

THEFT ACT
CHAPTER 10:33

Act
38 of 1982
Amended by
16 of 1990

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on
Subsidiary Legislation**

This Chapter contains no Subsidiary Legislation.

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CHAPTER 10:33

THEFT ACT

AN ACT to revise the law of Dominica as to theft and similar or associated offences and for other purposes connected therewith. 38 of 1982.

[1st February 1983]

Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the –

Short title.

THEFT ACT.

2. (1) In this Act –

Interpretation.

(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” includes money and every other description of property except land, and includes things severed from the land by stealing.

(2) Sections 6(1) and 7(1) apply generally for purposes of this Act as they apply for purposes of section 3.

DEFINITION OF THEFT

3. (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. Basic definition of “theft”.

(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.

Dishonesty.

4. (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.

Appropriates.

5. (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 the theft of the property.

Property.

6. (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:

- (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 any thing 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 anything 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 “plant” includes any fungus, 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 carcass of any such creature, unless either it has been reduced in 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.

7. (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). Belonging to another.

(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.

With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.

8. (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), 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.

THEFT, ROBBERY, BURGLARY, ETC.

Theft.

9. A person guilty of theft is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for ten years.

Robbery.

10. (1) A person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subject to force.

(2) A person guilty of robbery, or of an assault with intent to rob, is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fourteen years.

11. (1) A person is guilty of burglary if –

Burglary.

- (a) he enters any building or part of a building as a trespasser and with intent to commit any such offence as is mentioned in subsection (2); or
- (b) having entered any building or part of a building as a trespasser he steals or attempts to steal anything in the building or that part of it or inflicts or attempts to inflict on any person therein any grievous bodily harm.

(2) The offences referred to in subsection (1)(a) are offences of stealing anything in the building or part of the building in question, of inflicting on any person therein any grievous bodily harm, or raping any woman therein, or of doing unlawful damage to the building or anything therein.

(3) References in subsections (1) and (2) to a building shall apply also to an inhabited vehicle or vessel, and shall apply to any such vehicle or vessel at times when the person having a habitation in it is not there as well as at times when he is.

(4) A person guilty of burglary is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twelve years.

12. (1) A person is guilty of aggravated burglary if he commits any burglary and at the time has with him any firearm or imitation firearm, any weapon of offence, or any explosives; and for this purpose –Aggravated
burglary.

- (a) “firearm” means any lethal barrelled weapon from which ammunition can be discharged or any prohibited weapon, and includes any component part of any such weapon and any accessory to any such weapon designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by firing the weapon, or an air gun or air pistol; and
“imitation firearm” means anything which has the appearance of being a firearm, whether capable of being discharged or not;
- (b) “weapon of offence” means any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to or incapacitating a person, or intended by the person having it with him for such use; and
- (c) “explosive” means any article manufactured for the purpose of producing a practical effect by explosion, or

intended by the person having it with him for that purpose;

- (d) “prohibited weapon” means any artillery or automatic firearm or any grenade, bomb or other missile, or any weapon of whatever description or design which is adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing.

(2) A person guilty of aggravated burglary is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Removal of articles from places open to the public.

13. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), where the public have access to a building in order to view the building or part of it, or a collection or part of a collection housed in it, any person who without lawful authority removes from the building or its grounds the whole or part of any article displayed or kept for display to the public in the building or that part of it or in its grounds is guilty of an offence.

For this purpose “collection” includes a collection got together for a temporary purpose, but references in this section to a collection do not apply to a collection made or exhibited for the purpose only of effecting sales or other commercial dealings.

(2) It is immaterial for purposes of subsection (1), that the public’s access to a building is limited to a particular period or particular occasion; but where anything removed from a building or its grounds is there otherwise than as forming part of, or being on loan for exhibition with a collection intended for permanent exhibition to the public, the person removing it does not thereby commit an offence under this section unless he removes it on a day when the public have access to the building as mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A person does not commit an offence under this section if he believes that he has lawful authority for the removal of the thing in question or that he would have it if the person entitled to give it knew of the removal and the circumstances of it.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for five years.

Taking motor vehicle or other conveyance without authority.

14. (1) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), a person is guilty of an offence if, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, he takes any conveyance for his own or another’s use or, knowing that any conveyance has been taken without such authority, drives it or allows himself to be carried in or on it.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for five years.

(3) If on the trial of an indictment for theft the jury are not satisfied that the accused committed theft but it is proved that the accused committed an offence under subsection (1), the jury may find him guilty of the offence under subsection (1).

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to pedal cycles; but, subject to subsection (5), a person who, without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, takes a pedal cycle for his own or another's use, or rides a pedal cycle knowing it to have been taken without such authority, is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars.

(5) A person does not commit an offence under this section by anything done in the belief that he has lawful authority to do it or that he would have the owner's consent if the owner knew of his doing it and the circumstances of it.

(6) For purposes of this section –

(a) “conveyance” means any conveyance constructed or adapted for the carriage of a person or persons whether by land, water or air, except that it does not include a conveyance constructed or adapted for use only under the control of a person not carried in or on it, and “drive” shall be construed accordingly; and

(b) “owner”, in relation to a conveyance which is the subject of a hiring agreement or hire-purchase agreement, means the person in possession of the conveyance under that agreement.

15. A person who dishonestly uses without due authority, or dishonestly causes to be wasted or diverted, any electricity is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for five years. Abstracting electricity.

FRAUD AND BLACKMAIL

16. (1) A person who by any deception dishonestly obtains property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for ten years. Obtaining property by deception.

(2) A person who by any deception dishonestly obtains any property belonging to another is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for three years.

(3) For purposes of this section a person is to be treated as obtaining property if he obtains ownership, possession or control of it; and “obtain” includes obtaining for another or enabling another to obtain or to retain.

(4) Section 8 shall apply for purposes of this section, with the necessary adaptation of the reference to appropriating, as it applies for the purposes of section 3.

(5) For purposes of this section “deception” means any deception (whether deliberate or reckless) by words or conduct as to fact or as to law, including a deception as to the present intentions of the person using the deception or any other person.

Obtaining
pecuniary
advantage of
services by
deception or
making off
without payment.
[16 of 1990].

17. (1) A person who by any deception –

(a) dishonestly obtains for himself or another –

- (i) any pecuniary advantage;
- (ii) any services from another; or

(b) subject to subsection (3)(c) –

- (i) dishonestly obtains for himself or another any exemption from or abatement of liability to make a payment;
- (ii) dishonestly secures the remission of the whole or part of any existing liability to make payment, whether his own liability or another’s; or
- (iii) with intent to make permanent default in whole or in part on any existing liability to make a payment, or with intent to let another do so, dishonestly induces the creditor or any person claiming payment on behalf of the creditor to wait for payment (whether or not the due date for payment is deferred) or to forego payment,

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for five years.

(2) The cases in which a pecuniary advantage within the meaning of subsection (1)(a)(i) is to be regarded as obtained for a person are cases where –

- (a) he is allowed to borrow by way of overdraft, or to take out any policy of insurance or annuity contract, or obtains an improvement of the terms on which he is allowed to do so; or
 - (b) he is given the opportunity to earn remuneration or greater remuneration in an office or employment, or to win money by betting.
- (3) For the purpose of –
- (a) subsection (1), “deception” has the same meaning as in section 16;
 - (b) subsection (1)(a)(ii) a person obtains services from another where the other is induced to confer a benefit by doing some act, or causing or permitting some act to be done, on the understanding that the benefit has been or will be paid for;
 - (c) subsection (1)(b) “liability” means legally enforceable liability; and subsection (1)(b) shall not apply in relation to a liability that has not been accepted or established to pay compensation for a wrongful act or omission;
 - (d) subsections (1)(b)(iii) and (4), a person induced to take in payment a cheque or other security for money by way of conditional satisfaction of a pre-existing liability is to be treated not as being paid but as being induced to wait for payment.
- (4) Subject to subsection (7), a person who, knowing that payment on the spot for any goods supplied or service done is required or expected from him –
- (a) dishonestly makes off without having paid as required or expected with intent to avoid payment of the amount due; or
 - (b) dishonestly induces the creditor or any person claiming payment on behalf of the creditor to wait for payment, with intent to avoid payment of the amount due,
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for five years.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4) “payment on the spot” includes payment at the time of collecting goods on which work has been done or in respect of which service has been provided.

(6) Subsection (4) shall not apply where the supply of the goods or the doing of the service is contrary to law, or where the service done is such that payment is not legally enforceable.

(7) Any person may arrest without warrant anyone who is, or whom he, with reasonable cause, suspects to be, committing or attempting to commit an offence under subsection (4).

False accounting.

18. (1) Any person who dishonestly, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another –

- (a) destroys, defaces, conceals or falsifies any account or any record or document made or required for any accounting purpose; or
- (b) in furnishing information for any purpose produces or makes use of any account, or any such record or document as aforesaid, which to his knowledge is or may be misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular;

is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for seven years.

(2) For purposes of this section a person who makes or concurs in making in an account or other document an entry which is or may be misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular, or who omits or concurs in omitting a material particular from an account or other document, is to be treated as falsifying the account or document.

Liability of
company officers
for certain
offence.

19. (1) Where an offence committed by a body corporate under section 16, 17 or 18 is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate is guilty of that offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, this section shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

False statements
by company
directors, etc.

20. (1) Where an officer of a body corporate or unincorporated association (or person purporting to act as such), with intent to deceive members or creditors of the body corporate or association about its affairs, publishes or concurs in publishing a written statement or account which to his knowledge is or may be misleading, false or deceptive in

a material particular, he is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for seven years.

(2) For purposes of this section a person who has entered into security for the benefit of a body corporate or association is to be treated as a creditor of it.

(3) Where the affairs of a body corporate or association are managed by its members, this section shall apply to any statement which a member publishes or concurs in publishing in connection with its functions or management as if he were an officer of the body corporate or association.

21. (1) Any person who dishonestly, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, destroys, defaces or conceals any valuable security, any will or other testamentary document or any original document of or belonging to, or filed or deposited in, any court of justice or any government department is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for seven years. Suppression, etc.,
of documents.

(2) Any person who dishonestly, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, by any deception procures the execution of a valuable security is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for seven years; and this subsection shall apply in relation to the making, acceptance, endorsement, alteration, cancellation or destruction in whole or in part of a valuable security, and in relation to the signing or sealing of any paper or other material in order that it may be made or converted into, or used or dealt with as, a valuable security, as if that were the execution of a valuable security.

(3) For purposes of this section, "deception" has the same meaning as in section 16, and "valuable security" means any document creating, transferring, surrendering or releasing any right to, in or over property, or authorising the payment of moneys or delivery of any property, or evidencing the creation, transfer, surrender or release of any such right, or the payment of money or delivery of any property, or the satisfaction of any obligation.

22. (1) A person is guilty of blackmail if, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, he makes any unwarranted demand with menaces; and for this purpose a demand with menaces is unwarranted unless the person making it does so in the belief – Blackmail.

(a) that he has reasonable grounds for making the demand; and

(b) that the use of the menaces is a proper means of reinforcing the demand.

(2) The nature of the act or omission demanded is immaterial, and it is also immaterial whether the menaces relate to action to be taken by the person making the demand.

(3) A person guilty of blackmail is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fourteen years.

OFFENCES RELATING TO GOODS STOLEN, ETC.

Handling stolen goods.

23. (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 handling stolen goods is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Advertising rewards for return of goods stolen or lost.

24. 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 is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Scope of offences relating to stolen goods.

25. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to goods which have been stolen shall apply whether the stealing occurred in Dominica 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.

(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)) goods obtained in Dominica or elsewhere either by blackmail or in the circumstances described in section 16(1) shall be regarded as stolen; and "steal", "theft", and "thief" shall be construed accordingly.

POSSESSION OF HOUSE-BREAKING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

26. (1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if, when not at his place of abode, he has with him any article for use in the course of or in connection with any burglary, theft or cheat. Going equipped for stealing, etc.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for three years.

(3) Where a person is charged with an offence under this section, proof that he had with him any article made or adapted for use in committing a burglary, theft or cheat shall be evidence that he had it with him for such use.

(4) Any member of the police service may arrest without warrant anyone who is, or whom he with reasonable cause suspects to be, committing an offence under this section.

(5) For purposes of this section an offence under section 14(1) of taking a conveyance shall be treated as theft, and "cheat" means an offence under section 16.

ENFORCEMENT AND PROCEDURE

Search for stolen goods.

27. (1) If it is made to appear by information on oath before a Magistrate that there is reasonable cause to believe that any person has in his custody or possession or on his premises any stolen goods, the Magistrate may grant a warrant to search for and seize the same; but no warrant to search for stolen goods shall be addressed to a person other than a member of the police service except under the authority of an enactment expressly so providing.

(2) An officer of the police service not below the rank of inspector may give a police constable written authority to search any premises for stolen goods –

(a) if the person in occupation of the premises has been convicted within the preceding five years of handling stolen goods or of any offence involving dishonesty and punishable with imprisonment; or

(b) if a person who has been convicted within the preceding five years of handling stolen goods has within the preceding twelve months been in occupation of the premises.

(3) Where under this section a person is authorised to search premises for stolen goods, he may enter and search the premises accordingly, and may seize any goods he believes to be stolen goods.

(4) This section is to be construed in accordance with section 25; and in subsection (2) of this section the reference to handling stolen goods shall include any corresponding offence committed before the commencement of this Act.

Evidence and procedure on charge of theft or handling stolen goods.

28. (1) Any number of persons may be charged in one indictment, with reference to the same theft, with having at different times or at the same time handled all or any of the stolen goods, and the persons so charged may be tried together.

(2) On the trial of two or more persons indicted for jointly handling any stolen goods the jury may find any of the accused guilty if the jury are satisfied that he handled all or any of the stolen goods, whether or not he did so jointly with the other accused or any of them.

(3) In any proceedings for the theft of anything in the course of transmission (whether by post or otherwise), or for handling stolen

goods from such a theft, a statutory declaration made by any person that he despatched or received or failed to receive any goods or postal packet, or that any goods or postal packet when despatched or received by him were in a particular state or condition, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts stated in the declaration, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) a statutory declaration shall only be admissible where and to the extent to which oral evidence to the like effect would have been admissible in the proceedings; and
- (b) a statutory declaration shall only be admissible if at least seven days before the hearing or trial a copy of it has been given to the person charged, and he has not, at least three days before the hearing or trial or within such further time as the Court may in special circumstances allow, given the prosecutor written notice requiring the attendance at the hearing or trial of the person making the declaration.

(4) This section is to be construed in accordance with section 25.

29. (1) Where goods have been stolen, and a person is convicted of any offence with reference to the theft (whether or not the stealing is the gist of his offence), the Court by or before which the offender is convicted may on the conviction exercise any of the following powers:

Orders for
restitution.

- (a) the Court may order anyone having possession or control of the goods to restore them to any person entitled to recover them from him; or
- (b) on the application of a person entitled to recover from the person convicted any other goods directly or indirectly representing the first-mentioned goods (as being the proceeds of any disposal or realisation of the whole or part of them or of goods so representing them), the Court may order those other goods to be delivered or transferred to the applicant; or
- (c) on the application of a person who, if the first-mentioned goods were in the possession of the person convicted, would be entitled to recover them from him, the Court may order that a sum not exceeding the value of those goods shall be paid to the applicant out of any

money of the person convicted which was taken out of his possession on his apprehension.

(2) Where under subsection (1) the Court has power on a person's conviction to make an order against him both under paragraph (b) and under paragraph (c) with reference to the stealing of the same goods, the Court may make orders under both paragraphs provided that the applicant for the orders does not thereby recover more than the value of those goods.

(3) Where under subsection (1) the Court on a person's conviction makes an order under paragraph (a) for the restoration of any goods, and it appears to the Court that the person convicted has sold the goods to a person acting in good faith, or has borrowed money on the security of them from a person so acting, then on the application of the purchaser or lender the Court may order that there shall be paid to the applicant, out of any money of the person convicted which was taken out of his possession on his apprehension, a sum not exceeding the amount paid for the purchase by the applicant or, as the case may be, the amount owed to the applicant in respect of the loan.

(4) The Court shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section unless in the opinion of the Court the relevant facts sufficiently appear from evidence given at the trial or the available documents together with admissions made by or on behalf of any person in connection with any proposed exercise of the powers; and for this purpose "the available documents" means any written statements or admissions which were made for use, and would have been admissible, as evidence at the trial, the deposition taken at any committal proceedings and any written statements or admissions used as evidence in those proceedings.

(5) Reference in this section to stealing are to be construed in accordance with section 25(1) and (4).

30. (1) A person shall not be excused, by reason that to do so may incriminate that person or the wife or husband of that person, of an offence under this Act –

- (a) from answering any question put to that person in proceedings for the recovery or administration of any property, for the execution of any trust or for an account of any property or dealings with property; or
- (b) from complying with any order made in any such proceedings;

but no statement or admission made by a person in answering a question put or complying with an order made as aforesaid shall, in proceedings for an offence under this Act, be admissible in evidence against that person or (unless they got married after the making of the statement or admission) against the wife or husband of that person.

(2) Notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, where property has been stolen or obtained by fraud or other wrongful means, the title to that or any other property shall not be affected by reason only of the conviction of the offender.

31. Except as regards offences committed before the commencement of this Act, and except in so far as the context otherwise requires –

Effect on existing law and construction of references to offences.

- (a) references in any written law passed before this Act to an offence abolished by this Act shall, subject to any express amendment or repeal made by this Act, have effect as references to the corresponding offences under this Act;
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a), references in any written law, whenever passed, to theft or stealing (including references to stolen goods) and references to robbery, blackmail, burglary, aggravated burglary or handling stolen goods shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, including those of section 25.

32. If any person brings into Dominica or has in his possession therein any property which has been stolen or obtained by deception in another country, in such manner that the stealing or obtaining it in Dominica would be an offence under this Act, then the bringing of such property into Dominica, or the having it in possession therein, knowing it to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence similar to theft or obtaining property by deception and punishable in like manner as if the stealing or unlawfully obtaining such property had taken place in Dominica, and such person may be tried and convicted in Dominica.

Any person bringing into Dominica property stolen or obtained by deception in another country.

33. Where a person is found in possession of property proved to have been recently stolen, he shall be presumed to have stolen it, or have handled it knowing it to have been stolen according to the circumstances of the case, unless he gives some reasonable explanation of the manner in which it came into his possession.

Recent possession of stolen property.

Transitional
provisions.

34. (1) Section 29 of this Act shall apply in relation to proceedings for an offence committed before the commencement of this Act as they would apply in relation to proceedings for a corresponding offence under this Act, and shall so apply in place of any corresponding enactment repealed by this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), no repeal or amendment by this Act of any enactment relating to procedure or evidence or to the jurisdiction or powers of any court, or to the effect of a conviction, shall affect the operation of the enactment in relation to offences committed before the commencement of this Act or to proceedings for any such offence.
