



THE PARLIAMENT OF
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BILL ESSENTIALS

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BILL ESSENTIALS

BILL ESSENTIALS NO. 21

2021-2022

2nd SESSION, 12TH PARLIAMENT

The Private Security Industry Bill, 2022

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BACKGROUND

1. The **Private Security Industry Bill, 2022** (“the Bill”) was introduced in the Senate by the Honourable Minister of National Security on June 28, 2022.
2. The Bill would regulate the private security industry. Similar Bills were introduced in 2001¹ and 2019².
3. In the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Parliament, the Private Security Bill, 2019 was considered by a Joint Select Committee³
4. The Bill, once passed, will come into effect on such date as is fixed by the President for proclamation.

KEY FEATURES OF THE BILL

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Interpretation


5. **Clause 3** of the Bill proposes to introduce the definitions of certain terms used in the Bill, *inter alia*:
 -  “close protection officer” means an individual employed to escort or protect one or more individuals;
 -  “Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for national security is assigned;
 -  “operator’s licence” means a security service operator’s licence issued by the Authority under section 33(3);
 -  “peace enforcement officer” means an individual employed – (a) to prevent individuals from entering premises or to eject individuals from premises; or (b) to guide or cordon off individuals during an event;
 -  “private investigator” means an individual employed to conduct an investigation and supply information;
 -  “proprietary security employer” means an individual or a body corporate, including a company which is wholly or partly owned by the government, who employs an

¹ See: [The Private Security Agencies Bill, 2001](#)


² See: [The Private Security Industry Bill, 2019](#) and [The Private Security Industry Bill, 2019](#)


³ [Report of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Private Security Industry Bill, 2019 in the Fourth Session, Eleventh Parliament](#)

individual, other than an Estate Police employed by the State, a Statutory Authority or a State Enterprise, to provide a security service;

 “security officer” means a person who holds a security officer’s licence;


 “security service operator” means a company which holds an operator’s licence;


 “special security officer” means a person who holds a special security officer’s licence; and


 “support security service” means any of the security services listed under Part II of Schedule 3.

Prohibited Categories of Persons


6. **Clause 4** of the Bill will provide that the following persons cannot apply for an operator’s licence, a security officer’s licence or a special security officer’s licence under the Act:

 Police Officers;

 Estate constables;


 Municipal Police Officers and Assistant Commissioners of the Municipal Police Service;

 Special Reserve Police Officers who are employed full time;

 Members of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force;

 Customs Officers and Revenue Officers;

 Extra guards, as defined under the Customs Act;


 Fire officers;

 Members of the Auxiliary Fire Service;

 Immigration Officers;

 Prison Officers;

 Employees of the Strategic Services Agency;

 Transport Officers and Traffic Wardens; and

 Game Wardens.

PART II – THE PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICE AUTHORITY






Establishment and Incorporation of the Authority

7. **Clause 5** of the Bill will establish the “Private Security Service Authority” which will be a body corporate responsible for the regulation of the private security industry.

Seal of the Authority

8. **Clause 6** of the Bill will require the Authority to have a seal which must be kept in the custody of the Chairman or Secretary and is required to be affixed to all instruments made by resolutions of the Board.






Establishment and Composition of the Board

9. **Clause 7** of the Bill will require the Authority to be managed by a Board comprising of:
-  a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman, each must be an Attorney-at-law of at least ten (10) years' standing and appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Services Commission;
 -  the Commissioner of Police or a police officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police or above designated by the Commissioner;
 -  a representative of the Ministry with responsibility for labour;
 -  a representative of the business sector who is not associated with the private security industry; and
 -  four (4) other persons, suitably qualified by virtue of their knowledge of, and experience in the private security industry.

Tenure of Members

10. **Clause 8** of the Bill will allow for all appointed members of the Board, with the exception of the Commissioner, or a police officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police or above designated by the Commissioner, to serve on the Board for a maximum term of five (5) years and be eligible for reappointment to the Board.

Removal of Members

11. **Clause 9** of the Bill will empower the President to terminate the appointment of a Board member once that member:
-  has been declared bankrupt;
 -  is unable to perform their duties;
 -  has engaged in conduct which would bring their office into disrepute;
 -  has been absent, without leave of the Board, from three (3) consecutive Board meetings; or
 -  has been convicted of an indictable offence or an offence under the Act.

12. Further, **Clause 9** of the Bill would allow the President to appoint someone to act in the place of a Board member who is temporarily absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is

temporarily prevented by an illness or any other cause from exercising their functions as a member.

Remuneration of Members














13. **Clause 10** of the Bill will provide that the remuneration and allowances of the Board members will be determined by the President and reviewed by the Salaries Review Commission according to section 141 of the Constitution.

Meetings of the Board

14. **Clause 11** of the Bill will require the Board to meet at least once every month and will allow it to make rules to regulate its own procedure for conducting its business.

Functions and Powers of the Authority

15. **Clause 12** of the Bill will empower the Authority to:

-  establish guidelines and standards for the purposes of the Act;
-  regulate the private security industry and ensure compliance with the Act, the guidelines and the standards;
-  annually review the licensing regime;
-  issue, revoke, suspend, cancel and vary licences;
-  establish training and practical standards for the certification of security officers and special security officers;
-  establish and maintain a register of all licensees;
-  publish an approved list of courses and institutions for the provision of training of persons engaged in the private security industry;
-  monitor and inspect the operations of licensees to ensure compliance with the Act;
-  conduct character and background investigations in relation to applicants for licences;
-  make recommendations to the Minister on policies and procedures that may be necessary for the improvement of the Authority and the private security industry;
-  appoint a committee to hear and determine complaints from the public in relation to the private security industry;
-  promote a private security industry which is characterised by professionalism, transparency, accountability, equity and accessibility; and
-  perform such other functions as may be required to give effect to the resulting Act.

16. Additionally, **Clause 12** will authorize the Minister to give general written policy directions.

17. The Authority is also required to establish a website under **clause 12**, which publishes the register of all license holders and the Guidelines and Standards.

PART III – FINANCE

Establishment of the Private Security Service Authority Fund

18. **Clause 13** of the Bill will establish the “Private Security Service Authority Fund” which will consist of sums as may be appropriated by Parliament and monies paid to the Authority by way of fees collected under the Act.
19. The monies in this Fund must be kept in an account, the opening of which is approved, in writing, by the Minister with the responsibility for finance.

Utilising Monies in the Fund

20. **Clause 14** of the Bill provides for use of the Private Security Service Authority Fund and the payment of any surplus of any remaining funds into the Consolidation Fund, at the end of each financial year.
21. It will also empower the Minister with responsibility for finance to authorize the retention of a percentage of the surplus funds for use by the Authority.

Estimates of Expenditure








22. **Clause 15** of the Bill will mandate that the Board to prepare a budget after obtaining the approval of the estimates of expenditure from the Minister with responsibility for finance.

Financial Rules




23. **Clause 16** of the Bill will allow the Board to make financial rules subject to the prior written approval of the Minister with responsibility for finance.

Exemptions

24. **Clause 18** of the Bill exempts the Authority from:

-  stamp duties;
-  corporation taxes;
-  custom duties;
-  purchase taxes;
-  value added taxes;
-  motor vehicle taxes; and
-  all other taxes.




25. The Authority will also be exempt from:

-  charges;
-  levies; and
-  imposts on assets.

PART IV – STAFF

Chief Executive Officer

26. **Clause 21** of the Bill will require the Board to appoint a Chief Executive Officer on terms and conditions that are determined by the Board. The Chief Executive Officer will be appointed for three (3) years and is required to have:

-  at least ten (10) years' experience in law enforcement or security;
-  graduate qualifications in finance, marketing or business administration; and
-  been positively vetted by the Board.

27. The Chief Executive Officer is eligible for reappointment after serving a three (3) year appointment.

PART V – INSPECTORS




Employment of Inspectors

28. **Clause 26** of the Bill requires the Authority to employ Inspectors under the Act. Inspectors must be the holders of a precept issued under section 10 of the Supplemental Police Act, Chap. 15:02. Inspectors are to be issued identification badges by the Authority.

Inspection of the Security Service Operators

29. **Clause 27** sets out the procedure for the random inspection of the operations of security service operators for the purpose of monitoring compliance with Act.

30. Pursuant to **Clause 27**, an Inspector may:

-  be allowed entry to premises and vehicles of the security service operators upon presenting their identification badge;
-  require the production and inspection of any licence, and
-  conduct such examinations, inspections and investigations as may be necessary to ascertain compliance with the proposed regime.

31. Additionally, an Inspector is empowered to seize an article of a security service operator and carry it before a Magistrate where he suspects it has been or can be used in the

commission of an indictable offence. An Inspector may be accompanied by a police officer.

Compliance Procedure Pursuant to Inspection

32. **Clause 29** provides that the Authority has the power to suspend or revoke licences of a security service operator or a proprietary security employer where there is failure to comply with the proposed Act.

Protection of Inspectors

33. **Clause 30** of the Bill provides for the immunity of Inspectors in the performance of their duties, once they are acting in good faith in exercising their powers and functions.

PART VI – SECURITY SERVICE OPERATORS PROVISIONS

Requirement to be a Security Service Operator

34. **Pursuant to Clause 31** a person providing security services as a security service operator must be a company whose directors have not been convicted of an indictable offence and the holder of a security services.

Criteria for and Issuance of Operator's Licence

35. **Clause 33** establishes the criteria for issuing an operator's licence. Under this clause, the Authority must evaluate applications for an operator's licence within sixty (60) days of receipt and determine whether to issue the licence.

Duties and Conditions

36. **Clause 35** of the Bill empowers the security service operator to apply for a work permit on behalf of a security officer **and** requires security service operators to provide their security and special security officers with uniforms, protective gear, communication devices and any other equipment needed for their duties.
37. Additionally, the Clause requires the security service operator to inform the Authority of the employment and termination of security officers and to maintain the employee records for security and special security officers for six (6) years after their employment has ended.

PART VII – PROPRIETARY SECURITY EMPLOYERS

Duties of a Proprietary Employer

38. **Clause 40** of the Bill empowers the proprietary security organisation to apply for a work permit on behalf of a security officer. The proprietary security organisation is required

to inform the Authority of the employment and termination of security officers and is responsible for maintaining employee records and providing special equipment and uniforms to its security officers.




PART VIII – SECURITY OFFICERS

Requirement to Hold Security Officer’s Licence

39. **Clause 42** of the Bill provides that a person who wishes to provide security services other than as a close protection officer, a peace enforcement officer or a private investigator, must apply for a security officer’s licence and be employed by a security service operator or proprietary security employer.

Application for Security Officer’s Licence

40. **Clause 43** sets out the process for a person to apply for a security officer’s licence. Such a person should:

-  be eighteen (18) years or older;
-  be free from any indictable conviction nationally or internationally; and
-  not have more than three (3) indictable convictions within the ten (10) years preceding his application.

Issuance of Security Officer’s Licence





41. **Clause 44** provides for the evaluation of applications by the Authority within sixty (60) days of the receipt of an application and the procedure to be followed by the Authority when issuing or refusing to issue a security officer’s licence.





Duration of Security Officer’s Licence

42. **Clause 45** of the Bill provides that a security officer’s licence shall be valid for three (3) years, except where he is sixty-five (65) years or over.

Powers of a Security Officer

43. **Clause 48** of the Bill prescribes the powers of security officers. The security officers shall have the powers to:

-  search any person who is on or seeks entry onto the premises;
-  examine any article that is on or is being delivered onto the premises;
-  exclude or remove any person from the premises who, without good cause –
 - refuses to be searched; or
 - refuses to allow an article in their possession to be examined;
-  exclude or remove any person from the premises in order to –
 - protect persons or property; or
 - allow business to proceed without interference or delay;




-  require any person who is on or seeks entry onto the premises to identify himself;
-  detain any person who –
 - without lawful permission, enters or attempts to enter the premises;
 - they suspect, or has reasonable cause to suspect, is engaged in an unlawful activity on the premises; or
 - commits an arrestable offence in their presence on the premises,
 and deliver the detained person as soon as possible into the custody of a police officer;
-  seize any weapon, other than a weapon that is in the lawful possession of a person on the premises, and deliver the seized weapon as soon as possible into the custody of a police officer; and
-  seize any article which he has reason to believe is being unlawfully removed from the premises.

44. In exercising these powers, the security officer should use reasonable force and in cases of detention, the security officer must inform the person of the reason for the detention as soon as possible.

PART IX – SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICERS

Requirement to Hold Special Security Officer’s Licence

45. **Clause 51** of the Bill provides that a person shall not provide the following security services unless they are the holder of a special security officer’s licence:

-  close protection officer;
-  peace officer; or
-  private investigator.

Application for a Special Security Officer’s Licence









46. **Clause 52** of the Bill provides for the application process for a special security officer’s licence. The application must be done by a person over the age of eighteen (18) years, who has not been convicted of an indictable offence.

Duration of a Special Security Officer’s Licence

47. **Clause 54** provides that the special security officer’s licence shall be valid for a period not exceeding two (2) years. An application for a renewed licence can be made before its expiry.

Powers of Peace Enforcement Officer

48. **Clause 58** of the Bill prescribes the powers of the peace enforcement officers. The peace enforcement officers shall have the powers to:





-  search any person who is on or seeks entry onto the premises;
-  examine any article that is on or is being delivered onto the premises;
-  exclude or remove any person from the premises who, without good cause-
 - refuses to be searched; or
 - refuses to allow an article in their possession to be examined;
-  exclude or remove any person from the premises in order to
 - protect persons or property; or
 - allow business to proceed without interference or delay;
-  require any person who is on or seeks entry onto the premises to identify himself;
-  detain any person who –
 - without lawful permission, enters or attempts to enter the premises;
 - he suspects, or has reasonable cause to suspect, is engaged in an unlawful activity on the premises; or
 - commits an arrestable offence in their presence on the premises, and deliver the detained person as soon as possible into the custody of a police officer;
-  seize any weapon, other than a weapon that is in the lawful possession of a person on the premises, and deliver the seized weapon as soon as possible into the custody of a police officer; and
-  seize any article which he has reason to believe is being unlawfully removed from the premises.

49. The Clause further states that in using these powers the peace enforcement officer should use reasonable force and in cases of detention he shall inform the person of the reason for the detention as soon as possible.

PART X – THE PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICE REVIEW COUNCIL

Establishment of the Private Security Review Council





50. **Clause 61** of the Bill establishes a Private Security Review Council (hereinafter the ‘**Review Council**’). This Review Council shall be appointed by the President and comprise of five members. The composition of the membership is as follows:

-  a Chairman and Deputy Chairman whom must be Attorneys-at-Law with a minimum of ten (10) years call. These positions are to be filled by persons nominated by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission (JLSC);
-  a suitably qualified person with experience in human resource management;
-  a suitably qualified person with experience in the protective services; and
-  a suitably qualified person with experience in the private security industry.

Tenure of Persons

51. **Clause 62** of the Bill states that the tenure of persons appointed to the Review Council must not exceed three (3) years. However, persons to be reappointed for another term upon expiration of the previous period of engagement.
52. Furthermore, members of the Review Council to resign their office by letter addressed to the President.



Removal of Persons Appointed

53. The proposed **Clause 63** empowers the President to terminate the appointment of a member of the Review Council if that person is:
-  declared bankrupt;
 -  incapable of performing their duties;
 -  has neglected their duties or has engaged in conduct that would bring the office into disrepute; or
 -  has been convicted of an indictable offence or an offence under this Act.
54. **Clause 63** further empowers the President to appoint temporary members to the Review Council when a member is temporarily absent from the jurisdiction, is ill or is prevented by any other cause from exercising their functions.

Functions of the Review Council

55. **Clause 64** of the Bill identifies that the primary function of the Review Council shall be to review decisions of the Authority in relation to the refusal, suspension or revocation of a license. Therefore, performing the functions of a tribunal.
56. The Clause also empowers the Review Council to regulate its own procedure.

Procedure for Review

57. **Clause 65** establishes the procedure for a claim brought before the Review Council. In the first instance, where an affected person wishes to challenge a decision of the Authority, he must within fourteen (14) days of receiving the Authority's decision request an appeal from the Review Council in writing, identifying the particulars of their claim.
58. The Review Council shall hear and determine a review of the matter filed within ninety (90) days of receipt of the written statement and give its reasons for its decision in writing. Here, an 'affected person' refers to someone who is either:
-  refused a licence by the Authority; or
 -  whose licence has been suspended or revoked by the Authority.

Powers of the Review Council




59. **Clause 66** empowers the Review Council to dismiss requests for reviews or confirm, vary, amend or set aside decisions of the Authority.

Appeals from Decisions of the Review Council




60. **Clause 67** makes provision for an affected person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Review Council to appeal its decision before the High Court.

PART XI – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES




61. **Clauses 68 to 79** provides for the offences and penalties under the proposed Act.


| Offence | Clause | Penalty |
|---|--------|--|
| Obstructing an Inspector from exercising their powers. | 68 | Summary conviction – Fine of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) and imprisonment for two (2) years. |
| Inspectors disclosing information acquired by virtue of their office (EXCEPT when required by law). | 69 | Summary conviction - Fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and imprisonment for five (5) years. |
| Inspectors falsifying the report of an inspection. | 70 | Summary conviction - Fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and imprisonment for five (5) years. |
| Furnishing false or misleading information in security service operator application. | 71 (1) | On Summary conviction, where the offender is:  a body corporate, a fine of two hundred - fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00);  a director or other officer or a body corporate - a fine of one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars and imprisonment for twenty (20) years; or  an individual - fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and imprisonment for five (5) years. ⁴ |
| Employing an individual that is not the holder of the security officer or special security licence by a security service operator. | 71 (2) | |
| A security service operator providing armed security services without at least one of its directors being the holder of a Firearm User’s Licence issued under the Firearms Act Chapter 16:01. | 71 (3) | |
| A security service operator permitting employees to carry a firearm when the employee is not the holder of a Firearm User’s (Employee’s Certificate) issued under section 18 of the Firearms Act Chapter 16:01. | 71 (4) | |
| A security service operator assigning its operator’s licence. | 71 (5) | |

⁴ Failure to comply with sections 35(7) and 35(8) of the proposed Act also carries these penalties

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| Service security operators failing to make full disclosure to an Inspector of any equipment or article in its possession and any security service it provides during an inspection. | 71 (6) | |
| Proprietary security employers failing to make full disclosure to an Inspector of any security service it utilizing an any equipment or article related to the provision of the security service in its possession during an inspection. | 72 | <p>On Summary conviction, where the offender is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  a body corporate, a fine of two hundred - fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00);  a director or other officer or a body corporate - a fine of one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars and imprisonment for twenty (20) years; or  an individual - fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and imprisonment for five (5) years.⁵ |
| Furnishing a security officer application with false or misleading information. | 73 (1) | Summary conviction – fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) and imprisonment for three (3) years. |
| A security officer carrying a firearm without being the holder of a Firearm User’s (employee’s) Certificate issued under the Firearms Act Chapter 16:01. | 73 (2) | |
| A security officer handling a dog without proper training under the Dog Control Act Chap. 67:56. | 73 (3) | |
| Failure of the security officer on the end of his employment to immediately deliver to the security service operator their uniform, equipment, Firearm User’s (employee’s) Certificate and any other articles supplied to the officer to execute their duties. | 73 (4) | |
| Failure to deliver to the security service operator, a security officer’s uniform, equipment, Firearm User’s (employee’s) Certificate and any other articles supplied to the officer to execute their duties within | 73 (5) | |

⁵ Failure to comply with sections 40(3) and 40 (4) of the proposed Act will also carry these penalties

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| fourteen (14) days of the security officer’s death. | | |
| A security officer assigning their security officer’s licence uniform, equipment, Firearm User’s (employee’s) Certificate and any other articles supplied to the officer to execute their duties within fourteen (14) days of the security officer’s death. | 73 (6) | |
| Furnishing a special security officer application with false or misleading information. | 74 (1) | Summary conviction – fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) and imprisonment for three (3) years. |
| A special security officer carrying a firearm without being the holder of a Firearm User’s (employee’s) Certificate issued under the Firearms Act Chapter 16:01. | 74 (2) | |
| A special security officer handling a dog without proper training under the Dog Control Act Chap. 67:56. | 74 (3) | |
| A special security officer assigning their special security officer’s licence. | 74 (4) | |
| A person who is not a licensee under the proposed Act implying or misleading people to believe that they are a licensee. | 75 (1) | |
| Providing a security service in contravention to the propose Act. | 75 (2) | |
| Forging or tampering with a licence, identification badge or any other document issued under the proposed Act. | 76 | On Summary conviction, where the offender is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">  a security service operator, a fine of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000.00);  a director or other officer of a security service operator, a fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) and imprisonment for twenty (20) years;  a security officer or special security officer, a fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and imprisonment for five (5) years; and |

| | | |
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| | |  any other person, a fine of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) and imprisonment for three (3) years. |
| Obtaining security services listed under Part I Schedule 3 (unless person seeking the services is satisfied that the person is not the provider of the service is licensed and approved. | 77 (1) | Summary conviction – fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) and imprisonment for twenty (20) years. |
| Obtaining support security services from a company (unless the person seeking the service is reasonably satisfied that the company is a licensed security service operator. | 77 (2) | |
| A Board member or any person working for the Authority who, without lawful excuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communicates or reveals information or matters concerning the Authority; or - obtains, reproduces, retains ay information concerning the functions of the Authority without being authorized to obtain, reproduced or retain. | 78 | Summary Conviction – fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) and imprisonment for two (2) years. |
| Failure of a Board member to declare an interest in an interest before the Authority, whether direct or indirect. | 79 | Summary conviction – fine of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) and imprisonment for three (3) years. ⁶ |

PART XII – MISCELLANEOUS

Protection of Employees

62. **Clause 80** seeks to indemnify members of the Board, employees and persons in service to the Authority for acts done in good faith in the performance or partial performance of duties in the exercising of powers under this Act.

⁶ Proposed Clause 79 applies mutatis muntandis to a member of the Review Council and any person who attends a meeting of the Review Council

Regulations

63. **Clause 81** empowers the Minister of the recommendation of the Authority to make regulations for *inter alia* uniforms, training and other standards, selection of laboratories to conduct blood testing, procedures relative to filing, hearing and determination of complaints, forms to be prescribed under this act and any other matters necessary or expedient for giving effect to the Act.

64. Regulations made under this section are subject to the negative resolution of Parliament.⁷

Amendment of Schedules

65. **Clause 82** empowers the Minister to amend Schedules 1 ,2 and 4 by Order, and on the recommendation of the Authority. It also empowers the Minister to, amend Schedule 3 subject to negative resolution of Parliament.

Transitional in Relation to a Company

66. **Clause 83** makes provision for existing companies operating without a license before this law comes into force to continue operating for a period of eighteen (18) months. Said company shall inform the Authority of its continued operation within one (1) month of enforcement of this Act. After the eighteen (18) month period has passed, the company must then apply for and an operator's license no later than fifteen (15) months of the coming into force of Part VI of the Act.

Transitional in Relation to Individuals

67. **Clause 84** creates a transitional provision for individuals providing security services listed under Part I of Schedule 3. Such an individual may offer security services for eighteen (18) months after coming into force of Part VIII or IX, or such longer period as prescribed by the Minister by Order.

⁷ Negative Resolution means that the regulation shall be laid before the House and, within a prescribed period of time, may be annulled by a resolution of the House; Sir David Natzler and Mark Hutton, *Erskine May's Treatise on The Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament* (23rd edn, LexisNexis 2004), 677-678

68. Where a person wishes to provide a security service after the expiration of the eighteen-month (18) period, he must apply for the requisite licence in accordance with the Act no later than fifteen (15) months of the coming into force of Part VII or Part IX.

SCHEDULES

Schedule 1

69. Schedule 1 provides the code of conduct for security service operators.

Schedule 2

70. Schedule 2 provides the code of ethics for security officers and special security officers.

Schedule 3

71. Schedule 3 lists security services, including support security services and the category of persons who are prohibited from providing security services.

Schedule 4

72. Schedule 4 sets out the Compliance Forms, namely the Affidavit of Commitment to Comply with the Code of Conduct for Security Service Operations and the Affidavit of Compliance with the Private Security Industry Act.

REFERENCES

KEY LEGISLATION



The Private Security Industry Bill, 2022

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LEGISLATION FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS



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St. Lucia – Private Security Act No. 28 of 2006 –

http://slugovprintery.com/template/files/document_for_sale/laws/2016/Act%20No.%2028%20of%202006.pdf



Kenya – Private Security Regulation Act 2016 –

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United Kingdom – Private Security Industry Act 2001 –

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