

# The Court of Revision of Notarial Acts

## Procedures before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts

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**Date: Thursday 15th May 2025**



**Undergraduate Certificate in Notarial Law  
Fundamentals for Office Assistants**

# Learning Outcomes

- The construction and design strategies for navigating the procedures and requirements of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts .
- The Accuracy, validity, and compliance of notarial acts with legal standards.
- How to Prepare and compose draft submissions to the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts.
- How to effectively communicate the arguments and evidence supporting the request for revision.
- How to demonstrate strong writing skills and persuasive reasoning.



# The construction and design strategies for navigating the procedures and requirements of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts



# Procedure for review of notarial acts

- "acts" means all original *inter vivos* acts, except those acts published in terms of Part IIIA of the Act, published up to and including 31st December 2011 which by 31st December 2012 were either not deposited at the Archives or although deposited therein have not been reviewed at any time in terms of law.
- Every Notary shall in pursuance to this Act submit, in the period of presentation, all acts held by him for review, in accordance with the terms established in this article to the Notarial Council.
- Notaries shall also present the copy of the notes of enrolment given to the notary by the Director of Public Registry.
- The Notarial Council shall cause to be published in the Gazette, a notice containing the names of Review Officers assigned to review the acts and of the notaries who are assigned to the said review officers to have their acts reviewed by them as well as the place and month where such acts are to be presented during the period of presentation.



# Procedure for review of notarial acts ...

## Cont'd

- The Notarial Council may, if circumstances so warrant at its discretion at any time, postpone by means of a notice to be published in the Gazette, by a calendar year, the schedule of presentation or other schedules published by the Notarial Council in terms of this article.
- Notaries shall be obliged to present to the Chief Notary or the Review Officer appointed by the Notarial Council by not later than the 1st October 2019 all wills in their possession published on any date up to and including the year 2011.
- During the period of presentation every notary shall present to a Review Officer on dates and in places mentioned in the notice, in volumes bound as required by the Act, all the acts, including their respective indexes.
- They shall also present the notes of enrolment, or a copy thereof, given to the notary by the Director of Public.
- The Notarial Council shall ensure that the presentation of acts be conducted in a transparent and orderly manner.
- In addition to the notice, the Notarial Council may cause to be published at any time in the Gazette a notice containing the following:
  - (i) the names and surnames of all notaries who were known to have practised their profession prior to 2012, during the years which would be the subject of the review;
  - (ii) the name of the Review Officer assigned to each notary;
  - (iii) a schedule indicating the month and place of presentation of the acts, including their indexes to the respective Review Officer for his review;
  - (iv) the publication of the notice shall be deemed for all purposes of law to be sufficient notice to the notaries mentioned therein to present on the dates and in the places mentioned in the notice the acts and wills and their indexes, and all other documents as required by the law;
  - (v) the Notarial Council shall cause to be published in the Gazette any amendment it may deem opportune to any notice made in the Gazette, but such amendment shall not be effective with regard to a Review Officer, notary or notary keeper referred to therein unless at least one month elapses from the date when the said notice appears in the Gazette.



# Review of acts

- All acts which are subject to the review shall be reviewed within one year from the date of their presentation by a Notary, which time frame may be reasonably extended by the Court on a request by a Review Officer, whilst the time frame for the revision of wills shall not exceed ten years from the date of the coming into force of this article which time may be reasonably extended by the Court on the request of the Chief Notary.
- No fees shall be due by notaries for the presentation of the acts and wills mentioned in this article.



# What else does the Court of Revision of Notarial acts hear?

- Article 280 et seq of the Civil Code ?
  - Family ?
    - Children born in Malta whether in or outside wedlock ?
      - Any idea of the relevance to this court ?



# Family- Reference to “THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 280 OF THE CIVIL CODE BY THE COURT OF REVISION OF NOTARIAL ACTS.” WRITTEN BY DR. MARIA RUTH CIANTAR

- *“The definition of the term “FAMILY” changed drastically over the years. Whereas years ago, a family consisted of the husband and his wife together with their children born during or prior to the marriage, this scenario today is fastly changing. It can therefore be said that the notion of what consisted of a family some years ago, does not totally apply in the 21st century. Families today are constructed of more sinuous meander patterns often with children from different partners forming the same “family”.”*





# Article 280 of the Civil Code

- (1) Where the person who gave birth to the child is married, the name of the other spouse shall be entered in the act as that of the parent, notwithstanding any declaration to the contrary, saving any correction which may subsequently be made upon a judgment in regard to the filiation of the child.
- (2) The provisions of this article shall not apply –
  - (a) if the other spouse was, during the whole period of the three hundred days next preceding the day of the birth of the child, absent from Malta, and such absence is attested in writing and on oath before the retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts by at least two trustworthy persons;
  - (b) if one of the spouses had, during the whole of the said period, lived legally separated from the other spouse; or (c) if before the notice of the birth is given the spouses together declare in writing and on oath before the retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts that during the whole period of the three hundred days next preceding the day of the birth of the child they did not have a sexual relationship together.



# Reference to “THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 280 OF THE CIVIL CODE BY THE COURT OF REVISION OF NOTARIAL ACTS.” WRITTEN BY DR. MARIA RUTH CIANTAR

- *“Paragraph (b) of Article 280(2) was inserted in the Civil Code for the first time by Act XV of 2012. However, the requirement was that the married couple then referred to as “the husband and the woman” were to declare in writing and on oath before One of the Visitors of Notarial Acts- and not before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts- that during the whole period of three hundred (300) days next preceding the day of the birth of the child they did not have sexual relations together.*
- *It was only as a result of the further amendments to the Civil Code introduced by Act XIX of 2012 that the term “One of the Visitors of Notarial Acts” was substituted by the term “the retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts” in Article 280(2) (a) and (c), hence making an appearance before this Court necessary.*
- *This was an addition to the hitherto existing duties of this Court which previously was concerned mainly with the review of all Notarial work and alterations to Acts of birth, Acts of Marriage and Acts of Death.”*



# Important extract from the same professional report

- *“Thus, it is clear that the procedure under Article 280 (2) (a) and (c) of the Civil Code applies when any woman, irrespective of her nationality gives birth to a child **in Malta**, when she was still not legally separated from her husband for a period of three hundred (300) days before the birth of the child, as provided in Article 280 (2) (b) of the Code.*
- *The only difference between the application of sub-articles (2) (a) and (2) (c) lies in the presence or absence of the husband from Malta. If the husband was absent from Malta for the whole three hundred (300) days before the birth of the child, then the sworn declaration of the wife alone that the child is the offspring of another man who is not her husband will suffice provided that at least two (2) trustworthy witnesses testify to the absence of the husband from Malta for the entire three hundred (300) days period.*
- *The husband’s nationality is irrelevant. Except that for practical evidentiary purposes it is normally easier to prove the absence of a Maltese husband, through the evidence of relatives or close friends, than it is to prove the absence of a foreign husband who has left the country without leaving any trace of his whereabouts or, worse still, if the husband had never set foot in Malta as the wife- as often happens- had come to Malta alone to seek work. In these cases, it is sometimes difficult to find two (2) witnesses who can attest reliably that the husband, whom they don’t know or have never seen, is or was absent from Malta for the duration of the three hundred (300) days.”*



# Article 281 of the Civil Code

- (1) In the case of a child conceived and born out of wedlock, where notice of the birth of such child or the declaration of the particulars concerning the birth of such child has not been given or made by the person who gave birth to such child, or by either of such person's parents, or siblings, the said officer shall, at least two days before entering in the act the particulars relating to the person who gave birth to the child, give notice to the person who shall have been indicated to him as the person who gave birth to the child, or to either of such person's parents; and if, within the said two days, it shall be denied that such person is the person who gave birth to the child, the officer shall make a report thereof to the retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts, who, after examining on oath such person and any other person whom he believes to be able to give correct information, shall, if satisfied that such person is the person who gave birth to the child, order that such person's name, together with such other particulars as are required under the provisions of the foregoing articles, be entered in the act of birth, and that the depositions taken be delivered, in original, to the Director together with the act.



# Important extract from the same professional report

- *“When both the husband and wife are present in Malta then sub article (2) (c) applies and both of them have to appear before the Court together to make a joint declaration on oath that in the said three hundred (300) day period they did not have any sexual relations together.”*



# Married Women?

- *“According to the provisions of the same Chapter 16, if the marriage between the couple is not registered, then the mother at the time of the birth of the child cannot be considered for the purpose of article 280 of Chapter 16 as a “married woman”, and therefore the provision of the said article cannot apply. Thus, in order for Article 280 to be applicable, the first requisite is that the child is born from a married woman. This also means that according to Maltese law and as far as the Director of the Public Registry is concerned, there must be a valid marriage duly registered in accordance with the provision of article 237 of Chapter 16, which provides that “Acts of marriage shall be drawn up and signed as provided in article 293”. Essentially, Article 293 and 294 of Chapter 16 provides for the procedural steps that the spouses must take in order for their Act of Marriage to be duly registered, and the forms that shall be completed for the same purpose, including the delivery of the act to the Director of the Public Registry. ”*





# Article 281 of the Civil Code ... cont'd

- (2) In the case of a child conceived and born out of wedlock notice of whose birth has not been given, and the person who gave birth to the child and such person's parents are dead or cannot be found, notice of the birth may at any time be given to the said officer by any person bound to give such notice as heretofore, or by any person having an interest or by the child or its lawful representative and the said officer shall make a report thereon to the retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate of the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts who shall cause a notice in the Form BB in Part II of the First Schedule to be published in the Gazette, calling upon any party interested to declare, within fifteen days from the publication of that notice, by means of a note, that he desires to contest such registration, and on the expiration of such period and after examining on oath any person whom he believes to be able to give correct information, whether such person shall have filed a note or otherwise, and following the examination of any documentary evidence that may be produced, shall, if satisfied that the person who gave birth to the child has been established, order that the name and surname of the person who gave birth to the child, together with such other particulars as are required under the provisions of the foregoing articles, be entered in the act of birth, and that the depositions taken be delivered, in original, to the Director together with the act.
- (3) In any case referred to in sub-articles (1) and (2) the act of birth shall be countersigned by the said retired Judge or retired Magistrate or retired advocate.



# Signing of act

- (1) On the entry of the particulars concerning the birth of a child, the act shall be read to the person making the declaration of such particulars; it shall thereupon be signed by such person and then by the officer drawing up the act:
- Provided that in the case that the said particulars are given by electronic means, this sub-article shall not apply.
- (2) Where the person making the declaration states that he is unable to write, an entry of such fact shall be made by the side of the declarant's name.





# Still-born child – Article 283 of the Civil Code

- 283.(1) In the case of a still-born child, the fact of still birth shall be stated in the act.
- (2) Where the child, having been born alive, dies at any time before the drawing up of the act, the act of death shall be drawn up immediately after the act of birth.
- (3) In case of abortion, an act of birth shall only be drawn up where the foetus shall have completely assumed the human form.



# The procedure as quoted from the Professional Report abovequoted

- *“The law does not require the parties to file any application before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts in order for them to initiate this process. This means that the lack of such a requisite gives the parents the possibility and flexibility to initiate such procedure by a simple phone call, email, or other means of communication.*
- *Once the biological parents wish to register their child when the mother is or was married to her husband, they have to follow a procedure whereby in order for the child to be registered at the Public Registry, if both the wife and the husband are present in Malta, they have to appear before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts, presided by a Retired Judge, a retired Magistrate or retired Advocate and currently by Mr. Justice Emeritus Joseph Galea Debono, whereby they confirm under oath that in the three-hundred (300) days preceding the birth of this child, they could not have had any sexual relations together.”*



# The husband living abroad ?

- *. Then there is the case where the husband is living abroad. This means that there are various categories of “married couples” who can take advantage of this procedure:*
- *A. Married couples where both of the spouses are living in Malta.*
- *B. Married couples where the husband is absent from Malta.*
- *C. Married couples where both spouses are Maltese but the husband is not living in the Maltese Islands any longer.*
- *D. Married couples where the husband is not Maltese and is not living in the Maltese Islands any longer or has never lived here.*
- *Cases C and D only differ from each other in the practical difficulty encountered in obtaining reliable and conclusive evidence of the husband’s absence from Malta as already mentioned above.*



# The husband living abroad ?... cont'd

- *“Broadly speaking this procedure is always initiated by the mother of the child and it is in limited and /or exceptional circumstances (if ever) that the husband initiates such procedure. This scenario arises as the mother has a higher interest in registering the child in the Public Registry, besides the husband is not always aware that his wife had conceived a child from her partner.*
- *The latter situation arises when the married couple no longer live together but nonetheless are not formally separated or divorced . This statement however does not exclude the interest of the husband not to have the child registered under his own name. For ease of reference and explanation and without any discriminatory referencing it is therefore being taken that it is the mother that is requesting an appointment to appear before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts prior to registering her child in the Public Registry, not under the name of her spouse.”*



# Appearing before Court of Revision of Notarial Acts .. Reference to the same professional report

- *“Assumingly that the husband of the mother, the mother herself and the natural father are all willing to appear before the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts, the Retired Judge currently presiding over the Court, in practice asks the spouses to confirm on oath that:*
  - 1. They were married, stating the date of marriage as well as the number of children (if applicable) conceived out of this marriage.*
  - 2. When their marriage broke down and who left the matrimonial home and*
  - 3. Whether from the date their marriage broke down they ever met and had any sexual relations together. The Court will also request the mother to confirm on oath:*
    - 1. When she gave birth to the child conceived from her partner and*
    - 2. Whether the father is present to acknowledge the paternity of the child.”*



# Declaration under oath

- *Once the married couple confirm the above they finally have to declare under oath that in the three-hundred (300) days preceding the birth of the child they could not have had any sexual relations together.*
- *The partner of the mother would then normally declare on oath:*
  1. *When he started the relationship with the mother of the child.*
  2. *When the child was born.*
  3. *Whether he knew that the mother was married.*
  4. *That he is the biological father of the child.* 5. *That he is prepared to acknowledge the child as his own and* 6. *That he is prepared to acknowledge the child as his own in the Public Registry.*



# Same-sex spouses

- *“An anomalous legal situation in respect to this branch of the law arises in the case of same sex marriages. Same-sex marriage in Malta has been legal since 1st September 2017, following the passage of legislation in the Parliament on 12 July 2017, and after the signing of the Bill into law by the then President Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca on 1 August 2017. Yet, even though Article 280 of the Maltese Civil Code 16, was amended in the same year by ACT No. XXIII of 2017, the same amendment did not provide for a more practical system where the spouses are of the same-sex come into play, maybe because technically speaking, such scenario does not exist”*





# Same sex spouses continued

- *“Despite the fact that both logically and biologically one understands that a child is only conceived by a couple of two different genders (a male and a female), Article 280 of the Maltese Civil Code, as amended substituting the terms “husband” and “wife” with the term “spouses” still holds that the married couple has to appear in Court if one of the spouses (assuming they are both of the female gender), falls pregnant and gives birth to a child. Thus, the spouses would still be asked to declare under oath that:*
  - *1. They were married, the date of marriage, the date when marriage broke down.*
  - *2. Who left the matrimonial home and 3. Whether from the date their marriage broke down they ever met and had any sexual relations together.”*





# Repercussions if any one of the spouses does not appear before the Court, as quoted from the same professional report

- *“Thus if the husband does not appear in Court to follow the procedure above mentioned, the child cannot be registered under the biological father’s name. And, if the mother were to attend to the Public Registry alone, the child would be registered under the name of the “other spouse” i.e. husband who is presumed to be the father.*
- *Yet though logically one might expect that it is in their interest that the parties will attend in Court, this is not always the case. The married couple do not always leave each other on good terms, and notwithstanding the fact that it is in the interest of the husband not to have the newborn registered under his name, at times the same husband is not willing to attend before the Court. Besides, problems may also arise where the husband cannot be found, or where the husband and wife have lost contact with each other. In such instances the child cannot be registered under his biological father’s name and if the biological father wants to declare or confirm the paternity of the child, an application before the Civil Court First Hall has to be filed, for an action of Denegata Paternita` where recourse might involve scientific evidence like D.N.A tests, where possible, and other long and expensive procedures.”*



# Documentation submission

- Before this Court depending on which procedure is going to apply there are various ways to start a procedure
  - With regards to the notaries/ Review Offices/ Attorney General/ Chief Notary to the Government, The Notarial Council, the Public Registrar or any individual private party who want to make a request “talba” to the Court, this procedure will always start by way of an application “rikors”.
  - This application will be evaluated by the adjudicator.
  - He will order notification to any interest party, for their reply. These interested parties may be:
    - The Attorney General
    - The Public Registry
    - The Notarial Council
    - The Chief Notary to the Government
    - Any private individual.
  - After receiving the reply/replies, he may:
    - Either decree in camera
    - Order to hold a sitting, hear the parties and then give a decree.
  - This procedure may differ according to the circumstances of the case.



# Other procedures

- When it comes to the registering of the children there is no one fixed formal procedures thus an individual private party can start the procedure by :
  - A telephone call
  - An email
- Whereby that individual would ask the Deputy Registrar to register the couple to be able to appear before the court during the upcoming sitting.



# Formulating an application “rikors”

- What are the requisites ?
  - Name of the Court – Court of revision of Notarial acts
  - Adjudicator- Currently – The Hon. Mr. Justice Emeritus Joseph Galea Debono
- Occhio ?
  - No ... why ?
    - It is because before this Court, you only need to say “Application of ....” “Rikors ta’ ...”
- State the facts leading to your request (talba)
- Very important – Make the correct request.
- Notification ??.. Not in all cases.. Depending on the case



# Sample

Fil- Qorti ta' ~~Reviżjoni~~ tal-Arti ~~Notarjli~~  
Onor. Imkallif Emeritus Joseph Galea Debono

AB  
V,  
~~Direttor ta' R-Egistrar Pubbliku.~~

Rikors ta' AB (Karta tal-~~Identità~~ Numru: 11111A))

Tesponi bir-rispett:

Illi l-esponenti hija cittadina Maltija u dan kif ikkonfermat ~~mic-certifikat~~ ta' cittadinanza ~~mahrug~~ ~~gi~~ termini tal-Kap 188 tal-Liġijiet ta' Malta, kopja tal-istess ~~certifikat~~ hawn anness u nmarkat b'ala DekMAA1;

...

...

Għaldaqstant u in vista ~~tas-susspost~~, is-rikorrenti bir-rispett tidlob lil din l-Onorabbli Qorti sabiex ~~gi~~ termini tal-Artikolu 257(1)(b) tal-Kodiċi Ċivili, Kapitolu 16 tal-Liġijiet ta' Malta joġġoqlha tordna li joiru l-~~annotazzjonijiet~~ meħtieġa fuq l-Att tat-Twelid u l-Att taż-Żwieġ tas-rikorrenti meta dawn jigu registrati għewwa Malta, sabiex is-tibdel fis-seni isem ~~taqlha~~ u ~~ciof~~.

...

Av. XX  
18, ~~Tra~~ ~~Q-Semra~~, Sufufkara

P.L. VV  
c/o Bini tal-Qorti Valletta



# Reply

- The same procedure should be Followed.
- The respondent is either going to agree with the request of the Applicant- no objection or disagree - in which case there is going to be an objection and the reason for such objection.

Fil- Quesiti ta' Resoluzzjoni tal-Avvi Notarili  
Quesiti: Intervallu Emeritus Joseph Galea Debono

Ad  
U  
Director ta' Registro Pubblico

Risposta ta' XX  
Tassewbi bir-ripost:

Dia l-esponenti liwra ....

...

Obbligamenti u in vista ta' responsi l-esponenti bir-ripost titolu II dia l-Obbligati Quesiti  
subietti: ....

An. XX  
Dr. Tiziana Sammut Notarjess

P.L. VV  
Dr. Bona tal-Quesiti Valletta

Esponenti :  
Intervallu :



# The Accuracy, validity, and compliance of notarial acts with legal standards

- **Proper Identification:** Notaries must verify the identity of signers using government-issued IDs or other legally accepted methods.
  - **Correct Document Details:** Ensure all names, dates, and essential document information are recorded correctly.
  - **Complete Notarial Certificate:** The notary must properly complete the acknowledgment, jurat, or other required notarial wording.
  - **No Alterations or Errors:** Any corrections must be handled according to legal protocols (e.g., issuing a new document instead of unauthorized modifications).
- **2. Validity of Notarial Acts**
  - **Competency & Willingness:** The signer must be mentally competent and acting voluntarily, without coercion.
  - **Notary's Commission & Authority:** The notary must have an active commission and jurisdiction to perform the notarial act.
  - **Proper Oath or Affirmation:** For affidavits, the notary must administer the required oath or affirmation.
- **3. Compliance with Legal Standards**
  - **Adherence to State or National Laws:** Notaries must follow the specific laws of their jurisdiction (e.g., U.S. state laws, European Union regulations, etc.).
  - **Record-Keeping:** Many jurisdictions require notaries to maintain a journal with details of each notarization.
  - **Avoiding Conflicts of Interest:** Notaries should not notarize documents in which they have a personal or financial interest.
  - **Electronic Notarization Standards:** If using remote or electronic notarization, the notary must comply with legal requirements for digital security and verification.



# How to Prepare and compose draft submissions to the Court of Revision of Notarial Acts

- Submissions can either be
  - In writing or
  - Verbally
- If the court orders submissions in writing we have to use the same sample as above and instead of writing “rikors” (request) or “risposta” (reply), we write “Nota ta sottomissjonijiet” (Note of submissions) and then you continue the sentence by writing the name/ whom you are representing.
- In the proceeding paragraphs you need to make reference to the acts of the proceedings and write your arguments by which you “convince the court” that it is the party/entity whom you are representing that is right in this case and “should win the case”.
- After all parties in the case present their submissions, the court will then proceed to give a decree/ judgement.





# How to effectively communicate the arguments and evidence supporting the request

- To effectively communicate the arguments and evidence supporting a request in a court case, it is crucial to present a clear, logical, and well-structured argument that persuasively demonstrates the validity of the request.
- Begin by succinctly stating the legal basis for the request, referencing relevant laws, statutes, or precedents that support the claim. Follow this by outlining the key facts of the case, ensuring they are presented in a coherent and chronological manner to establish a compelling narrative.
- Incorporate strong and admissible evidence, such as witness testimonies, expert opinions, documents, or physical proof, directly linking them to the argument to reinforce credibility.
- Address any counterarguments or potential weaknesses, preemptively refuting them with logical reasoning or additional supporting evidence.
- Throughout the paragraph, maintain a professional and assertive tone, emphasizing the fairness and necessity of granting the request while demonstrating that it aligns with legal principles and justice. Conclude with a concise yet forceful statement reiterating the significance of the request and urging the court to rule in favor based on the presented arguments and evidence.



# How to demonstrate strong writing skills and persuasive reasoning

- Demonstrating strong writing skills and persuasive reasoning requires a combination of clarity, structure, logical argumentation, and compelling evidence, all conveyed in a sophisticated yet accessible manner. To achieve this, begin with a precise and assertive thesis statement that clearly outlines the main argument or position, ensuring that it is specific, debatable, and supported by logical reasoning.
- Follow this by presenting well-organized supporting points, each backed by credible evidence such as factual data, expert opinions, or real-world examples that add weight to the argument. The writing should flow smoothly, with each sentence logically leading to the next, creating a cohesive and persuasive narrative that is easy for the reader to follow. Employ varied sentence structures, avoiding redundancy and unnecessary complexity, while ensuring that the language remains precise, articulate, and engaging.
- Additionally, addressing and refuting potential counterarguments strengthens the argument, demonstrating critical thinking and the ability to anticipate opposing views.
- Persuasive techniques such as rhetorical questions, analogies, and emotional appeals can be strategically used to enhance the impact of the argument, but they must be balanced with logical reasoning to maintain credibility.
- A strong conclusion should reinforce the key points and leave a lasting impression, emphasizing the significance of the argument and compelling the audience to take action or accept the presented viewpoint. Ultimately, effective persuasive writing requires a confident and authoritative tone, careful attention to detail, and a well-structured presentation of ideas that not only inform but also convince the reader through logical coherence and compelling evidence.



# Well-organized supporting points

- **1. Clear and Specific Topic Sentence**
  - Each supporting point should begin with a topic sentence that directly relates to the main argument or thesis statement. This sentence acts as a mini-thesis for the paragraph, providing a clear indication of what the point will discuss. A well-crafted topic sentence ensures focus and sets the stage for the evidence and analysis that follow.
- **2. Logical Progression and Coherence**
  - Supporting points should be arranged in a logical order, often moving from the strongest to the weakest, or following a cause-and-effect structure, depending on what best serves the argument. Smooth transitions between points help maintain coherence, preventing the argument from feeling disjointed or repetitive. This organization makes it easier for the audience to follow and absorb the reasoning.



# Well-organized supporting points ... cont'd

- **3. Use of Strong, Credible Evidence**

- Every supporting point must be backed by reliable evidence, which may include:
- **Facts and Statistics** – Data from reputable sources add credibility and objectivity.
- **Expert Testimony** – Quotes or insights from professionals lend authority to the argument.
- **Historical or Legal Precedents** – Referencing past rulings, laws, or historical events can provide strong justification.
- **Anecdotal Evidence** – In certain contexts, personal stories or real-world examples make the argument more relatable and persuasive.
- The evidence should be directly tied to the supporting point and explicitly explained rather than left for the audience to interpret.

- **4. Thorough Explanation and Analysis**

- After presenting evidence, it is essential to explain how it supports the argument. This involves breaking down the evidence, clarifying its relevance, and demonstrating its impact on the claim. Analysis strengthens persuasion by showing the logical connection between the facts and the position being argued.



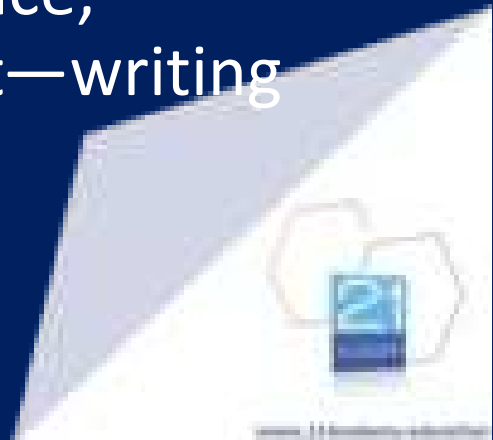
# Well-organized supporting points ... cont'd

- **5. Addressing Counterarguments and Rebuttals**
  - To make a supporting point stronger, it is effective to acknowledge and refute potential counterarguments. This demonstrates critical thinking and strengthens credibility by showing an understanding of opposing perspectives. A rebuttal should dismantle the counterargument using logic, additional evidence, or by highlighting its weaknesses.
- **6. Persuasive Techniques for Emphasis**
  - Using rhetorical devices can enhance the effectiveness of supporting points, such as:
  - **Analogies and Comparisons** – Drawing parallels to familiar concepts to clarify complex ideas.
  - **Rhetorical Questions** – Engaging the reader and prompting reflection.
  - **Emotional Appeals (Pathos)** – When appropriate, evoking emotions to strengthen the argument's impact.
  - **Logical Appeals (Logos)** – Relying on reason and structured argumentation for persuasion.



# Well-organized supporting points ... cont'd

- **7. Concluding Sentence to Reinforce the Argument**
  - Each supporting point should end with a concluding statement that reinforces its importance and seamlessly leads into the next point. This ensures that the argument builds momentum rather than appearing as a collection of disconnected ideas.
- By structuring supporting points in this way—starting with a clear statement, providing strong evidence, analyzing its significance, addressing counterarguments, and reinforcing the argument—writing becomes more persuasive, logical, and impactful.





# Questions ???



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