

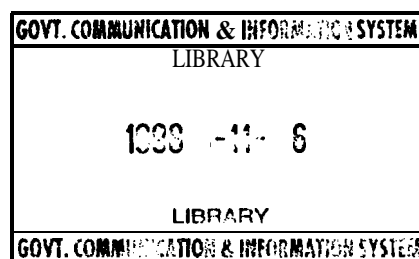
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**ATTORNEYS AND MATTERS
RELATING TO RULES OF COURT
AMENDMENT BILL**

(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Justice (National Assembly))

(MINISTER OF JUSTICE)

[B 7D—98]



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

**WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP
PROKUREURS EN
AANGELEENTHEDE RAKENDE
HOFREELS**

(Soos gewysig deur die Portefeuljekomitee oor Justisie (Nasionale Vergadering))

(MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE)

[W 7D—98]

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

BILL

To amend the Attorneys Act, 1979, so as to limit liability of the Attorneys Fidelity Fund; to insert transitional provisions relating to liability of the Attorneys Fidelity Fund for investments; to extend the jurisdiction of the Attorneys Fidelity Fund to practitioners in the areas of the former Republics of Bophuthatswana and Venda; to further regulate the filling of a vacancy on the council of a society; and to empower the Law Society of the Transvaal to exercise certain powers in respect of practitioners practicing in the areas of the former Republics of Bophuthatswana and Venda; to amend certain laws; to make fresh provision with regard to the Rules of the High Court in the areas of the former Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 47 of Act 53 of 1979

1. Section 47 of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

(a) by the addition to subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

) by any person as a result of theft of money which a practitioner has been instructed to invest on behalf of such person after the date of commencement of this paragraph.”; and

(b) by the addition after subsection (3) of the following subsections:

“(4) Subject to subsection (5), a practitioner must be regarded as having been instructed to invest money for the purposes of subsection (1)(g), where a person—

(a) who entrusts money to the practitioner; or

(b) for whom the practitioner holds money,

instructs the practitioner to invest all or some of that money in a specified investment or in an investment of the practitioner’s choice.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (1)(g), a practitioner must be regarded as not having been instructed to invest money if he or she is instructed by a person—

(a) to pay the money into an account contemplated in section 78(2A) if such payment is for the purpose of investing such money in such account on a temporary or interim basis only pending the conclusion or implementation of any particular matter or transaction which is already in existence or about to come into existence at

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- the time that the investment is made and over which investment the practitioner exercises exclusive control as trustee, agent or stakeholder or in any fiduciary capacity:
- (b) to lend money on behalf of that person to give effect to a loan agreement where that person, being the lender—
- (i) specifies the borrower to whom the money is to be lent;
 - (ii) has not been introduced to the borrower by the practitioner for the purpose of making that loan; and
 - (iii) is advised by the practitioner in respect of the terms and conditions of the loan agreement; or
- (c) to utilise money to give effect to any term of a transaction to which that person is a party, other than a transaction which is a loan or which gives effect to a loan agreement that does not fall within the scope of paragraph (b).
- (6) Subsection (1)(g) does not apply to money which a practitioner is authorised to invest where the practitioner acts in his or her capacity as executor, trustee or curator or in any similar capacity.
- (7) A practitioner who has been instructed to invest money as contemplated in subsection (4) shall, as soon as practicable after he or she has received such instruction but prior to the receipt of the money to be invested, notify the person giving the instruction of the provisions of subsection (1)(g) in the form and manner prescribed by the board of control in terms of subsection (8).
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), the board of control shall issue directives prescribing the form and manner in which a notice referred to in that subsection shall be given and may from time to time review and, if necessary, revise such directives.
- (9) Pending the issue of the directives contemplated in subsection (8), a notice referred to in subsection (7) shall—
- (a) be drawn up by the practitioner;
 - (b) be signed by both the practitioner and the person giving the instruction; and
 - (c) contain a written acknowledgment by such person to the effect that he or she—
 - (i) has been informed by the practitioner concerned of the provisions of subsection (1)(g) and that he or she understands the effect thereof; and
 - (ii) admits that the fund shall not be liable in respect of any loss suffered by him or her as a result of theft of such money.
- (10) Any practitioner who contravenes subsection (7) shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.”.

insertion of section 47A in Act 53 of 1979

2. The following section is hereby inserted after section 47 of the principal Act:

“Transitional provisions relating to liability of fund for investments 45

47A. (1) The fund is not liable for loss of money caused by theft committed by a practitioner, candidate attorney, employee or agent of a practitioner where the money is invested or should have been invested on instructions given before the date contemplated in section 47(1)(g) and where—

- (a) the money is to be repaid, at any time after that date, to the beneficiary specified in any agreement whether with the borrower or practitioner;
- (b) the theft is committed at any time after the expiration of 90 days after

- the investment matures or after the expiration of 90 days after the date contemplated in section 47(I)(g);
- (c) repayment is subject to [the lender making a demand or is subject to [the occurrence of an impossible or uncertain event; or
- (d) the repayment date is not fixed.”.

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Substitution (section 55 of Act 53 of 1979, as substituted by section 1 of Act 116 of 1981 and amended by section 22 of Act 87 of 1989

3. The following section is hereby substituted tot- section 55 of the principal Act:

“Application of Chapter in respect of persons exercising legal professions in area of former Republic of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Vends or Ciskei

55. (I) For the purposes of this Chapter—

(a) ‘practising practitioner’ includes any person who exercises a legal profession in—

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- (i) the former Republic of Transkei or Ciskei; or
- (ii) the former Republic of Bophuthatswana or Vends, on his or her own account or in partnership, and—

(aa) who is required by a law of the former Republic of Transkei or Ciskei, or by section 6(1) of the Attorneys and Matters relating to Rules of Court Amendment Act, 1998, as the case may be, as a prerequisite for exercising such profession. to be in possession of a valid fidelity fund certificate issued to him or her in terms of section 42(3);

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(bb) who is in possession of such a certificate; and

(b) a person referred to—

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(i) in paragraph (a)(i) must be regarded as being a practitioner who is a member of the society known as the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope;

(ii) in paragraph (a)(ii) must be regarded as being a practitioner who is a member of the society known as the Law Society of the Transvaal.

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(2) This Chapter shall apply with the necessary changes in respect of any theft committed in the area of the former Republic of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Vends or Ciskei, as the case may be, by a practising practitioner, his or her candidate attorney, employee or agent. of any money or other property referred to in section 26,”

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Amendment of section 62 of Act 53 of 1979

4. Section 62 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition in subsection (2) of the following paragraph, the existing subsection becoming paragraph (a):

“(b) Any vacancy occurring in any council as a result of the increase in the number of members of such a council, may be filled by a person appointed by that council from the members of the society concerned and such a person shall hold office until the completion of the next election of members of the council held subsequent to the appointment of the person concerned.”.

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Insertion of section 84A in Act 53 of 1979

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5. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 84:

“Law Society of Transvaal may exercise certain powers in respect of practitioners practicing in areas of former Republics of Bophuthatswana and Venda

84A. Notwithstanding any other law, the Law Society of the Transvaal and its council, president and secretary, may in respect of practitioners practicing in the areas of the former Republics of Bophuthatswana and Vends, perform any function which is similar to a function assigned to that

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Law Society, council, president or secretary, as the case may be, by section 22(1)(d) or (e), (2), 67(2), 69(u), (e) or (m), 70, 71, 72, 73, 74(1)(a), (e) and (f), 78, 81(1)(e) and (f), (2)(a), (d), (e), (i) or (j), (5) or 83(9), (13) or (15).”

Savings and amendment of certain provisions

6. (1) Any practicing practitioner contemplated in section 55(a)(ii) of the principal Act 5 who, at the commencement of this Act, is not in possession of a fidelity fund certificate must, within 21 days after that date and subject to the rules of the Law Society of the Transvaal relating to the issue of a fidelity fund certificate, apply for such a certificate.

(2) Notwithstanding section 55 of the principal Act, as amended by section 3 of this Act, the Attorneys Fidelity Fund does not incur any liability, in respect of any practicing 10 practitioner referred to in section 55(a)(ii) of the principal Act, for any theft committed prior to the day upon which he or she becomes the holder of a valid fidelity fund certificate as contemplated in subsection (1) and issued in terms of section 42(3) of the principal Act.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, section 83(10) of the principal Act applies to any 15 practicing practitioner who fails to comply with subsection (1) after 60 days have elapsed from the date on which this Act takes effect.

(4) The laws mentioned in the second column of the Schedule are amended to the extent indicated in the third column thereof.

(5) Rules of court made under any provision amended by this Act which were in force 20 immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, subject to the provisions of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), and notwithstanding the amendment of that provision by subsection (4), remain in force until repealed in terms of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985.

Short title and commencement

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7. This is the Attorneys and Matters relating to Rules of Court Amendment Act, 1998, which takes effect on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

(Laws amended by section 6(4))

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of amendment
Act No. 59 of 1959 (Venda)	Supreme Court Act, 1959	Amendment of section 43 by the deletion of subsections (1), (2)(a) and (3).
Act No. 15 of 1976 (Transkei)	Republic of Transkei Constitution Act, 1976	<p>The following section is substituted for section 49:</p> <p>“Rules of court</p> <p>49. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) the [Chief Justice] Judge President may make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings in the [Supreme Court] High Court and prescribing any matter whatsoever which [it] is necessary to prescribe in order to ensure the proper despatch and conduct of the business of the court [including rules prescribing court fees, the fees payable for the service or execution of process and the fees chargeable by advocates, attorneys and notaries as well as rules relating to the taxation of bills of costs and the recovery of costs],</p> <p>(2) Any rules made by the [Chief Justice] Judge President under subsection (1) shall be [subject to the approval of the President and any rules so approved shall be] made known by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>.</p> <p>(3) The rules which immediately prior to the commencement of this Act applied in respect of the High Court referred to in section 44(3) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 74(1), apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> in respect of the [Supreme Court] High Court of Transkei and shall be deemed to have been duly made, approved and published in terms of this section.”</p>
Act No. 18 of 1977 (Bophuthatswana)	Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act, 1977	<p>Amendment of section 64 by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:</p> <p>“(1) Subject to any contrary provision existing in any other law, the [Chief Justice] Judge President may make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings in the [Supreme Court] High Court and prescribing matters which may be necessary to prescribe in order to ensure the proper dispatch and conduct of the business of that Court, and may amend, substitute or withdraw any rule so made.”</p>

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of amendment
Act No. 9 of 1979 (Venda)	Republic of Venda Constitution Act, 1979	<p>The following section is substituted for section 47:</p> <p>“Rules of court</p> <p>47. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) the [Chief Justice] Judge President may make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings in the [Supreme Court] High Court and prescribing any matter whatsoever which is necessary to preset it in order to ensure the proper despatch and conduct of the business of the court [including rules prescribing court fees, the fees payable for the service or execution of process and the fees chargeable by advocates, attorneys and notaries as well as rules relating to the taxation of bills of costs and the recovery of costs].</p> <p>(2) Any rules made by the [Chief Justice] Judge President under subsection (1) shall be [subject to the approval of the President and any rules so approved shall be] made known by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>.</p> <p>(3) The rules which immediately prior to the commencement of this Constitution applied in respect of the High Court referred to in section 42(3) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 75(1), apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> in respect of the [Supreme Court] High Court of Venda and shall be deemed to have been duly made, approved and published in terms of this section.”</p>
Act No. 32 of 1982 (Bophuthatswana)	Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana Act, 1982	<p>Amendment (in section 27—</p> <p>(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:</p> <p>“Without in any way derogating from the authority of the [Chief Justice] Judge President, in terms of the provisions of section 64 of the Constitution Act, to make rules of court, or from the generality of the said provisions, such rules may prescribe—”;</p> <p>(b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:</p> <p>“(3) Any rules of court of force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act under the law repealed by section 28(1) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and notwithstanding such repeal, remain in full force and effect until amended, substituted or repealed under this section or any other law.”</p>

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of amendment
Act N0, 29 of 1984 (Bophuthatswana)	Attorneys, Notaries and (on eyancers Act, 1984	By the deletion of Chapter II.
Act No 42 of 1987 (Venda)	Attorneys Act, 1987	By the deletion of Chapter II.
Decree No. 43 of 1990 (Ciskei)	Supreme Court Decree, 1990	<p>The following section is substituted for section 37:</p> <p>“Rules of Court</p> <p>37. (1) Subject to the provisions of Subsection (2) the [Chief Justice] Judge President may make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings of the divisions of the [Supreme Court] High Court of Ciskei and prescribing any matter whatsoever which [it] is necessary to prescribe in order to ensure the proper despatch and conduct of business of such courts, [including rules prescribing court fees, the fees payable for the service or execution of process and the fees chargeable by advocates, attorneys and notaries, as well as rules relating to the taxation of bills of costs and recovery of the costs].</p> <p>(2) Any rules made by the [Chief Justice] Judge President under subsection (1) shall be made known by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>.</p> <p>(3) Any rules of court made under any law repealed by section 39 and in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Decree shall, notwithstanding such repeal, remain of full force and effect until amended, substituted or withdrawn in terms of this section or any other law.”.</p>
Act No. 18 of 1996	Justice Laws Rationalisation Act, 1996	Amendment of section 11 by the deletion of subsection (2).

**MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE ATTORNEYS AND
MATTERS RELATING TO RULES OF COURT AMENDMENT BILL,
1998**

PART 1

OBJECTS AND EXPLANATION

1.1 Section 26 of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act 53 of 1979) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), provides that the Attorneys Fidelity Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) must be applied for the purpose of reimbursing persons who may suffer pecuniary loss as a result of, *inter alia*, theft committed, by a practising practitioner, of money or other property entrusted to the practitioner by or on behalf of such persons.

1.2 The Board of Control of the Fund points out that attorneys administer substantial sums of money entrusted to them for investment purposes which, in itself, creates an opportunity for theft. In terms of the present provisions of the Act, the Fund is exposed to the risk of considerable loss. The Board of Control holds the opinion that if the Fund has to cover the theft of moneys entrusted to attorneys for investment purposes, the possibility exists that it would not be able to meet its primary obligation of protecting members of the public against loss of moneys entrusted to attorneys in the ordinary course of their practice.

1.3 The former TBVC states, after having obtained legislative powers, enacted their own laws in certain instances. The former Bophuthatswana and Venda enacted their own laws regulating the attorneys' profession in their areas. Although these laws, as is the case with the South African Attorneys Act, 1979, provide for the establishment of an Attorneys Fidelity Fund and matters related thereto, no such Funds exist in the above areas at present. The result is that members of the public in the said areas are not protected. In order to overcome this problem it has been decided, as an interim measure until the rationalisation of the attorneys' profession has been finalised, to extend the fidelity fund cover offered by the Attorneys Fidelity Fund, established in terms of the South African Attorneys Act, 1979, to those areas.

1.4 In view of the above the Board of Control requested the Department of Justice to amend the Act.

1.5 In terms of section 60 of the Act, the affairs of a society must be managed and controlled by a council. Section 61 of the Act provides for the constitution of such a council and the election and period of office of members thereof, whilst section 6'2 regulates the vacation of office, suspension from office and the filling of vacancies of members of a council. The Law Society of the Transvaal intends to restructure its council, by increasing the number of members thereof, so as to accommodate representatives of the Black Lawyers Association and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers on the said council.

1.6 Section 6 of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), empowers the Rules Board for Courts of Law to make, amend or repeal rules for the High Courts. In terms of the corresponding laws applicable in the former TBVC states, the respective Chief Justices of those areas are empowered to make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings of the High Courts of those areas. The effect thereof is that different sets of rules regulating the conduct of proceedings of the High Court are applicable in respect of the High Courts of the former TBVC states and RSA.

PART 2

CLAUSE BY CLAUSE ANALYSIS

Clauses 1 and 2

2.1 Clauses 1 and 2 seek to amend section 47 so as to provide that money received by an attorney for investment on behalf of his or her client are, in the case of theft, not covered by the Fund. They also provide for transitional matters that relate to the liability of the Fund for investments.

Clause 3

2.2 Clause 3 seeks to amend section 55 so as to provide for the application of Chapter II in respect of practitioner-s in the areas of the former Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Clause 4

2.3 Clause 4 purports to amend section 62 so as to enable the Law Society of Transvaal, and any other society, to restructure its council by increasing the number of members thereof.

Clause 5

2.4 Clause 5 seeks to empower the Law Society of the Transvaal to exercise certain powers in respect of practitioners in the areas of the former Republics of Bophuthatswana and Vends.

Clause 6

2.5 Clause 6 provides for savings and also purports to amend certain Acts so as to provide that the rules of the High Court of the former RSA will also be applicable to the High Courts of the former TBVC states.

Clause 7

2.6 Clause 7 states the short title and date of commencement.

PART 3

OTHER PERSONS AND BODIES CONSULTED

The Department consulted the following persons and bodies:

- * The Chief Justice and Judges President of the High Courts
- * The Attorneys Fidelity Fund
- * The Association of Law Societies of the RSA
- * National Association of Democratic Lawyers
- * Black Lawyers Association
- * Law Society of Bophuthatswana
- * Transvaal Law Society
- * Law Society of Venda
- * Regional Representatives of the Department of Justice (Mmabatho and Thohoyandou)

PART 4

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

In the opinion of the Department and the State Law Advisers this Bill should be dealt with in terms of section 75 of the Constitution since it does not contain any provision to which the procedure established by section 74 or 76 applies.