

South Australia (2023-)

Euthanasia and assistance to suicide became legal in South Australia from 31 January 2023 under the *Voluntary Assisted Dying Act 2021*.

Numbers

There have been [ten quarterly reports](#) and three [annual reports](#) to date, covering 31 January 2023-30 June 2025.

446 people have died following the administration of a lethal substance prescribed under the law – 369 by assisted suicide (self-administration) and 65 by euthanasia (practitioner administration).

For the twelve months 1 July 2024-30 June 2025, there were 200 deaths by assisted suicide and 51 by euthanasia, accounting for 1.6% of all deaths in South Australia.

Prognosis

Eligibility criteria include a prognosis that death is expected within 6 months (or 12 months in the case of a neurodegenerative condition) from an incurable disease, illness or medical condition.

One of the two assessing medical practitioners *“must have relevant expertise and experience in the disease, illness or medical condition expected to cause the death of the person being assessed”*.

Timeframe

The law generally requires a nine-day period between a first and final request but this can be waived if two medical practitioners agree the person may die within that period.

Euthanasia

Euthanasia (practitioner administration of a lethal poison) may only be applied for if a medical practitioner professes to be satisfied that the person *“is physically incapable of the self-administration or digestion of an appropriate [lethal] poison”*.

Government facilitation of suicide and euthanasia

Under the Act no person may commit suicide with a prescribed lethal poison or be administered a lethal poison by a medical practitioner without a permit issued by the Chief Executive of the Department for Health and Wellbeing! This power to issue suicide/euthanasia permits can be delegated to any person or body.

The South Australian Government has established the [South Australian Voluntary Assisted Dying Care Navigator Service](#) which will directly link a person seeking to end their life with a medical practitioner willing to help them do so.

The [South Australian voluntary assisted dying pharmacy service](#) is funded to supply the lethal poisons for suicide to individuals and for euthanasia to administering medical practitioners.

Reporting

The only data required to be collected and made public in an annual report is on the number of permits issued, the number of people who die after self-administration or practitioner

administration of a prescribed lethal poison, their age at time of death and the underlying condition for which they were assessed as eligible.

No data on referrals for additional assessments of eligibility or decision-making capacity is to be collected. Nor is there any provision for reporting on complications, the time between administration of the poison and loss of consciousness, or the time between administration of the poison and death.

Given the general complication rate of 7% or higher reported from other jurisdictions this is a concerning lack of transparency that undermines any future claim that there are no problems with the practice of assistance to suicide and euthanasia in South Australia. We will never know.

No safe space

The Act imposes on all residential aged care facilities in South Australia the obligation to allow suicide and euthanasia by lethal poison on their premises for any permanent resident of the facility and for any other resident where a “*deciding medical practitioner*” determines transferring the person for this purpose is not “*reasonable*”.

This is a violation of the human rights of freedom of association, freedom of religion and freedom of conscience. The elderly should be able to choose to live in a place where no-one is intentionally killed or helped to commit suicide.