

## **2022 CHAPTER 19**

# PART 3

## Protection from harm

#### **CHAPTER 2**

Causing or risking serious harm

## Offence of non-fatal strangulation or asphyxiation

- **28.**—(1) A person (A) commits an offence if the first and the second conditions are met.
  - (2) The first condition is that A intentionally—
    - (a) applies pressure on or to the throat or neck of another person (B), or
    - (b) does something to B, of any other sort, amounting to battery of B.
  - (3) The second condition is that A—
    - (a) intends A's act to affect B's ability to breathe or the flow of blood to B's brain, or
    - (b) is reckless as to whether A's act would affect B's ability to breathe or the flow of blood to B's brain.
- (4) An offence under this section is committed irrespective of whether in fact A's act affects B's ability to breathe or the flow of blood to B's brain.
- (5) An offence under this section can be constituted by virtue of A's act irrespective of how A's act is done (for example, by use of a hand or another part of A's body or by A making use in any way of an object of any kind).
- (6) It is a defence to an offence under this section for A to show that B consented to A's act, but the defence is not available if—

- (a) B suffers serious harm as a result of A's act, and
- (b) A—
  - (i) intended A's act to cause B to suffer serious harm, or
  - (ii) was reckless as to whether A's act would cause B to suffer serious harm.
- (7) No question as to B's consent to A's act may be considered for the purpose of this section unless the question is relevant in relation to the defence in this section.
- (8) The matter of B's consent on which the defence in this section may be based is to be taken to be shown by A if—
  - (a) evidence adduced is enough to raise an issue with respect to the matter, and
  - (b) the contrary with respect to the matter is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
  - (9) If—
    - (a) an act is done in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom,
    - (b) an offence under this section would be constituted by virtue of the act if done in Northern Ireland, and
    - (c) the person who does the act is a United Kingdom national or is habitually resident in Northern Ireland,

the person commits an offence under this section as if the act is done in Northern Ireland.

- (10) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable—
  - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both),
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or a fine (or both).
- (11) In this section—

"the 1861 Act" is the Offences Against the Person Act 1861,

"serious harm" means any of these—

- (a) wounding within the meaning of section 18 of the 1861 Act,
- (b) grievous bodily harm within the meaning of section 18 of the 1861 Act,
- (c) actual bodily harm within the meaning of section 47 of the 1861 Act,
- "United Kingdom national" means an individual who is—
- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
- (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject, or

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022, Section 28. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) a British protected person within the meaning of the British Nationality Act 1981.
- (12) Schedule 4 contains consequential amendments in connection with this section.

# **Commencement Information**

- I1 S. 28 not in operation at Royal Assent, see s. 30(2)
- I2 S. 28 in operation at 26.6.2023 by S.R. 2023/87, art. 2(a)

# **Changes to legislation:**

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