



# Criminal Justice Act 1988

## 1988 CHAPTER 33

### PART V

#### JURISDICTION, IMPRISONMENT, FINES, ETC.

##### *Jurisdiction*

#### **40 Power to join in indictment count for common assault etc**

- (1) A count charging a person with a summary offence to which this section applies may be included in an indictment if the charge—
  - (a) is founded on the same facts or evidence as a count charging an indictable offence; or
  - (b) is part of a series of offences of the same or similar character as an indictable offence which is also charged,but only if (in either case) the facts or evidence relating to the offence were disclosed in an examination or deposition taken before a justice in the presence of the person charged.
- (2) Where a count charging an offence to which this section applies is included in an indictment, the offence shall be tried in the same manner as if it were an indictable offence; but the Crown Court may only deal with the offender in respect of it in a manner in which a magistrates' court could have dealt with him.
- (3) The offences to which this section applies are—
  - (a) common assault;
  - (b) an offence under section 12(1) of the Theft Act 1968 (taking motor vehicle or other conveyance without authority etc.);
  - (c) an offence under section 99(b) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (driving a motor vehicle while disqualified);
  - (d) an offence mentioned in the first column of Schedule 2 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (criminal damage etc.) which would otherwise be triable only summarily by virtue of section 22(2) of that Act; and

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (e) any summary offence specified under subsection (4) below.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument specify for the purposes of this section any summary offence which is punishable with imprisonment or involves obligatory or discretionary disqualification from driving.
- (5) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.