



Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act 1889 (repealed)

1889 CHAPTER 69 52 and 53 Vict

7 Interpretation.

In this Act—

The expression “public body” means any council of a county or county of a city or town, any council of a municipal borough, also any board, commissioners, select vestry, or other body which has power to act under and for the purposes of any Act relating to local government, or the public health, or to poor law or otherwise to administer money raised by rates in pursuance of any public general Act, ^[F1]and includes any body which exists in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom and is equivalent to any body described above]:

The expression “public office” means any office or employment of a person as a member, officer, or servant of such public body:

The expression “person” includes a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate:

The expression “advantage” includes any office or dignity, and any forbearance to demand any money or money’s worth or valuable thing, and includes any aid, vote, consent, or influence, or pretended aid, vote, consent, or influence, and also includes any promise or procurement of or agreement or endeavour to procure, or the holding out of any expectation of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or advantage, as before defined.

Textual Amendments

- F1 S. 7: words in definition of “public body” substituted (14.2.2002) by [2001 c. 24, ss. 108\(3\), 127\(1\)](#); [S.I. 2002/228](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1 S. 7 amended by [Prevention of Corruption Act 1916 \(c. 64\), s. 4\(2\)](#)

Status:

Point in time view as at 14/02/2002. This version of this provision has been superseded.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act 1889 (repealed), Section 7.