

(9) An application under subsection (7) or (8) to cancel, vary, or extend any order may be made by either of the parties to the marriage, or by the personal representative against whom it was made, or by the personal representative of the person against whom it was made, or by any person having any interest in the furniture affected by the order.

Exclusion of common law rights

58. Notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, a party to a marriage in respect of which a decree has been made under this Act who has no interest in the matrimonial home as owner or under any deed, written agreement, or instrument shall have no right, licence, or equity to occupy or to be or remain in possession of the matrimonial home otherwise than in accordance with this Part.

Power of the Court under Married Women's Property Act, unaffected

59. (1) Nothing in this Part shall affect the powers of the Court under section 18 of the Married Women's Property Act (which relates to the settlement of disputes between husband and wife as to property).

(2) Where at the time when a petition for divorce is filed, proceedings under section 18 of the Married Women's Property Act are pending in the Court between the parties to the petition or such proceedings are commenced before the making of the decree absolute, the Court may hear and determine those proceedings in conjunction with any proceedings between the parties under this Act.

Application of this Part to nullity and other proceedings

60. The provisions of this Part, as far as they are applicable and with any necessary modifications, shall apply with respect to a petition for and a decree of nullity or judicial separation as they apply with respect to a petition for and a decree of divorce.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Recognition of overseas decrees

61. (1) The validity of any decree or order or written law for divorce or dissolution or nullity of marriage made (whether before or after 1st July, 1990) by a court or legislature of any country outside Anguilla shall by virtue of this section be recognised in Anguilla if—

- (a) one or both of the parties were domiciled in that country at the time of the decree, order or written law;
- (b) that court or legislature has exercised jurisdiction—
 - (i) in any case, on the basis of the residence of one or both of the parties to the marriage in that country if at the commencement of the proceedings any such party had in fact been resident in that country for a continuous period of not less than 2 years,