



COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW IN AUSTRALIA

AN INFORMATION GUIDE FOR CLIENTS CONSIDERING A COLLABORATIVE PROCESS

PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET

This booklet is provided by **Family First Mediation and Dispute Resolution** to help you understand **Collaborative Family Law within a mediation-aligned framework**.

At Family First, collaborative practice is viewed as an extension of mediation — combining structured negotiation, legal advice, and therapeutic support to help families reach durable, child-focused agreements **without court**.

This guide explains what collaborative family law is, how it works alongside mediation, who is involved, and how to decide whether it may be the right pathway for you.

1. WHAT IS COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW?

Collaborative Family Law is a **voluntary, structured dispute resolution process** where separating couples work together, with the support of trained professionals, to reach a negotiated agreement without going to court.

Key features of the collaborative process include: - A shared commitment to resolve issues **without litigation** - Open, honest, and transparent exchange of information - A focus on problem-solving rather than blame - A multidisciplinary team approach where appropriate

If either party chooses to start court proceedings, the collaborative process ends and **both collaborative lawyers must withdraw**. This is a core safeguard that keeps everyone genuinely focused on settlement.

2. WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE COLLABORATIVE PROCESS?

FAMILY FIRST MEDIATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Family First plays a central coordinating role in collaborative matters by: - Assessing suitability and safety at intake - Supporting balanced participation and informed decision-making - Assisting with communication dynamics and emotional regulation - Ensuring the process remains child-focused and future-oriented

Family First practitioners work alongside collaborative lawyers and other professionals to support fair, structured resolution.



YOU AND THE OTHER PARTY

You and your former partner remain central decision-makers throughout the process. Agreements are not imposed — they are **developed by you**, with professional guidance.

COLLABORATIVE LAWYERS

Each person has their own **independently acting, specially trained collaborative lawyer**. Your lawyer: - Provides legal advice tailored to your situation - Advocates for your interests respectfully - Helps you understand options and consequences - Supports negotiations rather than preparing for court

Collaborative lawyers do not act as adversaries. Their role is to help reach a fair and workable agreement.

OTHER COLLABORATIVE PROFESSIONALS (WHEN NEEDED)

Depending on the issues involved, the team may also include:

- **Family Dispute Resolution Practitioners (FDRPs)** – to assist with communication, parenting discussions, and power imbalance
- **Neutral financial specialists** – to help with property division, valuations, tax implications, and superannuation
- **Child specialists** – to bring the child’s voice into the process in a safe and developmentally appropriate way
- **Coaches or therapists** – to support emotional regulation and effective communication

Not every matter requires all professionals. The team is tailored to your needs.

3. HOW DOES THE COLLABORATIVE PROCESS WORK?

STEP 1: INITIAL ADVICE AND SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT

Each party meets privately with their collaborative lawyer to: - Understand the collaborative process - Receive advice about rights and obligations - Assess whether the process is appropriate and safe and refer to other collaborative professionals for support.

STEP 2: BUILDING YOUR COLLABORATIVE TEAM

The parties will be referred to other collaborative professionals to help support them in their negotiations. The team may include financial advisors, a child expert and a collaborative coach (the glue that holds the team together).



STEP 3: PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

All participants sign a **Collaborative Participation Agreement**, confirming: - Commitment to resolve matters without court - Respectful communication - Full and honest disclosure - Withdrawal of lawyers if litigation begins

STEP 4: INFORMATION GATHERING AND DISCLOSURE

The parties exchange relevant information, which may include: - Financial documents - Property valuations - Superannuation details - Parenting information

This occurs cooperatively, reducing delays, suspicion, and cost.

STEP 5: JOINT MEETINGS

A series of structured meetings are held with both parties and their lawyers (and other professionals if involved). These meetings: - Identify the issues to be resolved - Explore interests, concerns, and priorities - Develop and test settlement options - Work progressively toward agreement.

Meetings are agenda-driven, time-limited, and focused on solutions.

STEP 6: REACHING AGREEMENT

Once agreement is reached: - Lawyers draft binding documents (e.g. Consent Orders or Binding Financial Agreements) - Independent advice is confirmed - Agreements are formalised and implemented.

4. WHY CONSIDER COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW?

A MEDIATION-ALIGNED, SUPPORTED PATHWAY

Collaborative Family Law builds on the principles of mediation while adding legal and professional structure. It is particularly useful where mediation alone may not provide enough support, but litigation feels disproportionate or harmful.

GREATER CONTROL AND FLEXIBILITY

You retain control over outcomes rather than handing decisions to a judge. Solutions can be **creative, flexible, and tailored** to your family.



REDUCED CONFLICT

The collaborative process is designed to minimise hostility and escalation. This is particularly valuable where: - Children are involved - Ongoing co-parenting is required - Long relationships are ending

CHILD-FOCUSED OUTCOMES

Collaborative practice encourages parents to consider: - Children's emotional and developmental needs - Future co-parenting relationships - Stability and consistency for children

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Discussions occur privately rather than in open court. This protects: - Personal information - Financial details - Family relationships

COST AND TIME EFFICIENCY

While professional support is involved, collaborative law often: - Resolves matters faster than litigation - Reduces court-related costs - Avoids delays associated with overburdened court systems

PRESERVATION OF DIGNITY AND RELATIONSHIPS

Even where relationships are strained, the process aims to preserve respect and reduce long-term emotional harm.

5. WHAT MATTERS IS COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW SUITABLE FOR?

Collaborative Family Law may be suitable for:

PARENTING MATTERS

- Parenting arrangements and schedules
- Decision-making responsibilities
- Communication protocols
- Relocation discussions

PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

- Division of assets and liabilities
- Superannuation splitting (including defined-benefit schemes)
- Family businesses and trusts
- Investment properties



SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE

- Short-term or ongoing financial support
- Structuring payments in a sustainable way

MATTERS INVOLVING LONG RELATIONSHIPS

- Long marriages or de facto relationships
 - Situations involving financial or information imbalance
 - Where respectful negotiation is preferable to adversarial processes
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6. IS COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW RIGHT FOR YOU?

The following questions are designed to help you reflect on whether a collaborative, mediation-aligned process may suit your circumstances.

You may be well-suited to this pathway if you can answer “yes” to most of the following:

- Are you willing to negotiate in good faith and listen to the other party’s perspective?
 - Do you want to avoid court if possible?
 - Are you prepared to provide full and honest financial disclosure?
 - Is maintaining a workable long-term co-parenting relationship important to you?
 - Would you benefit from legal advice during negotiations rather than after decisions are made?
 - Are you open to professional support to manage communication or emotional stress?
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7. WHEN MIGHT COLLABORATIVE LAW NOT BE APPROPRIATE?

Collaborative Family Law may not be suitable where:

- There is ongoing family violence or coercive control
- One party refuses to provide full disclosure
- One party is determined to litigate
- Urgent court intervention is required (e.g. child safety risks)

Suitability is always assessed carefully at the outset and continues to be assessed throughout.



8. COLLABORATIVE LAW COMPARED TO OTHER OPTIONS

Option	Key Features
Negotiation	Informal, lawyer-led discussions
Mediation	Neutral mediator assists negotiations
Collaborative Law	Structured team-based negotiation with lawyer withdrawal if court starts
Litigation	Judge makes decisions in court

Collaborative Law sits between mediation and litigation, offering **structure, support, and accountability**.

9. THE ROLE OF FAMILY FIRST IN YOUR COLLABORATIVE PROCESS

Family First Mediation and Dispute Resolution provides:

- Intake and suitability screening
- FDR-informed facilitation within the collaborative framework
- Support for power and information imbalance
- A child-focused lens across parenting and financial discussions
- Coordination with lawyers and other professionals where required

Our role is to help families move through separation with **clarity, dignity, and structure**, while minimising harm to children and reducing long-term conflict.

10. FINAL THOUGHTS

Collaborative Family Law offers a respectful, future-focused pathway through separation. It recognises that while relationships may end, **families continue**, particularly where children are involved.

If you are seeking a process that prioritises fairness, dignity, and long-term wellbeing, collaborative family law may be worth serious consideration.

This booklet is general information only and does not constitute legal advice. Independent legal advice should always be obtained.

Our fees for facilitating collaborative matters can be found online here: [Fees | Family First Mediation and Dispute Resolution](#)