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ARTICLES

Vexatious litigation in family law and coercive control: Ways to improve legal remedies and better protect the victims – Emma Fitch and Patricia Easteal

The Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence suggested that vexatious litigation may share similar characteristics with violent behaviour, namely coercion and control. In this article, through drawing on the insights of a sample of family law practitioners and the narrative of a domestic violence survivor, we seek to explore how vexatious litigation in family law matters may contain elements of such violence. We also see how vexatious litigation can consume significant court resources, and cause financial and emotional hardship upon the other party. Noting that there are more vexatious litigants in the Family Courts than all other jurisdictions in Australia combined, we examine whether the current family law legislation and family court processes adequately protect the other parties, and assist lawyers in dealing with this type of litigator. We also present a number of legislative and non-legislative suggestions for how responses could be improved, with the caveat that any change to better protect parties from vexatious behaviour must maintain a balance with allowing access to justice.

The missing heart of parenting disputes in the Australian family law system: A case for a child-inclusive approach to judicial decision-making – Stephanie Young

Children have a right to be heard and this article is a review of the current practice surrounding this right and an argument that the most effective means by which to assure to this right is by using methods of practice that are child-inclusive. Child-inclusive practice methods, when used to assist in the resolution of family law disputes, have the potential to assist in better decisions and better long-term outcomes for children in terms of their satisfaction with respect to parenting arrangements and for their long-term mental well-being. Judicial interviewing is a practical opportunity by which to include children, but is bound by resistance. Much of the concern about the practice is well-founded. But the ability of international jurisdictions to overcome the many concerns and to move past resistance demonstrates that practice issues and implications are not insurmountable and should not continue as a reason to remain opposed to more contemporary participatory practices.

Thinking outside the Family Law Act: Concepts of fairness in England and Australia compared $-Alison\ Burt$

Since the decision of the House of Lords in *White v White*, concepts of "fairness" have been as pervasive and elusive elements in English property cases as questions of "justice and equity" in Australia. First, this article examines some of the strands that we see in the English cases in the context of "fairness", namely, the approach to "stellar" or "special contributions", the needs of the parties and finally the distinctions between matrimonial and non-matrimonial property. It is suggested that the English approach is more focused on prospective factors, primarily the needs of the parties, while the Australian approach is more rooted in historical factors with particular reference to contributions. Although the objectives of both approaches are broadly similar, this article looks at the implications of the different pathways to fairness which each jurisdiction has adopted.

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