



BELIZE

**INTOXICATING LIQUOR LICENSING ACT
CHAPTER 150**

REVISED EDITION 2000
SHOWING THE LAW AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2000

This is a revised edition of the law, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act, Chapter 3 of the Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 1980 - 1990.

This edition contains a consolidation of the following laws-	Page
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS	3
INTOXICATING LIQUOR LICENSING ACT	9
Amendments in force as at 31st December, 2000.	



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CHAPTER 150

INTOXICATING LIQUOR LICENSING

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CHAPTER 150

INTOXICATING LIQUOR LICENSING

[27th July, 1878]

Ch. 159,
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R.E. 1980-1990.
13 of 1962.
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3 of 1973.
14 of 1975.
22 of 1987.
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9 of 1992.
2 of 1995.
42 of 1999.
49 of 1999.
S.I. 2 of 1983.

PART I

Preliminary

1. This Act may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act. Short title.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires- Interpretation.

“hotel” means a house regularly used and kept open as such for the feeding and lodging of guests or *bona fide* travellers where-

- (a) if accommodation is available, all persons able and ready to pay therefor are received for entertainment while they conduct themselves properly without any stipulated engagement as to the duration of their stay or the rate of compensation; and

- (b) guests are supplied at a reasonable charge with meals, lodgings, refreshment, service and other attention necessarily incident to the use of the place as a temporary home; and
- (c) the only other dwellers therein are the family and the servants of the hotel-keeper;
- 3 of 1989.
CAP. 94. “judicial district” means each of the judicial districts into which Belize is divided under the Inferior Courts Act;
- “licence holder” means a person to whom a licence of any kind is granted under this Act;
- 3 of 1973. “licence” or “liquor licence” means a licence issued under this Act authorising sale of liquor in accordance with this Act, rules made thereunder, and conditions endorsed thereon;
- “licensed premises” means any premises in which sale or supply of liquor has been authorised by a licence issued under this Act;
- “Licensing Board” or “Board” means a Licensing Board established under this Act;
- “liquor” means any wine, spirits, ale, porter, cider, perry, liqueurs, cordials and other spirituous or fermented liquor of an intoxicating nature;
- CAP. 85.
CAP. 87.
CAP. 86.
9 of 1992.
49 of 1999. “local authority” means the Belize City Council established under the Belize City Council Act or a Town Council of any town established under the Town Councils Act and, in the case of Belmopan, the Belmopan City Council established under the Belmopan City Council Act, and, in the case of the Village of Caye Caulker, the Caye Caulker Village Council;
- CAP. 312. “members’ club” has the same meaning as in the Clubs (Registration) Act;

“premises” includes the land, buildings and appurtenances thereto;

“restaurant” means an establishment where meals of three courses may be obtained;

“retail” or “sale by retail” includes any sale, barter, dealing or exchange for valuable consideration of any liquor or spirituous liquor in any other than unbroken packages, or in less quantities than two gallons at any one time;

“sale” includes any barter, dealing or exchange for valuable consideration of any liquor or spirituous liquor;

“spirituous liquor” means any liquor exceeding in strength thirty *per centum* of proof spirits;

“town” means Belize City or the City of Belmopan or any one of the towns mentioned and described in the Schedule to the Town Councils Act, or any other place which the Minister may from time to time declare a town for the purposes of this Act, but the Minister may from time to time declare a place to be no longer a town for the purposes of this Act;

CAP. 87.
40 of 1963.
9 of 1992.

“village” means the Village of Caye Caulker.

49 of 1999.

PART II

The Kinds of Licences, the Privileges Conferred and the Duties Payable

3.-(1) There shall be granted under this Act the following kinds of licences permitting sale of liquor in the premises and by the person described in the licence-

Kinds of
licences.
3 of 1973.

- (a) a publican’s general licence for the sale of liquor either by retail or in unbroken packages;

- (b) a shop licence for the sale of liquor in sealed containers for consumption off the premises;
- (c) a malt licence for the sale of wine, ale, beer, cider, for consumption on the premises;
- (d) a beer licence for the sale of beer only in sealed containers not for consumption on the premises;
- (e) an hotel licence for the sale of liquor by retail for consumption on the premises, and for the sale of liquor in sealed containers for consumption off the premises only to its guests or a *bona fide* traveller in person;
- (f) a restaurant licence for the sale of liquor in the restaurant for consumption on the premises;
- (g) a publican's special licence for the sale by retail of liquor for consumption on the premises;
- (h) a members' club licence for supply or sale of liquor by retail to the members of the club and their guests for consumption on the premises;
- (i) a vessel licence for the sale by the master of the vessel of liquor to passengers for consumption on board the vessel; and
- (j) a special licence for the sale by retail of liquor at the place and between the hours specified therein.

First and Second
Schedules.

(2) Licences may be in the form of the First and Second Schedules or as near thereto as is suitable.

(3) The following annual duty shall be payable in respect of the licences, that is to say-

	In Belize City	Elsewhere	
(a) a publican's general licence	\$1,500	\$900	
(b) a shop licence	600	250	
(c) a malt licence	350	200	
(d) a beer licence	150	100	
(e) an hotel licence	900	600	S.I.2 of 1983.
(f) a restaurant licence	600	250	
(g) a publican's special licence	1,200	750	
(h) a members' club licence	500	500	
(i) a vessel licence	200	200	
(j) a special licence (for each occasion)	25	25	

Provided that, in the case of special licences, the Minister may, if he is satisfied that the occasion for which the licence is sought is one sponsored by the Government, a local authority, a village council, fraternal organisation or a religious organisation and that the proceeds are to be used for a charitable or public purpose, waive all or part of the fee payable for such licence. 14 of 1975.

(4) If an annual licence is granted after the 30th April in any year, there shall be payable only three-fourths of the annual duty payable in respect thereof, and if granted after the 31st July in any year, only one-half of the duty.

(5) Every licence granted under this Act, except a special licence, shall continue in force until the 31st January next ensuing the date of the grant thereof.

(6) The Minister may from time to time, by Order published in the

Gazette, vary the amounts of the duties prescribed herein.

Jukebox to be licensed.
3 of 1973.

4.-(1) There shall be payable in respect of every jukebox on every licensed premises an annual duty of fifty dollars and an annual licence taken out in respect thereof which shall continue in force until 31st January next ensuing the date of the issue.

(2) Section 3 (4) shall apply to the duty in respect of a jukebox licence.

(3) A licence for a jukebox shall be issued by the authority responsible for the issue of a liquor licence for the premises in which the jukebox is installed.

(4) Failure to comply with subsection (1) shall render the person holding the licence in respect of the premises on which the jukebox is found liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty dollars.

Benefit of the duties.
3 of 1973.
49 of 1999.

5. The duties received under this Act on the issue or transfer of licences shall, in the case of any corporate town, be placed to the credit of the town fund of that town or in the case of a village, the village fund of that village, and in all other cases to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Register of licences, issuing authority.
49 of 1999.
3 of 1973.
3 of 1989.

6.-(1) Licences for sale of liquor in the premises situated in a corporate town or village shall be issued by the local authority of that town or village.

(2) Where no local authority exists in the part of the country in which the licence is to operate, it shall be issued by the magistrate of the respective judicial district.

3 of 1989.
9 of 1992.

(3) The local authority and the magistrate of the respective judicial district shall keep a register and make a record therein of all licences issued, renewed, transferred, suspended, cancelled and forfeited. The register shall be forwarded to the Board for the district or area in the month of

February every year containing a record for the preceding year ending on 1st January.

(4) No licence shall be issued, renewed or transferred, unless the requisite certificate is produced, and the appropriate duty prescribed is fully paid by the applicant to the local authority or the magistrate of the respective judicial district.

(5) On the issue of a licence the certificate relating to that licence shall be retained by the authority as authorisation to it to issue, renew or transfer the licence.

7. The grant or transfer of-

- (a) a licence to any person holding office or employment under the Government; or
- (b) a licence to any police officer; or
- (c) a licence, other than a spirit merchant's licence, to a licensed auctioneer; or
- (d) a licence in respect of any premises or vessel of which a police officer is the owner, landlord or proprietor, or in which a police officer has any partnership or share,

Grant or transfer of licence to certain persons unlawful. 3 of 1973.

shall not be lawful.

8.-(1) Every holder of an hotel licence shall keep an "Hotel Register" in which shall be entered by or on behalf of every guest, the name, occupation, address, and the time of arrival and departure of such guest.

Hotel Register. 3 of 1973.

(2) The Hotel Register shall at all times be open to inspection by any member of the police department or of the Board who may enter such

42 of 1999.

premises for that purpose at any time when it is open.

(3) Every person who neglects or refuses to keep an “Hotel Register” or to permit inspection as required by this section commits an offence, and is liable for a first offence to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sale of liquor in
restaurants.
3 of 1973.

9.-(1) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell liquor in a restaurant licensed under this Act except to a customer buying a full meal therein and consuming the liquor with the meal.

(2) Any person contravening this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but if that person is the owner or the manager of the restaurant he shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Regulations as to
licensed premises.
3 of 1973.

10.-(1) The Minister, having regard-

- (a) to the existing circumstances or conditions; or
- (b) to the existing, current, future development; or
- (c) to the number of licensed premises, their distribution, location, distance *inter se*, in any area, locality, street, or the surroundings thereof, may by an Order published in the *Gazette*-
 - (i) prohibit the issue of licences authorising sale of liquor in premises situated in any area, locality or street, specified in the Order, or prohibit the transfer of licences to premises in any area, locality or street, specified in the Order;

- (ii) prescribe the maximum number of licences and kinds thereof to be issued authorising sale of liquor in premises in any area, locality or street, specified in the Order;
- (iii) prescribe conditions subject to which licences may be granted or transfer of licences permitted authorising sale of liquor in premises situated any area, locality street, specified in the Order.

(2) It shall be unlawful to issue a licence or permit the transfer of a licence in contravention of any provisions of such Order.

11.-(1) Any person intending to construct or alter any premises, or being interested in any premises about to be constructed or altered, and desiring to apply for a licence, or to have the transfer to him of a licence, authorising sale of liquor in the premises which are to be constructed or altered, or in any part thereof, after completion of construction or alteration, or desiring to remove his business from the premises described in his licence to the premises which are to be constructed or altered, or to any part thereof, after completion of construction or alteration, shall before constructing, altering or acquiring the premises, apply to the Board in the form to the effect of the Third Schedule and submit together with the application plans, specifications and whatever other information the Board may require.

Alteration or construction of premises requiring a licence. 3 of 1973.

Third Schedule.

(2) The provisions of this Act applicable to an application for a certificate authorising the issue of a licence shall apply to an application under this section except that the notice required to be affixed on the premises under section 18 shall, in case of premises to be constructed, be put up conspicuously on or at the site proposed for the premises.

(3) If the Board is satisfied that the premises would be suitable for the specific use as licensed premises to which it is intended to be part, it may, but only subject to other provisions and requirements of this Act being satis-

fied, grant a provisional certificate.

(4) Notwithstanding the grant of a provisional certificate, the Board may refuse to grant a certificate authorising the issue of a licence if the premises are not constructed or altered in accordance with the plans approved by the Board.

Licensing Board, constitution, functions.

12.-(1) Subject to sections 13, 14 and 15 below, there shall be established in each judicial district in Belize a Licensing Board consisting of five members appointed annually by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*:

3 of 1989.
9 of 1992.
2 of 1995.

Provided that of the five members, one shall be either the mayor or a member of the City Council or the Town Council, or the village Chairman or member of the Village Council, as the case may be, of the respective judicial district, who shall be an *ex officio* member:

Provided further that where in any judicial district there are two or more Town Councils, or a City Council and one or more Town Councils, the Minister shall, in his discretion, nominate the mayor or member of any such City Council or Town Council to be an *ex officio* member of the Licensing Board for that judicial district.

(2) The Minister shall also nominate a member to be the chairman, and may appoint any person to act in place of the chairman if absent, unable or prevented to act.

(3) The Minister may fill a vacancy in the Board caused at any time by a member's resignation or death or a member being unable or otherwise prevented to act.

(4) The Board may act by any four of its members notwithstanding any vacancy and may regulate its own proceedings.

(5) No member shall, directly or indirectly, take part in any pro-

ceedings of the Board if his interest, or that of his spouse or of a business concern in which he or his spouse has any interest, is likely to be affected in any way by a decision of the Board to be taken in the proceedings; nor shall he seek in any manner to influence any decision that might be taken in the proceedings. Any member knowingly contravening this subsection commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(6) The Board shall hear and determine applications for certificates authorising the issue, the renewal or the transfer of licences, and all matters connected therewith or with forfeiture, cancellation or suspension of licences, in relation to premises situate in its own judicial district or area.

3 of 1989.
9 of 1992.

(7) The Board may grant a certificate subject to conditions it may deem fit which it shall endorse on the certificate and which shall be endorsed on the licence by the authority issuing it.

(8) The Board shall not issue a certificate authorising the issue of a licence, nor permit the transfer of a licence, in contravention of any Order made under section 10.

(9) The Board may at any time on good cause being shown, or, on an infringement of any provision of this Act or of rules made thereunder or of any condition imposed under subsection (7) being shown, or on any of the grounds in section 20 being proved, cancel or suspend a licence, or impose conditions in respect thereof, after the licensee has had an opportunity to explain to the Board the matter raised against him.

13.-(1) There shall be established for Belmopan a separate Licensing Board, consisting of five persons appointed annually by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*:

Licensing Board
for Belmopan.
9 of 1992.

Provided that of the five members, one shall be the Mayor or a member of the Belmopan City Council, who shall be an *ex officio* member.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2) to (9) of section 12 shall apply to the Board established under this section.

49 of 1999.

(3) The Licensing Board for Belmopan established under this section shall have jurisdiction over the City of Belmopan and the surrounding areas starting at mile 32 on the Western Highway, to the Villages of Ontario on the Western Highway (including the Villages of Cotton Tree, St. Matthews, Valley of Peace, Roaring Creek, Camalote, Salvapan and Las Flores), and from the junction of the Western and Hummingbird Highways to the Village of St. Margarets on the Hummingbird Highway.

49 of 1999.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law, the Licensing Board for the Cayo Judicial District shall have no jurisdiction over the City of Belmopan and the other areas specified in subsection (3) above over which the Licensing Board for Belmopan has been given jurisdiction under the said subsection, and the functions and powers entrusted to a Licensing Board under this Act shall, in respect of the said areas, be exercised by the Licensing Board for Belmopan established under this section.

Licensing Boards
for San Pedro and
Benque Viejo del
Carmen.
2 of 1995.

14.-(1) There shall be established a separate Licensing Board for each of the towns of San Pedro and Benque Viejo del Carmen.

(2) A Licensing Board established for any of the towns mentioned in subsection (1) above shall consist of five persons appointed annually by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*:

Provided that of the five persons, one shall be the Mayor or member of the Council of the town in question and such person shall be an *ex officio* member.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) to (9) of section 12 of this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any Board established under this section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Licensing Boards for the Belize judicial district and the Cayo judicial district shall have no jurisdiction in the towns of San Pedro and Benque Viejo del Carmen; and the functions and powers entrusted to a Board under this Act shall, in respect of San Pedro and Benque Viejo del Carmen, be respectively exercised by the Board established for such town under this section.

15. There shall be and is hereby established a separate Licensing Board for the Village of Caye Caulker.

Licensing Board for the Village of Caye Caulker.

(2) The Licensing Board established under subsection (1) above shall consist of five persons appointed annually by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*.

Provided that of the five persons, one shall be the Chairperson of the Village Council and shall be an *ex officio* member of the Licensing Board.

(3) The provisions of subsections (2) to (9) of section 12 of this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Licensing Board established under this section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Licensing Board for the Belize Judicial District shall have no jurisdiction in the Village of Caye Caulker; and the functions and powers entrusted to a Licensing Board under this Act shall, in respect of the Village of Caye Caulker, be exercised by the Licensing Board established under this section.

16. The Board shall appoint a suitable person to act as clerk to the Board to carry out the directions of the Board.

Clerk to the Board.
2 of 1995.
49 of 1999.

17.-(1) The Board shall on the second Mondays in the months of January, April, July and October in each year and in such other months into which the proceedings may be adjourned hold licensing meetings.

Board Meetings.
3 of 1973.

(2) A meeting may be adjourned at the instance of an applicant or person concerned in the proceedings upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Board may think proper.

49 of 1999.

(3) The Board shall hold its meetings in the inferior court house in the district or area, or at such other place or places as the Board may determine from time to time.

3 of 1989.

(4) If any person pays a fee of one hundred dollars to the clerk of a Licensing Board and requests him in writing to summon a special licensing meeting, that clerk shall summon a special meeting of the Licensing Board for a day to be fixed by the chairman to meet, as far as is reasonably practicable, the convenience of the person, and the clerk shall give public notice of the time and place when and where such meeting will be held.

9 of 1992.

(5) At any such special meeting, the Licensing Board may transact any business *relating to the application of the person who had requested the special meeting*, which it could have transacted at a normal quarterly licensing meeting, but the Board shall transact no other business at such special meeting.

Notice of
application.
3 of 1973.
Third Schedule.
9 of 1992.
Third Schedule.

18.-(1) Every person who desires to obtain a licence other than a special licence shall send to the clerk of the Board of the district or area wherein the premises to be licensed are situate a notice in triplicate in the form or to the effect of the Third Schedule at least fourteen days before the commencement of a quarterly session of the Board.

CAP. 312.

(2) An application for a members' club's licence shall be accompanied by the certificate of registration of the club issued under the Clubs (Registration) Act.

(3) The clerk shall send a copy of the application to the Commissioner of Police and all other documents submitted therewith.

(4) Every notice of application shall be accompanied by a document issued by the appropriate authority certifying that no duty in respect of any previous licence for the same premises for which a certificate is being applied for remains unpaid.

(5) The applicant shall affix to the outer side or front of the principal entrance door of the premises intended to be licensed, and keep there affixed until the licensing meeting is held, a copy of the notice and shall also publish in a local newspaper the contents thereof prior to the date of the meeting. He shall submit a copy of such publication to the Board with his application.

(6) The clerk shall cause a copy of the notice to be posted on some conspicuous part on the outside of the building in which the meeting will be held.

19.-(1) The hearing by the Board of any matter under section 12 (6) shall be open to the public.

Hearing by the Board.
3 of 1973.

(2) Every person concerned in or affected by the matter may attend personally or by an agent at the hearing, but the Board may require such person to attend personally.

(3) The Board shall determine every matter after considering all representations and objections.

(4) A certificate granted by the Board shall be in the form of the Fourth Schedule or to the like effect.

Fourth Schedule.

20.-(1) The Board may refuse to grant a certificate or permit transfer of a licence on any of the following grounds-

Grounds of refusal.
3 of 1973.

(a) that the applicant is of bad fame or character or of drunken habits or habitually permitting or suffering breaches of the

provisions of this Act or the rules or of the conditions endorsed on the licence or habitually permitting or suffering any nuisance or unsanitary conditions being created by persons to whom liquor is sold on his premises;

- (b) that the premises do not satisfy the requirements of this Act or of the rules, and, if the premises are not subject to such requirements, that they are not suitable or do not contain proper accommodation, facilities and conveniences;
- (c) that the premises are in the vicinity of place of public worship, school, hospital;
- (d) that there are already a sufficient number of licensed premises within the boundaries of the district, town or area or in the part whereof or of the neighbourhood in which the licence for any premises is sought;
- (e) that there is frequent drunkenness on the premises or that persons are frequently seen leaving the premises in a state of drunkenness or that persons in the premises frequently be have in a disorderly manner;
- (f) that the premises are likely to become a nuisance to the neighbourhood;
- (g) that the particulars in the application or relative documents are inaccurate or incomplete.

(2) The Board may refuse to grant a certificate to a club or permit transfer of a licence to it on any ground set out in subsection (1), and in addition on any of the following grounds-

- (a) that any member of the committee of management does not

bear a good character;

- (b) that the club has in fact and in practice ceased to exist as a club, although its printed rules appear to be in order;
- (c) that it is not conducted in good faith as a club, or that it is kept or used for sale of liquor without discrimination as regards the persons to whom the liquor is sold or for some improper purposes;
- (d) that persons who are not members are habitually admitted into the clubs for the purpose of obtaining liquor;
- (e) that persons are habitually admitted as members without an interval of at least fourteen days between the nomination and the admission;
- (f) that the sale of liquor is not under the control of the members or the committee of the club;
- (g) that a person has been denied admission into the club as a member or a guest on the grounds of colour, race, creed, ethnicity, sex or nationality;
- (h) that the rules of the clubs are habitually broken;
- (i) that the evidence given as to the objects of the club or its system of management, or as to the character of the club's premises is unsatisfactory;
- (j) that the club is unregistered under the Clubs (Registration) Act. CAP. 312.

(3) Any person shall be at liberty to oppose the grant of a certifi-

cate or transfer of a licence on any of the grounds set out in this section if and only if-

- (a) he has given written notice to the Board and to the applicant of his intention to oppose the grant, and has stated in such notice in general terms, the grounds of opposition and the facts in support thereof; and
- (b) such notice has been given to the Board and to the applicant not less than ten days before the day fixed for the hearing of the application.

Special and vessel
licences.
3 of 1973.

21.-(1) A certificate for the issue of a special licence may be granted by the chairman in his discretion, subject however to the provisions of this Act.

(2) A certificate for a licence for a vessel shall be granted by the Board for the district of Belize.

Transfer of licence
to other premises.
3 of 1973.
Sixth Schedule.

22.-(1) Any licence holder desiring to remove his business from the premises described in his licence to another building within the same district shall first give the Board a notice of application in the form of the Sixth Schedule or to the like effect.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to notices, the hearing of applications for certificates for licences and objections thereto, shall apply to applications for transfer under this section.

Seventh Schedule.

(3) Approval of transfer applied for, if given, shall be endorsed upon the licence in the form of the Seventh Schedule or in the like form and shall be subject to whatever conditions imposed and endorsed on the licence.

(4) A fee of ten dollars shall be paid for transfer approved under this section before the approval is endorsed on the licence.

23.-(1) The chairman of a Board may, on an application in writing signed by the proposed transferor and the transferee, transfer any licence to the appointee of the licensee, if approved by him, by the endorsement upon the licence in the form of the Fifth Schedule.

Transfer of licence to another person. 3 of 1973. Fifth Schedule.

(2) Upon such transfer, the appointee shall, until the next quarterly licensing meeting, possess all the rights of the original licence holder and shall be subject and liable to the same duties, obligations and penalties as if the licence had been originally issued to him.

(3) The person whose licence is so transferred shall cease to be licensed under this Act:

Provided that if such appointee shall, at the next licensing meeting, obtain a confirmation of such transfer by an endorsement to that effect on the licence signed by the chairman of the Board, he shall, until the 31st January after the date on which the original licence was issued, possess all the rights of the original licence holder and shall be subject and liable to the same duties, obligations and penalties, as if the licence had been originally issued to him.

(4) The provisions of this Act relating to notices, the hearing of applications for licences and objections thereto, shall apply to the proceedings in respect of confirmation of transfers.

(5) No transfer shall be made before the expiration of three months after the issue of any licence.

(6) A fee of ten dollars shall be paid upon each transfer of a licence.

24. Every transfer of a licence whether as regards the holder or the premises and every forfeiture, cancellation or suspension of a licence, shall be entered in the register of licences within fourteen days.

Entry in register of transfer, cancellation, etc. 3 of 1973.

- Death of licence holder.
3 of 1973.
25. Upon the death of a licence holder, his legal personal representative may continue to carry on the business for the unexpired period of the licence, either personally or by an agent expressly authorised in writing for that purpose by the chairman, and the personal representative or his agent shall as to all rights and obligations be regarded as the original licence holder.
- Regulations.
3 of 1973.
26. The Minister may from time to time by an Order published in the *Gazette* make regulations for generally carrying this Act into operation, and in particular such regulations may-
- (a) prescribe requirements with regard to the nature, character, and suitability of the premises which may be licensed and accommodations, facilities and conveniences which should be available therein;
 - (b) vary or delete the forms of the Schedule hereto or add a new form.

PART III

Duties and Liabilities of Licence Holders and Others

- Hours of closing licensed premises.
8 of 1963.
- 27.-(1) All licensed premises in which liquor is sold under a publican's general licence shall be closed-
- (a) on Christmas Day and Good Friday;
 - (b) on Saturdays between the hours of eleven o'clock in the night and seven o'clock in the morning of the following Monday;
 - (c) on all other days, between the hours of ten o'clock in the night and seven o'clock in the morning of the following day,

and no liquor shall be sold or delivered from those premises at any time during the period when they are required to be closed by this section.

(2) All licensed premises in which liquor is sold under a malt liquor and cider licence shall be closed-

- (a) on Christmas Day and Good Friday;
- (b) on Saturdays between the hours of eleven o'clock in the night and ten o'clock in the morning of the following Sunday;
- (c) on Sundays between the hours of two o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the morning of the following Monday;
- (d) on all other days between the hours of eleven o'clock in the night and seven o'clock in the morning of the following day,

and no liquor shall be sold or delivered on the premises at any time during the period when they are required to be closed by this section.

(3) Any person who during the times at which any licensed premises are required by this section to be closed-

- (a) sells or exposes for sale in such premises any liquor; or
- (b) opens or keeps open such premises for the sale of liquor; or
- (c) allows any liquor, although purchased before the hours of closing, to be consumed on such premises,

is guilty of an offence and is liable for a first offence to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(4) All premises in which liquor is sold under an hotel licence shall be closed daily between midnight of the one day and seven o'clock in the forenoon on the next day:

3 of 1989.
9 of 1992.

Provided that during the visit of any tourist ship to Belize or on the occasion of any dance, ball, or other entertainment at an hotel, the chairman of the Licensing Board of any judicial district or area may authorise in writing the holder of an hotel licence to supply liquor to the tourists or the guests at such dance, ball or entertainment during such hours as may be specified in the authority, and upon obtaining such authority it shall be lawful for the licence holder to keep his premises open for such time beyond the commencement of the closing period as may be specified in the authority.

Prohibition of communication between licensed premises and other adjoining premises.

28.-(1) Any person who uses or allows to be used any existing internal communication or makes or allows to be made any internal communication between any part of a building in respect of which a publican's general licence has been granted under this Act and any other part of such building used as a store, shop, or business premises, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and to a further fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every day during which such communication remains open after an order from the chairman of the Board to close it has been served on a licence holder either personally or by leaving the notice on the licensed premises.

(2) Every conviction for an offence under this section shall be endorsed on the licence of the person convicted.

Power to name hours, days, in which sale of liquor prohibited.

29.-(1) The Minister may by Order published in the *Gazette*-

- (a) prescribe hours during which, or days on which, it shall be unlawful to sell liquor in any area, locality, district or part of a district, specified in the Order;
- (b) prescribe hours during which, or days on which, all licensed premises or licensed premises in respect of which licences

of the kind indicated in the Order are held shall be closed in any area, locality, district or part of a district, specified in the Order;

- (c) prohibit consumption of liquor on the highways or in public space in any area, locality, district or part of a district, specified in the Order.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of such Order commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and if he is the licence holder, to a fine of one hundred dollars.

(3) Notwithstanding the existence of an Order made under this section, sale and consumption of liquor in accordance with the conditions of a special licence shall be lawful.

(4) Every person who holds a licence for the retail of any liquor to which an Order under this section applies shall at all times keep a copy of the Order both in the English and the Spanish languages conspicuously posted so as to be easily read by customers, and, if he fails or neglects to do so, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

30.-(1) Any person who, not being-

- (a) one of the family or a servant of the licence holder; or
- (b) a *bona fide* guest occupying a room on such premises; or
- (c) a *bona fide* traveller; or
- (d) a person whose presence on the licensed premises is not in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act,

Penalties where a person is found on licensed premises when they are required to be closed.

is found on any licensed premises at any time during the period when such

licensed premises are required to be closed commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

(2) Any police officer may demand the name and address of any person found on any licensed premises at any time during the period when such premises are required by this Act to be closed and, if he has reasonable ground to suppose that the name or address given is false, may require evidence of the correctness of the name and address, and he may, if such person fails upon demand to give his name and address or such evidence, apprehend him without warrant and carry him as soon as practicable before a summary jurisdiction court.

(3) Every such person who, on being required by a police officer under this section to give his name and address, fails to give the same, or gives a false name or address, or gives false evidence with respect to such name and address, commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

(4) Every person who by falsely representing himself to be a traveller or a lodger buys or obtains, or attempts to buy or obtain, at any licensed premises any liquor at any time during the period when the premises are required to be closed by this Act commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Proof of illegal sale or consumption of liquor.

31. In proving the sale or consumption of liquor for the purpose of any proceeding relative to any offence under this Act, it shall not be necessary to show that any money actually passed, or that any liquor was actually consumed, if the court hearing the case is satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale actually took place, or that any consumption of liquor was about to take place, and proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor on licensed premises by some person other than the occupier or a servant in such premises shall be evidence that such liquor was sold to the person consuming or about to consume or carrying away the same, by or on behalf of the licence holder.

32. Any police officer or any officer of customs, when and so often as he thinks fit, may enter any licensed premises and upon any premises belonging thereto or used therewith for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been or are being violated. Power of entry on licensed premises.
33. The Commissioner of Police, or a senior police officer for above the rank of Assistant Inspector, the Comptroller of Customs or a person authorised by any of them in writing for every particular case, may enter any store, shop or business premises whatever and search for any liquor. Power to search for liquor.
- 34.-(1) Any person who-
- (a) refuses or wilfully delays the admission of any officer authorised by this Act or any person having authority in writing under this Act and exhibiting his authority to any premises authorised by this Act to be so entered as afore said; or
 - (b) in any way obstructs, molests, opposes, hinders or impedes any such officer or person while entering such premises, or after having entered any such premises, from searching or otherwise ascertaining whether any breach of the provisions of this Act has been or is being committed; or
 - (c) removes, throws away or destroys, or causes to be removed, thrown away or destroyed, any liquor in order to prevent any search for or seizure of it,
- commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.
- (2) If such admittance be refused or delayed, whether wilfully or not, it shall be lawful for any such officer or person to break into or employ force to enter such premises.

Penalty where liquor is found on certain unauthorised premises.

35.-(1) The occupier of any store, shop or business premises whatever, other than licensed premises, in which is found any liquor, and the occupier of any premises in respect of which a malt liquor and cider licence has been issued under this Act in which is found any liquor other than that authorised to be sold under such licence commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

(2) All liquor whatever so found and the packages containing it shall be seized by the officer or person making the search and shall be removed to some convenient and safe place of custody and there be detained until adjudication of complaint for the penalty to be brought against such occupier as hereinafter provided.

(3) If such complaint is decided against the defendant, the liquor and packages so detained shall *ipso facto* and without any condemnation whatever be forfeited, and if such complaint is decided in favour of the defendant, the liquor and packages shall be restored to him.

(4) For the purpose of this section, any member of a firm occupying a shop, store or other business premises may be proceeded against as the occupier.

Liability of occupier for sale of liquor on unlicensed premises.

36.-(1) No person shall expose or offer for sale, or sell, barter, exchange or otherwise dispose of any liquor-

- (a) unless he holds a licence under this Act authorising him to sell that liquor; or
- (b) at any place, other than that at which the licence authorises him to sell liquor.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding, in the

case of the first offence, one hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and in the case of any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(3) On the conviction of any person for an offence under this section, the court may, if it thinks it expedient to do so, declare all liquor found in the possession of the person convicted and the vessels containing it to be forfeited to the Crown.

(4) The occupier of any premises on which any intoxicating liquor is sold in contravention of this section or, if the premises are occupied by more than one person, every occupier thereof shall, if it is proved that he was privy or consented to the sale, be subject to the penalties imposed upon persons under this Act for the sale of liquor without a licence.

37.-(1) If any person purchases any liquor from a licence holder under this Act whose licence does not authorise the sale of that liquor for consumption on the premises, and consumes the liquor on the premises where it is sold, or on any premises adjoining or near to those premises, if belonging to the seller of the liquor or under his control or used by his permission, or on any highway adjoining or near any such premises, and it appears to the magistrate that the consumption was with the privity or consent of the licence holder who sold the liquor, the licence holder commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding in the case of the first offence, fifty dollars, and in the case of any subsequent offence, one hundred dollars.

Penalty on licence holder for permitting consumption of liquor on premises unlawfully or carrying liquor off licensed premises for sale.

(2) If the licence holder whose licence does not authorise the sale of liquor to be consumed on his premises himself takes or carries, or employs or suffers any other person to take or carry, any liquor out of or from his premises for the purpose of being sold on his account, or for his benefit or profit, and of being consumed in any place whatever (whether enclosed or not and whether or not a public thoroughfare) with intent to evade the conditions of the licence, he commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine

not exceeding in the case of the first offence, fifty dollars, and in the case of any subsequent offence, one hundred dollars.

(3) If the place is any house, tent, shed or other building of any kind whatever belonging to the holder of the licence or hired, used or occupied by him, the holder of the licence shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have intended to evade the conditions of the licence.

Arrest of offenders.

38. Any person who is found selling or offering or exposing for sale any liquor, except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may be arrested by any police officer and detained until such person can be brought before a magistrate and dealt with according to law, and any liquor so sold or offered or exposed for sale, with the packages containing it, shall be seized and forfeited.

Remedy barred in case of sale of less than a quart of liquor.

39. No person, however licensed, shall maintain any action for or recover any debt on account of any liquor sold or delivered in any quantity less than one reputed quart and delivered or taken away all at one time:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall prevent any holder of an hotel licence or a special hotel licence or a vessel licence from keeping an account with *bona fide* lodgers, passengers and travellers, in which any charge for liquor may be included and lawfully recovered as part of the amount thereof.

Expulsion of drunken persons.

40.-(1) Any licence holder may refuse to admit to and may turn out of his premises any person who is drunken, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly, and any person whose presence on his premises would subject him to a penalty under this Act, and every such person who, upon being requested in pursuance of this section by such licence holder or his agent or servant to quit such premises, refuses or fails to do so commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

(2) All police officers are required, on the demand of such li-

censed person, agent or servant to expel or assist in expelling every such person from such premises, and may use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

41.-(1) No licence holder shall permit drunkenness, or any violent, quarrelsome or riotous conduct to take place on his premises, or sell any intoxicating liquor to a drunken person.

Provisions to prevent drunkenness or disorder on licensed premises.

(2) Any licence holder who acts in contravention of this section commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding in the case of the first offence, fifty dollars, and in the case of any subsequent offence, one hundred dollars.

(3) Every conviction for an offence under this section shall be endorsed on the licence of the person convicted, unless the magistrate otherwise directs.

(4) If the licence holder is charged with permitting drunkenness on his premises in contravention of this section, and it is proved that any person was drunk on his premises, it shall lie on the licence holder to prove that he and the persons employed by him took all reasonable steps to prevent drunkenness on the premises.

42. If any licence holder knowingly permits his premises to be the habitual resort of or place of meeting of reputed thieves or of reputed prostitutes, whether the object of the meeting or resorting of such prostitutes is or is not prostitution, he is, if he allows them to remain longer thereon than is necessary for the purpose of obtaining reasonable refreshment, guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding for the first offence fifty dollars, and any conviction for an offence under this section shall, unless the magistrate otherwise directs, be recorded on the licence of the person convicted.

Reputed thieves and prostitutes.

43. If any licence holder suffers any gaming or unlawful games to be carried on in his premises, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceed-

Gaming.

ing fifty dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for any subsequent offence.

Prohibition of sale of liquor to person under eighteen years. 3 of 1989.

44.-(1) No licence holder shall sell or deliver or allow any person to sell or deliver any description of liquor as defined in section 2 to any person under the age of eighteen years.

(2) No person shall send any person under the age of eighteen years to any licensed premises or place where liquor is sold, delivered or distributed for the purpose of purchasing, obtaining or taking delivery of any liquor.

(3) No licence holder shall employ a member of his family or his servant or apprentice below the age of eighteen years, as a messenger to sell or deliver liquor.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention of this section commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(5) It is hereby declared that an offence under this section shall be an offence of strict liability and in any prosecution for such offence-

(a) it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused person had knowledge that the person in respect of whom the offence was committed was under the age of 18 years; and

(b) it shall not be a defence for the accused person to prove that he had no such knowledge.

Police officers on duty.

45. Any licence holder who-

(a) suffers any police officer to remain on his premises during

any part of the time appointed for such police officer to be on duty elsewhere, unless for the purpose of keeping or restoring order, or in execution of his duty; or

- (b) supplies any liquor or refreshment, whether by way of gift or sale, to any police officer on duty;
- (c) bribes or attempts to bribe any police officer,

commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence and not exceeding one hundred dollars for any subsequent offence.

(2) Every conviction for an offence under this section shall, unless the magistrate otherwise directs, be recorded on the licence of the person convicted.

46.-(1) Every person who holds a publican's general licence shall have his name at full length painted in legible letters at least three inches along with the words "licensed to retail fermented and spirituous liquors", constantly and permanently on a conspicuous part of the outside of his building where it can be plainly seen and read.

Publican's signs.

(2) Every person holding a malt liquor and cider licence or shop liquor licence shall have his name painted as stated in subsection (1) with the words "licensed to sell in any quantity ale, porter, beer, cider or perry" or "licensed to sell liquor not to be consumed on the premises", as the case may be, constantly and permanently on a conspicuous part of the outside of his building where the same can be plainly seen and read.

(3) Every such licence holder who fails or neglects to comply with this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

- Penalty for false signs. 47. Any person who does not hold a licence and who keeps up any sign, writing or mark on or near to his building or premises which may imply or give reasonable cause to believe that such building or premises is or are licensed for the sale or barter of any liquor as aforesaid, or that such liquor is sold or served therein, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.
- No action of debt to lie on unlawful sale of liquor. 48. No person shall maintain any action for or recover in any court any debt or demand on account of any liquor sold or disposed of in contravention of this Act, whether it be sold without a licence, or by exceeding the authority conferred by a licence, or by violating the conditions annexed to any licence by the express terms thereof, or the provisions of this Act.
- Payment for liquor sold to be made in money only. 49. If a licence holder takes or receives from any person whomever, in payment or in pledge for liquor, or for any entertainment whatever supplied in or out of his building or premises, any articles of clothing or slops, or any tool or other article or thing except metallic or paper money, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, without prejudice to any punishment arising out of any other law now or hereafter in force in Belize.
- Forfeiture of licence. 50. Every licence holder who is convicted of any offence under this Act may, on a second conviction within two years after a first conviction, be adjudged, in addition to any fine or penalty imposed by this Act, to forfeit his licence, and immediately on such adjudication the defendant shall deliver the licence theretofore held by him to the magistrate and on his failing to do so, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for every day that he fails to deliver the licence to the magistrate.
- Publication in *Gazette* of forfeited licences. 51. Whenever any licence is forfeited under this Act, the Board or the magistrate shall cause the forfeiture thereof to be notified in the *Gazette* and, subject to anything to the contrary in this Act, no person whose licence is forfeited or who has been twice convicted under this Act shall be capable of holding a licence under this Act for the space of three years from the date of such forfeiture or second conviction as aforesaid.

- 52. If any licence holder-
 - (a) is convicted of felony, perjury or other infamous offence; or
 - (b) holding a publican’s general licence or a malt liquor and cider licence, or a hotel licence, permits any person to manage, superintend or conduct the business of such premises during his absence for a longer period than twenty-eight days in any one year without the previous consent in writing of the chairman of the Board or, whether present in such premise or not, permits any unlicensed person to be in effect the keeper thereof or allows such premises to become ruinous or dilapidated,

Forfeiture of licence on conviction for felony, etc.

the court of summary jurisdiction in the district in which the licensed premises are situate, upon complaint thereof and proof of the facts aforesaid, shall, by an order in the form of the Eighth Schedule, declare such licence to be forfeited, and it shall thereupon be void:

Eighth Schedule.

Provided that if the complaint has been made on the ground that the licensed premises have become ruinous and dilapidated, and that condition was caused by fire, tempest or other cause beyond the control of the licence holder, the licence shall not be forfeited until a reasonable time has elapsed for the restoration of the premises.

53.-(1) No licence holder shall permit any body, union, society or assembly of persons declared to be illegal, or which requires from persons on or before admission thereto any illegal oath, test, declaration or affirmation or which observes on the admission of members or at any other proceeding any religious, pretended religious or other rite or ceremony not sanctioned by law, or which wears, carries about or displays on assembling any arms, flags, colours, symbols, decorations or emblems whatever, to meet or assemble on any occasion or pretence whatever in the building, premises or other places of sale of the licence holder.

Assembling illegal societies.

(2) The licence holder shall not display or suffer to be displayed on, from or out of any part of such premises any sign, flag or symbol, declaration or emblem whatever of any such body of society as aforesaid.

(3) If any such licence holder commits a breach of any of the provisions contained in this section, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, but nothing contained in this section shall apply to the societies or bodies of men called Freemasons, Foresters, Ancient Druids, Oddfellows or to any benefit or friendly society.

Unlicensed persons selling.

54. If any licence holder-

(a) employs any unlicensed person to sell or dispose of by retail any liquor in any building or in any cart, dray, carriage, vessel or boat, or in any place whatever out of the building or place in which such licence holder is by his licence authorised to sell or dispose of it and notwithstanding in such building or place if otherwise than as the servant or agent under the immediate superintendence and control of such licence holder; or

(b) sells, barter or lends to any unlicensed person any such liquor with the knowledge or upon the understanding that such liquor is to be sold or bartered by such unlicensed person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act,

he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Forcible entry on suspicion.

55.-(1) Upon information on oath being made before any magistrate or Justice of the Peace by any police officer or credible person that he suspects and believes that any liquor has been sold or retailed by any person who is not a licence holder in any unlicensed building or other unlicensed place, and that police officer or other person stating in the said information reasonable ground

for such suspicion and belief, the magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, may, in his discretion, grant his warrant to any police officer to enter and search any such building or other place by day or by night.

(2) Every police officer authorised by a warrant under this section may break open the doors, if not opened within a reasonable time after demand, and seize all such fermented, spirituous or mixed liquor which he then and there finds and the vessel or vessels in which it is contained, and he may detain the same until the owner thereof appears before a magistrate to claim the liquor and satisfies the magistrate how and for what purpose he became possessed of it or, after being summoned, fails to appear.

(3) If it appears to the magistrate after due inquiry and examination that such liquor was in the building or other place for the purpose of being illegally sold or disposed of by retail, he shall adjudge the said liquor and vessels to be forfeited, and the same shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof after payment of all expenses be appropriated in like manner as fines are in this Act directed to be appropriated.

(4) If the magistrate is not satisfied that the said liquor was in the building or other place for the purpose of being illegally sold or disposed of by retail, he shall order the liquor and vessel or vessels containing it to be restored to the owner.

56.-(1) A magistrate or any Justice of the Peace, police officer or other peace officer may seize and take away, or destroy, or cause to be seized, taken away or destroyed all such fermented, spirituous or mixed liquor as is hawked about or exposed for sale in any street, road or footpath, or in any booth, tent, stall or shed, or in any boat or vessel, or in any other place whatever by any person not licensed to sell it in such place, as well as the vessels containing it.

Hawking spirits.

(2) All vessels and utensils used for drinking or measuring all such liquor, and any cart, dray or other carriage, horse or other animal employed in drawing or carrying it, as well as any boat or vessel used in the conveyance of

such liquor may be likewise seized, taken away or destroyed.

(3) The magistrate may convict any person who hawks about or exposes for sale or sells any such liquor as aforesaid and thereupon cause such liquor, the vessels and utensils containing it, and any cart, dray or other vehicle, horse or other animal and any boat or vessel used in conveying it, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the expenses of sale, shall be appropriated in like manner as fines are in this Act directed to be appropriated.

Maltsters selling spirits.

57.-(1) In case the holder of any malt liquor and cider licence under this Act possesses or has any wines or spirituous liquor whatsoever, or mixed liquor part of which is spirituous, in or about his building or premises, or in any other building or premises in which it is proved to the satisfaction of any magistrate to have been placed for the purpose of being sold or disposed of by or on behalf of the holder of such licence as aforesaid, or for the purpose of evading the provisions of this Act in any manner, all such wines, spirituous liquor or mixed liquor as aforesaid shall be forfeited and with the vessels and utensils containing it dealt with and disposed of as provided in section 56 in the case of liquor hawked about or exposed for sale.

(2) If any such liquor is in or about the building or premises for which a malt liquor and cider licence is granted, it shall be seized by any police officer authorised as required by this Act, without any warrant, wherever it is found, and if the said liquor is in or about any other building or premises, a search warrant shall be issued as hereinbefore directed in section 55 in other cases of suspected unlicensed buildings.

Liquors adulterated, etc.

58. Any person who sells or disposes of or offers for sale any fermented or spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor part of which is fermented or spirituous, which is adulterated or mixed with any deleterious ingredient whatever commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

59. In all proceedings whatever against any person for selling or permitting to be sold any fermented or spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor part of which is fermented or spirituous, without a licence or sufficient licence, such person shall for all purposes connected with those proceedings be deemed and taken to be unlicensed, unless at the hearing of the case he produces his licence or then and there produces other satisfactory proof of it and of the description of the licence held by him. Non-production of licence.
60. Every licence holder shall, on the demand of any magistrate before whom any information is being heard, produce and deliver up his licence, and if he wilfully refuses or neglects to do so, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. Production of licence on complaints.
61. Every licence holder shall cause his licence to be prominently exhibited in some conspicuous part of the building wherein or whereat such licence is exercised, and on his failure to do so, he commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. Public exhibition of licence on premises.
62. Every master or other person who employs journeymen, workmen, servants or labourers, and who pays or causes any payment of wages to be made to any such journeyman, workman, servant or labourer in or at any building in which any liquor as aforesaid is sold by retail, unless such master or other person has himself a licence under this Act for such building, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars. Paying wages in liquor shops illegal.
- 63.-(1) No licence holder shall knowingly employ nor allow any person to employ anyone under the age of eighteen years to sell or assist in the sale of liquor on any licensed premises. Prohibition of employment of young persons to sell liquor.
- (2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section commits an offence and is liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.
64. If any police officer or any other peace officer refuses or knowingly neglects to execute any part of the duty imposed upon police officers or peace Police and peace officers neglecting duty.

officers by this Act, or to make an immediate report to the magistrate of the district or other Justice of the Peace, or other superior officer to whom he may in the usual course of his duty be required to make such report, after he has received information or has otherwise obtained a knowledge of any proceedings in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, such police officer or other peace officer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Licensed premises a public place.
CAP. 98.

65. Every licensed premises shall, during the period when it is authorised by this Act to be open, be deemed to be a public place within the meaning of the Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) Act.

PART IV

Procedure and Application of Penalties, etc.

Fines, etc.,
summarily
recovered.

66. All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be recovered on summary conviction.

Appeal.
3 of 1973.
3 of 1989.
CAP. 91.

67.-(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the magistrate may appeal to the Supreme Court and the provisions of Part X of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act shall apply to any such appeal.

(2) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Board may appeal to the Minister for review, and the decision of the Minister shall be final.

Rewards to
informers.
40 of 1963.

68. The Minister may in all cases where fines, penalties and forfeitures have been recovered upon information direct that there be paid to the informer, out of the moneys so recovered, such a reward or rewards as to the Minister may in each case seem fit.

PART V

Exemption of Certain Persons from the Provisions of this Act

69.-(1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person selling any spirituous or distilled perfume bona fide as perfumery, or to any apothecary, chemist or druggist who may administer or sell any spirituous or fermented liquors for medicinal purposes, or to any military canteen established under the regulations of Her Majesty's Service, or to any canteen established with the approval of the Minister for the use of the Belize Defence Force or any other local military force or the police department, or to any person or persons occupying premises bona fide as a club. Saving. 40 of 1963. 42 of 1999.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the Minister may authorise the Financial Secretary to issue to a caterer a licence for the sale by retail of liquor at the terminal building at Belize International Airport, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Minister may prescribe.

FIRST SCHEDULE

3 of 1973.

[Section 3 (2)]

3 of 1989.

FORM OF LICENCE

BELIZE.

No. of Licence ()

(*) Licence

(*) Here insert kind of licence.

This is to licence A.B. of to sell (1) on the premises situate at being (2) from(3) till the 31st January, 20 , in accordance with the provisions and on the conditions set forth in the

(1) Here insert what liquors.

(2) Describe premises.

(3) Insert date. CAP. 150.

THE SUBSTANTIVE LAWS OF BELIZE

REVISED EDITION 2000

Printed by the Government Printer, No. 1 Power Lane, Belmopan, by the authority of the Government of Belize.

Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, applicable to a (*)
Licence and for which he has paid \$

DATED this day of , 20 .

Local Authority or Magistrate.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 3 (2)]

FORM OF A SPECIAL LICENCE

3 of 1989.

BELIZE.

CAP. 150.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, I hereby grant to A.B. authority to sell/supply the liquors specified below at (insert the description of the place, occasion) on the day of between the hours of

On condition that (here add any condition which the chairman of the Board may have imposed).

(Here insert types of liquor).

DATED at this day of
20 .

M.N.

Local Authority or Magistrate.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Sections 11 (1) and 18 (1)]

FORM OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE

TO the Licensing Board in and for the

Judicial District [area]* of Belize

3 of 1973.
3 of 1989.

I, A.B., (*state the trade or occupation*) now residing at _____ in
the town (or district) (or area)* of _____ do
hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next licensing meeting
to be holden for this district/town/area* for a certificate for the issue of a
licence for the sale of _____ in the building and appurtenances
thereunto belonging, situated at

* Delete the
inapplicable.

*(here describe the building proposed to be
licensed, specify the situation of it, whether now licensed, and, if so,
under what sign).*

I have held a licence (*if before licensed, state how many years, and what
kind of licence*).

GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

A.B.

Applicant.

3 of 1973.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Section 19 (4)]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF A LICENSING BOARD
FOR ISSUE OF A LICENCE

BELIZE.

At the quarterly licensing meeting (or an adjournment of the quarterly licensing meeting) of the Licensing Board acting in and for the town/area/district of Belize, holden at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 20____,

CAP. 150.

pursuant to _____ for the purpose of considering applications made to the Board under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, the Board doth by virtue of the power vested in it hereby authorise the issue to A.B., of the licence in the said Act, called _____ for (*here state the building, sign, district, shop, room, vessel or other particulars, according to the description of licence and nature of the case*) for the (year) ending the thirty-first day of January next (or from the _____ day of _____ to the 31st January, 20____); and the Board doth hereby certify that it is satisfied that the said A.B., is a person of good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed as aforesaid.

GIVEN under our hands the _____ day of _____, 20____, at the place aforesaid.

Chairman.
Members.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

3 of 1973.

[Section 23 (1)]

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT ON A LICENCE
OF A TRANSFER THEREOF

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, I do hereby transfer the rights and privileges given to A.B. under this licence (No.) to C.D., until the next quarterly licensing meeting for this district/town/area*

CAP. 150.

DATED at this day of , 20 .

* Delete the inapplicable.

M.N.

Chairman of the Board.

*District/Town/Area**

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Section 22 (1)]

FORM OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO REMOVE
LICENCE TO OTHER PREMISES**TO** the Clerk of the Licensing Board of

I, A.B., the holder of a (*state the nature of the licence*) licence for the building and premises known as (or the rooms, as *the case may be*) situated at _____, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next licensing meeting to be holden at _____, on 20 _____, to remove the licence to (*describe the premises to which it is proposed to remove the business*).

GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

3 of 1973.

[Section 22 (3)]

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT OF A REMOVAL FROM
ONE HOUSE TO ANOTHER

BELIZE, TO WIT:

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, CAP. 150.
we do hereby declare that this licence shall henceforth cease to apply in respect
of the building and premises described in the licence, and shall henceforth apply
in respect of the premises known as the _____ and situate at
*(here describe the building to which it is proposed to remove the licence,
specifying the situation of it)*

DATED at _____ this _____ day of _____ ,
20 _____ .

*Chairman of the Board.
Members.*

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

3 of 1989.

[Section 52]

ORDER DECLARING FORFEITURE OF LICENCE

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the _____ day of _____ complaint was made before the Licensing Board of the Judicial District in and for _____ for that A.B., being the holder of a _____ licence (*here set out the acts which have caused the forfeiture*), and was thereof duly convicted (or proof was made to _____ that A.B., being the holder of a _____ licence, was twice within the period of twelve consecutive months convicted) under the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, or under any other enactment relating to the same subject, that is to say, on the _____ day of _____ under the _____ section; and on the _____ day of _____ under _____ the section:

CAP. 150.

NOW the Board doth therefore adjudge that the said licence of the said _____ shall be forfeited.

GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

*Chairman.**Members.*