# **Robbery & Aggravated robbery**

s 392 Criminal Code

From 1 January 2021

# Glossary:

agg	aggravated
att	attempted
burg	burglary
conc	concurrent
cum	cumulative
EFP	eligible for par

EFP eligible for parole imp imprisonment

OMG outlaw motorcycle gang

PG plead guilty susp suspended

TES total effective sentence

No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
10.	The State of	25 yrs at time offending.	1 x Agg armed robbery.	2 yrs imp.	Dismissed.
	Western Australia v	26 yrs at time sentencing.			
	Slater		Slater attended a supermarket and placed about	EFP.	Appeal concerned length
		Convicted after PG (20%	\$100 worth of groceries into a shopping trolley.		of sentence.
	[2023] WASCA 105	discount).	He proceeded to leave the store without paying for	The sentencing judge found	
			the items.	it did not matter whether	At [25]-[32] Discussion of
	Delivered	Reasonably lengthy		the threatening words were	comparable cases.
	05/07/2023	criminal history; no prior	Confronted by the store manager Slater pushed	said as Slater had	
		sentences of imp.	the trolley away and allegedly said 'Fuck off	physically assaulted the	At [33] There is no doubt
			mate. I will smash you'. He then shoved the	store manager and	that the offence committed
		Subject of an 8 mths CBO	manager backwards and tried to retrieve the	threatened him with the	by the respondent was
		at time offending.	trolley. The manager grabbed the trolley.	syringe; the syringe was a	serious her Honour's
				serious weapon because it	characterisation of it as
		Raised 'Christian family';	At this point Slater pulled a capped syringe from	created fear of a serious	being not at the most
		parents and grandparents	his pocket and allegedly said 'I will stick you', a	blood-borne infection;	serious end of the
		supportive.	number of times. He repeatedly moved towards	offence not at most serious	offending of this type is
			the manager, quickly and with a degree of	end because value of what	justified. Although the
		Educated to yr 7; left	aggression, while holding the capped syringe in	stolen was low, and the	victim was shoved at one
		school after being assaulted	his hand down by his side.	violence used and the level	point, he was not
		by an employee of the	XO'	of threat was towards,	physically injured. The
		school.	The store manager released the trolley.	although not at, the lower	respondent produced the
				end. Moreover, victim was	syringe from his pocket,
		Worked variety of jobs;	At all times the syringe remained capped and he	unhurt; the type of	but did not brandish it.
		unemployed at time	did not hold it up or in any other way brandish it	offending was too common	The syringe remained
		offending.	towards the manager.	in stores; Slater showed a	capped at all times and,
				degree of persistence acting	thus, the risk of the victim
		Long-term relationship	The manager recorded Slater on his mobile phone.	aggressively even after the	being injured or suffering
		since aged 16 yrs; four	Slater responded by walking aggressively towards	store manager let go of	a serious blood-borne
		children from union.	him a number of times.	trolley; at the time Slater	infection was nowhere
				was on CBO; and although	near as great as in other
		In good health; history of	The entire incident lasted about a minute.	Slater needed food and was	cases The offence was
		illicit drug use; cannabis		using amphetamines which	not premeditated and
		from aged 13 yrs;	Slater denied making any threats to the manager.	badly affected his	although somewhat

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	ĺ	introduced to methyl at		judgment, it was no excuse.	persistent, lasted about a
	ĺ	same age; in grip of methyl	İ		minute.
	İ	addiction, using daily, at	İ	The sentencing judge found	
	İ	time offending.	İ	given the seriousness of	At [35] The circumstances
ĺ	ĺ	1	İ	Slater's conduct and the	of the offending and
	l	l l		need for deterrence the only	offender were such that an
	İ	l l		appropriate sentence was a	immediate term of imp
	İ	l l		term of immediate imp.	was inevitable. However,
	ĺ	l l	. • . • .	_	the mitigating
	ĺ	l l		Prospects of rehabilitation;	circumstances were
l i	ĺ			steps taken in custody to	sufficient to justify a
	ĺ	l l		address his drug addiction	reduction in the term of
ĺ	ĺ			and vocational and	immediate imp that might
	İ	l l		parenting skills.	otherwise have been
			X		imposed
9.	Ugle v The State of	44 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Ct 1: 5 yrs imp (cum).	Dismissed.
	Western Australia	46 yrs at time sentencing.	Cts 2 & 3: Dep lib.	Cts 2 & 3: 3 yrs imp (conc).	
ĺ		1	Ct 4: Agg robbery.	Ct 4: 4 yrs imp (conc).	Appeal concerned totality
	[2022] WASCA 135	Convicted after trial.	Cts 5; 6; 8-11; 13 & 14: Agg sex pen.	Cts 5; 8 & 13: 17 yrs imp	principle.
			Ct 7: Threats with intent to compel.	(conc).	
	Delivered	Significant prior criminal		Cts 6 & 9: 17 yrs 6 mths	At [95] In our view, it was
ļ	21/10/2022	history; subject to a CBO at	The victims were Ms S and her friend, Ms P.	imp (conc).	reasonably open to the
ļ	İ	time of offending.		Ct 7: 2 yrs imp (conc).	trial judge in the present
	İ		Ugle had met Ms S on one occasion, to purchase	Ct 10: 18 yrs imp (conc).	case to regard some degree
	C CC 1	Chaotic, deprived and	drugs from her. He believed she kept a large	Ct 11: 16 yrs 10 mths imp	of accumulation of
	Co-offender:	traumatic upbringing;	quantity of cash at her home. With the intention of	(conc).	individual sentences to be
	II TOI CO	absent father;	stealing the cash Ugle and the co-offender Herz	Ct 14: 18 yrs 6 mths imp	called for to reflect the
	Herz v The State of	predominantly raised by	and two unidentified males drove to her home.	(cum).	overall seriousness of all
ŀ	Western Australia	grandparents; childhood	111 111 1 01 11 10 1	TEG 22 (	the appellant's offending.
	[2022] \$374.004.52	marred by alcohol abuse	Ugle and Herz and one of the unidentified males	TES 23 yrs 6 mths imp.	
	[2022] WASCA 73	and domestic violence;	approached the home. Ugle knocked on the door.	EED	A+ [06] In aggreeing the
	<u></u>	sexually abused by relative	When the door was partially opened they forced it	EFP.	At [96] In assessing the

Delivered
Delivered 27/06/2022

from aged 8.

Two sisters; mother in a nursing home at time sentencing.

Completed yr 12 high school.

Employed various roles; voluntary community work.

Single; 11 children from three former partners.

History methyl use; commenced using drugs aged 21 yrs.

open and Ugle and Herz entered the house. The other male remained outside acting as lookout. Ugle was carrying a tomahawk and covered his hands in socks.

The victims were separated. Ugle, armed with the tomahawk, kept Ms S in one room and Herz stood over Ms P in another. Ms S was directed to hand over all mobile phones and the house and car keys.

Ugle demanded cash from Ms S. When she told him she did not have any he demanded \$4,000 and stated if he did not get this sum he would steal her car and everything in her house.

Ugle trashed the home looking for cash or items to steal. While this occurred Herz guarded the victims. Ugle loaded stolen items of property into the boot of Ms S's BMW.

Both victims were terrified and helpless and feared being seriously harmed.

On realising the home had CCTV cameras Ugle demanded the footage be deleted. Ms S was unable to do so, so he pulled out the CCTV recorder and hard drive and bundled them into the boot of Ms S's car.

Ugle became agitated about the absence of cash so Ms P offered to withdraw money from her

The trial judge found the appellant's offending agg by his use of the tomahawk axe, which he used to intimidate, threaten and coerce S into complying with his demands; he gained entry to the home by fraudulent means (identifying himself as a neighbour) and physical force; he was in company; it was premeditated, planned and could not be seen as opportunistic offending and it was not fleeting in nature; the offending destroyed the sanctuary and safety S ought to have felt within the confines of her home and he made multiple threats to harm and kill, adding an element of terror.

The trial judge found the sex offending deplorable violations that destroyed, not only the sanctity of S's body, but the sanctuary of her home; the sex

overall criminality involved in the offending considered as a whole it is relevant to take account of the fact that the offences were all committed over a single period of about eight hrs. However, it is also relevant ... the sex offences against S extended over a period of hrs and involved a series of very traumatising sex pen without consent, which themselves justify individual sentences ... The agg home burglary offence was itself a serious example of that offence, involving a home invasion in company while armed ... which was used to threaten the victims. ... The agg robbery offence committed against a separate complainant, P, was itself an egregious offence. ... Forcing S to inject herself with methyl, after she had already done so earlier in the evening at the appellant's direction,

account. It was agreed Herz would escort her to an ATM. Ugle held the tomahawk above Ms S's head and threatened to kill her and Ms P's family if she called the police or failed to return. Ms P withdrew \$1,000 from an ATM. This money was given to Ugle, who then demanded she withdraw \$1,000 each day, over the next three days. He told Ms P he would keep Ms S hostage until the full amount was paid. He made further threats to kill her and her family if she did not comply with his demands.

Ms P was eventually allowed to leave. Ugle then told Herz he could leave and he did so.

After Herz left Ugle, still holding the tomahawk, started touching Ms S's leg. She became extremely upset and told him she did not want to do anything with him. Angered by her response and ignoring her refusals he pulled down her leggings and recorded her with her underwear down. He asked for sex and she complied out of fear. He forced his finger deep inside Ms S, causing her pain. He then forced his erect penis inside her mouth and exposed and touched her vagina, while recording her.

Earlier Ms S offered methyl to Ugle and Herz, in the hope of de-escalating the situation. Concerned there might be something wrong with the drugs Ugle told Ms P to inject some of it. Instead, Ms S allowed Ugle to inject her. penetrations were violent and forceful in nature: while the offending constituted one course of conduct, it nevertheless was persistent, ongoing, repetitive and brutal; the appellant sex penetrated S persistently over the course of three to four hrs: collectively this offending included every conceivable type of penetration to the victim and he recorded the offences: he did not wear a condom; when the victim cried and pleaded with him to stop, it did nothing to deter him from continuing to violate her and he berated S for not acting like she was enjoying the abuse.

Offending traumatic and ongoing impact on S and P; trauma to S, devastating and widespread; att suicide.

No demonstrated remorse or victim empathy.

represented a separate violation of S's personal autonomy and carried the risk of harmful effects....

At [97] ... a TES of 23 yrs 6 mths' imp was within the discretionary range properly open to the trial judge. The TES ... did not infringe the first limb of the totality principle. It was not unreasonable or plainly unjust. ...

Later Ugle arranged for Herz to return to Ms S's home with more methyl. Ugle injected himself with some of the drug and then directed Ms S to inject herself too. She refused. Angry, he threatened that if she did not do so he would make her take all of the drug. Compelled by Ugle's threats, and despite being fearful of an overdose, she injected herself.

Ugle then directed Ms S into the bedroom. He tried to kiss Ms S, then removed her clothes. Ms S was crying and extremely upset. He filmed himself performing cunnilingus on M S. He then forced her to perform fellatio on him, ignoring her pleas when she told him she did not want to. Ugle then again inserted his penis into her vagina.

Due to the aggressive manner in which Ugle was penetrating her Ms S began to bleed. He told her to take a shower. Inserting his finger into her anus before she did so. While Ms S showered he entered the ensuite and unsuccessfully att to insert his penis into her vagina from behind.

Out of the shower Ugle again performed cunnilingus on Ms S. He then forcefully had intercourse with her. The tomahawk still next to him. Ms S was crying and clearly distressed. Ugle responded with fits of anger and told her to stop crying and to start acting like she was enjoying it.

			The sexual offending lasted three to four hrs. At the conclusion of the sexual assaults Ms S suggested to Ugle that they drive to her mother's home, where she could get the money he wanted. Ugle agreed. At Ms S's mother house he told her to collect the cash and to immediately return to the vehicle, while he waited in the car. Inside the house Ms S's mother saw her in a highly distressed state, crying and shaking. She told her mother she had been raped and she immediately called the police.  Concerned Ms S was taking much longer than anticipated Ugle concealed the tomahawk in the car, left the vehicle and started to walk away. On hearing sirens he began to run. He was pursued by police, who apprehended and arrest him.	ROS COLVA	
8.	Creusot v The State	Creusot	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Creusot	Dismissed (leave refused).
	of Western Australia	56 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 2: Agg armed robbery.	Ct 1: 3 yrs 4 mths imp	Ammaal aanaammad lanath
	Australia	Convicted after trial.	Creusot and Howell broke into a home unit,	(cum). Ct 2: 4 yrs 6 mths imp	Appeal concerned length of sentence (totality and
	[2022] WASCA 117	Convicted after trial.	smashing a window to gain entry. One was armed	(cum).	double punishment).
		Substantial criminal	with a handgun. They were both wearing hooded	(cum).	Individual sentences not
	Delivered 06/09/2022	history.	jumpers pulled tightly over their faces.	TES 7 yrs 10 mths imp.	challenged.
		Parents separated while	The victim, on hearing a noise, called out and	EFP.	At [191] ct 2 was, as
		young; primarily raised by	armed himself with a torch and can of pepper		the trial judge observed, a
		grandmother; irregular	spray. When he discovered Creusot and Howell	<u>Howell</u>	very serious example of
		contact with father;	attempting to get in he attempted to fend them off	Ct 1: 3 yrs 4 mths imp	agg armed robbery. The
		ongoing and supportive	by brandishing the torch.	(cum).	appellants disguised
		relationship with mother		Ct 2: 4 yrs 6 mths imp	themselves and brought
		and sisters.	The handgun was pointed at the victim. Creusot	(cum).	with them a loaded

Completed yr 10.

Employed truck driver 25 yrs, until loss of his MDL.

16 yr relationship; two children; history of domestic violence.

Entrenched history of alcohol, cannabis and methyl use; willingness to engage in substance abuse counselling.

#### **Howell**

40 yrs at time sentencing.

Convicted after trial.

Substantial criminal history. Repeat offender.

One of four children; good relationship with mother and sisters; father mostly absent; witnessed violence and substance abuse.

Attended school until yr 7.

and Howell then took turns searching for money, while the other held the gun at the victim and demanded money.

They repeatedly asked the victim to identify the location of his money. He denied having any.

In an effort to extract information from the victim, the gun was fired into a wardrobe, near to where the victim was sitting.

Before leaving the unit, the victim was threated he would be killed if he went to the police.

Creusot and Howell were later identified by DNA from blood inside the house. They denied ever being at the unit.

Conc with sentence already serving.

TES 7 yrs 10 mths imp.

EFP.

The trial judge found the appellants' offending at the high end of seriousness for offences of this kind; it was premeditated: involved the use of a disguise and the bringing of a handgun; the use of violence in physically assaulting the victim was gratuitous, given the absence of resistance: the victim was vulnerable and the appellants were armed and the use of the gun was particularly serious as it was not only brandished, but it was fired.

The trial judge found only a term of imp the only appropriate sentence given the seriousness of the offending.

handgun. They used the gun in demanding money from the complainant. Further, one of the appellants deliberately discharged the gun.

At [195] ... if ct 2 were viewed in isolation from ct 1, the sentence imposed ... would be so low as to invite the question – why is the sentence so low? ... far from revealing the trial judge's failure to have regard to the need to avoid double punishment, the individual sentences imposed on ct 2 positively point to the conclusion that her Honour properly did so.

At [192] These agg features of the appellants' offending distinguished it from the vast majority of agg armed robbery offences, underlining the seriousness of the appellants' offending.

		Never employed.		Creusot	At [208] The appellants'
		1 3		Offending agg by fact one	offence by ct 1 was in the
		22 yr relationship; acts of		month before offending	more serious category of a
		domestic violence against		placed on CSIO.	violent home invasion.
		his partner; three children.			
		,		Howell	At [222] it cannot
		Solvent and cannabis use		High risk of reoffending if	reasonably be argued that
		from aged 12 yrs; methyl		unable to abstain from drug	the TES infringed the
		use; sustained from drugs	• ( )	use.	first limb of the totality
		in custody.			principle. That total
					sentence bears a proper
					relationship to the overall
					criminality of each of the
					appellants' offending
7.	The State of	35 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc).	Allowed.
	Western Australia v	37 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 2: Agg armed robbery.	Ct 2: 3 yrs imp (conc).	
	McDonagh				Appeal concerned plea
	<u> </u>	Convicted after late PG	McDonagh and four co-offenders travelled to the	TES 3 yrs imp. CSIO 18	discount; error in finding
	[2022] WASCA 108	(25% discount).	home unit of the victims, Mr H and Ms G.	mths.	(cooperation provided)
			McDonagh was carrying a large spanner, hidden		and length and type of
	Delivered	Significant prior criminal	up his sleeve.	Genuinely remorseful;	sentence.
	22/08/2022	history.		insight into his offending;	
			At the unit Ms G, partially opened the front door.	acceptance of	Resentenced to (10%
		503 days spent in custody	As she did so, one of the co-offenders pulled her	responsibility; cooperative	discount):
		prior to sentencing.	out of the doorway by her hair. She was wearing	with law enforcement.	
			only a towel. She ran and hid between some cars.		Ct 1: 6 mths imp (cum).
		Dysfunctional deprived		Abstained from alcohol and	Ct 2: 5 yrs imp (cum).
		upbringing; violent father;	McDonagh and the co-offenders then entered the	illicit substances; complied	
		parents separated when an	unit. Mr H was inside and retreated to a bedroom	with all conditions and	TES 5 yrs 6 mths imp.
		infant; lived with mother;	where he tried unsuccessfully to escape through a	directions of home	EFP.
		limited contact with his	window. He then shut the door and barricaded it.	detention bail.	
		father; felt neglected,	Outside McDonagh yelled out to Mr H words to		At [57] The respondent's

rejected and abandoned by his father.

Mother's new partner verbally, emotionally, physically and sexually abusive; this relationship ended when aged about 5 yrs.

Another of mother's relationships lasted about seven yrs; this man was charged, convicted and imp for sex abuse of his eldest half-sister.

Alternated living between his parents until aged about 19 yrs.

Three significant relationships; young autistic son.

Current partner and mother remain very supportive.

Bullied at school; antisocial peer group; expelled yr 9.

Completed yr 10 at TAFE;

the effect that he was going to kill him as he owned them money.

McDonagh then kicked the door multiple times and struck it with the spanner, damaging it and causing a large hole. He then struck Mr H on the arm with the spanner through the hole he had created.

McDonagh and one of the co-offenders then forced the door open and ran into the bedroom. McDonagh and two co-offenders surrounded Mr H and demanded property and money from him. McDonagh also struck Mr H several times with the spanner to the head and body. A co-offender then grabbed Mr H's wallet containing \$470 in cash, a gold necklace and a mobile telephone.

After taking these items McDonagh and the cooffenders left the unit together.

Ms G suffered soreness to her back and neck. Mr H suffered bruising, a significant muscle tear in his arm and a cut requiring sutures.

Offending profound psychological impact on victim Mr H.

offending on ct 1 and ct 2 was egregious. The offending involved some planning and premeditation. The respondent acted in company. The circumstances of the commission of the offence would have been frightening to the victims. The respondent seriously assaulted [Mr H] with the spanner. The victims' home was damaged. Property was stolen. ... The respondent's PGs were mitigating, but were indicated and entered at a late stage of the proceedings. ... the respondent is at a high risk of future violent offending unless he continues to address the problems referred to [in the psychological report]. ...

At [64] In the present case, after evaluating the sentence ... for ct 1 ... we are satisfied that it was not

the purpose of totality and

number of employment reasonably open to the sentencing judge to fail to courses. be satisfied that it was **Employed various** inappropriate to suspend labouring roles; number of or conditionally suspend periods of unemployment. (wholly or partly) the sentence of imp. ... Diagnosed with ADHD; medicated since aged 13 At [70] In the present case, yrs; diagnosed and after evaluating the medicated for depression, sentence ... imposed by anxiety and PTSD. her Honour for ct 2 ... we are of the opinion that the History of illicit drug use; sentence was manifestly under influence of alcohol, inadequate as to type. cannabis and methyl at time offending. At [84] We have further reduced each sentence that we would otherwise have imposed for each offence to recognise the respondent's compliance with the conditionally sus sentences imposed by the sentencing judge ... At [87] ... we have reduced the sentence we would otherwise have imposed for ct 1 from 3 yrs immediate imp ... for

					to avoid punishing the
					respondent twice In
					particular, the respondent
					has been punished for his
					violence and his AOBH in
					the resentencing for ct 2,
				7	but not in the resentencing
				Y	for ct 1.
6.	Herz v The State of	54 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Ct 1: 4 yrs imp (cum).	Dismissed (leave refused).
	Western Australia	56 yrs at time sentencing.	Cts 2 & 3: Dep lib.	Ct 2: 2 yrs imp (conc)	
			Ct 4: Agg armed robbery.	Ct 3: 2 yrs imp (conc).	Appeal concerned error in
	[2022] WASCA 73	Convicted after trial.		Ct 4: 3 yrs 3 mths imp	sentencing (double
			The victims were Ms S and her friend, Ms P.	(cum).	punishment cts 1 and 4)
	Delivered	Criminal history; no prior			and parity principle.
	27/06/2022	sentences of imp.	The co-offender Ugle had sold drugs to Ms S and	TES 7 yrs 3 mths.	
			he believed she kept a large quantity of cash at her		At [42] Each offence
		Raised loving and	home. With the intention of stealing the cash Ugle	EFP.	(cts 1 and 4) had some
		supportive family	and Herz drove to Ms S's home. Herz and Ugle		significantly different
		environment.	were accompanied by two unidentified males.	Appellant sentenced on	circumstances. Notably,
				basis he was not the	each theft involved a
		Educated to yr 11.	Herz, Ugle and one of the unidentified males	principle offender.	different victim. Each
			approached the home. Ugle knocked on the door.		offence also involved
		Employed number of	When the door was partially opened he and Herz	The sentencing judge	some significantly
		positions; owned and ran	forced it open and entered the house. The other	described the offending as	different legal and factual
		successful business.	male remained outside acting as lookout.	'serious criminal	elements. Although the
			7	behaviour' and	offences occurred in the
		Previous long-term	Ugle was carrying a tomahawk and covered his	characterised the severity of	course of one overall
		relationship; two adult	hands in socks.	the offending as being 'at	series of criminal actions,
		children.		the very least mid-range'.	there is nothing in the
			The victims were separated. Herz stood over Ms P		sentencing remarks to
		Suffers back pain from	in one room and Ugle, still armed with the	The sentencing judge found	indicate that her Honour
		degenerative spine;	tomahawk, kept Ms P in another. Ms S was	the appellant and Ugle	infringed the principle
	•		•		• • •

depression; 2008 suicide attempt.

Cannabis use aged 16 yrs; commenced using methyl aged 39 yrs; abstinent from methyl eight yrs; recommenced using 2017; continued methyl use on bail in breach of bail condition.

directed to hand over all mobile phones and the house and car keys to prevent the victims from leaving.

Ugle demanded cash from Ms S. When she told him she did not have any he demanded \$4,000 and stated if he did not get this sum he would steal her car and everything in her house. Ms S, scared and in shock began to cry.

Ugle then trashed the home looking for cash or valuable items to steal. While this occurred Herz guarded the victims. Eventually Ugle loaded stolen items of property into the boot of Ms S's BMW.

At some point Herz picked up the tomahawk.

Both victims were terrified and helpless and feared being seriously harmed.

When Ms P questioned whether they would be killed Herz told her if she did not do as she was told she would be.

On realising the home had CCTV cameras Ugle demanded the footage be deleted. When Ms S was unable to do so he pulled out the CCTV recorder and hard drive and bundled them into the boot of Ms S's car.

Ugle became agitated about the absence of cash so

committed the offences in company and armed with an offensive weapon and the victims' vulnerable women who were subjected to threats to kill.

Victims severely and adversely traumatised.

No finding of genuine remorse or victim empathy.

against double punishment. Each individual sentence for cts 1 and 4 was towards the lower end of the range open ... on a proper exercise of her discretion.

At [46] ... While the appellant's involvement in the offending was less than that of Mr Ugle, it was significant. He actively assisted Mr Ugle to forcibly enter (Ms S's] house. He offered support, encouragement and muscle in subduing the victims, both of whom were vulnerable, and terrifying them into submission. The appellant stood watch over [Ms S] and [Ms P] while Mr Ugle searched the house and stole various items. The appellant accompanied [Ms P] to the ATM to ensure she withdrew \$1.000 in cash and obtained from her the PIN to her ATM card, which

			Ms P offered to withdraw money from her bank		Mr Ugle intended to use to
			account. Herz escorted her to an ATM. Prior to	SECUL	withdraw, another
			their leaving Ugle held the tomahawk above Ms		\$3,000 The sentencing
			S's head and threatened to kill her and Ms P's		judge characterised the
					3 0
			family if she called the police or failed to return		appellant's role with
			with the cash.		respect to ct 2 and 3 as
			N. D. 11.1 01.000 C ATD ( 1 1	<b>Y</b>	'crucial'. This
			Ms P withdrew \$1,000 from an ATM and gave the		characterisation is correct.
			money to Herz, who gave the cash to Ugle on his		
			return to the house. Ugle then demanded that she		At [48] Despite the fact
			withdraw \$1,000 each day, over the next three		that the offences were part
			days. He told her he would keep Ms S hostage		of one criminal
			until the full amount was paid. Ugle made further		transaction, they were
			threats to kill Ms S, Ms P and her family if she did		multi-faceted. Some
			not comply with his demands.		accumulation was required
					in order to appropriately
			Ms P was eventually allowed to leave, but not		reflect the appellant's
			before Herz asked for, and received, the PIN to		overall criminality.
			her account.		
5.	The State of	36 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg armed robbery.	Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp	Allowed.
	Western Australia v		Ct 2: Steal MV.	(conc).	
	O'Driscoll	Convicted after trial.		Ct 2: 12 mths imp (conc).	Appeal concerned length
			The victim, Mr W, left a friend's house to drive		of sentence ct 1 and
	[2022] WASCA 65	Long criminal history.	home. As he walked up the driveway to his	TES 2 yrs 6 mths imp.	totality principle.
			vehicle he was confronted by O'Driscoll, holding		
	Delivered	Older brother and identical	a firearm, possibly a sawn-off shotgun.	Cum with sentence already	Resentenced:
	09/06/2022	twin brother; 12 yrs of age		serving (3 yrs 6 mths imp).	
		when father disappeared;	O'Driscoll was aggressive and demanded Mr W		Ct 1: 5 yrs imp (conc).
		suffered significantly at the	hand over his car keys, threatening to shoot him if	TES 6 yrs imp.	Ct 2: 18 mths imp (conc).
		loss of his father' victim of	he did not do so.		
		sexual abuse.		EFP.	Cum with sentence already
		(7)	In shock Mr W did not immediately comply.		serving.

Left school yr 11; engaged in destructive behaviours.

Struggled to hold down a job.

Three significant personal relationships; daughter aged 17 yrs; current partner of eight yrs supportive.

History of substance abuse; commenced using alcohol and cannabis aged 14 yrs; methyl at aged 17 yrs; methyl use persisted over time.

O'Driscoll grabbed him and tried to drag him towards the road, all the while keeping the gun pointed in his face.

O'Driscoll struck Mr W to the side of his ear with the firearm. As Mr W was bent over with his jacket over his head O'Driscoll struck him with an object (probably the firearm) on the back of his head.

Still holding the firearm, O'Driscoll took a tomahawk from Mr W's vehicle and brandished it, again demanding Mr W's car keys and threatening to shoot him.

Mr W put his keys on the bonnet of his vehicle. Using the keys O'Driscoll started the vehicle and drove from the area. The vehicle was located the following day, crashed into a tree.

Mr W suffered a laceration to the back of his head which required staples. He also suffered bruising and abrasions.

The sentencing judge found the offending involved a degree of premeditation having regard to the fact he was already holding the firearm at the time he first engaged Mr W; he also armed himself with a tomahawk; the offending conduct was persistent and lasted 7 or 8 minutes: he used actual violence against Mr W, injuring him; he left the scene without, in any way, assisting Mr W; Mr W was vulnerable and suffered serious psychological harm.

Ongoing psychological trauma suffered by the victim; lost his job as a result of the offending.

Appellant not remorseful and no acceptance of responsibility for his offending.

TES 8 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.

At [48] ... Having regard to all of the circumstances of the case, the sentence of 5 yrs' imp her Honour would have imposed but for the totality principle was, at least, lenient. But to reduce that sentence by 50% for totality was too great a discount for this purpose and has resulted in the imposition of a manifestly inadequate sentence for the offence.

At [52] ... the agg armed robbery offence was a particularly serious example of its type. The sentence imposed by her Honour was, ... manifestly inadequate. When this offence is considered, along with all of the respondent's other offending, the TES ... does not bear a proper

					relationship to the overall
					criminality involved in all
					of the offences,
4.	Jabbie v The State	22-23 yrs at time offending.	<u>IND 2405</u>	<u>IND 2405</u>	Dismissed (leave refused).
	of Western	24 yrs at time sentencing.	Cts 4; 7 & 12: Agg robbery.	Ct 4: 2 yrs 3 mths imp	
	Australia		Cts 5 & 11: Agg armed robbery.	(conc).	Appeal concerned lengths
		<u>IND 2405</u>	Cts 8 & 10: Agg burglary.	Ct 5: 4 yrs imp (head).	of individual sentences cts
	[2022] WASCA 10	Convicted after late PG –	Cts 9; 14-15: Stealing.	Ct 7: 3 yrs 6 mths imp	5 and 7; totality principle
		cts 4, 7-9 and 11-16 (18%	Ct 13: Steal MV.	(cum).	and error in sentencing
	Delivered	discount).	Ct 16: Att agg burglary.	Ct 8: 2 yrs 2 mths imp	commencement date.
	09/02/2022	Convicted after very late		(conc).	
		PG – cts 5 and 10 (15%	<u>IND 1443</u>	Ct 9: 1 yr 8 mths imp	At [73]-[74] Ct 5 involved
		discount).	Ct 1: Wilful damage by fire,	(conc).	a violent attack on a
		<u>IND 1443</u>		Ct 10: 2 yrs imp (conc).	rideshare driver, using a
		Convicted after early PG	<u>IND 2405</u>	Ct 11: 3 yrs 4 mths imp	weapon, while the
		(25% discount).	<u>Ct 4</u>	(conc).	appellant was in company.
			Jabbie approached the victim walking down the	Ct 12: 3 yrs imp (conc).	The appellant sprayed the
		Extensive criminal history;	street. Without warning he hit the victim around	Ct 13: 1 yr 6 mths imp	victim in the face while
		including offences of	the head, causing him to fall to the ground. He	(conc).	the victim was driving,
		violence and dishonesty.	further assaulted the victim. Jabbie stole the	Ct 14: 2 yrs 6 mths imp	thereby endangering the
			victim's mobile phone, headphones and wallet.	(conc).	victim and members of the
		Disadvantaged and difficult		Ct 15: No further	public. The victim was
		upbringing; born Liberia;	<u>Ct 5</u>	punishment.	providing a service to the
		only child; parents	Two days later, the victim, an Uber driver, agreed	Ct 16: 1 yr's imp (conc).	public. He was vulnerable
		separated when young;	to drive Jabbie and three other males. Jabbie was		to an unexpected attack
		largely raised by	in the front seat when he sprayed the victim in the	<u>IND 1443</u>	while he was driving. The
		grandparents.	face with an unknown substance as he was	Ct 1: 1 yr's imp (cum).	offending has had
			driving. The victim, in pain, stopped his vehicle,		profound and enduring
		Came to Australia to live	got out and ran away, before falling. Jabbie went	TES 8 yrs 6 mths imp.	effects on the victim, who
		with his father; arriving via	up to the victim, searched his pockets and took his		has suffered PTSD and
		refugee camp; troubled	wallet and a sum of money. Jabbie then tried to	EFP.	suicidal depression the
		relationship with	leave in the victim's vehicle, but he could not start		sentence of 4 yrs imp on ct

stepmother; offended against his stepsister; removed from the family home by Department of Communities until aged 17 yrs.

Poorly educated; limited employment opportunities; some salesperson and gardening work.

Two young sons from former relationship; relationship marred by violence; no contact with his children for over two yrs.

Diagnosed with depression aged 19 yrs.

Commenced alcohol and cannabis use aged 13 yrs; methyl aged 17 yrs.

it. The victim required treatment for his injuries.

### Ct 7

About nine days later the victim, aged 65 yrs, collected Jabbie and a female in his taxi. When he was unable to pay the fare at the end of the journey the victim told him he would return them to where he had picked them up. Jabbie became aggressive and punched the victim. He instructed the victim to stop the car. When he did so Jabbie continued kicking and punching him. The victim lost balance and was rendered unconscious.

Jabbie then removed \$2,700 in cash from the victim's pocket. The victim was hospitalised due to his injuries.

#### Ct 8

Several days later Jabbie and a co-offender entered a house and stole a number of items valued at \$1,170. While inside the house the victim and her daughter returned. Jabbie tried to hide before fleeing.

## Ct 9

After fleeing the home the subject of ct 8 Jabbie jumped a fence into the backyard of the neighbouring home. He stole two cans of soft drink from a fridge in a side room. He fled when the occupants returned home.

Cts 10 and 11

The sentencing judge found the appellant's overall offending 'very serious; given the number of victims, some of whom were elderly, and the ongoing consequences for the victims.

The sentencing judge found the offending the subject of IND 1332 was serious because of the risk of harm to others at the prison. The risk of serious injury or death caused by fire was considerably increased within the confines of the prison due to the significantly delayed ability to escape the area's security mechanisms.

Appellant remorseful; some insight into his offending; high risk of reoffending.

5 is comfortably within the range of sentences available on a proper exercise of the sentencing discretion. ...

At [75]-[76] Ct 7 involved a violent attack on a 65-yrold taxi driver. The appellant punched and kicked the victim. rendering him unconscious. Again, the victim was providing a service to the public. The appellant stole a large sum of money ... from the victim. The appellant's offending has had significant medical, psychological and financial consequences on the victim. ... the sentence of 3 yrs 6 mths on ct 7 is well within the range of sentences available on a proper exercise of the sentencing discretion. ...

At [80] The appellant's offending caused serious harm to a number of

That same day Jabbie entered the garage of the victim, aged 77 yrs, with the intention of stealing his car. The victim went to investigate the noise and was confronted by Jabbie, who sprayed him with a fire extinguisher. Jabbie then tried to enter the house to find the car keys, however the victim pushed him back and closed the door. Jabbie then fled.

#### Cts 12 and 13

The next day Jabbie approached the victim's vehicle. The victim, aged 64 yrs, had just finished work and gotten into his car. Jabbie elbowed the driver's window, smashing it completely. The victim sustained a large cut to his arm. Jabbie took the keys to the vehicle. The victim got out of the car and an altercation ensured. After the fighting stopped Jabbie took the car keys and demanded property from the victim. The victim said he did not have anything and asked for his keys back. Jabbie refused and left on foot, taking the car keys with him.

The victim walked to his place of work. Jabbie then went inside and confronted him again. This time demanding his watch. After a brief altercation he stole the victim's watch. The victim's employer intervened and asked Jabbie to return the victim's belongings, but he refused and left in the victim's vehicle.

### Cts 14 and 15

different victims. He violently attacked the victims of cts 4, 5, 7, 11 and 12, many of whom continue to suffer significant adverse effects from the attack. ...

At [81] Given the substantial number of serious offences the subject of [IND 2405], accumulation, to some substantial degree, was necessary to reflect the seriousness of the offending. ... Accumulation of the sentence on the offence the subject of [IND 1443] was necessary and appropriate, given that the offence was serious and was committed while the appellant was a sentenced prisoner.

At [82] In our view, the TES ... was well within the proper exercise of the sentencing judge's discretion.

			Later that same day Jabbie smashed a window of the victim's residential unit. He stole jewellery, including family heirlooms of sentimental value, with a value estimated at about \$30,000. Some of the jewellery was recovered, but a large amount remains outstanding.  Ct 16  The following day Jabbie attempted to gain access to the victim's house by kicking in the door. The victim heard the noise and saw Jabbie on a CCTV camera and called the police. Jabbie left and did not gain access to the house.  IND 1443  While incarcerated Jabbie put a sheet over a device he had set up through an electrical socket in his cell. The sheet ignited and the fire spread to the mattress before being extinguished. The fire caused around \$2,000 of damage.	CSECULO A	
3.	The State of Western Australia v	44 yrs at time offending and sentencing.	1 x Agg robbery.	12 mths imp (cum).	Allowed.
	Doodson	and sentenenig.	In the early hrs, the victim was awoken by	EFP.	Appeal concerned length
		Convicted after early PG	Doodson knocking on his door. He had met		of sentence and totality
	[2021] WASCA 148	(25% discount).	Doodson through his housemate, Mr Gustafson,	Cum with sentence of 6 yrs	principle.
			and he knew Doodson was a member of an OMG.	9 mths imp already serving.	
	Delivered	Extensive criminal history.			Resentenced (25%
	19/08/2021		Doodson was in a state of great distress and	TES 7 yrs 9 mths imp.	discount):
		Difficult childhood marked	attended the house seeking comfort and assistance		
		by deprivation; parents	from Mr Gustafson. The victim allowed him to	Released to parole the day	2 yrs 9 mths imp.
		separated at aged 5 yrs;	enter his home.	prior to the commission of	
		middle child of three		the agg robbery offence.	Cum with sentence of 6

children; violent alcoholic father; exposed to violence, alcohol abuse and dishonesty at an early age; supportive family.

Left school aged 16 yrs.

Joined OMG; rose to senior member; engaged in significant crime as a gang member; claims to have retired from the gang.

Four children from three relationships; ex-wife mother of his youngest child.

A short time later the victim saw Doodson smoking a cigarette inside the house and asked him to smoke outside. In response Doodson struck the victim to the face with his elbow. Stunned, the victim stumbled backwards. Doodson then punched him in the face with a closed fist.

Doodson shouted at the victim that he was going to take his motorcycle and demanded the keys to his Harley Davidson.

The victim att to distance himself from Doodson, who continued to point at him in an aggressive manner while repeatedly demanding the motorcycle keys.

The victim, fearing for his safety, gave the keys and ownership documents for his motorcycle to Doodson, who then ordered the victim to sign over the motorcycle to him. He was unable to do so as he did not have any transfer papers at his house. Doodson left in his vehicle, asking Mr Gustafson to follow behind him on the motorcycle.

The next day, Doodson continued to communicate with the victim through Mr Gustafson, demanding he complete the transfer papers. Fearing for his safety, the victim completed the seller portion of the transfer papers and had them delivered to Doodson.

The sentencing judge found the offending 'particularly serious'; the victim suffered serious bodily harm and terror in his own home; the respondent took advantage of the violence he had unjustifiably used against the victim to demand his motorcycle and transfer papers; he enlisted Mr Gustafson to assist in driving the motorcycle away and the offences were committed while he was on parole.

Remorseful; high risk of aggressive behaviour if emotionally distressed and intoxicated; prepared to accept treatment; some prospects of rehabilitation. yrs 9 mths imp.

TES 9 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.

At [53] ... the respondent committed a serious agg robbery offence in the early hrs of the day following his release on parole. This was the second occasion on which the respondent had been released on parole. ... [He] remained a violent and dangerous offender, for whom considerations of a personal deterrence and community protection loomed large in the exercise of the sentencing discretion. ...

At [55] The agg robbery offence was a serious example of a serious offence. Actual violence was used in a manner which terrified the victim in what should have been the sanctity of his own home .... The victim

The victim's motorcycle was customised and was valued at approx. \$30,000.  The victim attended hospital. He was treated for fractures to the bones in his face and diagnosed with nerve damage to his cheek, nose and upper mouth.	suffered bodily harm of a serious nature as a consequence of the violence inflicted upon him by the respondent.  The property stolen was valuable. While not planned, the offending was persistent both in the demands made on the morning of the offence and subsequent demands for signed vehicle transfer papers. The offence was agg by the fact that it was committed just after [his]
OHECTOR DIRECTOR	release on parole.  At [56] Having regard to all of the circumstances of the three offences and the respondent's personal circumstances, in our view the TES fails to bear a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of the offences, viewed in their entirety. The decision to impose a sentence of only 12 mths' immediate imp for the agg robbery

					cc
					offence, was
				6,5	unreasonable or plainly
					unjust
2.	Morley v The State	27 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg assault with intent to steal.	Ct 1: 2 yrs 8 mths imp	Dismissed.
	of Western	28 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 2: Armed robbery.	(cum).	
	Australia			Ct 2: 3 yrs 4 mths imp	Appeal concerned totality
		Convicted after PG (20%	The victim was volunteering as a carpark	(cum).	principle.
	[2021] WASCA 134	discount).	attendant. She was wearing a bum bag in which	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
		,	she put cash received for parking.	TES 6 yrs imp.	At [36] [The maximum
	Delivered	Limited criminal history;		, ,	penalties for the offences]
	30/07/2021	no prior sentences of imp;	Morley formed a plan to rob the victim.	EFP.	are one yardstick of the
		no offending between			seriousness of the
		2014-2019.	Morley approached the victim and as he did so he	The sentencing judge found	appellant's offending.
			pointed a knife with a 15cm long blade at her and	the appellant's offending	
		Disadvantaged and	demanded money. Taking hold of the strap of the	involved a degree of	At [37] ct 1 had a
		dysfunctional upbringing;	victim's bum bag he persisted in trying to take it	planning and	number of serious aspects.
		parents separated before he	from her, all the while holding the knife. The	premeditation; he was	It was premediated. His
		was born; exposed to	victim frantically tried to take the bag off.	armed with a knife on both	use of a knife while
		domestic violence and	V	occasions; both victims	wearing a scarf to conceal
		parents' substance abuse.	Other volunteers approached so Morley let go of	were vulnerable, and he	his face, would have
			the bum bag and fled.	concealed his face with a	made the incident a very
		Long term relationship; two		scarf committing the first	distressing experience for
		young sons; partner	One wk later Morley entered a fast-food store.	offence, reinforcing the	the victim. There was a
		pregnant with twins;	The victim, a young female employee, was the	distress for the victim.	degree of persistence in
		separated at time of	only person in the store. Holding a boxcutter knife		the appellant's offending
		offending; reunited prior to	he walked around the counter and demanded the	Remorseful; victim	as, when the victim did not
		sentencing.	victim open the cash register. Out of fear the	empathy; accepted	hand over the money in
			victim did what she was told. When the register	responsibility for his	response to his demand, he
		Good employment history;	was open Morley took \$323 in cash.	offending; insight into	took hold of the strap of
		working up until offending.		factors contributing to his	the victim's bum bag,
			Morley was arrested the next day.	drug use; positive steps	trying to take it from her.
		Diagnosed and medicated		taken towards	Such a confrontation had

for depression and anxiety.  History of drug use; ceased using during his relationship; under the influence of drugs and alcohol at time offending.		rehabilitation; unlikely to reoffend if able to maintain abstinence from drug use.	the potential for serious unforeseen injury to the victim. His offending came to an end only because of the intervention of others.
			At [38] Both victims were vulnerable people who were in the course of providing services to members of the public
	a contract of the contract of		At [39] The two offences were quite distinct, occurring a week apart and having no relationship. In the circumstances, accumulation of the sentences, at least to a substantial degree, was appropriate.
S. Fills			At [41] The criminality of the appellant's offence the subject of ct 2 could well have justified an individual sentence for that offence which was longer than the sentence imposed by his Honour

				S CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	At [42] the TES can fairly be said to be high. It was open to have imposed a lower TES. However, taking into account the matter outlined in [36] – [41] above, and giving full weight to the mitigating factors, we are not persuaded that error in the exercise of the sentencing discretion can be inferred.
1.	The State of	23 yrs at time offending	1 x Unlawful detention with intent to gain a	Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (cum).	Allowed.
ı	Western Australia v	and sentencing.	benefit by threat or demand.	Ct 2: 3 yrs imp (conc).	
1	ADS		Ct 2: Agg burg (commercial property).	Ct 3: 3 yrs 4 mths imp	Appeal concerned length
1		Convicted after early PG	Ct 3: Agg robbery.	(cum).	of individual sentences cts
ı	[2021] WASCA 99	(25% discount).	Ct 4: Wilful destruction of evidence.	Ct 4: 8 mths imp (cum).	1, 2 and 3 and totality principle.
1	Delivered	Prior criminal history; on	The victim, Mr L, was aged 81 yrs and he walked	TES 7 yrs imp.	
ı	02/06/2021	parole for previous	with the aid of a walking stick. He owned a		Resentenced (25%
ı		offending at time	business dealing in firearms and military	EFP.	discount):
•		offending.	collectables.		
•			<b>Y</b>	The sentencing judge found	Ct 1: 5 yrs imp (cum).
•		Born Europe; very young	After closing the store for the day Mr L departed	the offending involved	Ct 2: 2 yrs 6 mths imp
•		when came to Australia;	in his motor vehicle. ADS and his co-offender	planning and preparation	(conc).
•		normal childhood; loving	followed in a hired van, which ADS had earlier in	and involved some	Ct 3: 4 yrs imp (cum).
•		family.	the day fitted with stolen registration plates.	persistence; the respondent	Ct 4: 9 mths imp (conc).
•		X		was actively involved in the	
•		Learning difficulties; left	At an intersection ADS and the co-offender	preparation to commit the	TES 9 yrs imp.
•		school after yr 9; struggles	deliberately drove the van into the rear of Mr L's	offences, including carrying	
		with reading and writing.	vehicle. They directed Mr L to drive a short	out surveillance of the store	EFP.

Employment history adversely affected by drug use and time in prison; worked as a painter.

One long term relationship; little contact with 6 yr old son.

Illicit drug use from aged 15 yrs; commenced using methyl aged 16-17 yrs; affected by methyl at time of offending.

distance and park. After doing so Mr L got out of his vehicle and approached the offenders' van with the intention of exchanging details. ADS and the co-offender dragged and forced Mr L into the van.

Mr L was punched in the face and threatened repeatedly that he would be killed if he did not provide them access to his store and the vaults of his business. He was handcuffed, his feet were tied together with cable ties and a cloth was placed over his head and secured with duct tape. He was also struck on the leg with an object and punched on various parts of his body and once on his head. They took his mobile phone and his bag containing personal items.

ADS then drove the van to Mr L's store, where, acting under threats, he supplied the offenders with the alarm code to the security system and the access code to the vault.

Mr L was locked inside the van as ADS and the co-offender entered the store and removed large quantities of firearms and ammunition. They then returned to the van and struck Mr L with an object, demanding the codes and keys to the safe. He provided those details to avoid being assaulted again.

Mr L was then taken into the store and the handcuffs and blindfold removed. He was

and the victim, he purchased items needed for the offending and obtaining the van and the stolen number plates; he was 'actively and willingly involved in all aspects of this offending' and was equally culpable; he participated for financial reward.

The sentencing judge found the victim was vulnerable because of his advanced age and physical condition; they detained and restrained him; threatened him with actual violence and to kill him and inflicted bodily harm on him.

Very traumatic affect on victim; continues to suffer emotional and psychological consequences, including trauma, recurring nightmares; difficulties sleeping and painful recurring problems with his back and shoulders.

At [80] The facts and circumstances of each of cts 1, 2 and 3 were extremely serious.

At [81] As to ct 1, the offenders monitored [Mr L's] movements for some time prior to the offending. They planned to ambush [him] when he was alone and most vulnerable. The staging of the traffic accident to lure [him] from his vehicle to the offenders' van was a pernicious feature of the offending. [Mr L] was subjected to a very frightening ordeal. He was physically assaulted and threatened, including by threats to kill. [He] feared for his life. He was unlawfully detained for a significant period, namely about two hrs. [Mr L] has suffered emotional and psychological consequences from the offending ... The

threatened with further violence if he did not provide the safe codes.

When the safe was unlocked ADS and the cooffender removed a large quantity of handguns, which they loaded onto trolleys and wheeled out of the store.

Mr L was able to lock the door to the store and activate the duress alarm. ADS and his co-offender then left. Police arrived a short time later.

A total of 141 firearms, valued at \$215,000, were stolen, along with 10,700 rounds of assorted ammunition valued at \$6,000.

Mr L was taken to hospital by ambulance. He suffered bruising/swelling to his leg, wrists, ankles and above his eye and a cut to one of his fingers.

Later the same day ADS and the co-offender drove to a location where they burnt the clothing they had worn while committing the offences as well as items taken from Mr L, including his wallet, glasses and keys.

Less than a week later police located the firearms and ammunition in a storage room at business premises connected to ADS.

Expressions of remorse and victim empathy; medium risk of future offending.

kidnapping was undertaken to facilitate the commission of the planned agg burg and the planned agg robbery. Bearing in mind all of those features of the offending in relation to ct 1, there is no doubt that ct 1 was a very serious example of the offence ...

At [82] As to ct 2, the manner in which the offenders gained entry to the store highlighted the seriousness of their offending against commercial premises.

At [83] As to ct 3, the offending involved the offenders stealing a large quantity of firearms and ammunition, having a substantial commercial value, for the purpose of selling the firearms and ammunition on the black market. ... If the firearms and the ammunition had been sold and distributed to criminals, there was a

	ADS continued to deny knowing what the conferder was planning.	have been used for dangerous and life threatening activities.
		At [84] The fact that all of the offences were committed while the respondent was on parole for previous offending was an egregious feature of his conduct.
		At [86] In our opinion, the sentence for each of cts 1 and 3 were not commensurate with the seriousness of the offence the length of the sentence for each of cts 1 and 3 was unreasonable or plainly unjust.
	Of fills	At [90] In our opinion, the TES for cts 1, 2, 3 and 4 did not bear a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of the respondent's offences, viewed together, and having regard to all relevant facts and
Robb and Agg robb 05.07.23	Current as at 5 July 2023	

		circumstances and all relevant sentencing
		factors