

Spotlight editorial policy and style guide – April 2025

This document summarises key elements of Spotlight’s editorial policy and provides a brief non-exhaustive style guide.

This is a living document that is being updated over time. This version was published in April 2025.

Many people have provided feedback on drafts of this document. We are very grateful to all of you. Thank you.

If you spot an error or want to suggest a change, please e-mail us at editors@SpotlightNSP.org.za

A. Editorial policy

Spotlight is a member of the South African Press Council and aims to abide by the South African Press Code and good journalistic ethics at all times. Spotlight journalists must be familiar with the [Press Code](#) and consider the Code to be part of Spotlight’s editorial policy.

1. Editorial independence

Spotlight’s editors have editorial independence and guard this independence jealously.

Where Spotlight’s parent company, SECTION27, is mentioned in articles, a note must be added to the end of the article clearly stating this connection. The same disclosure at the end of an article must be made when Spotlight’s donors are referred to in articles.

We think of the relationship between Spotlight and its parent organisation as analogous to that of other publications and their owners – e.g. The Sunday Times and Arena Holdings, The Economist and the Economist Group, News24 and Media24 (a division of Naspers).

2. The Type of Journalism We Do

Spotlight does in-depth journalism. This doesn’t just mean that we publish articles that are longer than those published by most other publications, it also means that we ask our journalists to do the work to properly understand the issues about which they are writing. We expect journalists to do a lot of groundwork – for example by reading widely and by conducting background interviews with sources before gathering quotes.

We believe in the Economist magazines’ dictum that “clarity of writing usually follows clarity of thought”. Doing the work to get to the “clarity of thought” is much of what goes into a Spotlight article.

We also expect journalists to carefully structure the stories they write for Spotlight. Simply throwing

together a series of quotes from various sources does not make for good journalism. Journalists should make room for different views in their stories, but they should provide context for those views and present them in a logical way that tells a story. Where the meaning of quotes is unclear, journalists should go back to their sources for clarity. Our aim is not to produce “he said, she said” stories, but to help people understand the issues. This kind of in-depth journalism takes time to do – we are happy to give our journalists that time.

3. Scientific Information, Due Weight, and Fair Balance

With articles of a scientific nature, Spotlight places greater emphasis on the concept of due weight than on a narrow understanding of balance. For example, when writing about HIV science, journalists have no obligation to reflect the views of AIDS denialists since their views carry no weight. While an open mind should be kept on a variety of scientific perspectives, journalists should be careful not to inadvertently give credibility to pseudo-science in the process of trying to be “balanced”.

In determining what is due weight in a particular case, journalists should be guided by the recognised scientific experts in a field and the peer-reviewed scientific literature.

Reporting should give preference to scientific studies published in reputable peer-reviewed journals such as the NEJM, The BMJ, and The Lancet. If a study being referred to has not been peer-reviewed, this should be clearly stated in the text.

When referring to a study, it should be stated in which journal the study was published and a link to the study must be provided. It is also recommended that the journalist indicates whether the study was preclinical, phase I, phase II, phase III, or phase IV. Latter phase studies generally deserve to be given more weight. It is also important that the journalist has the basic statistical knowledge to understand the strength of a particular finding and, for example, takes the size of confidence intervals into account when deciding how to present that finding. For more background on how to read and make sense of scientific papers see [this BMJ resource](#). Also don't be shy to ask the Spotlight editors if you are uncertain about any technical or statistical aspects of your stories – we are all learning all the time.

When reporting on a study, especially when most of your article is about a single study, it is essential that you get comment from at least one, but ideally two, relevant experts who were not involved with the study. This is to ensure that the study is correctly contextualized for readers.

On general questions about, for example, the link between pollution and ill-health or the efficacy of vitamins in preventing influenza, we recommend quoting from review articles or meta-analyses, where such reviews or meta-analyses exist. This could include review articles in top journals or specific types of reviews such as Cochrane Reviews, NEJM disease primers, or Lancet Commissions.

For HIV stats for SA, our preferred source is the outputs of the Thembisa model (www.Thembisa.org). For international HIV numbers, we use UNAIDS figures.

For SA TB numbers, we use both the WHO and Thembisa estimates. For international TB estimates, we use WHO.

We do not quote STATSSA's mortality figures for HIV and TB, but rather quote the mortality estimates from Thembisa, UNAIDS, and WHO.

Journalists should clearly state the source of all data in their articles, preferably with a link inserted.

In cases where an expert cites numbers, the original source of those numbers in the scientific literature must be tracked and linked to. By “original”, we mean the first scientific publication in which the figures

appeared – i.e. not papers in which the figures in question were subsequently quoted.

4. Be Clear About Numbers

It is critical that health journalists understand all the numbers quoted in their articles. If you do not understand the numbers, your reader won't either. Here are some things to be particularly sensitive to:

- With percentages, at least two things must always be clear to the reader: Exactly what as a percentage of exactly what? E.g. rather than “2% fell ill with TB”, it would be better to say, “2% of the people in the study who received the injection fell ill with TB”.
- Always ask yourself if an additional number is missing. E.g. “risk of death decreased by 2%”, is meaningless since everyone's risk of death is ultimately 100%. It would e.g. be better to say: “In the five years of the study, the risk of death in people receiving the injection was 2%.”
- Never quote just relative risk reductions since they do not tell the full story. A 50% risk reduction from 40% to 20% is very different to a 50% risk reduction from 0.002% to 0.001%. These “absolute risk reductions” tell a fuller story. It is recommended to give both relative and absolute risks in your story.

5. AI, LLMs, and Transcription Software

As of April 2025, several large language models (LLMs), most notably ChatGTP, Gemini, DeepSeek, and Claude have become available to the public. While these models can generate very convincing sounding copy, they often make factual errors or outright fabricate “facts”. It is also possible that they can plagiarise copy.

- Spotlight strongly advises its journalists **NOT** to use LLLMs to generate copy.
- Journalists remain fully responsible for their copy. If a fabrication, a factual error or plagiarism is produced by an LLM, the Spotlight editors will handle it exactly as if the journalist produced the fabrication, factual error or plagiarism.
- Some AI/LLM tools may be developed that can assist in proofreading. If journalists use such tools to assist in proofreading their work prior to submission, they should take great care not to change or fabricate any facts and not to change direct quotes or change the meaning of paraphrased quotes. Here also the journalist will be held responsible for any errors made by the AI/LLM tool.
- Machine learning-based transcription tools can be especially useful in transcribing interviews, but they do make mistakes. As with the use of other forms of AI, the journalist remains responsible for checking the accuracy of the transcription.
- When submitting articles, journalists should please inform the Spotlight editors if they made use of any AI tools in the production of the article.

6. Plagiarism and Fabrication

Spotlight has a zero-tolerance approach to plagiarism and fabrication. Journalists who in the judgement of the Spotlight editors commit fabrication, plagiarism, or both, will not be provided with any further commissions.

Fabrication includes making up quotations.

Plagiarism includes plagiarising oneself. For example, if a journalist presents copy to Spotlight and it is not clear that some of the copy has been published before under the journalist's name (even if only a paragraph), then it will be considered to constitute plagiarism.

In some instances, copy can be reused, but it should be done with very explicit attribution and ideally also a hyperlink back to the original.

7. Anonymous Sources

Making use of anonymous sources should in as far as possible be avoided.

All the following conditions should be met in exceptional cases where anonymous sources are allowed:

- a. Publication of the information provided by the source must be in the public interest.
- b. There should be no doubt about the accuracy of the information. The information should as far as possible be cross-checked while protecting the identity of the source.
- c. There must be a real risk of harm to the source should he or she be identified as the source of the information.
- d. The journalist should have the full details of the source, including phone number and email, and should share these with the Spotlight editors. Even if the person's identity is being protected, they should be verifiable and trustworthy. Spotlight editors will treat information about the identity of a source as confidential.

8. Letting Sources See Copy Prior to Publication

In general, we do not let sources see articles prior to publication and we decline requests from sources to see copy.

Exceptions may be made if the journalist or the Spotlight editors want to make sure the information or quotes are accurate. This may particularly be the case with highly technical articles.

When letting sources see copy prior to publication, it is preferable to show the source only those parts of the article that relate directly to the source. Again, with highly technical articles, an expert source can be allowed to see the entire article to identify scientific inaccuracies.

9. Linking

When referring to scientific studies in articles, a hyperlink to the study must be included.

Also include hyperlinks to other important sources or pieces of information where possible, especially reports or government documents.

Do not insert links that are not directly relevant to the copy and take care to ensure that the hyperlinked text accurately reflects the page being linked to. Some journalists have unfortunately been trained to pepper their articles with links – Spotlight's policy is to link liberally, but only where it is relevant.

In investigative or otherwise sensitive journalism, our policy is to publish the written answers provided to us by sources in full. This can be done by turning the answers into a PDF document and uploading it to the Spotlight website and providing a link to it. Ensure that personal contact details, such as private mobile numbers, home addresses, ID numbers etc, are properly redacted when converting to PDF.

10. Right of Reply

Whenever a factual allegation, implicit or explicit, is made about a person, company or other entity, that person, company or other entity should be given a right of reply within a reasonable time. This applies even if a journalist is just quoting a source who is making an allegation. For example, if a source says, “Engen is polluting the air”, then Engen should be given an opportunity to respond to that allegation. What constitutes a reasonable period of time will differ from case to case depending on the number and nature of the questions – but we like to give people enough time so that we can’t be accused of being unreasonable. Words like “alleged” should be used as required to signal that the truth of a claim is uncertain or disputed.

It is essential that journalists give right of reply on each of the allegations contained in an article, not just a general right of reply. This often means carefully going through an article and listing every single claim or allegation relating to the source and then putting all those claims and allegations to the source. This type of work is not optional – it is the basics of doing good journalism.

As noted earlier, an exception to this rule on right of reply is quackery or clear pseudo-science. Provided a quack’s views are represented accurately and fairly, there is no need to give right of reply. In fact, at Spotlight we prefer not to provide a platform to quacks.

Generally, we do not consider quoting from speeches or government documents or parliamentary minutes as sufficient right of reply. Even if these sources constitute the bulk of a story, we still recommend that journalists pose questions to the source directly.

11. Children

Exceptional care should be taken when reporting on children’s issues and including children’s voices in a story. Spotlight’s policy is not to show the faces or use the real names of children, or to provide any other information that would allow readers to establish the identities of children.

Exceptions may be made where children are already public figures, such as Michael Komape.

Exceptions may also be made if all three of the following conditions are met:

- a. The child’s guardian gives informed consent in writing and is present during the interview.
- b. The child also gives informed consent, and
- c. The journalist and the Spotlight editors are satisfied that the child’s rights or dignity will in no way be infringed by him or her being identified.

Exceptions may also be made in cases where children have passed away and it is in the public interest to identify them, provided that identifying them does not impinge on their dignity.

When working on stories about children or children’s issues, efforts should be made to quote children in the story.

12. Stigmatising Language

Spotlight aims to avoid the use of stigmatising or exclusionary language as far as possible. For example, we do not refer to people who may have TB as “TB suspects”. See the HIV and TB sections in the below style guide for more examples. We urge our journalists to be sensitive to potentially stigmatising language.

We do, however, acknowledge that when quoting sources directly, the use of problematic terms may

at times be unavoidable. If, for example, an MEC for Health uses the term “treatment defaulters” in a speech, accurate reporting on the speech may require the term to be reproduced.

13. Informed Consent

Prior to starting an interview, journalists must inform the person being interviewed that she/he is a journalist and that the interview is for a Spotlight article that is likely to be published on the internet.

When writing about children, it is particularly important to engage with the children and their caregiver/parents to explain that we are journalists, what the story is we are working on, and where it will be published. To protect a child’s identity, the child’s name can be withheld, or a made-up name can be used. When protecting a child’s identity, also be careful not to include any other information that might indicate the child’s identity, such as where exactly the child lives, or unique aspects of the child’s history, or appearance.

Journalists should obtain permission to record an interview from the person being interviewed before starting a recording.

Journalists must respect people’s wishes to keep certain matters disclosed in interviews “off the record”. When dealing with sensitive stories, it is recommended that journalists explain to people being interviewed that they can decide what they want to say on the record and what they want to say off the record.

Journalists must not disclose any health information about a person without the person’s expressed permission to do so.

Permission should be obtained before taking someone’s picture – if in any doubt, the rule is to ask for permission. Permission is, however, not required when photographing public figures in public contexts.

14. Notes and Contact Details of Sources

Journalists must keep all their notes and all recordings relating to a story for at least a year after the story is first published, and ideally for longer. These notes and recordings must be provided to the Spotlight editors if requested. Such records are critically important should sources dispute aspects of a story or take Spotlight to the Press Council or to court.

When filing a story, journalists must provide the Spotlight editors with the names and contact details of all sources quoted in the story, including unnamed sources. This information will be used to check stories and confirm the correctness of quotations.

The names and the contact details for all sources for an article should be listed at the bottom of the first draft of that article as submitted to the Spotlight editors. If the names or contact details are at all sensitive, they should instead be shared with the Spotlight editors using Signal or another secure messaging service.

Journalists must keep records of all attempts to get comments from sources, including making a note of the times and dates of phone calls. This is especially important when an article may place a source in a bad light.

15. Journalistic Conflicts of Interest

Real, perceived, or potential journalistic conflicts of interest should as far as possible be avoided and where they cannot be avoided, they must always be disclosed.

It is the responsibility of the journalist to disclose any real, perceived, or potential conflicts of interest to the Spotlight editors as early on in the journalistic process as possible so that the editors can take appropriate steps to avoid the conflict of interest, for example, by assigning the story to another journalist or by adding a note to articles disclosing the conflict of interest to readers.

In particular, journalists should disclose any relevant financial relationships, previously paid work or consultancies, and any other affiliations or relationships that may be relevant to the stories they are working on.

16. Disclosures and Notes

As noted earlier, Spotlight's policy is to disclose all potential conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest. We also have standardised notes that are published with opinion pieces to clarify that the views expressed are not necessarily shared by the Spotlight editors. All of these notes and disclosures are placed at the end of articles.

- The standard disclosure for articles in which an employee of SECTION27 is quoted is:

Note: An employee of SECTION27 is quoted in this article. Spotlight is published by SECTION27 but is editorially independent – an independence that the editors guard jealously. Spotlight is a member of the South African Press Council and subject to the South African Press Code.

- The standard disclosure for articles in which one of Spotlight's donors is mentioned is quoted is:

Note: The Gates Foundation is mentioned in this article. Spotlight receives funding from the Gates Foundation but is editorially independent – an independence that the editors guard jealously. Spotlight is a member of the South African Press Council and subject to the South African Press Code.

- The standard note to include at the end of opinion pieces is as follows:

Note: The views expressed in this opinion piece are not necessarily shared by the Spotlight editors. Spotlight is committed to publishing a variety of views and facilitating informed discussion that deepens public understanding of health issues.

- The standard note to include at the end of an opinion piece of which the author or co-author is an employee of SECTION27 is:

Note: An author of this opinion piece is an employee of SECTION27. Spotlight is published by SECTION27 but is editorially independent. The views expressed in this opinion piece are not necessarily shared by the Spotlight editors. Spotlight is committed to publishing a variety of views and facilitating informed discussion that deepens public understanding of health issues.

B. Style guide

Spotlight aims to make sometimes complex and technical health content accessible and interesting to the general public. Among others, we aim to do this by:

- Using simple language and avoiding unnecessary jargon.
- Keeping sentences as short as possible. Generally, this means cutting sentences in two when possible.
- Assuming our readers are intelligent, but not assuming they know all the technical jargon.

Spelling

Spotlight uses standard South African English and accordingly recommends that journalists format documents as South African English. South African English means that in most cases the UK spelling of words is preferred over the US spelling. Here are some examples:

- We use *organise*, instead of *organize*; *realise* not *realize*; *recognize* not *recognise*; etc
- In US English, the noun and verb are both spelt “*license*”, but in UK English we use “*licence*” for the noun and “*license*” for the verb.
- *Colour* not *color*; *flavour* not *flavor*; *labour* not *labor*; *neighbour* not *neighbor*.
- *Travelled* not *traveled*; *travelling* not *traveling*; *traveller* not *traveler*.
- Some nouns that end with ‘*ogue*’ in British English end with either ‘*og*’ or ‘*ogue*’ in US English: *analogue* not *analog*; *catalogue* not *catalog*, *dialogue* not *dialog*.
- We use “*programme*” to mean a series of actions designed to achieve something, but “*program*” when referring to computers.

Note: Names are an exception to the above rule. We write World Health Organization even though it is a US spelling, since that is how the WHO itself spells its name.

Age

Write ages as: John Doe, 35, drowned on Monday.

We also write 23-year-old man.

Stay clear of writing: John Doe, aged 23, drowned on Monday.

When referring to older persons, we prefer writing older persons rather than the elderly or the aged.

Date

Our style is 10 January 2023. Not January 10, 2023 or January 10th.

We don't use yesterday, today or tomorrow, last month, two months ago. Rather use the name of the day or month: on Wednesday, in November.

Time

We use the 24-hour clock. So, it is 05:00 instead of 5am, and 18:00 instead of 6pm. Also, avoid saying 05:00 in the morning - 05:00 is in the morning.

Punctuation

We use double quotes “...” when quoting sources.

When to use single quotes: When there is a quote within a quote, we use double for the main quote and single for the quote within the quote.

We try to use as few commas as possible, although we like Oxford commas (AKA serial commas). For some background on the Oxford comma, see here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_comma

SIC

When transcribing a spoken quote, obvious grammar errors may be corrected and missing words like “the” may be inserted, providing that this in no way changes the meaning of the quote. As a rule, if there is any doubt, then the text should not be amended.

Quotes provided in writing should be reproduced verbatim. Should such quotes contain spelling or grammatical errors, these should not be corrected but (sic) should be added directly after the error.

Brackets

Use square brackets when inserting words in a quote that the person quoted did not say but should have. (For example: "I am not prepared to [resign]," he said.

Round brackets are used for clarification.

Says, Said, Revealed, Explains

We generally, especially in feature articles, prefer the present tense – “says” Mkhize, rather than “said” Mkhize. For most straight-up news articles we do, however, prefer past tense.

We prefer the use of says to terms like “reveals” or “explains”. Only use “reveals” if a source is actually revealing something. Similarly, only use “explains” if the source is actually explaining something.

Please don't worry about using the word “says” a lot in your articles – it is not a problem. Raymond Carver did it all the time.

Numbers and Money

We write numbers one to nine, but from 10 onward we write the digits. The exception is that we always start a new sentence with the number written out.

We use decimal points. E.g. 3.5 million people, 25.4%

For monetary values, use numerals only (as in R3).

We do not use commas in thousands. If a number has more than three digits, put a space between the first digit and the last three digits. E.g. 1 000, 20 000, 300 000.

We write out million, billion and trillion. We don't use 1m, 1bn. Use a hyphen when used as an adjective (R2-million deal ended up costing R4 million)

Monetary: We don't cap dollar, pound, rand etc

We write percentages as digits followed by the (%) percent sign. E.g. 7% rather than seven percent.

Percentage Points and Percentage Changes

Percentage change and percentage points are two ways to describe the difference between two percentages – for example when prevalence of labrador disease changes from 10% to 15%. Make sure you use these concepts correctly. In the above example, we have a 5-percentage point increase and a 50% increase. We do NOT have a 5% increase.

Names of Health Facilities

Hospital is a capital letter when you refer to the full name, e.g. Tygerberg Hospital.

Names and Titles

In South Africa, we have many full names of Dutch and French descent like De Ruyter, Du Toit, Van der Merwe, etc. When these surnames are used for the first time with a first name, we lowercase the “van der”, “du” or “de” (Andre de Ruyter). But when just using the surname, we cap them De Ruyter, Du Toit).

The exception to this rule is when the person themselves spells their name in the Dutch/German/Belgian way: for example, Phumzile Van Damme (or Jean-Claude)

The only titles we indicate are Dr and Professor (we do not write Prof), and these only with the first use in an article.

We do not use Mr, Mrs or Ms.

Judges: We call judges of the Constitutional Court “justice”. The rest are judges, unless you’re referring to the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, President of the SCA or Judges President. You will first give the title 'Judge John Smith' then drop and only use Smith.

After title and full name at first use, in the rest of the article we refer to the person just by his or her last name.

At first use, write out the full name first of all organisations, institutions, political parties etc with the acronym in brackets and thereafter only use the acronym. E.g. Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) and after that just TAC. Same with WHO, UCT, NEHAWU, ANC, DA, etc.

Refer to medicines by their generic names rather than by brand names, for example, lopinavir/ritonavir rather than Kaletra.

Do not capitalise medicine names, e.g. efavirenz rather than Efavirenz.

Gender

Where possible, we are gender neutral. We for example use spokesperson instead of spokesman and chairperson instead of chairman.

Where a source has expressed a preference for a certain pronoun, we respect that preference and refer to the source using that pronoun.

We generally prefer the terms “women” and “men” to “female” and “male”. The latter terms can apply to almost all species, while the prior apply only to humans.

There are several variations of acronyms like LGB and LGBTQI+ in use. We have for now standardised LGBTQI. (Do however note that when a source uses “LGB”, they may be doing so because they intend only to refer to people who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual. In such an instance changing it to LGBTQI would

introduce an inaccuracy.)

People in South Africa v South Africans

Use the more inclusive “people who live and work in South Africa” rather than the exclusive “South Africans”. The one exception to this is if writer or interviewee is specifically referring just to South African nationals and not to other people living and working in the country.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

COVID-19, AIDS, HIV, TB, are all written in all-caps.

Do not use acronyms for government departments, for example, write out Department of Health rather than NDoH or GDoH. Subsequently, you can refer to the health department.

Do not use an abbreviation with a lowercase to start a sentence. E.g. bNAbs, rather write it out in full.

COVID-19

We refer to the disease as COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019). In most contexts, we refer to the virus as “the COVID-19 virus” – which is in line with WHO guidance. In more technical articles, we may choose to refer to the virus as SARS-CoV-2. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis.

HIV and AIDS

Refer to “people living with HIV” rather than to HIV patients or AIDS victims. HIV-positive people may be used where the emphasis is on testing or epidemiology, but generally “people living with HIV” is better.

For more on these issues, see the [International AIDS Society’s guide on stigmatising language](#) in response to HIV.

In most cases, refer to HIV and not HIV/AIDS. HIV is the virus. People are living with HIV. Only a small percentage of people living with HIV become sick with AIDS.

Tuberculosis (TB)

Avoid stigmatising terms such as “TB suspect” or “treatment defaulter”/ “defaulting”/ “default”.

Avoid using jargon like “the missing patients” since the patients do not consider themselves to be “missing”.

For more on these issues, see the [Stop TB Partnership’s guide on stigmatising language](#).

People With...

To avoid stigmatising language, rather use “people with” or “people who” formulations. For example, “people who inject drugs” and “people who are drug dependent” rather than “drug users” and “addicts”. Similarly, rather use “persons living with disabilities” rather than “the disabled”.

Private Medical Schemes vs Medical Aid Schemes

We use the term “medical aid schemes”. We do not write "private medical schemes" as it implies that the scheme is a private sector entity with a potential profit motive. All medical aid schemes are by law membership-based non-profit organisations though they do hire for-profit medical scheme administrators to do much of the work of administering the scheme. Medical aid schemes are either open or close schemes.

Legislation

For first reference to a piece of legislation, write it out in full e.g. Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act. As long as you have the correct phrasing of the legislation, there is no need to include the number and year the act was passed. Subsequently, you can refer to the “act” (lower case).

When referring to Bills or Amendment Bills write it out in full e.g. National Health Insurance Bill. Thereafter you can refer to the NHI Bill.

Bill is written lower case when it reads: There were 30 bills before Parliament.

Parliament/Legislatures/Cabinet

For the two houses of Parliament, we write: National Assembly and National Council of Provinces.

Members of Parliament is MP. Plural is MPs (without an apostrophe).

Members of the Provincial Legislatures are MPLs (plural) or MPL.

Make sure to use the right names of committees. In the National Assembly, committees are generally referred to as Portfolio Committees or Standing Committees. We write these as Portfolio Committee ON Health, not FOR Health.

In the National Council of Provinces, committees are generally referred to as Select Committees.

For Parliament, use the upper case. For parliamentary enquiry, use lower case.

When referring to the political affiliation of the MP or MPL, we write Hanif Hoosen, DA MP, said...

When referring to Cabinet, Cabinet ministers etc., we use upper case C.

Courts

Use capital letters e.g. Magistrate’s Court, High Court, District Court, Supreme Court.

When referring to the High Courts in Gauteng, make sure to specify if it is the North Gauteng or South Gauteng Division of the High Court.