

JSC INTERVIEW ROUND: APRIL 2022

CANDIDATE: MR ALAN CHRISTOPHER DODSON SC

COURT FOR WHICH CANDIDATE APPLIES: CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

1. The candidate's tertiary qualifications, professional admissions and honours:

1.1. The candidate holds the following formal qualifications:

1.1.1. B.Com (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg) (1982);

1.1.2. LLB Cum Laude (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg) (1984);

1.1.3. LLM (University of Cambridge) (1988); and

1.1.4. Post graduate diploma in Tax Law (University of Cape Town) (1992).

1.2. The candidate's professional admissions and honours:

1.2.1. Attorney (1987)

1.2.2. Advocate (2001)

1.2.3. Senior Counsel (2011)

1.3. The candidate possesses the requisite qualifications for the position for which he has applied. He is well-qualified academically.

2. The candidate's integrity and ethics:

- 2.1. No circumstances are known that would suggest that the candidate is not a person of integrity with a reputation for ethical behaviour or is not a fit and proper person for appointment.

3. Whether the candidate's appointment would help to achieve an appropriate racial and gender composition on the bench:

- 3.1. There are currently 8 full time judges on the Constitutional Court bench, comprising:

3.1.1. 3 black women (2 African, 0 Indian, 1 Coloured);

3.1.2. 5 black men (3 African, 1 Indian, 1 Coloured);

3.1.3. 0 white women; and

3.1.4. 0 white men.

- 3.2. The candidate is a white man.

4. The implications of the constitutional mandatory term limits and age requirements for discharge from active service of Constitutional Court judges:

- 4.1. Section 176(1) of the Constitution provides that a Constitutional Court judge holds office for a non-renewable term of 12 years, or until he or she attains the age of 70, whichever is the earlier, unless extended by an Act of Parliament.

- 4.2. Section 4(1) of the Judges Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act 47 of 2001 provides that a Constitutional Court judge whose 12-year term of office as a Constitutional Court judge expires before he or she has completed 15 years' active service as a judge must, subject to subsection (2), continue to perform active service as a Constitutional Court judge to the date on which he or she completes a period of 15 years' active service, whereupon he or she must be discharged as a Constitutional Court judge.
- 4.3. Section 4(2) of the Act provides that a Constitutional Court judge who, on attaining the age of 70 years, has not yet completed 15 years' active service as a judge, must continue to perform active service as a Constitutional Court judge to the date on which he or she completes a period of 15 years' active service as a judge or attains the age of 75 years, whichever occurs first, whereupon he or she must be discharged as a Constitutional Court judge.
- 4.4. The candidate is 61 years old and has completed a period of 5 years and four months of active service as a judge.
- 4.5. If appointed, the candidate's office will terminate in approximately 9 years.
5. **The candidate's personal commitment to the values of the Constitution:**
- 5.1. The candidate's commitment to the Constitution is reflected both in the course of his professional career, and also in his participation in community organisations which seek to give real and lived expression to rights entrenched under the Constitution.

- 5.2. In his final year at university, the candidate was a committee member of the Law Clinic. Through the candidate's personal efforts, the clinic obtained funding from the Ford Foundation, employed a secretary, and got external lawyers involved as supervisors. Through the candidate's efforts – notably at an early age – the Law Clinic performed a dual function of both training students and providing legal advice to under-served communities.
- 5.3. The candidate served as a director and Head of the Public Interest Law Department at Mallinicks Inc. During that time, funded by the International Defence and Aid Fund, the candidate was involved in matters concerning detentions, challenging bans, police brutality, and land related work. The firm also represented political activists in a treason trial.
- 5.4. It is commendable that the candidate has a long history of anti-apartheid work whilst a legal professional. His work included representing persons affected by unjust laws and a state of emergency, conscientious objection objectors, and political prisoners.
- 5.5. As a judge of the Land Claims Court, the candidate's commitment to human rights and the value and the needs of the community is reflected in his decisions interpreting and applying the provisions of the Constitution to land restitution, restoring the dignity of many of the applicants.
- 5.6. The candidate's judgments as a judge in the Land Claims Court are seminal judgments of that Court and continue to be applied and upheld by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court. For example, the

candidate's decision in *Zulu and Others v Van Rensburg* 1996 (4) SA 1236 (LCC) was approved by the Supreme Court in *Ngcobo and Others v Salimba CC; Ngcobo and Others v Van Rensburg* [1999] 2 All SA 491 (A).

- 5.7. The candidate is well-respected and has a reputation of being a person of integrity. The candidate is respected internationally as an expert in housing rights, property restitution, constitutional law and related themes, through his work, not only for the United Nations as the Chairperson of the Housing and Property Claims Commission in Kosovo, but also in delivering papers at various international conferences.
- 5.8. The candidate's professional career displays a genuine and fundamental commitment to the values of the Constitution.
- 5.9. The candidate has employed his skills as a legal practitioner to use the courts as a vehicle to articulate and give expression to the values of the Constitution in the lived experiences of those whose constitutionally entrenched rights have been infringed.
- 5.10. The candidate is known to act frequently for clients on a *pro bono* basis or on contingency for, in particular, communities and other litigants that could not otherwise afford legal representation.
- 5.11. The candidate has held various positions with non-governmental organisations dealing with community, land and development related issues. The candidate's involvement in these community organisations shows his commitment to human rights is both fundamental and lived.

6. The candidate's knowledge of the law, including constitutional law:

- 6.1. The candidate has practised as an advocate for the last 21 years and as senior counsel since 2011.
- 6.1.1. The candidate has a vast amount of experience across many fields of law.
- 6.1.2. The candidate's judgments reveal a thorough understanding of the knowledge of law.
- 6.2. The candidate is well-regarded as being an expert (both in practice and on the bench) in the area of human rights and land restitution.
- 6.3. The candidate's expertise extends more broadly than those areas, and includes, as examples, commercial, environmental and labour law.
- 6.4. Thus, even though the reported cases the candidate records as the most significant are those dealing with the enforcement of human rights and constitutional obligations, the candidate clearly possesses the breadth of knowledge reasonably expected from a Constitutional Court judge given the Court's expanded jurisdiction.
- 6.5. What is common to the candidate's judgments (reported and unreported) is his ability to succinctly summarize the relevant facts, identify the law and properly and correctly apply the facts to the law, then reaching a correct finding in both fact and law. The candidate's judgments reflect an understanding of both the procedural and substantive law, which extends to areas beyond his area of special expertise.

- 6.6. This not only shows that the candidate has a deep understanding of the law pertaining to each issue/matter placed before him, but also demonstrates the candidate's versatility as a jurist commensurate with, and appropriate for, the Constitutional Court's function as the apex Court in all matters.
- 6.7. For example, In *Airports Company South Africa Ltd v Airport Bookshop (Pty) Ltd t/a Exclusive Books* 2016 (1) SA 473 (GJ), the candidate carefully analysed the requirements for a valid cancellation of a contract. While the candidate found there had not been a valid cancellation, he also dealt with the defence of a collateral constitutional challenge raised by the respondent. The candidate made a careful analysis of the applicable authority in developing the common law in the area of contract law consistent with the Constitution. The candidate's decision was upheld on appeal by the Supreme Court of Appeal, which did not address these issues.
- 6.8. The candidate has, in several unreported judgments and sitting alone or as part of a Full Bench, showed his ability to operate within areas of the law in which he does not claim expertise.
- 6.9. The candidate's knowledge of the Constitution is woven into his judgments. His judgments, more particularly those handed down in his capacity as a judge of the Land Claims Court, tease out an interpretation of the legislation through the prism of the Constitution, to give effect to rights enshrined in the constitutional and advance land restitution.
- 6.10. The candidate has a firm understanding of jurisprudence and the approach thereto.

- 6.11. The candidate's judgments are detailed, balanced and thoroughly researched. The candidate cites considerable case law in support of his decisions and applies or distinguishes those decisions as appropriate.
- 6.12. The candidate has published widely in the areas of human rights, environmental law and restitution of land. He has presented papers at numerous conferences and workshops. These publications and presentations display the candidate's deep knowledge of the law, in particular, in the area of land restitution.
- 6.13. The decisions of the candidate as vice-chair and chair of the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditor's Disciplinary Committee, which adjudicates enquiries into the conduct of auditors, reflect the candidate's abilities in the commercial and professional arena. The comprehensive decision handed down by the candidate into the enquiry into the auditors of African Bank displays a sound grasp of not only the regulatory obligations on auditors, but also the legal and financial implications of their infractions. The ruling imposes corrective action on the auditors, requiring them to undergo training in addition to the imposition of fines. This shows a commitment by the candidate to restorative justice, even in the commercial sphere.
- 6.14. The decision attached to the candidate's application, dealing with the question of the admissibility of improperly obtained evidence, was also considered. The evidence in question had, the respondent contended, been obtained without the respondent being informed of the right to legal representation. The candidate's decision is well-reasoned, and includes an analysis of not only the South African law position, but also

comparative law. This decision displays the candidate's understanding of and application of constitutional principles to matters of procedure.

- 6.15. In *Du Plessis v Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and others* [2017] 3 All SA 137 (WCC), the court refused to review and set aside the candidate's decision finding that the applicant breached the Auditing Profession Act, 22 of 2005 on grounds of procedural unfairness. This is consistent with comments received from members of the Bar that the candidate chairs such hearings with scrupulous fairness.
- 6.16. The candidate's adjudicative role as chair of the IRBA's Disciplinary Committee indicates his capacity to deal with commercial matters and matters of fraud and corruption. This is significant at a time when audit firms are subject to intense judicial and public scrutiny over their role in enabling corrupt practices.
- 6.17. The decisions handed down by the candidate in his capacity as chairperson of the United Nations Housing and Property Claims Commission ("HPCC") for the Area Kosova, established in terms of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo that have been reviewed are concise, well written and detailed. The decisions are written in plain language that will be easily understandable to the lay persons whose lives were directly affected by the decision.
- 6.18. The purpose of this Commission was to ensure the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo under article 11(k) of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244, 1999

on the deployment of an international civil and security presence in Kosovo.

6.19. The candidate's contribution to the work of the HPCC, the jurisprudence of the HPCC, and its impartiality and integrity, in a politically-sensitive period is discussed in the two volume seminal publication, Cordial and Rosandhaug (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers 2009), in particular the section in volume two entitled: Post-conflict Property Restitution: The approach in Kosovo and Lessons Learnt for Future International Practice.

6.20. If appointed, the candidate will bring to the Constitutional Court, in addition to his experience as a judge of the Land Claims Court, his international human rights experience in determining property claims as the Chairperson of the HPCC.

7. Judgments of the candidate that have been overturned, upheld or commented on, on appeal:

7.1. The candidate's judgments are rarely overturned on appeal. The candidate refers to one judgment where he sat as an assessor in the Labour Appeal Court and concurred with the majority decision of Farlam J (as he then was). That decision (*Council for Scientific and Industrial Researchers v Fijen* 1996 (2) SA 1 (A)) was overturned on appeal.

7.2. No other judgments by the candidate have been found which were overruled on appeal.

7.3. The candidate's judgments have been considered by other courts:

- 7.3.1. The full bench in *Benson and Another v Standard Bank of South Africa (Pty) Ltd and Others* 2019 (5) SA 152 (GJ), disagreed with the candidate's judgment in *Kgomo and Another v Standard Bank of South Africa* 2016 (2) SA 184 (GP) in relation to the implications to serve notices as required under the National Credit Act.
- 7.3.2. The candidate's test on what constitutes racial discriminatory laws and practices for the purpose of Section 25(7) of the Constitution, laid down in the decision of *Minister of Land Affairs of the Republic of South Africa and Another v Slamdien and Others* 1999(4) BCLR 415 (LCC), was rejected by the Constitutional Court in *Alexkor Ltd and Another v Richtersveld Community and Others* 2004(5) SA 460 (CC).
- 7.3.3. Juta Law Reports incorrectly reflect that the judgment of the candidate in the matter of *Bondev Midrand (Pty) Limited v Rasalanavho and Others* (47616/2014) [2015] ZAGPPHC 538 (10 June 2015) was criticised. On the contrary, the judgment was upheld in both an application for leave to appeal and by the Court of Appeal hearing a similar matter, *Bondev Midrand (Pty) Ltd v Puling and another* 2017 (6) SA 373 (SCA)
- 7.3.4. The candidate's decisions as a judge of the Land Claims Court remain authoritative decisions, particularly in the area of land restitution. For example, the decision of *Farjas (Pty) Ltd and Another v The Regional Claims Commissioner, KwaZulu-Natal*, 1998(2) SA 900 (LCC), is considered by the Land Claims Court

as authoritative in the right to administrative justice in the decisions of *Dew Crisp Properties (Pty) Ltd v Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Gauteng Province and Another* [2017] ZALCC 23 (27 September 2017); *Blue Horison Investments 10 (Pty) Ltd and Another v Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga and Another* [2012] ZALCC 18 (30 January 2012); *Mahlangu NO v Minister of Land Affairs and Others* ZASCA 74 (14 September 2004).

7.3.5. Similarly, the other decisions that the candidate refers to as his most significant in his capacity as a Land Claims Court judge, namely, *Chief Nchabeleng v Chief Phasha* 1998(3) SA 578 (LCC); *Hlatshwayo and Others v Hein* 1999(2) SA 834 (LCC); *Minister of Land Affairs and Another v Slamdien* 1999(4) BCLR 413 (LCC), remain authoritative decisions referred to by not only the Land Claims Court, but also appeal courts.

7.4. The candidate's judgments in the area of land reform have been analysed and considered by appeal courts. While the appeal courts may not always have agreed with his decisions, his clear analysis of the legal issues reflected in his judgments have added to the body of knowledge, particularly in the area of land reform.

8. **The extent and breadth of the candidate's professional experience:**

8.1. The candidate has extensive judicial and quasi-judicial experience.

8.2. The candidate has extensive experience as a legal practitioner, by virtue of his experience as an attorney, the director of the constitutional

litigation unit for the Legal Resources Centre, and a practising advocate for some 21 years.

- 8.3. The candidate was appointed as a judge for a five-year non-renewable term, as a member of the first Land Claims Court between 1995 to 2000.
- 8.4. The candidate has served as an acting judge on at least 6 occasions in the past 8 years. The candidate's application does not reflect his most recent stint as an acting judge in 2021, and might not reflect all of the occasions he has acted as a judge in recent years.
- 8.5. In 2000, the candidate was appointed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat) as the Chairperson the Housing and Property Claims Commission in Kosovo, to adjudicate housing disputes emanating from the Kosovo civil war. The candidate served in that position until 2007 when all matters placed before the committee were adjudicated. The decisions of Housing and Property Claims Commission were the written decisions of the candidate. The candidate wrote or settled the decisions of the UN Housing and Property Claims Commission for the area of Kosovo (over 29,000 during a period of time when the candidate was a practising advocate).
- 8.6. The candidate has served as both the vice-chair (2006 to 2011) and the chairperson (2011 to 2020) of the Independent Regulatory Board for the Auditors' Disciplinary Committee ("IRBA"). Those decisions of IRBA's Disciplinary Committee over the period 2011 to 2020 were similarly that of the candidate. These decisions cover regulatory, procedural, financial and accounting areas of the law.

8.7. Prior to being called to the Bar, the candidate was appointed as a judge in the Land Claims Court for 5 years (1995 – 2000). The candidate has extensive experience as a practising advocate over a period of 21 years. He has also regularly and for extended periods acted as a judge in the High Court for 14 weeks, the Land Claims Court for 4 weeks and the Labour Court for a week. He has delivered in excess of 50 judgments.

8.8. The candidate has extensive and broad professional legal experience.

9. **The candidate's linguistic and communication skills:**

9.1. The candidate writes clear, concise and well-reasoned judgments.

9.2. The candidate has an excellent linguistic ability and has an enviable ability to identify and to distil complex legal issues into simple and understandable terms.

9.3. The candidate gives a clear exposition of his interpretation of the facts, the issues in dispute and the law, in a structured and logical format allowing the reader to follow the reasoning arrived at by the candidate.

9.4. As a Land Claims Court judge, the candidate referred to and relied on various academic writings to develop the common law in the area of property law, with reference to the Constitution and, in particular, interpreting the rights enshrined in terms of the Constitution.

9.5. The candidate's carefully crafted judgments show parity and even-handedness in the dispensing of judgments.

10. The candidate's ability to produce judgments promptly:

- 10.1. The candidate is known to produce well-written judgments quickly. All the judgments reviewed were produced in a reasonable period of time.
- 10.2. The candidate disclosed that there were no judgments outstanding at the date of his application. The candidate's most recent stint as an acting judge was for a two-week period in 2021.

11. The candidate's ability to conduct court proceedings fairly, efficiently and effectively:

- 11.1. The candidate's reasoned judgments show that he has a sound sense of fairness and acts impartially. The candidate's judgments reflect a good understanding of the rules of court, the rules of evidence and a commitment to procedural fairness.
- 11.2. The candidate has a calm and courteous manner in his dealings with representatives before the court. The candidate's judgments show that he has managed to bring cases to finality in an objective, impartial and practical manner.
- 11.3. The candidate has 35 years' experience in various capacities as a legal practitioner, including five years as a judge of the Labour Court.
- 11.4. The candidate's decisions and judgment show an ability to conduct court proceedings in an efficient and effective manner.
- 11.5. Members of the Bar who have appeared before the candidate report that the candidate conducts proceedings efficiently, with scrupulous fairness, and with the necessary decorum. The candidate is reported to

be a hard worker, prepared to sit outside of ordinary hours to finalise matters and to grapple in detail with complicated factual scenarios.

12. The candidate's independent-mindedness:

12.1. The candidate's judgments reflect the independent but openminded mentality that should be expected of a judge.

12.2. The candidate refused to obey an order to conduct armed patrols in townships during the state of emergency in the mid-1980s. This is illustrative of his commitment to human rights and his independent-mindedness under challenging circumstances

13. The candidate's administrative ability (other than in relation to court proceedings):

13.1. In his application, the candidate states that he was involved in the work to establish the Land Claims Court in 1995, in addition to his judicial duties. This work included the establishment and overseeing of the library, the development of a judgment writing style, coordinating the reporting of the land Claims Court's judgments, and setting up an intern system. This is indicative of the candidate's administrative ability.

13.2. The candidate's involvement in NGOs, both as a trustee and a board member, display the candidate's administrative ability.

13.3. The candidate has held several positions of leadership of bodies and committees, within and outside the legal profession, whilst managing a demanding professional life.

- 13.4. The candidate is known as an acting judge who prepares diligently for hearings and has thorough knowledge of the matters proceeding before him.
- 13.5. There is no reason to believe that the candidate does not have the appropriate administrative ability.
14. **The message that the candidate's appointment would send to the public at large:**
 - 14.1. In light of the candidate's diligence, legal insight and experience and his commitment to the values of the Constitution, the candidate's appointment would send a positive message to the community at large for the following reasons:
 - 14.1.1. The candidate's professional career has been dedicated to the defence and expression of constitutional rights, and to public service in the courts and other fora such as IRBA.
 - 14.1.2. This candidate's professional experience and service to date exemplifies the character of a person that would be appropriately appointed to the Constitutional Court, even though he or she is not a sitting judge, for which the Constitution specifically makes provision.

ANNEXURE: LIST OF JUDGMENTS CONSIDERED**Reported decisions**

Airports Company South Africa Ltd v Airports Bookshop (Pty) Ltd t/a Exclusive Books 2016 (1) SA 473 (GJ)

Atkinson v Van Wyk and Another 1999 (1) SA 1080 (LCC)

Chief Nchabeleng v Chief Phasha 1998 (3) SA 578 (LCC)

De Kock v Juggels and Another 1999 (4) SA 43 (LCC)

Esterhuyze v Khamadi 2001 (1) SA 1024 (LCC)

Farjas (Pty) Ltd and Another v Regional Land Claims Commissioner, KwaZulu-Natal 1998 (2) SA 900 (LCC)

FNM v Refugee Appeal Board and Others 2019 (1) SA 468 (GP)

Hen-Boisen and Another NNO v Loliwe 2000 (1) SA 796 (LCC)

In Re Kranspoort Community 2000 (2) SA 124 (LCC)

In Re Farmerfield Communal Property Trust 1999 (1) SA 936 (LCC)

Kanhym (Pty) Ltd v Mashiloane 1999 (2) SA 55 (LCC)

Kgomo and Another v Standard Bank of South Africa and Others 2016 (2) SA 184 (GP)

Khuzwayo v Dlodla 2001 (1) SA 714 (LCC)

Malan v Gordon and Another 1999 (3) SA 1033 (LCC)

Malangu v De Jager 1996 (3) SA 235 (LCC)

Member of the Executive Council for Health, Gauteng Provincial Government v PN
2021 (6) BCLR 584 CC

Minister of Land Affairs of the Republic of South Africa and Another v Slamdien
1999 (4) BCLR 415 (CC)

Municipal Manager O.R. Tambo District Municipality and Another v Ndabeni
[2022] ZACC 3

Moshoeshoe and another v Firstrand Bank Ltd and others [2018] 2 All SA 236 (GJ)

Ngcobo and Another v Van Rensburg and Others 1992 (2) SA 525 (LCC)

Pickard v Stein and Others 2015 (1) SA 439 (GJ)

Sentrale Karoo Distriksraad v Roman; Sentrale Karoo Distriksraad v Koopman;
Sentrale Karoo Distriksraad v Krotz 2001 (1) SA 711 (LCC)

Van Zyl NO v Maarman 2001 (1) SA 957 (LCC)

Zulu and Others v Van Rensburg and Others 1996 (4) SA 1236 (LCC)

Unreported decisions

Changing Tides 17 (Pty) Ltd NO v Vitex Investments 878 CC and Another [2012]
ZAGPJHC 273 (26 October 2012)

De Jager and Sons v Khumalo [1999] ZALCC 23 (14 May 1999)

Henred Fruehauf (Pty) Ltd v Hlongwane NO and Others (JR1982/2009) [2012]
ZALCJHB 82 (8 August 2012)

J.S. Beukes (Edms) Beperk t/a Dennegeur Boerdery v Jagers and Others [2000] ZALCC 2 (18 January 2000)

Kranspoort Community Re: Farm Kranspoort 48 LS [1999] ZALCC 67 (10 December 1999)

Mahlangu and Another v Van Eeden and Others [2000] SALCC 17 (2 June 2000)

Ngcobo and Another v Van Rensburg and Others [1997] ZALCC 9 (9 December 1997)

Nkosi v Road Accident Fund (08/25592) [2018] ZAGPPHC 597 (12 July 2018)

Rochville Properties (Pty) Limited and Another v City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and Another (82807/2016) [2018] ZAGPPHC 496 (15 June 2018)

Judgments upheld on appeal

Airports Company South Africa Ltd v Airport Bookshops (Pty) Ltd T/A Exclusive Books 2017 (3) SA 128 (SCA)

Ngcobo and Others v Salimba CC; Ngcobo v Van Rensburg 1999 (2) SA 1057 (SCA)

Judgments overturned on appeal

The candidate, as an assessor, concurred with the decision of Farlam J in *Fijen v Council for Scientific and Industrial Researchers* (1994) 15 ILJ 759. This decision was overturned on appeal in *Council for Scientific and Industrial Researchers v Fijen* 1996 (2) SA 1 (A)

The candidate's decision in the matter of *Changing Tides 17 (Pty) Ltd NO v Vitex Investments 878 CC and Another* [2012] ZAGPJHC 273 paras 22–24 was criticised

by Spilg J in *Changing Tides 17 (Pty) Ltd N.O v Congwane* (2015/94919) [2016] ZAGPJHC 128 (30 May 2016)

Appeals / full bench where the candidate concurred with the majority decision:

Ex Parte North Central and South-Central Metropolitan Substructure Councils of the Durban Metropolitan Area and Another 1998 (1) SA 78 (LCC)

Hlatshwayo and Others v Hein 1999 (2) SA 834 (LCC)

Manana and Others v Johannes 1999 (1) SA 181 (LCC)

Zulu and Others v Van Rensburg [1996] ZALCC 2 (17 May 1996)

Khumalo and Others v Potgieter and Others (LCC34/99) [1999] ZALCC 59 (5 November 1999)

The courts in the following matters, referred to and followed the decisions of the candidate:

Benson and Another v Standard Bank of South Africa (Pty) Limited and Others (5024/2018) [2019] ZAGPJHC 30; 2019 (5) SA 152 (GJ) (21 February 2019)

Bondev Midrand (Pty) Limited v Rasalanavho and Others (47616/2014) [2015] ZAGPPHC 538 (10 June 2015)

Blue Horison Investments 10(Pty)Ltd and another V Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga and others (LCC 115/2010) [2012] ZALCC 18(30 January 2012)

Boltman v Kotze Community Trust Re: Farm Quispberg 805 District of Calvinia (LCC5/99) [1999] ZALCC 36 (11 August 1999)

City Council of Springs v Occupants of the Farm Kwa-Thema 210 (LCC10R/98)
[1999] ZALCC 40 (2 September 1999)

*Former Highlands Residents Re: Area formerly known as The Highlands (now
Newlands Extension 2) Pretoria In Re: Sonny v Department of Land Affairs*
(LCC116/98) [1999] ZALCC 65 (30 November 1999)

Hall and Another v Downs (LCC18/01) [2001] ZALAA13 (10 May 2001)

Hadebe v Hadebe and Another (LCC138/99) [2000] ZALCC 20 (14 June 2000)

Kgomo and Another v Standard Bank of South Africa and Others 2016 (2) SA 184
(GP)

Lappeman and Others v Mphela NO and Others (LCC37/02) [2003] ZALCC 26 (27
November 2003)

Land & Landbouontwikkelingsbank van South Afrika v Conradie [2005] 4 All SA
509 (SCA)

Mahlangu NO v Minister of Land Affairs and others (572/2003) [2004] ZASCA 74
(14 September 2004)

Mlifi v Klingenberg (LCC2/97) [1998] ZALCC 7 (3 August 1998)

Ncholo Trust v Mphofu and Another

Pretorius v Beginsel and Another (LCC94R/01) [2001] ZALCC 52
(13 December 2001)

Storm v Absa Technology Finance Solutions (Pty)Ltd; in re Absa Technology Finance Solutions (Pty) Limited v Le Bros Auto Electrical Sales & services
(34754/2016) [2017] ZAGPPHC 211 (19 May 2017)

Van Zuydam v Zulu (LCC27/98) [1999] ZALCC 10 (3 March 1999)