

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
(WESTERN CAPE HIGH COURT, CAPE TOWN)

CASE NUMBER:

A441/2009

DATE:

12 FEBRUARY 2010

5 In the matter between:

ANDREW WHITE

APPELLANT

and

THE STATE

RESPONDENT

10

JUDGMENT

SALDANHA, J.:

The appellant, Mr Andrew White, was convicted in the Laaiplek
15 Magistrate's Court on 30 April 2009 for the contravention of
the regulations under the Marine Living Resources Act Number
18 of 1998. He was sentenced on 10 June 2009 to two years
imprisonment in terms of section 58(4) of the Act. The
charges arises out of an incident of 25 February 2009 when at
20 Dwarskeersbospad, Laaiplek, the appellant was found in the
possession of 16 290 West Coast rock lobster, (crayfish) tails.

The appellant was legally represented at his trial and having
tendered a plea of guilty to the charge, was convicted
25 thereupon. He successfully applied for leave to appeal against
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the sentence. The magistrate thereafter furnished his written reasons for the sentence.

It appears that the appellant had failed to timeously prosecute
5 the appeal and he seeks condonation. The respondent does not oppose the application and having considered the reasons advanced by the appellant, I propose to grant condonation.

The appellant did not lead any evidence in mitigation of
10 sentence and his legal representative addressed the Court *ex parte*. The appellant was 49 years old at the time at which the offence was committed he had been married for 30 years with six children. He had passed Standard 5 at school and worked as a hawker of snoek. He earned approximately R1 000,00 to
15 R1 500,00 per week. His wife was unemployed and suffers from high blood pressure. The appellant is responsible for the payment of the purchase price of their house. The appellant has approximately ten previous convictions dating back from 1978 to 2003 for various dissimilar offences. In aggravation of
20 sentence, the State conceded that there was no evidence that the appellant was involved in the actual catching of the crayfish. He was arrested as a result of information received by the police. The State submitted, however, that the offence was highly prevalent in the area and that the Court was urged
25 to send a strong message out to the public. The matter was

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thereafter postponed for the magistrate to consider an appropriate sentence. On resumption the magistrate enquired from the appellant's legal representative whether the crayfish had been lawfully caught. Mr Vallie, who appeared on behalf of
5 the appellant at his trial, informed the Court that the crayfish had been unlawfully caught without a permit.

The magistrate, in his reasons for the sentence states that the matter had been postponed for approximately a month in order
10 for him to properly consider an appropriate sentence. He found that the facts and circumstances in the decision of S v Packereysammy 2004(2) SACR 169, was similar to that of the appellant and that the decision was appropriate authority to be followed. In the matter of Packereysammy, the appellant had
15 been found in possession of over 6 000 abalone, also in contravention of the regulations under the Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998. The appellant, although a first offender, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 18 months. In confirming the sentence on appeal, Mthiyane, JA
20 stated:

"The sentence imposed on the appellant was severe, but is one which I do not regard as inappropriate in the circumstances of this case. It
25 has been held that the severity of sentence is in

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itself not a sufficient ground to interfere. In the absence of any irregularity of misdirection, a Court will, on a question of severity, interfere only if it considers that there is a striking disparity between the sentence passed and that which the Court of Appeal would have imposed. In contending for a lesser sentence, counsel referred us to S v Prinsloo & Another, a judgment of Thring, J, sitting together with Potgieter, AJ, in which an accused in that case found in possession of 50 abalone, was sentenced to a fine of R5 000,00 or 1 200 hours periodical imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years. We were urged to consider a similar approach. The Prinsloo case is clearly distinguishable on the facts from the present matter, where the appellant had in his possession over 6 000 abalone."

Mthiyane, JA also found that the trial court had correctly emphasised the gravity of the offence as a threat to the marine resources of the country.

The magistrate *in casu* likewise referred to the widespread plundering of marine resources on the West Coast and which involved the operation of syndicates. He noted that the crayfish industry provided much needed employment in the

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area and was one of the cornerstones of the fishing industry in the West Coast. In the event of the crayfish resources being depleted, many families would be affected thereby. He also noted that the appellant in his plea-explanation claimed that he had by chance been requested to transport the crayfish. This, the magistrate noted from his experience, was the standard explanation given in which the unlawful transport of sea products was involved. He was of the view that although the appellant was not directly involved in the unlawful fishing of the crayfish, he nonetheless played an important role in the chain of distribution. He surmised that the appellant must have been known to the distribution "smokkel" network, in order for them to have trusted him with such a large amount of crayfish tails. Having considered the appellant's circumstances, the nature of the offence and the interest of the public, he was of the view that a fine or correctional supervision would not have the necessary deterrent effect and given also the need to protect the marine resources. He, therefore, imposed the maximum sentence of two years imprisonment under the legislation.

A Court of Appeal will not likely interfere with a sentence imposed by a lower court, unless there is evidence of a misdirection or any irregularity in the assessment of the facts or in the application of law, and the sentence imposed is

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shockingly inappropriate. The trial court is pre-eminently vested with the discretion of an appropriate sentence.

Counsel for the appellant submitted that the magistrate had
5 over-emphasised the interest of the community and had not
paid sufficient attention to the personal circumstances of the
appellant, and had failed to consider an alternative sentence.
That submission is clearly not supported by the written
reasons furnished by the magistrate.

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The appellant was convicted of a serious offence. Counsel for
the respondent appropriately referred, in her heads, to the
decision of S v Packereysammy (above) and to the unreported
decision of the late Josman, J in this division in the matter of
15 A Hamilton v S, case 568/01, (C), in which the appellant was
convicted and sentenced for the unlawful possession of 174
abalone to a term of imprisonment of nine months. Josman, J
found that given the seriousness of the offence, and in
circumstances where the appellant had a previous conviction,
20 that correctional supervision was not an appropriate
sentences.

In the circumstances of this matter in which the appellant was
found in the possession of 16 290 crayfish tails, with an
25 economic value in excess of R300 000 and given the role that

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the appellant played in the distribution of the crayfish, I am not able to find that the magistrate had committed any irregularity in metering out the sentence that he imposed. In the circumstances I intend to confirm the sentence of two years
5 imprisonment imposed by the magistrate. It is ordered that:

1. The appeal against sentence is dismissed.
2. The sentence imposed by the magistrate is confirmed.

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SALDANHA, J

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VAN NIEKERK, J: I agree.

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VAN NIEKERK, J