

IN THE HIGH COURT OF FIJI  
AT LAUTOKA  
MISCELLANEOUS JURISDICTION

CRIMINAL MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO: HAM 374 OF 2013

BETWEEN : AISEA TURUVA

*Applicant*

AND : STATE

*Respondent*

Counsel : Mr. R. Kumar for the Applicant  
Ms. L. Latu for Respondent

Date of Hearing: 05 June 2014  
Date of Ruling: 24 June 2014

**RULING**

1. This is an application for permanent stay of proceedings.
2. The applicant was charged before the Magistrate Court of Ba with others on one count of Robbery with violence contrary to Section 293 (1) (a), one count of Unlawful use of Motor Vehicle contrary to Section 292, one count of Resisting Arrest contrary to Section 247 (b) and one count of Assaulting police officer contrary to Section 247 (b) of the Penal Code, Cap 17.
3. This application was filed on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2013 on the following grounds:
  - (i) Post charge and/or inordinate delay
  - (ii) Abuse of process
  - (iii) Prosecutorial misconduct.
4. State had filed two comprehensive written submissions. The counsel for the applicant also had filed comprehensive submissions in reply.

5. The principles for stay of prosecution are settled in Fiji. In Mohammed Sharif Sahim v. State [2007] FCA 17/07, the Court of Appeal when reviewing the law on criminal trial delay held that:

*"...it was well settled since Apaitia Seru and Anthony Fredrick Stevens v. The State Crim. App. AAU 0041/42 of 1995 S that where the delay was unreasonable, prejudice to the accused could be presumed. This court in that case adopted the approach of the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada in R v. Morgan [1992] 1SCR and New Zealand court of appeal in Martin v. District Court at Tauranga [1995] 2 NZLR 419 that stated:*

*"The general approach to a determination as to whether the right has been denied is not the application of a mathematical or administrative formula but rather by a judicial determination balancing the interests which the section is designed to protect against factors which either inevitably lead to delay or are otherwise the cause of the delay. As I noted in Smith (R v Smith (1989) 52 CCC (3D) 97), it is axiomatic that some delay is inevitable. The question is, at which point does the delay become unreasonable? ...While the court has at times indicated otherwise, it is now accepted that the factors to be considered in analyzing how long is too long may be listed as follows:*

- (i) The length of delay*
- (ii) Waiver of time periods*
- (iii) The reasons for the delay, including*
  - (a) Inherent time requirements of the case;*
  - (b) Actions of the accused;*
  - (c) Actions of the Crown;*
  - (d) Limits on institutional resources, and*
  - (e) Other reasons for the delay, and*
- (iv) Prejudice to the accused.*

6. In Johnson v State [2010] FJHC 356;HAM 177.2010 (23 August 2010), Hon. Mr. Justice D. Goundar stated:

*"...The circumstances in which abuse of process may arise are varied. In R v Derby Crown Court, exp Brooks [1984] Cr. App. R.164, Sir Roger Ormrod identified two circumstances in which abuse of process may arise:*

*"...It may be abuse of process if either*

- (a) The prosecution have manipulated or misused the process of the court so as to deprive the defendant of a protection provided by law or to take unfair advantage of a technicality, or*

(b) *On the balance of probability the defendant had been, or will be, prejudiced in the prosecution of or conduct of his defence by delay on the part of the prosecution which is unjustifiable: for example, not due to the complexity of the inquiry and preparation of the prosecution case, or to the action of the defendant or his co-accused or to genuine difficulty in effecting service.*"

7. His lordship further quoted Justice Pain's remarks from *State v Rokotuiwai* [1998] FJHC 196 identifying the factors which needs to be considered in deciding whether delay is reasonable or not:

*".. The length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the actions of the defendant, the actions of the prosecutor, availability of legal and judicial resources, the nature of the charge and prejudice to the defendant may be relevant."*

8. Hon. Mr. Justice Paul Madigan in *Tafizal Rahiman v State* [2011] FJHC 298 at paragraph 7 stated that:

*"The facts to be considered when assessing whether delay is unreasonable or not are expounded in the Privy Council decision in *Flowers v The Queen* [2007] WLR 2396. The board held that the Court should take into account:*

- (i) *The length of delay;*
- (ii) *The reason for delay;*
- (iii) *Whether or not the defendant has asserted his rights to a speedy trial; and*
- (iv) *The extend of prejudice."*

Stay in this case was refused even though the delay was 5 years because they were not brought to court which was a system failure and not an unreasonable delay.

9. The copy record is available. Careful perusal of the copy record confirms the position that the delay is due to two main reasons.

- (i) The absence of the applicant or his co-accused
- (ii) Applicant informing court that he had filed a stay application in High Court when such application was not pending in High Court.

10. Therefore, it is clear that although there is delay of 6 years the co-accused had contributed to the delay in most of the instances.

11. In *Nalawa v State* CAV 0002/09 (13 August 2010) the Supreme Court of Fiji laid down the following principles may now be stated as basic to common law.

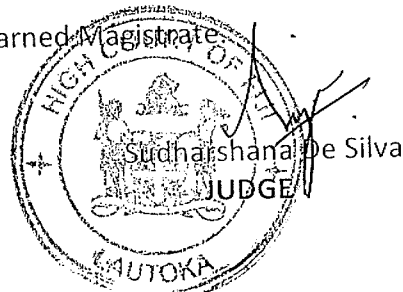
*"(i) even where delay is unjustifiable a permanent stay is the exception and not the rule."*

(ii) where there is no fault on the part of prosecution, very rarely will a stay be granted.

(iii) No stay should be granted in the absence of any serious prejudice to the defence so that no fair trial can be held and ;

(v) On the issue of prejudice, the trial court has process which can deal with the admissibility of evidence if it can be shown there is prejudice to an accused as a result of delay

12. It was further held that, "Each case must be examined in the context of its own particular facts before unreasonableness can be determined. One must balance all the particular circumstances of a case and then determine firstly whether the length of the delay was unreasonable, determine whether it affected the fairness of the trial."
13. The applicant had failed to show on balance of probabilities that due to delay he would suffer serious prejudice to the extent that no trial could be held. Further, the applicant had failed to show that there was abuse of process or prosecutorial misconduct.
14. A stay proceeding is an exceptional remedy, and will only be used if other remedies are not available to deal with the justice of the case. Considering all above, the delay in this case is not unreasonable.
15. Applying the above principles, I do not find merit in any of the grounds on which the application for stay is founded. The application for permanent stay of the prosecution is, accordingly, disallowed and dismissed.
16. Considering the date of filing of the charge, I direct the learned Magistrate to give priority to this case and conclude this matter within 6 months from the next mention date in the Magistrate Court. Further I request both parties to co-operate with the learned Magistrate to conclude this matter within that time frame.
17. Copy of this ruling to be send to the learned Magistrate.



At Lautoka  
24<sup>th</sup> June 2014

Solicitors: Legal Aid Commission for the Applicant  
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Respondent