



Larceny Act 1916

1916 CHAPTER 50

43 Evidence

- (1) Whenever any person is being proceeded against for receiving any property, knowing it to have been stolen, or for having in his possession stolen property, for the purpose of proving guilty knowledge there may be given in evidence at any stage of the proceedings—
- (a) the fact that other property stolen within the period of twelve months preceding the date of the offence charged was found or had been in his possession ;
 - (b) the fact that within the five years preceding the date of the offence charged he was convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

This last-mentioned fact may not be proved unless—

- (i) seven days' notice in writing has been given to the offender that proof of such previous conviction is intended to be given ;
 - (ii) evidence has been given that the property in respect of which the offender is being tried was found or had been in his possession.
- (2) No person shall be liable to be convicted of any offence against sections six, seven subsection (1), twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of this Act upon any evidence whatever in respect of any act done by him, if at any time previously to his being charged with such offence he has first disclosed such act on oath, in consequence of any compulsory process of any court of law or equity in any action, 'suit, or proceeding which has been bona fide instituted by any person aggrieved.
- (3) In any proceedings in respect of any offence against sections six, seven subsection (1), twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of this Act, a statement or admission made by any person in any compulsory examination or deposition before any court on the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy shall not be admissible in evidence against that person.