

THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO START THE FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE PROCESS



TABLE OF CONTENTS

 \bigcirc 1

What Is Financial Disclosure?

00

Common Pitfalls

02

What Is Financial Disclosure?

07

Key Questions

03

What Documents You Need (Full Checklist)

04

Special Considerations for Business Owners & High-Value Cases

05

International & Offshore Assets



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WHAT IS FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE?

Financial disclosure is the foundation of any fair divorce settlement. Whether negotiated privately, through mediation, arbitration, or the court process, you must exchange full, honest, and complete information.

This guide explains what you need, why it matters, and how to prepare without feeling overwhelmed.

You will complete:

- 1.Form E (if in court), OR
- 2.A simplified "Form E-style" disclosure (if negotiating privately)

02

WHY IS DISCLOSURE REQUIRED?

Because:

- 1. You cannot negotiate fairly without knowing the full picture
- 2. Solicitors cannot advise without it
- 3. Judges cannot approve a consent order without it
- 4. Hidden information can invalidate agreements

Key Principle:

Disclosure must be full, frank, and ongoing.





(1) THE COMPLETE DISCLOSURE CHECKLIST

Below is the full list of documents typically required.

A. Personal Information

1.Full name, DOB, NI number

2.Address

3.Employment details

4.Payslips (3-6 months)

5.Latest P60

6.Passport/ID

B. Property (UK & Abroad)

For each property:

1.Address

2.Ownership share

3.Mortgage statement

4. Current property valuation

5. Tenancy agreements (if rented)

6.Service charges / ground rent

Key Questions:

1."Do we have any property that is

not in my name but I have an

interest in?"

2."Do I have property abroad that

needs formal valuation?"

C. Bank Accounts

For ALL accounts, including joint

and overseas:

1.Statements for the last 12

months

2.Savings and fixed-term

accounts

3.Online-only accounts

4. Business accounts (if relevant)

D. Investments

1.Stocks & shares

2.ISAs

3.Bonds

4.Premium bonds

5.Crypto assets

6.Offshore investment accounts

7. Venture capital portfolios

E. Pensions

1.Annual statements

2.CETVs (Cash Equivalent

Transfer Values)

3.Defined benefit vs defined

contribution breakdown

4.Overseas pensions

Key Question:

"Is my pension worth more than

my property?" (Often yes.)





(1) THE COMPLETE DISCLOSURE CHECKLIST

Below is the full list of documents typically required.

F. Business Assets

If you own or part-own a business:

1.Company accounts (2-3 years)

2.Management accounts

3. Valuation reports

4. Shareholder agreements

5. Dividend history

6.Director's loan accounts

7. Evidence of business debts

G. Trusts

1.Trust deed

2.Letter of wishes

3.Trustee details

4. Schedules of payments

5.Asset valuations

6.Distribution history

H. Debts & Liabilities

1.Credit cards

2.Personal loans

3.Business loans

4.HMRC debts

5.Overdrafts

6.Family loans

Key Question:

"Are any debts disputed, informal

or disguised as loans?"

I. Income & Expenditure

A detailed monthly breakdown:

1.Housing

2.Utilities

3.Food

4.Travel

5.Child costs

6.Entertainment

7.Holidays

8.Health



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR HIGH-VALUE & COMPLEX CASES

You may need:

- 1. Forensic accountants
- 2. Business valuations
- 3. Property experts
- 4.Pension actuaries

Trust specialists

()5 INTERNATIONAL & OFFSHORE ASSETS

Disclosure must include:

- 1. Overseas property
- 2.Offshore companies
- 3. Foreign pension rights
- 4. Multi-currency accounts
- 5.International tax exposure



COMMON PITFALLS TO AVOID

- 1. "Forgetting" small accounts
- 2.Incomplete valuations
- 3.Unverifiable crypto assets
- 4. Not declaring overseas pensions
- 5. Undisclosed loans from family
- 6. Sudden changes in business income

These raise red flags with judges and solicitors.

\bigcap . KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

- 1. Have I provided everything?
- 2.Do my documents tell a consistent story?
- 3.Do I need expert valuations?
- 4. Could anything I've omitted be misinterpreted?
- 5.Do I understand my spouse's disclosure?

