

The Essential Guide to Separation & Divorce in Victoria

A Quick Reference for Your First Steps



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Introduction

Separation is one of life's toughest transitions—emotionally, financially, and legally. But taking clear, early steps can protect your rights, reduce stress, and set you up for a smoother path forward.

This guide cuts through the confusion and gives you exactly what to do in your first 30 days. No jargon—just practical actions you can take today.



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Do You Meet the Requirements?

Before applying for a divorce in Australia, you must meet legal separation requirements:

12-month separation rule

 You and your partner must have lived separately for at least 12 months before filing for divorce.

Separation under one roof is allowed

⊙ You can still be "separated" while living in the same home (but you'll need proof).

"Separated" means:

- ⊙ You've stopped behaving as a couple (e.g., no shared meals, finances, or intimacy)
- O At least one of you intended the relationship to end

Action: Write down the date you separated—and note 2–3 changes that show you're no longer a couple (e.g., "Stopped sharing bank accounts on [date]").

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Your First 30 Days: Priority Actions



Week 1 - Do This Now

- Confirm your separation date Be specific (day/month/year).
- Open a separate bank account Protect your income and avoid joint spending confusion.
- O Change passwords Email, banking, Centrelink, MyGov.
- Secure important documents Birth certificates, passports, property deeds.
- ⊙ Tell your super fund Update your beneficiary if needed.
- Pause major financial decisions No selling assets, taking out loans, or changing wills yet.



Week 2-4 - Get Organized

- List all assets & debts Include property, cars, savings, loans, credit cards.
- ⊙ Gather 12 months of financial records Payslips, tax returns, bank statements.
- Draft a parenting schedule (if kids are involved) Even informally, note pickup/drop-off days.
- O Calculate living expenses What do you need monthly to get by?
- Research mediation services Many are low-cost or free (e.g., Family Relationship Centres).
- Update your emergency contact At work, school, and with your GP.



DON'T Do These Things

- 8 Post about your separation or partner on social media.
- ⊗ Move out without a plan (you may weaken your property claim).
- oximes Sign anything your partner gives you without legal advice.
- igotimes Withhold children or deny contact (unless safety is at risk).
- igotimes Assume "50/50" applies automatically—it rarely does.

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Children: What You Need to Know

The law focuses on what's best for the child, not what either parent wants. Courts consider:

- ⊙ The child's relationship with both parents
- Each parent's ability to provide care and stability
- ⊙ The child's views (if old/mature enough)
- Any history of family violence or abuse
- Practical factors (distance, school, routines)

Your Two Options:

- Parenting Plan: Informal, written agreement (not court-enforceable but useful).
- Consent Orders: Legally binding—filed with court, enforceable if broken.

Child Support Basics:

- ⊙ Usually paid by the parent who spends less time with the child.
- © Calculated by Services Australia using income, care %, and number of kids.
- You can arrange private payments—but formal assessment protects both sides.
- Child support ≠ parenting time—it's about financial responsibility.

Action: Use the Child Support Estimator on servicesaustralia.gov.au to get a rough idea.

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Property & Money: The Basics

Victoria follows a 4-step process for dividing property:

- O1 Identify all assets, debts, and super (yours, theirs, joint).
- **Value everything** (use recent statements or market estimates).
- Assess contributions Financial (income, gifts) and non-financial (homemaker, parenting).
- **O4** Consider future needs Age, health, income, care of children.

What Counts as "Property"?

- ⊙ House, investment properties
- Cars, boats, furniture
- ⊗ Bank accounts, shares, businesses
- Debts (credit cards, loans, mortgages)

Super tip: Super is treated like any other asset. You can split it without cashing it out.

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Your Options for Moving Forward

DIY (Do It Yourself)

✓ Works if:	🗴 Avoid if:
You agree on kids and property	There's family violence or power imbalance
Finances are simple and transparent	Assets are complex (businesses, trusts, overseas property)

Mediation

- O Neutral third party helps you negotiate
- O Usually faster and cheaper than court
- Required before applying to court (unless urgent/safety risk)

Court

- O Needed if you can't agree after mediation
- O Urgent if there's risk of asset hiding or child removal
- Strict time limits apply (12 months after divorce for property claims)

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Essential Documents Checklist

	Personal
	☐ Marriage certificate
	☐ Birth certificates (you, partner, children)
	□ Passports
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# S	Financial
	☐ Last 3 payslips + 2 years' tax returns
	☐ Bank, credit card, loan statements (last 12 months)
	☐ Superannuation statements
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Int	Property
	☐ Property deeds or mortgage statements
	☐ Vehicle registration & valuation
	☐ Business financials (if applicable)

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© Children

- School enrolment records
- Medical/healthcare details
- ☐ Current care schedule (even informal)

Action: Store copies in a secure folder (digital + physical).



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Next Steps

Talk to a lawyer if:

- Your partner is hiding assets or being threatening
- You need help filing court documents

Bring to your first appointment:

You don't have to figure this out alone.

DSA Law offers a free 15-minute initial consultation to help you understand your next best step—no pressure, just clarity.



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