Information for Participants: Confidentiality

(Section 10H of the Family Law Act 1975)

- 1. A Family Dispute Resolution Practitioner must not disclose a communication made to the practitioner while the practitioner is conducting family dispute resolution, unless the disclosure is required or authorised by this section.
- 2. A family dispute resolution practitioner must disclose a communication if the practitioner reasonably believes the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of complying with a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.
- 3. A family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose a communication if consent to the disclosure is given by:
 - a) if the person who made the communication is 18 or over-that person; or
 - b) if the person who made the communication is a child under 18:
 - i. each person who has parental responsibility (within the meaning of Part VII) for the child; or
 - ii. a court.
- 4. A family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose a communication if the practitioner reasonably believes that the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of:
 - a) protecting a child from the risk of harm (whether physical or psychological); or
 - b) preventing or lessening a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of a person; or
 - c) reporting the commission, or preventing the likely commission, of an offence involving violence or a threat of violence to a person; or
 - d) preventing or lessening a serious and imminent threat to the property of a person; or
 - e) reporting the commission, or preventing the likely commission, of an offence involving intentional damage to property of a person or a threat of damage to property; or
 - f) if a lawyer independently represents a child's interests under an order under section 68L—assisting the lawyer to do so properly.

JD ROUSSETY

Family Dispute Resolution Practitioner CHOICE Perth Family Dispute Resolution & Mediation

Accredited FDRP by Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department Accredited Mediator under the Australian National Mediator Standards

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Information for Participants: Confidentiality (Section 10H of the Family Law Act 1975)

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- 5. A family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose a communication in order to provide information (other than personal information within the meaning of section 6 of the *Privacy Act 1988*) for research relevant to families.
- 6. A family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose information necessary for the practitioner to give a certificate under subsection 60I(8).
- 7. Evidence that would be inadmissible because of section 10J is not admissible merely because this section requires or authorises its disclosure.
- 8. Note: This means that the practitioner's evidence is inadmissible in court, even if subsection (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) allows the practitioner to disclose it in other circumstances.
- 9. In this section:

Communication includes admission.

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Resolution Institute Professional