



SUPREME COURT PRACTICE NOTE SC EQ 13

Supreme Court – Adoptions

Commencement

1. This Practice Note was issued on 24 May 2016 and, subject to paragraph 57 below, commences on 1 July 2016.

Application

2. This Practice Note applies to proceedings under the *Adoption Act 2000* (NSW) (“the Adoption Act”), and proceedings under the *Family Law (Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption) Regulations 1998 (Cth)* (“the Hague Convention Regulations”) (“adoption proceedings”).

List Management

3. Adoption proceedings are case-managed by the Adoptions List Judge (“List Judge”). The registry functions are performed by the Registrar in Equity (“Registrar”), assisted by the Adoptions Clerk.
4. The List Judge sits on the first Wednesday of each month during term at 9:30 AM to deal with applications that are allocated a return date and directions hearings. In a case of urgency, an earlier return date may be obtained by arrangement with the List Judge’s associate.

General obligations, including candour

5. In all adoption proceedings, the Court expects that:
 - (a) each party not appearing in person shall be represented at any hearing by a legal practitioner familiar with the subject matter of the proceedings and with instructions sufficient to enable all appropriate orders and directions to be made;
 - (b) legal practitioners will have communicated with each other with a view to reaching agreement on consent orders recording the directions to be made in accordance with this Practice Note; and
 - (c) each party will abide by their duty to make known fully and frankly all matters relevant to the making of an adoption order, whether those matters tend to support or tend not to support the making of the order.¹

Applications for adoption orders

6. **Initiating proceedings.** Applications for adoption orders under the *Adoption Act* (“adoption applications”) may be commenced by the Secretary, Department of Family and Community Services (or the Principal Officer of an accredited adoption service provider in NSW) on behalf

¹ See Uniform Civil Procedure Rules (UCPR) r 56.3.

of the proposed adoptive parent or parents, or the proposed adoptive parent or parents with the consent of the Secretary, or a child who is 18 or more years of age for his or her own adoption. However, the consent of the Secretary to an application for an adoption order is not required if the applicant is a step parent or relative of the child, or if the application relates to an intercountry adoption.²

7. An application for an adoption order is commenced by summons, naming as the plaintiff(s) the Secretary, the Principal Officer or the proposed adoptive parent/s, according to the circumstances of the case ("the plaintiff"). Applications for the adoption of more than one child by the same proposed adoptive parents may be joined in one summons; however, the summons should claim a separate order for adoption in respect of each child. The summons may also include in an appropriate case claims for consent dispense orders and orders dispensing with notice. Where a child's birth certificate does not correctly identify a child's birth parent, a claim may be included for a declaration of parentage under the *Status of Children Act 1996*. Where registration of an adoption plan is sought, a claim may be included for an order that the adoption plan be registered.³
8. Where appropriate in accordance with the *Adoption Act s 80*, *Adoption Regulation 2015* cl 89, and Uniform Civil Procedure Rules (UCPR) r 56.6, the summons may include a claim for orders or directions to be sought at a preliminary hearing, in which case the summons must contain an appointment for hearing.⁴ The appointment will be allocated at the time of filing and, unless special arrangements have been made with the Associate to the List Judge, will ordinarily be the first list day to occur after 14 days from the date of filing.
9. The summons should not name any defendant(s), unless a declaration of parentage under the *Status of Children Act 1996* is also sought in the summons, in which case the alleged parent in respect of whom the declaration is sought must be joined as a defendant. Unless the summons names a defendant or includes claims for orders or directions to be made at a preliminary hearing, the summons shall not contain an appointment for hearing.⁵ If the plaintiff and/or proposed adoptive parents and/or child wish to be present when the adoption order is made if the matter is uncontested, the summons should include a statement to that effect.
10. **Documents to be filed by plaintiff.** The plaintiff must file the following documents with the summons or as soon as practicable thereafter:
 - (a) an affidavit of the plaintiff in support of the application (made by a delegate of the Secretary, Principal Officer, or the proposed adoptive parent/s, according to the circumstances of the case), addressing the matters outlined in UCPR r 56.8, so far as they are relevant.⁶
 - (b) an affidavit made by the author of the s 91 report, annexing a copy of the report prepared pursuant to s 91 of the *Adoption Act*. The deponent must state, in the affidavit, that he/she has read and agrees to be bound by the expert code of conduct contained UCPR Sch 7, and annex a copy of his/her curriculum vitae. The s 91 report must have been prepared or updated no more than six months prior to the filing of the adoption application.⁷
 - (c) an affidavit of each of the proposed adoptive parents, made not more than 60 days before it is filed.⁸

² *Adoption Act s 87*.

³ A precedent form of summons is available on the Court's website.

⁴ See UCPR r 56.5.

⁵ See UCPR r 56.2.

⁶ A precedent form of affidavit is available on the Court's website.

⁷ A precedent form of affidavit is available on the Court's website.

⁸ A precedent form of affidavit is available on the Court's website.

- (d) at least two affidavits made by referees for the proposed adoptive parents, annexing a handwritten referee certificate, made not more than six months before it is filed. The referees must not be related to the proposed adoptive parents and must have known the proposed adoptive parents for a period greater than two years.⁹
 - (e) a draft minute of each proposed adoption order, in duplicate. A separate adoption order is required for each child the subject of the proceedings. Where a consent dispense order and/or an order dispensing with notice is sought, those orders must be included in the draft minute.¹⁰
 - (f) a memorandum of adoption order, printed double sided and in the format required by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.¹¹
 - (g) affidavits of service made by the person/s who personally served notice on a birth parent/s (or person with parental responsibility for a child), annexing a copy of the notice served (under the *Adoption Act* ss 54(3)(a), 72(1) or 88(1)), or if personal service is not effected, an affidavit of postal service which also explains why that course of service has been adopted.¹²
 - (h) in the event that notice cannot be served in accordance with (g) above and an order dispensing with the giving of notice is sought, an affidavit explaining what attempts have been made to effect service, why they have been unsuccessful, and evidence of any reasonable inquiries made to locate the person.
 - (i) if the plaintiff is seeking a consent dispense order (under s 67), and/or an order dispensing with the requirement to give notice of the proceedings (under s 88(4)), or to be relieved from notifying a person that an application to dispense with their consent is being made (under s 72(2)), brief written submissions showing why the grounds for such an order are established. The court requires strict proof of the matters upon which such orders can be made.¹³ Brief written submissions can also be filed in relation to any other issues that the plaintiff considers it appropriate to address.
11. **Appearance.** A birth parent (or other person having parental responsibility for the child, or other interested person) who wishes to oppose an adoption application must file an appearance in the Registry within 14 days after being served with notice of the proceedings.¹⁴
12. **Uncontested adoption applications.** After 14 days have elapsed since the birth parent/s (or person with parental responsibility) have been served with notice of the proceedings, and no appearance has been filed, the plaintiff must request the Adoptions Clerk to refer the application to a Judge, and the Adoptions Clerk will then refer the matter to a Judge to be dealt with in conformity with UCPR r 56.4, which provides that unless the Court orders otherwise, adoption applications are to be dealt with in the absence of the public and without attendance by or on behalf of the plaintiff. However, if the plaintiff has included in the summons (as referred to in paragraph 9), or in the request for referral to a judge, a statement that the plaintiff and/or proposed adoptive parents and/or child wish to be present when the adoption order is made, then if the Court decides that an adoption order should be made the judge will sit in court to make the order, having given reasonable notice to the plaintiff. The Court will always endeavour to accommodate the convenience of the plaintiff/prospective adoptive parents in this respect.
13. **Contested applications – directions hearing.** Where an appearance is filed, the Adoptions Clerk will refer the matter to the List Judge for case management. The judge will, pursuant to UCPR r 56.4, order that the matter not proceed in the absence of the plaintiff, and will list the

⁹ A precedent form of affidavit and format of the referee certificate is available on the Court's website.

¹⁰ A precedent form of minute is available on the Court's website.

¹¹ A precedent form of a memorandum in the required form is available on the Court's website.

¹² A precedent form of affidavit of service is available on the Court's website.

¹³ See paragraph 28.

¹⁴ See *Adoption Act* ss 54(3), 72(1) and 88(1).

matter for a directions hearing and give the parties at least five days' notice of the appointment. The matter may not appear in the public list, or if it does may be identified by a pseudonym or de-identified information, in which case the Court will inform the parties of the court room the day prior to the directions hearing.

14. At the directions hearing, if the person(s) who has filed an appearance wishes to oppose the application, the Court will usually make an order, pursuant to the *Adoption Act* s 118, joining that person as a defendant. The court may also, in an appropriate case, make orders for the joinder of the proposed adoptive parents if they are not already a party (see paragraph 25), the appointment of a guardian ad litem for a birth parent or a child, or of a legal representative for the child (see paragraphs 23 and 24), or may defer consideration of making such orders to the preliminary hearing.
15. The Court will also make orders for the service of evidence and/or directions about making information available to the parties. The parties are expected to have conferred for the purpose of providing a timetable to the Court for this to occur. Ordinarily, this will include:
 - (a) service of the plaintiff's documents on the defendant(s). If the plaintiff intends to seek the leave of the Court to make redactions to that evidence pursuant to the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* Ch 8, Part 2, Div 1A, the plaintiff should be prepared to tender evidence in support of the application at the directions hearing, and provide prior notice of intention to make such application to the other parties;
 - (b) service of an affidavit or affidavits by the defendants, setting out their responses to the plaintiff's evidence, their proposals for the care of the child, and matters pertaining to their parenting capacity and their relationship with the child.
16. The court will also ordinarily make an order under the *Adoption Act* s 194(2) that all parties to the proceedings (and the proposed adoptive parents, if they are not the plaintiff) may inspect and receive a copy of the s 91 report. If such an order is to be opposed, the plaintiff should notify the other parties prior to the directions hearing.
17. Directions for additional expert evidence and evidence of other lay witnesses will not normally be made at the directions hearing. The Court will adjourn the proceedings for a preliminary hearing, to take place following the completion of the timetable, where practicable within three months of the first directions hearing.
18. **Contested applications – preliminary hearing.** The preliminary hearing will be listed for a duration of approximately one hour. If it is considered necessary to vary the appointment for the preliminary hearing, the parties are expected to lodge with the List Judge's Associate draft consent orders adjusting the timetable for the making of orders in chambers, or if there is no consent or it is otherwise appropriate, to arrange with the List Judge's Associate for the matter to be relisted.
19. Prior to the preliminary hearing, the parties are expected to have conferred, to have considered what further lay and expert evidence is required, whether the matter would benefit from mediation, whether the child should be separately represented, and whether the proposed adoptive parents (if they are not the plaintiff) should be joined, and to have prepared a draft list of the real issues in dispute. Five days prior to the Preliminary Hearing, the plaintiff must provide to the Adoptions List Judge's Associate:
 - (a) a copy of any affidavits which have been served since the directions hearing;
 - (b) a draft list of the real issues in dispute; and
 - (c) a draft minute of directions.
20. The court robes for the preliminary hearing. At the preliminary hearing, the Court will hear from the proposed adoptive parents and the birth parents, personally and on oath, in relation to the nature of their case and the reasons for it. The examination is conducted by the judge, and cross-examination is not usually permitted. The purpose of this procedure is for the court to

elicit from each of the protagonists in a less adversarial context their proposals and concerns (particularly from defendants who are unrepresented and whose affidavit evidence may not address all the issues), to distill the real issues and concerns of the parties, to expose each of them to the others so as to facilitate a mutual appreciation of each other's position, and to emphasise directly to them the child-focussed nature of the inquiry and the paramountcy of the interests of the child. The transcript of evidence given at the preliminary hearing will be received in evidence at the final hearing.

21. The Court will settle the list of issues and make such orders as may be appropriate including in respect of:
 - (a) any further lay and expert evidence, if necessary, which will generally be confined to the real issues in dispute as settled (see paragraph 22);
 - (b) appointment of a guardian ad litem for a birth parent or a child, or of a legal representative for the child (see paragraphs 23 and 24);
 - (c) joinder of the proposed adoptive parents, if they are not the plaintiff (see paragraph 25);
 - (d) referral for mediation (see paragraph 26);
 - (e) return of subpoenas (see paragraph 27); and
 - (f) setting the matter down for hearing, or adjournment of the matter for further directions (see paragraph 30).
22. **Expert Evidence.** The plaintiff is required to file a report under the *Adoption Act* s 91 (see paragraph 10b). Where a party considers that further expert evidence may be appropriate, Practice Note SC Eq 5 – *Expert Evidence in the Equity Division* applies, provided that applications for expert evidence directions should ordinarily be made at the preliminary hearing.
23. **Appointment of a guardian ad litem.** At any stage of the proceedings, including at a preliminary hearing, the court may under the *Adoption Act* s 123 appoint a guardian ad litem for a child if there are special circumstances that warrant the appointment (such as the child has special needs because of age, disability or illness), and the child will benefit from the appointment, to safeguard and represent the interests of the child, and to instruct a legal practitioner.¹⁵ The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a birth parent under the *Adoption Act* s 124 if of the opinion that the parent is incapable of giving proper instructions to his or her legal practitioner. Where the court considers it appropriate to appoint a guardian ad litem:
 - (a) The court will make an order that a guardian ad litem be appointed and that the guardian be the person nominated by the Secretary of the Department of Justice from the guardian ad litem panel; and within 48 hours the Registrar will notify Justice Legal in the Department of Justice by email (guardian_ad_litem_panel_co-ordinator@agd.gov.au) of the name of the person in respect of whom the appointment is made, whether the person is a child or young person or adult and what is their involvement in the proceedings, the details of the proceedings including court number and child's name, the jurisdiction and court location, the date and time the matter is next listed and the nature of the listing, and whether a legal representative acts for the person and if so the contact details of the legal representative.
 - (b) After Justice Legal has been notified by the Court of the appointment,¹⁶ Justice Legal will notify the Registrar of the Supreme Court within three working days of the nominee, and provide a letter of confirmation to the Registrar and the guardian.

¹⁵ If the court appoints a guardian under s 123, the court must appoint a legal practitioner to represent the child pursuant to s 122(2)(a) of the *Adoption Act*, as to which see paragraph 24.

¹⁶ Justice Legal will not act on a notification unless it comes from the court, although legal representatives involved in the proceedings can draw the appointment to Justice Legal's attention.

24. **Appointment of a legal practitioner to represent a child.** At any stage of the proceedings, including at a preliminary hearing, the court may under the *Adoption Act* s 122(2)(b) appoint a legal practitioner to represent a child if it appears to the court that the child needs to be represented in the proceedings. When considering an application to have a legal practitioner appointed to represent a child, the court may have regard to whether the child's views have been adequately placed before the court, whether it appears that all relevant evidence has been filed, whether there is some unusual circumstance or issue in the proceedings, and whether the defendants are legally represented.
25. **Joinder of parties.** At any stage of the proceedings, including at a preliminary hearing, the court may make orders under the *Adoption Act* s 118 joining parties to the proceedings. Except where they are the plaintiffs, proposed adoptive parents are not ordinarily parties to the proceedings. However, they have a significant interest in the proceedings, and the court expects that the plaintiff will consult with them and keep them informed of the issues and the evidence as they develop, and if it appears that their interests and those of the plaintiff might diverge, recommend that they seek independent advice. If they wish to be separately represented, proposed adoptive parents may apply to be joined as parties pursuant to s 118.
26. **Mediation.** At any stage of the proceedings, including at a preliminary hearing, the court may at the request of the parties, or of its own motion, refer the parties to mediation generally, or in respect of a particular issue in the case, to an appropriately qualified mediator.
27. **Return of Subpoenas.** If the Court issues a subpoena for production at the request of a party, the Court will list the matter for return of subpoena at a time and date suitable to the Court, which may be before the registrar or before the list judge. Any party causing a subpoena to be issued must give reasonable notice to the other parties of the return date and a copy of the subpoena. Upon return of the subpoena the court will ordinarily grant access to the parties to the documents produced, unless there is an objection. Where a self-represented party seeks leave to issue subpoenas, application should be made in writing to the List Judge, via the Adoptions Clerk, setting out the reasons for issuing the subpoena and enclosing a draft of the subpoena(s).
28. **Consent dispense orders.** UCPR r 56.6 indicates that applications for consent dispense orders may be appropriate for a preliminary hearing. However, the question whether it is in the child's best interests that a consent dispense order be made (particularly where s 67(1)(d) is relied upon) is closely connected with whether an adoption order should be made, and it is often preferable to consider the application for a consent dispense order concurrently with the adoption order and not at a preliminary hearing. On the other hand, there are circumstances in which it is desirable to deal with the issue of dispensing with consent before a child is placed with proposed adoptive parents, and where sought the court will allocate a date for preliminary hearing. Dispensing with a birth parent's consent is a grave step, not lightly to be taken. The court requires strict proof of the grounds upon which such an order can be made.
29. **Orders dispensing with notice.** UCPR r 56.6 indicates that applications for dispensing with notice under the *Adoption Act* s 88(4) may be appropriate for a preliminary hearing. The provisions of the *Adoption Act* requiring the giving of notice of adoption applications are important safeguards and requirements of procedural fairness. The court will not lightly dispense with the notices required by and under the *Adoption Act*.
30. **Setting down for hearing.** The court aims to set contested matters down for hearing within three months of the preliminary hearing and expects the parties to be ready for a hearing within that time. When setting the matter down for hearing, the Court will normally make the usual order for hearing contained in [Annexure A](#) to this Practice Note.
31. **Hearing.** The hearing is conducted as a conventional contested equity suit, on affidavit evidence, with cross examination. The court robes. Pursuant to the *Adoption Act* s 119, the hearing is in closed court. The court ordinarily accedes to requests that persons (in addition to the parties and their lawyers) who have a legitimate interest in the proceedings, and in particular proposed adoptive parents where they are not a party, may be present during the hearing.

32. Any original affidavits, copies of which have been served during the course of the proceedings and which are contained in the Court Book, are to be filed in court at the commencement of the final hearing.
33. **Evidence.** Although under the *Adoption Act* s 126 the Court has a discretion to act on any statement, document, information, or matter that may, in its opinion, assist it whether or not it would be admissible in evidence, this should be regarded as exceptional and ordinarily the court expects evidence to be given in a form and manner which is admissible in proceedings generally. However, the court will receive copies of learned texts and articles from peer-reviewed journals in relevant fields such as sociology and psychology without further proof.
34. **Orders.** Where an adoption order is made (whether uncontested, or after a contested hearing), the Adoptions Clerk will arrange for the adoption order and memorandum of adoption to be provided to the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The Adoptions Clerk will also provide an original copy of the adoption order to:
 - (a) the Adoption Information Unit in the Department of Family and Community Services ("Community Services");
 - (b) the legal representative of the plaintiff (or the plaintiff, if self-represented); and
 - (c) any adoption agency involved in the application.
35. Birth parents (and other defendants) do not automatically receive a copy of the adoption order; however they can apply to the Court for a copy pursuant to the *Adoption Act* ss 143 or 194.¹⁷ The court will ordinarily accede to such a request, unless to do so would unacceptably jeopardise the safety, welfare, well-being or privacy of the adopted child or adoptive parents.

Adoption Plans

36. **Registration of adoption plans.** An application under the *Adoption Act* s 50 for registration of an adoption plan may be included in the summons for an adoption order. The application should be supported by affidavit evidence annexing a verified copy of the executed adoption plan and establishing that the plan does not contravene the adoption principles, that the parties to the adoption understand the provisions of the plan and have freely entered into it, and that the provisions of the plan are in the child's best interests and proper in the circumstances.
37. The plan is registered by the Court making an order that it be registered. A copy of the registered plan must remain on the court file. As an adoption plan that is registered has effect, on the making of the relevant adoption order, as if it were part of the order, it is important that its provisions be drafted in precise and enforceable terms and contains all the requisite particulars.¹⁸
38. **Review of adoption plans.** An application under the *Adoption Act* s 51 for review of an adoption plan is to be made by motion in the proceedings in which the adoption order was made. The motion will ordinarily be made returnable on the first list day occurring after 14 days from the filing of the motion, unless special arrangements have been made with the List Judge's Associate. Unless the court otherwise orders, the motion must be served on every party to the adoption who agreed to the adoption plan.

Hague convention applications

39. Applications for adoption orders in respect of adoptions of children from countries who are party to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption are instituted by the proposed adoptive parents ("the plaintiffs") by Application in Form 3 under the Hague Convention Regulations. The application must contain an appointment for hearing, which will be allocated upon filing and will

¹⁷ Under *Adoption Act* s 133E, a birth parent is also entitled to a copy of the amended birth certificate following adoption, but if the child is under 18 years of age only with the Secretary's written authority.

¹⁸ For the requisite particulars see *Adoption Regulation 2015*, cl 75.

- ordinarily be the first list day occurring after 14 days from the filing of the application, unless special arrangements have been made with the List Judge's Associate.
40. The application must be supported by an affidavit in Form 2 referred to in the Hague Convention Regulations. The affidavit must annex verified copies of official documentation so as to show that:
- (a) the child was habitually resident in the Convention country;
 - (b) the application has been made in accordance with the Convention, the laws of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales, and the laws of the Convention country in question. This involves showing that the NSW Central Authority has prepared and transmitted to the central authority of the Convention country the report referred to in Article 15 of the Convention, and that the Central Authority of the Convention country has prepared and transmitted to the NSW central Authority the report referred to in Article 16 of the Convention. Those reports should be annexed,
 - (c) the Central Authority of the Convention country has agreed to the adoption;
 - (d) the NSW Central Authority (being the Secretary) has agreed to the adoption;
 - (e) the child is in Australia; and
 - (f) the child is allowed to reside permanently in Australia (for which purpose evidence of a visa is required).
41. The plaintiffs must file with the application:
- (a) a draft minute of each proposed adoption order, in duplicate, in Form 8 referred to in the Hague Convention Regulations. A separate adoption order is required for each child the subject of the proceedings;
 - (b) a memorandum of adoption order, printed double sided and in the format required by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.¹⁹
42. The plaintiffs must serve the application on the Secretary at least ten days before the appointed hearing. The Secretary may be served by delivery of the application to Director Adoption and Permanent Care Services, 4-6 Cavill Ave, Ashfield NSW 2131 or Locked Bag 4028, Ashfield NSW 2131 (Attention: Intercountry Adoptions), or email to InterCountryAdoption@facs.nsw.gov.au. The plaintiffs must file at or before the hearing an affidavit proving that a copy of the application has been served on the Secretary.
43. On the return date, the application will be heard and determined, unless it is controversial, in which case directions may be made for the further conduct of the application.
44. If the plaintiffs file an affidavit of service before the hearing, and the Secretary has not by five days before the date appointed for the hearing filed a statement in accordance with Form 5 referred to in the Hague Convention Regulations in accordance with reg 15(2C), the Court may on the plaintiff's written request to the List Judge's Associate vacate the hearing and deal with the matter in private chambers.

Applications for declarations of validity

45. Applications under the *Adoption Act* s 117 for declarations of validity under s 116 of an adoption order made in a country other than Australia that is not a party to the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption may be instituted by any of the parties to the adoption. Proceedings are instituted by summons claiming a declaration to the effect that the order is one that complies with s 116. The summons must include particulars of the child and the overseas adoption

¹⁹ A precedent form of a memorandum in the required form is available on the Court's website.

order.²⁰ Unless the court otherwise orders, it is not necessary to join a defendant. The application must contain an appointment for hearing, which will be allocated at the time of filing and will ordinarily be the first list day occurring after 14 days from the filing of the summons, unless special arrangements have been made with the List Judge's Associate.

46. The plaintiff must file with the summons affidavits by each of the adoptive parents, which must:
 - (a) annex a true copy of the overseas adoption order and state when and where it was made;
 - (b) prove that at the time when the legal steps that resulted in the adoption were commenced, the adoptive parent or parents had been resident in that country for 12 months or more, or were domiciled in that country.
 - (c) describe the course of the overseas adoption proceedings, annexing true copies of any application, affidavits, judgments or other official documents, to show that no denial of natural justice was involved in the making of the order.²¹
47. Ordinarily, where the matters referred to in 46a and b are established, the court will not require evidence, but will presume (as authorised by s 116(5)), that the adoption is in accordance with and has not been rescinded under the law of the overseas country; that in consequence of the adoption, the adoptive parent or parents, under the law of that country, have a right superior to that of the adopted person's birth parents in relation to the custody of the adopted person; and that under the law of that country the adoptive parent or parents were, because of the adoption, placed generally in relation to the adopted person in the position of a parent or parents.²² However, evidence of those matters may be required where there is any doubt.
48. The plaintiffs must lodge with the summons a draft minute of the order.²³
49. The plaintiffs must serve a copy of the summons and supporting affidavits on the Secretary.²⁴ The Secretary may be served by delivery of the summons to Director Adoption and Permanent Care Services, 4-6 Cavill Ave, Ashfield NSW 2131 or Locked Bag 4028, Ashfield NSW 2131 (attention: Intercountry Adoptions), or email to IntercountryAdoption@facs.nsw.gov.au. The plaintiffs must file at or before the hearing an affidavit proving that a copy of the summons has been served on the Secretary, at least five clear days – in effect, a week – before the appointed hearing.
50. On the return date, the application will be heard and determined, unless it is controversial, in which case directions may be made for the further conduct of the application.

Access to Court files

51. The Court file in adoption proceedings is not open to inspection by, or made available to, any person – including parties to the proceedings - unless so ordered by the Court. Applications under the *Adoption Act* s 194(2) to inspect or copy documents held on the Court file may be made orally in the course of proceedings before the court, or in writing to the Registrar, who may refer the application to a judge. If in the course of adoption proceedings a party or other interested person, including proposed adoptive parents, wishes to have access to the Court file or any particular documents on it, application should be made to the Judge dealing with the matter.
52. Ordinarily, parties to proceedings will be granted access to all documents on the court file relevant to the proceedings, except to the extent that to do so would unacceptably jeopardise

²⁰ A precedent form of summons is available on the Court's website.

²¹ A precedent form of affidavit is available on the Court's website.

²² Although on the face of s 116(5) the presumptions it founds are in respect of s 116(1), it is clear that they are intended to relate to s 116(2): see *Adoption of MSAT* [2014] NSWSC 1950 at [17].

²³ A precedent form of order is available on the Court's website

²⁴ See UCPR r 56.10.

the safety, welfare or privacy of a child or a proposed adoptive parent. Proposed adoptive parents who are not parties will ordinarily be permitted access to particular documents to enable the plaintiff to obtain instructions or to address issues in the proceedings.

Applications for access to prescribed information in Court files

53. Applications under the *Adoption Act* s 143(2) for the supply of prescribed information from records of proceedings in the Court may be made in writing to the Registrar. When making such an application, the applicant should, so far as practicable:²⁵
- (a) identify the proceedings in the Supreme Court to which the application relates, by file number and name;
 - (b) specify the status of the applicant (adoptee, birth parent, adoptive parent, or non-adopted sibling);
 - (c) specify the prescribed information that is sought,²⁶ and
 - (d) produce evidence of the facts on which the application is based showing the basis on which and reason for which the applicant claims to be entitled to the information.
54. An application may be dealt with informally by correspondence, or by personal attendance of the applicant, without conducting a formal hearing.²⁷ In considering any application, the Court applies the guidelines referred to in the *Adoption Act* s 142 and contained in *Adoption Regulation*, cl 105 – 110.
55. The Registrar may decide to supply the information the subject of the request if satisfied that it is prescribed information to which the applicant is entitled and that it is in accordance with the guidelines and otherwise appropriate to do so, or may refer the matter to a judge for consideration.
56. When deciding to supply prescribed information, the court may require that it be supplied by or in the presence of an appropriate person, such as a registrar or counsellor.

Transitional provisions

57. This Practice Note applies to proceedings commenced after 1 July 2016. However:
- (a) the Practice Note is not intended to require that work already done in connection with anticipated proceedings not yet commenced by that date be duplicated; and
 - (b) some flexibility will be accepted in the transitional period.
58. While this Practice Note does not formally apply to proceedings commenced before 1 July 2016, all pending adoption proceedings should, as a matter of best practice, comply with this Practice Note, to the extent it is practicable to do so.



T F BATHURST AC
Chief Justice of New South Wales
24 May 2016

²⁵ See UCPR r 56.12(3).

²⁶ For what information may be sought by the various classes of applicant, see *Adoption Regulation 2015* Part 6.

²⁷ See UCPR r 56.12.

Related Information

Practice Note SC Eq 5 – Expert Evidence in the Equity Division

ANNEXURE A

USUAL ORDER FOR HEARING

1. By no later than three working days before the trial date the parties are to provide to the Associate to the Trial Judge a Court Book containing the pleadings, affidavits to be relied on, documentary evidence to be tendered, any objections thereto (limited to those that are essential having regard in particular to s 190(3) of the *Evidence Act 1995*), and a short outline of submissions.