



Criminal Justice Act 1967

1967 CHAPTER 80

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Offences

89 False written statements tendered in evidence.

- (1) If any person in a written statement tendered in evidence in criminal proceedings by virtue of section 2 or 9 of this Act wilfully makes a statement material in those proceedings which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both.
- (2) The Perjury Act 1911 shall have effect as if this section were contained in that Act.

90 False statements as to means.

- (1) If a person in furnishing any statement in pursuance of an order under section 44(8) or a requirement under section 75(4) of this Act makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes a statement which is false in a material particular, or knowingly fails to disclose any material fact, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months or a fine not exceeding £100 or both.
- (2) Proceedings in respect of an offence under the foregoing subsection may, notwithstanding anything in section 104 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (limitation of time), be commenced at any time within two years from the date of the commission of the offence or within six months from its first discovery by the prosecutor, whichever period expires the earlier.
- (3) The last foregoing subsection shall not apply to Scotland, but notwithstanding anything in section 23 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1954, proceedings

for an offence under subsection (1) of this section relating to a statement furnished in pursuance of a requirement made under section 75(4) of this Act by the Courts-Martial Appeal Court when sitting in Scotland may be commenced at any time within two years from the date of the commission of the offence or within six months from the date when evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Lord Advocate to justify proceedings comes to his knowledge, whichever period expires the earlier; and for the purposes of this subsection a certificate by the Lord Advocate as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

- (4) In relation to a statement made in pursuance of a requirement made under section 75(4) of this Act by the Courts-Martial Appeal Court when sitting in Northern Ireland, for the reference to section 104 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 there shall be substituted a reference to any corresponding provision of the law of Northern Ireland.

91 Drunkenness in a public place.

- (1) Any person who in any public place is guilty, while drunk, of disorderly behaviour may be arrested without warrant by any person and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.
- (2) The foregoing subsection shall have effect instead of any corresponding provision contained in section 12 of the Licensing Act 1872, section 58 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1839, section 37 of the City of London Police Act 1839, and section 29 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 (being enactments which authorise the imposition of a short term of imprisonment or of a fine not exceeding £10 or both for the corresponding offence) and instead of any corresponding provision contained in any local Act.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order repeal any provision of a local Act which appears to him to be a provision corresponding to subsection (1) of this section or to impose a liability to imprisonment for an offence of drunkenness or of being incapable while drunk.
- (4) In this section " public place " includes any highway and any other premises or place to which at the material time the public have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise.
- (5) An order under section 106 of this Act appointing a day for the coming into force of the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be made unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that sufficient suitable accommodation is available for the care and treatment of persons convicted of being drunk and disorderly.