

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MAGISTRATES' COURT
RULES - JUNE/JULY 2009**

SECOND DRAFT

[] Expressions in **bold type in square brackets** indicate **omissions** from existing rules.

 Expressions underlined with a solid line indicate insertions into existing rules.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS RULES OF COURT

1.

[Rule 1 repealed by GN R of]

1A. Purpose and application of rules

(1) The purpose of these rules is to promote access to the courts and to ensure that the right to have disputes that can be resolved by the application of law by a fair public hearing before a court is given effect.

(2) These rules are to be applied so as to facilitate the expeditious handling of disputes and the minimization of costs involved.

(3) In order to promote access to the courts or when it is in the interest of justice to do so, a court may, at a conference convened in terms of section 54(1) of the Act, dispense with any provision of these rules and give directions as to the procedure to be followed by the parties so as to dispose of the action in the most expeditious and least costly manner.

(4) (a) With the exception of forms 2, 2B, 3, 5A and 5B which shall in all respects conform to the specimens, the forms contained in Annexure 1 may be used with such variation as circumstances require. Non-compliance with

this rule shall not in itself be a ground for exception but at any court in which a machine has been installed for the purpose of facilitating the issue of summonses, the clerk or registrar of the court may refuse to issue any summons purporting to be in the form of Form 2 , 2B or 3 but which does not comply with the prescribed requirements or to comply with a request contained in Form 5A or 5B.

(b) All process of the court for service or execution and all documents or copies to be filed of record other than documents or copies filed of record as documentary proof shall be on paper known as A4 standard paper of a size of approximately 210mm by 297 mm or on foolscap paper.

(5) A Saturday, Sunday or public holiday shall not, unless the contrary appears, be reckoned as part of any period calculated in terms of these rules.

(6) All distances shall be calculated over the shortest route reasonably available in the circumstances.

2. Definitions

(1) In these rules and in the forms annexed hereto, unless the context otherwise indicates-

(a) a word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear that meaning; and

(b) 'advocate' means a practising advocate duly admitted in terms of the Admission of Advocates Act, 1964 (Act No. 74 of 1964), and 'counsel' has a corresponding meaning;

'apply' means apply on motion and 'application' has a corresponding meaning;

'attorney' **[includes a law agent instructed by a party to act on his behalf and legally entitled so to act]** means a practising attorney duly admitted in terms of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No. 53 of 1979);

'clerk of the court' means a clerk of the court appointed under section 13 of the Act and includes an assistant clerk of the court so appointed;

['company' means an incorporated or registered company;]

'default judgment' means a judgment entered or given in the absence of the party against whom it is made;

'deliver' (except when a summons is served on the opposite party only, and in rule 9) means to file with the registrar or clerk of the court and serve a copy on the opposite party either by hand-delivery, registered post, or, where agreed between the parties or so ordered by court, by facsimile or electronic mail (in which instance the provisions of section 23 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002 will apply)), and 'delivery', 'delivered' and 'delivering' have corresponding meanings;

[Definition of 'deliver' substituted by GN R607 of 1989.]

'give security' includes the giving of a security bond either by the party with someone as his surety or by two or more other persons;

'messenger'

[Definition of 'messenger' deleted by GN R2409 of 1991.]

['money' includes all coined money, whether or not current in the Republic, and all bank-notes, bank-drafts, cheques, orders, warrants, or authorities for the payment of money;]

'notice' means notice in writing;

'pending case' means a case in which summons or notice of motion has been issued and which has not been withdrawn, discontinued or dismissed and in which judgment has not been entered or given;

'plaintiff', 'defendant', 'applicant', 'respondent' and 'party' include the attorney or counsel appearing for any such party and the officer of any local authority nominated by it for the purpose;

['property' includes everything animate or inanimate, corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, capable of being the subject of ownership;]

'registrar of the court' means a registrar of the court appointed under section 13A of the Act and includes an assistant registrar of the court so appointed;

'sheriff', means a person appointed in terms of section 2 of the Sheriffs Act, 1986 (Act No. 90 of 1986), and also a person appointed in terms of section 5 and section 6 of that Act as an acting sheriff and a deputy sheriff, respectively;

[Definition of 'sheriff' inserted by GN R2409 of 1991.]

"signature", includes an advanced electronic signature as defined and described in sections 1 and 13 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002), and this also applies to "sign", "signing" and "signed";

'the Act' means the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944);

['valuable security' includes any document which is the property of any person and which is the evidence of the ownership of any property or of the right to recover or receive any property].

[(2) A Saturday, Sunday or public holiday shall not, unless the contrary appears, be reckoned as part of any period calculated in terms of these rules.

(3) All distances shall be calculated over the shortest route reasonably available in the circumstances.]

[Subrule (2) substituted by GN R689 of 1976 and amended by GN R1338 of 1984.]

3. Duties of registrars and clerks of the court in civil matters

(1) The registrar or clerk shall sign (manually or by machining a facsimile of his/her signature) and issue all such process of the court as may be sued out by any person entitled thereto or, at the request of any party by whom process was sued out, to reissue such process after its return by the sheriff.

(2) The first document filed in a case or any application not relating to a then pending case shall be numbered by the registrar or clerk of the court with a consecutive number for the year during which it is filed.

(3) Every document afterwards served or delivered in such action or application or in any subsequent matter in continuation of any such application or action shall be marked with such number by the party delivering it and shall not be received by the registrar or clerk of the court until so marked.

(4) All documents delivered to the registrar or clerk of the court to be filed and any minutes made by the court shall be filed under the number of the respective action or application.

(5) Copies of such documents may be made by any person in the presence of the registrar or clerk of the court.

(6) The registrar or clerk of the court shall notify the plaintiff forthwith in writing-

_____ (a) _____ of the defendant's consent to judgment before the filing of any notice of intention to defend;

_____ (b) _____ of a defective memorandum of notice of intention to defend by a defendant who is not defended by an attorney and in what respect such notice is defective as envisaged by rule 12(2)(a); and

_____ (c) _____ of an application for a judgment by default having been refused.

(7)(a) The registrar or clerk of the court shall note on a certified copy of a judgment at the request of the party to whom such copy is issued-

_____ (i) _____ particulars of any other judgment by the court or any other court, stating which court, in that case; and

_____ (ii) _____ any costs incurred after judgment and payable by the judgment debtor.

(b) A second or further certified copy of a judgment may be issued upon the filing of an affidavit confirming the loss of the certified copy of a judgment which it is intended to replace.

(8) The registrar or clerk of the court shall assist litigants by explaining these rules of procedure and providing such further assistance as may be necessary in accordance with section 9(6)(b)(ii) of the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 31 of 2008).

(9)(a) The registrar of the regional court shall keep a register to be called the register of divorce cases, and shall enter therein –

_____ (i) _____ the number of the action; and

_____ (ii) _____ the names of the parties.

(b) The registrar shall also keep a daily index of all cases entered in the register of divorce cases.

(10) 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, except that no judicial officer shall write out any affidavit, pleading or process for any party or tax any bill of costs.

(11) When a court imposes upon a person any fine such person shall forthwith pay such fine to the registrar or clerk of the court.

3A. Registrar's and Clerk's Office Hours

Except on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays, the offices of the registrar or clerk of the court shall be open from 8:00 to 13:00 and from 14:00 to 16:00, save that, for the purpose of issuing any process or filing any document, other

than a notice of intention to defend, the offices shall be open from 8:00 to 13:00, and from 14:00 to 15:00. The registrar or clerk may in exceptional circumstances issue process and accept documents at any time, and shall do so when directed by a magistrate.

4.

[Rule 4 repealed by GN R of]

4A.

[Rule 4A repealed by GN R of .]

4B.

[Rule 4B repealed by GN R of .]

4C. Applications in terms of sections 57 and 58 of the Act

(1) The letter of demand referred to in sections 57 and 58 of the Act shall contain particulars about the nature and amount of the claim.

(2) A written request as referred to in section 59 of the Act shall be directed to the registrar or clerk of the court by means of Form 5A or 5B, as the case may be, supported by an affidavit containing such evidence as is necessary to satisfy the court that all requirements in law have been complied with.

(3) A consent to judgment in terms of section 58 of the Act shall be signed by the debtor and by two witnesses whose names are stated in full and whose addresses and telephone numbers are also given.

(4) Rules 12(5), (6), (6A) and (7) apply to a request for judgment in terms of sections 57 and 58 of the Act.

5. Summons

(1) Every person making a claim against any other person may, through the office of the registrar or clerk of the court, sue out a simple summons or a combined summons addressed to the sheriff directing the sheriff to inform the defendant among other things that, if defendant disputes the claim, and wishes to defend defendant shall-

(a) within the time stated in the summons, give notice of intention to defend;

(b) thereafter, if the summons is a combined summons, within twenty days after giving such notice, deliver a plea (with or without a claim in reconvention), or an exception, or an application to strike out.

(2) (a) In every case where the claim is not for a debt or liquidated demand the summons shall be as near as may be in accordance with Form 2B of Annexure 1, to which summons shall be annexed a statement of the material facts relied upon by the plaintiff in support of plaintiff's claim, which statement shall, amongst others, comply with rule 6.

(b) In every case where the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand the summons may be as near as may be in accordance with Form 2 of Annexure 1.

(3) (a)(i) Every summons shall be signed by the attorney acting for the plaintiff and shall bear an attorney's physical address, within fifteen kilometres of the courthouse, the attorney's postal address and, where available, the attorney's facsimile address and electronic mail address.

(ii) If no attorney is acting, it shall be signed by the plaintiff, who shall in addition append a physical address within fifteen kilometres of the courthouse at which plaintiff will accept service of all subsequent documents and notices in the suit, the plaintiff's postal address and, where available, plaintiff's facsimile address and electronic mail address.

(iii) The summons shall thereafter be signed and issued by the clerk or registrar of the court and shall bear the date of issue by the clerk or registrar as well as the case number allocated thereto.

(b) Plaintiff may indicate in the summons whether plaintiff is prepared to accept service of all subsequent documents and notices in the suit through any manner other than the physical address or postal address and, if so, shall state such preferred manner of service.

(c) If the action is defended the defendant may, at the written request of the plaintiff, deliver a consent in writing to the exchange or service by both parties

of subsequent documents and notices in the suit by way of facsimile or electronic mail.

(d) If the defendant refuses or fails to deliver the written consent as provided for in sub-paragraph (c), then the court may, on application by plaintiff, grant such consent, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just and appropriate in the circumstances.

(4) Every summons shall set forth-

(a) the surname and first names or initials of the defendant by which defendant is known to the plaintiff, defendant's residence or place of business and, where known, defendant's occupation and employment address and, if defendant is sued in any representative capacity, such capacity. The summons shall also state the defendant's gender, should defendant be a natural person;

(b) the full names, gender (if plaintiff be a natural person) and occupation and the residence or place of business of the plaintiff, and where plaintiff sues in a representative capacity, such capacity.

(5) Every summons shall include:

(a) a form of consent to judgment;

(b) a form of appearance to defend;

(c) a notice drawing the defendant's attention to the provisions of section 109 of the Act;

(d) a notice in which the defendant's attention is directed to the provisions of sections 57, 58, 65A and 65D of the Act in cases where the action is based on a debt as referred to in section 55 of the Act.

(6) The summons shall also:

(a) where the defendant is cited under the jurisdiction conferred upon the court by section 28(1)(d) of the Act, contain an averment that the whole cause of action arose within the district or region, and set out the particulars in support of such averment;

(b) where the defendant is cited under the jurisdiction conferred upon the court by section 28(1)(g) of the Act, contain an averment that the property concerned is situated within the district or region;

(c) also show any abandonment of part of the claim under section 38 of the Act and any set-off under section 39 of the Act.

(7) Where the plaintiff issues a simple summons in respect of a claim regulated by legislation the summons may contain a bare allegation of compliance with the legislation, but the declaration, if any, must allege full particulars of such compliance.

(8) A summons for rent under section 31 of the Act shall be in the form prescribed therefore in Annexure 1, Form 3.

(9) Where the plaintiff sues as cessionary the plaintiff shall indicate the name, address and description of the cedent at the date of cession as well as the date of the cession.

(10) A summons in which an order is sought to declare executable immovable property which is the home of the defendant shall contain a notice in the following form: 'The defendant's attention is drawn to section 26(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which accords to everyone the right to have access to adequate housing. Should the defendant claim that the order for eviction will infringe that right it is incumbent on the defendant to place information supporting that claim before the Court'.

(11) If a party fails to comply with any of the provisions of this rule, such summons shall be deemed to be an irregular step and the opposite party shall be entitled to act in accordance with rule 60A.

6.

[Rule 6 repealed by GN R of]

6A.. Rules relating to Pleadings generally

(1) Every pleading shall be signed by an attorney or, if a party is unrepresented, by that party.

(2) The title of the action describing the parties thereto and the number assigned thereto by the registrar or clerk of the court, shall appear at the head of each pleading: Provided that where the parties are numerous or the title lengthy and abbreviation is reasonably possible, it shall be so abbreviated.

(3) Every pleading shall be divided into paragraphs (including subparagraphs) which shall be consecutively numbered and shall, as nearly as possible, each contain a distinct averment.

(4) Every pleading shall contain a clear and concise statement of the material facts upon which the pleader relies for his or her claim, defence or answer to any pleading, as the case may be, with sufficient particularity to enable the opposite party to reply thereto.

(5) When in any pleading a party denies an allegation of fact in the previous pleading of the opposite party, he or she shall not do so evasively, but shall answer the point of substance.

(6) A party who in such party's pleading relies upon a contract shall state whether the contract is written or oral, when, where and by whom it was concluded, and if the contract is written a true copy thereof or of the part relied on in the pleading shall be annexed to the pleading.

(7) It shall not be necessary in any pleading to state the circumstances from which an alleged implied term can be inferred.

(8) A party claiming division, transfer or forfeiture of assets in divorce proceedings in respect of a marriage out of community of property, shall give details of the grounds on which such party claims entitlement to such division, transfer or forfeiture.

(9) A plaintiff suing for damages shall set them out in such manner as will enable the defendant reasonably to assess the quantum thereof: Provided that a plaintiff suing for damages for personal injury shall specify plaintiff's date of birth, the nature and extent of the injuries, and the nature,

effects and duration of the disability alleged to give rise to such damages, and shall as far as practicable separately state what amount, if any, is claimed for-

_____ (a) medical costs and hospital and other similar expenses and how these costs and expenses are made up;

_____ (b) pain and suffering, stating whether temporary or permanent and which injuries caused it;

_____ (c) disability in respect of-

_____ (i) the earning of income (stating the earnings lost to date and how the amount is made up and the estimated future loss and the nature of the work the plaintiff will in future be able to do);

_____ (ii) the enjoyment of amenities of life (giving particulars);

_____ and stating whether the disability concerned is temporary or permanent; and

_____ (d) disfigurement, with a full description thereof and stating whether it is temporary or permanent.

_____ (10) A plaintiff suing for damages resulting from the death of another shall state the date of birth of the deceased as well as that of any person claiming damages as a result of the death.

_____ (11) A party whose claim is founded on any cause of action arising out of or based on an agreement governed by legislation shall, in the party's declaration or statement of material facts relied upon by the plaintiff annexed to the summons as the case may be, state the nature and extent of plaintiff's compliance with the relevant provisions of such legislation.

(12) Where the plaintiff sues as cessionary the plaintiff shall indicate the name, address and description of the cedent at the date of cession as well as the date of the cession.

_____ (13) If a party fails to comply with any of the provisions of this rule, such pleading shall be deemed to be an irregular step and the opposite party shall be entitled to act in accordance with rule 60A.

7. Amendment of summons

(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a summons may before service be amended by the plaintiff as he or she may think fit.

(2) Any alteration or amendment of a summons before service and whether before or after issue, shall, before the summons is served, be initialed by the registrar or clerk of the court in the original summons, and, until so initialed, such alterations and amendments shall have no effect.

(3) (a) When no first name or initial or an incorrect or incorrectly spelt first name is or not all the first names of the defendant are reflected in the summons and the first name or initial or the correct or correctly spelt first name of the defendant is or all the first names of the defendant are furnished by the person on whom service of the summons was effected and such first name or initial or correct or correctly spelt first name is disclosed in the return of the sheriff **[on]** or all the first names of the defendant are so disclosed the registrar or clerk of the court may, at the request of the plaintiff and without notice to the defendant, insert such name or initial in the summons as being the name or initial of the defendant and such amendment shall for all purposes be considered as if it had been made before service of the summons.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) The provisions of rule 55A shall apply to the amendment of a summons after service.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R1449 of 1979 and substituted by GN R1139 of 1982.]

8. Sheriff of the Court

(1) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the process of the court shall be served or executed, as the case may be, through the sheriff.

[Subrule (1), previously subrule (2), renumbered and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Service or execution of process of the court shall be effected without any unreasonable delay, and the sheriff shall, in any case where resistance to the due service or execution of the process of the court has been met with or is reasonably anticipated, have power to call upon any member of the Force as defined in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958) to render him or her aid.

[Subrule (2), previously subrule (3), renumbered and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) The sheriff to whom process other than summonses is entrusted for service or execution shall in writing notify-

(a) the registrar or clerk of the court and the party who sued out the process that service or execution has been duly effected, stating the date and manner of service or the result of execution and return the said process to the registrar or clerk of the court; or

(b) the party who sued out the process that he or she has been unable to effect service or execution and of the reason for such inability, and return the said process to such party. The sheriff shall keep a record of any process so returned.

[Subrule (3), previously subrule (4), amended by GN R607 of 1989 and renumbered and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(4) When a summons is entrusted to the sheriff for service, the provisions of subrule (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable: Provided that the registrar or clerk of the court shall not be notified of the service and that the summons shall be returned to the party who sued out the summons.

[Subrule (4), previously subrule (4A), inserted by GN R607 of 1989 and renumbered and amended by GN R2409 of 1991 and by GN R959 of 1993.]

(5) In any court for which an officer of the Public Service has been appointed sheriff, the return of any process shall be deemed to have been properly effected if the said process is placed in a receptacle specially set apart for the attorney of that party in the office of the said sheriff.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(6) After service or attempted service of any process, notice or document, the sheriff, other than a sheriff who is an officer of the Public Service, shall specify the total amount of his or her charges on the original and all copies thereof and the amount of each of his or her charges separately on the return of service.

[Subrule (6) substituted by GN R1115 of 1974 and by GN R689 of 1976 and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(7) The Director-General of Justice shall by notice in the Gazette publish the name of every court for which a sheriff who is an officer of the Public Service has been appointed.

[Subrule (7) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

9. Service of process, notices and other documents

(1) A party requiring service of any process, notice or other document to be made by the sheriff shall **[deliver to him]** provide the sheriff with the original or a certified copy of such process, notice or document, together with as many copies thereof as there are persons to be served: Provided that the registrar or clerk of the court may, at the written request of the party requiring service, hand such process, notice or document and copies thereof to the sheriff.

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) **[or in the case of service by post]** or upon order of the court, process, notices or other documents shall not be served on a Sunday or public holiday.

(b) An interdict, a warrant of arrest, and a warrant of attachment of **[person or]** property under section 30bis of the Act may be executed on any day at any hour and at any place.

(3) All process shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, be served upon the person affected thereby by delivery of a copy thereof in one or other of the following manners:

(a) To the said person personally or to his or her duly authorised agent: Provided that where such person is a minor or a person under legal disability, service shall be effected upon the guardian, tutor, curator or the like of such minor or person under disability;

(b) at **[his]** the residence or place of business of the said person, guardian, tutor, curator or the like to some person apparently not less than 16 years of age and apparently residing or employed there;

['residence' for] For the purpose of this paragraph, when a building, other than an hotel, boarding –house, hostel or similar residential building, is occupied by more than one person or family, 'residence' or 'place of business' means that portion of the building occupied by the [defendant] person upon whom service is to be effected;

(c) at **[his]** the place of employment of the said person, guardian, tutor, curator or the like to some person apparently not less than 16 years of age and apparently in authority over him or her or, in the absence of such person in authority, to a person apparently not less than 16 years of age and apparently in charge at his or her place of employment;

(d) if the person so to be served has chosen a *domicilium citandi*, by delivering or leaving a copy thereof at the *domicilium* so chosen;

[(e) in the case of a body corporate at its local office, or principal place of business within the area of jurisdiction of the court concerned to a responsible employee thereof or in any other manner specially provided by law;]

(e) in the case of a corporation or company, by delivering a copy to a responsible employee thereof at its registered office or its principal place of business within the court's jurisdiction, or if there be no such employee willing to accept service, by affixing a copy to the main door of such office or place of business, or in any manner provided by law;

(f) [if the plaintiff or his or her authorised agent has given written instructions to the sheriff to serve by registered post, the process shall be so served;]

[(g)] in the case of a Minister, Deputy Minister or Administrator, in his official capacity, the State or provincial administration, at the Office of the State Attorney in Pretoria, or a branch of that Office which serves the area of jurisdiction of the court from which the process has been issued [:]

[Para. (g) inserted by GN R1115 of 1974 and substituted by GN R607 of 1989 and by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(g) where any partnership, firm or voluntary association is to be served, service shall be effected in the manner referred to in paragraph (ii) at the place of business of such partnership, firm or voluntary association and if such partnership, firm or voluntary association has no place of business, service shall be effected on a partner, the proprietor or the chairman or secretary of the committee or other managing body of such association, as the case may be, in one of the manners set forth in this rule;

(h) in the case of two or more persons sued in their capacity as trustees of an insolvent estate, liquidators of a company, executors, curators or guardians, when service may be effected by delivery to any one of them in any manner [hereinbefore] herein prescribed;

(i) in the case of a syndicate, unincorporated company, club, society, church, public institution or public body, when service may be effected by delivery at the local office or place of business of such body or, if there be none such, by service on the [chairman] chairperson or secretary or similar officer thereof in any manner [hereinbefore] herein prescribed;

(j) to any agent or attorney who is duly authorised in writing to accept service on behalf of the person upon whom service is to be effected in any applicable manner herein prescribed;

(k) where a local authority or statutory body is to be served, on the town clerk or assistant town clerk or mayor of such local authority or the secretary or similar officer or member of the board or committee of such body, or in any manner provided by law:

Provided that where such service has been effected in the manner prescribed by paragraphs (b), (c), (e) or **(g) (f)**, the sheriff shall indicate in the return of service of the process the name of the person to whom it has been delivered and the capacity in which such person stands in relation to the person, corporation, company, body corporate or institution affected by the process and where such service has been effected in the manner prescribed by paragraphs (b), (c) or **[or (f)] (d)**, the court **[or clerk of the court, as the case may be]** may, if there is reason to doubt whether the process served has come to the actual knowledge of the person to be served, and in the absence of satisfactory evidence, treat such service as invalid:

Provided further that, subject to the provisions of subrule (9), service of any process through which a divorce action is instituted shall only be effected by the Sheriff on the defendant personally.

(aA) Where the person to be served with any document initiating application proceedings is already represented by an attorney of record such document may be served upon such attorney by the party initiating such proceedings.

(4) (a) The sheriff shall, on demand by the person upon or against whom process is served, exhibit to that person the original or certified copy of the process.

(b) It shall be the duty of the sheriff or other person serving the process or documents to explain the nature and contents thereof to the person upon whom service is being effected and to state in his or her return or affidavit or on the signed receipt that he or she has done so.

(5) Where the person to be served keeps his residence or place of business closed and thus prevents the sheriff from serving the process, it shall be sufficient service to affix a copy thereof to the outer or principal door or security gate of such residence or place of business or to place such copy in the post box at such residence or place of business.

[(8)] (6) Service of an interpleader summons where claim is made to any property attached under process of the court may be made upon the attorney **[of record]** (if any) of the party to be served.

[(9)] (7) Where two or more persons are to be served with the same process, service shall be effected upon each, except-

(a) in the case of a partnership, when service may be effected by delivery at the office or place of business of such partnership, or if there be none such, then by service on any member of such partnership in any manner **[hereinbefore]** herein prescribed;

(b) in the case of two or more persons sued in their capacity as trustees of an insolvent estate, liquidators of a company, executors, curators or guardians, when service may be effected by delivery to any one of them in any manner **[hereinbefore]** herein prescribed;

(c) in the case of a syndicate, unincorporated company, club, society, church, public institution or public body, when service may be effected by delivery at the local office or place of business of such body or, if there be none such, by service on the **[chairman]** chairperson or secretary or similar officer thereof in any manner **[hereinbefore]** herein prescribed.

[(10)] (8) Service of a subpoena on a witness may be effected at a reasonable time before attendance is required in any manner hereinbefore prescribed **[but need not be effected through the sheriff]**.

[(11)] (9) (a) Service of any notice, request, statement or other document which is not process of the court may be effected by delivery by hand at the address for service given in the summons or appearance to defend (as the case may be) or by sending it by registered post to the postal address so given[.]: Provided that, subject to the provisions of rules 5 and 13, service of such notice, request, statement or other document may be effected by sending it by facsimile or electronic mail to the facsimile address or electronic mail address given in the summons or notice of intention to defend (as the case may be).

(b) An address for service **[or]**, postal address, facsimile address or electronic address so given may be changed by the delivery of notice of a new address and thereafter service may be effected as aforesaid at such new address.

(c)(i) Service by registered post under this subrule shall, until the contrary appears, be deemed to have been effected at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the fourth day after the postmarked date upon the receipt for registration.

(ii) The provisions of section 23 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002) are applicable to service by facsimile or electronic mail.

(d) Service under this subrule need not be effected through the sheriff.

[(12)] (10) Subject to the provisions of rule 9A, where the court is satisfied that service cannot be effected in any manner **[hereinbefore]** herein prescribed and that the action is within its jurisdiction, it may make an order allowing service to be effected by the person and in the manner specified in such order.

[(13)] (11) Where service of an ex parte order calling upon the respondent to show cause at a time stated or limited in the order or of an interpleader summons is to be effected upon any party, service of such ex parte order or interpleader summons shall be effected-

(a) in the case where the party to be so served is the State, at least 20 days;

or

(b) in the case where any other party is to be served, at least 10 days,

before the time specified in such ex parte order or interpleader summons for the appearance of such party.

[(14)] (12) Except where otherwise provided, notice of any application to the court shall be served-

(a) in the case where the party to be served is the State or a servant of the State in his or her official capacity, at least 20 days; or

(b) in the case of any other party, at least 10 days,

before the day appointed for the hearing of the application, but the court may on cause shown reduce such period.

(13) Service of any process of the court or of any document in a foreign country shall be effected-

_____ (a) by any person who is, according to a certificate of-

_____ (i) the head of any South African diplomatic or consular mission, any person in the administrative or professional division of the public service serving at a South African diplomatic or consular mission or trade office abroad;

_____ (ii) any foreign diplomatic or consular officer attending to the service of process or documents on behalf of the Republic in such country;

_____ (iii) any diplomatic or consular officer of such country serving in the Republic; or

_____ (iv) any official signing as or on behalf of the head of the department dealing with the administration of justice in that country,

authorised under the law of such country to serve such process or document;
or

_____ (b) by any person referred to in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a), if the law of such country permits him or her to serve such process or document or if there is no law in such country prohibiting such service and the authorities of that country have not interposed any objection thereto.

_____ (14) Service of any process of the court or of any document in Australia, Botswana, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Spain, Swaziland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe may, notwithstanding the provisions of subrule (12), also be effected by an attorney, solicitor, notary public or other legal practitioner in the country concerned who is under the law of that country authorised to serve process of court or documents and in the state concerned who is under the law of that state authorised to serve process of court or documents.

_____ (15) (a) Any process of court or document to be served in a foreign country shall be accompanied by a sworn translation thereof into an official language of that country or part of that country in which the process or document is to be served, together with a certified copy of the process or document and such translation.

_____ (b) Any process of court or document to be served as provided in subrule (13), shall be delivered to the registrar or the clerk of the court, as the case may be.

_____ (c) Any process of court or document delivered to the registrar or clerk of the court, as the case may be, in terms of paragraph (b) shall be transmitted by him or her together with the translation referred to in paragraph (a), to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs or to a destination indicated by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, for service in the foreign country concerned. The registrar or clerk of the court shall satisfy himself or herself that the process of court or document allows a sufficient period for service to be effected in good time.

(16) Service shall be proved in one of the following manners:

(a) Where service has been effected by the sheriff; by the return of service of such sheriff;

(b) where service has not been effected by the sheriff, nor in terms of subrule (13) or (14), by an affidavit of the person who effected service, or in the case of service on an attorney or a member of his or her staff, the Government of the Republic, the Administration of any Province or on any Minister, Premier, or any other officer of such Government or Administration, in his or her capacity as such, by the production of a signed receipt therefor.

(16A) (a) The document which serves as proof of service shall, together with the served process of court or document, without delay be furnished to the person at whose request service was effected.

(b) The said person shall file each such document on behalf of the person who effected service with the registrar when-

(i) he or she sets the matter in question down for any purpose;

(ii) it comes to his or her knowledge in any manner that the matter is being defended;

(iii) the registrar requests filing;

(iv) his or her mandate to act on behalf of a party, if he or she is a legal practitioner, is terminated in any manner.

(17) Service of any process of court or document in a foreign country shall be proved-

(a) by a certificate of the person effecting service in terms of paragraph (a) of subrule (13) or subrule (14) in which he or she identifies himself or herself, states that he or she is authorised under the law of that country to serve process of court or documents therein and that the process of court or document in question has been served as required by the law of that country and sets forth the manner and the date of such service: Provided that the certificate of a person referred to in subrule (14) shall be duly authenticated; or

_____ (b) by a certificate of the person effecting service in terms of paragraph (b) of subrule (13) in which he or she states that the process of court or document in question has been served by him or her, setting forth the manner and date of such service and affirming that the law of the country concerned permits him or her to serve process of court or documents or that there is no law in such country prohibiting such service and that the authorities of that country have not interposed any objection thereto.

_____ (18) Whenever any process has been served within the Republic by a sheriff outside the jurisdiction of the court from which it was issued, the signature of such sheriff upon the return of service shall not require authentication by the sheriff.

_____ (19) Whenever the court is not satisfied as to the effectiveness of the service, it may order such further steps to be taken as to it seems meet.

_____ (20) Whenever a request for the service on a person in the Republic of any civil process or citation is received from a State, territory or court outside the Republic and is transmitted to the registrar or clerk of the court, as the case may be, in terms of any applicable law, the registrar or clerk shall transmit to the sheriff or a sheriff or any person appointed by a magistrate of the court concerned for service of such process or citation-

_____ (a) two copies of the process or citation to be served; and

_____ (b) two copies of a translation in English of such process or citation if the original is in any other language.

_____ (21) Service shall be effected by delivering to the person to be served one copy of the process or citation to be served and one copy of the translation (if any) thereof in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

_____ (22) After service has been effected the sheriff or the person appointed for the service of such process or citation shall return to the registrar or the clerk of court concerned one copy of the process or citation together with-

_____ (a) proof of service, which shall be by affidavit made before a magistrate, justice of the peace or commissioner of oaths by the person by whom service has been effected and verified, in the case of service by the

sheriff, by the certificate and seal of office of such sheriff or, in the case of service by a person appointed by the magistrate of the court concerned, by the certificate and seal of office of the registrar or clerk of the court concerned; and

(b) particulars of charges for the cost of effecting such service.

(23) The particulars of charges for the cost of effecting service under subrule (20) shall be submitted to the taxing officer of the court concerned, who shall certify the correctness of such charges or other amount payable for the cost of effecting service.

(24) The registrar or clerk concerned shall, after effect has been given to any request for service of civil process or citation, return to the Director-General of Justice-

(a) the request for service referred to in subrule (20);

(b) the proof of service together with a certificate in accordance with Form 63 of the Annexure 1 duly sealed with the seal of the court concerned for use out of the jurisdiction; and

(c) the particulars of charges for the cost of effecting service and the certificate, or copy thereof, certifying the correctness of such charges.

9A. Edictal Citation and Substituted Service

(1) (a) Save by leave of the court no process or document whereby proceedings are instituted shall be served outside the Republic.

(b) If service of process or document whereby proceedings are instituted cannot be effected in any manner prescribed in rule 9, or if process or a document whereby proceedings are instituted is to be served outside the Republic, the person desiring to obtain leave to effect service may apply for such leave to a presiding officer, who may consider the application in chambers.

(2) Any person desiring to obtain such leave shall make application to the court setting forth concisely the nature and extent of his or her claim, the

grounds upon which it is based and upon which the court has jurisdiction to entertain the claim and also the manner of service which the court is asked to authorise. If the manner of service is other than personal service, the application shall further set forth the last-known whereabouts of the person to be served and the inquiries made to ascertain his or her present whereabouts. Upon such application the court may make such order as to the manner of service as to it seems meet and shall further order the time within which notice of intention to defend is to be given or any other step that is to be taken by the person to be served. Where service by publication is ordered, it may be in a form as near as may be in accordance with Form 4 of the Annexure 1, approved and signed by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(3) Any person desiring to obtain leave to effect service inside or outside the Republic of any document other than one whereby proceedings are instituted, may either make application for such leave in terms of subrule (2) or request such leave at any hearing at which the court is dealing with the matter, in which latter event no papers need be filed in support of such request, and the court may act upon such information as may be given from the bar or given in such other manner as it may require, and may make such order as to it seems meet.

10.

[Rule 10 repealed by GN R of]

11. Judgment by consent

(1) Save for actions for relief in terms of the Divorce Act, 1979 (Act No. 70 of 1979), or nullity of marriage, [A] a defendant may before [entry of appearance] delivering notice of intention to defend consent to judgment-

(a) by signing the form of consent endorsed on the original summons;

(b) by lodging with the registrar or the clerk of the court the copy of the summons served upon him or her with the form of consent endorsed thereon duly signed by him or her; or

(c) by lodging with the registrar or clerk of the court a consent in a similar form duly signed by him or her and by 2 witnesses whose names are stated in full and whose addresses and telephone numbers are also given.

(2) Where a defendant so consents before instructions for service have been given to the sheriff, it shall not be necessary to serve the summons, and the defendant shall not be **[chargeable with]** obliged to pay fees for service.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 58 of the Act a defendant so consenting before the expiration of the time **[limited for appearance]** within which to file notice of intention to defend shall not be **[chargeable with]** obliged to pay judgment charges.

[Subrule (3) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

(4) A defendant may, after **[entry of appearance]** delivering notice of intention to defend, save for actions for relief in terms of the Divorce Act, 1979 (Act No. 70 of 1979), or nullity of marriage, consent to judgment by delivering a consent similar in form to that endorsed on the summons and such consent shall be signed by the defendant or by his or her attorney **[of record]**.

(5) If the defendant's consent is for less than the amount claimed in the summons, he or she may **[enter an appearance to defend]** file notice of intention to defend or may continue his or her defence as to the balance of the claim. Notwithstanding a judgment upon such consent, the action may proceed as to such balance, and it shall be in all subsequent respects an action for such balance.

(6) When a defendant has consented to judgment, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, subject to the provisions of section 58 of the Act and rule 12 (5), (6) and (7), enter judgment in terms of the defendant's consent: Provided that where such consent to judgment is contained in defendant's plea, the registrar or clerk of the court shall refer the matter to the court and the court may thereupon exercise its powers under rule 12 (7).

[Subrule (6) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

12. Judgment by default

(1) (a) If a defendant has failed to **[enter appearance]** file notice of intention to defend within the time **[limited therefor by]** stated in the summons or before the lodgment of the request hereinafter mentioned, and has not consented to judgment, the plaintiff may lodge with the clerk or registrar of the court a written request, in duplicate, together with the original summons and the return of service, for judgment against such defendant for-

(i) any sum not exceeding the sum claimed in the summons or for other relief so claimed;

(ii) the costs of the action; and

(iii) interest at the rate specified in the summons to the date of payment or, if no rate is specified, at the rate prescribed under section 1(2) of the Prescribed Rate of Interest Act, 1975 (Act No. 55 of 1975).

[Sub-para. (iii) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and substituted by GN R2222 of 1978 and by GN R391 of 7 March 1986.]

[Para. (a) amended by GN R607 of 1989.]

(b) (i) If the defendant has **[entered appearance to defend]** filed notice of intention to defend but has failed to deliver a plea within the time **[limited by]** prescribed under rule **[19]** 17 or within any extended time allowed, the plaintiff may deliver a notice in writing calling upon the defendant to deliver a plea within five days of the receipt of such notice, and, on failure of the defendant to deliver his or her plea within that period or within such further period as may be agreed between the parties, he or she shall be in default with such plea, and ipso facto barred.

(ii) The plaintiff may then lodge with the registrar or clerk of the court a written request for judgment in the same manner as when the defendant has failed to **[enter appearance]** deliver notice of intention to defend.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991 and substituted by GN R1844 of 1 October 1993.]

(c) When the defendant has failed to **[enter appearance]** file notice of intention to defend or, having **[entered appearance]** filed such notice, has failed to deliver a plea within the period specified in the notice delivered to him or her in terms of paragraph (b) and the plaintiff has in either case lodged a request for judgment, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, **[subject to]** process the request in terms of the provisions of subrules (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (6A) and (7), **[enter judgment in terms of the plaintiff's request and if the request for judgment was lodged in duplicate]** and notify the plaintiff of the outcome of the request by returning **[to him]** the duplicate copy duly endorsed as to the result and the date thereof.

(d) When a defendant has **[entered an appearance]** filed notice of intention to defend but has failed to deliver a plea within the period specified in the notice delivered to him or her in terms of paragraph (b) and the registrar or clerk of the court has entered judgment in terms of a request lodged by the plaintiff, costs shall be taxed as if it had been a defended action.

(e) If the original summons cannot be filed together with the request for judgment as required by paragraph (a), the plaintiff may-

(i) file with the registrar or clerk of the court a copy or duplicate original of the summons **[on which the following certificate has been affixed by the plaintiff:**

'I hereby certify that court fees have been paid on the original summons of which this is a copy or duplicate original' (as the case may be),] and a copy of the signed return of service received from the sheriff; and

(ii) file **[a statement]** an affidavit together with the above-mentioned documents stating the reasons why the original summons and return of service cannot be filed.

[Para. (e) added by GN R1844 of 1 October 1993.]

(2) (a) If it appears to the registrar or clerk of the court that the defendant intends to defend the action but that his or her **[entry of appearance]** notice of intention to defend is defective, in that **[the memorandum thereof]** such notice-

- (i) has not been properly delivered; or
- (ii) has not been properly signed; or
- (iii) does not set out the postal address of the person signing it or an address for service as provided in rule 13; or
- (iv) exhibits any two or more of such defects or any other defect of form,

He or she shall not enter judgment against the defendant unless the plaintiff has delivered written notice to the defendant calling upon him or her to deliver **[a memorandum of entry of appearance]** a notice of intention to defend in due form within 5 days of the receipt of such notice.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Such notice shall set out in what respect the defendant's **[entry of appearance]** notice of intention to defend is defective.

(c) On failure of the defendant to deliver **[a memorandum of entry of appearance]** a notice of intention to defend as provided in paragraph (a), the plaintiff may lodge with the registrar or clerk of the court a written request for judgment in default of due **[entry of appearance]** notice of intention to defend.

[(3) Judgment in default of appearance to defend shall not be entered in an action in which the summons has been served by registered post unless the acknowledgement of receipt referred to in rule 9 (15) (a) has been filed by the sheriff with his return of service.]

(3) When a claim is for a debt or liquidated amount in money and the defendant has failed to deliver notice of intention to defend or, having delivered notice of intention to defend, has failed to deliver a plea within the

period specified in the notice delivered in terms of sub-rule (1)(b)(i) and the plaintiff has in either case lodged a request for judgment, the registrar or clerk of the court may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2), (4), (5), (6) and (6A) grant judgment or refer the matter to the court in terms of rule 12(7).

(4) The registrar or clerk of the court shall refer to the court any request for judgment for an unliquidated amount and the plaintiff shall furnish to the court evidence either oral or by affidavit of the nature and extent of the claim. The court shall thereupon assess the amount recoverable by the plaintiff and shall give an appropriate judgment.

(5) The registrar or clerk of the court shall refer to the court any request for judgment on a claim founded on any cause of action arising out of or based on an agreement governed by the **[Hire Purchase Act (Act 36 OF 1942)]** National Credit Act (Act No. 34 of 2005), or the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No.75 of 1980), and the court shall thereupon make such order or give such judgment as it may deem fit.

[Subrule (5) substituted by GN R1261 of 1991.]

(6) If the action be on a liquid document or any written agreement the plaintiff shall **[before judgement]** together with the request for default judgment file **[of record]** the original of such document **[duly stamped]** or the original written agreement or an affidavit setting out reasons to the satisfaction of the court or the registrar or clerk of the court, as the case may be, why such original cannot or should not be filed.

(6A) If a claim is founded on any cause of action arising out of or based on legislation, then the plaintiff shall together with the request for default judgment file of record evidence to the satisfaction of the court confirming compliance with the provisions of such legislation.

(7) The registrar or clerk of the court may refer to the court any request for judgment and the court may thereupon-

(a) if a default judgment be sought, call upon the plaintiff to produce such evidence either written or oral in support of his or her claim as it may deem necessary;

(b) if a judgment by consent be sought, call upon the plaintiff to produce evidence to satisfy the court that the consent has been signed by the defendant and is a consent to the judgment sought;

(c) give judgment in terms of plaintiff's request or for so much of the claim as has been established to its satisfaction;

(d) give judgment in terms of defendant's consent;

(e) refuse judgment; or

(f) make such other order as may be just.

(8) When one or more of several defendants in an action consent to judgment or fail to **[enter appearance]** file notice of intention to defend or to deliver a plea, judgment may be entered against the defendant or defendants who have consented to judgment or are in default, and the plaintiff may proceed on such judgment without prejudice to his or her right to continue the action against another defendant or other defendants.

(9) Judgment shall be entered by making a minute of record thereof.

13. Notice of Intention to Defend

(1) The defendant in every civil action shall be allowed ten days after service of summons on defendant within which to deliver a notice of intention to defend, either personally or through defendant's attorney: Provided that the days between 16 December and 15 January, both inclusive, shall not be counted in the time allowed within which to deliver a notice of intention to defend.

(2) In an action against any Minister, Deputy Minister, Provincial Premier, officer or servant of the State, in such official capacity, the State or the administration of a province, the time allowed for delivery of notice of intention to defend shall not be less than 20 days after service of summons, unless the court has specially authorised a shorter period.

(3) (a) When a defendant delivers notice of intention to defend, defendant shall therein give defendant's full physical residential or business

address, postal address and where available, facsimile address and electronic mail address, and shall also indicate and select therein the preferred address for the service on defendant thereat of all documents in such action, and service thereof at the address so given shall be valid and effectual, except where by any order or practice of the court personal service is required: Provided that the physical address given by defendant in the notice of intention to defend shall be an address situated within fifteen kilometres of the courthouse.

(b) Defendant shall indicate in the notice of intention to defend whether defendant is prepared to accept service of all subsequent documents and notices in the suit through any manner other than the physical address or postal address and, if so, shall state such preferred manner of service.

(c) The plaintiff may, at the written request of the defendant, deliver a consent in writing to the exchange or service by both parties of subsequent documents and notices in the suit by way of facsimile or electronic mail.

(d) If the plaintiff refuses or fails to deliver the written consent as provided for in sub-paragraph (c), then the court may, on application by defendant, grant such consent, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just and appropriate in the circumstances.

(4) A party shall not by reason of delivery of notice of intention to defend be deemed to have waived any right to object to the jurisdiction of the court or to any irregularity or impropriety in the proceedings.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subrules (1) and (2) a notice of intention to defend may be delivered even after expiration of the period specified in the summons or the period specified in subrule (2), before default judgment has been granted: Provided that the plaintiff shall be entitled to costs if the notice of intention to defend was delivered after the plaintiff had lodged the application for judgment by default.

14. Summary Judgment

(1) Where the defendant has delivered notice of intention to defend, the plaintiff may apply to court for summary judgment on each of such claims in the summons as is only-

- _____ (a) on a liquid document;
- _____ (b) for a liquidated amount in money;
- _____ (c) for delivery of specified movable property; or
- _____ (d) for ejectment;

together with any claim for interest and costs.

_____ (2) The plaintiff shall within 15 days after the date of delivery of notice of intention to defend, deliver notice of application for summary judgment, together with an affidavit made by plaintiff or by any other person who can swear positively to the facts verifying the cause of action and the amount, if any, claimed and stating that in his or her opinion there is no bona fide defence to the action and that notice of intention to defend has been delivered solely for the purpose of delay. If the claim is founded on a liquid document a copy of the document shall be annexed to such affidavit and the notice of application for summary judgment shall state that the application will be set down for hearing on a stated day not being less than 10 days from the date of the delivery thereof.

_____ (3) Upon the hearing of an application for summary judgment the defendant may-

_____ (a) give security to the plaintiff to the satisfaction of the registrar or clerk of the court for any judgment including costs which may be given, or

_____ (b) satisfy the court by affidavit (which shall be delivered before noon on the court day but one preceding the day on which the application is to be heard) or with the leave of the court by oral evidence of himself or herself or of any other person who can swear positively to the fact that defendant has a bona fide defence to the action; such affidavit or

evidence shall disclose fully the nature and grounds of the defence and the material facts relied upon therefor.

(4) No evidence may be adduced by the plaintiff otherwise than by the affidavit referred to in subrule (2), nor may either party cross-examine any person who gives evidence orally or on affidavit: Provided that the court may put to any person who gives oral evidence such questions as it deems fit.

(5) If the defendant does not find security or satisfy the court as provided in paragraph (b) of subrule (3), the court may enter summary judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

(6) If on the hearing of an application made under this rule it appears-

(a) that any defendant is entitled to defend and any other defendant is not so entitled; or

(b) that the defendant is entitled to defend as to part of the claim, the court shall-

(i) give leave to defend to a defendant so entitled thereto and give judgment against the defendant not so entitled; or

(ii) give leave to defend to the defendant as to part of the claim and enter judgment against him or her as to the balance of the claim, unless such balance has been paid to the plaintiff; or

(iii) make both orders mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(7) If the defendant finds security or satisfies the court as provided in subrule (3), the court shall give leave to defend, and the action shall proceed as if no application for summary judgment had been made.

(8) Leave to defend may be given unconditionally or subject to such terms as to security, time for delivery of pleadings, or otherwise, as the court deems fit.

(8A) Where delivery of a declaration is required by these rules and the court, when giving leave to defend in terms of this rule, has not made an order for the delivery of such declaration within a specified time, such declaration shall be delivered within 20 days of the date leave to defend has been given.

(9) The court may at the hearing of such application make such order as to costs as to it may seem just: Provided that if-

(a) the plaintiff makes an application under this rule, where the case is not within the terms of subrule (1) or where the plaintiff, in the opinion of the court, knew that the defendant relied on a contention which would entitle him or her to leave to defend, the court may order that the action be stayed until the plaintiff has paid the defendant's costs; and may further order that such costs be taxed as between attorney and client; and

(b) in any case in which summary judgment was refused and in which the court after trial gives judgment for the plaintiff substantially as prayed, and the court finds that summary judgment should have been granted had the defendant not raised a defence which in its opinion was unreasonable, the court may order the plaintiff's costs of the action to be taxed as between attorney and client.

14A. Provisional Sentence

(1) Where by law any person may be summoned to answer a claim made for provisional sentence, proceedings shall be instituted by way of a summons as near as may be in accordance with Form 2A of Annexure 1, calling upon such person to pay the amount claimed or failing such payment to appear personally or by practitioner upon a day named in such summons not being less than 10 days after the service upon him or her of such summons, to admit or deny his or her liability.

[Sub-s. (1) amended by GN R625 of 1994.]

(2) Such summons shall be issued by the registrar or clerk of the court and the provisions of rule **[6]** 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) Copies of all documents upon which the claim is founded shall be annexed to the summons and served with it.

(4) The plaintiff shall set down the case for hearing not later than three days before the day upon which it is to be heard.

(5) (a) Upon the day named in the summons the defendant may appear personally or by a practitioner to admit or deny his or her liability or may, not later than three days before the day upon which he or she is called upon to appear in court, deliver an affidavit setting forth the grounds upon which he or she disputes liability.

(b) In such event the plaintiff shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity of replying thereto.

(6) If at the hearing the defendant admits his or her liability or if he or she has previously filed with the clerk of the court an admission of liability signed by himself or herself and witnessed by an attorney acting for him or her and not acting for the opposite party, or, if not so witnessed, verified by affidavit, the court may give final judgement against him or her.

(7) The court may hear oral evidence as to the authenticity of the defendant's signature, or that of his or her agent, to the document upon which claim for provisional sentence is founded or as to the authority of the defendant's agent.

(8) (a) Should the court refuse provisional sentence it may order the defendant to file a plea within a stated time and may make such order as to the costs of the proceedings as to it may seem just.

(b) Thereafter the provisions of these rules as to pleading and the further conduct of trial actions shall mutatis mutandis apply.

(9) The plaintiff shall on demand furnish the defendant with security *de restituendo* to the satisfaction of the registrar or clerk of the court, against payment of the amount due under the judgment.

(10) Any person against whom provisional sentence has been granted may enter into the principal case only if he or she shall have satisfied the amount of the judgment of provisional sentence and costs, or if the plaintiff on demand fails to furnish due security in terms of subrule (9).

(11) (a) A defendant entitled and wishing to enter into the principal case shall, within two months of the grant of provisional sentence, deliver

notice of his or her intention to do so, and he or she shall deliver a plea within 10 days thereafter.

(b) Failing such notice or such plea the provisional sentence shall *ipso facto* become a final judgment and the security given by the plaintiff shall lapse.

[Rule 14A inserted by GN R498 of 1994.]

15.

[Rule 15 repealed by GN R of]

15A. Declaration

(1) In all actions in which the plaintiff has issued a simple summons and the defendant has delivered a notice of intention to defend, the plaintiff shall, within fifteen days after receipt of the notice of intention to defend, deliver a declaration.

(2) The declaration shall set forth the nature of the claim, the conclusions of law which the plaintiff shall be entitled to deduce from the facts stated therein, and a prayer for the relief claimed.

(3) Where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims founded upon separate and distinct facts, such claims and facts shall be separately and distinctly stated.

(4) If the plaintiff has failed to deliver a declaration within the time prescribed under sub-rule (1) or within any extended time allowed, the defendant may deliver a notice in writing calling upon the plaintiff to deliver a declaration within five days of the receipt of such notice, and, on failure of the plaintiff to deliver his or her declaration within that period or within such further period as may be agreed between the parties, he or she shall be in default with such declaration, and ipso facto barred.

(5) Where a plaintiff has been barred from delivering a declaration the defendant may set the action down for hearing upon not less than ten days' notice to the defaulting plaintiff, and apply for absolution from the instance or,

after adducing evidence, for judgment, and the court may make such order thereon as to it seems meet.

16. Further Particulars

(1) Subject to the provisions of subrules (2) to (4) further particulars shall not be requested.

(2) After the close of pleadings any party may, not less than twenty days before trial, deliver a notice requesting only such further particulars as are strictly necessary to enable him or her to prepare for trial. Such request shall be complied with within ten days after receipt thereof.

(3) The request for further particulars for trial and the reply thereto shall, save where the party is litigating in person, be signed by both an advocate and an attorney or, if no advocate is briefed, by such attorney.

(4) If the party requested to furnish any particulars as aforesaid fails to deliver them timeously or sufficiently, the party requesting the same may apply to court for an order for their delivery or for the dismissal of the action or the striking out of the defence, whereupon the court may make such order as to it seems meet.

(5) The court shall at the conclusion of the trial *mero motu* consider whether the further particulars were strictly necessary, and shall disallow all costs of and flowing from any unnecessary request or reply, or both, and may order either party to pay the costs thereby wasted, on an attorney and client basis or otherwise.

17.

[Rule 17 repealed by GN R of]

17A. Plea

(1) Where a defendant has delivered notice of intention to defend, defendant shall within twenty days after the service upon defendant of a declaration or within twenty days after delivery of such notice in respect of a

combined summons, deliver a plea with or without a claim in reconvention, or an exception with or without application to strike out.

(2) The defendant shall in defendant's plea either admit or deny or confess and avoid all the material facts alleged in the combined summons or declaration or state which of the said facts are not admitted and to what extent, and shall clearly and concisely state all material facts upon which defendant relies.

(3) Every allegation of fact in the combined summons or declaration which is not stated in the plea to be denied or to be admitted, shall be deemed to be admitted. If any explanation or qualification of any denial is necessary, it shall be stated in the plea.

(4) If by reason of any claim in reconvention, the defendant claims that on the giving of judgment on such claim, the plaintiff's claim will be extinguished either in whole or in part, the defendant may in the plea refer to the fact of such claim in reconvention and request that judgment in respect of the claim or any portion thereof which would be extinguished by such claim in reconvention, be postponed until judgment on the claim in reconvention. Judgment on the claim shall, either in whole or in part, thereupon be so postponed unless the court, upon the application of any person interested, otherwise orders, but the court, if no other defence has been raised, may give judgment for such part of the claim as would not be extinguished, as if the defendant were in default of filing a plea in respect thereof, or may, on the application of either party, make such order as to it seems meet.

(5) (a) Where a tender is pleaded as to part of the amount claimed, the plea shall specify the items of the plaintiff's claim to which the tender relates.

(b) A plea of tender shall not be admissible unless the amount of the alleged tender is secured to the satisfaction of the plaintiff on the delivery of the plea, if not already paid or secured to the plaintiff. The amount so secured shall be paid out to the plaintiff only on the order of the court or upon the written agreement of the parties.

(c) A tender after action brought shall imply an undertaking to pay the plaintiff's costs up to the date of the tender (unless such an undertaking is

expressly disavowed at the time of such tender), and shall be valid without a securement of the amount at which such costs may be taxed.

(6) If the defendant fails to comply with any of the provisions of subrules (2), (3) and (5), such plea shall be deemed to be an irregular step and the other party shall be entitled to act in accordance with rule 60A.

18.

[Rule 18 repealed by GN R of]

18A. Offer to Settle

(1) In any action in which a sum of money is claimed, either alone or with any other relief, the defendant may at any time unconditionally or without prejudice make a written offer to settle the plaintiff's claim. Such offer shall be signed either by the defendant himself or herself or by his or her attorney if the latter has been authorised thereto in writing.

(2) Where the plaintiff claims the performance of some act by the defendant, the defendant may at any time tender, either unconditionally or without prejudice, to perform such act. Unless such act must be performed by the defendant personally, he or she shall execute an irrevocable power of attorney authorising the performance of such act which he or she shall deliver to the registrar together with the tender.

(3) Any party to an action who may be ordered to contribute towards an amount for which any party to the action may be held liable, or any third party from whom relief is being claimed in terms of rule 28A, may, either unconditionally or without prejudice, by way of an offer of settlement-

(a) make a written offer to that other party to contribute either a specific sum or in a specific proportion towards the amount to which the plaintiff may be held entitled in the action; or

(b) give a written indemnity to such other party, the conditions of which shall be set out fully in the offer of settlement.

(4) One of several defendants, as well as any third party from whom relief is claimed, may, either unconditionally or without prejudice, by way of an offer of settlement make a written offer to settle the plaintiff's or defendant's claim or tender to perform any act claimed by the plaintiff or defendant.

(5) Notice of any offer or tender in terms of this rule shall be given to all parties to the action and shall state-

(a) whether the same is unconditional or without prejudice as an offer of settlement;

(b) whether it is accompanied by an offer to pay all or only part of the costs of the party to whom the offer or tender is made, and further that it shall be subject to such conditions as may be stated therein;

(c) whether the offer or tender is made by way of settlement of both claim and costs or of the claim only;

(d) whether the defendant disclaims liability for the payment of costs or for part thereof, in which case the reasons for such disclaimer shall be given, and the action may then be set down on the question of costs alone.

(6) A plaintiff or party referred to in subrule (3) may within 15 days after the receipt of the notice referred to in subrule (5), or thereafter with the written consent of the defendant or third party or order of court, on such conditions as may be considered to be fair, accept any offer or tender, whereupon the registrar, having satisfied himself/herself that the requirements of this subrule have been complied with, shall hand over the power of attorney referred to in subrule (2) to the plaintiff or his or her attorney.

(7) In the event of a failure to pay or to perform within 10 days after delivery of the notice of acceptance of the offer or tender, the party entitled to payment or performance may, on five days' written notice to the party who has failed to pay or perform apply through the registrar or clerk of the court to a magistrate for judgment in accordance with the offer or tender as well as for the costs of the application.

(8) If notice of the acceptance of the offer or tender in terms of subrule (6) or notice in terms of subrule (7) is required to be given at an address other

than that provided in rule 13(3), then it shall be given at an address, which is not a post office box or poste restante, within fifteen kilometres of the office of the registrar or clerk at which such notice must be delivered.

(9) If an offer or tender accepted in terms of this rule is not stated to be in satisfaction of a plaintiff's claim and costs, the party to whom the offer or tender is made may apply to the court, after notice of not less than five days, for an order for costs.

(10) No offer or tender in terms of this rule made without prejudice shall be disclosed to the court at any time before judgment has been given. No reference to such offer or tender shall appear on any file in the office of the registrar containing the papers in the said case.

(11) The fact that an offer or tender referred to in this rule has been made may be brought to the notice of the court after judgment has been given as being relevant to the question of costs.

(12) If the court has given judgment on the question of costs in ignorance of the offer or tender and it is brought to the notice of the registrar or clerk of the court, in writing, within five days after the date of judgment, the question of costs shall be considered afresh in the light of the offer or tender: Provided that nothing in this subrule contained shall affect the court's discretion as to an award of costs.

(13) Any party who, contrary to this rule, personally or through any person representing him or her, discloses such an offer or tender to the magistrate or the court shall be liable to have costs given against him/her even if he or she is successful in the action.

(14) This rule shall apply mutatis mutandis where relief is claimed on motion or claim in reconvention or in terms of rule 28A.

18B. Interim Payments

(1) In an action for damages for personal injuries or the death of a person, the plaintiff may, at any time after the expiry of the period for the delivery of the notice of intention to defend, apply to the court for an order

requiring the defendant to make an interim payment in respect of his or her claim for medical costs and loss of income arising from his/her physical disability or the death of a person.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 55 the affidavit in support of the application shall contain the amount of damages claimed and the grounds for the application, and all documentary proof or certified copies thereof on which the applicant relies shall accompany the affidavit.

(3) Notwithstanding the grant or refusal of an application for an interim payment, further such applications may be brought on good cause shown.

(4) If at the hearing of such an application, the court is satisfied that-

(a) the defendant against whom the order is sought has in writing admitted liability for the plaintiff's damages; or

(b) the plaintiff has obtained judgment against the respondent for damages to be determined,

the court may, if it thinks fit but subject to the provisions of subrule (5), order the respondent to make an interim payment of such amount as it thinks just, which amount shall not exceed a reasonable proportion of the damages which in the opinion of the court are likely to be recovered by the plaintiff taking into account any contributory negligence, set off or counterclaim.

(5) No order shall be made under subrule (4) unless it appears to the court that the defendant is insured in respect of the plaintiff's claim or that he or she has the means at his or her disposal to enable him or her to make such a payment.

(6) The amount of any interim payment ordered shall be paid in full to the plaintiff unless the court otherwise orders.

(7) Where an application has been made under subrule (1), the court may prescribe the procedure for the further conduct of the action and in particular may order the early trial thereof.

(8) The fact that an order has been made under subrule (4) shall not be pleaded and no disclosure of that fact shall be made to the court at the trial or

at the hearing of questions or issues as to the amount of damages until such questions or issues have been determined.

(9) In an action where an interim payment or an order for an interim payment has been made, the action shall not be discontinued or the claim withdrawn without the consent of the court.

(10) If an order for an interim payment has been made or such payment has been made, the court may, in making a final order, or when granting the plaintiff leave to discontinue his/her action or withdraw the claim under subrule (9) or at any stage of the proceedings on the application of any party, make an order with respect to the interim payment which the court may consider just and the court may in particular order that:

(a) the plaintiff repay all or part of the interim payment;

(b) the payment be varied or discharged; or

(c) a payment be made by any other defendant in respect of any part of the interim payment which the defendant, who made it, is entitled to recover by way of contribution or indemnity or in respect of any remedy or relief relating to the plaintiff's claim.

(11) The provisions of this rule shall apply mutatis mutandis to any claim in reconvention.

19.

[Rule 19 repealed by GN R of]

19A. Exceptions and Applications to Strike Out

(1) Where any pleading is vague and embarrassing or lacks averments which are necessary to sustain an action or defence, as the case may be, the opposing party may, within the period allowed for filing any subsequent pleading, deliver an exception thereto and may set it down for hearing in terms of paragraph (j) of subrule (1) of rule 55: Provided that where a party intends to take an exception that a pleading is vague and embarrassing such

party shall within the period allowed as aforesaid by notice afford such party's opponent an opportunity of removing the cause of complaint within 15 days: Provided further that the party excepting shall within ten days from the date on which a reply to such notice is received or from the date on which such reply is due, deliver the exception.

(2) Where any pleading contains averments which are scandalous, vexatious, or irrelevant, the opposite party may, within the period allowed for filing any subsequent pleading, apply for the striking out of the matter aforesaid, and may set such application down for hearing in terms of paragraph (j) of subrule (1) of rule 55, but the court shall not grant the same unless it is satisfied that the applicant will be prejudiced in the conduct of applicant's claim or defence if it be not granted.

(3) Wherever an exception is taken to any pleading, the grounds upon which the exception is founded shall be clearly and concisely stated.

(4) Wherever any exception is taken to any pleading or an application to strike out is made, no plea, replication or other pleading over shall be necessary.

20. Claims in Reconvention

(1) A defendant who counterclaims shall, together with such defendant's plea, deliver a claim in reconvention setting out the material facts thereof in accordance with rules 6 and 15 unless the plaintiff agrees, or if plaintiff refuses, the court allows it to be delivered at a later stage. The claim in reconvention shall be set out either in a separate document or in a portion of the document containing the plea, but headed 'Claim in Reconvention'. It shall be unnecessary to repeat therein the names or descriptions of the parties to the proceedings in convention.

(2) If the defendant is entitled to take action against any other person and the plaintiff, whether jointly, jointly and severally, separately or in the alternative, defendant may with the leave of the court proceed in such action by way of a claim in reconvention against the plaintiff and such other persons, in such manner and on such terms as the court may direct.

(3) A defendant who has been given leave to counterclaim as aforesaid, shall add to the title of such defendant's plea a further title corresponding with what would be the title of any action instituted against the parties against whom such defendant makes claim in reconvention, and all further pleadings in the action shall bear such title, subject to the proviso to subrule (2) of rule 6.

(4) A defendant may counterclaim conditionally upon the claim or defence in convention failing.

(5) If the defendant fails to comply with any of the provisions of this rule, the claim in reconvention shall be deemed to be an irregular step and the other party shall be entitled to act in accordance with rule 60A.

21.

[Rule 21 repealed by GN R of]

21A. Replication and Plea in Reconvention

(1) Within fifteen days after the service upon plaintiff of a plea and subject to subrule (2) hereof, the plaintiff shall where necessary deliver a replication to the plea and a plea to any claim in reconvention, which plea shall comply with rule 17.

(2) No replication or subsequent pleading which would be a mere joinder of issue or bare denial of allegations in the previous pleading shall be necessary, and issue shall be deemed to be joined and pleadings closed in terms of paragraph (b) of rule 21A.

(3) Where a replication or subsequent pleading is necessary, a party may therein join issue on the allegations in the previous pleading. To such extent as a party has not dealt specifically with the allegations in the plea or such other pleading, such joinder of issue shall operate as a denial of every material allegation of fact in the pleading upon which issue is joined.

(4) A plaintiff in reconvention may, subject to the provisions mutatis mutandis of subrule (2) hereof, within ten days after the delivery of the plea in reconvention deliver a replication in reconvention.

(5) Further pleadings may, subject to the provisions mutatis mutandis of subrule (2), be delivered by the respective parties within ten days after the previous pleading delivered by the opposite party. Such pleadings shall be designated by the names by which they are customarily known.

21B. Close of Pleadings

Pleadings shall be considered closed-

(a) if either party has joined issue without alleging any new matter, and without adding any further pleading;

(b) if the last day allowed for filing a replication or subsequent pleading has elapsed and it has not been filed;

(c) if the parties agree in writing that the pleadings are closed and such agreement is filed with the registrar or clerk of the court; or

(d) if the parties are unable to agree as to the close of pleadings, and the court upon the application of a party declares them closed.

22. Set-down of trial

(1) The trial of an action shall be subject to the delivery by the plaintiff, after the pleadings have been closed, of notice of trial for a day or days approved by the registrar or clerk of the court: Provided that, if the plaintiff does not within 15 days after the pleadings have been closed deliver notice of trial, the defendant may do so.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(2) The delivery of such notice shall *ipso facto* operate to set down for trial at the same time any claim in reconvention made by the defendant.

(3) Delivery of such notice shall be effected at least 20 days before the day so approved.

(4) On receipt of an application for a trial date the registrar or clerk of the court shall draw the court file and take it to the magistrate to enable the

magistrate to consider whether a pre-trial conference in terms of section 54 of the Act is necessary.

(5) In divorce actions, notwithstanding anything in this rule contained, the registrar of the court shall at the written request of the plaintiff forthwith set the action down for hearing at the time and place and on a date to be fixed by the registrar or clerk of the court, if the defendant:

(a) has failed to deliver notice of intention to defend; or

(b) has failed to deliver a plea after receiving a notice in terms of rule 12(1)(b); or

(c) has given written notice to the plaintiff and the registrar or clerk of the court that he or she does not intend defending the action,

but no notice of such request or set down need be served on the defendant.

(6) When an undefended divorce action is postponed the action may be continued before another court notwithstanding that evidence has been given.

[Subrule (3) substituted by GN R1139 of 1982 and amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

23. Discovery of documents

(1) Any party to any action may require any other party thereto, by notice in writing, to make discovery on oath within twenty days of all documents and tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings relating to any matter in question in such action (whether such matter is one arising between the party requiring discovery and the party required to make discovery or not) which are or have at any time been in the possession or control of such other party. Such notice shall not, save with the leave of a magistrate, be given before the close of pleadings.

(2) The party required to make discovery shall within twenty days or within the time stated in any order of a magistrate make discovery of such

documents on affidavit as near as may be in accordance with Form 13A, specifying separately -

- (a) such documents and tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings in his or her possession or that of his or her agent other than the documents and tape recordings mentioned in paragraph (b);
- (b) such documents and tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings in respect of which he or she has a valid objection to produce;
- (c) such documents and tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings which he or she or his or her agent had but no longer has in his or her possession at the date of the affidavit.

A document shall be deemed to be sufficiently specified if it is described as being one of a bundle of documents of a specified nature, which have been initialled and consecutively numbered by the deponent. Statements of witnesses taken for purposes of the proceedings, communications between attorney and client and between attorney and advocate, pleadings, affidavits and notices in the action shall be omitted from the schedules.

(3) If any party believes that there are, in addition to documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings disclosed as aforesaid, other documents (including copies thereof) or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings which may be relevant to any party thereto, the former may give notice to the latter requiring him or her to make the same available for inspection in accordance with subrule (6), or to state an oath within ten days that such documents are not in his or her possession, in which event he or she shall state their whereabouts, if known to him or her.

(4) A document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording not disclosed as aforesaid may not, save with the leave of the court granted on such terms as to it may seem meet, be used for any purpose at the trial by the party who was obliged but failed to disclose it, provided that any other party may use such document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording.

(5) (a) Where a registered company as defined in the Road Accident Fund Act, 1996 (Act No. 56 of 1996), as amended, is a party to any action by virtue of the provisions of that Act, any party thereto may obtain discovery in the manner provided in paragraph (d) of this subrule against the driver or owner (as defined in that Act) of the vehicle insured by the said company.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the driver of a vehicle owned by a person, state, government or body of persons referred to in that Act.

(c) Where the plaintiff sues as a cessionary, the defendant shall *mutatis mutandis* have the same rights under this rule against the cedent.

(d) The party requiring discovery in terms of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) shall do so by notice as near as may be in accordance with Form 14A of Annexure 1.

(6) Any party may at any time by notice as near as may be in accordance with Form 15A require any party who has made discovery to make available for inspection any documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings disclosed in terms of subrules (2) and (3). Such notice shall require the party to whom notice is given to deliver to him or her within five days a notice as near as may be in accordance with Form 15B, stating a time within five days from the delivery of such latter notice when documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings may be inspected at the office of his or her attorney or, if he or she is not represented by an attorney, at some convenient place mentioned in the notice, or in the case of bankers' books or other books of account or books in constant use for the purposes of any trade, business or undertaking, at their usual place of custody. The party receiving such last-named notice shall be entitled at the time therein stated, and for a period of five days thereafter during normal business hours and on any one or more of such days, to inspect such documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings and to take copies or transcriptions thereof. A party's failure to produce any such document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording for inspection shall preclude him or her from using it at the trial, save where the court on good cause shown allows otherwise.

(7) If any party fails to give discovery as aforesaid or, having been served with a notice under subrule (6), omits to give notice of a time for inspection as aforesaid or fails to give inspection as required by that subrule, the party desiring discovery or inspection may apply to a court, which may order compliance with this rule and, failing such compliance, may dismiss the claim or strike out the defence.

(8) Any party to an action may after the close of pleadings give notice to any other party to specify in writing particulars of dates and parties of or to any document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording intended to be used at the trial of the action on behalf of the party to whom notice is given. The party receiving such notice shall not less than fifteen days before the date of trial deliver a notice-

(a) specifying the dates of and parties to and the general nature of any such document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording which is in his or her possession; or

(b) specifying such particulars as he or she may have to identify any such document or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recording not in his or her possession, at the same time furnishing the name and address of the person in whose possession such document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording is.

(9) Any party proposing to prove documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings at a trial may give notice to any other party requiring him or her within ten days after the receipt of such notice to admit that those documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings were properly executed and are what they purported to be. If the party receiving the said notice does not within the said period so admit, then as against such party the party giving the notice shall be entitled to produce the documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings specified at the trial without proof other than proof (if it is disputed) that the documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings are the documents or tape, electronic, digital or

other forms of recordings referred to in the notice and that the notice was duly given. If the party receiving the notice states that the documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings are not admitted as aforesaid, they shall be proved by the party giving the notice before he or she is entitled to use them at the trial, but the party not admitting them may be ordered to pay the costs of their proof.

(10) Any party may give to any other party who has made discovery of a document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording notice to produce at the hearing the original of such document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording, not being a privileged document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording, in such party's possession. Such notice shall be given not less than five days before the hearing but may, if the court so allows, be given during the course of the hearing. If any such notice is so given, the party giving the same may require the party to whom notice is given to produce the said document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording in court and shall be entitled, without calling any witness, to hand in the said document, which shall be receivable in evidence to the same extent as if it had been produced in evidence by the party to whom notice is given.

(11) The court may, during the course of any proceeding, order the production by any party thereto under oath of such document or tape recordings in his or her power or control relating to any matter in question in such proceeding as the court may think meet, and the court may deal with such documents or tape, electronic, digital or other forms of recordings, when produced, as it thinks meet.

(12) Any party to any proceeding may at any time before the hearing thereof deliver a notice as near as may be in accordance with Form 15C to any other party in whose pleadings or affidavits reference is made to any document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording to produce such document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording for his or her inspection and to permit him or her to make a copy or transcription thereof. Any party failing to comply with such notice shall not, save with the leave of the court,

use such document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording in such proceeding provided that any other party may use such document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording.

(13) The provisions of this rule relating to discovery shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, in so far as the court may direct, to applications.

(14) After appearance to defend has been entered, any party to any action may, for purposes of pleading, require any other party to make available for inspection within five days a clearly specified document or tape, electronic, digital or other form of recording in his or her possession which is relevant to a reasonably anticipated issue in the action and to allow a copy or transcription to be made thereof.

(15) For purposes of rules 23 and 26 a tape recording includes a sound track, film, magnetic tape, record or any other material on which visual images, sound or other information can be recorded.

24. Medical examinations, inspection of things, expert testimony and tendering in evidence any plan, diagram, model or photograph

(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, any party to proceedings in which damages or compensation in respect of alleged bodily injury is claimed may require any party claiming such damages or compensation whose state of health is relevant to the determination of such damages or compensation to submit to an examination by one or more duly registered medical practitioners.

(2) (a) Any party requiring another party to submit to such examination shall deliver a notice specifying the nature of the examination required, the person or persons by whom it will be conducted, the place where and the date (being not less than 15 days from the date of such notice) and time it is desired that such examination shall take place and requiring such other party to submit himself or herself for examination at such place, date and time.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Such notice shall state that such other party may have his or her own medical adviser present at such examination, and shall be accompanied by a remittance in respect of the reasonable expense to be incurred by such other party in attending such examination.

(c) The amount of the expense referred to in paragraph (b) shall be tendered on the scale as if such person were a witness in a civil suit before the court: Provided that-

(i) if such other party is physically incapable of proceeding on his or her own to attend such examination, the amount to be paid to him or her shall include the cost of his or her travelling by motor vehicle and, where required, the reasonable cost of a person attending upon him or her,

(ii) where such other party will actually forfeit any salary, wage or other remuneration during the period of his or her absence from work he or she shall in addition to his or her expenses on the basis of a witness in a civil case be entitled to receive an amount not exceeding R75 per day in respect of the salary, wage or other remuneration which he or she will actually forfeit,

[Sub-para. (ii) amended by GN R419 of 1997.]

(iii) any amount paid by a party in terms of this subrule shall be costs in the cause, unless the court otherwise directs.

(3) (a) Any party receiving a notice referred to in subrule (2) shall, within 10 days of the service thereof, notify the party delivering it in writing of the nature and grounds of any objection which he or she may have in relation to-

(aa) the nature of the proposed examination;

(bb) the person or persons by whom the examination is to be conducted;

(cc) the place, date or time of the examination;

(dd) the amount of the expenses tendered to him or her,

and shall further-

(i) in the case of his or her objection being to the place, date or time of the examination, suggest an alternative place, date or time for the examination;

(ii) in the case of his or her objection being to the amount of the expenses tendered, furnish particulars of such increased amount as he or she may require.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) If the party receiving the notice does not deliver any such objection within the period referred to in paragraph (a), he shall be deemed to have agreed to the examination upon the terms set forth by the party giving the notice.

(c) If the party receiving such objection is of opinion that the objection or any part thereof is not well-founded he or she may apply to the court to determine the conditions upon which the examination, if any, is to be conducted.

(4) Any party to proceedings referred to in subrule (1), may at any time by notice require any party claiming any damages or compensation so referred to, to make available and to furnish copies thereof on request, in so far as he or she is able to do so, to such firstmentioned party within 15 days any medical report, hospital record, X-ray photograph, or other documentary information of a like nature relevant to the assessment of such damages or compensation.

[Subrule (4) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(5) If it appears from any medical examination carried out either by agreement between the parties or in pursuance of any notice given in terms of this rule or any determination made by the court under subrule (3) that any further medical examination by any other medical practitioner is necessary or desirable for the purpose of obtaining full information on matters relevant to the assessment of such damages or compensation, any party may require a second and final examination in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(5A) If any party claims damages resulting from the death of another person, he or she shall undergo a medical examination as prescribed in this rule if such examination is requested and it is alleged that his or her own state of health is relevant in determining the damages.

(6) If it appears that the state or condition of anything of any nature whatsoever whether movable or immovable may be relevant with regard to the decision of any matter at issue in any action, any party thereto may at any stage thereof, not later than 15 days before the hearing, give notice requiring the party relying upon the existence of such state or condition of such thing or having such thing in his or her possession or under his or her control to make it available for inspection or examination and may in such notice require such party to have such thing or a fair sample thereof available for inspection or examination for a period not exceeding 10 days from the receipt of the notice.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(7) (a) The party requested to submit such thing for inspection or examination may require the party so requesting to specify the nature of the inspection or examination for which such thing is to be submitted, and shall not be bound to submit such thing therefor if he will be materially prejudiced by reason of the effect thereof upon such thing.

(b) In the event of any dispute whether the thing should be submitted for inspection or examination, either party may on application to the court state that the inspection or examination has been required and objected to and the court may make such order as it may deem just.

(8) Any party causing a medical examination or an inspection or examination to be made in terms of subrule (1) or (6) shall-

(a) cause the person making the medical examination or the inspection or examination to give a full report in writing of the results of such medical examination or inspection or examination, as the case may be, and the opinions that he formed as a result thereof on any relevant matter;

(b) after receipt of such report and upon request, furnish any other party with a complete copy thereof; and

(c) bear the expense of the carrying out of any such medical examination or inspection or examination and such expense shall form part of such party's costs.

(9) No person shall, save with the leave of the court or the consent of all parties to the suit, be entitled to call as a witness any person to give evidence as an expert upon any matter upon which the evidence of expert witnesses may be received, unless he or she shall-

(a) not less than 15 days before the hearing, have delivered notice of his or her intention to do so; and

[Para. (a) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) not less than 10 days before the hearing, have delivered a summary of such opinions of such expert and his or her reasons therefor.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(10) (a) No party to an action shall, except with the consent of all the other parties to the action or with the leave of the court, be entitled to tender in evidence any plan, diagram, model or photograph unless he or she shall not less than 10 days before the hearing of the action, have given every such other party notice of his or her intention to do so.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Such notice shall state that every party receiving it shall be entitled to inspect such plan, diagram, model or photograph and shall require such party, within 5 days of the receipt thereof, to state whether he or she has any objection to such plan, diagram, model or photograph being admitted in evidence without proof.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(c) If the party receiving the notice fails within the period specified in the notice to state whether he or she objects to the admission in evidence of the plan, diagram, model or photograph referred to in the notice, such plan,

diagram, model or photograph, as the case may be, shall be received in evidence upon its mere production and without further proof thereof.

(d) If such party objects to the admission in evidence of such plan, diagram, model or photograph, such plan, diagram, model or photograph, as the case may be, may be proved at the hearing of the action and the party receiving the notice may be ordered to pay the costs of such proof.

25. Pre-trial procedure for formulating issues

(1) The request in writing referred to in section 54 (1) of the Act shall be made in duplicate to the registrar or clerk of the court requesting the court to call a pre-trial conference and shall indicate generally the matters which it is desired should be considered at such conference.

(2) The registrar or clerk of the court shall forthwith place such request before a judicial officer who shall, if he or she decides to call a conference, direct the registrar or clerk of the court to issue the necessary process.

(3) The process for requiring the attendance of parties or their legal representatives at a pre-trial conference shall be by letter signed by the registrar or clerk of the court, together with a copy of the request, if any, referred to in subrule (1). Such letter shall be delivered by hand or registered post at least 10 days prior to the date fixed for the said conference.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

26. Subpoenae, interrogatories and commissions de bene esse

[(1) The process of the court for compelling the attendance of any person to give evidence or to produce any book, paper or document shall be by subpoena issued by the clerk of the court and sued out by the party desiring the attendance of such person. In the case of evidence taken on commission, such process shall be sued out by the party desiring the attendance of the witness and shall be issued by the commissioner.]

- (1) Any party desiring the attendance of any person to give evidence at a trial, may as of right, without any prior proceeding whatsoever, sue out from the office of the registrar or clerk of the court one or more subpoenas for that purpose, each of which subpoena shall contain the names of not more than four persons, and the service thereof upon any person therein named shall be effected by the sheriff in the manner prescribed by rule 9, and the process of subpoenaing such witness shall correspond substantially to Form 24.
- (2)(i) Where the evidence of any person is to be taken on commission before any Commissioner within the Republic, such person may be subpoenaed to appear before such commissioner to give evidence as if at the trial.
- (2)(ii) In the case of evidence taken on commission, such process shall be sued out by the party desiring the attendance of the witness and shall be issued by the Commissioner.
- (3) If any witness has in his or her possession or control any deed; instrument, writing or thing which the party requiring his/her attendance desires to be produced in evidence, the subpoena shall specify such document or thing and require him/her to produce it to the court at the trial.
- (4) There shall be handed to sheriff **[(if the party suing out the subpoena desires it to be served through the sheriff)]** together with the said subpoena so many copies thereof as there are witnesses to be summoned and also such sum of money as the party for whom they are to be summoned considers that the sheriff shall pay or offer to the said witnesses for their conduct money.

- (5) The court may set aside service of any subpoena if it appears that the witness was not given reasonable time to enable him or her to appear in pursuance of the subpoena.

27. Withdrawal, dismissal and settlement

(1) Where the summons has not been served or the period limited for **[entry of appearance]** delivery of notice of intention to defend has expired and no such **[appearance]** notice has been **[entered]** delivered, the plaintiff may withdraw the summons by notice to the registrar or clerk of the court.

(2) Save as provided by subrule (1), a plaintiff or applicant desiring to withdraw an action or application against all or any of the parties thereto shall deliver notice of withdrawal.

(3) Any party served with notice of withdrawal may within 20 days thereafter apply to the court for an order that the party so withdrawing shall pay the applicant's costs of the action or application withdrawn, together with the costs incurred in so applying: Provided that where the plaintiff in the notice of withdrawal embodies a consent to pay the costs, such consent shall have the force of an order of court and the registrar or clerk of the court shall tax the costs on the request of the defendant.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(4) Any party may by delivery of notice abandon any specified claim, exception or defence pleaded by him or her and such notice shall be taken into consideration in taxing costs.

[(5) A defendant may, if the plaintiff has not within 15 days after the pleadings have been closed given notice of trial either for a day not more than 20 days distant or for the first day obtainable from the clerk of the court, apply to the court to dismiss the action and the court may on such application either dismiss the action with costs or make such other order in regard thereto and as to the costs of the application as may be just.]

(5) If in any proceedings a settlement or an agreement to postpone or withdraw is reached, it shall be the duty of the attorney for the plaintiff or applicant to forthwith inform the registrar or clerk of the court and other parties to the action by delivering a notice accordingly.

(6) Application may be made to the court by any party at any time after **[entry of appearance]** delivery of notice of intention to defend and before judgment to record the terms of any settlement of an action without entry of judgment agreed to by the parties. If the terms of settlement so provide, the court may make such settlement an order of court.

(7) Such application shall be on notice, except when the application is made in court during the hearing of any proceeding in the action at which the other party is represented or when a written waiver (which may be included in the statement of the terms of settlement) by such other party of notice of the application is produced to the court.

(8) At the hearing of the application the applicant shall lodge with the court a statement of the terms of settlement signed by all parties to the action and, if no objection thereto be made by any other party, the court shall note that the action has been settled on the terms set out in the statement and thereupon all further proceedings in the action shall, save as hereinafter provided, be stayed.

(9) (a) When the terms of a settlement agreement which was recorded in terms of subrule (6) provide for the future fulfilment by any party of stated conditions and such conditions have not been complied with by the party concerned, the other party may at any time **[within 12 months after the first mentioned party has so failed to comply,]** on notice to all interested parties apply for the entry of judgment in terms of the settlement.

(b) Such application shall be on notice to the party alleged to be in default, setting forth particulars of the breach by the respondent of the terms of settlement.

(10) After hearing the parties the court may-

- (a) dismiss the application;
- (b) give judgment for the applicant as specified in the terms of settlement;
- (c) set aside the settlement and give such directions for the further prosecution of the action as it may deem fit;
- (d) make such order as may be just as to the costs of the application.

28. Intervention [of persons in any proceedings] joinder and consolidation of actions

(1) The court may, on application by a person desiring to intervene in any proceedings and having an interest therein, grant leave to such person to intervene on such terms as may be just.

(2) The court may, on application by any party to any proceedings, order that another person shall be added either as a plaintiff or applicant or as a defendant or respondent on such terms as may be just.

(3) A plaintiff may join several causes of action in the same action and the court may at the conclusion of the proceedings make such order as to costs as it deems just.

(4) Where there has been a joinder of causes of action or of parties, the court may on the application of any party at any time order that separate trials be held either in respect of some or all of the causes of action or some or all of the parties; and the court may on such application make such order as to it seems meet

(5) Where separate actions have been instituted and it appears to the court convenient to do so, it may upon the application of any party thereto and after notice to all interested parties, make an order consolidating such actions, whereupon-

- (a) the said actions shall proceed as one action;

(b) the provision of this rule shall *mutatis mutandis* apply with regard to the action so consolidated; and

(c) the court may make any order which to it seems meet with regard to the further procedure, and may give one judgment disposing of all matters in dispute in the said actions.

28A. Third Party Procedure

(1) Where a party in any action claims-

(a) as against any other person not a party to the action (in this rule called a 'third party') that such party is entitled, in respect of any relief claimed against him or her, to a contribution or indemnification from such third party, or

(b) any question or issue in the action is substantially the same as a question or issue which has arisen or will arise between such party and the third party, and should properly be determined not only as between any parties to the action but also as between such parties and the third party or between any of them, such party may issue a notice, hereinafter referred to as a third party notice, as near as may be in accordance with Form 62 of Annexure 1, which notice shall be served by the sheriff.

(2) Such notice shall state the nature and grounds of the claim of the party issuing the same, the question or issue to be determined, and any relief or remedy claimed. In so far as the statement of the claim and the question or issue are concerned, the rules with regard to pleadings and to summonses shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(3) (a) The third party notice, accompanied by a copy of all pleadings filed in the action up to the date of service of the notice, shall be served on the third party and a copy of the third party notice, without a copy of the pleadings filed in the action up to the date of service of the notice, shall be filed with the registrar or clerk of the court and served on all other parties before the close of pleadings in the action in connection with which it was issued.

(b) After the close of pleadings, such notice may be served only with the leave of the court.

(4) If the third party intends to contest the claim set out in the third party notice he shall deliver notice of intention to defend, as if to a summons. Immediately upon receipt of such notice, the party who issued the third party notice shall inform all other parties accordingly.

(5) The third party shall, after service upon him or her of a third party notice, be a party to the action and, if he or she delivers notice of intention to defend, shall be served with all documents and given notice of all matters as a party.

(6) The third party may plead or except to the third party notice as if he or she were a defendant to the action. He or she may also, by filing a plea or other proper pleading contest the liability of the party issuing the notice on any ground notwithstanding that such ground has not been raised in the action by such latter party: Provided however that the third party shall not be entitled to claim in reconvention against any person other than the party issuing the notice save to the extent that he or she would be entitled to do so in terms of rule 20.

(7) The rules with regard to the filing of further pleadings shall apply to third parties as follows:

(a) In so far as the third party's plea relates to the claim of the party issuing the notice, the said party shall be regarded as the plaintiff and the third party as the defendant.

(b) In so far as the third party's plea relates to the plaintiff's claim, the third party shall be regarded as a defendant and the plaintiff shall file pleadings as provided by the said rules.

(8) Where a party to an action has against any other party (whether either such party became a party by virtue of any counter-claim by any person or by virtue of a third party notice or by any other means) a claim referred to in subrule (1), he or she may issue and serve on such other party a third party notice in accordance with the provisions of this rule. Save that no further notice of intention to defend shall be necessary, the same procedure shall

apply as between the parties to such notice and they shall be subject to the same rights and duties as if such other party had been served with a third party notice in terms of subrule (1).

(9) Any party who has been joined as such by virtue of a third party notice may at any time make application to the court for the separation of the trial of all or any of the issues arising by virtue of such third party notice and the court may upon such application make such order as to it seems meet, including an order for the separate hearing and determination of any issue on condition that its decision on any other issue arising in the action either as between the plaintiff and the defendant or as between any other parties, shall be binding upon the applicant.

(10) Where a court makes a decision with regard to the relative liability to the plaintiff of the original defendant and the joined in defendant and the original defendant pays to the plaintiff the full amount or more than its fair share of the amount found to be due by him or her to the plaintiff, the original defendant may execute against the joined in defendant for the amount which the court has found that party to be liable for in terms of the Apportionment of Damages Act, 1956 (Act No. 34 of 1956).

29. Trial

(1) Unless the court shall otherwise order, the trial of an action shall take place at the court-house from which the summons was issued.

(2) A witness who is not a party to the action may be ordered by the court-

(a) to leave the court until his or her evidence is required or after his evidence has been given; or

(b) to remain in court after his or her evidence has been given until the trial is terminated or adjourned.

(3) The court may, before proceeding to hear evidence, require the parties to state shortly the issues of fact or questions of law which are in dispute and may record the issues so stated.

(4) If, in any pending action, it appears to the court *mero motu* that there is a question of law or fact which may conveniently be decided either before any evidence is led or separately from any other question, the court may make an order directing the disposal of such question in such manner as it may deem fit and may order that all further proceedings be stayed until such question has been disposed of, and the court shall at the request of any party make such order unless it appears that the questions cannot conveniently be decided separately.

[Subrule (4) substituted by GN R2407 of 1991 and by GN R1882 of 1992.]

(5) If the question in dispute is a question of law and the parties are agreed upon the facts, the facts may be admitted in court, either viva voce or by written statement, by the parties and recorded by the court and judgment may be given thereon without further evidence.

(6) When questions of law and issues of fact arise in the same case and the court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of upon the questions of law only, the court may require the parties to argue upon those questions only and may give its decision thereon before taking evidence as to the issues of fact and may give final judgment without dealing with the issues of fact.

(7) (a) If on the pleadings the burden of proof is on the plaintiff he shall first adduce his evidence.

(b) If absolution from the instance is not then decreed, the defendant shall then adduce his evidence.

(8) Where such burden of proof is on the defendant, the defendant shall first adduce his evidence, and if necessary the plaintiff shall thereafter adduce his evidence.

(9) (a) Where the burden of proving one or more of the issues is on the plaintiff and that of proving others is on the defendant, the plaintiff shall first call his or her evidence on any issues proof whereof is upon him or her, and may then close his or her case, and the defendant shall then call his or her evidence on all the issues.

(b) If the plaintiff has not called any evidence (other than that necessitated by his or her evidence on the issues proof whereof is on him or her on any issues proof whereof is on the defendant, he or she shall have the right to do so after defendant has closed his or her case. If he or she has called any such evidence, he or she shall have no such right.

(10) In a case of dispute as to the party upon whom the burden of proof rests, the court shall direct which party shall first adduce evidence.

(11) Any party may, with the leave of the court, adduce further evidence at any time before judgment; but such leave shall not be granted if it appears to the court that such evidence was intentionally withheld out of its proper order.

(12) The court may at any time before judgment, on the application of any party or of its own motion, recall any witness for further examination.

(13) Any witness may be examined by the court as well as by the parties.

(14) After the evidence on behalf of both parties has been adduced the party who first adduced evidence may first address the court and thereafter the other party, and the party who first adduced evidence may reply.

(15) Where the court has authorised the evidence of any witness to be taken on interrogatories, such interrogatories shall be filed within 4 days of the order and cross-interrogatories within 5 days thereafter.

[Subrule (15) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

30. Record of proceedings in civil matters

(1) Minutes of record shall forthwith be made of-

- (a) any judgment given by the court;
- (b) any [**viva voce**] oral evidence given in court;
- (c) any objection made to any evidence received or tendered; and
- (d) the proceedings of the court generally, including the record of any inspection in loco.

(2) The court shall also mark each document put in evidence and note such mark on the record.

(3) Such minutes and marks may be made by the registrar or clerk of the court and, save where made by the registrar or clerk of the court, or as hereinafter provided, they shall be made by the presiding judicial officer.

(4) The addresses of the parties, [**viva voce**] oral evidence given, any exception or objection taken in the course of the proceedings, the rulings and judgment of the court and any other portion of the proceedings, may be noted in shorthand (hereinafter also referred to as 'shorthand notes') either verbatim or in narrative form or recorded by mechanical, electronic or digital means.

[Subrule (4) substituted by GN R3002 of 1969.]

(5) (a) Every person employed for the taking of shorthand notes or for the transcription of notes so taken by another person shall be deemed to be an officer of the court and shall before entering on his/her duties in writing take an oath or make an affirmation before a judicial officer in the following form:

'I,....., swear/solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will faithfully, accurately and to the best of my ability take down in shorthand/cause to be recorded by mechanical, electronic or digital means, as directed by the judicial officer, the proceedings in any case in which I may be employed thereto as an officer of the court and that I will similarly, when required to do so, transcribe the same or, as far as I am able to do so, any other notes taken by any officer of the court/recorded by mechanical, electronic or digital means.'

(b) Such oath or affirmation shall be administered in the manner prescribed for the taking of an oath or affirmation.

(6) (a) Shorthand notes so taken shall be certified as correct by the shorthand writer and filed with the record of the case by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subrule (7), no such shorthand notes shall be transcribed unless a judicial officer so directs.

(c) The transcript of any shorthand notes so transcribed shall be certified as correct by the person making it and shall be filed with the record.

(7) (a) In any case in which no transcription was directed in terms of subrule (6) any person may on notice to the registrar or clerk of the court request a transcription of any shorthand note taken by virtue of a direction given under subrule (4) and shall pay, in respect of proceedings made by mechanical, electronic or digital means, the full cost thereof as predetermined by agreement between the contractor concerned and the State for such transcription.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R1449 of 1979 and by GN R1139 of 1982, substituted by GN R1338 of 1984, amended by GN R391 of 1986, by GN R2165 of 1987, by GN R1451 of 1988, by GNs R186 and R1928 of 1990, by GN R2409 of 1991 and by GN R1134 of 1993 and substituted by GN R1130 of 1996.]

(b) One copy of the transcript of such shorthand notes shall be supplied, free of charge, to the person at whose request the transcription was made.

(c) The original copy of the transcript of any shorthand notes referred to in paragraph (a), shall be certified as correct by the person making it and shall be filed with the record of the case.

(d) A sum sufficient to cover the approximate fee payable under paragraph (a) shall be deposited with the registrar or clerk of the court in advance.

[Subrule (7) amended by GN R261 of 1977.]

(8) Subject to the provisions of subrule (11), any shorthand notes, and any transcript thereof, certified as correct, shall be deemed to be correct and shall form part of the record of the proceedings in question.

[Subrule (8) amended by GN R3002 of 1969.]

(9) Subject to subrule (7) (b), a copy of any transcript made simultaneously with the transcription of proceedings made by mechanical, electronic or digital means may, upon application to the registrar or clerk of

the court, be supplied to any person upon payment of the full cost thereof as predetermined by agreement between the contractor concerned and the State, in the case of a copy of a transcript referred to in subrules (6) and (7).

[Sub-rule (9) amended by GN R1338 of 1984, by GN R2165 of 1987, by GN R1451 of 1988, by GNs R186 and R1928 of 1990, by GN R2409 of 1991 and by GN R1134 of 1993 and substituted by GN R1130 of 1996.]

(10) Any reference in this rule to shorthand notes or to a transcription or transcript of such notes, or to a copy of such transcript, or to a person employed for the taking of such notes, or to a person transcribing such notes, shall be construed also as a reference to a record of proceedings made by mechanical, electronic or digital means, to a transcription or transcript of such record, or to a copy of such transcript, to a person employed for the making of such mechanical, electronic or digital record, or to a person transcribing such record, as the case may be.

(11) Any party may, not later than 10 days after judgment, or where the proceedings have been noted in shorthand or by mechanical, electronic or digital means, within 10 days after having been notified by the registrar or clerk of the court that the transcript of the shorthand notes or mechanical, electronic or digital record has been completed, apply to the court to correct any errors in the minutes of such proceedings or in the transcript of such shorthand notes or mechanical, electronic or digital record and the court may then correct any such errors.

[Subrule (11) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(12) If, before the hearing of the application, all parties affected file a consent to the corrections claimed, no costs of such application shall be allowed; otherwise, costs shall be in the discretion of the court.

31. Adjourment and postponement

(1) The trial of an action or the hearing of an application or matter may be adjourned or postponed by consent of the parties or by the court, either on application or request or of its own motion.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R1261 of 1991.]

(2) Where such an adjournment or postponement is made sine die, any party may be delivery of notice of reinstatement set down the action, application or matter for further trial or hearing on a day generally or specially fixed by the registrar or clerk of the court, not earlier than 10 days after delivery of such notice.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(3) Any adjournment or postponement shall be on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the parties may agree to or as the court may order.

32. Non-appearance of a party - withdrawal and dismissal

(1) If a plaintiff or applicant does not appear at the time appointed for the trial of the action or the hearing of the application, the action or application may be dismissed with costs.

(2) If a defendant or respondent does not so appear, a judgment (not exceeding the relief claimed) may be given against him or her with costs, **after consideration of such evidence, either oral or by affidavit, as the court deems necessary.**

(3) The withdrawal or dismissal of an action or a decree of absolution from the instance shall not be a defence to any subsequent action, but if a subsequent action is brought for the same or substantially the same cause of action before payment of the costs awarded on such withdrawal, dismissal or decree of absolution, the court may on application, if it thinks fit and if the said costs have been taxed and payment thereof has been demanded, order a stay of such subsequent action until such costs shall be paid and that the plaintiff shall pay the costs of such application.

33. Costs

(1) The court in giving judgment or in making any order, including any adjournment or amendment, may award such costs as may be just.

[Subrule (1) substituted by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) The costs of any application or order or issue raised by the pleadings may-

(a) be awarded by the court irrespective of the judgment in the action; or

(b) may be made costs in the action; or

(c) may be reserved to be dealt with on the conclusion of the action,

but if no order is made, such costs shall be costs in the action.

(3) Unless the court shall for good cause otherwise order, costs of interim orders shall not be taxed until the conclusion of the action, and a party may present only one bill for taxation up to and including the judgment or other conclusion of the action.

(4) Where a judgment or order for costs is made against 2 or more persons it shall, unless the contrary is stated, have effect against such persons severally as well as jointly.

(5) (a) Save for divorce matters and civil claims in the Regional courts, the scale of fees to be taken by attorneys as between party and party shall-

(i) be that set out in Table A of Annexure 2 in addition to the necessary expenses;

(ii) in relation to proceedings under section 65, 65A to 65M, inclusive, and 72 of the Act and all matters ancillary thereto be that set out in Parts I and II respectively of Table B of the said Annexure; and

[Sub-para. (ii) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

(iii) in relation to proceedings under section 74 and 74A to 74W, inclusive, of the Act and all matters ancillary thereto be that set out in Part III of Table B of the said Annexure.

(aA) In respect of divorce matters the fees payable to attorneys and advocates as between party and party shall be the High Court Tariff as contained in rule 70 of the Uniform Rules but such fees shall be reduced by 50%.

(aB) In respect of civil claims in the regional courts the fees payable to attorneys and advocates as between party and party shall be the High Court Tariff as contained in rule 70 of the Uniform Rules but such fees shall be reduced by 35%.

(b) The scale of fees referred to in paragraph (a) (iii) of this subrule shall also be the scale of fees to be taken between attorney and client in relation to proceedings under section 74 and 74A to 74W, inclusive, of the Act.

(6) Save as to appearance in open court without counsel, such fees shall be allowable whether the work has been done by the attorney or by his or her clerk, but shall, except in the case of the fee referred to in paragraph 13 of the general provisions under Table A of Annexure 2, be allowable only in so far as the work to which such fees have been allocated has in fact and necessarily been done.

(7) The magistrate presiding over any civil proceedings which last for the period of a quarter of an hour or longer, shall note on the record of the proceedings in respect of each day thereof-

(a) the time of the day when the proceedings actually commenced and actually ended; and

(b) the time of the day of the commencement and conclusion of each adjournment on that day.

[Subrule (7) amended by GN R1882 of 1992.]

(8) The court may on request made at or immediately after the giving of judgment in any contested action or proceeding in which-

- (a) is involved any difficult question of law or of fact; or
- (b) the plaintiff makes two or more claims which are not alternative claims; or

(c) the claim or defence is frivolous or vexatious,

award costs on any scale higher than that on which the costs of the action would otherwise be taxable.

(9) When it is reasonable in any proceedings for a party to employ the services of an attorney other than a local attorney, the court may on proof thereof, and if costs are awarded to him or her, order that such costs shall include the reasonable travelling time, travelling expenses and subsistence expenses of such attorney as determined by the court: Provided that the court may order that the determination of such costs be done on taxation by the registrar or clerk of the court.

[Subrule (9) substituted by GN R1261 of 1991.]

(10) Where the court is of opinion that at the hearing the party to whom costs are awarded has occupied time unnecessarily or in relation to matters not relevant to the issue, the court may disallow a proportionate part of the hearing fee payable to his or her attorney or counsel.

(11) The court may in its discretion order that the whole of the costs of an action (including the costs of any claim in reconvention) be paid by the parties in such proportions as it may direct.

(12) Where the court is of opinion that expense has been unnecessarily incurred because of the successful party's failure to take a course which would have shortened the proceedings and decreased the costs it shall award only such costs as would have been incurred if the successful party had taken such course.

(13) Where costs in convention and reconvention are awarded to different parties, the registrar or clerk of the court shall on taxation subject to any order which has been made by the court, allow **[as costs in convention all such costs as would in his judgment have been incurred if no claim in reconvention had been made and as costs in reconvention all other**

costs allowed] each party to submit a bill of costs in respect of all costs and charges incurred in instituting and defending the claim in convention and reconvention, and defending the claim in convention and reconvention, respectively, and then to award the successful parties a proportionate amount of their costs in accordance with the award given by the court.

(14) (a) The costs of issuing any warrant of execution or arrest shall, where they are payable by the party against whom the warrant is issued, be assessed by the registrar or clerk of the court without notice and inserted in the warrant.

(b) The costs payable by the judgment debtor in respect of any proceedings under section 65 or 65A to 65M inclusive, or 72 of the Act shall be inserted by the judgment creditor or his attorney on the face or reverse side of any process issued under either of those sections and assessed by the registrar or clerk of the court before issue.

[Para. (b) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

(c) The registrar or clerk of the court may refuse to issue any process under section 65 or 65A to 65M, inclusive, or 72 of the Act in which the costs are not inserted or inserted but not according to tariff.

[Para. (c) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

(15)

[Subrule (15) deleted by GN R2221 of 1977.]

(16) Where costs or expenses are awarded to any party by the court, otherwise than by a judgment in default of the defendant's **[entry of appearance]** delivery of notice of intention to defend or on the defendant's consent to judgment before the time for such **[appearance]** notice has expired, the party to whom such costs or expenses have been awarded shall deliver a bill of such costs or expenses and give at least 5 days' notice of taxation for an hour to be fixed (generally or specially) by the registrar or clerk of the court and he or she may include in such bill all such payments as have been necessarily and properly made by him or her.

[Subrule (16) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(17) The registrar or clerk of the court shall thereupon tax and allow the costs and expenses so awarded: Provided that witness fees shall not be allowed in taxation unless properly vouched for.

(18) (a) Where more than one-fourth of the bill (excluding expenses) is taxed off, the party presenting the bill shall not be allowed any costs of taxation.

(b) Where a party to whom a bill of costs is presented makes a written offer of payment in respect of such costs, and such offer is refused, the party presenting the bill shall not be allowed any costs of taxation if the bill is taxed in an amount which is smaller than the amount of the offer.

[Subrule (18) substituted by GN R419 of 1997.]

(19) Where a bill of costs as between attorney and client is required to be taxed, taxation shall take place on at least 5 days' notice thereof to the attorney or client, whether or not an action therefor is pending: Provided that, notwithstanding the provisions of subrule (3), a bill of costs as between attorney and client may be taxed at any time after termination of the mandate.

[Subrule (19) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(20) Where liability for costs is determined without judgment of the court by virtue of the provisions of rule 18 (5) or by a settlement recorded in terms of rule 27 (8), such costs shall be taxable by the registrar or clerk of the court as if they had been awarded by the court.

(21) On failure of the party giving notice of taxation to appear at the appointed time for taxation, such bill of costs may be taxed in his absence but such party shall not be allowed any costs of taxation.

(22) If a party consents to pay the costs of another party, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, in the absence of an order of the court, tax such costs, as if they had been awarded by the court.

[Subrule (22) added by GN R1139 of 1982.]

(23) Value added tax may be added to all costs, fees, disbursements and tariffs in respect of which value added tax is chargeable.

[Subrule (23) added by GN R405 of 1992 and substituted by GN R797 of 1997.]

34. Fees of the sheriff and the registrar or clerk of the court

(1) The fees and charges to be taken by a sheriff who is an officer of the Public Service shall be those prescribed in Part I of Table C of Annexure 2 and in the case of any other sheriff those prescribed in Part II of the said Table and Annexure.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Every account of fees or charges furnished by a sheriff shall contain the following note:

'You may require this account to be taxed and vouched before payment.'

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) (a) Any party having an interest may by notice in writing require the fees and charges claimed by or paid to the sheriff to be taxed by the registrar or clerk of the court, and may attend on such taxation.

(b) Upon such taxation the sheriff shall vouch to the satisfaction of the registrar or clerk of the court all charges claimed by him or her.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(c) A fee for the attending of the taxation shall be allowed-

(i) to the sheriff if the sheriff's fees or charges are taxed and passed in full, as allowed for in Table C;

(ii) to the interested party concerned if the sheriff's fees or charges are taxed but not passed in full, on the same basis as the fee allowed to the sheriff under subparagraph (i) above.

[Para. (c) substituted by GN R490 of 1970, amended by GN R1689 of 1983 and by GN R2409 of 1991 and substituted by GN R419 of 1997.]

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

[(4) The fees to be taken by the clerk of the court shall be those prescribed by Table E of Annexure 2 and payment shall be indicated by the use of adhesive revenue stamps or imprinted stamps by means of an approved stamp within the meaning of the definition of 'stamp' in the Stamp Duties Act, 1968 (Act 77 of 1968).]

[Subrule (4) substituted by GN R947 of 1972.]

35. Review of taxation

(1) Any interested party may, within 15 days after he has knowledge thereof, bring before a judicial officer for review-

(a) the costs and expenses claimed in any undefended action;

(b) the assessment by the registrar or clerk of the court of any costs and expenses;

(c) the taxation by the registrar or clerk of the court of any costs awarded in any action or matter;

(d) the taxation by the registrar or clerk of the court of any fees or charges of the sheriff.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Such review shall be on 10 days' notice to the party entitled to receive or liable to pay such costs and expenses or to the sheriff, as the case may be.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(3) Any party dissatisfied with the decision of the judicial officer as to any item or part of an item which was objected to before the registrar or clerk of the court, may, after notice to the other party, within 10 days of the decision require the judicial officer to state a case for the decision of a judge, which case shall embody all relevant findings of fact by the judicial officer: Provided that, save with the consent of such officer, no case shall be stated where the

total of the amounts which he or she has disallowed or allowed, as the case may be, and which the dissatisfied party seeks to have allowed or disallowed, respectively, is less than R40.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R689 of 1976, by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(4) Any party may within 10 days after the judicial officer has so stated a case submit contentions in writing to the judicial officer.

[Subrule (4) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(5) The judicial officer shall lay the case together with the written contentions submitted and his or her own report not later than 15 days after receipt of such contentions, before a judge of the court of appeal who may then-

(a) decide the matter upon the case and contentions so submitted, together with any further information which he or she may require from the judicial officer; or

(b) decide if after hearing the parties or their counsel or attorneys in chambers; or

(c) refer the case for decision to the court of appeal.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(6) The judge or the court so deciding may make such order as he or she or it deems fit, including an order that the unsuccessful party shall pay to the opposing party a sum fixed by the judge or the court as costs.

36. Process in execution

(1) The process for the execution of any judgment for the payment of money, for the delivery of property whether movable or immovable, or for ejection shall be by warrant issued and signed by the registrar or clerk of the court and addressed to the sheriff.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Such process may be sued out by any person in whose favour any such judgment shall have been given, if such judgment is not then satisfied, stayed or suspended.

(3) Such process may at any time, on payment of the fees incurred, be withdrawn or suspended by notice to the sheriff by the party who has sued out such process. A request in writing made from time to time by such party to defer execution of such process for a definite period not being longer than 1 month shall not be deemed to be a suspension.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(4) Any alterations in such process shall be initialled by the registrar or clerk of the court before it is issued by him or her.

(5) The registrar or clerk of the court shall at the request of the party entitled thereto reissue process referred to in subrule (1) without the court having sanctioned the reissue.

(6) Any such process shall be invalid if a wrong person is named therein as a party, but no such process shall be invalid merely by reason of the misspelling of any name therein, or of any error as to date.

(7) Except where judgment has been entered by consent or default, process in execution of a judgment shall not be issued without leave of the court applied for at the time of granting the judgment, before the day following that on which the judgment is given.

37. Second or further warrants or emoluments attachment orders or garnishee orders

(1) Where any warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order has been lost or mislaid, the court may on the application of any interested party and after notice to any person affected thereby, authorise the issue of a second or further warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order, as the case may be, on such conditions as the court may determine and may make such order as to costs as it may deem just.

(2) Notice of such application shall be on not less than 5 days' notice and shall state the reasons for the application.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(3) The provisions of subrules (1) to (6), inclusive, of rule 36 shall mutatis mutandis apply to any such warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order authorised by the court and in addition such warrant or garnishee order shall clearly be endorsed 'This second or further warrant (describe nature of warrant) of emoluments attachment order or garnishee order (as the case may be) was authorised by the court on and replaces any warrant (describe nature of warrant) or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order (as the case may be) instead of which it is issued or reissued'.

(4) (a) When any warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order which has been replaced by a warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order issued in terms of subrule (1) becomes available it shall immediately be cancelled by the clerk of the court by endorsing across the face thereof between 2 parallel transverse lines the words 'Cancelled. Fresh warrant (describe nature of warrant) or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order (as the case may be) issued in terms of an order of the court dated'.

(b) Such endorsement shall be signed and dated by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(5) The fact that a second or further warrant or emoluments attachment order or garnishee order has been issued and the date and amount thereof shall be endorsed on the record of the case by the registrar or clerk of the court.

[Rule 37 amended by GN R2222 of 1978.]

38. Security by judgment creditor

(1) Where the sheriff is in doubt as to the validity of any attachment or contemplated attachment, he or she may require that the party suing out the process in execution shall give security to indemnify him or her.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Unless the summons commencing the action has been served upon the defendant personally or he or she has **[entered appearance]** delivered notice of intention to defend or notice of attachment has been given to him or her personally-

(a) if any property corporeal or incorporeal is attached in execution, the execution creditor shall, at least 10 days before the day appointed for the sale of such property give security to the satisfaction of the sheriff for the payment to the execution debtor if such attachment be set aside of any sum which the execution debtor may in law be entitled to recover from the execution creditor for damages suffered by reason of such attachment or of any proceedings consequent thereon; and if security be not given the attachment shall cease to have effect: Provided that the execution debtor may by endorsement to that effect on the warrant of execution dispense with the giving of security under this rule;

[Para. (a) amended by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(b) if moneys are received by the sheriff under any form of execution otherwise than as the proceeds of the sale in execution of property in respect of the attachment of which security has been given in terms of paragraph (a), such moneys shall not be paid to the execution creditor until he has given security for the restitution of the full amount received by the sheriff if the attachment be thereafter set aside: Provided that the execution debtor may in writing over his or her signature dispense with the giving of such security.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) The prescribed fee for security given under this rule shall without taxation be recoverable as part of the costs of execution.

(4) Any surety bond or other document of security given in terms of this rule may be sued upon by the execution debtor without formal transfer thereof to him.

(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply where the party suing out the process in execution or the execution creditor is a Minister, a Deputy Minister or **[an Administrator]** a Premier, in his or her official capacity, the State or a provincial **[administration]** government.

[Subrule (5) added by GN R1115 of 1974 and substituted by GN R2409 of 1991.]

39. General provisions regarding execution

(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the costs and expenses of issuing a warrant and levying execution shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the property sold in execution and may so far as such proceeds are insufficient be recovered from the execution debtor as costs awarded by the court.

(2) (a) Subject to any hypothec existing prior to attachment, all warrants of execution lodged with any sheriff appointed for a particular area or any other sheriff on or before the day immediately preceding the date of the sale in execution shall rank pro rata in the distribution of the proceeds of the goods sold in execution.

(b) The sheriff conducting the sale shall not less than 10 days prior to the date of sale forward a copy of the notice of sale to all other sheriffs appointed for the area in which he or she has been instructed to conduct a sale in respect of the attached goods.

(c) The sheriff conducting the sale shall accept from all other sheriffs appointed for that area or any other sheriff a certificate listing any attachment that has been made and showing the ranking of creditors in terms of warrants in the possession of those sheriffs.

(3) (a) Withdrawal of attachment shall be effected by note made and signed by the sheriff on the warrant of execution that the attachment is withdrawn, stating the time and date of the making of such note.

(b) The sheriff shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal and of the time and date thereof to the execution creditor, the execution debtor, all other sheriffs appointed for that area or any other sheriff who has submitted a certificate referred to in subrule (2)(c) and to any other person by whom a claim to the property attached has been lodged with him or her: Provided that the property shall not be released from attachment for a period of 4 months if a certificate referred to in subrule (2)(c) or an unsatisfied warrant of execution lodged under subrule (2) remains in the hands of the sheriff.

(4) If any property attached in execution is claimed by any third party as his or her property or any third party makes any claim to the proceeds of property so attached and sold in execution, the sheriff shall **[on receipt of the claim forthwith give notice to the execution creditor and to all other sheriffs appointed for that area who have submitted certificates referred to in subrule_(2)(c).]** subject to the provisions of subrule 5 hereof, deal with such matter as provided in rule 44

(5) Notwithstanding such claim by a third party the sheriff shall attach such property if he or she has not yet done so and the property shall remain under attachment pending the outcome of interpleader proceedings unless sooner released from attachment upon order of the court or otherwise. The provisions of rule 41 (7) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to property so attached.

[(6) If in the case of property so attached the execution creditor gives the sheriff notice within 10 days after receipt of the notice referred to in subrule (4) that he admits the claim, he shall not be liable for any costs, fees or expenses afterwards incurred and the sheriff may withdraw from possession of the property claimed.]

[(7)] (6)(a) On completion of any sale in execution of property, whether movable or immovable, the sheriff shall attach to his or her return a vendue roll showing details of the property sold, the prices realised, and, where known, the names and addresses of the purchasers and an account of the distribution of the proceeds and shall forthwith send a copy of such vendue roll to all other sheriffs appointed for that area who have submitted certificates referred to in subrule (2)(c).

(b) Where a warrant of execution has been lodged with the sheriff conducting the sale by any other sheriff referred to in subrule (2)(a), the sheriff conducting the sale shall make payment in terms of a distribution account to any sheriff who submitted a certificate referred to in subrule (2)(c) in respect of the aforesaid sale.

(c) Payment in terms of a distribution account shall only be made after the distribution account has lain for inspection for a period of 15 days after the sheriff who has lodged a warrant of execution with the sheriff who conducted the sale, has received a copy of the distribution account.

[(8)] (7) No sheriff or person on behalf of the sheriff shall at a sale in execution purchase any of the property offered for sale either for himself or herself or for any other person.

40. Execution against a partnership

(1) Where a judgment debtor is a partner in a firm and the judgment is against him or her for a separate debt, the court may, after notice to the judgment debtor and to his or her firm, appoint the sheriff as receiver to receive any moneys payable to the judgment debtor in respect of his or her interests in the partnership.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Such appointment shall, until the judgment debt is satisfied, operate as an attachment of the interest of the judgment debtor in the partnership assets and the sheriff so appointed shall notify all other sheriffs appointed for that area of such appointment.

(3) Where the judgment is against a firm, the partnership property shall first be exhausted, so far as it is known to the judgment creditor, before the judgment is executed against the separate property of the partners.

41. Execution against movable property

(1) (a) The sheriff shall, upon receiving a warrant directing him or her to levy execution on movable property, repair to the residence, place of employment or business of the execution debtor or to another place pointed out by the execution creditor where movable property is to be attached as soon as circumstances permit, and there demand payment of the judgment debt and costs or else require that so much movable property be pointed out as the said sheriff may deem sufficient to satisfy the warrant, and if such last-mentioned request be complied with the sheriff shall make an inventory and valuation of such property. If the property pointed out is insufficient to satisfy the warrant, the sheriff shall nevertheless proceed to make an inventory and valuation of so much movable property as may be pointed out in part execution of the warrant.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R1115 of 1974, substituted by GN R1139 of 1982 and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) If the execution debtor does not point out such property, the sheriff shall immediately make an inventory and valuation of so much of the movable property belonging to the execution debtor as he may deem sufficient to satisfy the warrant or of so much of the movable property as may be found in part execution of the warrant.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(c) If on demand the execution debtor pays the judgment debt and costs (or part thereof) the sheriff shall forthwith endorse the amount paid and the date of payment on the original and copy of the warrant, which endorsement shall be signed by him or her and counter-signed by the execution debtor or his or her representative.

[Para. (c) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) So far as may be necessary to the execution of any such warrant, the sheriff may open any door on any premises, or of any piece of furniture, if opening be refused or if there be no person there who represents the person against whom such warrant is to be executed and the sheriff may, if necessary, use force to that end.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) The sheriff shall exhibit the original warrant of execution and shall hand to the execution debtor or leave on the premises a copy thereof.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(4) As soon as the foregoing requirements of this rule have been complied with by the sheriff, the goods so inventoried by him or her shall be deemed to be judicially attached.

[Subrule (4) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(5) The sheriff shall hand a copy of the said inventory signed by himself or herself to the execution debtor or leave the same on the premises, which copy shall have subjoined thereto a notice of the attachment.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(6) Where specie and documents are found and attached, the number and kinds thereof shall be specified in the inventory and any such specie or documents shall thereupon be sealed and forthwith removed to the office of the sheriff where it shall be safely stored.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(7) (a) The execution creditor or his or her attorney shall, where movable property, other than specie or documents, has been attached, after notification of such attachment, instruct the sheriff in writing, whether the property shall be removed to a place of security or left upon the premises in the charge and custody of the execution debtor or in the charge and custody of some other person acting on behalf of the sheriff. Unless so instructed, the sheriff shall leave the movable property, other than specie or documents, on the premises and in the possession of the person in whose possession the

said movable property is attached: Provided that the execution creditor or his or her attorney may, upon satisfying the registrar or clerk of the court, who shall endorse his or her approval on the document containing the instructions, of the desirability of immediate removal upon issue of the warrant of execution, instruct the sheriff in writing, to remove immediately from the possession of the execution debtor all or any of the articles reasonably believed by the execution creditor to be in the possession of the execution debtor.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R689 of 1976, substituted by GN R1314 of 1980 and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) Where a sheriff is instructed as aforesaid to remove the movable property, he or she shall do so without any avoidable delay, and he or she shall in the mean time leave the same in the charge or custody of some person who shall have the charge or custody in respect of the goods on his or her behalf.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(c) Any person in whose charge or custody movable property which has been attached, has been left, shall not use, let or lend such property, or permit it to be used, let or lent, nor shall he or she in any way do anything which will decrease its value and, if the property attached shall have produced any profit or increase, the custodian shall be responsible for any such profit or increase in like manner as he or she is responsible for the property originally attached.

(d) If such a custodian, other than the execution debtor, makes a default in his or her duty he or she shall not be entitled to recover any remuneration for his or her charge and custody.

(e)(i) Unless an order of court is produced to the sheriff requiring him or her to detain any movable property under attachment for such further period as may be stipulated in such order, the sheriff shall, if a sale in respect of such property is not pending, release from attachment any such property which has been detained for a period exceeding 4 months.

(ii) If such order was made on application made ex parte, such order shall not be subject to confirmation.

(iii) In the event of a claimant lodging an interpleader claim with the sheriff in accordance with rule 44(2)(a)(ii), the period of 4 months referred to in paragraph (i) shall be suspended from the date on which the claimant delivers his or her affidavit to the sheriff until the final adjudication of the interpleader claim, including any review or appeal in respect of such interpleader claim.

(8) (a) Any movable property sold in execution of process of the court shall be sold publicly and for cash by the sheriff who removed the goods in terms of subrule (7)(b) or, with the approval of the magistrate, by an auctioneer or other person appointed by the sheriff, to the highest bidder at or as near to the place where the same was attached or to which the same had been so removed as aforesaid as may be advantageous for the sale thereof;

(b) the execution creditor shall, after consultation with the sheriff, prepare a notice of sale and furnish 2 copies thereof to the sheriff in sufficient time to enable 1 copy to be affixed not later than 10 days before the day appointed for the sale on the notice board or door of the court-house or other public building in which the said court is held and the other at or as near as may be to the place where the said sale is actually to take place;

[Para. (b) amended by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(c) if in the opinion of the sheriff the value of the goods attached exceeds **[R3 000]** R5000 he or she shall indicate some local or other newspaper circulating in the district and require the execution creditor to publish the notice of sale in that newspaper not later than 10 days before the date appointed for the sale in addition to complying with paragraph (b) and to furnish him with a copy of the edition of the paper in which the publication appeared not later than the day preceding the date of sale.

(9) The day appointed for the sale shall be not less than 15 days after attachment: Provided that where the goods attached are of a perishable nature, or with consent of the execution debtor, the court may, upon

application, reduce any period referred to in this subrule or subrule (8) to such extent and on such conditions as it may think fit.

[Subrule (9) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(10) A sale in execution shall be stopped as soon as sufficient money has been raised to satisfy the said warrant and any warrant referred to in rule 39(2) and the costs of the sale.

(11) Should the sheriff have a balance in hand after satisfaction of the claim of the execution creditor and of all warrants of execution lodged with him or her on or before the day immediately preceding the date of the sale and of all costs he or she shall pay the same to the execution debtor if he or she can be found, otherwise he or she shall pay such balance into court and the provisions of rule 18(10) shall mutatis mutandis apply to any balance so paid into court.

42. Execution against movable property (continued)

(1) Where the property attached in execution is a lease or a bill of exchange, promissory note, bond or other security for the payment of money-

(a) attachment shall not be complete until after notice to the lessor, lessee or person liable on the bill of exchange or other security, as the case may be;

(b) the attachment shall not be valid unless and until the instrument in question is taken possession of by the sheriff and notice has, in the case of a registered lease or bond, been given to the registrar of deeds concerned.

[Para. (b) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) Where the movable property sought to be attached is the interest of the execution debtor in property pledged, leased or sold under a suspensive condition to or by a third person or is under the supervision or control of a third person-

(a) attachment shall be effected by service by the sheriff on the execution debtor and on such third person of notice of the attachment with a copy of the warrant of execution, which service may be effected as if such notice were a summons: Provided that where service cannot be effected in any manner prescribed the court may make an order allowing service to be effected in the manner stated in the order;

(b) the sheriff may, upon exhibiting the original of such warrant of execution to the pledgee, lessor, lessee, purchaser, seller or such other third person, enter upon the premises where such property is and make an inventory and valuation of the said property.

[Subrule (2) substituted by GN R1139 of 1982 and amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) The method of attachment of property under section 32 of the Act shall mutatis mutandis be the same as that of attachment in execution.

43. Execution against immovable property

(1) A warrant of execution against immovable property shall contain a full and complete description of the nature and situation (including the address) of the immovable property to enable it to be traced and identified by the sheriff, and shall be accompanied by sufficient information to enable the sheriff to give effect to the provisions of subrule (2).

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(2) (a) The mode of attachment of immovable property shall be by notice by the sheriff served in like manner as a summons together with a copy of the warrant of execution upon the execution debtor as owner thereof, upon the registrar of deeds or other officer charged with the registration of such immovable property, upon all registered holders of bonds (other than the execution creditor) registered against the property attached and, if the property is in the occupation of some person other than the execution debtor, also upon such occupier, and upon the local authority in whose area the property is situated.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) If the period of attachment is extended as referred to in section 66(5) of the Act, notice of such extension shall be given to the persons referred to in paragraph (a) in the manner as referred to in that paragraph.

[Subrule (2) substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

(c) If the attachment of the immovable property lapses as in terms of section 66(4) or section 66(5) of the Act, the Sheriff shall forthwith notify the persons who are entitled to receive notice in terms of paragraph (a) that such attachment has lapsed.

(3) After attachment the sheriff shall ascertain and record whether the said property is subject to any claim preferent to that of the execution creditor and, if that be the case, he or she shall thereupon notify the execution creditor of the existence of any such claim to enable the latter to give notice in terms of section 66 (2) of the Act.

(4) The sheriff may by notice, served in like manner as a summons, require the execution debtor to deliver to him or her forthwith all documents in his possession or under his or her control relating in any way to his or her title to the said property.

(5) Where the said property is situate in a district other than that in which the judgment was given, the party requiring execution shall forward the warrant of execution to a sheriff of the court of the district in which the said property is situate, who shall proceed to attach the property in the manner provided in this rule.

(6) (a) The sheriff shall appoint a day and place for the sale of such property which day shall, except by special leave of the court, be not less than 1 month after service of the notice of attachment;

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) the execution creditor shall, after consultation with the sheriff, prepare a notice of sale containing a short description of the property and its situation, the date, time and place for the holding of the sale and the material

conditions thereof and furnish the sheriff with as many copies of the said notice as he or she may require;

(c) the execution creditor shall publish the notice once in a newspaper registered with the Audit Bureau of Circulations of South Africa circulating in the district in which the immovable property is situated and in the Government Gazette not less than 5 days and not more than 15 days before the date of the sale and provide the sheriff, by hand or by facsimile, with one photocopy of each of the notices published in the newspaper and the Government Gazette, respectively, or, in the case of the Government Gazette, the number of the Government Gazette in which the notice was published;

(d) not less than 10 days prior to the date of the sale the sheriff shall forward by registered post a copy of the notice of sale referred to in paragraph (b) to every execution creditor who has lodged a warrant of execution and to every mortgagee in respect of the immovable property whose address is reasonably ascertainable;

[Para. (d) amended by GNs R2407 and R2409 of 1991.]

(e) not later than 10 days before the day appointed for the sale the sheriff shall affix 1 copy of the notice on the notice board or door of the court-house or other public building in which the said court is **[holden]** held and 1 copy at or as near as may be to the place where the said sale is actually to take place.

(7) (a) The conditions of sale shall be prepared by the execution creditor and shall, inter alia, provide for payment by the purchaser of any interest due to a preferent creditor from the date of sale of the property to date of transfer. The execution creditor shall not less than 20 days prior to the appointed date of sale, deliver 2 copies of the conditions of sale to the sheriff and 1 copy thereof to each person who may be entitled to notice of the sale.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Any interested party may not less than 15 days prior to the appointed date of sale, upon 24 hours' notice to such other persons as may have received a copy of such conditions of sale and to the execution creditor,

apply to a judicial officer for a modification of such conditions of sale and such judicial officer may make such order as he or she may deem just.

(8) The execution creditor may appoint the conveyancer for the purposes of transfer.

(9) (a) The execution creditor or any person having an interest in the due and proper realisation of such property may, by notice given to the sheriff within 15 days after attachment, but subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, require that such property shall be sold by an auctioneer in the ordinary course of business and may in such notice nominate the auctioneer to be employed.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Where such notice is given by any person other than the execution creditor, such notice shall be accompanied by the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover the additional expense of sale by an auctioneer in the ordinary course of business, and in default of such a deposit such notice shall be void, and such notice shall lapse if in fact the services of an auctioneer are not obtainable. If after satisfying the claim of the execution creditor and all warrants of execution lodged with the sheriff on or before the day immediately preceding the date of the sale and all costs there are surplus proceeds of such property, such deposit shall be returned to the depositor, but if there is not such a surplus such deposit shall, as far as may be necessary, be applied in payment of the auctioneer's fees and expenses.

(c) If 2 or more such notices are given, the first shall have the preference.

[Subrule (9) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(10) The sale shall be by public auction without reserve and the property shall, subject to the provisions of section 66 (2) of the Act and to the other conditions of sale, be sold to the highest bidder.

(11) The sale shall be held in front of the court-house of the district or, for good cause shown, at such other place as the magistrate may determine.

(12) Where the said property is situate in a district other than that in which the judgment was given, the sale of the said property shall be effected by a sheriff of the court of the district in which it is situate in the manner provided in this rule.

[Subrule (12) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(13) The sheriff shall give transfer to the purchaser against payment of the purchase money and upon performance of the conditions of sale and may for that purpose do anything necessary to effect registration of transfer, and anything so done by him or her shall be as valid and effectual as if he were the owner of the property.

[Subrule (13) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(14) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), all moneys in respect of the purchase price shall be paid to the sheriff of the court and not to the execution creditor or any other person on his or her behalf. The sheriff shall **[forthwith pay such moneys into court]** retain such moneys in trust **[and shall not pay out the purchase money]** until transfer has been given to the purchaser.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(b) The sheriff shall immediately after receipt of the full purchase price prepare in order of preference as hereinafter provided in this rule, a plan of distribution of the purchase money received and such plan shall lie in his or her office for inspection of persons having an interest therein for a period of 15 days after the date of sale, unless all such persons inform the sheriff in writing that they have no objection to such plan, and a copy thereof shall be lodged with the registrar or clerk of the court and with any other sheriff who submitted a certificate referred to in subrule 39(2)(c).

(c) After deduction from the purchase money of the costs of execution, the following shall be the order of preference:

(i) The claims of any creditors ranking in priority to the judgment debt in their legal order of preference;

(ii) the claim of the execution creditor to the extent of his judgment plus costs and the claims of other execution creditors who have lodged warrants of execution in terms of rule 39(2) plus costs;

(iii) the claims of creditors secured in respect of that property in their legal order of preference.

(d) Any person having an interest in such plan and objecting thereto shall, within a period of 10 days after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (b), give notice in writing to the sheriff, the registrar or clerk of the court and all other persons having an interest therein of the particulars of his objection and may, if the grounds for his or her objection are not removed within 15 days after the expiration of the first-mentioned period, bring such plan before the court for review.

(e) Such review shall be on 5 days' notice to the persons mentioned in paragraph (d): Provided that if such notice is not given within 20 days after the expiration of the period of 15 days mentioned in paragraph (d), the objection will be deemed to be withdrawn.

[Para. (e) substituted by GN R1314 of 1980 and amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(f) The court, on review, may hear and determine the matter in dispute in a summary manner and may thereafter amend or confirm the plan of distribution or may make such order as may be just.

(g) If-

(i) no objection be lodged to such plan; or

(ii) the persons having an interest signify their concurrence therewith; or

(iii) an objection be lodged to such plan and notice in accordance with the proviso in paragraph (e) be not duly given; or

(iv) the plan be amended or confirmed on review, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, on production of evidence that transfer has been given to the purchaser, pay to the sheriff the amount paid into court under paragraph (a), and when the sheriff has

received such amount from the registrar or clerk of the court, he or she shall pay it out in accordance with the plan of distribution, and any surplus shall, subject to the provisions of section 71 of the Act, be paid to the execution debtor, if he or she can be found: Provided that if the sheriff is an officer of the Public Service and has certified that no objection has been lodged against such plan or that all the persons having an interest therein have informed him or her that they have no objection or if an objection is lodged against such plan and notice in accordance with the proviso in paragraph (e) has not been given or that it has been amended in accordance with an order of the court or that it has been confirmed on review, such amount shall be paid out by the registrar or clerk of the court or any person authorised thereto by him or her in accordance with the plan of distribution so certified.

(h) The provisions of rule 18 (10) shall, subject to the provisions of section 71 of the Act, *mutatis mutandis* apply to any surplus amount not paid out to an execution debtor under paragraph (g).

(15) The sheriff shall, when notifying the result of the execution in terms of rule 8 (4) (a), also show the disposal of the amount recovered by him or her, and the notification to the registrar or clerk of the court shall be supported by a receipt for every amount paid out by him or her.

43A. Enforcement of Foreign Civil Judgments

(1) Whenever a certified copy of a judgment referred to in section 3 (1) of the Enforcement of Foreign Civil Judgments Act, 1988 (Act No. 32 of 1988), is filed with **[a]** the registrar or clerk of the court in the Republic, such registrar or clerk of the court shall register that judgment by numbering it with a consecutive number for the year during which it is filed and by noting the particulars in respect of the judgment referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the said section 3 (1) on the case cover.

(2) The judgment creditor shall, together with the certified copy of a judgment referred to in subrule (1)-

(a) file an affidavit made by himself or herself or by somebody else who can confirm the undermentioned facts-

(i) stating the amount of interest due, the appropriate rate of interest and how the amount of interest has been calculated; and

(ii) stating whether any amount has been paid by the judgment debtor since judgment, and, if so, whether such amount has been deducted from the capital amount of the judgment debt or from the interest or costs, as the case may be; and

(b) if any amount payable under the judgment is expressed in a currency other than the currency of the Republic, file a certificate issued by a banking institution registered in terms of section 4 of the Banks Act, 1965 (Act No. 23 of 1965), stating the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the judgment.

(3) A notice issued in terms of section 3 (2) of the Enforcement of Foreign Civil Judgments Act, 1988 (Act No. 32 of 1988), shall contain-

(a) the consecutive number referred to in subrule (1);

(b) the date on which the judgment was registered;

(c) the balance of the amount payable under the judgment;

(d) the taxed costs awarded by the court of the designated country;

(e) the interest, if any, which by the law or by order of the court of the designated country concerned is due on the amount payable under the judgment up to the time of registration of the judgment;

(f) the reasonable costs of and incidental to the registration of the judgment, including the costs of obtaining a certified copy of the judgment;

(g) the names of the parties concerned; and

(h) the name of the court where the judgment was given.

[Rule 43A inserted by GN R1887 of 8 August 1990.]

44. Interpleader claims

(1) (a) Where any third party (hereinafter in this rule referred to as the 'applicant') has in his or her custody or possession property to which 2 or more persons (hereinafter in this rule referred to as the 'claimants') make adverse claims the applicant may sue out a summons in the form prescribed for that purpose in Annexure 1 to these rules calling upon the claimants to appear and state the nature and particulars of their claims and have such claims adjudicated upon.

(b) If the property in question consists of money, the applicant shall when suing out the summons pay the amount thereof into court.

(c) The applicant shall annex to such summons an affidavit setting out-

(i) that he or she claims no interest in the subject matter in dispute other than for charges or costs;

(ii) that he or she is not colluding with any of the claimants; and

(iii) that in the case of property other than money paid into court in terms of paragraph (b), he or she is willing to deal with the property as the court may direct.

(2) (a)**[(i)]** Where any person other than the execution debtor (hereinafter in this rule referred to as the 'claimant') makes any claim to or in respect of property attached by the sheriff in execution of any process of the court **[and the execution creditor has not admitted the claim within the period referred to in rule 39 (6)]** or where any such claimant makes any claim to the proceeds of property so attached and sold in execution the sheriff shall **[forthwith prepare and sue out a summons in the form prescribed for the purpose in Annexure 1 to these rules calling upon the claimant and the execution creditor to appear on the date specified in the summons to have the claim of the claimant adjudicated upon.]** require from such claimant to lodge an affidavit in triplicate with the sheriff within 10

(ten) days from the date on which such claim is made, setting out the following particulars:

(i) the claimant's full names ,identity number and occupation;

(ii) the claimant's residential address and business address or address of employment; and

(iii) the nature and grounds of his or her claim substantiated by any relevant evidence.

[ii] b (i) Within 15 (fifteen) days after the date on which the claim is made [T] the sheriff shall notify the execution creditor and all other sheriffs appointed for that area who have submitted certificates referred to in rule 39(2)(c) of the claim **[to the property attached, the date specified in the summons and of the judgment of the court].**

(ii) Simultaneously with the above notice, the sheriff shall deliver one copy of the claimant's affidavit to the execution creditor and one to the execution debtor.

[(b) (i) The clerk of the court shall sign and issue such summons without the fee prescribed in item 1 of Table E being paid.]

[(ii) The court shall, when giving judgment, direct by which party such fee shall be paid and thereupon such party shall pay such fee to the clerk of the court.]

[(c) Any person making a claim referred to in paragraph (a) shall, not less than 10 days before the date specified in the summons, lodge with the sheriff, an affidavit in triplicate, setting forth the particulars of his claim and the grounds thereof.]

[(d) The sheriff shall forward one copy of such affidavit to the execution creditor and one copy to the execution debtor.]

(c)(i) The execution creditor shall, within 10 (ten) days of receipt of notice of the claimant's claim and affidavit, advise the sheriff in writing whether he or she admits or rejects the claimant's claim

(ii) If the execution creditor gives the sheriff notice within the period stated in paragraph (i) that he or she admits the claim, he or she shall not be liable for any costs, fees or expenses afterwards incurred and the sheriff may withdraw from possession of the property claimed.

3 (i) If the claimant gives the sheriff notice that he or she rejects the claim, the sheriff shall within 10 (ten) days from date of such notice prepare and issue out a summons in the form prescribed for the purpose in Annexure 1 to these rules calling upon the claimant and the execution creditor to appear on the date specified in the summons to have the claim of the claimant adjudicated upon.

(ii) The sheriff shall notify all other sheriffs appointed for that area who have submitted certificates referred to in rule 39(2)(c) of the date specified in the summons and of the judgment of the court.

(iii) The registrar or clerk of the court shall sign and issue the summons.

[(3)] (4) If any claimant does not appear in pursuance of any summons sued out under this rule or fails to file an affidavit referred to in subrule (2) **[(c)]** (a) before the date so referred to or within such further period as the court may allow or appears but fails or refuses to comply with any order made by the court after his or her appearance, the court may make an order declaring him or her and all persons thereafter claiming under him or her barred from making any claim in respect of the subject matter referred to in the summons against the applicant or the sheriff.

[(4)] (5) If any claimant referred to in this rule appears in pursuance of the summons, the court may-

(a) order him or her to state, orally or in writing on oath or otherwise, as the court may deem expedient, the nature and particulars of his claim;

(b) order that the matters in issue shall be tried on a day to be appointed for that purpose and, if any such claimant is a claimant referred to in subrule (1), order which of the claimants shall be plaintiff and which defendant for the purpose of trial; or

(c) try the matters in dispute in a summary manner.

[(5)] (6) Where the matters in issue are tried, whether summarily or otherwise, the provisions of rule 29 as to the trial of an action shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

[(6)] (7) The court may, in and for the purposes of any interpleader proceedings, make such order as to any additional expenses of execution occasioned by the claim and as to payment of costs incurred by the applicant or sheriff as may be just.

45. Enquiry into financial position of judgment debtor

(1) A notice referred to in section 65A (1) of the Act calling upon the judgment debtor or, if the judgment debtor is a juristic person, a director or officer of the juristic person as the representative of the juristic person and in his or her personal capacity to appear before the court in chambers shall be as near as may be in accordance with Form 40 in Annexure 1 and shall indicate the date of the judgment or order, the amount thereof, the balance of the capital, interest, costs and collection fees which the defendant undertook to pay under section 57 (1) (c) of the Act owing as at the date of issue or reissue of such notice and shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation by the judgment creditor or a certificate by his or her attorney stating-

(a) the date of the judgment or the date of the expiry of the period of suspension under section 48 (e) of the Act, as the case may be;

(b) that the judgment or order has remained unsatisfied for a period of 10 days from the date on which it was given or became payable or from the expiry of the period of suspension in terms of section 48 (e) of the Act;

(c) in what respect the judgment debtor has failed to comply with the judgment or order referred to in section 65A (1) of the Act, the amount in arrear and outstanding balance on the date on which the notice is issued;

(d) that the judgment debtor has been advised by registered letter of the terms of the judgment or of the expiry of the period of suspension under section 48 (e) of the Act, as the case may be, and that a period of 10 days has elapsed since the date on which the said letter was posted;

[(e) that the court is not barred by the provisions of section 19 of the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act 75 of 1980), from making an order referred to in that section.]

(2) The notice shall also state the consequences of failure to appear in court on the date determined for the enquiry.

(3) Any alterations in a notice referred to in subrule (1) or in a warrant of arrest in terms of section 65A (6) of the Act shall be initialled by the judgment creditor or his or her attorney and by the registrar or clerk of the court before issue or reissue.

(4) When a judgment or order referred to in section 65A (1) of the Act has been given in any court other than the court of the district in which the enquiry is held, the registrar or clerk of the court shall not issue the notice until there is lodged with him or her a copy of the judgment or order of such other court duly certified by the registrar or clerk of that court **[, who shall also certify that the court is not barred by the provisions of section 19 of the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act 75 of 1980), from making an order referred to in that section].**

(5) (a) When the judgment debtor has been arrested and is brought before a court which is not the court which authorised the warrant of arrest, that registrar or clerk of the court shall open a file, allocate a case number to it and hand it, together with the warrant, to the court.

(b) When the court referred to in paragraph (a) transfers the matter in terms of section 65A (11) of the Act to the court which authorised the warrant, that the registrar or clerk of the court shall without delay send the original warrant and certified copies of the minutes of the proceedings and the order to that effect to the court which authorised the warrant.

(c) If the court before which proceedings in terms of section 65A (10) (b) or (11) are pending is not the court which authorised the warrant in terms

of section 65A (6), the registrar or clerk of the former court shall by telephone or in writing by facsimile notify the registrar or clerk of the latter court of the appearance of the judgment debtor, director or officer before the former court and shall inform the judgment creditor or his or her attorney by telephone or in writing by facsimile accordingly: Provided that full particulars of telephone calls and proof of transmission of facsimiles shall be filed in the case cover.

(6) The provisions of rule 55 (1), (2), (4), (8) and (10) shall apply mutatis mutandis to a request referred to in section 65A (3) of the Act.

(7) A written offer referred to in section 65 shall be in affidavit or affirmation form setting out-

(a) the full names of the judgment debtor, his or her residential and business address;

(b) the name and address of his or her employer;

(c) his or her marital status;

(d) the number of his or her dependants, their age and their relationship to him or her;

(e) his or her assets and liabilities;

(f) his or her gross weekly or monthly income (including that of his or her spouse and dependants) and expenses;

(g) the number of emoluments attachment orders or other court orders against him or her and the total amount payable thereunder;

(h) his or her offer and the dates of the proposed instalments.

(8) A warrant in terms of section 65A (6) of the Act shall be as near as may be in accordance with Form 40A in Annexure 1 of the Rules.

(9) A notice in terms of section 65A (8) (b) of the Act shall be as near as may be in accordance with Form 40B in Annexure 1 of the Rules.

[Rule 45 amended by GN R3002 of 1969, by GN R1115 of 1974 and by GN R2221 of 1977, substituted by GN R2222 of 1978, amended by GN 1261 of

1991, by GN 2409 of 1991 and by GN R1510 of 1992 and substituted by GN R910 of 1998.]

46. Attachment of emoluments by emoluments attachment order

(1) When an emoluments attachment order is issued by the judgment creditor out of any court other than the court in which the judgment or order was obtained, a certified copy of the judgment or order against the judgment debtor shall accompany the affidavit or affirmation or certificate referred to in section 65J (2) (b) of the Act.

(2) An emoluments attachment order shall be issued in the form as prescribed in Annexure 1 and shall contain sufficient information to enable the garnishee to identify the judgment debtor, including the identity number or work number or date of birth of the judgment debtor.

[Rule 46 amended by GN R2221 of 1977 and substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

47. Attachment of a debt by garnishee order

(1) An application for an attachment of a debt shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation by the creditor or a certificate by his or her attorney stating:

(a) That a court-

(i) has granted judgment to the judgment creditor; or

(ii) has ordered the payment of a debt referred to in

section 55 and costs in specific instalments;

[(b) that the court is not barred by the provisions of section 18 of the Hire-Purchase Act, 1942 (Act 36 of 1942), from issuing an order referred to in that section;]

[(c)](b) that such judgment or order referred to in subrule (1) (a) is still unsatisfied, stating the amounts still payable thereunder;

[(d)](c) that the garnishee resides, carries on business or is employed within the district, with mention of the address of the garnishee; and

[(e)](d) that a debt is at present or in future owing or accruing by or from the garnishee to the judgment debtor and the amount thereof.

(2) Unless the application is directed to the court which granted the judgment or order referred to in subrule (1) (a), a certified copy of the judgment or order against the judgment debtor shall accompany the affidavit or affirmation or certificate referred to in subrule (1).

(3) Sufficient information including the identity number or work number or date of birth of the judgment debtor shall be furnished in a garnishee order to enable the garnishee to identify the judgment debtor.

(4) Upon such application the court may require such further evidence as it may deem fit.

(5) Upon such application the court may order the garnishee to pay to the judgment creditor or his or her attorney so much of the debt at present or in future owing or accruing by or from him or her to the judgment debtor as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment, together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings (including the costs of service), or failing such payment to appear before the court on a day to be named in the said order and show cause why he should not pay such debt.

(6) The registrar or clerk of the court shall note upon the face of such order the day it was made.

(7) Such order shall be served upon the garnishee and upon the judgment debtor and shall operate as an attachment of the said debt in the hands of the garnishee.

(8) The judgment debtor and the garnishee may appear on the day fixed for the hearing of the application, but may not question the correctness of the judgment on which the application is based.

(9) If the garnishee does not dispute his or her indebtedness to the judgment debtor, or allege that he or she has a set-off against the judgment debtor or that the debt sought to be attached belongs to or is subject to a claim by some other person, or if he or she shall not appear to show cause as

provided in subrule (5), the court may order the garnishee to pay the debt (or such portion of it as the court may determine) to the judgment creditor or his or her attorney on the dates set out in the said order; and should the garnishee make default, execution for the amount so ordered and costs of the said execution may be issued against the garnishee. The provisions of rules 36 to 43, inclusive shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to execution in terms of this subrule.

[Subrule (9) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(10) If the garnishee disputes his or her liabilities to pay the said debt or alleges that he or she has any other defence, set-off or claim in reconvention which would be available to him or her if he or she were sued for the said debt by the judgment debtor, the court may order the garnishee to state, orally or in writing, on oath or otherwise, as to the court may seem expedient, the particulars of the said debt and of his or her defence thereto and may either hear and determine the matters in dispute in a summary manner or may order-

(a) that the matters in issue shall be tried under the ordinary procedure of the court; and

(b) that, for the purpose of such trial, the judgment creditor shall be plaintiff and the garnishee defendant, or vice versa.

(11) If the garnishee alleges that the said debt belongs to or is subject to a claim by some other person the court may extend the return day and order such other person to appear and state the nature and particulars of his claim and either to maintain or relinquish it, and may deal with the matter as if the judgment creditor and such other person were claimants in interpleader in terms of rule 44.

(12) If the judgment debtor alleges that the judgment has been satisfied or is for some other reason not operative against him or her, or that the garnishee is not indebted to him or her, the court may try the issue summarily.

(13) After hearing the parties or such of them as appear the court may-

- (a) order payment by the garnishee in terms of subrule (9);
- (b) declare the claim of any person to the debt attached to be barred;
- (c) dismiss the application;
- (d) make such other order as may be just.

[Rule 47 substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

48. Administration orders

(1) A creditor who, in terms of section 74F (3) of the Act, wishes to object to any debt listed with the administration order or to the manner in which the order commands payments to be made, shall do so within 20 days after the granting of the order has come to his or her notice.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(2) A creditor who, in terms of section 74G (10) (b) of the Act, wishes to object to any debt included in the list of creditors shall, within 15 days after he or she has received a copy of the administration order, notify the administrator in writing of his or her objections and the grounds whereupon his or her objections are based.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(3) In a matter referred to in subrule (2) the administrator shall obtain from the registrar or clerk of the court a suitable day and time for the hearing of the objections by the court and thereupon, in writing, notify the creditor referred to in subrule (2), the debtor and any other involved creditors, of the said day and time.

(4) An administrator may, in terms of section 74L (1) (b) of the Act, before making a distribution referred to in that section detain an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the amount collected to cover the costs that he or she may have to incur if the debtor is in default or disappears: Provided that the amount in the possession of the administrator for this purpose at any stage shall not exceed the amount of **[R30]** R600.

. (5) Should the administrator be an officer employed by the State the remuneration referred to in section 74L of the Act shall accrue to the State.

[Rule 48 amended by GN R689 of 1976 and substituted by GN R2222 of 1978.]

49. Rescission and variation of judgments

(1) A party to proceedings in which a default judgment has been given, or any person affected by such judgment, may within 20 days after obtaining knowledge of the judgment serve and file an application to court, on notice to all parties to the proceedings, for a rescission or variation of the judgment and the court may, upon good cause shown, or if it is satisfied that there is good reason to do so, rescind or vary the default judgment on such terms as it deems fit: Provided that the 20 days' period shall not be applicable to a request for rescission or variation of judgment brought in terms of sub-rule (5).

(2) It will be presumed that the applicant had knowledge of the default judgment 10 days after the date on which it was granted, unless the applicant proves otherwise.

(3) Where an application for rescission of a default judgment is made by a defendant against whom the judgment was granted, who wishes to defend the proceedings, the application must be supported by an affidavit setting out the reasons for the defendant's absence or default and the grounds of the defendant's defence to the claim.

(4) Where an application for rescission of a default judgment is made by a defendant against whom the judgment was granted, who does not wish to defend the proceedings, the applicant must satisfy the court that he or she was not in wilful default and that the judgment was satisfied, or arrangements were made to satisfy the judgment, within a reasonable time after it came to his or her knowledge.

(5) Where a plaintiff in whose favour a default judgment was granted has agreed in writing that the judgment be rescinded or varied, either the plaintiff or the defendant against whom the judgment was granted may, by notice to all parties to the proceedings, request the court to rescind or vary the

default judgment, which request shall be accompanied by written proof of the plaintiff's consent to the rescission or variation. Such a request may be made at any time after the plaintiff has agreed in writing to the rescission or variation of the judgment.

(6) Where an application for rescission or variation of a default judgment is made by any person other than an applicant referred to in subrule (3), (4) or (5), the application must be supported by an affidavit setting out the reasons why the applicant seeks rescission or variation of the judgment.

(7) All applications for rescission or variation of judgment other than a default judgment must be brought on notice to all parties, supported by an affidavit setting out the grounds on which the applicant seeks the rescission or variation, and the court may rescind or vary such judgment if it is satisfied that there is good reason to do so.

(8) Where the rescission or variation of a judgment is sought on the ground that it is void *ab origine* or was obtained by fraud or mistake, the application must be served and filed within one year after the applicant first had knowledge of such voidness, fraud or mistake.

(9) A magistrate who of his or her own accord corrects errors in a judgment in terms of section 36 (c) of the Act shall, in writing, advise the parties of the correction.

[Rule 49 amended by GN R947 of 1972, by GN R1338 of 1984, by GN R2629 of 1989 by GN R2409 of 1991, by GN R1510 of 1992 and by GN R959 of 1993 and substituted by GN R797 of 1997.]

50. Appeals and transfer of actions to magistrates' courts

(1) Where an appeal lies to a magistrate's court it may be noted by delivery of notice within 10 days after the date of the judgment appealed against.

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(2) The notice of appeal shall set out concisely and distinctly the grounds of appeal.

(3) The party noting the appeal shall prosecute the same within 20 days after the noting of the appeal.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(4) The hearing of the appeal shall be subject to the delivery by the appellant of notice of set down for a day approved by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(5) Such notice shall be delivered at least 10 days before the day of hearing.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(6) At any time after delivery of notice of appeal but not later than delivery of notice of set-down the appellant shall cause to be filed with the clerk of the court the record, or a duly certified copy thereof, of the proceedings which resulted in the judgment or decision appealed against.

(7) Subject to the provisions of any other law regulating procedure of the court on such appeals, the court may, in its discretion, grant leave to a party to adduce oral evidence at the hearing of the appeal or proceed by way of rehearing either in whole or in part.

(8) The court may in its discretion award to either party the costs incurred in the appeal. Such costs shall be taxed on such scale of costs prescribed for actions in the court as the court may direct.

(9) The summons or other initial document issued in a case transferred to a court in terms of rule 39 (22) of the rule regulating the conduct of the proceedings of the several provincial and local divisions of the **[Supreme]** High Court of South Africa shall stand as summons commencing an action in the court to which such case has been so transferred and shall, subject to any right the defendant may have to except thereto, be deemed to be a valid summons, issued in terms of the rules and any matter done or order given in the court from which such case has been transferred and the case shall thereupon proceed from the appropriate stage following the stage at which it was terminated before such transfer.

(10) Costs incurred in the case before transfer as aforesaid shall, unless the court otherwise directs, be costs in the cause.

51. Appeals in civil cases

(1) Upon a request in writing by any party within 10 days after judgment and before noting an appeal **[and upon payment by such party of a fee of R70, which shall be affixed to such request in the form of a revenue stamp,]** the judicial officer shall within 15 days hand to the registrar or clerk of the court a written judgment which shall become part of the record showing-

- (a) the facts he or she found to be proved; and
- (b) his or her reasons for judgment.

[Provided that the fee referred to herein shall not be payable by a party who, together with his request in writing, also lodges a document in which he is authorised by an officer or agent of a legal aid board, established by statute, to make such request.]

[Subrule (1) amended by GN R1115 of 1974, by GN R689 of 1976, by GN R1928 of 1990, by GN R2407 of 1991 and by GN R1130 of 1996.]

(2) The registrar or clerk of the court shall forthwith on receipt from the judicial officer of such written judgment supply to the party applying therefor a copy of such judgment and shall endorse on the original minutes of record the date on which the copy of such judgment was so supplied.

(3) An appeal may be noted within 20 days after the date of the judgment appealed against or within 20 days after the registrar or clerk of the court has so supplied a copy of the written judgment to the party applying therefor, whichever period shall be the longer.

[Subrule (3) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(4) An appeal shall be noted by the delivery of notice, and, unless the court of appeal shall otherwise order, by giving security for the respondent's costs of appeal to the amount of R1000: Provided that no security shall be required from the State or, unless the court of appeal otherwise orders, from a person to whom legal aid is rendered by a statutorily established legal aid board.

[Subrule (4) amended by GN R947 of 1972, by GN R2221 of 1977, by GN R1449 of 1979 and by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(5) Money paid into court under subrule (4) and outstanding for more than 3 years, may be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, after 3 months' notice of such intention in writing has been given to the parties concerned. Thereafter the parties concerned may apply for a refund of the amount paid into the said Fund.

(6) A cross-appeal shall be noted by the delivery of notice within 10 days after the delivery of the notice of appeal.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(7) A notice of appeal or cross-appeal shall state-

(a) whether the whole or part only of the judgment is appealed against, and if part only, then what part;

(b) the grounds of appeal, specifying the findings of fact or rulings of law appealed against; and

(c)

[Para. (c) deleted by GN R947 of 1972]

(8) (a) Upon the delivery of a notice of appeal the judicial officer shall within 15 days thereafter hand to the registrar or clerk of the court a statement in writing showing (so far as may be necessary having regard to any written judgment already handed in by him or her)-

(i) the facts he or she found to be proved;

(ii) the grounds upon which he or she arrived at any finding of fact specified in the notice of appeal as appealed against; and

(iii) his or her reasons for any ruling of law or for the admission or rejection of any evidence so specified as appealed against.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(b) Such statement shall become part of the record.

(c) The provisions of this rule shall also, so far as may be necessary, apply to a cross-appeal.

(9) The party noting an appeal or a cross-appeal shall prosecute the same within such time as may be prescribed by rule of the court of appeal and, in default of such prosecution, the appeal or cross-appeal shall be deemed to have lapsed, unless the court of appeal shall see fit to make an order to the contrary.

(10) Subject to the provisions of rule 50 of the Rules Regulating the Conduct of the Proceedings of the Several Provincial and Local Divisions of the **[Supreme]** High Court of South Africa, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, within 15 days after he or she receives notice that an appeal has been set down for hearing, transmit to the registrar of the court of appeal the record in the action duly certified.

[Subrule (10) substituted by GN R607 of 1989 and amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(11) (a) A respondent desiring to abandon the whole or any part of a judgment appealed against may do so by the delivery of a notice in writing stating whether he or she abandons the whole, or if part only, what part of such judgment.

(b) Every such notice of abandonment shall become part of the record.

(12) Where the parties agree in terms of section 82 of the Act that the decision of the court shall be final, either party may lodge the memorandum of such agreement with the registrar or the clerk of the court, and such memorandum shall thereupon become part of the record in the action or matter.

52. Representation of parties

(1) (a) A party may institute or defend and may carry to completion any legal proceedings either in person or by a practitioner.

(b) A local authority, company or other incorporated body in doing so may act through an officer thereof nominated by it for the purpose.

(c) A partnership or group of persons associated for a common purpose in doing so may act through a member thereof nominated by it for the purpose.

(d) No person acting under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) other than a practitioner shall be entitled to recover therefor any costs other than necessary disbursements.

(2) It shall not be necessary for any person to file a power of attorney to act, but the authority of any person acting for a party may be challenged by the other party within 10 days after he or she has noticed that such person is so acting or with the leave of the court for good cause shown at any time before judgement and thereupon such person may not, without the leave of the court, so act further until he or she has satisfied the court that he or she has authority so to act and the court may adjourn the hearing of the action or application to enable him or her to do so: Provided that no power of attorney shall be required to be filed by the State Attorney, any deputy state attorney or any professional assistant to the State Attorney or to a deputy state attorney or any attorney instructed in writing or by telegram by or on behalf of the State Attorney or a deputy state attorney in any matter in which the State Attorney or a deputy state attorney is acting in his or her capacity as such.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R1115 of 1974 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(3) If a party dies or becomes incompetent to continue an action the action shall thereby be stayed until such time as an executor, trustee, guardian or other competent person has been appointed in his or her place or until such incompetence shall cease to exist.

(4) Where an executor, trustee, guardian or other competent person has been so appointed, the court may, on application, order that he or she be substituted in the place of the party who has so died or become incompetent.

53. *Pro Deo*-applicants

(1) Any person desiring to sue or defend as a *pro Deo* litigant may apply to the court on notice to the party to be sued or to the plaintiff, as the case may be, for leave to do so. The applicant shall deliver with such notice an affidavit made by himself or herself setting out fully the grounds of action or

of defence on which he or she intends to rely and particulars of his or her means.

(2) The registrar or clerk of the court shall, at the request of the applicant and on the direction of a judicial officer, write out such notice and affidavit, notwithstanding that the claim or value of the matter in dispute exceeds R100 and no fee shall be payable by the applicant for such assistance.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) The court may upon any such application-

(a) examine the applicant on oath as to his or her right of action or grounds of defence, and as to his or her means;

(b) require the applicant to call further evidence with reference to either question;

(c) refer any such application to an attorney for investigation and report as to the applicant's means and whether he or she has a prima facie right of action or defence, as the case may be.

(4) If the court is thereafter satisfied that the applicant has a prima facie right of action or of defence and is not possessed of means sufficient to enable him or her to pay the costs of the action, court fees and sheriff's charges and will not be able within a reasonable time to provide such sums from his or her earnings, the court may order-

(a) that process of the court shall be issued and served free of charge to the applicant other than for the disbursements of the sheriff; and

(b) that an attorney be appointed to act for such applicant; or

(c) that the registrar or clerk of the court, without charge, write out such process, affidavits, notices and other documents as may be required to comply with these rules.

[Subrule (4) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(5) If the *pro Deo* litigant succeeds and is awarded costs against his or her opponent he or she shall, subject to taxation, be entitled to include and

recover in such costs his or her attorney's costs and also the court fees and sheriff's charges so remitted and if he or she shall recover either the principal amount, the interest or the costs, he or she shall first pay and make good thereout pro rata all such costs, fees and charges.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(6) If the *pro Deo* litigant does not succeed or recover upon a judgment in his or her favour no fees shall be taken from him or her by the attorney so appointed to act for him or her.

(7) An order made under this rule-

(a) shall not exempt the *pro Deo* litigant from liability to be adjudged to pay adverse costs; and

(b) may, on application at any time before judgment by any person affected thereby, be reviewed and rescinded or varied by the court for good cause shown.

(8) Nothing contained in this rule shall prevent the court, at its discretion, from referring the *pro Deo* litigant or applicant to a convenient legal aid centre or justice centre for assistance at any given time.

54. Actions by and against partners, a person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name, an unincorporated company, syndicate or association

(1) Any two or more persons claiming or being sued as co-partners may sue or be sued in the name of the firm of which such persons were co-partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action. In any such case any party may by notice require from the party so suing or sued a statement of the names and places of residence of the persons who were at the time of the accruing of the cause of action co-partners in any such firm.

(2) The party receiving such notice shall, within 10 days after receipt thereof, deliver the statement required.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R689 of 1976 and by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(3) When the names of the partners are so declared, the action shall proceed in the same manner and the same consequences in all respects shall follow as if they had been named in the summons; but all the proceedings shall nevertheless continue in the name of the firm.

(4) Any person carrying on business in a name or style other than his or her own name may sue or be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name; and so far as the nature of the case will permit, all the provisions of this rule relating to proceedings against firms shall apply.

(5) The provisions of this rule shall also *mutatis mutandis* apply to an unincorporated company, syndicate or association.

(6) When action has been instituted by or against a firm or by or against a person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name or by or against an unincorporated company, syndicate or association in the name of the firm or in such name or style or in the name of the company, syndicate or association, as the case may be, the court may on the application of the other party to the action made at any time either before or after judgment on notice to a person alleged to be a partner in such firm or the person so carrying on business, or a member of such company, syndicate or association, declare such person to be a partner, the person so carrying on business or a member, as the case may be, and on the making of such order the provisions of subrule (3) shall apply as if the name of such person had been declared in a statement delivered as provided in subrule (2).

55. Applications

(1)(a) Every application shall be brought on notice of motion supported by an affidavit as to the facts upon which the applicant relies for relief.

(b) The notice of motion must be addressed to the party or parties against whom relief is claimed and to the registrar or clerk of the court.

(c) Where it is necessary or proper to give any person notice of such application, the notice of motion must also be addressed to such person and served on such person.

(d) The notice of motion in every application other than one brought *ex parte* shall be as near as may be in accordance with Form 1A of Annexure 1 and copies of the notice, and all annexures thereto, shall be served upon every party to whom notice thereof is to be given.

(e) In such notice the applicant shall appoint a physical address within fifteen kilometres of the office of the registrar or clerk of court, at which notice and service of all documents in such proceedings will be accepted, as well as plaintiff's postal, facsimile and/or electronic mail addresses where available. Further, such notice shall set forth a day, not less than five days after service thereof on the respondent, on or before which such respondent is required to notify the applicant, in writing, whether he or she intends to oppose such application, and shall furthermore state that if no such notification is given the application will be set down for hearing on a stated day, not being less than 10 days after service on the said respondent of the said notice.

(f) If the respondent does not, on or before the day mentioned for that purpose in such notice, notify the applicant of his or her intention to oppose, the applicant may place the matter on the roll for hearing by giving the registrar or clerk of the court notice of set down before noon on the court day but one preceding the day upon which the same is to be heard.

(g) Any party opposing the grant of an order sought in the notice of motion shall -

(i) within the time stated in the notice, give applicant notice, in writing, that he or she intends to oppose the application, and in such notice appoint an address within fifteen kilometres of the office of the registrar or clerk of the court, at which he or she will accept notice and service of all documents, as well as such party's postal, facsimile and/or electronic mail addresses where available;

(ii) within ten days of notifying the applicant of his or her intention to oppose the application, deliver his or her answering affidavit, if any, together with any relevant documents; and

(iii) where it intends to raise questions of law only, deliver notice of intention to do so, within the time stated in the preceding sub-paragraph, setting forth such question.

(h) Within 10 days of the service upon him or her of the affidavit and documents referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (g) of subrule (1), the applicant may deliver a replying affidavit.

(i) The court may in its discretion permit the filing of further affidavits.

(j) Where no answering affidavit, or notice in terms of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (g), is delivered within the period referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (g) the applicant may within five days of the expiry thereof apply to the registrar or clerk of the court to allocate a date for the hearing of the application. Where an answering affidavit is delivered the applicant may apply for such allocation within five days of the delivery of his or her replying affidavit or, if no replying affidavit is delivered, within five days of the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph (h) and where such notice is delivered the applicant may apply for such allocation within five days after delivery of such notice. If the applicant fails so to apply within the appropriate period aforesaid, the respondent may do so immediately upon the expiry thereof. Notice in writing of the date allocated by the registrar or clerk of the court shall forthwith be given by applicant or respondent, as the case may be, to the opposite party.

(k) Where an application cannot properly be decided on affidavit the court may dismiss the application or make such order as to it seems meet with a view to ensuring a just and expeditious decision. In particular, but without affecting the generality of the foregoing, it may direct that oral evidence be heard on specified issues with a view to resolving any dispute of fact and to that end may order any deponent to appear personally or grant leave for that person or any other person to be subpoenaed to appear and be examined and cross-examined as a witness or it may refer the matter to trial with appropriate directions as to pleadings or definition of issues, or otherwise.

(2)(a) Any party to any application proceedings may bring a counter-application or may join any party to the same extent as would be competent if the party wishing to bring such counter-application or join such party were a defendant in an action and the other parties to the application were parties to such action. .

(b) The periods prescribed with regard to applications shall apply mutatis mutandis to counter-applications: Provided that the court may on good cause shown postpone the hearing of the application.

(3)(a) No application in which relief is claimed against another party shall be considered *ex parte* unless the court is satisfied that –

- (i) the giving of notice to the party against whom the order is claimed would defeat the purpose of the application; or
- (ii) the degree of urgency is so great that it justifies dispensing with notice.

(b) The notice of motion in every application brought *ex parte* shall be, as near as may be appropriate, in accordance with Form 1 of Annexure 1.

(c) Any order made against a party on an *ex parte* basis shall be of an interim nature and shall call upon the party against whom it is made to appear before the court on a specified return date to show cause why the order should not be confirmed.

(d) Any person against whom an order is granted *ex parte* may anticipate the return day upon delivery of not less than twenty-four hours notice.

(e) A copy of any order made *ex parte* and of the affidavit, if any, on which it was made shall be served forthwith on the respondent thereto.

(f) Where cause is shown against any such order the court may order the applicant or respondent or the deponent to any such affidavit to attend for examination or cross-examination.

(g) Any order made *ex parte* may be discharged or varied by the court on cause shown by any person affected thereby and on such terms as to costs as may be just.

(h) *Ex parte* applications may be heard in chambers.

(4)(a) Interlocutory and other applications incidental to pending proceedings must be brought on notice, supported by affidavits if facts need to be placed before the court, and set down with appropriate notice.

(b) Applications to the court for authority to institute proceedings or directions as to procedure or service of documents may be made *ex parte* where the giving of notice of such application is not appropriate or not necessary.

(5)(a) A court, if satisfied that a matter is urgent, may make an order dispensing with the forms and service provided for in these rules and may dispose of the matter at such time and place and in accordance with such procedure (which shall as far as practicable be in terms of these rules) as the court deems appropriate.

(b) An application brought as a matter of urgency must be supported by an affidavit which sets out explicitly the circumstances which the applicant avers render the matter urgent and the reasons why the applicant claims that he or she could not be accorded substantial redress at a hearing in due course.

(c) A person against whom an order was granted in his or her absence in an urgent application may by notice set down the matter for reconsideration of the order.

(6) In any application against any Minister, Deputy Minister, Provincial Premier, officer or servant of the State, in his or her capacity as such, the State or the administration of any province, the respective periods referred to in paragraph (e) of subrule (1), or for the return of a rule nisi, shall not be less than 15 days after the service of the notice of motion, or the rule nisi, as the case may be, unless the court has specially authorized a shorter period.

(7) The court, after hearing an application, whether brought *ex parte* or otherwise, may make no order thereon (save as to costs if any) but grant

leave to the applicant to renew the application on the same papers supplemented by such further affidavits as the case may require.

(8)(a) The minutes of any order required for service or execution shall be drawn up by the party entitled thereto and shall be approved and signed by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(b) The copies of such minutes for record and service shall be made by such party and the copy for record shall be signed by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(c) The provisions of rule 41 shall, in so far as it may be necessary in the execution of an order under this rule, mutatis mutandis apply to such execution.

(9) The court may on application order to be struck out from any affidavit any matter which is scandalous, vexatious or irrelevant, with an appropriate order as to costs, including costs as between attorney and client. The court shall not grant the application unless it is satisfied that the applicant will be prejudiced in his or her case if it be not granted.

55A. Amendment of pleadings

(1) Any party desiring to amend a pleading or document other than an affidavit, filed in connection with any proceedings, shall notify all other parties of his intention to amend and shall furnish the particulars of the amendment.

(2) The notice referred to in subrule (1) shall state that unless written objection to the proposed amendment is delivered within 10 days of delivery of the notice of amendment, the amendment will be effected.

(3) An objection to a proposed amendment shall clearly and concisely state the grounds upon which the objection is founded.

(4) If an objection which complies with subrule (3) is delivered within the period referred to in subrule (2), the party wishing to amend may, within 10 days, lodge an application for leave to amend.

(5) If no objection is delivered as contemplated in subrule (4), every party who received the notice of the proposed amendment shall be deemed to have consented to the amendment and the party who gave notice of the proposed amendment may, within 10 days after the expiration of the period mentioned in subrule (2), effect the amendment as contemplated in subrule (7).

(6) Unless the court otherwise directs, an amendment authorised by an order of the court may not be effected later than 10 days after such authorisation.

(7) Unless the court otherwise directs, a party who is entitled to amend shall effect the amendment by delivering each relevant page in its amended form.

(8) Any party affected by an amendment may, within 15 days after the amendment has been effected or within such period as the court may determine, make any consequential adjustment to the documents filed by him, and may also take the steps contemplated in rules 17 and 19 (14).

(9) A party giving notice of amendment in terms of subrule (1) shall, unless the court otherwise directs, be liable for the costs thereby occasioned to any other party.

(10) The court may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this rule, at any stage before judgment, grant leave to amend any pleading or document on such other terms as to costs or other matters as it deems fit.

[Rule 55A inserted by GN R2221 of 1977, amended by GN R2407 of 1991 and substituted by GN R180 of 1994.]

56. Arrests *tanquam suspectus de fuga*, interdicts, attachments to secure claims and *mandamenten van spolie*

(1) Application to the court for an order of arrest *tanquam suspectus de fuga*, an interdict or attachment or for a *mandament van spolie* shall be made in terms of rule 55.

(2) Every such application shall be upon affidavit stating the facts upon which the application is made and the nature of the order applied for.

(3) The court may, before granting an order upon such an application, require the applicant to give security for any damages which may be caused by such order and may require such additional evidence as it may think fit.

(4) An order made *ex parte* for the arrest *tanquam suspectus de fuga* of a person shall call upon the respondent to show cause against it at a time stated in the order, which shall be the first court day after service.

(5) The return day of an order made *ex parte* for arrest *tanquam suspectus de fuga* may be anticipated by the respondent upon 12 hours' notice to the applicant.

(4) Unless otherwise ordered by a court, an order for the arrest *tanquam suspectus de fuga* of a person or the attachment of goods shall *ipso facto* be discharged upon security being given by the respondent to the sheriff for the amount to which the order relates, together with costs.

(5) Such security may be given to abide the result of the action instituted or to be instituted; and may be assigned by the respondent to part only of the order and shall in that event operate to discharge the order as to that part only.

57. Attachment of property to found or confirm jurisdiction

(1) Any application to the court for an order of attachment of property under section 30bis of the Act may be made *ex parte*.

(2) (a) Any application for an order of attachment of person or property under the said section shall be supported by an affidavit in which is stated-

(i) the name, address, occupation and place of residence of the applicant;

(ii) the name, and, if known, the address, occupation and place of residence of the respondent;

(iii) the amount of the claim or the value of the matter in dispute and facts from which it is apparent that the action to be instituted

against the respondent is within the jurisdiction of the court and that the attachment is necessary;

(iv) whether the attachment is intended to found or confirm jurisdiction;

(v) **[if application is made for attachment of respondent's person, details as to his present whereabouts;**

(vi) if application is made to attach property,] details of the property, including its ownership, value and situation;

(vii) such other information as may be necessary to secure an order;

(viii) the terms of the order applied for.

(b) Such affidavit shall be made by the applicant or, if thereto authorised, by someone on his or her behalf and shall state whether the deponent knows of his or her own knowledge the facts to which he or she deposes: Provided that where the facts are not known to the deponent of his or her own knowledge but are alleged to be true to the best of his information and belief, it shall be stated how the information was obtained or on what grounds he or she bases his or her belief.

(c) Any application for an order in regard to service of any process in any action referred to in section 30bis of the Act may be combined with any application for attachment referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) The court may, before granting an order of attachment of **[person or]** property require the applicant to give security for any damages which may be caused by such order and may, in regard to any application under subrule (2), require such additional evidence as it may think fit.

(4) (a) Any order of attachment under subrule (2) shall call upon the respondent to show cause at a time and on a date stated in the order why such order should not be confirmed.

(b) The return date may be anticipated by the respondent upon 12 hours' notice to the applicant.

(c) Where the respondent appears to show cause against any such order, the court may order the applicant or deponent to the affidavit or the respondent to attend for examination or cross-examination and may confirm, discharge or vary such order on such terms as to costs as may be just.

(5) The minutes of any order referred to herein required for service or execution shall be prepared by the applicant and approved and signed by the clerk of the court and shall state that the return date may be anticipated by the respondent upon 12 hours' notice to the applicant and that the applicant may obtain **[his]** release **[or that]** of his property upon security being given as hereinafter provided.

(6) (a) Upon receipt of the minutes of the order and of a copy of the affidavit on which it was made the sheriff shall forthwith proceed to attach the **[person or]** property specified therein, **[as the case may be]**.

(b) **[Upon the person mentioned in such minutes being attached the sheriff shall deal with such person as provided in section 16 of the Act.**

(c) Subject to paragraph **[(d)]** (c), the rules relating to the powers and duties of the sheriff in regard to the method of attachment in execution against movable and immovable property shall, in so far as those rules are appropriate and can be applied, mutatis mutandis apply to an attachment of property under this rule.

[(d)] (c) Subject to any order of the court, the sheriff shall where movable property is attached, remove such property to a place of security or, if such property be inconvenient to remove, shall leave such property upon the premises in the charge and custody of some person acting on his or her behalf.

[(e)] (d) Any expense incurred in removing such property to a place of security or for the storage of such property or in leaving such property in the charge or custody of some person acting on behalf of the sheriff, shall be borne by the applicant and shall, subject to any order of the court, be costs in the cause.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(7) Unless the court shall otherwise order, any **[person or]** property attached as provided in this rule shall, upon security being given to the satisfaction of the sheriff of the court for the amount of the applicant's claim and the costs of the application for attachment, be released from attachment.

[Subrule (7) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(8) An order made for the attachment of **[person or]** property under subrule (1) shall *ipso facto* be discharged upon security being given by the respondent as provided in subrule (7).

58.

[Rule 58 repealed by GN R391 of 1986.]

58A. Maintenance *pendente lite*, contribution towards costs, interim custody and access to children

(1) This rule shall apply wherever a spouse seeks relief from the court in respect of one or more of the following matters:

- (a) Maintenance *pendente lite*;
- (b) a contribution towards the costs of a pending matrimonial action;
- (c) interim custody of any child;
- (d) interim access to any child.

(2) (a) The applicant shall deliver a sworn statement setting out the relief claimed and the grounds therefor, together with a notice to the respondent which shall substantially correspond with Form 61 of Annexure 1.

(b) The sworn statement and notice, signed by the applicant or his or her legal practitioner, shall contain an address for service and shall be served by the sheriff.

(3) The respondent shall within ten court days after receiving the statement and notice deliver a sworn reply in the nature of a plea, signed and giving an address for service, in default of which he or she shall be *ipso facto* barred.

(4) As soon as possible thereafter the registrar shall bring the matter before the court for summary hearing, on ten court's days' notice to the parties, unless the respondent is in default.

(5) The court may hear such evidence as is considered necessary and may dismiss the application or make such order as it thinks fit to ensure a just and expeditious decision.

(6) The court may, on the same procedure, vary the decision referred to in sub-rule (5) in the event of a material change taking place in the circumstances of either party or a child, or the contribution towards costs proving inadequate.

(7) No advocate appearing in a case under this rule shall charge a fee of more than R175, 00 if the claim is undefended or R250, 00 if it is defended, unless the court in an exceptional case otherwise directs.

(8) No instructing attorney in cases under this rule shall charge a fee of more than R250, 00 if the claim is undefended or R375, 00 if it is defended, unless the court in an exceptional case otherwise directs.

59. Assessors

(1) The court may from time to time frame a list of persons who, having regard to the nature of the business of the court and to their ability and reputation, appear to be qualified to act as assessors under section 34 of the Act and who are willing so to act upon reasonable notice and upon payment of the fees prescribed in Table D of Annexure 2.

(2) Every person for the time being named in such list shall be an assessor for the purposes of this rule and shall continue to be an assessor until a new list has been framed or until he or she gives to the registrar or clerk of the court his or her resignation in writing. Upon receipt of such resignation the registrar or clerk of the court shall remove the name of such assessor from the list: Provided that an assessor summoned to act as such in any action may not, without the leave of the court, resign during the trial of the action.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall prevent the court from summoning, with the consent of all parties to the action, persons not on the list to act as assessors in any particular action.

(4) The number and names of the assessors to sit in any case shall be decided by consent of the parties or, where they are unable to agree, by the court: Provided that not more than 2 assessors shall sit in any case.

(5) A party who desires the trial to take place with assessors shall deliver notice of application for assessors, if he be the plaintiff, with the notice of trial, and if he or she be the defendant not more than 5 days after receiving notice of trial. Such notice shall contain either a consent by the other party or a notice setting down the application for hearing.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(6) The party who desires the trial to take place with assessors shall, at the time of delivering the notice of application, deposit with the registrar or clerk of the court the amount prescribed in Table D of Annexure 2 for each assessor applied for and shall be liable for any further sum becoming due to the assessors for fees. The fees and expenses of the assessors shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, be costs in the action.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(7) If the application be consented to or granted, the registrar or clerk of the court shall summon the assessors named in the consent or selected by the court by having a summons served upon each of them in the manner provided for the service of a summons commencing an action.

(8) If at the time and place appointed for the trial either of the assessors summoned does not attend, the court may either proceed to try the action with the assistance of the assessor, if any, who is in attendance, or without assistance, if none attended, or may adjourn the trial.

(9) Where a trial is postponed or adjourned, the party who applied for assessors shall, forthwith after the order for postponement or adjournment, pay to the registrar or clerk of the court, in addition to the deposit mentioned in subrule (6), the fees due up to the hour of postponement or adjournment to such assessors as have attended.

(10) Where such payment is not made the court may stay the action until it be made or may continue the trial without the assistance of assessors or may make such order as may be just.

(11) Every assessor acting in a case shall be entitled to the fees set out in Table D of Annexure 2.

60. Non-compliance with rules, including time limits and errors

(1) Except where otherwise provided in these rules, failure to comply with these rules or with any request made in pursuance thereof shall not be ground for the giving of judgment against the party in default.

(2) Where any provision of these rules or any request made in pursuance of any such provision has not been fully complied with the court may on application order compliance therewith within a stated time.

(3) Where any order so made is not fully complied with within the time so stated, the court may on application forthwith give judgment in the action against the party so in default or may adjourn the application and grant an extension of time for compliance with the order on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just.

(4) The court may on either such application order such stay of proceedings as may be necessary.

(5) Subject to the provisions of rule 17 (1) (b), any time limit prescribed by these rules, except the period prescribed in rule 51 (3) and (6), may at any time, whether before or after the expiry of the period limited, be extended-

(a) by the written consent of the opposite party; and

(b) if such consent is refused, then by the court on application and on such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be just.

(6) Where there has been short service without leave, of any notice of set-down or notice of any application or of process of the court the court may, instead of dismissing such notice or process, adjourn the proceedings for a period equivalent, at the least, to the period of proper notice upon such terms as to costs as may be just. If the proceedings be adjourned in the absence of the party who received short service, due notice of the adjournment must be given to such party by the party responsible for the short service.

(7) No process or notice shall be invalid by reason of any obvious error in spelling or in figures or of date.

(8) If any party has in fact been misled by any such error in any process or notice served upon him or her, the court may on application grant him such relief as may be just and may for that purpose set aside the process or notice and rescind any default judgment given thereon.

60A. Irregular Proceedings

(1) A party to a cause in which an irregular step has been taken by any other party may apply to court to set it aside.

(2) An application in terms of subrule (1) shall be on notice to all parties specifying particulars of the irregularity or impropriety alleged, and may be made only if-

(a) the applicant has not himself or herself taken a further step in the cause with knowledge of the irregularity;

(b) the applicant has, within ten days of becoming aware of the step, by written notice afforded his or her opponent an opportunity of removing the cause of complaint within ten days;

(c) the application is delivered within 15 days after the expiry of the second period mentioned in paragraph (b) of subrule (2).

(3) If at the hearing of such application the court is of opinion that the proceeding or step is irregular or improper, it may set it aside in whole or in part, either as against all the parties or as against some of them, and grant leave to amend or make any such order as to it seems meet.

(4) Until a party has complied with any order of court made against him or her in terms of this rule, he or she shall not take any further step in the cause, save to apply for an extension of time within which to comply with such order.

61. Records, entries or documents as evidence in civil matters

(1) Where it is necessary to give in evidence in the court any record, entry or document of the same court in another action, the registrar or clerk of the court shall, on reasonable notice, produce and show the original thereof, and the cost of copies shall not be allowed.

(2) Where it is necessary to give in evidence in another court any such record, entry or document, a copy thereof certified by the registrar or clerk of the court may be given in evidence without production of the original.

62. Security for costs by parties

(1) A party entitled and desiring to demand security for costs from another, in action and application proceedings, shall as soon as practicable after commencement of proceedings and before the closing of pleadings deliver a notice setting forth the grounds upon which such security is claimed, and the amount demanded:
Provided that if the fact relied upon first came to the knowledge of a party after the closing of pleadings, a party may within ten days after such fact has come to such party's knowledge require that such security be given.

- (2) Circumstances in which a party will be entitled to demand security for costs shall include, but not be limited to, instances where a party against whom security for costs is demanded:-
- (a) is not resident or working within the Republic;
 - (b) is an unrehabilitated insolvent;
 - (c) is a registered or incorporated company or close corporation;
 - (d) has no substantial interest in the cause of action; or
 - (e) is a person in respect of whom the court has made an order, which is still in force, in terms of section 74 of the Act whereby provision is made for the administration of his/her estate.
- (3) If the amount of security only is contested the registrar or clerk of the court shall determine the amount to be given and his/her decision shall be final.
- (4) If the party from whom security is demanded contests his/her liability to give security or if such party fails or refuses to give security in the amount demanded or the amount fixed by the registrar or clerk of the court within ten days of the demand or the registrar or clerk's determination, the other party may apply to court on notice for an order that such security be given within a fixed time and that the proceedings be stayed until such order is complied with.
- (5) The court may on application, if security be not given within the time fixed by it in terms of paragraph 4, dismiss any proceedings instituted or strike out any pleadings or affidavits filed by a party in default, or make such order as to it may seem meet.

- (6) Any security for costs shall, unless the court otherwise directs, or the parties otherwise agree, be given in the form, amount and manner directed by the registrar or clerk of the court.
- (7) The registrar or clerk of the court may, upon the application of the party in whose favour security is to be provided and on notice to interested parties, increase the amount thereof if the registrar or clerk is satisfied that the amount originally furnished is no longer sufficient, and the registrar or clerk's decision shall be final.
- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules a party to whom legal aid is rendered by a statutorily established legal aid board is not compelled to give security for the costs of the opposing party, unless the court directs otherwise.

63.

[Rule 63 repealed by GN R2222 of 1978.]

63A. Filing, Preparation and Inspection of Documents

(1) All documents filed with the court, other than exhibits or facsimiles thereof, shall be clearly and legibly printed or typewritten in permanent black or blueblack ink on one side only of paper of good quality and of A 4 standard size. A document shall be deemed to be typewritten if it is reproduced clearly and legibly on suitable paper by a duplicating, lithographic, photographic or any other method of reproduction.

(2) Stated cases, affidavits, grounds of appeal and the like shall be divided into concise paragraphs which shall be consecutively numbered.

(3) In defended actions or opposed applications the plaintiff or applicant, as the case may be, shall not later than ten days prior to the hearing of the matter collate, and number consecutively, and suitably secure, all pages of the documents delivered and shall prepare and deliver a complete index thereof.

(4) Every affidavit filed with the registrar or clerk of the court by or on behalf of a respondent shall, if he or she is represented, on the first page thereof bear the name and address of the attorney filing it.

(5) The registrar or clerk of the court may reject any document which does not comply with the requirements of this rule.

(6) Any party to a cause, and any person having a personal interest therein, with leave of the registrar or clerk of the court on good cause shown, may at his or her office, examine and make copies of all documents in such cause.

64. Procedure for securing the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases

(1) The process for securing the attendance of any person before the court to give evidence in any criminal case or to produce any books, papers or documents, shall be by subpoena prepared by the party desiring the attendance of that person and issued by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(2) The original subpoena and so many copies thereof as there are witnesses to be subpoenaed, shall be delivered to the sheriff or other person authorised to serve subpoenas in the area where the witness is residing or to the person referred to in section 15 (2) or (3) of the Act, as the case may be.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R2409 of 1991.]

(3) A copy of the subpoena shall be served upon the witness personally or at his or her residence or place of business or employment by delivering it to some person thereat who is apparently not less than 16 years of age and apparently residing or employed thereat.

(4) If the person to be served with a subpoena keeps his residence or place of business closed and thus prevents the service of the subpoena, it shall be sufficient service to affix a copy thereof to the outer or principal door of such residence or place of business.

(5) The person serving the subpoena shall, if required by the person upon whom it is served, exhibit to him or her the original.

(6) The person serving the subpoena shall make a return of service by endorsing on the original or on a document attached thereto the manner in which the subpoena was served. The original shall be returned to the registrar or clerk of the court out of whose office it was issued.

65. Criminal record book

(1) The registrar or clerk of the court shall keep a book to be styled the 'criminal record book' in which he or she shall daily enter particulars of every criminal case coming before the court on that day.

(2) Where the court has issued a warrant in terms of the provisions of section 55 or section 56 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), and the prosecutor subsequently withdraws the charge, it shall not be necessary to again enter particulars of such case in the criminal record book: Provided that if such particulars are not entered in the criminal record book a separate register shall be kept by the registrar or clerk of the court of all warrants issued in terms of the aforesaid sections and at each successive stage he shall enter therein particulars of the date of issue of the warrant, the case number, the name of the accused, the date upon which the warrant was forwarded to the police for execution, the fact that the case has been withdrawn and any other particulars that circumstances may require.

[Subrule (2) amended by GN R1261 of 1991.]

(3) The charge sheet or, when the matter comes before the court by way of preparatory examination, the covering sheet, shall, when the matter first comes before the court, be numbered by him or her with a consecutive number for the year and the case shall then be entered in the criminal record book under that number.

(4) The particulars recorded in the criminal record book shall include-

- (a) the date of hearing;
- (b) the case number;

- (c) the name of the accused;
- (d) the crime charged;
- (e) the verdict;
- (f) the sentence or other mode of disposal; and
- (g) any remarks (including the date and effect of any order of the **[Supreme] High** Court of South Africa varying the verdict or sentence on review or appeal).

(5) The judicial officer presiding at the hearing shall himself or herself record in the criminal record book any sentence imposed or other order of disposal made by him or her including acquittal, or other discharge, postponement of sentence, adjournment, remand to another court or committal for trial.

[Para. (c) amended by GN R2221 of 1977.]

66. Records of criminal cases

(1) The plea and explanation or statement, if any, of the accused, the evidence orally given, any exception or objection taken in the course of the proceedings, the rulings and judgment of the court and any other portion of the proceedings, may be noted in shorthand (hereinafter also referred to as 'shorthand notes') either verbatim or in narrative form or recorded by mechanical means.

[Subrule (1) substituted by GN R3002 of 1969.]

(2) Every person employed for the taking of shorthand notes in terms of subrule (1) or for the transcription of notes so taken by another person shall be deemed to be an officer of the court and shall before entering on his or her duties in writing take an oath or make an affirmation before a judicial officer as provided in rule 30 (5).

(3) (a) Shorthand notes so taken shall be certified as correct by the shorthand writer and filed with the record of the case by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subrule (4) and rule 67 (3), (8) and (10), no such shorthand notes shall be transcribed unless a judicial officer so directs.

(c) The transcript of any shorthand notes so transcribed shall be certified as correct by the person making such transcript and shall be filed with the record.

(4) (a) In any case in which no transcription was directed in terms of subrule (3), any person may, on notice to the registrar or clerk of the court, request a transcription of any shorthand note taken by virtue of a direction given under subrule (1) and shall, in respect of proceedings made by mechanical means, save in the case of the State, pay the full cost thereof as predetermined by agreement between the contractor concerned and the State for such transcript.

[Para. (a) amended by GN R261 of 1977, by GN R1449 of 1979 and by GN R1139 of 1982, substituted by GN R1338 of 1984, amended by GN R391 of 1986, by GN R2165 of 1987, by GN R1451 of 1988, by GNs R186 and R1928 of 1990, by GN R2409 of 1991 and by GN R1134 of 1993 and substituted by GN R1130 of 1996.]

(b) One copy of the transcript of such shorthand notes shall be supplied, free of charge, to the person at whose request the transcription was made.

(c) The original copy of the transcript of any shorthand notes referred to in paragraph (a), shall be certified as correct by the person making such copy and shall be filed with the record of the case.

(d) A sum sufficient to cover the approximate fee payable under paragraph (a) shall be deposited with the registrar or clerk of the court in advance.

(5) Subject to the provisions of subrule (6), any shorthand notes and any transcript thereof, certified as correct, shall be deemed to be correct and shall form part of the record of the proceedings in question.

[Subrule (5) amended by GN R3002 of 1969.]

(6) The prosecutor or the accused may, not later than 10 days after judgment or where the proceedings have been taken down in shorthand or by mechanical means, within 10 days after the transcription thereof has been completed, apply to the court to correct any error in the record or the certified transcript thereof and the court may correct any such error.

[Subrule (6) amended by GN R2407 of 1991.]

(7) Subject to subrule (4) (b), a copy of any transcript made simultaneously with the transcription of proceedings made by mechanical means may, upon application to the registrar or clerk of the court be supplied to any person upon payment, save in the case of the State, of the full cost thereof as predetermined by agreement between the contractor concerned and the State, in the case of a copy of a transcript referred to in subrules (3) and (4) (a).

[Subrule (7) amended by GN R1338 of 1984, by GN R2165 of 1987, by GN R1451 of 1988, by GNs R186 and R1928 of 1990, by GN R2409 of 1991 and by GN R1134 of 1993 and substituted by GN R1130 of 1996.]

(8) Any reference in this rule to shorthand notes or to a transcription or transcript of such notes or to a copy of such transcript, or to a person employed for the taking of such notes, or to a person transcribing such notes, shall be construed as a reference to a record of proceedings made by mechanical means, to a transcription or transcript of such record, or to a copy of such transcript, to a person employed for the making of such mechanical record, or to a person transcribing such record as the case may be.

(9) Where a magistrate or the court is satisfied that an accused is unable to pay the costs of obtaining a copy of any record or of any transcript thereof or is able to pay only part of such costs, such magistrate or court may, at the request of the accused, direct the registrar or clerk of the court to deliver a copy of such record or transcript to the accused free of charge or at such reduced charge as the magistrate or court may determine.

67. Criminal appeals

(1) (a) An appellant, other than a person who applies orally for leave to appeal immediately after the passing of the sentence or order as contemplated in section 309B(3)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, who wishes to apply for leave to appeal in terms of section 309B (1) of that Act, shall do so in writing to the registrar or clerk of the court and shall also send a copy of the application to the director of public prosecutions concerned, or, in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance, to the prosecutor concerned.

(b) An appellant who wishes to apply for condonation as contemplated in section 309B(1)(b)(ii) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, or an appellant who wishes to apply for leave to adduce further evidence as contemplated in section 309B(5)(a) of that Act, shall do so in writing to the registrar or clerk of the court and shall also send a copy of the application to the director of public prosecutions concerned, or, in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance, to the prosecutor concerned.

(2) (a) Where an application for leave to appeal is made in writing, notice in terms of section 309B(2)(d) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, shall be given by the registrar or clerk of the court at least 10 days before the date fixed for the hearing of the application for leave to appeal, unless the appellant or his or her legal representative and the director of public prosecutions or a person designated by him or her or in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance, the other prosecutor concerned have agreed to a shorter period, and shall correspond substantially to Form 60.

(b) The notice referred to in paragraph (a) shall –

- (i) be handed to the appellant or his or her legal representative and the director of public prosecutions or a person designated by him or her or other prosecutor concerned and proof of receipt of such notice shall be indicated on a copy of the notice, which shall be kept by the registrar or clerk of the court; or
- (ii) be sent by registered post.

(3)(a) A legal representative appearing on behalf of an appellant, shall simultaneously with the lodging of the application for leave to appeal lodge a power of attorney authorising him or her to act on behalf of the appellant, or if a legal representative is employed after an application for leave to appeal has been lodged, forthwith after such appointment.

(b) An appellant shall state in the application for leave to appeal referred to in subrule (1) a postal address where any notice may be served on him or her by registered post if he or she is not represented by a legal representative or if he or she ceases to be represented by a legal representative.

(4) If the appellant is unable, owing to illiteracy or physical defect, to write out an application for leave to appeal or notice of appeal, the clerk of the court shall, upon his or her request, do so.

(5) Upon an application for leave to appeal being granted the registrar or clerk of the court shall prepare a copy of the record of the case, including a transcript thereof if it was recorded in accordance with the provisions of rule 66(1), and then place such copy before the judicial officer who shall within 15 days thereafter furnish to the registrar or clerk of the court a statement in writing showing -

- (a) the facts he or she found to be proved;
- (b) his or her reasons for any finding of fact specified in the appellant's statement of grounds of appeal; and
- (c) his or her reasons for any ruling on any question of law or as to the admission or rejection of evidence so specified as appealed against.

(5A) (a) A person contemplated in the first proviso of section 309(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, who wishes to appeal against his or her conviction or sentence or order, shall do so in writing to the registrar or clerk of the court and shall also send a copy of such notice of appeal to the director of public prosecutions concerned or in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance, to the prosecutor concerned.

- (b) The notice of appeal shall set forth clearly and specifically the grounds upon which such person wishes to appeal.
- (c) The provisions of subrules (3) to (8) and (14) and (15) shall apply further with any changes required by the context.
- (6) The registrar or clerk of the court shall upon receipt of the judicial officer's statement forthwith inform the appellant that the statement has been furnished.
- (7) Within 15 days after the appellant has been so informed, he or she may by notice to the registrar or clerk of the court amend his or her statement of grounds of appeal and the judicial officer may, in his or her discretion, within 10 days thereafter furnish to the registrar or clerk of the court a further or amended statement of his or her findings of fact and reasons for judgment.
- (8) When an appeal is noted in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance any amended statement provided for in subrule (7) shall be served by the appellant also upon the prosecutor.
- (9) A director of public prosecutions or other prosecutor desiring to appeal under section 310 of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, against the dismissal of a summons or charge shall, within 20 days after such dismissal, deliver a notice of appeal.
- (10) Upon an appeal being noted as provided in subrule (9) the registrar or clerk of the court shall prepare a copy of the record of the case, including a transcript thereof if it was recorded in accordance with the provisions of rule 66(1), and then place the record before the judicial officer who shall within 15 days thereafter furnish to the registrar or clerk of the court a statement in writing of his or her reasons for dismissing the summons or charge.
- (11) A director of public prosecutions or other prosecutor who contemplates an appeal under section 310 of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, shall,

within 20 days after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings, in writing request the judicial officer to state a case.

(12)(a) Upon receipt of the request referred to in subrule (11), the registrar or clerk of the court shall prepare a copy of the record of the case, including a transcript thereof if it was recorded in accordance with the provisions of rule 66(1), and then place the record before the judicial officer who shall within 15 days thereafter furnish a stated case to the registrar or clerk of the court who shall forthwith transmit a copy thereof to the director of public prosecutions or other prosecutor, as the case may be.

(b) The stated case shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and shall be arranged in the following order:

- (i) The judicial officer's findings of fact in so far as they are material to the questions of law on which decision in favour of the appellant was given;
- (ii) questions of law;
- (iii) the judicial officer's decision on such questions and his or her reasons therefor.

(13) The director of public prosecutions or other prosecutor may, within 15 days after the receipt by him or her of the stated case, deliver notice of appeal against the decision on questions of law.

(14) Every notice of appeal, statement of grounds of appeal, judicial officer's statement and stated case filed of record with or furnished to the registrar or clerk of the court under the provisions of this rule shall become part of the record.

(15)(a) The registrar or clerk of the court shall within 10 days after receipt by him or her of the statement referred to in subrule (7) or (10) or of the notice of appeal delivered in terms of subrule (13), as the case may be, transmit to the registrar of the court of appeal the record of the criminal proceedings or the stated case, together with 3 copies thereof.

(b) When the prosecution is at the public instance he or she shall also transmit one such copy to the director of public prosecutions: Provided that if the appellant has not amended his or her statement of grounds of appeal as provided in subrule (7), the registrar or clerk of the court shall so transmit the record without delay after the period allowed for an amendment of the statement of grounds of appeal has lapsed.

68. Oath of office of interpreter

(1) Every interpreter [**other than a casual interpreter**] shall upon entrance into office, in writing, take an oath or make an affirmation subscribed by him or her before a judicial officer in the form set out below, namely:

'I,....., (full name) do hereby swear/truly affirm that whenever I may be called upon to perform the functions of an interpreter in any proceedings in any magistrate's court I shall truly and correctly to the best of my knowledge and ability interpret from the language I may be called upon to interpret into [**either of the official languages and vice versa**] an official language of the Republic of South Africa and vice versa.'

(2) Such oath or affirmation shall be taken or made or administered in the manner prescribed for the taking or making or administration of an oath or affirmation.

[Sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) of Rule 68 repealed by GN R of .]

[Rule 68 substituted by GN R1115 of 1974.]

69. Repeal of rules

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), Government Notices 814 dated 18 May 1945, 362 dated 13 February 1948, 1154 dated 11 June 1954, 1212 dated 18 June 1954, 918 dated 6 May 1955, 802 dated 13 June 1958, 2014 dated 4 December 1959, and 1313 dated 28 August 1964 are hereby repealed.

(b) For a period of 12 months from the date upon which these rules come into operation the use of the forms contained in the First Annexure to the rules published under Government Notice 814 dated 18 May 1945, as amended, and repealed by paragraph (a), may, with the necessary variations as circumstances may require, be continued.

FORMS

No. 1 – Notice of Motion (Short Form)

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF
HELD AT

CASE NO:

In the matter:
Applicant

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made on behalf of the above-named applicant on the day of at 9:00 or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard for an order in the following terms:

(a)

(b)

(c)

and that the affidavit of annexed hereto will be used in support thereof.

Kindly place the matter on the roll for hearing accordingly.

DATED at

.....
Applicant/Applicant's Attorney

To the Registrar/Clerk of the above-named Court.

No. 1A – Notice of Motion (Long Form)

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF
HELD AT

CASE NO:

In the matter between:

Applicant

and

Respondent

TAKE NOTICE that (hereinafter called the applicant) intends to make application to this Court for an order (a) (b) (c) (here set forth the form of order prayed) and that the accompanying affidavit of will be used in support thereof.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that the applicant has appointed (here set forth an address referred to in rule 55(1)(e)) at which applicant will accept notice and service of all process in these proceedings.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that if you intend opposing this application you are required (a) to notify applicant or applicant's attorney in writing on or before the (b) and within ten days after you have so given notice of your intention to oppose the application, to file your answering affidavits, if any; and further that you

are required to appoint in such notification an address referred to in rule 55(1)(g) at which you will accept notice and service of all documents in these proceedings.

If no such notice of intention to oppose be given, the application will be made on theat(time)

DATED atthisday of20.....

.....
Applicant or applicant's Attorney
(address) _____

To:

- _____ (1) C.D.
_____ (Address),
_____ RESPONDENT.
- _____ (2) The Registrar/Clerk of the above Court,

No. 2 - Summons

(Claim in respect of debt or liquidated demand)

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF

Held at

Case No.....

In the matter between:

Plaintiff

and

Defendant

To the sheriff or his/her deputy:

_____ INFORM A.B., of(state sex and occupation)

.....(hereinafter called the defendant), that C.D., of

(state sex and occupation) (hereinafter called the plaintiff), hereby

institutes action against him or her in which action the plaintiff claims:

(Here set out in concise terms plaintiff's cause of action)

INFORM the defendant further that if defendant disputes the claim and wishes to defend the action he or she shall withindays of the service upon him or her of this summons file with the registrar or clerk of this court at(here set out the address of the registrar's office) notice of his or her intention to defend and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney,

which notice shall give an address referred to in rule 13(3) for the service upon the defendant of all notices and documents in the action.

INFORM the defendant further that if he or she fails to file and serve notice as aforesaid, judgment as claimed may be given against him or her without further notice to him or her.

And immediately thereafter serve on the defendant a copy of this summons and return the same to the registrar or clerk of the court with whatsoever you have done thereupon.

DATED atthisday of20....

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

(Address)

.....

.....

Defendant must take notice that-

(a) in default of defendant paying the amount of the claim and costs within the said period or of defendant delivering a notice of intention to defend he or she will be held to have admitted the said claim and the plaintiff may proceed therein and judgment may be given against defendant in his or her absence;

(b) if defendant pays the said claim and costs within the said period judgment will not be given against defendant herein and he or she will save judgment charges. Defendant will also save judgment charges if, within the said period, he or she lodges with the clerk of the aforesaid Court a consent to judgment;

(c) if defendant admits the claim and wish to consent to judgment or wish to undertake to pay the claim in instalments or otherwise, defendant may approach the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney.

Notice:

(i) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given judgment or made any order who has not, within 10 days, satisfied in full such judgment or order may be called upon by notice in terms of section 65A (1) of the Act to appear on a specified date before the court in chambers to enable the court to inquire into the financial position of the judgment debtor and to make such order as the court may deem just and equitable.

(ii) If the court is satisfied that-

(aa) the judgment debtor or, if the judgment debtor is a juristic person, a director or officer of the juristic person has knowledge of the abovementioned notice and that he or she has failed to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) the judgment debtor, director or officer, where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, has failed to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) the judgment debtor, director or officer has failed to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

the court may, at the request of the judgment creditor or his or her attorney, authorise the issue of a warrant directing a sheriff to arrest the said judgment debtor, director or officer and to bring him or her before a competent court to enable that court to conduct a financial inquiry. [Section 65A (6) of the Act]

(iii) Any person who-

(aa) is called upon to appear before a court under a notice in terms of section 65A (1) or 65A (8)(b) of the Act (where the sheriff, in lieu of arresting a person, hands to that person a notice to appear in court) and who wilfully fails to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, wilfully fails to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) wilfully fails to remain in attendance at the relevant proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed, shall be guilty of an offence and

liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 65A (9) of the Act]

(iv) On appearing before the court on the date determined in the notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act in pursuance of the arrest of the judgment debtor, director or officer under a warrant referred to in section 65A (6) of the Act or on any date to which the proceedings have been postponed, such judgment debtor, director or officer shall be called upon to give evidence on his or her financial position or that of the juristic person and his or her or its ability to pay the judgment debt. [Section 65D of the Act]

(v) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given any judgment or made any order who has not satisfied in full such judgment or order and paid all costs for which he or she is liable in connection therewith shall, if he or she has changed his or her place of residence, business or employment, within 14 days from the date of every such change notify the clerk or register of the court who gave such judgment or made such order and the judgment creditor or his or her attorney fully and correctly in writing of his or her new place of residence, business or employment, and by his or her failure to do so such judgment debtor shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 109 of the Act]

(2) Consent to judgment.

I admit that I am liable to the plaintiff as claimed in this summons (or in the amount of R..... and costs to date) and I consent to judgment accordingly.

Dated at this day of 20.....,

.....

Defendant

*(3) Notice of intention to defend.

To the Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

Kindly take notice that the defendant hereby notifies his or her intention to defend this action.

Dated at this day of
20.....

.....

Defendant/Defendant's attorney _____

Address

.....
.....

Postal _____ address

.....
.....

(Give full address for acceptance of service of process or documents within
fifteen kilometres from the Court-house and also the postal address.) _____

* The original notice must be filed with the registrar or clerk of the court and a copy
thereof served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney.

No. 2A -

1: Summons: Provisional Sentence

[Revenue Stamp]

Case No

Date

Issued by

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

Sued out by

.....

.....

(Name and address of plaintiff or **[his]** plaintiff's attorney)

Postal address

.....
.....

(Postal address of plaintiff or **[his]** plaintiff's attorney)

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's attorney

In the Magistrate's court for the district/region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

between

.....

..... Plaintiff

and

.....

... Defendant

To

.....

.....

.....

(1) You are hereby summoned to pay to the plaintiff herein immediately after service of this summons an amount of together with interest thereon at the rate of% per annum as from

.....

Plaintiff's claim against defendant for payment of the above-mentioned amount is for: (set out the cause of action)

.....

.....

.....
.....

and a copy of which document is annexed hereto;

(2) by failing such payment, you are hereby called upon to appear before this court personally or by a practitioner at (place and court if necessary) on the day of [19] 20..... at (time) in the forenoon (or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard) to admit or deny your liability for the said claim and to state why the mortgaged property should not be declared executable;

(3) If you deny liability for the claim, you shall not later than the day of 20....., file an affidavit with the registrar or clerk of this court, and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff or [**his**] plaintiff's attorney at the address indicated for service on the summons, which affidavit shall set forth the grounds of your defence to the said claim, and in particular state whether you admit or deny your or your agent's signature which appears on the said and if it is your agent's signature whether you admit or deny the signature or authority of your agent.

You are further informed that in the event of your not paying the amount and interest above-mentioned to the plaintiff immediately and if you further fail to file an affidavit as aforesaid, and to appear before this court at the time above stated, provisional sentence may forthwith be granted against you with costs, but that against payment of the said amount, interest and costs, you will be entitled to demand security for the restitution thereof if the said sentence should thereafter be reversed.

Costs, if the action is undefended, will be as follows:

Attorney's charges

(i) Issue of summons

(Item 2 of Part II of Table A) R

(ii) Attending court

(Item 7 of Part II of Table A) R

(iii) Judgment fees

(Item 3 of Part II of Table A) R

Court fees R

Sheriff's fees R

Sheriff's fees on re-issue of summons R

Total R

And take notice that-

(a) if you pay the said claim and costs immediately judgment will not be given against you herein and you will save judgment charges;

(b) if you admit the claim and wish to consent to judgment, you may file with the clerk of the court an admission of liability signed by yourself and witnessed by your attorney, or otherwise verified by affidavit, and if you wish to undertake to pay the claim in instalments or otherwise, you may approach the plaintiff or **[his]** plaintiff's attorney.

Notice:

(i) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given judgment or made any order who has not, within 10 days, satisfied in full such judgment or order may be called upon by notice in terms of section 65A (1) of the Act to appear on a specified date before the court in chambers to enable the court to inquire into the financial position of the judgment debtor and to make such order as the court may deem just and equitable.

(ii) If the court is satisfied that-

(aa) the judgment debtor or, if the judgment debtor is a juristic person, a director or officer of the juristic person has knowledge of the abovementioned notice and that he or she has failed to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) the judgment debtor, director or officer, where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, has failed to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) the judgment debtor, director or officer has failed to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

the court may, at the request of the judgment creditor or his or her attorney, authorise the issue of a warrant directing a sheriff to arrest the said judgment debtor, director or officer and to bring him or her before a competent court to enable that court to conduct a financial inquiry. [Section 65A (6) of the Act]

(iii) Any person who-

(aa) is called upon to appear before a court under a notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act (where the sheriff, in lieu of arresting a person, hands to that person a notice to appear in court) and who wilfully fails to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, wilfully fails to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) wilfully fails to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 65A (9) of the Act]

(iv) On appearing before the court on the date determined in the notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act in pursuance of the arrest of the judgment debtor, director or officer under a warrant referred to in section 65A (6) of the Act or on any date to which the proceedings have been postponed, such judgment debtor, director or officer shall be called upon to give evidence on his or her financial position or that of the juristic person and his or her or its ability to pay the judgment debt. [Section 65D of the Act]

(v) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given any judgment or made any order who has not satisfied in full such judgment or order and paid all costs for which he or she is liable in connection therewith shall, if he or she has changed his or her place of residence, business or employment, within 14 days from the date of every such change notify the clerk of the court who gave such judgment or made such order and the judgment creditor or his or her attorney fully

and correctly in writing of his or her new place of residence, business or employment, and by his or her failure to do so such judgment debtor shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 109 of the Act.]

2: Admission of liability

Kindly take notice that the defendant is liable to the plaintiff as claimed in this summons.

Dated at this day of , [19] 20.....,

.....

Defendant

(Must be witnessed by defendant's attorney or otherwise verified by affidavit)

3: Notice of intention to defend*

To: THE REGISTRAR/CLERK OF THE COURT

Kindly take notice that the defendant denies liability and that [**his**] defendant's affidavit setting forth the grounds upon which [**he**] defendant disputes liability is attached hereto.

Dated at this day of , 20.....,

.....

Defendant/Defendant's attorney

.....
.....

(Address where service of process and documents shall be accepted)

.....
.....
.....

(Postal address)

* The original notice and affidavit must be filed with the registrar or clerk of the court and a copy thereof served on the plaintiff or **[his]** plaintiff's attorney.

No. 2B – Combined Summons

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF
HELD AT

Case No.....

In the matter between:

.....

Plaintiff

and

.....

Defendant

To the sheriff or his/her deputy:

INFORM A.B., of(state sex and occupation) (hereinafter called the defendant), that C.D., of(state sex and occupation)(hereinafter called the plaintiff), hereby institutes action against defendant in which action the plaintiff claims the relief and on the grounds set out in the particulars annexed hereto.

INFORM the defendant further that if he or she disputes the claim and wishes to defend the action he or she shall-

(i) within days of the service upon him or her of this summons file with the registrar or clerk of this court at(set out the address of the registrar or clerk) notice of his or her intention to defend and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, which notice shall give an address referred to in rule 13(3) for the service upon the defendant of all notices and documents in the action;

(ii) thereafter, and within 20 days after filing and serving notice of intention to defend as aforesaid, file with the registrar or clerk of the court and serve upon the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney a plea, exception, notice to strike out, with or without a counter-claim.

INFORM the defendant further that if defendant fails to file and serve notice as aforesaid judgment as claimed may be given against him or her without further notice to him or her, or if, having filed and served such notice, defendant fails to plead, except, make application to strike out or counter-claim, judgment may be given against him or her. And immediately thereafter serve on the defendant a copy of this summons and return the same to the registrar or clerk of the court with whatsoever you have done thereupon.

DATED atthisday of20.....

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

ANNEXURE

Particulars of Plaintiff's Claim

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

Address of Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

.....

.....

Plaintiff's Advocate (if any)

No. 3 – Summons commencing action (in which is included an automatic rent interdict)

Issued by Case No.
.....

Date.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court [R10 Revenue Stamp]

Sued out by
.....

...

Name and address of plaintiff or [his] plaintiff's attorney
.....

.....
.....

Postal address
.....

.....

Signature of plaintiff or [his] plaintiff's attorney

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of..... held
at

between
.....

..... Plaintiff

and
.....

..... Defendant

To:
.....
.....

You are hereby summoned that you do within days of the service of this summons deliver or cause to be delivered to the Registrar/Clerk of the Aforesaid Court and also the plaintiff or [**his**] plaintiff's attorney, at the address specified herein, a notice in writing of your intention to defend this action and answer the claim of the plaintiff herein, particulars whereof are endorsed hereunder.

And take notice that-

(a) in default of your paying the amount of the claim and costs within the said period or of your delivering a notice of intention to defend you will be held to have admitted the said claim and the plaintiff may proceed therein and judgment may be given against you in your absence;

(b) if you pay the said claim and costs within the said period judgment will not be given against you herein and you will save judgment charges. You will also save judgment charges if, within the said period, you lodge with the registrar or clerk of the aforesaid court a consent to judgment;

(c) if you admit the claim and wish to consent to judgment or wish to undertake to pay the claim in instalments or otherwise, you may approach the plaintiff or [**his**] plaintiff's attorney.

And further take notice that you, the defendant, and all other persons are hereby interdicted from removing or causing or suffering to be removed any of the furniture or effects in or on the premises described in the particulars of claim endorsed hereon which are subject to the plaintiff's hypothec for rent until an order relative thereto shall have been made by the court.

Costs, if the action is undefended, will be as follows:

Summons

R Judgment

R

Attorney's charges	.....	.....
Court fees	.....	.....
Sheriff's fees	.....	.....
Sheriff's fees on re-issue	.....	.....
Totals R	.....	R
Total	R	

Notice:

(i) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given judgment or made any order who has not, within 10 days, satisfied in full such judgment or order may be called upon by notice in terms of section 65A (1) of the Act to appear on a specified date before the court in chambers to enable the court to inquire into the financial position of the judgment debtor and to make such order as the court may deem just and equitable.

(ii) If the court is satisfied that-

(aa) the judgment debtor or, if the judgment debtor is a juristic person, a director or officer of the juristic person has knowledge of the abovementioned notice and that he or she has failed to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) the judgment debtor, director or officer, where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, has failed to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) the judgment debtor, director or officer has failed to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

(iii) the court may, at the request of the judgment creditor or his or her attorney, authorise the issue of a warrant directing a sheriff to arrest the judgment

debtor, director or officer and to bring him or her before a competent court to enable that court to conduct a financial inquiry. [Section 65A (6) of the Act]

(aa) is called upon to appear before a court under a notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act (where the sheriff, in lieu of arresting a person, hands to that person a notice to appear in court) and who wilfully fails to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(bb) where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by the court, wilfully fails to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(cc) wilfully fails to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 65A (9) of the Act]

(iv) On appearing before the court on the date determined in the notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act in pursuance of the arrest of the judgment debtor, director or officer under a warrant referred to in section 65A (6) of the Act or on any date to which the proceedings have been postponed, such judgment debtor, director or officer shall be called upon to give evidence on his or her financial position or that of the juristic person and his or her or its ability to pay the judgment debt. [Section 65D of the Act]

(v) Any person against whom a court has, in a civil case, given any judgment or made any order who has not satisfied in full such judgment or order and paid all costs for which he or she is liable in connection therewith shall, if he or she has changed his or her place of residence, business or employment, within 14 days from the date of every such change notify the clerk of the court who gave such judgment or made such order and the judgment creditor or his or her attorney fully and correctly in writing of his or her new place of residence, business or employment, and by his or her failure to do so such judgment debtor shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 109 of the Act.]

(1) Particulars of claim.

Plaintiff's claim is-

(i) for arrears of rent due in respect of the defendant's tenancy of and for confirmation of the interdict appearing in this summons.

Particulars:

.....

....

Date

R Period

R Amount

R

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

and

(ii) for ejectment.

Particulars:

.....

(2) Consent to judgment.

I admit that I am liable to the plaintiff as claimed in this summons (or in the amount of R.....and costs to date) and I consent to judgment accordingly.

Dated at.....this.....day of....., 20.....,

.....

Defendant

* (3) Notice of intention to defend.

To the Registrar or Clerk of the Court.

Kindly take notice that the defendant hereby [**notifies his**] gives notice of defendant's intention to defend this action.

Dated at this day of,
20.....,

.....

Defendant/Defendant's Attorney.

Address where service of process or documents will be accepted
..... (within fifteen kilometres from the Court-house)
.....

Postal address
.....
.....
.....

* The original notice must be filed with the registrar or clerk of the court and a copy thereof served on the plaintiff or [**his**] plaintiff's attorney.

No. 4 - Edictal citation/substituted service: short form of process

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF
HELD AT _____

CASE NO: _____

In the matter between:

Plaintiff

and

Defendant

To:

_____ A B(sex)
.....(occupation) formerly residing at
....., but whose present whereabouts are
unknown:

TAKE NOTICE that by summons sued out of this court, you have been called upon to give notice, within days after publication hereof, to the registrar/clerk of this court and to the plaintiff/plaintiff's attorney of your intention to defend (if any) in an action wherein

_____ C D

.....claims:

(a)

(b)

(c)

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that if you fail to give such notice, judgment may be granted against you without further reference to you.

DATED at thisday of20.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

Address for service:

.....

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 5 - Request for default judgment

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region
of.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

The plaintiff hereby applies that-

- (a) the defendant having been duly served;
- (b) the time for entering appearance to defend having expired; and
- (c) the defendant not having entered an appearance to defend,

judgment be given against the defendant, as claimed in the summons for R.....
(state particulars if judgment is applied for something less than that claimed in the
summons), together with interest at per cent.

Dated at this day of
....., [19] 20.....,

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney.

**No. 5A – Request for Judgment where the defendant has admitted liability and
undertook to pay the debt in instalments or otherwise - Section 57 of the
Magistrates' Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944)**

[(R10 Revenue stamp if no summons is issued)]

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

Plaintiff requests that judgment in the above-mentioned matter in terms of
section 57(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, be noted in his/her favour against
the defendant as follows:

Judgment debt: R c

Costs: R c

Outstanding balance of the debt [Section 57(2)(c)(i)]

Interest atper cent per annum accounted from

Court fees (only when this is the first document in action) (section 59)

.....

Collection fees [section 57(1)(c)]

Summons, if any (attorney's charges, court fees, sheriff's fees and sheriff's fees on re-issue) [section 57(1)]

Cost of affidavit or affirmation by plaintiff/certificate by plaintiff's attorney [section 57(2)(c)]

Cost of registered letter [section 57(1)]

Cost of notice in terms of rule 54(1)

Letter of demand (section 56)

Request for judgment (section 57)

Admission of liability and undertaking to pay (section 57)

Totals R R

Total R

plus further interest at per cent per annum as from the date of judgment to the date of payment, and that payment thereof take place in accordance with defendant's offer.

The following documents are attached:

(a) A copy of the letter of demand sent to the defendant in terms of section 56 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944.

(b) The defendant's written acknowledgment of liability towards the plaintiff for the amount of the debt and costs claimed (or for any other amount) and his/her offer.

(c) A copy of the plaintiff's or **[his]** plaintiff's attorney's written acceptance of the offer.

(d) An affidavit (or affirmation) by the plaintiff/a certificate by the plaintiff's attorney in terms of section 57(2)(c) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....,

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's attorney

.....

(Address)

.....

.....

Judgment noted on the day of 20 in favour of the plaintiff for the amount of R..... and the amount of R..... costs. The defendant is further ordered to pay the said judgment and costs in monthly/weekly instalments of R..... The first instalment must be paid on or before and thereafter on or before the day of every succeeding month/week until the outstanding balance of the judgment debt and costs has been paid in full.

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 5B – Request for Judgment where the defendant has consented to judgment - Section 58 of the Magistrates’ Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944)

[(R10 Revenue stamp if no summons is issued)]

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

Plaintiff requests that judgment in the above-mentioned matter in terms of section 58(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, be noted in **[his]** plaintiff's favour against the defendant as follows:

Judgment debt: R c

Costs: R c

Amount of debt [section 58(1)(i)]

Interest at.....per cent per annum accounted from

Court fees (only when this is the first document in action) (section 59)

.....

Letter of demand (section 56)

Summons, if any (attorney's charges, court fees, sheriff's fees and sheriff's fees on re-issue) [section 58(1)]

Cost of notice in terms of rule 54(1)

Request for judgment (section 58)

Consent to judgment (section 58)

Totals..... R R

Total..... R

and that payment thereof take place in accordance with defendant's consent.

The following documents are attached:

(a) A copy of the letter of demand sent to the defendant in terms of section 56 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944.

(b) The defendant's written consent to judgment and costs.

Dated at this day of
[19] 20.....,

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's attorney:

.....

(Address)

.....

.....

Judgment noted on the day of 20 ... in favour of the plaintiff for the amount of R and the amount of R costs for which the defendant has consented to judgment.

The defendant is further ordered to pay the said judgment and costs in monthly/weekly instalments of R..... The first instalment must be paid on or before and thereafter on or before the day of every succeeding month/week until the outstanding balance of the judgment debt and costs has been paid in full.

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 6 - Notice of Withdrawal

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

The plaintiff hereby withdraws the above-mentioned action and consents to pay the defendant's taxed costs.

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....,

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

To:
.....
.....

and: The Registrar/Clerk of the Court,
.....

No. 7 - Notice of Application for Summary Judgment

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

Take notice that application will be made to the above-mentioned court on the day of, [19] 20..., at (time), for summary judgment against [you] the respondent in this action for R.....and costs;

And further take notice that the document on which the claim is based or the affidavit of (copy served herewith) will be used in support of such application and that [you] respondent may reply thereto by affidavit.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....,

.....

Applicant/Applicant's Attorney

To:
.....
.....

and: The Registrar/Clerk of the Court,
.....

No. 8 - Affidavit in support of Application for Summary Judgment

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

I,, of

.....

..... (address), declare on oath as follows:

(a) I am the plaintiff in this action (or the facts herein stated are within my own knowledge and I am duly authorised to make this affidavit).

(b) The defendant is indebted to me/to the plaintiff in the sum of R..... on the grounds stated in the summons.

(c) I verily believe that the defendant has not a bona fide defence to the claim and that appearance has been entered solely for purposes of delay.

.....

Signature

The deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit.

Signed and sworn to before me at on this day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Commissioner of Oaths

.....

Area

.....

Office held if appointment is held ex officio.

No. 9 - Affidavit under Section 32 of the Act

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

I,, of

.....

..... (address), make oath and say:

(a) I am the landlord (or the agent of the landlord.....) of premises situate (describe the premises).

(b)(tenant) is justly indebted to me (or to my said principal) in the sum of R.....for rent of the said premises from the.....day of, 20.... to theday of....., [19] 20...

(c) The said sum of R.....became due and recoverable upon theday of....., [19] 20....

(d) The said rent was demanded from the said.....on theday of....., [19] 20...has not yet been paid.

or

(d) I believe that the said.....is about to remove certain movables, now upon the said premises, from such premises in order to avoid payment of the said rent.

.....

Signature

The deponent has acknowledged that he or she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit.

Signed and sworn to before me at on this day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Commissioner of Oaths

.....

Area

.....

Office held if appointment is held ex officio.

No. 10 – Security under Section 32 of the Act

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

Whereas (landlord) has applied for the issue of an order to attach the movable property upon (describe the leased premises) for the sum of R..... for rent due by of (name tenant) and R..... for costs;

Now, therefore, the said and of (name the surety) as surety and co-principal debtor for the said hereby bind themselves jointly and severally that the said and or either of them shall pay to the said or whom else it may concern all damages, costs and charges which he or she or they may sustain by reason of the attachment of the said movable property in case the said attachment is set aside.

Signed and dated at this day of, [19] 20... in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

.....

Landlord.

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address

.....

Surety and Co-principal Debtor

2.

Signature and address

.....

No.11 – Order under Section 32 of the Act

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

It is ordered:

That the sheriff of the court do attach so much of the

.....

..... (describe the movables) in the

.....

(house, store, as the case may be) situate at

(describe the premises) as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of R..... rent and

R..... costs.

Further, should the respondent wish to show cause why the order of attachment should not be confirmed, he shall appear before this court on the day of [19] 20....., at (time) for that purpose.

The aforesaid date may be anticipated by the respondent upon 12 hours' notice to the applicant.

Upon security being given to the satisfaction of the sheriff of the aforesaid court for the amount of the applicant's claim and the costs of the application for

attachment, the aforesaid property shall be released from attachment and upon such security being given the order for attachment shall ipso facto be discharged.

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

Applicant/Applicant's attorney

Address

.....

.....

No. 12 - Consent to sale of goods attached under Section 32 of the Act

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

To the Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

I,....., of....., the above-mentioned respondent, hereby admit that the property attached in the above matter is subject to a hypothec to the above applicant to the extent of R.....and I consent

to the sale of the said property in satisfaction of the said amount of R..... plus costs and sheriff's charges.

Dated at.....this.....day of....., [19] 20.....,

.....

Respondent.

Witnesses:

1

Signature and address

.....

2

Signature and address

.....

No. 13.....

[Form 13 deleted by GN R of .]

No. 13A - Discovery – form of Affidavit

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF HELD AT

Case No.....

In the matter between:

.....

Plaintiff

A.B.

and

C.D.

.....

Defendant

I, C.D., the above-named defendant/plaintiff, make oath and say:

(1) I have in my possession or power the documents or recordings relating to the matters in question in this cause set forth in the first and second parts of the First Schedule hereto.

(2) I object to produce the said documents or recordings set forth in the second part of the said schedule hereto.

(3) I do so for the reason that (here state upon what grounds the objection is made, and verify the fact as far as may be).

(4) I have had, but have not now in my possession or power, the documents or recordings relating to the matters in question in this action, set forth in the Second Schedule hereto.

(5) The last-mentioned documents or recordings were last in my possession or power.....(state when).

(6) The(here state what has become of the last-mentioned documents and recordings, and in whose possession they are now).

(7) According to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have not now, and never had in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession, custody or power of my attorney, or agent, or any other person on my behalf, any document or recording, or copy of, or extract from any document or recording, relating to any matters in question in this cause, other than the documents or recordings set forth in the First and Second Schedules hereto.

DATED atthisday of20.....

.....

Defendant/Plaintiff

No. 14.....

[Form 14 deleted by GN R of .]

No. 14A - Notice in terms of Rule 23(5)

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF

HELD AT

Case No.....

In the matter between:

AB Plaintiff

and

CD Defendant

To:

Please take notice that the abovenamed plaintiff/defendant requires you within 15 days to deliver to the under-mentioned address a written statement setting out what documents or recordings of the following nature you have presently or had previously in your possession:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

In such statement you must specify in detail which documents or recordings are still in your possession. If you no longer have any such documents or recordings which were previously in your possession you must state in whose possession they now are.

If you fail to deliver the statement within the time aforesaid, application will be made to court for an order compelling you to do so and directing you to pay the costs of such application.

.....
Plaintiff/Defendant/Plaintiff's/Defendant's Attorney

(Address)

No. 15.....

[Form 15 deleted by GN R of .]

No. 15A - Discovery - Notice to Produce

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF

(HELD AT

Case No.....

In the matter between:

.....

Plaintiff

.....

Defendant

TAKE NOTICE that the(plaintiff or defendant) requires you to produce within five days for his or her inspection the following documents or recordings referred to in your affidavit, dated the day of 20

(Describe documents or recordings required)

DATED at thisday of20.....

.....

Attorney for

(Address)

To:

.....

Attorney for the

(Address)

No. 15B - Discovery - Notice to Inspect Documents

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF

HELD AT

Case No.....

In the matter between:

.....

Plaintiff

.....

Defendant

TAKE NOTICE that you may inspect the documents or recordings mentioned in your notice of the day of20, at my office, or at and between the hours of and on the following days.

(or)

That the (plaintiff or defendant) objects to giving you inspection of the documents or recordings mentioned in your notice of the day of 20....., on the grounds that

.....

(State the grounds)

DATED at thisday of20....

.....

Attorney for

(Address)

To:

.....

Attorney for the

..... (Address)

No. 15C - Discovery – Notice to Produce Documents in Pleadings, etc

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF

HELD AT

Case

No.....

In the matter between:

.....

Plaintiff

.....

Defendant

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff (or defendant) requires you to produce for his or her inspection the following documents or recordings referred to in your

.....(declaration or plea, or affidavit).

(Describe documents or recordings required)

To:

.....

Attorney for the

(Address)

.....

Attorney for

(Address)

No. 16 - Order for Interdict Obtained *ex parte*

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

It is ordered:

(1) That a rule nisi be and is hereby granted calling upon
..... (respondent) of
..... (address) to show cause to this
court on the day of, [19] 20..... at
..... (time), or so soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, why
..... shall not be interdicted from
..... (set out the acts from which respondent or any other
person is restrained) pending the decision of an action to be brought by the applicant

against the said (respondent) for (set out the nature of the claim).

- (2) That the said action be instituted within days.
- (3) That this rule operate as an interim interdict.

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

Applicant/Applicant's Attorney

Address:

.....

No. 17 – Order for Arrest of Person *suspectus de fuga*

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

It is ordered:

- (1) That the sheriff of the court take

.....

..... (respondent) in custody and have him or her before this court on the first court day after service of this order at

..... (time), to show cause why he/she should not be detained to abide the judgment of this court in an action for a sum of R..... to be instituted against him/her by the applicant.

(2) Upon security being given to the satisfaction of the sheriff of the aforesaid court for the amount of the applicant's claim and the costs of the application for attachment, the aforesaid respondent shall be released from attachment and upon such security being given the order for attachment shall ipso facto be discharged.

(3) That the said action be instituted within 48 hours from the date of this order.

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

Applicant/Applicant's Attorney

Address:

.....

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SHERIFF:

To the Officer-in-Charge of the Prison.

In terms of section 16 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), you are hereby commanded to take into your custody the body of and keep him/her there safely until the day of [19] 20..... or until he/she shall be otherwise legally liberated.

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....,

.....

Sheriff of the Court.

No. 18 - Order for Attachment of [Person or] Property to Found or Confirm

Jurisdiction

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

To: The Sheriff,

You are hereby directed pursuant to an order of the above-mentioned court made on the day of, [19] 20....., forthwith to attach

.....

.....

(state full [names of respondent and address in the case of attachment of person and in the case of attachment of property,] particulars of property and where situate) to found or confirm jurisdiction of the said court

in an action by

..... against

..... of

.....

..... (address of respondent) for

.....

..... (set out particulars of claim);

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Further, should the respondent wish to show cause why the order of attachment should not be confirmed, respondent shall appear before this court on the day of, [19] 20....., at (time), for that purpose.

The aforesaid date may be anticipated by the respondent upon 12 hours' notice to the applicant.

Upon security being given to the satisfaction of the sheriff of the aforesaid court for the amount of the applicant's claim and the costs of the application for attachment, the aforesaid [**respondent/**] property shall be released from attachment and upon such security being given the order for attachment shall ipso facto be discharged.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

Applicant/Applicant's Attorney

Address:

.....

[TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SHERIFF IN THE CASE OF ATTACHMENT OF THE PERSON OF THE RESPONDENT.]

To the officer-in-charge of the Prison.

In terms of section 16 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), this is to command you to take into your custody the body of

..... and to keep him/her there safely until lawfully released.]

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....,

.....
Sheriff

No. 19 – Direction to Attend Pre-Trial Conference

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

[Direction in terms of section 54(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944.)].

To the Plaintiff's Attorney/the Defendant's Attorney.

You are hereby directed to attend a conference to be held before the magistrate in chambers on the day of, [19] 20...., at (time) to consider-

- (a) the simplification of the issues;
- (b) the necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;
- (c) the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents with a view to avoiding unnecessary proof;

(d) the limitation of the number of expert witnesses;

(e)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated at this day of
....., [19] 20.....,

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

No. 20 – Order – Pre-Trial Conference

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

[Order in terms of section 54(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944)].

To the Plaintiff's Attorney/the Defendant's Attorney.

The following is a recital of what took place at a conference held in chambers at.....on the.....day of....., [19] 20.... between the parties and/or their representatives:

(1)

.....

.....

(2)

.....

.....

(3)

.....

.....

(4)

.....

.....

(5)

.....

.....

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....,

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

To: Plaintiff's Attorney.

To: Defendant's Attorney.

No. 21 - Application for Trial with Assessors

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

The plaintiff/defendant hereby applies to have the above action tried with assessors.

(1) The defendant/plaintiff consents to such application and to the appointment of the following assessor:

.....

of

.....(address

s)

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

.....

Defendant/Defendant's Attorney

or

(2) The defendant/plaintiff consents to such application, but the parties are unable to agree upon the names of assessors.

Wherefore the parties pray the court to appoint an assessor (or two assessors) excluding the following assessors (set out the names of those assessors whom one or other of the parties objects to):

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney

.....

Defendant/Defendant's Attorney

or

(3) The defendant/plaintiff objects to such application.

Wherefore the plaintiff/defendant has set down this application for hearing on the

..... day of, [19] 20..... at (time)

.....

Plaintiff/Defendant or Plaintiff's/Defendant's Attorney

To: The Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

And:

Application granted/refused this day of, [19] 20.....

Assessors appointed:

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 22 – Summons to Assessor

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

Sir/Madam,

You are hereby summoned to attend and serve as an assessor in this court on the day of, [19] 20..... at (time), to assist the court in the above action in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944).

Yours faithfully

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

To:

.....

.....

No. 23 - Commissions *de bene esse*

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

To:

.....

.....

Greeting:

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 53 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I do hereby commit to you full power and authority as a Commissioner of this court to examine of (and such other witnesses as either of the parties to this suit may desire to call) and to take the evidence on oath of the said witness(es) in the above suit now pending in this court.

Given under my hand at this day of, [19] 20....

.....

Magistrate

No. 24 - Subpoena

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

To: the Sheriff/Deputy Sheriff:

INFORM:

(1) of

.....

(2) of

.....

(3) of

.....

(4) of

.....

[You are] that each of them is hereby required to appear in person before this court at on the day of, **[19]** 20....., at

..... (time) in the above-mentioned action to give evidence or to produce books, papers or documents on behalf of the (Where documents are required to be produced, add:) and to bring with **[you]** each one of them and then produce to the court the several books, papers or documents specified in the list hereunder.

Dated at this day of **[19]** 20.....,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

LIST OF BOOKS, PAPERS OR DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED

Date	Description	Original or Copy
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

(See back.)

[Print on back, paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 51(2) of the Act]

No. 25 – Warrant for Payment of Fine or Arrest of Witness in Default

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between Plaintiff

and Defendant

To the sheriff and to the officer in charge of the.....Prison.

Whereas of has been duly subpoenaed to give evidence (or to produce certain books, papers or documents, as

the case may be) in the above matter before this court at (time) on the day of, [19] 20.... and has made default;

And whereas this court has imposed upon the said for his or her said default a fine of rand and for non-payment has committed him or her to the above-mentioned prison for a period of

This is therefore to authorise and require you, the said sheriff of the court, to arrest the said and, unless he or she shall pay to you the said sum of.....rand, to deliver him or her to the officer in charge of the Prison together with this warrant to be safely kept there until he or she shall have paid the said sum of rand or until the expiration of the said period of from the day on which the said shall be received into or retained in the said prison by virtue of this warrant whichever of the two shall first happen or until the said shall be otherwise legally discharged;

And this is to command you, the said officer in charge of the Prison, to receive and safely keep the said as aforesaid.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....
.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 26 – Warrant for the Arrest of a Witness in Default

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

(1) To the Sheriff:

Whereas of has been duly subpoenaed to give evidence (or to produce certain books, papers or documents, as the case may be) in the above matter before this court on the day of [19] 20..... at (time), and has made default;

This is therefore to authorise and require you to arrest the said and bring him/her before this court on the day of[19] 20..... at (time), then and there to give evidence and to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

(2) To the Officer-in-Charge of the Prison:

You are hereby commanded to receive the said and to keep him/her safely until such time as he/she shall be removed to have him/her before the court in accordance with the first part of this warrant or until he/she shall be otherwise lawfully discharged.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 27 – Security on Arrest, Attachment or Interdict *ex parte*

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Applicant

and

..... Respondent

Whereas of has applied for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of of (or for an order for the attachment of or interdict against the goods of at) and the court has fixed the security to be given by the said in the sum of R.....;

Now, therefore, the said binds himself or herself to satisfy any lawful claim by the said against the said for damages which the said may suffer by reason of the said arrest/attachment/interdict in case the said arrest/attachment/interdict be hereafter set aside;

And of hereby binds himself or herself as surety for and co-principal debtor with the said in a sum not exceeding the said sum of R.....for the due fulfilment by the said of the obligation hereby undertaken by him or her.

Signed at this day of
....., [19] 20....

.....

Applicant.

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address

.....
.....

Surety and co-principal debtor

2.

Signature and address

.....

No. 28 - Security when Execution is Stayed Pending Appeal

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

.....Judgment

Creditor

and

..... Judgment

Debtor

Whereas the said on the day of
....., [19] 20..... obtained judgment in this court against the said
..... for the sum of R..... together with a sum of R..... for
costs;

And whereas the said has applied to the court for a stay of execution pending appeal/review proceedings and the court has directed that execution be stayed accordingly subject to the said giving security within days;

Now, therefore, the said and of as surety and co-principal debtor for the saidhereby bind themselves jointly and severally to satisfy the said judgment and any further liability which may arise by way of damages or otherwise by reason of such suspension, so far as such judgment may not be reversed or varied on appeal/review; and further severally (insert any further terms required).

Signed at this day of , [19] 20.....,

.....

Judgment Debtor

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address

.....

.....

Surety and co-principal debtor

2.

Signature and address

.....

No. 29 - Security when Execution is Allowed Pending Appeal

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment

Creditor

and

..... Judgment

Debtor

Whereas the said on the day of
....., [19] 20..... obtained judgment in this court against the said
..... for the sum of R..... together with a sum of R..... for costs;

And whereas the said court, notwithstanding that the said
..... has noted an appeal against the judgment, has directed the
judgment to be carried into execution upon security being given for restitution;

Now, therefore, the said and of
..... as surety and co-principal debtor for the said
hereby bind themselves jointly and severally to refund the above sums of R..... and
R..... should the judgment of the said court be reversed and further severally
..... (insert any further terms required).

Signed at this day of
....., [19] 20.....,

.....

Judgment Debtor

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address

.....

.....

Surety and co-principal debtor

2.

Signature and address

.....

No. 30 – Warrant of Ejectment

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

To the Sheriff.

Whereas in this action the said plaintiff on the day of
....., [19] 20..... obtained judgment for the ejectment of the said defendant
from the premises or land known as

This is to authorise and require you to put the said plaintiff into possession of the said premises or land by removing therefrom the said defendant for which this shall be your warrant;

And return to this court what you have done by virtue hereof.

Dated this day of, [19] 20.....,

By Order of the Court.

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney.

Address:

.....

.....

No. 31 – Warrant for Delivery of Goods

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant

To the Sheriff.

Whereas in this action the court ordered that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff a certain (describe the thing to be delivered);

This is to authorise and require you to take the said (describe the thing) from the defendant and place the plaintiff in possession thereof, for which this shall be your warrant;

And return to this court what you have done by virtue hereof.

Dated this day of, [19] 20.....,

By Order of the Court.

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney.

Address:

.....

.....

No. 32 – Warrant for Execution Against Property

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Execution
Creditor
and

..... Execution
Debtor

To the Sheriff.

Amounts to be levied (with costs execution) Whereas in this action the said
..... of on the day of, [19]
20..... obtained judgment in the abovementioned court against the said
..... of for the several
sums set out in the margin hereof amounting in all to the sum of R....., of which
R..... has since been paid;

 This is therefore to authorize and require you to raise on the property of the
said

the sum of R..... together with your costs of this execution and pay to the said
.....

the aforesaid sum of R..... and return to this court what you have done by
virtue hereof.

R c

Judgment debt Costs

.....

Cost of issuing warrant

Costs of appeal

.....

SUBTOTAL

Less amount paid since judgment

.....

TOTAL DUE

Dated at, this day of
.....[19] 20...

By Order of the Court.

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

.....

Attorney for Execution Creditor

Address:

.....

Note.-(1) If the execution debtor pays the amounts specified in the margin hereof with sheriff's charges of R..... within half an hour of the entry of the sheriff he or she will not be required to pay any further costs of execution. The amount of any payment made by the execution debtor and the date thereof shall forthwith be endorsed on the original and copy hereof, which endorsement shall be signed by the sheriff and countersigned by the execution debtor or **[his]** execution debtor's representative.

(2) This execution may be paid out before sale, subject to the payment of the sheriff's fees and charges of execution, which may be required to be taxed.

(3) The only immovable property upon which this warrant may be executed is(set out its situation and nature sufficiently to enable it to be identified).

(4) In case of reissue the fact and date of reissue and any increase or reduction in the amounts to be levied shown on the face hereof shall be set out in a note endorsed hereon and signed by the execution creditor or **[his]** execution creditor's attorney and by the registrar or clerk of the court.

(5) Any alterations made herein shall be initialled by the registrar or clerk of the court before the warrant is issued or reissued by him or her.

No. 33 - Notice of Attachment in Execution

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Execution

Creditor

and

..... Execution

Debtor

To:

Execution Debtor.

Take notice that I have this day laid under judicial attachment the property comprised in the above inventory in pursuance of a warrant directed to me under the hand of the registrar or clerk of the court for the district or region of, whereby I am required to cause to be raised of your property in this district or region the sum of R..... and R..... costs recovered against you by the judgment of the said court in this action and my charges in respect of the said warrant.

Dated at this day of

....., [20] 20.....

.....

Sheriff.

No. 34 – Notice to Preferent Creditor

[Section 66(2)(a) of Act 32 of 1944]

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment

Creditor

and

..... Judgment

Debtor

To:

(Preferent Creditor.)

Whereas the undermentioned immovable property was laid under judicial attachment by the Sheriff on the day of, [19] 20..... you are hereby notified that it will be sold in execution in front of the Court-house at on the day of, [19] 20..... at (time)

Short description of property and its situation:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated at this day of

....., [19] 20.....

.....
Judgment creditor/Attorney for judgment

creditor

Address:

.....

No. 35 - Interpleader Summons

[Section 69(1) of Act 32 of 1944]

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Execution

Creditor

and

..... Execution

Debtor

To: (Execution Creditor.)

.....

.....

and: (Claimant.)

.....

.....

You are hereby summoned to appear before this court on the day of, [19] 20....., at (time), to have it determined and declared whether certain movable property, [to wit] namely, attached on the day of, [19] 20..... by the sheriff by virtue of a warrant of execution issued by this court on the day of, [19] 20....., in the action in which you, the said, obtained judgment for the sum of R..... against

of (execution debtor) and which said property is claimed by you, the said, as being your property, is or is not your property or to appear to have the claim by you, the said (claimant) to the proceeds of property, namely attached on the day of, [19] 20..... by the sheriff by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of this court on the day of, [19] 20....., in the action in which the execution creditor obtained judgment for the sum of R..... against

of (execution debtor) and which property was sold in execution on the day of, [19] 20....., adjudicated upon.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

No. 36 – Interpleader Summons

[Section 69(2) of Act 32 of 1944]

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

To the Sheriff of the Court.

Whereas of has interpleaded in this court as to (state subject matter) which is adversely claimed by of and of hereinafter called the claimants;

Summon the said claimants that they appear before the above-mentioned court on the day of[19] 20..., at (time), and that they do then severally state the nature and particulars of their several claims and whether they will maintain or relinquish the same.

Dated at this day of , [19] 20.....

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

No. 37 – Security under Rule 38

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Execution
Creditor

and

..... Execution
Debtor

Whereas the said execution creditor obtained judgment in this court against the said execution debtor on the day of, [19] 20..... in the sum of R..... together with the sum of R..... for costs;

And whereas under the said judgment execution has been issued and property/a debt/emoluments has/have been attached;

Now therefore the said execution creditor binds himself or herself to the sheriff of the aforesaid court that if the attachment be hereafter set aside, he or she will satisfy any lawful claim against him or her by the said execution debtor for damages suffered by the said execution debtor by reason of the said attachment;

And of binds himself or herself as surety and co-principal debtor in a sum not exceeding R.....for the due fulfilment by the said execution creditor of the obligation undertaken by him or her.

Signed and dated at this..... day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Execution Creditor

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address

.....

.....

Surety and co-principal debtor

2.

Signature and address

.....

NOTE. Where the security is for the repayment of moneys attached by a garnishee order, a similar form should be used, the words 'refund the gross amount paid by the garnishee' being substituted for the words 'satisfy any lawful claim against

him or her by the said execution debtor for damages suffered by the said execution debtor by reason of the said attachment'.

No. 38 - Emoluments Attachment Order - Section 65J of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1944 (Act 32 of 1944)

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to section 65J(3) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (read with section 3(1) of the Sheriffs Act, 1986), which provides that only a sheriff may serve this order on a garnishee in the manner prescribed by rule 9 of the Magistrates' Courts Rules. Service of this order by a person who is not a sheriff appointed in terms of section 2 of the Sheriffs Act, 1986, constitutes a criminal offence in terms of section 60(1)(gA) of the Sheriffs Act, 1986, and renders such service invalid and of no effect. A person who is convicted of an offence in terms of section 60(1)(gA) of the Sheriffs Act, 1986, shall be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or both such fine and such imprisonment.

YOUR ATTENTION IS FURTHER DIRECTED to section 65J(6) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, which provides as follows:

"If, after the service of such an emoluments attachment order on the garnishee, it is shown that the judgment debtor, after satisfaction of the emoluments attachment order, will not have sufficient means for his or her own and his or her dependants' maintenance, the court shall rescind the emoluments attachment order or amend it in such a way that it will affect only the balance of the emoluments of the judgment debtor over and above such sufficient means."

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
..... held at
.....
.....

Case No.of

In the matter between

.....

Judgment Creditor.

and

.....

Judgment Debtor.

.....

.....

..... Particulars for the identification of the judgment debtor inclusive of his or her identity or work number or date of birth and address.

.....

.... Garnishee.

..... Address of garnishee.

.....

Whereas it has been made to appear to the above-mentioned Court that emoluments are at present or in future owing or accruing to the judgment debtor by or from the garnishee and that after satisfaction of the following order sufficient means will be left to the judgment debtor to maintain himself or herself and those dependent upon him or her;

It is ordered:

(1) That the said emoluments are attached;

(2) That the garnishee pay to the judgment creditor or his or her attorney on the day of each and every month/week after this order has been granted the sum of R..... of the emoluments of the said judgment debtor until a sufficient amount has been paid to satisfy a judgment or order obtained against the judgment debtor by the judgment creditor in the Court at on the day of for the amount of R (on which judgment or order the amount of R remains unpaid) with costs

amounting to R and the costs of attachment amounting to R as well as R sheriff's fees.

Dated at this day of, 20.....

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk of the Court.

.....

Judgment Creditor/Attorney for Judgment Creditor.

Address of Judgment Creditor/Attorney for Judgment Creditor.

.....

.....

.....

Attention is directed to the provisions of section 65J (10) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, which reads as follows:

'Any garnishee may, in respect of the services rendered by him or her in terms of an emoluments attachment order, recover from the judgment creditor a commission of up to 5 per cent of all amounts deducted by him or her from the judgment debtor's emoluments by deducting such commission from the amount payable to the judgment creditor.'

No. 39 – Garnishee Order – Section 72 of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1944 (Act 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment Creditor

and

..... Judgment Debtor

.....

.....

..... Particulars for the identification of the judgment debtor inclusive of his/her identity or work number or date of birth and address

..... Garnishee.

.....

..... Address of garnishee.

Whereas it has been made to appear to the above-mentioned Court that a debt is at present or in future owing or accruing to the judgment debtor by or from the garnishee;

It is ordered-

(1) that the said debt be attached;

(2) that the garnishee pay to the judgment creditor or **[his]** judgment creditor's attorney so much of the debt as may be sufficient to satisfy a judgment or order obtained against the judgment debtor by the judgment creditor in the Court at on the day of[19] 20..... for the amount of R..... (on which judgment or order the amount of R..... remains due and unpaid) and the costs of the proceedings of attachment amounting to R..... as well as R..... sheriff's fees.

If the garnishee fails to pay the judgment creditor or his or her attorney as aforesaid, he shall appear before this Court on the day of[19] 20.... at (time) to show cause why he/she should not pay the same.

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....

By Order of the Court,

.....

Registrar/Clerk

.....

Judgment Creditor/Attorney for Judgment

Creditor

.....

.....

..... (Address)

No. 40 – Notice to Appear in terms of section 65A(1) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment Creditor

and

..... Judgment Debtor

To:

.....

.....

.....
.....

..... (If the judgment debtor is a juristic person it must be indicated that the responsible person is summoned in his or her personal capacity and in his or her capacity as the representative of the juristic person.)

You are hereby required to appear before abovementioned court on [19] 20 at (time) to enable the court to inquire into your/the juristic person's financial position and to make such order as the court may deem just and equitable, as you/the juristic person failed to satisfy-

(a) the judgment of the said court of given against you/the juristic person on [19] 20 for the payment of the amount of R and R costs; or

(b) the order of the said court of [19] 20 that you/the juristic person shall pay in instalments the amount of R and R costs within 10 days of the date on which the judgment was given or

The balance of the debt at present amounts to R and the balance of the costs to R

You are further required to submit a full statement to the said court-

- (a) of your/the juristic person's assets and liabilities;
- (b) of your monthly/weekly income and expenditure, supported by documentary proof inclusive of a statement by your employer giving full particulars of your emoluments and, in the case of a juristic person, the latest financial statements;

(c) and the following:
.....

Notice:

- (1) If the court is satisfied on the ground of sufficient proof or otherwise-

(a) that you have knowledge of a notice referred to in section 65A (1) of the Act and that you have failed to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice; or

(b) that you, where the proceedings were postponed in your presence to a date and time determined by the court, have failed to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(c) that you have failed to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

the court may, at the request of the judgment creditor or his or her attorney, authorise the issue of a warrant directing a sheriff to arrest you and to bring you before a competent court to enable that court to conduct a financial inquiry. [Section 65A (6) of the Act]

(2) Any person who-

(a) is called upon to appear before a court under a notice in terms of section 65A (1) or (8)(b) of the Act (where the sheriff, in lieu of arresting a person, hands to that person a notice in writing to appear before the court) and who wilfully fails to appear before the court on the date and at the time specified in the notice;

(b) where the proceedings were postponed in his or her presence to a date and time determined by a court, wilfully fails to appear before the court on that date and at that time; or

(c) wilfully fails to remain in attendance at the proceedings or at the proceedings so postponed,

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 65A (9) of the Act]

Dated at this day of
..... [19] 20

.....

Judgment Creditor/Attorney

for Judgment Creditor

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 40A – Warrant of Arrest in terms of section 65A(6) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment
Creditor

and

..... Judgment
Debtor

Warrant of Arrest

To the Sheriff,
.....

You are hereby commanded to arrest (the above-named judgment debtor/the director or officer of the above-named judgment debtor) who-

(a) failed to appear before the court at (place) on [19] 20 (date) in compliance with a notice in terms of section 65A (1) of the Act *;

(b) failed to, after proceedings were postponed in his or her presence in the court at on to [19] 20 at (time), appear on the latter date and time*;

(c) failed to remain present at proceedings in the court at on [19] 20 /postponed proceedings held in the court at on [19] 20*;

and to bring him or her as soon as is reasonably possible before the court within the district in which he or she was arrested. If it is not possible to bring him or her before the said court, he or she may be detained at any police station pending his or her appearance before that court. [Section 65A (8)(a) of the Act]

Dated at on this day of [19] 20

.....

Judgment Creditor/ Attorney for

Judgment Creditor

Address:

.....

.....

Telephone Number:

Fax Number:

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

Telephone Number:

Fax Number:

* Delete that which is not applicable.

No. 40B – Notice to Appear in Court in terms of section 65A(8)(b) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment Creditor

and

..... Judgment Debtor

To: (Name)

.....

.....

..... (Residential address)

.....

..... (Occupation/Status)

You are hereby required to appear before the court at (place) on (date) at (time) to enable the court to inquire into your/the juristic person's financial position in terms of section 65D of the Act.

Notice:

Should you wilfully fail to appear before the said court on the said date and at the said time, or fail to remain present at the proceedings concerned, you will be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [Section 65A(9) of the Act]

Dated at this day of [19] 20

.....

Sheriff of

CERTIFICATE

I, Sheriff/Deputy Sheriff of hereby certify that I have handed the original of this notice to and that I have explained to him or her the import hereof.

.....

Sheriff of

Duplicate original to the

Registrar/Clerk of the Court

No. 41 – Notice of Set-down of Postponed Proceedings under Section 65E(3) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Judgment Creditor

and

..... Judgment Debtor

By hand/By registered post

To: (1)

(Judgment Debtor)

.....

(2) Registrar/Clerk of the Court.....

Take notice that the proceedings against you, the above-mentioned Judgment Debtor, which were postponed on the day of [19] 20....., in terms of section 65E(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, have again been placed on the roll of the above-mentioned Court. You are, therefore,

hereby, in terms of section 65E(3) of the said Act, directed to appear before the above-mentioned Court on the day of [19] 20..... at (time).

Dated at this day of [19] 20

.....

Judgment Creditor/Attorney for Judgment Creditor

Address of Judgment Creditor/Attorney for Judgment Creditor

.....

No. 42

[Form 42 substituted by GN R2222 of 10 November 1978 and by GN R1139 of 11 June 1982, amended by GN R2409 of 30 September 1991 and deleted by GN R910 of 3 July 1998]

No. 43

[Form 43 substituted by GN R2222 of 10 November 1978 and deleted by GN R910 of 3 July 1998]

No. 44 – Application for an Administration Order - Section 74(1) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

APPLICATION FOR AN ADMINISTRATION ORDER BY

..... (Full

names and surname)

To 1. The Registrar/Clerk of the Court at

.....

2.

.....

.....

Take notice that I shall apply to the above-mentioned Court on the day of [19] 20....., at (time), to make an order providing for the administration of my estate under the provisions of section 74 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944.

A full statement of my affairs confirmed by an affidavit in support of this application is attached.

Dated at this day of [19] 20

.....

Applicant.

Full address

.....

.....

NOTE.-Section 74A (5) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, provides that the applicant shall deliver to each of his or her creditors at least 3 days before the date appointed for the hearing, personally or by registered post a copy of this application and statement of affairs (Form 45) on which shall appear the case number under which this application was filed.

No. 45 – Statement of Affairs of Debtor in an Application for an Administration Order - Section 65I(2) or 74A of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the application for an Administration Order of

(hereinafter referred to as the Applicant)

1. Surname of Applicant

First names.....
.....

Date of birth Identity number

2. Residential address

3. Marital status If married, state whether in or out of community of property

Full names of spouse.....

Date of birth Identity number

If Applicant and spouse are living apart, state from what date

4. Dependants:

Full names Age Relationship

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Name and business address of employer:

Applicant:

.....
.....
.....

6. If not employed furnish reasons:

Applicant:

.....
.....

Spouse:

.....
.....
.....

7. Occupation:

Applicant:

.....
.....

Spouse:

.....
.....

.....

8. Gross income:

Applicant: per week/month

.....

.....

Spouse: per week/month

.....

.....

.....

9. Full particulars of all deductions from income (by way of stop order or otherwise) supported as far as possible by written statements of employer:

Applicant: Spouse:

Particulars

R Amount Particulars

R Amount

.....

.....

.....

Total Total

10. Detailed particulars of essential weekly or monthly expenses, including transport expenses:

Applicant (including his or her dependants): Spouse:

Particulars Amount

R Particulars Amount

R

.....

Total Total

11. Full particulars, supported by statements and copies of the agreements, of goods purchased under hire-purchase agreements in terms of the Hire-Purchase Act, 1942 (Act No. 36 of 1942), or credit agreements in terms of the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No. 75 of 1980) or the National Credit Act 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), and not paid for in full:

Particulars (purchase price must be stated) Balance Instalment Payable
 weekly/monthly Date when will be paid for in full Reason why provision
 should be made for remaining instalments

R R

.....

12. Full particulars of assets purchased under a written agreement (excluding an agreement referred to in item 11) which are not paid for in full.

Particulars Balance Instalment Payable weekly/monthly Date when
 will be paid for in full Reason why the Administration Order should provide for the
 payment thereof

Address

.....
....

Description Market Value Balance of the bond(s) thereon Date when will be
paid for in full Instalments payable Reason why the Administration Order should
provide for the payment thereof

R R

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

15. Full particulars of movable property of applicant or spouse:

Description Estimated value

R

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

16. Full particulars of outstanding claims, bills, investments, bonds or other
securities in favour of Applicant investing moneys in a savings or other account with
a bank or elsewhere:

Name and address of debtor or institution Particulars Amount

R

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

17. All movable property not already stated, including goods pawned, mortgaged, subject to retention or attached for the execution of a judgment:

Description	Estimated Value	Nature of encumbrance if any	Amount of
debt encumbered for	Name and address of creditor in favour of whom encumbered		

R R

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

18. If an Administration Order was at any time granted in respect of Applicant's estate, state:

Date of expiry Date set aside

.....

Reasons.....

.....

.....

.....

19. If an Administration Order is granted, state the amount of the weekly, monthly or other instalments which the Applicant offers to pay towards settlement of the debts mentioned in the list of creditors in the annexure to this statement:

R..... with effect from and weekly/monthly thereafter, or

.....

.....

.....,

from.....,

I

from.....,

declare under oath:

(1) I am the applicant.

(2) A judgment/judgments has/have been obtained against me and I am unable forthwith to pay the amount(s), or to meet my financial obligations.

(3) I have no sufficient assets capable of attachment to satisfy such judgment(s) or obligations.

(4) The total amount of all my debts due does not exceed R20 000.

(5) All particulars contained in this statement and in the list of creditors in the Annexure to this statement, as well as the amounts due to them separately, are, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct and that the statement contains all particulars, assets, income and debts of me and my spouse, including my obligations.

.....

Signature

1. I certify that before administering the prescribed oath I asked the Deponent the following questions and wrote down his/her answers in his/her presence:

(a) Do you know and understand the contents of the above declaration?
.....

(b) Do you have any objection to taking the prescribed oath?.....

(c) Do you consider the prescribed oath to be binding on your conscience?
.....

2. I certify that the Deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this declaration which was sworn to before me and the Deponent's signature was placed thereon in my presence.

.....

Commissioner of Oaths

.....

Area

.....

Designation if appointment is held ex officio.

ANNEXURE TO STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS (FORM 45)-LIST OF CREDITORS

Full name and address of creditor payable	Nature of claim and balance due	Date
Amount payable in instal-ments	Weekly/ monthly	Court
Case number	If court order is granted i.r.o. claim, full particulars about. order, including particulars of emoluments attachment order or garnishee order	If court order is
Balance	Date on which obligations terminate	

R

.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Attention is directed to the provisions of section 74A (2)(e) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944. All the Applicant's creditors and their addresses must be stated in the list in which a clear distinction shall be made between-

- (i) debts, the whole amount of which is owing, including judgment debts payable in instalments in terms of a Court Order, an Emoluments Attachment Order or a Garnishee Order; and
- (ii) obligations which are payable in futuro in periodical payments or otherwise or which will become payable under a maintenance order, agreement, stop order or otherwise, and in which the nature of such periodical payments is specified in each case or when the obligations will be payable and how they are then to be paid, the balance owing in each case and when, in each case, the obligation will terminate.

No. 46

[Form 46 deleted by GN R2222 of 10 November 1978]

No. 47 – Notice to Debtor that an Additional Creditor has lodged a claim against him or her for a debt owing before the making of the Administration Order - Section 74G(2) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

To: (Debtor)

..... (Address)

.....
.....

Take notice that-

.....
.....
.....

(name and address of creditor) lodged a claim in terms of section 74G(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, for the amount of R..... in respect of (particulars of claim) which is not listed in the administration order made against you on the day of [19] 20..... in the Magistrate's Court at

Kindly notify me in writing whether you admit or dispute this claim on or before the day of [19] 20..... Please note that if you admit the claim or no reply is received from you on or before the said date, this claim shall be deemed to be proved, subject to the right of any other creditor who has not received notice of the claim to object to the debt, and shall be added to the list of

names of your creditors who share pro rata in the payments made by you in terms of the Administration Order.

Dated at this day of
[19] 20.....

.....

Administrator

No. 48 – Notice to Debtor that a Creditor has lodged a claim for a debt owing after granting of the Administration Order - Section 74H(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

To: (Debtor)

..... (Address)

.....

.....

Take notice that-

.....

.....

.....

.....

(name and address of Creditor) lodged a claim for the amount of R..... in respect of (particulars of claim) as a result of which he or she allegedly became your creditor after the Administration Order was issued against you

on the day of[19] 20..... in the Magistrate's Court at
.....

Kindly notify me in writing on or before the day of
..... [19] 20..... whether you admit or dispute this claim. Please note that
if you admit the claim or no reply is received from you on or before the said date, this
claim shall be deemed to be proved, subject to the right of any other creditor who has
not received notice of the claim to object to the debt, and shall be added to the list of
names of your creditors who share pro rata in the payments made by you in terms of
the Administration Order.

Dated at this day of,
[19] 20.....

.....

Administrator

**No. 49 – Notice to add an Additional Creditor to the list of Creditors of a Person
Under Administration - Section 74G(3) and 74H(2) of the Magistrates' Courts
Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)**

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of
.....

held at
.....

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

To: The Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....

.....

Administration Order against

.....

Kindly add the name of from as a creditor to the list of creditors sharing pro rata in the payments in terms of the Administration Order for the amount of R..... in respect of

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Administrator

No. 50 – Notice to Creditor that his or her name has been added to the List of Creditors of a Person Under Administration - Section 74G(3) and 74H(2) of the Magistrates’ Court Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

To:

.....

.....

Administration Order against

.....

The above-mentioned Debtor admitted or did not dispute your claim against him/her for the amount of R..... and your name and the amount due to you have been added to the list of creditors sharing pro rata in payments in terms of the Administration Order. Kindly note that other creditors may still object against the debt so listed. In this event, you will be notified.

A copy of the Administration Order issued against the debtor on the day of [19] 20..... in the Magistrate's Court at is attached/has already been received by you.

Dated at this day of, [19] 20.....

.....

Administrator

No. 51 – Administration Order - SECTION 74(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of held at

this day of [19] 20.....

Case No.of [19] 20.....

In the application of

..... (hereinafter referred to as the applicant):

1. It is ordered-

(a) that the estate of the applicant be placed under administration in terms of section 74 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944;

(b) that from be appointed Administrator of the Applicant's estate in terms of section 74E on condition that he or she gives the following security for the due and prompt payment by him or her to all the parties entitled thereto of all the moneys which come into his or her possession by virtue of this appointment
.....
.....

(c) that the Applicant pays the amount of R..... weekly/monthly to the Administrator for distribution among the creditors. First payment on or before the

..... day of [19] 20.... and weekly/monthly thereafter on or before every/theof each month;

(d)

.....
.....
.....

(e)

.....
.....

2. Authority is granted-

(a) for the issue of an Emoluments Attachment Order under section 65J of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, against the Applicant's employer for payment to the Administrator of the said amount on or before the said times until the costs of administration and the creditors have been paid in full. This authority is suspended on condition that

.....
....

(b) for the issue of a garnishee order under section 72 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, against from This authority is suspended on condition that

(c) for the realization and distribution of the proceeds of the following assets among the creditors:

(i)

.....

.....

(ii)

.....

.....

(iii)

.....

.....

(iv) of the following assets that are the subject of an agreement in terms of the Hire-Purchase Act, 1942 (Act 36 of 1942) or the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act 75 of 1980) or the National Credit Act 2005, (Act 34 of 2005), with the written permission of the seller:

(aa)

.....

(bb)

.....;

(d) for the return of the following assets to the seller in terms of the Hire-Purchase Act, 1942 or section 17 of the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 or provisions of the National Credit Act, 2005:

(i)

(ii)

(e) other (give details)

.....;

.....

.....

Dated at this day of , [19] 20.....

.....

Magistrate

NOTE.-In terms of section 74F (1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, the Registrar/Clerk of the Court shall hand or send by registered post a copy of this order to the debtor and in terms of section 74F (2) the Administrator shall forward a copy hereof by registered post to each creditor whose name is mentioned in the Debtor's statement of affairs (Form 45) or who has given proof of a debt.

No. 52 - Distribution Account in terms of Section 74J(5) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944

Distribution Account No.

To: The Registrar/Clerk of the Court

.....
.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

Administration Order against

.....

Distribution account for the period to

.....

A B C

A. (1) Amount payable to creditors in terms of the Administration Order/outstanding amount carried forward from previous statement - -

(2) Total amount due to additional creditors listed after granting of Administration Order/since lodging of previous statement. - -

(3) Interest - -

B. (1) Administration costs paid for the said period in terms of section 74L - -

(2) Claims paid during the said period that enjoy preference in terms of section 74J(3) - -

(3) Urgent or extraordinary medical, dental or hospital expenses paid during the said period - -

(4) Other payments during the said period (supply details) -
-

Total

A B C

Totals carried forward from previous page

C. Total amount received by the Administrator during the said period - -
-

Total of C minus total of B - -

Disposal for pro rata distribution

Pro rata distribution:

.....*

-

.....*

-

.....*

Total amount paid during the said period - -

Total of A minus total of B

Outstanding amount carried forward to next statement

Dated at this day of
....., [19] 20.....

.....

Administrator

* The names of creditors to whom *pro rata* amounts were paid by the Administrator during the said period to be inserted here. (The relevant amounts to be completed in column B.)

No. 52A – Rescission of Administration Order - Section 74Q of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944)

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of held at this day of [19] 20.....

Case No. of [19] 20.....

Administration Order against (hereinafter referred to as the Debtor).

Whereas, after consideration of an application by the Debtor*/an interested party, i.e*, it appears that good cause exists for the rescission of the Administration Order granted on the day of

[19] 20..... in above-mentioned Court, the said Administration Order is rescinded with effect from the day of [19] 20.....

Dated at this day of [19] 20.....
.....

Magistrate

NOTE.-(1) The Registrar/Clerk of the Court must send a copy of this order by registered post to the Administrator.

(2) The Administrator must deliver personally or send by post a copy of this order to the Debtor and to each creditor and inform the latter of the Debtor's last known address.

* Delete which is not applicable.

No. 53 – Notice of Abandonment of Specified Claim, Exception or Defence

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

Case No. of [19] 20.....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant.

Take notice that the plaintiff/defendant hereby abandons the undermentioned claim/exception/defence (as the case may be) set up by him or her in his or her summons/plea/reply (as the case may be).

Particulars:

.....
.
.....
.....

Dated at this day of
....., [19] 20.....

.....

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Attorney or Defendant/Defendant's Attorney.

To:

.....

.....

No. 54 – Agreement Not to Appeal

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

.....

held at

Case No. of [19] 20....

In the matter between

..... Plaintiff

and

..... Defendant.

We,, of, and, of, the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant, respectively, do hereby agree, in terms of section 82 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), that the decision of the Court in the abovementioned action shall be final.

Signed and dated at this day of, [19] 20....

.....

Plaintiff

Witnesses:

1.

Signature and address.

.....

Defendant.

2.

Signature and address.

.....

No. 55 – Request to Inspect Record

In the Magistrate's Court for the District/Region of

held at

I,, of, hereby apply to inspect the record of case No of [19] 20.....

(If number of record is not known, then as follows:)

I,, of, hereby apply to inspect the record of the case between (plaintiff) and (defendant).

Search to begin with the month of [19] 20.....

.....

Signature

(If the applicant is a party to the case or the attorney of such party, his or her capacity should be stated after his or her signature.)

No. 56. Criminal Record Book

Date of Hearing and Case No. Name and Description of Accused.

Crime or Offence Charged.

Verdict and Sentence.

Remarks.

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Nos. 57 to 59 inclusive.....

[Forms 57 to 59 inclusive added by GN R2222 of 10 November 1978, amended by GN R2409 of 30 September 1991 and deleted by GN R910 of 3 July 1998]

No. 60. Notice in terms of Section 309B (2)(d) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)

In the district/regional court..... held at.....

Case

No.....

THE STATE

vs.....

...

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS OR PERSON DESIGNATED BY _____ HIM OR HER (OR OTHER PROSECUTOR*).....

....

AND TO THE APPELLANT,

TAKE NOTICE THAT the application by the appellant for leave to appeal in terms of section 309B of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), has been set down for hearing on (date), at(time) or so soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Court No.

....., Magistrate's Office

.....

REGISTRAR/CLERK OF THE COURT,

.....

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS OR PERSON DESIGNATED BY HIM OR HER,.....

.....

...

.....

...

(Address)

TO THE PROSECUTOR*,

.....

.....

...

.....

...

(Address)

TO THE APPELLANT,

.....

..

.....

..

(Address)

OR TO,

.....

.....

...

.....

...

(Address of appellant's legal representative, if any)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 309B (2)(d) OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1977

Receipt of the above-mentioned notice is hereby acknowledged.

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS OR PERSON DESIGNATED BY HIM OR HER.....(Signature)

.....(Name in print)

FOR OTHER PROSECUTOR(Signature)*

.....(Name in print)

FOR APPELLANT.....(Signature)

.....(Name in print)

* Only to be completed in a case in which the prosecution was not at the public instance..

No. 61 – Notice in terms of Rule 58A(2)(a)

IN THE REGIONAL MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR.....

HELD AT..... CASE NO:.....

In the matter between

.....Applicant

and

.....Respondent

To the above-mentioned respondent:

TAKE NOTICE that if you intend to defend this claim you must within TEN court days file a reply with the registrar of this court, giving an address for service referred to in Rule 55(1)(g)(i) and serve a copy thereof on the applicant or his or her legal practitioner. Should you not comply with the above, you will then be automatically barred from defending and judgment may be given against you as claimed. Your reply must indicate what allegations in the applicant’s statement you admit or deny, and must concisely set out your defence.

DATED atthis.....day of.....20.....

.....

Applicant/Applicant’s legal practitioner

Address for service:

.....

.....

.....

No. 62 Notice to Third Party

IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT/REGION OF
HELD AT

CASE NO:.....

In the matter between:

Plaintiff

and

Defendant

and

.....

Third Party

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED THIRD PARTY:

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named plaintiff has commenced proceedings against the above-named defendant for the relief set forth in the summons, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

The above-named defendant claims a contribution or indemnification (or such other grounds as may be sufficient to justify a third-party notice) on the grounds set forth in the annexure hereto.

If you dispute those grounds or if you dispute the claim of the plaintiff against the defendant you must give notice of your intention to defend, withindays. Such notice must be in writing and filed with the registrar and a copy thereof served on the above-named defendant at the address set out at the foot of this notice. It must give an address referred to in rule 13(3) for the service upon you of notices and documents in the action. Within 20 days of your giving such notice you must file a plea to the plaintiff's claim against the defendant or a plea to the defendant's claim against you, or both such pleas.

DATED atthisday of20

.....
Defendant's Attorney

(Address) _____

To

and to Plaintiff's Attorney,

(Address)

No. 63 – Certificate of Service of Foreign Process

I, _____, registrar or clerk of the _____ regional or district magistrate’s court hereby certify that the following documents are annexed:

- _____ (1) the original request for service of process or citation received from _____(state, territory or court) in the matter between _____and _____;
- _____ (2) the process received with such request;
- _____ (3) the proof of service upon _____, the person named in such request for service, together with the certificate of verification of _____.

I also certify that the service so proved and the proof thereof are such as are required by the practice and rules of the magistrates’ courts.

I further certify that the cost of effecting such service, duly certified by the taxing officer of this court, amounts to the sum of R._____.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and stamp, at _____ this _____day of _____20 _____.

Registrar/Clerk of the Regional/District Magistrate’s Court

Stamp
