

103A. Aiding Suicide: s 311

103A.1 Legislation

[Last reviewed: July 2024]

Criminal Code

[Section 311](#) – Aiding suicide

103A.2 Commentary

[Last reviewed: October 2024]

The defendant must either:

- (1) (a) procure, (b) counsel, or (c) aid another person;
- (2) to kill himself or herself;

In the case of (b), in counselling the person the defendant must also have induced that person to kill themselves.

Authorities relating to s 7 of the *Criminal Code* (Qld) may provide some assistance to trial judges as to the meaning of:

- “procure” (see *R v F*; *ex parte A-G* [2004] 1 Qd R 162; [\[2003\] QCA 70](#) at [33]-[34]; *R v Hawke* (2016) 259 A Crim R 114; [\[2016\] QCA 144](#) at [58]-[59]);
- “counsel” (see *R v Georgiou* (2002) 131 A Crim R 150; [\[2002\] QCA 206](#) at [78]-[79]); and
- “aid” (see *R v Sherrington & Kuchler* [\[2001\] QCA 105](#) at [12]).

For further discussion of these terms, see **Direction 74 – Parties to An Offence**.

However, it is to be borne in mind that, as was explained in *R v Georgiou* (2002) 131 A Crim R 150; [\[2002\] QCA 206](#) at [79], such words are ordinary English terms which will not necessarily require explanation and, if explanation is given, truly synonymous words should be used.

Aids another in killing himself or herself – s 311(c)

The offence at s 311(c), of aiding another in killing himself or herself, was considered by the Court of Appeal in *R v Morant* (2020) 5 QR 1; [\[2020\] QCA 135](#). President Sofronoff (Mullins JA agreeing) concluded at [10]-[15] that, as with s 7(1)(c), it is an implicit requirement of s 311(c) that the aiding be done knowingly, intending to aid the person to kill himself or herself.

The likelihood of the deceased killing himself or herself is irrelevant (at [17] and [21]). The focus should be on whether the defendant's acts were intended to aid the deceased in killing himself or herself, and whether those acts did in fact aid the deceased in killing himself or herself: at [19]. Sofronoff P reasoned at [20]:

'The elements of the offence in s 311 are:

- (a) The accused did an act;
- (b) The accused did that act intending thereby to aid the deceased in killing herself;
- (c) The deceased killed herself; and
- (d) The accused's acts did aid the deceased in killing herself.'

103A.3 Suggested Direction

[Last reviewed: July 2024]

(This suggested direction concerns the offence at s 311(c)).

Our law provides that any person who aids another in killing [himself/herself] is guilty of a crime known as aiding suicide.

Proof of this offence requires not only that the defendant did an act which in fact aided the deceased to kill [himself/herself] but that in committing that act the defendant intended that it would aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself] .

In order to prove the offence, the prosecution must prove four elements or ingredients of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt, namely:

- 1. the defendant did the act/s alleged by the prosecution;**
- 2. the defendant did that act/those acts intending thereby to aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself];**
- 3. the defendant killed [himself/herself]; and**
- 4. the defendant's act/s did aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself].**

As to the first element, the prosecution allege that the defendant [insert the particular act or acts alleged by the prosecution]. It is for you to decide whether the defendant did in fact act as alleged. [Where this is an issue, discuss the factual issue or issues which the jury should consider.] If you are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant acted as the prosecution allege, then you would acquit the defendant. If you are so satisfied, it would remain for you to consider whether you are persuaded beyond reasonable doubt of the other elements.

As to the second element, it can only be proved if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that at the time the defendant committed the act/s as alleged by the prosecution, the defendant intended to thereby aid the deceased in killing

[himself/herself]. It is not enough that the defendant's action/s did in the end aid the deceased to commit suicide. It is essential that at the time the defendant acted as [he/she] did, [he/she] intended that what [he/she] did would aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself]. In considering whether at the time of [his/her] act/s the defendant intended that what [he/she] was doing would aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself], you will be drawing an inference from facts which you find established by the evidence concerning the defendant's state of mind. Intention may be inferred or deduced from the circumstances in which the defendant acted and from the defendant's conduct before, at the time of and after the defendant's actions. Of course, whatever the defendant has said about [his/her] intention may also be considered for the purposes of deciding whether the defendant held the requisite intention at the time [he/she] acted as alleged. [Discuss the main issues of fact relevant to the issue of intent in this case.] If you are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant had the requisite intention at the time of the defendant's alleged act/s, then you would acquit the defendant. If you are so satisfied, it would remain for you to consider whether you are persuaded beyond reasonable doubt of the other elements.

As to the third element, that the defendant killed [himself/herself], if the deceased caused [his/her] death, directly or indirectly by any means whatever, then the deceased will have killed [himself/herself]. In that regard, it does not matter that death did not immediately result from the actions of the deceased. If the actions of the deceased caused [his/her] own death then the deceased will have killed [himself/herself], however long it took for death to occur after the deceased's fatal actions. [Consider adding the following if it is in issue whether the deceased committed suicide.] While the actions of the deceased need not have been the only contributing cause of [his/her] death, the deceased's actions must have been a substantial or significant cause of death or have contributed substantially to the death. [Enlarge upon any relevant factual issues in the particular circumstances of this case.] If you are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the deceased killed [himself/herself], then there will not have been a suicide and the defendant therefore could not have aided a suicide and you would acquit the defendant. If you are so satisfied, it would remain for you to consider whether you are persuaded beyond reasonable doubt of the other elements.

The fourth element requires you to be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant's act/s did aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself]. It is important to appreciate it is not enough for the prosecution to prove that the defendant did an act/s which were intended to thereby aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself]. It is also necessary the defendant's act/s did in fact aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself]. If the defendant's actions did not actually assist or help the deceased in killing [himself/herself], then the defendant could not be guilty of having aided suicide. [Here identify the way in which it is alleged the defendant's actions aided the deceased's commission of suicide and the factual issues relevant thereto. Where the aiding relied upon by the prosecution is aiding through encouragement, more elaboration may be required.] If you are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the

defendant's act/s did aid the deceased in killing [himself/herself], then you would acquit the defendant. If you are so satisfied, then, and only if you are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of all the other elements, you would convict the defendant.