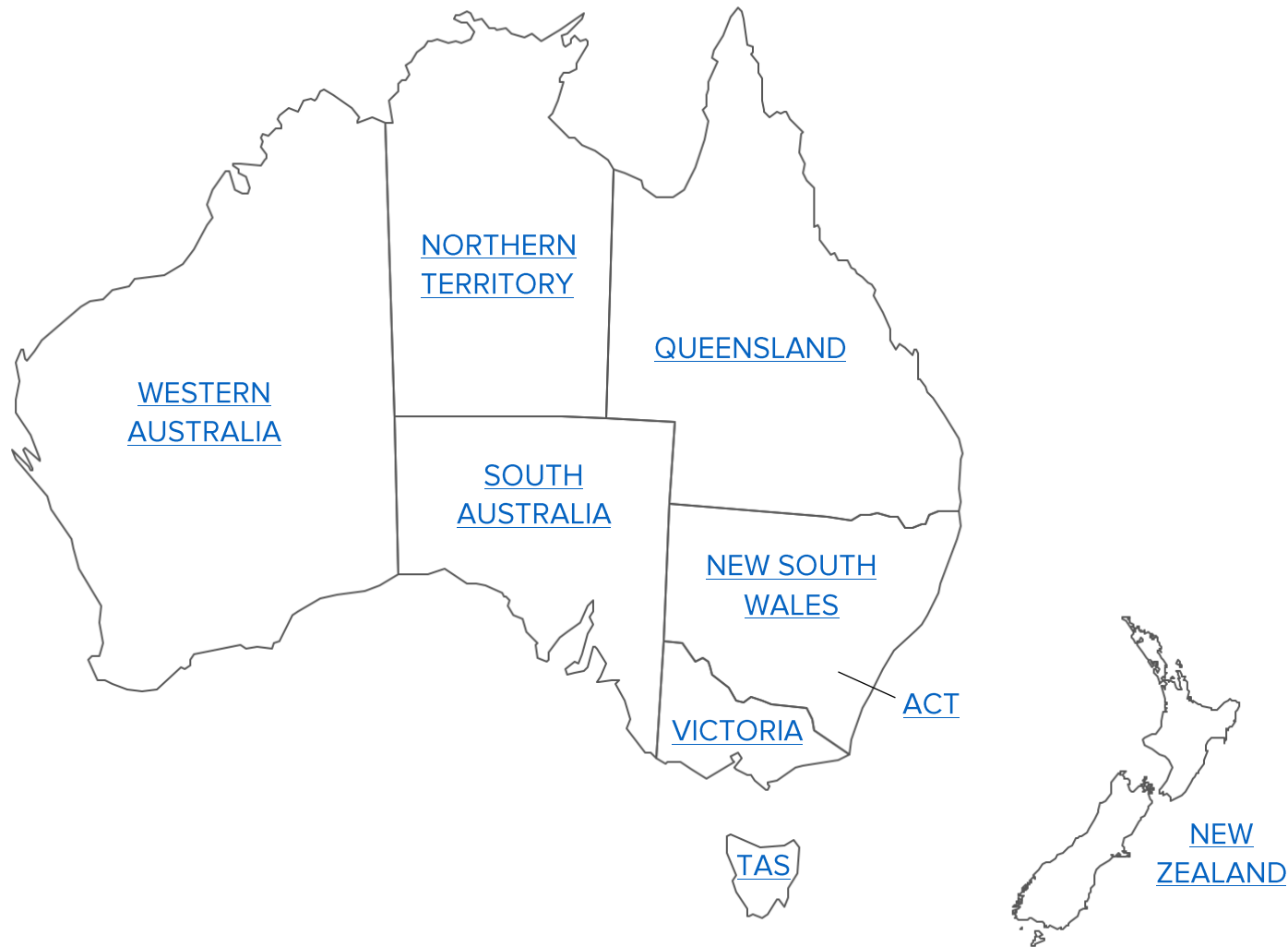


Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand



IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

VICTORIA			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 section 39G</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligent conduct which constitutes a • Breach of an OHS duty (except duty owed by employees); and • Causes death <p>Negligence = Great falling short of the standard of care that would have been taken by reasonable person in the circumstances, and involves a high risk of death or serious injury/illness</p> <p>Who is liable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Corporation may be liable directly for example, through its rules, policies, practices, conduct etc), or through conduct of employees, agents or contractors acting within scope of authority. • Officers of Corporations may be liable (via section 144 <i>OHS Act</i>) if failure to take reasonable care. Will consider officer's knowledge, ability to affect decisions, etc • Employees - Although the intention of the personal liability offence was to only render officers liable, the legislation does appear to permit the prosecution of employees in limited situations. For example, an employee who exercises limited management and control in certain circumstances. 	<p>25 years imprisonment for natural person</p> <p>\$18.492 million for Corporation</p>	<p><i>OHS Act section 32</i></p> <p>Recklessly engaging in conduct that places or may place person at risk of serious injury</p> <p>Test:</p> <p>Acting with indifference towards or in disregard of the realised or foreseen probable consequences of the relevant conduct (<i>Orbit Drilling v The Queen</i> [2012] VSCA 82)</p> <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years imprisonment and/or fine of \$332,856 for natural person • Corporation: \$3,698,400 million

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

NEW SOUTH WALES			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
No provision, but reckless endangerment offence in WHSA Act has been amended to include alternative test of gross negligence (passed by Parliament and awaiting royal assent)	The SafeWork NSW Prosecution Guidelines state that, where there has been a breach of the law leading to a work-related death, NSW Police and SafeWork NSW should consider whether the circumstances of the case might justify a charge of manslaughter under the <i>Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)</i> .	25 years imprisonment for manslaughter in the <i>Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)</i>	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> section 31, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the person has a health and safety duty; and the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness OR grossly negligent <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual: \$381,150 and/or 5 years imprisonment Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$761,750 and/or 5 years imprisonment Corporation: \$3.8093 million

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

QUEENSLAND			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011 section 34A – section 34D</i></p> <p>Also found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002; and</i> • <i>Safety in Recreational Water Activities Act 2011</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worker dies in the course of carrying out work, or is injured in the course of carrying out work and later dies. • A person (not a volunteer) conducting a business or undertaking or a senior officer (i.e. executive officer of a corporation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ engages in conduct which caused the death of the worker; and ○ is negligent about causing the death of the worker by the conduct. <p>NB: an undertaking is a non-profit organisation</p>	<p>Corporation: \$14.375 million</p> <p>Natural Person: 20 years imprisonment</p>	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> s31, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person has a health and safety duty; and • the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and • the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual: \$431,250 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$862,500 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Corporation: \$4,312,500 million
<p>Extension to the Mining Sector <i>Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2020</i></p> <p>which amends the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999,</i> • <i>Explosives Act 1999,</i> • <i>Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999 and Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> 	<p>Extension to the Mining Sector The <i>Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2020</i> amends 4 mining and resources related Acts.</p> <p>It will come into force on a date to be proclaimed.</p> <p>The legislation covers coal and metalliferous mines, quarries and petroleum and gas operations, and will impose an offence of industrial manslaughter in similar terms to the WHS laws.</p> <p>The offence states, in the same terms under each Act – covering coal and metalliferous mining, quarrying operations and the petroleum and gas industry.</p> <p>An employer commits an offence if a worker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the course of undertaking work is injured and later dies; and • The employer or senior officer’s conduct causes the death; and • The employer or senior officer is negligent about causing the death. 	<p>Extension to the Mining Sector Corporation / employer body corporate of 100,000 penalty units – \$14.375 million</p> <p>Natural Person: 20 years imprisonment</p>	<p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual: \$431,250 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$862,500 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Corporation: \$4,312,500 million

IMPORTANT – This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

	<p>Who is a senior officer?</p> <p>A 'senior officer' is an 'executive officer' of a corporation (where the employer is a corporation). An 'executive officer' is defined and is capable of a much wider interpretation than the definition of 'officer' in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), which is used for most other officer obligations, and in theory, may extend to individuals below the executive level.</p> <p>Employees holding statutory responsibilities under the Acts could potentially be exposed to the industrial manslaughter offence where they are not executives and therefore have limited capacity to control the company's financial and/or operating policies. These statutory officeholders are not traditionally seen as 'representing' the company. There is no equivalent concept of a statutory officeholder under Queensland's general workplace safety legislation.</p>		
--	--	--	--

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Work Health and Safety (Industrial Manslaughter) Amendment Bill 2022</i> introduced on 4 May 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer knew, ought reasonably to have known or was recklessly indifferent that act or breach would create substantial risk of serious harm; Breach caused death of another (whether or not in workplace or employee) 	<p>Corporation: \$13 million Natural Person: 20 years imprisonment</p>	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i> section 31, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the person has a health and safety duty; and the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual: \$300,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$600,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment Corporation: \$3 million

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

WESTERN AUSTRALIA			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2020 – section 30A</i></p>	<p>Industrial manslaughter ('Crime'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the person has a health and safety duty as a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU); and the person engages in conduct that causes the death of an individual; and the conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the person's health and safety duty; and the person engages in the conduct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> knowing that the conduct is likely to cause the death of an individual; and in disregard of that likelihood. <p>Officer (as per Corporations Act) of a PCBU commits a crime if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a PCBU breaches a duty and it causes a death, and the PCBU's conduct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is attributable to any neglect on the part of the officer; or is engaged in with the officer's consent or connivance; AND the officer engages in the conduct knowing that the PCBU's conduct is likely to cause the death of an individual; and in disregard of that likelihood. <p>A person charged with a crime under subsections 1 or 3 may be convicted of a category 1, 2 or 3 offence.</p>	<p>Category 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCBU: imp for 5 years and a fine of \$3.5 million Corporation: \$3.5 million Officer of PCBU: imp for 5 years and a fine of \$680,000 Individual: imp for 5 years and a fine of \$340,000 <p>Category 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporation: \$1.8 million PCBU or officer of PCBU: a fine of \$350,000 Individual: a fine of \$170,000 <p>Category 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCBU or officer of PCBU: a fine of \$120,000 Corporation: \$570,000 Individual: \$55,000 	<p>No</p>

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

TASMANIA			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
No	N/A	N/A	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i> section 31, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the person has a health and safety duty; and the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual: \$300,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$600,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment Corporation: \$3 million

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

NORTHERN TERRITORY			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 – section 34B</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person has a health and safety duty; • The person conducts a business or undertaking or is an officer of a person conducting a business or undertaking; The person intentionally engages in conduct; • The conduct (including acts and omissions) breaches the health and safety duty and causes the death of an individual to whom the health and safety duty is owed; and • The person is reckless or negligent about the conduct breaching the health and safety duty and causing the death of that individual. 	<p>Corporation: \$10.53 million</p> <p>Life imprisonment for natural person</p>	<p><i>Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 s31, where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person has a health and safety duty; and • the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and • the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual: \$300,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$600,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Corporation: \$3 million

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> – section 34A</p>	<p>A person commits an offence if –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person conducts a business or undertaking, or is an officer of a person who conducts a business or undertaking; and • The person has a health and safety duty; and • The person engages in conduct; and • The conduct results in a breach of the health and safety duty; and • The conduct causes – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The death of a worker; or ○ The injury to a worker and the injury later causes the death of the worker; or ○ The death of another person; and • The person is reckless or negligent about causing the death of the worker or other person by the conduct. 	<p>Corporation: \$16.5 million</p> <p>PCBU or officer of PCBU: imp of 20 years</p>	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> section 31, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person has a health and safety duty; and • the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and • the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual: \$300,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$600,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Corporation: \$3 million

IMPORTANT – This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.

Workplace Manslaughter in Australia and New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND			
LEGISLATIVE PROVISION	• ELEMENTS OF WORKPLACE MANSLAUGHTER	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
No current commitment to introduce	N/A	N/A	<p><i>Health and Safety at Work Act 2015</i> Section 47, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person has a health and safety duty; and • the person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual owed the duty to a risk of death or serious injury or illness; and • the person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness. <p>Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual: \$300,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment • Individual who conducts business or is officer of a business: \$600,000 and/or 5 years imp • Corporation: \$3 million <p><i>Health and Safety at Work Act 2015</i> Section 47, where breach of duty places person at risk of death or serious injury or illness (but no recklessness)</p> <p>Penalties: Fines are half the max fines for reckless endangerment, and no prison term</p>

IMPORTANT - This table provides a high-level guidance and comparison between the approaches being adopted in each jurisdiction in dealing with Industrial manslaughter. It is in general in nature only and if you have a particular question or concern you should seek legal advice which addresses the specific circumstances of your situation.