



Sexual Offences Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 42

PART 2

NOTIFICATION AND ORDERS

Notification requirements

80 Persons becoming subject to notification requirements

- (1) A person is subject to the notification requirements of this Part for the period set out in section 82 (“the notification period”) if—
- he is convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3;
 - he is found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity;
 - he is found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence; or
 - in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, he is cautioned in respect of such an offence.
- (2) A person for the time being subject to the notification requirements of this Part is referred to in this Part as a “relevant offender”.

81 Persons formerly subject to Part 1 of the Sex Offenders Act 1997

- (1) A person is, from the commencement of this Part until the end of the notification period, subject to the notification requirements of this Part if, before the commencement of this Part—
- he was convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3;
 - he was found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity;
 - he was found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence; or
 - in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, he was cautioned in respect of such an offence.

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- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the notification period ended before the commencement of this Part.
- (3) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a conviction before 1st September 1997 unless, at the beginning of that day, the person—
- (a) had not been dealt with in respect of the offence;
 - (b) was serving a sentence of imprisonment or a term of service detention, or was subject to a community order, in respect of the offence;
 - (c) was subject to supervision, having been released from prison after serving the whole or part of a sentence of imprisonment in respect of the offence; or
 - (d) was detained in a hospital or was subject to a guardianship order, following the conviction.
- (4) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) do not apply to a finding made before 1st September 1997 unless, at the beginning of that day, the person—
- (a) had not been dealt with in respect of the finding; or
 - (b) was detained in a hospital, following the finding.
- (5) Subsection (1)(d) does not apply to a caution given before 1st September 1997.
- (6) A person who would have been within subsection (3)(b) or (d) or (4)(b) but for the fact that at the beginning of 1st September 1997 he was unlawfully at large or absent without leave, on temporary release or leave of absence, or on bail pending an appeal, is to be treated as being within that provision.
- (7) Where, immediately before the commencement of this Part, an order under a provision within subsection (8) was in force in respect of a person, the person is subject to the notification requirements of this Part from that commencement until the order is discharged or otherwise ceases to have effect.
- (8) The provisions are—
- (a) section 5A of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51) (restraining orders);
 - (b) section 2 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (sex offender orders made in England and Wales);
 - (c) section 2A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (interim orders made in England and Wales);
 - (d) section 20 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (sex offender orders and interim orders made in Scotland);
 - (e) Article 6 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/2839 (N.I. 20)) (sex offender orders made in Northern Ireland);
 - (f) Article 6A of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (interim orders made in Northern Ireland).

82 The notification period

- (1) The notification period for a person within section 80(1) or 81(1) is the period in the second column of the following Table opposite the description that applies to him.

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TABLE

<i>Description of relevant offender</i>	<i>Notification period</i>
A person who, in respect of the offence, is or has been sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of 30 months or more	An indefinite period beginning with the relevant date
A person who, in respect of the offence, has been made the subject of an order under section 210F(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (order for lifelong restriction)	An indefinite period beginning with that date
A person who, in respect of the offence or finding, is or has been admitted to a hospital subject to a restriction order	An indefinite period beginning with that date
A person who, in respect of the offence, is or has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than 6 months but less than 30 months	10 years beginning with that date
A person who, in respect of the offence, is or has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 6 months or less	7 years beginning with that date
A person who, in respect of the offence or finding, is or has been admitted to a hospital without being subject to a restriction order	7 years beginning with that date
A person within section 80(1)(d)	2 years beginning with that date
A person in whose case an order for conditional discharge or, in Scotland, a probation order, is made in respect of the offence	The period of conditional discharge or, in Scotland, the probation period
A person of any other description	5 years beginning with the relevant date

- (2) Where a person is under 18 on the relevant date, subsection (1) has effect as if for any reference to a period of 10 years, 7 years, 5 years or 2 years there were substituted a reference to one-half of that period.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies where a relevant offender within section 80(1)(a) or 81(1)(a) is or has been sentenced, in respect of two or more offences listed in Schedule 3—
- (a) to consecutive terms of imprisonment; or
 - (b) to terms of imprisonment which are partly concurrent.
- (4) Where this subsection applies, subsection (1) has effect as if the relevant offender were or had been sentenced, in respect of each of the offences, to a term of imprisonment which —
- (a) in the case of consecutive terms, is equal to the aggregate of those terms;

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- (b) in the case of partly concurrent terms (X and Y, which overlap for a period Z), is equal to X plus Y minus Z.
- (5) Where a relevant offender the subject of a finding within section 80(1)(c) or 81(1)(c) is subsequently tried for the offence, the notification period relating to the finding ends at the conclusion of the trial.
- (6) In this Part, “relevant date” means—
- (a) in the case of a person within section 80(1)(a) or 81(1)(a), the date of the conviction;
 - (b) in the case of a person within section 80(1)(b) or (c) or 81(1)(b) or (c), the date of the finding;
 - (c) in the case of a person within section 80(1)(d) or 81(1)(d), the date of the caution;
 - (d) in the case of a person within section 81(7), the date which, for the purposes of Part 1 of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51), was the relevant date in relation to that person.

83 Notification requirements: initial notification

- (1) A relevant offender must, within the period of 3 days beginning with the relevant date (or, if later, the commencement of this Part), notify to the police the information set out in subsection (5).
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a relevant offender in respect of a conviction, finding or caution within section 80(1) if—
- (a) immediately before the conviction, finding or caution, he was subject to the notification requirements of this Part as a result of another conviction, finding or caution or an order of a court (“the earlier event”),
 - (b) at that time, he had made a notification under subsection (1) in respect of the earlier event, and
 - (c) throughout the period referred to in subsection (1), he remains subject to the notification requirements as a result of the earlier event.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a relevant offender in respect of a conviction, finding or caution within section 81(1) or an order within section 81(7) if the offender complied with section 2(1) of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 in respect of the conviction, finding, caution or order.
- (4) Where a notification order is made in respect of a conviction, finding or caution, subsection (1) does not apply to the relevant offender in respect of the conviction, finding or caution if—
- (a) immediately before the order was made, he was subject to the notification requirements of this Part as a result of another conviction, finding or caution or an order of a court (“the earlier event”),
 - (b) at that time, he had made a notification under subsection (1) in respect of the earlier event, and
 - (c) throughout the period referred to in subsection (1), he remains subject to the notification requirements as a result of the earlier event.
- (5) The information is—
- (a) the relevant offender’s date of birth;

- (b) his national insurance number;
 - (c) his name on the relevant date and, where he used one or more other names on that date, each of those names;
 - (d) his home address on the relevant date;
 - (e) his name on the date on which notification is given and, where he uses one or more other names on that date, each of those names;
 - (f) his home address on the date on which notification is given;
 - (g) the address of any other premises in the United Kingdom at which, at the time the notification is given, he regularly resides or stays.
- (6) When determining the period for the purpose of subsection (1), there is to be disregarded any time when the relevant offender is—
- (a) remanded in or committed to custody by an order of a court;
 - (b) serving a sentence of imprisonment or a term of service detention;
 - (c) detained in a hospital; or
 - (d) outside the United Kingdom.
- (7) In this Part, “home address” means, in relation to any person—
- (a) the address of his sole or main residence in the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) where he has no such residence, the address or location of a place in the United Kingdom where he can regularly be found and, if there is more than one such place, such one of those places as the person may select.

84 Notification requirements: changes

- (1) A relevant offender must, within the period of 3 days beginning with—
- (a) his using a name which has not been notified to the police under section 83(1), this subsection, or section 2 of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51),
 - (b) any change of his home address,
 - (c) his having resided or stayed, for a qualifying period, at any premises in the United Kingdom the address of which has not been notified to the police under section 83(1), this subsection, or section 2 of the Sex Offenders Act 1997, or
 - (d) his release from custody pursuant to an order of a court or from imprisonment, service detention or detention in a hospital,
- notify to the police that name, the new home address, the address of those premises or (as the case may be) the fact that he has been released, and (in addition) the information set out in section 83(5).
- (2) A notification under subsection (1) may be given before the name is used, the change of home address occurs or the qualifying period ends, but in that case the relevant offender must also specify the date when the event is expected to occur.
- (3) If a notification is given in accordance with subsection (2) and the event to which it relates occurs more than 2 days before the date specified, the notification does not affect the duty imposed by subsection (1).
- (4) If a notification is given in accordance with subsection (2) and the event to which it relates has not occurred by the end of the period of 3 days beginning with the date specified—
- (a) the notification does not affect the duty imposed by subsection (1), and

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- (b) the relevant offender must, within the period of 6 days beginning with the date specified, notify to the police the fact that the event did not occur within the period of 3 days beginning with the date specified.
- (5) Section 83(6) applies to the determination of the period of 3 days mentioned in subsection (1) and the period of 6 days mentioned in subsection (4)(b), as it applies to the determination of the period mentioned in section 83(1).
- (6) In this section, “qualifying period” means—
- (a) a period of 7 days, or
 - (b) two or more periods, in any period of 12 months, which taken together amount to 7 days.

85 Notification requirements: periodic notification

- (1) A relevant offender must, within the period of one year after each event within subsection (2), notify to the police the information set out in section 83(5), unless within that period he has given a notification under section 84(1).
- (2) The events are—
- (a) the commencement of this Part (but only in the case of a person who is a relevant offender from that commencement);
 - (b) any notification given by the relevant offender under section 83(1) or 84(1); and
 - (c) any notification given by him under subsection (1).
- (3) Where the period referred to in subsection (1) would (apart from this subsection) end whilst subsection (4) applies to the relevant offender, that period is to be treated as continuing until the end of the period of 3 days beginning when subsection (4) first ceases to apply to him.
- (4) This subsection applies to the relevant offender if he is—
- (a) remanded in or committed to custody by an order of a court,
 - (b) serving a sentence of imprisonment or a term of service detention,
 - (c) detained in a hospital, or
 - (d) outside the United Kingdom.

86 Notification requirements: travel outside the United Kingdom

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring relevant offenders who leave the United Kingdom, or any description of such offenders—
- (a) to give in accordance with the regulations, before they leave, a notification under subsection (2);
 - (b) if they subsequently return to the United Kingdom, to give in accordance with the regulations a notification under subsection (3).
- (2) A notification under this subsection must disclose—
- (a) the date on which the offender will leave the United Kingdom;
 - (b) the country (or, if there is more than one, the first country) to which he will travel and his point of arrival (determined in accordance with the regulations) in that country;

- (c) any other information prescribed by the regulations which the offender holds about his departure from or return to the United Kingdom or his movements while outside the United Kingdom.
- (3) A notification under this subsection must disclose any information prescribed by the regulations about the offender's return to the United Kingdom.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1) may make different provision for different categories of person.

87 Method of notification and related matters

- (1) A person gives a notification under section 83(1), 84(1) or 85(1) by—
 - (a) attending at such police station in his local police area as the Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe or, if there is more than one, at any of them, and
 - (b) giving an oral notification to any police officer, or to any person authorised for the purpose by the officer in charge of the station.
- (2) A person giving a notification under section 84(1)—
 - (a) in relation to a prospective change of home address, or
 - (b) in relation to premises referred to in subsection (1)(c) of that section,may give the notification at a police station that would fall within subsection (1) above if the change in home address had already occurred or (as the case may be) if the address of those premises were his home address.
- (3) Any notification under this section must be acknowledged; and an acknowledgment under this subsection must be in writing, and in such form as the Secretary of State may direct.
- (4) Where a notification is given under section 83(1), 84(1) or 85(1), the relevant offender must, if requested to do so by the police officer or person referred to in subsection (1) (b), allow the officer or person to—
 - (a) take his fingerprints,
 - (b) photograph any part of him, or
 - (c) do both these things.
- (5) The power in subsection (4) is exercisable for the purpose of verifying the identity of the relevant offender.
- (6) Regulations under subsection (1) may make different provision for different categories of person.

88 Section 87: interpretation

- (1) Subsections (2) to (4) apply for the purposes of section 87.
- (2) "Photograph" includes any process by means of which an image may be produced.
- (3) "Local police area" means, in relation to a person—
 - (a) the police area in which his home address is situated;
 - (b) in the absence of a home address, the police area in which the home address last notified is situated;

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- (c) in the absence of a home address and of any such notification, the police area in which the court which last dealt with the person in a way mentioned in subsection (4) is situated.
- (4) The ways are—
- (a) dealing with a person in respect of an offence listed in Schedule 3 or a finding in relation to such an offence;
 - (b) dealing with a person in respect of an offence under section 128 or a finding in relation to such an offence;
 - (c) making, in respect of a person, a notification order, interim notification order, sexual offences prevention order or interim sexual offences prevention order;
 - (d) making, in respect of a person, an order under section 2, 2A or 20 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (sex offender orders and interim orders made in England and Wales or Scotland) or Article 6 or 6A of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/2839 (N.I. 20)) (sex offender orders and interim orders made in Northern Ireland);
- and in paragraphs (a) and (b), “finding” in relation to an offence means a finding of not guilty of the offence by reason of insanity or a finding that the person was under a disability and did the act or omission charged against him in respect of the offence.
- (5) Subsection (3) applies as if Northern Ireland were a police area.

89 Young offenders: parental directions

- (1) Where a person within the first column of the following Table (“the young offender”) is under 18 (or, in Scotland, 16) when he is before the court referred to in the second column of the Table opposite the description that applies to him, that court may direct that subsection (2) applies in respect of an individual (“the parent”) having parental responsibility for (or, in Scotland, parental responsibilities in relation to) the young offender.

TABLE

<i>Description of person</i>	<i>Court which may make the direction</i>
A relevant offender within section 80(1) (a) to (c) or 81(1)(a) to (c)	The court which deals with the offender in respect of the offence or finding
A relevant offender within section 129(1)(a) to (c)	The court which deals with the offender in respect of the offence or finding
A person who is the subject of a notification order, interim notification order, sexual offences prevention order or interim sexual offences prevention order	The court which makes the order
A relevant offender who is the defendant to an application under subsection (4) (or, in Scotland, the subject of an application under subsection (5))	The court which hears the application

- (2) Where this subsection applies—

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- (a) the obligations that would (apart from this subsection) be imposed by or under sections 83 to 86 on the young offender are to be treated instead as obligations on the parent, and
 - (b) the parent must ensure that the young offender attends at the police station with him, when a notification is being given.
- (3) A direction under subsection (1) takes immediate effect and applies—
- (a) until the young offender attains the age of 18 (or, where a court in Scotland gives the direction, 16); or
 - (b) for such shorter period as the court may, at the time the direction is given, direct.
- (4) A chief officer of police may, by complaint to any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of his police area, apply for a direction under subsection (1) in respect of a relevant offender (“the defendant”)—
- (a) who resides in his police area, or who the chief officer believes is in or is intending to come to his police area, and
 - (b) who the chief officer believes is under 18.
- (5) In Scotland, a chief constable may, by summary application to any sheriff within whose sheriffdom lies any part of the area of his police force, apply for a direction under subsection (1) in respect of a relevant offender (“the subject”)—
- (a) who resides in that area, or who the chief constable believes is in or is intending to come to that area, and
 - (b) who the chief constable believes is under 16.

90 Parental directions: variations, renewals and discharges

- (1) A person within subsection (2) may apply to the appropriate court for an order varying, renewing or discharging a direction under section 89(1).
- (2) The persons are—
- (a) the young offender;
 - (b) the parent;
 - (c) the chief officer of police for the area in which the young offender resides;
 - (d) a chief officer of police who believes that the young offender is in, or is intending to come to, his police area;
 - (e) in Scotland, where the appropriate court is a civil court—
 - (i) the chief constable of the police force within the area of which the young offender resides;
 - (ii) a chief constable who believes that the young offender is in, or is intending to come to, the area of his police force,and in any other case, the prosecutor;
 - (f) where the direction was made on an application under section 89(4), the chief officer of police who made the application;
 - (g) where the direction was made on an application under section 89(5), the chief constable who made the application.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) may be made—
- (a) where the appropriate court is the Crown Court (or in Scotland a criminal court), in accordance with rules of court;

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- (b) in any other case, by complaint (or, in Scotland, by summary application).
- (4) On the application the court, after hearing the person making the application and (if they wish to be heard) the other persons mentioned in subsection (2), may make any order, varying, renewing or discharging the direction, that the court considers appropriate.
- (5) In this section, the “appropriate court” means—
 - (a) where the Court of Appeal made the order, the Crown Court;
 - (b) in any other case, the court that made the direction under section 89(1).

91 Offences relating to notification

- (1) A person commits an offence if he—
 - (a) fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 83(1), 84(1), 84(4)(b), 85(1), 87(4) or 89(2)(b) or any requirement imposed by regulations made under section 86(1); or
 - (b) notifies to the police, in purported compliance with section 83(1), 84(1) or 85(1) or any requirement imposed by regulations made under section 86(1), any information which he knows to be false.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (3) A person commits an offence under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) on the day on which he first fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 83(1), 84(1) or 85(1) or a requirement imposed by regulations made under section 86(1), and continues to commit it throughout any period during which the failure continues; but a person must not be prosecuted under subsection (1) more than once in respect of the same failure.
- (4) Proceedings for an offence under this section may be commenced in any court having jurisdiction in any place where the person charged with the offence resides or is found.

92 Certificates for purposes of Part 2

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where on any date a person is—
 - (a) convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3;
 - (b) found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity; or
 - (c) found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence.
- (2) If the court by or before which the person is so convicted or found—
 - (a) states in open court—
 - (i) that on that date he has been convicted, found not guilty by reason of insanity or found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him, and
 - (ii) that the offence in question is an offence listed in Schedule 3, and
 - (b) certifies those facts, whether at the time or subsequently,

the certificate is, for the purposes of this Part, evidence (or, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) of those facts.

(3) Subsection (4) applies where on any date a person is, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, cautioned in respect of an offence listed in Schedule 3.

(4) If the constable—

- (a) informs the person that he has been cautioned on that date and that the offence in question is an offence listed in Schedule 3, and
- (b) certifies those facts, whether at the time or subsequently, in such form as the Secretary of State may by order prescribe,

the certificate is, for the purposes of this Part, evidence (or, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) of those facts.

93 Abolished homosexual offences

Schedule 4 (procedure for ending notification requirements for abolished homosexual offences) has effect.

Information for verification

94 Part 2: supply of information to Secretary of State etc. for verification

(1) This section applies to information notified to the police under—

- (a) section 83, 84 or 85, or
- (b) section 2(1) to (3) of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51).

(2) A person within subsection (3) may, for the purposes of the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of offences under this Part, supply information to which this section applies to—

- (a) the Secretary of State,
- (b) a Northern Ireland Department, or
- (c) a person providing services to the Secretary of State or a Northern Ireland Department in connection with a relevant function,

for use for the purpose of verifying the information.

(3) The persons are—

- (a) a chief officer of police (in Scotland, a chief constable),
- (b) the Police Information Technology Organisation,
- (c) the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service,
- (d) the Director General of the National Crime Squad.

(4) In relation to information supplied under subsection (2) to any person, the reference to verifying the information is a reference to—

- (a) checking its accuracy by comparing it with information held—
 - (i) where the person is the Secretary of State or a Northern Ireland Department, by him or it in connection with the exercise of a relevant function, or
 - (ii) where the person is within subsection (2)(c), by that person in connection with the provision of services referred to there, and

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- (b) compiling a report of that comparison.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), the supply of information under this section is to be taken not to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however arising or imposed).
- (6) This section does not authorise the doing of anything that contravenes the Data Protection Act 1998 (c. 29).
- (7) This section does not affect any power existing apart from this section to supply information.
- (8) In this section—
 - “Northern Ireland Department” means the Department for Employment and Learning, the Department of the Environment or the Department for Social Development;
 - “relevant function” means—
 - (a) a function relating to social security, child support, employment or training,
 - (b) a function relating to passports,
 - (c) a function under Part 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52) or Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/154 (N.I. 1)).

95 Part 2: supply of information by Secretary of State etc.

- (1) A report compiled under section 94 may be supplied by—
 - (a) the Secretary of State,
 - (b) a Northern Ireland Department, or
 - (c) a person within section 94(2)(c),
 to a person within subsection (2).
- (2) The persons are—
 - (a) a chief officer of police (in Scotland, a chief constable),
 - (b) the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service,
 - (c) the Director General of the National Crime Squad.
- (3) Such a report may contain any information held—
 - (a) by the Secretary of State or a Northern Ireland Department in connection with the exercise of a relevant function, or
 - (b) by a person within section 94(2)(c) in connection with the provision of services referred to there.
- (4) Where such a report contains information within subsection (3), the person within subsection (2) to whom it is supplied—
 - (a) may retain the information, whether or not used for the purposes of the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of an offence under this Part, and
 - (b) may use the information for any purpose related to the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of offences (whether or not under this Part), but for no other purpose.

- (5) Subsections (5) to (8) of section 94 apply in relation to this section as they apply in relation to section 94.

Information about release or transfer

96 Information about release or transfer

- (1) This section applies to a relevant offender who is serving a sentence of imprisonment or a term of service detention, or is detained in a hospital.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring notice to be given by the person who is responsible for that offender to persons prescribed by the regulations, of any occasion when the offender is released or a different person becomes responsible for him.
- (3) The regulations may make provision for determining who is to be treated for the purposes of this section as responsible for an offender.

Notification orders

97 Notification orders: applications and grounds

- (1) A chief officer of police may, by complaint to any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of his police area, apply for an order under this section (a "notification order") in respect of a person ("the defendant") if—
 - (a) it appears to him that the following three conditions are met with respect to the defendant, and
 - (b) the defendant resides in his police area or the chief officer believes that the defendant is in, or is intending to come to, his police area.
- (2) The first condition is that under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom—
 - (a) he has been convicted of a relevant offence (whether or not he has been punished for it),
 - (b) a court exercising jurisdiction under that law has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is not guilty by reason of insanity,
 - (c) such a court has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is under a disability and did the act charged against him in respect of the offence, or
 - (d) he has been cautioned in respect of a relevant offence.
- (3) The second condition is that—
 - (a) the first condition is met because of a conviction, finding or caution which occurred on or after 1st September 1997,
 - (b) the first condition is met because of a conviction or finding which occurred before that date, but the person was dealt with in respect of the offence or finding on or after that date, or has yet to be dealt with in respect of it, or
 - (c) the first condition is met because of a conviction or finding which occurred before that date, but on that date the person was, in respect of the offence or finding, subject under the law in force in the country concerned to detention,

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supervision or any other disposal equivalent to any of those mentioned in section 81(3) (read with sections 81(6) and 131).

- (4) The third condition is that the period set out in section 82 (as modified by subsections (2) and (3) of section 98) in respect of the relevant offence has not expired.
- (5) If on the application it is proved that the conditions in subsections (2) to (4) are met, the court must make a notification order.
- (6) In this section and section 98, “relevant offence” has the meaning given by section 99.

98 Notification orders: effect

- (1) Where a notification order is made—
 - (a) the application of this Part to the defendant in respect of the conviction, finding or caution to which the order relates is subject to the modifications set out below, and
 - (b) subject to those modifications, the defendant becomes or (as the case may be) remains subject to the notification requirements of this Part for the notification period set out in section 82.
- (2) The “relevant date” means—
 - (a) in the case of a person within section 97(2)(a), the date of the conviction;
 - (b) in the case of a person within section 97(2)(b) or (c), the date of the finding;
 - (c) in the case of a person within section 97(2)(d), the date of the caution.
- (3) In section 82—
 - (a) references, except in the Table, to a person (or relevant offender) within any provision of section 80 are to be read as references to the defendant;
 - (b) the reference in the Table to section 80(1)(d) is to be read as a reference to section 97(2)(d);
 - (c) references to an order of any description are to be read as references to any corresponding disposal made in relation to the defendant in respect of an offence or finding by reference to which the notification order was made;
 - (d) the reference to offences listed in Schedule 3 is to be read as a reference to relevant offences.
- (4) In sections 83 and 85, references to the commencement of this Part are to be read as references to the date of service of the notification order.

99 Sections 97 and 98: relevant offences

- (1) “Relevant offence” in sections 97 and 98 means an act which—
 - (a) constituted an offence under the law in force in the country concerned, and
 - (b) would have constituted an offence listed in Schedule 3 (other than at paragraph 60) if it had been done in any part of the United Kingdom.
- (2) An act punishable under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom constitutes an offence under that law for the purposes of subsection (1) however it is described in that law.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), on an application for a notification order the condition in subsection (1)(b) is to be taken as met unless, not later than rules of court may provide, the defendant serves on the applicant a notice—
- (a) stating that, on the facts as alleged with respect to the act concerned, the condition is not in his opinion met,
 - (b) showing his grounds for that opinion, and
 - (c) requiring the applicant to prove that the condition is met.
- (4) The court, if it thinks fit, may permit the defendant to require the applicant to prove that the condition is met without service of a notice under subsection (3).

100 Interim notification orders

- (1) This section applies where an application for a notification order (“the main application”) has not been determined.
- (2) An application for an order under this section (“an interim notification order”)—
- (a) may be made in the complaint containing the main application, or
 - (b) if the main application has been made, may be made by the person who has made that application, by complaint to the court to which that application has been made.
- (3) The court may, if it considers it just to do so, make an interim notification order.
- (4) Such an order—
- (a) has effect only for a fixed period, specified in the order;
 - (b) ceases to have effect, if it has not already done so, on the determination of the main application.
- (5) While such an order has effect—
- (a) the defendant is subject to the notification requirements of this Part;
 - (b) this Part applies to the defendant, subject to the modification set out in subsection (6).
- (6) The “relevant date” means the date of service of the order.
- (7) The applicant or the defendant may by complaint apply to the court that made the interim notification order for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

101 Notification orders and interim notification orders: appeals

A defendant may appeal to the Crown Court against the making of a notification order or interim notification order.

102 Appeals in relation to notification orders and interim notification orders: Scotland

In Scotland—

- (a) an interlocutor granting or refusing a notification order or interim notification order is an appealable interlocutor; and

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- (b) where an appeal is taken against an interlocutor so granting such an order the order shall, without prejudice to any power of the court to vary or recall it, continue to have effect pending the disposal of the appeal.

103 Sections 97 to 100: Scotland

- (1) Sections 97 to 100 apply to Scotland with the following modifications—
 - (a) references to a chief officer of police and to his police area are to be read, respectively, as references to a chief constable and to the area of his police force;
 - (b) references to the defendant are to be read as references to the person in respect of whom the order is sought or has effect;
 - (c) an application for a notification order or interim notification order is made by summary application to any sheriff within whose sheriffdom lies any part of the area of the applicant’s police force (references to “the court” being construed accordingly).
- (2) A record of evidence shall be kept on any summary application made by virtue of subsection (1)(c) above.
- (3) The clerk of the court by which, by virtue of that subsection, a notification order or interim notification order is made, varied, renewed or discharged shall cause a copy of, as the case may be—
 - (a) the order as so made, varied or renewed; or
 - (b) the interlocutor by which discharge is effected,
 to be given to the person named in the order or sent to him by registered post or by the recorded delivery service (an acknowledgement or certificate of delivery of a copy so sent, issued by the Post Office, being sufficient evidence of the delivery of the copy on the day specified in the acknowledgement or certificate).

Sexual offences prevention orders

104 Sexual offences prevention orders: applications and grounds

- (1) A court may make an order under this section in respect of a person (“the defendant”) where any of subsections (2) to (4) applies to the defendant and—
 - (a) where subsection (4) applies, it is satisfied that the defendant’s behaviour since the appropriate date makes it necessary to make such an order, for the purpose of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the defendant;
 - (b) in any other case, it is satisfied that it is necessary to make such an order, for the purpose of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the defendant.
- (2) This subsection applies to the defendant where the court deals with him in respect of an offence listed in Schedule 3 or 5.
- (3) This subsection applies to the defendant where the court deals with him in respect of a finding—
 - (a) that he is not guilty of an offence listed in Schedule 3 or 5 by reason of insanity, or

- (b) that he is under a disability and has done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence.
- (4) This subsection applies to the defendant where—
 - (a) an application under subsection (5) has been made to the court in respect of him, and
 - (b) on the application, it is proved that he is a qualifying offender.
- (5) A chief officer of police may by complaint to a magistrates' court apply for an order under this section in respect of a person who resides in his police area or who the chief officer believes is in, or is intending to come to, his police area if it appears to the chief officer that—
 - (a) the person is a qualifying offender, and
 - (b) the person has since the appropriate date acted in such a way as to give reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be made.
- (6) An application under subsection (5) may be made to any magistrates' court whose commission area includes—
 - (a) any part of the applicant's police area, or
 - (b) any place where it is alleged that the person acted in a way mentioned in subsection (5)(b).

105 SOPOs: further provision as respects Scotland

- (1) A chief constable may apply for an order under this section in respect of a person who he believes is in, or is intending to come to, the area of his police force if it appears to the chief constable that—
 - (a) the person has been convicted of, found not guilty by reason of insanity of or found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of—
 - (i) an offence listed in paragraph 60 of Schedule 3; or
 - (ii) before the commencement of this Part, an offence in Scotland other than is mentioned in paragraphs 36 to 59 of that Schedule if the chief constable considers that had the conviction or finding been after such commencement it is likely that a determination such as is mentioned in paragraph 60 would have been made in relation to the offence; and
 - (b) the person has since the conviction or finding acted in such a way as to give reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be made.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made by summary application to a sheriff within whose sheriffdom lies—
 - (a) any part of the area of the applicant's police force; or
 - (b) any place where it is alleged that the person acted in a way mentioned in subsection (1)(b).
- (3) The sheriff may make the order where satisfied—
 - (a) that the person's behaviour since the conviction or finding makes it necessary to make such an order, for the purposes of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the person; and
 - (b) where the application is by virtue of subsection (1)(a)(ii), that there was a significant sexual aspect to the person's behaviour in committing the offence.

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- (4) Subsection (3) of section 106 applies for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of section 104 and subsections (2) and (3) of section 112 apply in relation to a summary application made by virtue of subsection (1) as they apply in relation to one made by virtue of subsection (1)(g) of that section.

106 Section 104: supplemental

- (1) In this Part, “sexual offences prevention order” means an order under section 104 or 105.
- (2) Subsections (3) to (8) apply for the purposes of section 104.
- (3) “Protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the defendant” means protecting the public in the United Kingdom or any particular members of that public from serious physical or psychological harm, caused by the defendant committing one or more offences listed in Schedule 3.
- (4) Acts, behaviour, convictions and findings include those occurring before the commencement of this Part.
- (5) “Qualifying offender” means a person within subsection (6) or (7).
- (6) A person is within this subsection if, whether before or after the commencement of this Part, he—
- (a) has been convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3 (other than at paragraph 60) or in Schedule 5,
 - (b) has been found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity,
 - (c) has been found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence, or
 - (d) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, has been cautioned in respect of such an offence.
- (7) A person is within this subsection if, under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom and whether before or after the commencement of this Part—
- (a) he has been convicted of a relevant offence (whether or not he has been punished for it),
 - (b) a court exercising jurisdiction under that law has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is not guilty by reason of insanity,
 - (c) such a court has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is under a disability and did the act charged against him in respect of the offence, or
 - (d) he has been cautioned in respect of a relevant offence.
- (8) “Appropriate date”, in relation to a qualifying offender, means the date or (as the case may be) the first date on which he was convicted, found or cautioned as mentioned in subsection (6) or (7).
- (9) In subsection (7), “relevant offence” means an act which—
- (a) constituted an offence under the law in force in the country concerned, and
 - (b) would have constituted an offence listed in Schedule 3 (other than at paragraph 60) or in Schedule 5 if it had been done in any part of the United Kingdom.

- (10) An act punishable under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom constitutes an offence under that law for the purposes of subsection (9), however it is described in that law.
- (11) Subject to subsection (12), on an application under section 104(5) the condition in subsection (9)(b) (where relevant) is to be taken as met unless, not later than rules of court may provide, the defendant serves on the applicant a notice—
 - (a) stating that, on the facts as alleged with respect to the act concerned, the condition is not in his opinion met,
 - (b) showing his grounds for that opinion, and
 - (c) requiring the applicant to prove that the condition is met.
- (12) The court, if it thinks fit, may permit the defendant to require the applicant to prove that the condition is met without service of a notice under subsection (11).

107 SOPOs: effect

- (1) A sexual offences prevention order—
 - (a) prohibits the defendant from doing anything described in the order, and
 - (b) has effect for a fixed period (not less than 5 years) specified in the order or until further order.
- (2) The only prohibitions that may be included in the order are those necessary for the purpose of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the defendant.
- (3) Where—
 - (a) an order is made in respect of a defendant who was a relevant offender immediately before the making of the order, and
 - (b) the defendant would (apart from this subsection) cease to be subject to the notification requirements of this Part while the order (as renewed from time to time) has effect,the defendant remains subject to the notification requirements.
- (4) Where an order is made in respect of a defendant who was not a relevant offender immediately before the making of the order—
 - (a) the order causes the defendant to become subject to the notification requirements of this Part from the making of the order until the order (as renewed from time to time) ceases to have effect, and
 - (b) this Part applies to the defendant, subject to the modification set out in subsection (5).
- (5) The “relevant date” is the date of service of the order.
- (6) Where a court makes a sexual offences prevention order in relation to a person already subject to such an order (whether made by that court or another), the earlier order ceases to have effect.
- (7) Section 106(3) applies for the purposes of this section and section 108.

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108 SOPOs: variations, renewals and discharges

- (1) A person within subsection (2) may apply to the appropriate court for an order varying, renewing or discharging a sexual offences prevention order.
- (2) The persons are—
 - (a) the defendant;
 - (b) the chief officer of police for the area in which the defendant resides;
 - (c) a chief officer of police who believes that the defendant is in, or is intending to come to, his police area;
 - (d) where the order was made on an application under section 104(5), the chief officer of police who made the application.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) may be made—
 - (a) where the appropriate court is the Crown Court, in accordance with rules of court;
 - (b) in any other case, by complaint.
- (4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), on the application the court, after hearing the person making the application and (if they wish to be heard) the other persons mentioned in subsection (2), may make any order, varying, renewing or discharging the sexual offences prevention order, that the court considers appropriate.
- (5) An order may be renewed, or varied so as to impose additional prohibitions on the defendant, only if it is necessary to do so for the purpose of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from serious sexual harm from the defendant (and any renewed or varied order may contain only such prohibitions as are necessary for this purpose).
- (6) The court must not discharge an order before the end of 5 years beginning with the day on which the order was made, without the consent of the defendant and—
 - (a) where the application is made by a chief officer of police, that chief officer, or
 - (b) in any other case, the chief officer of police for the area in which the defendant resides.
- (7) In this section “the appropriate court” means—
 - (a) where the Crown Court or the Court of Appeal made the sexual offences prevention order, the Crown Court;
 - (b) where a magistrates' court made the order, that court, a magistrates' court for the area in which the defendant resides or, where the application is made by a chief officer of police, any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of the chief officer's police area;
 - (c) where a youth court made the order, that court, a youth court for the area in which the defendant resides or, where the application is made by a chief officer of police, any youth court whose commission area includes any part of the chief officer's police area.
- (8) This section applies to orders under—
 - (a) section 5A of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51) (restraining orders),
 - (b) section 2 or 20 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (sex offender orders made in England and Wales or Scotland), and
 - (c) Article 6 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/2839 (N.I. 20)) (sex offender orders made in Northern Ireland),

as it applies to sexual offences prevention orders.

109 Interim SOPOs

- (1) This section applies where an application under section 104(5) or 105(1) (“the main application”) has not been determined.
- (2) An application for an order under this section (“an interim sexual offences prevention order”)—
 - (a) may be made by the complaint by which the main application is made, or
 - (b) if the main application has been made, may be made by the person who has made that application, by complaint to the court to which that application has been made.
- (3) The court may, if it considers it just to do so, make an interim sexual offences prevention order, prohibiting the defendant from doing anything described in the order.
- (4) Such an order—
 - (a) has effect only for a fixed period, specified in the order;
 - (b) ceases to have effect, if it has not already done so, on the determination of the main application.
- (5) Section 107(3) to (5) apply to an interim sexual offences prevention order as if references to an order were references to such an order, and with the omission of “as renewed from time to time” in both places.
- (6) The applicant or the defendant may by complaint apply to the court that made the interim sexual offences prevention order for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.
- (7) Subsection (6) applies to orders under—
 - (a) section 2A or 20(4)(a) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (interim orders made in England and Wales or Scotland), and
 - (b) Article 6A of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/2839 (N.I. 20)) (interim orders made in Northern Ireland),as it applies to interim sexual offences prevention orders.

110 SOPOs and interim SOPOs: appeals

- (1) A defendant may appeal against the making of a sexual offences prevention order—
 - (a) where section 104(2) applied to him, as if the order were a sentence passed on him for the offence;
 - (b) where section 104(3) (but not section 104(2)) applied to him, as if he had been convicted of the offence and the order were a sentence passed on him for that offence;
 - (c) where the order was made on an application under section 104(5), to the Crown Court.
- (2) A defendant may appeal to the Crown Court against the making of an interim sexual offences prevention order.
- (3) A defendant may appeal against the making of an order under section 108, or the refusal to make such an order—

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- (a) where the application for such an order was made to the Crown Court, to the Court of Appeal;
 - (b) in any other case, to the Crown Court.
- (4) On an appeal under subsection (1)(c), (2) or (3)(b), the Crown Court may make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to its determination of the appeal, and may also make such incidental or consequential orders as appear to it to be just.
- (5) Any order made by the Crown Court on an appeal under subsection (1)(c) or (2) (other than an order directing that an application be re-heard by a magistrates' court) is for the purpose of section 108(7) or 109(7) (respectively) to be treated as if it were an order of the court from which the appeal was brought (and not an order of the Crown Court).

111 Appeals in relation to SOPOs and interim SOPOs: Scotland

In Scotland—

- (a) an interlocutor granting, refusing, varying, renewing or discharging a sexual offences prevention order or interim sexual offences prevention order is an appealable interlocutor; and
- (b) where an appeal is taken against an interlocutor so granting, varying or renewing such an order the order shall, without prejudice to any power of the court to vary or recall it, continue to have effect pending the disposal of the appeal.

112 Sections 104 and 106 to 109: Scotland

- (1) Sections 104 and 106 to 109 apply to Scotland with the following modifications—
- (a) subsections (1)(b), (2) and (3) of section 104 shall be disregarded;
 - (b) an application under subsection (5) of section 104 shall not be competent in respect of a person who is a qualifying offender by virtue only of a conviction or finding which relates to any offence listed at paragraphs 64 to 111 of Schedule 5;
 - (c) references to a chief officer of police and to his police area are to be read, respectively, as references to a chief constable and to the area of his police force;
 - (d) references to the defendant are to be read as references to the person in respect of whom the order is sought or has effect;
 - (e) an application for a sexual offences prevention order or interim sexual offences prevention order is made by summary application to any sheriff within whose sheriffdom lies—
 - (i) any part of the area of the applicant's police force; or
 - (ii) any place where it is alleged that the person in respect of whom the order is sought or has effect acted in a way mentioned in subsection (5)(b) of section 104,
 (references to “the court” being construed accordingly);
 - (f) an application for the variation, renewal or discharge of either such order is made by summary application to the sheriff who made the order or to a sheriff—
 - (i) within whose sheriffdom the person subject to the order resides; or
 - (ii) where the application is made by a chief constable, within whose sheriffdom lies any part of the area of the applicant's police force,

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(references to “the court” being construed accordingly).

- (2) A record of evidence shall be kept on any summary application made by virtue of subsection (1)(e) or (f) above.
- (3) The clerk of the court by which, by virtue of that subsection, a sexual offences prevention order or interim sexual offences prevention order is made, varied, renewed or discharged shall cause a copy of, as the case may be—
 - (a) the order as so made, varied or renewed; or
 - (b) the interlocutor by which discharge is effected,to be given to the person named in the order or sent to him by registered post or by the recorded delivery service (an acknowledgement or certificate of delivery of a copy so sent, issued by the Post Office, being sufficient evidence of the delivery of the copy on the day specified in the acknowledgement or certificate).

113 Offence: breach of SOPO or interim SOPO

- (1) A person commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, he does anything which he is prohibited from doing by—
 - (a) a sexual offences prevention order;
 - (b) an interim sexual offences prevention order;
 - (c) an order under section 5A of the Sex Offenders Act 1997 (c. 51) (restraining orders);
 - (d) an order under section 2, 2A or 20 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (sex offender orders and interim orders made in England and Wales and in Scotland);
 - (e) an order under Article 6 or 6A of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/2839 (N.I. 20)) (sex offender orders and interim orders made in Northern Ireland).
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, it is not open to the court by or before which he is convicted to make, in respect of the offence, an order for conditional discharge or, in Scotland, a probation order.

Foreign travel orders

114 Foreign travel orders: applications and grounds

- (1) A chief officer of police may by complaint to a magistrates' court apply for an order under this section (a “foreign travel order”) in respect of a person (“the defendant”) who resides in his police area or who the chief officer believes is in or is intending to come to his police area if it appears to the chief officer that—
 - (a) the defendant is a qualifying offender, and
 - (b) the defendant has since the appropriate date acted in such a way as to give reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be made.

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- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made to any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of the applicant's police area.
- (3) On the application, the court may make a foreign travel order if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the defendant is a qualifying offender, and
 - (b) the defendant's behaviour since the appropriate date makes it necessary to make such an order, for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from serious sexual harm from the defendant outside the United Kingdom.

115 Section 114: interpretation

- (1) Subsections (2) to (5) apply for the purposes of section 114.
- (2) "Protecting children generally or any child from serious sexual harm from the defendant outside the United Kingdom" means protecting persons under 16 generally or any particular person under 16 from serious physical or psychological harm caused by the defendant doing, outside the United Kingdom, anything which would constitute an offence listed in Schedule 3 if done in any part of the United Kingdom.
- (3) Acts and behaviour include those occurring before the commencement of this Part.
- (4) "Qualifying offender" has the meaning given by section 116.
- (5) "Appropriate date", in relation to a qualifying offender, means the date or (as the case may be) the first date on which he was convicted, found or cautioned as mentioned in subsection (1) or (3) of section 116.
- (6) In this section and section 116 as they apply to Northern Ireland, references to persons, or to a person, under 16 are to be read as references to persons, or to a person, under 17.

116 Section 114: qualifying offenders

- (1) A person is a qualifying offender for the purposes of section 114 if, whether before or after the commencement of this Part, he—
 - (a) has been convicted of an offence within subsection (2),
 - (b) has been found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity,
 - (c) has been found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence, or
 - (d) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, has been cautioned in respect of such an offence.
- (2) The offences are—
 - (a) an offence within any of paragraphs 13 to 15, 44 to 46, 77, 78 and 82 of Schedule 3;
 - (b) an offence within paragraph 31 of that Schedule, if the intended offence was an offence against a person under 16;
 - (c) an offence within paragraph 93 of that Schedule, if—
 - (i) the corresponding civil offence is an offence within any of paragraphs 13 to 15 of that Schedule;

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- (ii) the corresponding civil offence is an offence within paragraph 31 of that Schedule, and the intended offence was an offence against a person under 16; or
 - (iii) the corresponding civil offence is an offence within any of paragraphs 1 to 12, 16 to 30 and 32 to 35 of that Schedule, and the victim of the offence was under 16 at the time of the offence.
 - (d) an offence within any other paragraph of that Schedule, if the victim of the offence was under 16 at the time of the offence.
- (3) A person is also a qualifying offender for the purposes of section 114 if, under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom and whether before or after the commencement of this Part—
 - (a) he has been convicted of a relevant offence (whether or not he has been punished for it),
 - (b) a court exercising jurisdiction under that law has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is not guilty by reason of insanity,
 - (c) such a court has made in respect of a relevant offence a finding equivalent to a finding that he is under a disability and did the act charged against him in respect of the offence, or
 - (d) he has been cautioned in respect of a relevant offence.
- (4) In subsection (3), “relevant offence” means an act which—
 - (a) constituted an offence under the law in force in the country concerned, and
 - (b) would have constituted an offence within subsection (2) if it had been done in any part of the United Kingdom.
- (5) An act punishable under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom constitutes an offence under that law for the purposes of subsection (4), however it is described in that law.
- (6) Subject to subsection (7), on an application under section 114 the condition in subsection (4)(b) above (where relevant) is to be taken as met unless, not later than rules of court may provide, the defendant serves on the applicant a notice—
 - (a) stating that, on the facts as alleged with respect to the act concerned, the condition is not in his opinion met,
 - (b) showing his grounds for that opinion, and
 - (c) requiring the applicant to prove that the condition is met.
- (7) The court, if it thinks fit, may permit the defendant to require the applicant to prove that the condition is met without service of a notice under subsection (6).

117 Foreign travel orders: effect

- (1) A foreign travel order has effect for a fixed period of not more than 6 months, specified in the order.
- (2) The order prohibits the defendant from doing whichever of the following is specified in the order—
 - (a) travelling to any country outside the United Kingdom named or described in the order,

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- (b) travelling to any country outside the United Kingdom other than a country named or described in the order, or
 - (c) travelling to any country outside the United Kingdom.
- (3) The only prohibitions that may be included in the order are those necessary for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from serious sexual harm from the defendant outside the United Kingdom.
- (4) If at any time while an order (as renewed from time to time) has effect a defendant is not a relevant offender, the order causes him to be subject to the requirements imposed by regulations made under section 86(1) (and for these purposes the defendant is to be treated as if he were a relevant offender).
- (5) Where a court makes a foreign travel order in relation to a person already subject to such an order (whether made by that court or another), the earlier order ceases to have effect.
- (6) Section 115(2) applies for the purposes of this section and section 118.

118 Foreign travel orders: variations, renewals and discharges

- (1) A person within subsection (2) may by complaint to the appropriate court apply for an order varying, renewing or discharging a foreign travel order.
- (2) The persons are—
- (a) the defendant;
 - (b) the chief officer of police on whose application the foreign travel order was made;
 - (c) the chief officer of police for the area in which the defendant resides;
 - (d) a chief officer of police who believes that the defendant is in, or is intending to come to, his police area.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), on the application the court, after hearing the person making the application and (if they wish to be heard) the other persons mentioned in subsection (2), may make any order, varying, renewing or discharging the foreign travel order, that the court considers appropriate.
- (4) An order may be renewed, or varied so as to impose additional prohibitions on the defendant, only if it is necessary to do so for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from serious sexual harm from the defendant outside the United Kingdom (and any renewed or varied order may contain only such prohibitions as are necessary for this purpose).
- (5) In this section “the appropriate court” means—
- (a) the court which made the foreign travel order;
 - (b) a magistrates' court for the area in which the defendant resides; or
 - (c) where the application is made by a chief officer of police, any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of his police area.

119 Foreign travel orders: appeals

- (1) A defendant may appeal to the Crown Court—
- (a) against the making of a foreign travel order;

- (b) against the making of an order under section 118, or the refusal to make such an order.
- (2) On any such appeal, the Crown Court may make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to its determination of the appeal, and may also make such incidental or consequential orders as appear to it to be just.
- (3) Any order made by the Crown Court on an appeal under subsection (1)(a) (other than an order directing that an application be re-heard by a magistrates' court) is for the purposes of section 118(5) to be treated as if it were an order of the court from which the appeal was brought (and not an order of the Crown Court).

120 Appeals in relation to foreign travel orders: Scotland

In Scotland—

- (a) an interlocutor granting, refusing, varying, renewing or discharging a foreign travel order is an appealable interlocutor; and
- (b) where an appeal is taken against an interlocutor so granting, varying or renewing such an order the order shall, without prejudice to any power of the court to vary or recall it, continue to have effect pending the disposal of the appeal.

121 Sections 114 to 118: Scotland

- (1) Sections 114 to 118 apply to Scotland with the following modifications—
 - (a) references to a chief officer of police and to his police area are to be read, respectively, as references to a chief constable and to the area of his police force;
 - (b) references to the defendant are to be read as references to the person in respect of whom the order is sought or has effect;
 - (c) an application for a foreign travel order is made by summary application to any sheriff within whose sheriffdom lies any part of the area of the applicant's police force (references to "the court" being construed accordingly);
 - (d) for paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 118(5) there is substituted—
 - "(a) the sheriff who made the foreign travel order; or
 - (b) where the application is made by a chief constable, a sheriff whose sheriffdom includes any part of the area of the applicant's police force."
- (2) A record of evidence shall be kept on any summary application made by virtue of subsection (1)(c) above.
- (3) The clerk of the court by which, by virtue of that subsection, a foreign travel order is made, varied, renewed or discharged shall cause a copy of, as the case may be—
 - (a) the order as so made, varied or renewed; or
 - (b) the interlocutor by which discharge is effected,to be given to the person named in the order or sent to him by registered post or by the recorded delivery service (an acknowledgement or certificate of delivery of a copy so sent, issued by the Post Office, being sufficient evidence of the delivery of the copy on the day specified in the acknowledgement or certificate).

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122 Offence: breach of foreign travel order

- (1) A person commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, he does anything which he is prohibited from doing by a foreign travel order.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, it is not open to the court by or before which he is convicted to make, in respect of the offence, an order for conditional discharge (or, in Scotland, a probation order).

Risk of sexual harm orders

123 Risk of sexual harm orders: applications, grounds and effect

- (1) A chief officer of police may by complaint to a magistrates' court apply for an order under this section (a “risk of sexual harm order”) in respect of a person aged 18 or over (“the defendant”) who resides in his police area or who the chief officer believes is in, or is intending to come to, his police area if it appears to the chief officer that—
 - (a) the defendant has on at least two occasions, whether before or after the commencement of this Part, done an act within subsection (3), and
 - (b) as a result of those acts, there is reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be made.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made to any magistrates' court whose commission area includes—
 - (a) any part of the applicant’s police area, or
 - (b) any place where it is alleged that the defendant acted in a way mentioned in subsection (1)(a).
- (3) The acts are—
 - (a) engaging in sexual activity involving a child or in the presence of a child;
 - (b) causing or inciting a child to watch a person engaging in sexual activity or to look at a moving or still image that is sexual;
 - (c) giving a child anything that relates to sexual activity or contains a reference to such activity;
 - (d) communicating with a child, where any part of the communication is sexual.
- (4) On the application, the court may make a risk of sexual harm order if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the defendant has on at least two occasions, whether before or after the commencement of this section, done an act within subsection (3); and
 - (b) it is necessary to make such an order, for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from harm from the defendant.
- (5) Such an order—
 - (a) prohibits the defendant from doing anything described in the order;

- (b) has effect for a fixed period (not less than 2 years) specified in the order or until further order.
- (6) The only prohibitions that may be imposed are those necessary for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from harm from the defendant.
- (7) Where a court makes a risk of sexual harm order in relation to a person already subject to such an order (whether made by that court or another), the earlier order ceases to have effect.

124 Section 123: interpretation

- (1) Subsections (2) to (7) apply for the purposes of section 123.
- (2) “Protecting children generally or any child from harm from the defendant” means protecting children generally or any child from physical or psychological harm, caused by the defendant doing acts within section 123(3).
- (3) “Child” means a person under 16.
- (4) “Image” means an image produced by any means, whether of a real or imaginary subject.
- (5) “Sexual activity” means an activity that a reasonable person would, in all the circumstances but regardless of any person’s purpose, consider to be sexual.
- (6) A communication is sexual if—
 - (a) any part of it relates to sexual activity, or
 - (b) a reasonable person would, in all the circumstances but regardless of any person’s purpose, consider that any part of the communication is sexual.
- (7) An image is sexual if—
 - (a) any part of it relates to sexual activity, or
 - (b) a reasonable person would, in all the circumstances but regardless of any person’s purpose, consider that any part of the image is sexual.
- (8) In this section, as it applies to Northern Ireland, subsection (3) has effect with the substitution of “17” for “16”.

125 RSHOs: variations, renewals and discharges

- (1) A person within subsection (2) may by complaint to the appropriate court apply for an order varying, renewing or discharging a risk of sexual harm order.
- (2) The persons are—
 - (a) the defendant;
 - (b) the chief officer of police on whose application the risk of sexual harm order was made;
 - (c) the chief officer of police for the area in which the defendant resides;
 - (d) a chief officer of police who believes that the defendant is in, or is intending to come to, his police area.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), on the application the court, after hearing the person making the application and (if they wish to be heard) the other persons mentioned

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in subsection (2), may make any order, varying, renewing or discharging the risk of sexual harm order, that the court considers appropriate.

- (4) An order may be renewed, or varied so as to impose additional prohibitions on the defendant, only if it is necessary to do so for the purpose of protecting children generally or any child from harm from the defendant (and any renewed or varied order may contain only such prohibitions as are necessary for this purpose).
- (5) The court must not discharge an order before the end of 2 years beginning with the day on which the order was made, without the consent of the defendant and—
 - (a) where the application is made by a chief officer of police, that chief officer, or
 - (b) in any other case, the chief officer of police for the area in which the defendant resides.
- (6) Section 124(2) applies for the purposes of this section.
- (7) In this section “the appropriate court” means—
 - (a) the court which made the risk of sexual harm order;
 - (b) a magistrates' court for the area in which the defendant resides; or
 - (c) where the application is made by a chief officer of police, any magistrates' court whose commission area includes any part of his police area.

126 Interim RSHOs

- (1) This section applies where an application for a risk of sexual harm order (“the main application”) has not been determined.
- (2) An application for an order under this section (“an interim risk of sexual harm order”)—
 - (a) may be made by the complaint by which the main application is made, or
 - (b) if the main application has been made, may be made by the person who has made that application, by complaint to the court to which that application has been made.
- (3) The court may, if it considers it just to do so, make an interim risk of sexual harm order, prohibiting the defendant from doing anything described in the order.
- (4) Such an order—
 - (a) has effect only for a fixed period, specified in the order;
 - (b) ceases to have effect, if it has not already done so, on the determination of the main application.
- (5) The applicant or the defendant may by complaint apply to the court that made the interim risk of sexual harm order for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

127 RSHOs and interim RSHOs: appeals

- (1) A defendant may appeal to the Crown Court—
 - (a) against the making of a risk of sexual harm order;
 - (b) against the making of an interim risk of sexual harm order; or
 - (c) against the making of an order under section 125, or the refusal to make such an order.

- (2) On any such appeal, the Crown Court may make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to its determination of the appeal, and may also make such incidental or consequential orders as appear to it to be just.
- (3) Any order made by the Crown Court on an appeal under subsection (1)(a) or (b) (other than an order directing that an application be re-heard by a magistrates' court) is for the purpose of section 125(7) or 126(5) (respectively) to be treated as if it were an order of the court from which the appeal was brought (and not an order of the Crown Court).

128 Offence: breach of RSHO or interim RSHO

- (1) A person commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, he does anything which he is prohibited from doing by—
 - (a) a risk of sexual harm order; or
 - (b) an interim risk of sexual harm order.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, it is not open to the court by or before which he is convicted to make, in respect of the offence, an order for conditional discharge.

129 Effect of conviction etc. of an offence under section 128

- (1) This section applies to a person (“the defendant”) who—
 - (a) is convicted of an offence under section 128;
 - (b) is found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity;
 - (c) is found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence; or
 - (d) is cautioned in respect of such an offence.
- (2) Where —
 - (a) a defendant was a relevant offender immediately before this section applied to him, and
 - (b) the defendant would (apart from this subsection) cease to be subject to the notification requirements of this Part while the relevant order (as renewed from time to time) has effect,the defendant remains subject to the notification requirements.
- (3) Where the defendant was not a relevant offender immediately before this section applied to him—
 - (a) this section causes the defendant to become subject to the notification requirements of this Part from the time the section first applies to him until the relevant order (as renewed from time to time) ceases to have effect, and
 - (b) this Part applies to the defendant, subject to the modification set out in subsection (4).
- (4) The “relevant date” is the date on which this section first applies to the defendant.

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- (5) In this section “relevant order” means—
- (a) where the conviction, finding or caution within subsection (1) is in respect of a breach of a risk of sexual harm order, that order;
 - (b) where the conviction, finding or caution within subsection (1) is in respect of a breach of an interim risk of sexual harm order, any risk of sexual harm order made on the hearing of the application to which the interim risk of sexual harm order relates or, if no such order is made, the interim risk of sexual harm order.

Power to amend Schedules 3 and 5

130 Power to amend Schedules 3 and 5

- (1) The Secretary of State may by order amend Schedule 3 or 5.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), an amendment within subsection (4) does not apply to convictions, findings and cautions before the amendment takes effect.
- (3) For the purposes of sections 106 and 116, an amendment within subsection (4) applies to convictions, findings and cautions before as well as after the amendment takes effect.
- (4) An amendment is within this subsection if it—
 - (a) adds an offence,
 - (b) removes a threshold relating to an offence, or
 - (c) changes a threshold in such a way as to cause an offence committed by or against a person of a particular age or in certain circumstances, or resulting in a particular disposal, to be within a Schedule when it would not otherwise be.

General

131 Young offenders: application

This Part applies to—

- (a) a period of detention which a person is liable to serve under a detention and training order, or a secure training order,
- (b) a period for which a person is ordered to be detained in residential accommodation under section 44(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46),
- (c) a period of training in a training school, or of custody in a remand centre, which a person is liable to undergo or serve by virtue of an order under section 74(1)(a) or (e) of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (c. 34 (N.I.)),
- (d) a period for which a person is ordered to be detained in a juvenile justice centre under Article 39 of the Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (S.I. 1998/1504 (N.I. 9)),
- (e) a period for which a person is ordered to be kept in secure accommodation under Article 44A of the Order referred to in paragraph (d),
- (f) a sentence of detention in a young offender institution, a young offenders institution or a young offenders centre,

- (g) a sentence under a custodial order within the meaning of section 71AA of, or paragraph 10(1) of Schedule 5A to, the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or section 43AA of, or paragraph 10(1) of Schedule 4A to, the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53),
- (h) a sentence of detention under section 90 or 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6), section 208 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or Article 45 of the Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998,
- (i) a sentence of custody for life under section 93 or 94 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6),
- (j) a sentence of detention, or custody for life, under section 71A of the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or section 43A of the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53),

as it applies to an equivalent sentence of imprisonment; and references in this Part to prison or imprisonment are to be interpreted accordingly.

132 Offences with thresholds

- (1) This section applies to an offence which in Schedule 3 is listed subject to a condition relating to the way in which the defendant is dealt with in respect of the offence or (where a relevant finding has been made in respect of him) in respect of the finding (a “sentencing condition”).
- (2) Where an offence is listed if either a sentencing condition or a condition of another description is met, this section applies only to the offence as listed subject to the sentencing condition.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part (including in particular section 82(6))—
 - (a) a person is to be regarded as convicted of an offence to which this section applies, or
 - (b) (as the case may be) a relevant finding in relation to such an offence is to be regarded as made,at the time when the sentencing condition is met.
- (4) In the following subsections, references to a foreign offence are references to an act which—
 - (a) constituted an offence under the law in force in a country outside the United Kingdom (“the relevant foreign law”), and
 - (b) would have constituted an offence to which this section applies (but not an offence, listed in Schedule 3, to which this section does not apply) if it had been done in any part of the United Kingdom.
- (5) In relation to a foreign offence, references to the corresponding UK offence are references to the offence (or any offence) to which subsection (4)(b) applies in the case of that foreign offence.
- (6) For the purposes of this Part, a person is to be regarded as convicted under the relevant foreign law of a foreign offence at the time when he is, in respect of the offence, dealt with under that law in a way equivalent to that mentioned in Schedule 3 as it applies to the corresponding UK offence.
- (7) Where in the case of any person a court exercising jurisdiction under the relevant foreign law makes in respect of a foreign offence a finding equivalent to a relevant

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finding, the court's finding is, for the purposes of this Part, to be regarded as made at the time when the person is, in respect of the finding, dealt with under that law in a way equivalent to that mentioned in Schedule 3 as it applies to the corresponding UK offence.

- (8) Where (by virtue of an order under section 130 or otherwise) an offence is listed in Schedule 5 subject to a sentencing condition, this section applies to that offence as if references to Schedule 3 were references to Schedule 5.
- (9) In this section, “relevant finding”, in relation to an offence, means—
- (a) a finding that a person is not guilty of the offence by reason of insanity, or
 - (b) a finding that a person is under a disability and did the act charged against him in respect of the offence.

133 Part 2: general interpretation

(1) In this Part—

“admitted to a hospital” means admitted to a hospital under—

- (a) section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (c. 20), section 57(2)(a) or 58 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) or Article 44 or 50A(2) of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/595 (N.I. 4));
- (b) Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Insanity and Unfitness to Plead) Act 1991 (c. 25); or
- (c) regulations under subsection (3) of section 116B of the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or section 63B of the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53);

“cautioned” means—

- (a) cautioned by a police officer after the person concerned has admitted the offence, or
- (b) reprimanded or warned within the meaning given by section 65 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37),

and “caution” is to be interpreted accordingly;

“community order” means—

- (a) a community order within the meaning of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6);
- (b) a probation order or community service order under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or a supervised attendance order made in pursuance of section 235 of that Act;
- (c) a community order within the meaning of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/3160 (N.I. 24)), a probation order under section 1 of the Probation Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 (c. 7 (N.I.)) or a community service order under Article 7 of the Treatment of Offenders (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 (S.I. 1976/226 (N.I. 40)); or
- (d) a community supervision order;

“community supervision order” means an order under paragraph 4 of Schedule 5A to the Army Act 1955 or the Air Force Act 1955 or Schedule 4A to the Naval Discipline Act 1957;

“country” includes territory;

“detained in a hospital” means detained in a hospital under—

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- (a) Part 3 of the Mental Health Act 1983, section 71 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 (c. 36), Part 6 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or Part III of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;
- (b) Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Insanity and Unfitness to Plead) Act 1991; or
- (c) regulations under subsection (3) of section 116B of the Army Act 1955 or the Air Force Act 1955 or section 63B of the Naval Discipline Act 1957;

“guardianship order” means a guardianship order under section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (c. 20), section 58 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) or Article 44 of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/595 (N.I. 4));

“home address” has the meaning given by section 83(7);

“interim notification order” has the meaning given by section 100(2);

“interim risk of sexual harm order” has the meaning given by section 126(2);

“interim sexual offences prevention order” has the meaning given by section 109(2);

“local police area” has the meaning given by section 88(3);

“local probation board” has the same meaning as in the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 (c. 43);

“notification order” has the meaning given by section 97(1);

“notification period” has the meaning given by section 80(1);

“order for conditional discharge” has the meaning given by each of the following—

- (a) section 12(3) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6);
- (b) Article 2(2) of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/3160 (N.I. 24));
- (c) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 5A to the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18);
- (d) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 5A to the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19);
- (e) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 4A to the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53);

“parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (c. 41) or the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/ 755 (N.I. 2)), and “parental responsibilities” has the same meaning as in Part 1 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 36);

“the period of conditional discharge” has the meaning given by each of the following—

- (a) section 12(3) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000;
- (b) Article 2(2) of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996;
- (c) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 5A to the Army Act 1955;
- (d) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 5A to the Air Force Act 1955;
- (e) paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 4A to the Naval Discipline Act 1957;

“probation order” has the meaning given by section 228(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995;

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“probation period” has the meaning given by section 307(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995;

“relevant date” has the meaning given by section 82(6) (save in the circumstances mentioned in sections 98, 100, 107, 109 and 129);

“relevant offender” has the meaning given by section 80(2);

“restriction order” means—

- (a) an order under section 41 of the Mental Health Act 1983, section 57(2) (b) or 59 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or Article 47(1) of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;
- (b) a direction under paragraph 2(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Insanity and Unfitness to Plead) Act 1991 (c. 25) or Article 50A(3)(b) of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/595 (N.I. 4)); or
- (c) a direction under subsection (2) of section 116B of the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or section 63B of the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53);

“risk of sexual harm order” has the meaning given by section 123(1);

“sexual offences prevention order” has the meaning given by section 106(1);

“supervision” means supervision in pursuance of an order made for the purpose or, in the case of a person released from prison on licence, in pursuance of a condition contained in his licence;

“term of service detention” means a term of detention awarded under section 71(1)(e) of the Army Act 1955 or the Air Force Act 1955 or section 43(1)(e) of the Naval Discipline Act 1957.

- (2) Where under section 141 different days are appointed for the commencement of different provisions of this Part, a reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Part is to be read (subject to section 98(4)) as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

134 Conditional discharges and probation orders

- (1) The following provisions do not apply for the purposes of this Part to a conviction for an offence in respect of which an order for conditional discharge or, in Scotland, a probation order is made—
 - (a) section 14(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6) (conviction with absolute or conditional discharge deemed not to be a conviction);
 - (b) Article 6(1) of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/3160 (N.I. 24)) (conviction with absolute or conditional discharge deemed not to be a conviction);
 - (c) section 247(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46) (conviction with probation order or absolute discharge deemed not to be a conviction);
 - (d) paragraph 5(1) of Schedule 5A to the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or Schedule 4A to the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53) (conviction with absolute or conditional discharge or community supervision order deemed not to be a conviction).
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only to convictions after the commencement of this Part.

- (3) The provisions listed in subsection (1)(d) do not apply for the purposes of this Part to a conviction for an offence in respect of which a community supervision order is or has (before or after the commencement of this Part) been made.

135 Interpretation: mentally disordered offenders

- (1) In this Part, a reference to a conviction includes a reference to a finding of a court in summary proceedings, where the court makes an order under an enactment within subsection (2), that the accused did the act charged; and similar references are to be interpreted accordingly.
- (2) The enactments are—
- (a) section 37(3) of the Mental Health Act 1983 (c. 20);
 - (b) section 58(3) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46);
 - (c) Article 44(4) of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/595 (N.I. 4)).
- (3) In this Part, a reference to a person being or having been found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of an offence includes a reference to his being or having been found—
- (a) unfit to be tried for the offence;
 - (b) to be insane so that his trial for the offence cannot or could not proceed; or
 - (c) unfit to be tried and to have done the act charged against him in respect of the offence.
- (4) In section 133—
- (a) a reference to admission or detention under Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Insanity and Unfitness to Plead) Act 1991 (c. 25), and the reference to a direction under paragraph 2(1)(b) of that Schedule, include respectively—
 - (i) a reference to admission or detention under Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964 (c. 84); and
 - (ii) a reference to a restriction order treated as made by paragraph 2(1) of that Schedule;
 - (b) a reference to admission or detention under any provision of Part 6 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, and the reference to an order under section 57(2)(b) or 59 of that Act, include respectively—
 - (i) a reference to admission or detention under section 174(3) or 376(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 (c. 21); and
 - (ii) a reference to a restriction order made under section 178(1) or 379(1) of that Act;
 - (c) a reference to admission or detention under regulations made under subsection (3), and the reference to a direction under subsection (2), of section 116B of the Army Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 18) or the Air Force Act 1955 (3 & 4 Eliz. 2 c. 19) or section 63B of the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53) include respectively—
 - (i) a reference to admission or detention, and
 - (ii) a reference to a direction,under section 46 of the Mental Health Act 1983, section 69 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 (c. 36) or Article 52 of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

136 Part 2: Northern Ireland

- (1) This Part applies to Northern Ireland with the following modifications.
- (2) References to a chief officer of police are to be read as references to the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (3) References to police areas are to be read as references to Northern Ireland.
- (4) References to a complaint are to be read as references to a complaint under Part VIII of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)) to a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), references to a magistrates' court are to be read as references to a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (6) References to a magistrates' court for the area in which the defendant resides are to be read as references to a court of summary jurisdiction for the petty sessions district which includes the area where the defendant resides.
- (7) References to a youth court for the area in which the defendant resides are to be read as references to a youth court for the petty sessions district which includes the area where the defendant resides.
- (8) References in sections 101, 110(1), (2), (3)(b), (4) and (5), 119 and 127 to the Crown Court are to be read as references to a county court.
- (9) Any direction of the county court made under section 89(1) on an appeal under Article 143 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (appeals in other cases) (other than one directing that an application be re-heard by a court of summary jurisdiction) is, for the purposes of section 90, to be treated as if it were made by the court from which the appeal was brought and not by the county court.
- (10) Any order of the county court made on an appeal under Article 143 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (other than one directing that an application be re-heard by a court of summary jurisdiction) is, for the purposes of section 108, to be treated as if it were an order of the court from which the appeal was brought and not an order of the county court.