

Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Act 2014 No 13

[2014-13]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 20 May 2014 to 13 June 2014 (accessed 19 December 2024 at 7:10)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Act was repealed by sec 30C of the [Interpretation Act 1987 No 15](#) with effect from 14.6.2014.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 14 June 2014

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Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Act 2014 No 13



New South Wales

An Act to amend the *Crimes Act 1900* in relation to the partial defence of provocation to a charge of murder.

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Act 2014*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

Schedule 1 Amendment of *Crimes Act 1900 No 40*

Section 23

Omit the section. Insert instead:

23 Trial for murder—partial defence of extreme provocation

- (1) If, on the trial of a person for murder, it appears that the act causing death was in response to extreme provocation and, but for this section and the provocation, the jury would have found the accused guilty of murder, the jury is to acquit the accused of murder and find the accused guilty of manslaughter.
- (2) An act is done in response to extreme provocation if and only if:
 - (a) the act of the accused that causes death was in response to conduct of the deceased towards or affecting the accused, and
 - (b) the conduct of the deceased was a serious indictable offence, and
 - (c) the conduct of the deceased caused the accused to lose self-control, and
 - (d) the conduct of the deceased could have caused an ordinary person to lose self-control to the extent of intending to kill or inflict grievous bodily harm on the deceased.

- (3) Conduct of the deceased does not constitute extreme provocation if:
 - (a) the conduct was only a non-violent sexual advance to the accused, or
 - (b) the accused incited the conduct in order to provide an excuse to use violence against the deceased.
- (4) Conduct of the deceased may constitute extreme provocation even if the conduct did not occur immediately before the act causing death.
- (5) For the purpose of determining whether an act causing death was in response to extreme provocation, evidence of self-induced intoxication of the accused (within the meaning of Part 11A) cannot be taken into account.
- (6) For the purpose of determining whether an act causing death was in response to extreme provocation, provocation is not negated merely because the act causing death was done with intent to kill or inflict grievous bodily harm.
- (7) If, on the trial of a person for murder, there is any evidence that the act causing death was in response to extreme provocation, the onus is on the prosecution to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the act causing death was not in response to extreme provocation.
- (8) This section does not exclude or limit any defence to a charge of murder.
- (9) The substitution of this section by the *Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Act 2014* does not apply to the trial of a person for murder that was allegedly committed before the commencement of that Act.
- (10) In this section:

act includes an omission to act.