



Theft Act 1968

1968 CHAPTER 60

Offences relating to goods stolen etc.

22 Handling stolen goods.

- (1) A person handles stolen goods if (otherwise than in the course of the stealing) knowing or believing them to be stolen goods he dishonestly receives the goods, or dishonestly undertakes or assists in their retention, removal, disposal or realisation by or for the benefit of another person, or if he arranges to do so.
- (2) A person guilty of handling stolen goods shall on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

23 Advertising rewards for return of goods stolen or lost.

Where any public advertisement of a reward for the return of any goods which have been stolen or lost uses any words to the effect that no questions will be asked, or that the person producing the goods will be safe from apprehension or inquiry, or that any money paid for the purchase of the goods or advanced by way of loan on them will be repaid, the person advertising the reward and any person who prints or publishes the advertisement shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding [^{F1}level 3 on the standard scale.]

Textual Amendments

F1 Words substituted by virtue of [Criminal Justice Act 1982 \(c. 48, SIF 39:1\)](#), [ss. 38, 46](#)

24 Scope of offences relating to stolen goods.

- (1) The provisions of this Act relating to goods which have been stolen shall apply whether the stealing occurred in England or Wales or elsewhere, and whether it occurred before or after the commencement of this Act, provided that the stealing (if not an offence under this Act) amounted to an offence where and at the time when the goods were stolen; and references to stolen goods shall be construed accordingly.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/05/2004.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Theft Act 1968, Cross Heading: Offences relating to goods stolen etc.. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) For purposes of those provisions references to stolen goods shall include, in addition to the goods originally stolen and parts of them (whether in their original state or not),—
- (a) any other goods which directly or indirectly represent or have at any time represented the stolen goods in the hands of the thief as being the proceeds of any disposal or realisation of the whole or part of the goods stolen or of goods so representing the stolen goods; and
 - (b) any other goods which directly or indirectly represent or have at any time represented the stolen goods in the hands of a handler of the stolen goods or any part of them as being the proceeds of any disposal or realisation of the whole or part of the stolen goods handled by him or of goods so representing them.
- (3) But no goods shall be regarded as having continued to be stolen goods after they have been restored to the person from whom they were stolen or to other lawful possession or custody, or after that person and any other person claiming through him have otherwise ceased as regards those goods to have any right to restitution in respect of the theft.
- (4) For purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to goods which have been stolen (including subsections (1) to (3) above) goods obtained in England or Wales or elsewhere either by blackmail or in the circumstances described in section 15(1) of this Act shall be regarded as stolen; and “steal”, “theft” and “thief” shall be construed accordingly.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 S. 24(1) and (4) applied (25.8.2000) by 2000 c. 6, ss. 148(9), 168

[^{F2}24A Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit.

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if—
- (a) a wrongful credit has been made to an account kept by him or in respect of which he has any right or interest;
 - (b) he knows or believes that the credit is wrongful; and
 - (c) he dishonestly fails to take such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances to secure that the credit is cancelled.
- (2) References to a credit are to a credit of an amount of money.
- (3) A credit to an account is wrongful if it is the credit side of a money transfer obtained contrary to section 15A of this Act.
- (4) A credit to an account is also wrongful to the extent that it derives from—
- (a) theft;
 - (b) an offence under section 15A of this Act;
 - (c) blackmail; or
 - (d) stolen goods.
- (5) In determining whether a credit to an account is wrongful, it is immaterial (in particular) whether the account is overdrawn before or after the credit is made.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/05/2004.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Theft Act 1968, Cross Heading: Offences relating to goods stolen etc.. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.
- (7) Subsection (8) below applies for purposes of provisions of this Act relating to stolen goods (including subsection (4) above).
- (8) References to stolen goods include money which is dishonestly withdrawn from an account to which a wrongful credit has been made, but only to the extent that the money derives from the credit.
- (9) In this section “account” and “money” shall be construed in accordance with section 15B of this Act.]

Textual Amendments

F2 S. 24A inserted (18.12.1996) by 1996 c. 62, s. 2

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/05/2004.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Theft Act 1968, Cross Heading:
Offences relating to goods stolen etc..