



Matrimonial Causes Act 1965

1965 CHAPTER 72

PART I

DIVORCE, NULLITY AND OTHER MATRIMONIAL SUITS

Divorce

7 Proceedings after decree nisi

- (1) Where a decree nisi of divorce has been granted but not made absolute, then, without prejudice to the last foregoing section, any person (excluding a party to the proceedings other than the Proctor) may show cause why the decree should not be made absolute either by reason of its having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not having been brought before the court; and in such a case the court may—
 - (a) notwithstanding anything in section 5(7) of this Act, make the decree absolute ; or
 - (b) rescind the decree nisi; or
 - (c) require further inquiry ; or
 - (d) otherwise deal with the case as it thinks fit.
- (2) Where a decree nisi of divorce has been granted and no application for it to be made absolute has been made by the party to whom it was granted, then, at any time after the expiration of three months from the earliest date on which that party could have made such an application, the party against whom it was granted may make an application to the court, and on that application the court may exercise any of the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) of the foregoing subsection.