

A Family Law Department
Client Guide on
Divorce Procedure

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DIVORCE PROCEDURE

1. General Comments

The mechanics of obtaining a divorce nowadays are usually quite straight-forward - particularly if the couple agree that the marriage is over. The difficulties tend to lie rather in resolving the related practical issues stemming from divorce such as how to separate, where to live, arrangements for the children and any money matters.

The purpose of this leaflet is to outline a broad framework of the divorce process, to highlight key points and to set out the sort of timetable to expect.

2. Who can start divorce proceedings?

Anyone who has been married for over a year provided one or other of the couple is either domiciled here or has been resident in England or Wales during the preceding year. It does not matter whether the couple were married in this country or abroad.

3. On what grounds can a divorce petition be started?

The only ground for divorce is that the marriage has irretrievably broken down, but there is a complication. A divorce will only be granted if one of the 5 facts laid down by law, proving irretrievable breakdown, is established.

4. What are the "facts"?

- 4.1. Your spouse has committed adultery and you find it intolerable to continue living together.
- 4.2. Your spouse has behaved in such a way that it would be unreasonable to expect you to continue living together
- 4.3. Your spouse has deserted you for a continuous period of 2 years or more
- 4.4. You and your spouse have been living separately for 2 years or more, and your spouse agrees to the divorce
- 4.5. You and your spouse have been living separately for 5 years or more, whether or not your spouse consents to the divorce

5. If the marriage has "irretrievably broken down" and one of the five facts applies, what happens next?

This will depend upon your particular circumstances. It is often sensible to try to obtain your spouse's consent to the petition and to try to reach agreement over the contents of the petition. For example, if your spouse accepts that the petition should be based on unreasonable behaviour, only a brief outline of the particular behaviour may need to be given. Not saying all that could be said will not generally prejudice you.

6. What does the petition actually look like?

Every petition follows the same form. It contains basic information about names, addresses, ages of children and a statement that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. It will also state the "fact" on which it is intended to rely.

The petition will include a section (known as a "*prayer*") which will include a request for the divorce to be granted. It may also include a request for an order relating to children; a claim regarding the costs of the divorce; and an order for financial provision.

7. What about the children?

A form is sent to the Court with the divorce petition which will outline the arrangements relating to the children. The law encourages couples to try and agree those arrangements. The form (known as a "*Statement of Arrangements*") is usually completed by the person filing the petition. Preferably it should be sent to the other spouse before it is filed. If agreement is not reached, this **does not** prevent the divorce from proceeding.

8. How much does the divorce cost?

This depends on the finances of each party to the divorce. Those who are unemployed or on a low income are likely to be eligible for advice under the Legal Help scheme. This means the state will pay the majority, if not all, of the solicitor's costs. Those who are ineligible for Legal Help should ask his/her own solicitor for an estimate of the likely costs. Solicitors are obliged to provide an estimate of their costs at the beginning of the case.

9. Are financial issues dealt with before the divorce is finalised?

It is not necessary for financial discussions to be completed by the time the divorce is final. Frequently, they will still be in the early stages if finances are complicated. However, it should at least be possible to resolve immediate problems and make temporary maintenance arrangements.

10. Are the proceedings public?

Court proceedings in family law are usually private. This means that the public and press are not allowed access to the Court papers. However, the press are able to publish the fact that a divorce has been pronounced.

11. TIMETABLE

11.1. After one year of marriage

Either spouse may start the divorce. He or she is referred to as the "Petitioner". The petition and statement of arrangements about the children are completed and then sent to the Court together with the marriage certificate. A fee, currently £300 is payable unless the Petitioner is being advised under the Legal Help scheme.

11.2. Within a few days of sending the petition to the Court

The Court sends a copy of the petition and statement of arrangements to the other spouse referred to as the "**Respondent**". A copy of the petition is also sent to anyone named in the adultery petition. That person may be referred to as the "Co-Respondent". If the Respondent (or Co-Respondent) has instructed solicitors, the petition may be sent to them.

11.3. From the date the documents are received the Respondent has strict time limits to observe

11.3.1. Within 8 days

He or she should send to the Court a form called an "acknowledgement of service" which accompanied the petition. The form asked the Respondent whether it is intended to defend the petition, whether any claim for costs is disputed and whether orders affecting the children are sought.

11.3.2. Within 29 days of receipt (longer if the documents have to be sent to an address abroad)

Whether or not an acknowledgement has been filed, the Respondent must, if he or she intends to defend the petition, file a Defence (called an "Answer"). The petition then becomes defended and the

procedure outlined below does not apply. Defended divorce proceedings resulting in a fully contested hearing are very rare. However, a delay in finalising the divorce is inevitable.

11.4. Within a few days of receiving the acknowledgement of service from the Respondent (and Co-Respondent)

The Court sends to the Petitioner's solicitor a copy of the form(s) of acknowledgement of service.

11.5. If the Respondent is not defending the petition, the Petitioner can apply for the Decree Nisi to be pronounced

The Petitioner's solicitor prepares an Affidavit for the Petitioner to swear confirming that the contents of the petition are true. It will also state whether any circumstances (including those relating to the children) have changed since the filing of the petition. The Petitioner will swear the Affidavit before a solicitor or Court Official and it will then be sent to the Court with the request for a date for the first decree of divorce ("**Decree Nisi**") to be pronounced.

11.6. If acknowledgements of service are not returned to the Court?

Proof that the Respondent and any named Co-Respondent have received the petition will have to be obtained before the Petitioner can take the next step. This may involve arranging for someone to deliver the petition to the Respondent and any named Co-Respondent personally, or exceptionally, obtaining a Court order that proof does not need to be given that the Respondent and the Co-Respondent have received the petition. This is called "**dispensing with service**".

11.7. On receipt by the Court of the application for a date for pronouncement of the Decree Nisi and Affidavit

The District Judge looks through the papers and, if they seem in order, gives a certificate for the Decree Nisi to be pronounced. Both the Petitioner and Respondent (through their solicitors) are then advised of the date fixed for Decree Nisi. Depending on the Court's diary, the date is likely to be a few weeks after the application is lodged. The couple do not have to attend Court.

11.8. What normally happens with regard to the children?

If agreement has been reached, the District Judge is unlikely to interfere.

If agreement has not been reached, the District Judge may ask the Petitioner and the Respondent (accompanied by their solicitors) to attend an informal appointment to explore a solution to the difficulties. The District Judge may also ask for a Court Welfare Officer to become involved. If a solution cannot be reached, this will delay the application for the final decree of divorce.

11.9. If the arrangements in relation to the children are settled between their parents

11.10. 6 weeks and 1 day after the date of Decree Nisi

The Petitioner may apply for the final decree ("**Decree Absolute**") by sending the appropriate form to the Court. This step is not automatic. This Decree will be processed and may be available as quickly as the same day. The current fee for the Decree Absolute is £40.00.

11.11. 3 months after the Petitioner could first have applied for Decree Absolute

The Respondent may apply to the Court for permission to apply for the Decree Absolute if the Petitioner has not already done so. This process itself can take 4 - 8 weeks.

AN EXPLANATION OF LEGAL WORDS AND/OR TERMS COMMONLY USED IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

- The **PETITIONER** is the person who is applying for the divorce.
 - The **STATEMENT OF ARRANGEMENTS** is a form which tells the Court about the children's living arrangements. If possible, both the husband and the wife should sign this in advance.
 - The **RESPONDENT** is the person who is being divorced.
 - The **PETITION** is the legal document which sets out the reasons for the divorce.
 - The **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SERVICE** is the official form to complete and sign to show that the Respondent has received the Petition, and whether s/he intends to defend it or not.
 - The **CO-RESPONDENT** in cases of adultery is the named person with whom the adultery was committed.
 - The **AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT** is a written statement telling the Court that the contents of the Petition are true and saying that the Petitioner wants to proceed with the divorce.
 - The **REQUEST FOR DIRECTIONS FOR TRIAL** is a form asking the Court to fix a date for the **DECREE NISI**.
 - The **DECREE NISI** is the first decree of divorce. It is a provisional decree and does not dissolve the marriage finally.
 - The **DECREE ABSOLUTE** is the final decree of divorce. It means that the marriage is at an end and both parties may remarry if they wish to do so. The Decree Absolute is not made by the Court unless one party requests it.
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