



# UN Programme of Action

## National Reporting Tool

Jamaica

2016

### SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	National Coordination Agency
PoA II.4	<p>1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No</p>

Sources	National Point of Contact
PoA II.5, 24	<p>2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?</p> <p>2.1. Details:</p> <p>a) Name : Mr. Lincoln Allen</p> <p>b) Organization or agency : Ministry of National Security</p> <p>c) Address : 2 Oxford Road, North Tower, Kingston 5, Jamaica</p> <p>d) Telephone number(s) : 876-564-2458 876-619-6062-3</p> <p>f) Email : lincoln.allen@mns.gov.jm</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p>
ITI 25	<p>2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p>

### SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.2	<p>3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No</p>

Sources	International assistance
PoA III.6	<p>4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No</p>

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.2, 12	<p>5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p>
PoA II.11	<p>5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.</p> <p>The Firearms Act, 1967. However, the Act does not have any provision for transit or re-transfer but adequately address transshipment.</p>

Sources	Licensing and authorisation
PoA II.11	<p>5.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p>
PoA II.3	<p>5.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p>

PoA II.11

5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

PoA II.12

- a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country
  - i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?
    - 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology
    - 2) Contract number or order reference and date
    - 3) Final destination country
    - 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW
    - 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
    - 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
    - 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
    - 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
    - 9) Date of issue
    - 10) Other

Yes ▼

b) Other types of end-user documentation

i. Packing list which sets out the actual breakdown of how the items will be transferred and their quantities, ii. Certificates of Authorization which must be endorsed by the national authority of both import and exporting states.

PoA II.12

5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

Yes ▼

5.5.1 Details:

i. Authentication is conducted by a detailed review of all required documents submitted for consideration/approval. Any inconsistencies noted which cannot be verified will result in the refusal/denial of the activity. ii. Wherever possible, contact is made with Jamaican Consulate/High Commission/Mission in such jurisdictions i.e. country of export or import for verification.

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

No ▼

**Sources Post-delivery controls**

5.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?

No ▼

5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

No ▼

5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

No ▼

**Sources Marking at import**

ITI 8b

5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?

Yes ▼

5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?

The Firearm Licensing Authority (FLA) is required to mark privately owned firearms while the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) conduct marking exercises for all state owned firearms that have been imported.

5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other

Importer Identifier, and End-User Identifier,

5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

--- Select --- ▼

5.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?

Yes ▼

5.10.4.1 Details:

A Manufacturer's Serial Number is required on all imported firearms.

**Sources Record-keeping**

PoA II.9; ITI 12

5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

Yes ▼

5.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded

- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions 
  - i) Identity of buyer/seller
  - ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
  - iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other

5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Indefinitely ▼

**Sources Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.6 5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)? Yes ▼

5.12.1 Details.

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6 6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? Yes ▼

6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Technical assistance to strengthen existing legislation (The Firearms Act, 1967) with respect to the inclusion of critical provisions of the UN PoA into such legislation to enhance SALW regulatory mechanisms currently in place. This assistant will better equip law enforcement to effect more arrests of perpetrators who are in breach of this Act; • Assistance in clarifying the roles/activities of entities that should be involved in the operationalisation of the amended legislation (informed by the UN PoA) and the provision of recommendations for the selection of appropriate entities to assist in the enforcement of such legislation based on their core functions; • Provision of equipment and training to respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies that will have defined roles based on the requirements of the amended legislation; • Financial assistance to host sessions to sensitize and increase awareness of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Judiciary, law enforcement, policy makers and other stakeholders to increase knowledge and capacity within government. There should also be a public awareness campaign to increase knowledge on the ills of diversion of such items and its impact on states, world peace, security and safety for all; and • Financial assistance to host sessions for greater collaboration between the Private Sector, Government, Law Enforcement and the General Public.

6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No ▼

**SECTION 4: BROKERING**

**Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.14 7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? No ▼

**Sources International assistance**

PoA III.6 8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? Yes ▼

8.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

-Technical assistance to strengthen existing legislation (The Firearms Act, 1967) with respect to licensing, registration, penalties, jurisdiction and record-keeping as it relates to brokering. -Financial assistance to host sessions to sensitize and increase awareness of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Judiciary, law enforcement, policy makers and other stakeholders to increase knowledge and capacity within government.

8.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No ▼

**SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

**Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**

PoA II.17 9. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.17 9.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- b) Physical security measures
- c) Control of access to stocks
- d) Inventory management and accounting control
- e) Staff training
- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

**Sources Surplus**

PoA II.18 9.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other

9.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

Jamaica has never been in a position where it has found itself with surplus firearms.

**Sources Actions taken during the reporting period**

PoA II.19 9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

**Sources International assistance**

PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?  
Installation of a smelter to completely destroy deactivated firearms.

11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

No ▼

## SECTION 6: COLLECTION

## Sources Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

Yes ▼

PoA II.21

12.1. How many SALW were collected?

The number above (1274) represents the total number of illicit, recovered or stolen small arms that have been collected by law enforcement over the period which includes rifles, shot guns, home made firearms, pistols, revolvers, etc. However, Jamaica has not engaged in any of the following activities during the review period: o Buy-back programme for civilian-held SALW; o Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW; o Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR); and o Weapons for Development Programme.

12.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

13 Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

Yes ▼

13.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Training in identification and detection SALWs and their parts at the Ports of Entry as well as investigative techniques for Law Enforcement.

13.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

No ▼

## SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

## Sources Marking

ITI 8d

14. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

Yes ▼

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

Government-held firearms are currently inscribed with an alphanumeric code (developed from the UNLIREC Firearm Marking Guidelines) which represents the Make, Model, Country of Import, Importer Identifier (where applicable), End-User Identifier, and Year of Import.

ITI 8c

14.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?

No ▼

ITI 8e

15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

No ▼

## Record-keeping

PoA II.9

16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

Yes ▼

16.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

Pursuant to Section 17 of the Firearms Act every licensed dealer is required to keep a register of all transactions ready for inspection by a Police Office or Officer of Customs. Also, records regarding the import and export licenses are kept by the State as well as the Firearm Licensing Authority (FLA).

ITI 12 a,b

16.2. How long does the government keep such records?

Records are kept indefinitely.

ITI 13

16.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?

No ▼

## Sources International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27

17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

Yes ▼

**17.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**

Assistance in terms of the provision of a software that is secure, will allow controlled multiple user access, multiple viewing and is user friendly. Assistance in the form of a study tour to see how such systems operate in other jurisdictions among other critical government stakeholders, that is, police, customs etc.

**17.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?**

No

**SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING****Sources** **Laws, regulations and administrative procedures**PoA II.10;  
ITI 14, 24**18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?**

Yes

**Sources** **Tracing requests**

ITI 25; 31a

**18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?**

The Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine is responsible for making tracing requests through E-Trace and IBIS

ITI 17

**18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)**

- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
- c) The intended use of the information being sought
- d) Any markings on the SALW
- e) Type/calibre of SALW
- f) Other

**Sources** **Cooperation with INTERPOL**

PoA II.37; ITI 33

**19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?**

Yes

**Sources** **International assistance**PoA II.36;  
III.6; ITI 27**2420. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? <td>**

Yes

**20.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**

&n Improve on the country's ability to conduct tracing activities in other jurisdictions such as the UK, Canada, the Caribbean etc.

**20.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?**

No

PoA III.10; ITI 28

**2521. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW? <td>**

No

&amp;n

**SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE <span>****Sources** **Assistance requested / received / provided**

PoA III.3, 6

**2622. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? <td>**

Yes

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15

**22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?**

- a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact
- b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)
- c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

i) financial

ii) technical

**b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**

N/A

**c) Description of the assistance activity:**

Assistance package received in combating illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking in the Caribbean through operational forensic ballistics from the UNLiREC. The activities for year 1 include: 1. Assistance with the development of forensic ballistics national action plan 2. Executive Seminal on Forensic Ballistics 3. Operational Forensic Ballistics training for Firearms Examiners 4. Integration of Forensic Ballistics Standard Operating Procedures 5. Provision of basic equipment and materials for operational Forensic Ballistics 6. Ad hoc case support from internationally certified firearm examiner Activities for Year 2. 1. Development of National Forensic Ballistics competency Testing Framework 2. Technical workshop on double casting for forensic ballistics 3. Ad hoc case support from internationally certified firearms examiners 4. Provision of basic equipment and materials for operational Forensic ballistics 5. Enhanced participation for regional and internal cooperation networks It should be noted that: - Activities 1 to 3 for year 1 have been completed - Activity 4 for year 1 is proposed for February 29 - March 2, 2016 - The National Action Plan which is to be jointly developed by the UNLiREC and local experts, will determine the scope and reach of all other activities in year 1 and 2.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

The proposed duration for the assistance will span a two-year period 2015 - 2017.

**e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:**

&n Assistance provided by the UNLiREC to the Jamaican Government.

**d. Law enforcement**

**e. Customs and borders**

**f. Action-oriented research**

**g. Children/youth**

**h. Awareness-raising**

**a) Nature of the assistance:**

i) financial

ii) technical

**b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):**

N/A

**c)Description of the assistance activity:**

The Forum was organized by the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in cooperation with the Parliament of Jamaica. The Forum was geared towards increasing awareness and providing support to parliamentarians in their small arms related work, contributing to the advancement of the small arms agenda, and providing a space for parliamentarians to meet and join forces with other stakeholders and actors, such as civil society organizations.

**d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:**

June 25-26, 2015

**e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:**

The Forum was funded by the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, UNSCAR, a multi-donor funding mechanism designed to fund projects aimed at supporting the implementation of the ATT and UNPoA.

**i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism**

**j Other**

**Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?<td>**

**Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:**

**SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED**

**Information on national marking practice**

**2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:<td>**

**a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.**

The Ministry of National Security has developed standards for the marking of firearms, guided by the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). In 2012 the Government of Jamaica signed the Cooperation Agreement Between The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and The Government of Jamaica For the Execution of the Project "Promoting Firearms Marking in Latin America and the Caribbean" to facilitate a National Firearm Marking Programme. Through this agreement, marking machines were obtained and regular marking of the pre-existing and subsequently-obtained firearms is on-going. Mandatory marking is a provision contemplated in the proposed amendments to The Firearms Act, to give the current practice the force of law. A Manufacturer's Serial Number is required on all

imported firearms. In addition, the Firearm Licensing Authority (FLA), the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) conduct marking exercises for all firearms imported with a unique alpha-numeric mark representing the following: o Country of Import, o Importer Identifier, o End-User Identifier, and o Year of Import.

**Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:**

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.