

**23. Appointment and remuneration of shorthand writer**

- (1) The court may at any time in any proceedings, if it considers that it would be desirable so to do, appoint a person (in these rules called a *shorthand writer* (速記員)) to take down, in shorthand or otherwise, the evidence of the debtor or of any witness examined at any public or private sitting, examination or meeting under the Ordinance.
- (2) A shorthand writer (if any) attached to the Official Receiver's office shall be deemed to be duly appointed under subrule (1), and it shall not be necessary to make any application to make such an appointment, and a general declaration by such shorthand writer adapted from Form 56 shall be deemed to apply to all proceedings in which notes are taken by him of any such evidence. (*L.N. 150 of 2014*)
- (3) Any document purporting—
  - (a) to be a transcript of the notes taken by a shorthand writer appointed under subrule (1) or by a shorthand writer attached to the Official Receiver's Office; and (*L.N. 150 of 2014*)
  - (b) to be signed by such shorthand writer,shall until the contrary is proved be sufficient evidence that the questions and answers therein set forth were so put and answered respectively.
- (4) Every person appointed to be a shorthand writer under this rule shall be paid a sum not exceeding \$2,000 or as the court directs for each hour or part thereof during which he is engaged in such appointment or in the preparation of any transcript of the evidence that may be required. (*L.N. 143 of 1985; L.N. 77 of 1998*)
- (5) The fees of a shorthand writer shall be paid by the party at whose instance the appointment was made, or out of the estate, as may be directed by the court.
- (6) If the person appointed to be the shorthand writer under this rule is a public servant the fees payable under subrule (4) shall be paid forthwith by the person responsible for such fees to the Official Receiver for payment into the general revenue. (*L.N. 231 of 1984; L.N. 150 of 2014*)

(*L.N. 39 of 1976*)