



D.I.Y. Judicial Separation

2009 EDITION

DIY LAWYER Limited

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(incorporating your own terms of agreement)

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www.diylawyer.ie**

DIY Judicial Separation can help you obtain your own Judicial Separation (incorporating your own terms of agreement) for a mere fraction of what you can expect to pay with the legal profession. With the legal cost of judicial separation in Ireland between **€10,000 and €50,000 per spouse** and the average Separation Agreement costing approx **€3,000 -€6,000**, we believe couples should, at the very least, explore what is involved in obtaining their own low cost legal separation before they embark on a costly separation and time consuming exercise with the legal profession.

ARE YOU TRANSFERRING A PROPERTY AS PART OF YOUR JUDICIAL SEPARATION SETTLEMENT?

DO YOU WANT YOUR MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT MADE A COURT ORDER?

DO YOU NEED TO PROTECT YOUR PENSION OR AWARD YOUR SPOUSE A SHARE OF YOUR PENSION?

Then if you have consent and agreed terms why not let our experts draw up your documents. We have successfully drawn up divorce and judicial separation documents for consenting couples with assets up to €20m. We have your settlement declared and approved by the Courts and Court Orders made where necessary in regard to maintenance, family home, other property, finance, pensions, Succession Act rights etc. And while we do not transfer any property we establish the basis in law for the transfer, sale or disposal of assets which will enable you to have your business conducted by the legal profession without the assets becoming the subject of our slow, costly and overly adversarial legal family law system where you pay a percentage of the value of your assets regardless of consent to two sets of legal representatives. So whether you require Maintenance Orders, Property Adjustment Orders, Financial Compensation Orders, Orders for Sale of Property or Pension Adjustment Orders why not give us a call and check out your options before you hand control of your assets to the legal profession.

MARRIAGE COUNSELLING

When a marriage breaks down the parties concerned have a number of choices including, to continue to live together, to separate and agree terms on how they intend to function in regard to children, family home, maintenance etc. or to separate and seek provision and enforcement of their rights through the use of the courts. There is no substitute for professional guidance and marriage counselling is highly recommended even if it merely demonstrates the differences between the parties and the gap that needs to be bridged if the marriage is to be saved. And if the marriage is to end, it should end with dignity and proper provision for any dependent children and the spouses concerned. There is no shortage of organisations and counselling agencies available. For example, Accord has 57 centres throughout Ireland and over 800 trained members who provide a professional service in a safe and non judgemental environment. They can be contacted at their central office at Accord Central Office, Columba Centre, Maynooth, Co Kildare on 01/5053112 or visit their website www.accord.ie

MEDIATION

Mediation is a process whereby use is made of a mediator or referee to help spouses negotiate on the issues of custody, child-care, living arrangements, parenting, maintenance, the distribution of assets including the family home and settlement of debts etc. This process can ensure that the interests of both parties and the children are addressed. A mediation agreement therefore can be a first step in coming to terms with the difficulties encountered in a marriage break down and can lead to a separation by agreement. The Department of Social Community and Family Affairs operate a **free** Family Mediation Service at various centres throughout the country. The mediators do not provide legal advice. They can be contacted at 01/6344320. This route is recommended especially if both parties are finding it difficult to agree a settlement.

The advantages of using a mediation service could be described as:

- Spouses are encouraged to reach their own agreement
- Parents are helped to continue with workable plans
- What is discussed and agreed cannot be used in a court of law
- Parties are encouraged to negotiate openly
- Attendance is not mandatory so participation is by choice
- Mediation promotes a balanced solution to a family's problems
- They can stabilise family arrangements when most needed
- A mediation agreement can be made into a separation agreement and/or form the basis for a consent divorce

For more information on marriage counselling and mediation visit the following websites:

www.accord.ie

www.mrcs.ie

www.citizensinformation.ie

A PROVEN SERVICE

Our service is proven and has been highlighted in numerous radio and television shows and by the print media right across the country and we have customers referred to us from Solicitors, the Court Offices, the Citizen's Information Centres and Community Organisations.

SEPARATION AGREEMENTS AND THE LAW

Couples who decide to live separate and apart may elect to have a written separation agreement as a legal binding contract and avoid costly litigation and the involvement of the Courts. The judiciary have stated that they will be reluctant to interfere with an agreement which takes the form of a binding contract and was entered into fairly and which made proper provision for the spouses and dependents. However, the judiciary have also indicated that they will not be bound by the terms of any separation agreement and therefore, whether the terms of an agreement will be accepted by a Court at some future date will depend on a number of factors. In the first instance it will depend on whether any of the parties wish to go behind the agreement and seek alternative or additional provision. It may depend on the circumstances in which the agreement was negotiated and executed, the length of time since it was made, the legal advice sought and obtained by either party and whether circumstances have substantially changed since entering into the agreement. Clauses in separation agreements providing agreed maintenance, lump sum provision or the transfer of property in lieu of maintenance and stated as ‘full and final settlement’ will not prevent a spouse from applying to the courts at some future date for provision. “The basic question to be decided is whether at any given time there is a failure by one spouse to provide reasonable maintenance for the support of the other spouse and for any dependent children of the family”.

Clauses regarding pensions inserted in separation agreements of themselves do not give the authority for the sharing of or protection of any spouse’s pension. A pension adjustment order is required from the courts to compel or enable the trustees of any pension scheme to act in a certain manner and these court orders can only be obtained as part of an application for judicial separation.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Another way for a separated couple to formally declare their separation on agreed terms or seek court orders and their enforcement in relation to issues like the family home, property, custody of children, finance and maintenance etc. is to apply for a decree of judicial separation through the courts. The granting of a decree under the Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act, 1989 releases the spouses from the marriage contract and from their duty to cohabit or live together. However, the parties still remain husband and wife and they are not allowed to remarry. Together with the Family Law Act, 1995 these two Acts provide access to the courts for a range of court orders to do with property, the family home, custody of children, finance and maintenance etc.

A judicial separation application is favored by many solicitors who have failed to have their client and the other spouse agree terms of settlement by way of a Deed of Separation/Separation Agreement. The 1995 Act mentioned above and the 1996 Divorce Act compel solicitors acting for both spouses that before any such application for judicial separation or divorce they must discuss with their clients the possibility of reconciliation and give the names and addresses of persons qualified to help effect reconciliation. The solicitors are also compelled to discuss with their clients the possibility of engaging in mediation to effect a separation on an agreed basis and give the names and addresses of mediators and finally the solicitors must discuss the possibility of effecting a separation by the negotiation and conclusion of a separation deed or written separation agreement.

There is a practice prevailing among the legal profession to drag parties down the road of judicial separation with all guns blazing and accusations on all sides and then before the “steps of the court”, with barristers in tow, miraculously agree on consent orders and terms of settlement. These sometimes ‘enforced settlements’ after years of adversarial practice contribute nothing to people’s appreciation of the law, runs in the face of what the legislature intended and helps create divisions between spouses and families

that may never be healed not to mention the exorbitant fees then charged. This failure of the legal profession to influence agreement long before the case reaches the courts is well documented.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION BY CONSENT

We provide the opportunity for consenting couples to apply for a judicial separation and avail of court orders in relation to custody, joint custody, guardianship of dependent children, transfer or sale of the family home or other property, maintenance, financial compensation and pension adjustment orders. And whereas we do not provide legal advice or legal opinion we do provide information on the availability of court orders in relation to terms of settlement.

Not all separated couples are in disagreement and many couples would choose this route in preference to a Separation Agreement/Deed of Separation so that the terms of their agreement can be overseen by the Court. It may be that there is a transfer of property or a pension right or other benefit from one spouse to the other and it is felt that their actions should be recorded and overseen by the Circuit Court. The court then is empowered to decide on the application for the orders and has the jurisdiction to enforce them where necessary. So, if there is consent and agreement on the terms of settlement these terms can be made into court orders and the balance of any terms that are not compatible with the making of a court order can be made a “rule of court” and therefore invoke the protection of the court towards future enforcement of the terms, if necessary. There is no court procedural objection or obstacle preventing spouses from agreeing to the institution of consensual judicial separation proceedings.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION NO CONSENT

In exceptional circumstances we will prepare documents for a spouse to make their own application to the court for judicial

separation where consent is unlikely to be given by the respondent spouse. Such circumstances may be where the urgency of the case warrants an immediate application and the two to five year wait with the legal profession would in itself be a denial of justice. The circumstances could be the refusal of free legal aid despite a very low income or the inability of the Applicant to meet the exorbitant fees of the legal profession. The circumstances may also be due to the intransigence of one party to agree terms even when there is no reason not to or the terms offered are clearly in his/her favour.

In deciding on whether to complete documentation in such circumstances we have to be conscious of the ability of any potential client to present their claims to the court and defend themselves if necessary. We also reiterate that we do not provide legal advice or legal opinion and our function will be to explain the court orders and procedures necessary to submit an application under the Acts and provide the documentation, court procedure and back-up services to obtain a court hearing date. Once in Court the applicant will represent themselves.

Your spouse cannot prevent you obtaining a judicial separation but the courts can, if they are not satisfied with the grounds of your application or that proper provision exists or will be made to exist for the spouses and/or any dependent children.

GROUND FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Section 2 of the 1989 Act specifies six grounds whereby an application by a spouse for a decree of judicial separation from the other spouse may be made to the courts. Section 3 empowers the

court to grant a decree if it is satisfied that any of the grounds have been proved on the balance of probabilities.

In “Consent” cases Section 2(1)(f) is a sufficient ground and has become the standard ground for seeking a judicial separation.

It has been established in the High Court that it is not necessary to identify how, when or for what reason the marriage broke down or that the breakdown was irretrievable. The Supreme Court upheld this view and confirmed that it was not necessary for the applicant to prove who was at fault for the break up of the marriage nor indeed was it necessary for the court to find either party at fault. For the record the grounds are:

- (a) that the Respondent has committed adultery
- (b) that the respondent has behaved in such a way that the applicant cannot reasonably be expected to live with the respondent
- (c) that there has been desertion by the respondent of the applicant for a continuous period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the application and the respondent consents to a decree being granted
- (d) that the spouses have lived apart from one another for a continuous period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the application and the respondent consents to a decree being granted
- (e) that the spouses have lived apart from one another for a continuous period of at least three years immediately preceding the date of the application
- (f) that the marriage has broken down to the extent that the court is satisfied in all the circumstances that a normal**

marital relationship has not existed between the spouses for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the application

Adultery and Behaviour are the only grounds that allow for an application without the spouses having lived apart for one year. Where the spouses have lived with each other for more than 1 year after it became known to the applicant that the respondent had committed adultery the applicant shall not be entitled to rely on that adultery for the purposes of the ground in Section 2(1)(a). However, the applicant can rely on adultery as a factor for the purposes of applying under Section 2(1)(b) and behaviour. In other words the behaviour of the respondent in committing adultery, even though known about for over a year while living together in the one household, can be a ground for an application.

Spouses living with each other in the same household are not deemed to be living apart.

WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR MONEY?

You get a fast, personal and discreet service that stays with you until you are judicially separated, usually within 1-3 months. You get a complete customised set of judicial separation papers. You get information backed up by established and current case law. You get a Step By Step Guide that lays out the complete court procedure in easy simple steps.

Our all in price of €800 includes VAT, Postage, all Court Orders and all documents, to apply for and give effect to, pension adjustment orders.

COURT ORDERS

The following is a list of court orders that can be applied for. However, some of the orders are most unlikely to be agreed upon under terms of consent, for instance, a barring order. The list is

only a guide and should not be taken as a full or accurate description of the court orders that are available.

- An order for a Decree of Judicial Separation
- An order for custody, joint custody and/or access to children
- A safety order, barring order, interim barring order and/or protection order
- In relation to the **family home**, an order for its protection or for compensation for loss of interest, an order to adjourn proceedings by a mortgagee for the possession or sale of the family home, an order to modify the terms or lease as to payment of the capital sum and/or an order restricting the disposal of household chattels, an order for its sale or transfer, an order allowing for a third party to sign all documents in default of one spouse signing, an order declaring a property not to be a “family home” etc.
- A maintenance order for a spouse and/or dependent children
- A lump sum payment order
- A property adjustment order (transfer or sale of property)
- A financial compensation order (a policy of life insurance)
- A pension adjustment order
- An order extinguishing or retaining Succession Act rights

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Need I apply for Judicial Separation in order to avail of court assistance?

No, you do not have to apply for judicial separation to avail of court assistance in sorting out disagreements on custody, maintenance and occupation of the family home.

Custody and access to children can be addressed through an application under the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1964.

Barring Orders, Safety Orders and Protection Orders can be availed of under the Domestic Violence Act, 1996.

Maintenance can be addressed under the Family Law (Maintenance of Spouses and Children) Act, 1976.

Issues in relation to the Family Home can be addressed under the Family Home Protection Act 1976 and the Married Women's Status Act, 1957. And Section 36 of the Family Law Act, 1995 allows the Court to determine any question arising between spouses as to the title to or possession of any property.

In some cases where there is only one issue of disagreement, for example maintenance, a spouse could simplify their judicial separation application by applying to the District Court for a Maintenance Order **first** and then incorporating the Order into their application for judicial separation. This way a contentious issue could be removed from the Circuit Court and lessen the need for a solicitor and barrister and thereby reduce the costs involved.

How does your service work?

On receipt of payment we will send, by return post, a questionnaire designed to obtain the necessary information. The questionnaire is easy to follow with notes on its completion and is continually updated so that the information can be exchanged hassle free and from the comfort of your own home. We are available by telephone, mail or email to answer any queries you may have in relation to the information required. When we receive the returned questionnaire we will examine it closely to ensure we have the required information and we will make contact if necessary. When we are satisfied with the information given us we will complete the necessary paperwork and have it with you within five working days complete with a Step By Step Guide that explains the court procedure and takes you through it step by step.

Should we consult with a solicitor?

Every party going through separation from their spouse should obtain as much information as possible on marriage counselling, mediation and effecting a separation agreement before considering court action. If you use our information websites alone just to obtain information then you are on the right track. But there are many other sources of useful information out there like the Citizen's Information Centres. Generally, no one knows the situation couples are in better than themselves and the circumstances of every case are different. It is important therefore that couples have a good understanding of the options open to them and what **their** priorities are so that they reach a settlement that suits their particular circumstances. We believe parties should consult with solicitors and discuss their options. However, they should obtain from the solicitor information in writing about the legal charges you will incur. For instance, if the value of the only asset, the family home, after the mortgage is paid is €80,000 and the solicitors are going to charge you €30,000 each why would you engage them?

What if we do not want to consult with a solicitor?

While there is no compulsion on either party to hire solicitors the Court needs to be satisfied that there is proper provision for any dependent children and spouses.

What is a fair settlement?

Most couples know what is or is not fair and in many cases a settlement is dependent on the share out of the available resources be it, the family home, income or other assets etc. and the expenditure needed to keep two households. If the settlement is to do strictly with money and monetary values of assets then, as these are all measurable commodities, they can be more easily negotiated than for instance custody and access to children. Sometimes it is not one spouse trying to gain an unfair monetary advantage over the other that leads to a contested case. It can be the manner in which the negotiations are conducted, the accusations and the acrimonious language used in depicting the circumstances leading to the break up of the marriage or the lack of effort to reach a settlement.

How do you apply for a judicial separation?

A judicial separation application is commenced by the serving of court stamped documents on your spouse. The documents will contain a Family Law Civil Bill, an Affidavit of Means and an Affidavit of Welfare if there are dependent children of the family. You must provide proof of the sending of all documents, including notice of the judicial separation hearing, by sworn affidavit.

Will you supply all the documentation required?

Yes, we can draw up a complete set of judicial separation papers for the Applicant which will allow him/her make their own application to the Courts for a Judicial Separation and have their case heard within 2-3 months (and not 2-3 years) of their initial application.

Can I remarry after the granting of a Judicial Separation?

A marriage is not dissolved by the granting of a decree of judicial separation or by obtaining a Separation Agreement. To remarry you must first obtain a decree of divorce.

Using your services, how long will the procedure take?

Once you receive our documentation and start the procedure and your spouse responds positively within 10 days you should be on a list for the next Circuit Court Family Law hearings within 3 weeks of instituting proceedings. However, the time it takes depends on your own attentiveness to detail and whether your spouse responds and the next available court date for the hearing.

Why does it take solicitors years to get a judicial separation?

In regard to an application for judicial separation it can take the legal profession years to get you into court. The conventional practice in the Irish legal system is for legal proceedings to be instigated by one party against the other without any meaningful negotiation of the issues until perhaps on the “steps of the court”. We believe too much time is spent swapping allegations and accusations and not enough attention is given in many cases to the terms that might produce a settlement.

When civil bills are finally served it is a rarity that the respondent solicitor files a Defence within the 20 days given. The solicitors give each other permission for the filing of late Appearance and late Defence often with no time limits. And when the day in court finally arrives and to ensure that the case will be heard it may be necessary to re-label the case one of consent rather than contested. In which case “Consent Orders” are hurriedly negotiated at “the steps of the court” adding to the stress on the parties.

What do the solicitors charge?

The solicitor’s fees for a Judicial Separation as compared to their fees for a Separation Agreement are much higher so a couple who intend to employ solicitors and barristers should give consideration to the level of their consent on issues before deciding what route they wish to take and certainly they should look for a reasonable estimate from more than one solicitor rather than proceeding to grant a blank cheque. Solicitor’s fees vary depending on the level of agreement at the outset and the value of assets but generally they are charging between €10,000 and €50,000 **each** per spouse depending on the level of acrimony that exists or is made to exist by the time the process arrives in court and of course the value of a couples assets.

What happens if the Respondent spouse fails to reply?

The Respondent spouse has three choices. They can send you a letter agreeing to the judicial separation “no contest” in which case the application and remaining procedures take a certain route. They can ignore the documentation in which case you can proceed but you will need to serve a 14 Day Warning Notice, Affidavit of Service of such notice and, depending on any subsequent response, further affidavits. Or your spouse can contest the judicial separation on particular grounds.

What if my spouse fails to co-operate?

Your spouse cannot prevent you obtaining your judicial separation but the courts can, if they are not satisfied with the grounds of your judicial separation application or that proper provision exists or will be made to exist for the spouses and/or any dependent children.

What matters should I consider before applying for judicial separation?

You should consider the level of conflict that could arise if contentious issues have not been settled, like the family home, maintenance, custody, property, assets, pensions etc. If the above matters have all been settled or terms agreed for inclusion in your application, the information you supplied is correct and your documentation and procedure is in order then you should have little difficulty. However, the completion of your documentation and procedure even with consent is no guarantee that you will obtain a judicial separation. The court must be satisfied that there is proper provision for the spouses and any dependent children.

What if my spouse lives abroad?

If your spouse is living abroad in another EC country you can still obtain your judicial separation by following our procedure, provided you know where your spouse lives. If your spouse is living outside the EC a separate application and attendance with the County Registrar must be made to seek permission to serve the Family Law Civil Bill outside the EC to a known address. If difficulties arise with service out of the country then the Applicant will have to apply for an order for direction as to service of the Civil Bill. We can provide the necessary documentation.

What if I do not know where my spouse is living?

Again you will have to make separate application to the County Registrar for permission to proceed. You will be required to outline the circumstances and what efforts you have made to contact your spouse and his/her last known address.

Can I continue to use my married name after judicial separation?

Wives may take their husband's names on marriage or retain their former names. A wife can retain her former husband's name after judicial separation provided she is not using it for the purpose of fraud or to defraud him or to invade other rights or to embarrass him.

In what county will the judicial separation hearing take place?

The venue can be in any county where any party ordinarily resides or carries on any profession, business or occupation (Rule 4C 2 Circuit Court Rules 2001)

In what court will the judicial separation hearing be held?

The Court shall be the Circuit Court unless, the market value of any land in which proceedings relate exceed €3m and either party or any person having an interest applies to transfer it to the High Court.

We take great care in ensuring that your Affidavit of Means is representative of *your* financial circumstances and will assist with expert and confidential information. If you are concerned with the disclosure of your financial circumstances we offer a consultation service by appointment.

What financial information must I give to the Court?

The Applicant must file an Affidavit of Means setting out details of their assets, debts, income, expenditure and pension details. The Circuit Court Rules, 2001, Rule 7(a) declares that a Civil Bill and Affidavit of Means shall be served on the other spouse. Section 38 (7) (a) of the Family Law Act, 1995 states that in proceedings under sections 8-14, 18, 23 or 25 “each of the spouses concerned shall give to the other spouse such particulars of their property and income as may reasonably required for the purposes of the proceedings”.

What is the significance of providing financial information?

The filing of an Affidavit of Means will be a court record of a person’s financial position and can have a bearing on the Courts decision whether to grant a judicial separation. There must be proper provision made for the spouses and any dependent children. If circumstances were to change with either party i.e. ill health, unemployment, a win on the lottery or evidence of assets not declared etc either party can return to the court even after judicial separation for relief.

Either party can make an application to the court for an Order of Discovery and request the other to vouch any or all items referred to. The disclosure of full financial information can lead the other party to seek relief but in many cases it may be sufficient to satisfy the Respondent spouse or their solicitor that the financial circumstances of the Applicant are such that proper provision is made to the best of the Applicant’s ability.

What if I have reservations that my spouse will not honour an agreement on maintenance after judicial separation?

Whether your spouse dishonours an agreement to pay maintenance based on, consent as outlined in your judicial separation, a separation agreement, court orders granted under the Family Law Act, 1995 or any previously attained Maintenance Order the situation is more or less the same. If your spouse fails to make provision you will have to apply to the Court to enforce the orders granted or the terms of the agreement.

What information must I give regarding the children?

An Affidavit of Welfare is required in all cases where there are dependent children of the marriage and family. The court must be satisfied that proper provision is made for them and therefore require details on where and with whom the children live, who cares for them, their education, accommodation, health etc.

If I get a judicial separation will I lose my Deserted Wife's Allowance or One-Parent Family Payment?

Deserted Wife's Allowance, Deserted Wife's Benefit, Lone Parent Allowance and Widow or Widower Pensions continue to be paid to those in receipt of them. Upon the granting of a judicial separation that is recognised in the State a deserted wife and a lone parent shall continue to be eligible to receive the allowance's or benefit. One-Parent Family Payment is payable to a 'qualified parent' with whom a 'qualified child' normally resides. A qualified parent whether they are a widow, widower or a separated spouse will continue to be a 'qualified parent' and entitled to the above payment after obtaining a decree of judicial separation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

On receipt of payment we will forward a detailed questionnaire for the necessary information to complete the documentation. Our questionnaire has been specifically designed by us to ensure that the information obtained represents your situation and is compliant with the court procedures and court rules. The documentation supplied will cover all three options available to your spouse after the documents are served. Your spouse has three choices after being served with the court accepted, processed and returned documents. He/She can consent to the divorce application, ignore your application or hire solicitors to represent them. Each option affects the nature of the application and the procedural court documents submitted thereafter. We cover all three options.

Once we have received payment and sent our questionnaire we will not grant you a refund under any circumstances.

We reserve the right to vary our prices at any time. The price of our services will be the price prevailing at the date of purchase.

On receipt of the returned and properly completed questionnaire we agree to provide all documentation completed to the highest standard and custom made to the Applicants particular circumstances. We agree to have the documentation, with a detailed Step-By-Step Guide for judicial separation applicants, delivered to the address given, within 5 working days.

If the questionnaire is incomplete and requires us to contact you we reserve the right to do so by telephone, mail or email depending on the amount of information missing or requiring amendment. In such circumstances we will not be held

responsible for any subsequent delay in providing the documentation.

The legal documents supplied by us in connection with an application for judicial separation are expected to be filed with the court within a reasonable timeframe. As legislation, court rules and procedures and your personal circumstances are changing all the time it can happen that the documents become obsolete or require amendments. If the documents or any part thereof require to be amended due to a typing or other mistake on our part we will amend the documents free of charge by return post.

We reserve the right to refuse our service if we are of the opinion that the information provided to us is insufficient, is confusing or contradictory in nature so as to render the documentation defective or unrepresentative or that from the information provided the applicant should first consult with a mediator and/or a solicitor for independent legal advice and guidance.

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HOW TO OBTAIN OUR SERVICE

Simply return the enclosed **Order Request Form** with your payment or payment details, and we will send the separation questionnaire to you within 5 working days together with a receipt.

Once we have sent you the completed documentation we will not entertain any requests for a refund.

Note: We at DIY Lawyer are anxious that your judicial separation procedure runs smoothly and that the service we provide is of the highest standard. Consequently we would very much appreciate your comments on any aspect of our service, however critical.

Can you please indicate how you heard of our service?

Newspaper: Please specify?

Internet: Citizen's Information Centre:

Radio: Word of Mouth:

Other: Please specify:

For more information on our services visit:

www.diyjudicialseparation.ie

www.diyseparationagreement.ie

www.diydivorceireland.ie

www.diylawyer.ie

ORDER REQUEST FORM

I have I have read and understand the Terms and Conditions (box must be checked)

I enclose €800 payment for your judicial separation services
Through Cheque Postal Money Order Credit Card

Made payable to: DIY Lawyer Ltd

Card Type: VISA MasterCard Laser

Card No:

Expiry Date: m y Security Code:

Name on Card:

Signature: _____ Name:_____

Direct Line Telephone No: _____

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Note: We request full payment up front because of our guaranteed quick return of all documents within 5 working days of the return of the completed questionnaire.