

Guide for parties in family law priority property pools under \$500,000

This guide is relevant for people who want to split property which is worth less than \$500,000 in a Family Law dispute. In these matters, NSW has a case management system called 'Priority Property Pools under \$500,000 (PPP500).'

Registrar*-led phase	STEP 1: Commencing proceedings + meeting with the Registrar	 To commence proceedings, you (the Applicant) must <i>file</i> both: an Initiating Application (Family Law), and a PPP500 Financial Summary serve a sealed copy of the Initiating Application and PPP500 Financial Summary on the other party (the Respondent) within 7 days after filing the application. The Respondent must then <i>file</i> their Response and PPP500 Financial Summary, and serve these document on you (the Applicant) within 28 days. Both parties must also exchange: 3 most recent taxation returns and assessments Documents about any superannuation interest of that party Bank statements for any account held by that party for the last 12 months At any time in this process, the court or Registrar may make an Order in chambers concerning case management. This Order may direct you or the other party to: file and serve a PPP500 Financial Summary (if this has not been done already) exchange financial documents between parties or produce copies of the documents to the court on the First Court date. engage in Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) jointly instruct an expert witness to conduct a valuation
	STEP 2: First Court Date	 file of an affidavit The balance sheet will be settled The case will be referred to a conciliation conference, private mediation or Legal Aid conference.
	STEP 3: ADR	Internal conciliation conference or external mediation
	STEP 4: Second Court Date**	 **A Second Court Date is only needed if no agreement was reached through ADR Re-checking of balance sheet Referred to a judge
Judicial phase	STEP 5: Procedural Hearing	 Finalise the balance sheet, identify issues, admissible evidence Directions made for final hearing, including filing of an affidavit and Financial Statement
	STEP 6: Final Hearing	Final Hearing

*A Registrar is a judicial officer with the power to hear certain civil matters. A Registrar is not a judge.

This factsheet does not constitute legal advice. The legal information contained on this factsheet is current as at 5 July 2021. If you need legal advice, please contact the Family Law Service at <u>www.mlc.org.au/contact</u>.