



Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026



Queensland

Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026

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2026

A Bill

for

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the *Evidence Act 1977*, the *Justices Act 1886*, the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* and the legislation mentioned in schedule 1 for particular purposes

[s 1]

The Parliament of Queensland enacts— 1

Part 1 Preliminary 2

Clause 1 Short title 3
This Act may be cited as the *Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026*. 4 5

Clause 2 Commencement 6
This Act commences on 24 January 2028. 7

Part 2 Amendment of Criminal Code 8

Clause 3 Code amended 9
This part amends the Criminal Code. 10

Clause 4 Amendment of s 1 (Definitions) 11
Section 1— 12
insert— 13
restrict, in relation to— 14
(a) an act, conduct or harm capable of 15
restricting another person’s respiration or 16
blood circulation, or both; or 17
(b) an act, conduct or harm that completely or 18
partially restricts another person’s 19
respiration or blood circulation, or both; 20
includes hinder, obstruct and prevent. 21
sex worker means a person who provides services 22

[s 5]

to another person that involve the person 1
participating in a sexual activity with the other 2
person for payment or reward. 3
strangulation offence see section 6C. 4

Clause 5	Insertion of new s 6C	5
	Part 1, chapter 1—	6
	<i>insert</i> —	7
	6C Meaning of <i>strangulation offence</i>	8
	(1) A <i>strangulation offence</i> is an offence against a	9
	provision of this Code or another Act committed	10
	by a person if the act constituting the offence is	11
	also an act—	12
	(a) capable of restricting another person’s	13
	respiration or blood circulation, or both; or	14
	(b) that completely or partially restricts another	15
	person’s respiration or blood circulation, or	16
	both.	17
	(2) However, a <i>strangulation offence</i> does not	18
	include an offence committed by a person against	19
	section 315 or 315A.	20

Clause 6	Amendment of s 315 (Disabling in order to commit indictable offence)	21
	Section 315, ‘calculated to choke, suffocate, or strangle’—	22
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	23
	capable of restricting a person’s respiration or	24
	blood circulation, or both	25
		26

Clause 7	Replacement of s 315A (Choking, suffocation or strangulation in a domestic setting)	27
	Section 315A—	28
		29

[s 7]

omit, insert—

315A Strangulation and similar conduct in a domestic setting and other coercive relationships

(1) A person commits a crime if—

- (a) the person unlawfully engages in conduct capable of restricting another person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both; and

Examples of conduct for paragraph (a)—

- applying pressure to a person’s neck
- covering a person’s nose or mouth
- obstructing or interfering with a person’s respiratory system or accessory systems of respiration

(b) either—

- (i) the person is in a domestic relationship with the other person; or
- (ii) the person is in a coercive relationship with the other person; or
- (iii) the person’s conduct is associated domestic violence under the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

(2) A person commits a crime if—

- (a) the person unlawfully engages in conduct that completely or partially restricts another person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both; and

Examples of conduct for paragraph (a)—

- applying pressure to a person’s neck
- covering a person’s nose or mouth

-
- obstructing or interfering with a person's
respiratory system or accessory systems of
respiration 1
2
3
 - (b) either— 4
 - (i) the person is in a domestic relationship
with the other person; or 5
6
 - (ii) the person is in a coercive relationship
with the other person; or 7
8
 - (iii) the person's conduct is associated
domestic violence under the *Domestic
and Family Violence Protection Act
2012*. 9
10
11
12
 - Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment. 13
 - (3) For subsection (1), conduct capable of restricting
another person's respiration or blood circulation,
or both, is unlawful unless it is authorised,
justified or excused by law. 14
15
16
17
 - (4) For subsection (2), conduct that completely or
partially restricts another person's respiration or
blood circulation, or both, is unlawful unless it is
authorised, justified or excused by law. 18
19
20
21
 - (5) For this section, a person is in a ***coercive
relationship*** with another person if— 22
23
 - (a) the person and the other person have or had
a relationship, other than a domestic
relationship; and 24
25
26
 - (b) the person uses or used coercion, control or
domination over the other person. 27
28
 - (6) For subsection (5), it does not matter whether the
relationship is or was conducted in person or by
another means, including, for example, by using
an online social network. 29
30
31
32
 - (7) A reference to coercion in subsection (5)(b)
includes, for example, a reference to coercion
by— 33
34
35
-

[s 7]

- (a) intimidation or threats of any kind; and 1
- (b) assaulting a person; and 2
- (c) damaging the property of a person; and 3
- (d) making false representations or using false 4
pretence or fraudulent means. 5
- (8) Sections 269, 270 and 280 do not apply to an 6
offence against this section. 7

315B Defences for s 315A 8

- (1) A person is not criminally responsible for an 9
offence against section 315A if— 10
 - (a) the act that is alleged to constitute the 11
offence— 12
 - (i) is a sexual act; or 13
 - (ii) happens while the person and the other 14
person are engaging in a sexual 15
activity; and 16
 - (b) the other person consents to the act. 17
- (2) A person is not criminally responsible for an 18
offence against section 315A if— 19
 - (a) the act that is alleged to constitute the 20
offence is done as part of a socially 21
acceptable function or activity; and 22
 - (b) the act is reasonable in the circumstances. 23
- (3) In this section— 24
 - consent* has the meaning given by section 348. 25
 - function or activity* includes a sporting event. 26

315C Circumstances in which there is no consent 27

- (1) For section 315B(1), without limiting the grounds 28
on which it may be established that a person does 29

[s 7]

-
- | | |
|--|----|
| not consent to an act, a person is taken not to have | 1 |
| consented to an act if any of the following | 2 |
| circumstances apply— | 3 |
| (a) the person does not say or do anything to | 4 |
| communicate consent to the other person; | 5 |
| (b) the person does not have the cognitive | 6 |
| capacity to consent to the act; | 7 |
| (c) the person is so affected by alcohol or | 8 |
| another drug as to be incapable of | 9 |
| consenting to the act; | 10 |
| (d) the person is so affected by alcohol or | 11 |
| another drug as to be incapable of | 12 |
| withdrawing consent to the act; | 13 |
| <i>Note—</i> | 14 |
| This circumstance may apply where a person gave | 15 |
| consent when not so affected by alcohol or | 16 |
| another drug as to be incapable of consenting. | 17 |
| (e) the person is unconscious or asleep; | 18 |
| (f) the person participates in the act because of | 19 |
| force, a fear of force, harm of any type or a | 20 |
| fear of harm of any type, whether to that | 21 |
| person or someone else or to an animal or | 22 |
| property, regardless of— | 23 |
| (i) when the force, harm or conduct giving | 24 |
| rise to the fear occurs; or | 25 |
| (ii) whether it is, or is a result of, a single | 26 |
| incident or is part of an ongoing | 27 |
| pattern; | 28 |
| <i>Examples of harm—</i> | 29 |
| • economic or financial harm | 30 |
| • reputational harm | 31 |
| • harm to the person’s family, cultural or | 32 |
| community relationships | 33 |
| • harm to the person’s employment | 34 |
-

[s 7]

- domestic violence involving psychological abuse or harm to mental health 1
2
- sexual harassment 3
- (g) the person participates in the act because of coercion, blackmail or intimidation, regardless of— 4
5
6
 - (i) when the coercion, blackmail or intimidation occurs; or 7
8
 - (ii) whether it occurs as a single incident or as part of an ongoing pattern; 9
10
- (h) the person participates in the act because the person or another person is unlawfully confined, detained or otherwise deprived of their personal liberty; 11
12
13
14
- (i) the person participates in the act because the person is overborne by the abuse of a relationship of authority, trust or dependence; 15
16
17
18
- (j) the person participates in the act because of a false or fraudulent representation about the nature or purpose of the act, including about whether the act is for health, hygienic or cosmetic purposes; 19
20
21
22
23
- (k) the person participates in the act with another person because the person is mistaken— 24
25
26
 - (i) about the identity of the other person; or 27
28
 - (ii) that the person is married to the other person; 29
30
- (l) the person is a sex worker and participates in the act because of a false or fraudulent representation that the person will be paid or receive some reward for the act; 31
32
33
34

-
- (m) the person participates in the act with another person on the basis that a condom is used for the act and the other person does any of the following things before or during the act—
 - (i) does not use a condom;
 - (ii) tampers with the condom;
 - (iii) removes the condom;
 - (iv) becomes aware that the condom is no longer effective but continues with the act.
 - (2) Also for section 315B(1), if a person against whom an offence against section 315A is alleged to have been committed suffers relevant harm as a result of, or in connection with, the offence, the relevant harm suffered is evidence of the lack of consent on the part of the person unless the contrary is proved.
 - (3) In this section—

relevant harm means—

 - (a) grievous bodily harm; or
 - (b) harm that—
 - (i) is not grievous bodily harm; and
 - (ii) consists of complete or partial restriction of respiration or blood circulation, or both.

315D Mistake of fact in relation to consent

- (1) This section applies if a person alleges, for section 315B(1), that the person did an act under an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief that the other person consented to the act.
- (2) In deciding whether a belief of the person was

[s 8]

- honest and reasonable, regard may not be had to the voluntary intoxication of that person caused by alcohol, a drug or another substance. 1
2
3
- (3) A belief by the person that another person consented to an act is not reasonable if the person did not, immediately before or at the time of the act, say or do anything to ascertain whether the other person consented to the act. 4
5
6
7
8
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person proves that— 9
10
- (a) the person had at the time of the act— 11
- (i) a cognitive impairment within the meaning of section 348B; or 12
13
- (ii) a mental health impairment within the meaning of section 348C; and 14
15
- (b) the impairment was a substantial cause of the person not saying or doing anything. 16
17
- (5) The person bears the burden of proving the matters mentioned in subsection (4). 18
19
- (6) Evidence adduced by the person of the matters mentioned in subsection (4) must include evidence given by a person qualified to give expert evidence on the matters. 20
21
22
23

- Clause 8 Amendment of s 339 (Assaults occasioning bodily harm)** 24
- Section 339(7)— 25
- insert—* 26
- bodily harm*** means— 27
- (a) any bodily injury which interferes with health or comfort; or 28
29
- (b) harm that— 30
- (i) is not a bodily injury mentioned in paragraph (a); and 31
32

[s 9]

	(ii) consists of complete or partial restriction of respiration or blood circulation, or both.	1 2 3
Clause 9	Amendment of s 348AA (Circumstances in which there is no consent)	4 5
	(1) Section 348AA(2), ‘grievous bodily harm’— <i>omit, insert</i> — relevant harm	6 7 8
	(2) Section 348AA(4)— <i>omit, insert</i> — (4) In this section— relevant harm means—	9 10 11 12
	(a) grievous bodily harm; or	13
	(b) harm that—	14
	(i) is not grievous bodily harm; and	15
	(ii) consists of complete or partial restriction of respiration or blood circulation, or both.	16 17 18
Clause 10	Amendment of s 352 (Sexual assaults)	19
	(1) Section 352(1)— <i>insert</i> —	20 21
	(c) unlawfully engages in conduct, without another person’s consent, that completely or partially restricts the other person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both, and the conduct—	22 23 24 25 26
	(i) is a sexual act; or	27

[s 11]

- (ii) happens while the person and the other person are engaging in a sexual activity; 1
2
3
- (2) Section 352— 4
insert— 5
- (3A) For subsection (1)(c), conduct that completely or partially restricts another person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both, is unlawful unless it is authorised, justified or excused by law. 6
7
8
9

Clause 11 Amendment of s 552BA (Charges of indictable offences that must be heard and decided summarily) 10
11

Section 552BA(4), definition *relevant offence*, after paragraph (a)— 12
13

insert— 14

(aaa)an offence against section 315A, if the defendant pleads guilty to the offence; or 15
16

Clause 12 Amendment of s 564 (Form of indictment) 17

Section 564— 18

insert— 19

(3C) An indictment for an offence may also state the offence is a strangulation offence. 20
21

Note— 22

See the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 12B for when a conviction for the offence must also be recorded as a conviction for, or entered in the offender’s criminal history as, a strangulation offence. 23
24
25
26

Clause 13 Amendment of s 572 (Amendment of indictments) 27

Section 572— 28

insert— 29

- (1C) Subsection (1D) applies if the court considers the offence charged in the indictment is also a strangulation offence. 1
2
3
- (1D) Without limiting subsection (1), the court may order that the indictment be amended to also state the offence is also a strangulation offence. 4
5
6

Clause 14 **Insertion of new ch 117** 7
 Part 9— 8
 insert— 9

Chapter 117 **Transitional provisions** 10
 for Criminal Code 11
 (Non-fatal 12
 Strangulation) and 13
 Other Legislation 14
 Amendment Act 2026 15

776 Definitions for chapter 16
 In this chapter— 17
 amendment Act means the *Criminal Code* 18
 (*Non-fatal Strangulation*) and *Other Legislation* 19
 Amendment Act 2026. 20
 former, in relation to a provision of this Act, 21
 means the provision as in force from time to time 22
 before the commencement. 23

777 Matters relating to offences committed against 24
 former s 315 or 315A before commencement 25
 (1) This section applies in relation to an offence 26
 committed against former section 315 or 315A 27
 before the commencement. 28

- (2) The judge must direct the jury— 27
 (a) that experience shows— 28

- (i) people may not remember all the details of a domestic violence offence or may not describe a domestic violence offence in the same way each time; and
- (ii) trauma may affect people differently, including affecting how they recall events; and
- (iii) it is common for there to be differences in accounts of a domestic violence offence; and
- (iv) both truthful and untruthful accounts of a domestic violence offence may contain differences; and
- (b) that it is up to the jury to decide whether or not any differences in the complainant's account are important in assessing the complainant's truthfulness and reliability.

103ZDB Direction on responses to giving evidence

- The judge in a criminal proceeding who is directing the jury about domestic violence generally may, if relevant, inform the jury that—
- (a) trauma may affect people differently, which means that some people may show obvious signs of emotion or distress when giving evidence in court about a domestic violence offence, but others may not; and
 - (b) the presence or absence of emotion or distress does not, of itself, mean that a person is not telling the truth about a domestic violence offence.

[s 17]

Clause	17	Amendment of s 103ZY (Direction on differences in complainant’s account)	1
			2
		Section 103ZY(3)—	3
		<i>omit.</i>	4
 Clause	 18	 Insertion of new pt 6D	 5
		After part 6C—	6
		<i>insert—</i>	7
		Part 6D	8
		Jury directions related to strangulation	9
		 103ZZZV Definition for part	 10
		In this part—	11
		<i>section 315A offence</i> means an offence against the Criminal Code, section 315A.	12
			13
		 103ZZZW Application of part	 14
		(1) This part applies in relation to a criminal proceeding for a charge of an offence mentioned in this part that is—	15
			16
			17
		(a) a trial by jury; or	18
		(b) a trial by a judge sitting alone; or	19
		(c) a trial by a magistrate sitting alone.	20
		(2) For a trial by a judge or magistrate sitting alone, the court’s reasoning with respect to any matter mentioned in this part must, to the extent the court considers appropriate, be consistent with how a jury would be directed about the matter under this part in the particular case.	21
			22
			23
			24
			25
			26

103ZZZX When directions under part must be given	1 2
(1) If the judge is to give a direction under this part, the direction must be given at the earliest time in the proceeding that the judge determines is appropriate.	3 4 5 6
(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent the judge from giving a direction under this part at any time during the proceeding, including—	7 8 9
(a) before any evidence is adduced in the proceeding; and	10 11
(b) in the judge’s summing up to the jury.	12
(3) The judge may repeat a direction under this part at any time in the proceeding.	13 14
(4) The judge is not required to use a particular form of words in giving a direction under this part.	15 16
103ZZZY Direction on lack of physical injury	17
(1) This section applies if—	18
(a) the proceeding relates, wholly or partly, to—	19 20
(i) a charge of a section 315A offence; or	21
(ii) a charge of another offence involving conduct that completely or partially restricts a person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both; and	22 23 24 25
(b) there is no evidence in the proceeding that the person against whom an offence is alleged to have been committed has suffered a physical injury as a result of the offence.	26 27 28 29
(2) The judge may direct the jury that—	30
(a) people who experience complete or partial restriction of respiration or blood	31 32

[s 18]

circulation, or both, may have no physical injuries; and	1 2
(b) the absence of injury does not, of itself, mean that a person is not telling the truth about the offence.	3 4 5
(3) The judge may give a direction under subsection (2) if—	6 7
(a) the judge is satisfied there is a good reason to give the direction; or	8 9
(b) the judge is requested to give the direction by a party to the proceeding, unless the judge is satisfied there is a good reason not to give the direction.	10 11 12 13
(4) In this section— <i>restrict</i> includes hinder, obstruct and prevent.	14 15
103ZZZZ Direction on differences in complainant's account	16 17
(1) This section applies if—	18
(a) the proceeding relates, wholly or partly, to a charge of a section 315A offence; and	19 20
(b) evidence is given, or likely to be given, or a question is asked, or likely to be asked, of a witness that tends to suggest a difference in the complainant's account that may be relevant to the complainant's truthfulness or reliability.	21 22 23 24 25 26
(2) The judge may direct the jury—	27
(a) that experience shows—	28
(i) people may not remember all the details of a section 315A offence or may not describe a section 315A offence in the same way each time; and	29 30 31 32

[s 18]

- (ii) trauma may affect people differently, including affecting how they recall events; and
 - (iii) it is common for there to be differences in accounts of a section 315A offence; and
 - (iv) both truthful and untruthful accounts of a section 315A offence may contain differences; and
- (b) that it is up to the jury to decide whether or not any differences in the complainant's account are important in assessing the complainant's truthfulness and reliability.
- (3) In this section—
complainant means a person against whom a section 315A offence is alleged to have been committed.

103ZZZZA Direction on responses to giving evidence

- (1) This section applies if the proceeding relates, wholly or partly, to a charge of a section 315A offence.
- (2) The judge may direct the jury that—
 - (a) trauma may affect people differently, which means that some people may show obvious signs of emotion or distress when giving evidence in court about a section 315A offence, but others may not; and
 - (b) the presence or absence of emotion or distress does not, of itself, mean that a person is not telling the truth about a section 315A offence.
- (3) The judge may give a direction under subsection (2) if—

[s 19]

- (a) the judge is satisfied there is a good reason to give the direction; or 1
2
- (b) the judge is requested to give the direction by a party to the proceeding, unless the judge is satisfied there is a good reason not to give the direction. 3
4
5
6

Clause 19	Insertion of new pt 9, div 22	7
	Part 9—	8
	<i>insert—</i>	9
	Division 22	10
	Transitional provision for Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026	11 12 13 14

187 Jury directions	15
Sections 103ZDA and 103ZDB and part 6D, as inserted by the <i>Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026</i> , apply in relation to a criminal proceeding only if the offence the subject of the proceeding was committed on or after the commencement.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Clause 20	Amendment of sch 3 (Dictionary)	23
	Schedule 3—	24
	<i>insert—</i>	25
	<i>difference</i> , in an account, includes—	26
	(a) a gap in the account; and	27
	(b) an inconsistency in the account; and	28

[s 21]

- (c) a difference between the account and
another account. 1
2
section 315A offence, for part 6D, see section 3
103ZZZV. 4

Part 4 **Amendment of Justices Act** 5
1886 6

Clause 21 **Act amended** 7
This part amends the *Justices Act 1886*. 8

Clause 22 **Amendment of s 4 (Definitions)** 9
Section 4— 10
insert— 11
strangulation offence see the Criminal Code, 12
section 6C. 13

Clause 23 **Amendment of s 47 (What is sufficient description of offence)** 14
Section 47— 15
insert— 16
(10) A complaint for an offence may state the offence 17
is also a strangulation offence. 18
Note— 19
See the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 12B 20
for when a conviction for the offence must also be 21
recorded as a conviction for a strangulation offence or 22
entered in the offender's criminal history as a 23
strangulation offence. 24
25

[s 24]

Clause 24	Amendment of s 48 (Amendment of complaint)	1
	Section 48—	2
	<i>insert—</i>	3
	(4) Subsection (5) applies if the justices consider the offence charged in the complaint is also a strangulation offence but the complaint does not include a statement to that effect.	4 5 6 7
	(5) Without limiting subsection (1), the court may order that the complaint be amended to state the offence is also a strangulation offence.	8 9 10
Clause 25	Insertion of new pt 11, div 9	11
	Part 11—	12
	<i>insert—</i>	13
	Division 9 Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026	14 15 16 17
	284 Strangulation offences	18
	Sections 47 and 48, as amended by the <i>Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026</i> , apply in relation to a complaint for an offence only if the offence was committed on or after the commencement.	19 20 21 22 23 24

Part 5	Amendment of Penalties and Sentences Act 1992	1 2
Clause 26	Act amended	3
	This part amends the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	4
Clause 27	Amendment of s 4 (Definitions)	5
	Section 4, definition <i>prosecutor</i> , ‘section 12A’—	6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	sections 12A and 12B	8
Clause 28	Amendment of s 9 (Sentencing guidelines)	9
	(1) Section 9—	10
	<i>insert—</i>	11
	(9D) Subsection (9E) does not apply if the court is sentencing an offender convicted of—	12 13
	(a) an offence against the Criminal Code, section 315 or 315A; or	14 15
	(b) another offence against an Act that is constituted by an act or omission that causes, directly or indirectly, the death of, or grievous bodily harm to, another person.	16 17 18 19
	(9E) In determining the appropriate sentence for an offender convicted of an offence involving strangulation conduct, the court must treat the strangulation conduct as an aggravating factor.	20 21 22 23
	(2) Section 9(12)—	24
	<i>insert—</i>	25
	restrict includes hinder, obstruct and prevent.	26
	strangulation conduct means conduct—	27

[s 29]

- (a) capable of restricting a person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both; or 1
2
 - (b) that completely or partially restricts a person’s respiration or blood circulation, or both. 3
4
5
- Examples of strangulation conduct—* 6
- applying pressure to a person’s neck 7
 - covering a person’s nose or mouth 8
 - obstructing or interfering with a person’s respiratory system or accessory systems of respiration 9
10
11

Clause 29	Insertion of new s 12B	12
	After section 12A—	13
	<i>insert—</i>	14
	12B Convictions for offences relating to strangulation	15 16
	(1) Subsections (2) to (4) apply if—	17
	(a) a complaint or an indictment for a charge for an offence states the offence is also a strangulation offence; and	18 19 20
	(b) the offender is convicted of the offence.	21
	(2) If a conviction is recorded in relation to the offence, it must also be recorded as a conviction for a strangulation offence.	22 23 24
	<i>Example—</i>	25
	An indictment for a charge for an offence states the offence is also a strangulation offence. The offender is convicted of the offence. If a conviction is recorded in relation to the offence, it must also be recorded as a conviction for ‘a strangulation offence’.	26 27 28 29 30
	(3) If no conviction is recorded in relation to the offence, the offence must be entered in the offender’s criminal history as a strangulation	31 32 33

offence.	1
(4) However, a matter must not be recorded or entered under subsection (2) or (3) in relation to the offence if the court makes an order to the effect it is not satisfied the offence is also a strangulation offence.	2 3 4 5 6
<i>Note—</i>	7
See the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> , section 132C, which provides for the sentencing judge or magistrate in any sentencing procedure in a criminal proceeding to act on allegations of fact.	8 9 10 11
(5) If a court is satisfied an error has been made in recording or entering an offence as a strangulation offence, the court may, on an application or its own initiative, correct the error.	12 13 14 15
(6) For this section, proof that an offence is a strangulation offence lies on the prosecutor.	16 17
(7) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section does not require a matter to be recorded or entered in an offender's traffic history under the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i> .	18 19 20 21 22
(8) In this section—	23
<i>strangulation offence</i> see the Criminal Code, section 6C.	24 25

Clause 30	Insertion of new pt 14, div 30	26
	Part 14—	27
	<i>insert—</i>	28
	Division 30	29
	Transitional provision for Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other	30 31

[s 31]

	Legislation Amendment Act 2026	1 2
	269 Sentencing guidelines	3
	Section 9, as amended by the <i>Criminal Code (Non-fatal Strangulation) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2026</i> , applies to the sentencing of an offender after the commencement whether the conviction happened before or after the commencement.	4 5 6 7 8 9
Part 6	Other amendments	10
Clause 31	Legislation amended	11
	Schedule 1 amends the legislation it mentions.	12

Schedule 1	Other amendments	1
	section 31	2
	Disability Services Act 2006	3
1	Schedule 2, item 2, entry for section 315A, column 2—	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	Strangulation and similar conduct in a domestic setting and other coercive relationships	6 7
2	Schedule 4, item 4, entry for section 315A, column 2—	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	Strangulation and similar conduct in a domestic setting and other coercive relationships	10 11
	Weapons Act 1990	12
1	Schedule 1AA, entry for Criminal Code, entry for section 315A, column 2—	13 14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	Strangulation and similar conduct in a domestic setting and other coercive relationships	16 17

Working with Children Check Act 2000	1
1 Schedule 4, item 4, entry for section 315A, column 2—	2
<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
Strangulation and similar conduct in a domestic	4
setting and other coercive relationships	5