Non-Fatal Strangulation: Australian Legislation

Jurisdiction	Provision	Year Introduced	Elements
Australian Capital Territory	<u>Crimes Act 1900</u> ss 28(2)(a); 27(1)	2015	intentionally and unlawfully strangles
New South Wales	<u>Crimes Act 1900</u> s 37(1A)	2014 Reform: 2018	 intentionally strangles the victim does not consent
Northern Territory	<u>Criminal Code Act</u> <u>1983</u> s 186AA	2020	 in a domestic relationship with victim intentionally strangles the victim does not consent
Queensland	<u>Criminal Code Act</u> <u>1899</u> s 315A	2016	 in a domestic relationship with victim intentionally strangles the victim does not consent
South Australia	<u>Criminal Law</u> <u>Consolidation Act</u> <u>1935</u> s20A	2020	 in a domestic relationship with victim intentionally strangles the victim does not consent
Tasmania	<u>Criminal Code Act</u> <u>1924</u> ss 170B and 334AA	2022	 intentionally strangles
Victoria	Crimes Amendment (Non-fatal strangulation) Bill Royal assent 5 December 2023. Amends: Crimes Act 1958, ss34AD and 34AE.	2024	 Introduces subdivision 4A- includes two new offences. Defines chokes, strangles or suffocates as applying pressure to the front or sides of a person's neck; obstructing any part of, or interfering with the operation of, a person's respiratory system or accessory systems of respiration; impeding a person's respiration (s34AB). Includes 'guiding principles' (s34AC) Intentionally strangles, intends injury, victim family member - consent no defence (s34AD) Intentionally strangles, victim family member, where sexual activity consent is a defence (s34AE)
Western Australia	<u>Criminal Code</u> <u>Compilation Act 1913</u> s 298	2020	 unlawfully impedes another person's normal breathing, blood circulation, or both, by manually, or by using any other aid blocking (completely or partially) another person's nose, mouth, or both; or applying pressure on, or to, another person's neck.