

## פסחים לב

If an object was stolen, and the owner was מייאש (gave up hope of ever recovering the object) and then the object went up in value, the גנב only owes the owner the value of the object stolen at the time it was stolen. The reason for this תקנת הלכה is תשביח--to enable thieves to more easily make renumeration.

A person who eats תרומה that is חמץ on פסח is פטור from any payment, whether it was eaten on purpose or by accident.

A person who eats תרומה במזיד, and was warned, gets מלקות and does not pay. If he was not warned, he pays the principle if he is in a state of טהרה. If he is טמא, then he only pays for what the תרומה would be worth as fuel, as it cannot be eaten in any case.

תרומה that eaten באיסור and needs to be repaid, is evaluated by how much it was worth at the time it was eaten.

One is not חייב for eating or drinking תרומה until a כזית has been consumed.