

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN LAW
MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2013

TITLE OF PAPER: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

COURSE CODE: IDE-DLO14

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: /100

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS 1 and 2
WHICH ARE COMPULSORY**

And

**TWO ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS
FROM QUESTIONS 3 to 6.**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

QUESTION 1

(25 marks in total)

- a) What does the term “*appeal*” mean? Explain and give examples of court with appellate jurisdiction. (6)
- b) What does the term “review” means? (4)
- c) In short notes, explain the following
1. *prima facie* (3)
 2. *lis pendens* (3)
 3. *locus standi* (3)
 4. *bona fide* (3)
 5. *nolle prosequi certificate* (3)

QUESTION 2

(25 marks in total)

- a) Give a definition of arrest and indicate which people can make an arrest without a warrant. (10)
- b) What remedies are available if you have been wrongfully arrested. (5)
- c) List and explain the different types of plea which can be submitted to a court. (10)

QUESTION 3

(25marks in total)

State whether the following are **true** or **false**;

1. The judicial officer has no duty with regard to an unrepresented accused.
2. An indictment in High Court proceedings refers to something different from a charge sheet in Magistrate's Court proceedings.
3. The rule against splitting of charges was expounded in *S V Nkwanyana 1990 (4) SA 735 (A)*.
4. In terms of Section 135 (1) of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act only one person may be charged in the same indictment or charge sheet with the same offence.
5. When an accused enters a plea of guilty the automatic consequence is that the Court will have to convict him or her.
6. The Director of Public Prosecutions can only stop criminal proceedings if the judicial officer agrees with it.
7. The judicial officer is involved during the preliminary procedures preceding the court case.
8. In Swaziland criminal jurisdiction is territorial.
9. Swazi courts have jurisdiction over any case involving members of the Swazi Nation.

10. In private prosecution cases, the private party may be ordered to pay in part or in full for the expenses incurred by the accused person if in the result he is acquitted.
11. A search warrant is a document issued under the hand of a police officer authorizing a search of a person, premises or other receptacle specified in the warrant.
12. The legal phrase “*substantial and peculiar interest*” was explained in *Barclays Zimbabwe Nominees (Pty) Ltd V Black 1990 (4) SA 720 (A)*.
13. The Appeal Court in Swaziland only has appellate jurisdiction.
14. Since its inception, the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act has never been amended.
15. In *Thabsile Mngadi V Attorney-General & Another 1982-86 SLR 238 (HC)*, it was held that six days was not in excess of the statutory period for detention by the police after arrest without a warrant.
16. The requirements for justifiable homicide include that it is only available as a defence in respect of serious offences set out in Part II of the First Schedule.
17. A judicial officer can personally make an arrest without warrant if the object of the arrest is to interrogate or to investigate a suspect.
18. Police officers may make arrests without warrants if the object of the arrest is to interrogate or to investigate a suspect.

19. The *Nkosinathi Vilakati & Another V The King Crim. App. 12/93* (Court of Appeal) (unreported) indicates that failure to afford the accused his right to address the court constitutes a material irregularity in the proceedings.

20. Where a person has killed another and wishes to invoke section 41 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, the onus is upon him to show on a preponderance of probabilities, that the requirements of the section were satisfied.

QUESTION 4

(25 marks in total)

- a) What should happen in a case where the accused was not given an opportunity to address the court at the end of the evidence given? (10)
- b) Is there a prescribed number of witnesses a prosecutor should call? If so, how many? (5)
- c) When can a number of accused persons be charged jointly? (5)
- d) What is a class action? When is it used? (5)

QUESTION 5

(25 marks in total)

- (a) Why is the charge sheet so important? (10)
- (b) Why is splitting of charges prohibited? (5)
- (c) Discuss the three procedural rights of an accused in a criminal trial. (10)

QUESTION 6

(25 marks in total)

- (a) Why must criminal proceedings be held in public and in the presence of the accused? (5)
- (b) What is the role of a judicial officer in criminal proceedings? (5)
- (c) Under what circumstances should a judicial officer recuse himself? (5)
- (d) Can the accused appear unrepresented in Court? What are the Court's duties towards the unrepresented accused? (5)
- (e) What does the concept of bail entail? (10)