u>	<u>\$113,907</u>

BERYL WOMENS REFUGE INCORPORATED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2001

		Last Year
REVENUE		
Relief Worker Subsidy	\$120	-
Interest Received	\$5,138	\$9,689
SAAP Funding - Special Purpose		
Grants	-	\$950
SAAP Funding - Beryl	\$454,404	\$437,572
SAAP Funding - Niandi	\$73,545	\$91,785
Sundries	(\$228)	\$245
Rent Received	\$6,680	\$6,250
Telephone Money	\$947	\$819
DE & CS - Equipment & Brokerage	\$6,275	\$10,930
Insurance Recovery	\$3,643	-
Profit on Sale of Non-current		
Assets	\$719	-
Rent Refund Received	\$8,799	-
Donations	\$2,077	-
Transfers from Reserves	\$10,200	-
	\$572,319	\$558,240

BERYL WOMENS REFUGE INCORPORATED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2001

		Last Year
EXPENDITURE		
Audit Fees	\$3,400	\$3,100
Advertising	\$247	\$251
Bank Charges	\$1,031	\$1,037
Books Subscriptions & Videos	-	\$664
Childcare	-	\$408
Childrens Expenses	\$1,983	\$2,898
Cleaning & Refuse Disposal	\$5,356	\$4,670
Bookkeeping Fees	\$27,513	\$23,279
Computer Expenses	\$725	\$1,371
Electricity & Gas	\$7,507	\$5,215
Equipment - Now Capitalised	\$8,421	\$20,407
Food & Household Expenses	\$26,053	\$27,725
General Expenses	\$626	\$466
Hire of Plant & Equipment	-	\$895
Insurance	\$58,674	\$32,452
Residents Financial Assistance	\$2,030	\$2,581
Staff Development Costs	\$5,877	\$3,928
Motor Vehicle Expenses	\$13,182	\$12,195
Travel & Taxi Expenses	\$1,541	\$2,103
Postage	\$208	\$563
Provision - Brokerage		
Replacement	\$3,075	-
Provision - Capital Replacement	\$10,000	-
Provision - Staff Development	-	\$3,500
Provision for Staff Entitlements	\$40,683	\$10,479
Equipment Replacement Reserve	\$3,500	\$6,000
DE & CS Equipment Grant	\$3,200	\$3,200
Vehicle Replacment Reserve	-	\$10,000
Relocation Expenses	-	\$2,248
Rent	\$10,408	\$18,305
Repairs & Maintenance	\$6,473	\$6,393
Salaries	\$282,559	\$307,146
Stationery & Office Supplies	\$7,261	\$4,714
Superannuation Contributions	\$23,799	\$25,409
Telephone	\$14,172	\$10,936
Wages - Gardener Cleaner & Painter	\$3,511	\$4,000
	<u>\$573,015</u>	<u>\$558,538</u>
	(\$696)	(\$298)
OTHER INCOME		
Profit on Sale of Non-current Assets	\$719	-
	<u>\$719</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL NET SURPLUS	<u>\$23</u>	<u>(\$298)</u>