



Sexual Offences Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 42

PART 2

NOTIFICATION AND ORDERS

Notification requirements

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)	The court which hears the application

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

<i>Description of person</i>	<i>Court which may make the direction</i>
(or, in Scotland, the subject of an application under subsection (5))	
<p>(2) Where this subsection applies—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(3) A direction under subsection (1) takes immediate effect and applies—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(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”)—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(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”)—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	