

CELEBRATING
183rd ANNIVERSARY



GUYANA POLICE FORCE 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



COMMISSIONER OF POLICE MESSAGE

I present to you the Annual Report of the **Guyana Police Force** for the year **2022**. Over the past year, we have continued our mandate to safeguard the community, uphold the rule of law, and ensure the safety and security of members of the public. Our commitment to service remains steadfast, and I am honored to share the highlights of our efforts.

A key milestone this year was the launching of our **Strategic Plan for 2022-2026**, which sets the framework for how we will continue to modernize and strengthen our policing strategies over the next four years. The plan reflects our commitment to not only address current challenges but also to anticipate future challenges. Through the strategic priorities of the plan, we will remain focused on enhancing public trust, embracing technology, fostering community partnerships, and improving officer welfare. We aim to create a police force that is responsive, accountable, and forward-thinking.

In addition to the strategic plan, we have made significant strides in fostering deeper connections with the communities we serve. One of the key developments in this area was the establishment of our Community Relations Department, which is aimed at fostering greater collaboration between the police and the public. Furthermore, we have rebranded our Public Relations Department to the Corporate Communication Department, aligning our messaging and engagement strategies to better serve the needs of both the police force and the wider public.

Recognizing the importance of inclusivity and diversity, we have placed





a strong emphasis on building a police force that is representative of the communities we serve. To this end, we launched a targeted recruitment drive in key communities across the country.

This initiative aims to ensure that the Guyana Police Force reflects the diverse and dynamic nature of our society, while also enhancing our capacity to serve with cultural sensitivity and

understanding. As we look ahead to the coming years, we remain focused on our mission of providing exemplary service to the people of Guyana.

Clifton Hicken
Acting Commissioner of Police

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INTRODUCTION

The **British Guiana Police Force** was established on **July 1, 1839**, during British colonial rule to maintain public order and enforce the laws of the British Empire in the colony of British Guiana.

- The force was structured along military lines and heavily influenced by British policing models.
- Early policing efforts focused primarily on protecting colonial interests, especially plantation owners and state assets.
- It played a major role during periods of civil unrest, including labor strikes and political protests throughout the 20th century.

 **Inclusion of Women-1953:** Women were officially enlisted into the police force for the first time, marking a significant step toward greater gender inclusion in law enforcement in British Guiana.

◆ **post-Independence Era (1966–present)**
1966: British Guiana gained independence and became **Guyana**. The force was renamed the **Guyana Police Force (GPF)**.





1970: Becoming Republic Guyana. The GPF began its transition from a colonial-style law enforcement body to a national policing service model focused on public safety, rule of law, and citizen security. Over the years, the GPF has adapted to evolving challenges including internal security threats, political tensions, and rising crime.

The operations and governance of the GPF are primarily guided by two key legislative instruments:

The Police Act, Chapter 16:01 – This act outlines the duties, powers, and structure of the Force, providing the legal framework for its operations.

The Police (Discipline) Act, Chapter 17:01 – This act establishes the codes of conduct and disciplinary measures to ensure accountability and integrity among officers.

As the primary law enforcement body in Guyana, the GPF operates as an essential arm of the **Executive Arm of the State**. Its mandate is to ensure the safety and security of the nation's citizens and their property. By doing so, the Force plays a pivotal role in upholding the rule of law, maintaining public confidence, and fostering social stability. The **objectives of the Force**



are outlined in **Section 3(2) of the Police Act, Chapter 16:01** and are as follows:

- The preservation of law and order.
- The preservation of peace.
- The repression of internal disturbances.
- Protection of property.
- The apprehension of offenders.

- The due enforcement of all laws and regulations which are directly charged.
- The prevention and detection of crime
- It shall perform Military duties within Guyana as may be required of it by or under the authority of the Minister.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Guyana Police Force and its Auxiliaries is to serve all citizens and communities of Guyana in a professional, pro-active and accountable manner. To achieve this, the Force will work in partnership with communities, public agencies and private bodies to enhance and support environment where all people are preventing crime and building a safer and secure Guyana.

MOTTO

The Motto of the Guyana Police Force is **“Service and Protection”**

CORE VALUES

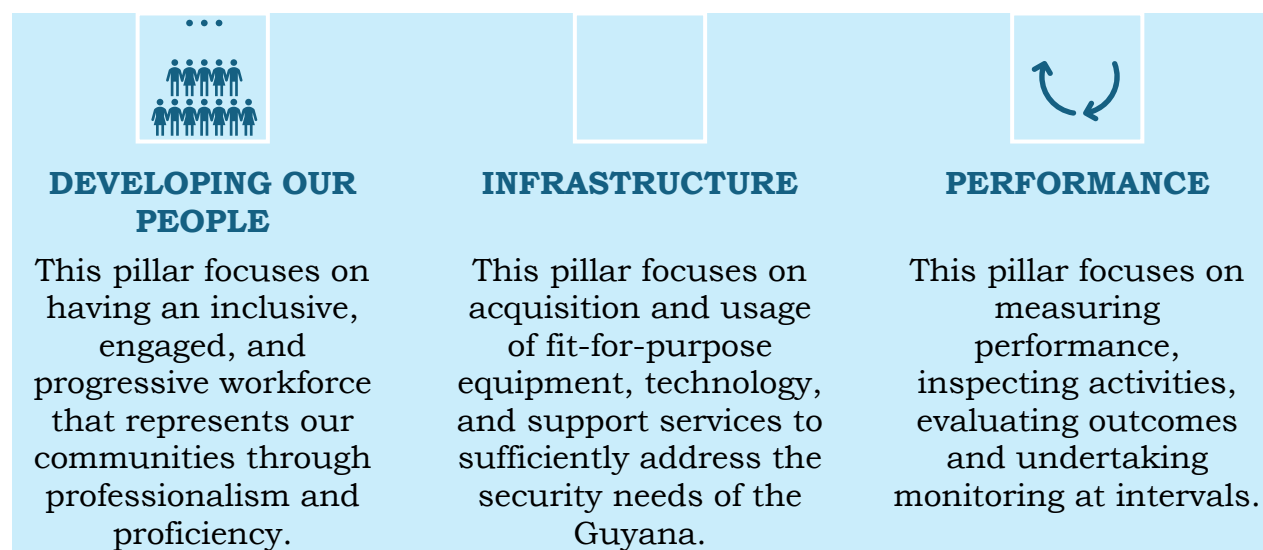
- **People-Oriented:** To continuously employ democratic policing principles, practices and training simultaneously, including gender sensitivity and balance.
- **Service-Focused:** To deliver quality policing services in a professional and accountable manner.
- **Safety and Security driven:** To continuously employ security management principles to secure life and property.
- **Resource-Effective:** To employ efficiency management principles and ensure adequate resources for the delivery of quality policing services.
- **Future-Focused:** To employ SMART Policing techniques to traffic management and crime detection and prevention and to ensure that the force complement can support this.



- **Diversity-Centered:** To ensure that the GPF workforce is diversified and employs recruitment practices and resources and to work in collaboration with all communities, sectors, ethnic groups and agencies to secure Guyana.
- **Stakeholder-Oriented:** To collaborate with State, Regional and International Bodies to provide the highest standard of service and citizen security.
- **Reciprocal Respectability:** To approach the business of policing in a manner that demonstrates respect, professionalism, accountability and human rights principles.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2026

In 2023, the Guyana Police Force (GPF) continued implementing its Strategic Plan for 2022–2026, which was officially launched in 2022. The plan is anchored on **six (6) pillars**, each addressing critical areas essential to the transformation and effectiveness of the GPF:





PARTNERSHIP

This pillar focuses on promoting and supporting meaningful engagement with external stakeholders



PROFESSIONALISM AND ACCOUNTABILITY

This pillar focuses on police integrity, reducing police corruption and misconduct and promoting professionalism and accountability in the Guyana Police Force.



OPERATIONS

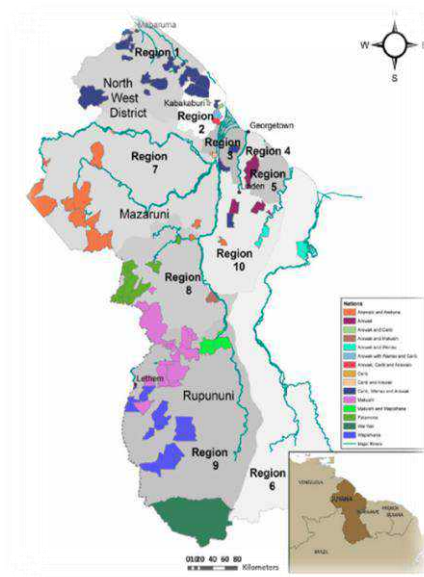
This pillar focuses on the implementation of operations to mitigate and provide citizen safety and security.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Clifton Hicken, has been at the helm of the Guyana Police Force (GPF) as of Wednesday, March 30, 2022. His appointment aligns with the provisions outlined in the Police Act Chapter 16:01, ensuring compliance with the legal framework governing the Force. Mr. Hicken's leadership is directly accountable to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Honorable Robeson Benn, fostering synergy between the GPF's operations and the Ministry' of Home Affairs' policies and strategic objectives.

Mr. Hicken took over command following the departure of the former Acting Commissioner, Nigel Hoppie, DSM. Since assuming leadership, Mr. Hicken has emphasized operational efficiency, adherence to the established organizational structure, and enhanced accountability across all levels of the Force.

In 2022, the Acting Commissioner was supported by a strong leadership team that included Deputy Commissioners responsible for Administration, Law Enforcement, Operations, and Special Branch. Additionally, Regional and Branch Commanders played key roles in implementing the GPF's mandate across the country. This structured leadership approach, outlined in the organizational chart provided in **Figure 1**, ensures a cohesive strategy for

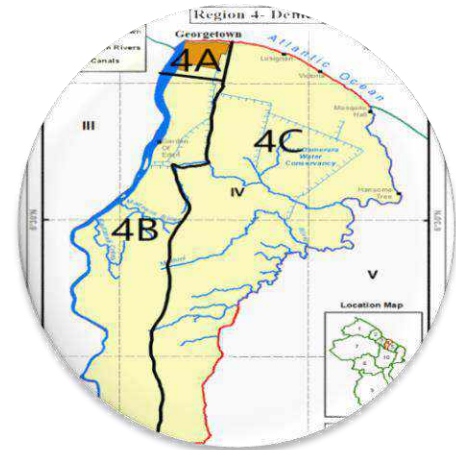


maintaining public safety, upholding the law, and addressing emerging security challenges.

The GPF remains responsible for policing the entirety of Guyana, a state covering approximately 216,000 square kilometers. With a police-to-population ratio of one officer per 172 persons, the Force works diligently to ensure law and order across this expansive territory.

To facilitate efficient administration and operations, Guyana is divided into ten geographic

Regional Divisions, labeled numerically from '1' to '10.' Regional Division 4, due to its unique requirements, is further subdivided into three sections: 4A, 4B, and 4C, this geographic disposition supports effective policing tailored to the needs of each region, ensuring comprehensive coverage and responsiveness.



BRANCHES OF THE GUYANA POLICE FORCE

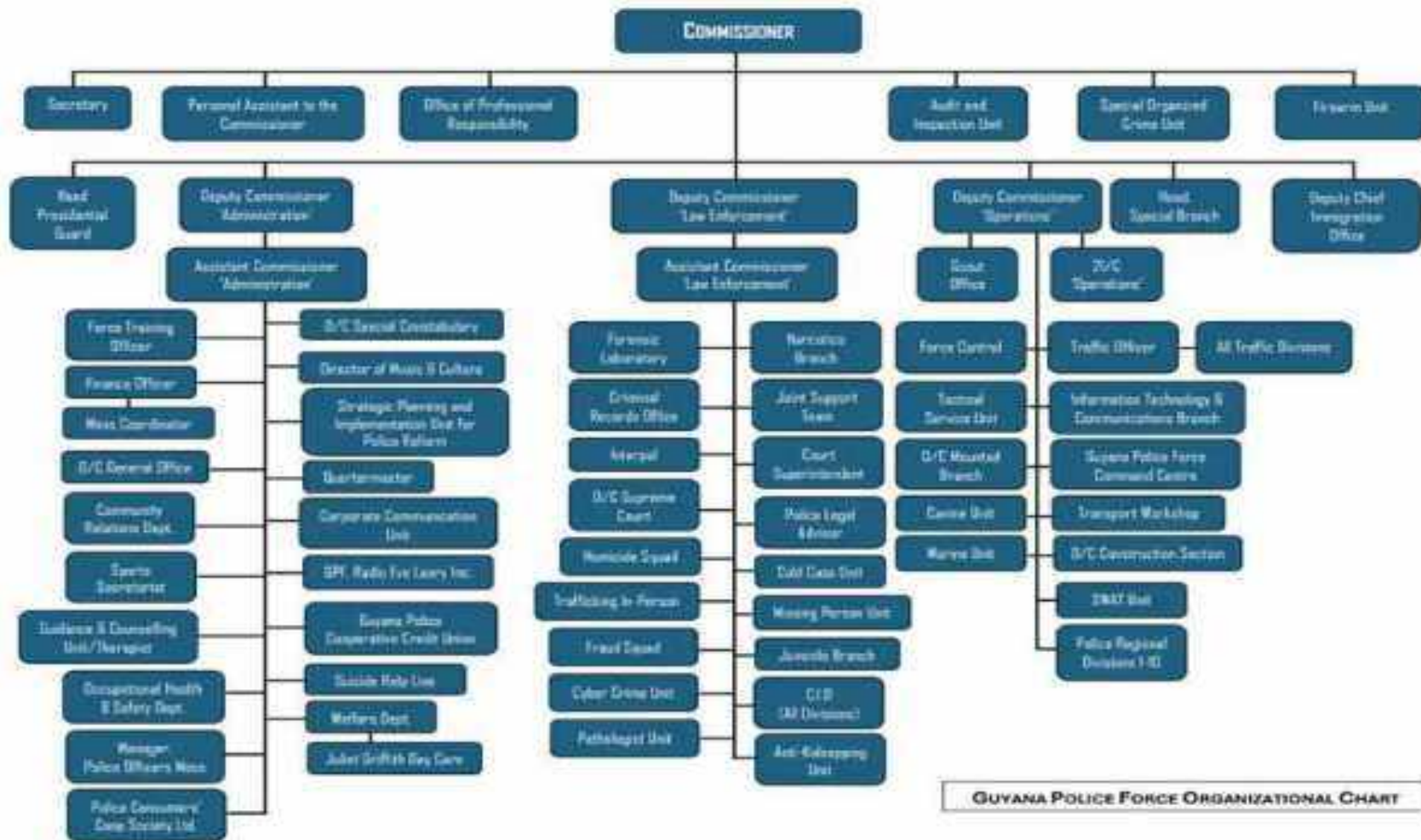


Figure 1: Organisational Structure of the Guyana Police Force

GUYANA POLICE FORCE REGIONAL DIVISIONS & BOUNDARIES

REGION	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	AVERAGE POPULATION	NORTHERN BOUNDARY	SOUTHERN BOUNDARY	WESTERN BOUNDARY	EASTERN BOUNDARY
Regional Division #1	Gold Mining, Logging & fishing	31,314	Atlantic Ocean	Watersheds between tributaries of the Cuyuni and Waini Rivers, and the Cuyuni and Barima Rivers	Guyana/Venezuela border	Moruka River
Regional Division #2	Farming & fishing	46,810	Atlantic Ocean	Watersheds between tributaries of the Cuyuni and Pomeroon Rivers, and the Cuyuni and Supenaam Rivers	Moruka River and watershed between Pomeroon and Waini Rivers	Essequibo River and watershed between Supenaam and Essequibo Rivers
Regional Division #3	Farming, Fishing & Commercial	150,000	Atlantic Ocean	Arobaio, Makouria, and Tiger Rivers, and watershed between Essequibo & Demerara Rivers, and Essequibo & Cuyuni Rivers	Mean low water mark of Essequibo River and watershed between Essequibo & Supenaam Rivers	Demerara River
Regional Division #4(A)	Commercial Trade	130,000	Atlantic Ocean (Industry to Cummings Lodge to Demerara River)	Right bank of Demerara River (Eccles to Agricola), eastwards to Lamaha Canal	East bank of Demerara River to boundary between Eccles and Agricola	Lamaha Canal northwards to Atlantic Ocean

Regional Division #4(B)	Sand and Loom Mining, Lumber, Commercial esp. Oil and Gas Sector	90,000	East bank of Demerara River eastwards to Lamaha Canal	Thalweg of the Moblissa River and its western prolongation	Demerara River	Lamaha Canal through watershed between Demerara and Mahaica Rivers to Moblissa
Regional Division #4(C)	Agriculture, Fishing, Commercial	120,118	Atlantic Ocean (Industry to Cummings Lodge to west bank of Mahaica River)	Northern boundary of lease A7557 and its prolongations to thalweg of Moblissa River	Watershed between Demerara and Mahaica Rivers to source of Badarima River	From Atlantic Ocean south to lease A7557 held by Guyana Mining Enterprises
Regional Division #5	Farming	52,250	Atlantic Ocean	Watershed between tributaries of the Berbice & Abary Rivers, and the Berbice & Mahaicony Rivers	Mahaica River	Berbice River
Regional Division #6	Farming, fishing & Commercial	147,839	Atlantic Ocean	Common boundary between Guyana and Brazil	Berbice River, including watersheds between tributaries of Berbice & Canje Rivers	Corentyne River
Regional Division #7	Mining & Logging	25,000	Watersheds between tributaries of Barama, Cuyuni, Waini,	Watershed between tributaries of the Mazaruni and Potaro Rivers	Guyana/Venezuela border	Essequibo River

			Pomeroon, Supenaam, and Essequibo Rivers			
Regional Division #8	Mining & Logging	13,000	Watershed between tributaries of the Mazaruni and Potaro Rivers	Watershed between tributaries of the Siparuni and Rupununi Rivers	Guyana/Venezuela border	Essequibo River
Regional Division #9	Cattle rearing & Farming	33,207	Watersheds between tributaries of the Ireng, Siparuni, Kuiparu, Rupununi, and Essequibo Rivers	Common boundary between Guyana and Brazil	Common boundary between Guyana and Brazil	Watersheds between tributaries of the Essequibo, Berbice, Corentyne, and New Rivers
Regional Division #10	Mining, Logging & Farming	39,992	Makouria River, Arobaio River, and watersheds between Berbice and Mahaicony tributaries	Bulletwood Rapids (Berbice River) and an unnamed tributary north of Makari Settlement (Essequibo River)	Essequibo River	Berbice River and watersheds between tributaries of Canje and Berbice Rivers

Figure 2: Guyana Police Force Regional Divisions & Boundaries.

ADMINISTRATION

GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE GUYANA POLICE FORCE

Figure 3 illustrates the **gender composition** of the Guyana Police Force as of 2022. This data highlights current levels of female participation and provides a basis for measuring progress in the coming years as gender inclusion efforts continue to be expanded.

The Guyana Police Force aims at increasing the representation of women across all ranks and units. This initiative is rooted in the belief that a more gender-balanced police force not only strengthens operational effectiveness but also enhances the quality of service delivered to the public.

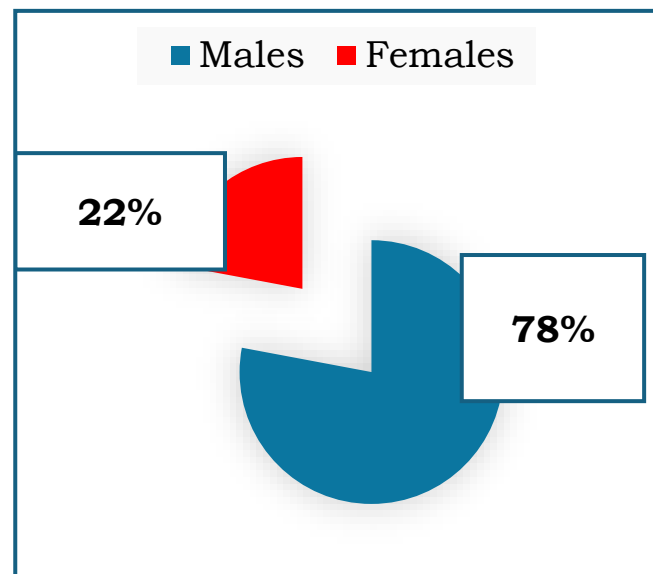


Figure 3: Gender Distribution of the Guyana Police Force

ETHNICITY COMPOSITION OF THE GUYANA POLICE FORCE

As part of its commitment to building a more inclusive and representative organization, the Guyana Police Force continued the implementation of its **Diversity Strategy** in 2022. A key objective of this strategy is to ensure that the composition of the Force reflects the rich cultural and ethnic diversity of the communities it serves. By fostering a workforce that mirrors the population, the Force aims to strengthen public trust, improve community relations, and promote fairness in policing practices.

Figure 4 provides a visual representation of the **ethnic composition** of the Guyana Police Force as of 2022. This data serves as a benchmark for ongoing diversity initiatives and helps to inform recruitment policies and outreach programs designed to attract candidates from underrepresented groups.

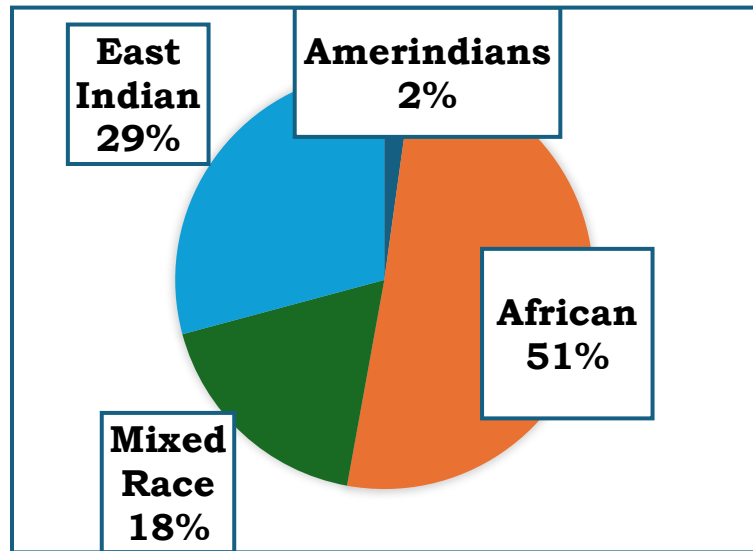


Figure 4: Ethnicity Composition of the Guyana Police Force

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP ROLES

In 2022, women as Officers had increased as the Guyana Police Force aimed at increasing the number of competent women to transition into higher ranks as a strategic action of its diversity policy.

As of 2022, **Figure 5** shows the female as per rank structure from Cadet Officer to Superintendent.

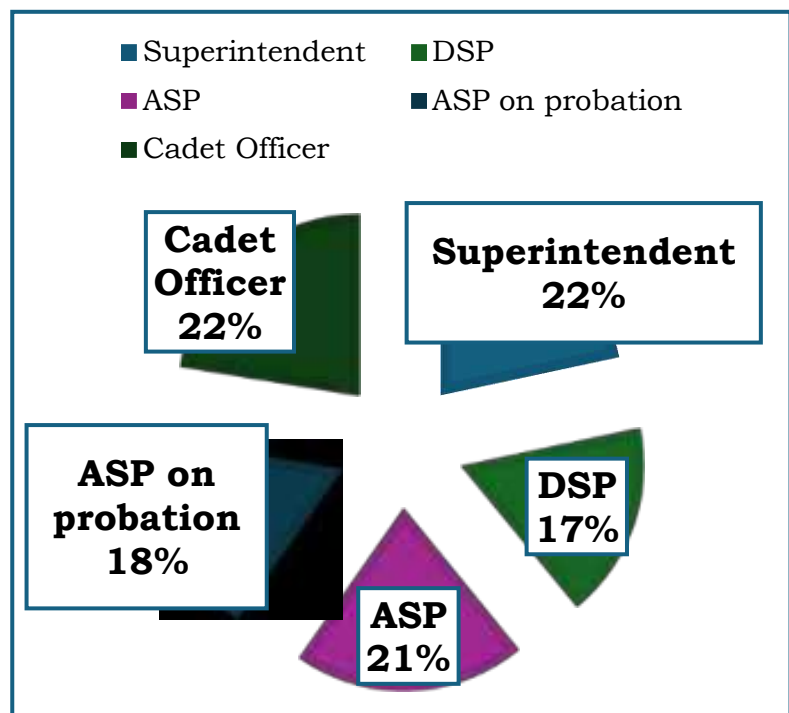


Figure 5: Females as per rank structure

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

In 2022, Police Strength increased, which was due to the higher demand for policing services as shown in **Figure 6**.

RANK	2020		2021		2022	
	EST	ACT STR.	EST	ACT STR.	Est	ACT Str.
Commissioner	1	1	1	1	1	1- Acting
Deputy Commissioners	4	2	4	2	4	2
Assistant Commissioners	12	4	12	4	12	10
Senior Superintendents	17	15	17	14	17	16
Superintendents	39	27	39	25	39	31
Deputy Superintendents	25	22	25	19	25	36
Assistant Superintendents and Cadets	108	91	108	83	108	103
Chief Inspectors and Inspectors	199	156	199	138	199	225
Sergeants	381	470	381	551	381	671
Corporals and Lance Corporals	1000	1071	1000	1079	1000	1166
Constables and Apprentices	3370	3064	3370	2948	3870	2781
TOTAL	5156	4923	5156	4864	5656	5041

Figure 6: Strength of the Guyana Police Force for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 as against its established strength

PROMOTIONS

In 2022, a total of six hundred and twenty-seven (627) ranks were promoted as shown in **Figure 7**.

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
To Lance Corporals	85
To Corporals	109
To Sergeant	104
To Inspector	97
To Chief Inspector	6
To Cadet Officer	4
To Assistant Superintendent of Police (On Probation)	21
To Assistant Superintendent of Police	42
To Deputy Superintendent of Police	25
To Superintendent of Police	21
To Senior Superintendent of Police	11
To Assistant Commissioner of Police	8
SPECIAL CONSTABULARY	
To Lance Corporals	29
To Corporals	49
To Sergeant	16
TOTAL	627

Figure 7: Promotion by rank for the year 2022.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

The Guyana Police Force's annual awards, which began in the 1990s, serve as a morale booster and motivational tool for its ranks. In 2022, a total of four thousand seven hundred sixty ranks received awards (4,760), including trophies and incentives amounting to one hundred forty-two point nine million dollars (\$142,900,000).

WASTAGE AND RETIREMENT

In 2022, the Guyana Police Force experienced a significant increase in the wastage of its personnel, as compared to the previous years. This wastage is represented by the number of Police Officers who left the force under various circumstances as shown in **Figure 8**.



PARTICULARS	YEARS		
	2020	2021	2022
Retired	42	48	40
Retired Voluntary	0	1	
Withdrawal	11	28	95
Retired Medically Unfit	1	0	2
Illegal Withdrawal	43	74	79
Termination of Service	8	2	19
Dismissal	1	4	1
Discharged after Confirmation	3	4	18
Died	8	9	19
TOTAL	117	170	273

Figure 8: Wastage and Retirement of the Guyana Police Force in 2022

RECRUITMENT

The Guyana Police Force (GPF) has modernized its recruitment process as part of its reform agenda.

Updated Entry Requirements

- ☒ Minimum of 2 CSEC subjects
(Grades 1–3)
-  Must include English and Mathematics
-  Or equivalent from an accredited institution

In 2022, the Guyana Police Force undertook a strategic approach to human resource development by prioritizing the recruitment of highly skilled and diverse individuals. This initiative aimed not only to enhance operational effectiveness but also to cultivate stronger, more responsive partnerships with the communities it serves. As a result, five hundred and forty-seven (547) new applicants were successfully enlisted into the Force.

In parallel, the organization expanded its human resource complement through the targeted engagement of specialized civilian personnel. This dual-track recruitment strategy was designed to optimize frontline policing by increasing the number of uniformed ranks, while concurrently ensuring that critical specialist functions—requiring technical, legal, and analytical expertise—were staffed by civilians with the requisite professional competencies as shown in **Figure 9**. This approach reflects a modern policing model that leverages both sworn officers and expert civilian support to achieve institutional efficiency and service excellence.

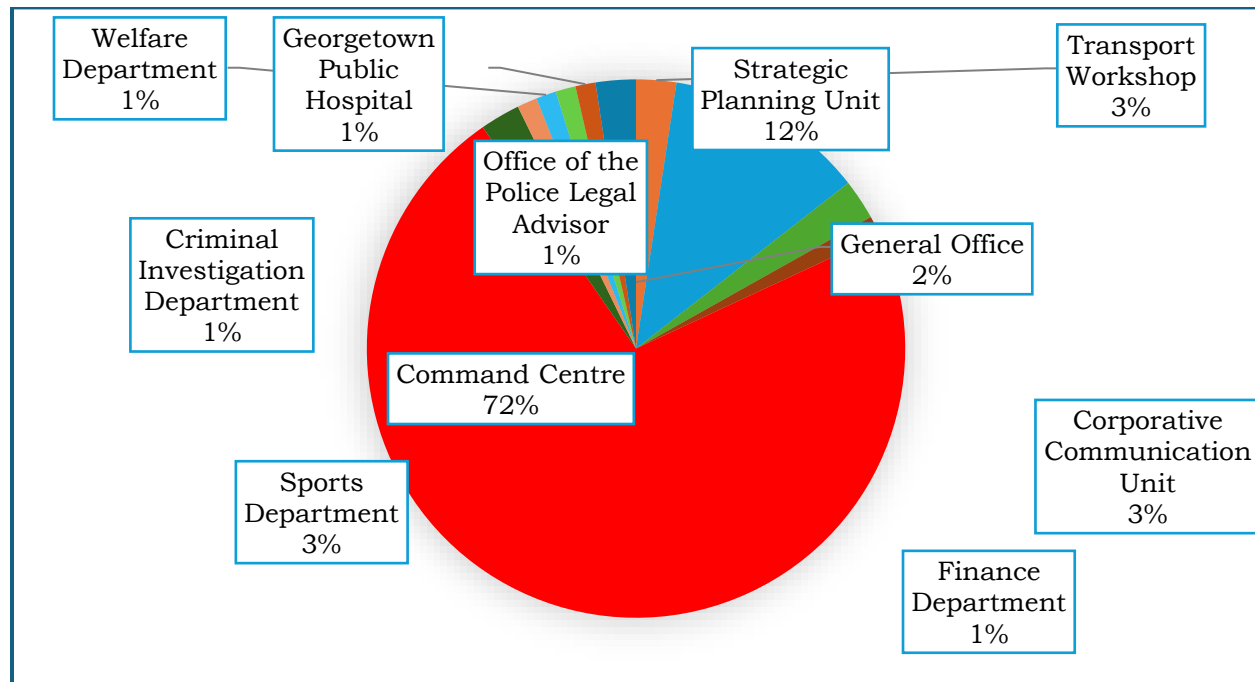


Figure 9: Civilian Staffing according to Specialist Functions for 2022.

WELFARE

HOSPITALIZATION

During the year 2022, a total of two hundred and forty-nine (249) ranks were hospitalized, compared to one hundred and ninety-seven (197) in the year 2021. A total of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$165,000) was spent on refreshments for hospital visits to ranks.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

During the year 2022, funeral arrangements were made for eighteen (18) members of the Guyana Police Force who passed away, compared to twenty (20) members in 2021.

FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS/ WREATHS

Floral arrangements and wreaths totaling seven hundred and sixty-one thousand, four hundred dollars (GUY\$761,400.00) were purchased for the year 2022.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/LOANS

No financial assistance or loans were provided in 2022.

BURSARY AWARDS

The Guyana Police Force (GPF) normally awards bursaries to the children of police officers to support their education. For the year 2022, no bursary awards were given.

DAYCARE CENTRE

In 2022, the **Juliet Griffith Daycare Centre** was relocated from the Mounted Branch Compound to the Officer's Mess Compound, moving into a modern, child-friendly facility. The new building features updated infrastructure, including age-appropriate play areas, learning spaces, and enhanced safety measures, providing a safe and stimulating environment for children. The

daycare capacity has expanded from seventy-five (75) to one hundred (100) children.

BENEVOLENT EXPENSES

For the year 2022, the following expenses were recorded as shown in **Figure 10**.




EXPENSES	AMOUNT
Death Expenses	\$6,283,000.00
Medical Expenses	\$11,051,356.00
Fire Relief	\$5,135,000.00
Total	\$22,469,356.00


Figure 10: Benevolent Expenses for the year 2022

THERAPIST UNIT

In keeping with its commitment to strengthening the psychological well-being and welfare of its members, the Guyana Police Force recruited a qualified Therapist who is stationed at the Welfare Office.

In 2022, the Therapist provided professional counseling and psychosocial support to ranks across various divisions. These sessions addressed a range of issues including work-related stress, trauma exposure, interpersonal conflict, grief, and emotional resilience. The Therapist also contributed to several preventative wellness initiatives, including:

-  Mental health awareness sessions
-  Family counseling support
-  One-on-one therapeutic

- interventions
-  Psychoeducational workshops for ranks undergoing disciplinary processes or reintegration after suspension.

MAINTAINING A DISCIPLINE POLICE FORCE

CHARGE SHEET AND PENDING MATTERS

The Office of Professional Responsibility is tasked with maintaining accountability and addressing misconduct within the Guyana Police Force. During the reporting period, the number of charge sheets and pending disciplinary matters across the various regional divisions as shown **Figure 11**.

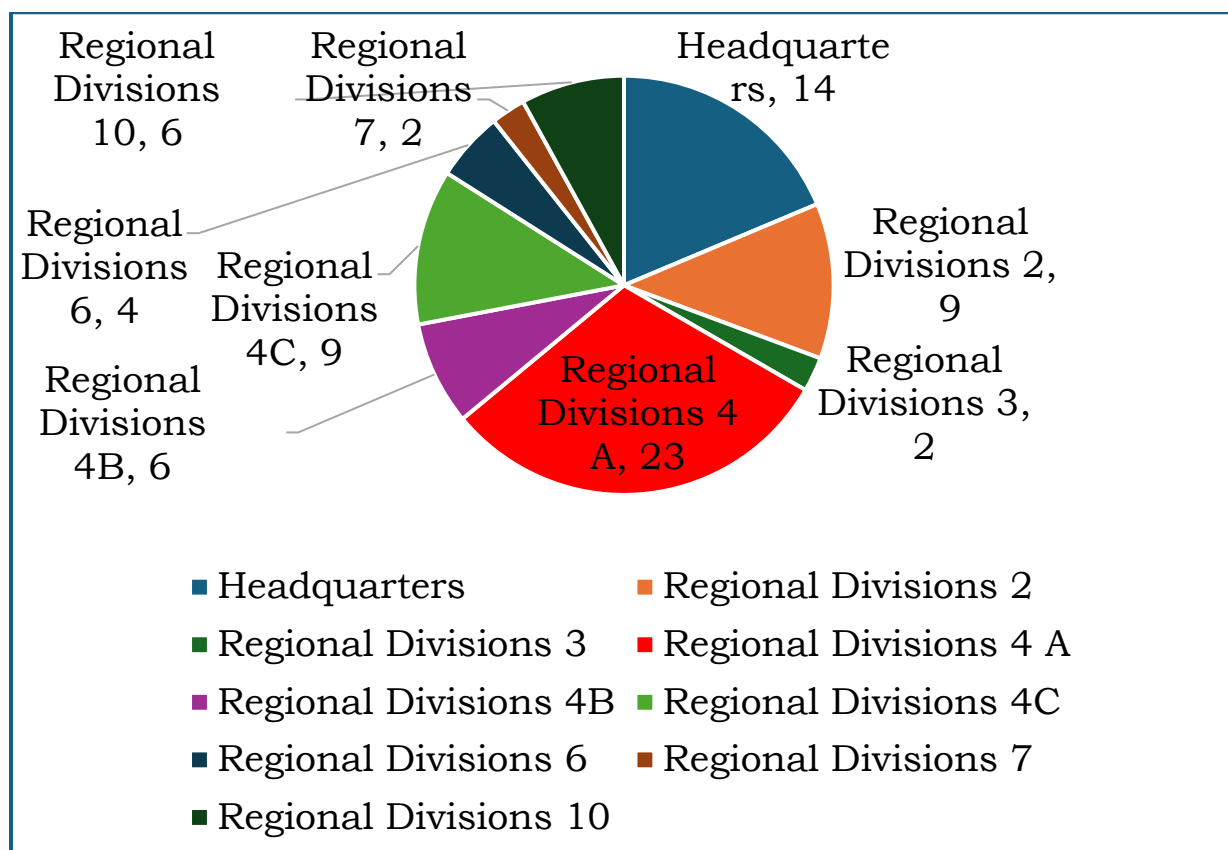


Figure 11: Cumulation of Charge Sheets and Pending Disciplinary Matters across the various regional divisions for 2022

CATEGORIES OF JUNIOR RANKS WITH DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

Figure 12 provides a breakdown of the various categories of junior ranks who were involved in disciplinary matters during the year 2022.

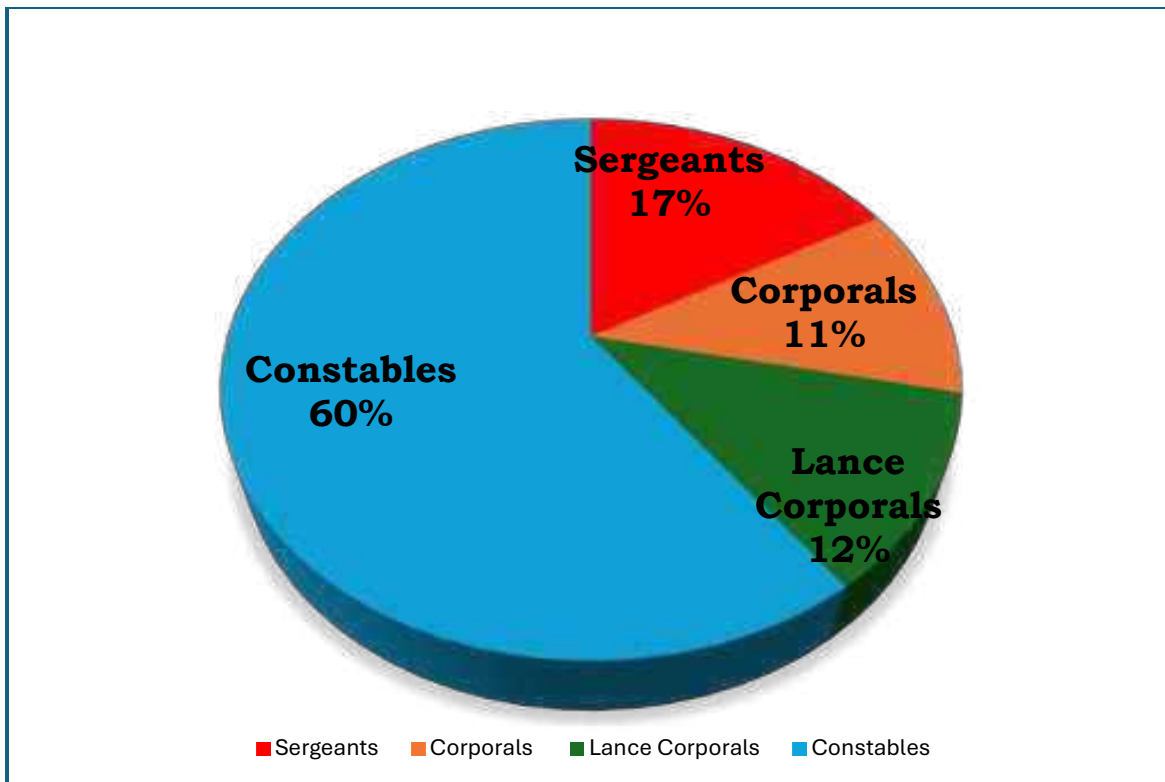


Figure 12: Categories of Junior Ranks that have active disciplinary matters for 2022.

TOTAL AGGREGATE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

The Office of Professional Responsibility is responsible for investigating complaints of alleged misconduct against members. As depicted in **Figure 13**, the department recorded a higher number of complaints in 2022 compared to previous years.

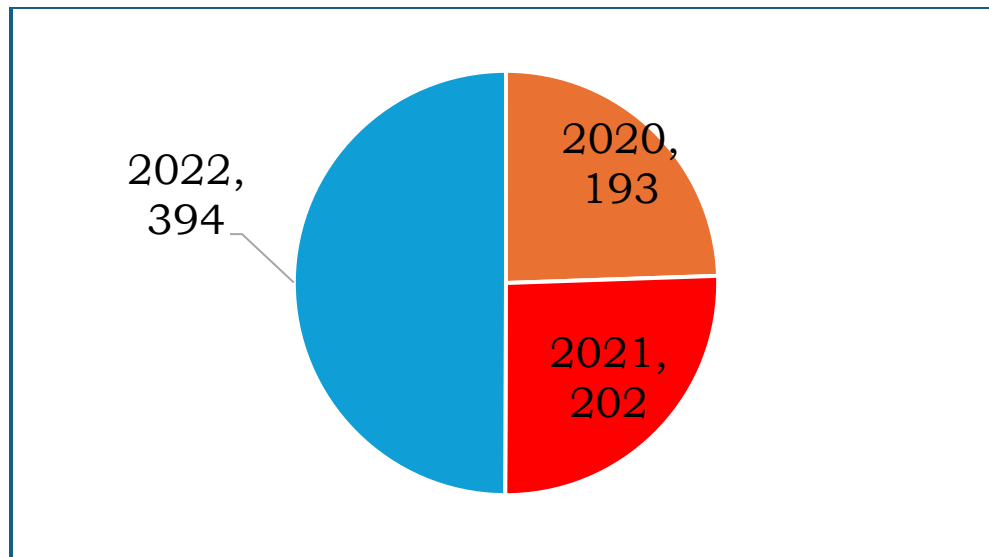


Figure 13: Breakdown of total charges for a three (3) year period being 2020 to 2022.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS BY REGIONAL DIVISION

The data highlights the number of complaints received by the Office of Professional Responsibility from different regional divisions over two years, 2021 and 2022. The total number of complaints increased significantly from 202 in 2021 to 384 in 2022, representing almost a 90% rise as shown in **Figure 14**.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS	2021	2022
Region 1	3	4
Region 2	6	23
Region 3	12	70
Region 4A	82	131
Region 4 B	21	25
Region 4C	29	63
Region 5	12	2
Region 6	13	20

Region 7	4	7
Region 8		5
Region 9	5	2
Region 10	15	32
TOTAL	202	384

Figure 14: Number Complaints against ranks by Regional Divisions for 2021 and 2022 respectively.

BREAKDOWN OF CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS BY CATEGORY

Between 2020 and 2022, the number of criminal charges against police officers rose significantly, this trend indicates a shift in how officer misconduct was addressed, with an increase in criminal charges and a decrease in departmental penalties, while warnings fluctuated over the years as shown in **Figure 15**.

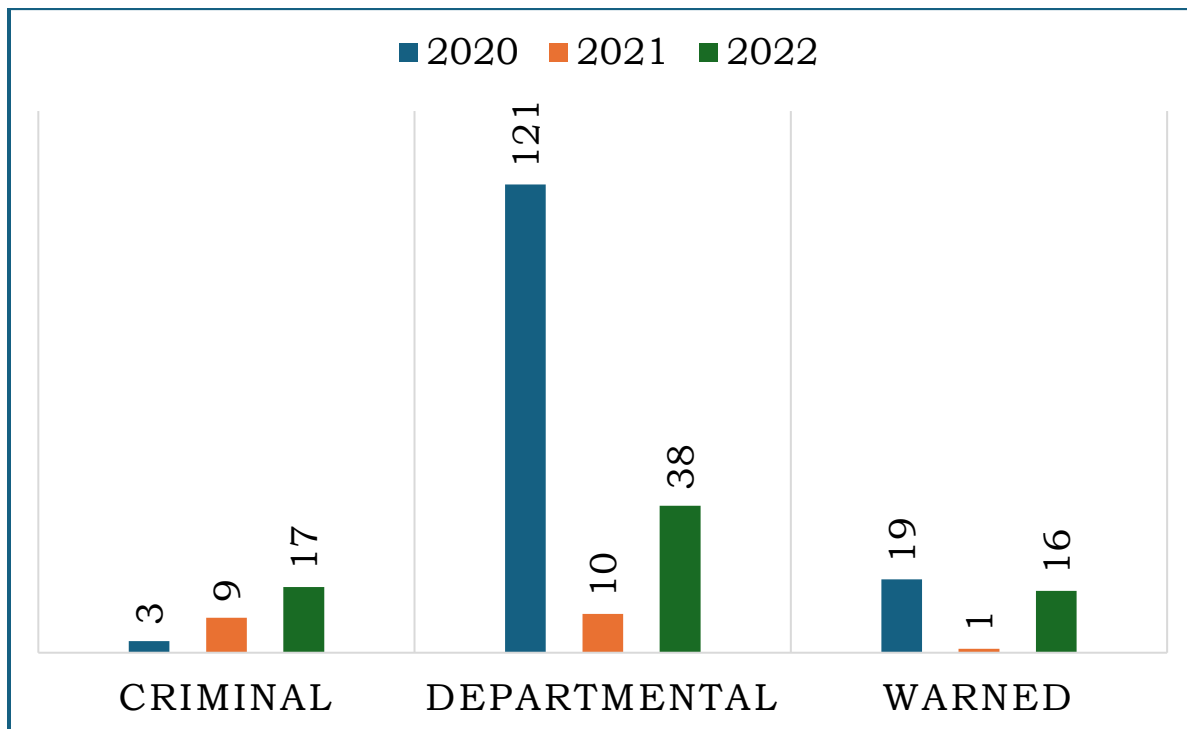
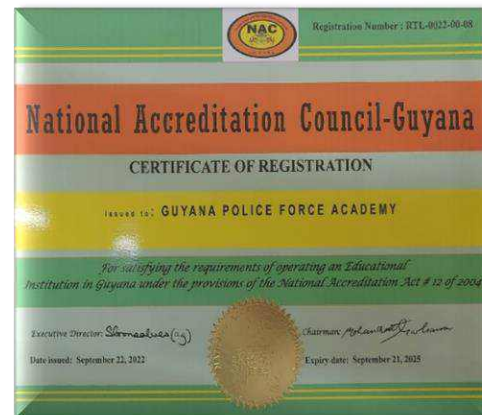


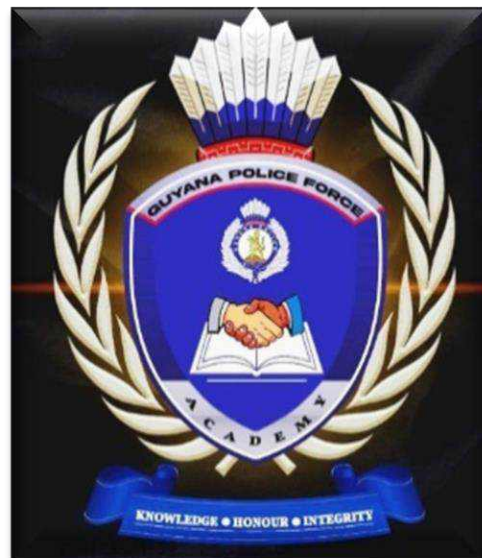
Figure 15: Comparison of Charges against Police Officers between the years 2020 to 2022

REVAMPING TRAINING IN THE GUYANA POLICE FORCE

In 2022, under the "Developing Our People" pillar of its Strategic Plan 2022–2026, the Guyana Police Force initiated a comprehensive overhaul of its training programme. A key milestone was the formal renaming of its training institution to the Guyana Police Force Academy, reflecting a strengthened commitment to professional growth and modern policing standards.



The revamp also included major infrastructural enhancements, such as the construction of a swimming pool, refurbishment of dormitories, and the establishment of a gymnasium to support physical training and overall wellness. Simultaneously, the training curriculum was redesigned to introduce the Certificate in Elementary General Policing as the foundational course for recruits and constables. This academic development paved the way for the institution's registration with the National Accreditation Council, marking a critical step toward national recognition and standardization of police training.



LOCAL AND OVERSEA TRAINING

Figure 16 below presents a summary of the In-Service (Local) and Overseas Training programs conducted by the organization over the past three years. This data reflects the organization's commitment to enhancing the professional

capabilities of its personnel through diverse training opportunities, both locally and internationally.

YEAR	IN-SERVICE (LOCAL) TRAINING		OVERSEAS TRAINING	
	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
2020	58	1,517	7	11
2021	128	2511	5	13
2022	121	3007	28	75

Figure 16: In-Service and Overseas Training for the period 2020 to 2022

BREAKDOWN OF OVERSEA COURSES

OVERSEAS COURSE 2022					
SER. NO.	COURSE/SEMINAR	WHERE HELD	SUMMARY OF RANKS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	DURATION
1.	Advance Investigation Course	San Salvador	Insp. – 1	1	
2.	XIII Ordinary Meeting Ameripol and Council Director of the Community of Police of America	Colombia	Snr. Supt. – 1	1	22-4-6 - 22-4--9
3.	Small Arms Trafficking Course	San Salvador	Insp. – 1	1	22-4-25 – 22-4-29
4.	Debriefing Meeting for Operation TURQUESA III	Mexico	Sgt. – 1	1	22-4-26 – 22-4-28
5.	Illicit Finance and Money Laundering Training Course	San Salvador	Snr. Supt. – 1 ASP – 1 Sgt. – 4	7	22-5-2 – 22-5-6

			L/Cpl. – 1		
6.	Tradewinds 2022	Belize	Supt. – 1	1	22-5-6
7.	Addressing Cyber Crime in the Caribbean	Barbados	L/Cpl. – 1	1	22-5-9 – 22-5-12
8.	Interpol Match Fixing Task Force Meeting	Dubai	Asp – 1	1	22-5-10 – 22-5-12
9.	Specialized Training Programme In Cyber Security and Malware Analytics (Reverse Engineering)	India	Insp. – 1 Const. – 4	5	22-5-10 – 22-6-10
10.	Internal Induction Course for Central and South America	El Salvador	Sgt. – 1	1	22-5-22 – 22-5-29
11.	First Regional Multi-Stakeholder Meeting on Strategies Against Organized Crime for Latin America and Caribbean		A.S.P – 1 A.S.P – 1	2	22-5-30 – 22-5-31
12.	Pre-Operational Meeting Trigger VII	U.S.A.	Supt. – 1	1	22-5-30 – 22-6-3
13.	Human Rights Training Course	San Salvador	Insp. – 1	1	22-5-30 – 22-6-3
14.	Regional Firearms Training for Operation Trigger VII	U.S.A.	D.S.P – 2	2	22-6-1 – 22-6-3
15.	Law Enforcement and Community Outreach Course	San Salvador	ASP – 1 Sgt. – 6	7	22-6-20 – 22-6-24
16.	VIP's Security Training Course	Morocco	ASP – 1 Sgt. – 5 Cpl. – 6 Const. – 3	15	22-7-2 – 22-8-4
17.	Executive Law Enforcement Leadership Course	San Salvador	Asst. Comm – 1 Supt. – 1 ASP – 2	4	22-7-11 – 22-8-29

18.	Law Enforcement, Leadership and Development Programme	San Salvador	ASP - 1	1	22-7-11 - 22-11-29
19.	REGIONAL Workshop – Operational Command of Gender Based Violence Policing in the Caribbean	Jamaica	Supt. – 3 DSP – 1 Sgt. - 1` L/Cpl. – 1	6	22-7-16 - 22-7-23
20.	Interpol-Caricumudpto Practical Workshop on Intellectual Property (IP) Crime, Digital Piracy and Trademark and Copyright Infringement	Barbados	ASP – 1 L/Cpl. – 1	2	22-7-20 – 22-7-22
21.	Gender Based Violence in the Caribbean	Canada	Supt. – 3 DSP – 1 Sgt. - 1` L/Cpl. – 1	6	22-9-16 (18 days)
22.	Drug Use Prevention Policies and Programme	Miami Florida	Supt. – 1	1	22-9-27 – 22-9-29
23.	Invitation Letter for Study Visit Container Control Programme	Germany	Cpl. – 1	1	22-10-11-14
24.	90 th Session of the Interpol General Assembly	India	Asst. Com – 1	1	22-10-18-21
25.	Leadership and Management Course 2022	Barbados	ASP 2	2	22-10-31 - 22-11-18
26.	Regional Workshop on Tourism Security	Dominica Republic	Asst. Com – 1	1	22-11-25 – 22-11-17
27.	C.F ATF,55 the Plenary Meeting	Cayman Island	Asst. Com - 1	1	22-11-27 - 22-12-1

28.	Re: 16 th Heads of NCB Conference	France	Asst. Com – 1	1	22-11-28 – 22-22-30
TOTAL: 75					

Figure 17: Overseas Courses Attended by Ranks in 2022

BREAKDOWN OF LOCAL COURSES

SER. #	COURSES/SEMINARS	TOTAL	OTHER SERVICE AGENCIES
1.	Information Technology Staff Development Seminar	40	-
2.	Human Rights (Virtual)	5	-
3.	COPSQUAD 1/2022	43	GPFCC- 3
4.	Discipline Procedure #1 Basic English	11	-
5.	Image Management in changing Environment)	56	-
6.	Image Management in changing Environment)	53	-
7.	COPSQUAD 2/2022	51	-
8.	Speed Gun and Breathalyzer Training	20	-
9.	Image Management in changing Environment)	43	-
10.	COPSQUAD 3/2022	72	GPFCC-8
11.	Drone Training 1/2022	30	GPFCC-1
12.	CID Induction	59	CANU - 5 GDF -5
13.	COPSQUAD 4/2022	59	GPFCC-3
14.	COPSQUAD 5/2022	55	-
15.	EXCEL Training for Secretaries 1/2022	27	-

16.	COPSQUAD 6/2022	52	-
17.	EXCEL Training for Secretaries 2/2022	19	-
18.	Train the Trainers 1/2022	24	-
19.	EXCEL Training for Secretaries 3/2022	12	-
20.	COPSQUAD 7/2022	54	-
21.	COPSQUAD 8/2022	59	-
22.	Anti-Trafficking in Person Training (REGION #2)	18	-
23.	COPSQUAD 9/2022	60	GPFCC-1
24.	Anti-Trafficking in Person Training (INSPECTORS)	26	-
25.	Anti-Trafficking in Person Training (STATION SERGEANTS)	26	-
26.	Anti-Trafficking in Person Training (GENERAL DUTY RANKS)	17	-
27.	Cyber Crime and Digital Forensic Fundamental	18	-
28.	COPSQUAD 10/2022	47	-
29.	COPSQUAD 11/2022	40	-
30.	COPSQUAD 12/2022	54	GPFCC-1
31.	COPSQUAD 13/2022	48	GPFCC-1
32.	COPSQUAD 14/2022	50	GPFCC-2
33.	COPSQUAD 15/2022	35	GPFCC-2
34.	COPSQUAD 16/2022	36	GPFCC-1
35.	Train the Trainers No. 2/2022	24	-
36.	COPSQUAD 17/2022	25	GPFCC-1

37.	COPSQUAD 18/2022	40	GPFCC-1
38.	COPSQUAD 19/2022	20	GPFCC-1
39.	COPSQUAD 20/2022	55	GPFCC-1
40.	COPSQUAD 21/2022	29	GPFCC-1
41.	COPSQUAD 22/2022	36	-
42.	Elementary Prosecutors Course 1/2022	30	-
43.	HIV-Related Human Rights Sensitization Session with Regional Commander	16	-
44.	COPSQUAD 23/2022	28	GPFCC-2
45.	COPSQUAD 24/2022	28	GPFCC-1
46.	COPSQUAD 25/2022	23	GPFCC-1
47.	COPSQUAD 26/2022	29	GPFCC-1
48.	Crime Scene Investigation Course No. 1/2022	58	-
49.	COPSQUAD 27/2022	14	GPFCC-1
50.	COPSQUAD 28/2022	22	GPFCC-1
51.	Judges Rules and Video Interview for Traffic Ranks No. 1/2022	35	-
52.	Spanish Language Course Cohort No. 1/2022	14	-
53.	Mandarin Language Course Cohort No. 1/2022	15	-
54.	Portuguese Language Course Cohort No 1/2022	15	-
55.	Elementary Prosecutors Course for Subordinate Officers In-Charge of Stations No. 1/2022	25	-
56.	COPSQUAD 29/2022	17	GPFCC-1

57.	COPSQUAD 30/2022	29	GPFCC-1
58.	Four Wheel Driving Course No.1/2022	47	-
59.	COPSQUAD 31/2022	9	GPFCC-1
60.	COPSQUAD 32/2022	18	GPFCC-2
61.	Train the Trainers No. 3/2022	25	-
62.	COPSQUAD 33/2022	13	GPFCC-2
63.	COPSQUAD 34/2022	17	GPFCC-1
64.	Entrepreneurship Training Programme	16	-
65.	Gender Based Violence Training No. 1/2022	22	-
66.	Conflict Resolution and Domestic Violence (Force Therapist)	12	-
67.	COPSQUAD 35/2022	13	GPFCC-2
68.	Noise Management Training No. 1/12022	12	-
69.	Noise Management Training No. 2/12022	17	-
70.	Conflict Resolution and Domestic Violence (Force Therapist)	46	-
71.	Photograph and Multi Illustration and Design Training	3	Civilian -1
72.	Spanish Language Course No. 2/2022	14	-
73.	Child Abused Workshop	16	
74.	Specialized Training No. 1/2022	44	-
75.	Specialized Training No. 2/2022	11	-
76.	Trafficking in Persons for Traffic Ranks No. 1/2022	26	-
77.	Electrical Installation Training No. 1/2022	3	Civilian - 15

78.	Trafficking in Persons for Traffic Ranks No. 2/2022	17	-
79.	Customer Service Training with Immigration Ranks	22	
80.	Trafficking in Persons	6	Civilian - 13
81.	Customer Service Training for Immigration Ranks	17	-
82.	Trafficking in Persons	4	-
83.	First Aid and CPR Training 1/2022	15	-
84.	First Aid and CPR Training 2/2022	13	-
85.	First Aid and CPR Training 3/2022	12	-
86.	First Aid and CPR Training 4/2022	11	-
87.	First Aid and CPR Training 5/2022	12	-
88.	First Aid and CPR Training 6/2022	12	-
89.	First Aid and CPR Training 7/2022	10	-
90.	Trafficking in Persons for Special Constables 1/2022	13	-
91.	Trafficking in Persons for Special Constables 2/2022	18	-
92.	First Aid and CPR Training 8/2022	14	-
93.	First Aid and CPR Training 9/2022	7	-
94.	First Aid and CPR Training 10/2022	8	-
95.	First Aid and CPR Training 11/2022	9	-
96.	First Aid and CPR Training 12/2022	9	-
97.	First Aid and CPR Training 13/2022	11	-

98.	Ballistic Intelligent Course	15	CANU-2
			GRA-3
			GFSL-1
99.	First Aid and CPR Training 14/2022	8	-
100.	First Aid and CPR Training 15/2022	7	-
101.	First Aid and CPR Training 16/2022	29	-
102.	First Aid and CPR Training 17/2022	36	-
103.	First Aid and CPR Training 18/2022	36	-
104.	First Aid and CPR Training 19/2022	15	-
105.	Interdicting Small Arms and Components Course	6	CANU-1
106.	First Aid and CPR Training 20/2022	2	-
107.	First Aid and CPR Training 21/2022	14	-
108.	First Aid and CPR Training 22/2022	31	-
109.	First Aid and CPR Training 23/2022	12	-
110.	First Aid and CPR Training 24/2022	6	-
111.	First Aid and CPR Training 25/2022	8	-
112.	French Language Course Cohort No. 1/2022	12	-
113.	Spanish Language Course Cohort No. 2/2022	15	-
114.	Live to Lead Leadership Development Seminar (Virtual)	19	-
115.	Personal Safety Technique Awareness for Law Enforcement	14	-
116.	First Responder to a Crime Scene	14	-

117.	State Prosecutor Course	31	-
118.	International Protection To Refugees Sensitization United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	15	-
119.	Live to Lead Leadership Development Seminar No. 2/2022 (Virtual)	20	-
120.	First Aid and CPR Training 26/2022	9	-
121.	Mental Health Workshop	63	Civilian – 1

Figure 18: Local Courses Attended by Ranks in 2022

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPONSORSHIP

In 2022, the Guyana Police Force placed a strong emphasis on developing its personnel through enhanced educational opportunities. This commitment to professional growth and capacity building was reflected in the significant increase in sponsorships and scholarships awarded to ranks. The total number of sponsorships and scholarships as shown in **Figure 19** provided in 2022 exceeded those of previous years by a substantial margin, marking a record-breaking investment in the development of the workforce.

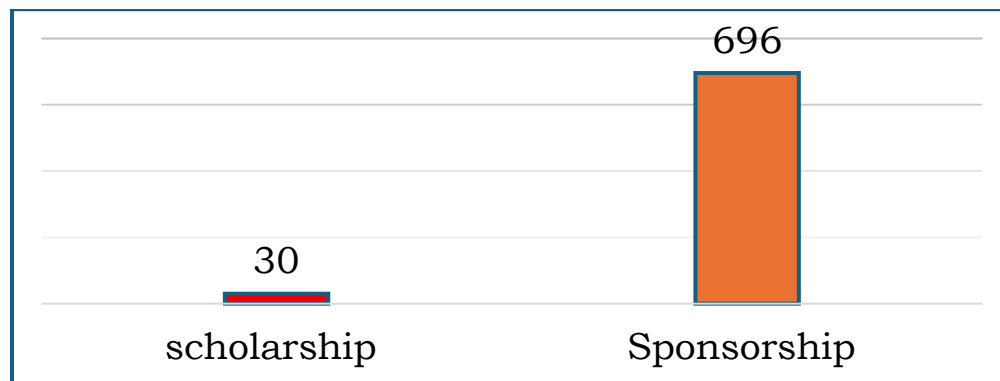


Figure 19: Sponsorship and Scholarships given in 2022

Figure 20 below presents the universities where ranks received sponsorships, along with the corresponding percentage of ranks who attended each institution.

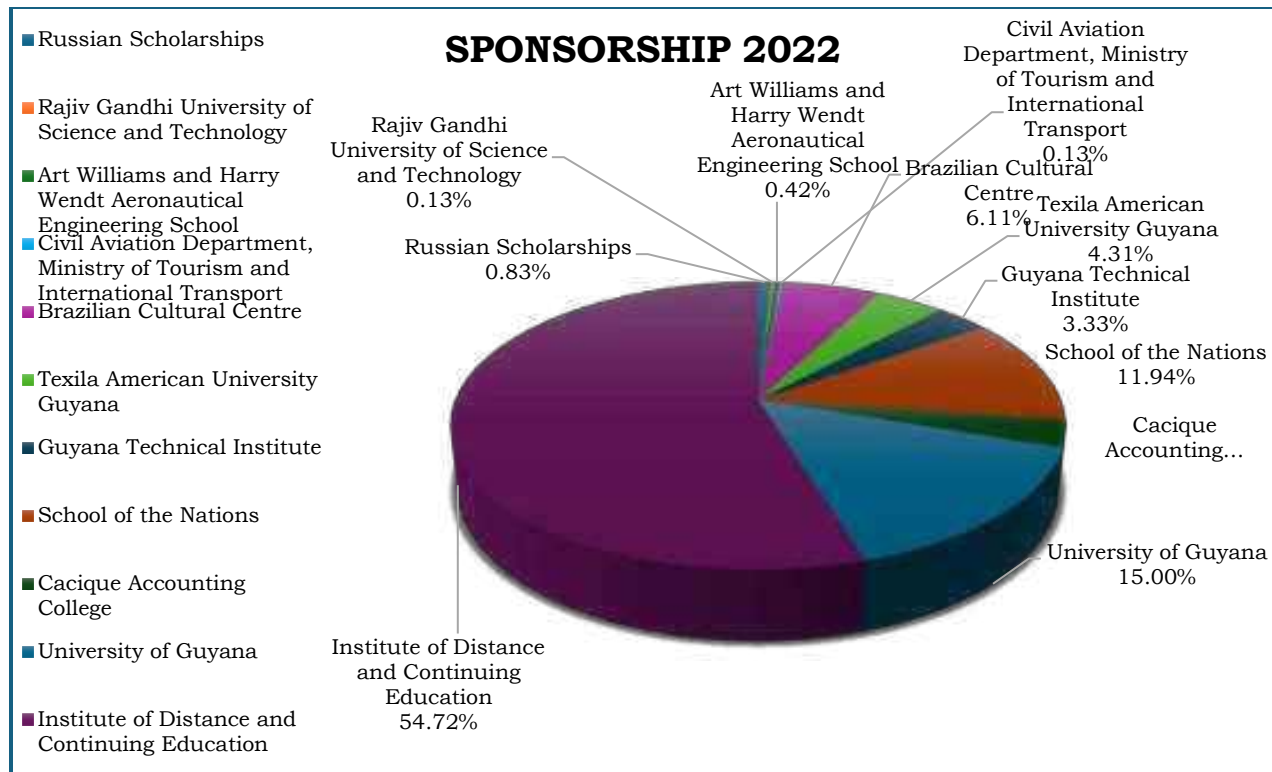


Figure 20: Breakdown of Sponsorship Courses for 2022.

Figure 21 shows scholarships awarded to ranks in 2022 for diploma, degree, and master's programmes.

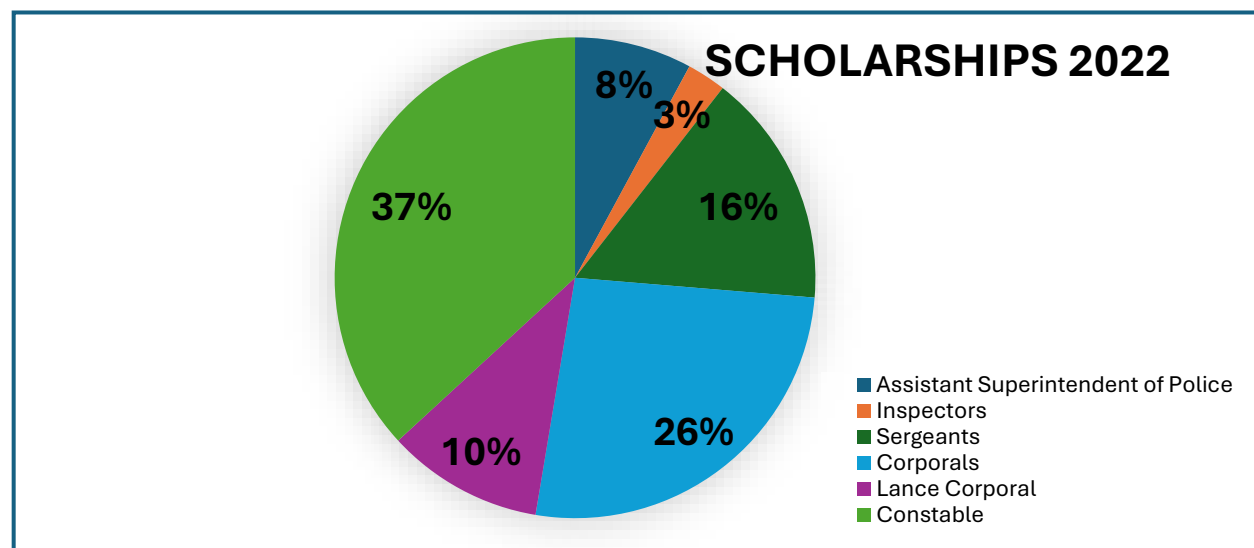


Figure 22: Scholarships awarded to ranks in 2022.

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

As illustrated in **Figure 23**, the chart provides a visual summary of the distribution of financial resources. It highlights that expenditure significantly exceeded revenue generated from public services, with most costs attributed to employment and operational requirements. It is important to note that, in addition to internally generated revenue, the Guyana Police Force is primarily funded through allocations from the national budget.

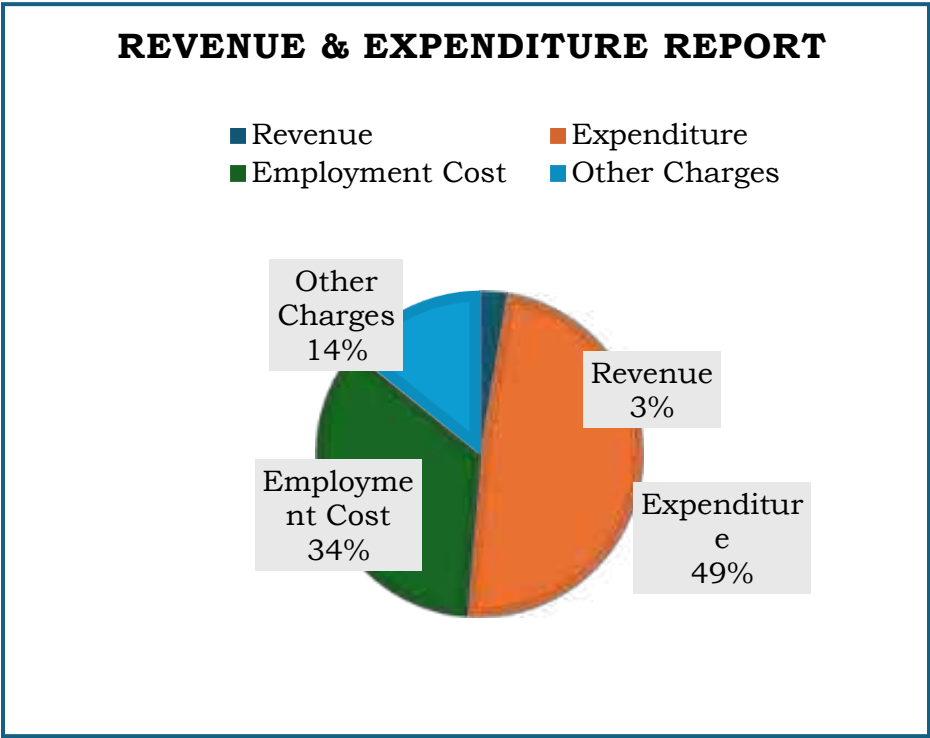


Figure 23: Financial Summary for 2022.

BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE GENERATED

Figure 24 offers insight into the revenue-generating activities of the department, highlighting the fluctuations in demand for services like firearms, visa processing, and certificates of character over the years. The changes in these figures may reflect shifts in public need, regulatory changes, or external factors impacting the organization's revenue streams.

PARTICULARS	YEARS				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	(In Guyana Dollars)				
Learner Drivers' Fees	\$ 11,842,000.00	\$ 15,975,000.00	\$ 18,656,100.00	\$ 7,050,000.00	\$ 15,000,000.00
Re-Sitters' Fees	\$ 2,271,000.00	\$ 3,365,000.00	\$ 1,487,000.00	\$ 1,117,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00
Lost Documents	\$ 201,000.00	\$ 607,000.00	\$ 78,500.00	\$ 300,500.00	\$ 270,500.00
Police Report	\$ 201,500.00	\$ 349,000.00	\$ 275,500.00	\$ 305,500.00	\$ 530,000.00
Accident Reports	\$ 48,500.00	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Dance Permits	\$ 158,500.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
Old Metal Dealers'	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of Character	\$ 22,934,000.00	\$ 24,026,500.00	\$ 17,293,300.00	\$ 21,640,000.00	\$ 23,480,000.00
Pound Fees	\$ 8,664,000.00	\$ 6,263,000.00	\$ 2,602,300.00	\$ 510,000.00	\$ -
Processing Fees	\$ 1,784,000.00	\$ 867,000.00	\$ 1,028,000.00	\$ 449,000.00	\$ 150,000.00

Brand Application Fees	\$ 186,000.00	\$ 182,500.00	\$ 201,000.00	\$ 77,500.00	\$ 30,000.00
Registration of Premises	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 36,000.00	\$ -
Visa Fee (Tourist/Business)	\$ 440,017,000.00	\$ 25,561,000.00	\$ 78,039,951.00	\$ 479,925,872.00	\$ 8,922,161.00
Auction Sales	\$ 864,500.00	\$ 5,016,000.00	\$ -	\$ 18,771,139.00	\$ -
Auction Dues	\$ 25,940.00	\$ 156,992.00	\$ -	\$ 563,134.00	\$ -
Unclaimed Exhibits	\$ 693,800.00	\$ -	\$ 1,017,100.00	\$ -	\$ -
Firearm Licence Fees	\$ 431,087,000.00	\$ 190,545,000.00	\$ 151,545,000.00	\$ 179,449,000.00	\$ 114,945,650.00
Unclaimed Prisoners' Property	\$ 3,740.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Excess Money	\$ 7,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Finger-prints Charts	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 152,500.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 60,500.00
Extract Fees	\$ 380,500.00	\$ 880,000.00	\$ 207,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
Precepts	\$ 1,120,000.00	\$ 2,250,000.00	\$ 989,500.00	\$ 1,522,000.00	\$ 1,670,000.00
Storage Fees	\$ 405,192.00	\$ 380,195.00	\$ 411,939.00	\$ 455,396.00	\$ 133,716.00
Sale of Blanks	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lost Police Identification Card	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	922,977,072.0	277,228,687.0	273,941,690.0	712,356,041.0	167,752,527.0
	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 24: Revenue collected from various policing services across the Police Regional Division for five consecutive years, from 2018 to 2022.

CRIME OVERVIEW 2022

SERIOUS CRIME

The comparative figures for serious crimes for Regional Divisions 1-10 during the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 periods reflect a notable impact due to efficient investigative practices and resource allocation as shown in **Figure 25**. As part of the Criminal Investigation Department operational framework, divisional detectives were strategically deployed across each Police Regional Division to ensure comprehensive coverage and an effective investigative response.

OFFENCES	2020	2021	% INC/DEC	CASES MADE	% CLEARED UP	2021	2022	% INC/DEC	CASES MADE	% CLEARED UP
Murder	147	123	-16.3%	83	67.5%	123	121	-1.6%	96	79.3%
Robbery	28	28	0.0%	11	39.3%	28	20	-28.6%	10	50.0%
Robbery Under Arms (Firearms Used)	531	364	-31.5%	116	31.9%	364	290	-20.3%	158	54.5%
Robbery Under Arms (Other Instrument)	301	192	-36.2%	71	37.0%	192	148	-22.9%	72	48.6%
Robbery With Violence	81	83	2.5%	30	36.1%	83	63	-24.1%	44	69.8%

Robbery With Aggravation	51	27	-47.1%	13	48.1%	27	16	-40.7%	8	50.0%
Larceny From Person	133	52	-60.9%	32	61.5%	52	53	1.9%	26	49.1%
Rape	179	287	60.3%	113	39.4%	287	224	-22.0%	115	51.3%
Burglary	145	97	-33.1%	25	25.8%	97	106	9.3%	34	32.1%
Break and Enter and Larceny	720	610	-15.3%	178	29.2%	610	464	-23.9%	189	40.7%
Kidnapping	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	2316	1863	-19.6%	672	36.1%	1863	1505	-19.2%	752	50.0%

Figure 25: Comparative figures of serious crimes for Regional Divisions 1-10 during 2020/2021 and 2021/2022

CRIME AGAINST PERSONS

Crime against Persons" refers to criminal offenses that directly harm or threaten the safety, well-being, or rights of individuals. **Figure 26** suggests significant progress in the clearance of serious crimes against persons over the three-year period, particularly for crimes like murder, attempted murder, grievous bodily harm, and felonious wounding. However, some offenses such as rape and robbery with violence have seen challenges in maintaining consistent clearance rates, with the latter dropping notably in recent years.

OFFENCES	REPORTS			CASES CLEARED UP			PERCENTAGE CLEARED UP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder	157	131	131	218	105	115	138.90%	80.20%	87.80%
Attempt Murder	66	76	98	92	86	105	139.40%	113.20%	107.10%
Manslaughter	20	10	14	16	9	14	80%	90%	100%
Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	69	71	105	38	98	98	55.10%	138%	93.30%
Felonious Wounding	86	87	137	58	68	132	67.40%	78.20%	96.40%
Discharging Loaded Firearm with Intent	11	20	41	15	12	38	136.40%	60%	92.70%
Rape	206	334	255	183	271	152	44.40%	81.10%	59.60%
Robbery/ Assault with Intent to rob	35	33	27	20	23	15	57.10%	69.70%	55.60%
Larceny From the Person	141	59	63	564	32	47	400%	54.20%	74.60%
Robbery With Aggravation	47	30	20	22	23	11	46.80%	76.70%	55%
Robbery With Violence	94	86	82	74	51	46	78.70%	59.30%	56.10%
Robbery Under Arms	890	604	499	953	176	369	107.10%	29.10%	92.40%

Figure 26: Performance in clearing up serious crimes against persons for the years 2020, 2021, and 202.

CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 27 shows a general decline in the resolution of property crimes between 2020 and 2022, with some fluctuations across specific offenses. Although there was a decrease in reported property crimes in 2022, crimes such as burglary and housebreaking and larceny saw a decline in clearance rates, especially in 2022. Sacrilege showed a slight improvement in clearance rates, but overall, the success rate in solving property crimes dropped over the period. The decrease in clearance rates for offenses like breaking and entering dwelling houses with

intent and attempted breaking and entering may be attributed to fewer reports in 2022, affecting the overall resolution rate.

OFFENCES	REPORTS			CASES CLEARED UP			PERCENTAGE CLEARED UP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Burglary	143	97	111	100	86	49	69.9%	88.7%	44.1%
Shop & Store Breaking & Entering with Intent	-	-	23	-	-	8	-	-	34.8%
Breaking & Entering Dwelling House with Intent	7	4	3	7	4	2	100%	100%	30.8%
House Breaking & Larceny	669	629	505	1012	268	299	151.3%	46.6%	59.2%
Breaking Out of House, Shop, Store, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession of House Breaking Implements	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege	31	16	14	19	14	9	61.3%	87.5%	64.3%
Attempted Breaking & Enter House with Intent	-	2	8	-	1	1	-	50%	12.5%
Total	851	748	664	1138	374	368	133.7%	50%	55.4%

Figure 27: Property crimes between 2020 and 2022, with clear up by case and percentage.

NARCOTICS

Over the past two years as represented in **Figure 28**, cannabis seizures increased from 589 kg (2021) to 786 kg (2022), there was a 33% rise in the amount intercepted. For Cocaine, seizures dropped from 536 kg (2021) to 294 kg (2022), a 45% reduction. And, for Ecstasy, seized had increased in 2022, along with the number of cases made (from 4 to 7).

DRUG TYPE	Amount		Persons Charged		Cases Made		Convictions	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Cannabis	589 kg 357.225 grams	786 kg 672.471 grams	419	294	389	361	35	40
Cocaine	536 kg 340.42 grams	294 kg 497.77 grams	49	57	42	68	4	7
Ecstasy	121.1 grams (891/2 Pills)	193.4 grams (323 pills)	4	4	4	7	1	0
Hashish		5 grams	0	1		1		0
Heroin		63.5 grams	0	1		1		0

Figure 28: Overview of narcotics-related activities over the past three years, including data on seized narcotics, number of reports, legal cases, and convictions.

For Drug Eradication, **Figure 29** shows that the number of drug eradication exercises completed was less in 2022 than in 2021.

Year	No. of Ops.	Fields	Acres	Plants	Weight (kg)	Dried Cannabis	Persons	Cases
2021	19	112	104 1/4	971,330	2,845,114.6	266863.395	4	1
2022	12	14	79 1/2	235,140	161,558,699	1,464.098	8	6

Figure 29: Summary of operations related to the eradication or seizure of illicit cannabis cultivation or trafficking activities over two years (2021 and 2022).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In 2022, the Guyana Police Force continued its commitment to addressing gender-based violence (GBV) through the establishment of dedicated Gender-Based Violence Units across all Police Regional Divisions. These units were staffed with trained personnel equipped to handle sensitive GBV cases with increased professionalism, empathy, and efficiency. **Figure 30** highlights the locations of the gender-based violence units and their actual human strength.

REGIONAL DIVISION	LOCATION	STRENGTH				TOTAL
		Sgt.	Cpl.	L/Cpl	Const.	
1	Nil					
2	Anna Regina Police Station	1			2	3
3	Leonora Police Station	1	1		2	4
4A	Brickdam Police Station	1			1	2
4B	Nil					0
4C	Sparendaam Police Station				3	3
	Mahica Police Station				1	1
	Cove & John Police Station	1	1		5	7
5	Forth Wellington		1		3	4
	Mahicony Police Station				1	1
6	Central Police Station	1	1			2
	Whim Police Station				2	2
	Springland Police Station				1	1
7	Bartica Police Station		2		1	3
8	Nil					0
9	Lethem				3	3
10	Mackenzie Police Station		2	1	1	4
TOTAL		5	8	1	26	40

Figure 30: Locations and Strength of Gender-based Violence Units in the GPF as of 2022

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE A PER GENDER FOR THE YEARS 2020, 2021 AND 2022

In terms of domestic violence as per gender, in each year, females accounted for the vast majority of reported cases, highlighting the ongoing gender imbalance in domestic violence victimization. There was a significant drop in total reports in 2022, with numbers falling by almost 50% compared to 2021. Female reports dropped from 1,477 in 2021 to 727 in 2022, while male reports declined from 215 to 148. The decline in reports could reflect a range of factors, including improved prevention efforts, underreporting, or changes in reporting mechanisms.

As per regions, Region 3, Region 4B, and Region 6 consistently recorded the highest number of domestic violence reports in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, Region 3 (166), Region 5 (145), and Region 4B (135) continued to report significant cases, although the overall numbers were lower. Region 4C saw a dramatic drop from 167 reports in 2021 to only 12 in 2022. And Region 9 was one of the few areas to report an increase in cases, rising from 33 in 2021 to 51 in 2022 as shown in **Figure 31**.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2020	237	1428	1665
2021	215	1477	1692
2022	148	727	875

REGIONS	2020	2021	2022
1	53	76	65
2	78	88	33
3	309	335	166
4A	85	117	65
4B	258	198	135
4C	222	167	12
5	90	191	145
6	261	285	75
7	76	69	63
8	44	26	18
9	24	33	51

10	165	107	47
TOTAL	1665	1692	875

Figure 31: Domestic Violence by gender and total cases reported in regions for 2020,2021, 2022.

FIREARMS

ISSUANCE OF FIREARMS

Figure 32 shows a decline in reported firearms in 2021, with a total of 5,412 compared to 8,759 in 2020. However, in 2022, the total rose to 9,728, driven by increases in shotguns (3,611) and revolvers/pistols (5,348), as well as a rise in rifles (769).

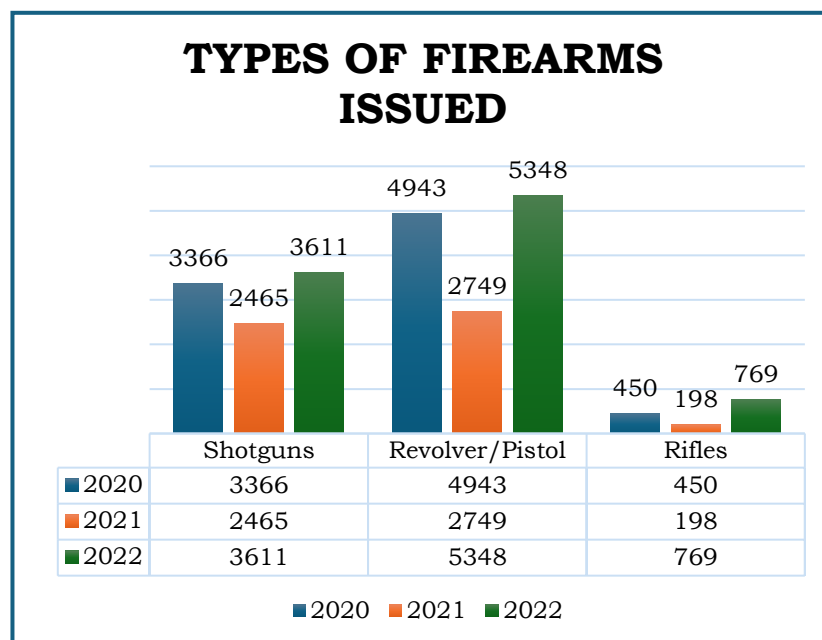


Figure 32: Comparative figures for the various types of firearms licensed in 2020 to 2022.

FIREARMS SEIZURE

In 2020, as shown in **Figure 33**, 60 firearms were seized, while in 2021, the number increased slightly to 71. In 2022, there was a more significant rise, with 115 firearms seized. This trend suggests an increase in law enforcement efforts or success in identifying and confiscating firearms, reflecting a

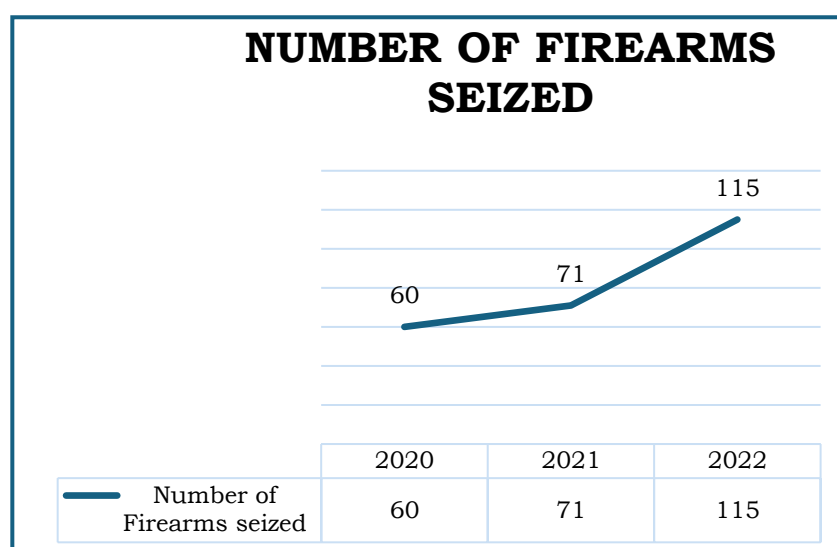


Figure 33 The number of firearms seized over the three-year period from 2020 to 2022

heightened response to firearm-related issues over the three years.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION EXAMINATION

The following firearms, ammunition and components of both were examined during the year 2022 as shown in **Figure 34**.

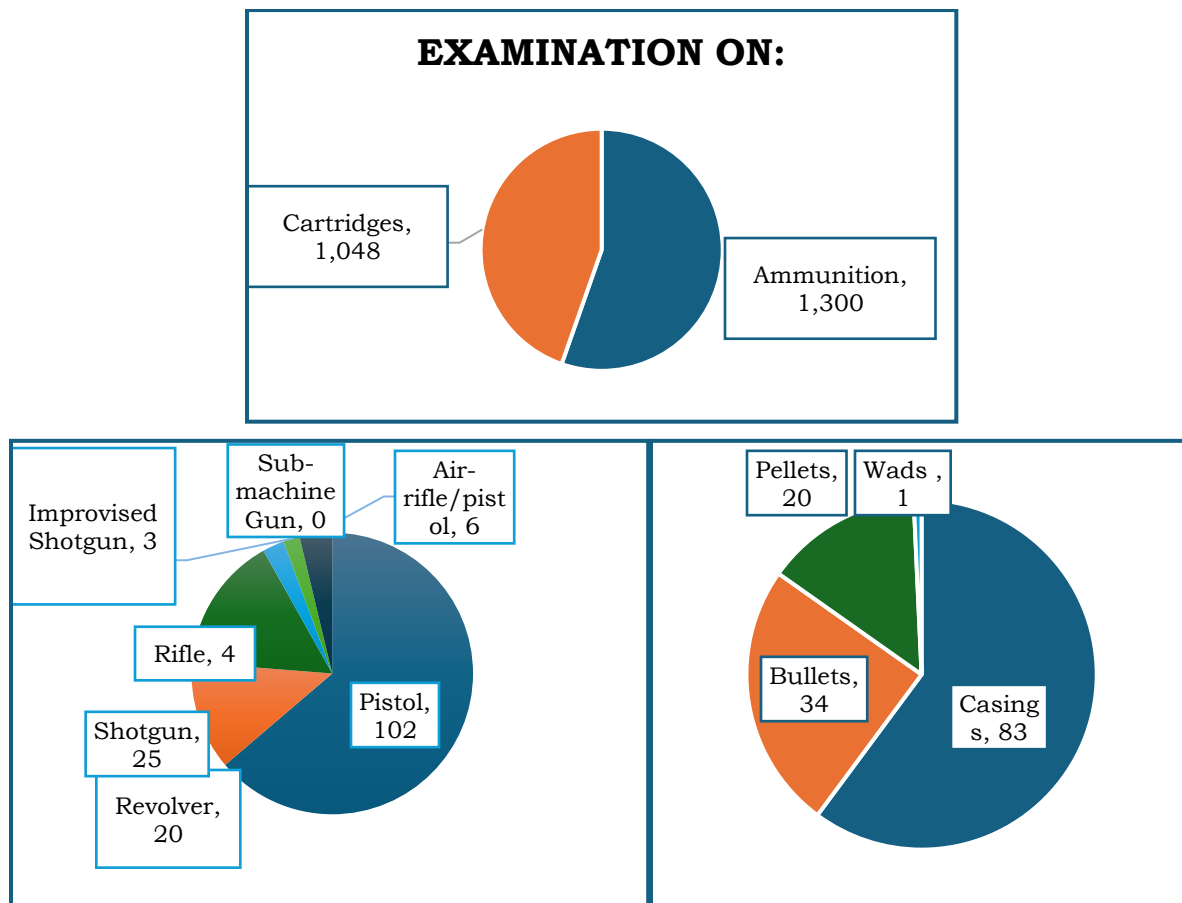


Figure 34: The number of firearms, ammunitions and components examined during 2022.

SPECIMENS OF FIREARMS TAKEN

For 2022, a total of two thousand, six hundred and forty-two (2,642) specimens of firearms were taken from four types of firearms as shown in **Figure 35**.

TYPE OF FIREARMS	NO. OF SPECIMEN
------------------	-----------------

	TAKEN
Pistols	855
Revolvers	4
Shotguns	326
Rifles	136
TOTAL	1321

Figure 35: The specimens of firearms taken during 2022.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

From 2020 to 2022, human trafficking reports and cases fluctuated as shown in **Figure 36**. In 2020, there were thirty (30) reports, and two (2) cases initiated. In 2021, reports increased to thirty-five (35), with eleven (11) cases initiated, showing improved legal action. However, in 2022, reports dropped to twenty-three (23), and cases fell to just three (3), highlighting a potential gap between reported incidents and legal action taken. This suggests challenges in fully addressing human trafficking cases despite the number of reports.

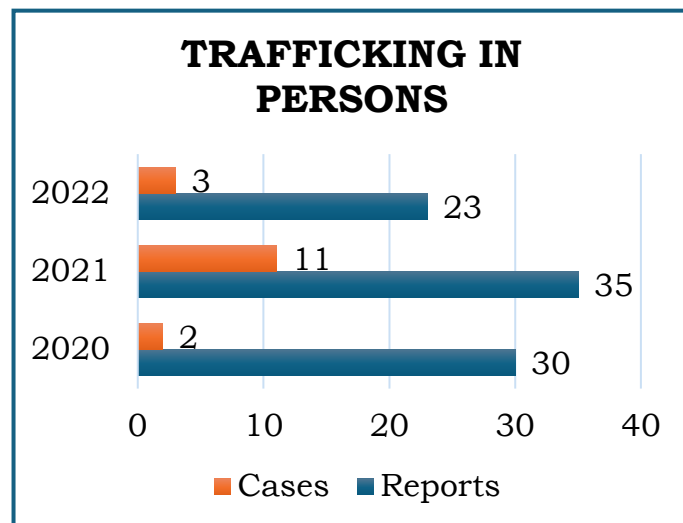


Figure 36: Number of human trafficking reports and cases from 2020 to 2022

Victims, often women and children, are trafficked both within the country and across borders, sometimes being coerced or deceived into exploitative situations in sectors such as domestic work and the sex trade.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER

During the year 2022, forty-one thousand five hundred forty-three (41,543) people applied for Certificates of Character. A total of twenty million seven hundred seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars (\$20,771,500) was collected from the processing of these certificates.

BRANDING

In 2022, four hundred eighty-five (485) brand applications were received. Of these, four hundred fifty-eight (458) brand numbers were issued, while twenty-seven (27) remained pending due to non-compliance with processing requirements.

FINGERPRINT

The Fingerprint Department had visited several crime scenes and recovered the following number of latent impressions as shown in **Figure 37**.

TYPES OF CRIME SCENES	TOTAL FINGERPRINTS
Break and Enter and Larceny	48
Robbery under arms	13
Murder	26
Burglary	0
Trafficking in narcotics	0
Simple Larceny/ Motor Vehicles	33
TOTAL	120

Figure 37: Fingerprints taken by type of crime scene for 2022

In 2022, out of the total fingerprints collected, five (5) fingerprint identifications were made from latent prints found at crime scenes. And, in 2022, one hundred and fifty-seven (157) fingerprints were processed for the purpose of screening as shown in **Figure 38**.

SER No.	REQUESTING AGENCY	PURPOSE	No. OF PRINTS PROCESSED
1.	Government and Private	Person seeking employment	-
2.	Agencies	Force Applicants	-
3.	Felix Austin Police	Divisions' Applicants for	-
4.	College	Character References	-
5.	Criminal Records Office	Background Checks	157
6.	Foreign Agencies	Character References from	-
	Persons Migrating	Foreign Countries Firearms'	
	Commissioner's Office	Applications	
TOTAL			157

Figure 38: Agencies requesting fingerprints and purchase for those fingerprints in 2022.

BOMB DISPOSAL

In 2022, a total of three hundred and twenty (320) bomb sweeps were conducted, with the Bomb Disposal Unit receiving and responding to three (3) reports. The Canine Unit provided valuable support during these searches.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

In 2022, a total of one hundred and twelve (112) cases, including documents and specimens, were processed. Of these, sixty (60) resulted in positive identifications, forty-three (43) were classified as non-identifications, and nine (9) yielded inconclusive opinions.

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS

In 2022, a total of one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (1,864) postmortem examinations were conducted by Dr. Nehaul P. Singh, the Forensic Pathologist. These cases included a range of circumstances, from international and non-international homicides to motor vehicle accidents.

FRAUD

In the year 2022, the Fraud Squad handled a total of thirty-five (35) correspondences pertaining to non-fraud-related investigations. Additionally, the Squad addressed twenty-one (21) litigations that necessitated formal written instructions from the Solicitor General. Furthermore, the Squad charged a total of forty-two (42) foreign nationals during the year. Of these, thirty-three (33) individuals faced charges for immigration-related offenses, while the remaining nine (9) were charged with offenses related to forgery. In addition, **Figure 39** outlined the number of fraud-related reports, cases and convictions made for 2022.

YEAR	GOVERNMENT			NON-GOVERNMENT		
	REPORTS	CASES	CONVICTION	REPORTS	CASES	CONVICTIONS
2022	11	52	51	29	64	11

Figure 39: Cases and convictions related to reports, categorized into government and non-government sources for the year 2022.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS CHARGED IN 2022 BY FRAUD SQUAD HEADQUARTERS

In 2022, as shown in **Figure 40**, the Fraud Squad Headquarters observed a significant concentration of charges against foreign nationals from specific countries. Notably, individuals from Cuba and Bangladesh were charged at higher rates compared to other nationalities, indicating a potential trend or focus on these regions related to

fraudulent activities. Additionally, India and Sri Lanka followed, suggesting a continued presence of fraudulent activities involving individuals from these nations. And charges from other countries, including those in the Caribbean, were relatively sparse, with only one individual charged.

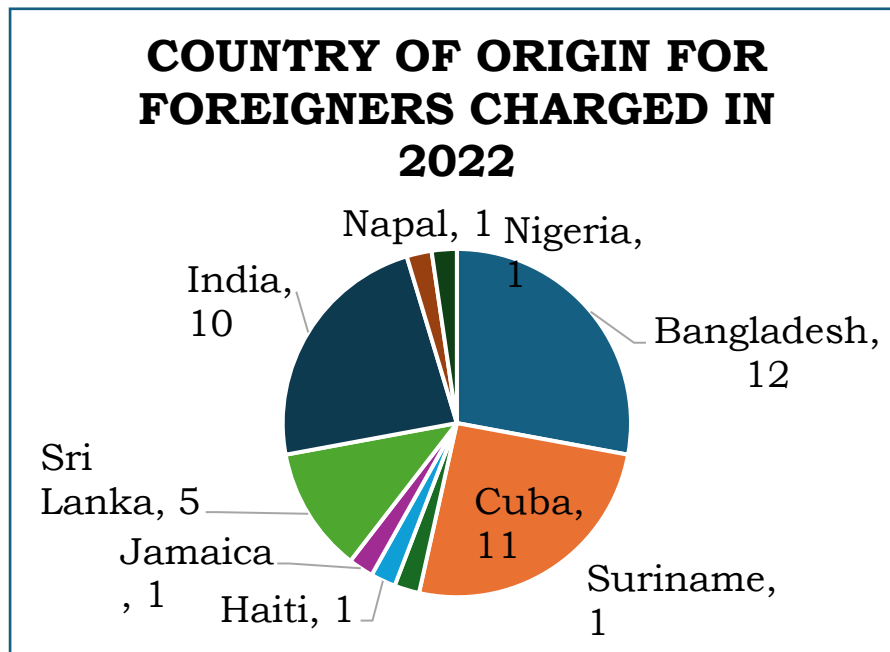


Figure 40: Foreign Nationals charged with fraud-related offenses in that year, highlighting the countries of origin of these individuals.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY FOREIGN NATIONALS CHARGED IN 2022 BY FRAUD SQUAD HEADQUARTERS

In 2022, foreign nationals charged by the Fraud Squad Headquarters were involved in various offences, primarily related to immigration violations such as overstaying, making false declarations, and illegal entry. Additionally, charges included serious fraud offences such as forgery, conspiracy to commit a felony, and the uttering of forged documents as shown in **Figure 41**.

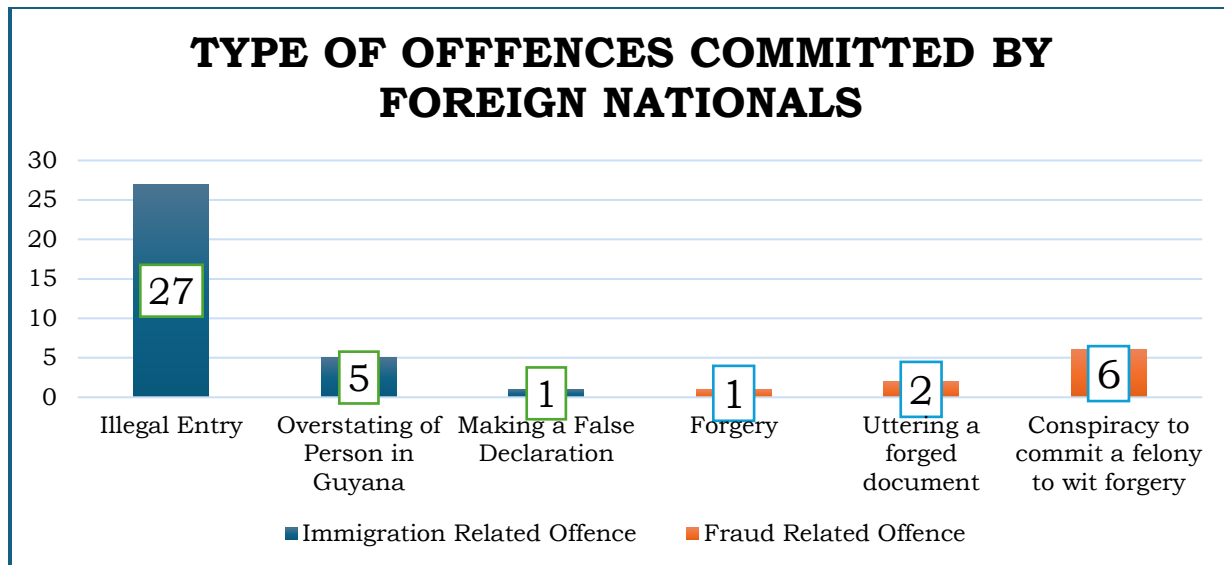


Figure 41: Offences committed by Foreign Nationals that were charged by Fraud Squad Headquarter in 2022.

CYBERCRIME

The Cybercrime Unit investigates offenses under the Cyber Crime Act 2018 and assists in examining digital devices used in other crimes. In 2022, it examined 636 devices related to serious crimes such as murder, sexual offenses, and robbery, submitted by various police divisions and units. The Unit handled two hundred and ninety (290) cybercrime reports in 2022, a decrease from three hundred and eighty-four (384) in 2021 as shown in **Figure 42**.

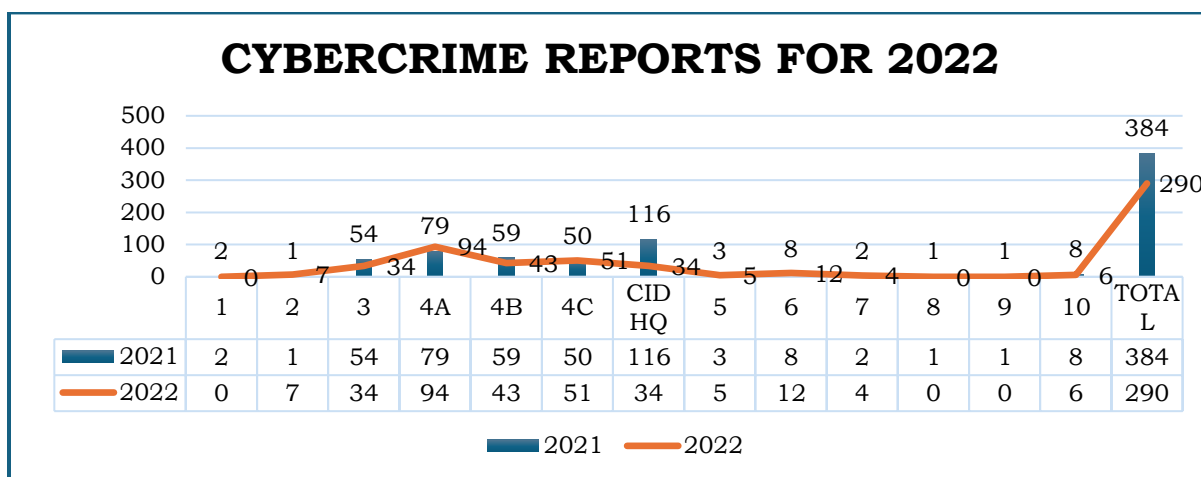


Figure 42: Cybercrime committed as per Regional Divisions in 2022.

In 2022, cybercrime reports decreased by 24.5% (94 fewer reports), attributed to successful awareness campaigns in schools, businesses, and civil society, as well as charges against offenders serving as a deterrent. The most common cybercrime involved using computer systems to coerce, harass, intimidate, or humiliate individuals. The distribution of offenses is shown in **Figure 43**.

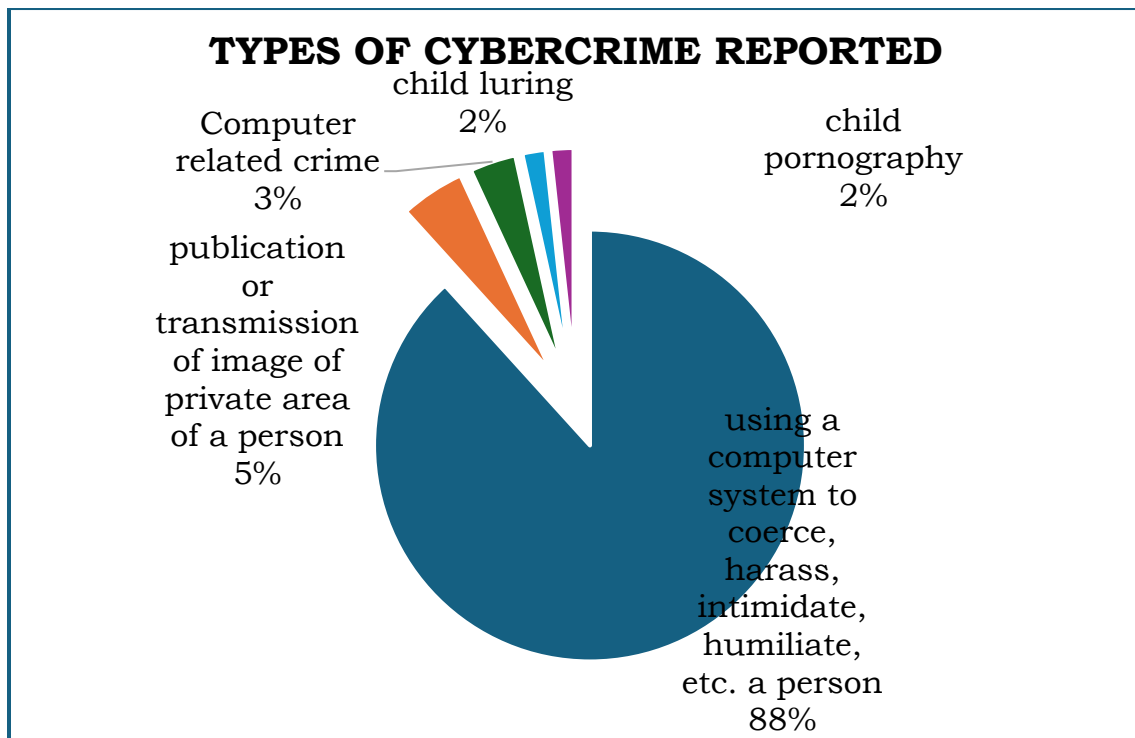


Figure 43: Types of Cybercrime reported for 2022.

MISSING PERSON UNIT

The Unit was resuscitated in December 2022, following a period of dormancy since its establishment in 2019.

FORENSIC VIDEO ANALYSIS

The Forensic Video Analysis Unit is responsible for extracting, analyzing, and presenting video evidence in criminal investigations, supporting regional divisions and branches in their cases. From **Figure 44**, a total of four hundred seventy-three (473) video requests, six hundred and thirty-six (636) videos were processed, testified in one hundred and twenty-seven (127) cases, and contributed to thirty-five (35) convictions,

with eight (8) cases dismissed. Notably, Division 4(A) processed the highest number of cases, and the unit encountered some interference in its video evidence in six (6) cases.

Div(s)	Extraction Requested	Scene Visited	Extraction Completed	Videos Submitted	Total Videos Analyzed	Interferences	Testified	Committed to the High Court	Conviction	Dismissed
1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	9	8	0	10	0	7	0
3	2	2	2	50	52	0	7	0	7	0
HQ	64	64	64	107	166	0	19	0	0	1
4(A)	96	96	94	143	230	0	48	0	10	6
4(B)	19	19	16	27	36	0	6	0	2	0
4(C)	6	5	5	65	68	0	17	0	7	1
#5	0	0	0	32	32	0	6	0	0	0
#6	0	0	0	23	23	6	0	0	0	0
#7	1	2	1	4	5	0	7	0	2	0
#8	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
#9	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
#10	0	0	0	11	11	0	6	0	0	0
Total	189	191	185	473	636	6	127	0	35	8

Figure 44: Forensic videos requested and analyzed with the number of convictions and dismissals for 2022.

JUVENILE

In 2022, the Juvenile Branch, in partnership with the Child Care and Protection Agency, conducted interviews and provided counseling to thirty-six (36) school-aged children. This initiative focuses on addressing their specific needs, promoting their well-being, and creating a safe and supportive environment for their development.

A total of forty-one (41) reports were made to the Juvenile Unit. Of these, thirty-six (36) cases were referred to the Child Care and Protection Agency for counseling, two involved alleged victims of rape under the age of sixteen (16), and one involved an alleged victim of sexual activity. All reported cases were forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) for legal advice. Following this advice, five (5) youths were charged with various offenses. Additionally, seventeen (17) matters were reported from the divisions, resulting in six (6) youths being criminally charged.

INTERPOL



INTERPOL, officially known as the International Criminal Police Organization, was established in 1923 and has since grown to become the world's largest international police organization, with 196 member countries. Headquartered in Lyon, France, INTERPOL facilitates global police cooperation and acts as a central hub for intelligence sharing, coordination, and support in combating transnational crime.

MESSAGES RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED

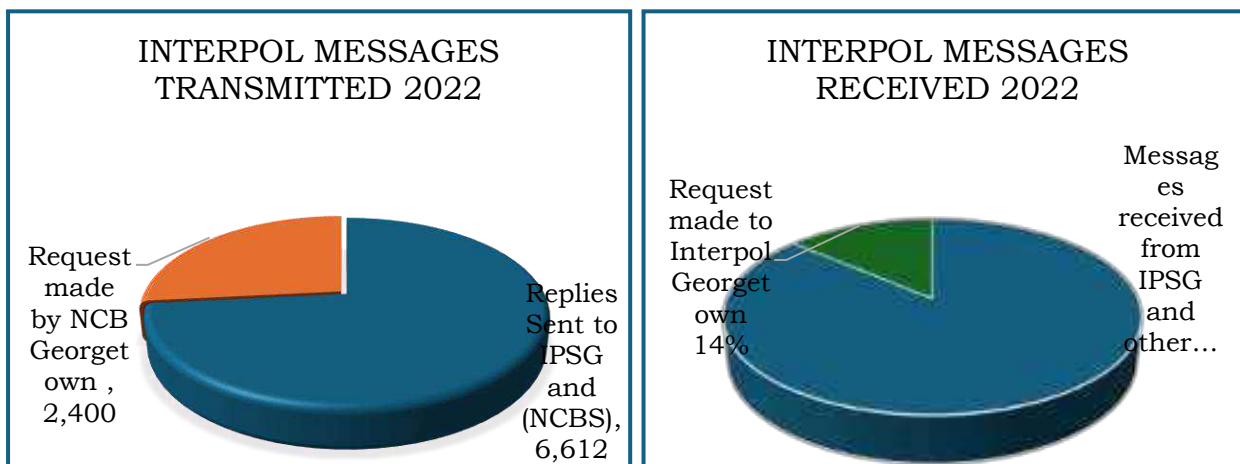


Figure 45: Messages received and transmitted through Interpol for 2022.

In 2022, as represented by **Figure 45**, NCB Georgetown received 12 ,132 messages from other NCBs and Interpol, including requests, alerts, and notifications related to wanted fugitives, stolen vehicles, stolen art, background checks, terrorism, and security issues. Of these, 1,921 requests were made to Interpol Georgetown. Additionally, NCB Georgetown sent 6,612 messages to other NCBs and the General Secretariat, with 2,400 requests made on behalf of the Guyana Police Force, covering topics such as wanted persons, investigative information, and stolen passports.

NOTICES

In 2022, INTERPOL received 12,132 messages, of which 10,112 were notices and diffusions as shown by type of notices in **Figure 46**. These messages were used to inform police in member countries about wanted persons, dangerous criminals, missing individuals, and potential threats.

TYPES OF NOTICES	AMOUNT RECEIVED 2022
Red (Wanted Persons)	4,291
Blue (Individual of Interest in Relation to A Crime)	903
Black (Unidentified Bodies)	127
Green (Warning and Intelligence About Serious Criminals)	808
Yellow (Missing Persons)	1,568
Orange (Dangerous Materials, Criminal Acts or Events That Pose a Potential Threat to Public Safety)	80
Purple- (Objects, Devices or Concealment Methods Use by Criminals)	180
Diffusions (Alerts Issued Directly by An Ncb to Some or All Countries to Assist in Locating or Arresting an Individual or Request Additional Information)	2,155
TOTAL	10,112

Figure 46: Types of Notices received by Interpol in 2022.

FIREARMS TRACE (E-TRACE) AND IARMS

In 2022, thirty-two (32) requests were sent to the National Tracing Centre and Interpol Member Countries (IARMS). Seven of these requests yielded positive results, providing information about the purchaser's location and place of purchase, while the remaining twenty-five (25) firearm traces are still in progress as illustrated in Figure 47.

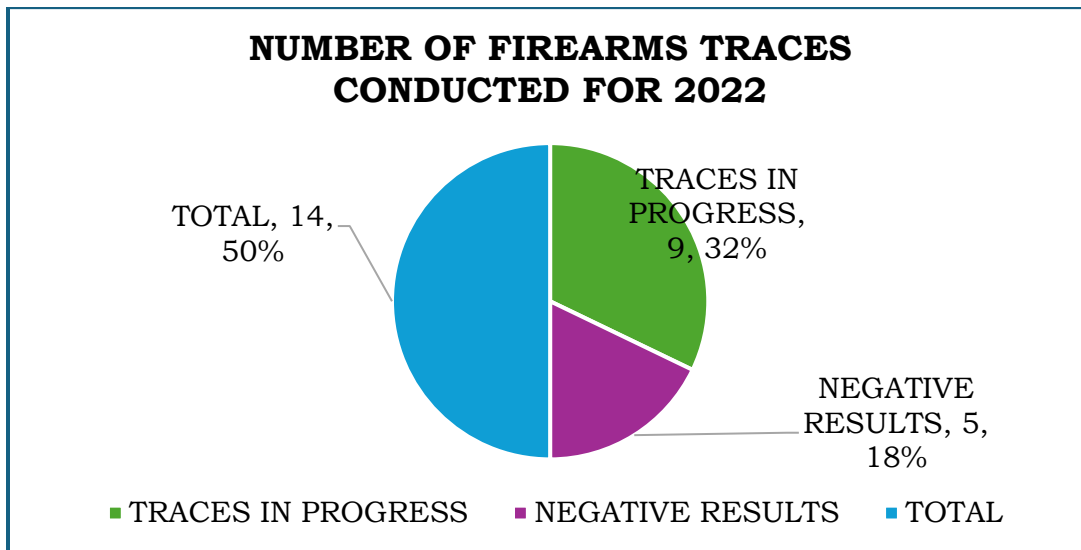


Figure 47: Firearms traces conducted for 2022.

DEPORTEES

In 2022, the Returnees' Unit was responsible for interviewing and recording deported individuals and placing those without a fixed address in shelters. The Unit also monitored deportees with serious convictions to ensure rehabilitation. Additionally, the Unit interviewed individuals refused entry, mainly from the United States for suspected employment issues. In 2022, the Unit recorded 180 persons refused entry and managed the deportation of 80 individuals for serious crimes as mentioned in **Figure 47**.

OFFENCES	U.S. A		SURINAME	COUNTRY	CARIBBEA	CANADA	U. K	FRANCE	FRENCH GUIANA	TOTAL
DRUGS	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
ROBBERIES	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
MURDER	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
MANSLAUGHTER	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FIREARMS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ATTEMPT MURDER	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
OTHER THEFTS	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ASSAULT	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	9
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
FRAUD	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SEXUAL ASSAULT	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
KIDNAPPING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLEGAL ENTRY	3	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
RAPE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MINOR OFFENCES	3	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	37	20	9	11	-	3	-	-	-	80

Figure 47: Offences that resulted in deportation for 2022.

PROSECUTIONS – INDICTABLE

Figure 48 shows a significant decline in the number of persons charged, from eight thousand four hundred and ninety-six (8,496) in 2020 to two thousand two hundred and fifty-three (2,253) in 2022. The number of cases pending also fluctuated, increasing slightly from fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (14,929) in 2020 to fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-one (15,641) in 2021 but then dropping sharply to three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven (3,167) in 2022.

PROSECUTIONS	2020	2021	2022
Persons Charged	8496	2463	2253
Cases Pending	14929	15641	3167

Figure 48: Number of persons charged and cases pending for the past three years 2020 to 2022.

During the year 2022, four hundred and sixty-five (465) persons were convicted as compared with seven hundred and thirty-three (733) persons for the year 2021. Of those convicted, four hundred and forty-four (444) were males and twenty-one (21) were females.

SUMMARY CRIMES AND OFFENCES

From 2020 to 2022, **Figure 49** reveals an overall increase in crime reports, rising from fifty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-one (53,471) in 2021 to sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty (62,640) in 2022, indicating heightened reporting or awareness. The number of persons warned fluctuated significantly, with a sharp decrease in 2021 followed by an increase in 2022, suggesting varying enforcement focus. Convictions steadily rose from ten thousand four hundred and two (10,402) in 2020 to eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (11,833) in 2022, reflecting continued prosecutorial efforts. However, the most striking trend is the significant rise in cases pending at the end of each year, from sixteen thousand five hundred and forty (16,540) in 2020 to twenty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-three (29,583) in 2022, which may suggest a backlog in the criminal justice system.

SUMMARY CRIMES AND OFFENCES	2020	2021	2022
Reports Made	60232	53471	62640
Persons Warned	4224	2207	4934
Persons Convicted	10402	10436	11833
Cases Pending at the end of the year	16540	21714	29583

Figure 49: Summary outcomes of crimes and offences reported over three years (2020-2022).

WARRANTS

Between 2020 and 2022 as shown in **Figure 50**, there was a notable variation in the types of warrants issued. Maintenance arrears saw a decline, from three thousand one hundred and forty-six (3,146) warrants in 2020 to one thousand three hundred and forty (1,340) in 2022, while distress warrants increased from three hundred and thirty-four (334) in 2020 to seven hundred thirty-three (733) in 2022.

Warrants for minor criminal offences and indictable offences surged significantly in 2022, with three thousand five hundred and eighty-three (3,583) and five hundred and seventeen (517) respectively. Apprehension warrants decreased over the years, from three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine (3,559) in 2020 to one thousand one hundred and seventeen (1,117) in 2022, while affiliation warrants increased sharply, from six hundred and six (606) in 2020 to nine hundred and twenty (920) in 2022. There were no warrants for breach of byelaws, and miscellaneous warrants saw a drop from seventeen (17) in 2020 to just three (3) in 2022.

WARRANTS	2020	2021	2022
Revenue Offences	-	-	66
Maintenance Arrears	3146	2011	1340
Breach Of Byelaws	-	-	-
Distress	334	-	733
Minor Criminal Offences	-	-	3583
Indictable Offences	-	-	517
Miscellaneous	17	-	3
Apprehension Warrants	3559	667	1117
Affiliation	606	95	920
TOTAL	7662	2773	8279

Figure 50: Warrants received during the year 2020 to 2022

SUMMONSES

SUMMONSES	2020	2021	2022
-----------	------	------	------

Defendants in Civil Criminal Cases	3628	1772	599
Defendants in Police Criminal Cases	1992	2581	6977
Defendants in Private Criminal Cases	405	429	1504
Witness in Police Criminal Cases	9116	1352	17664
Witness Criminal Private Criminal Cases	734	789	922
Witness in Civil Criminal Cases	5449	6786	913
TOTAL	21324	13709	28579

Figure 51: Comparative figures of summonses served for the year 2020 to 2022.

Over the three-year period from 2020 to 2022, the Guyana Police Force continued to support the judicial process by serving summonses to individuals involved in various categories of criminal and civil proceedings. These summonses are vital for ensuring the presence of both defendants and witnesses in court, thereby facilitating the timely and efficient administration of justice. **Figure 51** summarizes the number of summonses served to defendants and witnesses in civil, police criminal, and private criminal cases over the period

ROAD SAFETY



National Road Safety Month was launched in November 2022 under the theme “Safe Driving saves lives”

The **Traffic Department** plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and efficiency of roadways. It is responsible for maintaining road safety, enforcing traffic regulations, and effectively managing both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Traffic officers in all police divisions are tasked with these

responsibilities, ensuring that traffic laws are upheld consistently across their jurisdictions.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

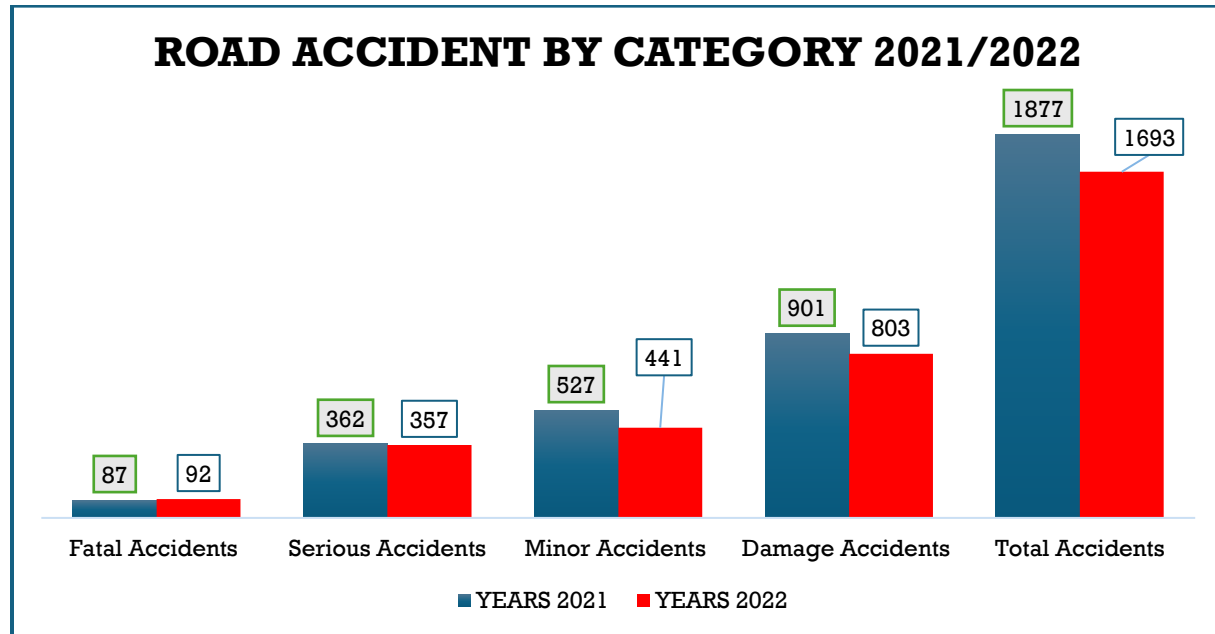


Figure 52: Road Accident by Category 2021/2022.

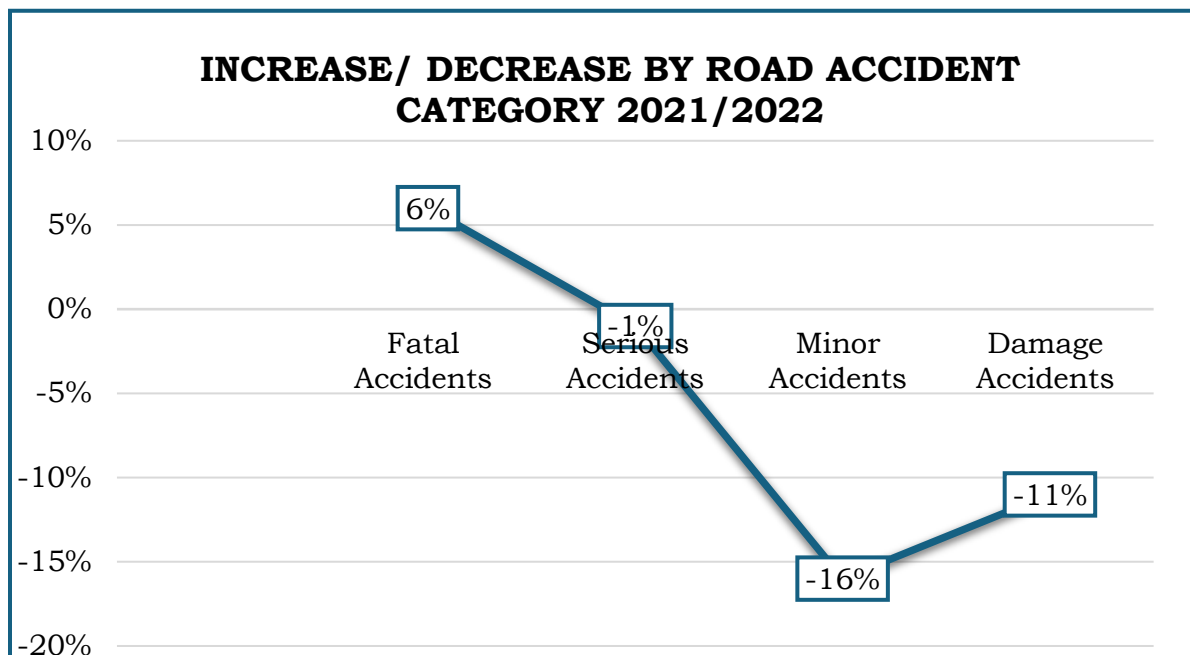


Figure 53: Increase/Decrease by Road Accident Category 2021/2022.

The comparative data in **Figure 52** indicates that while the overall distribution of road accident categories remained broadly consistent between 2021 and 2022, certain categories recorded notable shifts. Fatal and serious accidents showed marginal variation, whereas minor and damage-only accidents exhibited more pronounced fluctuations.

As illustrated in **Figure 53**, the year-on-year change analysis reveals a reduction in some accident categories, suggesting possible benefits from targeted enforcement and road safety initiatives. However, increases in other categories highlight the need for sustained public education, enhanced traffic monitoring, and stricter enforcement in high-risk areas. These trends underscore the importance of data-driven interventions to reduce both the frequency and severity of road accidents.

VICTIMS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

Figure 54 indicates mixed progress in road safety: while adult injuries and fatalities saw minimal changes or improvement, the increased number of child victims (both fatalities and injuries) highlights an area requiring immediate attention and intervention.

ACCIDENT TYPE	VICTIMS	2021	2022
FATAL	No. of Adults killed	99	99
	No. of Children killed	3	6
SERIOUS	No. of Children Seriously Injured	5	9
	No. of Adults Seriously Injured	392	385
	No. of Children Injured	6	8
DAMAGE	No. of Adults Injured	593	512
	No. of Children Injured	6	8

Figure 54: Breakdown of victims in road accidents for 2021 and 2022, categorized by the severity of the accidents (Fatal, Serious, and Damage) and the age group of the victims (Adults and Children).

Figure 55 indicates significant increases were observed in incidents involving pedestrians (30%) and motor lorry occupants (100%), while motorcyclists experienced a moderate rise (5%). The most notable decreases were among passengers in motor minibuses (50%), pillion riders (25%), and car occupants (25%). Despite these category-specific variations, the total number of victims remained unchanged at 99 for both years, indicating a shift in the distribution of victim types rather than an overall change in the severity or frequency of accidents.

CATEGORY	2021	2022	PERCENT
Pedestrian	30	39	30% Increase
Pedal Cyclist	17	12	29% Increase
Motor Cyclist	20	21	5% Increase
Pillion Rider	4	3	25% Decrease
Occupants In Car	8	6	25% Decrease
Passengers Motor Minibus	2	1	50% Decrease
Drivers	18	16	11% Decrease
Occupants In Motor Lorry		1	100% Increase
TOTAL	99	99

Figure 55: Breakdown of road accident victims by category for the years 2021 and 2022, along with the percentage change between the two years

CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

Figure 56 reveals that speeding contributed the most to the increase in accidents, with a fifty (50%) rise, followed by an eighteen percent (18%) increase in accidents caused by pedestrians crossing unsafely and a thirty-three (33%) rise in those caused by alcohol consumption. In contrast, inattentiveness showed a substantial improvement, with a sixty percent (60%) reduction in related accidents. Overall, the total number of accidents increased by six percent (6%), suggesting that while some causes have been mitigated, others—like speeding and pedestrian safety—require more focused interventions.

CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS	YEARS		PERCENT
	2021	2022	
Pedestrian crossing in the path of approaching vehicle	11	13	18% Increase
Inattentiveness	35	14	60% Decrease
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	3	4	33% Increase
Speeding	38	61	50% Increase
TOTAL	87	92	6 %Increase

Figure 56: Causes of road accidents for the years 2021 and 2022, showing changes in frequency and percentage trends for each caused.

TRAFFIC WARRANT DRIVE

A comprehensive Warrant Drive was carried out across the regional divisions, resulting in a total of four hundred and twelve (412) warrants being executed. These warrants collectively represented a financial total of Five million, seven hundred thirty-six thousand, and eight hundred dollars (\$5,736,800.00)

VEHICLE REGISTRATION

In 2022, a total of twenty-two thousand six hundred and ninety- six (22,696) new vehicles were registered, reflecting an increase of nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight (9,978) vehicles compared to the previous year. This significant growth highlights an upward trend in vehicle ownership and registrations.

ISSUE OF GOODS TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD SERVICE LICENSE

In September 1991, the duties of issuing road service and goods transportation license were handed over to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Ministry of Public Works. This responsibility is assigned to the Guyana Police Force by the Ministry of Home Affairs, ensuring that this service is available across all Police Regional Divisions. In 2022, a total of fourteen thousand six hundred forty-six (14,646) were issued.

LEARNER DRIVER PROGRAMME

On the 14th of April 2022, the Guyana Police Force Traffic Department has transitioned its Learner Driver theoretical Examination to becoming electronically taken at Zara Computer Center, which is taken through Moodle Platform allowing candidates to receive instant results. **Figure 57** indicates a decline in packages sold, exams written, and outcomes from 2021 to 2022, but a larger drop in unsuccessful exams forty-six (46%) compared to successful ones being thirty-five (35%) suggests improved success rates and better preparation among participants.

YEAR	PACKAGE SOLD	EXAMINATIONS WRITTEN	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
2021	18,182	14,657	11,034	3,623
2022	12,649	9,166	7,193	1,973

Figure 57: Packages sold, examinations written, and their outcomes (successful and unsuccessful) for the years 2021 and 2022.

AND INSPECTION UNIT

The Audit and Inspection Unit was established on December 23, 2014, as part of the 2012-2017 Modernization Project to enhance internal oversight and governance within the Guyana Police Force. Its primary role is to conduct internal audits to promote accountability, transparency, and operational efficiency by ensuring compliance with established management systems, policies, and procedures.

SPECIAL ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT

The Special Organized Crime Unit (SOCU) remains committed to enforcing the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act (AML/CFT) Act, Chapter 10:11 and investigating serious offences outlined in its Second Schedule.

In 2022, SOCU conducted eighty (80) cases related to money laundering and asset forfeiture. The Unit successfully completed and instituted forty-five (45) serious offence charges in pursuit of money laundering prosecutions. Additionally, several asset forfeiture and money laundering cases remain under investigation.

Collaboration remained a key strategy, as SOCU worked closely with the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) to enhance intelligence gathering, information sharing, and prosecution efforts. These partnerships continue to strengthen national efforts in combating financial crimes.

GUYANA POLICE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

The Guyana Police Consumer Co-operative Society (GPCCS) operates under the Co-operative Society Act, Chapter 88:01 (1972) and is guided by the Rules of the Guyana Police Consumers Co-operative Society Limited (1971). Established in 1971 in response to economic challenges, the Society was created to ease

financial burdens on Officers, Ranks of the Guyana Police Force, and their families. It remains instrumental in supporting their welfare through cooperative initiatives. As of December 31, 2022, total membership stood at nine thousand, one hundred and seven (9,107).

Financial Overview – 2022

- **Total Sales:** \$49,817,317.00
- **Share Capital:** \$1,349,585.00

MUSIC AND CULTURE

The Guyana Police Force Military Band, Steel Band, String Band, Corps of Drums, and Choir serve as the cultural arm of the Force, delivering musical excellence at various national and official events.

Throughout the year, these units expanded their musical repertoire to meet the demands of national engagements. The Military Band maintained a strong presence at both public and private functions, including flag-raising ceremonies in police divisions, state dinners hosted by His Excellency, President Dr. Irfaan Ali, the Supreme Court ceremonial opening parade, the launch of Crichton Week, Tech Expo 2022, and several other significant events.

GUYANA POLICE ASSOCIATION

In 2022, the Guyana Police Association organized several initiatives to support the welfare of its members. These included a Barbecue Fundraiser and Medical Outreaches aimed at promoting well-being among ranks.

As part of its support efforts, the Association provided a three hundred thousand (\$300,000) cheque to a member of the Force who lost her home to a fire. Additionally, thirteen (\$13,000) were allocated for the purchase of wreaths. The Association also successfully hosted a medical outreach, further demonstrating its commitment to the health and welfare of its members.

BUILDING COMMUNITY RELATIONS



Forming of Youth and Scout Group improve opportunities for at-risk youths in vulnerable communities



Rebrand of the Public Relations Department to the Corporate Communication Unit



Strengthen Cops and Faith Network



In June 2022, Guyana Police Force launched its Community Relations Department to foster, maintain and sustain positive community relations and engagements.



Community Policing Groups established



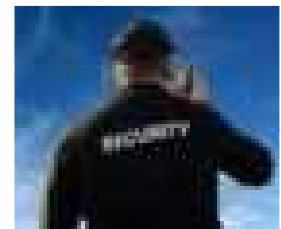
Station Management Committee established



Acting Commissioner of Police is Chairman of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Chiefs of Immigration.



Regional Intelligence and District Intelligence Committees are operational and active within each Police Regional Divisions.



Policy to improve private security partnership implemented

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD

The Presidential Guard is a specialized unit within the Guyana Police Force responsible for providing security and protection to the President of Guyana, other high-ranking officials, and dignitaries. The guard consists of two sections, the Special Protective Service (Plain Clothes Section) and the Uniform Section. Ranks were exposed to firearm Training and Live Firing Exercises.

CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

The Corporate Communications Unit of the Guyana Police Force plays a critical role in managing public relations, engaging with the media, and disseminating official information. As the primary liaison between the police force and the public, the Unit ensures transparency, accurate reporting, and effective communication of law enforcement initiatives.

In 2022, the Unit successfully revamped the Guyana Police Force's official Facebook page, enhancing its digital presence and public engagement. Additionally, live streaming of policing activities was introduced, providing real-time updates to the public. To further strengthen information sharing, the Unit integrated WhatsApp with various media outlets, facilitating the timely receipt and dissemination of critical updates related to police affairs.

FORCE CONTROL

Force Control serves as the central Operations Room of the Guyana Police Force and acts as the primary information hub for the organization. It facilitates seamless communication via telephone, VHF, and UHF systems with all Police Divisions. In some cases, it is the only means of external communication for officers deployed in remote interior locations.

The Joint Operations Centre is also housed under Force Control. Although no meetings were held in 2022, a joint services presence was maintained to monitor the COVID-19 situation and the Cricket World Cup. Throughout the year, a total

of one thousand five hundred and fifty (1,550) messages were received, while one thousand five hundred and eighty (1,580) messages were dispatched.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

The Immigration Department operates under the Immigration Act, Chapter 14:02, ensuring effective management of immigration and border control across Guyana. The Central Immigration and Passport Office, located at Camp Road, Georgetown, oversees operations, supported by decentralized offices in Anna Regina, Bartica, Lethem, New Amsterdam, Parika, and Springlands.

In 2022, the Guyana Police Force facilitated the processing of seven hundred ninety-three thousand and eight (793,008) individuals at various ports of entry. This included four hundred one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (401,869) arrivals and three hundred ninety-one thousand one hundred thirty-nine (391,139) departures, reflecting the department's continued efforts in monitoring and regulating border movements.

Additionally, by the end of two thousand and twenty-two, a total of two thousand four hundred sixty-nine (2,469) Venezuelan nationals were officially registered in Guyana, in line with the country's immigration policies and humanitarian commitments.

Figure 58 shows the number of Passport Applications Received, Passports Produced, and Passports Delivered in 2022.

MONTH	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED		TOTAL	NUMBER OF PASSPORTS DELIVERED		TOTAL	NUMBER OF PASSPORTS PRODUCED		TOTAL
	LOCALLY	OVERSEAS		LOCALLY	OVERSEAS		LOCAL	OVERSEAS	
January	6,992	1,242	8,234	6,170	1,257	7,427	6,230	1,208	7,438
February	7,103	869	7,972	7,143	925	8,068	6,408	867	7,275
March	8,577	2,879	11,456	8,614	2,113	10,727	8,782	1,769	10,551
April	9,089	1,958	11,047	9,603	1,021	10,624	9,280	1,998	11,278
May	8,507	1,772	10,279	7,619	1,772	9,391	6,985	1,337	8,322
June	8,214	1,809	10,023	6,418	545	6,963	6,149	561	6,710
July	6,877	1,340	8,217	4,360	678	5,038	4,570	470	5,040
August	8,282	1,889	10,171	4,629	308	4,937	4,317	465	4,782
September	8,049	1,674	9,723	6,950	568	7,518	5,965	2,108	8,073
October	6,331	1,175	7,506	9,811	1,706	11,517	9,681	2,444	12,125
November	7,104	1,549	8,653	7,960	2,770	10,730	8,251	3,104	11,355
December	4,631	1,326	5,957	7,127	3,276	10,403	7,875	2,267	10,142
TOTAL	89,756	19,482	109,238	86,404	16,939	103,343	84,493	18,598	103,091

Figure 58: Passport Applications Received, Passports Produced, and Passports Delivered in 2022.

GUYANA POLICE FORCE COMMAND CENTRE

The National Emergency Response Command Centre (NERCC), initially established in July 2019 as part of the Safe City Solution Project, officially transitioned into a Guyana Police Force (GPF) Command Centre on May 1, 2021. This transition was aimed at enhancing the operational capabilities of the Guyana Police Force through advanced technology and continuous monitoring.

The Command Centre operates on a twenty-four-hour basis, providing 911 emergency response services, conducting intelligence-driven video monitoring across Guyana, and facilitating the extraction of video evidence to support crime-fighting efforts. The center remains a critical component of national security, aiding in real-time surveillance and rapid response to incidents.

In 2022, the Command Centre was able to provide support to Police Regional Divisions as opposed to 2021, except for regions 1,7,8 and 9. A total number of seven hundred sixty-five thousand eight hundred seventy-six (765,876) calls were accepted with total arrest amounting to one thousand thirty-four (1,034).

For 2022, a total of eight thousand seven hundred forty-eight (8748) cases were accepted and dispatched with a total of eight thousand seven hundred thirty-five (8735) legitimate cases as shown in **Figure 59** and thirteen (13) hoax calls.

CASE CATEGORY	QUANTITY
Criminal Offence	6362
Major Incidents	616
Traffic	1189
Others	568
TOTAL	8735

Figure 59: Number of cases accepted and dispatched for 2022.

For 2022, video extractions as per category of offence were shown in **Figure 60**.

VIDEO EXTRACTION		
CRIMINAL	TRAFFIC	TOTAL
133	144	277

Figure 60: Number of video extractions for 2022.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

POLICE BUILDINGS UNDER CSSP

For the year 2022, the update on Police Stations Rehabilitated under Citizen Security Strengthening Programme/Inter-American Development Bank is as shown in **Figure 61**.

#	REGIONAL DIVISION	STATIONS/OUTPOSTS	YEAR
1	Region 1	Port Kaituma (On-going)	-
2	Region 1	Mabaruma (On-going)	-
3	Region 2	Aurora (Completed)	2019
4	Region 2	Suddie (Completed)	2019
5	Region 3	Parika (Completed)	2022
6	Region 3	La Grange (Completed)	2021
7	Region 4C	Cane Grove (Completed)	2018
8	Region 5	Blairmount (On-going)	-
9	Region 6	Albion (Completed)	2021
10	Region 6	Whim (Completed)	2022

11	Region 6	Mibikuri (Completed)	2022
12	Region 7	Issano (Completed)	2019
13	Region 8	Mahdia (On-going)	-
14	Region 9	Annai (Completed)	2020
15	Region 9	Aishalton (Completed)	2020
16	Region 10	Mckenzie (Completed)	2019
17	Region 10	Wismar (Completed)	2022
18	Region 10	Kwakwani (Completed)	2018

Figure 61: Rehabilitation and construction projects completed by CSSP.

CURRENT PROJECTS

The Current Projects are under the direct responsibility of the Guyana Police Force through its Construction Unit. For the year 2022, **Figure 62** showcase the repairs and upgrades by the Construction Department. For 2022, under current expenditure a total of one hundred thirty-four million, one hundred sixty-one thousand, seven hundred and nine dollars (\$134,161,709) for repairs to police stations and buildings.

STATIONS/UNITS	STATIONS/UNITS	STATIONS/UNITS
Repairs to Training School Museum	Repairs to Charity Living Quarters	Repairs Immigration Department Fence
Repairs to Training Center Headquarters	Repairs to La Grange Living Quarters	Painting of Police Finance Department
Repairs to FAPC Auditorium	Repairs to Tuschen Police Outposts	Painting of Force Control Building

Repairs to Strategic Planning Unit	Repairs to Wales Police Station	Painting of Audit and Inspection Building
Repairs to Communications Branch Shed, Walkway and Workshop Area Headquarters	Repairs to Living Quarter- Ruimveldt	Painting of Transport Workshop
Repairs to Providence Living Quarters	Repairs to Prashad Nagar Police Outpost	Repairs to Vigilance Police Station
Repairs to Police Sports Club	Repairs to Female Barracks – Special Constabulary	Repairs to Immigration Building Headquarters
Repairs to the Commissioner of Police Walkways	Repairs to Traffic Headquarters	Repairs to SOCU Fence
Construction of Headquarters Drainage System	Repairs to Crime Lab- Criminal Investigation Unit	Repairs to Mounted Branch Living Quarters

Figure 63: Repairs and Upgrades completed by the Construction Department 2022.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Capital Projects are under the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Guyana Police Force through its Construction Unit provides oversight and coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other external agencies for the construction and rehabilitation of all Capital Projects. For the year 2022, **Figure 64** showcases construction and rehabilitation work under capital

projects. Under capital expenditure, there was an allocation of One billion, four hundred thirteen million, four hundred thirty-three thousand, nine hundred forty-three dollars (\$1,413,433,943).

STATIONS/UNITS	STATIONS/UNITS	STATIONS/UNITS
Reconstruction of Mabaruma Police Station	Provision for Regional Command Operations Regions 2,3,5,6 & 10	Reconstruction of Special Constabulary Headquarters
Reconstruction of Ruimveldt Police Station	Upgrade of Tactical Services Unit Drill Square	Rehabilitation to Baramita Police Station
Reconstruction of Providence Police Station	Construction of Floating Ramp - Ruimveldt	Rehabilitation of Charity Police Station (Phase 2)
Rehabilitation of Yarakita Police Station	Rehabilitation of Criminal Investigation Department (CID HQ)	Rehabilitation Rose Hall Town Police Station
Rehabilitation of Charity Police Station	Rehabilitation of Tactical Service Unit (TSU) including Living Quarters	Rehabilitation of Brickdam Barracks

Figure 64: Capital Projects that were completed and/or ongoing in 2022.

COMPUTER CENTRES

In 2022, Computer Centres established a total of ten Zara Computer Centres in police regional divisions.

- Region Two: 1
- Region Three: 1
- Region Four: 3
- Region Six: 2
- Region Seven: 1
- Region Ten: 2

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Transport Department of the Guyana Police Force is tasked with overseeing fleet management, ensuring the availability, maintenance, and operational efficiency of police vehicles. As part of its responsibilities, the department manages the allocation and distribution of serviceable vehicles across various regional divisions and headquarters.

For the year 2022, the total number of serviceable vehicles within the fleet stood at six hundred and sixty-three (663). These vehicles were strategically distributed among regional divisions and headquarters based on operational needs, crime-fighting initiatives, patrol requirements, and emergency response capabilities. Below is the distribution of the Force's fleet.

- Region One (1): 11
- Region Two (2): 26
- Region Three (3): 61
- Region four 'A' (4A): 89
- Region Four 'B'(4B): 44
- Region Four 'C'(4C): 52
- Region Five (5): 26
- Region Six (6): 47
- Region Seven (7): 25
- Region Eight (8): 16
- Region Nine (9): 14
- Region Ten (10): 33
- Police Headquarter: 219
- Grand Total (Serviceable) - 663

STRATEGIC PLANNING UNIT

The Strategic Planning Unit (SPU) was officially established on February 1, 2017, with a mandate to enhance the strategic direction and operational effectiveness of the Guyana Police Force. The primary objective of the SPU is to apply advanced planning methodologies and analytical capabilities to support data-driven decision-making at the highest levels of law enforcement.

In 2022, the Strategic Planning Unit initiated a series of sensitization workshops to introduce and promote the Strategic Plan 2022–2026. Additionally, the Unit actively monitored the implementation of key strategic activities outlined in the plan to ensure alignment with organizational goals.

As part of its mandate, the Unit played a crucial role in the development of curricula for the Guyana Police Force Academy. This included formulating procedures and compiling manuals of best practices necessary for the academy’s accreditation. Through these efforts, the Unit contributed to enhancing the academy’s educational framework and reinforcing professional standards within the Guyana Police Force.

In addition, the Unit drafted several procedures, strategies, policies and terms of reference which include, but are not limited to:

- National Policing Plan
- National Traffic Strategy
- Use of Body Camera SOP
- Performance Management SOP
- Office of Professional Responsibilities TOR
- Georgetown Hospital Police Outpost SOP
- Community Relations Department TOR
- Concept Document- Decentralization of Gender based Units, Community Relations Department, Daycares, Domestic Violence Police Officer,
- Risk Management SOP
- Managing of Incidents SOP
- Juvenile Holding Centre SOP
- Use of technology in recording decisions SOP
- Border Security Strategy

TACTICAL SERVICE UNIT

The Tactical Service Unit (TSU) of the Guyana Police Force is a specialized law enforcement division responsible for high-risk operations, riot control, and critical incident response. The unit is trained to handle situations that require

advanced tactical intervention, such as armed confrontations, hostage rescues, counter-terrorism operations, and crowd control during public disturbances.

DISTURBANCES

In 2022, the Unit responded to three (3) disturbances that required crowd control.

PRISON SUPPORT

In 2022, the Unit provided support to the Guyana Prison Service by conducting a total of fifteen (15) random checks at the Camp Street, Lusignan, and Timehri prisons.

ESCORT SERVICES

In 2022, the Unit provided arm escorts to a total of four hundred and seven (407) escorts to government and private entities.

RECRUIT TRAINING

In 2022, a total of fifty-seven (57) police recruits from the Guyana Police Force Academy were trained in basic foot drill and rifle exercise.

PERSONAL FIREARM HOLDERS

In 2022, a total of five hundred and thirty-three (533) license firearm holders were trained in the use and handling of various calibers of firearms.

SECURITY PERSONNEL

In 2022, a total of 487 security personnel from 71 privately owned security firms received training in firearm use and handling.

FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND ACCESSORIES

Figure 65 presents records of firearms, ammunition, and accessories issued, imported, and secured for the year 2022.

Firearms Imported	1,471
Ammunitions Imported	997,000
Accessories and other items imported	463
Dealer's ammunition delivered	330,280
Firearms sold	725
Firearms lodged for safe keeping	942

Firearms lodged on account of upgrade/replacement	89
Firearms and ammunitions exhibit lodged	114
Police ammunitions issued	153,124

Figure 65: Firearms, ammunitions and accessories imported, delivered, sold, issued and lodged for 2022.

MARINE UNIT

The Marine Unit is responsible for conducting patrols, search and rescue missions, anti-smuggling operations, and border security enforcement. Additionally, it provides logistical support to inland and remote communities where river access is the primary mode of transportation.

In 2022, the Unit carried out patrol duties across several key waterways, including the Georgetown Harbour to the Timehri waterfront, the banks of the Demerara River, the New Amsterdam Harbour, the Corentyne River, the Canje Creek, and Tamakay. Details on boat strength and engine capacity that are operational are provided in **Figure 66**.

REGIONS	SERVICEABLE ENGINES	SERVICEABLE BOATS
1	8	6
2	4	4
3	3	4
4-Marine Headquarter	5	5
5	0	0
6	4	3
7	7	9
8	0	0

9	0	0
10	3	3
TOTAL	34	34

Figure 66: Marine Equipment Strength for 2022.

CANINE UNIT

The Canine Unit plays a vital role in crime reduction across Guyana by strategically deploying trained police dogs in each Regional Division to enhance law enforcement efforts. In 2022, the Unit strengthened crime-fighting capabilities through increased tracking and detection of illegal substances and contraband, expanded canine patrols in high-crime areas and key entry points, deployment of guard dogs at strategic locations, and improved suspect apprehension through pursuit and obstruction tactics.

In 2022, a total of 180 patrols were conducted with the support of canines, serving as an effective deterrent to crime.

The Canine Strength is as follows:

- Patrol Section: 4 Bitches, 6 Bulls
- Tracking Section: 0 Bitches, 5 Bulls
- Dogs in Training: 1 Bitch, 6 Bulls
- Detection: 10 Bulls

MOUNTED BRANCH

In 2022, the Mounted Branch of the Guyana Police Force played a vital role public safety by utilizing trained horses for crowd control, patrol duties, search and rescue missions, ceremonial duties, and border patrols. This unit, particularly effective in rough terrain, high-crime areas, and large gatherings, conducted over 200 patrols in suburban areas, including Lethem, Mibikuri, Black Bush Polder, Corentyne Berbice, and Georgetown, enhancing police

visibility and strengthening the overall efforts of the Guyana Police Force in maintaining peace and order. In 2022, the distribution of horses are as follows:

- Mounted Branch H/Q Georgetown: - Thirty-two (32) Horses
- Hope Estate East Coast Demerara: - Ten (10) Horses
- Lethem Region #9: - Four (4) Horses
- Mibikuri Black Bush Polder Corentyne Berbice: -Four (4)

SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS UNITS

In January 2014, the Guyana Police Force established the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit as its elite team to combat crime across the country.

In 2022, the Unit was deployed for various operational duties both within and outside Georgetown, including security at the State House, protection of the Vice President, and multiple high-profile escorts for government agencies.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

The Communication Branch of the Guyana Police Force was established in 1956 under the Traffic and Transport Department, responsible for wireless and electrical equipment maintenance. Initially reliant on private operators for VHF radios, technical training for personnel began in 1957. Over time, the branch evolved and expanded, eventually merging with Information Technology to form the Communications/Information Technology Department.

In 2020, the Guyana Police Force transitioned from VHF and UHF networks to an LTE smart radio network for daily operations, though as of 2022, VHF remains the primary system in most regions, UHF is mainly used in Region 4A, and HF is relied on for long-range communication in interior locations and Regions 5, 6, and 10.

During the year 2022, the Force had continued to expand and maintain its infrastructure; as a result, Computer Network Infrastructures have been

upgraded to facilitate computers for Commanders, Sub-Division Officers, Divisional Detective Officers and the Divisional Base Management Information Unit, Integrated Crime Information System, Police Recording Management Information System and Morning Report at the following locations:

- Brickdam Police Station
- Central Police Station
- Cove & John Police Station
- Leonora Police Station
- Mackenze Police Station
- Anna Regina Police Station
- Fort Wellington Police Station

The Police Reporting Management Information System (PRMIS) is a new crime reporting system that is in use at several Police Station such as Albert town, Fort Wellington, Providence, Lenora, La Parfaite Harmonie and Cove & John Police Stations.

In addition, the Department continue its responsibility in providing joint technical support to the ZARA Computers Centres in the police's domain.

Other successes relating to Information Communication Technology is shown in **Figure 67.**

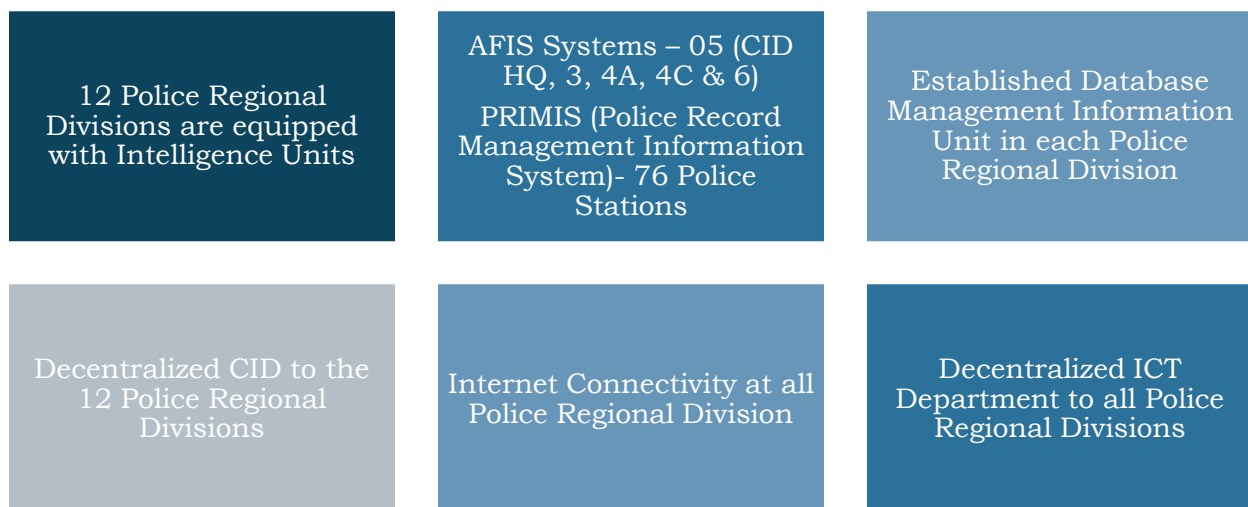


Figure 67: ICT Successes for 2022.

QUARTERMASTER STORES

The Quartermaster Stores is a critical system within the Guyana Police Force, responsible for ensuring that all divisions and ranks are adequately equipped to perform their duties effectively. The Quartermaster Store is organized into nine (9) sections:

- Registry
- Accounts Section
- Stock Card Section
- Uniform Section
- Tailor Shop
- Stationery and Miscellaneous
- Other Ranks Snackette
- Textile & Customs Section.

ZARA COMPUTER CENTRES

The decentralization of the Zara Computer Centres began in 2022 and is expected to become a feature in every Police Division. **Figure 68** shows the decentralization of Zara Computer Centres.

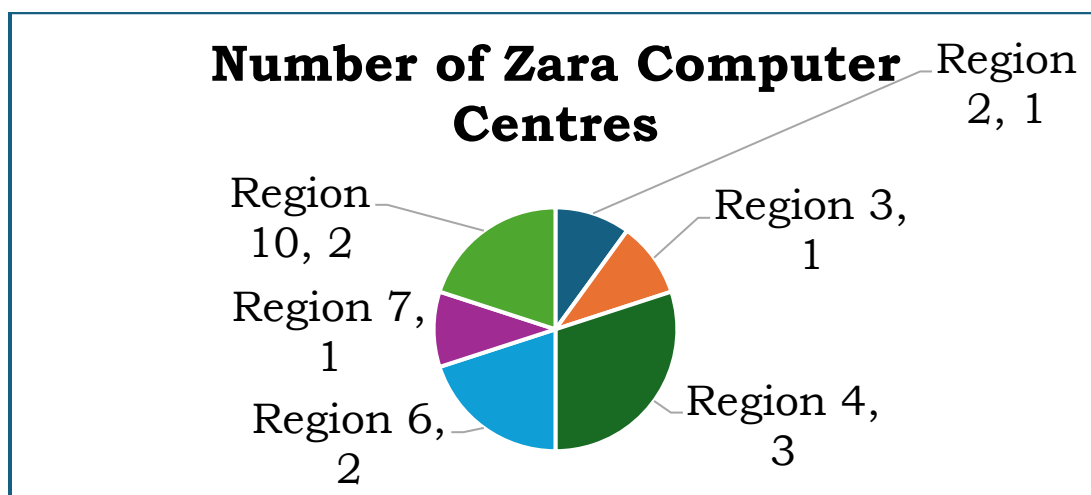


Figure 68: Number of established Zara Computer Centres for 2022.

POLICE SPORTS SECRETARIAT

The Police Sports Secretariat promotes physical fitness, teamwork, and social interaction among its members through various sports and recreational activities. By organizing and facilitating participation in diverse sporting events, the Secretariat aims to enhance the well-being and camaraderie of the ranks.

For the year 2022, the following achievements in terms of sports were made:

- During the year, several Guyana Police Force athletes represented Guyana at international competitions. Shamar Horatio, Nolex Holder, Emanuel Archibald, and Johanna Archer competed in major events such as the Carifta Games, World Championships, Commonwealth Games, and South American Games. Keron Desousa participated in the Caribbean Under-23 Games, while Calvin Thomas and Anson Forde represented Guyana at the Special Olympics U.S.A. Games. Aranzie Chance competed in the Commonwealth Games, and Tianna Springer, Amaris Hector, and Martin Martin participated in the Inter-Guiana Games.
- The Guyana Police Force Football Club (GPF-FC) participated in the 2022 Georgetown Football Association (GFA) League/Super 8 tournament. Placed in Group B with six other clubs, GPF-FC secured 15 points out of a possible 18, winning five games and losing one to top the group and qualifying for the quarterfinals. They faced Western Tiger FC on November 2, 2022, at GFC Ground, leading 1-0 until the final minutes but eventually lost 3-1.
- The Police Falcons Rugby Club had its best year in 2022, starting with national trials for the Rugby Americas North Sevens tournament, where four players were selected. Domestically, the team finished second in both the 10-aside and 7-aside tournaments. After national team duties, play was suspended due to bad weather, leading the Falcons to focus on

strength and conditioning. Their efforts paid off as they won the GRFU Sevens Tournament, defeating Panthers Rugby Club in three matches. They remained unbeaten in the GRFU 10-aside tournament, which continued until December 18. The team's rapid progress reflects hard work, discipline, and strong leadership, with key players and staff driving their success.

- In July 2022, members of the Guyana Police Force Mixed Martial Arts Club represented Guyana at the Pan America Championship, winning two silver medals despite some setbacks. On December 4, 2022, the club held its Mixed Martial Arts Championship at the National Gymnasium, Guyana, where participants competed in kata, sparring, self-defense, weapons, and grappling. Several members secured first-place finishes, including Woman Sergeant Bobb, Woman Corporal Roberts-Pereira, Lance Corporal Cave, and Rural Constable Ignatius. The club demonstrated strong performances across multiple categories, highlighting the skill and dedication of its members.
- At the Police Annual Athletics and Swimming Championships, standout performances included Nikita Fidekou winning three gold medals, Fitzroy Thom securing three first-place finishes, and Safiya Foster winning the 200IM. Other winners included Keticia Pellew (50 Butterfly) and Jamal Sobers (200 Freestyle). In the Joint Services Swimming Championships, Fitzroy Thom dominated again with three gold medals, while Nikita Fidekou, Andrew Jordan, and Amy Grant secured podium finishes in various events. Trumaine Cole placed third in 50 Backstroke in both competitions.

SUICIDE HELPLINE

The Guyana Police Force in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health established the Guyana Inter-agency Suicide Prevention Unit on the 15th of July 2015. **Figure 69** shows the suicide statistics for 2022. Whereas **Figure 70** depicts the attempted suicide numbers for 2022.

<u>SUICIDE STATISTICS</u>			
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Year 2022</u>		
<u>ETHNICITY</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Male	Female	
East Indians	41	7	48
Mixed Race	7	5	12
Amerindians	6	3	9
Negro	4	1	5
Unknown	-	-	-
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>74</u>
Age Range	13 years to 65 years		
Regions	Regions 1 to 10, region 6 with the highest amount.		

Figure 69: Number of suicides by gender and ethnicity for 2022.

<u>ATTEMPT SUICIDE STATISTICS</u>			
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Year 2022</u>		
<u>ETHNICITY</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Male	Female	

East Indians	18	17	35
Mixed Race	10	11	21
Amerindians	2	2	4
Negro	4	7	11
Unknown	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>71</u>
Age Range	16 years to 35 years		
Regions	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 Regions 2, 3, and 6 with the highest amount.		

Figure 70: Number of attempted suicides by gender and ethnicity for 2022.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

REGIONAL DIVISION ONE (1)

The Division's economy was driven by mining, logging, farming, gold mining, and cross-border trade with Venezuela, leading to increased migrant settlements and higher policing demands. In 2022, to enhance security, operations were strengthened by the Amakuru Sector and Coast Guard in Mabaruma and Morawhanna. The Regional Division comprises three sub-divisions, eight police stations, three outposts, and a floating base, with its headquarters at Mabaruma Police Station as shown in **Figure 71**.

REGION 1		
NO. 1 SUB-REGION	NO. 2 SUB-REGION	No. 3 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Mabaruma Police Station	Baramita Police Station	Acquero Police Station
Morawhanna Police Station	Matthews Ridge Police Station	-

Imbotero Police Station	Port Kaituma Police Station	-
Yarakita Police Station		-
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Tamakay Floating Base (Waini River)	Arakaka Police Outpost	Santa Cruz Police Outpost
White Water Patrol Base (Joint Services Base)	-	-

Figure 72: Police Stations, Outposts and Floating Base in Region 1

REGIONAL DIVISION TWO (2)

The Division's economy was driven by agriculture, including rice farming, coconut cultivation, cattle ranching, and timber production, while serving as a gateway to Venezuela via the Upper Pomeroon River for cross-border trade. Rising domestic violence and suicide cases remained a concern. A new Regional Police Headquarters was established in Anna Regina, along with two new outposts at Lima Sands and Orderneeming Sand Pit. The Richard Faikall Police Campus is also located in the Division and for 2022 trained 26 recruits, strengthening law enforcement. The Division comprises two sub-divisions, four police stations, and two outposts, with headquarters in Anna Regina as shown in **Figure 73**.

REGION 2	
NO.1 SUB-REGION	NO. 2 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)	
Anna Regina	Suddie
Charity	Aurora
POLICE OUTPOST(S)	
Lima Sands	Orderneeming Sand Pit

Figure 73: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 2

In 2022, **Immigration Services** within Regional Division 2 showcased:

At **Charity's port**, no passengers arrived throughout the year, which may be attributed to the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions.

At **Anna Regina**, a total of 3,510 passports were received from Georgetown, with 97 passports remaining on hand by the end of the year. This marks a significant increase compared to 2021, when only 1,442 passports were received. During that period, 1,430 passports were delivered, while 12 were returned to Georgetown.

In terms of the **Zara Computer Centre**, a total of nine hundred and twelve (912) students graduated in the following disciplines as shown in **Figure 74**.

STAR T	FOUNDATI ON	PC REPAI RS	SUMM ER	WEB DESIG NS	WEB DESIGN ADVANCE CE	POLICE RECRU IT	TOTA L
954	106	41	412	14	11		912

**Figure 74: Number of persons completed courses at Zara Computer Centre
Region 2**

REGIONAL DIVISION THREE (3)

The Division remained an economic hub driven by agriculture, fisheries, trade, and tourism, with Parika Market as a key commercial center. Rice cultivation, coconut farming, and seafood processing were major economic contributors. The Demerara Harbour Bridge and Essequibo River transport system facilitated trade but also posed security challenges such as smuggling, piracy, and agricultural theft. The Division consists of three sub-divisions, nine Police Stations, and three Police Outposts, with its headquarters at Leonora Police Station as shown in **Figure 75**.

REGION 3		
NO.1 SUB-REGION	NO. 2 SUB-REGION	No. 3 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Leonora Police Station	La Grange Police Station	Parika Police Station
Den Amstel Police Station	Vreed-en-Hoop Police Station	Sans Souci Police Station
-	La Parafaite Harmony Police Station	Leguan Police Station
-	Wales Police Station	-
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Tuschen Police Outpost	Demerara Harbour Bridge	Bonasika Outpost

Figure 75: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 3

REGIONAL DIVISION FOUR A (4A)

The Division, known as a Commercial Hub, faced challenges including gun-related crimes, murders, robberies, vehicle thefts, and noise nuisances, while its central location made it a hotspot for protests and picketing near government agencies. Traffic congestion remained a persistent issue, affecting mobility and economic activity. The Regional Division consists of three sub-divisions, six police stations, and seven outposts, with its headquarters at Brickdam Police Station as shown in **Figure 76**. The Juvenile Holding Centre is also present in this Division.

REGION 4A		
NO.1 SUB-REGION	NO. 2 SUB-REGION	No. 3 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Brickdam Police Station	Ruimveldt Police Station	Alberttown Police Station
	East La Penitence Police Station	Kitty Police Station
		Turkeyen Police Station
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Mobile Outpost (Stabroek)	East Ruimveldt Police Outpost	Prasad Nagar Police Outpost

Mobile Outpost (Muneshwar, Water Street)	North Ruimveldt Police Outpost	Cummings Lodge Police Outpost
		Georgetown Public Hospital Outpost

Figure 76: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 4A

REGIONAL DIVISION FOUR B (4B)

The Division's economy was driven by commercial growth, particularly in the oil and gas sector, leading to increased infrastructure development and housing demand along the East Bank Demerara. In 2022, security challenges included gun crimes, homicides, robberies, vehicle theft, and domestic violence, alongside public safety concerns such as noise nuisances and traffic congestion along the East Bank Corridor.

The need for road expansion, especially toward Cheddi Jagan International Airport, remains critical. The Regional Division comprises two sub-divisions, four police stations, and seven outposts, with its headquarters at Grove Police Station, following the demolition of Timehri Police Outpost as shown in **Figure 77**.

REGION 4B	
NO. 1 SUB-REGION	No. 2 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)	
Providence Police Station	Timehri Police Station
Golden Grove Police Station	
Grove Police Station	
POLICE OUTPOST(S)	
Mocha	Madewini Police Outpost
Little Diamond	Kuru Kururu Police Outpost
Mocha/Herstelling	Highway Base Outpost
Demerara Harbour Bridge	

Figure 77: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 4A

REGIONAL DIVISION 4C

The division's economy was primarily based on rice farming and fishing along the East Coast waterways. The Division lends its support to the Guyana Prison Service with ranks deployed to assist security control at the Lusignan Prison. Additionally, Immigration ranks were stationed at Ogle Airport to monitor domestic flights for the illegal movement of Venezuelans and other nationals to the hinterland regions. The division is organized into three sub-divisions, with nine police stations as shown in **Figure 78**.

REGION 4 C		
NO.1 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 2 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 3 SUB-DIVISION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Cove and John police station	Sparendaam Police station	Mahaica police station
Vigilance Police station	Betervervagting Police station	Cane Grove police station
Enmore Police station	-	-
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Clonbrook Police outpost	Engene Correia International Airport outpost	St Cuthbert's Mission Outpost

Figure 78: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 4B

REGION 5

The division's economy was primarily based on agriculture, with rice farming, sugar and coconut cultivation, and beef and dairy cattle ranching as its main activities. The division's major concerns include cattle rustling, traffic accidents, and noise nuisances. The division consists of four police stations and two police outposts as shown in **Figure 79**.

REGION 5	
NO. 1 SUB-REGION	No. 2 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)	
Weldaad Police Station	Mahaicony Police Station

Fort Wellington Police Station	
Blairmont Police Stations	
POLICE OUTPOST(S)	
No. 27 Police Outpost	Mora Point Police Outpost

Figure 79: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 5

REGION 6

In the Division, the primary economic activities are centered around rice and sugar production, along with the cultivation of green vegetables, ground provisions, coconuts, and cattle rearing. The division faces significant social challenges, including eighty-three (83) reports of domestic violence and twenty-seven (27) suicide cases, with deaths caused by self-suspension and organophosphate ingestion.

Additionally, there were thirty-five (35) reported cases of stolen bicycles, and sixteen (16) illegal firearms confiscated from the streets. Communities such as Annoy Avenue, Fort Ordinance and Stanleytown are experiencing an increase in drug use, particularly cocaine and marijuana. The division consists of nine Police Stations and four Police Outposts as shown in **Figure 80**.

REGION 6		
NO.1 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 2 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 3 SUB-DIVISION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Central Police Station	Whim Police Station	No. 51 Police Station
Reliance Police Station	Albion Police Station	Springlands Police Station
Sister's Police Station	Mibicuri Police Station	Orealla Police Station
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Lewis Manor Police Outpost	Rose Hall Police Outpost	No. 62 Police Outpost
		Moelson Creek Police Outpost

Figure 80: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 6

REGION 7

In 2022, the main economic activities focused on gold and diamond mining, logging, and related industries. Citizens face challenges such as inadequate access to potable water. The region's security concerns include rising incidents of sexual exploitation, narcotics use, illegal immigration, and illegal mining.

The three police outposts at St. Mary, Makouria, and Teperu, situated near quarries, provided supervision for stone and gold blasting activities and ensured security around the magazines. The division is structured into two sub-divisions, with twelve police stations, three police outposts, and checkpoints as shown in

Figure 81.

REGION 7	
NO. 1 SUB-REGION	No. 2 SUB-REGION
POLICE STATION(S)	
Bartica Police Station	Kamarang Police Station
Kurupung Police Station	Eteringbang Police Station
Issano Police Station	Imbaimadai Police Station
Enachu Police Station	Paurima Police Station
Sherima Police Station	Kaikan Police Station
Aranka Police Station	Ekekeru Police Station
POLICE OUTPOST(S)	
Makouria Police Outpost	
St. Mary Police Outpost	
Teperu Police Outpost	
POLICE CHECKPOINT(S)	
70 KM Checkpoint	Arrau Police Checkpoint
Itaballi Police Checkpoint	Makapa Police Checkpoint

Figure 81: Police Stations and Outposts in Region 7

REGION 8

In 2022, the Division's key economic activities included gold and diamond mining, logging, and agriculture. To regulate these industries and combat the illegal sale of alcohol at mining landings, the Division collaborated with agencies such as GGMC, GGDMA, and GRA.

Security challenges remained a major concern, including marijuana cultivation, human trafficking of Venezuelan, Brazilian, and Haitian nationals, and violence in mining camps. The influx of Venezuelan migrants—both legal and illegal—further strained resources, while border security risks included incursions into Amerindian villages, cross-border gang violence, and narcotics trafficking. The sub-divisions and police stations are shown in **Figure 82**.

REGION 8	
NO.1 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 2 SUB-DIVISION
POLICE STATION(S)	
Orinduik Police Station	Mahdia Police Station
Kato Police Station	
Monkey Mountain Police Station	

Figure 82: Police Stations in Region 8

REGION 9

The primary economic activities in the Division include farming, cattle rearing, and mineral mining. These industries contribute significantly to local livelihoods and economic growth. However, they also present regulatory and security challenges that require continuous monitoring and enforcement.

The Division faces several security threats, ranging from simple larceny, rape, and break-and-enter offenses to more serious crimes such as human trafficking involving Brazilian, Haitian, and Venezuelan nationals. Additional concerns include the incursion of Brazilian nationals into Amerindian villages, gang violence originating from Brazil, narcotics trafficking, and prostitution in mining camps. Illegal logging and mining activities continue to pose environmental and

security risks. Furthermore, unlawful air travel to Guyana, including landings on abandoned or isolated airstrips, remains a significant concern for law enforcement.

In 2022, the Division recorded a total of fifty reports of domestic violence, an increase from thirty-eight in 2021. To address these and other security challenges, the Division operates through three subdivisions, supported by four police stations, one outpost, and one checkpoint, ensuring a strategic law enforcement presence across the region as shown in **Figure 83**.

REGION 9		
NO.1 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 2 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 3 SUB-DIVISION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Lethem Police Station	Karasabai Police Station	Aishalton Police Station
	Annai Police Station	
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
	Kurupukari Outpost	
CHECKPOINT(S)		
	Karasabai Police Station	

Figure 83: Police Stations in Region 9

REGION 10

The Division's key economic activities include bauxite mining, logging, and agriculture, which serve as vital contributors to local employment and economic growth. These industries, while essential, also require effective regulatory oversight to ensure sustainable development and security.

For 2022, the Division faces various security concerns, including incidents of rape, murder, break and enter, and larceny. Notably, Amelia's Ward and Wismar Blueberry Hill have been identified as high-crime areas within the region.

The Division has a total of three subdivisions with four police stations and four outposts as shown in **Figure 84**.

REGION 10		
NO.1 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 2 SUB-DIVISION	NO. 3 SUB-DIVISION
POLICE STATION(S)		
Mackenzie Police Station	Wismar Police Station	Ituni Police Station
		Kwakwani Police Station
POLICE OUTPOST(S)		
Amelia's Ward Police Outpost	Wisroc Police Outpost	Aroaima Police Outpost
Bamia Outpost	Mabura Police Outpost	

Figure 84: Police Stations in Region 10

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Guyana Police Force has officially launched its long-awaited and much anticipated Community Relations Department in the month of June 2022 in continuing modernization efforts of the Force. The department aims to foster mutual trust, confidence, and collaboration between the Police Force and communities across Guyana.

PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES BY REGIONS

Figure 85 reflects the Guyana Police Force's sustained investment in community-oriented policing, with varied levels of participation and engagement across regions. The presence of youth groups, station committees, and partnerships with civil society and faith-based organizations underscores a comprehensive strategy to promote public safety through collaboration.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS	COMMUNITY POLICING GROUPS (ACTIVE)	STATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (ACTIVE)	YOUTH GROUPS (ACTIVE)	SCOUT GROUPS (ACTIVE)	COPS AND FAITH	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
Region 1	45	6	6	2	3	75
Region 2	11	3	7	1	2	30
Region 3	61	8	3	3	3	50
Region 4A	10	5	7	2	4	15
Region 4 B	28	3	6	0	2	41
Region 4C	29	5	12	1	1	40
Region 5	25	2	4	0	2	10
Region 6	31	2	9	0	2	25
Region 7	12	1	5	0	0	40
Region 8	2	0	2	0	0	20
Region 9	32	0	3	0	0	20
Region 10	24	3	7	1	1	11

Figure 85: Partnership activities completed by Police Regions in 2022.

SERIOUS CRIME IN POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION

Figure 86 indicates **overall progress in reducing serious crime** across most regions. Continued emphasis on **targeted patrols, community policing, public awareness campaigns**, and the use of **crime analytics** contributed significantly to this decline. Regions 4A, 3, and 6 remain areas of focus due to their consistently high volumes, while Regions 7 and 9 present emerging concerns that require increased resource allocation and patrol coverage.

REGION DIVISION	MURDER		ROBBERY		ROBBERY UNDER ARMS (FIREARMS USED)		ROBBERY UNDER ARMS (OTHER INSTRUMENT)		ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE		ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATION		LARCENY FROM PERSON		RAPE		BURGLARY		BREAK AND ENTER AND LARCENY		KIDNAPPING	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
REGION 1	12	11	0	0	4	1	4	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	52	17	1	2	29	28	0	0
REGION 2	5	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	8	10	5	2	34	20	0	0
REGION 3	15	13	3	5	46	35	22	15	11	8	4	1	5	3	38	44	19	27	74	87	0	0
REGION 4A	38	22	13	9	170	131	85	62	31	17	15	8	37	20	4	4	16	9	138	85	0	0
REGION 4B	10	11	5	1	67	51	37	33	10	15	3	2	2	14	16	11	17	34	91	10	0	0
REGION 4C	11	13	7	4	40	39	20	16	20	19	3	1	2	6	32	18	10	9	59	34	0	0
REGION 5	6	5	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	5	4	15	15	5	0	16	15	0	0
REGION 6	10	14	2	0	25	22	18	15	9	9	0	1	5	9	33	42	14	6	120	73	0	0
REGION 7	10	19	0	0	11	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	29	22	1	1	9	11	0	0
REGION 8	5	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	15	0	0	10	1	0	0
REGION 9	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	19	5	0	0

REGION 10	8	5	0	0	13	15	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	38	13	8	9	32	32	0	0
TOTAL	130	12	31	20	388	304	198	149	87	74	28	16	61	58	28	21	98	104	631	49	0	0
		9													9	1				3		

Figure 86: Serious Crime by Regional Police Division for 2022.

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALISM AND ACCOUNTABILITY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVE / ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC OUTPUTS / ACTIONS	STRATEGIC CONTRIBUTION
To continuously foster a policing culture driven by the highest level of administrative leadership and cohesion	Increased usage of social media platforms	Expanded institutional presence and engagement across official digital platforms	Enhances transparency, public trust, and modern communication
	Established Use of Force Continuum	Formal adoption and operationalization of the Use of Force Continuum	Promotes lawful, proportionate, and accountable policing practices
	Ongoing Revision of Standing Orders, Policies, SOPs, TORs, and Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Standing Orders • 41 Policies • 48 SOPs • 12 TORs and Concepts reviewed/updated 	Strengthens governance, standardization, and institutional compliance
	Host Integrity Symposium	Integrity-focused symposium addressing ethics, leadership, and accountability	Reinforces ethical conduct and professional standards
	Conducted Team-Building Exercises	Organization-wide team-building initiatives	Improves cohesion, morale, and inter-unit collaboration
	Swearing-in of Ex-Officio Officers	68 Police Officers sworn in as Ex-Officio Officers	Enhances administrative capacity and delegated authority
	Verification and Update of Staff Profiles at Police Finance	Validation and updating of personnel records	Improves human resource accuracy, accountability, and payroll integrity
	Implementation of GPF 2022–2026 Strategic Plan	Ongoing execution of strategic priorities and reform initiatives	Ensures alignment with institutional reform and modernization goals

Figure 87: Accomplishments under Professionalism and Accountability for 2022

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE			
Performance Area	Key Accomplishment	Description / Scope	Performance Impact
Human Resource Management	Revised and restructured Promotion Procedures and Performance Appraisals	Promotion and appraisal systems were reviewed and restructured to ensure fairness, transparency, and merit-based progression	Strengthens accountability, motivation, and career development
Financial Management	Timely budgetary preparation	Budgets were prepared and submitted within required timelines	Improves fiscal discipline and operational readiness
Staff Welfare	Submission of proposals for allowances and incentives restructuring	Proposals developed to enhance allowances and incentives aimed at improving staff welfare	Boosts morale, retention, and workforce stability
Recruitment & Training	Redesign of the Police Entrance Examination	Entrance examination redesigned to improve the quality and suitability of recruits	Enhances professionalism and long-term institutional capacity
Technology & Innovation	Increased use of technology in operations and administration	Expanded use of emails, HRMS, and other digital tools across operational and administrative functions	Improves efficiency, record-keeping, and service delivery
Digital Transformation	Commencement of document and programme digitalization	Initiated digitization of documents, e-documents, and programmes such as the Learner Driver Programme	Reduces paperwork, improves access, and modernizes processes
Planning & Coordination	Established and implemented work plans	Structured work plans developed and operationalized across departments	Enhances coordination, monitoring, and performance tracking
Monitoring & Evaluation	Effective monitoring and evaluation systems	Strengthened monitoring of crime, traffic, administrative functions, and public relations	Supports evidence-based decision-making and performance management

Figure 88: Accomplishments under Performance for 2022

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR DEVELOPING OUR PEOPLE

STRATEGIC THEME	KEY INITIATIVE	SPECIFIC ACTIONS / OUTPUTS	INTENDED OUTCOME
Training & Capacity Building	Accreditation of GPF Academy	Registration of the GPF Academy with the National Accreditation Council	Ensures nationally and internationally recognized police training standards
	Curriculum Modernization	Comprehensive revision of GPF training curriculum	Aligns training with modern policing, ethics, and operational demands
	Partnerships for Training	MOAs established with local, regional, and international learning institutions; training delivered to 633 ranks	Expands access to certified and specialized training
	Scholarships & Sponsorships	Officers supported through GOAL, ILEA, ITEC, GTI, BIT, IDB, UG/IDCE	Builds advanced technical and leadership capacity
	Specialist Skills Development	Training expanded in ICT, Marine Operations, Traffic, Tactical Studies, Criminal Investigations, and Music	Strengthens operational specialization
	Legal Capacity Development	Four (4) ranks attained Legal Education Certificate (LEC)	Enhances investigative and prosecutorial competence
Recruitment & Workforce Planning	Recruitment of Force Applicants	547 force applicants recruited	Sustains workforce replenishment
	Targeted Recruitment Drives	Recruitment conducted in Regions 2, 4, 6, and 9	Improves geographic representation and inclusivity
	Contract Employment	Recruitment of contract employees for specialist areas	Addresses technical skill gaps efficiently
	Diversity-Focused Intake	Diverse intakes across Richard Faikall College, GT, Adventure, and TSU programmes	Promotes balanced gender, ethnic, and skill representation
Governance & HR Systems	Promotion & Appraisal Reform	Revised and restructured promotion procedures and performance appraisal systems	Strengthens merit-based career progression
	Recruitment & Selection Governance	Establishment of a recruitment and selection board (Admin, Training Officer, Force Therapist)	Improves fairness, transparency, and suitability of recruits
	Work Planning	Established and implemented structured work plans	Improves accountability and performance tracking
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Enhanced monitoring of crime, traffic,	Enables data-driven decision-making

		administration, and public relations	
Welfare & Retention	Staff Welfare Enhancement	Submission of proposals for allowances and incentives restructuring	Improves morale and retention
	Force Therapist Engagement	Employment and decentralization of Force Therapist services	Strengthens psychological support and officer wellbeing
	Associations & Representation	Registration of the Police Officers' Association and resuscitation of the Guyana Association of Women Police	Improves representation, advocacy, and gender equity
Technology & Digital Transformation	Digital Administration	Increased use of emails, HRMS, and administrative technologies	Enhances efficiency and record accuracy
	Digitization of Services	Commencement of document digitization and e-programmes (e.g. Learner Driver Programme)	Improves service accessibility and processing time
Strategic Management & Financing	Budgetary Preparedness	Timely preparation of annual budgets	Ensures continuity of reforms and operational sustainability
	Strategic Alignment	Implementation of the GPF Strategic Plan 2022–2026	Aligns HRD initiatives with national policing priorities
Infrastructure for Learning	Training Campus Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of Georgetown, Berbice, and Essequibo campuses	Improves learning environments and training capacity
	Knowledge Access	Establishment of an E-Library	Expands continuous learning opportunity

Figure 89: Accomplishments under Developing Our People for 2022

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE AREA	INITIATIVE / OUTPUT	COVERAGE / QUANTITY	STRATEGIC IMPACT
ICT & Intelligence Infrastructure	Intelligence Units established in all Police Regional Divisions	12 Police Regional Divisions	Strengthens intelligence-led policing and operational decision-making
ICT & Information Systems	AFIS Systems deployed	5 locations (CID HQ, Regions 3, 4A, 4C & 6)	Enhances forensic identification and criminal investigations
ICT & Information Systems	PRIMIS (Police Record Management Information System) operational	76 Police Stations	Improves record management, data integrity, and case tracking
ICT & Information Systems	Database Management Information Units established	Each Police Regional Division	Supports secure data storage, analysis, and administrative efficiency
ICT & Operational Decentralization	CID decentralized to Regional Divisions	12 Police Regional Divisions	Improves investigative response time and regional autonomy
ICT & Connectivity	Internet connectivity provided	All Police Regional Divisions	Enables digital services, communication, and system integration
Cybersecurity	Cyber Crime Unit established	CID Headquarters	Strengthens capacity to investigate cyber-enabled crimes
ICT Governance	ICT Department decentralized	All Police Regional Divisions	Enhances technical support and system sustainability
Police Buildings	Police Outposts established	10 outposts (Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 9)	Expands policing presence and accessibility
Police Buildings	Command Centres established	6 centres (Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 10)	Strengthens coordination, surveillance, and command control
Technology	Learner Drivers Programme digitized	National implementation	Improves service delivery and reduces processing time

Technology	Border Management Systems established	5 systems	Enhances border security and migration control
Police Buildings	Immigration Offices established	Springlands (R6), Anna Regina (R2), Charity (R2), Parika (R3), Lethem (R9), Bartica (R7)	Strengthens immigration enforcement and border administration
Equipment & Assets	Communication, surveillance, and IT equipment procured	Satellite phones (11), VOIP phones (40), CCTVs (18), Computers (795), Body Cameras (92), Radios & Handsets (414), Generators (32), Solar Panels (58), Drones (9)	Enhances operational readiness, mobility, and digital policing
Vehicles	Vehicles acquired	47 vehicles (Cars–10, Motorcycles–23, Boats–2, Engines–2, Pickups–10)	Improves mobility, patrol coverage, and response capability

Figure 90: Accomplishments under Infrastructure for 2022

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR OPERATIONS			
Operational Focus Area	Key Interventions / Actions	Outputs / Coverage	Operational Impact
Strategic Operations Planning	Established a Traffic Management Plan	National-level traffic coordination framework	Improved traffic flow, enforcement efficiency, and road safety
	Established a Crime Plan	Structured crime prevention and response framework	Strengthened crime management and investigative posture
Border Security & Cross-Border Cooperation	Implemented Border Security Management and Cross-Border Cooperation mechanisms	Coordination with regional and cross-border stakeholders	Enhanced border policing and transnational crime response
Decentralisation of Police Services	Decentralised key police services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passport Application & Issuance • Police Clearance • Certificate of Fitness • Sale of Firearms & Ammunition 	Improved accessibility and service delivery at regional level
Intelligence-Led Policing	Established Hinterland Intelligence Committee	Hinterland-focused intelligence coordination	Strengthened situational awareness in interior regions
	Established Regional and District	Regional and district-wide intelligence structures	Improved intelligence

	Intelligence Committees		gathering and dissemination
Border Management & Regional Support	Appointed operatives to intelligence and communication centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 rank at Regional Intelligence Fusion Center • 1 rank at Joint Regional Communication Center 	Strengthened regional intelligence coordination and real-time communication
Decentralisation of Police Units	Expanded deployment of specialised units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime & Intelligence • Mounted Branch • SWAT • Marine • Canine • Immigration 	Improved operational reach and rapid response capability
Joint Operations & Coordination	Established Joint Services Teams (JSTs)	06 JSTs established in Regions 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 & 10	Enhanced inter-agency coordination and joint operations

Figure 91: Accomplishments under Operations for 2022

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR PARTNERSHIP			
PARTNERSHIP AREA	KEY ACTION / INITIATIVE	SCOPE / OUTPUT	STRATEGIC VALUE
Regional & International Cooperation	Systematic cooperation with the Regional Security Service (RSS)	Coordinated mutual assistance to address regional and transnational security threats	Strengthens regional security integration and collective response capacity
Regional Leadership	Commissioner of Police serving as Chairman of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Chiefs of Immigration	Strategic leadership at the CARICOM level	Enhances Guyana's influence and policy coordination on immigration and border security
Professional Policing Networks	Membership in the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)	Active participation in regional policing forums	Facilitates intelligence sharing, best practices, and institutional learning
Private Sector Engagement	Training of Private Security Services personnel	1,653 private security personnel trained	Improves national security coverage and public-private sector collaboration
Community Policing	Establishment of Community Policing Groups	Community-based structures established across divisions	Enhances community trust, shared responsibility, and crime prevention
Youth & Social Engagement	Establishment of Youth and Scout Groups in Police Regional Divisions	Structured youth engagement initiatives	Promotes early crime prevention, discipline, and civic responsibility
Social Crime Prevention	Hosting of social crime prevention programmes (e.g. spelling bees, pageants, Men on Mission, mental health walks)	Multiple community-focused programmes implemented	Addresses root causes of crime and strengthens social cohesion

Institutional Community Relations	Establishment of a Community Relations Department	Dedicated department operational	Improves stakeholder engagement, outreach, and public confidence
Governance & Oversight	Revitalisation of Station Management Committees	Strengthened local oversight and accountability	Enhances transparency and community input at station level
Community Development Framework	Establishment of the Community Relations Department and Community Relations Foundation Inc. (forthcoming)	Institutional framework created; foundation pending launch	Ensures sustainability of community partnership initiatives

Figure 100: Accomplishments under Partnership for 2022



 **Emergency Hotline**

Phone: 911

 **Brickdam Police Station**


Phone: (+592) 227-1149

 **Traffic Headquarters**

Phone: (+592) 227-2349

 **Police Force Control**

Phone: (+592) 225-6411

 **Location:** Police Headquarters, Young St., Eve Leary,
Georgetown, Guyana

 **Police Headquarters (General)**

Phone: (+592) 225-5401

 **Email:** pro@guyanapoliceforce.gy

