I thank you for giving me the floor. We ask your indulgence Madame Chair and that of other colleagues to address a number of items that were raised during our discussion yesterday.

Like other delegations, Jamaica is of the view that implementation of the POA commitments at the national, regional and sub-regional level are mutually reinforcing and cannot be divorced from each other.

Implementation of the POA provisions at the global level are important to buttress the efforts undertaken at the national, regional and sub-regional levels.

As outlined in the CARICOM Statement, we see significant merit in the establishment of greater cooperation and collaboration among the UNODA; INTERPOL; the World Customs Organisation and other international entities whose role and functions have the potential to facilitate full and effective implementation of the commitments outlined in the PoA. Such cooperation, in particular with respect to INTERPOL, has the capacity to not only assist Member States with respect to tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, but also in other critical areas such as border management.

Our efforts to review the progress made in the implementation of the POA since its adoption in 2001 is hampered by the lack of indicators/targets against which to measure implementation. We believe that the 2012 Review Conference could at a minimum, consider the development of measurable targets in order that the next Review Conference will be able to make a true assessment of progress made. The work
that has already been undertaken by civil society and various research institutions provides a good foundation for this effort.

At the same time however, Member States will have little to assess without additional resources being provided to developing countries that continue to face significant resource and capacity constraints. While numerous countries have been the beneficiaries from donor countries, much more remains to be done.

Given our own regional experience, we see an important role for regional organizations in helping to countries within their respective regions to undertake the necessary needs assessment and gaps analyses to determine the areas in which additional assistance may be required; and assisting countries to identify potential donors. The role of regional organizations in this respect will serve to supplement the existing mechanisms for matching needs and resources, including through the POA-ISS, and the GIS. We also continue to encourage Member States to outline assistance needs in their national reports.

The role of regional organizations is also important in reducing the overlap in POA implementation projects. The assistance of regional organizations in helping to prepare relevant project documents is also an area for further exploration, and is of course, also dependent on the capacity of the various regional organizations to undertake such tasks.

Given the importance of international cooperation and assistance as a stand-alone or cross-cutting theme, we agree with those delegations that advocate for this topic to remain as an area of focus for Member States throughout the BMS; MGE Meeting cycle, with particular emphasis on the means for strengthening the delivery of assistance to states requesting such assistance. We support the NAM working paper which outlines concrete steps to measure the delivery of international cooperation and assistance.
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As a final remark on international cooperation and assistance, given the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and related items such as ammunition, tackling this scourge necessitates holistic approach. We therefore support the point made in your non-paper that SALW issues should be tied into national development plans. National Outcome 5 of Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Development Plan is the creation of a Jamaican society that is secure, cohesive and just; we aim to achieve this particular goal including through the reform and modernization of the law enforcement system; the improvement of the security of our border and territorial waters; and strengthening the anti-crime capability of law enforcement agencies.

On the issue of follow-up, 2011 saw the first meeting of governmental experts, a format not originally envisioned within the POA, but which facilitated a rich exchange among experts who are involved on a daily basis, on the ground, in implementing the POA, under the able stewardship of Ambassador McLay of New Zealand. The MGE demonstrated the utility of focused technical discussion; and its success has provided significant justification for the continuation of this exercise. The MGE given the absence of agreed, negotiated conclusions, provides a potential avenue for the discussion of the so-called 'problematic' aspects of the POA, including matters related to border security and management issues to stem illicit cross-border flows, and ammunition.

If we are to achieve the full and effective implementation of the POA, we can no longer continue to avoid the difficult discussions.

In a three tier-meeting format, i.e. the MGE, BMS and Review Conference, the subjects identified for discussion should be distinctive, yet mutually reinforcing and effectively contribute to realising the full and effective implementation on the POA in all aspects and at all levels through focused and practical discussions.
Where recommendations are agreed by Member States, emanating from the BMS and the Review Conference, there should be a format to ensure adequate follow-up and implementation of these recommendations.

The Japanese non-paper has given us much food for thought with respect to follow-up and we look forward to exploring the options presented. We remain open to all ideas and proposals that will lead to strengthening the implementation of the POA at all levels.

Thank you.