

**BELIZE:**

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (PROHIBITION) ACT, 2013**

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**SCHEDULE**



No. 2 of 2013

I assent,  
(SIR COLVILLE N. YOUNG)  
*Governor-General*

31st January, 2013.

**AN ACT to prohibit and prescribe punishment for Trafficking in Persons; to give effect to and implement the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons; to make provision for the offence of trafficking in persons, trafficking for the purpose of adoption and other related offences; to repeal the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, (No. 18 of 2003); and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.**

*(Gazetted 2nd February, 2013.)*

***BE IT ENACTED, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives and the Senate of Belize and by the authority of the same, as follows:***

**PART 1  
PRELIMINARY**

1. This Act may be cited as the

Short title.

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (PROHIBITION)  
ACT, 2013.**

**Interpretation.** 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

"abuse of a position of vulnerability" means -

- (a) an abuse committed on a person where the person abused believes he has no reasonable alternative but to submit to the labour or service demand of him; or;
- (b) taking advantage of the vulnerabilities of the abused person resulting from the abused person -
  - (i) having entered Belize illegally or without proper immigration documents;
  - (ii) being pregnant;
  - (iii) having a disease whether physical or mental;
  - (iv) having a disability; or
  - (v) being addicted to alcohol or any illegal drugs,which reduced the abused person's capacity to form judgment;

"child" means a person below the age of eighteen years;

"coercion" includes -

- (a) violent as well as non-violent forms of psychological coercion;
- (b) threats of serious harm to, or physical restraints against, any person;
- (c) any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform would result in harm to, or physical restraint against, any person; or
- (d) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process;

“conveyance” means a vehicle, vessel, ship, aircraft or any other mode of transport whether by air, sea or land;

“Council” means the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council established under section 5;

“debt bondage” means the status or condition of a debtor from a pledge by the debtor of his personal services or those of a person under his control as a security or payment for debt, when the length and nature of services is not respectively limited and is not clearly defined or the value of those services as reasonable assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or where the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined;

“exploitation” means -

- (a) keeping a person in a state of slavery;
- (b) subjecting a person to practices similar to slavery;
- (c) compelling or causing a person to provide forced labour or services;
- (d) keeping a person in a state of servitude, including sexual servitude;
- (e) exploiting another person by using such person, directly or indirectly, as a prostitute;
- (f) engaging in any form of commercial sexual exploitation, including pimping, pandering or procuring prostitution, or profiting from sexual prostitution, maintaining a brothel, or engaging in pornography or strip tease dances where females or males dance nude or in a state or semi-nudity; or
- (g) illicit removal of human organs;

“forced labour” means labour or services obtained or maintained through force, threats of force, or other means of coercion;

“forfeiture” means the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority;

“illicit removal of human organs” means the unlawful removal of human organs and does not include legitimate medical procedures for which proper consent has been obtained under the laws of Belize;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for human development;

“organized criminal group or network” means a structured group of three or more persons acting in concert with the aim of committing a criminal offence in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit;

“pornography” includes a photograph, film, video or other visual representation, whether or not made by electronic, mechanical, artistic or other methods, that shows, for a sexual purpose –

- (a) a person engaging in explicit sexual activity or conduct;
- (b) parts of a person’s body pasted to visual representation; or
- (c) parts of a person’s body which have been rendered complete by computer generated images or by other methods of visual representation,

but does not include any written or visual representation produced for the purpose of education, counseling, the promotion of reproductive health or as part of related criminal investigation and prosecution;

“practices similar to slavery” has the meaning assigned to it in the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; and includes debt bondage, serfdom, force servile marriages and delivery of children for exploitation;

“proceeds of trafficking” means any property derived, obtained or realized directly or indirectly as a result of or in connection with the offence of trafficking in persons and includes, on a proportional basis, property into which any property derived or realized directly from the offence was later converted, transformed or intermingled, as well as income, capital or other economic gains derived or realized from such property at any time since the conviction or commission of the crime;

“property” includes money, investments, holdings, possessions and assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, legal documents or instruments evidencing title, or interest in such assets, wherever situate;

“prostitution” means any act or practice of engaging in sex or other bodily contact or stimulation of the genitals of a person with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of that person or another, such act or practice performed for hire or a fee, commission, reward or profit but excludes sexual activity between spouses;

“public office” means any office of emolument in the public service;

“receiving country” means a country into which a victim of trafficking in persons is brought as part of an act of trafficking in persons.



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“public office” means any office of emolument in the public service;

“receiving country” means a country into which a victim of trafficking in persons is brought as part of an act of trafficking in persons.

“servitude” means a condition of dependency in which the labour or services of a person are provided or obtained by threats of harm to that person or another person, or through any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause that person to believe that, if the person did not perform, someone would suffer harm;

“slavery” means the status or condition of a person over whom any or all the powers attaching to the rights of ownership are exercised;

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“spouse” includes a member of a common law union as defined by section 148D of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act; and

“trafficking in persons” means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by means of threat or use of force or other means of coercion, or abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or abuse of a position of vulnerability, or by the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of or over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Application.

3. This Act applies to all forms of trafficking in persons, whether national or transnational and whether or not connected with an organized criminal group or network.

Extra  
territorial  
offence.

4. A person who being a citizen of or who habitually resides in Belize, and who does an act or encourages, facilitates, conspires to commit or induces a person to commit an act in any territory outside of Belize that would be an offence under this Act commits an offence whether or not that act is an offence in the territory where it was committed and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for the term prescribed as if the offence had been committed in Belize.

**PART 2**  
**ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL**

5. (1) There is hereby established a body to be known as the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council.

Establishment  
and  
composition of  
Council.

(2) The Council shall consist of the following members appointed by the Minister -

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry responsible for human development, as Chairman;
- (b) a representative of the Ministry responsible for foreign affairs;
- (c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for national security;
- (d) a representative of the Attorney-General's Ministry;
- (e) a representative of the Ministry responsible for health;
- (f) a representative of the Belize Tourism Board;
- (g) the Labour Commissioner;
- (h) the Commissioner of Police;
- (i) the Director of Immigration and Nationality Services;
- (j) the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- (k) the Comptroller of Customs; and
- (l) not more than three other persons from a non-governmental organization or any other relevant organization having appropriate experience, knowledge and expertise in relation to the problem of and issues relating to trafficking in persons including the protection and support of trafficked persons.

(3) The members appointed under subsection (2)(l), may be appointed for a period not exceeding three years and at the expiration of that period may be eligible for reappointment.

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Functions of  
the Council.

6. (1) The functions of the Council shall be as follows

- (a) coordinate the implementation of this Act, and formulate policies and programmes to prevent or suppress trafficking in persons, including the support and protection of victims of trafficking in persons;
- (b) develop, within one year of the commencement of this Act, a national action plan on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons including the support and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, the prosecution of offenders, training of personnel and thereafter to review and update the national action plan every three years;
- (c) develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the national referral system for the proper identification of, assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons including child victims, and to ensure that they receive adequate assistance and protection;
- (d) monitor the immigration and emigration patterns in Belize to ascertain evidence of trafficking and to secure the prompt response of government agencies to problems related to trafficking in persons;
- (e) formulate and coordinate measures to educate the public on preventative and protective measures for victims or potential victims of trafficking and the offences and the penalties under this Act;
- (f) facilitate cooperation with regional and international bodies in relation to trafficking in persons including the support and protection of victims of trafficking in persons;
- (g) advise the government on trafficking in persons including developments at regional and international levels;

- (h) collect and collate data and authorize research relating to prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons;
- (i) facilitate inter-agency and multidisciplinary cooperation between governments and non-governmental organizations;
- (j) act as a focal point for institutions engaged in prevention of trafficking in persons;
- (k) make recommendations to the Minister on all aspects of prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons; and
- (l) perform any other functions as directed by the Minister for the proper implementation of this Act.

(2) In formulating policies and developing a national action plan to protect and provide support to the victims and for delivery of services, such policies and action plan shall take into consideration the age, gender and special needs of the victims and other related matters.

7. The Minister may give to the Council policy directions not inconsistent with this Act and related to its functions and the Council shall give effect to such directions.

**Ministerial  
directions.**

8. (1) The Council shall meet as often as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of its business and such meetings shall be held at such places and times and on such days as the Council may determine.

**Procedures  
and meetings.**

(2) The Council may invite any person to attend meetings or deliberations of the Council for the purpose of advising it on any matter under discussion, but that person shall not be entitled to vote.

(3) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings but if the Chairman is unable to attend a meeting, the members present and constituting a quorum shall elect one of their numbers to preside at that meeting.

(4) The quorum of the Council shall be seven members.

(5) The Council's decisions shall be by a majority of votes, and in addition to an original vote, the Chairman or other person presiding at a meeting shall have a casting vote in any case in which the voting is equal.

(6) Subject to this section, the Council may regulate its own proceedings and meetings.

**Committees.**

9. (1) The Council may appoint committees and specify their terms of reference as necessary or expedient to assist in the performance of their functions.

(2) A committee established pursuant to subsection (1) may be appointed from amongst the members of the Council or any other persons whom the Council believes to be qualified for such appointment.

**Secretariat of  
the Council.**

10. The Ministry with responsibility for foreign affairs shall act as secretariat of the Council.

**PART 3  
OFFENCES**

**Offences of  
trafficking in  
persons.**

11. (1) A person who engages in, conspires to engage in or attempts to engage in, or assists another person to engage in, or organizes or directs another person to engage in, trafficking in persons commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term of eight years.

(2) Where the victim of the offence of trafficking in person is a child, the offender is liable on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term of twelve years.

(3) The recruitment, transportation, harbouring, receipt of a child, or the giving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having the control of a child, for the purpose of exploitation, constitutes trafficking in persons irrespective

of whether any of the elements of the definition of "trafficking in persons" is present or not in any case.

12. A person who engages in the adoption or facilitates the adoption of a child for the purpose of trafficking in persons, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment, to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of ten years or to both.

Trafficking in  
children for  
adoption.

13. (1) A person who, for the purpose of trafficking in persons, acts as an intermediary to induce or encourage or facilitates another to give or promise remuneration, gifts, goods, food or other benefit to a child or any person having authority or control over a child for the purpose of inducing, encouraging compelling or otherwise getting that child to participate in any sexual activity with the person so remunerating, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of ten years.

Offence of  
facilitating  
child  
prostitution,  
etc.

(2) A person who, being a person in authority or exercising control over a child, for the purpose of trafficking in persons, takes advantage of his authority over that child and sexually exploits that child or causes another to sexually exploit that child, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of ten years.

14. A person who, for the purpose of trafficking in persons, causes, encourages or facilitates a child, to participate in an activity, whether sexual or not, by way of exploitation, for which that person receives remuneration or compensation from a third person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of eight years.

Offence of  
facilitating  
exploitation,  
etc.

15. A person who knowingly profits from the exploitation of a victim of trafficking in persons commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of eight years.

Offence of  
profiteering  
from  
trafficking in  
person.



Offence of  
advertising.

16. A person who advertises, publishes, prints or broadcasts or causes the advertisement, publication, by any means, including the use of information technology of any brochure, flyer or other materials which promotes trafficking in person commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of eight years.

Offence of  
providing  
facilities in  
support of  
trafficking in  
persons.

17. A person who is the owner, occupier, lessee or person in charge of -

- (a) a premises, room or place, who knowingly permits a meeting to be held in that premises, room or place; or
- (b) any equipment or facility that allows for recording, conferencing or meetings via technology, who knowingly permits that equipment or facility to be used,

for the purpose of committing an offence under this Act, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of five years or to both.

Offence of  
providing  
services for  
the purpose of  
trafficking in  
persons.

18. (1) A person who, directly or indirectly, provides or makes available financial services or facilities -

- (a) intended to be used, or knowingly, or having reasonable grounds to believe that the services or facilities will be used for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of an act of trafficking in persons, or for the purpose of benefiting any person who is committing or facilitating the commission of an act of trafficking in persons; or
- (b) knowingly, or having reasonable grounds to believe that the services of facilities will be used by or will benefit a person involved in an act of trafficking in persons.

commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of five years or to both.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), "financial services or facilities" include the services or facilities offered by an attorney at law or accountant acting as an agent for a client.

19. (1) A person being the owner, operator or master of a conveyance, that engages in the transportation for commercial gain shall ensure that every person travelling on board his conveyance is in possession of a lawful travel document for entry by that person into the receiving country.

Obligation of owner, operator or master of conveyance.

(2) An owner, operator or master of a conveyance under subsection (1) who knowingly permits, or has reasonable grounds to believe that such conveyance -

- (a) is being used for the purpose of transporting a person into a receiving country without the travel documents required for the lawful entry of that person into the receiving country; or
- (b) is being used for the purpose of committing an act of trafficking in persons,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to the penalty prescribed in subsection (3).

(3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (2) shall be liable -

- (a) where that person is an individual, to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of ten years or to both;
- (b) where that person is a body corporate, to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and any officer, director or agent of

that body corporate who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission of the offence may also be liable on conviction on indictment to the penalty prescribed in section 19(2)(b)(i).

(4) In proceedings under this section, it may be a defence for an owner, operator or master of a conveyance to prove that -

- (a) he has reasonable grounds to believe that the travel documents of the person travelling on board are travel documents required for lawful entry of that person into the receiving country;
- (b) the person travelling on board possessed travel documents required for lawful entry into the receiving country when that person boarded, or last boarded the conveyance to travel to the receiving country; or
- (c) the entry of the person into the receiving country occurred only because of illness or injury to that person, stress of weather or any other circumstances beyond the control of such owner, operator or master.

(5) Where a person is convicted under subsection (2), that person shall pay, in addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (3), the costs of the accommodations, meals and repatriation of the victim of trafficking in persons.

**Additional penalties in relation to a body corporate.**

20. Where a body corporate or its officer, director or agent has been convicted of an offence under this Act, the court shall have the power, in addition to the power to impose the penalty prescribed for the stated offence, to -

- (a) order that body corporate be wound up;
- (b) order that the business licence of that body corporate be revoked; and

- (c) prohibit that body corporate from performing any further activities.

21. A person who knowingly or having reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Act has been or will be committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence to the relevant authorities, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both.

**Intentional omission to give information.**

22. A person in a public office who, aids or abets another person or undertakes any activity which facilitates or promotes the commission of an offence under this Act commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and shall, upon conviction, cease to hold that public office.

**Offence by person in public office.**

23. A person who, acting or purporting to act as another person's employer, manager, supervisor, contractor, employment agent or solicitor of clients, knowingly procures, destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates or possesses any passport, birth certificate, immigration document or other governmental document, actual or purported, belonging to another person commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of five years or to both.

**Offences of unlawfully withholding identification papers.**

24. (1) A court may order a person convicted of an offence under this Act to pay restitution to a victim.

**Restitution.**

(2) In determining the amount of restitution, the court shall take into account -

- (a) the cost of medical and psychological treatment of the victim;
- (b) the costs of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation of the victim;
- (c) the costs of necessary transportation, temporary housing and child care of the victim;

- (d) the victim's loss of income;
- (e) the degree of emotional distress, pain and suffering experienced by the victim; and
- (f) any other loss suffered by the victim.

(3) Where a court orders the payment of restitution, that payment shall be made promptly after the conviction and the return of the victim to his home country and any other absence of the victim from Belize shall not prejudice the victim's right to receive restitution.

(4) Where the costs specified in subsection (2)(a), (b), or (c) is borne by the Government, the convicted person shall reimburse the Government for the amount paid, and such amount may be recoverable as a civil debt.

Consent or  
past sexual  
behaviour of  
victim  
irrelevant.

25. (1) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the alleged consent of the victim to the intended or realized exploitation is irrelevant and inadmissible.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the evidence of a victim's past sexual behavior is irrelevant and inadmissible for the purpose of proving that the victim engaged in other sexual behavior, or to prove the victim's sexual predisposition.

Legal age of  
consent

26. The legal age of consent to sexual intercourse or to marriage is not a defence for an offence under this Act.

Victim not  
liable for  
immigration  
offence.

27. A victim of trafficking in persons shall not be criminally liable for any immigration related offence or any other criminal offence that is a direct result of that victim being trafficked.

Powers of the  
court to  
impose higher  
sentences for  
aggravated  
circumstances.

28. (1) Notwithstanding the penalty prescribed under sections 11, 12, 13 and 18, where a person is convicted under any of those sections and there is the presence of any of the following aggravating circumstances, being -

- (a) the convicted person used, threatened to use, or caused another to use or threaten to use, a dangerous weapon;
- (b) the trafficked person suffered a serious bodily injury, or permanent or life-threatening injury;
- (c) the convicted person caused the trafficked person, in the course of the trafficking or subsequent exploitation, to be exposed to a life-threatening illness become addicted to any drug or other substance;
- (d) the convicted person caused or facilitated a sexual assault to be committed against the trafficked person;
- (e) the convicted person organized or directed an organized criminal group of which the trafficking was part of its activities; or
- (f) the trafficking occurred as the result of abuse of power or authority or abuse of a position of vulnerability, including abuse by a parent or guardian, teacher, the leader of any children's club or other group, or any other person who had been entrusted with the care of supervision of a child,

the court may impose an additional term of imprisonment of up to twenty-five years.

(2) In this section -

“dangerous weapon” means -

- (a) an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury; or
- (b) an object that is not an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury, but closely resembles such an instrument, or is used in such a way that it creates the impression

that the object is an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury;

“life-threatening illness” means any illness that involves a substantial risk of death, and includes Human Immuno Deficiency Virus Infection (HIV/AIDS) and tuberculosis;

“permanent or life-threatening injury” means -

- (a) an injury involving a substantial risk of death, loss or substantial impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or sense that is likely to be permanent; or
- (b) a disfigurement that is likely to be permanent; or
- (c) maltreatment to a life-threatening degree or proportion, such as denial of food or medical care or drugs that results in substantial impairment of function of the body or mind;

“serious bodily injury” means -

- (a) an injury involving extreme physical pain or the protracted impairment of a function of a bodily member, organ or sense; or
- (b) an injury requiring medical intervention such as surgery, hospitalization or physical rehabilitation; and

“sexual assault” means -

- (a) the engagement of another person in a sexual act by a person –
  - (i) using force against that other person;
  - (ii) threatening or placing that person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping; or

(b) the engagement by a person in a sexual act with -

- (i) an incapacitated person; or
- (ii) a person who cannot express consent.

(3) Notwithstanding the penalty prescribed under sections 11, 12 or 13, where a person is convicted of an offence under any of those sections and that person engaged in sexual intercourse with a child, the court may impose a sentence of life imprisonment.

#### PART 4

#### ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION FOR VICTIMS

29. In the investigation and prosecution of offences relating to trafficking in persons, the following guidelines shall apply -

Guiding principles.

- (a) all steps necessary to identify the victim of the offence of trafficking in persons shall be taken;
- (b) reasonable protection to a victim of the offence trafficking in persons shall be taken to prevent recapture by the traffickers and their associates;
- (c) reasonable protection shall be taken to secure the victim's family, where they reside in Belize, from threats, reprisal or intimidation by the traffickers or their associates; and
- (d) protection and enforcement of the rights of a child victim.

30. In a prosecution of a person for the offence of trafficking in persons, the court shall -

Privacy of victims.

- (a) hold all proceedings *in camera*;
- (b) ensure that the identity of the victim and the victim's family is kept confidential;



- (c) ensure that any identifying information of the victim and the victim's family are not released to the press or to the public;
- (d) allow the testimony of a victim to be given from behind a screen or via video or other electronic means so that the victim is not face to face with the perpetrator; and
- (e) ensure that the testimony and court proceedings of a child witness takes place in the presence of a parent, legal guardian, foster parent or social services practitioner as the case requires.

Provision of information to victims of trafficking in persons.

31. (1) The Director of Public Prosecution shall inform a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons of the progress of the criminal court proceedings and the right to seek compensation.

CAP. 161.

(2) The Director of Immigration and Nationality Services shall inform a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons of decisions for the return of the victim to his country of citizenship or lawful residence, and the procedures for seeking permanent residency status or citizenship in Belize, where the victim qualifies to apply for permanent residency or citizenship status under the Belize Nationality Act.

Immigration status of victims of trafficking in persons.  
CAP. 56

32. The Director of Immigration and Nationality Services shall, where a victim is willing to comply with reasonable requests, if any, to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the traffickers, issue an extended stay permit or any other permit pursuant to the Immigration Act authorizing a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons and any dependent children accompanying him to remain in Belize for the duration of the criminal proceedings against the traffickers.

Verification of nationality status of a victim of trafficking in persons.

33. (1) The Ministry responsible for foreign affairs shall, upon a request by the Director of Immigration and Nationality Services, without undue delay verify whether a person who

is a victim of trafficking in persons is a citizen of, or holds permanent residency status in any country specified in the request.

(2) A request made under subsection (1) may include a request for the verification of-

- (a) the age and name of a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons and who is suspected of being a minor; and
- (b) whether the victim is a citizen or permanent resident of the country.

(3) The Minister responsible for foreign affairs shall designate an officer to deal with requests made under this section.

34. (1) The Director of Immigration and Nationality Services shall, with the concurrence of the Ministry responsible for human development, develop plans for the safe return of victims of the offence of trafficking in persons to their country of citizenship or lawful residency.

Return of victims to country of citizenship or lawful residency.

(2) A plan developed under subsection (1) shall take due account that a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons may elect to apply for permanent residency or citizenship of Belize, or remain in Belize during the proceedings against a person charged with the offence of trafficking in persons.

35. (1) The Ministry responsible for foreign affairs shall, through diplomatic channels, assist a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons who is unable to prove his citizenship or nationality status.

Assistance to victims of trafficking who are unable to prove their nationality status through normal means.

(2) In providing assistance under subsection (1), the Ministry responsible for foreign affairs shall take into account the victim's alleged connection to any country through factors such as -

- (a) place of birth;

- (b) presence of family members;
- (c) presence of friends;
- (d) significant knowledge of specific geographical areas;
- (e) long-term residency in the country;
- (f) knowledge of the local or, if it be so stated, native or indigenous language of the country; and
- (g) any other means.

Special consideration to be given to a child victim.

36. In the implementation of any provision of this Act, special consideration shall be given to a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons who is a child, in a manner that is in the child's best interests and appropriate to the situation.

## PART 5 FORFEITURE OF ASSETS RELATING TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Application for forfeiture order.

37. The Director of Public Prosecutions may apply to the Supreme Court for a forfeiture order in relation to proceeds of trafficking.

Notice of application.

38. (1) Where the Director of Public Prosecutions applies under section 37 for a forfeiture order he shall give to any person who is known to own or control, directly or indirectly, wholly or jointly, or has an interest in the property in respect of which the application is being made no less than seven days written notice of the application.

(2) A person who claims an interest in the property which is the subject of an application for a forfeiture order, may appear and produce evidence at the hearing of the application.

(3) The Supreme Court may, at any time before the final determination of the application, direct the Director of Public Prosecutions to –

- (a) give notice of the application to any person who, in the opinion of the court, appears to have an interest in the property; and
- (b) publish in the Gazette or a newspaper published and circulating in Belize, a notice of the application.

39. (1) Where, upon an application by the Director of Public Prosecutions, the court is satisfied that a property is proceeds of trafficking in respect of which a person has been convicted, the court may order that property to be forfeited.

Forfeiture  
order on  
conviction

(2) In determining whether property is proceeds of trafficking the court may infer, in the absence of evidence to the contrary -

- (a) that the property was in the person's possession at the time of, or immediately after the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons for which the person was convicted;
- (b) that the property was derived, obtained or realized as a result of the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons if it was acquired by the person before, during or within six years after the period of the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons of which the person was convicted, and the court is satisfied that the income of that person from sources unrelated to criminal activity of that person cannot reasonably account for the acquisition of that property.

(3) Where the court orders that property, other than money, be forfeited, the court shall specify in the order the amount that it considers to be the value of the property at the time when the order is made.

(4) In considering whether a forfeiture order should be made under subsection (1) the court shall have regard to

- (a) the rights and interests, if any, of third parties in the property;
- (b) the gravity of the offence of trafficking in persons concerned;
- (c) any hardship that may reasonably be expected to be caused to any person by the operation of the order; and
- (d) the use that is ordinarily made of the property, or the use to which the property was intended.

(5) Where the court makes a forfeiture order, the court may give such directions as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the order.

Effect of  
forfeiture  
order on  
conviction

40. (1) Subject to subsection (2), where a court makes a forfeiture order against any property, that property shall vest absolutely in the Government by virtue of that order.

(2) Where the property ordered to be forfeited is land

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- (a) the Government shall be entitled to be registered as the legal owner of that property;
- (b) that property shall vest in the Government in equity but does not vest in law until the applicable registration requirements under the Registered Land Act or the Law of Property Act, as appropriate, has been complied with; and
- (c) the Director of Public Prosecutions shall, on behalf of the Government, do or authorize the doing of anything necessary or convenient to obtain the registration of the Government as the legal owner, including the execution of any instrument to be executed by a person transferring an interest in property of that kind.

(3) Where the court makes a forfeiture order against property -

- (a) the property shall not, except with the leave of the court and in accordance with any directions of the court, be disposed of, or otherwise dealt with, by or on behalf of the Government before the relevant appeal date; or
- (b) if after the relevant appeal date, the order has not been discharge, the property may be disposed of and the proceeds thereof deposited into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(4) In this section "relevant appeal date" used in relation to a forfeiture order made in consequence of a person's conviction of the offence of trafficking in persons means -

- (a) the date on which the period allowed by the Rules of Court for the lodging of an appeal against a person's conviction or for the lodging of an appeal against the making of the forfeiture order expires without an appeal having been lodged, whichever is the later; or
- (b) where an appeal against a person's conviction or against the making of the forfeiture order is lodged, the date on which the appeal lapses in accordance with the Rules of Court or is finally determined, whichever is the later.

41. (1) Where, upon application by the Director of Public Prosecutions, the court is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that property to which the application relates is property in respect of the offence of trafficking in persons, the court shall order that property be forfeited.

Forfeiture  
order for  
property

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if a person claiming an interest in the property to which an application relates satisfies the court that he -

- (a) has an interest in the property;
- (b) has, in the circumstances, exercised reasonable care to ensure that the property is not proceeds of trafficking; the court shall order that the interest of that person shall not be affected by the forfeiture order, and the court shall declare the nature and extent of the interest in question.

(3) If a person obtains an interest in property after it becomes proceeds of trafficking, no order shall be made under subsection (2) in respect of that interest unless the person is a *bona fide* purchaser for value, without reason to suspect that the property is proceeds of trafficking.

(4) Where the court makes a forfeiture order, the court may give such directions as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the order.

Voidable  
transfers.

42. The court may -

- (a) before making a forfeiture order; and
- (b) in the case of property in respect of which a restraining order was made and where the order was duly served,

set aside any transfer of the property that occurred after the seizure of the property or the service of the restraining order, unless the transfer was made for valuable consideration to a person acting in good faith and without notice.

Protection of  
third parties.

43. (1) Where an application is made for a forfeiture order against property, a person who claims an interest in the property may apply to the court, before the forfeiture order is made, for an order under subsection (2).

(2) Where a person applies to the court for an order under this section in respect of property and the court is satisfied on a balance of probabilities -

- (a) that he was not in any way involved in the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons; and
- (b) that he acquired the interest during or after the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons and he acquired the interest -
  - (i) for sufficient consideration; and
  - (ii) without knowing, and in circumstance such as not to arouse a reasonable suspicion that the property was, at the time he acquired it, property that was proceeds of crime,

the court shall make an order declaring that his interest shall not be affected by the forfeiture order.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where a forfeiture order has already been made directing the forfeiture of property, a person who claims an interest in the property may, before the end of the period of 6 months commencing on the day on which the forfeiture order is made, apply under this subsection to the court for an order under subsection (2).

(4) A person who

- (a) had knowledge of the application for the forfeiture order before the order was made; or
- (b) appeared at the hearing of that application,

shall not be permitted to make an application under subsection (3) except with leave of the court.



(5) A person who makes an application under subsection (1) or (3) shall give to the Director of Public Prosecutions no less than fourteen days written notice of the making of the application and the Director of Public Prosecutions shall be a party to any proceedings in the application.

(6) An applicant or the Director of Public Prosecutions, in accordance with the rules of court, may appeal against an order made under subsection (2).

(7) Any person appointed by the court as a custodian or receiver for property shall, on application by any person who has obtained an order under subsection (2), and where the period allowed by the rules of court with respect to the making of appeals has expired and any appeal from that order has been determined direct that -

- (a) the property or part thereof to which the interest of the applicant relates, be returned to the applicant; or
- (b) an amount equal to the value of the interest of the applicant, as declared in the order, be paid to the applicant.

**Discharge of  
forfeiture  
order on  
appeal and  
quashing of  
conviction.**

44. (1) Where the court makes a forfeiture order against property in reliance on a person's conviction of the offence of trafficking in persons and the conviction is subsequently quashed, the quashing of the conviction discharges the order.

(2) Where a forfeiture order against property is discharged as provided for in subsection (1), or by the court hearing an appeal against the making of the order, any person who claims to have an interest in the property immediately before the making of the forfeiture order may apply to the Registrar General or the Registrar of Lands, as appropriate, in writing for the transfer of the interest to the person.

(3) On receipt of an application under subsection (2) the Registrar-General or the Registrar of Lands, as appropriate, shall

- (a) if the interest is vested in the Government, give directions that the property or part thereof to which the interest of the applicant relates be transferred to that person; or
- (b) in any other case, direct that there be payable to that person an amount equal to the interest as at the time the order is made.

(4) In the exercise of his powers under this section, the Registrar General or the Registrar of Lands, as applicable, shall have the power to do or authorize the doing of anything necessary or convenient to effect the transfer or return of the property, including the execution of any instrument and the making of any application for the registration of an interest in the property on any appropriate register.

45. (1) Where the court is satisfied that a forfeiture order should be made in respect of the property of a person convicted of the offence of trafficking in persons but that the property or any part thereof or interest therein cannot be made subject to such an order and, in particular

Payment  
instead of a  
forfeiture  
order.

- (a) cannot, on the exercise of due diligence, be located;
- (b) has been transferred to a third party in circumstances which do not give rise to a reasonable inference that the title or interest was transferred for the purpose of avoiding the forfeiture of the property;
- (c) is located outside Belize;
- (d) has been substantially diminished in value or rendered worthless; or
- (e) has been comingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty,

the court may, instead of ordering the property or part thereof or interest therein to be forfeited, order the person to pay to

the Government an amount equal to the value of the property, part thereof or interest.

(2) Where the court orders a person to pay an amount under subsection (1), that amount shall be treated as if it were a fine imposed upon him in respect of a conviction for the offence of trafficking in persons.

**Default.**

46. Where the court orders a person to pay any fine under this Act, notwithstanding any other law, if the person fails to pay, the court shall -

- (a) impose in default of the payment of that amount, a term of imprisonment of ten years;
- (b) direct that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (a) be served consecutively to any other term of imprisonment imposed on that person, which that person is then serving; and
- (c) direct that the rules regarding the remission of sentences of prisoners serving a term of imprisonment or the rules regarding the release on parole shall not apply in relation to a term of imprisonment, imposed on a person pursuant to paragraph (a).

**Seizure and detention of cash.**

47. (1) Where the Director of Public Prosecutions has reasonable grounds to suspect that any cash is or represents property obtained through acts of trafficking in persons, he may seize the cash.

(2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may seize cash, even if it reasonably suspects that only a part of the cash to be cash obtained as a result of the offence of trafficking in persons, where it is not reasonably practicable to seize that part only of the cash.

(3) The Director of Public Prosecutions may exercise his powers under subsection (1), whether or not any proceedings have been brought for an offence in connection with the offence of trafficking in persons.

(4) The Director of Public Prosecutions shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, apply to a judge in chambers for a detention order with respect to the cash seized under subsection (1).

(5) The judge in chambers shall not make an order for detention of the cash unless he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cash is or represents property obtained through activities of trafficking in persons.

(6) Subject to subsection (8), any order made under subsection (5) shall remain valid for a period of ninety days, and may be renewed for further periods of ninety days by the judge in chambers, until production of the cash before the court in proceedings against any person for the offence of trafficking in persons with which the cash is connected.

(7) Any cash detained under this section shall be held in escrow by the Director of Public Prosecutions pending the completion of the proceedings to which the detained cash relates and if such cash is found to be the proceeds of trafficking it shall vest in the Government and be deposited into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(8) A judge in chambers may, by order, release any detained cash -

- (a) where the conditions under subsection (5) are no longer met; or
- (b) where no proceedings are brought in Belize or elsewhere against any person for an offence relating to the detained cash.

(9) For the purposes of this section, "cash" means

- (a) coins and notes in any currency;
- (b) postal orders;
- (c) traveler's cheques;
- (d) banker's drafts;
- (e) bearer bonds and bearer shares; or
- (f) such other monetary instruments as the Minister may prescribe by notice published in the Gazette.

## PART 6

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Data  
collection.

48. (1) The Ministry responsible for human development shall collect and publish, once every year in the month of December, statistical data on trafficking in persons in Belize.

(2) The data referred to in subsection (1) shall include

- (a) the number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions and acquittals of traffickers and those committing trafficking-related crimes (such as pimping, pandering, procuring, maintaining a brothel and other crimes related to trafficking);
- (b) statistics on the number, age and sexes of the victims;
- (c) methods of transportation used, trafficking routes and patterns including countries of origin and transit; and
- (d) border crossing issues, including use of fraudulent documents.

Restriction on  
media  
reporting and  
publication.

49. (1) Notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, any mass media report regarding-

- (a) any step taken in relation to a victim of the offence of trafficking in persons in any proceedings be it at the pre-trial, trial or post-trial stages;
- (b) any victim of the offence of trafficking in persons in respect of whom custody or protection is accorded under Part 4; or
- (c) any other matters under this Act,

shall not reveal the identity, or any particulars calculated to lead to the identification of any person as being either the victim of the offence of trafficking in persons or a witness to any proceedings.

(2) A picture of -

- (a) any person in respect of any of the matters mentioned in subsection (1); or
- (b) any other person, place or thing which may lead to the identification of the victim or a witness,

shall not be published in any newspaper or magazine or transmitted through any electronic means.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both.

50. (1) The Ministry responsible for human development in collaboration with the Director of Immigration and Nationality Services, Ministry responsible for health and the Police Department shall prepare public awareness programmes designed to educate potential victims of trafficking in persons and their families of the risks of victimization.

Public  
awareness  
campaigns.

(2) The Ministry responsible for human development shall periodically evaluate programmes prepared under

subsection (1) to ensure their effectiveness and to recommend other appropriate means of dissemination of information.

**Verification of  
legitimacy and  
validity of  
travel  
documents.**

51. The Director of Immigration and Nationality Services shall verify, at ports of entry, the legitimacy and validity of travel documents to ensure that they are authentic and are not unlawfully altered, replicated or issued.

**Regulations.**

52. (1) The Minister with responsibility for human development may make Regulations for any purpose which gives effect to the object of this Act.

(2) Any regulations made pursuant to subsection (1) shall be subject to negative resolution.

**Protocol to be  
part of the  
laws of Belize.  
  
Schedule.**

53. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the text of which is set out in the Schedule to this Act shall form part of the laws of Belize.

**Repeal.  
No. 18 of 2003**

54. The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2003 is hereby repealed.

**Savings and  
transitional.**

55. (1) Notwithstanding the repeal under section 54 of the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2003, any action taken or anything done in exercise of a power conferred by or under that Act shall be deemed to have been taken or done under this Act.

(2) Regulations made under section 24 of the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2003 shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force as if made under section 52 of this Act.

## SCHEDULE

(Section 53)

PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING  
IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN,  
SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATION CONVENTION AGAINST  
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

## Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol.

*Declaring* that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights.

*Taking into account* the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons,

*Concerned* that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are able vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, Inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, will be useful in preventing and combating that crime,

Have agreed as follows,



## I. General Provisions

## Article 1

*Relation with the United Nations Convention  
against Transitional Organized Crime*

1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transitional Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
3. The offenses established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

## Article 2

*Statement of Purpose*

The purposes of this Protocol are.

1. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
2. To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
3. To promote co-operation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

## Article 3

*Use of Terms*

For the purposes of this Protocol:

1. "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other

forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

2. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph 1 of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph 1 have been used;

3. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph 1 of this article;

4. "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

#### Article 4

##### *Scope of Application*

This protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol, where those offenses are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offenses.

#### Article 5

##### *Criminalization*

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 Protocol, when committed intentionally.

2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offenses-

- (a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article;
- (b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and
- (c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

## II. Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

### Article 6

#### *Assistance to and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons*

1. In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, *inter alia*, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.
2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases,
  - (a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceeding;
  - (b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.
3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of,
  - (a) Appropriate housing;
  - (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that victims of trafficking in person can understand;

- (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and
- (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care

5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims trafficking in persons while they are within its territory

6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

#### Article 7

##### *Status of Victims of Trafficking in Person in receiving States*

1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.

2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

#### Article 8

##### *Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons*

1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.

2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.
3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory all the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.
4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.
5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.
6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

### **III. Prevention, Co-operation and other Measures**

#### **Article 9**

##### *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons*

1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, policies, programmes and other measures,
  - (a) To prevent and
  - (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.

2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

3. Policies programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include co-operation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral co-operation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.

5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral co-operation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children that leads to trafficking.

#### Article 10

##### *Information Exchange and Training*

1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of State Parties shall, as appropriate, co-operate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine,

- (a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking persons;
- (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and
- (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.

2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
3. Policies programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include co-operation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral co-operation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.
5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral co-operation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children that leads to trafficking.

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  - (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and
  - (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.

2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of victims including protecting victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child-and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage co-operation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any requests by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its uses.

#### Article 11

##### *Border Measures*

1. Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons.

2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in commission of offenses established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.

3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.

4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.

5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons



implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol.

6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, State Parties shall consider strengthening co-operation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

#### Article 12

##### *Security and Control of Documents*

1. Each State Part shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means,

- (a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and
- (b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

#### Article 13

##### *Legitimacy and Validity of Documents*

1. At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

### **IV. Final Provisions**

#### Article 14

##### *Saving Clause*

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights and, in particular to where

applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.

2. The measure set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the grounds that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.

#### Article 15

##### *Settlement of Disputes*

1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.

2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or the application of this Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the requests of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Protocol, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.

4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## Article 16

*Signature, Ratification, Acceptance,  
Approval and Accession*

1. This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.
2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.
4. This Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party of this protocol. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

## Article 17

*Entry into Force*

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposition of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force

of the convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant Instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

#### Article 18

##### *Amendment*

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and *vice versa*.

3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States parties.

4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or such amendment.

5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those State Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other State Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

#### Article 19

##### *Denunciation*

1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-general.

2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a party to this Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

#### Article 20

##### *Depositary and languages*

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol.

2. The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the

Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this protocol.

**BELIZE:**

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (PROHIBITION) ACT, 2013**

**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

**PART 1  
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Application.
4. Extra territorial offence.

**PART 2  
ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL**

5. Establishment and composition of Council.
6. Functions of the Council.
7. Ministerial direction.
8. Procedures and meetings.
9. Committees.
10. Secretariat of the Council.

**PART 3  
OFFENCES**

11. Offences of trafficking in persons.
12. Trafficking in children for adoption.
13. Offence of facilitating child prostitution, etc.
14. Offence of facilitating exploitation, etc.
15. Offence of profiteering from trafficking in persons.

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16. Offence of advertising.
17. Offence of providing facilities in support of trafficking in persons.
18. Offence of providing services for the purpose of trafficking in persons.
19. Obligation of owner, operator or master of conveyance.
20. Additional penalties in relation to a body corporate.