

10 YEARS
2011 - 2021

SAJEI
South African Judicial Education
Institute
Enhancing Judicial Excellence



**JUDICIAL
EDUCATION
NEWSLETTER**

**JUNE 2023
17TH EDITION**



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Dr Gomolemo Moshoeu
Chief Executive Officer, SAJEI

As I wind down as the Chief Executive Officer of SAJEI after more than 10 years of service, I find it very impressive that the Editorial Committee is working on the 17th edition of the SAJEI Newsletter. Kudos to the Editorial Committee members, honourable Magistrates who have tirelessly contributed to the Newsletter as well as the SAJEI Research team, especially Mr Bradley Swanepoel (former Law-Researcher), who has recently left employment at the Office of the Chief Justice for new pastures. Magistrates have written widely and selflessly shared their expertise and experience with colleagues and other stakeholders.

SAJEI is continuing to recognise ground-breaking contribution of Magistrates in the quest to promote judicial education. Some Magistrates who have featured on the WALL OF FAME have been appointed to the High Court. They are indeed unfailing advocates of judicial education. As stated by the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, Madam Justice Mahube Molemela at the Judges

seminar in Hermanus, Western Cape “the candle that lights another does not lose its own light”. In my perspective, nurturing others in turn nurtures the nurturer.

It pleases SAJEI to see personal development and advancement of advocates of Judicial education. Such advocates who have ascended to the High Court bench from the Lower Court are Judge Shanaaz Mia (Former Editorial Committee member), Judge (Dr) James Lekhuleni, Judge Daniel Thulare, Judge Vuyo Noncembu, Judge Bruce Langa, Judge Vincent Ratshibvumo (former Editor-in-Chief), Judge Rochelle Francis-Subbiah, and Judge Dario Dosio amongst others.

This Newsletter is dedicated to a nerve wrecking and heart wrenching topic of Domestic Violence (DV). It is a societal ailment which is whittling down the population and having far reaching consequences. It is pleasing that Judicial officers are sharing their views on the topic with an intention of enhancing their judicial skills required when adjudicating DV cases. SAJEI is hopeful that these contributions will be of value to those who deal with DV cases. Please do not give up despite the mounting problem of DV!





Ms Jinx Bhoola
Senior Magistrate

Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence Statistics

Domestic Violence and Harassment are gender neutral, although its victims are generally women and girls, and the perpetrators are their male counterparts. This is a pervasive and intrusive issue which is not a problem that is unique to South Africa but perpetuates globally. South Africa, however, hails as the capital globally for gender based violence. The Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021 (“DVA”) was promulgated to curb the domestic violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is more prevalent when there are no legal consequences, in the presence of sexist and patriarchal cultural norms, and in humanitarian emergencies or conflict. Younger people are more at risk, as are girls who grow up in

abusive households.

Unfortunately, the domestic violence statistics in South Africa are notoriously high. Domestic violence, which is mainly against women and children, can affect men too. Anyone can be a victim.¹ In a World Health Organization study, it was found that 60 000 women and children are the victims of domestic violence in South Africa each year.²

This bleak future for women and girls continues as the crime statistics for January to March 2023 reveal that the violence continues: 10512 women were raped, 1485 attempted murders were reported, 969 women were killed and over 15 000 women were assaulted. A total of 6,289 people were killed with either a firearm, knife, sharp and blunt instruments, and even bare hands, between January and March this year.

In order to curb the cycle of violence all stakeholders must be proactive, intervene and do their part to restore the dignity and equality of all women and girls. With commitment and dedication, we can achieve the invincible by creating awareness and empowering women and girls to be vocal and not to be silent. This can be achieved by holding road shows, creating awareness advocating schools and universities to have policies in place in documenting, reporting, and managing domestic violence as part of the curriculum where it is compulsory for everyone. Creating awareness at a tender age to both girls and boys is vital for the scourge to be overcome.

The judiciary remains key in curbing domestic

violence. We know that there are an increase of domestic violence matters at court. If we remain tenacious, committed, and dedicated, we will be invincible and would have contributed our bit in administering justice without fear favour or prejudice. With the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, we have to remain committed in applying the innovative amendments that makes the courts more accessible to society at large. Thank you to all the hard working and committed Magistrates in advancing this plight. Together we can make a difference.

¹<https://www.ier.co.za/domestic-violence-statistics-in-south-africa/>

²<https://www.ier.co.za/domestic-violence-statistics-in-south-africa/>



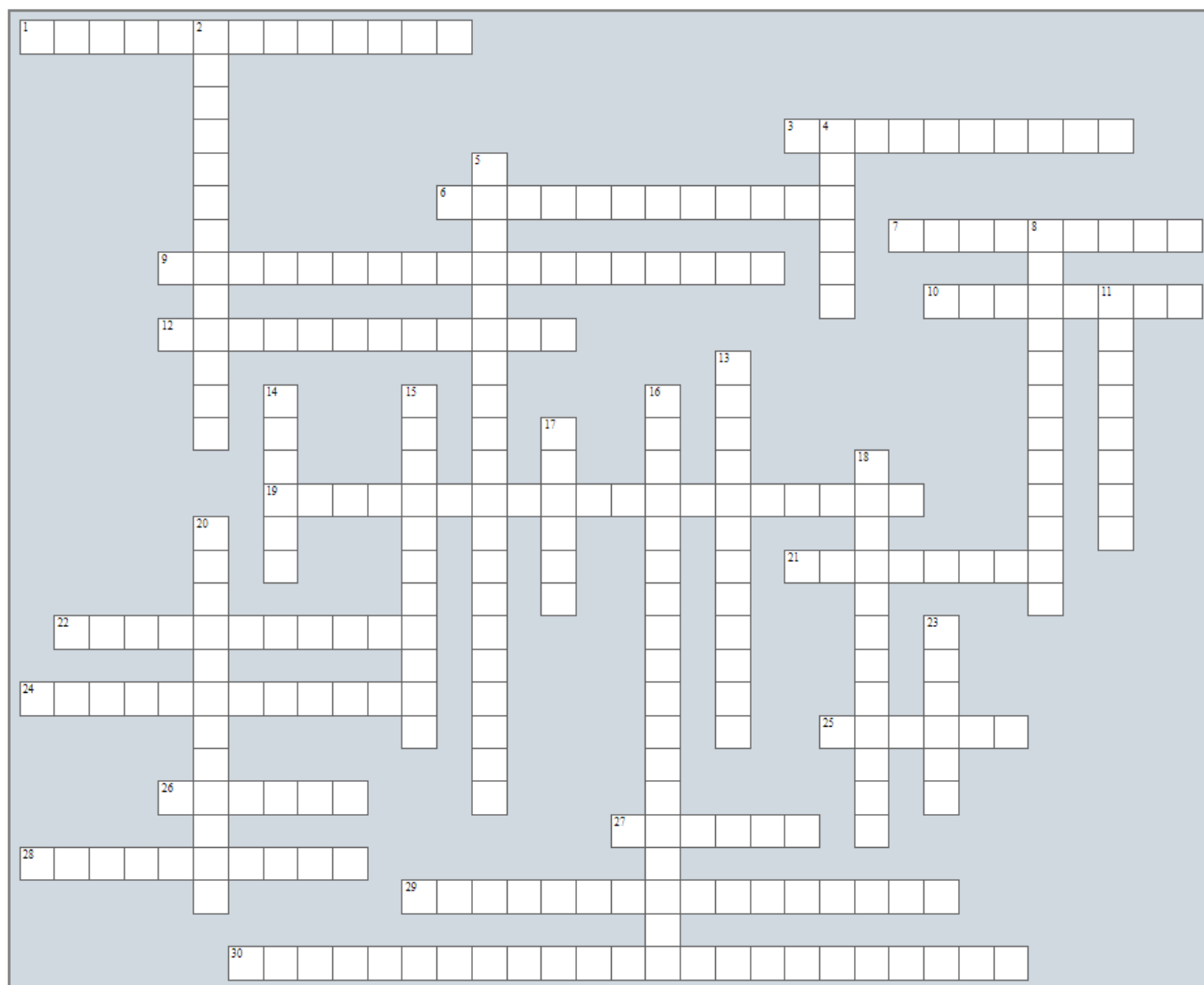
5.2 STANDARDS

The following standards are hereby established:

5.2.1 DETERMINATION OF SITTINGS OF THE SPECIFIC COURTS

- I. Judicial Officers shall at all times strive to deliver quality justice as expeditiously as possible in all cases.
- II. It is noted that there is a significant difference in the manner in which courts and the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal and Specialist Courts (the Labour Appeal Courts, Land Claims Court and the Competition Appeal Court) perform their work, as well as the caseloads they carry, the standards set out herein must be applied within that context. The Head of each Court must ensure that Judicial Officers are always available to handle cases.
- III. The Head of each Court will be responsible for determining the sittings of each court, subject to the directives and oversight of the Chief Justice.
- IV. Trial courts should strive to sit for a minimum of 4.5 hours per day and all Judicial Officers should strictly comply with court hours, save where, for good reason, this cannot be done.
- V. In the event that a Judicial Officer should become available e.g., where the roll collapses, the Judicial Officer should make him or herself available to be allocated other work by the Head of the Court or a designated Judicial Officer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT AND REGULATIONS



Across

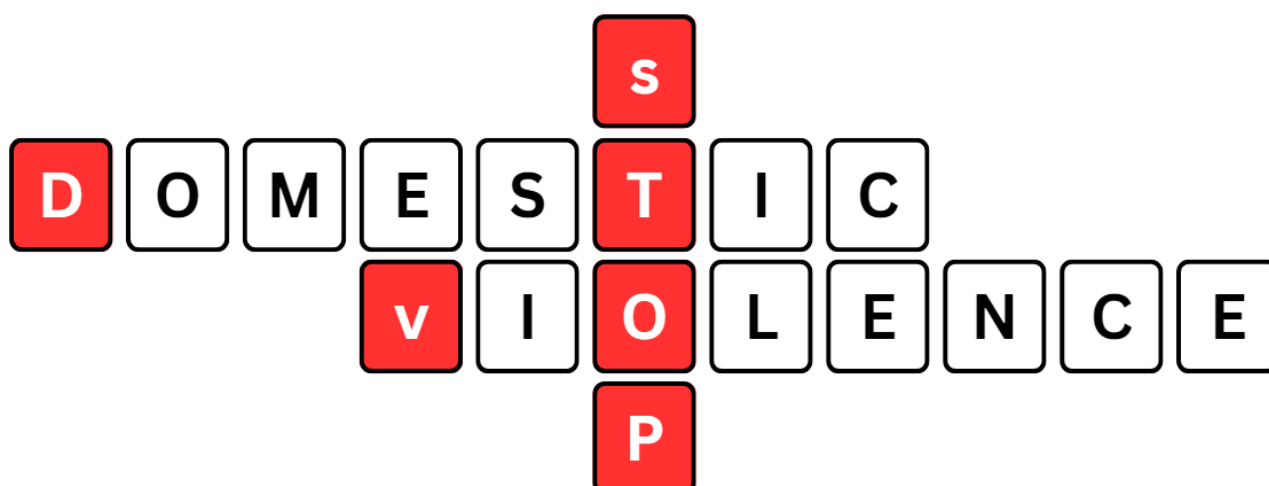
1. Regulated by section 13 of the Act and Regulation 32.
3. Means outside of the normal court hours, including tea, lunch times, weekends and public holidays.
6. A person providing social services and defined as an example of a functionary.
7. Refers to a record of Appeals and Reviews as contemplated in section 16 and regulation 33.
9. Application brought to court in accordance with section 13(1)(c) of the Act after a return of non-service.
10. Free legal service offered to a complainant, respondent, a person with a disability, an older person or a child involved in a Domestic Violence Application.
12. A web-based platform designed to provide a complainant to apply for a protection order and access to all related information and documents.
19. Any person in the medical field who can be referred to as a functionary.

Down

2. People sharing a blood relationship with another person such as brother, sister, father, son, grandparent, grand children, nieces, nephews.
4. A form used for the request of a second or further warrant of arrest.
5. A relationship between the abused person and the abuser as defined in the Domestic Violence Amendment Act.
8. all departments responsible for the efficient functioning of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act
11. A relationship between two people related because of marriage such as brother-in-law, mother-in-law, husband and wife.
13. Head of Administration responsible for compiling a monthly duty roster for afterhours applications.
14. A form used for the extension of the period or cancellation of electronic information requested from

CROSSWORD PUZZLE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT AND REGULATIONS

21. A teacher, lecturer in a primary, secondary or tertiary institution who can be an example of a functionary.
 22. Means a person who in the case of a male, is 65 years of age and older and in the case of a female, is 60 years of age or older in accordance with the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006.
 24. A person who may effect an arrest without a warrant of arrest being authorised.
 25. The form used to finalise a matter when an interim protection order is granted.
 26. A form used for requesting additional information from electronic communications service provider in terms of section 5B(4)(b) of the Act.
 27. The form used where an interim protection order was not used or a protection order is used issued in accordance with section 60(12) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51/1977.
 28. A system to process applications on a digital platform.
 29. An order granted where parties are living together, and the applicant's safety is considered.
 30. An order that the presiding officer may grant pending finalisation of a for domestic violence interdict.
15. A third party who can bring a domestic violence application on behalf of the applicant or complainant.
 16. Persons responsible for the service and monitoring of court notices and orders.
 17. An interim protection order is issued using this particular form.
 18. Regulates service of the final protection order on the respondent.
 20. Court Personnel responsible for processing Domestic violence applications.
A notice calling upon the respondent to show cause on a specified return date why a protection order should not be made.



WALL OF FAME: ADVOCATES OF JUDICIAL EDUCATION 2014



SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

BY JINX BHOOLA

1. *AM v SD*¹ - Judicial Scrutiny in Providing Quality Judgments in Harassment Applications

In this case, the Court granted a protection order in terms of section 17 of the Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011. However, there were issues with the clarity of the order where there were asterisks before each potential order which would mean something should be deleted. None of the asterisks were deleted so it was assumed all possible reliefs identified were granted. The Court granted a final order stating that ‘The complainant is given protection by this Court.’ Reasons for the judgement were requested by the appellant which were delayed. The Appeal Court emphasized the importance of clear and explicit judgments. The Court discussed the purpose of the Harassment Act and its focus on protecting individuals from harassment, particularly women and children. The Court analyzed the factual elements of the case and concluded that there was only one actionable act of harassment.

2. *CPS and AS*² - Application of the Plascon-Evans Rule in Domestic Violence Cases

This case involved an appeal against a judgment and order granted in terms of section 6(4) under the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998. The appellant challenged the order, raising several grounds of appeal related to verbal abuse. The appellant was dissatisfied with the granted order, claiming that the respondent's evidence of verbal abuse was insufficient. The appeal court discussed the application of the Plascon-Evans³ Rule, which requires evaluating the evidence on a balance of probabilities. To evaluate conflicting evidence the

Appeal Court found that the appellant's denial of the allegations created a genuine factual dispute. The Court found that the respondent's ability to quote the alleged abusive language was not enough to substantiate the claims, as the appellant denied using such language. The court also addressed the issue of the appellant's visitation rights and modified the order regarding entering the residence, instead of making prior arrangement the appellant should at least alert the respondent of his intention to visit. The court highlighted that cost orders should be exceptional in cases involving domestic violence.

3. *LMH and WAH*⁴: - Pursuing final interdicts when the purpose of the Interim Order is fulfilled

In this case, the appellant applied for a protection order under the Domestic Violence Act, which was initially granted but later dismissed by the Court of first instance. The appellant lodged an appeal, and the respondent raised procedural issues regarding security for costs and the power of attorney. The Court allowed the appeal to proceed as the procedural requirements were deemed fulfilled and addressed the grounds of appeal, which focused on points in limine raised during the application for the final protection order. The Court found that the dismissal of the final protection order was justified as the appellant failed to demonstrate patterns of abusive behavior by the respondent. The Court also upheld the cost order in favor of the respondent.

In conclusion, these three cases highlight the importance of clear judgments and reasons for judgements, proper evidence presentation, and adherence to procedural requirements in domestic

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

BY JINX BHOOLA

violence and harassment cases. SAJEI offers training and has embarked on a nationwide training on the Domestic Violence Amendment Act as well as the Harassment Act. Magistrates are urged to attend such trainings. If in doubt on any aspect, Judicial Educators and facilitators are available and can be contacted for any guidance required.

¹A.M v S.D (AR 220/2022) [2023] ZAKZPHC 48 (12 May 2023).

²C.P.S v A.S (A3069/2021) [2023] ZAGPJHC 298 (28 March 2023).

³Plascon-Evans Paints (TVL) Ltd v Van Riebeck Paints (Pty) Ltd (53/84) [1984] ZASCA 51.

⁴L.M.H v W.A.H (20/2021) [2022] ZAFSHC 300 (7 November 2022).



THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT (2021) USHERS IN PARADIGMATIC SHIFT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: IMPLICATION FOR THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT



Mr. Mputumi Mpofo Acting Senior Magistrate
Mrs. Zintle Siwisa-Thompson Acting Magistrate

South Africa in its post-apartheid epoch has been grappling primarily with the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. However, in recent years the society as a whole has been bedeviled by the social ills of domestic violence (DV). The seriousness of this social ill has prompted the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to commission a study that concluded that failure to effectively tackle domestic violence in South Africa constitutes a violation of women's rights¹.

Based on South Africa's law, the term 'domestic violence' is defined in the Domestic Violence Act as, follows:

- any form of abuse which includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or economic harassment.
- damage to property.
- Stalking.
- entry into a person's property without their

consent.

- any other abusive or controlling behaviour where such a conduct causes harm or may cause harm to your health, safety, or well-being.

Lawmakers, in response to the increasing man-made pandemic of domestic violence in society, embarked on an expedited process and correctly so, to amend the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 ("DVA" or "Old Act"). This ultimately culminated into the Domestic Violence Amendment Act ("DVAA" or "New Act") 14 of 2021 that came into effect on the 14th of April 2023. The promulgation of the New Act has encapsulated an additional 29 definitions including, but not limited to, what constitutes domestic violence³ in Section 1. Additional definitions of what is regarded as domestic violence include '*coercive behaviour, controlling behaviour, elder abuse, expose a child to domestic violence, sexual harassment and spiritual abuse*'. Similarly, in Section 1, there have been some revisions made to several offences in the Old Act. The DVAA - which amends the DVA is one Act in a trifecta of legislative amendments that were made which included the following:

- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 13 of 2021;
- Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act 12 of 2021.

This expansive list of definitions is indicative of how society has evolved, in terms of the nature of the crimes being committed by members of society. The New Act signals another major effort by the State to make the criminal justice system more agile and effective in the dispensation of justice to the victims of domestic violence. In terms of the material



THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT (2021) USHERS IN PARADIGMATIC SHIFT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: IMPLICATION FOR THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

changes, the DVAA in particular was introduced to achieve these specified primary aims: to enhance the protections available to survivors of domestic violence; and to address practical challenges, gaps and anomalies which have manifested since the DVA came into operation.⁴ In light of these intended aims; legally and academically, it is not surprising that questions have arisen in terms of how these material changes under the New Act will make fundamental differences in the fight against domestic violence and how. Also, how these changes will impact on the administration of justice in the Magistrate Courts.

In addition to the amendments made to Section 1 of the DVA, there are 21 other fundamental changes made to the DVA, which space limitation does not allow to provide an in-depth narration thereof. Just to make note of the following ground-breaking inclusions:

- Submission of application by electronic means.
- The institution of a safety monitoring notice.
- Creation of new offences.
- Strengthened authority to have perpetrators of domestic violence arrested.

The DVAA, as promulgated in South Africa similar to other jurisdictions, still affords statutory protection to victims of the abovementioned prescribed list of infractions/offences. The protection provided by the Old Act is referred to in Section 4 (a) of the said Act and now under Section 4(1) (a) of the New Act is a “protection order” which as stated above now can be filed electronically. Regulation 7 expressly prescribes the manner in which a complainant may go about the application process

for a protection order. Correspondingly Section 4 (1) (a) of the DVAA, notes that any complainant may, on an *ex parte* basis, in the prescribed form and manner, apply to the court for a protection order. A protection order is that quintessential legal remedy that is available to victims of domestic violence.

On a reading of the analysis on the DVAA, there seems to be an emphasis in legal quarters on the wholesale amendments that have been effected to the DVA, without the corresponding analysis on how the issue of the granting of bail has been affected. The Old Act made provision for assault. for example, as an infraction of the DVA that could be dealt with as after-hours application. However, under the New Act, it is mandatory for the alleged offending party to be brought before court no later than 48 hours of their arrest; where the said party will be eligible to apply for bail. Similarly, the format for the application of bail has been changed from an informal procedure to one that prescribes the formal application for bail in line with offences which constitute a serious offence under Schedule 1 of Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 read with section 60 (11) (c) Notwithstanding such, the New Act gives the presiding officer the discretion to decide on the format to be used in the application for bail.

The scope of changes to the DVA can be viewed as a paradigm shift in how domestic violence in South Africa is fought. The DVAA and the corresponding regulations demonstrate a willingness of the State to take a universal view of the social evil of domestic violence, particularly against women and children in South Africa. However, the expanded list of what constitutes domestic violence poses the risk of far-

THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT (2021) USHERS IN PARADIGMATIC SHIFT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: IMPLICATION FOR THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT

reaching effect on every facet of societal activities and possibly criminalizing society due to ignorance of the law. This is because under the New Act any ‘deem-able’ offence can now be contestable in court by an aggrieved party, whether justifiable or unjustifiably so. This may result in Magistrates’ Courts being overburdened by frivolous applications. Statistically and substantively, it is too early to make a definitive pronouncement on the likely impact of the new legislative and regulatory measures on the court. In addition, only time will reveal whether the new legislative measures to curb domestic violence are on a collision course with Section 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which expressly sets out freedom of individuals.

In conclusion, it must be said that domestic violence is an extremely egregious offence and at the same time extremely complex societal issue, which requires a multi-stakeholder approach, inclusive of the State and non-state actors. The DVAA is a move in the right direction and requires an extensive and well-coordinated awareness campaign at the community level and those who are mostly vulnerable. The country’s Courts are at the coalface of the fight against domestic violence and as such it must be adequately resourced (financially and with human resources) in concert with an integrated approach by all stakeholders within and outside of the criminal justice system.

¹UNHR. South Africa: Failure to tackle domestic violence a violation of women’s rights- UN Experts. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/05/south-africa-failure-tackle-domestic-violence-violation-womens-rights-un>

²Section 1 of Act 116 of 1998.

³DOJ & CD Eastern Cape Training Workbook: Amendments to the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998. (2022) pg. 5.

⁴<https://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/717/237808.html>



THE NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT



Mr. M. Moolla
Senior Magistrate

In 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa declared Gender Based Violence (“GBV”) as South Africa’s second pandemic and noted that it needed to be taken as seriously as the coronavirus. Already named the “rape capital of the world” by Interpol, South Africa continues to grapple with increasing rates of domestic abuse, sexual violence and femicide. During the COVID-19 pandemic, incidents of GBV increased exponentially due to many women having been confined to spaces with their perpetrators because of lockdowns and measures to restrict movement and curb the spread of the virus.

Police Minister Bheki Cele recently announced that more than 9 500 cases of GBV and 13 000 cases of domestic violence were reported just between July and September 2021. Over the same period, 897 women were murdered (an increase of 7.7% compared to the same period in 2020). During the same period (July – September 2021) sexual offences cases increased by 4.7% and incidents of

rape rose by 7.1% compared to the second quarter of 2020.

These troubling statistics highlight our failures as a nation in protecting South African women, especially black and disabled women, and call for an urgent and consolidated response to the crisis we are facing from all sectors of our society including government, corporates, communities, schools and universities.

This year, President Ramaphosa signed into law legislations aimed at strengthening efforts to end GBV in the country including the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act , and the Domestic Violence Amendment Act¹⁴ of 2021.

A Presiding Officer in Domestic Violence Court is responsible for overseeing cases related to domestic violence. This includes presiding over hearings, making legal rulings, and ensuring that court proceedings are conducted fairly and impartially.

The role of a Presiding Officer in Domestic Violence Court is particularly important because domestic violence cases can be complex and emotionally charged. The Presiding Officer must be knowledgeable about relevant laws and regulations, as well as the specific issues that arise in domestic violence cases, such as the dynamics of power and control between abusers and victims.

In addition to overseeing court proceedings, a Presiding Officer in Domestic Violence Court may



THE NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT

also be responsible for coordinating with other agencies and organizations, such as law enforcement, social services, and victim advocacy groups, to ensure that victims receive appropriate support and services.

Overall, serving as a Presiding Officer in Domestic Violence Court can be a challenging but rewarding experience, as it involves working to ensure the protection safety and well-being of victims of domestic violence while upholding the principles of justice and fairness in the legal system. The DVAA came into effect on 14th April 2023 as per Government Gazette GG48419.

Section 1 of the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 (“Old Act”) was called ‘Definitions’. The New Act renames it ‘Definitions and Interpretations’. While there were no subsections in section 1 of the Old Act, the New Act makes provision for subsections (1) and (2). Section 1(1) is the Definitions provisions and section 1(2) is the Interpretation provisions. The Old Act had 24 definitions but the New Act has increased this to 53 definitions.

There are new definitions for words such as ‘Capture’, ‘Coercive behaviour’, ‘care-giver’, ‘child’ and ‘Director General’. There are also new definitions contained in the regulations for words such as ‘electronically’, ‘mms’ and ‘pdf’.

The New Act now prescribes that the Court Manager will prepare a roster for clerks who will attend to applications and to provide contact details that can be outside normal court hours, including weekends and public holidays. The roster will be sent to

Station Commanders at local police stations and displayed on the DOJ website.

The supervisor on duty or court manager is responsible for contacting the Magistrate designated to consider urgent applications which is brought after hours.

The new amendments aim to aid the country in its endemic of widespread GBV as well as harm done against children within the household. The New Act also provides that a new document called Safety Monitoring Notice may now also be applied for with an Application for a Protection Order or before final protection order is granted. This is applied for where a complainant shares a joint residence with the respondent. The application is made with supporting affidavit to clerk of the court or via electronic submission to email address of the court. The court may consider any other additional evidence (oral or written) but such evidence must form part of proceedings.

The service by the clerk may now be effected by hand, email, sms, mms or any social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook or Twitter. If a clerk foresees any delays, then the clerk is required to approach the Magistrate for directions.

The New Act also makes provision for courts’ jurisdiction to hear domestic violence matters. Accordingly, all courts now have jurisdiction where either the complainant or respondent resides, studies, carries on business permanently or temporarily. This includes the area where the cause of action arose.

Another important provision introduced by the

THE NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT

DVAA is the electronic submission of applications. To this end, provision has been made for the clerk of the court to receive applications electronically via an Online portal or in person. Also, a minor child without assistance or consent of an adult may also bring an application.

An application may be considered by the court outside ordinary hours if a court is satisfied that a reasonable belief exists that the complainant is suffering or may suffer harm if not dealt with immediately.

The clerk of the court must capture all applications, supporting affidavits and other information on the integrated electronic repository. The clerk must immediately submit the application and supporting affidavits to court. A Magistrate must consider the application and if an application for Safety Monitoring Notice is made then both applications are considered simultaneously.

A court must satisfy itself that reasonable grounds for believing that the complainant and respondent share joint residence, and that reasonable grounds exist to suspect that the respondent poses a threat to complainant's safety. The court may then issue a domestic violence Safety Monitoring Notice.

The Safety Monitoring Notice directs the Station Commander where the complainant resides to direct a SAPS member to contact the complainant at regular intervals to enquire about the complainant's well-being and visit the joint residence at regular intervals to see and communicate privately with the complainant. Where a SAPS member is prevented from seeing the complainant or is unable to enter the

joint residence to see and communicate with the complainant in private, the SAPS member may, to overcome resistance against entry, use such force as reasonably required.

Another notable amendment is that the words 'undue hardship may be suffered' are deleted and replaced with 'complainant is suffering or may suffer harm' as a result of domestic violence. There is now also provision for an investigation by Family Advocate or designated Social worker to determine if a child is in need of care and protection.

The DVAA now provides that a warrant of arrest is issued by the Magistrate the moment the Interim Protection has been issued; subject to service. The warrant of arrest remains on the file until the interim Protection Order has been served on respondent. The clerk serves the warrant of arrest on the complainant only after receiving the return of service of the interim Protection Order. If a Notice to Show cause is issued, the clerk must inform parties in prescribed manner and capture the written notice in the integrated electronic repository. The DVAA prescribes that all service of documents is to take place not later than 12 hours if served electronically and no later than 24 hours if served in person.

Provision has also been made for hearing of evidence by audio visual link. In issuing a final order where a Notice to show cause has been issued, a court must proceed to hear the matter and consider all evidence received in terms of the application and further affidavits or oral evidence as the court may direct which will form part of record of the proceedings. Where a court finds, on a balance of

THE NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT

probabilities, that the respondent has or is committing an act of Domestic Violence then the court must issue a final protection order.

The DVAA also makes provision for seizure of weapons. Any weapon seized must be kept by SAPS. A court must direct the clerk of the court to refer a copy of the record of evidence to the relevant station commander for consideration in terms section 102 of the Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000 and a copy of the record must be submitted to the National Commissioner of SAPS. Any documents subpoenaed (book, document or object) must be produced 12h00 on a day before court proceedings.

For variation applications, the court must be satisfied that circumstances have materially changed since the original order; good cause is shown for variation/setting aside; and proper service has been effected on the respondent.

We have applicants constantly coming to court looking for their final orders which they have lost or misplaced and have difficulty in tracking the file. People move homes and change jobs over time and lose documents. The amendments have addressed this challenge as we would now be able to secure all documents electronically and be able to retrieve orders at a press of a few buttons.

The changes to the Old Act are welcomed as they will help improve its effectiveness in addressing domestic violence. An added advantage is that the process for obtaining a protection order has been simplified and made more accessible to all victims including children.

Overall, the changes to the Domestic Violence Act help to improve protection and support to victims of domestic violence in South Africa and have strengthened the legal and social framework in addressing this pervasive problem in the country.



SMOKE AND MIRRORS? THE DEFINITIONAL DILEMMA OF THE *DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT 14 OF 2021*



Chetna Singh
Senior Magistrate

Introduction

The new amendments under the *Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021* (the “Act”) have brought about considerable changes in the way in which Magistrates now go about their daily work. The Act has seen an overhaul in substantive amendments and procedures obviously designed to keep pace with and reflect a progression towards the improvement of service delivery.

Some of the changes to the Act are obvious. The Act has attempted to increase its artillery ten-fold by the addition of no fewer than 32 definitions, peppered individually and reappearing in others. This, it is hoped, will expand the reach and scope of protection to victims who are abused in subtle, but equally nefarious ways. For good measure, it has

included a “Safety Monitoring Notice.” Remembering its good neighbour the ‘Harassment Act,’¹ the Act has abolished the word “repeatedly” from its own definition of “harassment” and inserted the definition of “close-relationship,” thereby opening the gates to those who previously encountered challenges or otherwise turned away.

This article is confined to a brief discussion about the changes made to the definitions in the old Act² by this Act, their corresponding meanings, and the implication for Magistrates faced with a definitional dilemma when a singular act may be open to several categories of abuse.

Definitional changes affecting the categories of abuse

The Act now caters for no fewer than 15 categories of domestic violence which can be claimed singularly, or in combination with others. At least five definitions subsumed under the categories have been substantially reworked.

‘Entry into a complainant’s’ residence where the parties *do not* share the same residence has been buffered so that Magistrates can now also order the respondent not to enter the complainant’s workplace or place of study. Where parties *do* share the same residence, Magistrates can make use of the ‘Safety Monitoring Notice’ in applicable circumstances.

Of the remaining important definitions subjected to surgery, “dangerous weapon” has lost a tooth and grown a new one in its place by the insertion of the definition of “weapon,” increasing its overall muscular effectiveness in the order.



SMOKE AND MIRRORS? THE DEFINITIONAL DILEMMA OF THE *DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT 14 OF 2021*

‘Emotional abuse’ has undergone cosmetic surgery, removing the word “and” between the phrase ‘psychological’ and ‘verbal’ thereby allowing a claim for either type of abuse to be claimed, or both in the alternative.

Following suit, ‘economic abuse’ has amputated ‘unreasonably’ from its definition and is further supported by ‘emergency monetary relief.’³ The latter comes as a relief to Magistrates who may previously have not entertained such request, preferring to refer the matter to the Maintenance Court. Magistrates now have a legislative discretion to include an order for maintenance where a complainant alleges a pecuniary loss sustained before, or at the time of the making of the application.

Lastly, the Act has obliterated the definition of ‘stalking’, and replaced it with ‘spiritual abuse,’ a new category of abuse. Spiritual abuse is defined as, *inter alia*, ridiculing or insulting the complainant’s religious or spiritual beliefs, or preventing the complainant from practising his or her religious or spiritual beliefs.

New categories and definitions: conjoined twins?

There are six new entrants showcasing their might as a category of abuse. These include ‘sexual harassment,’ ‘related person abuse,’ ‘elder abuse,’ ‘coercive behaviour,’ ‘controlling behaviour’ and ‘exposing a child to domestic violence.’

It may be easy to confuse ‘controlling behaviour’ with ‘coercive behaviour,’ but both are distinct

categories. ‘Compelling or forcing a complainant to do something unlawful or refrain from doing something unlawful’ may create the impression of ‘controlling behaviour’ but Magistrates are warned to take careful note as this type of conduct actually falls under the definition of ‘coercive behaviour.’ Coercing a complainant to relinquish control over finances or assets or to sign a legal document in which control thereof passes to the abuser is a clear example laid bare in the category of ‘economic abuse.’

The design of the Act is such that ‘coercive behaviour’ is deliberately crafted in this fashion to ingratiate itself with other definitions, notably ‘intimidation’ which will be discussed below.⁴

The dilemma is in the details: Intimidation

Under paragraph (j) of the definition of ‘domestic violence,’ “behaviour that is intimidating...” may at first blush imply intimidation. However, it is worth noting that ‘intimidation’ is a stand-alone definition in the Act bearing four defined sub-categories. Notably, it can only be used where the conduct complained of was intended to compel the complainant to do something unlawful or abstain from doing something lawful. This accords with the definition of ‘coercive behaviour.’ ‘Coercive behaviour’ must thus also be consulted.

‘Damage to the complainant’s property’ is found both as a stand-alone category of abuse in the Act, and as a listed ground of intimidation and therefore, any order given in respect of intimidation regarding such property damage, must also be qualified under the rules stated above. The Act applies a minimum



DUTIES OF CLERKS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS: IN TERMS OF THE DIRECTIVES



Ms Jinx Bhoola
Senior Magistrate

The Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021 (“DVAA”), continues to have its practical hurdles in the District Courts as Magistrates are grappling with the *simpliciter*. A careful examination of the directives will assist Magistrates in understanding what is expected of the Clerks of Court in domestic violence applications. However, what is glaring from the directives issued in terms of Government Notice No. 48419, No. R 3282 dated 14 April 2023 is the fact that ‘after- hours’ applications are a reality. “After hours has been defined as ‘outside the normal court hours, including tea, lunch times, weekends and public holidays. It is expected that Court Managers must ensure that office managers’ supervisors and clerks of the Domestic violence Courts are rostered for twenty-four hours in a day to ensure effective service delivery.

Compliance with Act and Regulations

This Government Gazette regulates that there must be compliance with the DVAA, Regulations, the Code and Directives. In terms of these new directives, it is apparent that the clerk of Court will have to be always available every day all year round to process and issue domestic violence applications to ensure the scourge of domestic violence is effectively dealt with. Consequently, this will mean that Magistrates must also be available to examine and consider such applications.

There is an onerous task on Court Managers to ensure that there are checks and balances in place. They are also expected to ensure all personnel attend training on operational requirements and Social Context. Training will equip them to handle various situations and cases when processing domestic violence applications and dealing with the moral fibre of society.

Additionally, the Court Managers must also ensure that the clerks of court on duty have access to all required and necessary notices and forms as contemplated in the DVAA and Regulations. They must also ensure that copies of the said notices and forms are readily available to the complainants and those persons acting on behalf of complainants.

Waiting long hours for applications to be processed is now a thing of the past. In accordance with ensuring and upholding Constitutional imperatives, interpreters must be readily available when applying for a domestic violence application and during the hearing of the Domestic Violence applications. It is

DUTIES OF CLERKS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS: IN TERMS OF THE DIRECTIVES

also the duty of the clerk of Court to ensure that an intermediary is made available during the hearing of any application. Magistrates must be mindful to ensure that every party to a domestic violence hearing is made aware of this right.

How will the after-hours applications be processed?

1. The Court Manager is expected to compile an after-hours roster monthly, which roster must be compiled by the supervisors and clerks of court.
2. The Court Manager is also expected to dispatch the monthly roster to the Station Commanders of the local police stations, ensure that the rosters are displayed on the notice board of the court and ensure that it is posted on the DOJ&CD website.
3. The monthly roster must be user friendly, easy to comprehend and informative.
4. The monthly roster must contain comprehensive information such as the contact details (telephone number, cell phone number and email address of all allocated personnel for each shift, as envisaged in clause 4(3) of the directives and an emergency number which is usually the Office Manager's number.
5. The court manager is charged with the responsibility to ensure that such court personnel are allocated the necessary equipment to process the after-hours applications, including electronic applications and application on the online portal. It is important to note that the electronic

applications and online portal is not as yet operational at courts.

6. If the supervisor on duty is not present, the court manager on duty is responsible for contacting a Magistrate who has been designated to consider an urgent application for a protection order brought after hours.
7. Magistrates are reminded of the provisions of Rule 3(10) of the Magistrates Court Rules, which provides that "any act to be performed or notice to be signed by the registrar or clerk of the court in terms of these Rules may be performed or signed by a judicial officer, provided that no judicial officer shall write out any affidavit, pleading or process for any party or tax any bill of costs." This will mean that in emergency situations, if clerks of court are not available to perform their duties, a Magistrate is expected to rise to the occasion and perform such duties of the Clerk of the Court.

When the electronic address system and online portals are operational, they will be monitored by supervisors and clerks performing after hours duties. The Court Manager will be expected to ensure that all equipment to deal with electronic applications including access to virtual hearings and after-hours applications that are sent to the online portal are always in good and proper working condition to service society and curb the scourge. Currently neither the electronic address system nor the online portal is available for use. Once these systems are operational, Guidelines will be made available by the Courts on its operations. Currently all domestic violence applications are processed manually by the

DUTIES OF CLERKS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS: IN TERMS OF THE DIRECTIVES

clerk of the Court. Processing electronic applications and the on-line portal is certainly a move in the right direction to curb the scourge of GBV.

What assistance is expected to be rendered by the Clerks of Court

Once the clerk of the court receives a complainant from the complainant or a person acting on behalf of a complainant who is unrepresented and has not been assisted by member of the SAPS, a peace officer or functionary, the clerk of court must in terms of section 4(2) of the Act and Regulation 8 of the said legislation, hand the information notice (See Form 8 of the Annexure to the Regulations) to the complainant or person who applies for a protection order on behalf of the complainant, in the official language of the choice of complainant or that person. Once this is done, the complainant, if she elects to pursue the application for domestic violence will proceed to complete Form 6 of the Annexure to the regulations.

If the complainant or the person acting on behalf of the complainant is unable to read or write and is not represented by a legal practitioner or is otherwise unable to complete the application form for a protection order in accordance with Form 6 of the Annexure to the Regulations, the clerk of the court **must** complete the application form on behalf of the complainant or that person. Where the clerk of the Court completes any forms, it is expected that the correctness of the details will be verified by the clerk of the court with the complainant, before the application is commissioned. Magistrates are expected to scrutinise the relevant portion of the

‘oath taking’ when considering the first applications as it is regularly raised as a point *in limine*.

It is expected of the clerk of Court to pertinently bring the following to the attention of the complainant, or the person not represented by a legal practitioner:

- that supporting affidavits of persons who have knowledge of the matter may accompany the application.
- evidence which may have a bearing on acts of domestic violence may, in the manner set out in the application for a protection order, be submitted to the court; and
- if the complainant shares a residence with the respondent, a domestic violence safety monitoring notice may be applied for together with the application for a protection order, or thereafter but before a final protection order is issued; and
- explain the purpose of the domestic violence safety monitoring notice and its operation.

It is expected that the necessary steps must be taken by clerks of the courts to ensure the confidentiality of all documentation and evidence that relate to proceedings in terms of the Act and the Regulations.

The clerks of Court must also adhere to strict time frames provided for in the Act and Regulations in respect of service of documents in domestic violence applications in terms of section 13 of the Act. There must be no delays by the clerks of Court. If any delays are foreseeable, and it is beyond the control of the clerk, the clerk may seek directions from the Magistrate. Service of documents may be effected in

DUTIES OF CLERKS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS: IN TERMS OF THE DIRECTIVES

any of the following methods:

- by hand, email,
- SMS,
- MMS
- any other form of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

Magistrates must be alive to the fact that disciplinary steps may be imposed if court managers, office managers' supervisors, and clerks of the courts fail to comply with the Domestic Violence Directives as it constitutes an act of misconduct. In such instances, Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001, and the Disciplinary Code and Procedures for the Public Service (Resolution 2 of 1999), apply to an act of misconduct contemplated in directive 9(1).

Finally, it is important for Magistrates to assist the Clerks and assist in ensuring compliance with the Act, Regulations and Directives so ensure a smooth transition of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act.



ARREST BY A PEACE OFFICER WITHOUT A WARRANT OF ARREST - SUPERPOWERS?



Ms Jinx Bhoola
Senior Magistrate

A peace officer is not defined ordinarily as a “peace officer” under section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 but rather as a peace officer in terms of the Correctional Services Act, 8 of 1959. According to section 1 of this Act, a ‘peace officer’ includes ‘any Magistrate, Justice, police official, correctional official.’

Section 3(1) of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021 (“DVAA”), which has been substituted, provides that a peace officer who attends the scene of an incident of domestic violence **may** without a warrant, arrest any respondent, who such peace officer reasonably suspects of having committed an act of domestic violence which constitutes an offence in terms of any law.

Section 3(2) of the DVAA is a new provision which bestows a peace officer who is not a member of SAPS with a mandatory obligation to arrest a person who allegedly committed an act of domestic violence, without a warrant of arrest.

Section 3(3) of the DVAA provides that the said peace officer who responds to the incident of domestic violence in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2), must attend to the following:

- make arrangements for the complainant to obtain medical assistance.
- where a protection order has not been issued against the respondent, or where there is no pending application for a protection order against the respondent:
 - ◇ provide the complainant with a list of shelters and health establishments. (See Form 4 of Annexures to the Regulations).
 - ◇ if it is possible to hand the notice containing information as prescribed to the complainant. (See Form 5 of the Annexures to Regulations)
 - ◇ if possible, the peace officer must explain the content of the said notice (form 5 of the Annexures to the Regulations and the remedies available to the complainant.
- The peace officer must also assist the complainant in accordance with section 18B, where he is expected to explain the following:
 - ◇ the services that are provided and are available to the complainant,
 - ◇ how to access such services and the way a



IMPORTANT ROLE PLAYED BY FUNCTIONARIES IN TERMS OF THE DVAA: (SECTION 2A(2)(a) & REGULATION 4)



Ms. Jinx Bhoola
Senior Magistrate

Section 2A(2)(a) and Regulation 4 of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021 (“DVAA”) regulates the issue of functionaries. It is important that Magistrates understand the definition of a ‘functionary.’ According to the Act, a functionary means:

- a) a medical practitioner, health care personnel, a social worker, an official in the employ of a public health establishment, an educator or a care giver; and
- b) any other person designated in terms of section 2A (1).

Section 2A (1) provides instances where the Minister may by notice in in the Gazette designate any other person belonging to a class or category of persons or

who is in so as a functionary.

The functionaries are tasked with the following obligations: If, during the performance of their duties or in the execution of their functions, they obtain any information which after evaluation thereof, they believe or suspect on reasonable grounds, that either a child, a person with a disability or an older person, may be a complainant in terms of the DVAA:

- I. must without delay, complete a report in the prescribed form (Form 2) setting out the reasons for such belief or suspicion, and submit the report to either a social worker, or a member of the South African Police Service.
- II. must conduct a risk assessment as contemplated in section 18B; and
- III. may, after the evaluation of the risk assessment refer the complainant for further services as contemplated in section 18B

Any functionary who makes a report in good faith, is not liable to civil, criminal, or disciplinary action based on the report, despite any law, policy, or code of conduct prohibiting the disclosure of personal information; and is entitled to have their identity kept confidential, unless the interests of justice require otherwise.

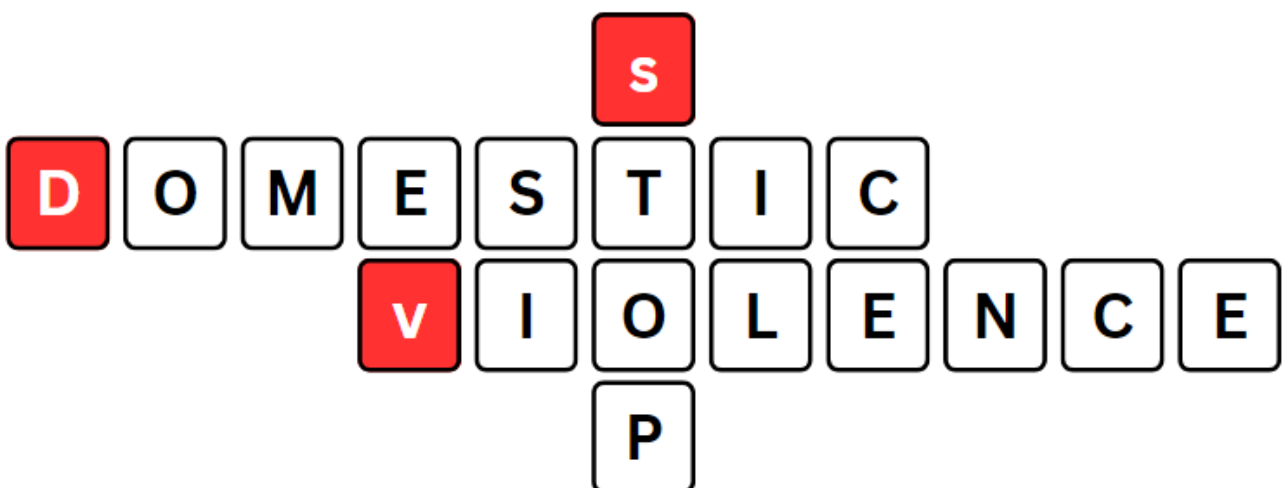
Regulation 4 of the regulations provide that a functionary who believes or suspects, on reasonable grounds, that a child, a person with a disability or an older person may be a complainant in terms of the DVAA, must prepare a report on a form which corresponds substantially with Form 2. The report, duly completed and signed by a functionary as contem-



IMPORTANT ROLE PLAYED BY FUNCTIONARIES IN TERMS OF THE DVAA: (SECTION 2A(2)(a) & REGULATION 4)

plated in sub regulation (1), must be submitted to a social worker or a member of the South African Police Services.

This report may be served by hand or electronically. A functionary contemplated in these regulations must comply with the provisions of section 18B of the Act, in that if the functionary is of the opinion that it is necessary to refer the complainant to another service provider for any service or for further services, the complainant must be advised of that necessity by that functionary and be referred for such service or further services.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SAFETY MONITORING NOTICE: SECTION 4A READ WITH REGULATION 10 AND FORMS 9 TO 11 OF THE ANNEXURES



Ms Jinx Bhoola
Senior Magistrate

Introduction

The Domestic Violence Safety Monitoring Notice is regulated by section 4A (1)(a) of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act 14 of 2021 (“DVAA”) and regulation 10 of the Regulations. The application for the Safety Monitoring Notice is made in terms of form 9 and it aims to prevent further domestic violence. The court issues a Domestic Violence Safety Monitoring Notice in accordance with form 10 of the Annexures. These orders are usually granted when the complainant shares a residence with the respondent. In other words, they share a residence or mutual home. This Notice requires the South African Police Service to check in on the complainant either electronically and/or in person and provide reports to the court. This Notice would

be issued at the time that the applicant applies for a Domestic Violence Protection Order and before the court issues a final protection order. It is usually granted any time before, during or after the interim protection order, pending the final protection order being granted.

Procedure in accordance with section 4A:

1. Sub-section (1) provides that a complainant who shares a joint residence with the respondent, may—
 - a) **simultaneously** with the application for a protection order in terms of section 4 (1), or where the court has not issued an interim protection order, **at any stage before** the court issues a final protection order or discharges the matter in terms of section 6; or
 - b) where an interim protection order contemplated in section 5(2), or a final protection order contemplated in section 6, **is in force**, in the prescribed form and manner apply to the court for the issuing of a domestic violence safety monitoring notice.
2. Sub-section two (2) provides that the application must be lodged—
 - a) with the clerk of the court; or
 - b) electronically, by submitting the application to an electronic address, of the Court having jurisdiction. [this system is not yet operational]
3. Supporting affidavits by persons who have knowledge of the matter concerned may accompany the application.
4. The clerk of the court must as soon as be



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SAFETY MONITORING NOTICE: SECTION 4A READ WITH REGULATION 10 AND FORMS 9 TO 11 OF THE ANNEXURES

reasonably possible submit the said application to the court.

5. The court must as soon as be reasonably possible consider an application submitted to it in terms of subsection (4) and may, for that purpose, consider such additional evidence as it deems fit, including oral evidence or evidence by affidavit, which must form part of the record of the proceedings.

6. The basis for the test for granting a monitoring safety notice would be that if the court is satisfied from information on oath or affirmation as set out in the application and such additional evidence as contemplated in subsection (5), that:

a) **there are reasonable grounds for believing that the complainant and the respondent share a joint residence; and**

b) **there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the respondent poses a threat to the complainant's personal safety,**

the court may issue a domestic violence safety monitoring notice in the prescribed form.

7. After granting such domestic violence safety monitoring notice, the court may order the station commander of a police station servicing the area where the complainant resides to direct a member of the SAPS under their command, for the period specified in the notice, and subject to any conditions specified in the notice, to attend to any or all of the following:

a) to contact the complainant at regular

intervals by means of an electronic service at an electronic address as specified in an Annexure to the notice and to enquire about the complainant's wellbeing.

b) at regular intervals, to visit the joint residence and to see and to communicate in private with the complainant; and

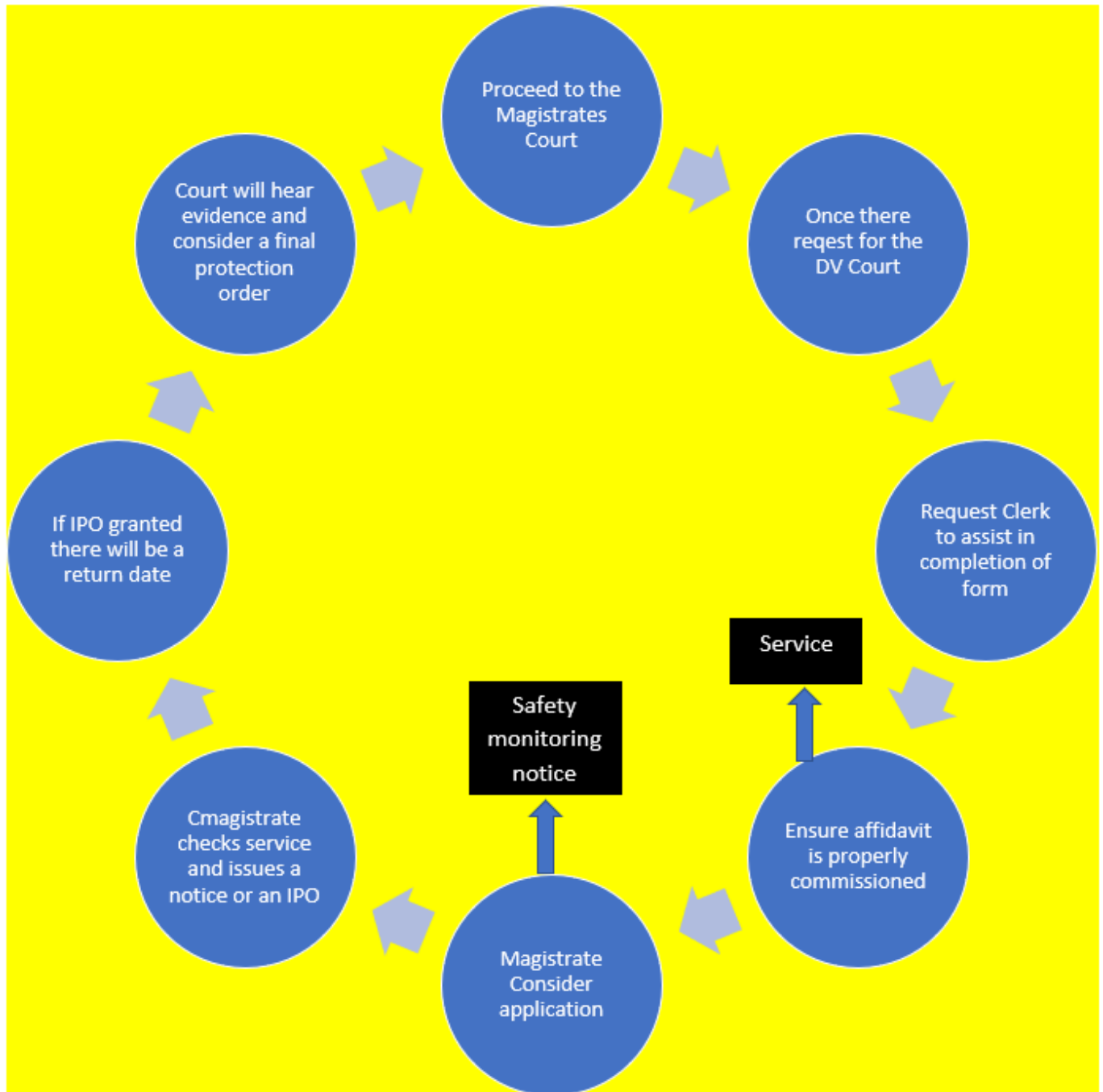
c) where a member is prevented from seeing the complainant, to—

i. enter the joint residence to see and to communicate in private with the complainant; and

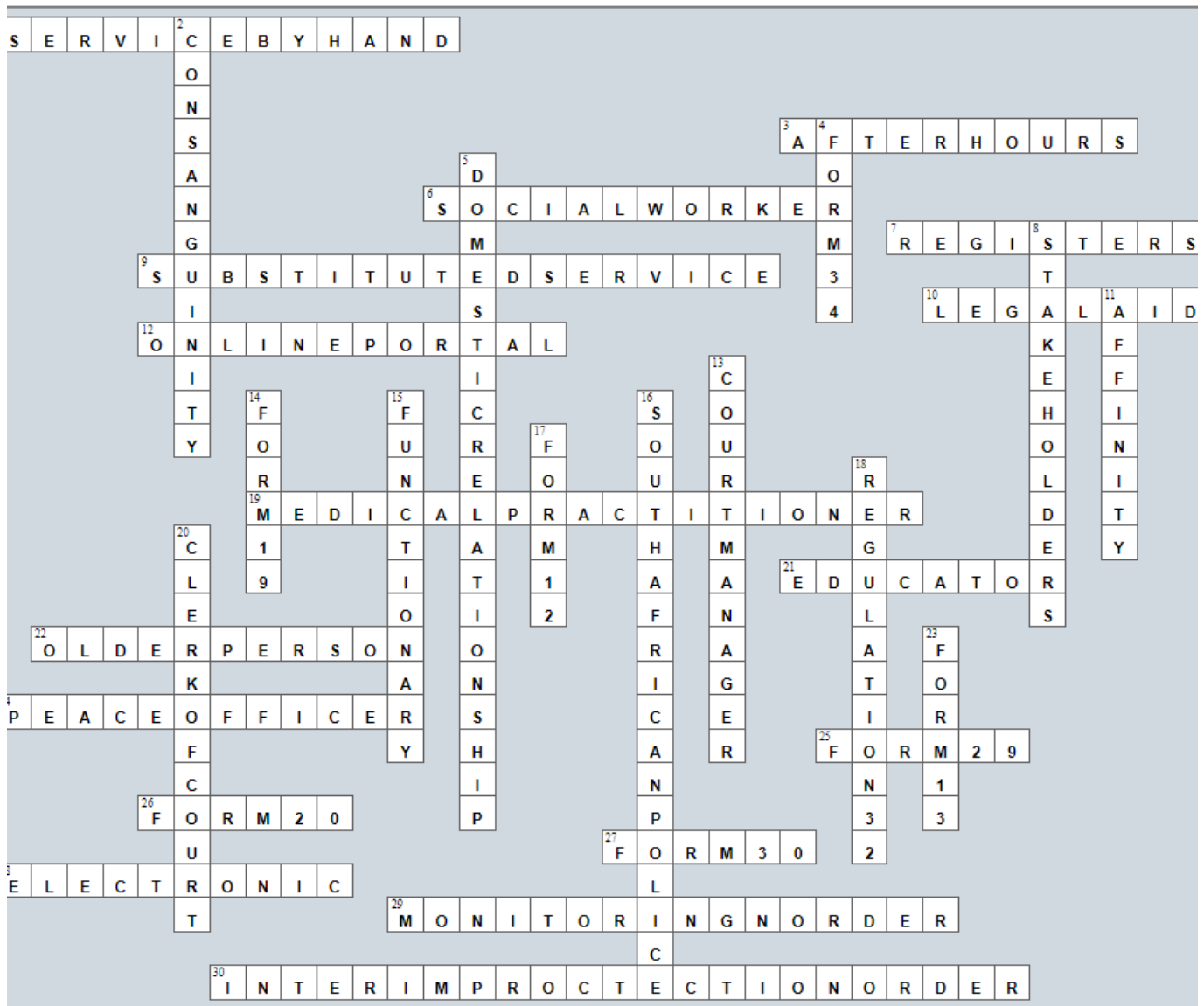
ii. overcome resistance against such entry by using as much force as is reasonably required by the circumstances, including breaking a door or window of the residence.

8. The Clerk of the Court must serve the Safety Monitoring Notice on the station commander and the respondent, in the prescribed manner (service as referred to in section 13 of DVAA). It is important to take note of the peremptory conventional method of service and the additional wide powers of the Court to direct how service takes place, provided that the Annexure referred to in subsection (7)(a), may not be disclosed to the respondent. Regulation 10(4) provides the said notice must be served immediately on the station commander by hand or electronically. The member of the SAPS is expected to attend to service of the said notice on the respondent within 24 hours of being assigned the notice in

THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROCESS: IN PERSON AND ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS



CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTIONS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENT ACT AND REGULATIONS



Across

1. Regulated by section 13 of the Act and Regulation 32.
3. Means outside of the normal court hours, including tea, lunch times, weekends and public holidays.
6. A person providing social services and defined as an example of a functionary.
9. Application brought to court in accordance with section 13(1)(c) of the Act after a return of non-service.
10. Free legal service offered to a complainant, respondent, a person with a disability, an older person or a child involved in a Domestic Violence Application.
12. A web-based platform designed to provide a complainant to apply for a protection order and access to all related information and documents.
19. Any person in the medical field who can be referred to as a functionary.

Down

2. People sharing a blood relationship with another person such as brother, sister, father, son, grandparent, grand children, nieces, nephews.
4. A form used for the request of a second or further warrant of arrest.
5. A relationship between the abused person and the abuser as defined in the Domestic Violence Amendment Act.
8. all departments responsible for the efficient functioning of the Domestic Violence Amendment Act
11. A relationship between two people related because of marriage such as brother-in-law, mother-in-law, husband and wife.
13. Head of Administration responsible for compiling a monthly duty roster for after hours applications.
14. A form used for the extension of the period or cancellation of electronic information requested from the ser-

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

JANUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2022				
<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Bhekisipho Gcobani Sizwe Makuzeni Johannesburg	Makuzeni Attorneys		18 January 2022	
Etienne Lyle Olivier Johannesburg	Olivier (E.L) Attorneys		18 January 2022	
Etienne Van Der Walt Brakpan	Van Der Walt (Etienne) Attorneys	25 January 2022	6 April 2021	
Bonginkosi Dalingcebo Mndiyata Johannesburg	Mndiyata B.D. Attorneys		1 February 2022 (Judgment handed down on 8 March 2022)	
Mokgohloe Phyllis Phaladi Pretoria	Phaladi MP Inc.	1 February 2022	25 February 2022	
Sello Jeffrey Nkoana Lyttelton	Nkoana Attorneys	8 February 2022		
Neo Norah Malefo Mkhumbuzu Midrand	Mkhumbuzu Attorneys		8 February 2022 Rule Nisi : 24 November 2022	
Abram Moela Pretoria (Advocate)	Advocate	10 February 2022	3 August 2021	
Tebogo Elmon Manamela Pretoria	Manamela (Elmon) Attorneys		15 February 2022	
Kagisho Setati Greenstone Hill	Setati Attorneys		15 February 2022	
Molatelo Joyce Mahapa Pretoria	Mahapa Attorneys		16 February 2022	
Thabiso Aaron Moleko Johannesburg	Moleko (Thabiso Aaron) Attorney		16 February 2022 (period of two years)	
Karabo Montgomery Mokoena Vanderbijlpark	Mokoena (Karabo) Inc. Attorneys		17 February 2022	
Humani Tyrone Musekwa Carletonville	Musekwa H.T. Incorporated		18 February 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Paul Stephanus Ehlers Johannesburg	Ehlers (Paul) Attorney		21 February 2022	
Sandile Amos Khumalo Johannesburg	Khumalo (Amos) Inc. Attor- neys	22 February 2022	4 February 2020	
Howard George Nel Benoni	Nel (Howard) Attorneys		22 February 2022	
Natasha Rachele Githiri (Foster) Boksburg	Githiri Correira Christie Inc. Attorneys		24 February 2022	
Jo-Anne Mcbride Germiston	Mcbride Attorneys		1 March 2022	
Liezel Wethmar (Van Der Linde) Bapsfontein	Wethmar Attorneys		1 March 2022	
Brian Mugebe Pretoria North	Mugebe (B) Attorneys		2 March 2022	
Bayethe Phaphama Njokweni Alberton	Njokweni (Bayethe) Attorneys		2 March 2022	
Simon Christoffel Jacobus Rautenbach Silverton	Rautenbach Simon Inc.		3 March 2022	
Shumani Sydney Tshakafa Edenvale	Tshakafa (S.S) Attorneys	4 March 2022	14 September 2021	
Tania Elize Du Plessis (Van Der Nest) Krugersdorp	Du Plessis – Van Der Nest Attorneys		8 March 2022	
Isani Denis Nedzamba Rietondale, Pretoria	Nedzamba Inc. Attorneys		8 March 2022	
Thabiso Jeremiah Ntsie Pretoria	Ntsie (T.J) Attorneys	8 March 2022	28 August 2020	
Caroline Mmaiseka Kotsokwane Pretoria / Hebron	Kotsokwane Attorneys		8 March 2022	
Qiniso Vukele Ruel Zwane Johannesburg	Madlamba Inc. Attorneys		15 March 2022	
Mbengeni Andrew Lishivha Johannesburg	Lishivha (Andrew) Inc. Attor- neys		12 April 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Johannes Petrus Van Der Merwe Pretoria	Van Der Merwe (J.P) Inc. Attorneys		14 April 2022	
Darren Ho Johannesburg	Ho (Darren) Attorneys		14 April 2022	
Andiswa Alicia Nqabeni Morningside Manor	Nqabeni INC. Attorneys	14 April 2022	10 August 2021	
Hendrik Jacobus Nel Silverton	Nel (Koos) Attorney	19 April 2022	19 August 2021	
Maphoko Lebogang Mphahlele Johannesburg	Mphahlele (Maphoko) Inc. Attorneys		20 April 2022	
Kamohelo Diketso Mashoko Pretoria	Mahlangu, Mashoko Attorneys		21 April 2022	
Michael Rirhandzu Shuma Johannesburg			22 April 2022	
Kulani Lionel Dhumazi Hazelwood	Dhumazi K.L. Attorneys Inc.		26 April 2022	
Leon Hirsch Isaacs Orange Grober	Isaacs (Leon) Attorneys		26 April 2022	
Gregory George Morris Johannesburg	Morris (Greg) Attorneys		26 April 2022	
Bianca Mendes Correia Boksburg	Githiri Correia Christie Inc. Attorneys		26 April 2022	
Rekha Hiralall (Maharaj) Johannesburg	Hiralall (Rekha) Inc. Attorneys		28 April 2022	
Thulani Cyril Ngcobo Midrand	Ngcobo (Thulani Cyril) Attorneys		3 May 2022	
Pertunia Parley Geraud Johannesburg	Geraud Attorneys		3 May 2022	
Gerhard Nothnagel Pretoria	Nothnagel Gerhard Inc.		10 May 2022	
Megan Joy Vries Sandton	Vries (M.J) Attorneys		10 May 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Johannes Hendrik Petzer Pretoria	Petzer (J.H) Inc. Attorneys		10 May 2022	
Kgalalelo Tiny Mosiane Mogale City	Mosiane (K.T) Attorneys		12 May 2022	
Lethogonolo Daniel Gaborone Bezuidenhouts Valley	Gaborone (L.D) Attorneys		12 May 2022	
Livhuwani Laurance Ramasunzi Roodepoort	Ramasunzi Attorneys	12 May 2022	9 September 2021	
Christiaan Lodewikus Swart Centurion	Swart (Christiaan) Attorneys		13 May 2022	
Rachel Mamphahlele Mnisi Pretoria	Mnisi R Attorneys		13 May 2022	
Evangelia Skylakis Johannesburg	Skylakis (Litsa) Attorneys		13 May 2022	
Daniel Briel Heidelberg	Gillis, Briel & Moumakoe Inc. Attorneys		17 May 2022	
Mthuthuzeli Maphanjwa Rusloo	Maphanjwa Inc. Attorneys		17 May 2022	
Arthur Singini Pretoria	Singini Attorneys		17 May 2022	
Mosimanegape Moses Mothibe Florida	Mothibe (Moss) Inc. Attorneys	17 May 2022	5 October 2021	
Stephanus Johannes Jansen V Rensburg Pretoria	Van Rensburg (Stefan) Attorneys		19 May 2022	
Kganya Reginald Matlala Benoni	Matlala (K.R) Attorney		19 May 2022	
Baisibe Eunice Maponya Germiston	Maponya (Eunice) Attorneys		19 May 2022	
Safiya Shaik Benoni	Shaik Attorneys	24 May 2022	14 October 2021	
Tiro Blessing Ramantsi Germiston	Ramantsi Attorneys		24 May 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Gorden Thabe Phalane Soshanguve	GTP Attorneys Inc.		26 May 2022	
Piet Christiaan Engelbrecht Pretoria	Engelbrecht Attorneys		26 May 2022	
Ruan Seve Rabie Pretoria	Rabie (Ruan) Attorneys		26 May 2022	
Brian Ndifelani Maduwa Pretoria	Maduwa Attorneys	31 May 2022	28 October 2021	
Calvin Malange Sebokeng	Malange (Calvin) Attorneys		2 June 2022	
Richard Mashapa Ramoshaba Johannesburg	Ramoshaba (Mashapa) Attorneys	7 June 2022	28 October 2021	
Johann Hennie De Wet Pretoria	De Wet (Johann) Attorneys	7 June 2022		
Daniel Johannes Joubert Midrand	Joubert Attorneys	7 June 2022		
Lerato Moses Segaole Johannesburg	Segaole Attorneys		9 June 2022	
Johannes Barnard Luttig Menlo Park	Luttig (J.B) Attorneys		9 June 2022	
Azael Oupa Skosana Johannesburg	Skosana (Oupa) Attorneys		13 June 2022	
Lebone Thomas Motsuenyane (Advocate) Soshanguve	Advocate	15 June 2022	8 June 2021	
Makhuduga Harriet Maponya (Tlhale) Pretoria	Maponya (Mapulana) Inc. Attorneys		15 June 2022	
Mantjiti Jacob Mamabolo Roodepoort	Mamabolo Attorneys		13 July 2022	
Hitler Nkoemakae Mola Burgersfort	Mola Attorneys	15 July 2022		
Msala Abraham Simelane Germiston	Simelane Attorneys		19 July 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Wayne Anthony Draper Germiston	Draper (Wayne) Attorney		19 July 2022	
Themba Austin Mashele Pretoria North	Mashel (T.A) Attorneys	19 July 2022	24 August 2021	
Conrad Barend Daniël Bester Alberton	Bester, Mey, Van Wyk and Van Der Westhuizen Inc. Attorneys	21 July 2022	4 November 2021	
Nyaradzo Muzah Pretoria	Muzah Attorneys		21 July 2022	
Nicole Christine Swart Pretoria	Swart (Nicole Christine) Inc.		26 July 2022	
Nkosinathi Trevor Nsele Johannesburg	Nsele Trevor Attorneys		28 July 2022	
Rendani Charles Maphari Pretoria	Maphari Attorneys		2 August 2022	
Jose Dana Verster Johannesburg	Verster (J.D) Attorneys	2 August 2022	16 November 2021	
Marinda Derman Johannesburg	Derman (Marinda) Attorneys		4 August 2022	
Mbulelo Templeton Mtabela Johannesburg	Mtabela Attorney		4 August 2022	
Ury Ngwanaletshaba Ratseke Rusloo	Ratseke Attorneys Inc.		8 August 2022	
Mpapi Abram Setsiba Alberton	Setsiba Attorneys		10 August 2022	
Phehello Janie Lukas Molise Vereeniging	Molise (Phehello) Attorneys	16 August 2022	18 November 2021	
Fortune Mekateko Molope Oatlands, Rosslyn	Molope Attorneys	16 August 2022	23 November 2021	
Lehodi Lesley Nkoana Pretoria	Nkoana (Lehodi) Attorneys		16 August 2022	
Solomon Bongani Sithole Germiston	Sithole (S.B) Inc. Attorneys		16 August 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Kebogile Richard Langa Johannesburg	Langa (Richard) Inc. Attorneys	23 August 2022	25 November 2021	
George Philippus Venter Pretoria	Venter (G.P) Attorneys		6 September 2022	
Morna Martina Mathopa Johannesburg	Mathopa-Sebushi Attorneys		8 September 2022	
Phineas Sebushi Johannesburg	Mathopa-Sebushi Attorneys		8 September 2022	
Mpiyakhe Justice Mafuwane Halfway House	Mafuwane (M J) Attorneys	14 September 2022		
Malesela Daniel Teffo Pretoria	Gauteng Division, Pretoria	16 September 2022		
Tshilidzi Macdonald Ratshivhombela Johannesburg	Ratshivhombela Attorneys Inc.		22 September 2022	
Anton Coetzee Boksburg	Thinane & Du Toit Attorneys	4 October 2022		
Morris Siphwe Machunu Ndlela Boksburg	Mpungose (N.R) Attorneys	4 October 2022		
Teboho Bennett Mtholo Sebokeng	Mtholo (T.B) Inc. Attorneys		4 October 2022	
Pheeha Samuel Padi Johannesburg	Padi (P.S) Attorneys		6 October 2022	
Enoldah Manamela Pretoria	Manamela Attorneys	11 October 2022		
Renier Botes Garsfontein	Botes (Renier) Attorneys		11 October 2022	
Frans Johannes Henning Alberton	Henning Attorneys		12 October 2022	
Graeme Etienne Polson Pretoria	Polsons Attorneys		14 October 2022	
Madoda Gabriel Nhlanhla Benoni	Sishi Inc. Attorneys		18 October 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Pieter Andries Hendrik Du Toit Sandton	Du Toit Schreiber Attorneys		18 October 2022	
Shaun Wilfried Schreiber Sandton	Du Toit Schreiber Attorneys		18 October 2022	
Stephen Mangolela Johannesburg	Mangolela (Stephen) Attorneys		23 October 2022	
Annéne Rebb Pretoria	Rebb Attorneys	25 October 2022		
Darren Philip Carpenter Krugersdorp	Geldenhuis, Van Ryneveld Inc. Attorneys		25 October 2022	
Keith Matlala Benoni	Matlala (Keith) Attorneys		27 October 2022	
Mabhoko Mathole Johannesburg	Mathole (Mabhoko) Attorneys		1 November 2022	
Jacobus Smith Erasmus			8 November 2022	
Sibusiso Mdluli Soweto	Mdluli (Sibusiso) Inc. Attorneys		8 November 2022	
Phumlani Protus Nkalanga Pretoria	Nkalanga Attorneys		10 November 2022	
Lekgotla Frans Mogale Roodepoort	Mogale (L.F) Attorneys		10 November 2022	
Renier Botes Garsfontein	Botes (Renier) Attorneys		11 November 2022	
Tshisamphiri Moses Tshitabane Pretoria	Tshitabane Attorneys	15 November 2022		
Mmachuene Beulah Moloto Polokwane	Moloto (M.B) Attorneys		15 November 2022	
Liezel Wethmar (Van Der Linde) Bapsfontein	Wethmar Attorneys	17 November 2022	1 March 2022	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Tom Tleane Johannesburg	Tleane (Tom Malesela) Inc. Attorneys		22 November 2022	
Qiniso Vukele Ruel Zwane Johannesburg	Madlamba Inc. Attorneys	22 November 2022	15 March 2022	
Stephen Mangolela Johannesburg	Mangolela (Stephen) Attorneys	23 November 2022	23 October 2022	
Mbengeni Andrew Lishivha Johannesburg	Lishivha (Andrew) Inc. Attorneys	24 November 2022	12 April 2022	
Neo Norah Malefo Mkhumbuza Midrand	Mkhumbuza Attorneys	24 November 2022	8 February 2022 Rule Nisi : 24 November 2022	
Kokoloane Cyril Pitjeng Florida	Pitjeng (K.C) Attorneys	24 November 2022	2 September 2021	
Manyapelo Jeremia Tsoku Meyerton	Tsoku Attorneys		24 November 2022	
Simon Nkuba Mokone Polokwane	Mokone & Mokone Attorneys	25 November 2022	4 December 2018	
Solani Phaniel Gudlhuza Orlando	Gudlhuza (S.P) Attorneys		6 December 2022	
Raymond Tonderayi Bombo	Non-Practising		14 December 2022	

STRIKINGS OUT & SUSPENSIONS JANUARY 2023 –

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Cornelius Modulathoko Kgaka Pretoria	Kgaka Inc. Attorneys	13 January 2023		
Wynand Breytenbach Pretoria	Breytenbach (Wynand) Attorneys		17 January 2023	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Karen Maria Faurie Centurion	Faurie (Karen) Attorneys		17 January 2023	
Rishikar Thulsie Pretoria	Thulsie Attorneys		19 January 2023	
Jacobus Marthinus Van Staden Pretoria	Van Stadens Attorneys	19 January 2023		
Isaac Mokgobi Roodepoort	Mokgobi Attorneys	20 January 2023	25 March 2020	
Tarquin Jonathan Bishop Bryanston	Bishop Inc. Attorneys	24 January 2023		
John Gino Adolph Pretoria	Adolph (J.G) Inc. Attorneys	24 January 2023		
Maria Eulalia De Freitas Salgado Johannesburg	Salgado Inc. Attorneys	24 January 2023		
Bonisiwe Makhosazane Sabela North Riding	Sabela Attorneys	26 January 2023		
Bonginkosi Dalingcebo Mndiyata Johannesburg	Mndiyata B.D Attorneys			30 January 2023
Louise Christine De Villiers Roodepoort	De Villiers & Bierman Attorneys		31 January 2023	
Johannes Hendrik Petzer Pretoria	Petzer (J.H) Inc. Attorneys	31 January 2023	10 May 2022	
Michelle Neethling Alberton	Von Hoesslin, Neethling Attorneys		1 February 2023	
Tiragalo Solomon Sejwane Roodepoort	Sejwane-Thuwe Attorneys		2 February 2023	
Gerhard Nothnagel Pretoria	Nothnagel Gerhard Inc.	14 February 2023	10 May 2022	
Timela Amos Kagisho Bapela Pretoria	Bapela Attorneys		14 February 2023	
Gareth James King Bryanston	Gishen (Louis) & Associates Attorneys		16 February 2023	

LIST OF STRUCK OFF & SUSPENDED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>FIRM</u>	<u>STRUCK OUT</u>	<u>SUSPENDED</u>	<u>INTERDICTED</u>
Darren Roger Sampson Germiston	Sampson (Darren) Attorneys		16 February 2023	
Mmabatho Olivia Moeketsi Pretoria	Moeketsi Attorneys	21 February 2023		
Songezo Nyila Johannesburg	Nyila Songezo Attorneys Inc.		22 February 2023	
Wynand Naude Johannesburg	Naude (Wynand) Inc. At- torneys		22 February 2023	
Lodwick Makgahlele Mashaba Bryanston	Mashaba (Makgahlela) Inc. Attorneys	27 February 2023		
Collin Ntulini Kempton Park	Ntulini Attorneys		7 March 2023	
Lethabo Mongezi Mabena Pretoria	Mabena M L Attorneys Inc.		7 March 2023	
Onkabetse Mosiane Nehemia Mogase Pretoria	Bezuidt Attorneys Inc		9 March 2023	
Mathule Jonas Matakanye Pretoria	Matakanye (M.J) Attorneys		14 March 2023	
Keitumetse Caroline Molefe Pretoria	Molefe Attorneys		14 March 2023	
Themba Benedict Langa Johannesburg	Langa Attorneys	31 March 2023		
Clara Maria De Kock Vanderbijlpark	De Kock (C.M) Attorneys		11 April 2023	
Nkosinathi Trevor Nsele Johannesburg	Nsele Trevor Attorneys	18 April 2023	28 July 2022	
Martinus Mhlongo Thembisa	Mhlongo M Incorporated		18 April 2023	
Greg De La Hunt Kempton Park	De La Hunt & Kamffer Inc		20 April 2023	
Danelle Kamffer Kempton Park	De La Hunt & Kamffer Inc		20 April 2023	
Judy Maseeiso Halles Pretoria	Joubert Reinier Francois Inc.		20 April 2023	

UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

AD HOC TRAINING		
<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WORKSHOP</u>
All Provinces (Centralised in Western Cape)	03 – 07 July 2023	Ad Hoc Judges Seminar
DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATES		
<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WORKSHOP</u>
Free State (Welkom)	03 – 06 July 2023	DCM56: Civil Court Skills Cost Awards
Kwa Zulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	05 – 06 July 2023	DCM57: Criminal Court Skills Conducting a Trial - Overview of the Process
Gauteng	05 – 06 July 2023	DCM58: Civil Court Skills Costs
Gauteng	10 – 13 July 2023	DCM59 Children's Court Skills Parental Responsibilities and Rights
Free State (Bloemfontein)	10 – 13 July 2023	DCM60: Criminal Court Skills Ability of the Accused to Follow Proceedings – Sections 77 – 79 Act 51 of 1977
Gauteng	18 – 19 July 2023	DCM61: Civil Court Skills Judgement Writing
Gauteng	20 – 21 July 2023	DCM62: Family Court Skills Gender Based Violence and Femicide
Western Cape	24 – 28 July 2023	DCM138: Family Court Skills Domestic Violence Act
Eastern Cape (Mthatha)	19 – 21 July 2023	DCM64: Equality Court Skills PEPUDA
Eastern Cape Region 1 (PE & EL)	17 – 19 July 2023	DCM65: Civil Court Skills PAIA, PAJA and POPIA
Mpumalanga	17 – 20 July 2023	DCM66: Criminal Court Skills Search and all other Warrants, Cyber Crimes Act 19 of 2023, Record Keeping in a Criminal Trial



UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WORKSHOP</u>
Kwa Zulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	18 – 20 July 2023	DCM67: Criminal Court Skills Sentencing and Ancillary Orders
Eastern Cape Region 2 (Mthatha)	25 – 26 July 2023	DCM69: Civil Court Skills Law of Delict
Gauteng	26 – 27 July 2023	DCM70: Criminal Court Skills Inquests
KwaZulu Natal (Durban)	31 July – 03 August 2023	DCM71: Children’s Court Skills Parental Rights and Responsibilities
Free State (Bloemfontein)	31 July – 10 August 2023	DCM72: Civil Court Skills National Credit Act: Debt Collection And Debt Reviews
Free State (Welkom)	01 – 03 August 2023	DCM73: Civil Court Skills
KwaZulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	02 - 03 August 2023	DCM74: Criminal Court Skills Hearsay Evidence
Gauteng	14 – 17 August 2023	DCM75: Children’s Court Skills National And Intercountry Adoptions
KwaZulu Natal (Durban)	14 – 15 August 2023	DCM76: Criminal Court Skills
Western Cape	14 – 29 August 2023	DCM77: Children’s’ Court Skills Child Justice Act
Northern Cape	14 – 17 August 2023	DCM78: Criminal Court Skills Dealing With Evidential Aspects In A Criminal Trial
KwaZulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	16 - 17 August 2023	DCM79: Children’s Court Skills
Limpopo	21 – 23 August 2023	DCM80: Family Court Skills Prevention And Treatment For Substance Abuse Act (Patsaa)
Gauteng	23 – 25 August 2023	DCM81: Equality Court Skills PEPUDA



UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WORKSHOP</u>
Free State (Bloemfontein)	21 – 24 August 2023	DCM82: Children’s Court Skills Children In Need Of Care And Protection
Mpumalanga	22 – 24 August 2023	DCM83: Equality Court Skills PEPUDA
KwaZulu Natal (Durban)	21 – 22 August 2023	DCM84: Civil Court Skills Record Keeping And Determination Of Issues Raised In Pleadings
Eastern Cape (Region 1)	21 – 25 August 2023	DCM85: Family Court Skills Gender Based Violence & Femicide Protection From Harassment Act
North West	21 – 24 August 2023	DCM86: Criminal Court Skills Applications: Plea Proceedings Conducting A Trial – Overview Of The Process Ability Of The Accused To Follow The Proceedings (S77 – 79 Of CPA)
Gauteng	23 - 24 August 2023	DCM87: CRIMINAL COURT SKILLS Section 77 – 79 Of The CPA
KwaZulu Natal (Durban)	28 August – 01 September 2023	DCM88: Family Court Skills Domestic Violence Act Continued
Gauteng	04 - 06 September 2023	DCM89: Family Court Skills Prevention And Treatment For Substance Abuse Act (PATSA)
Free State (Welkom)	05 – 06 September 2023	DCM90: Children’s Court Skills Adoptions
KwaZulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	04 – 07 September 2023	DCM91: Children’s Court Skills Children In Need Of Care And Protection

UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WORKSHOP</u>
Western Cape	11 – 14 September 2023	DCM92: Civil Court Skills Evictions
Eastern Cape Region 1 (East London)	11 – 13 September 2023	DCM93: Equality Court Skills PEPUDA
Free State (Bloemfontein)	12 – 14 September 2023	DCM94: Family Court Skills Maintenance Act
Mpumalanga	18 – 20 September 2023	DCM95: Civil Court Skills Caseflow Management And Constitutional Imperatives
Eastern Cape (Region 2)	18 – 21 September 2023	DCM96: Civil Court Skills Debt Collection
Limpopo	19 – 21 September 2023	DCM97: Civil Court Skills Judgment Writing
Gauteng	26 - 28 September 2023	DCM98: Criminal Court Skills Evidential Aspects/Judgment/Sentence And Orders
Western Cape	26 – 28 September 2023	DCM99: Criminal Court Skills Immigration, Extradition, Recording Of Foreign Evidence
Free State (Bloemfontein)	26 - 28 September 2023	DCM100: Civil Court Skills Application Procedure
KwaZulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	27 - 28 September 2023	DCM101: Children's Court Skills Child Justice Act





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