



I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Jamaica has had a National Anti-Drug Plan since 1997 which expired in 2002. Jamaica's anti-drug plans are of five-year duration. The Plan covered the areas of demand reduction and supply reduction, control measures and institutional framework, but not programme evaluation or alternative development. A successor Plan, which includes program evaluation in accordance with CICAD's observations, is presently being drafted to take effect in 2003. Once approved by Cabinet, the draft Plan will be tabled in Parliament.

There is no central coordinating authority for the application of the National Anti-drug Plan. In Jamaica, anti-drug coordination is carried out by four government agencies: The National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) is the coordinating entity for demand reduction under the Ministry of Health (MOH); the latter, in turn, is responsible for the operation of treatment centers which are managed under the National Mental Health Program. The MOH also provides support in the control of narcotics, precursors, and controlled chemical substances. The Ministry of National Security is responsible for supply reduction and the Ministry of Justice for Drug Courts and administration of justice.

In Jamaica, the Parliament approves the budget of all government entities each fiscal year. While the Ministry of Health has a budget for mental health programs, drug dependents and people with mental health problems are treated in centers with general budget resources. Therefore, Jamaica is unable to determine the amounts allocated for treatment of drug addicts and outlays for people diagnosed with mental health problems who are not necessarily drug dependents. Moreover, the NCDA budget is incorporated into that of the Ministry of Health.

In other areas, the Ministry of National Security is responsible for administration of the Police and the Defense Force, which includes the Coast Guard Service. The geographical divisions and the specialized units of the Police Corps participate in anti-drug activities. The only specialized unit dedicated entirely to anti-drug activities is the Narcotics Division. Other divisions, such as the Ports Division, the Organized Crime Investigations Unit, the Special Task Force against Crime, the National Intelligence Center on Firearms and Drugs, and the Canine Division dedicate some time to anti-drug activities. Therefore, while each division has its own budget, it is difficult to quantify the total spent on anti-drug programs. A similar situation arises with the Defense Force, which runs the eradication program jointly with the Narcotics Police. It should also be kept in mind that the Coast Guard Service is involved in several activities, including interdiction of drug trafficking by sea. Anti-drug authorities also receive additional funds from civil society and international entities. There is no mechanism to evaluate the budget of the implementing agencies. The country reports that it is difficult to quantify the drug control budget as all law enforcement agencies participate in anti - drug activities even if they are not specialised. These entities include the Police Force, the Jamaica Defence Force and the Contraband Enforcement Team, an arm of the Customs Department.

Jamaica has signed the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (26th September 2001) and its three Protocols. These instruments have not been ratified. Treaty ratification in Jamaica requires the enactment of new laws or amendments to the necessary existing laws before proceeding to ratification. Therefore, Jamaica is working to enact the laws it considers necessary to comply with the provisions of the United Nations Convention and its three Protocols.

In accordance with CICAD recommendations from the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, Jamaica ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption on 30 March 2001. The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) is currently proceeding through the legislative process. The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters has not been ratified.



Jamaica has indicated that it has signed Drug Cooperation Mutual Legal Assistance and Sharing Assets Agreements with several countries, including: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, United States, and Venezuela.

The NCDA is responsible for organizing, compiling and coordinating drug-related statistics and information on drug use prevention (treatment and rehabilitation) using the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) system. The country does not use the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) for supply side statistics. All police units report seizures, eradication of cultivation and arrests to the Narcotics Division of the Police Force, which compiles such data.

The government reports drug related statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and publicizes these statistics in the NCDA publication. There is no formal mechanism in place in Jamaica to evaluate the effectiveness of its data collection capacity. Jamaica indicates that the major obstacle in collecting and analyzing statistics is that the statistics do not exist in one database.

In the area of prevention, non-classified drug-related publications and materials are made available to the public by way of web pages, libraries, educational and research institutions, media and government agencies. The Government distributes information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and the NCDA operates a 'Help Line' that provides drug-related information to the general public, which together with the Addiction Alert Organization Help Line averages 35 calls daily.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. CREATE A CENTRAL COORDINATING ENTITY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**
- 2. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
- 5. CREATE A FORMAL MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Jamaica's National Demand Reduction Strategy was adopted on 15 September 1997 and expired in 2002. The areas covered by the Plan were prevention, treatment and social reinsertion and aftercare. Currently, a National Demand Reduction Strategy that has been revised with the relevant interested parties is being finalized. The new Plan, covering the 2002-2007 period, will incorporate the Declaration on the Guiding Principles on Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action.



Jamaica has a system of drug abuse prevention programmes that targets key populations including: enrolled students, youth outside the school system, adults, women, indigenous people, people in the workplace and prisoners. Most of the programmes are conducted on a national basis. The country provides drug prevention training for practitioners in the following classifications: teachers, community and youth leaders, parents, social workers and police officers. Prevention programs targeting high-risk sectors do not include health workers, prison guards, street children and media personnel. Jamaica indicates that in drug awareness both the parish and the communities, which cover a wide cross section, are targeted. However, CICAD considers it important for the country to register the number of beneficiaries of these programs.

Jamaica has no specialized academic programs or short refresher courses on drug abuse, prevention, treatment and research.

The country did not conduct research on the general impact of drug prevention and treatment programmes during the period of evaluation 2001-2002. It indicated that evaluations of prevention programmes in schools commencing in 2002 would conclude in 2005. Likewise, a national survey initiated in 2002 would be completed in 2005. Notwithstanding the foregoing, two process evaluations of drug abuse prevention programmes for the 0-24 age group were conducted in October 2001 and January-February 2002. The evaluation was conducted by ECDCO, a European Union Monitoring Mission, which concluded that the project was being implemented satisfactorily.

Jamaica has not established minimum standards of care applicable to drug addiction treatment centers. Likewise, the country has not conducted evaluations on the quality of services provided due to the lack of a monitoring mechanism in such centers.

Regarding drug treatment modalities existing in Jamaica, the country informed that there are both public and private out-patient (7) and in-patient (6) facilities that serve the adult population. While successful treatment is determined by completion of the programme and drug-free status for six months to one year, there have been no studies conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the various treatment and rehabilitation programmes. In 2000, 1,038 persons were treated. Jamaica indicates that resources are needed to conduct these studies. The country reports that it has not established guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment nor does it maintain a national registry for treatment services and programmes. There are no instruments for accrediting treatment services and programmes and there is no national mechanism to oversee adherence to the standards of care and treatment and to evaluate the quality of the services provided.

Jamaica indicates that it has carried out a 2002 National Survey on prevalence of drug use. The results of this Survey have been prepared but presently are being reviewed by the Board of Directors of the National Council on Drug Abuse before being released to the public.

Data from a survey conducted in 1997-1998 are provided on prevalence of drug use among high school students. According to the survey, the average age of first use of alcohol among females is 24 years and males 17 years; for marijuana, 19 years among females and 13 years among males; for opium, 16 years among females and 22 years among males; for cocaine, 22 years among males, and crack, 28 years among females and 22 years among males.

The country indicates that it has an estimate of the number or percentage of high school students that perceive drug use as harmful to their health and well being and that research has shown progress over time in the perceived risk associated with drug use, but did not explain the nature and extent of the change.



The country does not have an estimate of illicit drug related morbidity among injecting drug users, nor was information provided on the estimate of drug related deaths in Jamaica. Estimates of the correlation between drug use and the listed diseases have never been produced since the data required to establish such a correlation are not compiled.

Regarding new consumption trends, the country indicates that in 2001 the Narcotics Division of the Police Force seized ecstasy pills. Jamaica reports that informal commercial importers travel to the Netherlands Antilles and bring ecstasy back with them to Jamaica which is currently available in local nightclubs. The country points out that Jamaicans do not use intravenous drugs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. DEVELOP PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING HEALTH WORKERS, PRISON STAFF, STREET CHILDREN AND MEDIA PERSONNEL.**
- 2. DEVELOP SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL IN THE AREA OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND RESEARCH AND ALSO TRY TO DEVELOP POSTGRADUATE SPECIALIZATIONS IN THESE AREAS.**
- 3. SET PARAMETERS FOR PATIENT CARE IN THE COUNTRY'S TREATMENT CENTERS BY ADOPTING MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE OR BEST PRACTICES.**
- 4. CREATE MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION MECHANISMS FOR HEALTH ENTITIES AND PROFESSIONALS IN THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY THOSE TREATING ADDICTIONS.**
- 5. REQUEST THAT THE RELEVANT POLICE ENTITIES AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES COMPILE PERTINENT DATA FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF DRUG USE IN JAMAICA, IN PARTICULAR MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Jamaica indicated that it did not have exact knowledge of the area under cultivation with illicit crops, and in particular marijuana. To address this problem, measures are being taken to estimate production through reconnaissance flights by the Jamaican Defense Force in conjunction with the United States Government through the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) and helicopter reconnaissance flights.

Jamaica indicated that the following areas of marijuana cultivation were eradicated manually for the years 1999 (894 has.), 2000 (516 has.), and 2001 (494 has.) revealing a decline in the surface area eradicated. Fumigation was not used. There is evidence that eradicated illicit crops are replanted shortly after eradication. Jamaica indicated that there were no new areas of cultivation of illicit crops in the years 2000 and 2001.

Jamaica reports that the decline in eradication could be attributed to greater surveillance by law enforcement entities involved in eradication. Moreover, the country considers that the majority of "intermediaries" and "drug barons" have now turned to cocaine trafficking as a more viable business.

Jamaica has implemented no alternative development programs.



B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products / Chemical Substances

Five illicit laboratories were destroyed in 2000 with medium capacity for the production of hashish oil, and two more were destroyed in 2001.

Jamaica's legal framework provides for penal sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions.

The Ministry of Health and the Pharmacy Council have principal responsibility for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. All aspects of pharmaceutical control stipulated in international conventions are included in Jamaica's enforcement regime.

The Ministry of Health and the National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre are the agencies with responsibility for preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

There is also a mechanism to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by duly authorized health professionals. Except for administrative sanctions, the mechanism includes an assortment of elements and there is a formal mechanism in place to evaluate its effectiveness. The country informs that 321 licenses to practice were issued in 2000 and 375 in 2001.

Operational information exchange and collaboration is facilitated among national authorities by way of interagency communication, joint force operations, joint training, and interagency information systems. The effectiveness of these means is assessed at interagency meetings. Impediments to effective information exchange include timelines of responses and uncollected data. Regarding controlled chemical substances, Jamaica indicated that inadequate human resources to effect proper monitoring and uncollected data presented impediments to effective information exchange.

There are several entities in Jamaica responsible for exchange of information with similar agencies in other countries. Interagency collaboration is useful to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities. Some of the impediments to effective information exchange are problems in the timeframe for responses and documents referred to incorrect agencies.

Jamaica did not send any pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances, but received 3 such notifications from other countries. It states that it received pre-export notifications from the United Kingdom, but asserts that usually such notifications are received after the commodities have arrived.

Jamaica indicated that in 3 cases there was insufficient time to respond and cautioned that the exporting country needs to inform the importing country well in advance of scheduled shipping dates. It also observed that in some instances pre-export certificates are sent to importers directly and not to the regulatory authorities.

Jamaica reports that it made no seizures involving controlled chemical substances or pharmaceutical products in the period of evaluation 2001-2002.

Jamaica reports that statistics on the number of drug seizures are currently unavailable. However, it indicated the quantities of drugs seized, as follows:



QUANTITY OF DRUGS SEIZED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES 2000-2002

| Type of Drugs | Quantity | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002* |
| Heroin | 0.14 kg | 0.45 kg | |
| Cocaine Hydrochloride | 1,655.85 kg | 2,949.00 kg | 3261.16 kg |
| Crack Cocaine | 4790 pieces | 3099 pieces | 1977 pieces |
| Cannabis plants | 2,388,230 | 2,217,146 | |
| Leaf Cannabis (grass) | 55,869.59 kg | 74,413.5 kg | 24,377.10 kg |
| Cannabis Resin (hashish) | 31.99kg | 7.74 kg | 11.63 kg |
| Hashish Oil (liquid cannabis) | 1271.73 kg | 210.98 kg | 494.74 kg |
| Cannabis Seed | 393.98 kg | 35.466 kg | |
| MDMA (Ecstasy) | | 5,070 Tabs | 79 tablets |

* Data for the period January 1, 2002 – September 30, 2002

Possession of illicit drugs is an offense in Jamaica. Possession of 8 ounces or more is regarded as trafficking. For the years 2000 and 2001, 3,005 and 2,714 persons respectively were charged with illicit drug possession.

Jamaica provides information on the number of persons convicted for illicit trafficking and the percentage with respect to the number of persons charged for this offense. The number of persons convicted decreased from 3,350 in 2000 to 2,528 in 2001; 87% of the persons charged in 2000 were convicted and 93% in 2001. The number of persons convicted of illicit drug possession decreased from 1,513 in 2000 to 764 in 2001; 76% of the persons charged for this offense in 2000 were convicted. This rate increased to 88% in 2001. Jamaica notes that the percentage ratio is based on the number of cases filed as opposed to the number of cases completed.

The method used in Jamaica to compile drug-related statistics does not differentiate between individuals indicted for trafficking and those indicted for other drug-related offenses. A statistical breakdown requires some extra work that currently is not being done on the ratio of individuals indicted for trafficking compared to other drug related offenses. Efforts are underway to obtain and use appropriate software to break down the statistics.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. TAKE MEASURES TO QUANTIFY THE CULTIVATION OF ILLICIT CROPS IN JAMAICA, AND TO ESTIMATE THEIR POTENTIAL YIELD.
2. ESTABLISH STRICTER CONTROLS ON SHIPMENTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE THE MEASURES FOUND IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.
3. IMPROVE STATISTICAL CONTROLS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO DRUG-RELATED CRIMES.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Jamaica has established a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities. Effectiveness is determined by the success of the operations. Major impediments to effective information exchange and collaboration include inadequate resources, financial, human and equipment, and a reluctance of some agencies to share information in their possession. Information exchange includes movement of suspicious aircraft, vessels, and persons suspected of involvement in drug trafficking, information on drug gangs and information on controlled deliveries.

The country indicated that it received extradition requests from the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom in the period 1999 - 2001. In 1999, four requests were received, 19 in 2000 and 12 in 2001. There have been requests for judicial cooperation on drug-related offenses from other countries in the years 2000 (8 requests), 2001 (11 requests) and 2002 (1 request). The country has not reported what the outcome of these requests has been.

Corruption prevention legislation was adopted in 2001. It provides for all the acts of corruption covered in the Inter-American Convention. As of mid-2002, there had been no convictions for under this law. No public official has been convicted for drug-related crimes.

Jamaica reports the detection of new trafficking routes. Traffickers in "Go Fast" boats are using an alternative route from South America to Jamaica: through Panama skirting the coastline up to Nicaragua and then across the Yucatan Strait to Jamaica. According to Jamaica, this change in route is probably due to increased joint patrols of traditional sea routes by the United States and Jamaican Coast Guard Services. Moreover, as a result of increased detections among travelers from Jamaica to the United Kingdom in the airports of Jamaica and the United Kingdom, Jamaican "traffickers" purchase cocaine in Panama and Costa Rica and in instances arrange for couriers to take the illegal substance to the United Kingdom via Miami and Houston.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

Jamaica criminalizes the illicit trafficking and diversion of firearms and ammunition. The law currently in effect is the Firearms Act of 1967. Penalties include life imprisonment, fines exceeding US\$1,000, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years.

Several government entities have responsibility for controlling the movement of firearms and ammunition and preventing their diversion. They include the Ministry of National Security, Police, the Military and Customs. Inter-agency Committees, joint forces/operations and training and electronic networking promote and facilitate information exchanges and collaboration.

In the Implementation of Recommendations from the First Evaluation Round Report - 2001, Jamaica indicated that data on the number of persons prosecuted would be available for this report. Notwithstanding this indication, Jamaica does not provide data on the number of persons charged or convicted of illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition in the years 2000, 2001 and 2002. In this regard, Jamaica reports that in the records kept by the Police Force, all firearm related crimes are recorded under one ambit ("Breaches of the Firearm Act"), thus the difficulty to establish data relating to persons charged and convicted for the illicit trafficking of firearms.

Jamaica indicates that during the period of evaluation 2001-2002 it has not refused embarkation in the country of firearms or ammunition shipments due to lack of necessary licenses or permits from the countries of destination. This formed the basis of a recommendation in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000. In the Implementation of Recommendations from the First Evaluation Round



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Report - 2001, Jamaica indicated that implementation was in progress. CICAD observed that the extent of that progress was difficult to determine from the information provided and the recommendation was reiterated. To date, Jamaica has failed to establish stricter controls on embarkations of firearms shipments.

The country maintains a national database of the importation, exportation and in-transit of firearms and ammunition, with records being kept for 7 years. Jamaica reports that there is no computerized national database for the importation, exportation and intransit firearms and ammunition. This information is stored manually. The collation of this data thus becomes very difficult especially as it relates to the denial of firearm permits. Persons/Entities have been denied permits in respect of importation of firearms. Permission to import firearms is granted/refused by the Minister of National Security under recommendations from the Commissioner of Police. It is similar in respect to the transshipment of firearms, where a minimum of 3 days' notice has to be given to the Ministry of National Security for approval /denial. This is done by the Minister of National Security on advise from the Police Force and the Defence Force after investigations/background checks are completed.

Jamaica provided information on the quantities and types of firearms confiscated for the years 2000 (398) and 2001 (434), and the quantities of ammunition confiscated in 2000 (5,097) and in 2001 (55,192). Confiscated firearms are destroyed. The country does not report whether confiscated firearms were headed for illicit drug trafficking organizations.

The National Firearm and Drug Intelligence Centre is responsible for information exchange and collaboration within state agencies and other countries regarding the control of firearms and coordination. Interagency coordination to promote and facilitate information exchange is facilitated by the Ministry of National Security. Jamaica made 173 requests in 2000 and 266 in 2001 to the United States of America for information concerning shipments of firearms; 168 replies were made in 2000 and 178 in 2001. Despite having received information on almost all of the requests, this information did not lead to the identification of the route and source of any illicit firearms shipments. Jamaica received no requests from other countries for information concerning shipments of firearms and ammunition. The apparent lack of follow-up on shipments of arms, ammunition and explosives that pass through Jamaica in transit is worrisome.

C. Money Laundering

The Money Laundering Act of 1996 criminalizes money laundering and provides for penalties including fines up to JA\$1million (US\$20,000) and 5-20 years maximum imprisonment. Jamaica indicates that the Money Laundering Act does not contain an exhaustive list of predicate offenses but rather the generic form "offense" involving fraud, dishonesty or corruption. Administrative controls to prevent money laundering cover banks, currency exchanges, insurance companies and the stock exchange, but not offshore banks, casinos, real estate, lawyers, notaries and accountants. Jamaica reports that real estate agents have been identified in relation to money laundering and acknowledges that the Money Laundering Act of 1996 does not cover such actors.

Jamaica informs that there were no persons arrested, tried or convicted of money laundering in the years 2000 and 2001. Financial institutions and others responsible are mandated by law to report suspicious or unusual transactions. Jamaica's money laundering regime requires financial institutions to report large transactions, and adopt a series of control measures, including the maintenance of client and transaction registry, verification of client identity, "know your own client and employee" policies, preservation of records, enforcement officials and independent audits.

Jamaica indicated that there were 21 and 64 suspicious transactions reported in 2000 and 2001 respectively. These transactions are still under investigation. No charges have been brought as yet and no assets have been forfeited. Jamaica noted that while two persons were charged in 2000,



these cases did not arise from any report on suspicious transactions. The Police have not completed their investigations of all suspicious transaction reports.

There were no administrative or judicial sanctions imposed on financial institutions for failure to report suspicious or failure to comply with money laundering control measures. Jamaican law permits bank documents and/or financial records to be provided in money laundering cases. In the years 2000 and 2001 there were no cases for which these documents were provided. Jamaica informed that the issue is whether investigation can give access to information, even if that information is subject to contractual or statutory obligations of confidentiality.

No property has been forfeited in connection with money laundering cases for 2000 and 2001. Jamaica advised that investigations into suspicious transactions reports are ongoing. The law requires a definite connection between the predicate crime and the property in question.

Jamaica does not have an entity for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The country indicates that an Assets Manager has been appointed in the Financial Crimes Division (FCD) to undertake this responsibility.

The FCD was established under the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2001 and is responsible for the investigation of money laundering, major fraud and crimes against financial institutions. Tracing assets deemed the proceeds and instrumentalities of crime is a part of its mandate. All fifteen Police Investigators assigned to the FCD have been formally seconded from the Police Organized Crime Investigative Unit. Within the FCD is a Financial Analysis Unit (FAU). Although the FAU has signed no Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other FAUs/FIUs to date, it is currently examining Draft Agreements provided by other countries. It is also pursuing efforts to become affiliated with international organizations, among them, the Egmont Group.

Recently, the Financial Crimes Division was transferred to the Ministry of Finance. However, although the Financial Analysis Unit is physically housed in the FCD, it has not been transferred from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The country made no requests to other countries for extradition in money laundering cases in the years 2000 and 2001. Investigations to date have not made this necessary. In addition, the country received no requests from other countries for extradition in money laundering cases. Some requests are not for money laundering per se, but in relation to other crimes in which money laundering may exist.

Though Jamaica states that no requests were received in 2000 and 2001 from other states for the freezing of assets in money laundering cases, it indicates that in 2001 it froze assets and enforced two forfeiture orders at Canada's request. The country has not seen it necessary to request of other States the freezing of assets in money laundering cases in the period 2000-2002.

Jamaica has not made any requests for bank documents and/or financial records for use in money laundering cases because the need has not arisen. All requests for financial information have been granted. However, the country observes that there have been no pure money-laundering requests to date.

Jamaica anticipated that in 2002 judges and prosecutors would benefit from a special training programme sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank /World Bank /Caribbean Development Bank. In 1998, four prosecutors received training under the UNDCP Anti-Money Laundering Programme. Prosecutors will benefit from the training presently being held for the FCD. Jamaica indicated that no FIU or other administrative regulators received training in money laundering during the review period; however, some administrators received training in money laundering in 1995 and 1998.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 ON IMPLEMENTING A SYSTEM TO CONTROL THE MOVEMENT, INCLUDING VERIFICATION OF THE DESTINATION, OF EXPORTS OR RE-EXPORTS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.**
2. **ESTABLISH STRONGER AND MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROLS ON IN-TRANSIT ARMS SHIPMENTS, PARTICULARLY BY VERIFYING THE LEGITIMACY OF THE DESTINATION OF SUCH SHIPMENTS.**
3. **BROADEN THE SCOPE OF PREDICATE OFFENSES COVERED IN THE MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT OF 1996.**

V. CONCLUSIONS

Jamaica covers all aspects of the drug problem and has made significant progress in recent years. Various entities are responsible for the fight against drugs; however, diverse efforts are taking place that do not appear to be well coordinated. The interagency coordination provided by a central coordinating agency would improve effectiveness in this area, facilitate the timely flow of information and streamline use of resources.

It would be advisable for the country to have updated information systems that enable it to quantify its marijuana production capacity and identify illicit crops, in order to tackle use of this drug; this could be a public health program.

Jamaica could make significant progress in demand reduction and advance in a series of certification of treatment institutions, and conducting a series of statistical studies to determine the incidence of drug use in the general population.

The regulations controlling the movement of firearms, ammunition, and explosives appear excessively lax. Effective implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) once it is ratified by Jamaica, could help the State to establish control measures and channels for international cooperation.

It should be noted that the country had innovative money laundering legislation that was adopted in 1996, but it needs to be modernized and adapted to the recommendations made by international organizations specializing in this area.

Despite an adverse economic climate, Jamaica has demonstrated unwavering resolve to continue to further its anti-drug programs and has actively participated in the regional and international framework.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **CREATE A CENTRAL COORDINATING ENTITY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**
2. **RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**
3. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
4. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
5. **CREATE A FORMAL MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY.**
6. **DEVELOP PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING HEALTH WORKERS, PRISON STAFF, STREET CHILDREN, AND MEDIA PERSONNEL.**
7. **DEVELOP SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL IN THE AREA OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND RESEARCH AND ALSO TRY TO DEVELOP POSTGRADUATE SPECIALIZATIONS IN THESE AREAS.**
8. **SET PARAMETERS FOR PATIENT CARE IN THE COUNTRY'S TREATMENT CENTERS BY ADOPTING MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE OR BEST PRACTICES.**
9. **CREATE MONITORING AND ACCREDITATION MECHANISMS FOR HEALTH ENTITIES AND PROFESSIONALS IN THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY THOSE TREATING ADDICTIONS.**
10. **REQUEST THAT THE RELEVANT POLICE ENTITIES AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES COMPILE PERTINENT DATA FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF DRUG USE IN JAMAICA, IN PARTICULAR MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.**
11. **TAKE MEASURES TO QUANTIFY THE CULTIVATION OF ILLICIT CROPS IN JAMAICA, AND TO ESTIMATE THEIR POTENTIAL YIELD.**
12. **ESTABLISH STRICTER CONTROLS ON SHIPMENTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE THE MEASURES FOUND IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.**
13. **IMPROVE STATISTICAL CONTROLS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO DRUG-RELATED CRIMES.**
14. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 ON IMPLEMENTING A SYSTEM TO CONTROL THE MOVEMENT, INCLUDING VERIFICATION OF THE DESTINATION, OF EXPORTS OR RE-EXPORTS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.**
15. **ESTABLISH STRONGER AND MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROLS ON IN-TRANSIT ARMS SHIPMENTS, PARTICULARLY BY VERIFYING THE LEGITIMACY OF THE DESTINATION OF SUCH SHIPMENTS.**
16. **BROADEN THE SCOPE OF PREDICATE OFFENSES COVERED IN THE MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT OF 1996.**

