

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Jamaica

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.48
CICAD/docx.1843/10

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
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Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

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ISBN 978-0-8270-5556-8



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Jamaica which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:

- National Council on Drug Abuse
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
- Ministry of National Security
- Ministry of Health
 - Standards & Regulation Division
 - Pharmaceutical and Regulatory Affairs Department
- Jamaica Constabulary Force
 - Transnational Crime and Narcotics Division
 - Marine Division
- Island Special Constabulary Force
- Financial Investigations Division
- Ministry of Transport and Works, Road Safety Unit
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre
- Ports Authority of Jamaica
- Jamaica Defense Force
- Forensic Science Laboratory



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Jamaica has a total area of 10,991 km² and a coastline of 1,022 km. The country has a population of 2,698,800 (2009) and its main ethnic group is black, with a literacy rate of 86.8%. Jamaica is a constitutional parliamentary democracy and divided into 14 parishes. The country has a GDP per capita (PPP1) of US\$ 4,600 (2006) and an inflation rate of 9.6% (2009). Jamaica's exports totaled US\$1.320 billion for the 2009 period, relying on the principal exports of bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum, coffee, chemicals, clothing, mineral fuels, and beverages, which represents a 50% decline from 2008.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Plan

Jamaica's National/Master Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Plan expired in 2007. The country did not report on the framework in which activities were carried out during the years in which no plan was in effect.

Jamaica has a national anti-drug authority, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drugs, which was established in 1983. The agencies that comprise the governing level of the national authority are the Ministry of National Security; Ministry of Health and Environment; Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture; and the Office of the Prime Minister. The authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development, control measures, international cooperation and program evaluation.

The authority has a legal basis, a central technical office, and an established annual budget. The activities of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drugs are financed from the budget of the individual ministries and their departments and agencies, as well as through international cooperation.

B. International Conventions

Jamaica has ratified the following international conventions with no reservations:

- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;



- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols:
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air;
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country has signed but not ratified the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997.

Jamaica enacted the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act of 2007, in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

C. National Information System

Jamaica has a centralized office at the national level that organizes and carries out studies and compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. This office has a budget assigned to carry out its functions. In the area of demand reduction, the country has access to patient registers of treatment centers for the evaluation period.

The country reports the availability of the following supply reduction-related information during the period 2006-2009: quantities of drugs seized, number of persons charged with drug use, possession and trafficking, number of drug labs dismantled, number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering, number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials, and sale price of drugs (for consumers).

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Jamaica is carrying out the following drug abuse prevention programs targeting key population groups:



Population Group	Estimated Coverage		Name of Program	Type of Program
	Target Population	% Coverage		
School children and university students:				
Elementary/primary (ages 5-7)	83,852	30% 100%	READ (pilot) PEP	Selective Universal
Junior high & high school (secondary school, ages 11-19)	217,294	100%	PEP	Universal
Street Population:				
Adults (ages 18-65)	1,000	29%	Tek It To Dem	Indicated
Community	246	1%	CODAC	Universal

The country is not carrying out programs for pre-school or university students, street children or street youths, families, gender-based groups, workers in the workplace or incarcerated individuals.

Jamaica reports that its school-based prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in *CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention*.

During the period 2006–2009, Jamaica offered training for police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards, and community leaders, technical, non-university training, and diplomas and certificates in drug use prevention and treatment. The country provided prevention planning for 17 narcotics officers during 2008, as well as a substance abuse prevention training course for 155 volunteers in 2009. In the area of technical, non-university training, 30 persons participated in a prevention planning course in 2008.

Jamaica informs that the University of the West Indies includes content on prevention, treatment and research in the curricula of its medicine, psychology and social work programs. The Northern Caribbean University includes this content in its psychology program as well, while the University of Technology includes this content in its public health program. In addition, Jamaica reports that the University of the West Indies offers a 12-month diploma/certificate program in addiction, prevention and treatment, and research for professionals that work in related areas.

Specialists from Jamaica have participated in regional and international training programs in the prevention, treatment or research of drug abuse, including courses on tobacco research, developing master plans, and treatment and rehabilitation center evaluation.

Jamaica did not conduct any evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs carried out during the period 2006–2009.



B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health and the National Council on Substance Abuse are the bodies responsible for the design and execution of public policy regarding treatment, control and regulation of treatment services, and financing for treatment. The country provides the following information regarding public financing for treatment activities during the evaluation period:

Estimated amount of the national budget allocated for financing treatment programs			
2006(US\$)	2007(US\$)	2008(US\$)	2009(US\$)
US\$294,000	US\$470,000	US\$97,000	US\$103,000

There are no official operating standards in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use in Jamaica, but the country has an official licensing procedure in place to authorize the operation of these facilities. There is no official register of treatment facilities, but a monitoring system for these facilities is in place.

Jamaica’s primary healthcare facilities (PHCs) carry out primary treatment of substance abusers (non-dual diagnosis) to address problems associated with drug use. Data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use or the number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities referred from the general health care system are not available.

Jamaica provides the following data from the National Council on Drug Abuse/ Epidemiology— Inter-American Drug Use Data System (NCDA/EPI-SIDUC) on the number of persons treated at specialized treatment facilities during the evaluation period and the estimated number of persons potentially in need of care:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for alcohol and other drug problems	416	470	452	302
Estimated number of persons potentially in need of care	n/av	187,100	n/av	n/av

n/av = not available

Jamaica provides the following data regarding cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities during the period 2006–2009:

Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	381	374	396	276
Female	35	35	56	26
Total cases treated	416	409	452	302



Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Under 18 years old	91	90	127	82
19 - 25 years old	53	94	93	48
Over 25 years old	272	227	232	172
Total cases treated	416	411	452	302
Alcohol	38	58	44	39
Cannabis	128	186	231	153
Heroin	0	0	0	0
Morphine (*)	0	0	0	0
Methadone (*)	0	0	0	0
Opioids	0	0	0	0
Cocaine Hydrochloride	3	9	9	4
Crack	171	141	133	98
Inhalants	0	0	5	0
LSD	0	0	0	0
Other: Tobacco	3	2	18	1
Benzodiazepines (*)	0	0	0	0
Barbiturates (*)	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	1	0	0	0
Methamphetamines and other derivatives	0	0	0	0
Anorexigenics	0	0	0	0
Other: tranquilizers	1	3	1	1
Other drugs	13	8	11	2
Total cases treated	358	407	452	298
Outpatient	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
Residential	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
Total cases treated	416	409	452	302

* without medical prescription

n/av = not available

Jamaica reports a total of 15 officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities, all 15 of which are supervised by professional staff specifically trained in the drug abuse treatment area.

The country reports that its specialized treatment centers do not offer aftercare programs. Follow up activities on patients discharged from treatment centers after completion of their treatment plan are not carried out in Jamaica. Jamaica reports that data on cases treated in unlicensed treatment facilities is not available.



C. Statistics on Consumption

Jamaica does not conduct drug use surveys regularly and did not carry out any surveys on the magnitude of drug use among the general population or school population during the evaluation period.

Jamaica maintains records on alcohol-related traffic accidents, but did not keep records on alcohol or drug-related accidents in the workplace during the evaluation period. Jamaica reports that it has established guidelines on prevention activities related to alcohol and drug-related accidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Jamaica reports that it has significant cultivated areas of cannabis crops and carries out forced manual eradication activities. The country provides the following data regarding areas eradicated during the period 2006–2009:

Areas of cannabis no longer cultivated due to forced manual eradication, 2006–2009			
2006(ha)	2007(ha)	2008(ha)	2009(ha)
376.78	490	394.15	328.31

Jamaica does not have a scientific system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated. The country has not detected cannabis plants grown indoors.

Jamaica discovered and dismantled one illicit hashish oil laboratory in 2007. Illicit laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin were not found during the evaluation period.

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Jamaica reports that it is carrying out a number of programs which are designed to help reduce cultivation of cannabis in the country. These include agricultural projects involving expansion of licit crops and animal husbandry, among others. The country reports that the number of families benefiting from these programs increased from 611 in 2006 to 6,828 in 2009.



C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Jamaica has the following national laws in place for the control of pharmaceutical products: The Food and Drugs Act, 1966, Pharmacy Act, 1964, and the Precursor Chemical Act, 1999.

Jamaica reports that all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled. The Ministry of Health Standards and Regulations Division and the Ministry of National Security are the competent authorities responsible for coordinating activities related to pharmaceutical products that are classified as controlled substances, including narcotic medicines. Within the healthcare sector, control activities include register control, monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Controls in the private sector include import/export control, register control, manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, and free trade zone control.

Jamaica has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that it has five drug inspectors and also has a mechanism through which members of the health sector can communicate with law enforcement or judicial authorities in order to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products.

Jamaica has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products, and provides the following data for the period 2006–2009:

**Administrative and Regulatory Activities Related to
Controlled Pharmaceutical Products, 2006–2009**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated Activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Importers	15	15	15	15
Manufacturers	2	2	2	2
Distributors	15	15	15	15
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	858	812	908	616
Other: methadone*	35	39	29	30
Regulated Entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Pharmacies	29	32	36	20
Manufacturers	3	3	4	3
Distributors	21	20	17	10
Ports of Entry	56	58	60	36

*Jamaica reports that this refers to the issuance of special individual permits for visitors to the country.



Jamaica offers training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in handling pharmaceutical products, including a B.Sc. in the study of Pharmacy (three years), a formal four year Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree and a Doctor of Pharmacy program, as well as a quarterly narcotics workshop for pharmacists, and a yearly seminar for nurses and doctors.

Jamaica does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Jamaica's national law provides for penal and administrative, but not civil, sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The sanction applicable for any of these activities is a fine not exceeding JA\$3 million (approximately US\$34,000), or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both. The country reports that no penal or administrative sanctions were imposed during the evaluation period.

Jamaica did not seize or dispose of any controlled pharmaceutical products during the period 2006–2009.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Jamaica's Precursor Chemical Act, 1999 is in place for the control of chemical substances. The country reports that approval of the regulations for enforcement of the Precursor Chemical Act is still outstanding. All substances listed in the international conventions are controlled.

Jamaica has a legal framework through which the institutions responsible for preventing breaches and imposing sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances can communicate and share information.

Jamaica's Ministry of Health is responsible for administrative and customs law and regulation enforcement for the control of chemical substances, while the Ministry of National Security is responsible for judicial enforcement. License control, import/export control, inspections, transaction audits, control of distribution, control of final commercialization and imposition of sanctions are used to control the diversion of chemical substances.

Jamaica reports that control activities are carried out through the submission of quarterly reports from importers of precursor chemicals to the Ministry of Health. This procedure is carried out through administration of a precursor chemical questionnaire, site visits, and client background checks. Jamaica has in place a regulatory system for controlled chemical substances that includes two inspectors.

Jamaica offers a training course in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. The country reports that the Precursor Chemical Training Programme is conducted by the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre. This training is offered annually and covers topics including manufacture and diversion of chemical substances, and implementation of



control programs. In 2009, 27 persons comprising police officers, customs officers, pharmacists, and academia participated.

Jamaica does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate the handling of information on controlling the diversion of chemical substances.

Jamaica’s national law provides for the imposition of penal and administrative, but not civil, sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The sanction applicable for any of these activities is a fine not exceeding J\$3,000,000 (approx. US\$34,000), imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both. Jamaica reports that no sanctions were imposed during the period 2006–2009.

Jamaica reports that it does not export chemical substances, or handle these substances in transit. The country imports chemical substances, and reports 3,450 controlled chemical substance imports received during the years 2006–2009.

The country received 16 pre-export notifications during the evaluation period, 8 in 2007 and 8 in 2009. Jamaica reports that it responded to all notifications in a timely manner and that all pre-export notifications received for the period July 2007–July 2009 were approved. Jamaica uses the Pre-Export Notification System (PENS) to process pre-export notifications.

Jamaica reports that no seizures of controlled chemical substances were made during the period 2006–2009, and no chemical substances were disposed of. The competent authorities in Jamaica share information regarding the volume of seizures and confiscations in cases of diversion of controlled chemical substances.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Jamaica provides the following information regarding quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement for the period 2006–2009:

Type of Illicit Drugs	Quantities of Drugs Forfeited				
	Unit of measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin	kg	10.63	0.06	-	0
Cocaine HCl	kg	109.15	98.21	265.96	272.41
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	kg	37,178.69	45,212.19	35,507.41	21,378.4
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	kg	6.01	0.20	12.20	33.86
Hashish Oil (liquid cannabis)	kg	122.33	41	50.78	0
Cannabis Seed	kg	7,502	58	54.02	24.1
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	tablets	500	1,023	-	2,785



The country reports that it does not have specialized studies or analysis for the characterization and profiling of seized drugs.

During the years 2006–2009, the following number of persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in Jamaica: 392 in 2006, 403 in 2007, 414 in 2008 and 384 in 2009. Jamaica does not compile data on the number of persons convicted of illicit drug trafficking, or the number of public officials formally charged with or convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

Jamaica reports that there are no laws permitting the possession of drugs for personal use. The country does not compile data on persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession for personal use.

Jamaica's Dangerous Drugs Act criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs. The country provides the following data regarding the number of persons formally charged with illicit drug possession during the period 2006–2009: 6,793 in 2006, 5,496 in 2007, 7,057 in 2008 and 8,246 in 2009. The country reports that no record is currently kept of conviction data.

Jamaica has alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession. Measures include community service orders and probation. Data on the number of persons to whom these measures have been applied is not available and results of these alternative measures have not been evaluated.

The Jamaica Constabulary Force is responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. The country reports that regional meetings with intelligence sharing groups and bilateral agreements are utilized to facilitate information sharing. In addition, during the evaluation period, Jamaica carried out specialized training for law enforcement and customs officers to address illicit drug trafficking.

Jamaica has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and has other port security programs in addition to the ISPS. The Jamaica Constabulary Force Marine and Port Divisions are principally responsible for policing the ports, and are assisted by the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard and private security personnel.

The Transnational Crime and Narcotics Division and Marine Division of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, Jamaica Customs Department, and the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard participate in counterdrug monitoring and interdiction activities in Jamaica's ports. The country has a mechanism to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counterdrug activities in ports, as well as a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection or examination.

Jamaica carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. The country reports that vessels are stopped and searched, and syndicates are monitored by the National Police and Coast Guard, which are responsible for coordinating monitoring and interdiction activities.



The country reports the following number of operations related to maritime interdiction carried out, and vessels seized, during the period 2006–2009:

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Number of operations	Number of vessels seized	Number of operations	Number of vessels seized	Number of operations	Number of vessels seized	Number of operations	Number of vessels seized
413	4	566	4	157	4	715	6

During the period 2006–2009, the country reports that four maritime counter-drug operations were undertaken in partnership with the United States. The number of requests made for joint counterdrug operations is not available.

Jamaica carries out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities. The National Police and the Army are in charge of coordinating and participating in surveillance and aerial interdiction operations. Jamaica reports that 109 aerial anti-drug interdiction operations were carried out and 1 aircraft seized during the period 2006-2009.

Jamaica does not have legislation or regulations in place that can be applied or used to control the sale of drugs over the Internet. There is no mechanism for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Jamaica’s Firearms Licensing Authority, through the Firearms Act and the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, regulates and authorizes licit activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement, transfer, registration, transport, possession, carrying and storage. The country reports that it does not manufacture firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials, and only exports such materials under the condition that they will be re-imported after use abroad.

Jamaica’s Firearms Act and the Gunpowder and Explosives Act establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, and criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of such materials. Sanctions include fines and imprisonment.

Jamaica’s current laws establish administrative controls for commercial transactions and transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, between persons or legal entities, from the initial transfer through to the end user, including, when applicable, all of the various carriers, and impose sanctions for non-compliance.



National law does not require that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation, or for official use after confiscation.

Jamaica has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national and hemispheric institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Jamaica did not provide information regarding the number of times the entrance of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials was not authorized due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits, the number of times the country did not issue an export license or permit because the necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country, or the number of times the country did not authorize exportation of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits, during the years 2006–2009.

Jamaica has a computerized registry of the importation, exportation, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials. The country reports that there is no specified time period for which records are kept.

Jamaica also has a database for confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These registries are kept for over 20 years, and are not computerized. In addition, Jamaica informs that no record is kept of firearm seizures or arrests specifically in relation to narcotrafficking.

The country has mechanisms in place to determine the number of firearms trace requests, in order to identify the point of diversion of firearms from licit markets to illicit use. The country reports that data on the number of investigations initiated resulting from a trace request from another country, and on the number of trace requests received is not applicable.

Jamaica completed the following number of international firearms traces during the period 2006–2009:

Year	International Firearms Traces Completed
2006	319
2007	229
2008	212
2009	77



C. Money Laundering

Jamaica's Proceeds of Crime Act 2007 criminalizes money laundering and allows for any crime to constitute a predicate offence, including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against the public administration, and fraud or financial crimes.

Money laundering is not an autonomous offense in Jamaica, where it is necessary for a person to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense.

Undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, informants, and controlled deliveries are permitted under national law in money laundering investigations, but the country does not permit sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses.

Jamaica is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force. Its most recent evaluation was carried out in 2005, and a follow-up process was carried out.

Jamaica's banking sector, currency exchange sector, insurance sector, and transfers of funds, cash or valuables are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports, in accordance with the Proceeds of Crime Act 2007. Stock exchanges, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, casinos and gambling and other sectors are not required to submit reports.

The banking sector, currency exchange sector, stock exchanges, insurance sector and transfers of funds, cash or valuables are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering.

Jamaica has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) responsible for money laundering prevention, as authorized by the Proceeds of Crime Act 2007. The country reports that the FIU has a budget and is autonomous. Jamaica's FIU is not a member of the Egmont Group.

Jamaica has limitations on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases in judicial settings. The country also has limitations on obtaining documents in money laundering cases subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

Jamaica has one entity for the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses, the Financial Investigations Division, established by the Financial Investigations Division Act in March 2010. The Division reports to the Ministry of Finance and Public Service. Jamaica reports that its legislation permits the presale or disposition of seized goods, however, this entity does not have manuals for the management of assets seized.

Jamaica reports that 89 investigations were initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report during the years 2006–2009. In addition, there were four penal proceedings initiated for money



laundering offenses during the years 2006–2009. Jamaica reports that 31 persons were formally charged and 4 convicted in investigations initiated during the evaluation period.

D. Judicial Cooperation

Under Jamaica’s law, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases. Jamaica has complied with the obligation to designate a competent authority, the Director of Public Prosecutions, to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests. In addition, Jamaica’s law provides for a person whose extradition has been denied in an illicit drug trafficking case to be tried for the offense in Jamaica, but does not include this provision for money laundering cases.

Jamaica’s national law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, which may include taking evidence or statements, effecting service of judicial documents, executing searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, providing original or certified copies of relevant documents and records, and identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other items for evidentiary purposes.

Jamaica uses secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations. The country indicates that bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws are not an obstacle to providing reciprocal judicial assistance. Jamaica reports that while there is currently no law permitting controlled deliveries, its use may be approved on a case by case basis by the competent authority, which is the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Jamaica does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

Jamaica reports that eight active extradition requests were made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases and none were made regarding money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009.

Jamaica reports that no passive extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases were responded to during the period 2006–2009.

The country made the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the years 2006–2009:

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
0	0	11	0	0	1	7	4

Jamaica reports 23 requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding illicit drug trafficking and 17 request for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding money laundering cases for the period 2006–2009.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

With regard to institutional strengthening, CICAD takes note that Jamaica's anti-drug plan expired in 2007. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has a national anti-drug authority with a central technical office and an established budget to carry out its activities.

CICAD recognizes that during the evaluation period, Jamaica ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption and enacted legislation in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has signed but not ratified the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997.

CICAD recognizes that Jamaica has a designated institution to centralize, organize and compile drug-related statistics and that the country has the recommended information related to supply reduction, with the exception of drug availability indicators. In addition, the country has access to patient registers of treatment centers, but did not carry out any priority surveys during the evaluation period.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD notes that Jamaica carries out prevention programs targeting primary and secondary school students, the adult street population and the community; however, the school-based programs do not cover students ages 8-10. In addition, CICAD notes that the country offers training in drug prevention, treatment and research. However, CICAD observes that the country has not carried out evaluations of any of its prevention programs.

CICAD notes that Jamaica's primary healthcare facilities carry out primary treatment of substance abusers to address problems associated with drug use. In addition, CICAD notes that Jamaica has officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use, but does not have official operating standards for those facilities. CICAD observes that all of Jamaica's treatment facilities are supervised by professional staff trained in drug treatment, but do not offer aftercare programs or carry out follow-up activities on patients who have completed treatment.

CICAD notes with concern that Jamaica has not conducted any surveys on the magnitude of drug use among the general population or school population during the evaluation period. CICAD observes that Jamaica compiles data on alcohol-related traffic accidents.

Regarding supply reduction, CICAD notes that Jamaica has detected cannabis cultivation and carries out eradication activities. CICAD also notes that the country dismantled one illicit laboratory for drugs of natural origin, but has not detected such laboratories for synthetic drugs during the evaluation period.

CICAD takes note of the country's efforts in the area of alternative, integral and sustainable development.



CICAD notes that Jamaica has laws to control pharmaceutical products and offers training for personnel who handle these products. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products, but does not have an automated information management system in place for the control of such products.

CICAD notes that Jamaica has laws for the control of chemical substances, and that an integrated procedure is in place for the control of these substances. The country also offers training in controlling the diversion of such substances, and imposes sanctions for their illicit production, diversion or trafficking. However, CICAD notes with concern that Jamaica does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate the control of diversion of chemical substances.

With respect to control measures, CICAD notes that Jamaica has offered training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement and customs officers, but not for prosecutors or judges. CICAD notes that the country compiles data on persons charged with illicit drug possession and illicit drug trafficking, but has no system in place to compile data on the number of persons convicted of these offenses. CICAD also notes that the country does not have legislation on the sale of drugs via the Internet.

CICAD observes that Jamaica has legislation and institutions to control and regulate licit activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country maintains records on the importation, exportation, transit and confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, but CICAD observes that records of seizures of these materials are not automated. CICAD observes that the country's laws do not require that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation or for official use after confiscation.

CICAD notes that Jamaica has legislation criminalizing money laundering and allows any offense to be considered a predicate offense. CICAD observes that money laundering is not an autonomous offense. CICAD also notes that the use of special investigative techniques is permitted in money laundering investigations, with the exception of sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses.

CICAD observes that the country's banking, currency exchange, and insurance sectors, and transfers of funds, cash or valuables are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports. However, stock exchanges, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, and the casinos and gambling sector are not required to submit reports. CICAD takes note that Jamaica has a financial intelligence unit.

CICAD recognizes that in accordance with Jamaica's national law, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases. CICAD also recognizes that Jamaica's law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, and that bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws are not an impediment to providing such assistance.

CICAD recognizes Jamaica's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Jamaica in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. APPROVE A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN THAT SERVES AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR ALL ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), 1997, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION

3. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OF AGE.
4. EVALUATE EXISTING DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
5. DEVELOP OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT OFFER TREATMENT FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
6. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005 – 2006.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
8. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE AND EFFICIENT HANDLING OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

CONTROL MEASURES

9. IMPLEMENT A REGISTRY TO COMPILE DATA ON PERSONS CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DRUG POSSESSION AND TRAFFICKING.



10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. ESTABLISH THE REQUIREMENT FOR FIREARMS TO BE MARKED FOR THEIR IMPORTATION AND OFFICIAL USE AFTER CONFISCATION.
12. EXPAND THE OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTS TO INCLUDE LAWYERS, NOTARIES, ACCOUNTANTS, AND THE CASINOS AND GAMBLING SECTOR, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
13. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.

