Comparison Table of 'Best Interest Factors' in the Family Law Act.



Current Best Interest Factors	New Best Interest Factors – Effective 6 May 2024
Determining child's best interests (1) Subject to subsection (5), in determining what is in the child's best interests, the court must consider the matters set out in subsections (2) and (3).	 Determining child's best interests (1) Subject to subsection (4), in determining what is in the child's best interests, the court must: a) consider the matters set out in subsection (2); and b) if the child is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child—also consider the matters set out in subsection (3).
Primary considerations	General considerations
 (2) The primary considerations are: a) the benefit to the child of having a meaningful relationship with both of the child's parents; and b) the need to protect the child from physical or psychological harm from being subjected to, or exposed to, abuse, neglect or family violence. (2A) In applying the considerations set out in subsection (2), the court is to give greater weight to the consideration set out in paragraph (2)(b). 	 (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the court must consider the following matters: a) what arrangements would promote the safety (including safety from being subjected to, or exposed to, family violence, abuse, neglect, or other harm) of: (i) the child; and (ii) each person who has care of the child (whether or not a person has parental responsibility for the child); b) any views expressed by the child; c) the developmental, psychological, emotional and cultural needs of the child; d) the capacity of each person who has or is proposed to have parental responsibility for the child to provide for the child's developmental, psychological, emotional and cultural needs; e) the benefit to the child of being able to have a relationship with the child's parents, and other people who are significant to the child, where it is safe to do so; f) anything else that is relevant to the particular circumstances of the child. (2A) In considering the matters set out in paragraph (2)(a), the court must include consideration of: a) any history of family violence, abuse or neglect involving the child or a person caring for the child (whether or not the person had parental responsibility for the child); and



Additional considerations	Additional considerations—right to enjoy Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture
 3) Additional considerations are: a) any views expressed by the child and any factors (such as the child's maturity or level of understanding) that the court thinks are relevant to the weight it should give to the child's views; b) the nature of the relationship of the child with: i) each of the child's parents; and ii) other persons (including any grandparent or other relative of the child); c) the extent to which each of the child's parents has taken, or failed to take, the opportunity: i) to participate in making decisions about major long-term issues in relation to the child; and ii) to spend time with the child; and iii) to spend time with the child; sparents has fulfilled, or failed to fulfil, the parent's obligations to maintain the child's circumstances, including the likely effect on the child of any separation from: i) either of his or her parent; or ii) any other child, or other person (including any grandparent or other relative of the child), with whom he or she has been living; e) the practical difficulty and expense of a child spending time with and communicating with a parent and whether that difficulty or expense will substantially affect the child's right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis; f) the capacity of: i) each of the child including any grandparent or other relative of the child; to provide for the needs of the child, including emotional and intellectual needs; g) the maturity, sex, lifestyle and background (including lifestyle, culture and traditions) of the child and of either of the child's parents, and any other characteristics of the child's marents on the child and of either of the child's parents, and any other characteristics of the child's parents, and any other child, including emotional and intellectual needs; 	 (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the court must consider the following matters: a) the child's right to enjoy the child's Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture, by having the support, opportunity and encouragement necessary: i) to connect with, and maintain their connection with, members of their family and with their community, culture, country and language; and ii) to explore the full extent of that culture, consistent with the child's age and developmental level and the child's views; and iii) to develop a positive appreciation of that culture; and b) the likely impact any proposed parenting order under this Part will have on that right.

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- h) if the child is an Aboriginal child or a Torres Strait Islander child:
 - i) the child's right to enjoy his or her Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture (including the right to enjoy that culture with other people who share that culture); and
 - ii) the likely impact any proposed parenting order under this Part will have on that right;
- i) the attitude to the child, and to the responsibilities of parenthood, demonstrated by each of the child's parents;
- j) any family violence involving the child or a member of the child's family;
- k) if a family violence order applies, or has applied, to the child or a member of the child's family—any relevant inferences that can be drawn from the order, taking into account the following:
 - i) the nature of the order;
 - ii) the circumstances in which the order was made;
 - iii) any evidence admitted in proceedings for the order;
 - iv) any findings made by the court in, or in proceedings for, the order;
 - v) any other relevant matter;
- l) whether it would be preferable to make the order that would be least likely to lead to the institution of further proceedings in relation to the child;
- m) any other fact or circumstance that the court thinks is relevant.