[**Theft Act 1968 c. 60**](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/I60709470E42311DAA7CF8F68F6EE57AB/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search))

**Preamble**

**Version 1 of 1**

26 July 1968 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

An Act to revise the law of England and Wales as to theft and similar or associated offences, and in connection therewith to make provision as to criminal proceedings by one party to a marriage against the other, and to make certain amendments extending beyond England and Wales in the [Post Office Act 1953](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/I609DE601E42311DAA7CF8F68F6EE57AB/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) and other enactments; and for other purposes connected therewith.

[26th July 1968]

[1](#co_footnote_IDF646D90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF646D90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF646D90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF646D90E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF646D90E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

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**s. 1 Basic definition of theft.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Statutory definition; Theft

**1.— Basic definition of *theft*.**

(1)  A person is guilty of theft if he dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it; and “thief” and “steal” shall be construed accordingly.

(2)  It is immaterial whether the appropriation is made with a view to gain, or is made for the thief’s own benefit.

(3)  The five following sections of this Act shall have effect as regards the interpretation and operation of this section (and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, shall apply only for purposes of this section).

[1](#co_footnote_IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 1 Basic definition of theft.*

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**s. 2 “Dishonestly”.**

|  |  |
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|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Appropriation; Belief; Dishonesty; Theft

**2.— *“Dishonestly”*.**

(1)  A person’s appropriation of property belonging to another is not to be regarded as dishonest—

(a)  if he appropriates the property in the belief that he has in law the right to deprive the other of it, on behalf of himself or of a third person; or

(b)  if he appropriates the property in the belief that he would have the other’s consent if the other knew of the appropriation and the circumstances of it; or

(c)  (except where the property came to him as trustee or personal representative) if he appropriates the property in the belief that the person to whom the property belongs cannot be discovered by taking reasonable steps.

(2)  A person’s appropriation of property belonging to another may be dishonest notwithstanding that he is willing to pay for the property.

[1](#co_footnote_IDF664250E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF664250E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF664250E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF664250E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF664250E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 2 “Dishonestly”.*

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**s. 3 “Appropriates”.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Appropriation; Theft

**3.— *“Appropriates”*.**

(1)  Any assumption by a person of the rights of an owner amounts to an appropriation, and this includes, where he has come by the property (innocently or not) without stealing it, any later assumption of a right to it by keeping or dealing with it as owner.

(2)  Where property or a right or interest in property is or purports to be transferred for value to a person acting in good faith, no later assumption by him of rights which he believed himself to be acquiring shall, by reason of any defect in the transferor’s title, amount to theft of the property.

[1](#co_footnote_IDF669070E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF669070E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF669070E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF669070E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF669070E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 3 “Appropriates”.*

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**s. 4 “Property”.**

|  |  |
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|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Appropriation; Interpretation; Property; Theft

**4.— *“Property”*.**

(1)  *“Property”* includes money and all other property, real or personal, including things in action and other intangible property.

(2)  A person cannot steal land, or things forming part of land and severed from it by him or by his directions, except in the following cases, that is to say—

(a)  when he is a trustee or personal representative, or is authorised by power of attorney, or as liquidator of a company, or otherwise, to sell or dispose of land belonging to another, and he appropriates the land or anything forming part of it by dealing with it in breach of the confidence reposed in him; or

(b)  when he is not in possession of the land and appropriates anything forming part of the land by severing it or causing it to be severed, or after it has been severed; or

(c)  when, being in possession of the land under a tenancy, he appropriates the whole or part of any fixture or structure let to be used with the land.

 For purposes of this subsection *“land”* does not include incorporeal hereditaments; *“tenancy”* means a tenancy for years or any less period and includes an agreement for such a tenancy, but a person who after the end of a tenancy remains in possession as statutory tenant or otherwise is to be treated as having possession under the tenancy, and *“let”* shall be construed accordingly.

(3)  A person who picks mushrooms growing wild on any land, or who picks flowers, fruit or foliage from a plant growing wild on any land, does not (although not in possession of the land) steal what he picks, unless he does it for reward or for sale or other commercial purpose. For purposes of this subsection *“mushroom”* includes any fungus, and *“plant”* includes any shrub or tree.

(4)  Wild creatures, tamed or untamed, shall be regarded as property; but a person cannot steal a wild creature not tamed nor ordinarily kept in captivity, or the carcase of any such creature, unless either it has been reduced into possession by or on behalf of another person and possession of it has not since been lost or abandoned, or another person is in course of reducing it into possession.

[1](#co_footnote_IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 4 “Property”.*

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**s. 5 “Belonging to another”.**

|  |  |
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|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Interpretation; Possession; Property; Proprietary rights; Theft

**5.— *“Belonging to another”*.**

(1)  Property shall be regarded as belonging to any person having possession or control of it, or having in it any proprietary right or interest (not being an equitable interest arising only from an agreement to transfer or grant an interest).

(2)  Where property is subject to a trust, the persons to whom it belongs shall be regarded as including any person having a right to enforce the trust, and an intention to defeat the trust shall be regarded accordingly as an intention to deprive of the property any person having that right.

(3)  Where a person receives property from or on account of another, and is under an obligation to the other to retain and deal with that property or its proceeds in a particular way, the property or proceeds shall be regarded (as against him) as belonging to the other.

(4)  Where a person gets property by another’s mistake, and is under an obligation to make restoration (in whole or in part) of the property or its proceeds or of the value thereof, then to the extent of that obligation the property or proceeds shall be regarded (as against him) as belonging to the person entitled to restoration, and an intention not to make restoration shall be regarded accordingly as an intention to deprive that person of the property or proceeds.

(5)  Property of a corporation sole shall be regarded as belonging to the corporation notwithstanding a vacancy in the corporation.

[1](#co_footnote_IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 5 “Belonging to another”.*

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**s. 6 “With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it”.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 1 of 1**

1 January 1969 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Appropriation; Intention; Property; Theft

**6.— *“With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it”*.**

(1)  A person appropriating property belonging to another without meaning the other permanently to lose the thing itself is nevertheless to be regarded as having the intention of permanently depriving the other of it if his intention is to treat the thing as his own to dispose of regardless of the other’s rights; and a borrowing or lending of it may amount to so treating it if, but only if, the borrowing or lending is for a period and in circumstances making it equivalent to an outright taking or disposal.

(2)  Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, where a person, having possession or control (lawfully or not) of property belonging to another, parts with the property under a condition as to its return which he may not be able to perform, this (if done for purposes of his own and without the other’s authority) amounts to treating the property as his own to dispose of regardless of the other’s rights.

[1](#co_footnote_IDF67A1E0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[2](#co_footnote_IDF67A1E0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)[12](#co_footnote_IDF67A1E0E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF67A1E0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Act amended as to mode of trial by Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (c.43), Sch. 1 para. 28, and ss. 31 (general limit on power of magistrates’ court to impose imprisonment), 32 (penalties on summary conviction of offences triable either way) and 34 (mitigation of penalties) of that Act apply |
| [2](#co_fnRef_IDF67A1E0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), s. 32(1) (other provisions as to maximum fines) applies |

*Definition of “theft” > s. 6 “With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it”.*

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**s. 7 Theft.**

|  |  |
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|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 2 of 2**

1 October 1992 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Theft

**7. Theft.**

A person guilty of theft shall on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [seven years][1](#co_footnote_IDF67F000E44811DA8D70A0E70A7) .

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF67F000E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Words substituted by Criminal Justice Act 1991 c. 53 [Pt I s.26(1)](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/IDF681710E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) (October 1, 1992: represents law in force as at date shown ) |

*Theft, robbery, burglary, etc. > s. 7 Theft.*

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**s. 34 Interpretation.**

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Law In Force** |

**Version 2 of 2**

12 November 2003 - Present

**Subjects**

Criminal law

**Keywords**

Interpretation; Theft

**34.— Interpretation.**

(1)  [Sections 4(1)](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/IDF66DE90E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) and [5(1)](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/IDF6753C0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) of this Act shall apply generally for purposes of this Act as they apply for purposes of [section 1](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/IDF64BBB0E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)).

(2)  For purposes of this Act—

(a)  *“gain”* and *“loss”* are to be construed as extending only to gain or loss in money or other property, but as extending to any such gain or loss whether temporary or permanent; and—

(i)  *“gain”* includes a gain by keeping what one has, as well as a gain by getting what one has not; and

(ii)  *“loss”* includes a loss by not getting what one might get, as well as a loss by parting with what one has;

(b)  *“goods”*, except in so far as the context otherwise requires, includes money and every other description of property except land, and includes things severed from the land by stealing[; and][1](#co_footnote_IDF87AD00E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

[

(c)  *“mail bag”* and *“postal packet”* have the meanings given by [section 125(1)](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/I5185FFA0E44A11DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) of the [Postal Services Act 2000](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/I5FAEF220E42311DAA7CF8F68F6EE57AB/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)).

][1](#co_footnote_IDF87AD00E44811DA8D70A0E70A7)

| **Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| [1](#co_fnRef_IDF87AD00E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED) | Added by Postal Services Act 2000 (Consequential Modifications) Order 2003/2908 [Sch.1 para.1](https://uk.westlaw.com/Document/IDF87D410E44811DA8D70A0E70A78ED65/View/FullText.html?originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&vr=3.0&rs=PLUK1.0&contextData=(sc.Search)) (November 12, 2003) |

*Supplementary > s. 34 Interpretation.*

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