These notes refer to the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c.42) which received Royal Assent on 20 November 2003

SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Part 2: Notification and Orders

Section 129: Effect of a conviction etc. of an offence under section 128

- 259. Subsection (2) relates to a defendant who is already a "relevant offender" (that is, subject to the notification requirements of this Part see section 80) when convicted of an offence under section 128, or cautioned in respect of such an offence, or found not guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity, or found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence. Such a person will remain subject to the notification requirements for the duration of the "relevant order" (defined in *subsection* (5)). That is, he will remain subject to the notification requirements for the breached an interim order, either for the duration of that order, or if a main order is made, the duration of the main order. However, if the notification period (see section 82) which originally applied to the person lasts for longer than the order, the person remains subject to the notification requirements until the end of that longer period.
- 260. Subsection (3) relates to those defendants who are not already subject to the notification requirements when convicted of an offence under section 128. Such a person will become subject to notification requirements as a result of that offence until the relevant order (explained above) ceases to have effect.
- 261. For the purpose of the notification requirements, the "relevant date" (see section 83) is the date when the person is convicted of the section 128 offence, or the date when he is cautioned in respect of it or when the relevant finding in respect of it is made. This means, for example, that the person must comply with the initial notification requirement (at section 83(1)) within 3 days of that conviction, caution, or finding.