



FEDERAL CIRCUIT
AND FAMILY COURT
OF AUSTRALIA

Subpoena

Information for named person or other person (served with a subpoena or copy of a subpoena)

This brochure is for people who have been served with:

- A subpoena, and who are required to comply with the subpoena (named person), or
- A copy of a subpoena as a party or interested person, and who may want to object to the inspecting or copying of a document/s to be produced in compliance with the subpoena.

It provides information about the use of, and compliance with, subpoenas in the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia.

Note: there are special rules covering subpoenas issued in New Zealand and served in Australia. These procedures are set out in the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* and the *Family Law Practice Direction: Trans-Tasman Proceeding Act Proceedings*.



What is a subpoena?

A subpoena is a legal document issued by the Court at the request of a party to a proceeding. A subpoena compels a person to produce documents or give evidence at a hearing or trial.

There are three types of subpoena:

- a subpoena for production
- a subpoena to give evidence, and
- a subpoena for production and to give evidence.

A party to a proceeding can request a subpoena if a person refuses or is unable, of their own free will, to give evidence in the case or to provide documents to the Court, that are relevant to the proceeding. However, the party should make attempts to get the required document or evidence by, for example, asking the person to provide it before requesting the Court to issue a subpoena.

A subpoena for production and to give evidence should not be sought if production of the document/s alone would be sufficient.

Information for the person subpoenaed

When served with a subpoena and you are the named person, you must comply with it unless you were not served correctly under the Court rules or were not provided with proper conduct money to attend court.

If you incur a substantial loss or expense greater than the set conduct money or witness fee, a court may order that the issuing party reimburse you for these expenses.

Any claim for costs in attending court or producing a document under the subpoena must be met by the party issuing the subpoena and not the Court.

If you do not comply with a subpoena, the Court may:

- issue a warrant for your arrest, and
- order you to pay any costs caused by your non-compliance.

The Court may also find you guilty of contempt of court.



This brochure provides general information only and is not provided as legal advice. If you have a legal issue, you should contact a lawyer before making a decision about what to do or applying to the Court. The Court cannot provide legal advice.

Are there any situations where I do not have to comply?

You are not required to comply with a subpoena if:

- the subpoena was not served on you in the manner required by the *Family Law Rules 2021*, or
- conduct money was not provided.

The person who asked the Court to issue the subpoena may decide they no longer need you to comply with the subpoena, in which case they will advise you in writing.

Conduct money and payment for loss or expense incurred in complying with subpoena

If a subpoena requires you to attend court to give evidence, the person serving the subpoena must give you conduct money sufficient for return travel between your place of residence or employment (as appropriate) and the Court. The amount of conduct money must be at least \$25.

If you are not a party in the proceeding and you will incur substantial loss or expense in properly complying with the subpoena, you may apply to the Court (in writing) for an order that the party who has issued the subpoena pay you an amount (in addition to the conduct money) in respect of the loss or expense. If you wish to make such an application, you must, before complying with the subpoena, give notice to the issuing party that substantial loss or expense would be incurred in properly complying with the subpoena, including an estimate of the loss or expense.

Any claim for costs in attending court or producing a document under the subpoena must be met by the party issuing the subpoena and not the Court.

How long does a subpoena remain in force?

A subpoena remains in force until the first of the following events occurs:

- you comply with the subpoena
- the issuing party or the Court release you from the obligation to comply with the subpoena, or
- the hearing or trial is concluded.

Complying with the subpoena

Subpoena to give evidence

If the subpoena requires you to give evidence, you must attend court on the date specified on the subpoena.

If you object to the subpoena you may make an application to the Court to have the subpoena set aside in whole or in part.

Subpoena to give evidence and produce documents

If the subpoena requires you to give evidence and produce documents, you must attend court on the date specified on the subpoena and produce the documents set out in the schedule to the subpoena.

If you object to the subpoena, you may make an application to the Court to have the subpoena set aside in whole or in part.

Subpoena for production of documents only

If the subpoena requires you to **produce documents only**, you (or an agent on your behalf) must produce the document/s set out in the schedule to the subpoena (together with a copy of the subpoena).

It is preferable that you provide documents electronically (via email), entering the following details in the subject field of the email:

Subpoenaed material – file number – surname of parties – named person on subpoena

All family law registries have a discrete generic filing email address. See the back page of this brochure for contact details.

 Send	From -	example@gmail.com
	To	sydney.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au
	CC...	
	BCC...	
	Subject	Subpoenaed material-DNC12/2020-Smith-Brown-Jones

If you are unable to email the documents, you should complete the notice in this brochure and either:

- attend the registry on or before the date and time for production, as set out in the subpoena, or
- post or deliver the document/s not less than two days before the date fixed for production in the subpoena.

If you wish to object to producing the document/s subpoenaed see ***Objecting to the production or inspection or copying a subpoenaed documents*** on page 4.

You can object to the production of documents required by a subpoena for reasons such as:

- the documents requested are irrelevant
- the documents are privileged; for example, documents which came into existence as a result of a lawyer/client relationship, or
- the terms of the subpoena are too broad.

If you do not object to producing the documents, the parties, interested persons, and the independent children's lawyer may have an automatic right to inspect the documents. If the documents are not child welfare records, criminal records, medical records, or police records, they may also be copied.

Even if you have no objection to the documents being inspected or copied, a party, interested person, or the independent children's lawyer may object. If there is an objection, you will be advised in writing.



NOTE: Do not send the documents to the person who asked for the subpoena to be issued. The documents must be produced to the Court.

Can I produce copies of documents?

Unless the subpoena specifically requires the production of the original documents or things, you may produce a copy of the document or things, see Rule 6.39, *Family Law Rules 2021*.

The rules



In the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, the rules covering subpoenas are set out under Part 6.5 of the *Family Law Rules 2021*.

NOTE: in respect of subpoenas to be served in New Zealand, see *Practice Direction – Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act Proceedings*.

Return of exhibits and documents that are produced

When producing subpoenaed documents you may inform the Court that any document produced need not be returned and may be destroyed. In this case the Court will destroy or delete the document instead of returning it to you.

Otherwise, the Court must return the documents produced in compliance with the subpoena to you:

- between 28 and 42 days after the order finally determining the application or appeal, or
- earlier, provided that seven days' written notice has been given to the party who filed the subpoena of the intention to return the document (this is only for documents that have not been tendered into evidence at a court hearing or trial).

Information for persons receiving a copy of the subpoena

The party issuing the subpoena is required to provide a copy of the subpoena to all other parties to the proceeding, the independent children's lawyer (if appointed), and all persons who may be interested in the subject matter of the subpoena.

If you have received a copy of the subpoena and are not the person subpoenaed, you do not have to do anything unless you want to object to the documents listed in the schedule of the subpoena being inspected or copied by another party or interested person. If you want to object, see ***Objecting to the production or inspection or copying a subpoenaed documents*** (below).

You may have a right to inspect or copy the documents subpoenaed. See ***Parties' right to inspect or copy documents*** (on page 5).

Legal advice

If you have any legal questions about subpoenas, you should get legal advice. You can get legal advice from a:

- legal aid office
- community legal centre, or
- private law firm.

Court staff can help you with questions about court forms and the court process, but cannot give you legal advice.

Objecting to the production or inspection or copying of subpoenaed documents

As the named person subpoenaed to produce documents, you may object to producing the documents. As a person receiving a copy of a subpoena to produce documents, you may object to the documents subpoenaed being inspected or copied.

If you wish to object, you must complete the Notice of objection form attached to the subpoena. This notice needs to be filed with the Court before the date for production set out in the subpoena, together with a copy of the subpoena.

If you are a party to the proceedings you can eFile the completed Notice of objection form via the Commonwealth Courts Portal at www.comcourts.gov.au.

If you are not a party to the proceeding, you should submit the completed notice to the family law registry via email, entering the following details in the subject field:

Notice of objection – file number – your name

All family law registries have a discrete generic filing email address. Details are on page seven of this brochure.

If you are unable to email, you can file with the registry by either posting to, or attending in person. A list of family law registry locations is available on the back page of this brochure and at www.fcfsco.gov.au.

Once filed, the notice will be processed by the Court as soon as practicable. The Court will complete the details on the notice, including providing a Court date and return it to you. You must then serve a copy of the Notice of objection, together with a copy of the subpoena, to the issuing party, and all other parties in the case.

You must attend Court on the court date assigned to have your objection heard and determined.

Information for people whose medical records have been subpoenaed

If your medical records have been subpoenaed, you may seek to view your records before making a decision about whether you want to object to them being inspected. In this case, you need to notify the Manager of Court Services in writing before the date for production set out in the subpoena. If you then wish to object to your records being inspected, you must file your **Notice of objection** within seven days after the date for production in the subpoena. If you have not given notice to the Registry Manager that you wish to inspect your records, you must file any notice of objection before the date for production. See **Objecting to the production or inspection or copying a subpoenaed documents** on page 4.

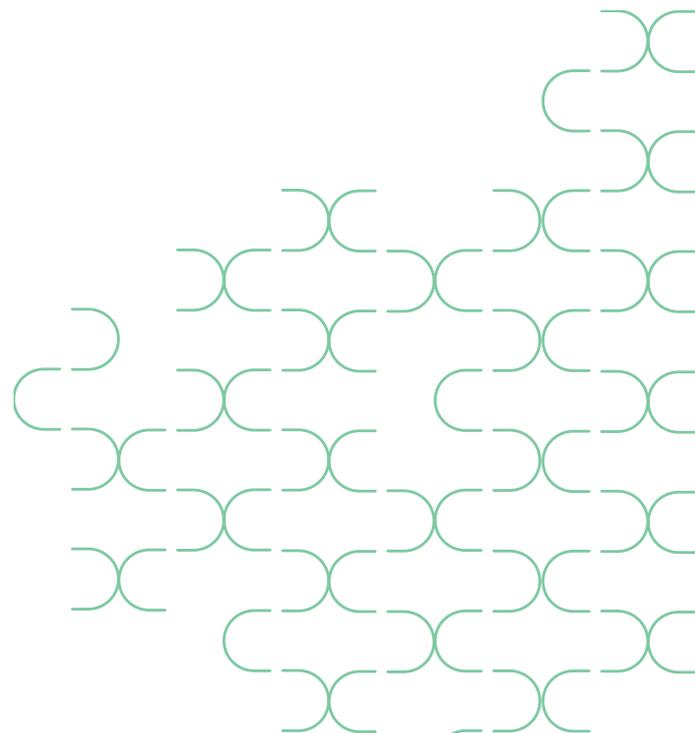
Parties' right to inspect or copy documents

If there is no objection to the production of the subpoenaed documents, and no court order has been made to set aside the subpoena, after the date for production set out in the subpoena has passed, the parties to the proceedings can inspect those documents. Documents, other than child welfare records, criminal records, medical records, and police records, may also be copied.

If the documents subpoenaed are medical records, the person whose records have been subpoenaed may give notice to the Court that they wish to inspect their records before deciding whether they wish to object to their inspection by other parties or interested persons. In this case, any other party or interested person will not be allowed to inspect the documents until seven days after the date for production has passed or, if an objection has been made, until the objection has been determined by the Court.

Are there any restrictions in using a subpoenaed document?

A person must only use documents obtained by subpoena for the purposes of the case and must not disclose the contents or give a copy of any documents subpoenaed to any other person (except the lawyer representing them in the case) without the permission of the Court.



This notice is to be completed and attached to the subpoenaed documents when complying with the subpoena.

Please also attach a copy of the subpoena.

File number _____

To the subpoena clerk

Registry address _____

I am producing the attached documents in response to a subpoena which is also attached.

Please tick the box which applies:

I do not require these documents to be returned to me when they are no longer required by the Court. I authorise the Court to destroy or delete the documents at the appropriate time in a secure way.

The documents are to be return to me at:

State _____ Postcode _____

Signed _____

Print your name _____

Date _____



Court locations

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Canberra Cnr University Ave and Childers Streets,
Canberra ACT 2600 canberra.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

NEW SOUTH WALES

Albury Level 1, 463 Kiewa Street, Albury NSW 2640 albury.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Dubbo Cnr Macquarie and Wingewarra Streets, Dubbo NSW 2830 dubbo.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Lismore Level 2, 29–31 Molesworth Street, Lismore NSW 2300 lismore.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Newcastle 61 Bolton Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 newcastle.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Parramatta 1–3 George Street, Parramatta NSW 2150 parramatta.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Sydney 97–99 Goulburn Street, Sydney NSW 2000 sydney.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Wollongong Level 1, 43 Burelli Street, Wollongong NSW 2500 wollongong.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Darwin Supreme Court Building, State Square, Darwin NT 0800 darwin.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane 119 North Quay, Brisbane Qld 4000 brisbane.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Cairns Level 3 and 4, 104 Grafton Streets, Cairns Qld 4870 cairns.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Rockhampton 48 East Street Rockhampton Qld 4700 rockhampton.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Townsville Level 2, Commonwealth Centre, 143 Walker Street,
Townsville Qld 4810 townsville.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide 3 Angas Street, Adelaide SA 5000 adelaide.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

TASMANIA

Hobart 39–41 Davey Street, Hobart Tas 7000 hobart.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Launceston Level 3, ANZ Building,
Corner Brisbane and George Streets, Launceston Tas 7250 launceston.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

VICTORIA

Dandenong 53–55 Robinson Street, Dandenong Vic 3175 dandenong.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

Melbourne 305 William Street, Melbourne Vic 3000 melbourne.filing@fcfcoa.gov.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Family Court of Western Australia:

Perth

- www.familycourt.wa.gov.au
- 150 Terrace Road, Perth WA 6000
- 08 9224 8222

More information



For more information, including access to the Family Law Act, the Family Law Rules and any of the forms or publications listed in this brochure:

- go to www.fcfcoa.gov.au
- live chat on the website
- call **1300 352 000**, or
- visit a family law registry near you.

 Live Chat

The Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia respects your right to privacy and the security of your information. You can read more about the Court's commitments and legal obligations in the fact sheet [The Court and your privacy](#). The fact sheet includes details about information protection under the privacy laws and where privacy laws do not apply.

This brochure provides general information only and is not provided as legal advice. If you have a legal issue, you should contact a lawyer before making a decision about what to do or applying to the Court.

The Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia cannot provide legal advice.

Approved by the Chief Justice/Chief Judge in accordance with Rule 15.21.