

Family law

Janet Loughman Women's Legal Services NSW
Mari Vagg Women's Legal Services NSW
Carolyn Jones Women's Legal Services NSW
Natalie Neumann Women's Legal Services NSW
Ruth Pilkinton Legal Aid NSW

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[26.10] Marriage, separation and divorce

The law regulating marriage in Australia is the federal *Marriage Act 1961*. The Act sets out who can marry, who can perform a marriage ceremony, and how, where and when marriage ceremonies can be performed.

Separation and divorce, including property distribution and issues concerning children, is covered by the federal *Family Law Act 1975*.

Marriage

[26.20] Who may marry?

Age limits

Both men and women can marry at 18.

People under 18

In special circumstances, a person who is under 18 but over 16 may marry with the authorisation of the court. The consent of the person's parents or guardians is also generally required, but the court may dispense with this in some cases (*Marriage Act* ss.12, 13).

Same-sex relationships

The law only recognises marriage between people of different sexes.

The law dealing with the relationships of lesbians and gay men is discussed in chapter 37, Same-sex couples and their families.

[26.30] Procedure

Australian law recognises civil, religious and foreign marriages.

Marriage celebrants

A person who performs a marriage ceremony is called the *marriage celebrant*.

- Civil marriages can be conducted by:
- a celebrant from the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
 - a private celebrant (these are listed in the telephone directory).

Religious celebrants are authorised under the rules of the particular religion.

Fees

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages charges between \$337 and \$430, depending on the time and day of the week of the ceremony. Private civil celebrants also charge fees.

Celebrants of religious marriages usually receive a donation.

Time and place

A marriage can take place anywhere and at any time as long as basic legal requirements are met.

Notice of intention to marry

A notice of intention to marry must be completed and given to the celebrant at least one month before the marriage. Notice forms are available from any Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Both parties in the presence of an authorised celebrant or other 'approved person' (such as a justice of the peace or a solicitor) must sign the notice.

Documents required

The marriage celebrant must also be given:

- the parties' birth certificates or passports
- statutory declarations as to the parties' current marital status
- if one of the parties has been married before, either:

- a final divorce order (previously called a *decree absolute*), or
- the former spouse's death certificate (s.42(10)).

Fee

There is a *notice of intended marriage* fee of \$147.

[26.40] Marriage certificates

A marriage certificate is proof of the marriage. They are required for various purposes, including:

- obtaining passports and visas
- proving next of kin status for probate purposes
- changing the name on bank accounts, if the person changed their name
- in any application by a married person under the *Family Law Act*.

Marriage certificates are prepared on the day of the marriage by the marriage celebrant.

Signatures required

The certificate is signed by:

- the husband and wife
- the celebrant
- two witnesses, who must be 18 or over.

Lodging the certificate

The certificate must be forwarded to the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages within 14 days (*Marriage Act* s.50(4)).

Copies of the marriage certificate

Three copies of the marriage certificate are usually made immediately after the ceremony so that the parties can have their own copy. Marriage certificates should be kept in a safe place with birth certificates, wills and other important documents.

[26.50] Foreign marriages**Marriages performed overseas**

Most marriages performed overseas are recognised in Australia as valid marriages if they were made according to the other country's laws (for exceptions, see *Marriage Act* s.88D).

Marriages performed in Australia under foreign law

Marriages performed in Australia according to another country's laws are generally valid if:

- they are made in the presence of consular or diplomatic staff from the foreign country
- they observe Australian laws about age and prohibited relationships (s.55).

Prohibited relationships

A *prohibited relationship* is a relationship between:

- a brother and sister (including half-brothers and half-sisters)
- a person and their ancestor or descendant, including adopted as well as natural children.

Cousins can marry.

Polygamous marriages

Polygamous marriages (marriages that permit a person to have more than one husband or wife) are not valid if made in Australia (ss.23, 23B).

However, a party to a polygamous marriage made outside Australia (for example, in an Islamic country where it is legal) may make applications to the Family Court, such as for divorce, property settlement, parenting orders or injunctions (*Family Law Act* s.6).

Change of name

There is no legal requirement that either party should change their name on marriage. Although women often adopt a new surname, they may choose to continue using their own name after marriage, or hyphenate names with their spouse. It is entirely up to the woman what she chooses to call herself.

[26.60] Property and debts

Married people are treated as individuals if they buy property or incur debts in their sole name.

Property owned before marriage

Property belonging to a person before marriage remains their individual property after the marriage ceremony. This includes furniture, bank accounts, vehicles and household goods.

A person may transfer property from their sole name to joint ownership with their spouse without incurring stamp duty on the transfer. However, there is no legal requirement to transfer property into joint names.

Property acquired after marriage

Property acquired while a person is married generally belongs to the person in whose name

it was bought, or who paid for it (but see What property is considered? at [26.280]).

Jointly owned property

Married people commonly buy homes, units or land in their joint names.

Disposal of jointly owned property

Neither party can dispose of jointly owned property without the other's consent, even if one party provided the finance.

For more about the law of owning property with another person (as joint tenants or tenants in common), see chapter 29, Housing.

Loan security

Property belonging to either or both parties may be used as security for either or both for a mortgage or loan.

Debts

Debts acquired in one party's name are the responsibility of that person. The person's husband or wife has no legal responsibility for the debt.

If the marriage breaks down

If the marriage breaks down, a court can, under the *Family Law Act*, look behind the parties' legal ownership of property and make orders to transfer property or debt from one spouse to the other on the basis of what is fair in the circumstances.

[26.70] Sexual relations

Sexual offences within marriage

Marriage does not give a husband or wife a legal right to sexual intercourse with their spouse. A husband or wife can be convicted of any of the categories of sexual assault on their spouse (*Crimes Act 1900* s.61T – see chapter 38, Sexual offences).

Contraception

Contraception is legal in Australia, and advice can generally be obtained free from family planning clinics, or from family doctors and gynaecologists (see Family Planning NSW in Contact points at [26.750]).

[26.80] Abortion

The laws on abortion differ between states.

When abortion is legal in NSW

Since 1971, the law in NSW is that abortion is legally available under certain conditions. It is lawful for a medical practitioner to terminate a pregnancy if they are satisfied that it is necessary to prevent serious damage to a woman's physical or mental health.

The woman's social and economic situation, as well as medical considerations, should be taken into account. This means that if a woman believes that in her circumstances at the time she could not cope with having a baby and bringing up a child, she may lawfully terminate the pregnancy.

Abortion services

In NSW, abortion services are offered by a number of health institutions and practitioners.

Specialised clinics

There are clinics set up to provide counselling, pregnancy tests and terminations. Anything told to them is confidential. A referral from a doctor is not required.

Most clinics offer a choice of surgical abortion up to the twelfth week of pregnancy or medical abortion if a woman is less than nine weeks pregnant. Some clinics also provide surgical abortions after 12 weeks.

Medical practitioners

Some doctors are prepared, after examination, to make a recommendation to a gynaecologist, who performs the operation in a local hospital. Such recommendations are common, and have no legal repercussions.

Medicare benefits are available, as for other medical services.

Public hospitals

Some public hospitals carry out abortions. The requirements about psychiatric and other referrals vary from one hospital to another.

[26.90] Wills and estates

Effect of marriage on a will

Marriage has the effect of revoking any will made before marriage, unless the will was made in anticipation of the marriage.

If a new will is not made

To avoid legal problems, people should make new wills after marriage to make sure their intentions are expressed. When a person dies without leaving a will (*intestate*), the intestacy can cause problems for the surviving spouse, who must apply to the Probate Division of the Supreme Court for letters of administration, and appointment as executor of the estate (discussed in chapter 43, Wills, estates and funerals).

Couples who are not legally married

In some cases a de facto partner (including a same-sex partner) can inherit on intestacy, or may apply for a share of their partner's estate under the *Succession Act 2006*.

However, to avoid problems, people living in de facto relationships are strongly advised to make wills in favour of each other, especially if other possible beneficiaries are alive such as an estranged former spouse or children from a former marriage.

Real estate owned in joint names

Most couples (both married and de facto) hold real estate as joint tenants. This means that the real estate automatically goes to the surviving spouse on the death of the other spouse without probate.

The surviving spouse cannot inherit if they murdered their spouse.

Effect of divorce on a will

Divorce does not automatically revoke a will made during marriage. However, when a divorce becomes final, any gift willed to the ex-spouse is revoked unless the ex-spouse can prove that the deceased person still wanted the gift to go to them.

To avoid problems it is best to make a new will after divorce.

For more information on wills and estates and on the rules about who inherits property when there is no will or when a will is invalid, see chapter 43, Wills, estates and funerals.

[26.100] Pensions

Old age pensions are individually available to both spouses (see chapter 39, Social security entitlements for more about age pensions and other social security payments).

A pension belongs to the person in whose name it is paid. Arrangements can be made with Centrelink to draw separate cheques to each spouse, or to pay the partner allowance to the dependent spouse.

[26.110] Breakdown of marriage

Marriage may be dissolved either by divorce or, in very limited circumstances, by nullity (see Nullity at [26.130]).

Most dissolutions today are by divorce.

The Family Law Act

The federal *Family Law Act* deals with:

- divorce and nullity
- property division and spouse maintenance for married and de facto couples
- issues concerning where children will live and who has responsibility for them if their parents separate, whether their parents are married or not.

The policy of the *Family Law Act* is to help people separate with as little antagonism as possible and to encourage them to reach agreement about their children, finances and property.

Parents and the Family Law Act

The Act covers all parents, whether they are or were:

- married
- in a de facto relationship
- in a gay or lesbian relationship
- in no relationship.

Parents are covered by the Act even if they have never lived together or had any dealings with each other apart from that which gave rise to their parenthood.

Parenting after separation is discussed in detail under the heading Children at [26.540].

Divorce

[26.110] The effect of divorce

Divorce breaks the legal bonds of marriage between a couple. It does *not* deal with other matters such as:

- maintenance
 - the division of property
 - where children will live
 - who will be responsible for children's care.
- Generally, these matters should be resolved before people apply for a divorce. If there is a dispute about them, a separate application must be made to the court (see Property division after marriage breakdown at [26.260], Maintenance at [26.320] and Children at [26.540]).

[26.120] Grounds for divorce

The only ground for divorce is 'irretrievable breakdown of the marriage'. The court will not consider accusations of fault, such as adultery, cruelty and desertion.

[26.130] Proving irretrievable breakdown

The irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is considered to have occurred when:

- the parties have lived separately and apart for at least 12 months
- there is no reasonable likelihood of them getting back together (*Family Law Act* s.48).

The 12-month separation period must be complete before an application can be signed.

The 12-month separation period

The required 12-month period of separation begins on the day after at least one of the parties considers the marriage to be over and communicates this to the other.

Resuming cohabitation

The parties may resume their marital relationship after the separation has commenced, and continue to live as husband and wife for one period of up to three months without having to start the whole separation period again (s.50).

The separation period resumes if and when the parties separate again.

Isolated acts of sexual intercourse do not break the separation period (*Feltus* (1977) FLC 90-212).

For example ...

Ken and Alice separated at the beginning of January 2001. At the beginning of March they decided to try again to make their marriage work, and lived together for three months until the end of May. The reconciliation was not a success, and they separated again. As they had already been separated for two months (in January and February), they only had to wait another ten months to reach the 12-month period of separation required for the divorce.

If the parties are living apart for other reasons

A period of separation does not automatically begin when the parties are living apart because of imprisonment, illness or a work transfer. In these circumstances, for the court to presume that a qualifying period of separation has begun:

- one party must inform the other that they consider the marriage to be finished, in which case the separation will be considered to have commenced at that point, or
- there is evidence that one party has started living with someone else, or has been receiving the parenting payment, or
- contact is not maintained by regular correspondence or visits, in which case the separation is presumed to have begun when a party states this in their application for divorce.

Separation under one roof

Former partners can live separately and apart but still live in the same house, for economic or other reasons. It must be shown that at least one of them has left the marriage relationship and that they live independently of each other.

Evidence of separation under one roof

As each marriage relationship is different, the facts showing separation under one roof vary from case to case.

The spouses should make sure that others know about their decision from the beginning. The court requires evidence from friends, neighbours or relatives (adult children are acceptable) that the parties do not share any of the usual activities of marriage, such as sleeping together, eating together, shopping, cooking or cleaning for each other, or going out together.

The case may be strengthened by showing that there were reasons why the parties remained together, such as lack of finances to obtain separate accommodation, or the interests of children.

It helps if the parties can show that they intend to live apart in the near future (an intention to continue living under one roof suggests the possibility of reconciliation).

If one party performs household services, such as washing and ironing for the other, they will need to show that this is necessary for the convenience of other people living there.

Marriages of short duration

Couples married for less than two years can get a divorce only if they have seen a counsellor about a reconciliation. This is not a difficult requirement. Usually the parties just have to tell the counsellor that they do not think reconciliation is possible.

Where counselling can be dispensed with

The requirement can be dispensed with in some circumstances; for example, one party cannot be found, or refuses to attend counselling, or if there is a history of violence and abuse and it is not safe to attend counselling (s.44(1B), (1C)). If a party does attend counselling where there has been violence in the marriage, the counsellor should be told so that separate sessions can be organised.

Rights after separation

People have various rights, and duties, after separation.

Children

Parents are equally responsible for the care and upbringing of their children until a court orders otherwise (s.61C).

In most cases if parents cannot agree about the care of children, they must attend family

dispute resolution before they can apply to the court for a parenting order.

Children may visit the parent they do not live with, but are not required to spend time with or communicate with the other parent unless there is a court order saying so (see Children at [26.540]).

Financial support

A person who cannot support themselves or their children can ask the court to order the other party to provide financial support. This can be spouse or child maintenance, or child support (see Property and maintenance – marriage at [26.240]).

Protection

If one party has threatened or assaulted the other party or the children, the Family Court, Federal Magistrates Court or a Local Court can make orders to stop further violence (see chapter 21, Domestic violence).

Property

The couple can make their own arrangements about the division of property (and have them approved by the court if they wish), or they can make a formal financial agreement under the *Family Law Act*, for which legal advice is required. If the parties cannot agree, either can apply to the court at any time after separation to divide the property.

Once they are divorced, the parties have 12 months from the divorce becoming final to apply for property or spousal maintenance orders. After that time the parties need special permission to file an application.

Binding financial agreements can be made before or during the marriage, or after breakdown, separation or divorce.

Retrieving personal property

If a party who has left cannot get their personal possessions from the house, they can apply to the Local Court for an order that their property be handed over.

Nullity

An application for a decree of nullity is an application for an order from the court that a marriage be declared void. This can happen only if:

- a party was already married at the time of the ceremony (that is, the marriage was bigamous)
- the marriage was within a prohibited relationship (for example, between sister and brother, or parent and child)
- there was no consent by one or both parties (for example, there was fraud, duress, mistake or mental incapacity)
- the ceremony was invalid (for example, the celebrant was not properly appointed, and both parties knew this (*Marriage Act* s.48(3))
- one or both parties were not of marriageable age.

Nullity proceedings

While divorce proceedings are generally quite simple, nullity proceedings can be very technical, and it is usually best to have legal representation.

Proceedings are begun by filing an application in the Family Court. It must include affidavits setting out the facts and circumstances making the marriage invalid. If this includes an assertion that a ceremony was invalid under the laws of the country where it was performed, the applicant should supply expert evidence of this.

Application of the Family Law Act

A party to a void marriage will be treated as a spouse for the purpose of property settlements and maintenance awards under the *Family Law Act* (s.71). Children of the marriage are also covered (s.60F(2)).

[26.140] Applying for divorce Making the application

Although the Family Court has jurisdiction to grant divorces it no longer accepts divorce applications, and all applications are filed and heard by the Federal Magistrates Court.

An application for divorce can be filed in any registry that services the Federal Magistrates Court at any time after the parties have been separated for more than 12 months.

The application form is included in the divorce kit available from Family and Federal Magistrates Court registries, some Local Courts, and legal stationers. The kit is also available from the Family Law Courts website (www.familylawcourts.gov.au).

Who can apply?

Either party to the marriage, or both, can apply for divorce. It does not matter who left whom, or whether the other party wants a divorce.

For the court to have jurisdiction, either wife or husband must, at the date the application was filed, have been:

- an Australian citizen, or
- domiciled in Australia (which means they have made a permanent home in Australia – it does not matter if they are living overseas temporarily), or
- ordinarily resident in Australia, having lived here for 12 months before the application (it does not matter if they are living in Australia temporarily).

[26.150] Joint applications

Parties can apply together by both signing the application. Joint applications have some practical benefits. There is no need to go through the legal formalities of serving the documents, and the parties can share the filing fee.

[26.160] Sole applications

The applicant completes the application for divorce, a fairly simple form that may be filled in by hand. It must be signed, and sworn or affirmed to be true, in front of a justice of the peace or a solicitor.

The applicant must also complete *proof of service* forms. These can be picked up at the same time as the divorce kit (see Making the application at [26.140]).

Who can live in the matrimonial home?

If a house is jointly owned or leased, both parties are legally entitled to occupy it, and neither may deny the other access. Even if the house is in one party's sole name, they may not be able to throw the other out of the matrimonial home (see Property and maintenance – marriage at [26.240]). If there has been domestic violence in the relationship the victim may be able to get an order excluding the other party from the home (see chapter 21, Domestic violence at [21.160] Apprehended Violence Orders).

[26.170] Filing the application

The completed application and two photocopies must be taken or sent to the Federal Magistrates Court to be filed and stamped with the court seal. The court keeps the original and returns the stamped copies to the applicant. A date for a hearing is stamped or written on the application form by the counter staff. The

hearing date is usually about six to eight weeks from when the application is filed.

Fees

A filing fee must be paid when the application is filed. The Federal Magistrates Court's current fee (March 2012) is \$550. The fee can be reduced in some cases, for example, if the applicant has a government concession card or can demonstrate financial hardship. There is also an option to request a deferral of payment of the court fee for reasons such as urgency or oppression.

The reduction or deferral form should be filed at the same time as the divorce application. If the fee has already been paid, it can be very difficult to get it back.

The marriage certificate

The marriage certificate must be filed at the same time as the application as evidence that the couple was legally married.

If the original certificate is not available, a full copy must be obtained from the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

If there is no marriage certificate

If no marriage certificate was provided at the wedding (because, for example, it took place in a refugee camp), the applicant must file an affidavit giving details of the ceremony, witnesses and vows, or evidence of some kind of promise to love and live with each other to the exclusion of all others.

Evidence of overseas marriages

All marriages made outside Australia must be evidenced by an official extract from the foreign registry of marriages.

If the foreign marriage certificate is not in English, it must be translated by a certified translator and filed at the court along with an affidavit by the translator stating they are competent to make official translations (Family Law Rules r.2.02(4)). The federal Department of Immigration and Citizenship or the Community Relations Commission of NSW will translate marriage certificates into English for a fee. The Community Relations Commission fee is from \$75–\$114 depending on urgency.

If foreign marriage certificates are not available, an affidavit must be filed giving an explanation.

If the marriage was invalid in the way it was performed in a foreign country, it may be possible to apply for a decree of nullity rather than a divorce, but the court will need expert evidence of what is a valid ceremony in that country (see Nullity at [26.130]).

[26.180] Serving the application

The court keeps the original application and returns two copies. One is for the applicant to keep; the other must be delivered to (*served on*) the other party (the *respondent*) together with a pamphlet setting out the effects of divorce (available from Family and Federal Magistrates Court registries in a number of languages).

The respondent must be served at least 28 days before the hearing date (42 days if they are overseas).

There are various rules and methods for the service of court documents.

Personal service

The respondent can be handed the documents in person by anyone over 18 except the applicant (Federal Magistrates Court Rules r.6.07(3)). A friend, a relative or a professional process server can serve the documents without the applicant being present.

A private process server or the NSW Office of the Sheriff may charge from \$58, depending on the area and the number of attempts they have to make to serve the document.

The server should hand the documents directly to the respondent. It is not enough to leave them with someone else who lives or works with the person.

Identifying the respondent

If the server does not know the respondent, they should identify them by asking for:

- their full name
- the full name of their spouse
- the date and place of marriage.

It is a good idea to give the server a photo of the respondent.

If the respondent will not take the documents

If the respondent will not accept the documents, they can be put down in the respondent's presence. The person serving the documents should also say: 'Your husband or wife (whichever it is) is seeking a divorce from you. These are the papers and the Federal Magistrates

Court will hear the application on such-and-such a date.’

Proof that the documents were served

After the documents have been served the server should fill out an *affidavit of service* recording the time, date and place of service, and anything relevant that was said. The affidavit must be signed, and sworn or affirmed to be the truth, in front of a justice of the peace or solicitor.

It is convenient if the respondent will sign the *acknowledgment of service* – this is the best proof that they were served.

The signed acknowledgment should be attached (*annexed*) to the affidavit of service. If the respondent refused to sign this form, the applicant can use the affidavit of service as proof that the documents were personally delivered to the respondent.

If the applicant recognises the respondent’s signature, they should also complete an *affidavit proving signature* and sign the affidavit before a justice of the peace or solicitor.

Postal service

The applicant can send the documents by ordinary post with an acknowledgment of service for the respondent to sign, and a postage-paid envelope addressed to the applicant so that the form can be returned.

This method should not be used if it is unlikely that the respondent will cooperate and sign the acknowledgment.

Proof of service

When the form is returned, the applicant should complete and sign an *affidavit of service by post*, including the date on which the papers were sent.

Overseas service

If the documents are to be served overseas, the mode of service may depend on:

- whether Australia has an agreement with the country about civil proceedings, including the service of documents (that is, whether it is a *convention country*) (Family Law Regulations 1984 reg.21AE), and

- whether the person is a national of that country.

If the country is a convention country

If the country is a convention country, the documents may (and in some cases must) be sent to the registrar of the Family Court, who forwards them to the country (regs.21AF, 21AG).

This process usually takes about nine months, and it can be expensive because translations must be provided for all documents if the country is not an English-speaking country.

It is necessary to check with the registrar whether the country is a convention country or not and, if it is, whether other forms of service are permitted.

If the country is not a convention country

If the country is not a convention country, service can be either by post or by a process server in that country.

Other types of service

The court does not generally grant divorces when one of the parties does not know about the application. However, if the applicant does not know where the respondent is, or has, for some other reason, been unable to serve them, the court can order substituted service, such as advertising in a newspaper or service on a relative.

Dispensing with service

Sometimes the court will waive the requirement for service altogether.

To have the requirement waived, the applicant must make a separate application asking for an order to dispense with service of the application for divorce. The application should include an affidavit with details of the last contact the applicant had with the respondent, and describing attempts at locating them. The application should emphasise that all avenues of enquiry have been exhausted – the electoral roll, parents, mutual friends, the phone book, the respondent’s union, their last known address, their last known job, and anything else that has been tried.

What enquiries should be made?

The court does not usually require applicants to go to great expense in trying to track down respondents, especially if they are not well off. The following (inexpensive) enquiries are often sufficient:

- writing to the respondent's family and friends, telling them of the divorce application and asking them for information on the respondent's whereabouts
- writing to the respondent's last known employer and asking whether they left a forwarding address.

The application for dispensation of service and the supporting affidavit should be filed with the divorce application.

[26.190] Arrangements for children

The court may not grant a divorce if the parties have not made suitable arrangements for the future care of:

- children (under 18) of one or both parties, or
- children who lived as part of the family before the parties separated (*Family Law Act* s.55A).

Information required by the court

The application for divorce asks for details about children, including:

- where and with whom they live (you may need to provide further information about things like whether the home is rented or owned, and what facilities it has, such as the number of bedrooms)
- the name of the school they attend, their year level and their progress at school
- their general health and any ongoing medical needs
- arrangements for their supervision
- how often they see the parent they don't live with
- how the family is supported financially
- the amount of child support being paid.

In some circumstances (such as if the other spouse or the children cannot be found), these details are not needed for the divorce to become final.

If the court is not satisfied

If the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made, it may adjourn the hearing until a report has been obtained from

a *family consultant* (*Family Law Act* s.55A(2)). However, usually the court will still grant the divorce.

If questions about children or property are not resolved

The divorce order is not a parenting order or a property order. If disputes about children or property are not resolved between the parties, a separate application may have to be made (see Property and maintenance – marriage at [26.240] and Children at [26.540]).

[26.200] Opposing the divorce

A respondent can oppose the divorce, or correct mistakes or misrepresentations on the divorce application, by filing a response within 28 days of being served.

There are very limited grounds for opposing a divorce. It is not enough that the respondent does not want a divorce, or loves the other party or wants a reconciliation. The court will grant a divorce once it is satisfied that there is an irretrievable breakdown of marriage as proved by 12 months' separation.

The respondent can delay the divorce by showing that the separation did not occur when the applicant said it did.

Correcting the application without opposing the divorce

If there are mistakes or misrepresentations on a divorce application it is a good idea to correct them by filing a response even if you don't oppose the divorce, as the application is a document that will stay on the court file.

[26.210] Going to court**Who must attend?**

Neither party needs to go to court for the hearing if:

- there are no children of the marriage under 18, or
- the application is a joint application.

If the application is a sole application and there are children under 18, the applicant must attend the hearing.

Respondents do not usually have to attend unless they have filed a response, in which case they must go if they want the court to consider it. In this case, the applicant should go so they can comment on the response.

Legal representation

The applicant can either appear in person or be represented in court by a solicitor or barrister. The process is fairly straightforward, and many people go to court without a lawyer.

If they are represented, each party must pay their own legal costs.

Getting legal advice

If the divorce is opposed, or involves special circumstances such as separation under one roof, it is wise to seek legal advice. Advice is available from Legal Aid NSW or a community legal centre (see chapter 5, Assistance with legal problems).

The hearing

Court lists

Divorce hearings are normally listed for a time between 10 am and 2 pm. There is usually a list of cases in the foyer of the court building. The lists for the Sydney, Wollongong and Parramatta Courts are also published, with times and courtroom numbers, in the back section of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for that day.

Before the hearing

At most courts a court officer will collect 'appearances' shortly before the start of each list to try to make the lists run smoothly, and may briefly explain the procedure to applicants who do not have lawyers.

The applicant should arrive at the court early, look for their name on the list, and note the number of the courtroom and the case. They should sit outside the courtroom until the court officer calls the name of the case. They then go into the court and sit at the long table – called the bar table – facing the judicial officer.

Court etiquette

Federal magistrates are addressed as 'Your Honour'. Registrars (who usually hear divorce applications) are referred to as 'Registrar'. It is customary for anyone entering or leaving the courtroom to make a short bow of the head to the presiding judicial officer as a courtesy.

What happens at the hearing

An applicant represented by a lawyer does not usually have to say anything.

Otherwise, the judicial officer normally asks applicants to state their name, the name of the respondent and whether there are any children

under 18. The judicial officer then reads the papers and may ask a few questions about the separation (particularly if it was a separation under one roof) or arrangements for the children.

The applicant should stand whenever the judicial officer speaks directly to them.

The hearing only takes a few minutes and often there are 20 or 30 divorce hearings in rapid succession.

The court's business

The court is only concerned with the narrow factual question of whether the marriage is over as proved by at least 12 months' separation. Unresolved emotional issues are best dealt with during private counselling and not in public in a court.

Witnesses and evidence

In divorce proceedings, neither party is usually required to go into the witness box to give evidence. Often the judicial officer just asks questions while the applicant is standing at the bar table, without requiring evidence on oath.

If there are children under 18 the judicial officer may ask about the children's welfare, perhaps to clarify whether child support is being paid for their benefit.

If the children live with the respondent and the respondent is not present or represented in court, the judicial officer may want to hear about them from the applicant, or someone who has seen them recently if the applicant is not fully aware of their situation. The respondent should be asked to swear an affidavit setting out the arrangements for the children before the hearing.

Where there has been a separation under one roof, affidavit evidence explaining the separate arrangements by one or two people who are not parties is usually sufficient. However, the judicial officer may wish to ask them questions, so it is a good idea if the people who made affidavits are in court, if possible. Otherwise, the divorce may be adjourned to a later date.

Friends and relatives

Parties are free to bring friends and relatives to court if they feel the need for support.

Interpreters

If the parties do not speak English, the court can arrange an interpreter free of charge if

enough notice is given. There is a question on the Divorce Application form that asks whether an interpreter is required, or a letter can be filed before the hearing. The letter should quote the matter number of the case, and the time and date of the hearing. To be sure an interpreter will be available on the day, notice should be given at least two weeks before the hearing. It is a good idea to check with the court that an interpreter has been arranged a few days before the hearing.

[26.220] The divorce order

When the court finds that the separation requirements have been met and a divorce should be granted, it makes a divorce order (previously called a *decree nisi*) that will come into effect one month after it is made.

The court can extend or reduce this time. For example, there may be special circumstances, such as an impending birth where a new partner is the parent, or a prospective spouse's imminent departure overseas (*Family Law Act* s.55), that could justify the court in reducing the time in which the order takes effect.

The marriage officially comes to an end, and each party is free to remarry, at the end of the one-month period (or other time ordered by

the court) from the date of the divorce order. This is a final divorce order (previously called a *decree absolute*).

Setting a divorce order aside

A divorce order can be set aside in certain circumstances, but it is not possible to appeal once the divorce order has come into effect (ss.55, 57–58).

If the parties reconcile

If the parties become reconciled during the period before the divorce order comes into effect they can apply to the court to have it rescinded (s.57).

If a party dies

The decree will not become final if one party dies (s.55(4)).

[26.230] Appeals

Either party may appeal against the terms of a divorce order or a decree of nullity within 28 days after it is made. The divorce order may then not come into effect until one month after the appeal is decided (s.55).

An appeal is lodged by filing a notice of appeal at the court, and paying a filing fee.

Property and maintenance – marriage

Legislation

[26.240] Parties who were married

The Family Court has jurisdiction under Pt VIII of the *Family Law Act* to settle property and maintenance matters between the parties to a marriage or former marriage.

The Federal Magistrates Court also has jurisdiction to deal with all property and main-

tenance matters, except that it will generally transfer complex or lengthy matters to the Family Court.

[26.250] Parties who were not married

On 1 March 2009, the *Family Law Act* was amended to make provision for the regulation

of property and maintenance matters between people in de facto relationships (including same-sex couples) (Pt.VIIIAB).

Further detailed information about financial matters for de facto couples is set out in Property and maintenance – de facto relationships at [26.400].

Important!

Contact the Family Court or the Federal Magistrates Court, or a solicitor, to find out about the relevant court rules before starting any family law action.

[26.260] Property division after marriage breakdown

A divorce order does not include the division of the couple's property.

[26.270] Time limits

An application for a division of the matrimonial property can be made at any time after a married couple has separated.

However, once the divorce order becomes final, a property application must be made within 12 months. For example, if a divorce order is made in court on 4 January 2012, and it becomes final on 5 February 2012, the property application must be filed before 5 February 2013.

The court may allow a person to apply after this time limit if hardship for that party or the children can be established and a reason for the delay is given. This is called *granting leave to apply out of time* (*Family Law Act* s.44).

[26.280] What property is considered?

All property owned by either spouse, with each other or with any other person, is considered for the property settlement.

The property the court considers must 'arise out of the marital relationship' (s.4). This means that the court cannot make an order if a dispute arises out of a business relationship.

Property the court can deal with

Property the court can deal with includes:

- property purchased during the marriage
- superannuation
- gifts and inheritances received by either party

- property owned by the parties before the marriage
- assets and goodwill that a party has built up in a business
- compensation awards
- lottery winnings
- redundancy packages.

Property in companies or trusts

Property in companies or trusts is treated as the property of one spouse for the purposes of the settlement if it appears that that spouse enjoys the benefits of ownership of the company or trust.

Property the court cannot deal with

Property that generally cannot be dealt with by the court includes:

- future expectations under wills or trusts (except in circumstances where the facts indicate a level of certainty of inheritance or benefit)
- long service leave entitlements
- actions for personal injury damages (unless the other party nursed the injured spouse through their injuries).

All these may be considered financial resources of a party to be taken into account when the court assesses their future needs.

The family home

The main item of property owned by most people is a house, flat, or block of land. Houses and land are usually owned in either a single name, or as a joint tenancy or tenancy in common.

The manner in which the home is owned will not usually affect the order for property

division made by the court, but may have some practical implications for the parties pending a property settlement order.

Single ownership

The house is often in the husband's name. This is the least desirable form of ownership for a couple. During the course of the marriage, the house is treated as belonging to the spouse in whose name it stands – that spouse can mortgage or sell it without the other's agreement. On the breakdown of the marriage, however, the wife can be given all or part of the house by the court even though it was in her husband's name.

Joint tenancy

Joint tenancy is the most secure form of ownership for both parties in a marriage or de facto relationship. Each has an equal share in the property. One cannot sell the property without the other's agreement, and on the death of one of them, the other automatically becomes the owner of the whole property. Ownership passes

because of the title; the property never becomes part of the deceased person's estate.

Tenancy in common

In this form of ownership each owner has a distinct share in the property. It may be equal shares, or another proportion. One spouse cannot sell their share without the other's permission, but ownership does not automatically pass to the surviving spouse on the death of the other. Each has the right to give their share to whomever they wish on their death by making a will.

This may be a more appropriate form of ownership when there are children of a previous relationship to consider.

Right of occupancy

A married person is entitled to live in the matrimonial home unless there is a court order requiring them to leave, regardless of whose name is on the title. This applies equally to the husband and the wife. Neither can force the other to leave.

Exclusive use orders

The court can order one party to leave and give exclusive use of the home to the other. In doing so, the court has to consider the needs of both parties, and the needs of the children of the marriage. Exclusive use of the home may be given to one party even if the home is in the other's name.

The court may be reluctant to order a party to leave the home. An exclusive use order can be obtained where

there is domestic violence or threats and intimidation of the other spouse or the children. It may be faster and cheaper to apply to the Local Court through state law for a protection order called an apprehended domestic violence order which can include an exclusion order (see chapter 21, Domestic violence).

Threats to sell

If one party threatens to sell, give away or mortgage the home or any other property, the other party can seek a court order (an *injunction*) to stop them. The court may make an injunction to preserve the property until the final hearing and the making of property settlement orders.

A *caveat* (a warning to potential buyers) can be lodged on the title to stop the property being sold or further mortgaged. This is done by lodging a form with Land & Property Information (formerly the Department of Lands). There is a lodgement fee.

However, an entitlement to a property settlement under the *Family Law Act* or *Property (Relationships) Act* is not a caveatable interest,

and legal advice should be sought before taking this action because the person lodging the caveat may be liable for compensation for any loss suffered as a result.

An application to the Family Court or Federal Magistrates Court for a property settlement should be filed at this stage, if it has not already been done.

Property held in joint names either as joint tenants or tenants in common can only legally be sold with the knowledge and consent of both owners.

[26.290] Division of property

The family law courts can make orders dividing or redistributing property and debt based on a four-step process.

How the court decides

Section 79 orders

Section 79 of the *Family Law Act* gives the court very wide powers to make property orders. While each case is looked at individually and there are no set rules, the court goes through a four-step process in making its decision. This involves:

- deciding what property the parties own, and its value (at the hearing date), then
- considering what contributions were made by each party in the past and their value as a percentage, then
- considering the parties' present and future needs, including income and earning capacity (actual and potential), the care of children, the effect of any order on earning capacity and other financial resources, then
- considering whether the proposed division is just and equitable in all the circumstances of the case.

Contributions in the past

The court looks at the history of the marriage and determines how much each party has contributed (directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise) to acquiring, looking after and improving the property. These contributions may be:

- property owned at the time of marriage
- money contributed before or during the marriage (such as wages, income from a business or investments, or payment of a deposit on a house)
- gifts and inheritances to one party
- work done on the property (such as building, painting, gardening and renovating)
- efforts put into building up and running a business.

Help from one spouse's parents in fixing up the home, or through a gift of money, will generally be considered the contribution of that party.

Indirect contributions

Indirect contributions to the acquisition of property include such things as paying the day-to-day expenses of the home and family.

Homemaker's contributions

The court also looks at the contributions made by each party to the welfare of the family. Most importantly, this includes contributions as a home-maker (cooking, washing, shopping,

cleaning, entertaining and so on) and, if there are children, as a parent (having and looking after children, and involvement in the children's schooling, recreation and development).

These factors may be considered both in their own right and in their effect on the earning capacity and acquisition of assets of the other spouse (for example, by staying at home, the homemaker spouse has freed the other party to go out and obtain assets, income and expertise).

In many marriages the contributions of the homemaker are regarded as equal to the contributions of the income earner. This may not be the case if:

- the marriage was short, or
- the contributions of one party were particularly large.

Negative contributions

Contributions may be negative if one party wasted the resources of the marriage.

For example, in the case of *Kowaliw and Kowaliw* (1981) FLC 91-092 the court considered that losses incurred because of the reckless negligence, alcoholism and gambling of one party did not have to be shared by both.

In *Kennon and Kennon* (1997) FLC 92-757 the Full Court of the Family Court looked at domestic violence and considered the wife's homemaker contributions were increased because her contribution was made more onerous and difficult by the abuse she had suffered at the hands of the husband.

The court can take into account the conduct of the parties and in effect penalise one party, but it will usually be difficult to persuade the court to do this.

Special contributions

The court has identified a *special contribution*, where one of the parties' contribution in terms of their personal skills is so extraordinary that they should be credited with a higher percentage.

This special contribution has so far only been found in cases where there has been financial or business acumen. There are no reported decisions where the court has found that the contributions of a homemaker were special.

Needs in the future

After deciding what the contributions were, the court considers whether one party has a need for more of the property by looking at the future needs of the parties.

The factors the court considers include:

- the age and health of the parties
- the ability of the parties to support themselves
- whether a party is supporting other people, such as children or other relatives
- whether a party is being supported by anyone else, like a new partner or parents.

For example ...

James and Carla separated after ten years of marriage. They had little property when they married, but they saved enough out of James' wages to pay off a house. Carla worked at home to look after James and their children, now aged six, eight and nine. The children live with Carla, whose only income is a parenting payment.

The court considered that Carla's contributions as homemaker equalled James's financial contributions; that is, there was a 50–50 contribution to the parties' asset. However, because Carla has to look after young children, has a small income, and has little prospect of ever earning as much money as James, the court made an adjustment in Carla's favour of an additional 10%, so that 60% of the property went to Carla.

Many cases are not as simple as this. Parties should seek advice from a lawyer experienced in family property law.

Is it just and equitable?

After looking at all of these factors the court must make a final decision as to whether the proposed division is just and equitable in all the circumstances of the case.

What the court may decide

The court has very wide discretion in what it can order, and what it orders will depend on the circumstances of the case. Possible orders include:

- that one party transfer property to the other
- payment of a lump sum instead of transfer of property
- that one party repay a debt to a third person
- that the parties sell an asset and divide the proceeds on a set basis.

Debts

The court may now make orders binding third parties, including creditors of one or both of the parties (*Family Law Act Pt VIII A*). However, the court will usually exercise this power cautiously and as a last resort.

It is always best to ensure that debts are paid out, so no-one is left with a debt that resurfaces years later.

It is also important to ensure that guarantees provided by one party for the other are dealt with by the orders.

Pre-action procedures

The parties are required to make a genuine effort to settle the matter, including an exchange of documents relating to their financial circumstances and the value of their assets. In many cases they must also attend family dispute resolution before filing an application with the court.

Compulsory conciliation conferences

If the parties cannot reach an agreement and proceed to court they will usually have to attend a conciliation conference with a registrar of the court to discuss settlement options. Both parties must attend, and may bring a lawyer. Attendance at a conference is not required for consent orders and some interim orders.

If a party does not comply

If a party does not comply with this requirement, the conference may be adjourned and an order for costs made against them.

If agreement is reached

If agreement is reached, the registrar may make consent orders at that time to finish the case.

If there is no agreement

If there is no agreement, the registrar will make directions about the future conduct of the case.

Dealing with the house

If all matrimonial assets are tied up in the house, the court may have no choice but to order its sale.

If there are enough other assets or a big superannuation entitlement, the court may give one party the home, particularly if that party is looking after the children. The other party would then get the other assets, including all their superannuation entitlement.

One party may be able to renegotiate a mortgage to raise money to pay out the other party and keep the house.

In some cases, the court may postpone the sale and let the parent caring for children stay in the house until the children grow up, if this is not too far in the future and the other party has a cash flow or some money to go on with. Generally, the court will only make an order of this kind with the consent of both parties.

Common misconceptions about property entitlements

There are many mistaken beliefs about property and financial entitlements on the breakdown of marriage. Some of the more common are discussed below.

There's an automatic 50–50 split

No. There has never been any automatic 50–50 split of the property. The court considers contributions, needs and what is just in all the circumstances.

If I leave, I'll lose my rights

No. Each partner in the course of a marriage earns a share in the property, and does not lose it simply because they decide it is no longer possible, or desirable, or safe, to remain in the house.

I owned it before we got married, so it's mine

The fact that someone owned a piece of property before marriage does not mean they automatically have total rights to it or its money value when the marriage ends. The property will be regarded as a contribution by its owner, but it is assumed that over time both spouses contributed, directly or indirectly, to its maintenance or improvement. The longer the marriage, the less important is pre-marriage ownership. In a marriage that has lasted for less than five years, the original owner is more likely to keep all or most of the value of their initial contribution.

I can keep inheritances and gifts

A spouse is not always entitled to keep gifts and inheritances. Gifts are usually seen as a contribution made on behalf of the recipient. As with pre-marital assets, their importance decreases as the marriage goes on. A lump sum inheritance put into the mortgage tends to become part of the matrimonial property (though it will be recognised that that spouse made a bigger financial contribution). A house that is rented out or owned with others and has not had matrimonial money paid for rates or repairs will probably stay with the person who inherited it. If the gift or inheritance was received shortly before separation, the spouse who received it has a good argument for receiving its full value.

The court can also consider future inheritances. The factual circumstance would have to be that it was more or less certain that the will and therefore inheritance would not be changed

I worked hard for this business and it's mine

People who have worked hard during a marriage to build up a business often do not consider their spouse entitled to a share of it. But when the spouse has answered the phone, arranged work for the business, kept books or entertained business associates, the court will consider these efforts as a contribution to its success. Even if the spouse has never worked in the business, if they have taken on the responsibilities of caring for the house and children they will be regarded as having made an indirect contribution by freeing the other spouse to put time and effort into it. If the spouse worked in another job to provide family income when the business was less profitable, this too will be regarded as a contribution.

Women always get the best deal

What women receive in a division of property must often cover both themselves and their children. The woman may be awarded more than the man in the short term. Studies in Australia and overseas show that men do better in the long run. Men still often have greater income-earning and borrowing capacity, and without children to care for, they usually recover financially in three to five years. Women and children generally never return to the standard of living they enjoyed before the separation, even if the court gave the woman more of the property. A woman caring for children may not wish or be able to get full-time work. If she was involved in full-time child care during the marriage, she may not have the necessary skills to find a decent job. When women do have job skills, careers or equivalent earning capacities to their husbands, and there are no children – which is more likely with younger couples – they do not receive more than men.

Superannuation

Superannuation is often the second most valuable asset in a marriage. Traditionally women who have taken care of children and therefore opted out of the workforce have had less superannuation than their partner.

In the past the court could only look at superannuation as a future financial resource. However, the *Family Law Act* now provides that superannuation is to be treated as property.

There has been significant and often somewhat conflicting case law since the changes to the way superannuation is treated in family law.

Obtaining information

The parties must first access all the relevant information from the trustees of the superannuation fund. The court has a form that can be filled out and sent to the trustees with an authority to provide the information to the person's solicitor.

The trustee can charge a fee for this. The trustee must then provide the information on the member's assets in the fund to assist the non-member spouse to ascertain their value. There are protections in the regulations, and the address of the member must not be disclosed.

What the court may decide

The court has wide discretion when making orders in relation to superannuation. They can split the fund between the parties in any percentage that is just in all the circumstances.

They can also leave the superannuation with one spouse and give the other more of the other property – for example, a greater share of the home – but the court may shy away from this approach after the decision in *Coghlan*.

A special species of property

The Full Court decision in *Coghlan and Coghlan* (2005) FLC 93-220 provides that, except in limited circumstances, such as where the superannuation entitlements are minimal, the court should deal with superannuation separately from other property because it is a ‘special species’ of property. That means the court must deal with two separate pools, one of all non-superannuation property and the other of superannuation. The court must apply the four-step process separately to the two pools.

In *Doherty and Doherty* (2006) FLC 93-256 the Full Court confirmed that the mix of superannuation

and non-superannuation assets to be retained by each party is discretionary. In this case the wife retained the majority of the immediately tangible assets, including the former matrimonial home, while the husband retained nearly all his superannuation.

Getting advice

The regulations and formulas are complex. It is always best to get a professional to value superannuation. A solicitor or accountant could help with this.

[26.300] Agreements and consent orders

Under the *Family Law Act*, parties can make enforceable agreements about:

- care of their children
- division of their property
- spouse maintenance payments
- some child support payments.

[26.310] Types of agreements

The Act recognises several types of agreements, including:

- binding financial agreements
- consent orders.

Binding financial agreements

The concept of binding financial agreements was introduced to the *Family Law Act* in 2000.

These agreements can be entered into:

- before a marriage
- during a marriage
- after a marriage breakdown.

They can deal with all or only part of the property or financial resources concerned. Any property, financial resources or other matters not dealt with by the agreement remain subject to the provisions of the *Family Law Act*. The relevant sections are 90B, 90C, 90D and 90G.

A binding financial agreement can be terminated at any time by the parties entering into a new binding financial agreement terminating the previous one, or by order of the court.

Agreements made before marriage

Under s.90B, a couple can enter into a binding agreement, before they are married, about how all or some property of either party can be dealt with if the marriage breaks down.

The agreement, which must be in writing, can deal with:

- property owned by the parties at the time and property they acquire during the marriage
- maintenance of the parties (during the marriage or after dissolution, or both)
- other matters.

Agreements made during marriage

Under s.90C, the parties to a marriage, either before or after separation (but before divorce), can enter into an agreement about how property they own or may acquire can be dealt with if the marriage breaks down. Like a s.90B agreement, it can deal with the maintenance of either party during or after the marriage, or both, and other matters.

Where the agreement is made after separation, a *separation declaration* signed by at least one of the parties must be attached.

Agreements after dissolution of marriage

After a divorce order has been made, the parties can enter into a binding financial agreement under s.90D that can specify how all or any of the property or financial resources of both parties can be dealt with. It can also deal with maintenance, and other matters.

A separation declaration signed by at least one of the parties must be attached.

Section 90G requirements

Section 90G sets out all the matters that must be addressed for a s.90 agreement to be binding. The requirements are very strict, and it is recommended that the parties get a solicitor to draft the documents. The agreement must:

- be in writing, and signed by both parties
- contain a statement by each party that before signing they received independent legal advice.

The independent legal advice will cover things like the effect of the agreement, whether it is advantageous and whether the provisions are fair and reasonable

- have a certificate confirming independent legal advice attached
- not have been terminated.

After both parties have signed the agreement one party takes the original document and the other takes a copy.

Enforcement

The *Family Law Act* (s.90G) gives the court very wide powers to make any orders it thinks necessary to enforce financial agreements.

Setting aside an agreement

Applications to set aside a binding financial agreement must be made to the court. The circumstances under which the court may do so are set out in the Act. It is expensive and difficult to have a properly executed agreement set aside, and people should think very carefully before entering into one. Changes in circumstances may be difficult to anticipate. For example, pre-marriage agreements may be attractive to parties of second or third marriages who want to protect property for the children of their previous marriage. In doing this, however, they may inadvertently leave a spouse not properly provided for when their circumstances change due to some event such as the birth of a child.

Consent orders

Consent orders are orders of the court that are just as binding and enforceable as orders made after a final hearing. The main difference is that consent orders are based on the agreement of the parties.

Making consent orders

Consent orders can be made by lodging an application for consent orders with the Family Court or Local Court.

It is a good idea for parties to have independent legal advice before agreeing to the terms of a consent order application. They must be very careful that the actual terms of the orders are in proper legal form.

A Family Court registrar looks at the application and decides whether the consent orders appear to be a fair settlement of the property (or in the best interests of the children, if they include parenting orders).

Usually, if both parties have received independent legal advice, the registrar will make the orders. If one or both parties do not have a lawyer, the registrar may require more information about their financial situation or parenting arrangements.

Consent orders may also be made at any time during court proceedings when an agreement has been reached.

As in other property proceedings, parties have 12 months from the divorce order becoming final to file an application for consent orders.

Changing property orders

When may orders be changed?

Property orders are considered to be final orders, and the court will only entertain an application to set them aside in very limited circumstances (s.79A), where:

- there has been a miscarriage of justice because of 'fraud, duress, false evidence, suppression of evidence, or other circumstances'
- it is not practical or possible for them to be carried out
- one party has defaulted in carrying out their obligations under the order
- exceptional circumstances affecting children's welfare have arisen, and this is causing hardship to the children or the spouse looking after them

- a proceeds of crime order has been made against one of the parties or the property of the marriage.

Effect of death on claims and orders

If one spouse dies before, during or soon after divorce proceedings, it will have an effect on the division of property.

If a party dies before proceedings are begun

If one party dies before the other has instituted property proceedings, no property claim may be brought under the *Family Law Act*. The survivor may be able to claim a legal or equitable interest in the property or assets of the deceased, or make a claim for family provision

from their estate (see chapter 43, Wills, estates and funerals).

If a party dies before the matter is completed

When a property application has been lodged but one party dies before the matter is completed, the proceedings may be continued by or against the deceased's legal personal representative (the person looking after the estate). If the court decides that property orders are still appropriate, these orders are enforceable against the estate (s.79(8)).

If a party dies before orders are carried out

If property proceedings are complete, but one party dies before the orders are carried out, they may be enforced against the deceased's estate.

[26.320] Maintenance

Maintenance is money paid by one party to a marriage or de facto relationship for the financial support of the other party or their children.

Spouse maintenance and child support are treated very differently. As a general rule, parents are expected to financially support their children regardless of who the children live with. However, a person is only required to support a former spouse when a particular need can be shown.

[26.330] Spouse maintenance

The spouse maintenance provisions of the *Family Law Act* are gender neutral – that is, either a man or a woman may get maintenance from their former spouse provided they can establish the need for support and the ability of the other party to pay.

For social and economic reasons, it is usually the woman who requires continuing financial support from her former spouse.

Qualifying for maintenance

To qualify for maintenance, a person will have to show that they are unable to support themselves properly because:

- they are caring for children, or
- they cannot obtain work because of ill health, age or some other reason (such as

having no job skills, having been too long out of the workforce or being too close to retirement age) (s.72).

What the court considers

In considering the income of a person applying for spousal maintenance, the court may not take into account an income-tested pension or allowance like the parenting payment (s.75(3)).

The person applying must also show that the spouse is reasonably able to pay. The court will consider the standard of living that in all the circumstances is reasonable.

As with property disputes, maintenance cases are decided on their particular facts, and it is difficult to generalise about how much maintenance will be payable in normal circumstances. The court will consider the matters referred to in ss.72 and 75(2) of the Act.

Applying for maintenance

If there are divorce proceedings

An application for spouse maintenance must be made within 12 months of a divorce becoming final, but it can be applied for immediately on separation through the Local Court, the Federal Magistrates Court or the Family Court.

Special leave of the court must be sought if the parties have been divorced for more than a year.

If there are no other proceedings

If there are no court proceedings except spousal maintenance, the application should be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court.

When spouse maintenance orders end

A maintenance order for a spouse ceases on their death or their marriage, unless the court makes a continuation order (s.82).

Expenses associated with the birth of a child

Under s.67B of the *Family Law Act*, a child's father, whether he has ever lived with the mother or not, is liable to contribute to her maintenance for:

- two months before the child's birth (or earlier, if she gives up work on medical advice), and
- three months after the birth.

What expenses are included?

Expenses can include:

- things for the child (such as clothing, cot and car seat) and
- the mother's medical expenses, including surgical, hospital, nursing, pharmaceutical and related costs.

Proof of these expenses should generally be retained. If the mother or child dies in circumstances related to the pregnancy or birth, funeral expenses can be claimed.

What the court considers

The court considers the financial situation of each parent, and any special circumstance that may cause injustice or undue hardship. It must disregard the mother's entitlement to any income-tested pension, allowance or benefit, such as the parenting payment (s.67C).

Making an application

Applications may be made to the Family Court, the Federal Magistrates Court or the Local Court at any time during the pregnancy or within 12 months after the birth. Late applications require the special leave of the court.

[26.340] Child support

It is an important principle of Australian law that all parents have a legal duty to financially support their children, at least up to the age of 18 and sometimes beyond this age. This duty exists irrespective of whether the parents were married or lived together and continues if the parents stop living together. From 1 July 2009, a parent can include a person in a same-sex relationship. (For further details about laws affecting same-sex couples, see chapter 37, Same-sex couples and their families).

If the parents of a child are no longer living together, the money paid by one parent to the other or to the child's carer to support the child is called 'child support'. A parent or carer of a child will usually apply to the Child Support Agency (CSA) for the CSA to work out how much child support should be paid. The CSA is part of the Department of Human Services within the Australian Government. Applications for child support can be made by calling the CSA on 131272 or by applying online at www.csa.gov.au. Either parent or carer can apply to the CSA for a child support assessment – whether they will be paying or receiving the child support.

The CSA uses a mathematical formula to work out how much child support should be paid. A parent or carer can choose to collect the child support themselves, or to ask the CSA to collect this money on their behalf.

Is it compulsory to apply to the CSA?

It is not compulsory to apply to the CSA for a child support assessment. Parents who do not receive Family Tax Benefit (FTB) A from Centrelink are free to work out between themselves how much child support should be paid by one parent to the other. Under these arrangements, payments are made directly from one parent to the other with no involvement from any government agencies. If a parent or carer of the child is receiving more than the minimum FTB A for the child, Centrelink will assume that the carer is receiving the amount payable under a child support assessment for the purposes of working out how much FTB should be paid to the parent. A decision by the child's carer not to obtain a child support assessment from the CSA, could then result in less FTB A being paid for the child.

Exemptions from the requirement to seek child support

If the parent or carer receives more than the minimum amount of FTB A for a child, Centrelink gives them 13 weeks to take reasonable steps to obtain child support from the other parent or the minimum rate FTB A will be paid. It is understood by Centrelink that it is not possible to seek child support in every case. In certain circumstances, Centrelink will grant an exemption from seeking child support to

parents or carers. Exemptions can be granted for any good reason but the most common reasons for obtaining an exemption are if the:

- parent or carer fears violence from the other parent if child support is pursued
- whereabouts of the other parent is unknown, or
- the identity of the other parent cannot be established.

Centrelink social workers make decisions about exemptions. Anyone seeking an exemption should make an appointment to see a Centrelink social worker and explain the reason why an exemption is sought. The social worker will make a decision about the exemption and tell the parent/carer if their application for exemption has been successful. A decision by a social worker to refuse a request for an exemption is an appealable decision that will follow the usual processes for appeals within Centrelink. This process is that a reconsideration of the first decision can be sought by the Centrelink officer who first made the decision; then if this decision is not acceptable another Centrelink officer called an Authorised Review Officer (ARO) will reconsider the first decision. If the ARO decision is not acceptable an external appeal is available to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal (SSAT) and then the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). Legal advice should be sought if it is necessary to seek an external review of a Centrelink decision.

Proof of parentage

Before the CSA will create a child support assessment, it requires proof that the person from whom support is sought is a parent of the child. This requirement is usually satisfied in one of the following ways:

- the parents were married at the time the child was born, or
- the parent's name appears on the child's birth certificate, or
- the parent acknowledged parentage by completing a legal document such as a statutory declaration or court application, or
- a court has found that the person is the child's parent, or
- the person has adopted the child, or
- the couple cohabited at any time during the period beginning 44 weeks and ending 20 weeks prior to the child's birth.

The CSA will ask a parent seeking child support to prove they are a parent of the child by providing a copy of the child's birth certificate. If a parent does not have a copy of the child's birth certificate, the CSA will also allow the parent to complete a statutory declaration declaring that they are named as parent of the child on the child's birth certificate. A similar form is available from the CSA for non-parent carer's to declare that the child's parents are named on the child's birth certificate. (See the CSA website – www.csa.gov.au/forms).

If a parent or carer cannot prove parentage by one of the ways accepted by the CSA, she or he will need to make an application to the Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court seeking an order under s.106 A of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989* (Cth) that she or he is entitled to a child support assessment for the child. Legal Aid is usually available to take this court action. These court applications must be lodged within a limited time (56 days in the Federal Magistrates Court and 60 days in the Local Court). It is also permissible to ask the court to consider an application for 'leave' to make the application to the court after the 56/60 day time period. A reason for the delay must be given in the court documents filed in court and the court must accept that this is an acceptable reason to explain the delay. It is important to seek legal advice before going to court for a child support declaration.

As part of the court process seeking a declaration of entitlement to a child support assessment, the carer needs to file in court the letter from the CSA stating that the application for child support assessment has been refused and a statement explaining why child support is sought from the other parent. It may be necessary to ask the court to order that DNA testing be conducted to help to resolve if the other person is a parent of the child. If this is necessary, the laboratory that conducts the test must be authorised to do so under the Family Law Act Regulations or the result may not be accepted by the court.

It is also important to remember that that the DNA test results alone cannot be used to obtain a child support assessment. This means that after a positive DNA test report is obtained, the court must still make a declaration under s.106A that the applicant is entitled

to a child support assessment for the child. The added benefit for the applicant is that once a s.106A order is provided to the CSA, the child support assessment starts from the date that the relevant application for child support assessment was refused by the CSA.

In some cases a child support assessment is issued and the person assessed to pay the costs of the child disputes they are a parent of the child. A person in this situation can lodge an application in the Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court seeking a declaration under s.107 of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989* (Cth) that the other person is not entitled to child support because the applicant is not a parent of the child. The court is also required to determine if any child support paid to date should be repaid to the person making the applicant (s. 143 of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*). These court applications must be lodged within a limited time (56 days in the Federal Magistrates Court and 60 days in the Local Court). Like an application seeking a declaration from the court that a child support assessment should be issued, in these cases it is also permissible to ask the court to consider an application for 'leave' to make the application to the court after the 56/60 day time period. A reason for the delay must be given in the court documents filed in court and the court must accept that this is an acceptable reason for the delay.

[26.350] Child support assessments

How do child support assessments work?

The amount to be paid in child support depends on the taxable income of both parents, the age of the children, whether the parents have any other 'child support' children as well as the amount of time each parent spends with the child.

Child support assessment formula

Once proof of parentage is provided, the CSA assesses the amount of child support payable by a parent using a mathematical formula set out in the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*.

The intention of the child support formula is that the amount payable is based on research into the cost of supporting Australian children of different ages and that parents with similar income amounts pay comparable amounts of child support.

The CSA website includes an estimator that parents can use to work out how much child support they are likely to pay or receive (see www.csa.gov.au).

The calculation of child support payments is based on:

- the costs of caring for children of different ages (based on Australian research)
- the relevant income of each parent
- the amount of nights the child spends with each parent
- whether either parent has any other dependent children in their care
- whether either parent has any other children for whom they pay child support under a child support assessment

The CSA can only issue a child support assessment in a case where the child support paying parent lives in Australia or in a country that has an agreement with Australia about the payment of child support.

What do the terms used to calculate child support payments mean?

Adjustable taxable income

A parent's income from a broad range of sources including:

- most recent taxable income
- reportable fringe benefits
- foreign income
- net rental property losses
- some pensions or social security benefits (FTB is excluded).

Self Support Amount

An amount representing a parent's basic living expenses, deducted from each parent's Adjustable Taxable Income. The Self Support Amount is the same for each parent and is indexed annually. In 2011 this amount was \$20,594. This is more than the base rate of pension or benefit for an individual.

Relevant dependant child amount

An amount representing the costs of caring for children (usually only biological or adopted children) in a new family, deducted from the relevant parent's Adjustable Taxable Income. The costs of a child/children in a new family are calculated in the same way as the costs for children receiving the benefit of child support payments.

Child support payments are calculated according to a ten-step process illustrated below.

Example

Dominique and Peter have a child, Sara, who is nine years old. Sara is in Dominique's care 300 nights per year and Peter's care for 65 nights per year. Dominique's Adjustable Taxable Income is \$53,500. Peter's Adjustable Taxable Income is \$82,852.

Step 1 – Work out each parent's child support income

The child support income is each parent's Adjustable Taxable Income less:

- the Self Supporting Amount, and
- the Relevant Dependent Amount (if there are children to support from new partnerships).

<i>Dominique</i>	
Adjustable Taxable Income	\$53,500
minus Relevant Support Amount	– \$20,594
Child support income for Dominique	\$32,906
<i>Peter</i>	
Adjustable Taxable Income	\$73,500
minus Relevant Support Amount	– \$20,594
Child support income for Peter	\$52,906

Step 2 – Work out the parents' combined child support income

Add each parent's Adjustable Taxable Income together to get a combined child support income:

Child support income for Dominique	\$32,906
Child support income for Peter	\$52,906
Combined child support income	\$85,812

Step 3 – Work out each parent's income percentage

A parent's income percentage represents the share that each parent has in the combined parental resources available to meet the costs of the child.

Divide each parent's child support income by the combined child support income and convert to a percentage:

<i>Dominique</i>	
Child support income	32,906
Combined child support income	÷ 90,000
	= 0.3834
Dominique's income percentage	38.34%
<i>Peter</i>	
Child support income	52,906
Combined child support income	÷ 85,812
	= 0.6165
Peter's income percentage	61.65%

Step 4 – Work out each parent's care percentage

A parent's care percentage represents the proportion of care that each parent has of each child support child.

Divide the number of nights of care a parent will have over a 12-month period by 365 and convert to a percentage:

<i>Dominique</i>	
Dominique's care percentage (300 ÷ 365)	= 0.8219
	= 83% (round up)
<i>Peter</i>	
Peter's care percentage (65 ÷ 365)	= 0.1781
	= 17% (round down)

Step 5 – Work out each parent's cost percentage

A parent's cost percentage is the share of a child's costs that a parent incurs through care of the child. It represents the extent to which the parent is taken to have met the costs of the child through caring for the child.

A parent's cost percentage is worked out using a table set out in s.55C of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*. Dominique's care percentage is between 66–86%. Her cost percentage is 76%.

Peter's care percentage is between 14–34%. His cost percentage is 24%.

Table 1 – Care percentages, cost percentages and levels of care

No. of nights/ year	No. of nights/ fortnight	Level of care	Care percentage	Cost percentage
0–51	1	Nil care	0–13%	Nil
52–127	2–4	Regular care	14–34%	24%
128–175	5–6	Shared care	35–47%	25% plus 2% for each percentage point over 35%
176–189	7	Shared care	48–52%	50%
190–237	8–9	Shared care	53–65%	51% plus 2% for every percentage point over 53%
238–313	10–12	Primary care	66–86%	76%
314–365	13–14	Sole care	87–100%	100%

Step 6 – Work out each parent’s child support percentage

A parent’s child support percentage represents the share of the parent’s resources (income percentage) less the share of costs he or she meets directly through caring for the child (cost percentage). A parent, who meets more of the costs through care than their share of resources, has a negative child support percentage and will generally receive child support.

<i>Dominique</i>	
Income percentage	38.34%
minus Cost percentage	– 76 %
Child support percentage	0%
<i>Peter</i>	
Income percentage	61.65%
minus Cost percentage	– 24%
Child support percentage	40.65%

Dominique has 38.34% of the combined child support income but meets 76% of costs directly through care. Dominique must receive some child support from Peter.

Peter has 61.65% of combined child support income but only meets 24% of costs directly through care. Peter must pay some child support to Dominique.

Step 7 – Work out the costs of the child

The costs of the child are calculated using the Costs of Children Table set out in Sch.1 to the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*. This table sets out the formula to be used to work out the actual costs. The formula takes into account the parents’ combined child support income and the number of children being supported. The amounts set out in the Costs of Children Table are indexed each year.

Information about costs of children can be found on the Child Support Agency website: www.csa.gov.au.

Using the Costs of Children Table, the costs of Sara are \$12,768.

Step 8 – Work out amount of child support payable

The amount of child support payable is calculated by multiplying the positive child support percentage by the costs of the child.

<i>Peter</i>	
Child support percentage × Cost of child	$40.65\% \times \$12,768$
Annual child support payment	\$5,068

Peter must transfer \$5068 per year (\$97.46 per week) in child support payments to Dominique.

Keeping the CSA informed about a parent’s circumstances

It is important that the CSA has accurate and up-to-date information for each parent/carer’s income and level of care of each child of the assessment. Parents who are paying or receiving child support are obliged to lodge their tax returns on time. For parents on a low income (such as a full Centrelink benefit) who are not obliged to lodge a tax return, it is permissible to lodge an Income Declaration Form advising of their income (available from www.csa.gov.au/forms).

CSA determinations about each parent’s care levels

When an application for child support assessment is made, the CSA will make a determination about the level of care that each parent/carer will have over the ‘care period’. From 1 July 2010, the care period will be the next 12 months from the date of application for child support assessment. The CSA will usually work out the care level for each parent/carer based on the number of nights that the child is likely to be in the care

of each parent/carer during the care period. The CSA will ask for information from each parent/carer about any recent patterns of care for the child to determine the care level for each parent/carer. They will also seek copies of any court documents or agreements that may form the basis of arrangements regarding care and the agreement reached between the parents.

From 1 July 2010, a decision made by Centrelink regarding care levels for FTB purposes can also be used by the CSA to determine care levels for a child support assessment. In some cases the CSA can also take into account the number of hours that a person has the child in their care to determine the care level. CSA may also consider that a child is still in a person’s care even if the child is living at a boarding school. This determination will depend on the responsibility that a parent/carer has in making decisions for a child or making arrangements for their care.

If a parent determines that the care level used in an assessment is wrong, they must advise the CSA as soon as possible. The CSA will usually only make further changes to the care deter-

mination from the date of notification. Once a decision about care levels is made, a parent/carer who has concerns about the decision can 'object' to the decision made by the CSA. See discussion below regarding objections.

Minimum child support payments

It is acknowledged that a parent should pay some child support even when their capacity to pay is limited. A minimum child support payment of \$7.11 per child per week applies for parents who receive income support payments from Centrelink or the Department of Veterans Affairs. The minimum liability must be paid for up to three children requiring a payment of up to a maximum of \$21.33 per week.

A parent who receives income of less than the equivalent of the minimum annual rate payable may apply to the CSA to have their child support payments reduced to nil. For example, a parent who is incarcerated can apply for the minimum payment to be reduced to nil. However if the parent receives income from work in jail that is more than the minimum annual rate payable, their application is likely to be refused. The CSA has a special form for parents to use if they want the CSA to reduce the minimum payment to nil. This form, called 'Application to reduce Minimum Assessment to Nil' can be found at www.csa.gov.au/forms.

Fixed annual rate of child support

A fixed child support assessment of \$23 per child per week (indexed annually) will apply to parents reporting a low taxable income who are not receiving any income support from Centrelink or Veterans Affairs. Where there are more than three children, this amount is capped at \$69 per week. Fixed assessments have been introduced to address the issue of parents who deliberately under-report their income to avoid or reduce their child support payments. However, a parent can apply to the Child Support Agency to pay the minimum amount of child support (\$7.11 per week) if he or she can demonstrate that his or her income is genuinely low. To do this, a parent needs to complete the CSA form 'Application for Fixed Annual Rate not to Apply' available from www.csa.gov.au/forms.

[26.360] Varying a child support assessment

Estimates

In most cases, the CSA will use the most up-to-date taxable income for a parent to determine the amount of child support to be paid. It is acknowledged that a parent's situation may change and that it should be possible to provide the CSA with more up-to-date income information to be used in the child support assessment. In cases where the CSA has been using the most recent taxable income for a parent and that parent's income falls by at least 15%, the parent can contact the CSA and ask the CSA to apply the new income amount to the child support assessment. This is done by telephoning the CSA on 131272 or by lodging an estimate of income form or completing a notification on CSAonline via the CSA website.

Once a parent estimates their income it is important that they report any income changes to the CSA. This can be done by lodging subsequent estimates (which can be either higher or lower than the original estimate).

After the estimate period ends, the CSA will compare the estimate of income of the parent against their actual taxable income. CSA will charge the parent an 'estimate penalty' when the actual income for the estimate period is 110%, or more, of the estimated income.

The estimate penalty is 10% of the difference between the final estimate amount and the child support payable on the adjusted taxable income amount. An estimate penalty is a debt due to the CSA, and not the other parent or carer, and an application can be made to the CSA to reduce the estimate penalty amount.

Application to exclude income from child support assessments

The child support legislation recognises that it can cost a lot for a parent to re-establish themselves following separation. A parent who earns extra money post-separation (for example, from working overtime or a second job) can apply for the extra income to be excluded from their child support assessment. To apply for this provision, a parent simply calls the CSA and makes the application over the phone. The application can also be made on a form available on the CSA website at www.csa.gov.au/forms and then submitted online.

Some things must be satisfied to claim this benefit:

- the relationship must have lasted for more than six months. It should be noted that it is possible to apply for this provision more regarding the same other parent provided the reconciliation with the other parent was for a period of longer than six months;
- the income must be of a different nature from other income earned and must not ordinarily have been expected;
- the income earned can only reduce the parent's Adjusted Taxable Income by 30%;
- applications usually only come into effect from the day of notification to the CSA;
- the application can only cover a period up to three years from the end of the relationship.

Application to change the assessment

The intention of the child support legislation is that child support assessments should not otherwise be changed, except if certain special circumstances exist. A parent or carer with a child support assessment may apply to the CSA for a change to their child support assessment if she or he believes that they can satisfy one of the ten special circumstances for a change to the child support assessment.

The CSA can make a decision to change an assessment for a period up to 18 months ago. If a parent/carer wants to seek a change to a child support assessment for an earlier period, an application must first be made to the Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court seeking permission or 'leave' from the court to apply for a change to a child support assessment for a period more than 18 months ago. The court can only permit a change to a child support assessment for a period from 18 months up to seven (7) years prior.

The process for change of assessment up to 18 months ago requires that the parent completes an 'Application for Change of Assessment' form available from the CSA or on the CSA website. The application asks the parent or carer to provide information about their own personal financial circumstances and to explain how they meet one of the ten reasons for change of assessment. This form, and any documents provided with it to prove one of the ten special reasons, will be provided to the

other parent or carer. The other parent/carer is then asked to complete a response to the application, which in turn is sent to the applicant for change of assessment.

Once the CSA receives the application for change of assessment, it will first determine if it is appropriate for the change of assessment process to be started. The CSA will also decide if the issues raised are too complex and require an application to be made directly to a court, usually the Federal Magistrates Court.

If satisfied that there are grounds for a change of assessment and that the issues should be dealt with by the Change of Assessment process, the CSA will appoint a Senior Case Officer (SCO) to make a decision about the application for change of assessment.

At first, the SCO will telephone the applicant for change of assessment and talk to them about the process. The SCO will make use of an interpreter if necessary to enable them to communicate with a parent or carer. Assuming that the applicant wants to go ahead, the SCO will arrange for the application to be sent to the other person concerned, who will be given an opportunity to respond in writing. The SCO will also make reasonable efforts to talk to the person responding to the application. The applicant will be provided with a copy of any response from the other person and then the SCO will consider all the information provided. The SCO will then determine if the special circumstances of the case justify a change to the child support assessment, if it is fair to make the change and if this will result in more Centrelink benefits being paid to one of the parents. If all these criteria are met, the SCO is likely to make a change to the child support assessment. This change may start from a period up to 18 months earlier and can continue for as long as the SCO thinks is appropriate, but usually this wouldn't be more than two years. Once a change of assessment decision is made, it can usually only be changed via the change of assessment process and only if there is a change of circumstances for the payer, carer or child.

It is advisable to obtain legal advice before completing an application for change of assessment/response form. A legal representative is able to write a submission in support of an application for change of assessment/response

but they are unable to represent the parent/carer before the SCO.

The ten reasons for change of assessment are:

- Reason 1 – The parent has high costs of enabling them to spend time with, or communicate with the child of the assessment. If a parent has more than 52 nights a year with the child, the only cost that the parent can claim is the costs of transport to see the child.
- Reason 2 – The costs of supporting a child are high due to the child's special needs. To establish this reason, a parent/carer must show that the child has a medical condition or disability and the parent/carer has out-of-pocket costs associated with this medical condition or disability. For example, if a child uses a wheelchair, any out-of-pocket medical expenses for purchasing a wheelchair for the child may be claimed. Another common claim under this reason is out-of-pocket expenses for teeth braces for the child.
- Reason 3 – The costs of educating a child are high. This reason is often used if a child is attending a non-government school. To establish this reason, the applicant must be able to show that the child is being educated in a manner intended by *both* parents by, for example, providing a copy of the application for enrolment to the child's school signed by both parents.
- Reason 4 – The child support assessment is unfair because of the child's income, earning capacity, property or financial resources. An application under this reason will usually not succeed if the child is earning a modest income from part-time or casual income. The CSA indicates that the child will usually have to earn in excess of \$224 per week for this reason to succeed.
- Reason 5 – The child support assessment is unfair because the payer has paid or transferred money, goods or property to the child, the payee, or a third party for the benefit of the child. This reason only applies in very limited circumstances. Usually a non-agency payment claim will be a more appropriate way to address this situation (see below).
- Reason 6 – The carer has high child care costs for a child aged less than 12 years. To establish this reason the carer must be able to show that the out-of-pocket costs of child care are more than 5% of their Adjusted Taxable Income and that the child care costs are necessary, ie to enable the parent to work for example.
- Reason 7 – The parent has high necessary expenses to support themselves. This reason can be used by a parent to claim a reduction in child support to enable them to re-establish themselves following separation or if they are paying joint debts of the relationship prior to a property settlement. This reason can also be used if the parent has an ongoing medical condition or disability and they have high out-of-pocket costs associated with this condition.
- Reason 8 – This is one of the most common reasons why a change is sought to a child support assessment. The basis of this reason is that the child support assessment is unfair because of the income, earning capacity, property or financial resources of one or both parents. Examples where a successful application for change of assessment is made are where one parent is involved in a family business where, for example, a legitimate reduction in taxable income may result in an unfair child support outcome because the tax deductible expenses also have some personal benefit. Another example where this ground might succeed is where one of the parents has substantial assets but low income. In this situation, a case can be made out that the parent with a high asset value could meet a child support obligation by, for instance, borrowing against the equity in one or more assets.
- Reason 9 – The parent's capacity to support the child is significantly affected by:
 - their legal duty to maintain another child or person. This would usually only apply in relation to the parent's spouse in certain limited circumstances; or
 - their necessary expenses in supporting another child or person they have a legal duty to maintain. This could apply in cases where the parent has another dependent child living with them with special needs or a medical condition and high out-of-pocket expenses in relation to those special needs or medical condition; or

- the parent has high costs of enabling them to spend time with, or communicate with, another child or person they have a legal duty to maintain.
- Reason 10 – The parent’s responsibility to maintain a child who lives with the parent but is not the parent’s biological or adopted child. This reason can only be satisfied in certain limited circumstances including that the parent has re-partnered for a period of at least two years and the legal parents of the resident child are unable to look after the child due to ill health, death, or other caring responsibilities.

After the change of assessment process

The SCO must provide the applicant and respondent to the change of assessment process with a written decision.

Objection to the Change of Assessment decision

Either person involved in the change of assessment process can apply for an internal review of the SCO’s decision by lodging an objection in writing to the CSA (see www.csa.gov.au/forms). This objection must be lodged with the CSA within 28 for Australian cases and 90 days for international cases. The objection can also be written on a blank piece of paper but must include reference to the decision made by the SCO and the date of the decision. Objections must explain the reason why the person lodging the objection considers the original decision-maker to be at fault and the additional information/change in circumstances relied on to seek a different decision. The CSA will appoint an independent officer to complete the objection process and as part of the process will provide a copy of the objection to the other parent/carer in the child support assessment, and give them an opportunity to respond. The CSA has 60 days in which it to finalise an objection.

Appeals about objection decisions to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal

If either the applicant or respondent to the objection decision following a Change of Assessment decision is unhappy with the objection decision, she or he can seek an external review of the objection decision by lodging an appeal with the SSAT. The SSAT must provide a review process that under the *Child Support*

(*Registration and Collection*) Act 1988 is ‘fair, just, economical, informal and quick’. The SSAT will ask the CSA to provide it with a copy of all relevant documents relating to the objection decision, including a copy of the change of assessment decision. The documents provided by the CSA will then be provided to both parties involved in the SSAT appeal. These can be quite substantial with 100 pages of documents not being uncommon. The SSAT will make a fresh decision on the merits of the issue before it. This could result in the SSAT agreeing with the decision of the SCO, varying the decision or setting the decision aside. In some cases the SSAT will issue its own notices to the parties or to third parties asking for additional information to be provided to assist the SSAT make a decision. But usually the SSAT will make a decision based on the information contained in the documents provided by the CSA.

It is important for people appearing before the SSAT to be well aware of the contents of the documents provided to the SSAT by the CSA. These documents usually contain all the relevant information to assist the SSAT make a decision. Parties before the SSAT should be able to identify the information they rely on to support the view that they are asking the SSAT to accept about the child support case.

In some cases, such as Change of Assessment matters, the SSAT will appoint a Tribunal Member to conduct a pre-hearing conference where the Tribunal Member will discuss the case with both the applicant to the appeal and the respondent. The SSAT will then issue directions to the applicant and respondent about documents that must be filed and the timeline to be followed. The SSAT is strict in meeting its time limits and will remove parties from the proceedings if time frames set by the SSAT are not followed. The SSAT can also ask third parties to provide it with information to assist it to make a decision.

The SSAT process can be complicated and it is recommended that legal advice be sought before embarking on an appeal to the SSAT. Legal representation before the SSAT is allowed. Lawyers can be of assistance to clarify the law that applies in the case and the facts of the particular case that are relevant to the legal considerations that the SSAT must apply in reaching a decision.

[26.370] Other objections to the CSA

The CSA can be involved in making many different decisions that impact on the amount of child support that is paid or received. If the payer or receiver of child support is unhappy with that decision, she or he can apply to the CSA for an internal review of the first decision. Like the change of assessment process, this request for an internal review is called lodging an 'objection'. An objection needs to be in writing and must, in most cases, be lodged within 28 days for Australian cases and 90 days for international cases. For CSA decisions about the level of care, or 'care determinations', there is no need to lodge the objection within 28 days, but the date of change can only be implemented from the date of lodgment of the objection. An objection can be lodged about the following CSA decisions:

- to accept an application for child support assessment (unless the ground of objection is that the person is not the parent of the child. This requires an application to court as already discussed)
- to refuse to accept an application for assessment (unless one of the reasons for refusal was that CSA was not satisfied that a person is a parent of the child)
- about the details of the assessment, for instance the income used for the paying parent or a care determination
- as to the particulars of a notional assessment – this will apply if a limited child support agreement is in place;
- to make or refuse to make a change to the assessment because the case is too complicated and must go to court. See discussion about this above
- to accept or refuse to accept a child support agreement
- to terminate a limited child support agreement
- to refuse to remit an estimate penalty in whole or part
- to refuse to accept an election of a new year-to-date income for an income estimate, and
- to determine a new year-to-date income for an income estimate.

Other appeals to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal

In addition to Change of Assessment decisions, the SSAT is able to deal with appeals from objection decisions made by the CSA, provided the CSA has first finalised a valid objection in relation to the original CSA decision.

The SSAT is also able to accept appeals from decisions of the CSA not to allow extra time to lodge an objection.

The SSAT cannot review:

- an objection decision, if the child support agency refused to make a change of assessment decision because the matters were too complex, or
- an appeal about parentage.

In these cases, parents must apply to the Federal Magistrates Court or Family Court for a decision.

Appeals from the SSAT must be lodged within 28 days of the date of receipt of the SSAT decision. Appeals are made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal regarding care percentage disputes and in relation to the decisions by the SSAT about whether additional time should be allowed to lodge an objection. All other appeals under the Child Support law lie to the Federal Magistrates Court, but on a question of law only. A determination about whether a question of law of law has occurred is a complex issue. It is advisable to seek legal advice before embarking on an appeal on a question of law.

Child support agreements

As an alternative to using the child support assessment process, parents are able make their own arrangements for child support called child support agreements. There are two types of child support agreements, called:

- binding child support agreements
- limited child support agreements.

Binding child support agreements

In order to make a binding child support agreement, each party to the agreement must receive independent legal advice before entering into or terminating the agreement. A binding agreement can only be set aside by a court if the court is satisfied that 'exceptional circumstances' exist relating a child subject to the agreement or to one of the parties to the agreement. There is no requirement for a child support administrative assessment (except where a lump sum

child support payment is agreed). The amount of child support agreed to be paid under a binding agreement may be more or less than the amount of child support payable according to an administrative assessment. The reason for this is that both parents are assumed to have been fully informed and to accept the situation following receipt of independent legal advice.

Limited child support agreements

The parties to a limited child support agreement do not need to receive legal advice before entering the agreement. It is easier to end a limited child support agreement than a binding child support agreement.

An administrative child support assessment is needed before the CSA will accept a limited agreement. The CSA calls this a 'notional assessment'. The amount payable under a limited agreement must be equal to or more than the amount payable according to the notional assessment. The notional assessment will be reissued from time to time by the CSA. If the notional assessment amount is 15% or more than the limited child support agreement, one party to the agreement can end the agreement, even if the other party does not agree. It is important to note as well, that a change of assessment can be sought for a notional assessment, which could provide the opportunity to seek an end to the limited child support agreement in these circumstances. Additionally, after three years, limited child support agreements can also be ended by either party for any reason.

Centrelink and notional assessments

Centrelink will use the notional assessment from the CSA to calculate the rate of FTB A paid to the carer (rather than the amount agreed to under the limited or binding child support agreement). This means that a parent or carer who agrees to less child support than the notional assessment may end up with financially disadvantaged as less money will be paid for the child by Centrelink.

Agreements made before 1 July 2008

Child support agreements made and accepted before 1 July 2008 are considered to be a special type of Binding Agreement. This is the case even if legal advice was not obtained prior to the making of the child support agreement.

It is possible to vary these agreements by later agreement of the parties, but if agreement is not reached an application to the court is necessary. Under the law the court should also be satisfied that 'exceptional circumstances' exist before it will give approval to set aside the agreement.

Lump sum child support payments

Lump sum child support payments cannot be collected by the CSA. A lump sum child support payment can be made under either a limited or binding agreement or court order. When a lump sum child support agreement or court order is registered with the CSA, the CSA makes a notional administrative child support assessment. Each year, child support payable under the notional assessment is deducted from the lump sum until it is exhausted, at which time another notional assessment will be made.

[26.380] When will child support end?

Child support payments will usually end when the child turns 18. A child support assessment will end prior to this in a number of situations, including if the child becomes a member of a couple, is adopted by another person or is taken from a parent and placed into permanent care under a child welfare order, or in the unfortunate event that the child dies.

If a young person is still engaged in full-time education in the year they turn 18, the parent or carer can apply to the CSA to have the child support assessment continue until the last day of the current school year. The carer parent needs to apply for this extension after the child's 17th birthday and prior to their 18th birthday. The CSA has a special form to apply for this extension called 'Child over 18 in full-time secondary education' and this form is available from the CSA by telephoning them or on the CSA website.

If the child will continue at school after the year they turn 18, a court order for over 18 maintenance will need to be sought from the Federal Magistrates Court or the Local Court. Over 18 maintenance court orders are made under the *Family Law Act 1975*. Maintenance for a young person aged over 18 is only available if the young person has a disability and requires ongoing parental support, or the young person

is continuing to study full-time and the financial support is necessary to enable the young person to complete their education. Another relevant consideration will be the capacity of both parents to provide ongoing financial support for the young person. Income-tested benefits from Centrelink for the carer parent or young person cannot be taken into account when determining the capacity of a parent to financially support a young person.

If a parent or young person believes that financial support is necessary beyond a young person's 18th birthday, an approach should always be made to the parent from whom the maintenance is sought. If an informal agreement cannot be reached, it will be necessary to arrange Family Dispute Resolution (FDR) to resolve the issue. If the other parent refuses to participate in FDR or agreement cannot be reached, a certificate must be issued by the FDR practitioner and then an application can be made to the Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court sitting as the Family Court seeking an order for over 18 maintenance. It is important to first seek legal advice before making this application. A grant of legal aid will sometimes be available to pursue over 18 maintenance.

[26.390] Role of the CSA in collection of child support payments

In addition to working out how much child support should be paid, the Child Support Agency (CSA) collects and enforces *periodic* child support payments. A periodic payment refers to monetary sums payable under a child support assessment or child support agreement on a regular (usually monthly or weekly) basis. The CSA is unable to collect lump sum amounts of child support or payments to third parties such as schools or health funds. If a parent fails to pay a lump sum or to make a payment to a third party, the parent for whom these lump sum or non-periodic sums are owed must enforce these payments privately.

The CSA will encourage parents to arrange child support payments between each other. If a parent thinks this will not work for them, they must insist on CSA collection.

A child support agreement can be registered with the CSA for collection. This is usually the

best option to ensure regular payments. Where there is a history of regular payments, however, the agency encourages parents to opt for private collection. If private collection later breaks down, the carer parent can ask the CSA to start collecting the child support again. The carer can ask the CSA to collect three months of unpaid child support or, in exceptional circumstances, nine months of outstanding child support.

When the CSA is first asked to collect child support, the CSA will try to make an arrangement with the paying parent for them to pay voluntarily. If this is unsuccessful, the CSA may take the following action:

- penalties for non-payment – the CSA will impose a financial penalty for non-payment of child support from the date that the child support is due. The purpose of the penalty is to encourage timely payments. The penalty is due to the CSA and is not paid to the carer/parent. An application can be made to the CSA to reduce the penalties payable by a paying parent
- wage garnishment – the paying parent's employer takes some of the parent's income before paying wages and pays this to the CSA
- issuing notices to third parties to pay the CSA – these notices may be against places such as a bank or financial institution or a contractor who owes money to a child support payer
- intercepting tax refunds – the CSA will use the funds owed to a child support paying parent by the tax office to satisfy a child support debt
- issuing Departure Prohibition Orders (DPO) against parents who have failed to pay child support and are seeking to leave Australia. The DPO can stop the parent from leaving Australia until they pay outstanding child support, or each a payment arrangement acceptable to the CSA. Parents who are subject to a DPO, should seek immediate legal advice. Parents can apply to the CSA for a Departure Authorisation Certificate (DAC) to be issued to enable them to leave Australia for a short period. These will usually only be issued if the CSA is provided with some money towards the debt and is satisfied that the person will return to Australia.

If a debt goes unpaid for some time, or the amount owing is substantial and the CSA is satisfied that they will succeed if this action is taken, the CSA can take court action against a paying parent and ask the court to order the payment of the amount owing including the seizure and sale of assets, including the family home. The CSA may also seek that the paying parent pays the CSA's costs of making the application to court, which can amount to thousands of dollars. It is important that a person who owes child support addresses the issue quickly and does their best to avoid court action by negotiating a suitable payment arrangement with the CSA or risk these court costs. In circumstances where a parent has no way of paying the outstanding child support and they have assets which can be sold to pay the debt, the parent will have to consider this option or face the uncertainty of court action by the CSA.

Credit of child support payments made directly to a parent or third party

Where child support payments are registered for collection by the CSA, it is possible for a parent to make payments directly to the other parent or a third party and to have these payments credited against amounts owing to the CSA. To be credited, the amounts paid must be for an amount owing at the time the CSA has been asked to collect. The parent/carer to whom the child support is owed must also usually agree that the credit should be made. In cases where a parent or carer has agreed to the credit in the past, and now opposes this, the CSA may take the past agreement as an indicator that the payment should again be credited. These payments are called Non Agency Payments (NAPs).

It is also possible for a person to claim certain payments to third parties, where there is no agreement from the other parent that the payments should be credited against the child support liability. These payments are called Prescribed Non Agency Payments (PNAPs). The types of payments that can be claimed as a PNAP are listed on the CSA website in its Guide for legal practitioners as:

- child care costs for the child who is the subject of the enforceable maintenance liability

- fees charged by a school or preschool for that child (but not for non-compulsory excursions or boarding fees or the like)
- amounts payable for uniforms and books prescribed by a school or preschool for that child
- fees for essential medical and dental services for that child
- the carer's share of amounts payable for the carer's home, and
- the costs to the carer of obtaining and running a motor vehicle, including repairs and standing costs.

Certain criteria must be met before a PNAP can be claimed:

- the parent claiming the payment must have less than 14% of care of the child/children;
- child support has not earlier been paid as a lump sum
- the payment can be credited up to 30% of the amount owing in child support that month, provided the remaining 70% of the liability is paid to the CSA.

If the CSA makes a decision about a NAP or PNAP that is opposed by one carer or parent, that person can lodge an objection in relation to the CSA decision and subsequently take the matter to the SSAT.

Bankruptcy and child support

Many people who owe child support believe that if they declare themselves bankrupt, their child support debt will disappear. Child support payments survive bankruptcy, meaning there is little to be gained to avoid a child support debt by 'going bankrupt'.

Imprisonment for default?

It is not permissible under Australian law for a person to be sent to jail for non-payment of child support alone. However, if a court has been asked to make an order for non-payment of child support and the court has ordered payment, it is possible for a person to be sentenced to a period of imprisonment if the Judge or Magistrate forms the view that the court order has been intentionally contravened.

Expenses associated with the birth of a child

Under s.67B of the *Family Law Act*, a child's father who is not married to the mother of a child, whether he has ever lived with the

mother or not, can be asked to contribute to the mother's maintenance for:

- two months before the child's birth (or earlier, if she gives up work on medical advice), and up to
- three months after the birth.

What expenses are included?

Expenses can include:

- the mother's medical expenses, including surgical, hospital, nursing, pharmaceutical and related costs, and
- reasonable living expenses for the mother such as a contribution towards her rent or mortgage, food, clothing etc, and
- if the mother dies as result of the pregnancy or birth the reasonable funeral expenses for the mother, and
- if the child is stillborn or dies as a result of the birth, the reasonable funeral expenses for the child.

Proof of these expenses should be retained.

Making an application

Applications may be made to the Family Court, the Federal Magistrates Court or the Local Court at any time during the pregnancy or within 12 months after the relevant child's birth. Late applications require the special leave of the court.

What the court considers

The court considers the financial situation of each parent, and any special circumstance that may cause injustice or undue hardship. It must disregard the mother's entitlement to any income-tested pension, allowance or benefit, such as the parenting payment. As the baby bonus and paid parental leave are means tested Centrelink benefits, these may be taken into account by a court when determining if child-bearing expenses should be paid by a man.

Property and maintenance – de facto relationships

[26.400] Legislation

Part VIIIAB of the *Family Law Act 1975* provides for the regulation of financial matters between people in de facto relationships (including same-sex couples) who:

- separated on or after 1 March 2009, or
- separated before 1 March 2009 but formally choose to 'opt in' and be covered by the *Family Law Act* (see *Family Law Amendment (De Facto Financial Matters and Other Measures) Act 2008*, Schedule 1 s.86A for the requirements to be met to elect the *Family Law Act* jurisdiction).

The NSW *Property (Relationships) Act 1984* regulates financial matters between de facto couples (including same-sex couples) who separated before 1 March 2009 and have chosen not to 'opt in' to the *Family Law Act* regime.

The NSW legislation now applies to de facto couples in only limited cases and it is a good idea to get legal advice if you were in a de facto relationship and separated before 1 March 2009. The provisions of the NSW legislation continue to apply to people in a domestic relationship (s.5) who are not in a de facto relationship.

[26.410] Time limits

Applications for property division or spouse maintenance must be made within two years of the date the parties to the de facto relationship separated. The court may allow a person to apply after this time limit if hardship for that party or children can be established and a reason for the delay is given. This is called granting leave to apply out of time (*Family Law Act* s.44; *Property (Relationships) Act* s.18).

[26.420] What is a de facto relationship?

De facto relationships under the federal Family Law Act

The *Family Law Act* (s.4AA) states that a person is in a de facto relationship with another person if:

- they are not legally married to each other, and
- they are not related by family (child, including adopted child, descendant or parent in common), and
- taking into account all the circumstances of their relationship, they have a relationship as a couple living together on a genuine domestic basis.

These circumstances include any of the following, although no particular finding in relation to any of these factors is required to decide that a de facto relationship exists:

- how long the relationship lasted
- the nature and extent to which the parties lived together
- whether or not there was a sexual relationship
- the degree of financial dependence or interdependence of the parties and any arrangements for financial support between them
- the ownership, use and acquisition of their property
- the degree of mutual commitment to a shared life
- whether the relationship is or was registered under a prescribed law of a state or territory as a prescribed kind of relationship
- the care and support of children
- the reputation and public aspects of the relationship.

The *Family Law Act* states that a de facto relationship can exist between two people of different sexes or the same sex, and that a person can be in a de facto relationship even if legally married to another person or in a de facto relationship with someone else.

De facto and domestic relationships under the NSW Property (Relationships) Act

The NSW *Property (Relationships) Act* (s.4) has a similar definition of de facto relationship and also refers to a 'domestic relationship' (s.5), which includes:

- a de facto relationship, or
- a close personal relationship between two adults whether related to each other or not, who are living together, one or each of whom gives the other domestic support and personal care.

[26.430] Who can apply?

Under both the *Family Law Act* (s.90SB) and the NSW Act (s.17), there are limitations on who may seek a remedy from the court.

The court can only make orders or declarations if it is satisfied of one of the following:

- the total period of the de facto relationship is at least two years, or
- there is a child of the de facto relationship, or
- there has been a substantial contribution by one party to the de facto relationship and there would be a serious injustice if an order or declaration was not made, or
- for matters under the *Family Law Act* only, the relationship is or was registered under a prescribed law of a state or territory.

Under both the *Family Law Act* (s.90SK) and the NSW Act (s.15), there is also a geographical requirement that must be satisfied:

- either or both parties to the de facto relationship lived in the relevant jurisdiction on the date the application was made, and
- either:
 - both parties lived in the relevant jurisdiction for a third of the duration of their relationship, or
 - the applicant for the declaration or order made substantial contributions in relation to the family or the property in the relevant jurisdiction.

For federal matters, the relevant jurisdictions are NSW, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the ACT (Western Australia is excluded). For NSW matters, the relevant jurisdiction is NSW.

Equitable remedies

Separated de facto couples who do not qualify to access remedies under either the federal *Family Law Act* or the NSW *Property (Relationships) Act* may be able to access equitable remedies available under general common law principles, depending on the circumstances of the case.

A remedy based on a constructive trust

The High Court's decision in *Baumgartner v Baumgartner* (1988) DFC 95-058 imposed a constructive trust on the de facto husband's property. What this meant was that the husband

owned the property not only for himself but also for the benefit of his de facto wife. The court ordered that she was entitled to a share of it because it would be 'unconscionable' and an 'unjust enrichment' of the husband to do otherwise.

The equitable remedies available are more limited than those now available under the *Property (Relationships) Act*, but they can be substantial.

Applying for an equitable remedy

Applications for common law remedies should be made in the Supreme Court. Legal advice should be sought before making a claim.

Time limits

Time limits vary, and parties may have to apply for permission to make a late claim.

Maintenance

[26.440] Maintenance under the federal *Family Law Act*

Subject to the conditions described above about who can apply for a maintenance order, a party to a de facto relationship can claim maintenance under the *Family Law Act*.

To qualify for maintenance a person must show that they are unable to support themselves because:

- they are caring for children under the age of 18 (as opposed to the age of 12 under the NSW Act), or
- they cannot obtain work because of their age, physical or mental incapacity.

A party to a de facto relationship must only maintain the other party to the extent that they are reasonably able to do so.

The matters that the court will take into consideration in deciding whether to award maintenance are the same as those that are considered in a spouse maintenance claim between married couples that are separating (see s.90SF(3)).

For more information about spouse maintenance provisions under the *Family Law Act*, see Spouse maintenance at [26.330].

A person must bring the claim for spousal maintenance within two years after the end of the de facto relationship.

[26.450] Maintenance under the NSW *Property (Relationships) Act*

Either partner can claim maintenance from the other within two years of the end of the relationship (see s.27 for further information about eligibility and liability for maintenance).

Variation of orders

The maintenance order may be varied if and when the financial circumstances of either partner change (s.35).

Duration of order

Maintenance orders may end automatically, for example, when a child turns 12 or the person receiving maintenance remarries. They can also be ended if there is a change in circumstances, for example, a change in financial circumstances (see ss.30, 32-33).

Property

[26.460] Division of property under the federal *Family Law Act*

A party to a de facto relationship can seek a declaration or orders from the Family Court or Federal Magistrates Court exercising jurisdiction under the *Family Law Act* relating to the division of property, subject to the conditions described above about who can apply for such an order or declaration.

The matters that the court will take into consideration in deciding to make an order are the same as those that are considered in a claim between married couples that are separating (see s.90SM). For more details about how the court deals with division of property under the *Family Law Act*, see Property division after marriage breakdown at [26.260].

A person must bring the claim within two years after the end of the de facto relationship.

[26.470] Division of property under the NSW *Property (Relationships) Act*

The *Property (Relationships) Act* gives de facto couples property rights similar to those

of married couples, and it adopts a definition of property similar to that in the *Family Law Act* (see Property division after marriage breakdown at [26.260]).

The court should divide the property in a way that is just and equitable, based on:

- contributions to the property, both financial and non-financial, and
- contributions as a homemaker or parent to the other party's welfare and/or to the welfare of the family (s.20(1)).

The court does not generally consider the future needs of the parties.

Which court?

Applications for property settlements are usually made to the District or Supreme Courts.

The Local Court can make property orders if:

- the property's value is less than \$60,000, or
- both parties agree that the application should be heard there.

Parties in de facto relationships who separated before 1 March 2009 or people in a domestic relationship that has broken down at anytime should get legal advice about property settlements in the NSW jurisdiction.

Agreements between de facto partners

[26.480] Agreements under the federal *Family Law Act*

From 1 March 2009, de facto couples can make financial agreements under the *Family Law Act*. The provisions of the *Family Law Act* that deal with financial agreements between de facto partners generally mirror the provisions of the *Family Law Act* that regulate financial agreements between married couples.

For more information about financial agreements, see Agreements and consent orders at [26.300].

[26.490] Agreement under the NSW *Property (Relationships) Act*

Under the *Property (Relationships) Act*, de facto couples or people in domestic relationships can make enforceable financial agreements including:

- domestic relationship agreements (made before or during the relationship)
- termination agreements (made in anticipation of, or after separation) (s.44).

Formal requirements

The court and the parties are only bound by the terms of the agreement when certain strict formal requirements are met (s.47). The court

can vary or set aside otherwise binding agreements in certain circumstances including where there is a risk of serious injustice (ss.49-50).

Other issues in de facto relationships

[26.500] Domestic violence

A person in a de facto relationship or domestic relationship experiencing domestic violence can apply for an apprehended violence order for their protection from the Local Court (see chapter 21, Domestic violence).

A party to a de facto relationship with proceedings for a parenting matter under the *Family Law Act* may also apply for similar types of personal protection injunctions under that Act.

The *Property (Relationships) Act* also enables courts to grant injunctions restraining a party from harassing, molesting or assaulting the other.

[26.510] Compensation If a person is killed at work

In NSW, if a person is killed at work, family members who depended on them for support may be able to claim compensation as dependants under the *Workers Compensation Act* or *Compensation to Relatives Act*. Those who can claim include children and de facto partners (including same-sex partners).

If a person is killed or injured in an accident

In some cases a de facto partner (including a same-sex partner) may have a claim for compensation where their partner is killed or injured in a motor vehicle or other accident (see chapter 3, Accidents and compensation).

If a person is a victim of crime

Dependants can also apply to the Victims Compensation Tribunal for criminal injuries compensation where a de facto partner is injured or dies as a result of a criminal act, even if the offender is not caught or brought to trial.

Intending applicants should consult a solicitor. (Solicitors are paid by the tribunal when an award is made.)

Time limits

A claim should be lodged within two years, though there is some provision for leave to apply out of time (see chapter 43, Wills, estates and funerals).

[26.520] Superannuation

Superannuation fund trustees generally have very wide powers and, depending on the fund, may exercise their discretion in favour of a dependent de facto partner. However, de facto partners are not guaranteed the same rights as married spouses.

The best way for a de facto partner to ensure their entitlement under a superannuation scheme is to be nominated by their partner as the beneficiary in the event of the policyholder's death, though the trustee may not be bound by the nomination (see chapter 40, Superannuation).

[26.530] Wills and intestacy If a person dies without a will

The rules of intestacy (where a person dies without a will) recognise de facto relationships (including same-sex relationships) as family relationships, and de facto partners inherit property in certain circumstances. Children inherit from their parents whether the parents were married, in a de facto relationship or in no relationship.

Family provision

Under the *Succession Act 2006*, family members can apply for a share of a person's estate if they were excluded from the will or received

an inadequate share. Family members include de facto partners (even ex de facto partners in some cases).

If the de facto partner receives a share of the estate in the will, the deceased person's relatives (such as their legal spouse or children) may apply under the same Act to increase their share.

What the court considers

The court considers:

- the extent of any provision made for the applicant, either before or after the person's death

- any financial or domestic contributions by the applicant to the person's property or welfare
- the applicant's character and conduct
- other circumstances before and after death (s.60).

Proceedings under the Act can be expensive. Legal aid may be available in some exceptional cases, and costs usually come out of the estate.

[26.540] Children

The *Family Law Act* is federal law and is the same for all children in Australia.

Part VII of the *Family Law Act* covers all children, whether their parents were married, in a de facto relationship (including same-sex couples) or never lived together.

In 2008 amendments to the *Family Law Act* removed discrimination towards people in same-sex de facto relationships so that both partners will be recognised as the legal parents of children born to their relationship. (For more information about the changes to the

laws affecting same-sex couples see chapter 37, Same-sex couples and their families).

Issues around care and protection of children are dealt with by state and territory child protection legislation so are different from state to state (see chapter 8, Children and young people). Family Law Courts cannot make orders about children who are the subject of state care and protection orders without the consent of the Department of Family and Community Services (NSW).

Changes to the law

The Family Law Legislation Amendment (Family Violence and Other Measures) Act 2011 (the Family Violence Act) applies to all cases filed in court after 7 June 2012.

The amendments aim to provide better protection for children and families at risk of violence and abuse. The *Family Violence Act* was in response to reports into the 2006 family law reforms and how the family law system deals with family violence. The reports indicated that the *Family Law Act* fails to adequately protect children and other family members from family violence and child abuse.

The key amendments made by the *Family Violence Act* will:

- prioritise the safety of children placing greater weight to the protection of children from harm in determining the best interests of the child

- change the definitions of 'abuse' and 'family violence' to better capture harmful behaviour
- remove the express obligation to facilitate a relationship with the other parent
- give greater direction on how evidence of family violence orders may be used
- remove the mandatory requirement to make a costs order if a false allegation is made in the proceedings
- provide a range of measures to improve the identification and response to child abuse allegations

Stop Press - get legal advice!

The law explained in this chapter still applies if you have a case in court that started before 7 June 2012. Sections marked with an asterisk and explained in more detail in the Addendum outline the main changes for cases filed in court after 7 June 2012. To find out more about the changes to the legislation and how they may affect you, look out for information on the family law courts website, community education sessions, or speak to a lawyer. It is important to obtain legal advice specific to your particular circumstances.

[26.550] Rights and responsibilities under the Act

Australian family law no longer uses terms like ‘guardianship’, ‘custody’, ‘access’, ‘residence’ or ‘contact’. The *Family Law Act* now refers to the person a child ‘lives with’, who they will ‘spend time with’ and ‘communicate with’. The concept of ‘guardianship’ has been replaced with the concept of ‘parental responsibility’.

The changes were an attempt to move away from the notion that one parent ‘wins’ a child in a custody battle (and that that parent somehow ‘owns’ the child), and to encourage parents to have a more cooperative approach by emphasising the continued responsibility that parents (even though separated or divorced) have for their children.

[26.560] Parental responsibility

Parental responsibility is defined in the *Family Law Act* to encompass ‘all the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which, by law, parents have in relation to children’ (s.61B). This definition does not mention ‘parental rights’.

Children have a right to be cared for and a right to have a relationship with both their parents, but parents do not have a right to see children, or any other right concerning them.

Each parent separately has parental responsibility for the child and may make important decisions about the child’s life, presumably without consulting the other, unless and until there is a court order (s.61C).

If an order for *equal shared parental responsibility* is made parents must make long-term decisions about their children in consultation with each other.

[26.570] Children’s rights

The *Family Law Act* recognises children have rights. Specifically, children have a right to know and be cared for by both parents, and to spend time and communicate with both parents and other significant people on a regular basis. Children also have a right to enjoy their culture.

These rights apply except when it would be contrary to a child’s best interests (*Family Law Act* s.60B; the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9.3).

[26.580] Actions by children

Children are able to make applications under the *Family Law Act*; however, this is unusual and the court would normally require an adult be appointed to act as a case guardian on behalf of the child.

This means that it would be possible for a child to seek an order allowing them to live with a person who is not one of their parents, or an order for maintenance.

The court's welfare jurisdiction

The Family Law Courts can supervise the way in which parents exercise authority over their children. This is related to the ancient common law concept of *parens patriae*, which is still held by the state Supreme Court. *Parens patriae* means 'the parent of the country' and involves the Crown assuming responsibility for people who are not able to care for themselves, such as children and the mentally ill.

Using the welfare jurisdiction a child might be able to challenge the exercise of parental powers by their parents. For example, if a pregnant teenager wants an abortion and her parents will not give their permission, she may be able to apply to a Family Court judge to overturn their decision.

[26.590] If parents can reach agreement

Most parents who separate are able to decide between themselves where their children should live without taking the matter to court. Parents can usually work out what arrangement will suit their children better than a court can, and a solution reached by agreement is likely to work better for everyone than one imposed by a court.

Parents who agree about the arrangements for their children can:

- keep it as an informal agreement
- make a parenting plan
- apply to the court to approve consent orders.

[26.600] Informal agreements

Where parents can make their own arrangements about the continued care of children after separation their agreement can be informal, and there is no requirement that it be in writing.

[26.610] Parenting plans

The family law system encourages parents to reach an agreement without going to court by entering into a *parenting plan* (s.63B). A parenting plan is an agreement between parents of a child that:

- is in writing
- is signed and dated by the parties
- deals with parental responsibility, who the child lives with, spends time and communicates with, maintenance and other issues (s.63C(2)).

A parenting plan is not valid unless it was made free from threat, duress or coercion.

Parents should sign parenting plans only after careful consideration, and after seeking advice from their lawyer. They are expected to follow the 'best interests of the child' considerations when developing a parenting plan (s.60CC).

Family Relationship Centres can help parents develop parenting plans (see Family Relationship Centres at [26.620]).

Effect of parenting plans

Parenting plans are not enforceable. Parenting plans can, however, override an existing court order about children made after 1 July 2006. The existence of a parenting plan will also be taken into account if the matter goes to court later. Parenting plans are recognised by agencies such as Centrelink and the Child Support Agency as evidence of care arrangements.

Obligations of advisers

Someone advising or assisting parents with parental responsibility issues after separation such as a legal practitioner, a family counsellor, a family dispute resolution practitioner or a family consultant, has an obligation to inform them about non-court based family services and about court's processes and services including information about parenting plans (Part IIIA and s.63DA).

[26.620] Family dispute resolution

Parents who are having problems negotiating about the care of the children can approach family dispute resolution services to help them sort out their parenting arrangements.

Anyone who wishes to make application to the court for parenting orders will be required to attempt family dispute resolution first. There are important exceptions (see [26.630]).

Where to go for family dispute resolution

Family dispute resolution can be done through any accredited family dispute resolution practitioner, including Family Relationship Centres.

Family Relationship Centres

Family Relationship Centres provide information and referral to help families with their relationships. Where families separate, the centres provide information, parenting advice and dispute resolution (mediation) to help them reach agreement on parenting arrangements without going to court. They also refer families to a range of other services that can help. Many of the services are free or are offered on a sliding scale, according to level of income. There are 65 Family Relationship Centres nationwide. To find a Family Relationship Centre nearby, you can call the Family Relationships Advice Line or see the Family Relationships website (see Contact points at [26.750]).

[26.630] Dispute resolution requirements

The 2006 family law changes introduced mandatory family dispute resolution requirements. Parties can only lodge an application for a parenting order if it is accompanied by a certificate from an accredited family dispute resolution practitioner or an exception applies.

Section 60I certificates

Since 1 July 2007 a court cannot hear an application for an order unless a certificate from a family dispute resolution practitioner has been filed. The certificate must state that:

- the other party did not attend, or
- all parties attended and a genuine effort was made to resolve the dispute, or

- one party did not make genuine effort to resolve the dispute, or
- the family dispute resolution practitioner decided that family dispute resolution was not appropriate to conduct or continue.

There may be costs implications if a party fails to make a genuine attempt to resolve the dispute.

Where a certificate is not required

Applicants will not need to get a certificate where:

- the application is made by consent
- the application is in response to the other party's application
- the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe there has been or is a risk of abuse or family violence
- the application is about a contravention of parenting orders that were made in the last 12 months and the person who breached the orders showed serious disregard for their obligations under the order.
- the application is urgent
- a party is unable to participate; for example, because of a disability, or because there are no services in their area (s.60I(9)).

The reasons for not having a certificate must be outlined in an affidavit filed with the application for parenting orders.

If there is family violence or abuse

Where an exception is claimed for reasons of family violence or abuse, the applicant must be referred to a family counsellor or family dispute resolution practitioner to obtain information about services and options, including alternatives to court action. The applicant's affidavit needs to indicate that the information was obtained unless obtaining the information would have involved delay that created a risk of child abuse or family violence (s.60J).

Get legal advice!

It is recommended that legal advice be obtained before and after going to family dispute resolution.

[26.640] Parenting orders

Parents who need enforceable arrangements about their children need court orders. These can be by consent, or made by the court after a contested hearing.

[26.650] What the court must consider

The paramount consideration in making orders about children is the best interests of the child.

What is in the child's best interests?

The *Family Law Act* sets out a list of factors that judicial officers are to consider when making an order about children. These are listed in s.60CC as *primary* and *additional* considerations.

The factors listed in s.60CC must also be considered when making parenting plans.

Primary considerations * See Addendum at end of Chapter

The primary considerations are:

- the benefit to the child of having a meaningful relationship with both parents
- the need to protect the child from physical or psychological harm.

Additional considerations * See Addendum at end of Chapter

The additional considerations are:

- any views expressed by the child
- the nature of the child's relationship with parents and others, including grandparents
- each parent's willingness and ability to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing relationship between the child and the other parent
- the effect of any changes in the child's circumstances on the child
- the practical difficulties and expense involved in spending time with and communicating with a parent
- the capacity of each parent and others to provide for the child's needs
- the maturity, sex, lifestyle and background of the child and parents
- the child's right to enjoy Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture, where relevant
- each parent's attitude to the child and to parenting
- any family violence involving the child or a member of the child's family

- any family violence order, if it is a final or contested interim order
- the desirability of making the order that is least likely to lead to further proceedings
- any other circumstance the court thinks relevant.

The child's views

If a child expresses a view about where or with whom they wish to live then the court must consider these views.

The importance given to the child's views will depend on the child's age and maturity, and the facts of the case. There is no arbitrary age at which a child's views are suddenly followed.

The court acknowledges that teenagers often do what they please regardless of court orders, and an older child may run away from a parent they do not want to stay with.

Finding out the child's views

Discovering the real views of children can be difficult. Sometimes both parents correctly claim that a child has said they wish to live with them.

Children cannot be required to express a view (s.60CE). It is not appropriate to pressure children into a choice between their parents. They may be caught up in a conflict of loyalties, and say to each parent what they think will please or comfort them. Often they only want an end to conflict.

Giving evidence of a child's views

To protect children, the Act prohibits anyone under 18 from giving evidence, in court or on affidavit. Evidence of a child's views may be presented to the court through, for example:

- reports by a family consultant or another court-appointed expert
- affidavits containing statements about the child's views that the child has made to someone else (usually one or both parents)
- the independent children's lawyer, if one has been appointed by the court (see below).

In extraordinary circumstances, a child over ten may be a witness if the judge gives special leave.

The independent children's lawyer

The court may order that a child's interests be separately represented by a lawyer called an *independent children's lawyer* (s.68L).

The Full Family Court set out a list of situations in which it would be appropriate to appoint a separate representative for the child (see *Re K* (1994) FLC 92-461). Examples of cases where an independent children's lawyer should be appointed include where:

- there is so much hostility between the parents that the best interests of the child may not otherwise be presented to the court
- there are serious allegations of abuse or neglect of the child
- there are complicating factors such as a difference in religion or culture between the parents.

The role of the independent children's lawyer

The lawyer's role is not to act as the child's legal representative, which means that the child cannot instruct the lawyer how to run the case. The independent children's lawyer should:

- form an independent view of what is in the child's best interests
- act in what they believe to be the child's best interests (s.68LA(2)).

The lawyer's duties include:

- putting the child's views before the court
- minimising as far as possible the trauma of the proceedings for the child (s.68LA(5)).

Appointing the lawyer

The court makes an order for the appointment of an independent children's lawyer on its own initiative, or on the application of the child or a parent. Legal Aid NSW is then requested to provide the lawyer (Family Law Rules r.8.02(2)), and will do so if it is reasonable.

Because of funding constraints, Legal Aid NSW has policies that limit both the circumstances where it will act as an independent children's lawyer and the funds available for each case.

In some cases, the parties are required to pay the cost of the independent children's lawyer.

Parents' behaviour

The court considers parents' behaviour only if it affects children's welfare. Generally, the court looks at how parents' behaviour reveals their ability to raise their children in a responsible

and caring way. The court must also consider the extent to which each parent has fulfilled or failed to fulfil their responsibilities as a parent, particularly since separation.

Aspects of parents' behaviour that may be considered by the court include, but are by no means limited to, the issues discussed below.

Refusal to pay child support

A wilful refusal to pay child support is relevant when determining whether a child should live with a parent because it indicates a lack of concern for the child's welfare and a failure to fulfil responsibility as a parent (s.60CC(4), (4A)).

Family violence

The court will consider the impact of exposure to family violence when making parenting orders. A parent who has been violent to their spouse over a long period is unlikely to be considered a suitable person to raise a child. The presumption of equal shared parental responsibility does not apply in cases of child abuse or family violence (s.61DA(2)).

Practice of a particular religion

The court will only involve itself in questions involving religion in circumstances where the issue is creating conflict or where the beliefs and practices of the religion will have a negative effect on the child. The courts do not favour a religious upbringing over a non-religious one, nor do they favour one religion over another.

Failing to spend time with a child, or preventing the other parent from seeing the child * See Addendum at end of Chapter

The courts must consider whether each parent has taken opportunities to spend time or communicate with the child, and also the extent to which one parent has facilitated and encouraged the other parent spending time with or communicating with the child (s.60CC(3)(c), (4), (4A)). Generally each parent should encourage and facilitate the child spending time with the other parent (unless there are good reasons for not doing so such as child abuse). If one parent does not allow the child to spend time with or communicate with the other, this may strengthen the other parent's case if they apply for an order for the child to live with them.

Sexual orientation

A parent's sexual orientation is no longer considered to be a reason to disqualify someone

from obtaining a parenting order. The court will consider the best interests factors just as they do for any other person asking the court to make an order in their favour. (For more information about parentage recognition for same-sex couples see chapter 37, Same-sex couples and their families.)

[26.660] Orders the court can make

The court has very wide powers to make orders relating to parenting of a child (s.65D). Parenting orders can deal with:

- where the child lives
- who they spend time with
- the allocation of parental responsibility
- how parents should communicate with each other over major long-term issues
- communication the child is to have with another person, including by telephone or email
- any other aspect of the child's care, welfare and development.

Equal shared parental responsibility

There is a presumption that it is in the best interests of the child for the court to make an order for *equal shared parental responsibility*.

What it is

Equal shared parental responsibility means that parents have to consult each other and agree on decisions about 'major long-term issues' such as (s.65DAC):

- the child's education (both current and future)

- the child's religious and cultural upbringing
- the child's health
- the child's name
- changes to the child's living arrangements that would make it significantly more difficult for the child to spend time with a parent.

This does *not* include a parent's decision to form a new relationship (s.4).

What it is not

The Act makes it clear that equal shared parental responsibility does *not* refer to the amount of time the child spends with each parent.

Equal shared parental responsibility is only about major long-term issues, not day-to-day issues such as what the child eats or wears. The person with whom the child is staying at the time would normally make these decisions.

Where there is child abuse or family violence

The presumption for equal shared parental responsibility does not apply in cases of child abuse or family violence (s.61DA(2)).

Where the presumption can be rebutted

The presumption can be rebutted if it can be proved it is not in the best interests of the child for there to be equal shared responsibility.

Interim orders

When considering making interim orders there are some cases where it may not be appropriate to apply the presumption because there is not enough evidence to make a decision.

The presumption does not have to be applied when an interim order is made if it is not appropriate in the circumstances.

The attitude of the courts

Judges have a lot of power to interpret the facts of each case, and different judges may come to different conclusions on the basis of similar facts. In addition to the high cost of litigation, both financially and emotionally, this uncertainty is a good reason why it is often best for all concerned to reach an agreed settlement about the children.

Status quo

Courts used to be reluctant to remove a child from an established situation and the longer the arrangements continued, the harder it was to get it changed. However, since the case of *Goode v Goode* (2006) FamCA 1346, a well-settled environment and the length this has been in place may be a consideration, but it will not be enough on its own to warrant the situation continuing.

Siblings

The court is also reluctant to split up the children in a family – it is not a case of each parent getting some of the children (*Mathieson* (1977) FLC 90-230). The situation may be different if the children were separated while they were young and have been apart for a long time (*Hayman* (1976) FLC 90-140).

Standard orders

Since 2006 there have been more applications seeking shared care and more orders are being made for children to spend equal time with both parents. The courts are no longer making orders for contact on alternate weekends and half the school holidays as standard orders.

Common misconceptions

There are many misconceptions about how the court decides cases involving the care of children. Some of them are discussed below.

My ex left the kids, so he can't have them

This is wrong. A person may have left the children behind for any number of reasons. They may have left in a crisis, or may not have had suitable accommodation for the children. The court will look at who is best able to care for the children, regardless of who left the marital home.

Women always get the kids

Some men believe that they have little chance of obtaining an order for the children to live with them and that the Family Court is biased in favour of women. In fact, the court's statistics show that in 2010-11 judicial officers made orders for children to spend a majority of their time with their mother in only 62% of cases.

The vast majority of separating couples do not seek parenting orders. Since women generally take most of the responsibility for children's upbringing as primary carers, they often continue in this role after separation, by mutual agreement.

The separation was my ex's fault, so he doesn't deserve the kids

As with divorce, fault in marriage breakdown is not relevant to a court decision about where children should live unless the parent's behaviour affects the children.

The courts consider that people's lives are generally their own business, and that it is usual for separated or divorced people to re-partner.

She got the kids so I don't have to give her anything else

Children are not property to be traded. It is the responsibility of parents to support a child unless there is a court order that says otherwise. Property entitlements are decided on the basis of past contributions and future

needs. Court will not look favourably on a parent who wants to increase the amount of time a child spends with them so they can pay less child support.

I am entitled to 50:50 equal time

No one has a right to spend time with a child. The court will look at what is in the child's best interests and issues of practicality.

For shared care to work there generally needs to be a high level of co-operation between the parents. The types of cases that get to court are often not suitable for a shared care arrangement. Cases that go to court usually involve issues of complexity such as violence, abuse, mental health problems, geographical distance or high levels of conflict. Court statistics from 2008-09 to 2010-11 show that only 10-15% of cases decided by a judicial officer and 18% of cases settled by consent involved equal time with each parent.

Arrangements for 50:50 time are much more common where parents do not go to court at all, either because of misconceptions about having a 'right' to equal time or because the parents post-separation relationship is good enough for shared care to work.

Shared care works well for some families, allowing children to have a strong relationship with both parents. However, research shows that there are difficulties involved in shared care arrangements that require co-operative parenting. Shared care is also more likely to succeed where practical factors are favourable, including where both parents live very close to each other, fathers have flexible work arrangements, and mothers are in full-time employment.

Shared care is less successful and generally inadvisable where the children are very young, where there are high levels of conflict between the parents, or where there are issues of family violence and concerns for the children's safety. The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has published reports of research into shared care parenting and family violence in its website: www.ag.gov.au.

Equal time or substantial and significant time

If a parenting order provides for equal shared parental responsibility, the court is directed to consider making an order for 'equal time' or for 'substantial and significant time', provided it is in the best interests of the child and reasonably practical to do so (s.65DAA).

What is 'substantial and significant time'?

Substantial and significant time is defined (s.65DAA(4)). It should include weekends,

weekdays and holidays, and allow for parents to be involved in both the child's daily routines and special occasions.

What is 'reasonable practicality'?

Reasonable practicality is defined to include considerations of:

- how far the parents live from each other
- the parents' current and future capacity to implement an arrangement for the child spending equal time, or substantial and significant time, with each of them

- the parents' current and future capacity to communicate with each other and resolve difficulties that might arise in implementing the arrangement
- the impact that the arrangement would have on the child
- such other matters as the court considers relevant (s.65DAA(5)).

Orders for spending time and communicating with children

Parents do not have an automatic right to spend time or communicate with a child. The child, on the other hand, has a right to know and be cared for by both parents.

A parent does not have to allow the child to spend time or communicate with the other parent unless there is a court order that requires it. However, spending time and communicating with a child is ordered in most cases, and unless the child is at risk, it is better to facilitate the child's relationship with the other parent even if there are no court orders. The court may look unfavourably on a parent who has not done this and it might harm the chances of obtaining an order for the child to live with them.

Orders about time

Orders for a child to spend time with and communicate with someone should be tailored to suit the particular circumstances of each family and the child's best interests.

The court will consider the developmental needs of the child. For example, orders to spend time with an infant will often involve short, frequent visits. Then, as the child gets older the frequency of the time may decrease but visits might be longer.

For school children, the court will normally specify arrangements for weekly or fortnightly visits and also specify what should happen during school holidays, Christmas, birthdays, Mother's Day, Father's Day or other special days.

Parenting orders will usually set out specific times and places for the child to be picked up and who will do this.

Supervised time with a child

Supervised arrangements for spending time with a child are ordered if there is concern that the parent does not have appropriate parenting skills or there is some risk to the child's safety.

Supervision can be provided by a children's contact centre, a family member or another trusted person.

The court can suspend or deny a parent any time or communication with a child if there is unacceptable risk of harm, for example, because the parent has physically or sexually abused the child, or the level of conflict between the parties is so great that continued contact may cause the child harm.

Reports by family consultants

Reports by family consultants can be ordered by the court to assist it in making any decision about children (*Family Law Act* s.62G). The report can cover any matter that relates to the care, welfare or development of the child, and must include the child's views unless this is inappropriate because of age or other special reason.

Family consultants are counselling professionals appointed by and employed by the Family Court to assist judges in children's cases. Information provided to a family consultant is not confidential or privileged.

When do family consultants get involved?

Since 1 July 2006 a family consultant is likely to be appointed by the court early in the proceedings to assist the parties and the court to resolve issues about children.

Effect of a family consultant's report

A family report is not binding on the court. After listening to all the evidence and each parent in the witness box, the judge may reach a view opposite to that of the family consultant. The report is only one piece of evidence. It is, however, a very important piece of evidence. Courts rely on the expertise of family consultants who deal with the problems of separated families every day. If the report favours one parent, it can be very difficult for the other parent to persuade the court to come to a different conclusion. The family consultant can be called to court by either parent's lawyer and asked to explain the report, like any other witness.

Reports from other experts

A court may also order a report from an outside expert. Reports on children prepared by psychologists, psychiatrists or social workers are only accepted by the court if:

- it has ordered the report, or
- it has given special leave for a parent to submit a report that requires the child to see another specialist (s.102A).

An independent children's lawyer may ask the court to appoint an expert and present a report to the court (s.68M).

Changing a child's name

A child's name cannot be changed without the consent of both parents, or a court order.

Either parent may apply to the court for permission to:

- change the child's name (if the other parent will not consent)
- reverse a name change
- restrain a parent from calling the child a different name.

The best interests of the child will be the main consideration of the court.

The main principles the court should apply were outlined in *Flanagan and Handcock* (2001) FLC 93-074:

- a. the decision must be what is in the child's best interests
- b. children should not be unnecessarily subjected to a confusion of identity
- c. the short- and long-term effects of a change (and of 'no change')
- d. any embarrassment likely to be experienced
- e. the effect a change of name would have on the parent whose name the child bore.
- f. the effect of frequent or random name changes.

Evidence required

Evidence of why the name change is in the child's best interest must be provided to the court. This may include, for example, evidence that the child:

- suffers embarrassment or even a sense of rejection because their surname is different from that of their primary carer
- has had no contact with their other parent for some time (a year or more)
- wishes to change their name.

Evidence of usage such as school reports, a doctor's letter or a Medicare card may also be presented to the court.

Application to the District Court NSW

Alternatively, an application can be made to the District Court under s.28 of the *Births Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 (NSW)*. The District Court must determine the application having regard to the child's best interests.

Registering the change

If the court grants an order it should be sent to the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for registration of the change.

[26.670] Family violence

The *Family Law Act* defines family violence using an objective test as:

conduct, whether actual or threatened by a person towards, or towards the property of, a member of the person's family that causes that or any other member of the person's family reasonably to fear for, or reasonably to be apprehensive about, his or her personal wellbeing or safety (s.4). *See Addendum end of Chapter

The response of the courts

The courts are required to respond quickly when the issue of family violence is raised (s.60K).

If a party alleges a child has been abused or is at risk of abuse, or if there has been or is a risk of family violence, they must file and serve a notice (commonly called a 'Form 4') informing the court of the allegations.

The court must consider what interim or procedural orders should be made to gather

evidence and protect the child in a timely fashion.

Form 4 – Notice of Child Abuse or Family Violence

A Form 4 is not just for allegations of child abuse; it also used to notify the court there is a history of family violence or risk of family violence to a parent. The Form 4 is a mandatory form, so it should be filed in any children's case involving allegations of abuse or violence.

Parenting orders and family violence orders

Difficulty can arise in family law cases where there is family violence, because state courts deal with family violence orders (called *apprehended violence orders* or AVOs in NSW), while family law is a Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Commonwealth court orders generally override state court orders. Where there is an inconsistency, the family violence order will be invalid to the extent of the inconsistency (s.68Q).

If the family violence order was made first

The court is required to ensure that any orders they make do not expose people to family violence. If the court makes a parenting order that is inconsistent with an existing family violence order it must:

- specify in the order that it is inconsistent
- give a detailed explanation in the order as to how contact is to take place
- explain the order to everyone affected by it
- serve a copy of the order on various named parties, such as the police and the Local Court (s.68P).

Where the parenting order was made first

The Local Court has the power to vary a parenting order when it makes an apprehended violence order (AVO). If the court makes a final AVO it can vary, revive, discharge or suspend a parenting order (s.68R). If the court makes an interim AVO it can vary, revive or suspend the order, but only for a maximum of 21 days (s.68T).

This can only happen if the Local Court 'has before it material that was not before the court that made the order' (s.68R(3)).

The usual matters the court has to take into account in making parenting orders do not apply here. The court has to consider them but is not necessarily bound by them. This is to reflect that these orders will usually be made on short notice, and with the primary aim of protecting a person from violence.

False allegations or statements * See Addendum end of Chapter

The 2006 changes introduced a provision that courts must make an order for some or all of the costs of the other party where a false allegation or statement (including a false denial) is made in proceedings (s.117AB). The party must knowingly have made the false allegation or statement.

False allegations are rare in family law cases.

If sexual abuse is alleged

Where there is an allegation of sexual abuse, the Family Law Courts do not need to decide whether or not it has actually occurred. What the court must decide is whether spending time with the parent (supervised or unsupervised) would pose an unacceptable risk to the child of sexual abuse, or of other physical, emotional or psychological harm or disturbance?

If the court decides abuse has occurred

If the court decides that abuse has occurred, it is on a civil standard of proof – on the balance of probabilities – and based on the rules of evidence (*G v M* (1995) FLC 92-641). Because of the seriousness of such allegations the court will be very strict in applying the standard of proof (*Briginshaw v Briginshaw* (1938) 60 CLR 336).

If the court cannot reach a decision

If the court cannot decide on the evidence whether or not abuse occurred, it must decide whether the risk is acceptable in view of the serious harm caused to a child by sexual abuse (*N and S v the Separate Representative* (1996) FLC 92-655; *B and B* (1993) FLC 92-357; *C v C* (2002) FMCA Fam 146).

The Magellan Program

Many of the cases that the Family Court has to decide at a hearing involve serious allegations of abuse, and it has become a de facto child protection court. It is extremely important to all the parties concerned that these matters are properly investigated and resolved.

To deal with them, the Family Court has developed the Magellan Program, which requires both intensive management of cases by the court and cooperation from the Department of Family and Community Services.

When an application for parenting orders is filed and there are allegations of serious physical and/or sexual abuse the case is given to the Magellan Registrar who considers listing the matter in the Magellan Program.

[26.680] Applications for parenting orders

Who can apply?

Under the *Family Law Act*, an application for a parenting order can be made by:

- either or both the child's parents, or
- the child, or
- a grandparent of the child, or
- anyone else concerned with the child's care, welfare or development (s.65C).

If parentage of a child is a question in issue, the court has the power to make orders for parentage testing (DNA testing).

Recent changes to the *Family Law Act* now enable same-sex couples with children to be recognised as the legal parents of those children. Previously they had standing to apply for parenting orders as a person who was concerned with the child's care, welfare or development. Now they can apply for parenting orders as the legal parents of the child. (For more detailed information about changes to the law affecting same-sex couples and their children, see chapter 37, Same-sex couples and their families.)

In practice, most court cases are contested between children's parents.

Which court?

An application concerning children can be made to the Family Court, the Federal Magistrates Court or the Local Court.

The Family Court deals with cases that have complex facts or raise complex legal issues, such as international child abduction cases.

The combined court registry

The Family Court and the Federal Magistrates Court are two separate courts that deal with family law cases. Together they are called the 'Family Law Courts' and share:

- a national enquiry centre
- a joint family law website
- common forms and brochures.

Transfer of proceedings

The Local Court can only deal with family law cases if both parties agree. If an application is made in the Local Court, unless both parties consent to the Local Court hearing the case on a final basis, it must be transferred to the

Family Court or Federal Magistrates Court (s.69N(3)).

The Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court can transfer proceedings to each other on the request of a party or the court's own initiative, however transfer is currently limited at some registries due to congestion.

Proceedings in more than one court?

The Act does not allow a party to start proceedings about the same issues in one court if proceedings have already been started in another.

Before applying to the court

Check the rules and directions

Before making an application to the court it is important to check the *court rules* and *case management directions*. These are available on the court website (www.familylawcourts.gov.au) or from the registries.

Check the pre-action procedures and mandatory dispute resolution requirements

Parties should make sure that they comply with, or are exempt from, the requirements before filing an application in court (see Dispute resolution requirements at [26.630]).

How to apply

The applicant must file an *Initiating Application* with either a s.60I certificate or seek an exemption from the requirement of attempting family dispute resolution. In the Federal Magistrates Court a supporting affidavit must be filed with the application. In the Family Court an affidavit must be filed if seeking interim orders.

If the matter is urgent

If urgent or emergency orders are needed, the case should be commenced in the usual way – by filing an *Initiating Application* form, unless an application has already been lodged, then an *Application in a Case* should be filed.

A supporting affidavit telling the court why the matter is urgent must be filed with interim applications in all family law courts. In interim cases, the presumption for equal shared parental responsibility applies unless the court considers it inappropriate (s.61DA(3)).

In making a final order the court must disregard the allocation of parental responsibility made in an interim order (s.61DB).

The court process

Once an application is filed the court process, is governed by procedures and case management rules. The case management process is different in the Family Court and the Federal Magistrates Court. Both the courts use a 'docket system' where the case is allocated to a particular federal magistrate or judge for the duration of the proceedings. Each judicial officer actively manages the cases in their court, so there are different processes in each court registry and even between individual judicial officers within the same registry.

Most parenting cases will be conducted according to the principles set out in Division 12A for *child-related proceedings*. This 'less adversarial' approach involves:

- a more active and early role for the judicial officer
- a suspension of the strict rules of evidence
- parties talking directly to the judicial officer rather than only through their lawyers
- an increased role for the family consultant.

The approach applies to all family courts and intended to make the court process more flexible and accessible, especially for self-represented litigants.

Where there are also financial matters to be decided, the case can be dealt with through the Less Adversarial Trial (LAT) process if the parties consent. Some cases, such as those involving international child abduction or allegations of serious physical and/or sexual abuse, are not dealt with using this less-adversarial approach.

The first court date

Both parties must attend court on the first date. If there was an application for interim or urgent

orders, the first return date may be a hearing date.

In the Family Court, the first court event will normally be before a Registrar. A family consultant will meet with the parties and the children as part of the *child-responsive program* where parties are encouraged to reach agreement before going to trial. If agreement is not reached the case will go before a judge.

In the Federal Magistrates Court, at the first court date will usually be before a Federal Magistrate who will make directions about things that need to occur to get the case ready for trial and may order the parties to attend a conciliation conference or child dispute conference.

If one party is afraid of the other

If one party is afraid of the other, the court should be told so that arrangements can be made for them arrive and leave separately, to be apart at case assessment conferences or procedural hearings or to attend a court event by telephone or video. There are safe rooms at many courts and support workers can be arranged. To set up a safety plan contact the Family Law Courts National Enquiry Centre on 1300 352 000.

How long does it take?

The family law courts have guidelines about how long cases should take. Simple matters are usually expected to take six months from filing the application to the final hearing. Often, however, because of limited court resources, or for other reasons, they take longer – sometimes up to two years.

The court is required to deal with cases where there are allegations of child abuse or family violence quickly (s.60K) (see Family violence at [26.670]).

Interim applications

Interim applications can be heard soon after filing. When filing an application for an interim order, be prepared for a hearing.

[26.690] Enforcing parenting orders

When a parenting order is made, each person affected by the order must comply with it. This includes taking all reasonable steps to comply.

The Family Law Courts do not oversee or follow up court orders, and the police do not enforce parenting orders. If there is a breach of

a court order (called a *contravention*) the first step is to attempt family dispute resolution and try to resolve the problem. A lawyer will be able to give you legal advice and may also be able to help resolve the problem without going to court.

If agreement cannot be reached, an application for a court order can be made, both to deal with the contravention and to change the court orders if necessary.

What is a contravention?

A court order is contravened if a person bound by it:

- intentionally fails to comply
- makes no reasonable attempt to comply
- intentionally prevents compliance by a person who is bound by the order
- aids and abets a contravention by a person who is bound by the order.

For example, if a parent does not return a child to the other parent, or repeatedly fails to make the child available to spend time or communicate with the other parent, or turns up at the wrong time or on the wrong day.

What is a 'reasonable excuse'?

In some circumstances the court may consider that there was a *reasonable excuse* for contravening the court order. 'Reasonable excuse' is narrowly defined in the *Family Law Act* at s.70NAE; it is not whatever the parent thinks is fair or proper. Reasonable excuses that may satisfy a court include:

- not understanding the obligations imposed by the order, or
- a reasonable belief that the actions contravening the order were necessary to protect the health and safety of the person contravening the order, the child or someone else, and
- the contravention was not longer than necessary to protect the health and safety of the person.

If spending time with a child is prevented

Some examples of situations when it is unlikely that the court will accept that there was a reasonable excuse for stopping the child from spending time with the other parent:

- if the child does not want to spend time
- if a parent does not agree with the court orders

- if a parent does not like the other parent's new partner.

If the child is unwell

In some situations illness of a child may be considered a legitimate excuse for not following a parenting order. The court must be convinced that not complying with the parenting order was reasonable in all the circumstances, and was only for a reasonable amount of time. However, the Full Court has made it clear that a child should not be prevented from spending time with the other parent as ordered unless it is necessary to protect the child's health. For example, the court would need to be persuaded that the child could not be moved, or that the other parent did not have the skills to care for the child. (*Childers and Leslie* [2008] FamCAFC 5).

If the child is in danger

If a child is in danger the parent should stop the child spending time with the other parent and contact the Department of Family and Community Services. They should also obtain legal advice immediately and consider making an application to the court to have the parenting order varied.

If there are serious ongoing problems

If there are serious problems or issues as to why a parenting order for spending time with or communicating with a child is not appropriate, it is likely that an application to vary the orders will be required.

It is not appropriate for high conflict cases to be continually dealt with as breaches. If this is happening, legal advice should be sought.

If there was no reasonable excuse

If the court decides that a court order has been contravened without reasonable excuse, the court can make orders that are appropriate in the circumstances, for example:

- a person attend a post-separation parenting program
- lost time spent with a child be made up
- compensation be paid for reasonable expenses
- a parenting order be changed
- legal costs be paid.

In serious or persistent cases a bond, fine, community service order or prison sentence can be ordered.

Variation of parenting orders

[26.700] Duration of orders

Unless the order states otherwise, a parenting order continues to have effect until the child or children involved:

- turn 18
- marry or enter a de facto relationship
- are adopted by another person.

[26.710] If circumstances change

If circumstances change substantially, an application to vary (change) parenting orders may be made. The courts are reluctant to disturb the existing situation or for parties to be constantly

going back to court, and will not consider an application where there are existing parenting orders unless the applicant establishes that there has been a significant change in circumstances (*Rice v Asplund* (1979) FLC 90-725).

If the parent the child lives with dies

If there are orders for a child to live with one parent and that parent dies, the surviving parent does not automatically become the primary carer. That parent, or anyone else concerned about the matter, must apply for a new parenting order.

[26.720] Relocation

If the parent the child lives with wants to move

Parents with orders for the child to live with them find themselves in difficulty if they want to relocate because of family support, violence, job opportunities, or some other reason. If the move will make it more difficult to comply with existing arrangements or orders about spending time, the other parent will need to agree, or a change in orders must be sought.

If there are no existing orders, it is important to obtain the other parent's agreement in writing, to avoid being ordered to return with the children until the case has been decided.

It is best if parties can come to an agreement as to how the other parent will spend time with the child. Any agreement should be put in the form of a parenting plan or consent orders.

If the parent the child spends time with will not agree

If the other parent will not agree, an application can be filed at court to get an order allowing them to move with the child. Otherwise they risk a recovery order being made for the child to be returned to the other parent.

What must be shown in relocation cases

There are not separate principles for deciding relocation cases. The courts must consider the

best interests factors and what is reasonably practical, just as they must in any other case about where a child should live. This includes considering whether equal time or substantial and significant time is appropriate.

Neither of the parties bears an onus (responsibility) of proving that the child should or should not be allowed to relocate. The court looks at the proposals made by both parents. However, satisfying a court that it is in the best interests of a child to relocate can be difficult because it is much harder to maintain a meaningful relationship with the other parent. The court must also consider the parent's right to live wherever they wish within Australia.

The parent who wishes to move must show the court:

- why it is in the best interests of the child that they be allowed to relocate, and
- how the other parent will be able to maintain a meaningful relationship with the child.

If a parent the child spends time with wants to move

There has not been a case where a parent whom the child spends time with has been forced to stay in the place they were in when the relationship broke down so that their relationship with the child can continue.

Abduction of children

[26.730] If a child is taken or not returned

If a child has been taken from, or not returned to, their primary carer, the carer can apply for a *recovery order* in the Family Court, Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court.

What a recovery order does

A recovery order is a court order that can require a child to be returned to the person who is their usual carer. It can empower state, territory and federal police to find and return the child to their carer. It may also prohibit a person from taking the child again.

Urgent application

Recovery orders are urgent applications and should be made as soon as possible. The applicant will need to persuade the court that the situation is urgent and that the order must be made straight away. If it is not considered urgent, the parents are expected to try to resolve the matter themselves through family dispute resolution before applying to court.

Applying for other orders

If the carer does not already have a parenting order, they should apply for a parenting order that the child lives with them at the same time as applying for the recovery order.

Location orders and Commonwealth information orders

The court can make a *location order* or a *Commonwealth information order* to obtain information on the whereabouts of the parent and the child from individuals or from state and federal government departments such as Centrelink.

If there is an emergency

In an emergency, the court may make an *ex parte* order (an order made in the absence of one of the parties).

If a child has been abducted after normal court hours, the Family Court has a 24-hour emergency number for use when there is a risk that a child may be taken out of the country before the next working day.

[26.740] International abduction

Children may not be taken overseas without the consent of both parents, or a court order. If a child has been taken overseas without the knowledge or consent of a parent, or kept there for longer than agreed, there are steps that can be taken to have the child returned to Australia.

Hague Convention countries

Australia is a party to the *Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. If a child is taken to another signatory country, they will usually be returned to Australia. Under the convention, a child must be returned to their home country unless:

- the parent seeking the return has had no contact with the child for some time
- there is a grave risk that the child would be harmed if returned
- the child is an older child, and has expressed a strong objection to being returned
- the child has been away from their home country for more than a year and is settled. (*Family Law (Child Abduction Convention) Regulations 1986 reg.16*)

Hague Convention countries are listed in Schedule II of the regulations.

Under the convention, it is not necessary for the person who lost the child to have had a parenting order at the time; only that:

- the child usually lives in the country they were taken from, and
- the person who lost them has a legal right under the law of that country to determine where they may live.

The *Family Law Act* automatically gives these rights to parents on the birth of a child without any orders.

Who takes action?

The Commonwealth Attorney-General is responsible for taking action to locate and secure a child's return, at no cost to the parent who lost the child. A solicitor with the NSW Department of Family and Community Services prepares the application.

Non-convention countries

Many countries that are not signatories to the Hague Convention (including some Pacific Island countries, some of Australia's neighbours in Asia and some African countries) are reciprocating jurisdictions for the purpose of enforcing court orders (see Family Law Regulations Sch.2).

This means Australian parenting orders may be registered in these countries. The orders should then be enforced, and the child ordered to be returned to Australia.

The federal Attorney-General's Department may provide legal, financial and practical assistance to track down abducted children in these and other countries.

Preventing overseas abduction

Preventing a child from being taken overseas is much easier than retrieving them.

The Federal Police watch list

If overseas abduction is seen as a risk, the child can be put on the watch list kept by the Australian Federal Police. Any child on the list will be stopped as they pass through customs before boarding a plane or ship.

The Federal Police require either a parenting order or a filed application for a parenting order before they will put a child on the watch list.

Addendum

What is in the child's best interests?

The Family Law Act sets out a list of factors that judicial officers are to consider when making an order about children. These are listed in s.60CC as primary and additional considerations.

The factors listed in s.60CC must also be considered when making parenting plans.

Primary considerations

The primary considerations are:

- the benefit to the child of having a meaningful relationship with both parents
- the need to protect the child from physical or psychological harm.

The Family Violence Act requires greater weight to be given to the protection from harm when determining what is in the child's best interest.

Passports

The Australian Passport Agency has a list of children to whom it will not issue a passport. If they do not have a passport already, any child at risk can be placed on this list as well as the watch list.

If the child does have a passport, it should be kept locked away if possible.

If the child is eligible for a passport from another country, the consulate or embassy of that country should be contacted to determine what procedures they have to prevent the overseas abduction of children.

Taking children overseas

If one parent refuses to sign a passport application or give consent for a child to travel overseas, it is possible to apply to the Family Court, Federal Magistrates Court or Local Court for an order that the passport be issued and for permission to travel overseas. If a holiday is planned, the court may require the evidence of return tickets, or the lodgment of some surety to guarantee return. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has discretion to issue a passport on the signature of one parent if there has been no contact or access and no communication with the other parent for many years, and the child needs a passport. The parent must provide a sworn statement about their inability to contact the other parent.

Additional considerations

The Family Violence Act changes some of the additional considerations. The additional considerations are:

- any views expressed by the child
- the nature of the child's relationship with parents and others, including grandparents
- the extent to which each parent has fulfilled his or her obligations to the child to maintain the child, make decisions and spent time and communicate with the child
- the effect of any changes in the child's circumstances on the child
- the practical difficulties and expense involved in spending time with and communicating with a parent

Addendum

- the capacity of each parent and others to provide for the child's needs
- the maturity, sex, lifestyle and background of the child and parents
- the child's right to enjoy Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture, where relevant
- each parent's attitude to the child and to parenting
- any family violence involving the child or a member of the child's family
- any family violence order
- the desirability of making the order that is least likely to lead to further proceedings
- any other circumstance the court thinks relevant.

The court will no longer be required to consider the willingness and ability of a parent to facilitate a relationship with the other parent in determining the best interests of the child.

Definition of family violence

There is a new, broader definition of family violence which includes socially and financially controlling behaviour and exposing a child to family violence. Section 4AB provides:

(1) For the purposes of this Act, family violence means violent, threatening or other behaviour by a person that coerces or controls a member of the person's family (the family member), or causes the family member to be fearful.

(2) Examples of behaviour that may constitute family violence include (but are not limited to):

- (a) an assault; or
- (b) a sexual assault or other sexually abusive behaviour; or
- (c) stalking; or
- (d) repeated derogatory taunts; or
- (e) intentionally damaging or destroying property; or
- (f) intentionally causing death or injury to an animal; or
- (g) unreasonably denying the family member the financial autonomy that he or she would otherwise have had; or
- (h) unreasonably withholding financial support needed to meet the reasonable living expenses of the family member, or his or her child, at a time when the family member is entirely or predominantly dependent on the person for financial support; or
- (i) preventing the family member from making or keeping connections with his or her family, friends or culture; or
- (j) unlawfully depriving the family member, or any member of the family member's family, of his or her liberty.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, a child is exposed to family violence if the child sees or hears family violence or otherwise experiences the effects of family violence.

(4) Examples of situations that may constitute a child being exposed to family violence include (but are not limited to) the child:

- (a) overhearing threats of death or personal injury by a member of the child's family towards another member of the child's family; or
- (b) seeing or hearing an assault of a member of the child's family by another member of the child's family; or
- (c) comforting or providing assistance to a member of the child's family who has been assaulted by another member of the child's family; or
- (d) cleaning up a site after a member of the child's family has intentionally damaged property of another member of the child's family; or
- (e) being present when police or ambulance officers attend an incident involving the assault of a member of the child's family by another member of the child's family.

False allegations

Section 117AB has been repealed. The court will no longer be compelled to order costs against a party that makes a false allegation or statement. The court still retains the power to make costs orders if the circumstances justify them doing so, but are not compelled to make them.

[26.750] Contact points

If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment and/or you use a tty or a computer with a modem, you can ring any number through the National Relay Service by phoning 133 677 (local and chargeable calls) or 1800 555 677 (free calls) or 1300 555 727 (Speak and Listen calls). For more information, see www.relayservice.com.au.

Non-English speakers can contact the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on 131 450 to use an interpreter over the telephone to ring any number. For more information or to book an interpreter online see www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/help-with-english/help_with_translating/.

Government resources

Centrelink

www.centrelink.gov.au
ph: 1800 810 586 (free call for hearing impaired clients)
family assistance: 13 6150
customer relations: 1800 050 004
multilingual service: 131 202

Child Support Agency

www.csa.gov.au
ph: 131 272
information service: 131 107
complaints: 132 919
change of assessment service: 131 141
solicitor's hotline: 1800 004 351

Community Justice Centres

www.cjc.nsw.gov.au
ph: 1800 990 777

Family and Community Services (known as Community Services) (previously DoCS)

www.community.nsw.gov.au
Head Office: 9716 2222
Child Protection Helpline: 132 111 (to report child abuse and neglect, 24 hrs)
Domestic Violence Line: 1800 656 463 (24 hrs)
A list of Community Services offices is in Contact points for chapter 8, Children and young people.

Family Assistance Office

www.familyassist.gov.au
ph: 136 150 (between 8am and 8pm Monday to Friday)
ph: 131 202 (for languages other than English)

Family Court National Enquiries Centre

www.familylawcourts.gov.au
ph: 1300 352 000 (including after hours emergency service)

Family Relationship Services

Interrelate Family Centres

www.interrelate.org.au
ph: 1300 736 966 (for list of Children's contact services)

Unifam

www.unifamcounselling.org
ph: 8830 0777

Relationships Australia

www.relationships.org.au
ph: 1300 364 277 or 8874 8002

Family Relationships

www.familyrelationships.gov.au
(lists contact details for Family Relationship Centres)
Family Relationship Advice Line (includes Telephone Dispute Resolution services)
ph: 1800 050 321

Family Relationship Centres in NSW

Bankstown 9707 8555
Bathurst 6333 8888
Blacktown 8811 0000
Campbelltown 4629 7000
Central Coast 4363 8000
Coffs Harbour 6659 4100
Dubbo 6815 9600
Fairfield 9794 2000
Lismore 6623 2700

Newcastle 4016 0566
North Ryde 8874 8088
Northern Beaches, Dee Why 9981 9799
Nowra 4429 1400
Parramatta 9895 8144
Penrith 4720 4999
Sutherland 8522 4400
Sydney City 8235 1500
Tamworth 6762 9200
Taree 6551 1200
Wagga Wagga 6923 9100
Wollongong 4220 1100

Children's Contact Centres

Albury Upper Murray Family Care 6058 0700
Blacktown Relationships Australia 9671 3900
Campbelltown Catholic Care 4640 8527
Coffs Harbour Interrelate Family Centre 6651 1010
Dubbo Interrelate Family Centre 6882 4699
Lismore Interrelate Family Centre 6621 4970
Orange Interrelate Family Centre 6360 0895
Penrith Relationships Australia 4728 4800
Port Macquarie Interrelate Family Centre 6584 9293
Newcastle Relationships Australia 4940 1500
Nowra Catholic Care 4429 1101
Sydney (Southern), Caringbah Interrelate Family Centre 9545 3566
Sydney (City) Children's Contact Service 9390 5366

Sydney (Western), Harris Park
Central West Contact Service
9893 7949
Tamworth Family Support CCS
6762 9280
Wagga Wagga The Children's
Contact Service 6921 8844
Wollongong Catholic Care
4254 9339
Wyong/Gosford Relationships
Australia 4322 8756

Counselling and crisis support

Some Family Relationship Services listed also provide counselling.

Adolescent Family Therapy and Mediation Service (RAPS)
www.relationships.org.au
ph: 1800 654 648 or 9890 1500

Child Abuse Prevention Service
www.childabuseprevention.com.au
ph: 1800 688 009 or 9716 8000

Family Planning NSW
www.fpnsw.org.au
ph: 8752 4316
Healthline: 1300 658 886

Homeless Persons Information Centre
www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
ph: 1800 234 566 or 9265 9081

Immigrant Women's Speakout
www.speakout.org.au
ph: 9635 8022

Lifeline Telephone Counselling Service
www.lifeline.org.au
ph: 131 114 (24 hrs)

Mensline Australia
www.mensline.org.au
ph: 1300 78 99 78

Parentline
www.parentline.org.au
ph: 1300 130 052

Salvo Care Line Crisis Centre (24 hrs)
www.salvos.org.au
ph: 137 258
Salvo care line: 1300 363 622
Salvo youth line: 9266 9877

Smith Family
www.thesmithfamily.com.au
ph: 9085 7222
A list of metropolitan and regional offices is in Contact points for chapter 17, Debt.

St Vincent de Paul Society
www.vinnies.org.au
ph: 9568 0262

NSW Women's Refuge Movement
www.wrrc.org.au
ph: 9698 9777
To access refuge accommodation, call 24 hour Domestic Violence Help Line: 1800 656 463.

Court Support

Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Services (WDVCAS) provide information, assistance and referrals to women seeking Apprehended Violence Orders in local courts across NSW. For a list of contacts, see Contact points in chapter 21, Domestic violence.

Women's Family Law Support Service
(for women going through family law proceedings who have experienced domestic or family violence)
Sydney 9217 7389
If you have any concerns about your safety while attending other family courts, call 1300 352 000

Women's health centres

Women's Health NSW
(peak non-government body for women's health)
www.whnsw.asn.au
ph: 9560 0866

Bankstown Women's Health Centre
www.bwhc.org.au
ph: 9790 1378

Blacktown Women's and Girls' Health Centre
www.womensandgirls.org.au
ph: 9831 2070

Blue Mountains Women's Health Centre
www.bmwhrc.org.au
ph: 4782 5133

Central Coast Community Women's Health Centre Ltd
www.cccwhc.com.au
ph: 4324 2533

Central West Women's Health Centre Inc
www.cwwhc.org.au
ph: 6331 4133

Coffs Harbour Women's Health Centre
www.bc.chwhc.org.au
ph: 6652 8111

Cumberland Women's Health Centre Inc
www.cwhc.org.au
ph: 9689 3044

Hunter Women's Centre
www.hwc.org.au
ph: 4968 2511

Illawarra Women's Health Centre
www.womenshealthcentre.com.au
Fairfield 4255 6800
Cabramatta 9726 1016

Immigrant Women's Health Service
www.immigrantwomenshealth.org.au
ph: 9726 4044

Lismore & District Women's Health Centre Inc
www.lismorewomen.org.au
ph: 6621 9800

Leichhardt Women's Community Health Centre
www.lwchc.org.au
ph: 9560 3011

Liverpool Women's Health Centre
www.liverpoolwomenshealth.org.au
ph: 9601 3555

Penrith Women's Health Centre Inc
www.pwhc.org.au
ph: 4721 8749

Shoalhaven Women's Health Centre

www.shoalhavenwomenshealthcentre.org.au
ph: 4421 0730

South Coast Women's Health and Welfare Aboriginal Corporation – Waminda

www.waminda.org.au
ph: 4421 7400

Sydney Women's Counselling Centre

www.womenscounselling.com.au
ph: 9718 1955

Women's Health Centres NSW

www.whnsw.asn.au/centres.htm
Bankstown 9790 1378
Bessie Smith Foundation 9560 0866

Blacktown 9831 2070
Blue Mountains 4782 5133
Central Coast 4324 2533
Central West 6331 4133
Coffs Harbour 6652 8111
Cumberland 9689 3044
Hunter 4968 2511
Illawarra 4255 6800

Immigrant Women's Health
9726 4044

Leichhardt 9560 3011
Lismore 6621 9800
Liverpool 9601 3555
NSW Rape Crisis Centre
9819 7357
Penrith 4721 8749
Shoalhaven 4421 0730
Wagga 6921 3333

W.I.L.M.A. (Campbelltown)
4627 2955
Albury–Wodonga 6041 1977

W.I.L.M.A. Women's Health Centre

ph: 4627 2955

Women's Centre

Albury-Wodonga
ph: 6041 1977

Legal assistance**Child Support Service (Legal Aid NSW)**

www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au
ph: 1800 451 784 or 9633 9916

Immigration Advice and Rights Centre (IARC)

www.iarc.asn.au
admin: 9279 4300
advice: 9262 3833 (Tues and Thurs 2–4 pm)

LawAccess NSW

www.lawaccess.nsw.gov.au
ph: 1300 888 529

Legal Aid NSW

www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au
For contacts, call LawAccess
ph: 1300 888 529 or
Bankstown 9707 4555
Blacktown 9621 4800
Burwood 9747 6155
Campbelltown 4628 2922

Central Sydney (Head office)
9219 5000

Coffs Harbour 6651 7899
Dubbo 6885 4233
Fairfield 9727 3777
Gosford 4324 5611
Lismore 6621 2082
Liverpool 9601 1200
Manly 9977 1479
Newcastle 4929 5482
Nowra 4422 4351
Orange 6362 8022
Parramatta 9891 1600
Penrith 4732 3077
Sutherland 9521 3733
Tamworth 6766 6322
Wagga Wagga 6921 6588
Wollongong 4228 8299

Warringa Baiya Aboriginal Women's Legal Centre

www.wirringabaiya.org.au
ph: 1800 686 587 or 9569 3847

Women's Legal Services NSW

www.womenslegalnsw.asn.au
ph: 9749 4433

Women's Legal Contact Line

ph: 1800 801 501 or 8745 6988

Domestic Violence Legal Advice Line

ph: 1800 810 784 or 8745 6999

Indigenous Women's Legal Contact Line

ph: 1800 639 784 or 8745 6977

Community Legal Centres NSW

www.clcnsw.org.au/clc_directory
ph: 9212 7333

[26.760] Internet

- Attorney-General's Department – www.ag.gov.au
- Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII) – www.austlii.edu.au
- Australian Children's Contact Services Association – www.accsa.org.au
- Australian Federal Police – www.afp.gov.au
- Centrelink – www.centrelink.gov.au
- Child Support Agency – www.csa.gov.au
- Community Legal Centres NSW – www.nswclc.org.au
- Family and Community Services – www.community.nsw.gov.au
- Family Court of Australia – www.familylawcourts.gov.au
- Hague Convention – www.hcch.net
- International Social Services Support – www.iss.org.au
- LawAccess – www.lawaccess.nsw.gov.au
- Legal Aid – www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au
- Women's Legal Services NSW – www.womenslegalnsw.asn.au

