

NO. 18054

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 894 OF 1997

SPECIAL INVESTIGATING UNITS AND SPECIAL TRIBUNALS ACT, 1996 (ACT  
No. 74 OF 1996): RULES TO REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS IN A  
SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

The Tribunal President of the Special Tribunal established by Proclamation  
No. 24 of 14 March 1997 has, under section 9 of the Special Investigating  
Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996), made the rules  
contained in the Schedule, to regulate the conduct of proceedings in that  
Special Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these rules and Annexures any word or expression to which a meaning  
has been assigned in the Act and in the Regulations shall have the meaning so  
assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates

"application" means an application contemplated in rule 3;

"commissioner" means a person appointed by the Tribunal to take evidence in  
terms of rule 11(3);

"deliver" means to serve copies on all parties and file the original with  
the secretary;

"messenger" includes a deputy or assistant messenger of the Court;

"secretary" means the secretary of the Tribunal appointed under section 7  
of the Act;

"sheriff" includes an additional sheriff, a deputy sheriff and an assistant  
to a deputy sheriff;

"the Act" means the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act,  
1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996);

"the Regulations" means the regulations under section 11 of the Act;

"the Tribunal" means the Special Tribunal established by Proclamation R.24

of 1997;

"the Unit" means the Special Investigating Unit established by Proclamation R.24 of 1997.

#### Office hours

2. The office of the Tribunal shall be open every Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays from 08:00 to 13:00 and from 14:00 to 16:00:

Provided that the office may in exceptional circumstances, or when directed to do so by a member of the Tribunal, issue process and accept documents on any day and at any time.

#### Applications

3. (1) Every application shall be brought on notice of motion on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 1 and shall be supported by an affidavit as to the facts upon which the applicant relies for relief.

(2) When relief is claimed against any party, or where it is necessary or proper to give any party notice of such application, the notice of motion shall be addressed to both the secretary and such party, otherwise it shall be addressed to the secretary only.

(3) Every notice of motion shall conclude with the form or order applied for:

(4) (a) (i) Every application brought *ex parte* upon notice to the secretary only on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 2, supported by an affidavit as aforesaid, shall be filed with the secretary and be set down, before 12:00 at least two days before the day upon which it is to be heard.

(ii) If an application is brought upon notice to the secretary, such notice shall request him or her to place the matter on the roll for hearing.

(b) Any interested party (that may be affected by a decision on an application brought *ex parte*) may deliver a notice of an application by him or her for leave to oppose, supported by an affidavit setting forth the nature of such interest and the ground upon which he or she desires to be heard, whereupon the secretary shall set such application down for hearing at the same time as the application first mentioned.

(5) (a) Every application other than one brought *ex parte* shall be served upon every party to whom notice thereof is to be given.

(b) In the notice of motion the applicant shall appoint an address within eight kilometres of the office of the secretary at which he or she will accept notice and service of all documents in such proceedings, and 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 secretary and the applicant in writing, whether he or she intends to oppose such application, and the applicant shall further state that if no such notice of opposition is filed, then on a stated day, being not less than seven days after service on the said respondent of the said notice, the matter shall be set down for hearing.

(c) If the respondent does not, on or before the day mentioned for that purpose in such notice, notify the secretary and the applicant of his or her intention to oppose, the applicant may set the matter down for hearing by giving the secretary notice of set-down before 12:00 at least two days before the day upon which application is to be heard.

(d) Any person opposing the granting of an order sought in the notice of motion shall -

(i) within the time stated in the said notice, give the applicant notice in writing that he or she intends to oppose the application, and appoint in such notice an address within eight kilometres of the office of the secretary at which he or she will accept notice and service of all documents;

(ii) simultaneously with the notice of his or her intention to oppose the application, deliver his or her answering affidavit, if any, together with any relevant documents; and

(iii) if he or she intends to raise any question of law only, deliver notice of his or her intention to do so, within the time stated in the preceding subparagraphs, setting forth such question.

(e) Within seven days after the service upon him or her of the affidavit and documents referred to in paragraph (d)(i) and (ii) the applicant may deliver a replying affidavit: Provided that the Tribunal may in its discretion permit the filing of further affidavits.

(f) The applicant may within four days after the filing of the replying affidavit or, if no replying affidavit is filed, within four days after the filing of an answering affidavit, set the matter down for hearing on a date allocated by the secretary.

(g) Where an application cannot properly be decided on affidavit the

Tribunal may dismiss the application or make such an order as to it seems meet with a view to ensuring a just and expeditious decision.

(h) In particular, but without affecting the generality of the foregoing, the Tribunal may direct that oral evidence be heard on a specified issue with a view to resolving any dispute of fact, and to that end may order any deponent to appear personally or grant leave for him or her or any other person to be subpoenaed to appear and be examined and cross-examined as a witness, or it may refer the matter for hearing with appropriate directions as to the future conduct of the case.

(6) The Tribunal may, after hearing an application, whether brought ex parse or otherwise, grant or dismiss the application or make no order thereon but grant leave to the applicant to renew the application on the same papers supplemented by such further affidavit or affidavits as the matter may require.

(7) Any party to application proceedings may bring a counter-application or join any interested party, in which case the provisions of this rule shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(8) Any person against whom an order is granted ex parse may anticipate the return date thereof by delivery of not less than twenty-four hours' notice.

(9) Notwithstanding the foregoing subrules, interlocutory and other applications incidental to pending proceedings may be brought on notice of motion on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 3, supported by such affidavit or affidavits as the matter may require and set down for a time assigned by the secretary or as directed by a member of the Tribunal.

(10) (a) In the case of urgent applications the Tribunal may dispense with the forms and service provided for in these rules and may dispose of such matter at such time and place and in such manner and in accordance with such procedure (which shall as far as practicable be in terms of these rules) as to it seems meet.

(b) In every affidavit filed in support of an application under paragraph (a), the applicant shall set forth explicitly the circumstances which render the matter urgent and the reason why substantial relief cannot be afforded at a hearing in due course.

(11) In any application against any Minister, Deputy Minister, Premier, Member of the Executive Council, officer or servant of the State, in his or her capacity as such, or against any State Institution, the respective periods referred to in subrule (5) (b) or for the return of a rule nisi, as the case may be, shall not be less than fourteen days after the service of the notice

of motion unless the Tribunal shall have specially authorized a shorter period.

(12) The Tribunal may, on application, order to be struck out from any affidavit any matter which is scandalous, vexatious or irrelevant: Provided that the Tribunal 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;

#### Service of process

4. (1) (a) Service of any process of the Unit and the Tribunal or of any interested party, addressed to all police officers, sheriffs or messengers or members of the Unit, shall be effected by the said officers in one or other of the following manners:

- (i) By delivering a copy thereof to the person concerned personally:  
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.
- (ii) By leaving a copy thereof at the place of residence or business of the person concerned or his or her guardian, tutor, curator or the like with a person apparently in charge of the premises at the time of delivery, being a person apparently not less than sixteen years of age, and for the purposes of this paragraph, when a building other than a hotel, boarding house, hostel or similar residential building is occupied by more than one person or family, "residence" or "place of business" means the portion of the building which is occupied by the person upon whom service is to be effected.
- (iii) By delivering a copy thereof at the place of employment of the person concerned or his or her guardian, tutor, curator or the like to some person who is apparently not less than sixteen years of age and is apparently in authority over him or her.
- (iv) By faxing a copy thereof to the person concerned, if the person has a fax number registered in his or her name.
- (v) If the person on whom process is to be served has chosen a domicilium citandi or fax number for service, by delivering or leaving a copy thereof at the domicilium so chosen or by faxing it to the fax number so chosen.
- (vi) In the case of a company or other body or society, by delivering a copy of the process to a responsible employee thereof at its registered office or principal place of business, or if there be no employee willing

to accept service, by affixing a copy to the main door of such office or place of business, or in any other manner provided by law.

(vii) By delivering a copy thereof to any agent who is duly authorized in writing to accept service on behalf of the party upon whom service is to be effected.

(viii) Where process is to be served on any partnership, firm or voluntary association, service shall be effected in the manner referred to in subparagraph (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 chairperson or secretary of the committee or other managing body of such association, as the case may be, in one of the manners set fourth in this rule.

(ix) Where process is to be served on a State institution, service shall be effected by delivering a copy of the process to a responsible official or employee of the said institution, or in any manner provided by law, and at the office of the State Attorney for that area.

(x) If two or more persons are subpoenaed in their joint capacity as trustees, liquidators, executors, administrators, curators or guardians, or in any other joint representative capacity, service shall be effected upon each of them in any manner set forth in this rule.

(2) Service shall be effected as far as possible between the hours of 07:10 and 19:00 on any weekday.

(3) It shall be the duty of the officer serving the process or documents to explain the nature, contents and exigency thereof to the person upon whom service is affected and to state in his or her return or affidavit or on the signed receipt that he or she has done so.

(4) If it is impossible or impracticable to effect service in any of the manners aforesaid, the Head of the Unit or a member of the Tribunal may give directions in regard thereto.

(5) Service of any document or process of the Unit or the Tribunal in a foreign country shall be effected in the manner ordered by the Tribunal President.

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

(a) Where service has been effected by the officer referred to above, by the return of service, affidavit or signed receipt of such an officer.

(b) In any other manner as may be ordered by the Tribunal President.

(7) Whenever the Head of the Unit or a member of the Tribunal is not satisfied as to the effectiveness of the service, he or she may order such further steps to be taken as he or she deems fit.

#### Interpretation of evidence

5. Where evidence in any proceedings is given in any language with which the Unit, a party or the Tribunal is not sufficiently conversant, such evidence shall be interpreted by a competent interpreter, sworn to interpret faithfully and to the best of his or her ability in the languages concerned, and the provisions of rule 10(2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### Filing and preparation of documents

6. Any person who files documents with the Unit or with the Tribunal shall ensure that such documents are -

- (a) clearly and legibly written or typed;
- (b) properly numbered; and
- (c) suitably bound.

#### Extension of time

7. (1) A member of the Tribunal may upon application and on good cause shown, make an order extending or abridging any time prescribed by these rules for performing an act or taking any steps in connection with any proceedings of any nature whatsoever on such terms or conditions as he or she may deem fit.

(2) A member of the Tribunal may, on good cause shown, condone any noncompliance with these rules.

#### Notice of intention to defend

8. (1) Any interested party who has received a notice in terms of regulation 7 shall notify the Unit and the secretary within seven days of receipt of such notice (and where such party resides more than 100 kilometres from the office of the secretary, within 21 days) of his or her intention to defend or to be joined as a party to the proceedings before the Tribunal.

(2) The notice referred to in subrule (1) shall be accompanied by a brief summary of the issues which a party may wish to contest or raise in the

Tribunal.

#### Representation of parties

9. (1) Any party shall be entitled to be legally represented and a legal representative shall notify the Unit and the Tribunal and all other interested parties in writing of his or her appointment as such and of his or her particulars and business address.

(2) If the legal representative's authority is terminated by the party concerned, then the latter is entitled to appoint another legal representative.

(3) If another legal representative is appointed, the party shall forthwith notify the Unit and the Tribunal and all other interested parties of the termination of his or her former legal representative's authority.

(4) The subsequent legal representative shall forthwith notify the Unit and the Tribunal of his or her particulars and business address.

(5) Upon receipt of a notice in terms of subrule (1) the address of the legal representative or of the party shall become the address of such party for the service upon him or her of all documents in any proceedings.

#### Sworn translation

10. (1) Any person of full age who is properly qualified may be enrolled by a member of a Tribunal as a sworn translator in an official language of the Republic of South Africa or in or in any foreign language upon satisfying the said member of the Tribunal as to his or her competence.

(2) (a) Any person admitted and enrolled under subrule (1) shall, before commencing to exercise the functions of his or her office, take an oath or make an affirmation which shall be subscribed by him or her in the form set out below:

"I, ....., do hereby swear/solemnly and

sincerely affirm and declare that I will in my capacity as a translator of the Tribunal faithfully and correctly translate, to the best of my knowledge and ability, any document into an official language of the Republic of South Africa from any other language in respect of which I have been admitted and enrolled as a translator."

(b) Any such oath or affirmation shall be taken or made before a member of the Tribunal.



## Evidence and information

11. (1) Any party desiring the attendance of any person to give evidence at the proceedings before the Tribunal may as of right, without any prior notice whatsoever, issue through the secretary one or more subpoenas for that purpose, each of which shall not contain the names of more than four persons, and service thereof upon any person named therein shall be effected by the officers and in the manner referred to in rule 4, and the process for subpoenaing such witnesses shall be in a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 4.

(2) If any witness has in his or her possession or control any deed, instrument, writing or object which the party requiring his or her attendance desires to be produced in evidence, the subpoena shall specify such document or object and require him or her to produce it to the Tribunal at the proceedings.

(3) A Tribunal may, in any matter where it appears convenient or desirable in the interests of justice to make an order for taking the evidence of any person either before or during the hearing, appoint one of its members or any other suitably qualified person a commissioner of the Tribunal. The Tribunal may permit any party to any such matter to use any such evidence or portion thereof on such terms, if any, as to the Tribunal seem meet. Such permission may declare that such evidence shall be made use of only after the close of pleadings or only after the giving of discovery or the furnishing of any particulars in the action.

(4) A commissioner shall disallow any question which is irrelevant.

(5) 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 hearing.

(6) Unless the Tribunal ordering the commission directs such examination to be by interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, the evidence of any witness to be examined before the commissioner in terms of an order granted under subrule (3) shall be adduced upon oral examination in the presence of the parties and their legal representatives, and the witness concerned shall be subject to cross-examination and re-examination.

(7) A commissioner shall not decide upon the admissibility of evidence tendered, but shall note any objections made and such objections shall be decided by the Tribunal.

(8) Evidence taken on commission shall be recorded in such manner as evidence is recorded when taken before the Tribunal and the transcript of any

shorthand record or record taken by mechanical means, duly certified by the person transcribing the same and by the commissioner, shall constitute the record of the examination: Provided that the evidence before the commission may be taken down in narrative form.

(9) The record of the evidence shall be returned by the commissioner to the secretary of the Tribunal together, with his or her certificate to the effect that it is the record of the evidence given before him or her, and shall thereupon become part of the record in the case.

#### Suspension orders and interdicts

12. (1) The Unit or any interested party may at any time apply to the Tribunal for a suspension order or interdict on notice on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 3, supported by an affidavit filed with the Tribunal.

(2) The said notice of the intention to apply for such an order or interdict shall be served on the Unit in the event of the application being brought by an interested party other than the Unit at least forty-eight hours before the hearing of the application by the Tribunal.

(3) In the event of the Unit bringing such an application, notice of the application shall only be required if a specific party, the interests of whom will be affected by such an order or interdict, has been identified: Provided that the Tribunal may require notification of any interested party before the application is heard.

(4) The provisions of subrules (1) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to an application by the Unit for confirmation of a suspension order or interdict issued by the Head of the Unit.

#### Discovery and inspections

13. (1) The Unit shall be obliged to make available to any interested party all relevant documentation and exhibits at least fourteen days before the hearing before the Tribunal commences.

(2) Any other party shall be obliged to make available to the Unit and other parties all relevant documentation and exhibits at least fourteen days before the hearing before the Tribunal commences.

(3) Discovery shall be made on notice to the other parties on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 5 with a list of the documents discovered in Annexure 1 to the notice and a list of the documents not discovered in Annexure 2 thereto, specifying the reasons why the discovery

of the documents in Annexure 2 is refused. The Tribunal shall have the power to determine all questions relating to the refusal of discovery of any document.

#### Subpoena

14. A subpoena issued by the Tribunal in terms of section 8(3) of the Act shall be issued on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 4.

#### Warrant of arrest

15. A warrant of arrest provided for in section 8(4) and (5) of the Act shall be issued in a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 6. Stated special cases and adjudication upon points of law 16. (1) The parties to any dispute may, at any stage after the institution of proceedings, agree upon a written statement of facts in the form of a special case for adjudication by the Tribunal.

(2) (a) Such statement shall set forth the facts agreed upon, the questions of law in dispute between the parties and their contentions thereon

(b) Such statement shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs and there shall be annexed thereto copies of documents necessary to enable the Tribunal to decide upon such questions.

(c) The statement shall be signed by a legal representative on behalf of each party or, where a party is not represented, by such party personally.

(d) Such special case shall be set down for hearing in the manner provided for in rule 17.

(e) If a minor or person of unsound mind is a party to such proceedings the Tribunal may, before determining the questions of law in dispute, require proof that the statements in such special case, so far as they concern the minor or person of unsound mind, are true.

(3) At the hearing thereof the Tribunal and the parties may refer to the whole of the contents of such documents and the Tribunal may draw any inference of fact or of law from the facts and documents as if proved at a hearing.

(4) If it appears to the Tribunal of its own accord or on the application of any party that there is, in any pending proceedings, a question of law or fact which it would be convenient to decide either before any evidence is led or separately from any other question, the Tribunal may make an order directing

the hearing 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.

(5) When giving its decision upon any question in terms of this rule the Tribunal may give such ruling or order as may upon such decision be appropriate and may give any direction with regard to the hearing of any other issues in the proceedings which may be necessary for the final disposal thereof.

(6) If the question in dispute is one of law and the parties are agreed upon the facts, the facts may be admitted and recorded at the hearing and the Tribunal may give judgment without hearing any evidence.

#### Notice of set-down

17. (1) The Unit shall serve a notice of set-down for the hearing of the proceedings on any other party at least twenty-one days before the date of set-down.

(2) Should the Unit fail to set the matter down for hearing, any other party to the proceedings may set the matter down for a hearing on at least twenty-five days' notice to the Unit and any other party.

#### Curtailement of proceedings

18. (1) At the request of any party to the proceedings before the Tribunal and at least five days before the hearing, any party may notify the other parties in writing that he or she requires the other parties to attend a conference at a mutually convenient time and place with the object of reaching agreement as to possible ways of curtailing the duration of the proceedings before the Tribunal.

(2) At the conclusion of such a conference the parties shall draw up and sign a minute of the matters discussed which shall reflect all questions raised and answers given therein as well as any issues in dispute.

#### Hearing

19. (1) Any party upon whom the burden of proof lies shall discharge the said burden on a balance of probabilities.

(2) The Unit shall be entitled to proceed with the proceedings, to tender evidence and to prove the allegations made with regard to interested parties notwithstanding the absence of interested parties duly notified by the Unit, and the Tribunal shall be entitled to make an order as provided in section

8(1) and (2) of the Act.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subrule (1), the sequence of tendering evidence at the proceedings before the Tribunal shall be on the basis of the Unit tendering evidence first (unless the Tribunal directs otherwise) and thereafter the other parties, in a sequence directed by the Tribunal.

(4) Each witness may be examined and re-examined by the party calling such witness and be cross-examined by any other party.

(5) Upon the cases of all parties being closed, the Unit shall address the Tribunal first and thereafter the other parties in the sequence directed by the Tribunal, "hereafter the Unit shall be entitled to replicate.

(6) Any witness subpoenaed by the Tribunal in terms of section 8(3) of the Act shall be examined by the Tribunal and all the parties to the proceedings shall be entitled to crossexamine such a witness.

(7) Any party to any matter which has been recorded may apply in writing through the office of the secretary to have the record transcribed if an order to that effect has not already been made. Such a party shall at his or her own expense be entitled to a copy of any transcript of the evidence.

(8) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and if it appears convenient to do so or in the interest of justice, the Tribunal may at any time make an order with regard to the conduct of the proceedings before the Tribunal and may thereby vary any procedure laid down by these rules.

#### Variation and rescission of orders

20. (1) The Tribunal may in addition to any other powers it may have, of its own accord or upon the application of any interested party, rescind or vary

(a) an order, ruling or decision erroneously sought or erroneously granted in the absence of any interested party;

(b) an order, ruling or decision in which there is an ambiguity or a patent error or omission, but only to the extent of such ambiguity, error or omission;

(c) any order, ruling or decision granted by default on good cause shown and on disclosure of a bona fide cause of action or defence.

(2) Any party desiring any relief under this rule shall make application for such relief upon notice on a form substantially corresponding to the form in Annexure 3, supported by an affidavit, to all parties whose interests may be affected by the variation sought.

(3) The Tribunal shall not make an order rescinding or varying any order, ruling or decision unless it is satisfied that all parties whose interest may be affected have had notice of the order proposed.

#### Execution of orders

21. (1) If a party against whom an order for restitution of property is granted, fails to return such property-

- (a) in the case of fixed property, the Tribunal shall be entitled to issue an order instructing and authorizing the Registrar of Deeds to effect the necessary changes to the records of the deeds office in order to give effect to such an order;
- (b) in the case of movable property, the Tribunal may authorize a sheriff, messenger or police officer to attach the property and to return it to the rightful owner.

(2) If a party against whom an order has been granted by the Tribunal for payment of money fails to pay the amount, the Unit on behalf of the State or any other party in whose favour such an order has been granted shall be entitled to effect execution, and the provisions of the relevant Supreme Court rules shall apply mutatis mutandis: Provided that reference to the Court in such rules shall be construed as a reference to the Tribunal and a reference to the registrar shall be construed as a reference to the secretary.

#### Appeals

22. (1) Any party wishing to appeal against a ruling, decision or order of the Tribunal as provided for in section 8(7) of the Act shall within fourteen days of such ruling, decision or order deliver to all parties a notice of appeal.

(2) The notice of appeal shall state whether the whole or part only of the ruling, decision or order is appealed against, and if only part of such a ruling, decision or order is appealed against, it shall state which part and shall further specify the finding of fact and/or ruling of law appealed against and the grounds upon which the appeal is founded.

(3) The appeal shall be directed to the full court of the Provincial Division with jurisdiction in the area where the ruling, decision or order by the Tribunal was granted.

(4) A notice of cross-appeal shall be delivered within eight days after delivery of the notice of appeal and the provisions of these rules with regard

to appeals shall apply mutatis mutandis to cross-appeals.

(5) The provisions of the relevant Supreme Court rules with regard to an appeal from a single judge to a full court shall apply after such notice of appeal or cross-appeal has been delivered.

Authentication of documents executed outside the Republic for use within the Republic of South Africa

23. The provisions of the relevant Supreme Court rules with regard to the authentication of documents executed outside the Republic of South Africa for use within the Republic of South Africa shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings before the Tribunal.

Please note!

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#### ANNEXURE 1

##### FORM 1

##### NOTICE OF MOTION

TO THE SECRETARY AND/OR (ANY OTHER) INTERESTED PARTY  
IN THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R. 24  
OF 1997

#### ANNEXURE 2

##### FORM 2

##### NOTICE OF MOTION

IN THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R.  
24 OF  
1997

#### ANNEXURE 3

##### FORM 3

##### NOTICE OF MOTION

TO THE SECRETARY AND ANY INTERESTED PARTY IN THE SPECIAL  
TRIBUNAL  
ESTABLISHED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R.24 OF 1997

ANNEXURE 4

FORM 4

SUBPOENA

ANNEXURE 5

FORM 5

NOTICE OF DISCOVERY  
IN THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R. 24  
OF 1997

ANNEXURE 6

FORM 6

WARRANT OF ARREST  
IN THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED BY PROCLAMATION NO. R.24  
OF 1977