

National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Jamaica
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: National coordination infrastructure

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
National Coordination Body/Mechanism				
[PoA II.4]	1.1. Has your country established a National Coordination Body/Mechanism or other body that includes SALW control in its core tasks? [if no, go to 1.2]	☒	☐	☐
	a) Name of body/mechanism:			
	Ministry of National Security			
	b) Address:			
	North Tower, 2 Oxford Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica			
	c) Contact details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	Ms.			
	i) Contact person:			
	Samantha Allen			
	ii) Telephone:			
	1(876) 619-6062-4			
	iii) Email:			
	samantha.allen@mns.gov.jm			
	d) Composition:			
	i) Number of men:			
	99			
	ii) Number of women:			
	232			
National Point of Contact				
[PoA II.5, 24]	1.2. 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)? [if no, go to 1.2.3]	☒	☐	☐
	1.2.1. Details:			
	[Mr./Ms.]			
	Ms.			
	a) Name:			
	Samantha Allen			
	b) Organization or agency:			
	Ministry of National Security			
	c) Address:			

North Tower, 2 Oxford Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica

d) Telephone:

1(876) 619-6062-4

e) Email:

samantha.allen@mns.gov.jm

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|----------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| [ITI 25] | 1.2.2. Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| [ITI 25] | 1.2.3. If the answer to Question 1.2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

If yes, provide details:

[Mr./Ms.]

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone:

e) Email:

National Action Plan

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| [RevCon3
outcome
II.A.5.60] | 1.3. Does your country have a National Action Plan on SALW? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10] | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

National targets

- | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1.4. Has your country set national targets relating to the implementation of the PoA and ITI? | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

1.4.1. If so, describe

Coordinate the destruction of 1000 SALWs (including seized & recovered firearms) and 12,000 rounds of ammunition (including expired & excess stores)
Coordinate capacity building exercises for 50 operational & policy personnel

Target year:

2021

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	2.1. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? [if no, go to 2.2]	☐	☒
[PoA II.2]	2.1.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? [if no, go to 2.1.2]	☐	☐
	2.1.1.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	2.1.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	☐	☐
[PoA II.3]	2.1.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	☐	☐
Marking and manufacture			
[PoA II.7: ITI 8a]	2.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? [if no, go to 2.3]	☒	☐
[ITI 8a]	2.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	☒	
	b) Country of manufacture	☒	
	c) Serial number	☒	
	d) Year of manufacture	☒	
	e) Weapon type/model	☒	
	f) Caliber	☒	
	g) Other:	☐	
	[if other, please explain]		
[ITI 10a]	2.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? Barrel, Frame, Cylinder, Slide, Receiver		
	2.2.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	☐	☒
	2.2.3.1. If so, describe:		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
[PoA II.9: ITI 11]	2.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 2.4.4]	☒	☐
[ITI 12a]	2.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	☒	

- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured ☒
- c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW ☒
- d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW) ☒
- e) Other: ☐
[if other, please explain]

[ITI 12a] 2.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

Indefinitely

[if other, please explain]

Actions taken during the reporting period

[PoA II.6] 2.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)? [if no, go to 2.5] ☒ ☐

2.4.1. Details (e.g. prosecution): [if yes]

During the reporting period ninety-three (93) "homemade" firearms were seized and the persons found in possession of these weapons were arrested.

International assistance

[PoA III.6] 2.5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture? [if no, go to 3.1] ☐ ☒

2.5.1. If yes, what kind of assistance do you require?

2.5.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? ☐ ☐
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.2, 12]	3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW? [if no, go to 3.2]	☒	☐
[PoA II.11]	3.1.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. (1) The Firearms Act (1967) (2) The Customs Act (1941) (3) Procedures Governing the Importation of Firearms, Ammunition, Their Parts and Components Through International Airports (4) Authorization Process for Foreign In-Flight Security Officers on Overnight Flights or Ground Emergencies (5) Authorization Process for International Law Enforcement Officers Originating from Various Consulates, Embassies or Missions in Jamaica		
Licensing and authorisation			
[PoA II.11]	3.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	☒	☐
Licensing and authorisation			
[PoA II.3]	3.3. 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?	☒	☐
Licensing and authorisation			
[PoA II.11]	3.4. 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. [if no, go to 3.4 b) 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:	☐	

[if other, please explain]

b) Other types of end-user documentation:

(1) Packing List which outlines a breakdown of the items to be transferred and the quantities (2) Certificate of Authorization which must be endorsed by the importing and exporting States

Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.12]	3.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? [if no, go to 3.6]	☒	☐
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3.5.1. Details: [if yes]

Verification is done by a comprehensive review of all EUCs or other end-use documents, to ensure that official letterheads, stamps and signatures are affixed. Any inconsistency identified that cannot be verified will result in a denial of the request for transfer. Jamaican Consulates/Missions/High Commissions in various jurisdictions are also asked to assist with the verification process, where necessary.

EUCs for use in the civilian domain require official stamps and signatures. Specimen signatures are usually retained on record, to support the verification process.

Licensing and authorisation

[PoA II.12]	3.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	☐	☒
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3.6.1. Details: [if yes]

Post-delivery controls

[PoA II.12]	3.7. 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?	☐	☒
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Post-delivery controls

[PoA II.12]	3.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	☐	☒
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3.8.1. Details: [if yes]

Post-delivery controls

[PoA II.12]	3.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?	☐	☐
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Marking at import

[ITI 8b]	3.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? [if no, go to 3.11]	☒	☐
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3.10.1. Who is responsible for marking the SALW?

The Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine is the entity responsible for coordinating the marking of state-owned weapons. These marking exercises are conducted by the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Jamaica Defence Force. The Firearm Licensing Authority is the entity responsible for the marking privately-owned weapons.

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

- a) Country of import ☒
- b) Year of import ☒
- c) Other: ☒
- [if other, please explain]

(1) Importing Entity (2) End User (3) Serial Number

3.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? ☐ ☒

3.10.3.1. If so, describe:

3.10.4. 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? ☒ ☐

3.10.4.1. Details: [if yes]

Imported firearms are given a unique marking/code that captures the following information: (1) Country of Import (2) Year of Import (3) Importing Entity (4) End User (5) Serial Number

Record keeping

[PoA II.9: ITI 12] 3.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities? [if no, go to 3.12] ☒ ☐

3.11.1. 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: ☐
- [if other, please explain]

3.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Indefinitely

[if other, please explain]

Diversion

[RevCon3
outcome II.
A.1(c)20]

3.12. Does your country collect information on domestic incidents of diversion related to international transfers? ☒ ☐

3.12.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to international transfers:

3.12.1.1. Details:

There were several seizures of SALWs and ammunition at Jamaica's ports during the reporting period, to include incidents involving diversion related to international transfers. The details are as follows: (a) 2018 - 27 SALWs and 695 rounds of ammunition were seized (b) 2019 - 40 SALWs and 4,607 rounds of ammunition were seized

Actions taken during the reporting period

[PoA II.6]

3.13. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution) ☒ ☐

3.13.1. Details:

During the reporting period 3,568 persons were arrested for breaches against the Firearms Act (1967), which includes persons who committed offences involving the unauthorized transfer of firearms and/or ammunition. The figures broken down by year are as follows: (a) 2018 - 1826 arrests (b) 2019 - 1742 arrests

International assistance

[PoA III.6]

3.14. 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? [if no, go to 4.1.] ☒ ☐

3.14.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Assistance to strengthen the regulatory framework that governs the trade of conventional arms, in particular SALWs.

3.14.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10] ☐ ☒

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.14]	4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? [if no, go to 4.2]	☒	☐
	4.1.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	Administrative procedures are in place to govern brokering to the extent where these activities are conducted by Licensed Firearm Dealers. However, several new provisions will be introduced in the amended Firearms Act to regulate all aspects of SALWs brokering, to include the licensing of firearm brokers and regulation of firearm brokering activities.		
	4.1.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	☐	☒
	4.1.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	☐	☒
GGE Report para 44	4.2. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	☒	☐
	4.2.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	☒	
	b) Providing technical assistance	☐	
	c) Training	☐	
	d) Transport	☐	
	e) Freight forwarding	☒	
	f) Storage	☐	
	g) Finance	☐	
	h) Insurance	☐	
	i) Maintenance	☐	
	j) Security	☐	
	k) Other services:	☐	
	[if other, please explain]		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20	4.3. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?	☐	☒
	4.3.1. Details: [if yes]		

International assistance

[PoA III.6]

4.4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? [if no, go to 5.1]

☒☐

4.4.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Assistance to implement the proposed regulatory regime to govern SALW brokering, to include the licensing, registration and monitoring of firearm brokers and firearm brokering activities.

4.4.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard?
[possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

☐☒

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.17]	5.1. 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? [if no, go to 5.2]	☒	☐
[PoA II.17]	5.1.1. 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:	☐	
	[if other, please explain]		
Surplus			
[PoA, II.18]	5.2. 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:	☒	
	[if other, please explain]		
	No surplus firearm stockpiles were identified during the reporting period		
Surplus			
[PoA, II.18]	5.3. 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: ☐
- [if other, please explain]

Diversion

- [RevCon3 outcome II. A.1(c)20] 5.4. Does your country collect information on incidents of diversion related to national stockpile management? ☒ ☐

5.4.1. Number of incidents of diversion related to stockpile management:

179

5.4.1.1. Details:

During the reporting period there were several incidents involving the theft of 179 legal firearms, to include incidents involving diversion related to stockpile management. The breakdown of these incidents by year is as follows: (a) 2018 - 76 firearms stolen (b) 2019 - 103 firearms stolen

Actions taken during the reporting period

- [PoA II.19] 5.5. During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? [if no, go to 5.4] ☒ ☐

5.5.1. How many SALW were destroyed?

i) First reporting year (2018)

ii) Second reporting year (2019)

1668

- [RevCon3 outcome II. A.3(b)46] 5.5.2. Any good practice regarding destruction (e.g. details on method of destruction [burning, melting, cutting, crushing, others: specify])?

The following SALWs destruction activities were coordinated during 2019: (a) Destruction of 837 firearms by cutting (b) Disposal of the cuttings of 831 destroyed firearms by encasement or burial

International assistance

- [PoA II.29: III.6] 5.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? [if no, go to 5.5] ☒ ☐

5.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Technical assistance in the development of simplified SOPs that conform to the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), which can be easily adapted by the relevant state and private entities

- 5.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? ☐ ☒

International assistance

[PoA III.6: 14]	5.7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? [if no, go to 6.1] ☒ ☐
	5.7.1. What kind of assistance do you require? (a) Technical assistance in the preventative maintenance of the two (2) Hydraulic Shears that are used to deactivate unserviceable and seized firearms, OR financial assistance to procure a Smelting Machine to deactivate these firearms (b) Technical assistance in the maintenance of the Ammunition Burning Tank that is used to destroy unserviceable and surplus ammunition.
	5.7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10] ☐ ☒

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Collection

[RevCon3

Outcome II.

B.1]

6.1. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW ? [if no, go to 6.2]



6.1.1. How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]



i) First reporting year (2018)

ii) Second reporting year (2019)

6.1.1.1. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW collected	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1. Collected		
6.1.1. Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded		
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]: For the period 2018, 673 JCF ballistic vest were destroyed		
f) No action taken (only stored)		

6.1.1.2. If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
a) How many SALW were seized?	720	666
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

6.1.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 6.2]

	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
Year	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)	i) First reporting year (2018)	ii) Second reporting year (2019)
6.1.1.2. seized / surrendered / found	720	666				
6.1.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded	720	666				
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued	720	666				
e) Other action: [specify] Seized SALWs securely stored pending further actions, to include weapons being officially earmarked for destruction and ballistic testing						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

6.1.1.4. Details (e.g. types of weapons) [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]

Below is a breakdown of the SALWs seized during the reporting period: (a) 2018: 47 Homemade firearms, 507 Pistols, 79 Revolvers, 54 Rifles, 13 SMGs and 20 Shotguns (b) 2019: 46 Homemade firearms, 428 Pistols, 107 Revolvers, 37 Rifles, 24 SMGs and 24 Shotguns

International assistance

[PoA III.6]

6.2. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW? [if no, go to 7.1]



6.2.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Assistance to strengthen the operational capacity of law enforcement officers in the areas of detection, interception, intelligence gathering and investigation of conventional arms trafficking and the diversion of conventional arms, in particular SALWs. Equipment is also needed to strengthen the screening capability at the ports of entry in detecting and intercepting the smuggling of SALWs into the country.

6.2.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]



Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
[ITI 8d]	7.1 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? [if no, go to 7.2]	☒	☐
	7.1.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. State-owned weapons are marked with the following code upon importation: 1) Country Code 2) Year of Import 3) Importer Code 4) End User Code 4) Serial Number		
[ITI 8c]	7.1.2. 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?	☐	☐
	Marking		
[ITI 8e]	7.2. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?	☐	☒
	7.2.1. Details: [if yes]		
	Marking		
[RevCon3 II.A.4]	7.3. In its marking practice, does your country take into account developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design (e.g. modular weapons, the use of new materials and 3D printing)?	☐	☐
	7.3.1 Details: [if yes]		
	Information on national marking practice		
[ITI 31]	7.4. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the following information, updating it when necessary: a) National marking practices related to markings used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable. Jamaica has developed a Firearm Marking Standards Manual and SOPs to govern the marking of firearms, which are informed by both the ITI and ISACS. The National Firearm Marking Programme commenced in 2014 with the marking of existing and newly imported firearms. Upon importation, firearms are marked with the following alpha numeric code: (1) Country Code (2) Year of Import (3) Importer Code (4) End User Code (5) Serial Number The manufacturer's serial number is required for all imported firearms. The amended Firearms Act will mandate the making of all firearms.		
[RevCon3 outcome III.E.20]	Such information should be shared with INTERPOL to be included in relevant databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).		
	Record keeping		

[PoA II.9]	7.5. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? [if no, go to 7.6]	☒	☐
	7.5.1. 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)?		
	The records relating to SALWs that are kept by the state include firearms in the custody of the security forces and civilians, as well as Import and Export Licences. There is currently no local Firearm Manufacturer, however, the legislation requires the retention of manufacturing records. The amended Firearms Act will also introduce new provisions to mandate the retention of records for firearm brokering activities.		
[ITI 12 a,b]	7.5.2. How long does the government keep such records? [please detail]		
	Indefinitely		
[ITI 13]	7.5.3. 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?	☒	☐
	International assistance		
[PoA III.6, ITI 27]	7.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping? [if no, go to 8.1]	☒	☐
	7.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Firearm marking equipment is needed to sustain the National Firearm Marking Programme		
	7.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	☐	☒

Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
[PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24]	8.1. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW? [if no, go to 8.2]	☒	☐
Tracing requests			
[ITI 25: 31a]	8.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? The Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine is agency responsible for making tracing requests		
Tracing requests			
[ITI 17]	8.3. 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:	☐	
	[if other, please explain]		
Technologies for tracing			
[RevCon3 outcome III.F.25]	8.4. Has your country made use of technologies to improve tracing of illicit SALW?	☒	☐
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
[PoA II.37: ITI 33]	8.5. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	☒	☐
International assistance			
[PoA III.9]	8.6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? [if no, go to 9.1]	☒	☐
[PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27]	8.6.1. What kind of assistance do you require? Technical Assistance to bolster national tracing capabilities through operational forensic ballistics. Firearm marking equipment is also needed to sustain the National Firearm Marking Programme.		
	8.6.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance in this regard? [possible to upload relevant files in Section 10]	☐	☒

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
[PoA III.3, 6]	9.1. 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? [if no, go to 10.1]	☒	☐
	9.1.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact and National Action Plan		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues		
	Received		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Received

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The following technical assistance was received from international partners during the 2018 - 2019 reporting period: (1) Thirty (30) firearm managers and certified trainers from the private security industry were sensitized on Stockpile Management international standards and good practices. This assistance was granted under the UNLiREC sponsored project 'Strengthening Oversight and Building Capacities for Small Arms Control and Non-proliferation in the Private Security Sector.

' A main outcome of the project is to contribute to the reduction of risks by providing training, guidance and recommendations so that private security companies may improve the management and security of arms and ammunition within their custody. (2) Sixty-five (65) law enforcement, customs, licensing, policy and industry officials were sensitized on issues relating to diversion, risk assessment/due diligence capabilities, licensing/customs procedures and sanctions, to build local capacity in the effective implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

This support was granted through the following activities offered under the European Union ATT Outreach Project: (a) Study Visit (b) Sub-regional Seminar (c) National Workshops (3) Ten (10) law enforcement, regulatory and policy officials were sensitized on conventional ammunition management best practices, during the Jamaica's hosting of the 'Caribbean Regional Outreach Seminar on Conventional Ammunition Management.

' The seminar, organized by UNLiREC with the funding of the Republic of Germany, facilitated dialogue among thirteen (13) CARICOM states aimed at highlight challenges relating to safe, secure and accountable management of ammunition at the local, regional and multi-lateral levels. A main outcome of the event was the arrival at a common position for Caribbean states regarding issues concerning conventional ammunition management that was presented at technical meetings of the UN Group of Government Experts.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

The assistance packages were offered during 2018 and 2019

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

The assistance packages were provided by the following international organizations: (a) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLiREC) (b) European Union - German Federal Office for Economic Affairs (BAFA)

d. Law enforcement

Received

a) Nature of the assistance:

- i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

e. Customs and borders

Received

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

Received

- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

f. Research

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

g. Gender considerations / women, men, girls and boys

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

h. Awareness-raising

Received

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:
- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Received

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
- c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

j. Other

Specify:

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

ii) technical: Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate)

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

Section 10: Gender and additional information

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Gender considerations			
[RevCon3 outcome]	10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [If yes, click where applicable]	☒	☐
[RevCon3 II.B.2.73]	10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)	☐	☐
[RevCon3 II.B.2.74]	10.1.2. Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions	☒	☐
[BMS6.I.61]	10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys	☒	☐
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts	☐	☐
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]	10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes	☐	☐
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65]	10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality	☐	☐
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women's civil society groups	☐	☐
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]	10.1.8. Others. Specify:		
Gender considerations			
[RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.79]	10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW?	☒	☐
	10.2.1 Details:		
	Jamaica currently collects and disaggregate data on gender and SALWs, to include murders committed by gender, both with and without the use of a firearm, as well reports of incidents involving domestic violence. This data has been useful in highlighting important trends on armed violence and its impact on vulnerable groups in society, to include women and children. Jamaica recognizes the important role of women in the policy-making, planning and implementation processes in key areas, such as national security and defence.		

Women also enjoy protection from discrimination under the Jamaica Constitution and several pieces of labour-related legislation, which advance the equal treatment of women in work. This is evidenced by the record of women serving in key policy and executive offices relating to small arms control, disarmament and trade in Jamaica, such as the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Security, the Executive Director of the Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine and the Commissioner of Customs.

Additional information – Key challenges and opportunities

ITI 31

10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?

a) Details

b) Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):