



COMMISSIONER OF POLICE MESSAGE

It is with a deep sense of institutional responsibility that I present the **2024 Annual Report of the Guyana Police Force**. 2024, has represented a pivotal phase in our organisational evolution—one marked by complex operational challenges, significant achievements, and steady progress in the execution of the **Guyana Police Force Strategic Plan 2022–2026**, which continues to serve as our guiding framework for reform.

Anchored in this strategic roadmap, the Force remained resolute in advancing its core priorities which were the deliberate development of our human capital, the sustained investment in infrastructure, the decentralisation of operational authority, the integration of digital and technological solutions, and the strengthening of collaborative partnerships with communities and other strategic stakeholders.

In 2024, substantial emphasis was placed on human resource development, recognising that our greatest asset remains our human resource. Expanded training programmes, structured leadership development initiatives, and enhanced welfare interventions were implemented across all ranks. These investments are not merely operational enhancements; they are long-term commitments to professionalism, ethical conduct, and a people-centred policing ethos that places service, competence, and integrity at the forefront.

Parallel to these efforts, the Force made notable advances in infrastructure development, with the construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of police

stations, divisional headquarters, and living quarters. These initiatives were strategically designed to improve working conditions for ranks while simultaneously ensuring that members of the public have access to modern, safe, and inclusive policing facilities that reflect the standards of a contemporary security service.

The year also saw continued progress in our digital transformation agenda. This included enhancements to Command Centre operations, the expansion of national CCTV coverage, the deployment of digital evidence management systems, and the increased use of body-worn cameras collectively strengthened operational efficiency, evidentiary integrity, transparency, and public accountability. Technology has become an indispensable enabler—enhancing response capabilities, supporting lawful enforcement, and reinforcing public confidence in the work of the Force.

Equally central to our progress has been the deliberate pursuit of decentralised policing, ensuring that operational decision-making and service delivery are brought closer to the communities we serve. By strengthening the capacity of Regional Divisions—both along the coast and in hinterland regions—the Force has improved responsiveness, local problem-solving, and community engagement, thereby reinforcing trust and legitimacy at the grassroots level.

Our achievements in 2024 would not have been possible without the strength of our partnerships. Meaningful collaboration with government ministries, constitutional agencies, civil society organisations, international partners, and—most importantly—the people of Guyana has remained a cornerstone of our approach. These partnerships are essential to fostering trust, encouraging citizen participation, and co-creating safer, more resilient communities.

As we reflect on the year, it is evident that the Guyana Police Force is steadily advancing toward its vision of becoming a professional, accountable, and service-

driven institution, equipped to respond effectively to the evolving demands of contemporary policing while upholding the rule of law and respect for human rights.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all ranks of the Guyana Police Force for their dedication, discipline, and sacrifice, and to our national and international partners for their continued support. Together, we remain steadfast in our mission to safeguard our nation and to strengthen the foundations of security, peace, and justice for all.

Clifton Hicken
Commissioner of Police



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HONOURS AND AWARDS



CADET OFFICER DAVID PRINCE
OVERALL BEST COP 2024



SERGEANT AMEER MOHAMED OF THE CRIME LABORATORY
1ST RUNNER-UP



EIGHT (8) AWARDS WERE PRESENTED TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY POLICING GROUPS IN VARIOUS DIVISIONS, AND EIGHTEEN (18) MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITY POLICING GROUPS WERE AWARDED.



BEST DIVISIONAL COP FOR THE YEAR 2024**AREA OF ATTACHMENT AWARDEE****Headquarters**

CID Headquarters Cade Officer Prince

Regional Divisions

Police Regional Division #1 Inspector Narine

Police Regional Division #2 Lance Corporal No. 23285 Daniels

Police Regional Division #3 Corporal No. 23992 Henry

Police Regional Division #4 'A' Woman Corporal No. 22661 Barnwell

Police Regional Division #4 'B' Corporal No. 24378 Orna

Police Regional Division #4 'C' Constable No. 24806 Sukdeo

Police Regional Division #5 Corporal No. 20619 Edwards

Police Regional Division #6 Assistant Superintendent Nedd

Police Regional Division #7 Constable No. 24503 Sukdeo

Police Regional Division #8 Inspector Seetaram

Police Regional Division #9 Constable No. 26086 Isaacs

Police Regional Division #10 Inspector Barkoye

ORGANISATION

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 was the year Guyana became a Republic:** 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.
 - It shall perform Military duties within Guyana as may be required of it by or under the authority of the Minister.
 - The prevention and detection of crime.

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.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2026

In 2024, 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:

 <p>DEVELOPING OUR PEOPLE</p> <p>This pillar focuses on having an inclusive, engaged, and progressive workforce that represents our communities through professionalism and proficiency.</p>	 <p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>This pillar focuses on acquisition and usage of fit-for-purpose equipment, technology, and support services to sufficiently address the security needs of the Guyana.</p>	 <p>PERFORMANCE</p> <p>This pillar focuses on measuring performance, inspecting activities, evaluating outcomes and undertaking monitoring at intervals.</p>
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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.

COMMAND STRUCTURE

On March 30, 2022, Mr. Clifton Hicken was appointed Acting Commissioner of Police, assuming leadership of the Guyana Police Force (GPF) under the provisions of the Police Act, Chapter 16:01.



Photo: His Excellency, the President of Guyana, with the Commissioner of Police and the five Deputy Commissioners of Police.

His appointment reflected adherence to the Force’s legal framework and established clear operational accountability to the Hon. Robeson Benn, Minister of Home Affairs.

During his tenure as Acting Commissioner, Commissioner Hicken prioritised operational efficiency, strengthened command discipline, and reinforced accountability across the organisation. Following his formal assumption of command after the departure of Former Acting Commissioner Nigel Hoppie, DSM, he advanced a clear agenda centred on disciplined leadership, institutional reform, and strategic modernisation.

On December 19, 2024, Mr. Hicken was officially sworn in as the Commissioner of Police, formalizing his position as head of the Force. On the same occasion, five (5) Deputy Commissioners of Police were also sworn in, together forming the Executive Leadership Team of the GPF.

The Five(5) Deputy Commissioners of Police are:

- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Ravindrat Budhram
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Wendell Blanhum
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Errol Watts
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Faizal Karimbaksh
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Simon McBeam

This Executive Leadership Team operates within a clearly defined command and control structure, supported by twelve (12) Police Regional Commanders and thirty-six (36) Branch Commanders, who ensure the localized implementation of national policing strategies. They are further supported by ranks under their command, as well as civilian professionals in specialized roles and auxiliary units that contribute to the Force's operational and administrative efficiency.

Collectively, the leadership of the Guyana Police Force ensures coordinated delivery of public safety and security services across all regions of the country.

**GUYANA POLICE FORCE
COVERAGE OF GUYANA**

The Guyana Police Force bears the national mandate of maintaining law and order across a vast territory of approximately 216,000 square kilometers, operating with a police-to-population ratio of 1 rank per 172 residents, based on the 2012 census.

To achieve operational efficiency and localized policing, the country is organized into ten (10) Regional Divisions, numbered 1 through 10. Given its unique population density and complex security environment, Regional Division 4 is further sub-divided into 4A, 4B, and 4C to allow for more effective command, control, and policing strategies.



POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 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: Police Regional Boundaries.



OUR PEOPLE

Figure 3 presents an annual comparison of the established and actual Police Strength by rank for 2024.

POLICE STRENGTH FOR REGULAR RANKS

RANKS	MALES	FEMALES	ACTUAL STRENGTH
Commissioner	1	0	1
Deputy Commissioner	5	0	5
Assistant Commissioner	11	0	11
Senior Superintendent	16	2	18
Superintendent	28	5	33
Deputy Superintendent	26	11	37
Assistant Superintendent	70	19	89
Assistant Superintendent (Prob)	26	11	37
Cadet Officer	18	0	18
Chief Inspector	12	9	21
Inspector	170	49	219
Station Sergeant & Sergeant	476	190	666
Corporal	652	190	842
Lance Corporal	380	109	489
Constable	1,959	1,112	3,071
Total	3,850	1,707	5,557

Figure 3: Strength of Regular Ranks in the Guyana Police Force for 2024.

POLICE STRENGTH FOR SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

RANKS	MALES	FEMALES	ACTUAL STRENGTH
Special Asst. Commissioner	1	0	1
Special Snr. Superintendent	1	0	1
Special Superintendent	1	0	1
Special Asst. Superintendent	2	1	3
Special Inspector	10	29	39
Special Sergeant	30	107	137
Special Corporal	24	162	186

Special Lance Corporal	27	115	142
Special Constable	328	1,404	1,732
Total	424	1,818	2,242

Figure 4: Strength of Special Constabulary in the Guyana Police Force for 2024.

In 2024, the **Special Constabulary**, functioned as the auxiliary arm of the Guyana Police Force, drawn from both Regular and Self-Funding (Guystac) Units. These personnel were deployed across all ten Administrative Regions, undertaking general duties within police departments, providing protective security to VIPs, judicial officers, and key institutions, as well as delivering security services to several government agencies and state-owned entities under the Guystac arrangement.

POLICE STRENGTH FOR RURAL CONSTABLES

RANKS	MALES	FEMALES	ACTUAL STRENGTH
Rural Constable	197	82	279
Total	197	82	279

POLICE STRENGTH FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICE

RANKS	MALES	FEMALES	ACTUAL STRENGTH
Neighbourhood Police	55	110	165
Total	55	110	165

Figure 5: Strength of Auxiliary arms in the Guyana Police Force for 2024.

In 2024, the **Rural Constables** form an integral part of the Guyana Police Force’s community-based policing framework, particularly in remote, hinterland, riverain, and sparsely populated rural areas. They support regular police ranks by extending the Force’s presence into communities where permanent police stations or full-time staffing may be limited

In 2024, The **Neighbourhood Police** form a key pillar of the Guyana Police Force’s community policing and crime prevention strategy. This model is designed to foster closer relationships between police officers and the communities they serve, with

an emphasis on visibility, trust-building, early intervention, and problem-oriented policing.

GENDER COMPOSITION OF REGULAR RANKS FOR 2024

Figure 6 illustrates the gender distribution within the Guyana Police Force (GPF), highlighting a predominance of male personnel.

The composition reflected in **Figure 6** shows a male-to-female ratio of approximately 2:1, indicating that while significant progress has been made toward gender inclusivity, the organization remains male-dominated—a trend consistent with policing institutions globally.

The 35% female representation is, however, notable in comparison to regional averages, which often fall between 20–30% in law enforcement agencies across the Caribbean.

ETHNICITY OF REGULAR RANKS

Figure 7 shows that the Guyana Police Force (GPF) maintains a diverse ethnic composition, with Africans comprising 52%, East Indians 38%, Amerindians 7%, and Mixed 3% of the regular ranks. This distribution highlights steady progress toward ethnic inclusivity, reflecting the country’s multi-ethnic makeup and the

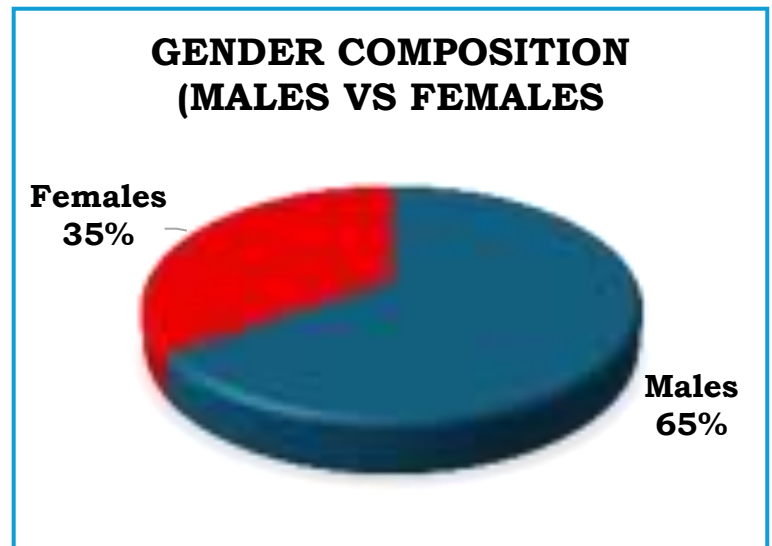


Figure 6: Gender Composition of the Guyana Police Force in 2024.

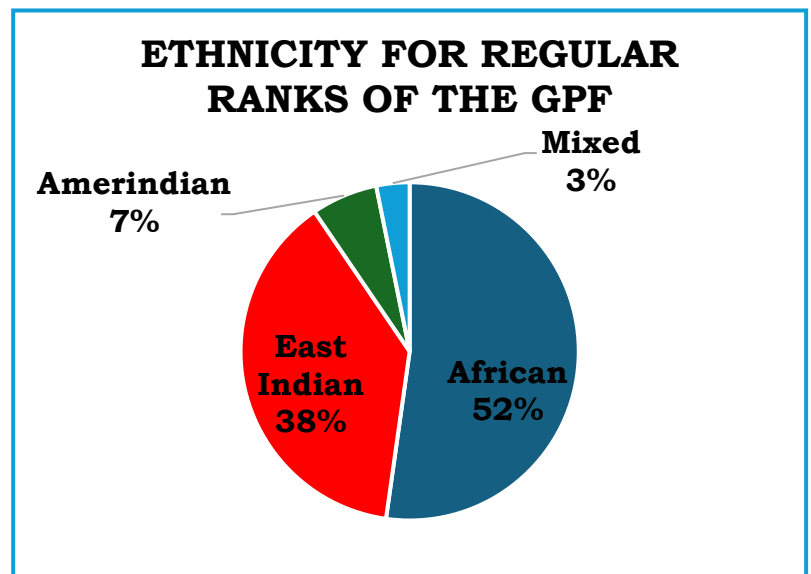


Figure 7: Ethnicity of the regular ranks of the Guyana Police Force in 2024.

Force’s outreach to hinterland and rural areas. The inclusion of Amerindian personnel notably enhances the GPF’s presence and effectiveness in interior and border regions.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION OF RANKS

Figure 8 illustrates the academic qualifications of serving ranks within the Guyana Police Force (GPF). It highlights the progressive educational profile of members, reflecting the Force’s ongoing commitment to professional development, academic advancement, and the integration of higher learning into policing practice.

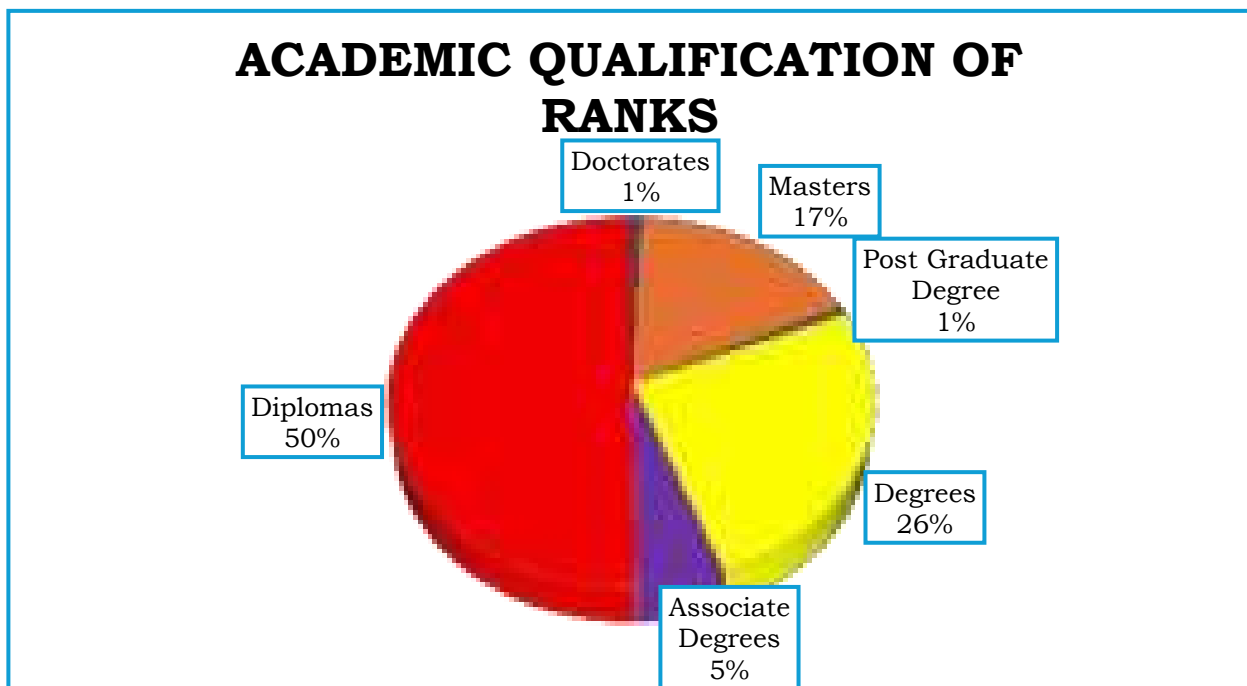


Figure 8: Academic qualification for ranks in the GPF at the end of 2024

PROMOTION

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Constables to Lance Corporals	67
Constables to Corporals	47
Constable to Sergeant	-
Constable to Cadet Officer	-
Constable to Assistant Superintendent	-
Lance Corporal to Corporal	40
Lance Corporal to Sergeant	-
Lance Corporal to Cadet Officer	-
Lance Corporal to Assistant Superintendent	-
Corporals to Sergeants	63

Corporals to Cadet Officer	-
Corporal to Assistant Superintendent (On Probation)	-
Station Sergeant to Inspector	-
Sergeants to Inspector	-
Sergeant to Chief Inspector	-
Sergeant to Cadet Officer	-
Sergeant to Assistant Superintendent (On Probation)	-
Corporal to Inspector	-
Inspector to Chief Inspector	-
Inspector to Assistant Superintendent	-
Inspector to Assistant Superintendent (On Probation)	-
Chief Inspector to Assistant Superintendent	-
Cadet Officer to Assistant Superintendent	-
Cadet Officer to Assistant Superintendent (On Probation)	-
Assistant Superintendent (Confirmation)	-
Assistant Superintendent to Deputy Superintendent	-
Assistant Superintendent to Superintendent	-
Deputy Superintendent to Superintendent	-
Superintendents to Senior Superintendent	-
Senior Superintendent to Assistant Commissioner	-
Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners	-
Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner (ag)	-

Figure 9: Promotion of Junior Ranks for 2024

Figure 9 presents the distribution of promotions granted within the Guyana Police Force during **2024**, reflecting continued upward mobility across the ranks, particularly at the junior and supervisory levels. The data highlights significant advancements from **Constable to Lance Corporal**, **Corporal to Sergeant**, and **Lance Corporal to Corporal**, underscoring the Force’s commitment to career progression, merit-based advancement, and strengthening supervisory capacity within operational divisions.

WASTAGE AND RETIREMENT

Figure 10 presents the annual breakdown of personnel who exited the Guyana Police Force between 2020 and 2024, categorized by the nature of separation. It provides insight into workforce attrition trends, including retirements, dismissals, medical discharges, deaths, and other types of separation.

PARTICULARS	YEARS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Retired	42	48	40	40	23
Retired Voluntary	0	1	-	-	2
Withdrawal	11	28	95	93	78
Retired Medically Unfit	1	0	2	3	-
Illegal Withdrawal	43	74	79	74	108
Termination Of Service	8	2	19	27	8
Dismissal	1	4	1	6	2
Discharged After Confirmation	3	4	18	6	6
Died	8	9	19	23	7
TOTAL	117	170	273	272	234

Figure 10: Wastage and Retirement of Police rank for the period 2020 to 2024

RECRUITMENT

During 2024, the Guyana Police Force (GPF) continued its focused effort to strengthen its human resource base through a series of structured recruitment drives.

The recruitment activities resulted in the enlistment of **1,646 New Members** across multiple categories of service, representing a significant investment in enhancing the Force’s operational capability and national presence as shown in **Figure 11**.



RECRUITMENTS	TOTAL
Regular Enlistment	365
Special Constabulary	169
Rural Constabulary	5
Neighbourhood Police	0
Supernumerary Constabulary	1092
Barrack Labourer	14
Mess Maids	1
TOTAL	1646

Figure 11: Recruitment Summary for 2024

IMPROVING WELFARE OF POLICE

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force reinforced its commitment to fostering a culture of wellness and support within the organization through its **Welfare Department** and **Therapist Unit**.

THERAPY FOR POLICE OFFICERS

Figure 12 shows that between August and December 2024, a total of seventy (70) police ranks accessed the Therapy and Counselling Office under the Welfare and Psychological Services Programme of the Guyana Police Force. Of these, forty (40) individual ranks and a group of twenty-eight (28) successfully completed structured therapy and psychological rehabilitation sessions, reflecting a strong and growing emphasis on officer wellness, resilience, and post-trauma recovery.

YEAR	MONTH	NUMBER OF RANKS THAT ACCESSED THERAPY/COUNSELLING	PERIOD OF THERAPY	NUMBER OF PERSONS COMPLETED THERAPY & PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION
2024	August	8	8 Weeks	5
2024	September	7 + 28 (Group)	8 Weeks	7 & Group of 28
2024	October	11	8 Weeks	–
2024	November	12	8 Weeks	–
2024	December	12	8 Weeks	–

TOTAL	70	40 (individuals) + 28 (group)
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Figure 12: Police rank that underwent therapy for 2024.

HANDLING DOMESTIC CHALLENGES

Aside from the therapy sessions provided to ranks, the Welfare Department conducted a total of two thousand (2,000) interviews during the period. These interviews addressed issues such as maintenance complaints for police children, indebtedness of ranks, workplace challenges, and requests for transfers. Notably, ninety percent (90%) of the complaints received were successfully resolved.

HOSPITALIZATION OF RANKS

Figure 13 shows the number of hospitalizations among ranks declined steadily over the three-year period, from 249 in 2022 to 221 in 2024 (an 11% reduction).

YEAR	NUMBER OF RANKS HOSPITALIZED	EXPENDITURE (GY\$)	REMARKS
2022	249	\$165,000	Visitation support for shut-in ranks (refreshments & toiletries).
2023	240	\$120,000	
2024	221	\$180,000	

Figure 13: Hospitalization of ranks comparison for a three-year period

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Figure 14 shows that there was a notable increase in 2023 with 28 funerals supported, compared to 18 in 2022. This figure decreased to 22 in 2024, signifying a gradual return to the norm. The GPF provided full ceremonial honors and logistical assistance to families of fallen officers.

YEAR	NUMBER OF FUNERALS SUPPORTED
2022	18
2023	28
2024	22

Figure 14: Funeral Arrangements Supported by the Guyana Police Force (2022–2024)

FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS / WREATHS

Figure 15 presents the value of floral arrangements and wreaths purchased by the Guyana Police Force over the period 2023–2024. These expenditures reflect the Force’s continued commitment to honoring ranks who died in the line of duty, deceased family members of serving and retired officers, and fallen heroes commemorated during official ceremonies.

YEAR	VALUE OF FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS (GY\$)	PURPOSE
2023	1,220,400	Official funerals and memorial events.
2024	1,195,000	Fallen Heroes commemorations and official observances.

Figure 15: Expenditure on Floral Arrangements and Wreaths (2023–2024)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE / LOANS

Figure 16 highlights the financial assistance and loan disbursements made by the Guyana Police Force (GPF) during the years 2023 and 2024. In 2023, the Force approved loans totaling GY\$13,350,000 to assist members facing domestic hardships, medical emergencies, and funeral-related expenses.

YEAR	LOAN VALUE (GY\$)	PURPOSE
2023	13,350,000	Domestic, medical, and funeral assistance.
2024	12,380,000	Continued support for financial emergencies.

Figure 16: Financial assistance/loans given to ranks (2023–2024)

BURSARY AWARDS

Figure 17 presents a comparative overview of the bursary programme for police ranks for children over two years, 2023 and 2024.

YEAR	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE (GY\$)	REMARKS
2023	158	16,405,000	For National Grade Six Assessment excellence.
2024	177	12,380,000	Continued educational support for children of ranks.



Figure 17: Bursary Awards for Children of Police Ranks

DAYCARE

The Juliet Griffith Day Care Centre, originally located at Eve Leary, has expanded to four locations across the country as part of the Guyana Police Force’s decentralization initiative in 2024. The Centres are now situated as follows:

- ✓ 1 in Regional Division 6
- ✓ 1 in Regional Division 3
- ✓ 2 in Regional Division 4

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force continued the regional expansion of the Juliet Griffith Day Care Centre with the objective of making quality childcare services accessible to ranks in all regional divisions.



A key achievement under this initiative was the commissioning of a new facility in Regional Division 4B, marking a major milestone in the Force’s commitment to family welfare and support services.

During the same year, the Police Day Care Centre was registered and licensed under Section 17 of the Childcare and Development Services Act (2011). The Centre was also relocated to a more child-friendly environment, now staffed by certified care providers who successfully completed Levels 1 and 2 of the Early Childhood Education Programme at the University of Guyana Institute of Distance and Continuing Education (IDCE).

BENEVOLENT EXPENSES

For the year 2024, the Guyana Police Force recorded the following benevolent expenses, detailed in **Figure 18**.

EXPENSES	AMOUNT
Death Expenses	\$9,369,500
Medical Expenses	\$14,571,849
Fire Relief	\$400,000
TOTAL	\$24,341,349

Figure 18: Benevolent Expenses in the Guyana Police Force, 2024.

EMPOWERING RANKS THROUGH CONTINUOUS LEARNING

TRAINING FOR RANKS

The Guyana Police Force continues to strengthen the professional capacity of its ranks through both local (in-service) and overseas training programmes. Between 2020 and 2024, a total of 455 local courses and 99 overseas courses were conducted, benefiting over 10,400 participants as shown in **Figure 19**.

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
2023	85	1848	6	34
2024	63	1586	11	65

Figure 19: Summation of local and Oversea Training ranks from the Guyana Police Force participated in 2024.

OVERSEA TRAINING				
OVERSEAS COURSE 2024				
SER. NO.	COURSE/SEMINAR	WHERE HELD	SUMMARY OF RANKS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
1.	Cyber Crime Investigation Course	San Salvador	CO. - 2 Insp. - 3	5
2.	RSS Unity Exercise	St. Lucia	Sgt. - 3 Cpl. - 1	4
3.	Criminal Investigation Unit Course	El Salvador	Cpl. - 2	52
4.	Psychological Interview Technique Course	India	Supt. - 2 ASP. - 1 Insp. - 2 Sgt. - 9 Cpl. - 4 L/Cpl. - 2 Const. - 3	23
5.	Drug Unit Commander Course	San Salvador	A.S.P. - 1 C/O. - 1	2
6.	TI Public Order Course	Barbados	Sgt. - 1	1
7.	Personal Security Officers' Course	India	Supt. - 1 Lieutenant. - 1 Insp. - 1 Sgt. - 9 Cpl. - 6 L/Cpl. - 1 Const. - 2	23
8.	Regional Security System Major Crimes Investigation Course 2024	Paragon	Sgt. - 3	3

9.	TI Restricted Radio Operator 2024 RSS	Barbados	Sgt - 1	1
10.	RSS Intelligent Analyst Course	Barbados	ASP - 1	1
11.	RSS Junior Leadership (Level 3 CVQ Course)	St. Kitts	L/Cpl - 2	2
TOTAL: 65				

Figure 20: Oversea Courses for 2024

Figure 20 shows a total of 65 ranks from the Guyana Police Force (GPF) benefited from 11 overseas training programmes in 2024 across the Caribbean, Latin America, and Asia. These courses were designed to enhance operational capability, leadership, and specialized investigative skills in alignment with the Force’s modernization strategy and international cooperation agenda.

LOCAL TRAINING

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force (GPF) conducted an extensive range of in-service training courses and seminars, reflecting its ongoing commitment to professionalization, continuous learning, and multi-agency collaboration under the “*Developing Our People*” pillar of the GPF Strategic Plan 2022–2026 as shown in **Figure 21**.

COURSES/SEMINARS 2024	ORIGIN OF TRAINERS/ LECTURERS
Final Training Course 1 1/2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 1 1/2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 2 1/2024	GPF
Criminal Justice System Ceremony	JES
Spanish (1 yr)	-
Special Constabulary Training 1/2024	GPF
Financial & Stores Regulation Course 1/2024	GPF
Traffic Seminar	GPF
Forensic Video Analysis Seminar	GPF
Special Constabulary Training 3/2024	GPF
Special Constabulary Training 2/2024	GPF
Financial & Stores Regulation Course 2/2024	GPF
GPS Training	GPF
Gender Based Violence	MOHA
CPR Training	Redcross
Special Constabulary Training 3/2024	GPF
CPR Training	Redcross
First Aid Training	GPF
Final Training Course 2 /2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 1 2/2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 2 2/2024	GPF

First Aid Training	GPF
Senior Officer Course	GPF
Border Security Management	GPF
K9 Training	GPF
Traffic Seminar	GPF
V-Lex Library Training	GPF
National legislative Workshop	GPF
Firearm Detection Training	GPF
C.I.D Induction Course 1/2024	GPF
Anti-Crime Training	GPF
Special Constabulary Training 5/2024	GDF
Body Camera Training	GPF
Anti-Crime Training	GPF
Gender Base Violence	MOHS
Canine TRAINING	GPF
Trafficking In Person	MOHA
Trafficking In Person	MOHA
Forensic Photography Giving Oral Evidence	GPF
Tactical Emergency Casualty Care Course	US DEA
Final Training Course 3 /2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 1 3/2024	GPF
Junior Leaders Course 2 3/2024	GPF
CPL Training	GPF
Trafficking In Person	MOHA
Juvenil Justice Act Training	GPF
Public Procurement Commission Workshop	PPC
Key Strategies Assess and Improve the Quality of GBV Data	JES
First Aid Training	GPF
First Aid Training	GPF
Special Constabulary Training 6/2024	GPF
First Aid Training	GPF
Logistic Officers	GPF
Traffic Presentation	GPF
Sensitization and Awareness workshop on Crime and Gun Intelligence	MOHA
Traffic Presentation	GPF
Assets Recovery Training	SOCU
Gender Affairs Bureau	MOHSS
Traffic Training	GPF
Polygraph Training	NISA
Family Violence Bill Training	MOHSS
Sexual Offences Public Awareness Training	-

Figure 21: Local Courses for 2024

REVAMPING TRAINING CURRICULA

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force Academy continue its efforts in revamping its training curricula. The following reflects the revisions and entry requirements:

<p>Name: Station Sergeant Course (SSC)</p> <p>Requirement: JLC 2</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: In-Class & Online</p> <p>Level: Senior Sergeants</p> <p>Duration: 15 – 20 weeks</p>	<p>Name: Certificate in Elementary General Policing Studies (EGPS)</p> <p>Requirement: successful Police entrance examination (70% or above)</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: Blended</p> <p>Learning Level: Recruits</p> <p>Duration: 26 – 30 weeks</p>
<p>Name: Senior Leaders Course 1 (SLC1)</p> <p>Requirement: JLC 2 or SSC</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: In-Class & Online</p> <p>Level: Sergeants</p> <p>Duration: 15 – 20 weeks</p>	<p>Name: Junior Leaders Course 1 (JLC1)</p> <p>Requirement: Certificate in EGPS</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: Blended Learning</p> <p>Level: Constables</p> <p>Duration: 15 – 20 weeks</p>
<p>Name: Senior Leaders Course 11 (SLC2)</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: In-Class & Online</p> <p>Level: Inspectors and Cadets</p> <p>Duration: 15 – 20 weeks</p> <p>Requirement: SLC 1</p>	<p>Name: Junior Leaders Course 11 (JLC2)</p> <p>Requirement: JLC 1</p> <p>Mode of Delivery: Blended</p> <p>Learning Level: Lance Corporals and Corporals</p> <p>Duration: 1520 weeks</p>

GAINING INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ACCREDITATION

The Academy was awarded Institutional Accreditation by the National Accreditation Council (NAC) of Guyana, with effect from August 25, 2023, valid for five years. This makes the Academy the first public entity in Guyana to attain accreditation by the NAC.

And, in June 2024, three GPF training centres (at Suddie, Essequibo; Adventure, Berbice; and Georgetown) successfully



received international accreditation by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST).



TRAIN-THE-TRAINER PROGRAMME

A total of seventy-five (75) police instructors participated in the Train-the-Trainer Programme, of which thirty-nine (39) successfully achieved certification.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPONSORSHIP

A total of 1,958 scholarships and sponsorships were awarded to ranks of the Guyana Police Force from 2020 to 2024 to enhance their academic development through Diploma, Bachelor’s degree, and Master’s Degree programmes.



MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENTS

The Guyana Police Force maintained its collaborative partnerships through Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) with key stakeholders, particularly learning institutions, to enhance the capacity building of its ranks. A total of seventeen (17) MOAs were established, as illustrated in **Figure 22**.

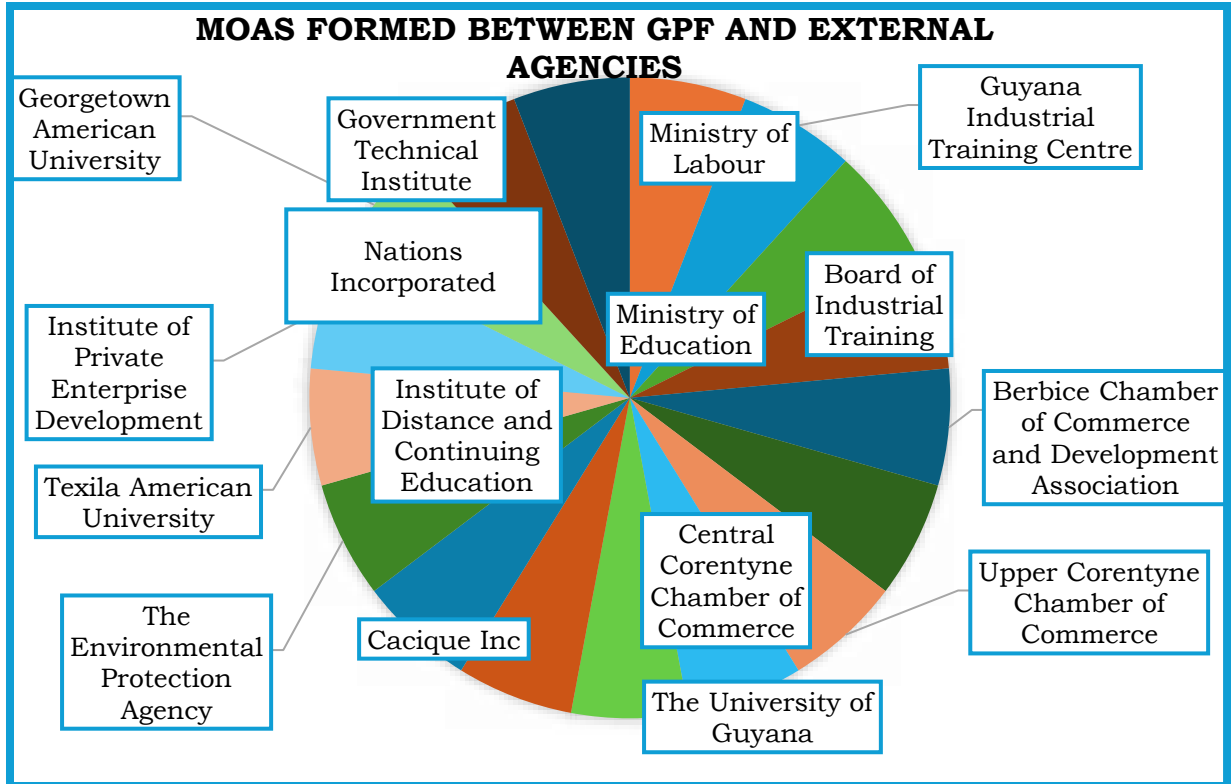


Figure 22: Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) Established Between the Guyana Police Force and External Partner Agencies, 2024.

REENFORCING DISCIPLINE AND LEGITIMACY

The Guyana Police Force functions coherent with the legal framework of the **Police (Discipline) Act, Chapter 17:01**. Pursuant to this statutory mandate, the **Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)** is entrusted with the critical responsibility of investigating allegations of misconduct, corruption, and disciplinary infractions committed by members of the Force. During the reporting period of 2024, the OPR addressed matters related to neglect of duty, the use of abusive language, the institution of criminal charges, and various forms of unprofessional conduct.

REGIONS WITH THE HIGHEST COMPLAINTS

Figure 23 presents a comparative analysis of complaints lodged against police officers across selected regional divisions for the years 2023 and 2024, along with the corresponding percentage change. Overall, Region 4A emerged as the region with the highest number of complaints against police officers for both

years, indicating the need for strengthened supervision, enhanced accountability mechanisms, and continued ethics and professional conduct training within that division.

	2023	2024	% CHANGED
Region 4A	99	108	26.9
Region 6	49	76	18.9
Region 4C	62	75	20.9
Region 4B	38	59	18.7
Region 3	41	28	-7.0

Figure 23: Comparative analysis of police regions with the highest number of complaints filed against police officers.

NEGLECT OF DUTIES

Figure 24 compares the number of complaints received for “Neglect of Duty” across four major police divisions — Regions 4A, 4B, 4C, and 6 — for the years 2023 and 2024. Overall, the data indicates that Neglect of Duty remains a recurring issue across divisions, with Regions 4A and 6 showing the highest number of complaints in 2024.

2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Region 4A		Region 4B		Region 4C		Region 6	
5	9	3	5	5	7	2	8
2	6	1	2	2	3	1	2
5	4	2	2	5	3	2	4
3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0
2	0	0	0	2	5	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	1	3	2	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
29	32	13	17	24	24	9	22

Figure 24: Comparative results for Police regions with high number of “Neglect of Duty” Complaints.

Figure 25 highlights the common causes for the neglect of duty by ranks. Strengthening supervision, reinforcing timely response protocols, and improving documentation practices through continuous training and monitoring are therefore essential to reducing recurrence of these issues.

Poor supervision at Stations and on patrols	33	31.7%
Failure to act on report in a timely manner	15	14.4%
Failing to record reports in the Occurrence and Crime Books	13	12.5%

Figure 25: Common causes for Neglect of Duty

Comparative Figures for the most prevalent Offences received as per Regional Divisions for 2023 - 2024

Figure 26 presents a comparative overview of the most prevalent disciplinary offences committed by police ranks across the regional divisions of the Guyana Police Force for the years 2023 and 2024.

Offences	Regions																								Years		%			
	2023/2024																								2023	2024				
	1	2	3	4A	4B	4C	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				23	24	
Neglect Duty	0	0	3	1	10	9	27	23	2	9	15	29	2	2	15	23	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	2	80	104	30.0	
Disobed Cases	0	2	2	1	5	1	7	19	9	8	9	14	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	44	55	29.0	
Assault	3	1	1	2	2	8	24	34	14	21	12	11	3	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	71	82	29.0	
Act in a manner	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	3	0	4	9	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	34	20	49.2	
Conduct Prejudice	0	1	3	3	0	2	13	18	1	10	7	16	1	6	14	25	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	54	89	64.0	
Corrupt Transaction	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	-	19.7
Simple Larceny	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	8	-	12.5

Figure 26: Prevalent offences committed by Police ranks in 2023 as against 2024.

DISMISSED CASES COMPARATIVE 2023 - 2024

Figure 27 provides a comparative analysis of disciplinary cases that were dismissed across the regional divisions of the Guyana Police Force for the years 2023 and 2024.

Circumstances	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4A	Region 4B	Region 4C	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ	2023	2024	%	
Account from juror	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	12	6	5	2	10	0	0	4	8	65
Conflicting evidence	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	-25
Failed to make proper records	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Failed to submit statements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Insufficient evidence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Failing to take file to court	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	100
Failing to interview witnesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	2	100
Failed to mark exhibits	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Advice not complied with	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Records cannot be found	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Maintenance and proper use of forensic exhibits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Failing to take Exhibit to Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	100
Delay in submitting file in a timely manner	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	500
Failing to appear in court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	0	2	1	1	5	1	7	18	7	6	8	17	0	0	7	55	65

Figure 27: Regional Distribution and Percentage Change of Dismissed Cases, 2023–2024

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In 2024, as shown in **Figure 28**, the Guyana Police Force generated \$940.3 million in revenue through public service fees such as firearm licensing, learner driver permits, vehicle-related administrative charges, and e-ticket payments. This revenue reflects the Force’s service output but does not form part of the National Budget allocation.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to \$32.76 billion, comprising Current Expenditure: \$26.37 billion and Capital Expenditure: \$6.38 billion.

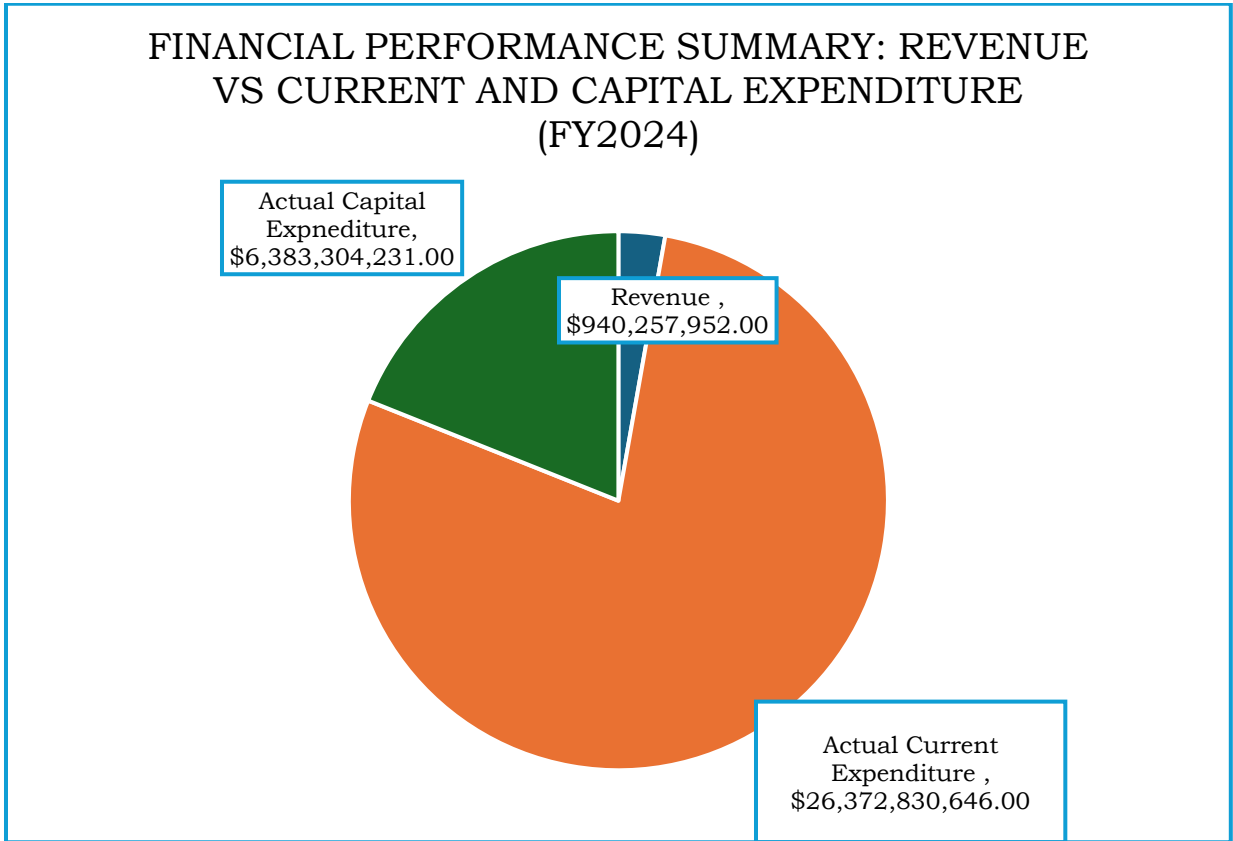


Figure 28: Financial Performance for 2024



ROAD SAFETY



The **Traffic Department** of the Guyana Police Force is responsible for managing traffic across the Country's Police Regional Divisions. In addition to Traffic Headquarters, traffic ranks are stationed at police stations and outposts to support traffic management in Guyana.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in partnership with the Guyana Police Force's Traffic Department and the Road Safety Council, officially launched the 2024 Road Safety Campaign on November 1. The campaign, themed "Do the Right Thing," began with an interfaith church service held at the Police Officers' Mess Annex in Eve Leary. This initiative represents a dedicated effort to prioritize road safety as a crucial societal concern.

ROAD ACCIDENT BY SEVERITY

Year	Total	Minor	Major	Fatal
2015	225	225	0	0
2016	117	117	0	0
2017	300	270	30	0
2018	225	205	20	0
2019	178	178	0	0
2020	128	128	0	0
2021	87	87	0	0
2022	62	62	0	0
2023	118	103	15	0
2024	132	117	15	0

Figure 29: Road Accidents by Severity from 2015 to 2024

Figure 29 shows that between 2015 and 2024, Guyana recorded fluctuating road accident trends, with fatal accidents peaking in 2023 before declining in 2024 by about 11%. Serious and minor accidents remained relatively stable, while damage-only accidents showed a sharp rise from 2021 onward, reflecting increased vehicle ownership and traffic congestion. Although 2024 saw moderate improvement in fatalities, the persistent high rate of non-fatal and damage-only crashes highlights the growing impact of heavier traffic volumes, speeding, and road expansion, underscoring the need for stronger enforcement, public education, and improved traffic management systems.



COMPARISON OF ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES BY TYPE

Figure 30 shows that total road accidents in 2024 decreased by 3% compared to 2023, reflecting improved enforcement and road safety initiatives. Fatal and serious accidents showed the most notable reductions, with fatalities down by 24% and serious injuries by 1–2%. However, there was a worrying increase in child injuries across both serious and minor accidents—27% and 28% respectively—indicating greater exposure of young road users. While the overall trend points to progress in reducing fatalities, the data underscores the need for targeted child safety interventions, sustained driver education, and continuous traffic monitoring to maintain momentum and further reduce casualties.

TYPES OF ACCIDENTS	2023	2024	%
FATAL ACCIDENTS			
Number of Accidents	148	117	20% Decrease
Number of Persons Killed	175	132	24% Decrease

Number of Children Killed	6	6
<u>SERIOUS ACCIDENTS</u>			
Serious Accidents	309	303	2% Decrease
Number of Persons Injured	351	348	1% Decrease
Number of Children Injured	11	14	27% Increase
Number of Adults Injured	340	334	2% Decrease
<u>MINOR ACCIDENTS</u>			
Number of Minor Accidents	537	518	3% Decrease
Number of Persons Injured	578	553	4% Decrease
Number of Children Injured	7	9	28% Increase
Number of Adults Injured	571	544	5% Decrease
<u>DAMAGE ACCIDENTS</u>			
Overall	1497	1467	2% Decrease
<u>TOTAL ACCIDENTS</u>	<u>2,491</u>	<u>2405</u>	<u>3% Decrease</u>

Figure: 30: Comparison of Road Accidents and Casualties by Type (2023–2024)

COMPARISON OF ACCIDENTS TYPE BY POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION

Figure 31 shows that in 2024, the total number of fatal accidents declined from 148 to 117 (a 21% reduction), and deaths decreased from 175 to 132 (a 25% reduction).

The most significant reductions were recorded in regions 2, 3, and 4C, showing the effectiveness of targeted enforcement and public awareness initiatives. However, Region 4A (Georgetown) experienced a notable increase in fatalities and deaths, largely attributed to high congestion, increased pedestrian activity, and reckless urban driving. Regions 5 and 6 also recorded rises, suggesting the need for stronger enforcement along new highway developments and rural corridors.

REGION	FATAL		SERIOUS		MINOR		DAMAGE		TOTAL	TOTAL	+/- %
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023		
Reg 1	1	0	5	11	3	8	3	1	12	20	+67%
Reg 2	7	2	25	25	12	5	25	16	69	48	-30%
Reg 3	38	19	58	52	25	63	37	108	158	242	+53%
Reg 4A	18	28	97	103	289	268	1001	963	1405	1362	-3%
Reg 4B	21	13	24	14	46	20	150	52	241	99	-58%
Reg 4C	37	18	43	42	51	42	124	163	255	265	+4%
Reg 5	7	13	12	11	20	41	44	51	83	116	+40%
Reg 6	16	20	31	24	71	54	82	87	200	185	-7%
Reg 7	1	0	5	7	3	3	4	4	13	14	+8%
Reg 8	0	0	0	3	0	6	3	8	3	17	+467%
Reg 9	0	1	7	6	5	6	7	5	19	18	-5%
Reg 10	2	3	2	5	12	2	17	9	33	19	-42%
Total	148	117	309	303	537	518	1497	1467	2491	2405	-3%

Figure 31: Fatal Accidents and Deaths by Police Regional Division (2023–2024)

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

Figure 32 illustrates that May 2024 recorded the highest number of fatal accidents (17), marking it as the peak month for road fatalities. October and November followed closely with 16 fatal accidents each, reflecting persistent risks during the latter part of the year. Conversely, February registered the lowest number (4), while April (6) also recorded relatively few fatalities—suggesting improved enforcement or safer driving conditions during those months. The data highlights the importance of seasonal traffic management and targeted enforcement during high-risk periods such as mid- and late year.

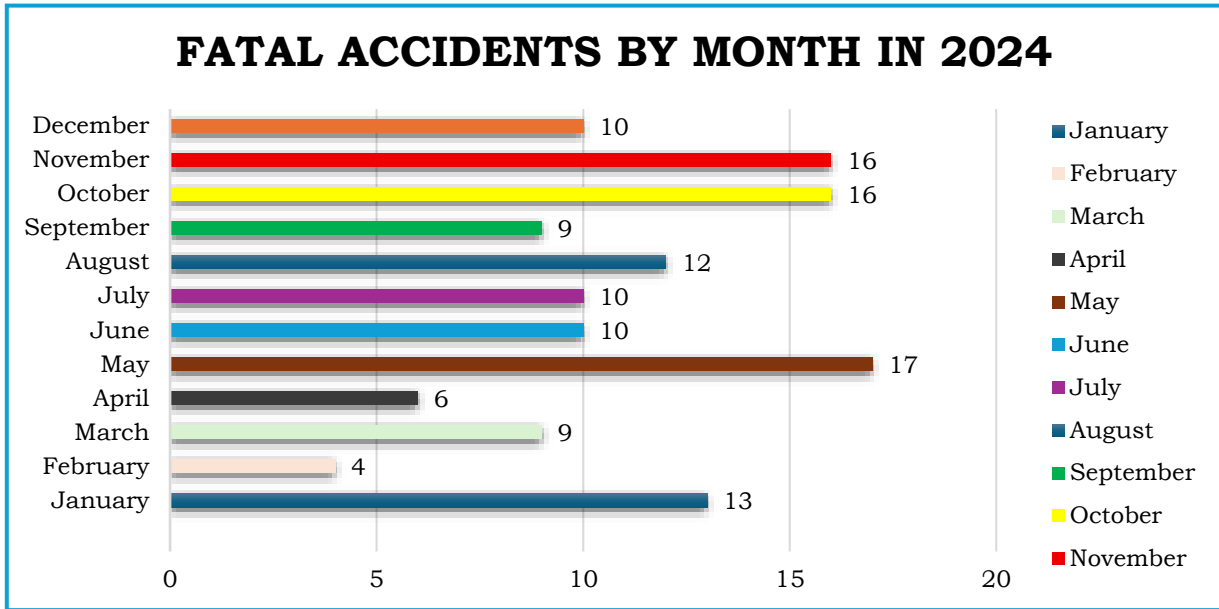


Figure: 32: Fatal Accidents by month for 2024

TYPES OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN FATAL ACCIDENT

Figure 33 indicates that private cars were the leading contributors to fatal accidents in both years, with 66 cases in 2023 and 58 in 2024, accounting for nearly half of all fatal collisions. Motor lorries and motorcycles followed, showing relatively consistent involvement—though motorcycles rose slightly from 20 to 21 incidents, underscoring ongoing vulnerability among riders. Hire cars and minibuses both recorded notable declines, falling by 67% and 38%, respectively, while motor pick-ups dropped sharply from 7 to 1, suggesting improved compliance among commercial operators.

Overall, the total number of fatal accidents decreased from 148 to 117 (a 21% reduction), reflecting enhanced enforcement but also highlighting that private and heavy vehicles remain dominant risk factors in road fatalities.

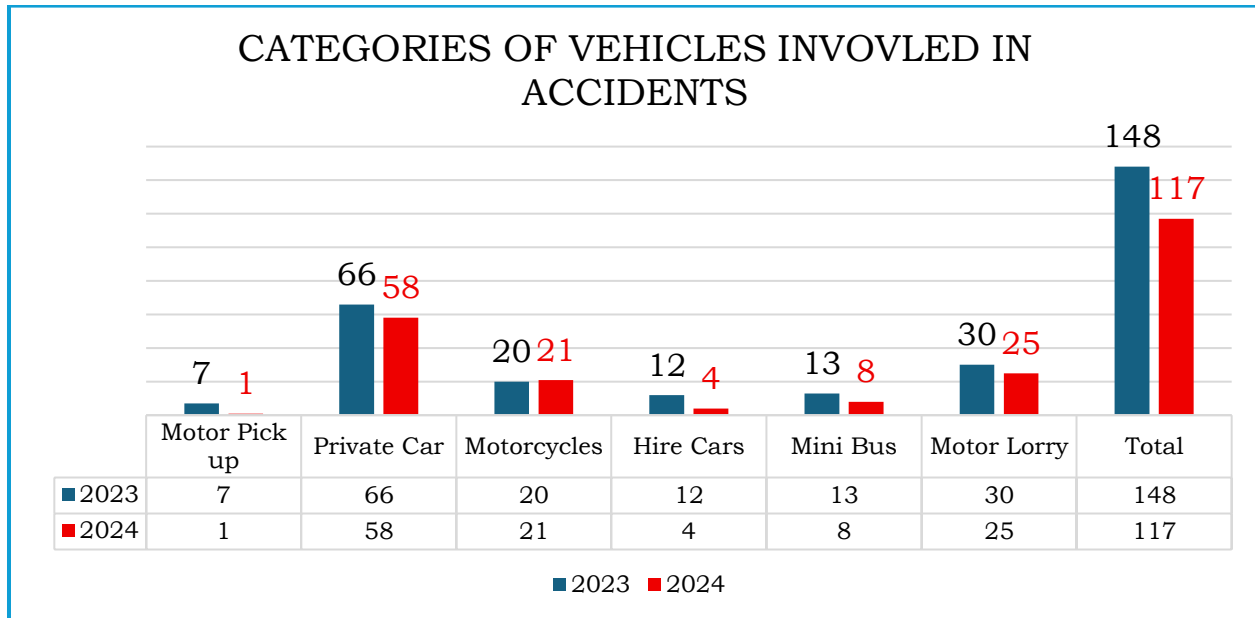


Figure: 33: Types of Vehicles Involved in Fatal Accidents – 2023 to 2024

CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

Figure 34 shows that between 1st January and 31st December 2024, fatal accidents declined by 21% compared to 2023, marking a positive trend in road safety. Speeding remained the predominant cause, though reduced by 16%, underscoring the continued need for strict speed management and enforcement technology. While DUI-related fatalities rose slightly, other causes such as inattentiveness and pedestrian negligence showed notable improvement.

CAUSE	2023	2024	% CHANGE	OBSERVATION / TREND
Speeding	128	107	16% Decrease	Continuing to be the leading cause of fatal accidents, responsible for over 90% of all fatalities; reduction reflects stronger speed enforcement and public awareness.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	1	3	200% Increase	Small numerical rise but indicates persistence of impaired driving; requires intensified night patrols and breathalyzer operations.
Inattentiveness	13	6	54% Decrease	Significant reduction, suggesting improved driver alertness and fewer distractions.
Pedestrians Crossing Path of Vehicles	6	1	83% Decrease	Fewer pedestrian-related fatalities, possibly due to improved crossings and visibility campaigns.

Total	148	117	21%	Overall reduction in fatal accidents between 2023 and 2024.
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Figure 34: Primary Causes of Fatal Accidents (2023–2024)

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY ROAD USER CATEGORY

Figure 35 shows that road user fatalities for the years 2023 and 2024 reveal a significant overall decline of 24.6%, decreasing from 175 deaths in 2023 to 132 deaths in 2024. The data indicates that motorcyclists remain the most vulnerable road users, consistently recording the highest number of fatalities in both years despite a slight 5% reduction. Pedestrians accounted for the second-highest category but also showed a notable decrease of nearly 20%, likely due to enhanced visibility and crossing safety measures.

CATEGORY	2023	2024	CHANGE (+/-)	% CHANGE	OBSERVATION
Pedal Cyclist	16	11	-5	-31.3%	Notable decline, possibly due to better visibility campaigns.
Motor Cyclist	56	53	-3	-5.4%	Still remains the leading fatality group.
Pillion Rider	10	1	-9	-90.0%	Major reduction; improved helmet enforcement likely a factor.
Pedestrians	46	37	-9	-19.6%	Reduction suggests safer crossings or increased awareness.
Occupant in Cars	17	16	-1	-5.9%	Marginal decrease.
Drivers	22	12	-10	-45.5%	Strong reduction may reflect stricter DUI enforcement.
Passengers in Minibus	7	2	-5	-71.4%	Substantial drop; possibly improved public transport safety.
Towed on Bicycle	0	0	0	0.0%	No recorded fatalities.

Occupant in Lorry/Van	1	0	-1	-100.0%	No deaths recorded in 2024.
TOTAL	175	132	-43	-24.6%	Overall national road fatalities declined notably.

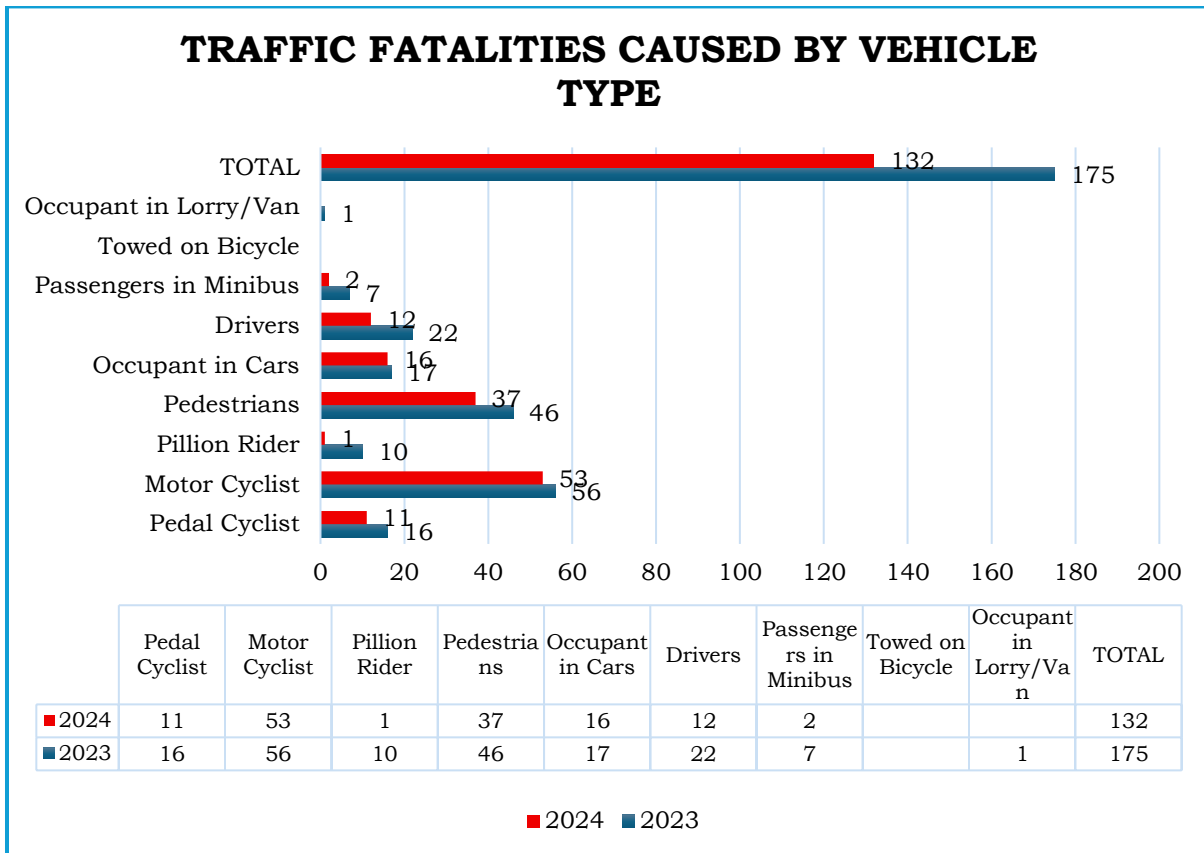


Figure 35: Traffic Fatalities by Road User Category (2023–2024)

ROAD FATALITIES BY TIME AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

Figure 36 shows that road fatalities by day of the week and time of day between 2023 and 2024 reveal an encouraging overall decline across most categories. The red trend line representing 2024 shows a noticeable downward shift compared to 2023, indicating that road safety interventions, stricter enforcement, and public awareness efforts have yielded positive outcomes. Fatalities were most frequent on weekends, particularly on Sundays and Saturdays, highlighting continued high-risk behavior associated with leisure travel, speeding, and

impaired driving during these periods. Midweek days such as Wednesday and Thursday recorded substantial decreases, suggesting improved compliance and enforcement.

By time of day, the evening period (18:00–23:59 hrs.) remained the deadliest, though fatalities dropped significantly from 69 in 2023 to 49 in 2024, reflecting the effectiveness of nighttime patrols, sobriety checkpoints, and visibility campaigns. Morning and late-night crashes (00:00–05:59 hrs. and 06:00–11:59 hrs.) also declined,

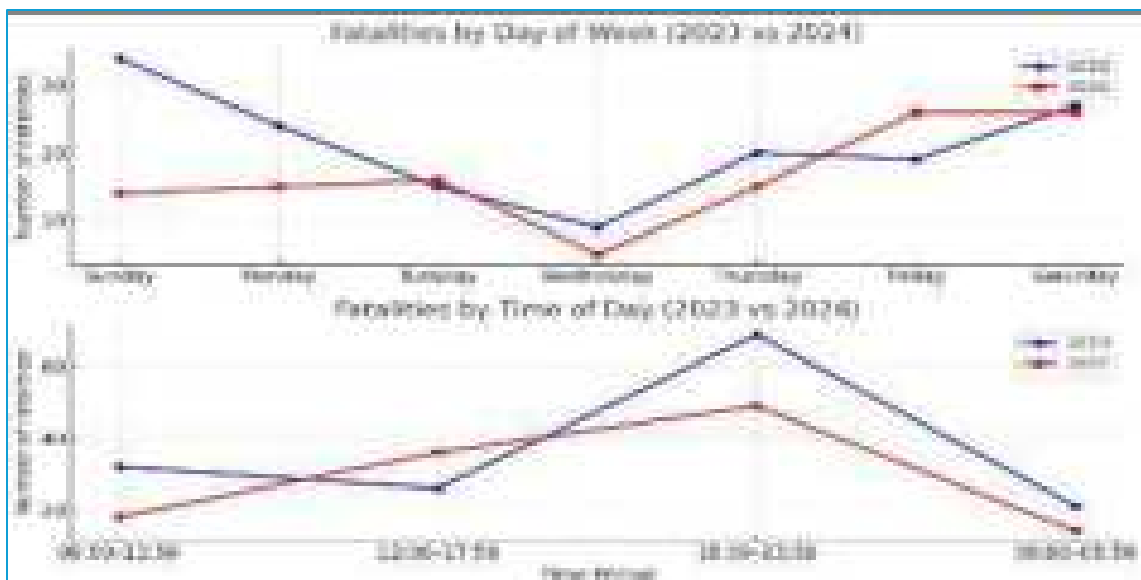


Figure 36: Traffic Fatalities by Days of the Week and Time (2023–2024)

PREVALENT TRAFFIC-RELATED OFFENCES

Figure 37 indicated that Traffic offences more than doubled from 2023 to 2024, rising by over 38,000 cases. The sharpest increases occurred in speeding, cell phone use while driving, and tinted vehicle violations, reflecting both enhanced enforcement and widespread driver non-compliance. The surge in speeding cases underscores the need for automated enforcement tools such as Intelligent Traffic Cameras and E-Ticketing systems.

While siren misuse decreased drastically, suggesting improved compliance in that specific area, the data overall points to a culture of disregard for traffic laws.

OFFENCES	2023	2024	CHANGE (+/-)	% CHANGE
Speeding	16,771	42,890	+26,119	+155.8%
Cell Phone Use While Driving	705	2,376	+1,671	+237.1%
Breach of Road Service Licence Conditions	1,333	3,894	+2,561	+192.1%
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	1,301	1,723	+422	+32.4%
Tinted Motor Vehicle	5,090	12,319	+7,229	+142.1%
Breach of Traffic Light Signal	881	1,071	+190	+21.6%
Siren Misuse	101	9	-92	-91.1%
Private Hire Violations	454	721	+267	+58.8%
Total	26,636	65,003	+38,367	+144.1%

Figure 37: Comparison of traffic offences 2023 and 2024.

TRAFFIC PROSECUTION AND REVENUE SUMMARY

Figure 38 shows that cases made rose by over 60%, showing intensified police presence and stricter enforcement. Summons served and warrants executed also increased, reflecting stronger follow-up and accountability. Revenue from traffic operations climbed from \$8.3M to \$10.5M, a 25% rise, directly tied to the higher number of prosecutions and fines collected.

YEAR	CASES MADE	SUMMONS SERVED	WARRANT EXECUTED	REVENUE GAINED
2023	87,436	10,863	1,365	\$8,388,625
2024	139,625	13,364	2,398	\$10,529,680
INCREASE	52,189	2,501	1,033	\$2,141,055

Figure 38: Traffic Prosecution and Revenue Summary (2023–2024)

ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FORCE VEHICLES

Figure 39 shows that during the year 2024, a total of ninety-eight (98) Force Permits were issued to ranks across various Regions, Departments, and Sections of the Guyana Police Force. This marks continued efforts to professionalize police driving standards and strengthen fleet management.

There has been a notable reduction in accidents involving police-owned vehicles during the reporting year. This improvement may be attributed to stricter

enforcement of vehicle-use regulations, closer supervision by Commanders and Sub-Divisional Officers, and enhanced accountability at multiple levels of management.

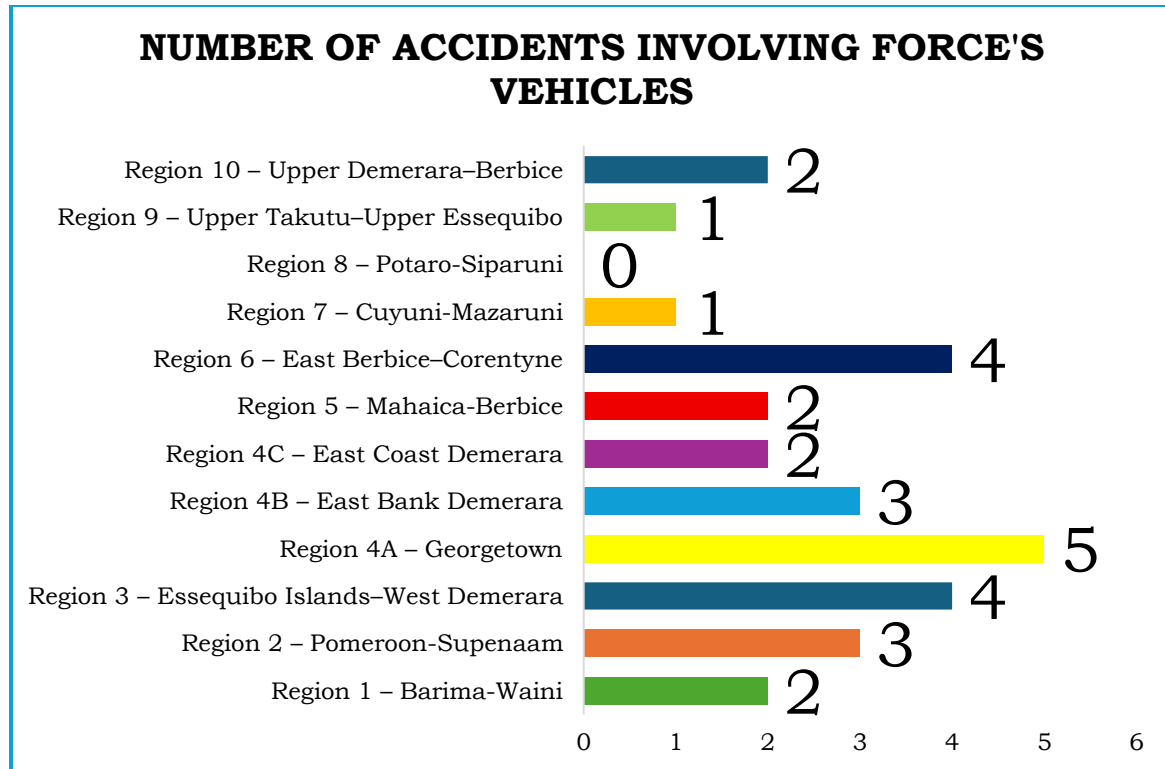


Figure 39: Number of road accidents involving police vehicles in 2024.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION TREND.

Figure 40 shows the data points to Guyana’s rapid vehicle fleet expansion, mirroring national development trends (oil economy, infrastructure, and hinterland connectivity).

TYPE	GROWTH %	COMMENT
Excavator	+432%	Driven by mining & construction
Pickup	+323%	Business & hinterland expansion
Car	+226%	Private vehicle boom
Lorry	+215%	Freight & industrial demand
Mini-Bus	+205%	Expansion in passenger transport

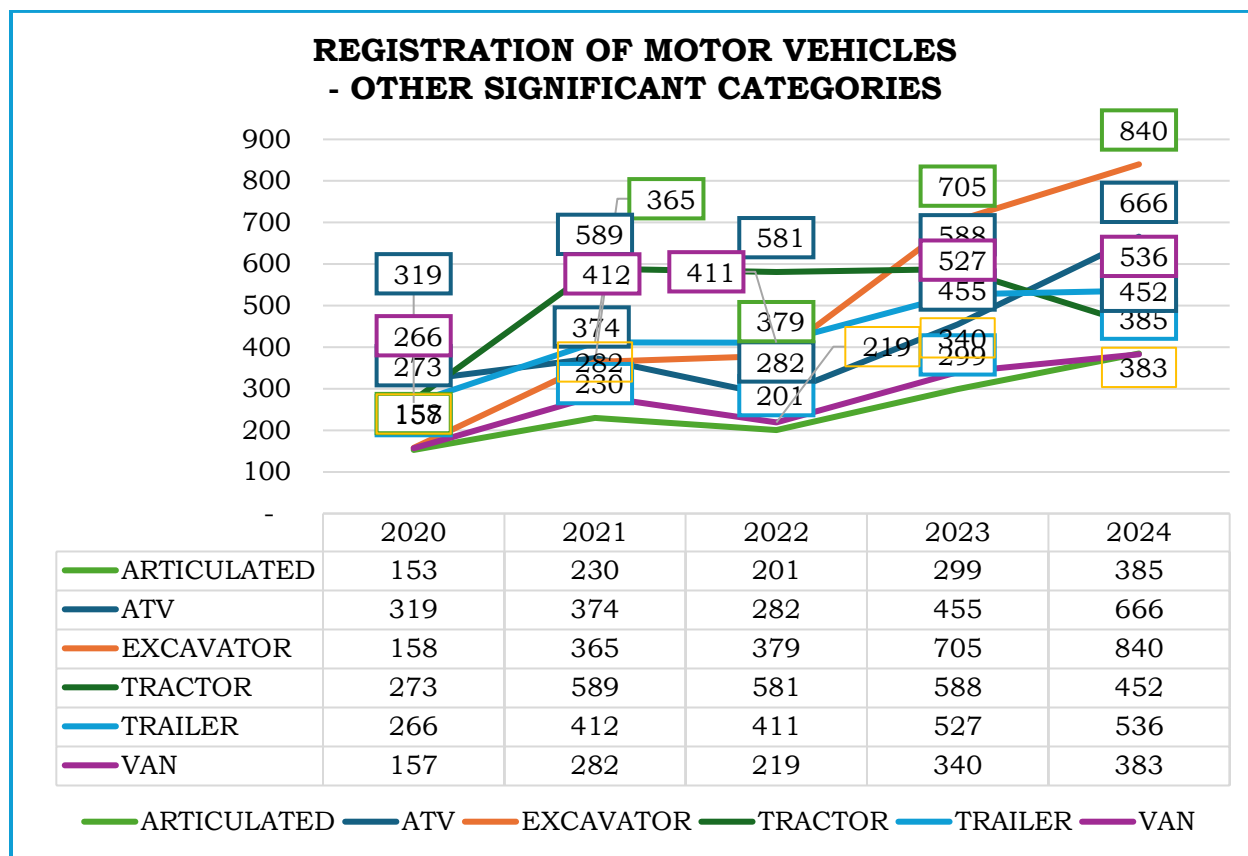
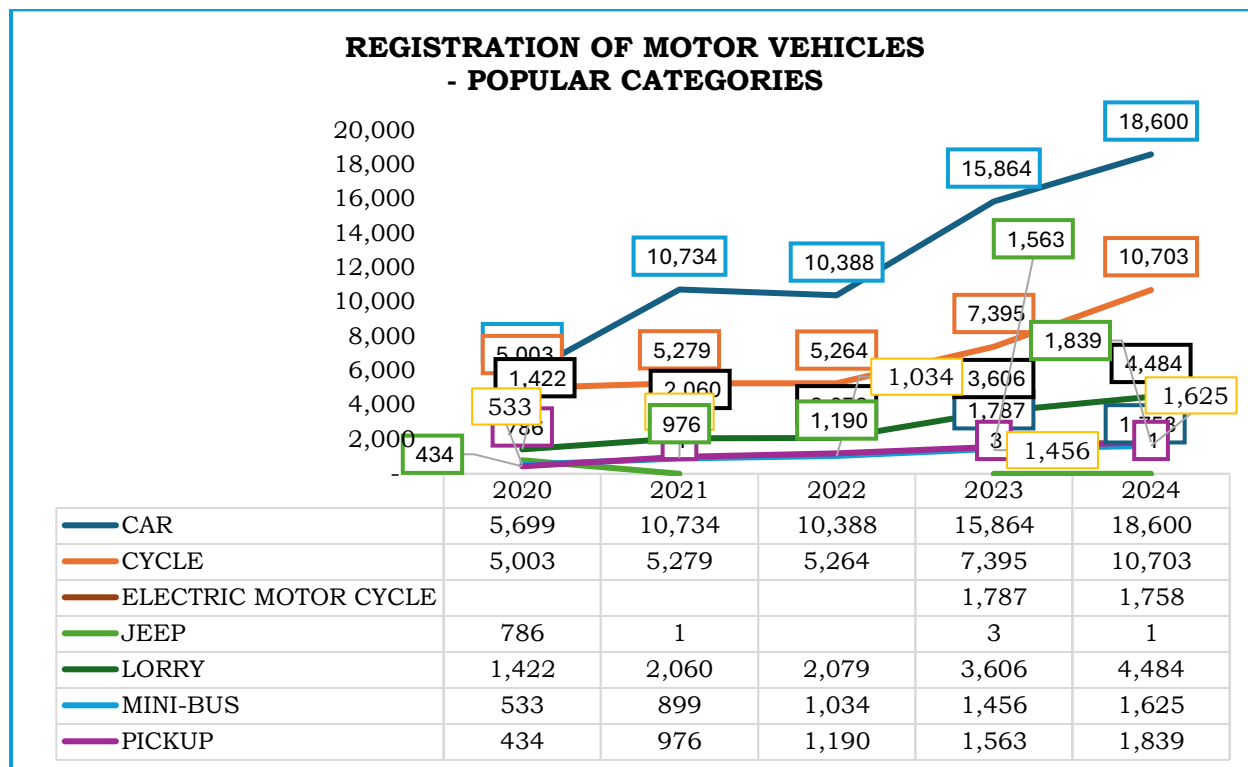


Figure 40: Number of vehicles registered from 2020 to 2024.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ACHEIVEMENTS FOR 2024

Category / Section	Key Activities / Description	Outputs / Achievements	Remarks / Challenges
Road Safety Month (Nov 2024)	Inter-faith service led by COPS & Faith Network; lectures to schools & companies; hospital visits; World Day for Accident Victims Walk; launch of national road safety magazine; radio & TV programmes.	Nationwide participation; raised public awareness.	Supported by GPF logistics (venue, food, PA system); strong collaboration with NRSC.
Road Safety Councils	Collaboration with National Road Safety Council.	Councils established/resuscitated in regions 1, 7, 8, 4B & 5.	Enhanced decentralization of road safety governance.
Traffic Escort Section	Escorts for President, PM, VIPs, foreign dignitaries, funeral processions, and events.	2,321 escorts conducted in 2024.	Increased demand with limited resources; ageing vehicles; expansion of VIP categories.
Enforcement Activities	Speeding & DUI enforcement, 18:00–00:00 hrs patrols.	42,000+ speeding tickets (GY\$320M); 2,398 warrants executed (GY\$10.5M revenue).	Non-calibration of radar guns & breathalyzers; interference by high-ranking officials; deficient gazetted list of ranks.
Calibration Issues	Radar guns & breathalyzers last calibrated May 1, 2024.	Written requests submitted x5 for recalibration.	Many DUI cases dismissed; urgent need for updated gazetted list.
Visual Aids Section	Collaboration with Ministry of Public Infrastructure on traffic signs & banners.	Continuous painting, erecting, and refurbishing across regions.	Recruitment challenge due to technical skill requirements.

Traffic Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Lectures: 5742. 2. Driver Lectures: 7613. 3. Bar/Patron Lectures: 2114. 4. Defensive Driving: 865. 5. Community Outreach: 131 	Widespread education across communities, schools, & businesses.	Reinforced Liquor Licence Act (2022); strengthened road-user responsibility.
School Safety Patrols	Continued in collaboration with National Road Safety Council.	Enhanced children’s participation in road safety; visual aids support provided.	Need for expansion and modernization.
Traffic Signs & Road Markings	GPF collaboration with Ministry of Public Works (Engineering Section).	Erection & painting of signs; improvement projects ongoing.	Lack of lighting, illuminated markings & traffic calming measures causing fatalities.
Learner Driver Programme	Previous: Four (4) compulsory lectures before exam. Current: Electronic exam via GPF website (since Apr 14, 2022).	20,899 registered; 10,543 passed; 5,236 failed; 5,120 absent.	Uses Moodle platform; improved integrity, time limits & automatic grading.
Training & Development (2024)	Overseas & local training for ranks.	2 Sergeants (India – Traffic Mgmt), 5 Certifying Officers (USA – Defensive Driving), 29 Subordinate Officers (Accident Investigation).	Enhanced technical capacity within GPF.

Figure 41: Traffic Management achievements for 2024.

PUBLIC SAFETY

INDICTABLE AND SUMMARY OFFENCES

Figure 42 In 2024, the Guyana Police Force recorded **186,874 indictable and summary offences**, compared with **60,002 offences** in 2023, representing a **333.4% increase** in total reported matters. This rise was driven primarily by a substantial expansion in summary offences. Clearance performance improved proportionately. A total of **169,767 cases were cleared in 2024**, up from **39,167 cases** in 2023—an increase of **211.4%**.



The overall clearance rate reached **90.8%**, the highest within the 2020–2024 reporting period, supported by a **92% clearance rate** for summary offences.

Y E A R	TRUE REPORTS			CASES CLEARED UP			PERCENTAGE CLEARED UP			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		
	Ind	Sum	Total	Ind	Sum	Total	Ind.	Sum	Total	Ind.	Sum	Total
2020	4210	60232	64442	5326	23084	28410	126.5 %	38.3%	44.1%	+3.3%	-1.1%	-0.8%
2021	3565	53471	57036	2676	22346	25022	75.1 %	41.8%	43.9%	-15.3%	-11.2%	11.5%
2022	3359	62640	65999	2616	41538	44154	77.9 %	66.3%	66.9%	-5.8%	17.1%	15.7%
2023	2667	57335	60002	2119	37048	39167	79.5 %	64.6%	65.3%	-20.6%	-8.5%	-9.1%
2024	2384	184490	186874	1635	168132	169767	68.6 %	92 %	90.8 %	10.6 %	221.8 %	211.4 %

Figure 42: Trends in True Reports, Cases Cleared, and Clearance Rates for Indictable and Summary Offences (2020–2024)

SERIOUS CRIMES

Figure 43 illustrates a steady overall decline in serious crimes between 2020 and 2024, with total reported offences decreasing each year. Murders, after rising in 2023, fell notably in 2024. Most major categories—including burglary, break and enter and larceny, robbery with violence, and larceny from the person—recorded significant reductions over the five-year period. Robbery under arms, while showing a general downward trend from 2021 to 2023, increased slightly in 2024. Kidnapping remained virtually non-existent, with only one case recorded in 2024. Overall, serious crime declined from 2,316 cases in 2020 to 1,335 cases in 2024, representing a sustained improvement in public safety outcomes.

OFFENCES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Murder	147	123	121	158	117
Robbery	28	28	20	22	13
Robbery Under Arms (Firearms Used)	531	364	290	386	371
Robbery Under Arms (Other Instrument)	301	192	148	386	100
Robbery With Violence	81	83	63	50	44
Robbery With Aggravation	51	27	16	15	17
Larceny From Person	133	52	53	47	38
Rape	179	287	224	199	239
Burglary	145	97	106	66	77
Break and Enter and Larceny	720	610	464	43	318
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2316	1863	1505	1406	1335

Figure 43: Serious Crime reported by Offence Type (2020–2024)

MURDER

Figure 44 shows that murder reports declined overall from **157 in 2020** to **105 in 2024**, despite a spike in 2023.

Case clearances showed a similar pattern, falling from **111** to **77** over the same period.

The 2024 results represent the lowest levels of both reports and cases cleared within the five-year span, indicating a continued downward trend in murder occurrences and enforcement outcomes.

Years	Reports	Cases
• 2020	• 157	• 111
• 2021	• 131	• 91
• 2022	• 131	• 117
• 2023	• 158	• 107
• 2024	• 105	• 77

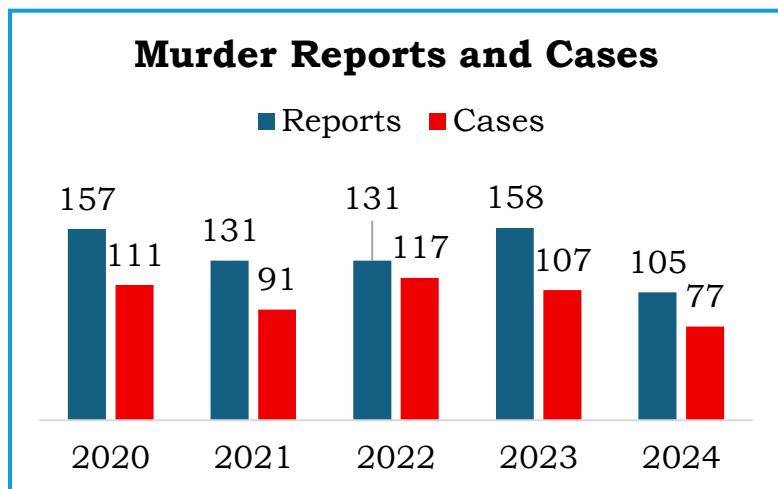


Figure 44: Murder Trends (2020–2024)

CRIME AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 45 shows Crimes Against the Person from 2021 to 2024 show a decline in total reports from **729** to **589**,

accompanied by a decrease in cases cleared from **649** to **388**. As a result, the overall clearance rate fell from **89.04% in 2021** to **65.90% in 2024**. While offences such as **attempt murder, manslaughter, and discharging a loaded firearm with intent** maintained high clearance levels—reaching **100% in 2024**—other categories, particularly **rape** and **grievous bodily harm**, recorded significant drops in clearance performance. Murder remained relatively stable but showed a reduced clearance rate in 2024 (**71.80%**).

OFFENCES	REPORTS				CASES CLEARED UP				PERCENTAGE CLEARED UP			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Murder	131	131	158	117	105	117	117	84	80.20%	89.30%	74%	71.80%

Attempt Murder	76	99	101	83	86	108	87	83	113.20%	109.10%	86%	100%
Manslaughter	10	14	19	11	9	14	18	11	90%	100%	95%	100%
Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflicting GBH	71	140	177	51	98	169	127	37	138%	120.70%	71.80%	72.50%
Felonious Wounding	87	137	85	71	68	138	73	61	78.20%	100.70%	86%	85.9%
Discharging Loaded Firearm with Intent	20	17	11	17	12	18	11	17	60%	105.90%	100%	100%
Rape	334	255	199	239	271	112	89	95	81.10%	43.90%	44.70%	39.70%
TOTAL	729	793	750	589	649	676	522	388	89.04%	85.30%	69.60%	65.90%

Figure 45: Crime against Persons Trends (2021 to 2024)

CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY

Figure 46 shows that Crimes against property decreased steadily over the four-year period, with total reports falling from 748 in 2021 to 409 in 2024, representing a 45% reduction. Clearance performance remained relatively stable, declining from 50% in 2021 to 51.1% in 2024, with minor fluctuations across the period. House Breaking & Larceny continued to account for the majority of reports each year, though volumes dropped sharply from 629 cases in 2021 to 318 in 2024. Several categories—such as sacrilege and attempted breaking—showed improved clearance outcomes in 2024, while burglary clearance rose to 66.2% after lower performance in 2022.

OFFENCES	REPORTS				CASES CLEARED UP				PERCENTAGE CLEARED UP			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Burglary	97	111	66	77	86	49	39	51	88.7%	44.1%	59%	66.2%
Shop & Store Breaking & Entering with Intent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breaking & Entering Dwelling House with Intent	4	26	1	6	4	10	1	3	100%	30.8 %	100%	50%
House Breaking & Larceny	629	504	462	318	268	314	243	148	46.6 %	62.3 %	52.5 %	46.5 %
Breaking Out of House, Shop, Store, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession of House-Breaking Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege	16	14	11	5	14	9	6	5	87.5 %	64.3 %	55%	100%
Attempt Breaking & Entering Dwelling House with Intent	2	8	-	3	1	1	-	2	50%	12.5 %	-	66.7 %
TOTAL	748	663	540	409	374	383	289	209	50%	57.8 %	53.5 %	51.1 %

Figure 46: Crime against Property Trends (2021 to 2024)

TYPES OF ROBBERY AGAINST PERSONS

Figure 47 shows that robbery offences showed a clear downward pattern over the five-year period, with **Robbery Under Arms (Other Instrument)** falling from 301 cases in 2020 to 100 in 2024 despite a temporary spike in 2023. **Robbery With Violence** steadily declined from 81 to 44 cases, while **Robbery with Aggravation** dropped sharply from 51 to stabilize at low levels, ending at 17 cases in 2024.

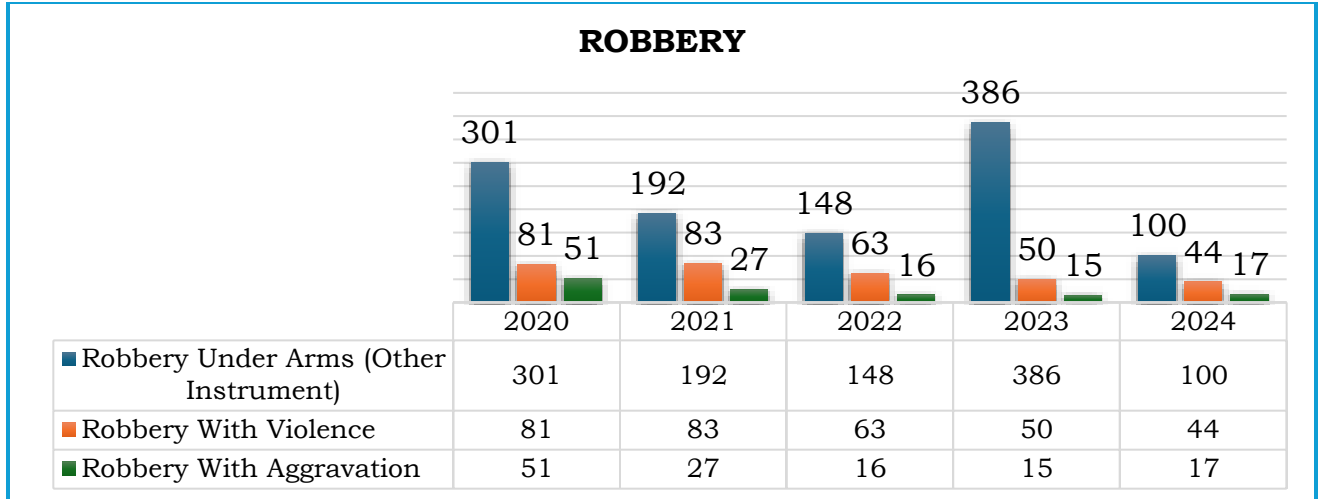
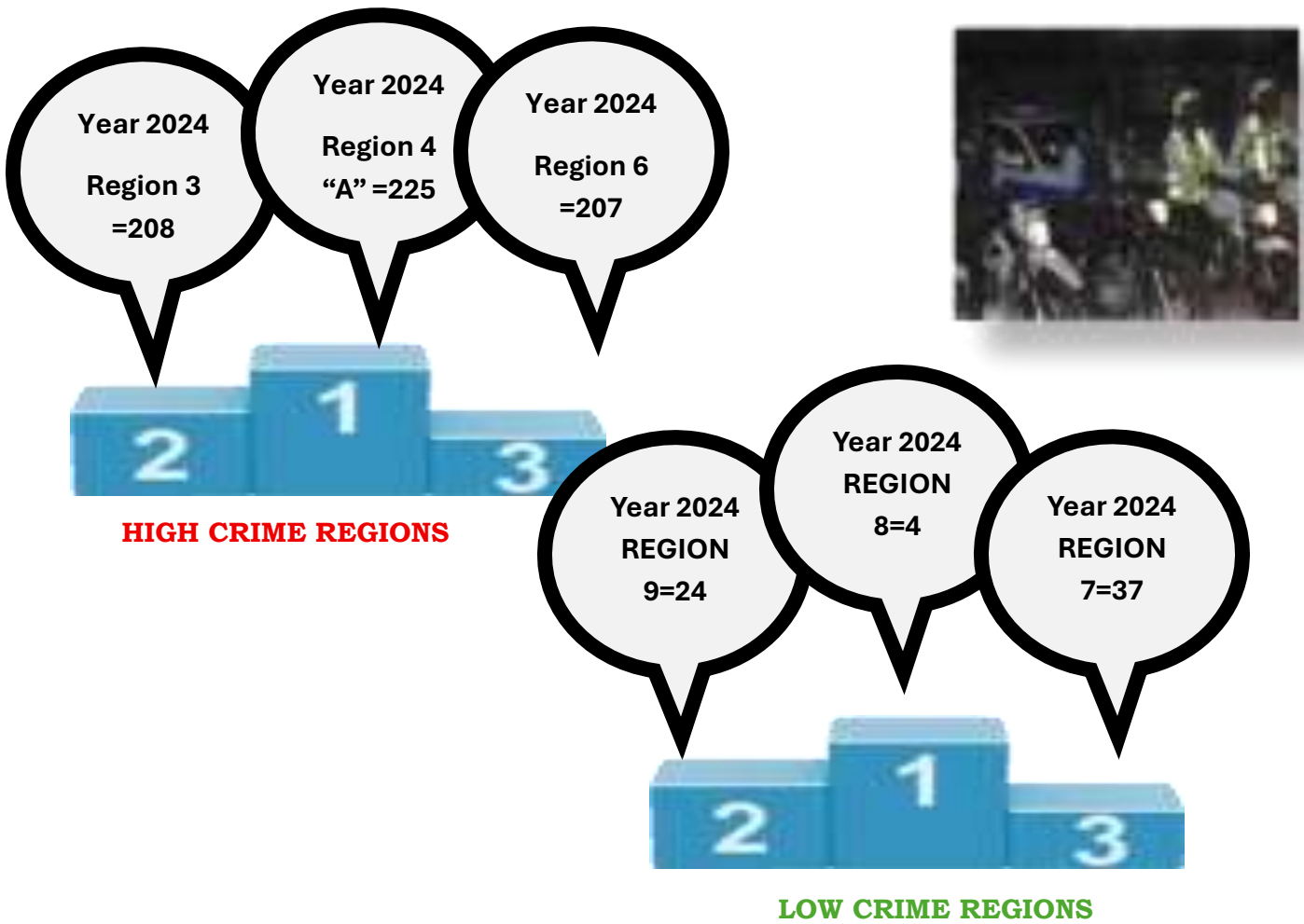


Figure 47: Robbery Trends for 2020 to 2024.

REGIONAL CRIME HOTSPOTS AND LOW-INCIDENCE ZONES



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Figure 48 shows that domestic violence reports fluctuated over the five-year period, peaking at **1,692 reports in 2021** before declining to **1,226 in 2023** and rising again to **1,567 in 2024**. Case filings generally followed the same pattern, increasing from **771 cases in 2020** to **916 in 2024**, indicating improved investigation and charge preparation. Convictions varied across the years, with a high of **244 in 2022**, reflecting strong prosecutorial outcomes, and stabilising at **170 convictions in 2024**.

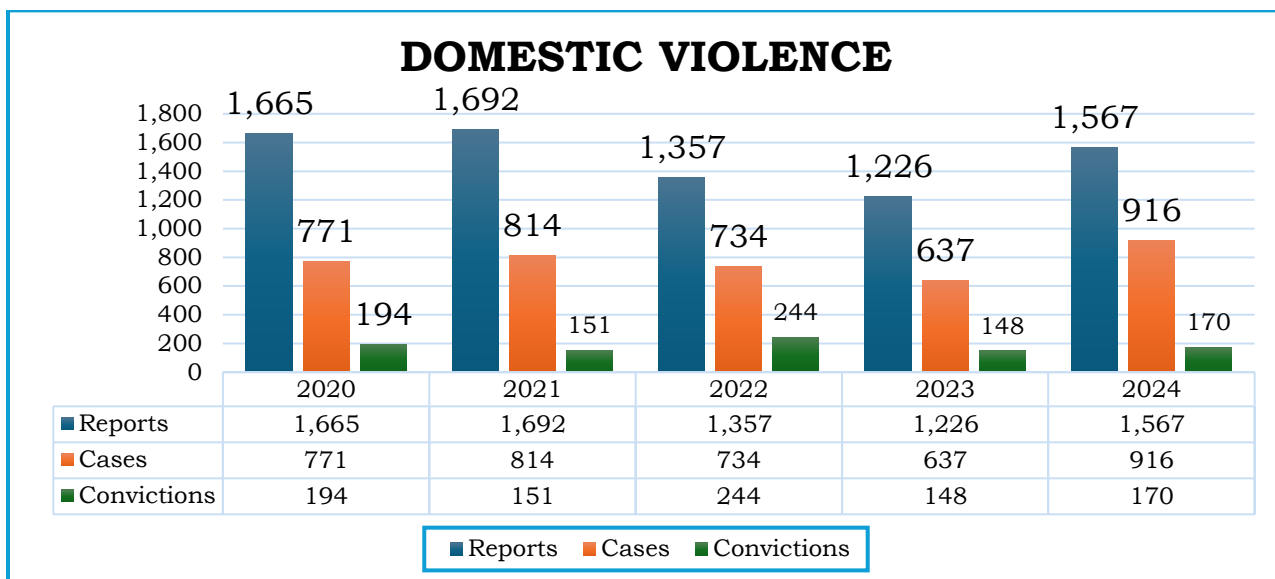


Figure 48: Domestic Violence Trends for 2020 to 2024.

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

The Guyana Police Force (GPF), under the authority of the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Chapter 10:10**, undertook targeted enforcement and investigative operations during the reporting period to combat drug trafficking and abuse. These efforts were supported through strategic collaboration with national agencies, including CANU and GRA.

YEAR 2022					
TYPE OF DRUG	AMOUNT	STREET VALUE	PERSONS CHARGED	CASES MADE	CONVICTION
Cannabis	786 kg 627.471grams	\$707,964,723.00	294	361	40

Cocaine	294 kg 497.77 grams	\$441,746,655.00	57	68	7
Ecstasy	193.4 grams (323 Pill)	\$870,300.00	4	7	Nil
Hashish	5 grams	\$4,500.00	1	1	Nil
Heroin	63.5 grams	\$95,250.00	1	1	Nil
YEAR 2023					
Cannabis	1,537 kg 575.6grams	\$1,383,818,040. 00	251	303	105
Cocaine	10 kg 011.3 grams	\$15,016,950.00	28	56	6
Ecstasy	81.2 grams (80 pill)	\$365,400.00	6	6	3
Crystal Meth	44.06 grams	\$198,270.00	1	1	1
YEAR 2024					
Cannabis	1456 kg 674.353 grams	\$1,311,006,918.00	227	310	65
Cocaine	6 kg 914.64 grams	\$10,371,960.00	38	62	11
Ecstasy	323.94 grams	\$1,457,730.00	5	7	1
Hashish	75 grams	\$67,500.00	Nil		

Figure 49: Drug Trafficking, Seizures, Charges, and Convictions in Guyana (2022–2024)

Figure 49 presents a three-year comparative overview of major drug-trafficking enforcement outcomes in Guyana from 2022 to 2024. It shows the quantities of narcotics seized—including cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy, hashish, heroin, and crystal meth—along with their corresponding street values. The figure also highlights the number of persons charged, cases made, and convictions secured each year. Overall, the data reflects significant year-to-year fluctuations in drug types seized, an upward trend in cannabis and cocaine seizures in 2023, and improved conviction outcomes particularly in 2023 and 2024, demonstrating strengthened narcotics enforcement and prosecutorial effectiveness across the period.

In terms of drug eradication, **Figure 50** shows a strong and consistent increase in national eradication efforts from 2022 to 2024. The number of operations rose

from **12 in 2022** to **21 in 2023**, and further to **32 in 2024**, demonstrating expanded operational capacity. This increase is reflected in the acreage cleared, which grew from **79.5 acres** in 2022 to **131 acres** in 2023, and more than **251 acres** in 2024.

Further, the number of cannabis plants destroyed also expanded significantly rising from **235,140 plants** in 2022 to **787,449 plants** in 2023 and surpassing **1 million plants** in 2024. Similarly, the weight of cannabis destroyed grew sharply, moving from **161,558.699 kg** in 2022 to **1,665 kg** of fresh plants and **1,060.608 kg** of dried cannabis in 2023, and reaching a total of **2,137,201 kg** in 2024. The market value of the drugs eradicated reflects this growth: operations in 2022 removed an estimated **\$329.1 million** worth of cannabis from circulation, compared to more than **\$10.4 billion** in 2023, indicating a dramatic increase in the scale and economic impact of eradication activities.

YEAR	NO. OF OPS.	ACRES	PLANTS	WEIGHT	DRIED CANNABIS
2022	12	79 ½	235,140	161,558.699kg	1,464,098 kg
2023	21	131	787,449	1,665 kg	1,060 kg 608.33 grams
2024	32	251.5	1,018,531	2,137,201 kg Market Value \$329,125,954.00	25,632.75lbs Market Value \$10,464,114,826.00

Figure 50: Drug Eradication in Guyana (2022–2024)

Figure 51 shows fluctuations in the quantities of various drugs seized in Guyana over the four-year period from 2022 to 2024, with cannabis being the most consistently and heavily seized drug each year.

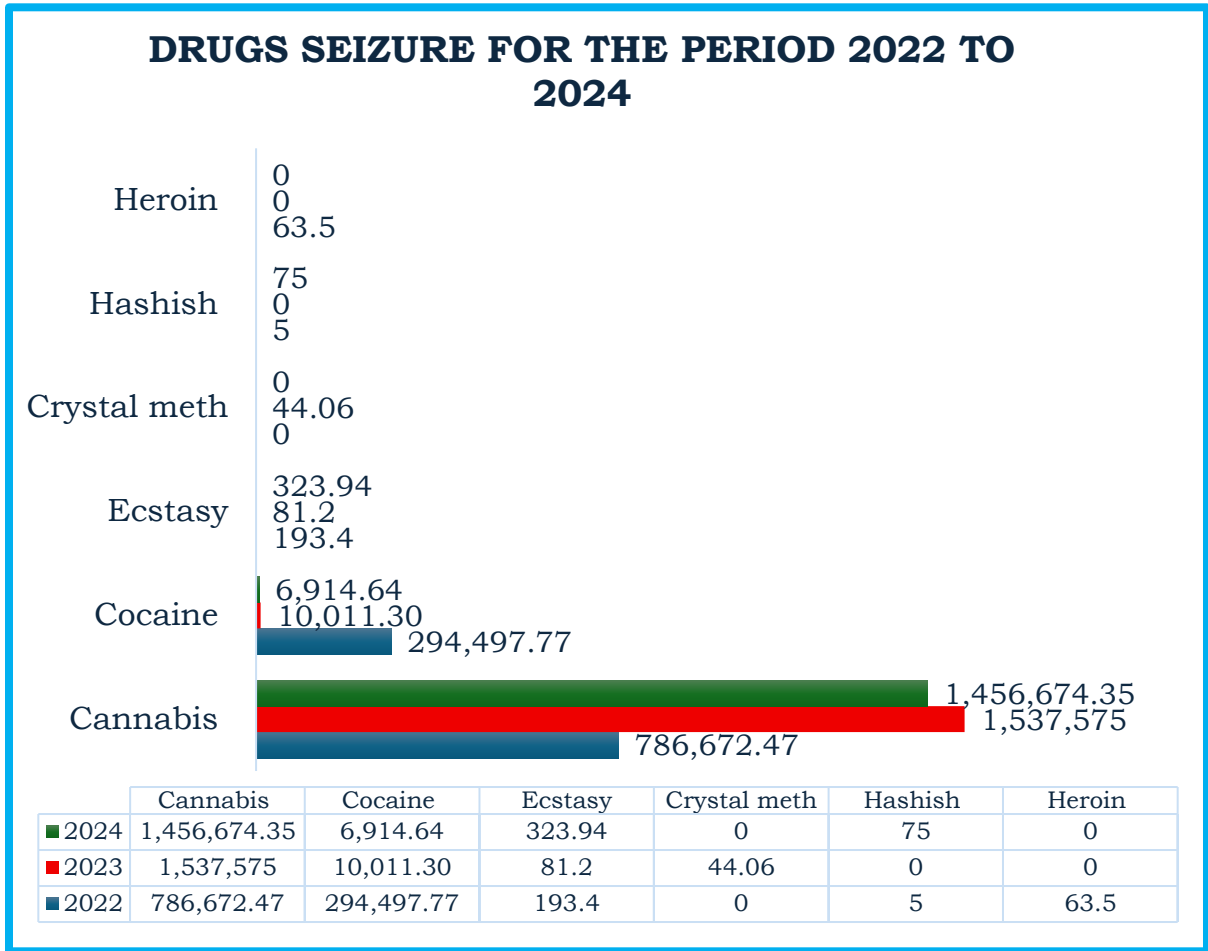


Figure 51: Total amount of drugs seized as per year from 2022 to 2024.

In 2024, enforcement activity for drug offences was predominantly associated with cannabis, which accounted for **310 cases made and 227 persons charged**, compared to **62 cases made and 38 persons charged** for cocaine as shown in **Figure 52**. Convictions followed a similar pattern, with **65 convictions for cannabis offences** and **11 for cocaine**, reflecting stronger case throughput for cannabis-related matters. No cases were dismissed in either category during the year, indicating effective investigative preparation and prosecutorial handling of drug cases overall.

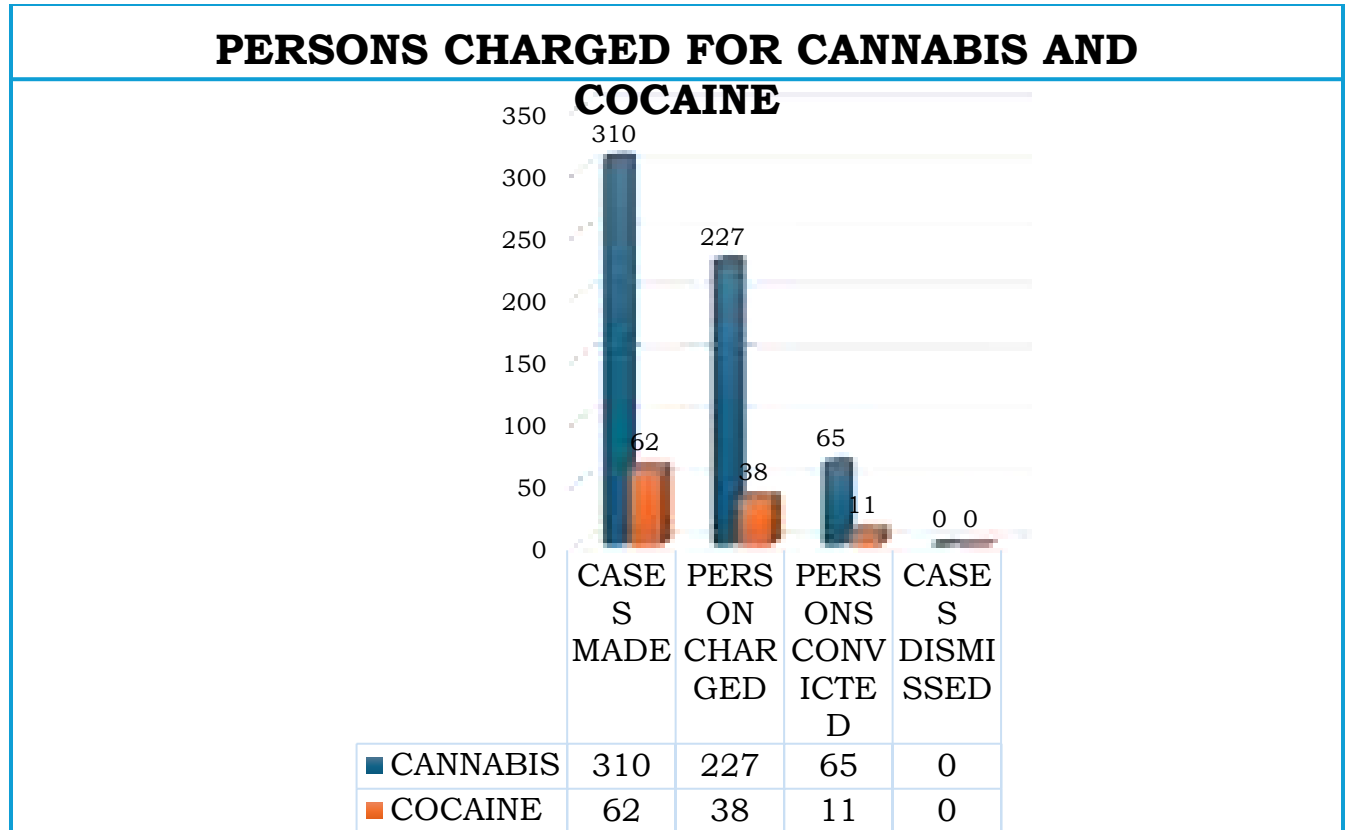


Figure 52: Persons charged for Cannabis and Cocaine in 2024.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Figure 53 shows that between 2020 and 2024, reported cases of Trafficking in Persons fluctuated significantly. In 2020, 2 cases emerged from 39 reports, increasing sharply to 11 cases in 2021 despite fewer reports. The number of cases declined to 4 in 2022 but rose dramatically in 2023 to 34 cases from 27 reports, the highest within the five-year period. By 2024, cases decreased again to 10 from 31 reports. This trend reflects varying detection, reporting patterns, and possible improvements in investigative efforts over the years.

Year	Cases	Reports
2020	2	39
2021	11	35
2022	4	23
2023	34	27
2024	10	31

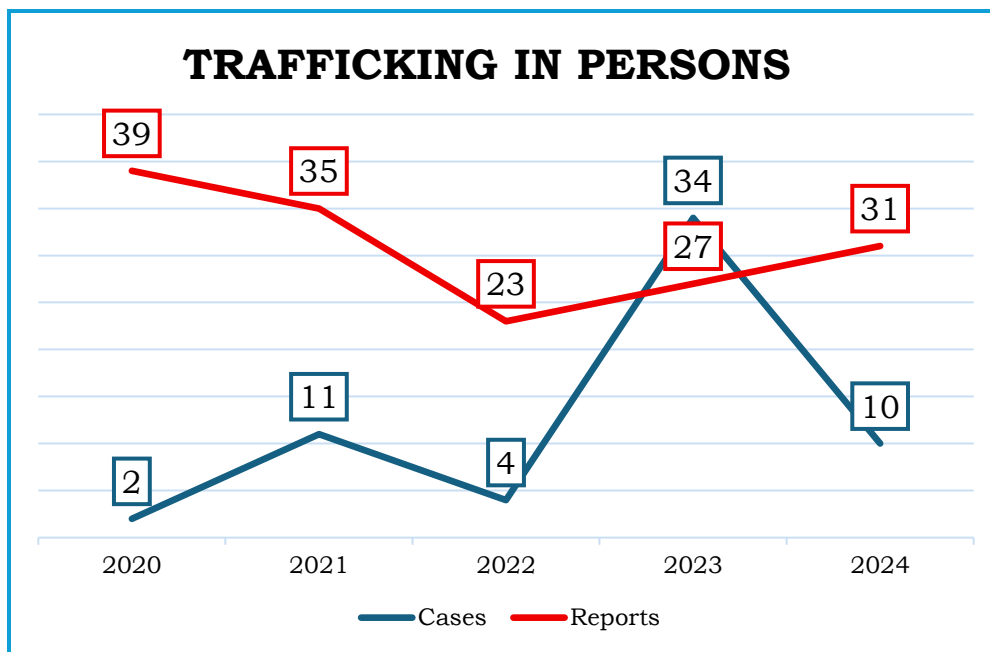


Figure 53: Trafficking in Persons 2020-2024

STOLEN BICYCLES

In Guyana, bicycles remain an important mode of transportation, especially in the hinterland regions, where they are often used for daily commuting. Reports shown in **Figure 54** indicated that stolen items declined sharply from 34 in 2021 to 7 in 2022 and 8 in 2023, with no stolen items recorded in 2024. Recovery rates remained low over all four years, with no recorded recoveries during the period. For stolen bicycles, prosecutions varied, increasing from 16 in 2021 to 24 in 2022, then dropping to 2 in 2023 and none in 2024.

STOLEN				RECOVERED			
2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
34	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
STOLEN BICYCLE				2021	2022	2023	2024
People prosecuted against				16	24	2	0

Figure 54: Stolen Bicycles for 2020-2024

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

In 2022, as shown in **Figure 55**, total protected birds retrieved was 15, leading to the prosecution of 2 persons, though no convictions were recorded. In 2023, the number increased to 23 birds, with 3 persons prosecuted and all 3 convicted. By 2024, there were no reported cases, prosecutions, or convictions, indicating a complete decline in recorded wildlife-related offences for that year.

BIRDS			
	Amount	PERSONS	CONVICTION
2022	15	2	0
2023	23	3	3
2024	Nil	Nil	Nil

Figure 55: Total protected birds seized, persons charged and convicted for 2022 to 2024.

CYBERCRIME

Figure 56 shows that in 2023, the Cybercrime Unit received 257 reports, resulting in 39 cases being pursued. In 2024, reports increased significantly to 339; however, the number of cases processed declined to 23. This pattern suggests rising public reporting but a reduced conversion rate to actionable cases.

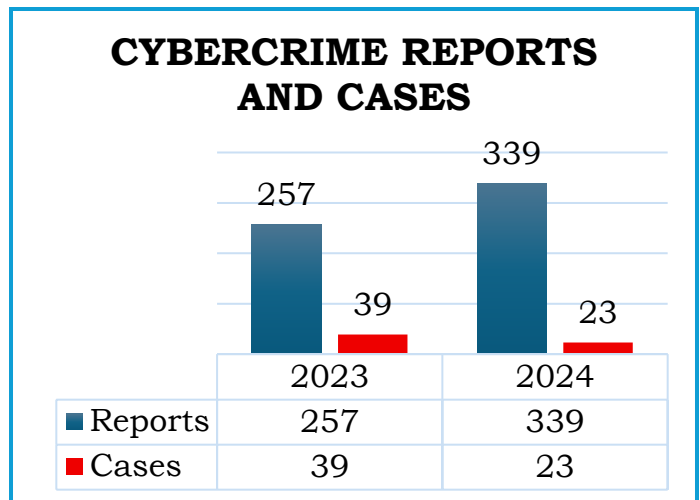


Figure 56: Aggregate Cybercrime Reports and Cases (2023–2024)

Figure 57 shows that Cybercrime reports increased in 2024 across most regions, with the largest rise occurring in **Region 4A** (53 to 95). Regions 4B and 6 also showed notable increases. Hinterland regions continued to report low numbers. CID Headquarters saw a major jump from **25 to 60** reports. Overall, the data indicates a clear **national increase in cybercrime reporting in 2024**, especially in high-population areas.

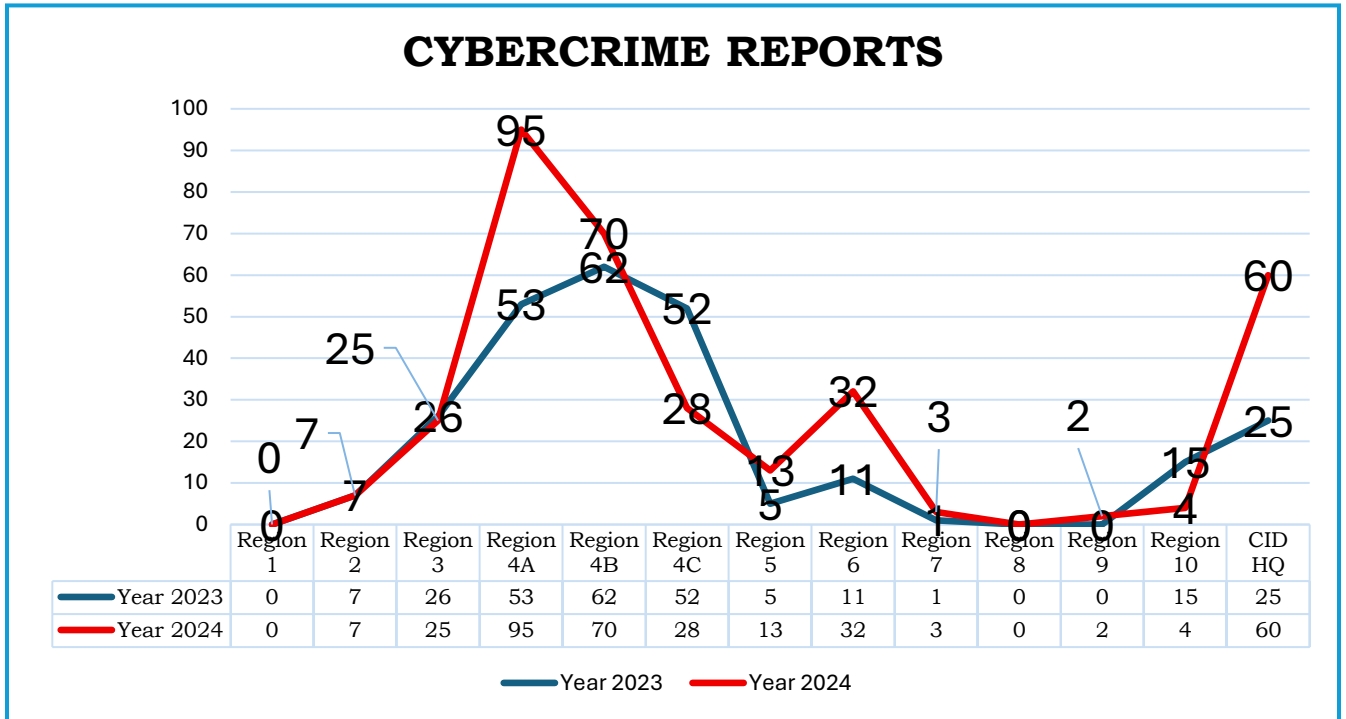


Figure 57: Cybercrime Reports by Region (2023–2024)

Figure 58 shows that in 2024, most cybercrime charges involved online harassment, with sixteen (16) cases recorded. Four (4) charges related to the publication of private images, two (2) involved child pornography, and one (1) was an offence against the State. Online harassment accounted for the largest share of all cybercrime cases.

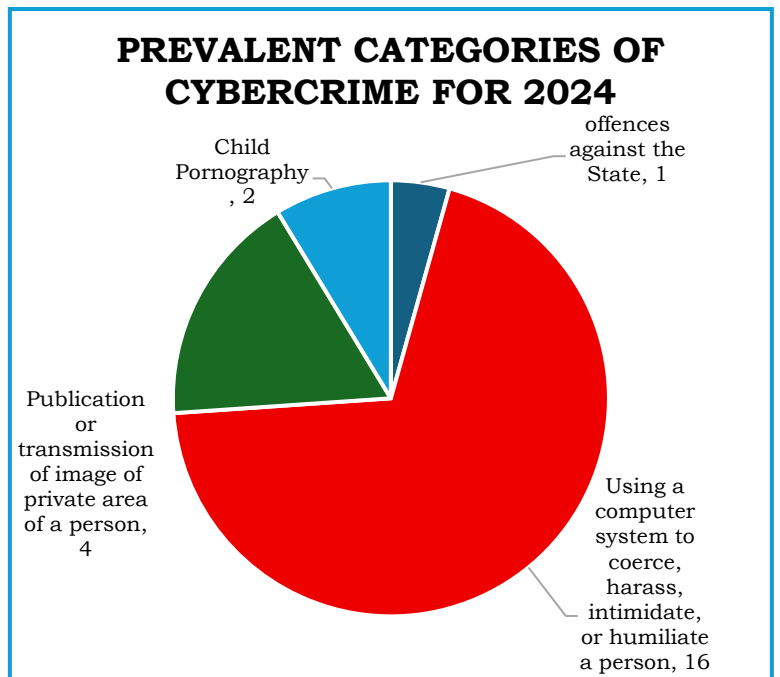


Figure 58: Categories of Cybercrime Reports for 2024.

JUVENILE OFFENCES

Guyana enacted the **Juvenile Justice Act (No. 8 of 2018)** to consolidate legislation on juvenile justice, with a strong focus on the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders. The Act places the best interests of the child at the core of all judicial decisions involving juveniles. In alignment with this mandate, a dedicated Juvenile Unit operates to support juvenile justice efforts.

In 2024, the Juvenile Investigations Unit continued its close collaboration with the **Child Care and Protection Agency (CCPA)** to address issues involving children and juveniles across the country. During the reporting period, thirty-six (36) children from various schools were interviewed and subsequently referred for counselling services. The Ministry identified **15 secondary schools** as requiring targeted intervention due to recurring behavioral and disciplinary challenges. The Ministry identified the following institutions as requiring special attention due to recurring behavioral and disciplinary concerns:

Parika Secondary, Golden Grove Secondary, Anns Grove Secondary, Vryman's Erven Secondary, Canje Secondary, Lodge Secondary, Dolphin Secondary, Charlestown Secondary, Carmel Secondary, Richard Ishmael Secondary, Tucville Secondary, Three Miles Secondary, Bartica Secondary, Patentia Secondary, and Endeavour Commons Secondary.

During the year, the Juvenile Unit received seven (7) formal reports. Of these:

- Two (2) were referred to the CCPA for counselling,
- Four (4) involved Rape of a Child under Sixteen Years, and
- One (1) involved Rape.

All reported matters were thoroughly investigated and forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) for legal advice. Based on the advice received, three (3) charges were instituted against proprietors in connection with these investigations.

Additionally, during 2024, a total of sixty-five (65) juveniles were charged countrywide for various criminal offences.

MISSING PERSONS UNIT

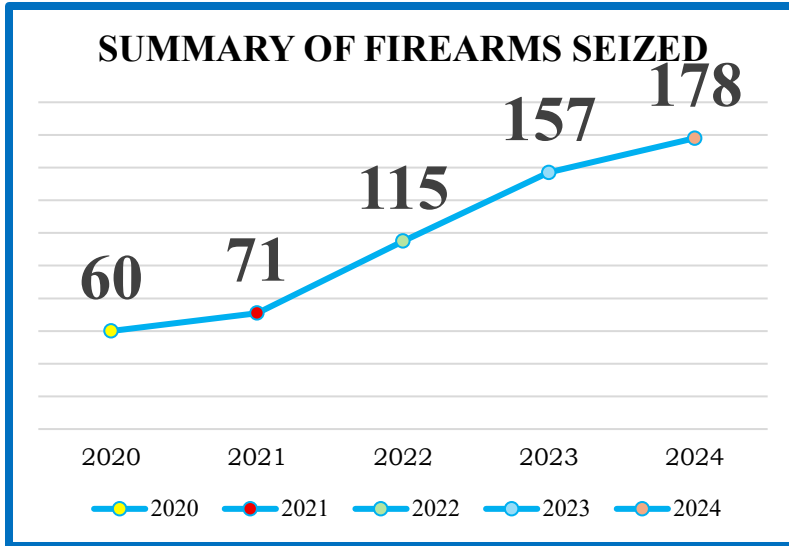
The **Missing Persons Unit** was resuscitated in 2022 and is responsible for liaising with the relevant police divisions and conducting investigations into reports of missing persons and children. Out of all missing people reported in 2024, the vast majority were found alive. However, a significant number of sixty-seven (67) individuals—remain unaccounted for. Additionally, two tragic outcomes were recorded: These outcomes are illustrated in **Figure 59**.



Figure 59: Outcome of Missing Persons reports in 2024.

FIREARM SEIZURE

Figure 60 shows a steady and significant increase in firearm seizures from 2020 to 2024. Seizures rose from **60 firearms in 2020** to **71 in 2021**, followed by a sharp increase to **115 in 2022**. The upward trend continued with **157 firearms seized in 2023**, reaching the highest level of the five-year period in **2024 with 178 seizures**. This consistent rise indicates strengthened enforcement efforts and improved detection capabilities by the Guyana Police Force.



Breakdown

Charges= 123
 Found
 Abandoned=34
 Pending charges=21
 Total Firearm found
 for the year 2024
 =178

Figure 60: Firearms seized for 2024

Figure 61 illustrates the police divisions where firearms were seized or recovered for the year 2024.

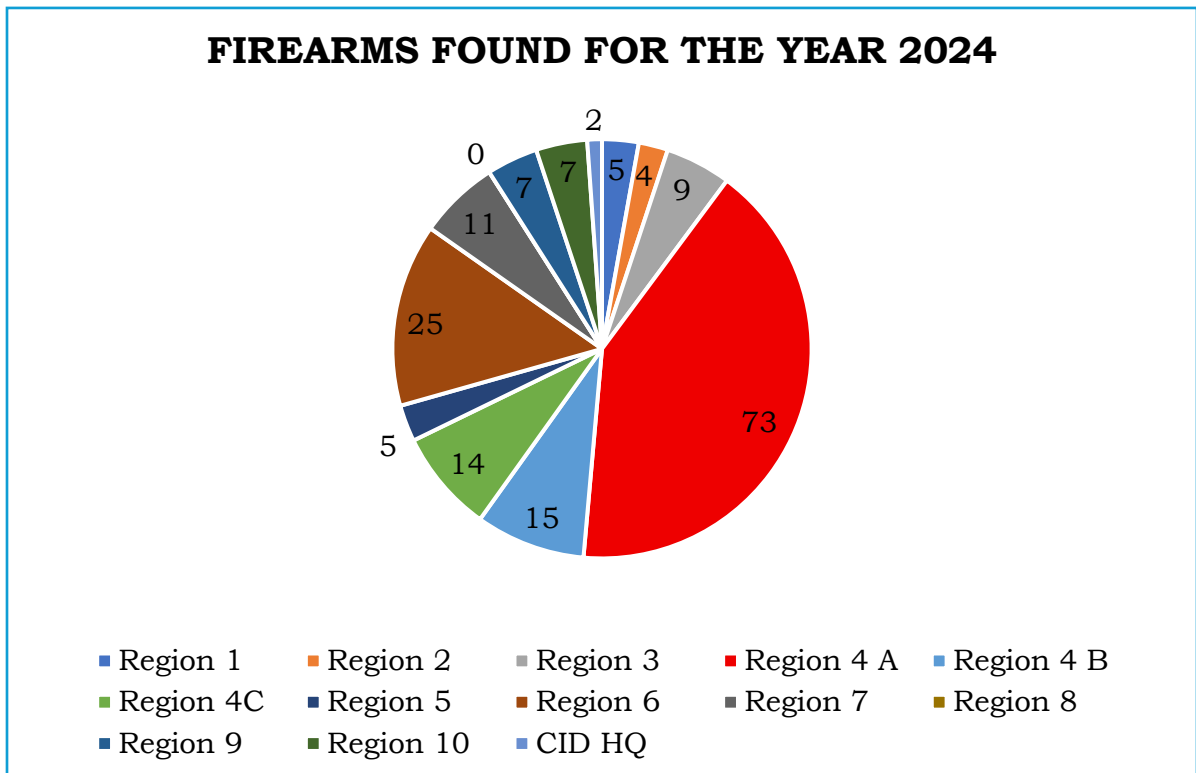


Figure 61: Number of Firearms seized and recovered for the year 2024.

FRAUD

Figure 62 shows that between 2022 and 2024, both government and non-government sectors recorded varying levels of reports, cases, and convictions. Government-related reports peaked in 2023 with 36 reports but saw the highest convictions in 2022 with 51. Non-government reports increased sharply in 2024 to 132, resulting in 113 cases and 74 convictions, the highest across the three years.

YEAR	GOVERNMENT			NON-GOVERNMENT		
	REPORTS	CASES	CONVICTION	REPORTS	CASES	CONVICTIONS
2022	11	52	51	29	64	11
2023	36	34	17	52	22	-
2024	17	11	11	132	113	74

Figure 62: Number of Reported Cases and Convictions from Government and Non-Government Sources (2022–2024)

RETURNEES

The Returnee Unit is tasked with supporting and reintegrating individuals who have been deported from various countries back home. This unit operates under the framework of ensuring humane treatment. It also works with the Ministry of Human Services to assist returnees in facilitating their adjustment and reintegration into society.

Figure 63 illustrates the distribution of 124 deported persons, disaggregated by offence type and country of deportation. Illegal entry accounted for the largest share of deportations, followed by minor offences, drug-related offences, and assault. The majority of deportations originated from Suriname and the United States, with smaller numbers from Caribbean countries, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and French Guiana, highlighting the regional and international dimensions of deportation-related offences.

Offence	USA	Suriname	Caribbean Countries	Canada	UK	France	French Guiana	Total
Drugs	5	–	2	–	3	1	–	11

Robberies	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	5
Murder	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	5
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Firearms	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attempt Murder	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Other Thefts	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	7
Assault	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	9
Domestic Violence	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sexual Assault	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Illegal Entry	4	41	4	-	-	2	1	52
Rape	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Minor Offences	3	3	6	6	3	-	-	21
Total	34	49	19	10	7	4	1	124

Figure 63: Countries and Offences for Which Persons Were Deported in 2024.

MAJOR CRIME INVESTIGATION

Throughout the year 2024, the Core Unit of the Major Crime Investigation Unit continued working collaboratively with its specialised units and various police regions with the aim of bringing crimes to a standstill. As a result, for 2024, this unit spearheaded several investigations apart from the specialised units, resulting in eighty-three (83) cases that are presently before the courts compared to one hundred and fifty-seven (157) cases for the year 2023. The list of matters solved is outlined in **Figure 64**.

OFFENCE	NUMBER OF COUNTS
Murder	8
Murder in the Furtherance of a Robbery	3
Attempted Murder	1

Robbery Under Arms	2
Sexual Assault of a Child Under 16 Years	4
Simple Larceny	2
Possession of a Firearm Without a Licence	4
Possession of Ammunition Without a Licence	8
Publication or Transmission of an Image	1
Obtaining by False Pretence	2
Use of a Computer System	18
Trafficking in Persons	6
Assault	3
Rape	2
Child Pornography	2
Conspiracy to Commit a Felony	2
Conspiracy to Defraud	4
Extortion	1
Larceny by a Public Officer	3
Fraudulent Imitation of an Identification Mark	1
Exporting Gold	5
Wounding	1

Figure 64: list of Offences investigated and solved by the Major Crime Investigation Unit.

FORENSIC VIDEO ANALYSIS

The Forensic Video Analysis Unit is responsible for the extraction, analysis, and presentation of video evidence obtained from Digital Video Recorders (DVRs) and cellular phones. These services support investigations and judicial proceedings by providing technically sound and legally admissible video evidence.

During the year **2024**, the Unit processed a substantial volume of video-related requests across multiple Police Divisions. A total of **129 extraction requests** were received, with **129 scenes visited** and **131 extractions completed**. Overall, **318 videos were analysed and submitted** for use at various stages of the judicial process as shown in **Figure 65**.

Div(s)	Extraction Requested	Scene Visited	Extraction Completed	Videos Submitted	Total Videos Analysed	Interferences	Testified	Committed to the High Court	Conviction	Dismissed
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	19	19	0	18	0	1	0
HQ	32	32	32	56	56	0	23	4	1	2
4(A)	80	80	80	104	104	0	36	3	1	2

4(B)	10	10	10	32	32	0	10	0	1	0
4(C)	6	6	6	59	59	0	24	0	1	0
#5	0	0	0	14	14	0	16	0	2	0
#6	1	1	3	21	21	0	13	1	1	0
#7	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
#9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
#10	0	0	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	0
Total	129	129	131	318	318	0	147	8	8	4

Figure 65: Summary of Forensic Video Analysis Activities by Police Division (2024)

COLD CASES INVESTIGATION

For the year 2024, this unit conducted further investigation into two (2) counts of murder and one (1) missing person as shown in **Figure 66**.



Murder of Charlene and Richard Hicks	Matter before the Court
Missing Crabwood Creek Woman Fareeda Khan	Investigation Ongoing
Murder on Levoy Taljit by Ryvon Taljit	Matter before the Court

Figure 66: Cold Cases investigated for 2024.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER

In 2024, a total of 40,729 Certificates of Character were requested, representing a 7.7% decrease compared to 2023. Correspondingly, revenue from certificate processing declined by 7.7%, generating \$20.36 million, which is \$1.57 million less than the previous year.

During the same period, 1,304 applications for overseas Certificates of Character (Priors) were received, with 1,372 certificates issued, reflecting a 4.95% reduction from 2023. Most overseas requests were processed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Additionally, applications from Interior Regions (Regions 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10)

totaled 6,838, down from 7,523 in 2023, indicating reduced demand from hinterland areas.

BRANDING

In the fiscal year 2024, the department received a cumulative total of four hundred and forty-one (441) applications for brand registrations emanating from diverse Divisions. Simultaneously, four hundred and ninety (490) brand numbers were officially allocated.

By comparison, the preceding year, 2023, witnessed the receipt of four hundred and ninety-seven (497) applications, resulting in the issuance of five hundred and fifty-eight (564) brand numbers. This signifies an increment of 2.47% in the volume of applications recorded during the year 2024. Notably, a nominal contingent of twenty-three (23) applications persists as pending, attributed to non-compliance with the requisite processing prerequisites.

FINGERPRINTS EXTRACTION

During the reporting period, a total of 27 latent fingerprints and 220 ink fingerprints were processed by the Fingerprint Unit. These analyses supported the institution of six (6) criminal cases and facilitated the processing of 18 deportees. Additionally, the Unit handled 139 foreign fingerprint requests as depicted in **Figure 67**, reflecting continued international cooperation and the growing demand for biometric verification in cross-border investigations and immigration-related matters.

Fingerprint Type	Quantity
Latent Fingerprint	27
Ink Fingerprint	220
Cases Made	6
Deportees Processed	18
Foreign request	139

Figure 67: Fingerprint extraction for 2024.

TYPES OF CRIME SCENE VISITED AND PROCESSED BY CRIME SCENE RANKS IN 2024

OFFENCE	1	2	3	4A	4B	4C	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Murder	10	4	17	28	10	13	1	12	12	1	5	4	117
Robbery	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	13
Robbery Under Arms (Firearms Used)	0	16	25	83	40	48	13	29	8	0	4	20	286
Robbery Under Arms (Other Instrument)	0	4	13	28	18	8	2	9	1	0	1	1	85
Robbery With Violence	0	3	5	10	5	5	2	11	2	0	0	1	44
Robbery With Aggravation	1	0	2	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Larceny From Person	0	3	5	20	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	38
Rape	13	20	66	6	4	15	9	74	5	3	11	13	239
Burglary	0	13	8	4	20	14	6	9	0	0	0	3	77
Break and Enter and Larceny	14	21	65	28	64	18	8	60	8	0	2	30	318
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	38	84	208	225	164	124	42	207	37	4	24	78	1,235

Figure 68: Serious Crimes investigated by ranks from the criminal investigation department by Division, January–December 2024

Figure 68 represents the crime scenes investigated by Crime Branch ranks, disaggregated by offence type and Police Division for the period January to December 2024. A total of 1,235 crime scenes were examined nationwide, with the highest concentration of investigations occurring in Divisions 4A, 3, and 6. Break and Enter and Larceny and Robbery Under Arms involving firearms accounted for the majority of scenes processed, while serious violent offences such as murder and rape remained largely concentrated in urban divisions.

FIREARM APPROVALS

Figure 69 showcased that in 2024, a total of 671 firearm approval notices were given within the national firearm register. The approvals were dominated by 9mm pistols (304) and 12-gauge shotguns (189), reflecting continued demand for these firearm categories. Smaller numbers were recorded for other pistols, revolvers, rifles, and shotguns across various calibres. These approvals form part of the department’s mandate to regulate lawful firearm possession through investigation, documentation, and judicial support in firearm-related matters.

SER#	FIREARM	AMOUNT
1.	.32 Pistols/Revolvers	77
2.	9mm Pistols	304
3.	.45 Pistols	2
4.	.38 Revolvers	16
5.	12-Gauge Shotguns	189
6.	16-Gauge Shotguns	7
7.	.243 Rifles	20
8.	.222 Rifles	16
9.	.223 Rifles	20
10.	.357 Rifles	8
11.	.40 Pistols	2
12.	7.62×39 Rifles	2
13.	5.56 Pistols	7
TOTAL		670

Figure 69: Types of firearms approval notices issued in 2024.

BALLISTICS

FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS, CARTRIDGES AND MAGAZINE EXAMINED

Figure 70 highlighted that in 2024, the Firearms Unit examined **181 firearms**, primarily pistols (129), along with revolvers, shotguns, rifles, improvised firearms, and air weapons. The Unit also analysed **204 firearm components**, including cartridge casings, bullets, and pellets. Additionally, **5,721 rounds of ammunition** and **19 magazines** were processed in support of criminal investigations and judicial proceedings.

No. FIREARMS		COMPONENTS		
1.	Pistol	129	Casings	160
2.	Revolver	11	Bullets	32
3.	Shotgun	18	Pellets	12
4.	Rifle	8	Wads	nil
5.	Sub Machine Gun	Nil	TOTAL	204
6.	Improvised Shotgun	10		
7.	Air Rifle/pistol	5		
TOTAL		181		

No.	AMMUNITION		MAGAZINE
1.	Ammunition	5041	19
2.	Cartridges	680	
TOTAL		5721	

Figure 70: Summary of Firearms and Ammunition Examined (2024)

SPECIMEN OF LICENSED FIREARMS

A total of eight hundred and thirty-nine (839) specimens were taken of the following Firearms for the year 2024 as depicted in **Figure 71**.

TYPE OF FIREARM	AMOUNT
Pistol	559
Revolver	6
Shotgun	214
Rifle	60
TOTAL	839

Figure 71: Specimens of Licensed firearms taken

POSTMORTEM EXALINATIONS

In 2024, a total of one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,850) post-mortem examinations were conducted by Pathologist Dr. Nehaul Singh.

HANDWRITING DEPARTMENT

During 2024, the Handwriting Department examined a total of 166 cases. Of these, 121 cases resulted in positive identification, 29 cases were classified as non-identification, and 16 cases were deemed inconclusive as illustrated in **Figure 72**.

Positive Identification	121
Non-Identification	29
Inconclusive	16
TOTAL	166

Figure 72: Types of handwriting examined by the Handwriting Department in 2024

EXPLOSIVE DETECTION AND CANINE

In 2024, the Explosive Detection and Canine Unit conducted **1,943 explosive sweeps** in support of public safety and preventive security operations. The Unit also responded to **three (3) bomb threats**, demonstrating its critical role in threat assessment, rapid response, and the prevention of explosive-related incidents as reflected in **Figure 73**.

NATURE OF DUTY	NO OF INCIDENTS RESPONDED TO
Explosive Sweeps Conducted	1943
Bomb Threats Responded to	3

Figure 73: Summary of Explosive Detection and Canine Operations (2024)

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND VIDEO INTERVIEWING

During the year 2024, the Guyana Police Force continued to rely extensively on digital media to support criminal investigations and evidential processes. A total of three hundred and twelve (312) video interviews were conducted nationwide, strengthening the accuracy, transparency, and evidential value of statements recorded by investigating ranks. In support of these operations, 7,623 discs were distributed across Police Regions and specialist departments, with the highest allocations recorded in Regions 4A, 4C, and the Criminal Laboratory, reflecting their high investigative workload. Additionally, 1,794 blank discs were issued for operational use, while 3,545 discs were burnt in the course of investigations, case preparation, and evidential submissions. Significant disc usage was noted in Region 4A, Region 4B, the Criminal Laboratory, and the Major Crime Investigation Unit, underscoring the volume and complexity of cases handled by these units during the reporting period.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

In 2024, the Document Examination Unit analyzed one hundred and ninety- three (193) cases, involving a total of five thousand three hundred and twenty (5320) questioned documents and specimens. These cases, primarily originating from CID Headquarters, Region 4A, the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), and the Special Organized Crime Unit (SOCU), included matters related to document forgeries, alterations, anonymous letters, and spontaneous writings.

Of the documents examined, one hundred and twenty-one (121) resulted in positive identifications, fifteen (29) were non-identifications (negatives), and thirty-three (16) yielded inconclusive opinions.

PROSECUTION

Under the Criminal Investigation Department, a Prosecutorial Section was established in December of 2022 with the responsibility of prosecuting all matters originating from the Department. For 2024, the Unit was able to prosecute a total of one hundred and sixty-one (161) cases as shown in **Figure 74**.

NUMBER OF CASES FILED	# OF CONVICTIONS	# OF DISMISSALS	# OF CASES COMMITTED TO STAND TRIAL	Discharged	# OF PENDING CASES
161	37	32	3	4	85

Figure 74: Breakdown of Cases Prosecuted by the CID Prosecutorial Section in 2024

OVERALL PROSECUTIONS – INDICTABLE

Figure 75 shows a decline in the number of persons charged with indictable crimes from one thousand three hundred and five (1305) in 2024 to one thousand six hundred fifty-six (1,656) in 2023. While the number of cases pending decreased from three thousand four hundred and fifty-one (3451) in 2024 to three thousand six hundred seventy-two (3,672) in 2023, it remained a significant concern.

PROSECUTIONS	2021	2022	2023	2024
PERSONS CHARGED	2463	2253	1656	1305
CASES PENDING	15641	3167	3672	3451

Figure 75: Breakdown of Indictable Prosecutions for 2021-2024

OVERALL PROSECUTIONS-SUMMARY CRIMES AND OFFENCES

Figure 76 shows an increase in crime-related activities from 2021 to 2024, with a decrease in reports made, persons warned, and persons convicted. Specifically, convictions drop significantly to nine thousand eight hundred and twelve (9,812) in 2024 to seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one (17,771) in 2023, reflecting improved law enforcement and judicial effectiveness. However, the number

of pending cases remains high, indicating ongoing challenges in resolving cases efficiently.

SUMMARY CRIMES AND OFFENCES	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reports Made	53471	62640	57335	49300
Persons Warned	2207	4934	7158	1149
Persons Convicted	10436	11833	17771	9812
CASES PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR	21714	29583	25945	31533

Figure 77: Breakdown of Prosecution for Summary Crime and Offences for 2021-2024

WARRANTS

Figure 78 shows that from 2021 to 2024, maintenance arrears and apprehension warrants accounted for the majority of warrants issued. Several offence categories peaked in 2022 and 2023 but declined sharply in 2024, indicating changing enforcement patterns and improved compliance in some areas.

WARRANTS	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue Offences	66	-	1158	133
Maintenance Arrears	2011	1340	4956	1787
Breach of Byelaws	-	-	80	0
Distress	-	733	406	154
Minor Criminal Offences	-	3583	276	13
Indictable Offences	-	517	350	3
Miscellaneous	-	3	-	0
Apprehension Warrants	667	1117	1100	1326
Affiliation	95	920	518	174

Figure 78: Types of Warrants issued for the period 2021-2024, comparatively.

SUMMONSES

Figure 79 reveals that fluctuations in the number of summonses issued for defendants and witnesses across various case types, with notable increases in police criminal cases and witnesses for these cases, while civil criminal cases and private criminal cases showed variable trends.

SUMMONSES	2021	2022	2023	2024
Defendants in Civil Criminal Cases	1772	599	2657	1806
Defendants in Police Criminal Cases	2581	6977	5472	6035
Defendants in Private Criminal Cases	429	1504	419	239
Witness in Police Criminal Cases	1352	17664	15454	28106
Witness Criminal Private Criminal Cases	789	922	582	252
Witness in Civil Criminal Cases	6786	913	795	2867

Figure 79: Summonses Issued to Defendants and Witnesses by Case Type (2021–2024).

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.

Figure 80 outlined the volume of **INTERPOL communications and notices processed by NCB Georgetown** between 2022 and 2024. It reflects requests made to INTERPOL, messages received from the IPSPG and other National Central Bureaus (NCBs), and messages transmitted and replies sent by NCB Georgetown. The data show a significant increase in INTERPOL-related activity in 2023, followed by a decline in 2024, while notices issued for wanted persons, dangerous criminals, missing persons, and potential threats peaked in 2023 before decreasing in 2024. Overall, the table highlights fluctuations in international law-enforcement information exchange and operational coordination over the three-year period.

PARTICULARS		2022	2023	2024
Interpol messages received	Request made to Interpol Georgetown	1,921	4,568	2,205
	Messages received from IPSPG and other NCBS	10211	10,170	8,847
Interpol messages transmitted	Request made by NCB Georgetown	2400	7,102	4,850
	Replies sent to IPSPG and NCBS	6612	1,900	1,766
Notices	This includes issued for wanted persons, dangerous criminals, missing persons and possible threats.	10,112	12,298	6,332

Figure 80: Interpol Communications – 2022 to 2024

In 2024, twenty-eight (28) requests were sent to INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (IARMS) three (3) of which were positive, eight negative (8) and the remaining seventeen (17) firearms traces are in progress. For the positive results, information regarding the location of the purchaser, coupled with the place of purchase, was obtained. This can be shown in **Figure 81**.

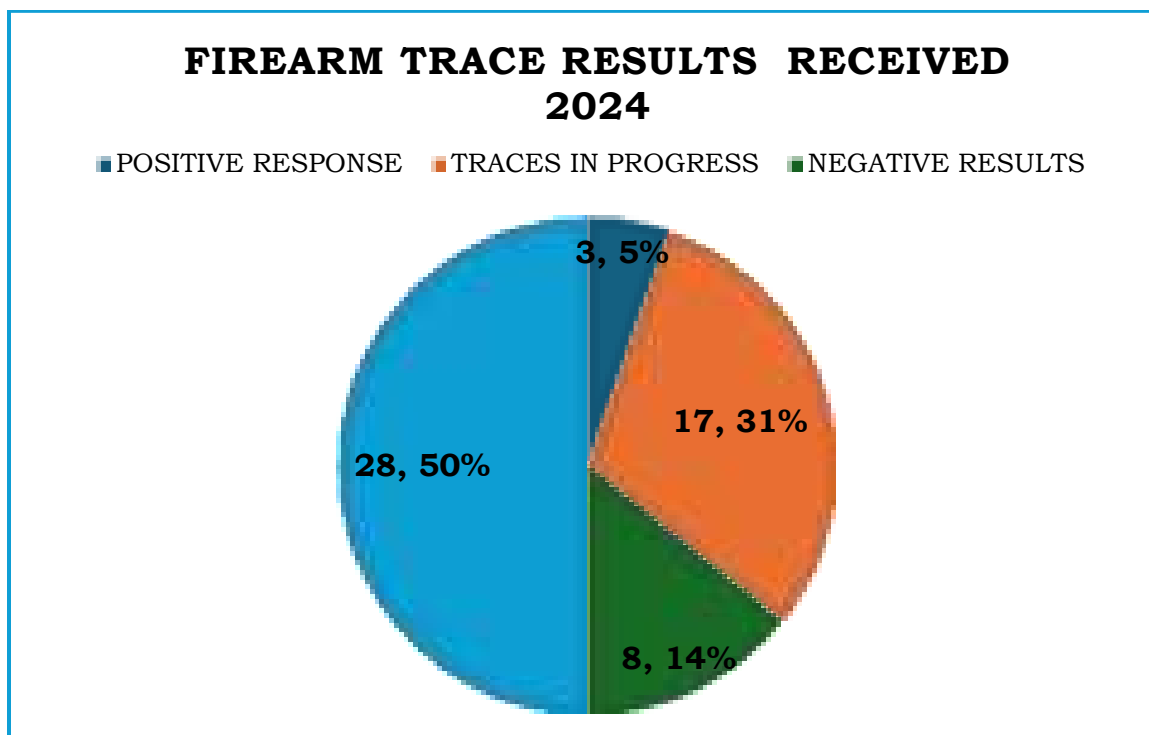


Figure 81: Firearm Trace Result for 2024.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The **Community Relations Department** of the Guyana Police Force was officially inaugurated in June 2022, as a key component of the Force’s broader modernization and transformation agenda. The Department was established with the principal aim of strengthening police-community engagement through preventive policing strategies, collaborative problem-solving, and inclusive civic initiatives.

The Department, through its Community Relations Officers stationed within each Police Regional Division, along with the support of the Force’s Chaplain, actively sustains strategic partnerships with faith-based organizations in all Police Divisions.

Community Activities Conducted Within the Regions (2023–2024)

Year	Total Community Activities Conducted
2023	2,130
2024	3,174

There was a **significant increase in community relations activities across all regions in 2024** when compared with 2023, demonstrating strengthened police–community engagement and outreach. **Figure 82** presents a regional breakdown of organised community engagement structures within the Guyana Police Force, including Youth Groups,



Scout Groups, Community Policing Groups (CPGs), and Station Management Committees.

The data reflects significant variations in community participation across the regions, with **Region 3, Region 4(C), and Region 6 recording the highest total number of active groups**, indicating strong community–police collaboration in these areas. Conversely, **Regions 2 and 8 recorded the lowest overall participation**, highlighting opportunities for targeted community engagement expansion.

Region	Youth Groups	Scout Groups	Community Policing Groups (CPG)	Station Management Committees	Total (Per Region)
1	4	1	36	4	45
2	7	1	NIL	NIL	8
3	6	6	54	7	73
4(A)	8	NIL	18	4	30
4(B)	3	NIL	12	4	19
4(C)	13	1	30	4	48
5	1	3	26	2	32
6	6	NIL	34	7	47
7	2	NIL	16	1	19
8	5	NIL	3	NIL	8
9	8	NIL	33	NIL	41
10	4	1	23	3	31
TOTAL	67	13	285	36	401

Figure 82: Number of Youth Groups, Scout Groups, Community Policing Groups (CPG), and Station Management Committees by Region — With Totals for 2024

CORPORATE COMMUNICATION UNIT

The **Corporate Communication Unit** since being revamped in 2022 has improved its performance over the past two (2) years.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 2024

Strengthened nationwide visibility across Facebook and other media platforms.

Fully operational Regional Media Relations Officers in all Police Division

Established real-time media and public sentiment monitoring capability

Faster, coordinated, and more accurate public information releases.

Sustained public relations campaigns

Publishing of the Chopper Magazine

Over 800 official media releases and advisories disseminated

Markedly improved transparency, public confidence, and trust in policing

A dedicated WhatsApp broadcast group was established to facilitate the rapid dissemination of official media releases to



+



RADIO EVE LEARY

Radio Eve Leary, established in 2023, serves as the official broadcast platform of the Guyana Police Force. Since its inception, the station has emerged as a strategic tool for public

engagement and institutional transparency. **Figure 83** shows that activities undertaken by the Radio Station for 2024.



Figure 83: Activities conducted by the Radio Station for 2024.

BOOSTING OUR PARTNERSHIPS

The Guyana Police Force have established:

- ✓ Hinterland Intelligence Committee
- ✓ District Intelligence Committee
- ✓ Regional Intelligence Committee

Regional Partnerships:

- ✓ One Rank was seconded to the Joint Regional Command Centre (JRCC)
- ✓ One Rank was seconded to Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (JIFC)
- ✓ One Rank was seconded to the Caribbean Crime Gun Intelligence Unit (CCGIU)



International Partnership:

- ✓ ACCP – Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police
- ✓ CCGIU – Customs and Communication Group Intelligence Unit
- ✓ JIFC – Joint Inter-Agency Fusion Centre
- ✓ JRCC – Joint Regional Coordination Centre
- ✓ ILEA – International Law Enforcement Academy
- ✓ RSS – Regional Security System
- ✓ IACP – International Association of Chiefs of Police
- ✓ FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- ✓ DEA – Drug Enforcement Administration
- ✓ INL – Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- ✓ CBSI – Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
- ✓ REDTRAC – Caribbean Regional Training Centre
- ✓ United States Embassy
- ✓ NYPD – New York Police Department

IMMIGRATION

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, and is supported by decentralized offices in Anna Regina, Bartica, Lethem, Linden, New Amsterdam, Parika, Kamarang and Springlands.



Figure 84 presents the total number of passports produced by the Guyana Police Force Immigration Department for the year 2024.

MONTH	LOCAL	OVERSEAS	TOTAL
January	10,067	1,447	11,514
February	7,960	1,073	9,033
March	5,989	2,000	7,989
April	8,652	2,315	10,967
May	6,374	794	7,168
June	9,750	2,840	12,590
July	9,970	977	10,947
August	8,930	995	9,925
September	6,958	1,614	8,572
October	7,760	2,645	10,405
November	7,056	1,597	8,653
December	5,103	1,851	6,954
TOTAL	94,569	20,148	114,717

Figure 84: Number of Passports Produced for 2024

TRANSPORT WORKSHOP

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. During the period **1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024**, the Guyana Police Force acquired **ninety-nine (99)** new vehicles of various types, including motor cars, pickups, Land Cruisers, buses, lorries, motorcycles, ATVs, and an ambulance as shown in **Figure 85**.

TYPE OF VEHICLE	AMOUNT
Motorcars	14
Motorcycles	23
Land Cruiser	1
Bus	3
Lorry	8
Motorcycle (Donation)	27
Motorcycle (ATV)	12
Pick-up	10
Ambulance	1
TOTAL	99

Figure 85: Vehicle Acquisition for 2024



CONSTRUCTION

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force continued to undergo extensive phases of infrastructural development supervised by its Construction Department in its history, aimed at modernizing policing, expanding operational capacity, and improving service delivery nationwide.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS (83 PROJECTS)

1. Construction of CID Headquarters
2. Construction of Tactical Services Unit Headquarters
3. Reconstruction of Bartica Police Station
4. Reconstruction of Baramita Police Station, Region 1
5. Reconstruction of Orealla Police Station
6. Construction of New Living Quarters – Cove & John
7. Reconstruction of Command Centre – Region 3
8. Reconstruction of Den Amstel Police Station
9. Construction of Special Constabulary HQ
10. Construction of Tuschen Police Station
11. Construction of Tocha Police Station



12. Construction of IT Training Complex – Regional Division 4B
13. Reconstruction of Sparendaan Police Station
14. Construction of IT Training Complex – Region 5
15. Construction of Command Centre – Region 5
16. Construction of Command Centre – Region 6

17. Reconstruction of Itenengbang Police Station
18. Construction of IT Training Complex – Region 9
19. Construction of Lethem Police Station
20. Construction of Annai Police Station
21. Construction of Karasabai Police Station
22. Construction of Command Centre – Region 10
23. Rehabilitation of Training School, Eve Leary – GPF
24. Construction of Mounted Branch Stables
25. Reconstruction of FAPC Barracks (Western) Eve Leary
26. Reconstruction of Transport Workshop – Eve Leary
27. Rehabilitation of Corporate Communication Building
28. Reconstruction of Police Academy Kitchen – Phase 1
29. Rehabilitation to Sergeants & Inspectors Mess Building
30. Reconstruction of Strategic Planning Unit – GPF HQ
31. Rehabilitation & Modification of Corporate Communications – Phase 2
32. Rehabilitation of GPF Academy Georgetown Kitchen & Mess Hall
33. Reconstruction of Division HQ Region 1 (Mabaruma)
34. Rehabilitation of Richard Faikal Training School – Essequibo
35. Reconstruction of Vreed-en-Hoop Police Station
36. Reconstruction of Sans Souci Police Station – Region 3
37. Brickdam Police Station
38. Reconstruction of Kitty Police Station
39. Expansion of GPF Academy Gymnasium
40. Reconstruction of Mahacony Police Station
41. Reconstruction of FAPC Building – Administration
42. Reconstruction of Widciled Police Station
43. Reconstruction of Regional Division 6 Headquarters
44. Reconstruction of Living Quarters – Springlands
45. Construction of Divisional Headquarters – Region 7 GPF



46. Construction of Kamarang Officer's Living Quarters – Region 7
47. Reconstruction of Ekeruku Police Station
48. Construction of Paramakatoi Police Station – Region 8
49. Reconstruction of Monkey Mountain Police Station – Region 8
50. Construction of Lethem Officer's Living Quarters – Region 9
51. Construction of Living Quarters – Kwakwani
52. Design & Supervision Services – 5-Storey HQ, Eve Leary
53. Design & Supervision Services – SOCU
54. Design Review Services – Brickdam Police Station
55. Casting of Lethem Police Station Compound
56. Construction of GPF Academy at Dora (Lecture Hall, Instructor's Building, Training School, Kitchen, Barracks, Dining Hall)
57. Construction of Senior Instructor's Building
58. Construction of Stimulation Training School
59. Lot 13 – Construction of Female Barracks
60. Lot 12 – Construction of Lecture Hall
61. Lot 11 – Construction of Kitchen & Dining Hall
62. Lot 9 – Construction of Access Way – Dora Academy
63. Reconstruction of Imbotero Police Station
64. Reconstruction of Orealla Police Station
65. Upgrade of North Ruimveldt Outpost to full Police Station
66. Expansion & Upgrade of Highway Base Outpost
67. Reconstruction of Timehri Police Station
68. Reconstruction of Betterverwaging Police Station
69. Reconstruction of Mahaica Police Station
70. Reconstruction of Black Bush Polder Police Station
71. Rehabilitation of Central Immigration & Passport Office
72. Construction of Mobile Outpost – Marudi, Region 9
73. Rehabilitation of Female Living Quarters – GPF Academy Georgetown
74. Rehabilitation of General Office
75. Completion of Kamarang Living Quarters
76. Completion of Paramakatoi Police Station

77. Supply & Installation of Cubicles – Corporate Communications Unit
78. Reconstruction of Alberrtown Police Station
79. Reconstruction of East La Penitence Police Station
82. Construction of Float Ramp
83. Construction of Car Park & Bridge – CID Headquarters
84. Construction of Fence – Hope Estate Stables
85. Reconstruction of Reinforced Concrete Bridge – Police Officer’s Mess
86. Reconstruction of Wharf & Construction of Boat House – Imbotero
87. Construction of Port Kaituma Boat House
88. Construction of Mabaruma Boat House
89. Construction of Morwhanna Boat House & Wharf
90. Construction of Boat House – Charity
91. Construction of Boat House – Parika
92. Construction of Revetment & Fence – Den Amstel Police Station
80. Rehabilitation of Mounted Branch Living Quarters
- 81.** Rehabilitation of Finance Office – Eve Leary
93. Construction of Boat House – New Amsterdam
94. Construction of Boat House – Bartica
95. Construction of Boat House – Wismar
96. Reconstruction of Sisters Police Station (Fence & Compound)
97. Reconstruction of Rose Hall Police Station (Fence & Compound)
98. Construction of Bridge – Mahaica Police Station
99. Construction of Concrete Bridge – Eve Leary HQ
100. Reconstruction of Bridge – Betterverwaging Police Station
101. Drilling of 30-meter Artesian Well
102. Construction of Well
103. Construction of CID Parking Lot
104. Construction of Sports Club Southern Fence

QUARTERMASTER STORES

The **Quartermaster Stores** is a critical logistical and support unit within the Guyana Police Force, tasked with the acquisition, management, storage, and distribution of essential equipment, uniforms, gear, and supplies necessary for operational readiness. Its core function is to ensure that all divisions and ranks across the country are adequately and consistently equipped to perform their duties effectively, safely, and professionally. In 2024, the Quartermaster Stores continues its mandate to sustain operational through consistent and reliable supply chain management.

AUDIT AND INSPECTION UNIT

The Audit and Inspection Unit was formally established on December 23, 2014, as a strategic component of the Guyana Police Force's 2012–2017 Modernization Project. Its creation aimed to strengthen internal oversight, governance, and accountability across the Force. The Unit plays a vital role in conducting internal audits to ensure compliance with established management systems, policies, and procedures, while also promoting transparency, operational efficiency, and financial integrity. In the year 2024, Audits were conducted in Regional Division # 8 and the Rumiveldt Police Station



STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FRO POLCIE REFORM

In 2024, the Strategic Planning Unit and the Implementation Unit for Police Reform were merged into a single entity, which also saw the establishment of a dedicated Risk Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Unit. This integrated unit continued to monitor performance across traffic, administration, public relations, and crime.

Throughout the year 2024, the Unit developed and/or revised a wide range of institutional documents, including:

- ✓ Concept papers and policy proposals
- ✓ Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- ✓ Terms of Reference (TORs)
- ✓ Revisions to Standing Orders

Workshops and training sessions were also facilitated to support capacity-building and reform adoption across the Force.



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 2024, there were no callouts requiring a response to crowd control or public disturbances.

PRISON SUPPORT

In 2024, the Unit provided support to the Guyana Prison Service by conducting a total of eight (8) random checks at the Camp Street, Lusignan, and Timehri prisons.

ESCORT SERVICES

In 2024, the Unit provided arm escorts to a total of nine hundred and thirty-

three (933) escorts to government and private entities.

TRAINING

Officers Half Yearly Drill: Between the months of March to June 2024 Foot Drills, Cane Drills and Pace Stick Drills were conducted for a total of thirty (30) Officers.

Subordinate Officers Drills: Between the months of March to November 2024 Foot Drills, Rifle Exercises and Squad Control Drills were conducted for a total of forty (40) subordinate officers at the Tactical Service Unit Drill Square.

Constable Drills: Between the months of March to November 2023 Foot Drills and Rifle Exercises were conducted for a total of one hundred and seventy (170) Constables at the Tactical Service Unit Drill Square.

Anti-Crime Training: A total of four hundred and Twenty-three (423) ranks from the various Divisions and Branched were trained at Camp Dora.

Riot Drills Level 1: A total of seventy (70) ranks were trained.

Public Order Level 2 & 3: A total of thirty (30) ranks from the Regional Divisions were trained.

Recruit Training: A total of one hundred and fourteen (114) recruits from the Felix Austin Police College were trained at the Tactical Services Unit in basic foot drill and rifle exercises.

Special Constabulary Training: A total of two hundred and forty-seven (247) Special Constables were trained.

PERSONAL FIREARM HOLDERS

In 2024, a total of four hundred and seventy (470) license firearm holders were trained in the use and handling of various calibers of firearms.

SECURITY PERSONNEL

In 2022, a total of one thousand and fifty-seven (1057) security personnel from one hundred and fourteen (114) privately owned security firms received training in firearm use and handling.

FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND ACCESSORIES

Figure 86 presents record of firearms, ammunition, and accessories issued, imported, and secured for the year 2023.

Firearms Imported	2,703
Ammunitions Imported	727,500
Firearms sold	445
Firearms lodged for safe keeping	847
Firearms lodged on account of upgrade/replacement	66
Firearms and ammunitions exhibit lodged	84
Police ammunitions issued	63,738

Figure 86: Summary of Firearm and Ammunition Transactions – 2024



SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS UNIT

In January 2014, the Guyana Police Force established the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit as its elite operational team to respond to high-risk situations and serious crime nationwide. In 2024, the Unit was deployed on sixteen (16) occasions. During the year, SWAT ranks also provided dignitary protection for several visiting

government officials and supported the Tactical Services Unit in conducting armed escorts for licensed ammunition and explosive importers.

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 87** below presents the statistics on suicide-related cases reported over the past five years to the Suicide Helpline.

OFFENCES	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
Suicide	32	51	39	74	56	65	317
Attempt Suicide	47	45	31	71	26	47	267
Suicidal thought	20	23	32	104	27	40	246
Frustration Depression	61	16	18	36	36	43	210

Figure 87: Suicide reported cases over five (5) Consecutive Years

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The year 2024 marked significant advancement for the Guyana Police Force (GPF) in strengthening its technological foundation in alignment with the Force's modernisation agenda. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) continue to be the “established factor in sustaining strategic goals,” providing the digital backbone for enhanced policing, operational efficiency, and service delivery.

DIGITALIZATION INITIATIVES

Safe Country: Through the expansion of its Command Centre, the Guyana Police Force along with key stakeholders



enhances national security by protecting physical assets and critical infrastructure, safeguarding financial systems, and supporting business continuity through integrated security, surveillance, and resilience measures.



Safe Road Intelligent System (SRIS): The Guyana



Police Force's Safe Road Intelligent System (SRIS) is a technology-driven road safety initiative designed to reduce traffic accidents and strengthen enforcement. The system integrates automated e-ticketing, real-time speed detection, and intelligent monitoring tools to enhance compliance, promote responsible driver behaviour, and support data-driven traffic management nationwide.

E-Gate & Border Control Systems: The Guyana Police Force utilises the E-Gate



and Border Control Systems to modernise national border security and immigration operations. This platform enables fast, secure, and efficient processing of travellers at Guyana's international airports. It features biometric identification, automated passenger screening, and advanced ID-data management, thereby reinforcing national security, improving traveller experience, and enhancing the accuracy and integrity of immigration services.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 2024

- Decentralized ICT Department to all Police Regional Divisions
- Established Border Management System -**05**
- Revamped 911 Systems – **52** Police Stations
- Database Management Information Units– 1 at each Police Regional Division
- AFIS Systems – **05** (CID HQ, 3, 4A, 4C & 6)
- PRIMIS (Police Record Management Information System) - 76 Police Stations.
- Divisional Base Management Information Systems- 12 (1 at each Police Regional Division).
- Internet Connection to Police Stations and Outposts in Hinterland Regions.

ELECTRICAL SECTION

The Electrical Section completed extensive upgrades across more than **120 Police Stations and Outposts**, covering:

- Replacement of thousands of internal/external lights
- Rewiring of multiple buildings
- Infrastructure enhancements for CCTV, VOIP, and LAN systems
- Generator servicing across all 10 Regions

RADIO & COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

The Force expanded its nationwide network of LTE, VHF, and HF communications, integrating Smart City technologies across regions 3, 4A, 5, and 6. A total of:

- 435 LTE Handsets
- 85 LTE Station Base Radios
- 74 LTE Vehicle Radios

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

INFRASTRUCTURE

The following was achieved for Information Technology Infrastructure:

- Over 400 computers serviced
- 151 printers repaired
- 159 VOIP phones installed
- New network cabling and LAN upgrades
- Deployment of Wi-Fi at numerous stations
- Replacement of 20 thin clients
- Ongoing DBMIU and ROPM support



BODY-WORN CAMERAS (BWCS) IMPLEMENTATION

A total of **474 Body Cameras** were distributed across Headquarters, CID, Tactical HQ, and all Regional Divisions. Continuous training was provided for officers to ensure proper use during investigations, traffic enforcement, and patrol operations.

REFRIGERATION & AIR CONDITIONING

A total of **224 new AC units** were installed across stations, daycares, academies, immigration offices, command centres, and outposts. Preventive and corrective maintenance ensured 24/7 operational continuity for mission-critical facilities.

ZARA COMPUTER CENTRES

The Guyana Police Force continues to expand digital learning access through the ZARA Computer Centres initiative. In 2024, a total of **18 centres** as shown in **Figure 88** were either operational, under development, or in various stages of completion across multiple Police Regional Divisions and training academies.

These centres form a critical pillar of the GPF's ICT modernization effort by providing:

- Digital literacy training for ranks

- Computer access for academic and professional development
- Community learning opportunities (at selected locations)
- ICT support for policing operation

REGIONAL DIVISION	CAMPUS NAME	STATUS
Region 1	Mabaruma Campus	Incomplete
Region 2	Charity Campus	Operational
Region 2	Suddie Campus	Operational
Region 3	La Grange Campus	Operational
Region 3	Leonora Campus	Operational
Region 3	Parika Campus	Operational
Region 4A/B/C	Diamond Campus	Incomplete
Region 4	Cove and John Campus	Operational
Region 5	Fort Wellington Campus	Incomplete
Region 5	Blairmont Campus	Operational
Region 6	Adventure Police Campus	Operational
Region 6	New Amsterdam Campus	Operational
Region 7	Bartica Campus	Operational
Region 8	—	—
Region 9	Lethem Campus	Incomplete
Region 10	Wismar Campus	Operational
Training	Officers Training Centre	Operational
Training	Georgetown Police Academy	Operational

Figure 88: Status of ZARA Computer Centres – 2024

COMMAND CENTRES

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-controlled facility 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.

As shown in **Figure 89**, the 911 Emergency System processed a total of 905,042 calls during the period under review, the majority of which were recorded as general service-related calls. Notably, an exceptionally high volume of hoax calls (874,249) continues to place considerable strain on emergency response resources, underscoring the urgent need for sustained public education, strengthened call-screening protocols, and enhanced system filtering mechanisms.



CASE NATURE	ADDITIONAL INFO	CALL / ASK FOR HELP	HOAX CALLS	OTHER DISPATCHING TYPE	SYSTEM TEST	WORK CONSULTATION	TOTAL
General	1,093	6,544	874,174	1	234	22,503	904,549
Traffic	67	314	75	—	1	36	493
TOTAL	1,160	6,858	874,249	1	235	22,539	905,042

Figure 89: Total Calls Received via the 911 Emergency Line

During 2024, the Guyana Police Force Command Centre supplied **341 IVS video footages**, comprising **185 crime-related** and **156 traffic-related** cases. Footage requests were highest in **August** and **January**, with consistent usage throughout the year, highlighting the IVS System’s vital role in supporting investigations, traffic enforcement, and court proceedings as highlighted in **Figure 90**.

MONTH	CRIME-RELATED	TRAFFIC-RELATED	TOTAL FOOTAGE SUPPLIED
January	20	22	42
February	21	13	34
March	15	6	21
April	14	9	23
May	5	7	12
June	8	8	16
July	21	14	35
August	23	24	47
September	14	19	33
October	18	10	28
November	13	16	29
December	13	8	21
TOTAL	185	156	341

Figure 90: Monthly IVS Footage Supplied for 2024

DECENTRALIZATION OF COMMAND CENTRES

As part of its national digitalisation and modernisation strategy, the Guyana Police Force is progressively decentralising Command Centre operations across Police Regional Divisions. This approach enhances real-time coordination, improves

emergency response times, strengthens regional autonomy, and supports data-driven policing nationwide. **Figure 91** illustrates the current operational status of Command Centres by division:

NO.	REGIONAL DIVISION	LOCATION OF COMMAND CENTRE	OPERATIONAL STATUS
1	Region 3	Leonora	Operational
2	Region 5	Fort Wellington	Operational
3	Region 6	Whim	Operational
4	Region 8	—	Not Operational
5	Region 10	Mackenzie	Operational
6	Region 4	Georgetown	Operational

Figure 91: Decentralization of Command Centres – Guyana Police Force

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIRWING

In 2024, the Guyana Police Force commenced the process of establishing an Airwing, and as part of strengthening the Guyana Police Force’s aviation and technical capacity, targeted investments were made in specialized pilot and aeronautical engineering training.

Figure 92 indicates that **one pilot successfully completed advanced pilot training and certification**, while **four aeronautical engineers are at various stages of completion** in an associate degree programme in aeronautical engineering.

POSITION	NUMBER OF PERSONS	SCHOOL & FIELD OF STUDY	STATUS OF STUDIES
Pilot	One (1)	The Flight Institute, Barbados – <i>Private Pilot Licence Pelican Flight Training LLC, Miami, Florida – Instrument Rating, Commercial Pilot’s Licence, and Multi-Engine Add Rating with Complex Endorsement</i>	Completed

Aeronautical Engineers	Four (4)	Art Williams and Harry Wendt Aeronautical Engineering School, Ogle, East Coast Demerara – <i>Associate Degree in Aeronautical Engineering</i>	One (1) Completed One (1) Final Year Two (2) Third Year
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Figure 92: Training and Certification status of personnel selected for the establishment of the Guyana Police Force Airwing in 2024.

MOUNTED BRANCH

During 2024, the Mounted Branch continued to play a vital role in patrol operations, ceremonial duties, and community policing support across both urban and rural environments. Mounted patrols were conducted in:

- ✓ Georgetown and surrounding urban communities
- ✓ Lethem, Central Rupununi
- ✓ Hope Estate, East Coast Demerara
- ✓ Mibikuri, Black Bush Polder, Corentyne Berbice

The Branch also provided Ceremonial Escorts for His Excellency the President and support to major national and judicial events.

This included:

- ✓ Ceremonial Military Band Escorts for the Opening of the Demerara Assizes (January, April, June, October 2024)
- ✓ Presidential Escorts in Georgetown
- ✓ Support to national ceremonial events and parades

2024 Equine Strength and Distribution

- 43 Troop Horses
- 4 Foals
- 5 Exhibit Horses

Distribution:

- Eve Leary Headquarters: 16 Horses, 2 Foals
- Hope Estate: 16 Horses, 3 Foals
- Lethem: 4 Horses
- Mibikuri: 4 Horses



These performances were **highly commended for professionalism, discipline, and precision.**

CANINE UNIT

2024 CANINE STRENGTH		
CATEGORY	FEMALE (BITCH)	MALE (BULL)
Patrol Section	0	2
Tracking Section	0	1
Dogs in Training	0	5
Detection Section	0	0
Total	0	8

In 2024, the Canine Section continued to provide critical operational support to the Guyana Police Force through specialised canine deployments in crime prevention, suspect tracking, and security operations. The Section was actively engaged in the tracking of criminal offenders, night patrols in high-risk urban areas, protective security for government buildings, and bomb searches and other anti-crime operations. These targeted deployments played a significant role in deterring criminal activity, supporting suspect apprehension, and strengthening overall public safety.



During the reporting period, **a total of 180 canine patrols were conducted across the city.** These patrols enhanced police visibility in crime-prone communities and provided sustained operational support to broader anti-crime initiatives.

MARINE UNIT

During the 2024 reporting period, the Marine Unit conducted continuous riverine patrols across Guyana’s primary waterways and harbour corridors. Patrol operations were actively carried out in the following areas:

- Georgetown Harbour to Timehri Waterfront
- Demerara Riverbanks
- New Amsterdam Harbour
- Corentyne River
- Canje Creek
- Tamakay Floating Base Operational Zone
- Essequibo Riverbanks



TOTAL MARINE VESSELS BY TYPE (2024)

Figure 93 shows marine vessel allocation across Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10.

VESSEL TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	STATUS (GENERAL)
DGS Monster Craft (All Sizes)	14	Majority Working
Wooden Ballahoo (All Sizes)	26	Large number require repairs
Aluminum Boats / Aluminum Ballahoo	9	Mostly Working
Boston Whaler	1	Unserviceable
Panga Craft	3	Working
Inflatable / Rib Craft	2	Mostly Unserviceable
Fibreglass Boats	3	Mixed Condition
Baramani Inshore Vessel	1	Needs Repairs
TOTAL NATIONAL MARINE FLEET	59 VESSELS	Mixed Operational Status

Figure 93: Summary of Marine Vessels by Type and Serviceability – 2024

ALLOCATION OF MARINE OPERATIONS

During 2024, Marine Unit vessels were strategically deployed at the following locations:

Region 1 – Barima-Waini

- Mabaruma Police Station
- Kaituma Police Station
- Imbotero Police Station
- Morawhanna Police Station
- Acquero Police Station
- Santa Cruz
- **Tamakay Floating Base**

Region 2 – Pomeroon-Supenaam

- Charity Police Station
- Aurora Police Station

Region 3 – Essequibo Islands– West Demerara

- Parika Police Station
- Bonasika Police Station
- Sans Souci Police Station
- Leguan Police Station
- Wales Police Station

Region 4 – Demerara-Mahaica

- Marine Headquarters,
Georgetown
- Timehri Police Station
- Coast Guard Anchorage

Region 5 – Mahaica-Berbice

- Fort Wellington Police Station

- Mahaicony Police Station

Region 6 – East Berbice– Corentyne

- Orealla Police Station
- Central Police Station

Region 7 – Cuyuni-Mazaruni

- Bartica Police Station
- Eteringbang Police Station
- Issano Police Station
- Ekereku Police Station
- Aranka Police Station
- Imbamadi Police Station
- Enachu Police Station
- Kamarang Police Station
- Kaikan Police Station

Region 9 – Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo

- Lethem Police Station

Region 10 – Upper Demerara– Berbice

- Wismar Police Station
- Kwakwani Police Station

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

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW FOR THE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD - 2024

Total Sales: \$151,410,209.00
Share Capital: \$ 1,349,585.00
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: 9,107

Figure 94: Financial Overview – 2023

SPECIAL ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT

The Special Organized Crime Unit (SOCU) of the Guyana Police Force is mandated to enforce the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act, Cap. 10:11 and to investigate other serious offences as stated in the second schedule of the said act.

cases were investigated by the Unit. These investigations encompassed a range of financial and serious criminal matters, with particular emphasis on anti-money laundering and public-sector integrity.

- ✓ Total Cases Investigated: 30
- ✓ Money Laundering Cases: 14
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Matters: Nil
- ✓ Other Serious Offences Investigated: 263

OVERVIEW FOR 2024

CASES INVESTIGATED

During the reporting period January–December 2024, a total of thirty (30)

CHARGES FILED

In 2024, investigative efforts resulted in the institution of a total of **two hundred and seventy-seven**

(277) criminal charges. These charges reflect the Unit's continued focus on complex financial crimes and offences involving abuse of public trust.

Total Charges Instituted: 277

Notable Prosecutions Included:

- ✓ Money Laundering
- ✓ Larceny by a Public Officer
- ✓ Financial Fraud Schemes
- ✓ Misconduct in Public Office
- ✓ Liability of a Public Official
- ✓ Conspiracy to Commit a Felony

CONVICTIONS SECURED

Despite the complexity of financial and transnational crimes, the Unit successfully secured three (3) convictions during the reporting period. These outcomes underscore the importance of sustained investigative diligence and inter-agency collaboration.

Total Convictions Secured: 3

Key Convictions Included:

- ✓ Money Laundering
- ✓ Conspiracy to Defraud
- ✓ Arriving in Guyana by Sea or Disembarking without the

Consent of an Immigration Officer

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD

The Presidential Guard is organized into two distinct sections, each with specific responsibilities: the Special Protective Service (Plain Clothes Section) and the Uniform Section. The Special Protective Service is tasked with providing immediate security to the President, Prime Minister and their immediate families, as well as the Vice President and his immediate family, while also managing access points to these officials. The Uniform Section serves as the first line of defense through static and prowling security for the President, Prime Minister, Vice President, and designated government compounds and properties as directed by the President.

CREDIT UNION

The Guyana Police Cooperative Credit Union was established on the 5 March 1969 under the Cooperative Societies Act Chapter 88:01. Our registration number is 1066. The registered office is Military Road, Mounted Branch Compound, Eve Leary, Georgetown.

It was formed by a group of persons, connected by a 'common bond' - police officers who saw it fit to save together and lend to each other at a fair and reasonable rate of interest.

Members of the Credit Union are both owners and beneficiaries, sharing annual surpluses through dividends and interest rebates. Loans are offered at 1% interest on the reduced balance, with flexible repayment options and no penalties for over-the-counterpayments.

All loans and ordinary shares are insured through the Caribbean Insurance Society Limited (CUNA), providing coverage for loan balances and benefits for deceased members. The Credit Union also continues to support educational advancement through bursaries and Early Savers Accounts for members' children, including incentives linked to National Grade Six Assessment performance.

During 2024, the Credit Union recorded sustained demand for loans, particularly for **vehicular, housing, and household purposes**. Vehicular

loans accounted for approximately **62%** of the loan portfolio, with household loans at **16%** and housing loans at **11%**, reflecting a slight decline in housing loans compared to 2023.

Significant progress was made in **financial accountability**, with audits for the period **2019–2021** completed and reconciliation exercises undertaken. Membership growth was supported through targeted educational sessions with new police recruits, achieving a **75% success rate** in recruitment.

The Credit Union also prioritised **capacity building**, facilitating extensive local and overseas training in areas including **AML/CFT**, governance, and leadership through regional and international credit union forums

MUSIC AND CULTURE

The Guyana Police Force's cultural arm comprises the Military Band, MS, Steel Band, String Band, Corps of Drums, and Choir—each functioning as an organized unit. Over the years, these groups have skillfully applied their

musical talents to serve the cultural and ceremonial needs of communities nationwide. The Military Band continued to deliver commendable performances at both public and private events during the reporting period. During the year under review, the Force Bands made several performances. Notable performances by the Music and Cultural Section of the Guyana include:

KEY MILITARY BAND PERFORMANCE FOR 2025

- Ceremonial Opening of Supreme Court
- Annual Garden Concert
- University of Guyana Graduation
- GPF Anniversary and Christmas Activities
- GuyExpo Opening Ceremony

KEY POLICE STEEL BAND PERFORMANCE FOR 2025

- Observance OF Law Week Ceremony
- Republic Bank Pan-O-Rama Steel Band Competition
- Commissioning of New High Court Building
- Supreme Court Light
- Bank of Guyana Concert
- GPF Anniversary and Christmas Activities



KEY POLICE STRING BAND PERFORMANCE FOR 2025

- New York Police Department Cocktail
- Road Safety Activities
- GPF Sport Activities

KEY CORPS OF DRUMS PERFORMANCE FOR 2025

The Police Corps of Drums performed at all ceremonial openings of criminal assizes in Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. For 2024, there was an increase in demand for the Band Corps for fitness walk and non-government parades.



KEY POLICE CHOIR PERFORMANCE FOR 2025

- Church Services
- Funerals, Concerts and Birthdays
- Christmas Events

SPORTS SECRETARIAT

Police Sports Secretariat is mandated to coordinate, promote, and manage all sporting activities within the Guyana Police Force, fostering physical fitness, teamwork, and national representation.

In 2024, the Police Athletics Club won the National Senior Championship and National Youth and Junior Championship. Some athletes and coaches were selected to represent Guyana internationally at various meets. These are as follows:

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **CARIFTA Games** – Youth Club Members **Tianna Springer, Jamal Sullivan, Dheneilson Gill, Nathaniel**;
Coach: Treshel Thompson; Robert Marcus

- ✓ **Central American and Caribbean Games** – Rural Constables **Nolex Holder** and **Emmanuel Archibald**
- ✓ **Pan Am Seniors Games** – Rural Constable **Emmanuel Archibald**
- ✓ **Trinidad Police Games** – **2526 W/Cpl Stacy Wilson**, Rural Constables **Nolex Holder** and **Anastasia Redmond**
- ✓ **South American Juniors** – Youth Club Member **Tianna Springer**
- ✓ **World Juniors** – Youth Club Member **Tianna Springer**; Rural Constable **Dheneilson Gill**; Youth Club Member **Enock Munroe**
- ✓ **World Relays** – Youth Club Member **Tianna Springer**
- ✓ **Trinidad National Seniors** – Rural Constables **Nolex Holder** and **Keiron Desouza**
- ✓ **Summer Olympics** – Rural Constables **Emmanuel Archibald** and **Aliyah Abrams**;
Coach: Rural Constable **Mark Scott**
- ✓ **TEL-SUR Games** – Rural Constables **Nolex Holder**, **Emmanuel Archibald**, and **Keiron Desouza**
- ✓ **Inter-Guiana Games** – **Tianna Springer**, **Enock Munroe**, **Jermaine Crumewing**, **Amrist Hector**, **Marissa Thomas**, **Samuel Tyrell**, **Dheneilson Gill**;
Coach: Rural Constable **Anson Ambrose**

BASKETBALL

The Guyana Police Force basketball team participated in the **Inter-Services Basketball Competition** held in **June 2024**, competing against the Guyana Defence Force and the Guyana Fire Service. Despite limited preparation time, the team delivered a strong performance and secured **third place (bronze medal)**.

BOXING

In **2024**, the Guyana Police Force Boxing Club recorded strong performances across multiple national competitions, reflecting sustained investment in youth development and competitive boxing. At the **Youth Development Boxing Programme** held on **30 March 2024** at the National Gymnasium, Police fighters secured several medals, including **gold medals** by **Emmanuel Sancho, John Campayne**, and **Dexter Ray**, along with **silver and bronze** finishes by other competitors.



The Force also achieved commendable results at the **Youth Championship** on **21 September 2024** and the **Open Schoolboy Tournament** held on **2 November 2024**, with Police boxers consistently placing in gold and silver medal positions. Additionally,



at the **National Intermediate and Schoolboys Boxing Competition**, Police fighters dominated multiple categories, earning **gold and silver medals** in both the Intermediate and Schoolboys divisions.

CRICKET

In **2024**, the Guyana Police Force **1st and 2nd Division cricket teams** participated in several competitions organised by the **Guyana Cricket**

Association between **February and October**. At the conclusion of the season, the **1st Division team** secured **second place on the points table**, while the **2nd Division team** placed **fourth**.

The year also marked a significant achievement with **Police Headquarters reclaiming the Commissioner of Police T20 Cricket Competition title** after a four-year interval, with the Officers' team placing **third** in the final standings following the third-place playoff.

SWIMMING

The Guyana Police Force Swimming Team participated in the **Force Annual Athletics and Swimming Championships** and the **Annual Inter-Services Athletics and Swimming Championships** during the reporting period. Notable performances were recorded by **W/Cpl Nikita Fiedkow**, **Rural Constable Frazzy Tion**, **Rural Constable Patrick Mahaica**, and **Rural Constable Jonathon Sookram**.

RUGBY

- The **Guyana Police Force Falcons Rugby Team** competed in multiple national and regional tournaments throughout **2024**, recording **consistently strong performances**.
- In **March 2024**, the Falcons placed **second overall** at the **GRFU 7s Two-Day Tournament**, with **RC Lionel Holder** emerging as the **top try-scorer**.
- Several Police players were selected for **national representation**, including participation in **World Rugby Americas North qualifiers**, highlighting the Force's contribution to national rugby development.
- The Falcons achieved **first place** at the **St. Lucia Invitational 7s Tournament**, remaining unbeaten until the final and demonstrating strong team cohesion and resilience.

- The team secured **multiple tournament victories** in **August 2024**, including:
 - Winning the **St. Lucia Rugby Tournament**
 - Claiming the **GRFU 7s Tournament title**, remaining undefeated and defeating the Panthers Rugby Club in the final.
- The Police rugby team completed **three consecutive tournament victories**, underscoring dominance during the mid-year competitive period.
- Individual accolades included:
 - **Owen Adonis** named **Tournament MVP**
 - **Lionel Holder** named **Finals MVP**
 - **Constable Shawn David** awarded **Finals MVP** at a major tournament.
- In **September 2024**, the Falcons placed **third** in the final tournament of the year after injury setbacks.
- Several Police players received **international exposure**, including invitations to train and compete with overseas clubs, further elevating the profile of the Guyana Police Force in rugby.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN 2024

ACT (2024)	PURPOSE / KEY UPDATES MADE IN THE LAW
Appropriation Act 2024	Provides legal authority for expenditure of public funds for fiscal year 2024, including allocations for security, policing, infrastructure, and national development priorities. Establishes spending ceilings for ministries and constitutional agencies.
Criminal Law Procedure (Paper Committals) Act 2024 (Act 11 of 2024)	Modernises the criminal justice system by abolishing traditional oral preliminary inquiries and replacing them with paper committals, allowing indictable matters to proceed to the High Court based on written statements. Reduces case backlog, prevents witness intimidation, and accelerates trial preparation.

<p>Fugitive Offenders (Amendment) Act 2024 (Act 10 of 2024)</p>	<p>Updates and strengthens the legal framework for extradition and surrender of fugitive offenders. Aligns Guyana’s process with international standards, clarifies procedures for provisional warrants, and enhances cooperation with CARICOM and Commonwealth partners.</p>
<p>Defence (Amendment) Act 2024 (Act 8 of 2024)</p>	<p>Amends the Defence Act to update rank structures, terminology, and administrative powers within the Guyana Defence Force (GDF). Improves legal clarity for command appointments, disciplinary processes, and organisational structure.</p>
<p>Criminal Procedure (Plea Discussion, Plea Agreement and Assistance Agreement) Act 2024 (Act 7 of 2024)</p>	<p>Introduces a formal legal framework for plea bargaining in criminal cases. Establish rules for plea discussions, judicial oversight of plea agreements, and cooperation agreements for defendants who assist investigations. Aims to reduce trial backlog and increase efficiency in serious crime disposal.</p>
<p>Arbitration Act 2024 (Act 6 of 2024)</p>	<p>Replaces outdated arbitration laws with a modern framework aligned to UNCITRAL standards. Provides legal procedures for domestic and international arbitration, enforceability of arbitration awards, and updated rules for dispute resolution—important for commercial, infrastructure, and oil & gas sectors.</p>
<p>Constitution Reform Commission (Amendment) Act 2024 (Act 5 of 2024)</p>	<p>Updates the mandate, composition, and operational procedures of the Constitution Reform Commission. Introduces new timelines, consultation requirements, and administrative rules for reviewing constitutional provisions.</p>
<p>Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 2024 (Act 12 of 2024)</p>	<p>Updates sections of the Road Traffic Act related to licensing, vehicle regulation, driving offences, and enforcement. Provides stronger penalties for specific traffic violations and strengthens the legal authority for digitised enforcement systems such as e-ticketing.</p>
<p>Supplementary Appropriation Act (No. 1 of 2024) – Act 15 of 2024</p>	<p>Authorises additional public expenditure outside the national budget. Includes allocations for security operations, infrastructure expansion, training programmes, and special national initiatives.</p>

<p>ICC Cricket World Cup West Indies Act 2024 (Act 3 of 2024)</p>	<p>Enacts temporary legal measures for Guyana’s hosting of the ICC World Cup: accreditation protocols, movement control, security zoning, tax exemptions, and special arrangements to support public order and international event security.</p>
<p>Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes (Amendment) Act 2024 (Act 19 of 2024)</p>	<p>Modernises procedures for the compulsory acquisition of land. Clarifies compensation rules, valuation requirements, objection rights, and Ministerial authority. Enhances transparency and due process in large-scale infrastructure acquisitions.</p>
<p>Security Interests in Movable Property Act 2024 (Act 20 of 2024)</p>	<p>Establishes a modern secured transactions regime allowing businesses and individuals to use movable property (vehicles, equipment, inventory, livestock, accounts receivable) as collateral. Creates a national online collateral registry, simplifies lending, and expands access to credit.</p>
<p>Wills (Amendment) Act 2024</p>	<p>Updates provisions governing the execution and witnessing of wills. Expands acceptable formats and clarifies rules for revocation, validity, and probate procedures. Supports modern estate planning and reduces legal disputes.</p>

INFRASTRUCTURE BY POLICE REGIONAL DIVISIONS

REGION	OFFICIAL NAME	STATIONS (NAMES)	OUTPOSTS (NAMES)	CHECKPOINTS (NAMES)	FLOATING BASES (NAMES)
1	Barima-Waini	Mabaruma, Morawhanna, Imbotero, Yarakita, Baramita, Matthews Ridge, Port Kaituma, Acquero	Arakaka, Santa Cruz	—	Tamakay Floating Base (Waini River)
2	Pomeroon-Supenaam	Anna Regina, Charity, Suddie, Aurora	Lima Sands, Orderneeming Sand Pit	—	—
3	Essequibo Islands–W. Demerara	Leonora, Den Amstel, La Grange, Vreed-en-Hoop, La Parfaite Harmony, Wales, Parika, Sans Souci, Leguan	Tuschen, Demerara Harbour Bridge, Bonasika	—	—
4A	Georgetown	Brickdam, Ruimveldt, East La Penitence, Alberttown, Kitty, Turkeyen	Mobile Stabroek, East Ruimveldt, North Ruimveldt, Prasad Nagar, Cummings Lodge, GPHC	—	—
4B	East Bank Demerara	Providence, Golden Grove, Grove, Timehri (demolished)	Mocha, Little Diamond, Herstellng, DHB, Highway Base, Madewini, Kuru Kururu	—	—
4C	East Coast Demerara	Cove & John, Vigilance, Enmore, Sparendaam, Betterverwagting, Mahaica, Cane Grove, Beterverwagting, Unity	Clonbrook, Eugene Correia Airport, St. Cuthbert’s Mission	—	—
5	Mahaica-Berbice	Weldaad, Fort Wellington, Mahaicony, Blairmont	No. 27 Village, Mora Point	—	—

6	East Berbice– Corentyne	Central, Reliance, Sister’s, Whim, Albion, Mibicuri, No. 51, Springlands, Orealla	Lewis Manor, Rose Hall, No. 62 Village, Moelaun Creek	—	—
7	Cuyuni- Mazaruni	Bartica, Kurupung, Issano, Enachu, Sherima, Aranka, Kamarang, Eteringbang, Imbaimadai, Paurima, Kaikan, Ekekeru	Makouria, St. Mary, Teperu	70 KM, Itaballi, Arrau, Makapa	—
8	Potaro- Siparuni	Orinduik, Kato, Mahdia, Monkey Mountain	—	—	—
9	Upper Takutu– Upper Essequibo	Lethem, Karasabai, Aishalton, Annai	Kurupukari	Karasabai	—
10	Upper Demerara– Berbice	Mackenzie, Wismar, Ituni, Kwakwani	Amelia’s Ward, Bamia, Wisroc, Mabura, Aroaima	—	—

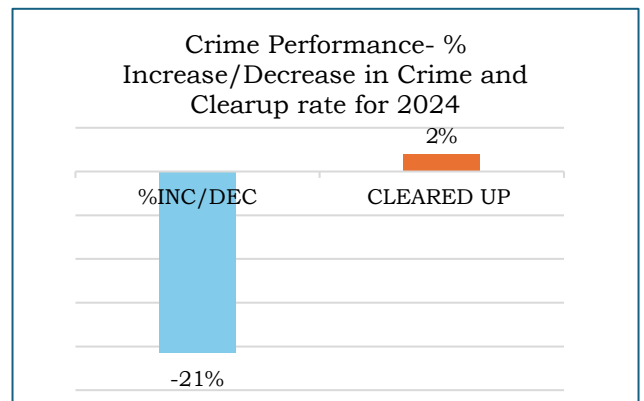
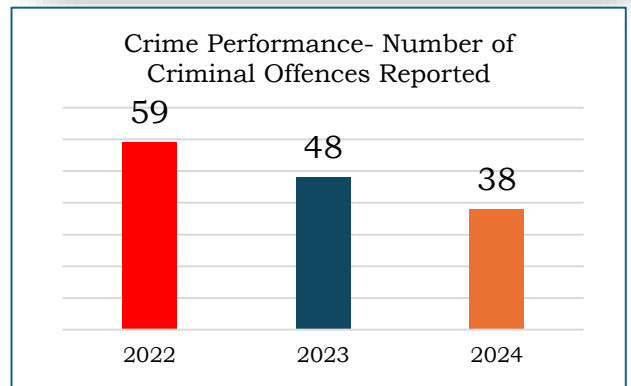
Figure 95: Police Infrastructure in 2024.

REGIONAL DIVISION

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 1- (Barima-Waini)

Regional Division 1, located in the northwestern part of Guyana, is characterized by its vast, remote terrain and dense forest cover.

The region's unique geographical features significantly influence its policing landscape. Transportation within the division is primarily dependent on rivers and small aircraft, as traditional road networks remain limited and are often impacted by seasonal rainfall. Boats and ferries serve as the main means of travel between scattered villages and towns, while airstrips located at Mabaruma, Port Kaituma, Moruca, Baramita, and Matthews Ridge facilitate critical connectivity with Georgetown and other regions. These logistical realities present both challenges and opportunities for law enforcement operations in this vital border region.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Revival of Community Policing Groups (CPGs) in remote areas to support intelligence and improve local safety.
- Strengthened relationships with Indigenous communities through consistent police outreaches and trust-building initiatives.

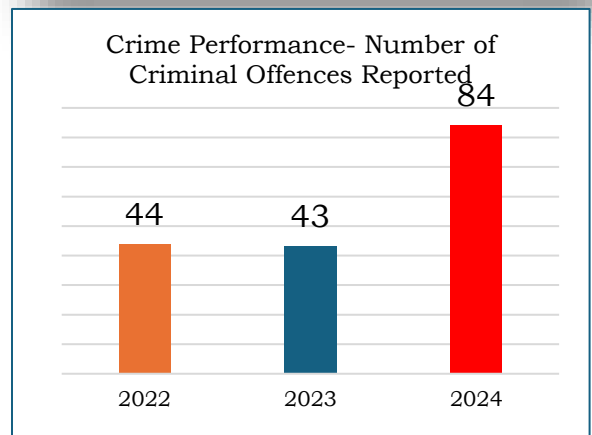
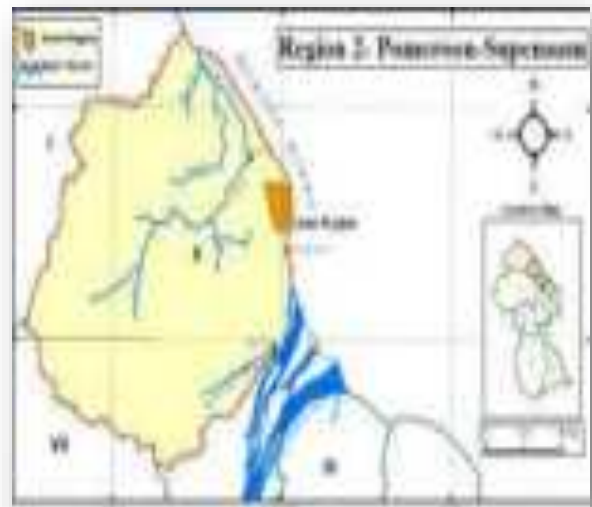
Figure 96: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 1

- Expansion of Joint Services patrols with the Guyana Defense Force in border and interior areas to curb illegal mining, smuggling, and trafficking.
- Crime Reduction & Control which has successfully contained and suppressed major crimes, including murders, break & enter and larceny, and rape.
- The Traffic Safety and Public Awareness Department launched the **‘Do the Right Thing’** campaign, strengthening traffic enforcement, enhancing road safety education, and implementing accident-prevention strategies. As part of this initiative, nearly 200 traffic lectures were delivered to drivers.

**POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION
2- (POMEROON-SUPENAAM)**

Police Regional Division 2 covers the Pomeroon-Supenaam Region, situated along Guyana’s northwestern coastal plain. Its geography features a blend of coastal villages and riverine communities, especially along the Pomeroon River, where travel and law enforcement operations depend heavily on boats.

Land transportation is concentrated along the Essequibo Coast, with the main highway playing a vital role in regional connectivity. Policing in this division requires a dual focus on both land and riverine enforcement, with challenges ranging from farm-related theft to domestic violence and smuggling.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- The Region saw significant upgrades in infrastructure and service delivery, including the construction of new police stations, command centers, a magistrates’ court, a hospital, a stadium, and several Zara Computer Centers.
- Decentralized services—such as passport applications and police clearance reduced travel and costs for residents.
- Community engagement efforts were strengthened through 106 outreach activities, 115 school lectures, and active support from 16 Community Policing Groups engaged in joint patrols and specialized training. Five youth groups including 143 children participated in major events, including winning the regional spelling bee and Mashramani competitions.
- Station Management Committees provided valuable support through equipment donations and community initiatives, while “Face the Community” meetings further enhanced public trust and cooperation.
- Increase Police Patrols and community outreach with livestock farmers to eliminate stray animals on the road.
- Improve traffic flow at Anna Regina and Charity markets through strategic disposition of ranks.

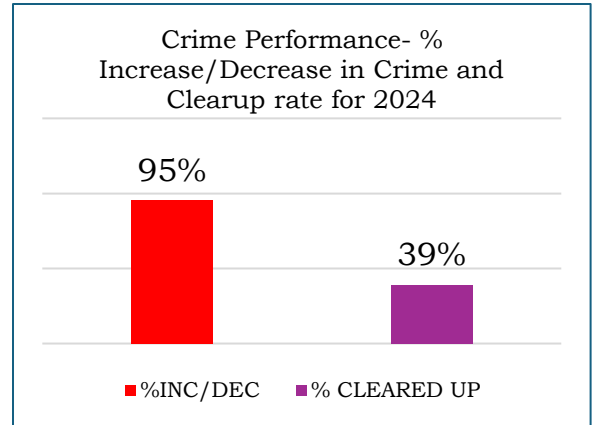


Figure 97: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 2

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 3- (ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS–WEST DEMERARA)

Region 3 spans a mix of urban, peri-urban, and rural communities across the West Coast and West Bank Demerara, as well as riverine islands like Leguan and Wakenaam. The region faced continues several policing challenges, particularly in the areas of break and enter with larceny, domestic violence, and traffic accidents. Break-ins are common in rapidly developing housing areas such as Tuschen and

Parfaite Harmonie, often due to poor lighting, limited CCTV coverage, and youth involvement in petty crime. Domestic violence remains a serious concern, driven by socioeconomic stress, substance abuse, and cultural stigmas, with many cases underreported.

Traffic accidents, including fatal collisions, have increased significantly along major roadways due to speeding, reckless driving, and poor adherence to road safety regulations, particularly among motorcyclists.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Serious crimes fell by 6.4% and the clear-up rate improved to 50.3%. Key offenses saw major declines, supported by enhanced patrols and intelligence-led operations. Police recovered 8 firearms and 100 rounds of ammunition.
- Implemented Social Crime Prevention Programme targeting gender-based violence resulting in an increase in domestic violence prosecution.
- Boosted marine capacity at Parika Police and San Souci Police Station.
- Patrols were increased at bars and nightclubs as drinking under the influence is the major cause of accidents in the region.

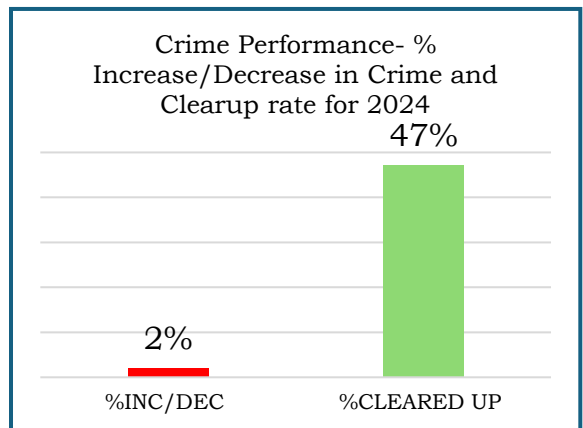
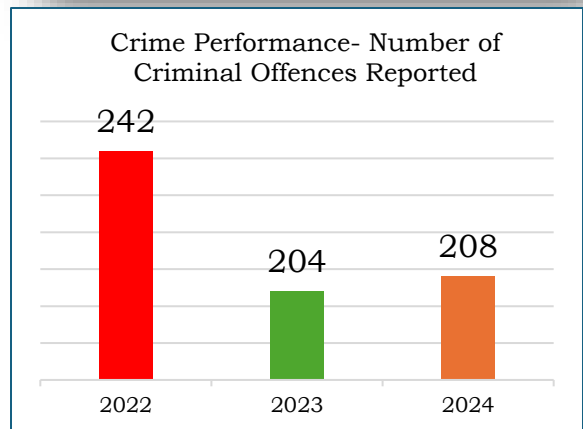


Figure 98: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 3

- Community engagement strengthened through 54 active CPGs with 890 members, expanded youth and scout groups, wide-reaching community outreaches, and strong support from 9 Station Management Committees, notably Leonora's.

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 4 A- (GEORGETOWN)

Regional 4A encompasses Georgetown, the main urban city of Guyana and accounts for a large percent of all serious crimes, road traffic accidents and congestions in Guyana. The challenges experienced by the Division is that due the High-density commercial and residential areas experience elevated rates of street robberies, snatch-and-run thefts, and burglaries. In addition, Georgetown faces daily traffic gridlocks, illegal parking, reckless minibus operations, and disregard for traffic signals. There is also a prevalence of Youth Crime as any young offenders are influenced by unemployment, peer pressure, and lack of social support.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- A total of sixty-three (63) firearms were recovered through intensified patrol operations in key hotspot areas, including Smith Street, Durban and George Streets, Leopold Street, and Avenue of the Republic, among others.

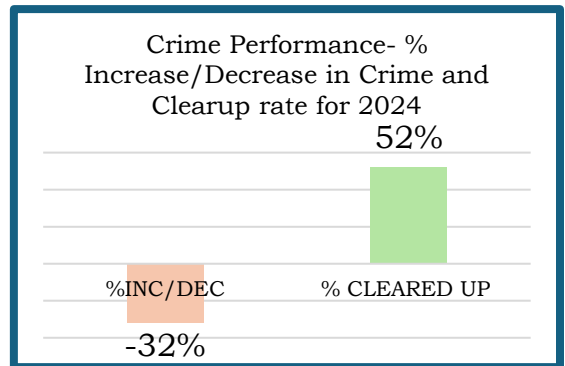
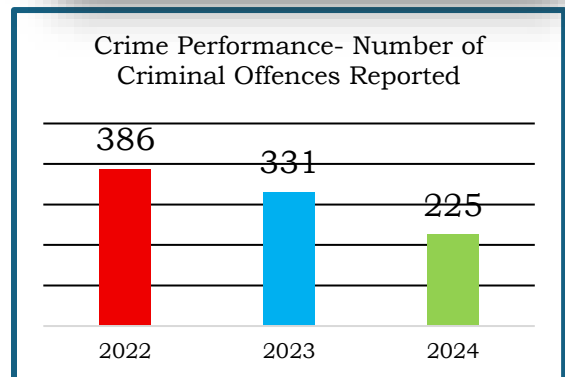


Figure 99: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 4A

- A total of sixty-three (63) illegal firearms were recovered, with thirty-three (33) persons charged for unlawful possession.
- Serious crimes decreased by 32.1% compared to 2023, with a clear-up rate of 51.1%.
- The Impact Base conducted extensive patrols, including 6,242 vehicles, 3,615 motorcycle, 434 foot, and 145 drone patrols, resulting in 1,050 arrests.
- Nineteen (19) Community Policing Groups remained active with approximately 405 members, supporting joint patrols and outreach programmes.
- Six (6) Station Management Committees contributed to socio-economic and community activities across the Division.
- Eight (8) Youth Groups engaged over 2,000 children in vocational and life skills training, including sewing, music, catering, first aid, conflict resolution, and leadership.
- Sixty-three (63) “Face the Community” meetings were held, strengthening police-citizen relations.
- Fifty-five (55) demonstrations/picketing exercises were managed without escalating into civil unrest.
- Ranks benefited from multiple local and overseas training courses, including leadership, anti-crime, forensic interviewing, tactical driving, and gender-based violence awareness.
- Complaints against ranks decreased from forty-eight (48) in 2023 to thirty-four (34) in 2024, showing improved accountability.
The Medical Centre examined 3,000 patients (police, fire, prison, rural constables, and outpatients).

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 4B- (EAST BANK DEMERARA)

Region 4B continued to undergo rapid transformation in 2023, driven by spillover effects from the national oil and gas boom. The region, encompassing areas such as East Bank Demerara (ECD) and emerging peri-urban settlements, saw accelerated housing developments, population growth, and increased commercial activity linked to petroleum logistics and services.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Implemented a targeted traffic strategy focusing on unsafe vehicles and trucks, which led to noticeable improvements in driver behavior and overall road safety along the East Bank corridor and the Soesdyke-Linden Highway.
- Collaborated with community stakeholders and transportation associations to promote road safety and compliance with traffic laws.
- Improve community Policing with Amerindian Villages on Soesdyke-Liden Highway

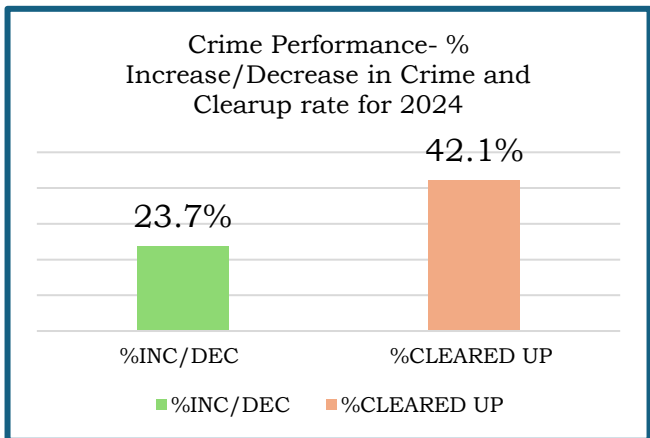
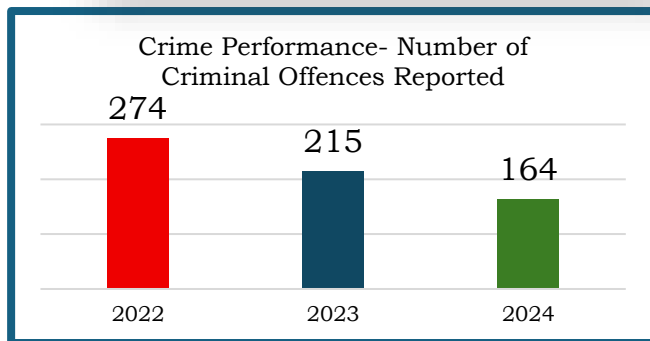


Figure 100: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 4B

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 4C- (EAST COAST DEMERARA)

Region 4C, covering the East Coast Demerara corridor from Better Hope to Mahaica, is a rapidly developing and densely populated policing area. The Division continues to face evolving law enforcement challenges due to increased housing developments, traffic growth, and socio-economic changes.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Serious crimes decreased by 15.6% (141 in 2023 → 119 in 2024), with notable reductions in murder, manslaughter, robbery with violence, larceny from the person, and rape.
- Narcotics interdiction strengthened: 39 persons arrested and charged, 70 cases made, with seizures of 153g of cannabis and 817.52g of cocaine.
- Firearms recovery increased: 14 firearms and 45 rounds of ammunition seized, 10 persons charged, 3 convicted (compared to 9 firearms in 2023).
- Community Policing Groups revitalized: 31 active groups with 400 members, supported by resuscitation of over 20 groups across villages.

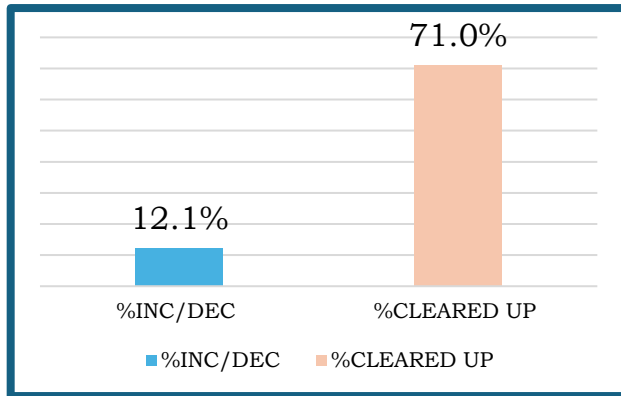
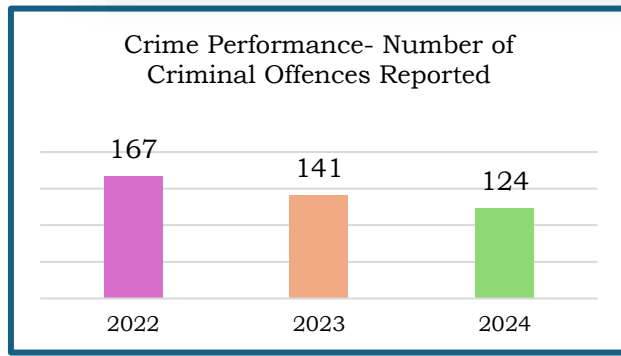


Figure 101: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 4C

- Community outreach expanded: medical outreaches, fitness walks, breast cancer awareness, youth sports, kite distribution, and clean-up exercises.
- Training broadened: 300 ranks trained locally and overseas in traffic management, anti-crime, domestic violence, CID induction, disaster preparedness, gender-based violence, and computer skills.
- Community projects delivered: pedestrian crossing painting, school lectures, inter-faith services, football competitions, spelling bee, and distribution of hampers, school supplies, and sports gear.

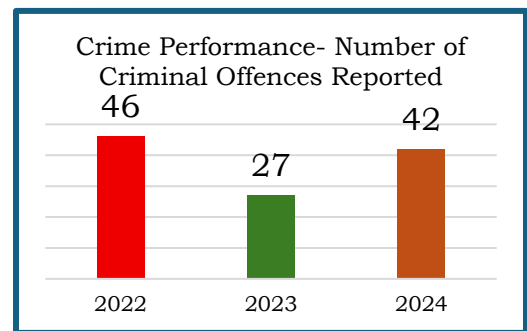
POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 5-(MAHAICA-BERBICE)

Region 5 spans a wide agricultural belt stretching from Mahaica to Blairmont, encompassing both rural and semi-urban communities. It is an area of economic activity centered around rice cultivation, coconut and livestock farming.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Narcotics Control Improved: Multiple arrests and convictions related to possession and trafficking were made, with significant seizures of cannabis and cocaine during operations.
- Firearms Recovery Enhanced: A total of 24 firearms were seized in 2024, an increase from 13 in 2023. The seized weapons included pistols, shotguns, and rifles.



- **Domestic Violence Response Expanded:** Reports of domestic violence increased from 169 in 2023 to 194 in 2024. A total of 116 cases were filed, and convictions were secured.
- **Noise Nuisance Enforcement Maintained:** In 2024, 174 noise nuisance reports were made, with 111 cases addressed.
- **Community Policing Groups Revitalized:** There are currently 26 Community Policing Groups, with 13 active groups and 13 others being resuscitated through training at Fort Wellington HQ.
- **Youth and Scout Groups Active:** Two youth groups, comprising 32 members, engaged in community and youth development activities.
- **Training Expanded:** Numerous ranks attended courses in forensic video analysis, anti-crime tactics, and CID induction, enhancing investigative and operational skills.
- **Infrastructure Maintained:** Repairs and construction works were carried out at Weldaad, Mahaicony, and other stations, ensuring the headquarters were kept in good condition.

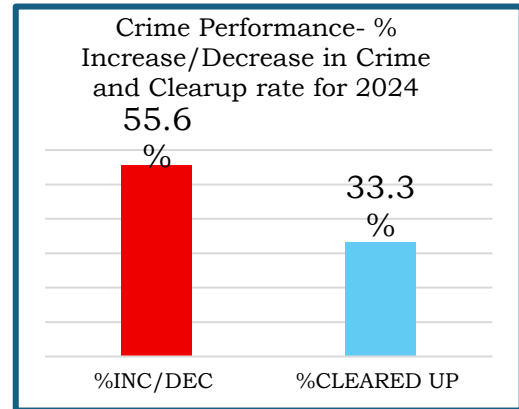


Figure 102: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 5

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 6- (EAST BERBICE-CORENTYNE)

Region 6, also known as East Berbice–Corentyne, is located in eastern Guyana and borders Suriname to the east via the Corentyne River. It includes key urban centres such as New Amsterdam, Rose Hall, Corriverton, and Skeldon, as well as numerous rural and riverine communities stretching along the Corentyne Coast and Canje Creek. The region is both agriculturally rich and strategically important for cross-border movement and trade.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Enhanced surveillance was deployed along corridors to intercept criminals attempting to flee to Suriname and Parika to Venezuela.
- Traffic Department: Launched “Do the Right Thing” campaign to reduce accidents and promote safe road use.
- Youth & Scout Groups: 8 groups with 116 members trained in vocational skills (sewing, catering, first aid, conflict resolution).
- A Total of fifteen (15) illegal firearms were taken off the streets. There were also seizures of cocaine, marijuana and several successful eradication exercises that were carried out in the Berbice River & Canje creek where several marijuana fields were destroyed.

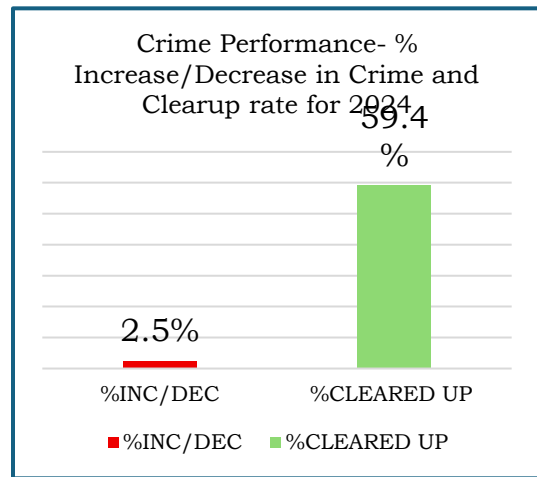
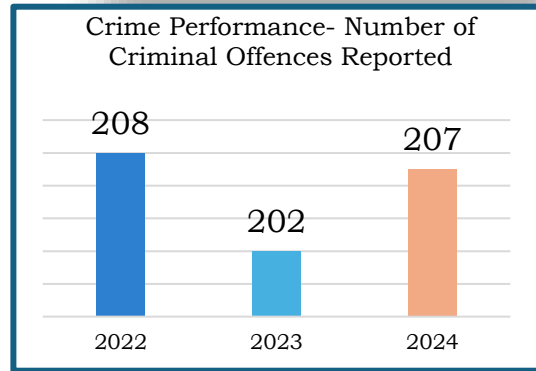


Figure 106: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 6

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 7- (CUYUNI-MAZARUNI)

Region 7, characterized by vast interior terrain, rich mineral deposits, and porous borders, continued to experience a complex security landscape in 2023. The Police Division maintained efforts to ensure law and order across riverine and hinterland communities, balancing crime prevention, traffic enforcement, community outreach, and partnership with mining stakeholders.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- There was a 9% increase in firearm seizures, including pistols, revolvers, shotguns, and rifles.
- Partnered with Community Policing Groups (CPGs) to enhance night patrols in vulnerable communities like Imbaimadai.
- Increase patrol at mining camps and in Amerindian villages leading to a reduction in murder and robbery.
- Strengthened collaboration with the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) to effectively address and mediate mining land disputes, particularly in contested interior zones, through joint site visits, enforcement support, and coordinated stakeholder engagement.

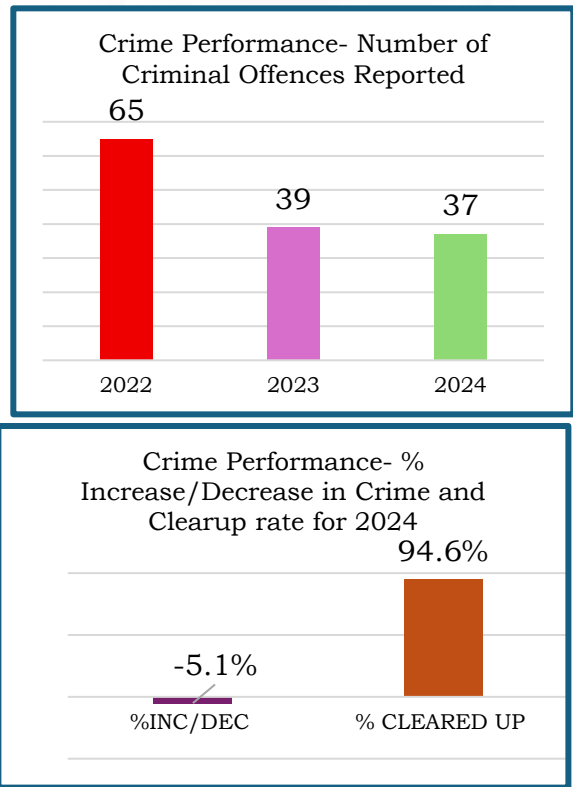


Figure 107: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 7

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 8-(POTARO-SIPARUNI)

Region 8 is indeed predominantly Indigenous, with the Patamona people being the main group in the Pakaraima Mountains. The region is covered by vast rainforests, mountainous terrain, rivers, and is rich in biodiversity and mineral resources. The Kaieteur Falls, one of the world's most powerful waterfalls, is in Region 8 on the Potaro River. The Denham Suspension Bridge, also called the Garraway Stream Bridge, was constructed in 1933 and is in this region.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Gender-Based Violence Desks were operationalized at Mahdia Police Stations, enhancing victim support services.
- Enhanced grassroots-level crime prevention and build trust between the police and residents, five new Community Policing Groups (CPGs) were established in key hinterland communities.
- Strengthened Youth Empowerment through the Establishment of Five (5) Police Youth Groups in Amerindian Villages.
- Establishment of permanent police presence in Monkey Mountain and Chenapou.
- Operation Hinterland Safety conducted in early 2024 focused on illicit firearm seizures and narcotics suppression.
- In total, 99 community out-reach were completed for the year 2024.

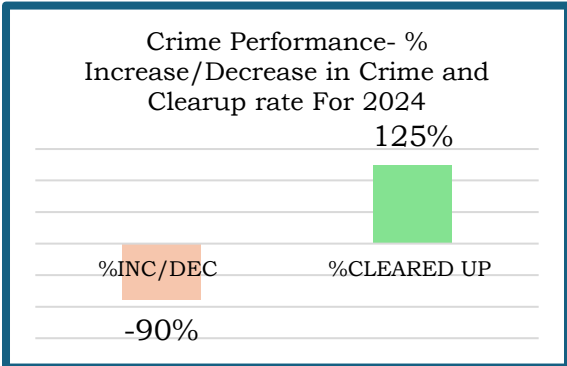
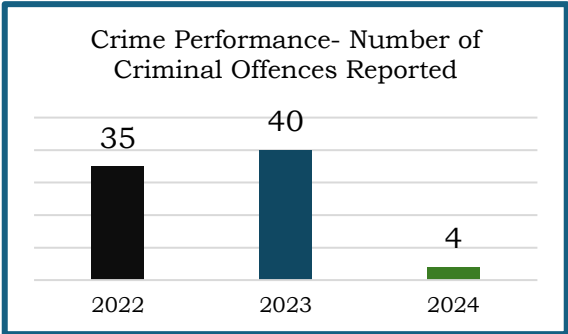


Figure 108: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 8

POLICE REGIONAL DIVISION 9- (UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO)

Region 9, located in the southwestern interior of Guyana and bordering Brazil, is vast and culturally diverse, with the majority of its population comprising Indigenous peoples—primarily Macushi and Wapishana tribes. The region features savannah grasslands, riverine borders, and critical cross-border points, particularly the Lethem-Bonfim crossing.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- A Gender-Based Violence Unit was established at Lethem Police Station, providing counseling, investigations, and referrals in partnership with social services.
- Major declines seen in rape, break & enter & larceny, and other serious offenses.
- Monthly mobile outreach teams were deployed to remote Indigenous villages, including Sand Creek, Shea, and Maruranau, enabling the police to respond to reports of abuse, provide on-site support to victims, and conduct public education sessions on rights, reporting procedures, and available services.
- Through intensified community sensitization and school outreach efforts, there was a marked increase in the reporting of child sexual abuse cases.
- Active monitoring and patrols across major communities, villages, mining areas, and border zones. In which Policing consistently maintained in

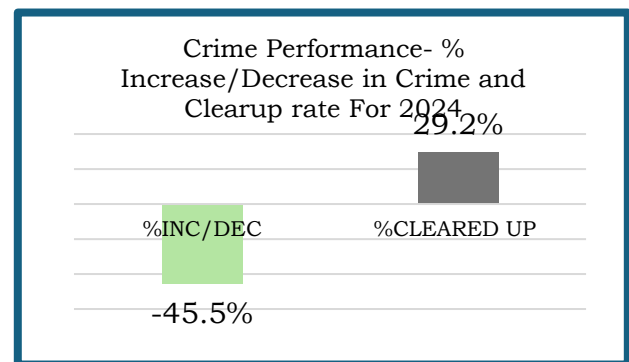
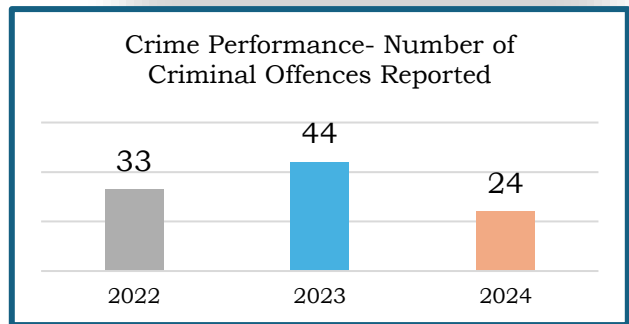


Figure 109: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 9

crime-prone areas: Tabatinga, Sand Creek, Annai, Karasabai, Aishalton, Marudi, and others.

- Targeted community outreach to local businesses in Lethem and Annai, educating owners on the use of security cameras, lighting, and crime prevention technology.
- Recognized the linguistic and cultural diversity of Region 9’s Indigenous communities, police ranks underwent cultural awareness training and Portuguese Training.

REGIONAL DIVISION 10- (UPPER DEMERARA-BERBICE)

Region 10, comprising the key township of Linden and several hinterland communities including Kwakwani, Ituni, and Hururu, continues to serve as a vital commercial, residential, and transit hub in central Guyana.



ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2024

- Improved narco-trafficking detection leading to 17 narcotics trafficking cases, securing multiple convictions through strong investigative work. Enforcement operations resulted in the seizure of 5,275 grams of cannabis and 2.3 grams of cocaine, disrupting the illegal drug trade and strengthening overall public safety
- In collaboration with regional authorities, police conducted door-to-door engagements, market

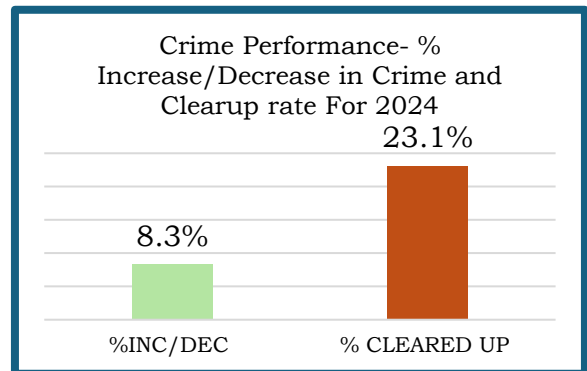
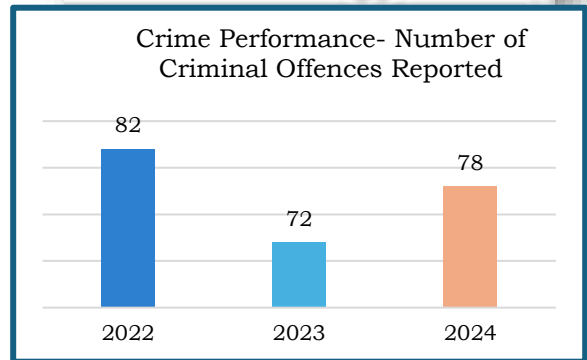


Figure 110: Crime Performance for 2024- Region 10

walkthroughs, and town hall consultations to address public safety concerns.

- Police youth groups expanded throughout the region, offering skills training, mentorship, and sporting events. These initiatives strengthened trust and created positive alternatives for at-risk youth.
- Significant reduction in accidents through expanded patrols and targeted operations such as Operation Safe Road, and the increased use of breathalyzers, radar guns, and highway enforcement strategies



 **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