MEMO NOVEMBER 2018 CRIMINAL LAW

QUESTION 1: 25 MARKS

1.1 Why was criminal proceedings implemented and not a judicial inquest? (1)

There is a suspect.

1.2 Define dolus eventualis.

(2)

- I. Foresee the consequence; and
- Ii. Reconcile with the consequence.

1.3 Type of accused: PERPETRATOR(1)

Why were all of them prosecuted for murder and robbery?

(1)

COMMON PURPOSE

1.4.1 Provide the elements of the crime, murder with specific reference to the elements of a crime in general. (5)

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Elements of a crime in general	Elements of the crime, murder
1 LEGALITY	COMMON LAW(1)
2 CONDUCT	KILLING OF A PERSON (1)
3 UNLAWFULNESS	(1)AGAINST COMMON LAW AND NO DEFENCE: AGAINST BONI MORES
4 CRIMINAL CAPACITY	(1)DISTINGUISH BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG AND ACT IN ACCORDANCE
5 FAULT	(1)DOLUS

1.4.2 Which requirement of which element does not have to be proven? Keep you answer at question 1.3 in mind. (2)

Element: CONDUCT

Requirement: CAUSATION CONDUCT IMPUTED

1.5 Provide full particulars with reference to the relevant legislation applicable where all the accused were convicted for murder. (6)

Section 51 (1) part 1 (1) of schedule 2 (1) of the Min Sentencing Act (1) life imprisonment (1) and may deviate if compelling and substantial facts (1)

1.6 Would you as presiding officer accept the argument that S v Molimi 2006 (2) SACR8 (SCA) is applicable? Give the facts and judgment of the Molimi case briefly. (5)

<u>Facts 1 mark</u> Robbery at shopping centre : one accused took a person as hostage and during shoot-out that person killed. **All 2 accused charged for robbery.**

<u>Judgement 2 marks</u>: Court found the other 2 robbers did <u>not</u> (1) have dolus eventualis to kill the hostage but the accused who took the hostage did have dolus eventualis (1); the accused had gone on a frolic of his own and the other accused could not foresee it nor reconcile with it.

Will you accept the reliance of the defence on the Molimi case? 2 marks

Yes or no: NO (1)

Motivation for above-given answer:

All the accused were in the room where the shoot-out took place. The accused had *dolus* eventualis. Facts not similar to Molimi case. (1)

1.7 Would you as presiding officer uphold the appeal or dismiss the appeal? (2)Dismiss (1)

Motivation for above-given answer:

Accused had *dolus eventualis* (1) all armed: all in same room: all knew what was going on.

[25]

QUESTION 2: 37 marks

2.1 2 marks

Criminal law defines

1) which conduct is a crime in terms of the common law and legislation and

2) the sentence that may be imposed.

2.2 2 marks

- 1) to protect the safety and security of society and
- 2) to protects people against themselves including their feelings/emotions

2.3 4 marks

Open a DOCKET (1)

Give it a CRIME ADMINISTRATIVE NUMBER (CAS) (1)

J 88 (1) provides medical evidence (1)

2.4 3 marks

- 1. When the conduct complies with the 5 elements of a crime;
- 2. When the accused may be linked to the crime;
- 3. Where there is a reasonable possibility of success.

2.5 2 marks

Yes, may prosecute.

No prescription

2.6 5 marks

LEGALITY	Sexual Offences Act
CONDUCT	Penetration without consent
UNLAWFULNESS	Against boni mores/legal convictions of society and no ground of justification /defence
CRIMINAL CAPACITY	Distinguish between right and wrong and act in accordance
FAULT	Dolus/intent

2.7 5 marks

1 mark: NO do not agree with supposition: can still be charged and convicted (1)

2 marks: *Prins* case (1) and facts (1): accused charged for sexual assault in terms of the Sexual Offences Act but no sentence in the Sexual Offences Act.

2 marks: Sentencing legality: even if not in specific legislation MIN SENTENCING ACT (1) where rape is defined BUT EVEN IF NOT IN SPECIFIC OR MIN SENTENCING ACT it can still be found in the general legislation, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT. (1)

2.8 1 mark

It is where A a) unlawfully and b) intentionally c) engage in conduct that d) defeats or obstructs e) the course of administration of justice.

2.9.1 9 marks

- Facts of the case (1) Accused took a lamp to the vicitm's house where he raped her annually and vaginally.
- Prescribed sentence for rape is 10 years (1) Minimum Sentencing Act (1)
- Court may deviate from prescribed sentence if THERE EXIST COMPELLING AND SUBSTANTIAL CIRCUMSTANCES (1) that warrant deviation.
- **Define restorative justice (1):** To put the accused in the position that the accused was prior to the commission of the crime.
- Regional court/Trial court: imposed 7 years (1)
- In Seedat the **High Court** deviated from the and imposed compensation of R 100 00 (1)
- Supreme Court of Appeal: 4 years (1)
- Conclusion: The High court was NOT correct to deviate in the Seedat case from imprisonment as rape is serious (1)

2.9.2 1 marks

Should be <u>NO (1)</u> as here was <u>NO conviction</u> and therefore no restorative justice. Restorative justice applicable at sentencing.

2.10 3 marks

DECOLONISATION: Definition: It is the transformation of society to be inclusive of all people in South Africa irrespective of race, gender, sexual origin, religion etc (1)

ACQUIT (1)

Motivation:

One of 2 answers:

One can withdraw a charge before it goes on trial. (1) OR

the accused did not have intention to defeat the administration of justice (1)

QUESTION 3 13 MARKS 3.1 9 MARKS

<u>J.I JIWAKKS</u>

<u>Grigor</u> (1) – facts (1) – unlawfulness element (1) – private defence (1) – <u>unsuccessful</u> defence – see question 3.3 hereafter.

<u>Eadie</u> (1) – facts (1) – criminal capacity element (1) – provocation (1) – <u>unsuccessful</u> 1 mark for <u>unsuccesful</u>

3.2 2 marks

Yes globalisation.

Globalisation is communication and conducted committed across border etc

3.3 2 mark

Crimen iniuria and define

3.4 The accused is convicted on murder. Why do you think the accused was convicted?

(1)

Dolus eventualis

QUESTION 4 25 MARKS

- 4.1 d
- 4.2 b
- 4.3 b
- 4.4 b
- 4.5 c
- 4.6 c
- 4.7 b
- 4.8 c
- 4.9 b

- 4.10 d
- 4.11 c
- 4.12 a
- 4.13 b
- 4.14 b
- 4.15 b
- 4.16 c
- 4.17 a
- 4.18 d
- 4.19 c
- 4.20 d
- 4.21 d
- 4.22 b
- 4.23 c
- 4.24 d
- 4.25 b