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Divorce, Child and Family Law



## THE FIRM

Established in 1900, STBB is a firm of approximately 90 business-minded lawyers practising from 11 offices throughout South Africa.

By understanding our clients' needs and objectives, we strive to deliver cost-effective legal solutions for all business and personal matters. We are committed to developing close working relationships with our clients, enabling us to succeed consistently on their behalf.

## CONSIDERING DIVORCE

Making the decision to divorce a spouse is a complex issue, not only because of the accompanying difficult emotions but also because you are simultaneously required to do a thorough consideration of you and your family's future financial, personal and legal needs. It is therefore to your advantage to understand what the process involves and what your legal rights are.

This is a brief guide to South African divorce law and is aimed at giving you a better understanding of the divorce process. We strongly recommend, however, that you consult with one of our family law attorneys who are experienced in the intricacies involved, bearing in mind that each divorce is different and requires diverse proposals to reach a fair and workable solution for you, your spouse and your children.

### I CAN DO MY DIVORCE MYSELF – WHY PAY AN ATTORNEY?

You can similarly argue that you can also fix your car yourself or play midwife, but you would predictably prefer that a specialist in the field take over. The reason for this deference to a specialist is because of the importance of the risks at stake. In a divorce where your children, finances, home, mortgage bond and pension issues are concerned, an experienced attorney is crucial to ensure a workable divorce and settlement between you and your spouse, while avoiding an escalation of costs.

### GROUND FOR DIVORCE (DO I NEED MY SPOUSE'S CONSENT?)

In South Africa, there are two grounds for divorce, the most common of which is irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. There are a number of reasons why this can happen, including the following:

- For a substantial period now, you and your spouse have no longer been living together as a married couple; or
- Either party has committed adultery with the effect that you strongly believe that you cannot continue with the marital relationship; or
- Communication between you and your spouse has broken down and you no longer love each other; or
- There is physical, verbal, alcohol or drug abuse within the marriage.

If one spouse can show that a marriage has irretrievably broken down, then a court will grant the divorce order. It is therefore irrelevant whether or not your spouse agrees to divorce: if you can show the court that the marriage relationship with your spouse has failed and the court is satisfied that there is no reasonable possibility that you and your spouse can be reconciled, then the court will grant you the order. The second ground for an order of divorce is the mental illness or continuous unconsciousness of a spouse.

In such an instance, you will have to prove that for a certain prescribed time period, your spouse was admitted to, or still is, in a mental institution; or that your spouse is in a state of continuous unconsciousness.

## THE PROCESS

After proper consultation and obtaining the relevant information and documentation, your legal representative will issue a divorce summons on your behalf and have it served by the sheriff on your spouse. If you so wish, your legal representative can arrange that the summons be served on your spouse at his or her home, to avoid the possible embarrassment and discomfort that may arise if the divorce summons is served at your spouse's place of work. In the summons, the following issues, among others, are usually stated:

- The reasons why you are requesting a decree of divorce;
- Whether any minor children were born from the marriage (if there are children, the office of the Family Advocate will become involved in the process. This office evaluates the parties'

circumstances in light of the best interest of the child and makes a recommendation to court with regard to residency, care and contact and guardianship, where necessary);

- Who the children will live with post-divorce;
- How the other parent will have contact with the children;
- Is maintenance required? If so, how much and for what period of time; and
- How the assets (including pension interests, property and liabilities of the spouses) should be divided.

After issuing of the summons, your legal representative will commence settlement negotiations with your spouse (who may or may not be represented by another attorney) as soon as possible. In this regard, your attorney's guidance is fundamental to ensure a fair and workable solution for you, your spouse and your children. Reaching a settlement agreement often takes time, since it needs to address your immediate future needs as well as long-term concerns. As soon as a settlement agreement is reached, your attorney will request a hearing date from the court. On the hearing day, if you are the party who initiated the process, you will need to appear in court essentially in order to confirm to the court the allegations made in the summons. If the judge is satisfied that your marriage has irretrievably broken down, a divorce order will be granted, incorporating the settlement agreement. If, however, you and your spouse still disagree on the terms of your divorce settlement, then the divorce action is said to be "contested" and may lead to a trial. A trial can span several days in court to allow witnesses for both sides to come forward and testify in support of the relevant spouse's claims. After hearing and assessing the evidence, the court will make a finding for the parties.

## IS THERE ANY INTERIM RELIEF THAT CAN BE OBTAINED BEFORE FINALISATION OF THE DIVORCE?

Before the divorce has been finalised, you can apply to the court for various forms of interim relief. Such relief includes the following:

- Interim residence and contact arrangements regarding minor children;
- Maintenance for a spouse and/or the children;
- Obtaining a contribution towards your interim legal costs in respect of the pending divorce action; and
- Obtaining of a family violence interdict.

# MY RIGHTS

## ASSETS

Assets are divided in accordance with the rules of the property regime that applies to your marriage, in other words, whether you are married in community of property or out of community of property.

## MARRIAGES OUT OF COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY: WITHOUT ACCRUAL

If you registered an antenuptial agreement before your marriage, it means that you chose to marry either:

- Out of community of property without accrual; or
- Out of community of property with accrual.

When parties have chosen the 'without accrual' system, it means that they have elected that each party keeps his own property, both that which was owned before the marriage and that which was acquired during the subsistence of the marriage. On divorce, each person retains the assets he or she owns and no division takes place.

## MARRIAGES OUT OF COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY: WITH ACCRUAL

In terms of this regime, both spouses retain separate estates during the subsistence of the marriage and do not share in each other's profits or losses. However, while neither spouse will be liable for the other spouse's debts, the spouses share what they acquire during the subsistence of the marriage.

Note that this sharing (accrual) only occurs upon dissolution of the marriage. The accrual is the extent to which the respective spouses have become richer by the end of the marriage, in other words, the amount by which the spouses' joint wealth has increased over the period of the marriage. The spouse with the smaller accrual has a claim against the one with the greater accrual for half of the difference between the two amounts.

## MARRIAGES IN COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY:

Marriages in community of property are the default matrimonial regime in South Africa – in other words, if you did not register an antenuptial agreement before your marriage, your marriage will be one in community of property. This means that upon divorce, everything you and your spouse owned is shared equally, including assets and debts.

## FORFEITURE OF BENEFITS

It is possible for a party, whose conduct leads to the marriage breaking down, to lose the benefits to which he or she may be entitled in terms of the marital regime (marriage in community of property or a marriage out of community with accrual). If you claim forfeiture, you must prove to a court that it was the specific conduct of your spouse that led to the marriage breaking down.

The underlying principle in respect of the forfeiture of patrimonial benefits is that no one should benefit financially from a marriage which he or she has caused to fail. The court therefore has the discretion to order that a spouse forfeit his or her claim to the other spouse's assets or any other benefits to which the spouse would ordinarily have been entitled.

## PENSION BENEFITS

A divorce settlement agreement will typically also include a provision whereby one spouse is awarded a share in the benefits of the other spouse's pension. Previously (if the spouses divorced before 2007\*), the receiving spouse unfortunately had to wait for the other spouse to retire before being able to claim payment of the share in the ex-spouse's pension. However, the Pension Funds Act has since been amended to allow the receiving spouse immediate access to the ex-spouse's pension, meaning you can claim payment of a share in your spouse's pension interest on the date of divorce. Certain pension funds are, however, not subject to this change in legislation.

\*Later amendments to the legislation made this provision retrospective. Therefore, the position is now that, even if you divorced prior to 2007 and was awarded a share in your ex-spouse's pension interest in the settlement agreement, you may be eligible to receive payment of the pension interest immediately. Much depends on the wording of the settlement order and we suggest that you consult with an attorney in our family law department to assist you herein.

## CONTACT WITH THE CHILDREN

Care and contact arrangements with minor children (i.e. where the children will stay) is one of the foremost reasons for continuous tension flare-ups between spouses who are in the process of divorce. Child experts all agree that as a general rule, there should be as little disruption in the existing routines of the children as possible.

Reaching agreement on access rights is often equally distressing for both spouses. Your legal representative will assist you to come to an agreement. It is advisable to make the agreement workable and convenient for both, so as to underscore both spouses' compliance therewith. However, a spouse may not honour his or her undertaking in this regard and disputes often arise when a spouse does not return children after a long weekend on the date and time as previously agreed. A divorcing or divorced parent therefore often finds that he or she revisits his or her attorney in order to manage the arrangement and ensure future compliance. In instances where there are serious concerns regarding minors, a recommendation by a qualified and experienced child psychologist is required.

This is where the experience of our family law attorneys is so beneficial to clients, as we can assist you in ensuring that the most comfortable arrangement is reached with regard to the children.

# MAINTENANCE

## IN RESPECT OF THE CHILDREN

Both parents have an equal duty to support their children, pro rata according to their means. When spouses divorce, however, one spouse is often in a better financial position than the other. In addition, the spouse who has care and residence of the children may have added expenses that the other parent does not have. It is therefore crucially important to reach agreement on a fair amount of maintenance to be paid in respect of the children, taking the children's specific needs and the specific circumstances of both spouses into account, to ensure the continued well-being and nurturing of the children. Where spouses cannot agree on the amount of maintenance, the court will make a determination.



Maintenance is not static and a settlement agreement will often include an automatic yearly percentage increase in the amount of maintenance payable. Moreover, a spouse may, in changed circumstances, need to apply to a maintenance court for a reduction in the amount of maintenance being paid; or, on the other hand, a spouse may apply for an increase.

## IN RESPECT OF A SPOUSE

Whether a spouse will be required to pay maintenance to the other spouse depends on the position during the subsistence of the marriage and the circumstances of the divorce. The factors that are important and that a court considers when awarding maintenance for a spouse are as follows:

- The existing or future means of the spouses;
- The spouses' respective earning ability;
- The spouses' financial needs and obligations;
- The respective age of each spouse;
- The duration of the marriage: the longer the marriage, the more difficult it may be for a spouse, who did not have formal employment (such as a housewife) to re-enter the workplace and earn a living;

- The standard of living before the divorce (note that in the majority of cases, it is not possible for the parties to maintain their standard of living after divorce because the same incomes are now spread over two households); and
- The spouses' conduct in causing the breakdown of the marriage.

Our courts generally accept that the best way forward for divorced spouses is to make a 'clean break' with each other, requiring spouses to be financially independent of each other after the divorce where possible. A court may therefore award a lump sum payment to a spouse rather than requiring the other spouse to continue making maintenance payments.

On the other hand, where it is appropriate, a court may order that so-called 'rehabilitative maintenance' is paid, which is a maintenance amount that is payable for a certain period of time to facilitate the unemployed spouse's re-entry into the workplace.

## ONGOING ISSUES

Some of the issues decided in a divorce settlement are set in stone. Other issues, however, remain open long after the granting of the final divorce decree and as such, you may have a long-standing relationship with your legal representative. For instance, where it is necessary to increase or decrease maintenance or amend the arrangements with regard to access and contact with the children, you will need your attorney to manage the process and facilitate a new agreement.

Let the STBB team be on your side and assist you through the process. Shereen Volks and Shirné Grobler are our family law specialists and they can be contacted at [shereenv@stbb.co.za](mailto:shereenv@stbb.co.za) and [shirneg@stbb.co.za](mailto:shirneg@stbb.co.za), respectively.



## CONTACT US

### WESTERN CAPE

#### Cape Town

8th Floor, 5 St Georges Mall, Cape Town  
Tel: 021 406 9100 | Fax: 021 419 7909

#### Blouberg Office

24 Blaauwberg Road, Table View  
Tel: 021 521 4000 | Fax: 021 521 4001

#### Claremont Office

2nd Floor, Buchanan's Chambers,  
Cnr Warwick Street & Pearce Road, Claremont  
Tel: 021 673 4700 | Fax: 021 673 4701

#### Fish Hoek Office

26 1st Avenue, Fish Hoek  
Tel: 021 784 1580 | Fax: 021 782 6224

#### Helderberg Office

1st Floor, Titanium House, 19 Gardner  
Williams Avenue, Paardevlei, Somerset West  
Tel: 021 850 6400 | Fax: 021 852 1770

#### Tyger Valley Office

5 High Street, Rosenpark, Tyger Valley  
Tel: 021 943 3800 | Fax: 021 914 1080

### GAUTENG

#### Bedfordview Office

103 Boeing Road East, Bedfordview  
Tel: 011 453 0577 | Fax: 011 453 9721

#### Centurion Office

Ground Floor, Block D, Lakefield Office Park,  
272 West Avenue, Centurion  
Tel: 012 001 1546 | Fax: 086 241 7535

#### Fourways Office

Shop 2, Fourways Junction, Cnr William Nicol Drive  
& White Hills Boulevard, Fourways  
Tel: 010 001 2632

#### Illovo Office

Ground Floor, Boundary Place,  
18 Rivonia Road, Illovo  
Tel: 011 219 6200 | Fax: 011 219 6238

### EASTERN CAPE

#### East London Office

16 Donald Road, Vincent, East London  
Tel: 043 721 1234 | Fax: 043 721 0592

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A PROFESSIONAL  
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