

Privacy Policy

Collection of Your Information

All personal information collected by Adelaide Family Mediation is handled following the National Privacy Principles under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). Adelaide Family Mediation collects information about you for the following reasons: Your name, address, telephone number, date of birth, and ex-partner's details are collected when you make an appointment so that we may contact you and identify you when you use our mediation services.

Storage & Disposal of Your Information

Adelaide Family Mediation implements stringent processes to protect personal information held about clients, including secure physical storage of records, the security of our premises, and the protection of electronic records. Client files, including all notes, are destroyed and securely disposed of following best practice requirements.

Access to Your Information

We will only disclose information about you to a third party if you have provided prior permission, or if we are required or authorised by law to do so, such as to protect a person from harm.

Confidentiality

Under section 10H of the Family Law Act 1975 (Cth), family dispute resolution practitioners must not disclose a communication made in family dispute resolution unless the disclosure is required or authorised under the Act. A family dispute resolution practitioner must disclose a communication made in family dispute resolution if he or she reasonably believes that the disclosure is necessary for complying with a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (such as to comply with legislation requiring mandatory disclosure of suspected child abuse).

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A family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose a communication made in family dispute resolution if he or she reasonably believes that the disclosure is necessary for:

- Protecting a child from the risk of physical or psychological harm;
- Preventing or lessening a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of a person;
- Reporting the commission, or preventing an offence involving violence or a threat;
- Preventing or lessening a serious and imminent threat to the property of a person;
- Reporting the commission, or preventing the likely commission, of an offence involving
- intentional damage to the property of a person or a threat of damage to property; or
- Assisting an independent children's lawyer to represent a child's interests properly.

Also, a family dispute resolution practitioner may disclose a communication, with the consent of the person who made the disclosure where that person is an adult, or where a child made the disclosure under 18 if parents consent to the disclosure. If an agreement cannot be reached, the matter may be referred to the Family Court for determination.

A family dispute resolution practitioner may also make disclosures in order to provide information for research relevant to families, as long as the information provided does not constitute 'personal information' as defined in section 6 of the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). 'Personal information' is information or an opinion from which an individual's identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained.