



**BELIZE**

**ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE ACT  
CHAPTER 95:01**

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**CHAPTER 95:01****ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

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**CHAPTER 95:01**

**ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE**

No. 9 of 2003.

*[31st January, 2003]*

- Short title.           **1.** This Act may be cited as the Electronic Evidence Act.
  
- Interpretation.       **2.** In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,  
                                   “data” means representations, in any form, of information or concepts;  
                                   “electronic record” means data that is recorded or stored on any medium  
                                   in or by a computer system or other similar device and that can be read  
                                   or perceived by a person or a computer system or other similar device  
                                   and includes a display, print out or other output of that data;  
                                   “electronic records system” includes the computer system or other similar  
                                   device by or in which data is recorded or stored, and any procedures  
                                   related to the recording and preservation of electronic records;  
                                   “legal proceedings” means a civil, criminal or administrative proceeding  
                                   in a court or before a tribunal, board or commission.
  
- General admissi-       **3.** Nothing in the rules of evidence shall apply to deny the admissibility of  
 bility.                    an electronic record in evidence on the sole ground that it is an electronic  
                                   record.
  
- Scope of Act.         **4.**—(1) This Act does not modify any common law or statutory rule relating  
                                   to the admissibility of records, except the rules relating to authentication  
                                   and best evidence.  
                                   (2) A court may have regard to evidence adduced under this Act in  
                                   applying any common law or statutory rule relating to the admissibility  
                                   of records.
  
- Authentication.       **5.** The person seeking to introduce an electronic record in any legal  
                                   proceeding has the burden of proving its authenticity by evidence capable  
                                   of supporting a finding that the electronic record is what the person claims  
                                   it to be.

6.-(1) In any legal proceeding, subject to subsection (2) of this section, where the best evidence rule is applicable in respect of electronic record, the rule is satisfied on proof of the integrity of the electronic records system in or by which the data was recorded or stored.

Application of best evidence rule.

(2) In any legal proceeding, where an electronic record in the form of a printout has been manifestly or consistently acted on, relied upon, or used as the record of the information recorded or stored on the printout, the printout is the record for the purpose of the best evidence rule.

7. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the integrity of the electronic records system in which an electronic record is recorded or stored is presumed in any legal proceeding,

Presumption of integrity.

- (a) where evidence is adduced that supports a finding that at all material times the computer system or other similar device was operating properly, or if not, that in any respect in which it was not operating properly or out of operation, the integrity of the record was not affected by such circumstances, and there are no other reasonable grounds to doubt the integrity of the record;
- (b) where it is established that the electronic record was recorded or stored by a party to the proceedings who is adverse in interest to the party seeking to introduce it; or
- (c) where it is established that the electronic record was recorded or stored in the usual and ordinary course of business by a person who is not a party to the proceedings and who did not record or store it under the control of the party seeking to introduce the record.

8. For the purpose of determining under any rule of law whether an electronic record is admissible, evidence may be presented in respect of any standard, procedure, usage or practice on how electronic records are to be recorded or preserved, having regard to the type of business or

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endeavour that used, recorded or preserved the electronic record and the nature and purpose of the electronic record.

Proof of affidavit.

**9.** The matters referred to in sections 6, 7, and 8 of this Act, may be established by an affidavit given to the best of the deponent’s knowledge or belief.

Cross-examination.

**10.–(1)** A deponent of an affidavit referred to in section 9 that has been introduced in evidence may be cross-examined as of right by a party to the proceedings who is adverse in interest to the party who has introduced the affidavit or has caused the affidavit to be introduced.

(2) Any party to the proceedings may, with leave of the court, cross-examine a person referred to in paragraph (c) of section 7 of this Act.

Agreement on admissibility of electronic records.

**11.–(1)** Unless otherwise provided in any other law, an electronic record is admissible, subject to the discretion of the court, if the parties to the proceedings have expressly agreed at any time that its admissibility may not be disputed.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, an agreement between the parties on admissibility of an electronic record does not render the record admissible in a criminal proceeding on behalf of the prosecution if at the time the agreement was made, the accused person or any of the persons accused in the proceeding was not represented by an attorney-at-law.

Admissibility of electronic signature.

**12.–(1)** Where a rule of evidence requires a signature, or provides for certain consequences if a document is not signed, an electronic signature satisfies that rule of law or avoids those consequences.

(2) An electronic signature may be proved in any manner, including by showing that a procedure existed by which it is necessary for a person, in order to proceed further with a transaction, to have executed a symbol or security procedure for the purpose of verifying that an electronic record is that of the person.