

2021

PRO BONO ANNUAL REPORT

WEBBER WENTZEL

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CHAIR'S FOREWORD | CHRISTO ELS



CHRISTO ELS
CHAIR

We all know that South Africa faces complex economic, cultural, social and environmental challenges. This has been especially evident during 2021 with the pandemic, economic downturns, social unrest and political arrests making headline news.

As a firm, we are committed to serving our community and upholding our duties as members of the legal profession. We believe that the best way for us to have a transformative and sustainable impact within our society is to leverage our deep legal expertise. In 2003, we established a dedicated Pro Bono team whose mandate is to provide pro bono assistance on matters which serve to uphold the values set out in our Constitution, particularly related to the enforcement, advancement and protection of the rights contained in the Bill of Rights.

Our pro bono strategy aims to narrow the divide between the advantaged and disadvantaged

members of South African society through a focus on the rule of law, access to justice, anti-corruption and the alleviation of poverty and inequality.

It is therefore with unwavering pride that I report that, in our most recent financial year, our firm spent 17,318 hours on pro bono-related matters, valued at approximately ZAR 49,7 million. What this means is that the legal work done by the Pro Bono team, together with the pro bono work by a number of fee-earning lawyers, equate to an average of over 50 pro bono hours per legal professional, per year.

Thank you to our dedicated Pro Bono team, our fee-earning lawyers who worked on various matters for free, and those advocates and experts who contributed their time, resources, and skills towards the successful delivery of our pro bono work.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW | ODETTE GELDENHUYS



ODETTE GELDENHUYS
PRO BONO HEAD

Pro bono work reminds us that we are practising law to help people. Coupled with other solutions - such as research-driven regulatory reform and education to ensure that everyone is aware of their rights - pro bono can increase access to justice for the poor and underserved.

By establishing a dedicated team, we have been able to assist on many key and ground-breaking matters which have required extensive resources and made a truly significant impact on the lives of many South Africans.

The call for greater environmental, social and governance (ESG) accountability is resounding. It gives us, as lawyers, the opportunity to think critically about our obligations, our ability to effect change and the role of pro bono legal services in such opportunities.

Our dedication to pro bono was acknowledged in 2021 when Webber Wentzel was awarded Environmental, Social and Governance Initiative of

the Year at the 2021 African Legal Awards for our work in supporting the government to minimise the impact of COVID-19 in South Africa. The judges said that our entry "demonstrated strong teamwork and the value and relevance of sound legal support to innovation and emergency responses which are critical to our times". The award related to our pro bono work for Business for South Africa in managing the private sector's response to the pandemic, helping to kickstart and manage the National Ventilator Project and supporting the National Department of Health on all contractual matters relating to the vaccines and all regulatory aspects of its vaccination programme.

I am delighted to present to you our 2021 Pro Bono Annual Report, which touches on some of the important issues we have worked on for individuals, communities and non-profit organisations.



01 THE ROLE OF AMICI PARTIES

We represented the Council for the Advancement of the Constitution and Corruption Watch as amici parties (friends of the court) in a constitutional challenge by the Public Protector against the rules of the National Assembly for the removal of various office bearers, including the Public Protector, from office.

“The role of an amicus is to draw the attention of the court to relevant matters of law and fact to which attention would not otherwise be drawn. In return for the privilege of participating in the proceedings without having to qualify as a party, an amicus has a special duty to the court. That duty is to provide cogent and helpful submissions that assist the court.”

[In Re: Certain Amicus Curiae Applications; Minister of Health and Others v Treatment Action Campaign and Others 2002 (5) SA 713 (CC) at para 5].

Our clients were amici parties in both the High Court and the Constitutional Court. In terms of the Constitution, it is the National Assembly that recommends a candidate to the President for appointment as Public Protector and the President must remove the person upon adoption by the National Assembly of a resolution calling for the incumbent's removal.

The Public Protector is designated by the Constitution to be the paragon of accountability. The position of the Public Protector is akin to that of an Ombud in other countries, and CASAC and Corruption Watch provided the courts with detailed research on the appointment and removal processes of Ombuds elsewhere in the world. CASAC and Corruption Watch also emphasised the accountability of the Public Protector to the National Assembly, by relying on a previous Constitutional Court judgment. “Accountability is necessitated by the reality that constitutional office-bearers occupy their positions of authority on behalf of and for the common good of all the people. It is the people who put them there, directly or indirectly, and they, therefore, have to account for the way they serve them.” *[United Democratic Movement v Speaker of the National*

Assembly and others (Council for the Advancement of the South African Constitution and others as amici curiae) 2017 (8) BCLR 1061 (CC) at para 33].



As a voluntary association, CASAC seeks to advance the South African Constitution as the platform for democratic politics and the transformation of society in line with constitutional values. CASAC's principles are based on the core values of the Constitution, including democracy, the rule of law, public accountability and open governance. The Advisory Council and Honorary Members of CASAC include retired Justices of the Constitutional Court and other retired judges, former university vice-chancellors, senior advocates, academics and social justice activists.

Corruption Watch is a non-profit company which gathers and analyses information to investigate reports of alleged acts of corruption, especially those which have the most serious impact on society. These findings are shared with relevant authorities, the public, like-minded non-governmental organisations and public sector bodies. Corruption Watch is also an accredited chapter of Transparency International, with the purpose of stopping corruption and promoting transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and sectors of South African society. Corruption Watch has monitored and reported on the conduct and investigations of the Office of the Public Protector.



Counsel: Michelle le Roux SC; Mukesh Vassen



02 LAWYERING DURING COVID

As the COVID-19 pandemic took hold, the world effectively ground to a halt, yet the wheels of key institutions, including the courts and the justice system as a whole, had to keep turning.

Throughout most of the national state of disaster in South Africa, the public interest team was the joint attorneys of record, with Lawyers for Human Rights, for five long-term prisoners who had been assaulted and tortured by several members of the Department of Correctional Services at Leeuwkop Maximum Correctional Facility. Their claim is for damages against the responsible Minister. To manage social distancing, the trial operated on a virtual platform. The judge was in his chambers, our clients were in open court, our team was split between the court room and our offices, and the Minister's counsel were in their respective chambers. The court's electronic hardware and WiFi connectivity were not designed for virtual hearings, and system failures regularly interrupted the hearing.

To arrive at court on time, or at all, our clients depended on the Department's officials to get them there. On several occasions, the hearing could not start on time, and there was the added frustration of not being able to ascertain from the officials where our clients were.

COVID-19 hit both legal teams, and one of our experts, leading to shorter court days, remote team interactions, changing our witness order and postponing the hearing to 2022.



*Counsel: Susannah Cowan SC, Heidi Barnes SC,
Nikki Stein, Nada Kakaza*





03 JUDGING THE JUDGES

The Judicial Service Commission, a body created by the Constitution, is involved in the appointment of judges to every High Court in the country, to the Supreme Court of Appeal and to the Constitutional Court. To be a superior court judge, a candidate must be "appropriately qualified" and "fit and proper". The JSC is the gatekeeper of those requirements.

The purpose of the interview process is to give the JSC an opportunity to determine whether a candidate meets those requirements, and to evaluate which candidates should be recommended for judicial office. The JSC's decisions and decision-making process must be lawful and rational, and it needs to be independent.

In 2021, the JSC conducted interviews for vacancies on the Constitutional Court bench, which fell short of the standard required. The JSC failed to discharge its mandate to determine whether candidates were fit and proper. Instead, it went beyond its mandate and asked candidates questions that have nothing to do with the judicial function and their fitness for office. At best, commissioners asked irrelevant and nonsensical questions that prejudiced candidates; at worst, they used the interviews for naked political score-settling.

We acted for the Council for the Advancement of the South African Constitution in an application to review and set aside the proceedings of the JSC. The matter was settled on the basis that the JSC set aside the list of nominees which had been submitted to the President, hold the interviews afresh, submit a fresh list of nominees to the President and to pay CASAC's costs.



Counsel: Tembeka Ngcukaitobi SC, Lwandile Sisilane and Jason Mitchell



04 THE SLAPP DEFENCE IN DEFAMATION CASES

In a judgment which has attracted international interest, the High Court recognised a new defence in defamation matters, the "SLAPP" defence. SLAPP stands for "strategic litigation against public participation". It refers to meritless or exaggerated lawsuits intended to intimidate civil society advocates, human rights defenders, journalists, academics, individuals and organisations acting in the public interest.

Our clients, who are three environmental attorneys, two activists and one social worker, are being sued in three separate actions by an Australian mining company and related parties, for statements which have allegedly defamed both the companies and the directors. The damages claimed are over ZAR 14 million. Our clients participated in the public discourse about whether these mining companies have complied with their legal obligations and whether they have caused environmental damage. They expressed criticism and opinions in books, radio interviews, and in a university lecture. In each of the separate actions we employed the SLAPP defence as a special plea, namely that the plaintiffs' conduct in bringing these cases was an abuse of process, or the use of court processes to achieve an improper end and cause our clients financial or other prejudice in order to silence them.

The High Court judgment provides clear guidance on how to identify the signature characteristics of SLAPP suits. SLAPPs are usually disguised as an ordinary civil claim such as defamation; they are typically instigated by an entity with considerable resources which is seeking to protect its business or economic interests; they typically target an activist, community group or NGO advancing a social interest rather than a personal one; the suit aims to silence or punish those challenging powerful corporates; SLAPPs try to exploit inequalities in power and resources; and exorbitant damages are

typically claimed. Considering the facts of these actions, the court was satisfied that they matched the characteristics of a SLAPP suit, and accordingly found that the SLAPP suit defence was a valid defence to the actions. When the defamation trials get under way, our clients will thus be able to rely on this novel defence.

* The mining company and related parties have appealed to the Constitutional Court against this finding.



Counsel: Geoff Budlender SC, Steven Budlender SC, Sha'ista Kazee





05

05 THE COURT AS THE UPPER-MOST GUARDIAN OF CHILDREN

In 2017, when Ronald was about six years old, he was brought to Children of Fire with severe burn injuries. He has remained in the care of Children of Fire as his family is uncontactable, and during this time he has undergone several complicated surgeries to treat burn-related injuries.

In late 2021, Ronald was due for a neck contracture surgery at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital to release the tightened skin caused by his burns. Without this surgery, his neck will continue to be pulled towards his shoulder, causing pain and postural issues. On arrival his carers were informed that, due to patient overload, his operation had been postponed. Despite prior treatments at Baragwanath, the hospital staff queried his lack of identity documents and proof of citizenship and his right to treatment. Ronald was placed in an adult ward and the hospital staff insisted that he remain at the hospital, even though there was no date for his surgery. His carers were forced, despite Ronald's begging and tears, to leave him in the adult ward where his safety was not guaranteed.

On the basis of section 32 of the Children's Act, which provides that the voluntary caregiver of a child with no other known parent or guardian has a duty to safeguard the child's health, well-being and development and to protect the child from, among other things, abuse, neglect or harm, we prepared an urgent application for Ronald's release to Children of Fire. Ronald's immediate discharge and return to his known home was ordered by the court after hearing our team at 22h00. Ronald was eventually discharged to his carers at about 02h00 the next morning.



Children of Fire is a non-profit organisation established in 1998 to assist young burn survivors through surgery and recovery. We have assisted Children of Fire with matters in the past, including assisting in setting up an educational facility for blind and otherwise disabled children. Bronwen Jones, the founder of Children of Fire, has extensive experience in facilitating burn-related surgeries for young children and guiding them through post-operative care. She has also created educational, travel and recreational opportunities for these children, who are traumatised from their injuries and can face rejection from society due to their visible injuries. In some cases, Bronwen assists families to care for their children, but some children arrive without families. These children usually stay at the organisation until a foster parent or guardianship arrangement can be made for them. The spacious property in Auckland Park, where Children of Fire is housed, offers these children a safe home with a play area, friends, pets and healthy meals.



Counsel: Anisa Kessery

DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF RACE AND POVERTY



06

06 ALLOCATION OF POLICE HUMAN RESOURCES

"25 years into our democracy, people, Black people in particular, still live under conditions which existed during the apartheid system of government. The dawn of democracy has not changed the lot of people in Khayelitsha. They continue to live in informal settlements where the provisions of services are non-existent or at a minimum. This is more glaring when a comparison is made with the more affluent areas, mainly occupied by the privileged minority. Such a comparison brings to the fore the stark reality of abject poverty. The unfortunate reality is that the residents of Khayelitsha, who are predominantly Black, continue to receive inferior services, including services from SAPS (South African Police Service). The SAPS discriminates against the impoverished community by using a system of human resources allocation." (*Social Justice Coalition, Equal Education, Nyanga Community Policing Forum v Minister of Police, National Commissioner of Police, Western Cape Police Commissioner, Western Cape Minister for Community Safety*, Western Cape High Court case number EC03/2016, para 90).

Despite this powerful finding by the Equality Court on 14 December 2018, the hearing on what relief should be granted to remedy the unfair discrimination was postponed by the High Court "to a date which shall be arranged with the parties". When such a date had not been determined by 2021, our client, Equal Education, together with Social Justice Coalition and the Nyanga Community Policing Forum, approached the Constitutional Court and sought leave to appeal to the highest court against the Equality Court's constructive refusal to grant a remedy. The Constitutional Court has heard the appeal and its judgment is reserved.



Equal Education is a member-based mass democratic movement of learners, post-school youth, parents and community members striving for quality and equality in South African education, through activism and analysis. Recognising the intersectionality of socio-economic rights, Equal Education has also joined and contributed to social justice struggles beyond education, allowing them to defend hard-won democratic and constitutional gains.



Counsel: Peter Hathorn SC, Ncumisa Mayosi, Michael Bishop



07 RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF APARTHEID-ERA INJUSTICES

Our team continues to work on some of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission cases which remain unresolved. We successfully applied to re-open the inquests into the deaths of Dr Neil Aggett and Ahmed Timol and have made representations to the National Prosecuting Authority to re-open the inquest into the death in police custody of Imam Abdullah Haron.

The original Aggett inquest, which found that there was no foul play and that Dr Aggett had hanged himself, took place in 1982. It was re-opened in 2020 and ran into 2021, because of delays caused by COVID-19. The records of the 1982 and 2020/2021 inquests consisted of 8,957 pages, 447 exhibits and the evidence of about 90 witnesses. The heads of argument submitted on behalf of the Aggett family were 160 pages long, with substantial annexures, such as a detailed 36-page chronology of events and a summary of the evidence of each witness in the re-opened inquest.

Our team made out a case for both induced suicide as well as foul play, as much of the evidence demonstrating the cover-up supported both scenarios. In relation to induced suicide, we put up considerable evidence that Aggett was subjected to unrelenting abuse in detention for about 70 days. The weekend before Aggett's death, he was made to stay awake for 62 hours and his statement, which he had been working on for days, was torn up by one of his interrogators a few hours before his death. In relation to the case for foul play, there were various factors in evidence that made a compelling case that Aggett was tortured until he was unconscious and then hanged to make it look like a suicide. Some of these factors were that there was only one fingerprint on the grille where he was hanging and that there were no cell visits in the three hours leading up to his death (when officers were

expected to visit every hour); and no disciplinary action was taken against those who supposedly permitted Aggett to have a kikoi (a piece of traditional fabric from the East African coast, worn as a sarong) in his cell, which could clearly be used to harm himself.



Counsel: Howard Varney, Thai Scott and Naseema Fakir





08

08 FUNDING FOR LLB STUDENTS

We represented three law students who are funded by the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS), a government body whose main objective is to provide financial aid to students from poor and working-class families in a sustainable manner that promotes access to higher and further education.

The three law students represent a group of about 90 postgraduate law students at the University of the Witwatersrand funded by NSFAS, who were notified in March 2021 that their funding had been revoked. In his judgment, Judge Kollapen ruled this was an administrative action and required procedural fairness, "I am accordingly of the view that the decision taken by NSFAS and the Minister to amend the 2021 guidelines constitutes administrative action. It satisfies the definition of administrative action found in section 1 of PAJA [Promotion of Administrative Justice Act] in that it is of the kind taken by an organ of state and further has a direct, external legal effect." (*Moloi, Makhaza & Motaung v Minister of the Department of Higher Education and Training, NSFAS & University of the Witwatersrand*, Pretoria High Court case no: 24009/21, para 51)

Kollapen J found that the decision to change the guidelines was procedurally unfair as those affected by the adverse impact had not been consulted about the proposed amendments to the guidelines. He also found that the decision was irrational, "changing the rules of the game may be permissible but doing so to the prejudice of the players while the game is in progress is both unfair and irrational" (para 87). The decision relating to the LLB programmes was set aside and the NSFAS and Minister were ordered to pay the costs of our clients, including the cost of two counsel.



Counsel: Hephzibah Rajah and Natalie Chesi-Buthelezi



09 WORDS MATTER

Through our pro bono work we fight discrimination. In the case of the late Jon Qwelane's 2008 article in the Sunday Sun, "Call me names but gay is not OK", the discrimination was against the LGBTQI+ community.

From the Equality Court, this matter moved to the Supreme Court of Appeal, and altogether took 12 years to reach the Constitutional Court. In the Constitutional Court, our client, the Psychological Society of South Africa, made three contributions. It led factual evidence that demonstrated the strong correlation between the prevalence and tolerance of hate speech and the prevalence of hate crimes perpetrated against vulnerable groups; it contextualised hate speech in the Equality Act; and it made submissions on the steps to use to analyse hate speech.

The evidence of Psy SSA in the Constitutional Court served to remind the justices of the harm and trauma the late Jon Qwelane's article caused members of the LGBTQI+ community. The evidence showed that hate speech had severe effects on the dignity and self-worth of vulnerable groups, particularly the LGBTQI+ community, leading to increased incidence of depression and suicide. When hate speech is internalised, the victims take on the feelings of inferiority that their attackers hurl at them, they suffer from self-doubt and self-loathing and often experience suicide ideation. It prevents them from becoming fully-functioning members of society. It makes them fearful of being in public spaces where they may be attacked both verbally and physically.

The Constitutional Court made a powerful statement, confirming Psy SSA's contribution, "The test whether the article amounts to hate speech is objective. And the declaratory order will not only ameliorate the severe harm caused to the LGBTQI+ community, but will also convey a strong message of deterrence in respect of hate speech directed against members of that community. That harm is ongoing. The impugned article continues to contribute to an environment of intolerance that may further normalise

discrimination and violence against members of the LGBTQI+ community. Without unequivocal disapprobation from this Court, the contents of the article will continue to haunt those who were – and are – the targets of its hatred". [para 193]

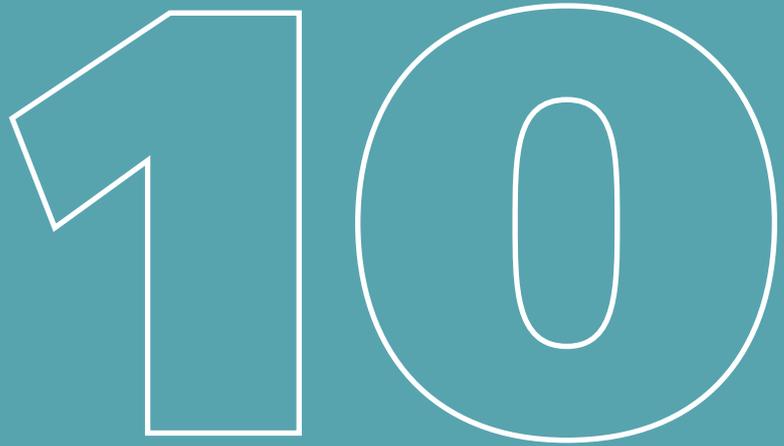
Speech has consequences for the speaker, for the audience and for society at large (*Qwelane v South African Human Rights Commission and Another* [2021] ZACC22). With the factual evidence in place, our senior counsel was able to contextualise Qwelane's speech with reference to the speaker, the audience, the setting and the impact in order to convey the harsh consequences of hate speech. Words matter.



Psy SSA was formed in January 1994, uniting the various bodies that existed until then. Psy SSA was structured as a transformed entity to deal with the fast-changing dispensation. It speaks authoritatively on behalf of the discipline on matters concerning the mental health and psychosocial well-being of all South Africans. Psy SSA has since its inception been dedicated to making a significant contribution to solving the pressing human development problems in South Africa.



Counsel: *Kate Hofmeyr SC, Danie Smit, Hasina Cassim, Lucelle Buchler*



10 HIGH COURT ARCHIVE DIGITISATION PILOT PROJECT

Judge President Mlambo, who heads up the North and South Gauteng High Courts, has a concern about the sheer volumes of closed files in the archives of the Pretoria and Johannesburg High Courts. Not only does he want to find a solution to the lack of space for paper-based closed files, but he also wants to prevent the loss of closed files which prevent the public from accessing their documents in such files. He recognises a visionary opportunity to leverage data and analytics to make more informed decisions, preserve records by securing the entire document infrastructure, protect critical information, transition to a digital workflow, improve ease of access to information and modernise the court as a workplace.

Webber Wentzel, together with ENSafrica and Bowmans, plus a project team of stakeholders, designed and implemented a pilot project during which the service provider scanned and indexed 200,000 pages from criminal and civil files. Based on the results of the pilot project, the North and South Gauteng High Courts can now determine the estimated time for the full project roll-out. It is estimated that there are about 141 million pages in the archives of these two courts, and that it will take about three years to complete the scanning of these pages. A request for funding has been submitted to the Integrated Justice System to extend this project throughout the courts.





11 THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY STRUCTURES

"The impact of having a robust civil society in South Africa has played a critical role in creating a vibrant democratic culture and addressing the gap between the state and local communities." - William Gumede

THE STROKE SURVIVORS FOUNDATION

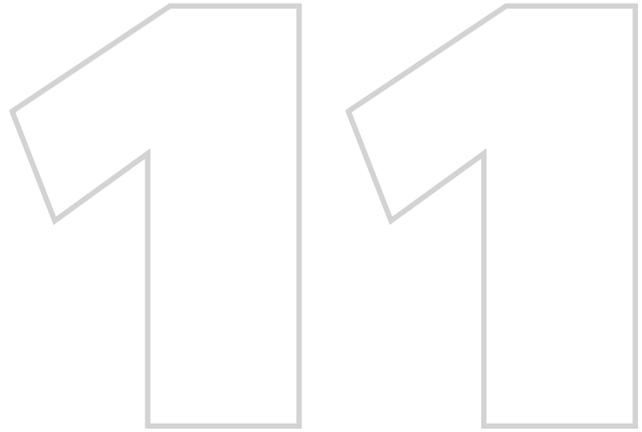
We have assisted the Stroke Survivors Foundation, a non-profit organisation devoted to highlighting issues around strokes, with research and comments, including on the issue paper relating to the Domestication of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The SSF provides physical and emotional support for stroke survivors, their families and caregivers. Our team has been researching and analysing how disability, and disability from strokes, have been treated in different jurisdictions and how South Africa can cater better for both to help the SSF advocate for new, more intensive legislation to be promulgated relating to disability rights.

THE EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

We are assisting the Educational Psychology Association of South Africa, which has 680 members, in challenging the exclusion by medical aids of claims from educational psychologists and their patients. We initiated an engagement with the Board for Psychology to provide clarity to medical aid schemes on the scope of an educational psychologist's work. EPASA was established to provide a forum for educational psychologists to share ideas, promote their work, maintain and protect the interests of the profession and the clients they serve, and strive for contextually-appropriate and professionally-skilled service delivery.

EASTERN CAPE NGO COALITION

In the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years, the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development reduced and terminated subsidies to the Eastern Cape non-profit organisation sector. It did so by re-directing funding from urban-based non-governmental organisations to rural areas and by insourcing the work to 250 new social workers employed in the public sector. As a result, thousands of poor people, including children and the elderly, were deprived of access to social services. Instructed by the Eastern Cape NGO Coalition, representing about 1,000 members in different sectors, we successfully applied to the High Court in Makhanda (Grahamstown), which declared the Department's decision irrational and unlawful, and ruled the Department had a duty to consult. However, the court did not set aside the decision, on the basis that the court was obliged to respect budget cuts and constraints, and that setting aside the decision would affect the Department's ability to perform its functions in 2021.



11 THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY STRUCTURES

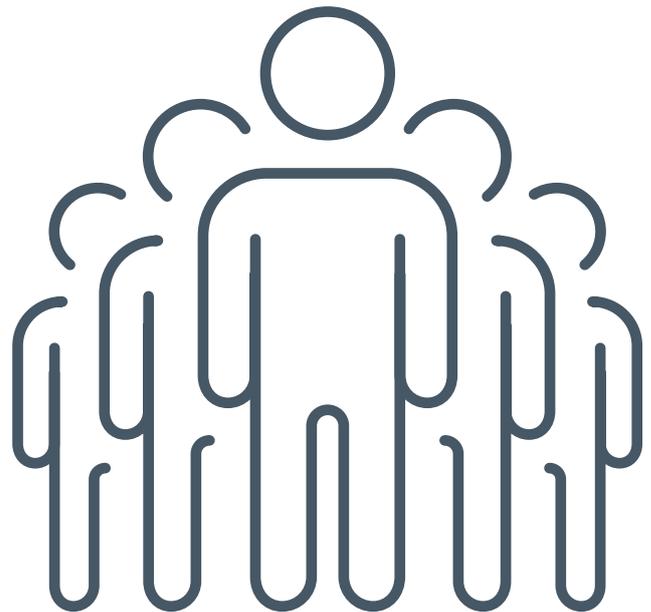
HOPE WORLDWIDE SOUTH AFRICA

HOPE worldwide South Africa is a national non-governmental organisation that works in the early childhood development sector in most provinces. Our team assisted HOPE in drafting various grant agreements to partner with other non-profit organisations to implement early childhood development initiatives. One such initiative was Caregiver Learning through Play, which involves giving training and support to 600,000 caregivers and early childhood development practitioners over a four-year period. This project seeks to address a lack of access to early learning play opportunities and the “toxic” stress experienced by primary caregivers, by creating a scalable model that government and other stakeholders can use to create a play movement in South Africa. The aim is to affect a significant shift in caregiver behaviour and the perception of learning through play to accelerate the benefits of playful learning in South Africa.

MASIFUNDISE DEVELOPMENT TRUST

We assisted the Masifundise Development Trust to amend its trust deed. At the heart of our Pro Bono department is the objective to contribute towards social justice and social change to the benefit of all South Africans. To do so we have to work with and do work for organisations that have internalised these objectives.

This non-governmental organisation was originally formed to address the historical gap in literacy and educational programmes in South Africa. It has subsequently refocused on the needs of small-scale fisherpeople, and more broadly on strengthening food sovereignty in small fishing communities. Small-scale fishing communities in South Africa are in a precarious position and find themselves competing with large multinational companies and a web of legislative restrictions. Helping them, even indirectly, contributes to the sustainable economic development of their communities and furthers their goals of self-reliance.



CORE TEAM

This year, the core team consisted of two partners and one consultant:



Odette Geldenhuys, Partner
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Asmita Thakor, Partner
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011 530 5875

In addition, a number of associates worked in the team for various periods of time:



Nkosinathi Thema



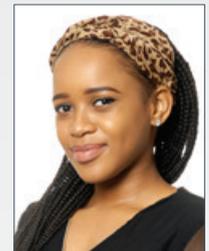
Samantha Robb



Jacky van Schalkwyk



Lucia Saleolo



Bongwiwe Sindane

The following candidate attorneys spent one rotation with the core team:



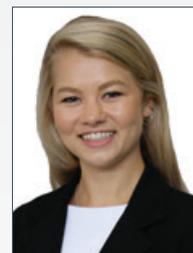
Patrick Heron



Emily Gammon



Kiara Ghirao



Louise Levick



Shazelle Jeevaruthnam

Liz Correia, who has been with the firm for more than 30 years, Zelda Ehrenreich and Kashifa Daniels provided the much-needed administrative support without which we cannot do our legal work.



Liz Correia



Zelda Ehrenreich



Kashifa Daniels

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About Webber Wentzel

We are the leading full-service law firm on the African continent, providing clients with seamless, tailored and commercially-minded business solutions within record times. Our alliance with Linklaters and our relationships with outstanding law firms across Africa ensures our clients have the best expertise wherever they do business.

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