

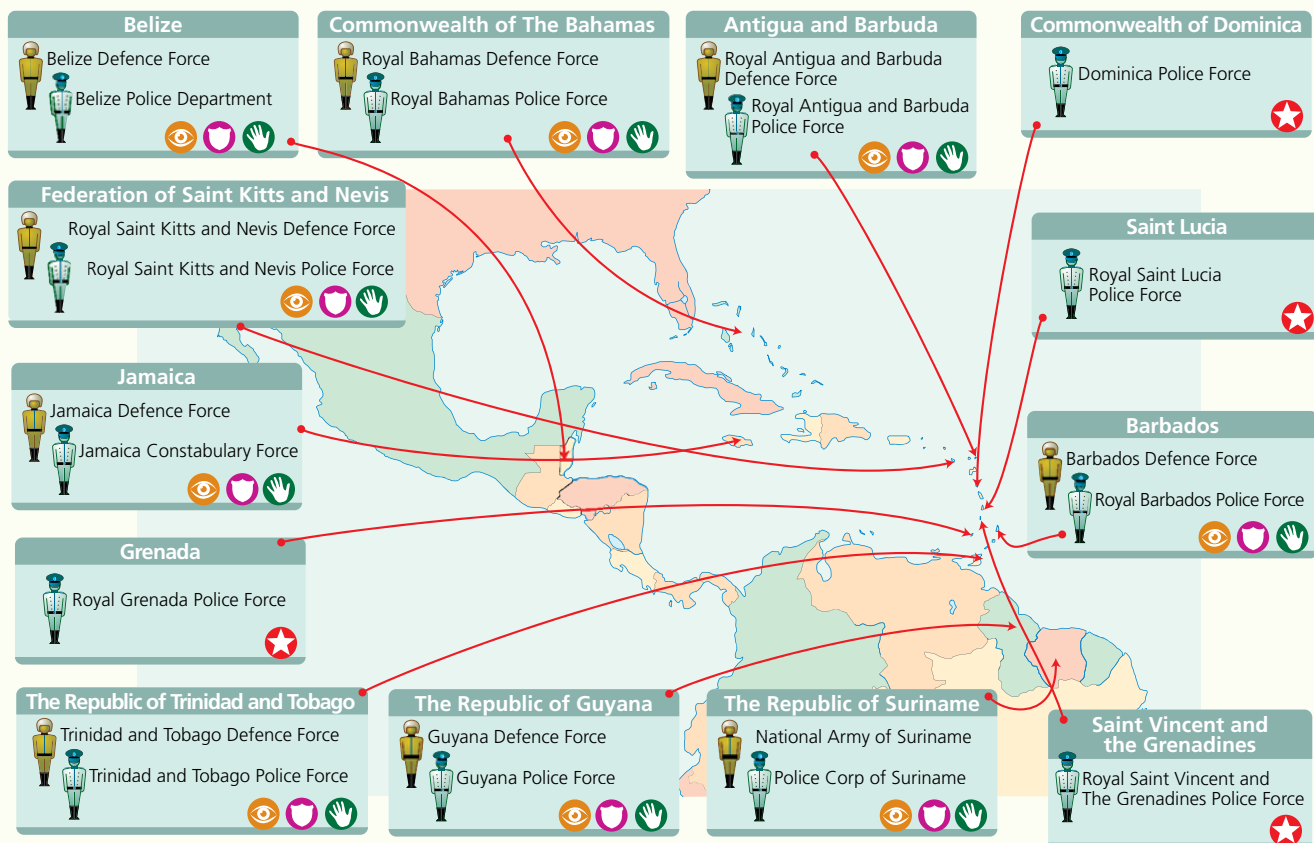


# The Caribbean Defence and Security







The non-Spanish speaking Caribbean is an area of vast heterogeneity that from the foundation of common concerns has established cooperative spaces. The countries have constructed their political systems and structures on the foundation of their processes of decolonization and maintain strong links with countries such as Great Britain, United States, and Canada, both due to historical and linguistic reasons. Strong links with China have also been developed, as is covered in Professor Dion Phillips' analysis. In terms of their relations with other countries from the continent, such as the Latin Americans, shared concerns are highlighted in mechanisms such as the Organization of American States, or the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas and Conference of Ministers of Public Security, as well as in the growing relations with Brazil, Colombia or Venezuela.

## National Legislation

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	- Police (Amendment) Act, 1998. - Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007.
<b>Bahamas</b>	- Police Act, Chapter 205, 1965. - Defence Act, Chapter 211, 1979.
<b>Barbados</b>	- Defence Act, Chapter 159, 1985. - Police Act, Chapter 167, 1998.
<b>Belize</b>	- Police Act, Chapter 138, 1951. - Defence Act, Chapter 135, 1978.
<b>Dominica</b>	- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940.
<b>Grenada</b>	- The Police Act, Chapter 244, Revised Laws of Grenada 1990.
<b>Guyana</b>	- Police Act, Chapter 16:01, 1957. - Defence Act, Chapter 15:01, 1966.
<b>Jamaica</b>	- The Constabulary Force Act, 1935. - The Defence Act, 1962.
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	- The Police Act, 2003. - Defence Act, 10, 1997.
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 2001.
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	- Police (Amendment) Act, 1989.
<b>Suriname</b>	- National Army Act, 1996,
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	- Defence Act, Chapter 14:01, 1962. - Police Service Act, Chapter 15:01, 2006.



### Missions of defence and/or security forces

-  Defence forces
-  Security forces
-  Defence, sovereignty and territory
-  Cooperation in domestic security and public order
-  Assistance in case of emergency and/or natural disasters
-  In case of war or emergency, provided that a proper state of emergency or war is declared, the Police Force shall serve as a military force in the defence of the State.

**Source:** Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Antigua and Barbuda). Defence Act, Chapter 211 (Bahamas). Defence Act, Chapter 159 (Barbados). Defence Act, Chapter 135 (Belize). Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (Dominica). Defence Act, Chapter 15:01 (Guyana). Ministry of National Security and The Defence Act (Jamaica). Defence Act (Saint Kitts and Nevis). Police (Amendment) Act (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). Website of the Ministry of Defence (Suriname). Defence Act, Chapter 14:01 (Trinidad and Tobago).

**Creation of Defence and Security Forces**

1750-1800	1801-1850	1851-1900	1901-1950	1951 onwards
1792 Trinidad and Tobago Police Force Service.	1832 Jamaica Constabulary Force.	1853 Royal Grenada Police Force.	1940 Dominica Police Force.	1960 Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force.
	1834 Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.	1896 Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force <sup>(1)</sup> .		1962 Jamaica Defence Force.
	1835 Royal Barbados Police Force.			1962 Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force.
	1839 Guyana Police Force.			1965 Guyana Defence Force.
	1840 Royal Bahamas Police Force.			1967 Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force.
<p><b>West Indies Regiment</b>                  Created in 1795, the West India Regiment was an infantry unit of the British Army recruited and generally stationed in the British colonies of the Caribbean. The Regiment differed from similar forces recruited in other parts of the British Empire in that it formed an integral part of the regular British Army. As countries became independent, they started creating their own defence forces, which were no longer part of the West Indies Regiment.</p>				1973 Belize Police Department.
				1975 National Army of Suriname <sup>(2)</sup> .
				1978 Belize Defence Force.
				1979 Royal Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Police Force.
				1979 Barbados Defence Force.
				1980 Royal Bahamas Defence Force.
				1981 Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force.

(1) Initially, a defence force was created as a result of a strike that security forces were unable to control. The regular force was created in 1967.

(2) In 1975, the Republic of Suriname, became independent from the Netherlands and established its own national armed forces Surinaamse Krijgsmachi. In 1980, they changed their name to Nationaal Leger or National Army, after the military government took over.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the above mentioned institutions.

**Legal functions related to defence:**

GG: Governor General / PTE: President / PM: Prime Minister / DB: Defence Board / CF: Chief of the Force / SC: Security Council / CP: Commissioner of Police / CM: Military Command.

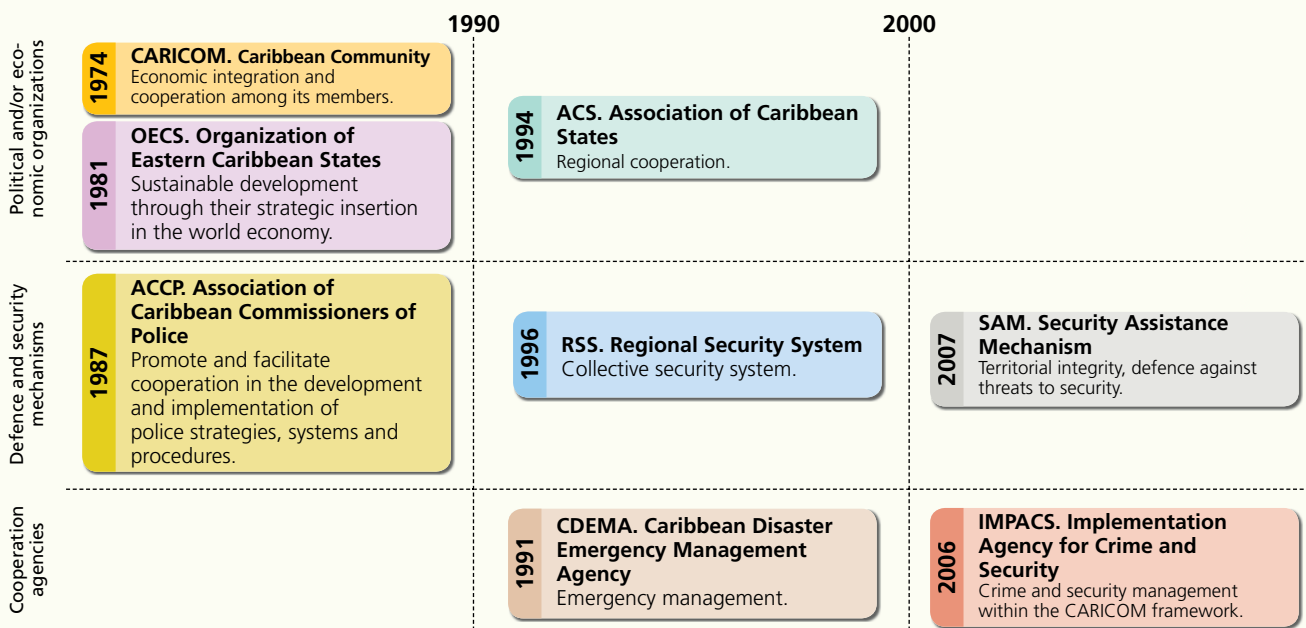
Country	Commanded formally by	Directed by	Controlled Through	Commission in another country authorized by	Command, administration and discipline	Responsible for Operations	Troop exit authorized by	Defence Board Members
Antigua and Barbuda	GG	PM	PM	DB	CD	JF	GG	PM, CF, others to be designated.
Bahamas	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	SC	SC	JF	GG	PM, Minister of National Security, others to be designated.
Barbados	GG	PM	--	--	CD	JF	GG	--
Belize	GG	PM	Ministry of Defence and Immigration	Minister	CD	JF	GG	Ministry of Defence and Immigration, CF, other ministers to be designated.
Dominica	PTE	PM	Minister for National Security, Labor and Immigration	--	CP	CP	--	--
Grenada	GG	PM	--	--	CP	CP	--	--
Guyana	PTE	PM	--	PM	CD	JF	PM with Parliament	PTE, PM, Minister of Home Affairs, CF, three others to be designated.
Jamaica	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	DB	CD	JF	GG	Minister of National Security, CF, other minister to be designated.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	GG	PM	Minister of National Security*	--	CD	JF	--	--
Saint Lucia	GG	PM	Minister for Home Affairs and National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Suriname	PTE	PTE	Minister of Defence	PTE	CM	JF	PTE	PTE, President of the National Assembly, Vice-president, two representatives of the Armed Forces, a representative of the Ministry of Justice, a member of the Council of Ministers, a representative of the Police.
Trinidad and Tobago	PTE	PM	Minister of National Security	--	CD	JF	PTE	Minister of National Security, CF, two ministers to be designated.

\*In 2014 they are below the direct authority of the Prime Minister.

Source: Compilation based on the defence and police force laws of each country. In the case of Dominica, Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940, reference is made only to the responsibility for the Police Force.

### Regional Organizations

In the areas of defence and security, the countries of the Caribbean share a common agenda and take part in regional forums. Though they originally tended towards integration (mainly economic), with time they have created new spaces of cooperation.



### Participation in regional organizations

Anglophone Caribbean and Suriname				Other dependencies and countries in the region				Latin America			
Antigua and Barbuda				Anguilla				Colombia			
Bahamas				French Antilles				Costa Rica			
Barbados				Dutch Antilles				Cuba			
Belize				Aruba (1)				Dominican Republic			
Dominica				Bermuda				El Salvador			
Grenada				Curacao				Guatemala			
Guyana				Cayman Islands				Haiti			
Jamaica				Turks and Caicos Islands (1)				Honduras			
Saint Kitts and Nevis				Virgin Islands				Mexico			
Saint Lucia				British Virgin Islands				Nicaragua			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				Montserrat				Panama			
Suriname				Saint Martin				Venezuela			
Trinidad and Tobago				(1) Aruba, Curacao, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands, along with France on behalf of French Guyana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, are associate members of the ACS. As such, they have the right to participate and vote on issues directly affecting them and within their constitutional competence. Anguilla, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Venezuela have observer status in CARICOM.							

Following consultations made by IMPACS, in 2013 the Heads of State of CARICOM members adopted a new Regional Security Strategy, which plants the following security pillars:

1. Take the profit out of crime, target criminal assets and protect the financial system.
2. Crime Prevention - Addressing the causes of crime and insecurity and increase public awareness of the key risks.
3. Establishing appropriate legal instruments while ratifying existing agreements.
4. Increase trans-border intelligence and information sharing.
5. Enhance law enforcement and security capabilities and strengthen regional security systems.
6. Enhance maritime and airspace awareness, strengthen CARICOM borders including contiguous land borders.
7. Strengthen the effectiveness of criminal investigation through modern technologies and scientific techniques.
8. Strengthen CARICOM's resilience to cybercrime.
9. Pursue functional cooperative security engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats.
10. Strengthen the justice sector.
11. Modernize and enhance correctional services and institutions management.
12. Strengthen mechanisms against human trafficking.
13. Improving resilience to natural and man-made disasters.
14. Promote resilient critical infrastructure management and safety at major events

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the aforementioned institutions and their websites.

### Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)

It is the operational center of CARICOM's crime and security management structure and main organization responsible for the implementation of the agenda against crime and security. Among its functions, it daily reports to the Council of Ministers responsible for these matters. It is focused on projects related to security affairs management and investigation.

**Seat IMPACS:**

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

**2001 XXII Conference of the Heads of Government of CARICOM (Nassau, Bahamas).** Establishment of a Regional Task Force to examine the main causes of crime and make recommendations to cope with interrelated problems, including trafficking of drugs and fire arms, and terrorism.

**2005 XXVI Conference of the Heads of Government of CARICOM (Gros Islet, Saint Lucia).** Establishment of the Agency's formal organization. By means of an inter-governmental agreement, the IMPACS was created in July 2006. The IMPACS worked in a limited way until January 2007, when it started to operate as it is known today.

**Current Projects (2012)**

- CARIPASS Program**  
Implementation of a regional electronic identification system. In 2007, the initiative to create a regional travel card was conceived. Its installation began in 2010.
- Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN)**  
Support to CARICOM members with no forensic technology, in order to track the movement of weapons to organized crime activity.
- Regional Border Security Training (CARICAD)**  
Training and education on border security for officers from the Caribbean region.

**Joint Regional Communications Centre**

- Mechanisms for border security.
- Advanced information system for passengers and cargo.
- Regional listings.



**Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre**

- Shares information.
- Joint analysis.

IMPACS has two sub-agencies created for the purpose of supporting the Regional Security Strategy during the Cricket World Cup (2007). As a result of their success, in February 2007, the Conference of Heads of Government endorsed a proposal for their permanent establishment.

**Events**

**CARICOM regional workshop on the Arms Trade Treaty (2014)**

Organized by IMPACS with the collaboration of the UN Disarmament Office, its objectives were:

- Promoting the ratification of the treaty.
- Developing a common position among CARICOM members in relation to the trade in arms.
- Foment a CARICOM legislative model for applying the treaty.
- Provide legal and technical assistance to CARICOM member states in the implementation of the obligations under the treaty.

**18<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting of the Permanent Committees of Police Commissioners and Military Chiefs**

Questions relating to civil-military cooperation, information and intelligence sharing, training, joint operations, and natural disaster response were discussed.

**Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)**

It is an automatic system implemented in 2007 for maritime and aviation operators that permits the strengthening of border security in the region through the provision of information to law enforcement personnel from CARICOM Member States regarding passengers and carriers prior to their departure and/or arrival. The exchange of information such as the passport numbers of passengers and carrier information, including crew, is carried out through an electronic system between the airline operating system and that of the country of destination. Such information must comply with a specific format. Efforts are currently being made to expand the program to include information regarding the cargo carried by planes and ships.



Joint meeting of the Committees of Police Commissioners and Military Heads of CARICOM. Source: IMPACS

Source: Compilation based on the websites of the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), CARIPASS program, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada.

### Regional Security System (RSS)

The Regional Security System (RSS) was created in 1996. It is a collective security system whereby members agreed that any armed attack against any of them, whether by a third State or other sources, represents an armed attack against all of them. Security forces are comprised of military and police personnel.

**Mission:** To ensure the stability and well-being of its Member States through mutual cooperation, in order to maximize regional security in preserving the social and economic development of people.

**Functions:** Promote cooperation in the prevention and interdiction of trafficking of illegal narcotic drugs, national emergencies, search and rescue, immigration control, fisheries protection, customs and excise control, maritime policing duties, natural and other disasters, pollution control, combating threats to national security, prevention of smuggling, and protection of off-shore installations and exclusive economic zones.

**Permanent headquarters:** Bridgetown, Barbados.  
**Troops:** contributed by each Member State (combination of police and military personnel).  
 SAM Secretariat established by CARICOM.  
 Coordinates disaster response on behalf of CDEMA, through CDRU (Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit).

#### Background:

**1982: Memorandum of understanding** among 4 members of the OECS (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and Barbados to provide mutual assistance when required.

**1983:** Saint Kitts and Nevis endorsed the memorandum.

**1985:** Grenada endorsed the memorandum.

**1996: Regional Security System**

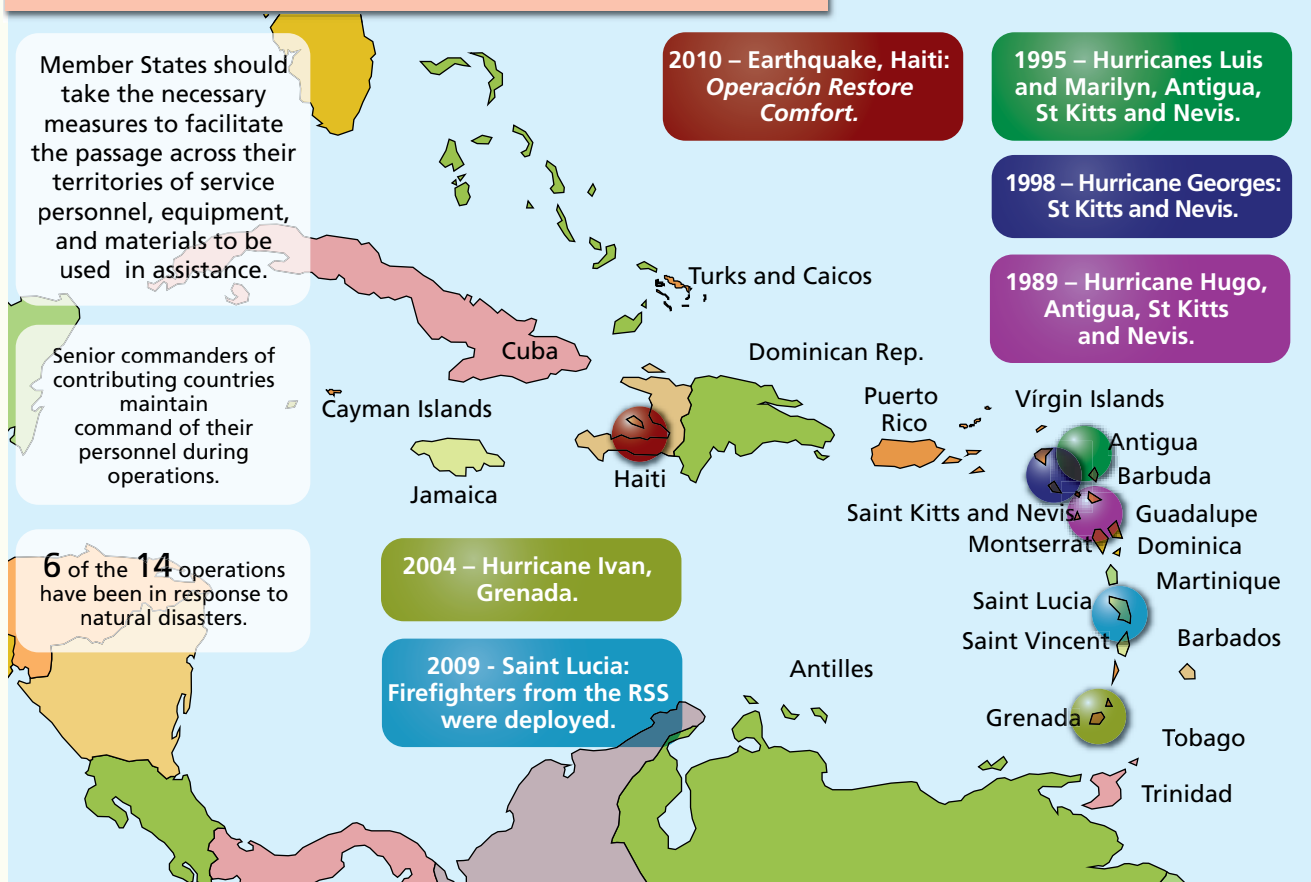
#### Strategic Plan 2010-2020. Objectives:

1. Expand the role of the RSS.
2. Strengthen the integrity of security institutions.
3. Increase the contribution of the RSS to regional and international security.
4. Improve border security.
5. Reduce crime and identify and dismantle organized criminal networks.
6. Improve response and levels of activity in the face of natural and man-made disasters.
7. Develop and implement a public relations strategy for the RSS.

#### RSS Training Institute

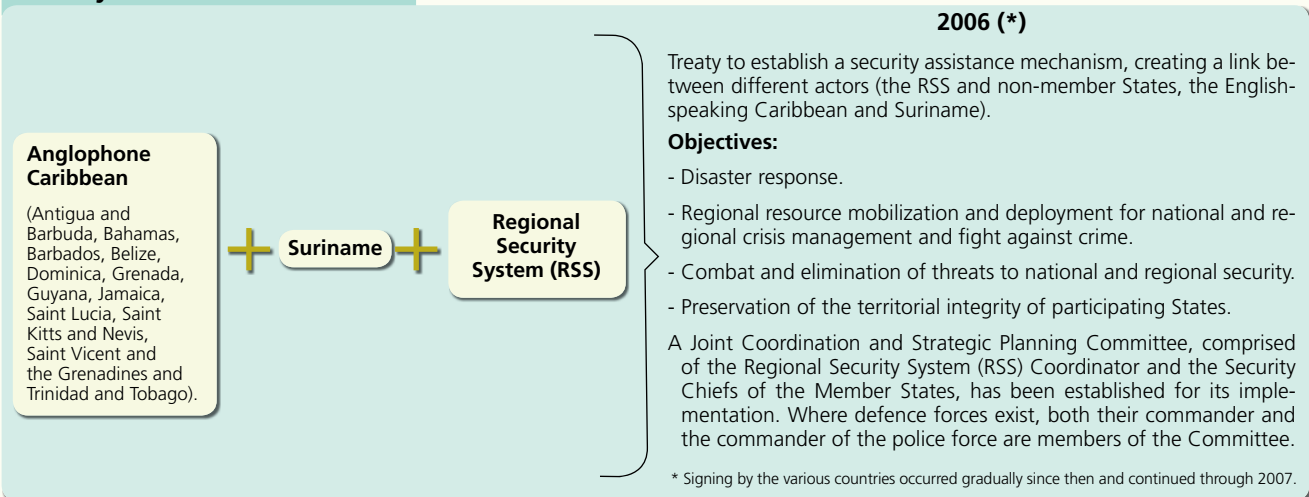
It is a virtual center that trains qualified instructors, develops standardized training materials and promotes leadership skills among participating security forces.

Between April 2011 and March 2014, Canada contributed US\$1,200,000 in support to this project for the professionalization of personnel.



Source: Compilation based on the Treaty Establishing the Regional Security System (1996/03/05), Corporate Plan 2010-2020, website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, information provided by the Permanent Secretary of the RSS (Central Enlace Office, Barbados) and its website.

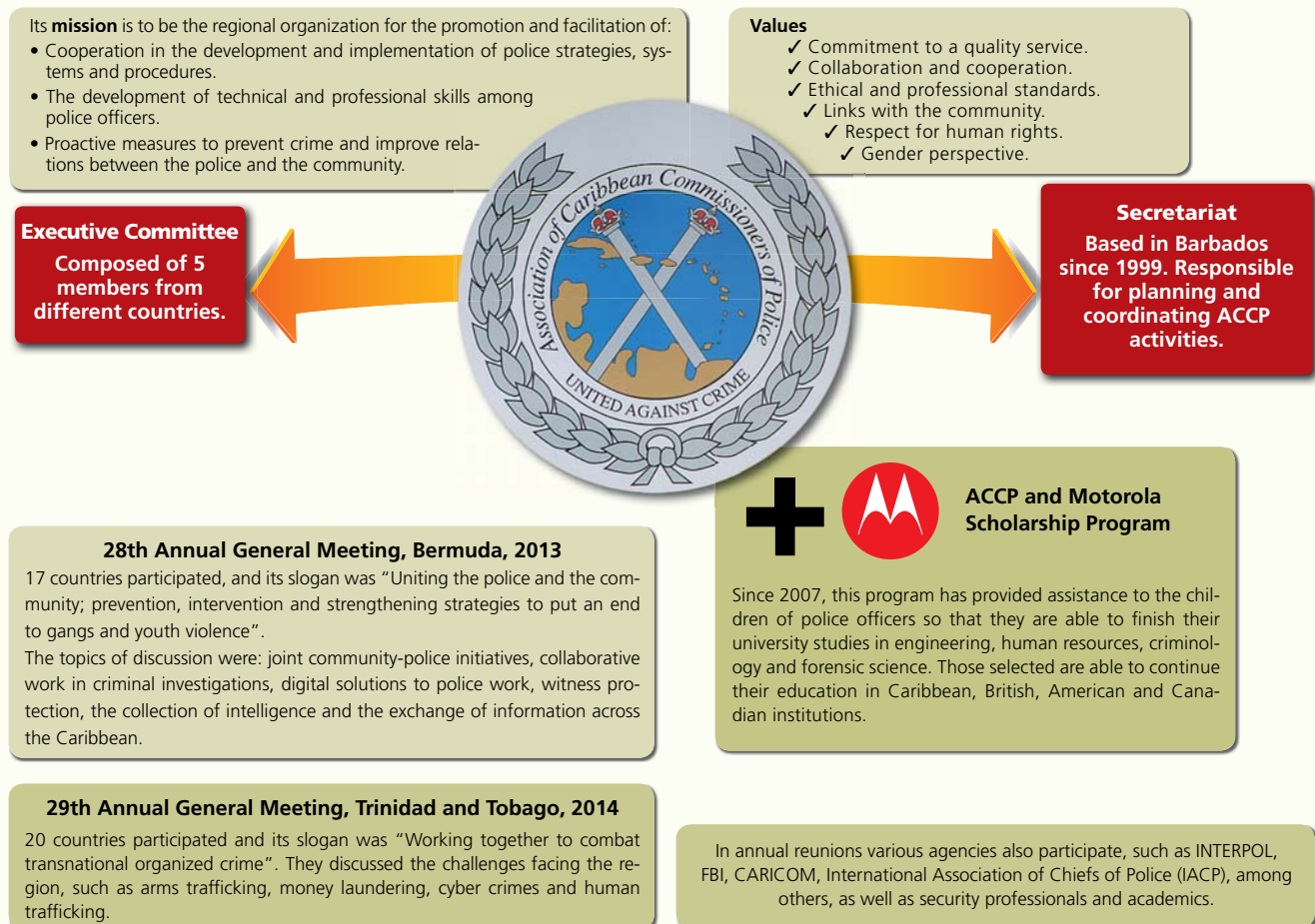
### Security Assistance Mechanism



**Source:** Compilation based on the Treaty Establishing the Regional Security System (1996/03/05), information provided by the Permanent Secretary of the RSS (Central Liaison Office, Barbados) and its website.

### Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)

The creation of the Association reaches back to the Conference of Regional Police Commissioners in 1972, in the Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, where it was agreed to meet annually in order to discuss questions of interest to the police forces of the region. In 1987 in Castries, Saint Lucia, the Association was officially established.



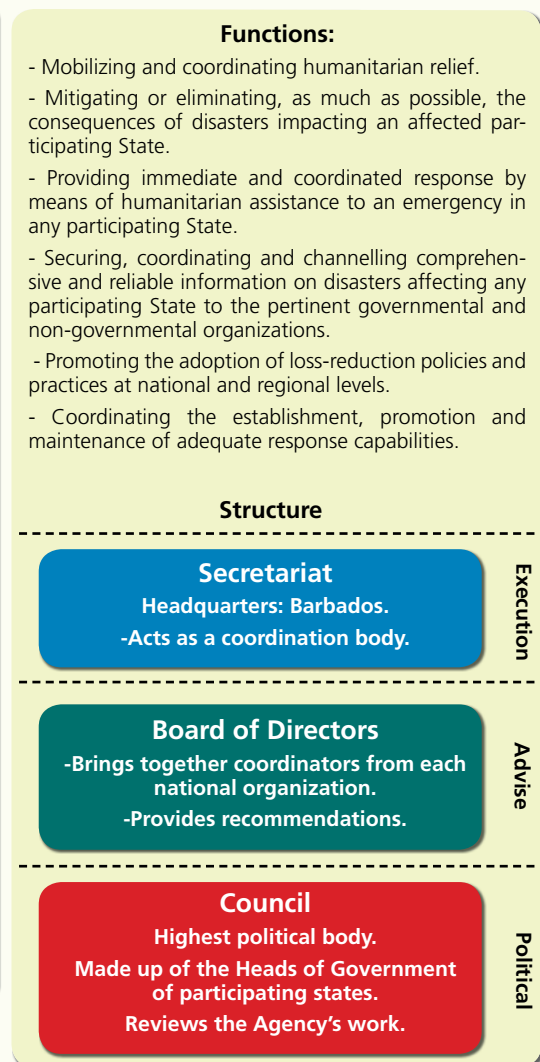
**Source:** Website of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP), Bermuda Police Service, Royal Police Service of the Cayman Islands, and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

### Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

Created in 1991 by decision of the Heads of Government of CARICOM Member State, CDEMA is an inter-governmental body. Initially created as CDERA (Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency), in September 2009 it adopted the concept of emergency management, thus expanding their scope of action.

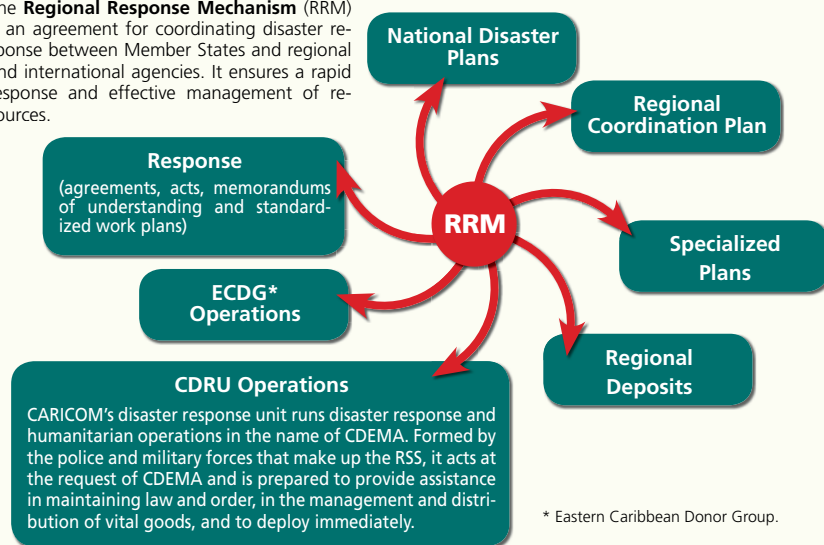
National Organizations	
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Office of Disaster Services (NODS)</li> <li>Ministry of Health and Social Transformation.</li> </ul>
<b>Bahamas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Agency.</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Barbados</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Management Department</li> <li>Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> </ul>
<b>Belize</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO).</li> <li>Ministry of Transport, Communications and National Emergency Management.</li> </ul>
<b>Dominica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Management Office.</li> <li>Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration.</li> </ul>
<b>Grenada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Disaster Management Association Agency (NADMA).</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Guyana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Defence Commission.</li> <li>President's Office</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM).</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).</li> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Security, Labour, Immigration and Social Security.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organisation.</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organisation.</li> <li>Ministry of National Security, Maritime and Aerial Development.</li> </ul>
<b>Suriname</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Coordination Center for Disaster Relief .</li> </ul>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management.</li> <li>Ministry of National Security.</li> </ul>

**Note:** CDEMA Members include Anguilla (Department of Disaster Management), Turks and Caicos Islands (Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies), British Virgin Islands (Department of Disaster Management), Haiti (Directorate of Civil Protection) and Montserrat (Disaster Management Coordination Agency).



Emergencies in which the Agency has participated in recent years:
- Tropical Storm Ernesto (Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 2012).
- Tropical Storm Isaac (Antigua and Barbuda, Virgin Islands and Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2012).
-Hurricane Sandy (Bahamas, Haiti, Jamaica, 2012).
- Tropical Storm Chantal (Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 2013).
- Low-level trough System (Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 2013).

The **Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)** is an agreement for coordinating disaster response between Member States and regional and international agencies. It ensures a rapid response and effective management of resources.



Source: Compilation based on the information provided by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and its website.

### Strategic Relations and International Assistance

Members of Organizations and Regional Systems:	Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas (CDMA)	Conference of American States	Inter-American Naval Conferences	System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)	South American Defence Council UNASUR	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)	Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR)
Antigua and Barbuda							
Bahamas							
Barbados		(1)					
Belize		(1)		(1)			
Dominica							
Grenada							
Guyana		(1)					
Jamaica		(1)		(1)			
Saint Kitts and Nevis							
Saint Lucia							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
Suriname		(1)					
Trinidad and Tobago							

(1) Observer members.

Source: Compilation based on the final declarations made at the conferences and the websites of the aforementioned institutions.

### Analysis:

## China in the Caribbean

China's remarkable economic expansion has raised eyebrows across the globe, and the Caribbean is no exception. Once largely absent from the region, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has emerged in recent years as both a competitive threat and an important economic partner in the face of the weakening relationship between the Caribbean and both Britain and the United States. Although diplomatic relations were forged earlier on, China's economic thrust was started in 2005 at the first China-Caribbean Economic and Trade Forum. There it clarified an interest in the region that had been growing since 1998. China's Caribbean engagement reached new heights with the 3-day state visit to Trinidad and Tobago made by President Xi Jinping in June 2013, the first Chinese president to do so. The new strategy seeks to ensure region-wide support for the "One China policy"; uti-



**Dr. Dion E. Phillips**  
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lize the Caribbean to increase China's global market share as an exporter, and to strengthen its energy security.

### Taiwan and the One China Policy

Be it diplomatic missions, aid or trade, the issue of Taiwan remains at the core (although since 1949 China has not allowed Taiwan, under the name Chinese Taipei, to have a form of membership or presence in international organizations such as, for example, the World Trade Organization).

Since the United Nations officially recognized the PRC as the only representative of China to the UN in 1971, and US President Richard Nixon made his landmark visit to the PRC one year later, the Caribbean and Latin American countries (albeit with some exceptions) have increasingly diplomatically recognized the PRC and its representa-



## Organization of American States (OAS)

<b>DECLARATIONS</b>	<p>Security concerns of Small Island States (SIS) were initially identified in the special session of the Committee on Hemispheric Security held in 1996 and later in the High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, 1998. At these meetings, it was concluded that SIS consider that security is multi-dimensional in nature and its threats do not fit the traditional concept.</p>
	<p><b>Declaration of Bridgetown (Barbados, 2002)</b> -Multidimensional approach to hemispheric security, expanded concept of and approach to threats.</p>
	<p><b>Declaration of Kingstown (St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2003) on Small Island States Security.</b> -Adoption of the security management model on special threats, concerns and challenges of small island states. - Political, economic, social, health and environmental stability are essential for security.</p>

**Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003)**  
-Multidimensional scope of security and the new threats.  
-Special security concerns of Small Island States (paragraph 8).

## Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

### Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC)

Objective: promote further regional integration.

### Rio Group

Objective: expand and systematize political cooperation among Member States

**CELAC has no permanent structure. The presidency corresponds to the host country of the subsequent meeting.**

**Presidency (2014): Republic of Cuba**

### Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) (1)

The **Declaration of Caracas** (2011/12/03) establishes that the dialogue, exchange and political negotiation processes promoted by CELAC must be carried out according to the following common values and principles: the need to respect international law, peaceful resolution of differences, prohibition of the use of force and the threat to use force, respect for self-determination, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs and protection and promotion of human rights and democracy.

(1) CELAC was created in the framework of the Third Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development and the Rio Group Summit, based on the Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Unit Summit, held in Mexico in 2010.

**Source:** Resolution on the "Special security concerns of the small island states of the Caribbean" (AG/RES.2619 -XLI-O/11-, General Assembly, OAS, 2011/06/07), Kingstown Declaration (2003/01/10) and the websites of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

tion. Prior to 1970, China's ties with the Caribbean (Latin America as well) were heavily weighted on its ideological connection with Cuba, which recognized Beijing as early as 1960, also representing the entry point of China in to the Caribbean.

In addition to Cuba, the People's Republic of China is now recognized by nine Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Diplomatic relations with the English-speaking Caribbean region were first begun by Guyana in June 1972, followed by Jamaica in November of that year.

The region has witnessed changes in postures over the last two decades, including some reverting back and forth. As of 2014, only five Caribbean countries continue to recognize Taiwan: Belize, Dominican Republic, Haiti, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. With four of the 15-nation CARICOM community still maintaining official diplomatic ties with Taiwan, the Caribbean region represents a strategic knot that Beijing would like to eventually unravel.

### Trade, Loans and Investment

Trade with China is largely one-way. Loan commitments and assistance to countries mainly in

exchange for infrastructure projects (such as new sports stadiums and other constructions, including in the tourism industry), employing a majority of Chinese workers at a time of high employment in the Caribbean countries provide limited knowledge transfer and increase debt levels. The Prime Minister of Barbados, Freundel Stuart, raised with President Xi Jinping the need for Chinese to increase it imports so as to redress the considerable trade surplus that exists in China's favor. China's preeminent interest is economic – access to minerals, oil, gas and forestry in such countries as Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana. Cooperation has also been established in agriculture, tourism, health, culture, sports and education.

### Diplomacy and Security

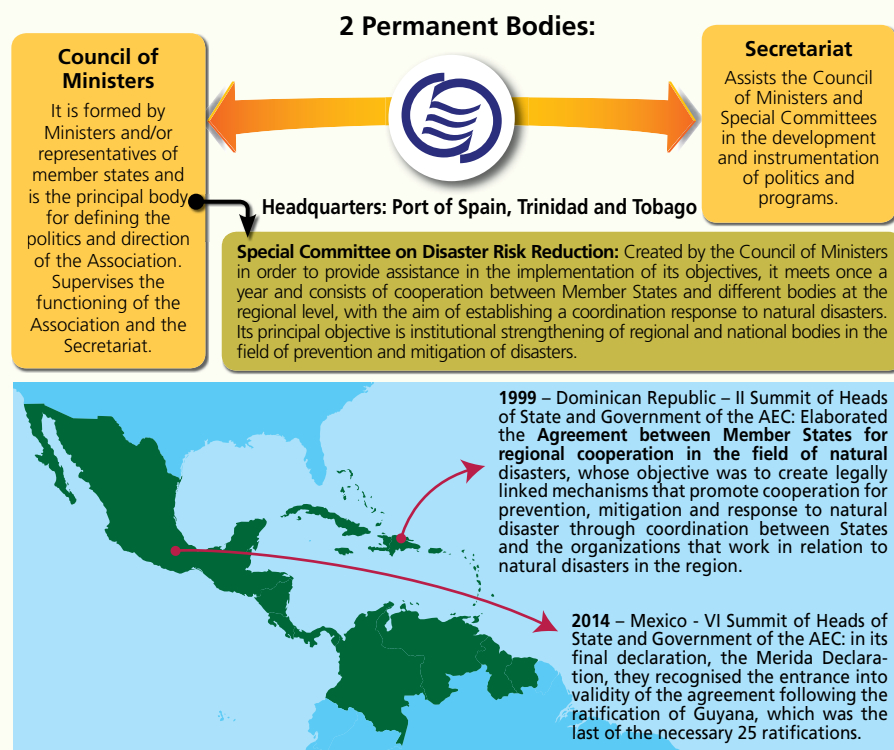
Since 2000, the People's Republic of China has engaged in a policy of donations that permits it to be present in the Caribbean security area, especially the donation of equipment and the provision of technical training. Senior officers of the defence forces have attended the National Defence University in Beijing. Chinese officials have also made several visits to the Caribbean. This increased Chinese presence has weakened military ties between the US and the Caribbean.

## Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

Created in 1994, it is a consultation and co-operation body that includes all Caribbean countries. Its aim is to identify and promote politics and programs oriented towards:

1. Strengthening the collective capacities of the Caribbean to achieve sustainable cultural, economical, social, scientific and technological development.
2. Developing the potential of the Caribbean Sea through interaction between Member States and third parties.
3. Promoting an enlarged economic space for trade and investment that permits an increase in the benefits brought by the region's resources, including those of the Caribbean Sea, to the Caribbean countries.
4. Establish, consolidate and amplify, according to the case, the institutional structures and cooperation agreements that respond to the diversity in cultural identities, of developmental requirements, and of legislative systems across the region.

**Source:** Website of the Association of Caribbean States and constitutory agreement.



In another example of Chinese presence, although Haiti is one of the few countries in the world that recognizes Taiwan, the PRC contributed police personnel to MINUSTAH, to which military personnel from the engineering unit were then added. This marked the first time that China participated in a peace operation in the Americas; in fact the Chinese personnel who lost their lives in Haiti's devastating January 2010 earthquake were the first PRC military ranks to die officially in American territory in modern times.

In June 2009, four Chinese Uighur Muslims were released from the U.S. detention camp in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and secretly flown to Bermuda. They had been captured in Afghanistan in 2001 as part of a total number of 22 Uighur refugees and taken to Guantanamo. China has always called Uighurs "terrorist suspects" who are desirous of creating an independent homeland in the western province of Xinjiang. However, in 2008 the U.S. government (which allowed Chinese officials to interrogate the Uighur captives in 2002) finally declared that they had no affiliation with Al Qaeda or the Taliban, and should be released. It refused to repatriate them to China, arguing that they could face risks. While the issue of their resettlement has been a source of tension between the US

and China (5 were sent to Albania; 2 to El Salvador; 6 to Palau, 3 to Slovakia; 2 to Switzerland), the PRC has made no mention of those sent to Bermuda.

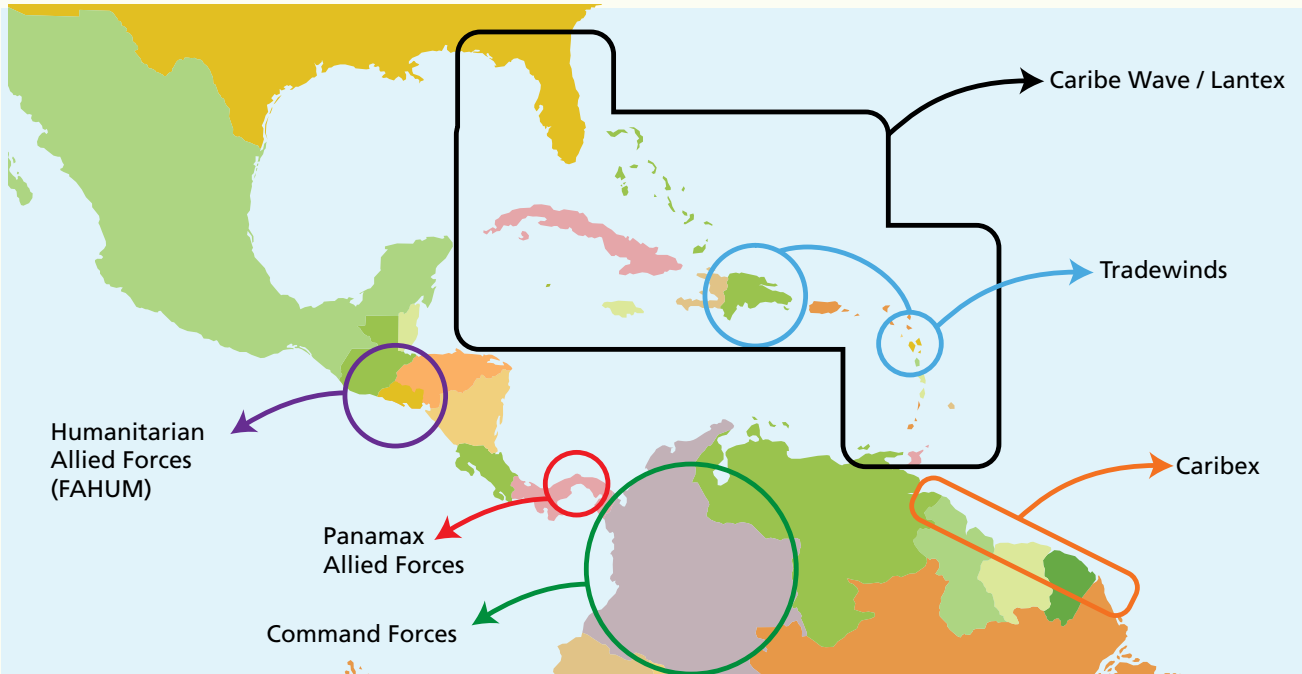
### Final Conclusions

China's growing presence in the Caribbean has been widely noted over the past two decades. However, in spite of its present focus on the Middle East, the United States still regards the Caribbean as its "third border" and will likely continue to guard against the presence of any major power because of its geopolitical interests.

For China, its presence in the Caribbean is intended to influence political decision-making on international issues (such as Taiwan and Tibet, or to garner support against a permanent seat on the UN Security Council for Japan). Its substantive military activities are limited to Asia, which is the theatre of operations in which it has the greatest interest. China's loans and investment in projects give it political influence with the borrowing Caribbean countries as well as providing a return on its investments. In the foreseeable future, on account of the mutual benefits for the Caribbean and China, it will expand its ties, resulting in a unique, strong and unprecedented footprint.

**Joint exercises**

Cooperation among States is also manifested through the following joint exercises:














<p>Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saints Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and United States</p> <p>2013 location: Saint Lucia</p> <p>2014 location: Antigua and Barbuda and Dominican Republic</p>	<p>Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Holland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and United States, in collaboration with CFAC.</p> <p>Location: Panama Canal</p>	<p>Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago and United States</p> <p>2012 location: Colombia</p> <p>* No longer carried out due to Southcomm's budget reduction</p>	<p>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States</p> <p>* Not carried out in 2013</p> <p>2014 location: El Salvador</p>	<p>Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, France (Martinique, Guadalupe, Guyana Saint Bartholomew, Saint Martin), Great Britain (Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland (Bonaire, Saba and San Eustacio), Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Martin, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States (Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands) and Venezuela.</p> <p>Location: Caribbean and adjacent regions (Eastern coast of the United States, Canada, the Gulf of Mexico and Bermuda).</p>	<p>Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname</p> <p>Location: Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname</p>
<b>Tradewinds</b>	<b>Panamax Allied Forces</b>	<b>Command Forces</b>	<b>Humanitarian Allied Forces (FAHUM)</b>	<b>Caribe Wave / Lantex</b>	<b>CARIBEX</b>
Maritime interdiction	Ensure the defence of the Panama Canal	Competency in military capabilities	Response to natural disasters in the region	Simulation of Tsunami Alert	Training, strengthening links and improving response capacity
●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●

- Anglophone Caribbean
- Other countries and dependencies in the region
- Central America, Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic
- South America
- United Kingdom
- European countries with dependencies
- United States
- Canada

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by US Southern Command and the website of the Regional Security System, the Brazilian Navy, the Army of El Salvador, and UNESCO's Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission.

### Presence through Embassies














Which Caribbean countries have Embassies in Latin American countries?

	<b>Argentina:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Brazil:</b> Dominica / Guyana / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Chile:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Colombia:</b> Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Cuba:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Suriname / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Dominican Republic:</b> Belize / Jamaica
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Belize
	<b>Honduras:</b> Belize
	<b>Mexico:</b> Belize / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Venezuela:</b> Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago

- All of the Caribbean countries considered in this Special Section have an Embassy in Cuba.
- Out of the Latin American countries considered in this publication, Cuba is the country with most embassies in the Caribbean, followed by Brazil and Venezuela.

**Source:** Website of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname; of the Government of Bahamas, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

Which Caribbean countries do Latin American countries send ambassadors to?

	<b>Argentina:</b> Guyana / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Brazil:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Saint Lucia / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Chile:</b> Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Colombia:</b> Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Cuba:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Suriname / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Dominican Republic:</b> Jamaica / Saint Lucia
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Honduras:</b> Belize
	<b>Mexico:</b> Belize / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Lucia
	<b>Nicaragua:</b> Belize / Jamaica
	<b>Paraguay:</b> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	<b>Venezuela:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Trinidad and Tobago

### Hemispheric Relations

#### Caribbean - Canada

##### Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP)

**Objective:** Training of students and military advice. Includes training foreigners in Canada.

**Countries:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.



Members of the Canadian Forces during a search and rescue operation with the Air Wing of the Jamaican Defence Force.

**Photo:** MCpl France Morin, Imagery Section St-Jean, DND-MDN Canada.

**Caribbean Command and Personnel Course Command Centre of Excellence:** Carried out annually in Jamaica since 1993. More than 300 defence force and police officers have participated, including from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. United States also participates.

**Operation Caribbean:** The initiative is coordinated by the Canadian Joint Operations Command and is aimed at developing surveillance and patrol activities in order to prevent drug trafficking. In 2013 they contributed 4 surveillance aircraft, two warships, 2 frigates, 1 support ship and 1 submarine.

Joint operations have been carried out with the US Coast Guard as part of *Operation Martillo* (Hammer).

Capacity-building projects in the Caribbean are carried out in centres of excellence in cooperation with the Jamaican Defence Forces (JDF).

Caribbean Military Aviation School, created in 2006 as the Jamaican Military Aviation School.

Joint Operations and Information Centre, chaired by the Canadian Armed Forces and operated by the JDF.

Caribbean Military Maritime Training Centre, created in 2012 with its base in Jamaica

Counter Terrorism Training Centre, installed to carry out the training of a capacity of 180 personnel of the JDF's Counter Terrorism Group.

**Source:** Compilation based on the Annual Report of the Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation (2012-2013), website of the Canadian Forces.

### Caribbean – United States

#### Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

The CBSI is a US strategy that brings all members of CARICOM and the Dominican Republic together to jointly collaborate in regional security.

Key objectives to address the threats faced by the Caribbean countries:

- Reduce illicit drug-trafficking.
- Advance in public security.
- Promote social justice.

#### Operation Martillo (Hammer)

Its objective is to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in the Caribbean and Central America. Ships and planes from the US Navy and Coast Guard participate alongside military units from Belize, Britain, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Holland, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Spain. In 2013 they detained **295** suspects and confiscated drugs with a total value of **US\$ 2,648 million**.

#### Caribbean Nations Security Conference (CANSEC) - 2014

Organized by Southern Command, it was carried out in January 2014 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Its objective was to improve the coordination of efforts to combat emerging threats, principally in relation to drug trafficking and organized crime.

Emergence of the Initiative:

**2009**  
5<sup>th</sup> Summit of the Americas

**2010**

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative  
CARIBBEAN-US PLAN OF ACTION

US commitment to strengthen cooperation on regional security.

Since the creation of the CBSI in 2010, the United States has contributed more than **US\$ 263 million** to the program.

#### Number of Caribbean countries with current bilateral agreements with the United States (2013)

12 countries <b>International military education and training</b>	12 countries <b>Drugs</b>	2 countries <b>Military bases</b>	10 countries <b>Peacekeeping</b>	4 countries <b>Military exercises</b>	5 countries <b>Mutual security</b>
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Note: The 13 countries contemplated in this section are included.

Source: Compilation based on information provided on the website of the State Department, United States, Treaties in Force 2013 of the United States, United States Embassy in the Dominican Republic.

### Caribbean – United Kingdom

#### British Military Operations in the Caribbean (2012-2014)

Britain has a permanent presence in the Caribbean and North Atlantic through the Atlantic Patrol Tasking North operation, which is focused on two areas:

#### Drug Trafficking

- Sent ships (HMS Argyll, HMS Lancaster, HMS Portland), equipped with a helicopter to contribute to anti-drug trafficking operations.
- Support to local forces together with the Coast Guard of the United States and other countries.

#### Humanitarian Assistance

- Support provided by ships during the hurricane season (HMS Protector; HMS Argyll, RFA Wave Knight).
- Medical and technical assistance alongside training carried out by the crew of RFA Wave Knight.

The United Kingdom has signed two **agreements** on drug trafficking with Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, as well as with Trinidad and Tobago in crime reduction assistance.

#### British Army Training and Support Unit in Belize (BATSUB)

Around 6 to 8 personnel from the British Army maintain a permanent presence in their old base in Belize, which continues to be used for training and exercises by both countries.

### Caribbean – France

French military presence is composed of two Sovereignty Forces\* that operate together with the objective of guaranteeing protection of French territories in the Caribbean region and training French military forces in special exercises.

#### Armed Forces in French Guiana

Under the command of the local Chief of Staff, 2,150 personnel of the three forces carry out territorial protection exercises and patrols to counter mining (Harpie Mission), illegal fishing (Polpeche Mission) and drug trafficking in the region.

They organize a military service that is dedicated to include the French Guianan population and also have a training center for jungle combat.

#### Armed Forces in French Antilles

A deployment of 1,200 Naval and Army personnel operate to combat drug trafficking in the region, carrying out patrols in cooperation with US South Joint Task Force. Also carrying out assistance tasks following natural disasters and health emergencies.



First joint operation between the Armed Forces of Suriname and French Guiana, against illegal fishing, May 2014.

Photo: État-major des armées, Marine nationale, Ministry of Defence of France.

\* Military units are found outside of the country in overseas territories.

Source: Compilation based on the information provided on the websites of the British Parliament and Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Royal Navy, the Ministry of Defence of France and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom.

# Antigua and Barbuda



**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda.  
**Governor General:** Rodney Williams  
**Prime Minister:** Gaston Browne  
**Minister of National Security:** Steadroy Benjamin  
 Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

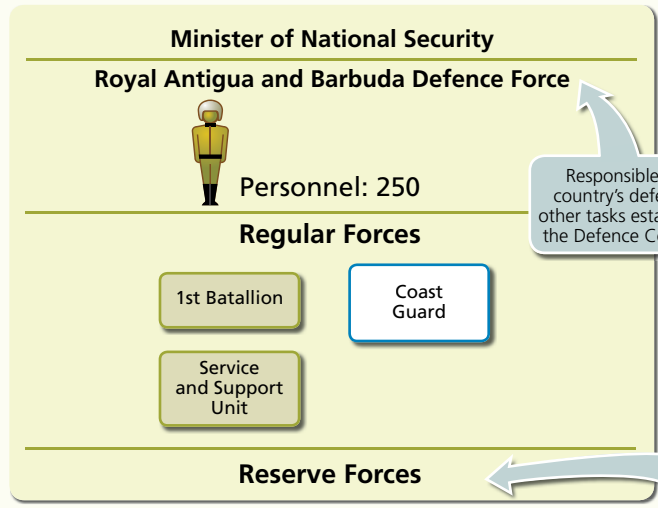
**Population:** 90,000 inhabitants  
**Territorial Extension:** 440 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 1,244,000,000  
**GDP per capita PPP (US\$):** 19,146

**National Legislation**

- Police (Amendment) Act, 1998.
- Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007.

**Antigua and Barbuda is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**

The Force actively collaborates with the Office of National Drug Control and Money Laundering Policy, especially through its Intelligence Unit and the Coast Guard. One of the biggest joint operations carried out in 2014 was the capture of a sailboat carrying marijuana (with an approximate value of 10 million Euros).



The **Antigua & Barbuda National Cadet Corps** is an organization of young people who volunteered to be cadets during their high school studies. It receives private support as well as from the Government and is under the command of a senior officer of the Defence Forces. Its main objective is to train young people in the military field, but also to promote certain attitudes such as discipline, loyalty, leadership and citizenship. Total cadets number approximately 180 young men and women.



**Antigua and Barbuda – Brazil**

In March 2014, a defence cooperation agreement was signed. The main areas of cooperation include research and development and the acquisition of products, as well as training and educational exchanges.



Photo: Antigua and Barbuda Government

**Composition of the Defence Board:**

- Prime Minister (President).
- Minister responsible for defence and national security.
- Other Ministers
- Chief of Defence Staff.
- Others considered appropriate by the Prime Minister.

35th Meeting of CARICOM Heads of State, July 24th 2014, St John's, Antigua and Barbuda. It was chaired by the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne.

**Source:** Website of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, National Cadet Corps, Office of National Drug Control and Money Laundering Policy, Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007, presentations of the delegation of Antigua and Barbuda in the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: 2014 projection), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Bahamas



**Official Name:** Commonwealth of The Bahamas  
**Governor General:** Marguerite Pindling  
**Prime Minister:** Perry Gladstone Christie  
**Minister of National Security:** Bernard J. Nottage  
 Parliamentary monarchy since 1973.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 377,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 13,880 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 8,819,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 32,905

**National Legislation**

- Police Force Act, Chapter 205, 1965.
- Defence Act, Chapter 211, 1979.



Its **mission** is to defend the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, provide assistance to law and order enforcement and carry out humanitarian tasks together with their local and international partners.

Naval officers taking the **Junior Naval Officers course** in the Britanian Royal Navy College of Great Britain for 9 months.

**Graduates**

In May 2014, 74 men and 9 women graduated from an intensive *Royal Bahamas Defence Force* training course that lasted 12 weeks and included instruction in disciplines such as navigation, small arms and communications.

**Challenges to national security**

- Illegal migration (transit country).
- Natural disasters (hurricanes).
- Predation of fish resources.
- Smuggling of small arms and drugs.
- Activities linked to terrorism.

**Seminar for the development of a national cyber security strategy**

Conducted in April 2014, with technical assistance from the OAS. The initiative included strengthening cyber security legislation and the establishment of a National Cyber Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT).

As a result of the seminar the **national cyber security working group** was created, which will be responsible for:

1. Develop an action plan for cyber security strategy.
2. Lead and ensure the implementation of the National Cyber Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT).
3. Generate awareness and provide public education in the area of cyber security.

**Some strategies**

- Decentralization of Defence Force operations through the establishment of bases in the north, south and central Bahamas equipped with patrol boats and aircraft to maximize the use of resources in patrolling territorial boundaries.
- Working with local law enforcement agencies and regional partners to address current challenges.

**Joint Exercise with the United States**

In April 2014, 55 marines from the Defence Force participated alongside United States Navy personnel. Courses were given in four areas: Intelligence, Shooting, Martial Arts & Tactics for threat neutralization.



**Bahamas - Haiti**

In March 2014, a bilateral meeting was held between the foreign ministers of the Bahamas and Haiti to address the problem of illegal immigration. There they signed a joint statement in which it was agreed to deepen cooperation between the defence forces of the two countries to effectively fight against the organizers of clandestine travel.

Graduation ceremony of members of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force.

Photo: www.bahamaslocal.com

**Source:** Website of the Government of The Bahamas, Bahamas Defence Force, Royal Bahamas Police Force, Office of the Prime Minister of Haiti, Defence Act, Chapter 211 (1979), the National Anti-Drug Strategy (2012-2016). CEPAL website (2011 territory), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: 2014 projection), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Barbados



**Official Name:** Barbados  
**Governor General:** Elliot Belgrave  
**Prime Minister:** Freundel Stuart  
 Parliamentary monarchy 1966.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 285,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 430 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 4,316,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 25,193

**National Legislation**

- Defence Act, Chapter 159, 1985.
- Police Act, Chapter 167, 1998.

**Barbados is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**

**Prime Minister's Office**

**Barbados Defence Force**

Personnel: 626

**Regular Forces**

- 1st Battalion
- Coast Guard
- Air Wing

Its **mission** is defend the country from external invasions or attacks, patrol the coastal zone to prevent contraband and other illegal activities and assist other agencies in the case of natural or manmade disasters.

The **Barbados Defence Force** administers the **National Sports Development Program**. With an approximate cost of US\$ 900,000, the program recruits talented sportsmen and provides them with a monthly subsidy so that they focus on one of the sports within the program: football, athletics, cricket, boxing and table tennis.

**The headquarters of the Regional Security System (RSS) and the Caribbean Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) are located in Barbados.**

The last meeting of the RSS Council of Ministers was in March 2014.

**Joint Regional Communications Center (JRCC)**

Established in 2006 as part of the CARICOM regional initiatives created for the 2007 Cricket World Cup, its mission is to provide an effective method of screening passengers to strengthen and ensure the security of the region's borders. It assists in the detection of people traveling with stolen, lost or forged documents, through the identification and monitoring of the movements of people considered a threat to regional security.

**Regional Police Training Centre**

It is located in Barbados and provides training to police officers from many other corps of the Caribbean police forces (apart from Barbados).

The programs offered are fully financed by the Government of Barbados.

As part of their basic training, recruits are trained in the use of communication equipment and firearms.

The courses given are destined to police officers and private security personnel.

Since its creation (1956) it has had:

- 8 training directors.
- 12 commanders
- 164 instructors
- 6,800 students

**CARICOM liaison officers from the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada are stationed in Barbados.**



Ceremony

Photo: www.nationnews.com

**Source:** Defence Act, Chapter 159 (1985), website of the Royal Barbados Police Force, Regional Police Training Centre of Barbados, Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), Barbados Estimates 2013-2014. CEPAL website (2011 territory), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP per capita: 2014 projection), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).



# Belize

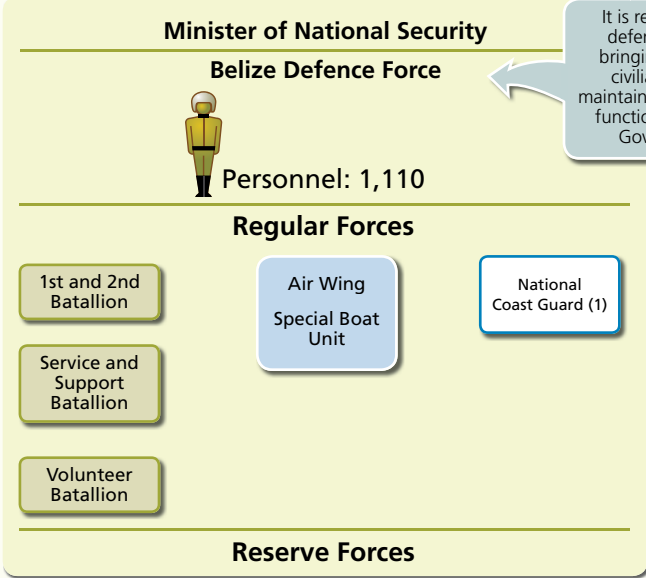


**Official name:** Belize  
**Governor General:** Collville Young  
**Prime Minister:** Dean O. Barrow  
**Minister of National Security:** John B. Saldivar  
 Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 332,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 22,970 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 1,653,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 8,915

**National Legislation**

- Police Act, Chapter 138, 1951.
- Defence Act, Chapter 135, 1978.



It is responsible for the defence of Belize, for bringing support to the civilian authorities in maintaining order, and other functions defined by the Governor General.

Personnel during jungle training.



Photo: Belize Government

(1) Independent from the Defence Forces.

**Belize – Mexico**

Joint foot, land vehicle and maritime patrols are carried out along the Rio Hondo (boundary between these countries) and quarterly meetings are held between the authorities of the Belize Defence Force and the Army of Mexico in order to coordinate these border control activities.

**Cooperation of the Belize Defence Force in public security**

Joint patrols between personnel from the Belize Defence Force and the Belize Police Force have been carried out for 20 years, focusing on the gang question. Police have trained personnel from the Belize Defence Force in Public Security and they have been given "special powers" to carry out arrests. However, in 2014, the Minister of National Security ended these joint patrols and clarified that the Belize Defence Force will provide assistance only when required by the Ministry.

The National Security Strategy sets out 11 goals. Each one is assigned a government ministry or agency, which coordinates the implementation and progress of the programs.

Goals	Responsible
Maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Security
Reducing crime and dismantle transnational and local criminal networks	Ministry of National Security
Protect the country from terrorism	Ministry of National Security

**Belize – Guatemala**

The border dispute between Guatemala and Belize began in the mid-nineteenth century and involves Guatemala's claim of 11,030 km<sup>2</sup>. In 1999, Guatemala acknowledged Belize's independence but the border issue remained unsettled. In recent years, historical agreements were reached with the active involvement of the OAS, the most outstanding being:

**April 2012:** It was agreed to hold simultaneous elections on October 6, 2013, but a lack of agreement between the countries led to them not being held.

**December 2008:** Agreement to hold popular consultations in each country asking the population whether they agreed or not with the border dispute being definitively settled by a ruling of the International Court of Justice.

**September 2005:** Agreement to provide a Framework for Negotiations and Confidence-Building Measures.

**March 2000:** Resumption of talks.

Source: Website of the Government of Belize, Belize Defence Force, British Army, Defence Act, Chapter 135 (1978) and information provided by the Belize Defence Force. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Guyana



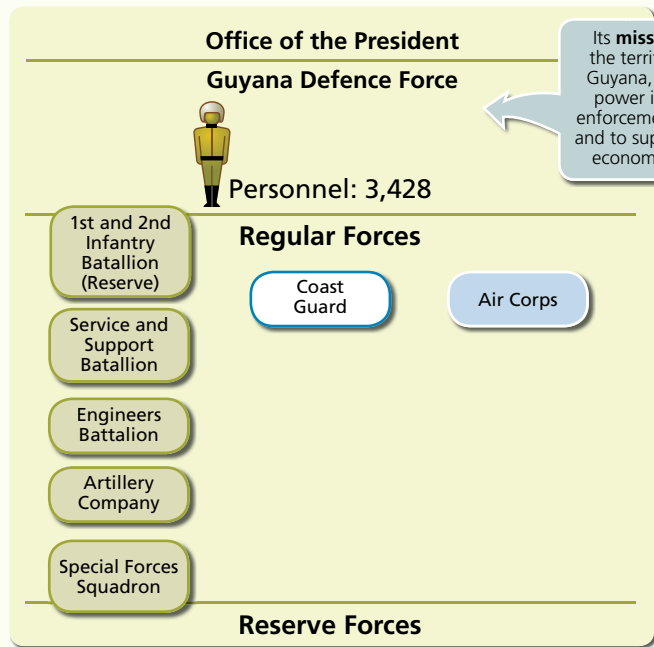
**Official name:** The Republic of Guyana  
**President:** Donald Rabindranauth Ramotar  
**Prime Minister:** Sam Hinds  
 Semi-presidential republic since 1966.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 800,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 214,970 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 3,142,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 8,735

**National Legislation**

- Police Act, Chapter 16:01, 1957.
- Defence Act, Chapter 15:01, 1966.
- Status of Visiting Police Force Act, 2008.

**Guyana is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**



Its **mission** is to defend the territorial integrity of Guyana, assist the civilian power in law and order enforcement when required and to support the country's economic development.

**Guyana is a member of UNASUR's South American Defence Council**

**Education**

Guyana Defence Force's Schools have trained many officers and soldiers from other Caribbean Commonwealth countries.

Since 1981, Guyana has provided training to future officers at Colonel Ulric Pilgrim Officer Cadet School, who are also trained at the Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst, United Kingdom), the Royal Naval Academy (Dartmouth, United Kingdom) and in Brazil.

- In the 2009 Organizational Analysis of the Guyana Defence Force, the following **national threats** were identified:
1. Territoriality and sovereignty of Guyana, due to the land and maritime territorial claims by Venezuela.
  2. Social and political unrest due to ethnic differences.
  3. Transnational crime due to porous borders and the fact that Guyana is a transit country for drug trafficking.
  4. Environmental degradation due to illegal mining and deforestation.
  5. Natural disasters due to climate change.
  6. Unemployment and poverty.
  7. Food Security.
  8. Inability of public health structures to address endemic diseases.
  9. Over-exploitation of marine resources.
  10. Low level of law enforcement.



Guyana and Venezuela have a border dispute over more than 155,000 km<sup>2</sup>. In 1966, the Geneva Agreement was signed in the heat of Guyana's independence, establishing a framework for negotiations. Successive agreements centered on good offices and peaceful dispute settlement. Despite the dispute, both countries are advancing in amenable areas of cooperation, as shown by the existence of a **High Level Binational Commission**.



Photo: Guyana Defence Force.

Members of the Defence Force during a training session on jungle survival skills.

**CARICOM HQ is located in Guyana**

**Source:** Defence Act Chapter 15:01, (1966), Organizational Analysis of the Guyana Defence Force, 2009. Website of the Office of the President, Guyana Defence Force, Guyana Police Force, Ministry of the People's Power for Communication and Information of Venezuela, United States Embassy in Guyana. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (población).

# Jamaica



**Official Name:** Jamaica  
**Governor General:** Patrick Allen  
**Prime Minister:** Portia Simpson Miller  
**Minister of National Security:** Peter Bunting  
 Parliamentary Monarchy since 1962.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 2,784,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 10,990 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 14,262,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 9,256

**National Legislation**

- The Constabulary Force Act, 1935.
- The Defence Act, 1962.



Its **mission** is to provide the military capacity to dissuade and/or eliminate threats against the State and/or the country's interests.

Coast Guard vessels providing their services.



Photo: Jamaica Defence Force

**Jamaica – United Kingdom**

In 2014, the UK offered 4 scholarships, with a value of approximately £175,000, to members of the JDF in order to train at the Royal Naval School Dartmouth, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and the Royal Air Force College Cranwell.

The **1st and 2nd Battalions** are tasked with conducting infantry operations. They assist the police in maintaining law and order and in conducting joint internal security operations. They assist the Department of Correctional Services and perform are tasked with conducting infantry operations. They assist the police in maintaining law and order and in conducting joint internal security operations. They assist the Department of Correctional Services and perform drug eradication and interdiction operations.

The **Combat Support Battalion** provides training in order to assure and facilitate the the operational preparation of the JDF. It is responsible for the development of the force's doctrine, its training standards, operational support and training.

**Jamaica - Canada**

Canada takes a particular interest in Jamaica because more than 300,000 Jamaicans live in their country. For this reason, cooperation with the Jamaican Defence Forces is of strategic importance in the framework of the Canadian project "Capacity Development in the Caribbean". The institutionalization of training programs at the Centers of Excellence built in cooperation with Jamaica aims to consolidate the country as a regional leader and strengthen the Caribbean regional security system.

The mission of the **Service and Support Battalion** is to provide timely combat service support to the JDF. It is responsible for the administration and logistics of the JDF (health, transport, finance, communication, vehicle maintenance, etc.).

The **Coast Guard's** mission is to provide maritime services to help the JDF to achieve its operational objectives. It is in charge of maritime safety (search and rescue, response to substance spills, and inspections) and the maintenance of law and order in national waters.

The **3rd Battalion's** mission is to provide immediate service to the country and to promote nation building through human development. It conducts operations in support of the regular forces and assists in rescue and reconstruction in case of natural disasters.

The **Engineer Regiment's** mission is to provide military engineering support to achieve the operational objectives of the JDF.

The role of the **Air Wing** is to support infantry military operations, provide support to the police and, head continuous drug eradication operations. It also conducts long distance maritime patrols and provides assistance to the Ministry of Health in conducting evacuations.



Source: Website of the Jamaica Defence Force, Ministry of National Security, British Army, Annual Report of the Directorate of Training and Military Cooperation (2012-2013), Department of National Defence and Armed Forces of Canada, Private Security and Regulations Authority. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Saint Kitts and Nevis



**Official Name:** Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis  
**Governor General:** Edmund Lawrence  
**Prime Minister:** Denzil L. Douglas  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, Immigration and Labour:** Patrice Nisbett  
 Parliamentary monarchy since 1983.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 54,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 260 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 795,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 15,959

### National Legislation

- The Police Act, 2003
- Defence Act, 10, 1997

### Prime Minister's Office

#### Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force



Personnel: 300

#### Regular Forces

Company

Service and Support Platform

Coast Guard

#### Reserve Forces

**Saint Kitts and Nevis is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**

### Crime Reduction Plan

In the framework of this strategic plan launched by the Prime Minister in 2012-2013, under the slogan "law and order", several initiatives were initiated, including the creation of:

- **Anti-robbery Team:** Composed of members of the Police and Defence Force and Department of Customs and Excise, it performs tasks and provides intelligence and surveillance support to the Crime Investigations Department (CID) and the Violent Crimes Unit (VCU).
- **Anti-crime Unit:** Within the Prime Minister's Office, it focuses on crimes committed in certain communities, focusing on the recovery of firearms in public.

In September 2013, 28 graduates (men and women) of the Basic Military Course joined the Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force.

New members of the Defence Force graduate from the Basic Military Course (2013/09/06).

Photo: Saint Kitts and Nevis Government.



### International Cooperation

#### Saint Kitts and Nevis – United States

The security and law enforcement cooperation initiative with the United States also covers:

- Strengthening and reform of judicial institutions and prisons.
- Consideration of social factors, possible causes of crime.

Furthermore, joint operations have been conducted to reduce the smuggling of drugs and weapons and the United States has provided the Coast Guard with 2 interceptor vessels, Hermitage Bay and Quail Bay, to strengthen their capabilities in detecting illegal activities in its maritime territory.

#### Saint Kitts and Nevis – European Union

With the assistance of the EU, and in the framework of the Security Enhancement Program (SSIP) in 2012, an official participated in the 2nd Annual Conference on the Drug Policy Cooperation Program between the EU and Latin America.

The EU also cooperated in the 3rd Meeting of the CBSI Commission in October 2012.

Source: Website of the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2013 Budget Address. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

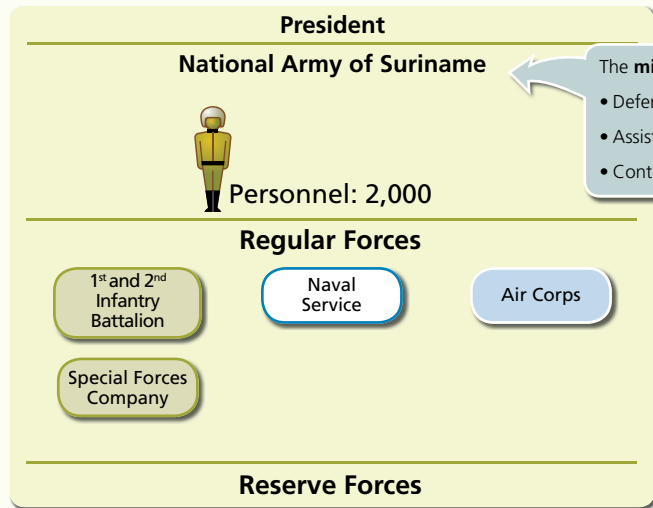
# Suriname



<b>Official Name:</b> Republiek van Suriname	<b>Population:</b> 539,000 inhabitants.
<b>President:</b> Desiré Bouterse.	<b>Territorial Extension:</b> 163,820 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Defence Minister:</b> Lamuré Latour.	<b>GDP (US\$):</b> 5,322,000,000
Republic with a presidential system since 1975.	<b>GDP PPP per capita (US\$):</b> 13,710

**National Legislation**

- Ley del Ejército Nacional, 1996.



The **mission** of the National Army is to:

- Defend the territorial integrity of Suriname.
- Assist the civil power in maintaining law and order.
- Contribute to the country's economic development.

The Republic of Suriname became independent in 1975. At that time, the defence of the new republic was transferred from the Royal Netherlands Army to the newly-formed armed forces: the *Surinaamse Krijgsmacht*. The military government that seized power in 1980 after the coup changed their name to *Nationaal Leger*, or National Army, as they are known today. Internal security is mainly a responsibility of the police forces. However, the armed forces can be involved in domestic issues when required. Moreover, they contribute to the development of tasks in other countries.

**Suriname has training agreements with the United States and receives military aid from the Netherlands, China, and Brazil. It maintains close relations with Venezuela and has agreed to purchase military hardware from India.**

In cooperation with Colombia, Suriname was the *pro tempore* president of the South American Defence Council for 2013-2014. In January 2014, the UNASUR delegates meeting was held in the capital, Paramaribo, in January 2014.



Suriname has disputes over Western borders with Guyana and Eastern borders with French Guiana. Since 1969, no real confrontations have been reported. Currently, some maritime border issues also remained unsettled.

Visit of school children to the Boekoe Memre barracks (2012/08/26).



**Photo:** Government of Suriname.

**Suriname is a member of UNASUR's South American Defence Council**

**Source:** Website of the Government of Suriname, National Army Law (1996), CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Trinidad and Tobago



**Official Name:** The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago  
**President:** Anthony Thomas Aquinas Carmona  
**Prime Minister:** Kamla Persad-Bissessar  
**Minister of National Security:** Gary Griffith  
 Parliamentary Republic since 1962.  
 Member of the Commonwealth

**Population:** 1,341,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 5,130 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 28,992,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 21,096

### National Legislation

- Defence Act, Chapter 14:01, 1962.
- Police Service Act, Chapter 15:01, 2006.

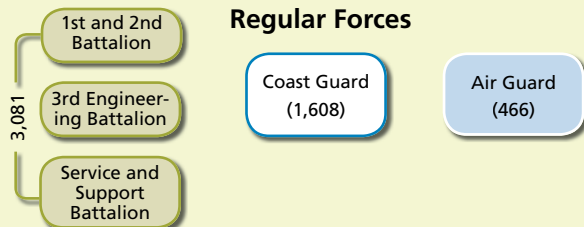
### Ministry of National Security

#### Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force



Personnel: 5,376

#### Regular Forces



#### Reserve Forces (221)

Its **mission** is to defend Trinidad and Tobago from external and internal threats, assure national interests and provide support to a state and non-state agencies that seek national development.

### Functions

- Cooperate with and assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.
- Assist civil authorities in times of crisis or disaster.
- Perform ceremonial functions on behalf of the State.
- Provide search and rescue services in accordance with national requirements and other international agreements.
- Assist in the prevention of trafficking in narcotics and other illicit goods.
- Monitor the safety of maritime traffic in national waters.
- Assist in the development of the national community.



Trinidad and Tobago is the seat of the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

### Emergence of the Aerial Guard

Until 2005 the Aerial Guard didn't exist as an independent unit within the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force. There was only the Air Wing of the Coast Guard. In 2003, the Prime Minister announced the construction of a regional gas pipeline between Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica. This meant that the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force now had to protect the economic interests of the country at both a national and regional level. In order to have the capacity to defend the sovereignty of the republic in this wider region, in 2005 the Aerial Guard of Trinidad and Tobago was established as a unit separate from the Coast Guard.

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force has professional training exchange programs with the USA, Canada and China.

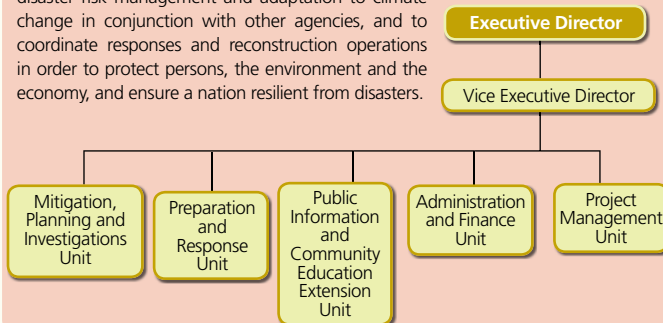
Photo: President's Office.

Entrance to the general barracks of the Coast Guard during a presidential visit.

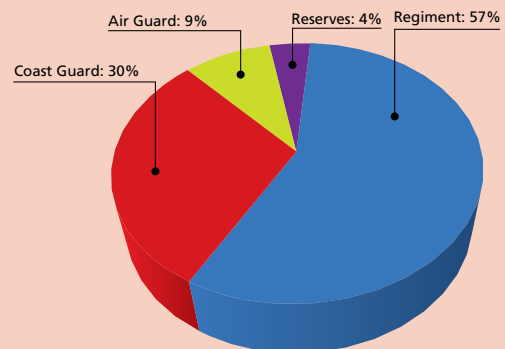


### Office of disaster management and preparedness

Created in 2005, is a division within the Ministry of National Security whose mission is to build capacity for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change in conjunction with other agencies, and to coordinate responses and reconstruction operations in order to protect persons, the environment and the economy, and ensure a nation resilient from disasters.



### Composition of the Defence Force



**Source:** Website of the Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force, Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Defence Act, Chapter 15:01 (2006), Trinidad and Tobago Citizen Security Programme and information provided by the Ministry of National Security. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Dominica



**Official Name:** Commonwealth of Dominica  
**President:** Charles Savarin  
**Prime Minister:** Roosevelt Skerrit  
**Minister of National Security, Labour and Immigration:** Alvin Bernard  
 Parliamentary Republic since 1978.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 72,000 inhabitants.  
**Territorial Extension:** 750 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 515,000, 000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 14,743

**National Legislation**  
 • Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940.

## Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration

### Dominica Police Force



Personnel: 444

### Regular Forces

Departments

Marine Unit

In April 2014, representatives of the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) together with experts from the Council of Europe and the University of Oxford visited Dominica to provide advice on the development of a cyber security strategy in the framework of the OAS Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative (CCI).

**Dominica is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**



Troops together to engage in a jungle exercise.

Photo: Dominica News.

**Source:** Website of the Government of Dominica, of the Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration; Dominica Police Force, Organization of American States (OAS), CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Grenada



**Official Name:** Grenada.  
**Governor General:** Cecile La Grenade  
**Prime Minister:** Keith Mitchell  
 Parliamentary Monarchy since 1974.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 106,000  
**Territorial Extension:** 340 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 839,000, 000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 14,046

**National Legislation**  
 • The Police Act, Chapter 244, Revised Laws of Grenada 1990.

**Grenada is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**



Police Force parade.

Photo: Prime Minister's Office.

## Office of the Prime Minister (1)

### Royal Grenada Police Force



Personnel: 836

### Regular Forces

Departments

Coast Guard

(1) Ministry of National Security, Public Administration, Disaster Management, Internal Affairs, Information and Implementation.

In 2014, the Police Force received responsibilities in case of disaster. In addition to designing, updating and evaluating the continuity of operations and response plans and procedures, their specific responsibilities are:

- Police Force**
- Protection of public property and the prevention of vandalism and looting.
  - Traffic control towards and away from hospitals and emergency areas.
  - Crowd control.
  - Evacuation procedures.
  - Security of basic services and vulnerable points.
  - Coordination of the telecommunications system.

- Coast Guard**
- Search and rescue.
  - Law enforcement and maritime security.
  - Control of pollution, such as substances spilled into the sea from ships or from the land.
  - National security along the coast.
  - Assist in evacuations when requested

**Source:** Website of the Office of the Prime Minister, Royal Grenada Police Force, The Police Act, Chapter 244 (Revised Laws of Grenada 1990), CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Saint Lucia



**Official Name:** Saint Lucia  
**Governor General:** Pearlette Louisy  
**Prime Minister:** Kenny Anthony  
**Minister for Legal Affairs, Home Affairs and National Security:** Victor Phillip La Cobiniere.  
 Parliamentary monarchy since 1979. Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 182,000  
**Territorial Extension:** 620 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 1,337,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 12,887

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 2001.

### Ministry of Justice, Internal Affairs and Security

#### Royal Saint Lucia Police Force



Personnel: 1,271

#### Regular Forces

Departments

Marine Police

The Police is deployed in two division across the territory of Saint Lucia: North and South



### Strategic objectives of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force

- Establish a community-based policing program in cooperation with all communities.
- Implement a crime prevention strategy to improve arrest rates and reduce crime.
- Increase professional standards of investigations into complaints and internal reviews.
- Strengthen internal support services.
- Establish an effective strategy against trafficking.



**Saint Lucia is a member of the Regional Security System (RSS).**

Visit of the Police Commissioner to a primary school (2014).

Photo: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.

Source: Website of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (2001). CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).

# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



**Official Name:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
**Governor General:** Frederick Nathaniel Ballantyne  
**Prime Minister:** Ralph Gonsalves  
 Parliamentary monarchy since 1979. Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 109,000  
**Territorial Extension:** 390 km<sup>2</sup>  
**GDP (US\$):** 750,000,000  
**GDP PPP per capita (US\$):** 12,672

### Ministry of National Security and Aerial and Maritime Development

#### Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force



Personnel: 852

#### Regular Forces

Rapid Response Unit

Coast Guard

Special Services Unit

Fire Service

### National Legislation

- Police (Amendment) Act, 1989.

The Coast Guard conducts training with Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, United States and the United Kingdom

Officers of the Security Forces receiving training.

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' **Plan for Economic and Social Development 2013-2025**, proposed actions in order to ensure societal peace, security and stability. The strategic interventions proposed are:

- Improve and sustain initiatives to reduce crime.
- Collaborate, first with members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and with CARICOM members in a broader perspective in order to ensure the protection of the nation's marine resources.
- Solidify initiatives to improve border security, including organizational development and training, ensuring a safe environment for conducting business.
- Improve mechanisms for exchange of information and intelligence between forces at the national, regional and global levels.
- Amend legislation pertaining to national security, including essential services.
- Collaborate with the international community on issues of transnational and international security.



Photo: OAS

Source: Website of the Ministry of National Security and Aerial and Maritime Development, Police Act, 280, National Economic and Social Development Plan (2013-2025) of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. CEPAL website (territory 2011), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP and GDP PPP: projection 2014), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population).