



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

GUYANA SITUATIONAL REPORT NOVEMBER 2025

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,49/5

49,86%

VULNERABILITIES

Political

Economic

Sociocultural

Technological

Ecological

Legal

THREATS

Terrorism

Organized Crime

Civil Unrest

Common Crime

Health Threat

Enviromental

Cybercrime

Internal Stakeholders

GENERAL RISK PROBABILITY IN THE CONTEXT

49,86%

RANGE

05

Severe

04

High Risk

03

Elevated

02

Guarded

01

Low

The First part of our proposed methodology focuses on assessing vulnerabilities and threats across the country. This comprehensive and multidimensional approach encompasses political, economic, sociocultural, technological, ecological, and legal aspects. Furthermore, it considers specific threats, including terrorism, organized crime, protests, common crime, cybercrime, climate disasters, medical threats, and internal stakeholders. Data is collected using official government sources, national and international media, and individual testimonials in each country. This approach ensures a broad and diverse view of the region's situation. Data is collected over 30 days, allowing for real-time analysis and its progressive evolution. Once the information is gathered, it is classified into different categories of vulnerabilities and risks. Each category is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest level and five being the most severe. This scale enables a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparisons between different categories.

The second part of our protective intelligence framework assesses and quantifies the probability of general risk to any individual or organization in a context by evaluating the vulnerabilities and threats within the designated area. The scores help understand the severity of deficiencies (General Vulnerabilities) and capabilities (General Threats), which are then used to calculate the overall risk probability.

1. General Vulnerabilities (measured by the inadequacy of controls)

1.1 Deficiencies in the System (PESTEL) - rated from 1 to 5, with one being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, three being deficient, four being very deficient, and five being totally ineffective.

1.2 Deficiencies in Response Capacities: Police, Armed Forces, Disaster Management, Emergency & Medical—rated from 1 to 5, with one being adequate, 2 having some inconsistencies, three being deficient, four being very inadequate, and five being totally ineffective.

2. General Threats (measured by capabilities)

2.1 Resources: Personnel, Weapons, Equipment, Transportation- rated from 1 to 5, with one being nonexistent, two being low, three being medium, 4 being high, and five being unlimited (or unknown).

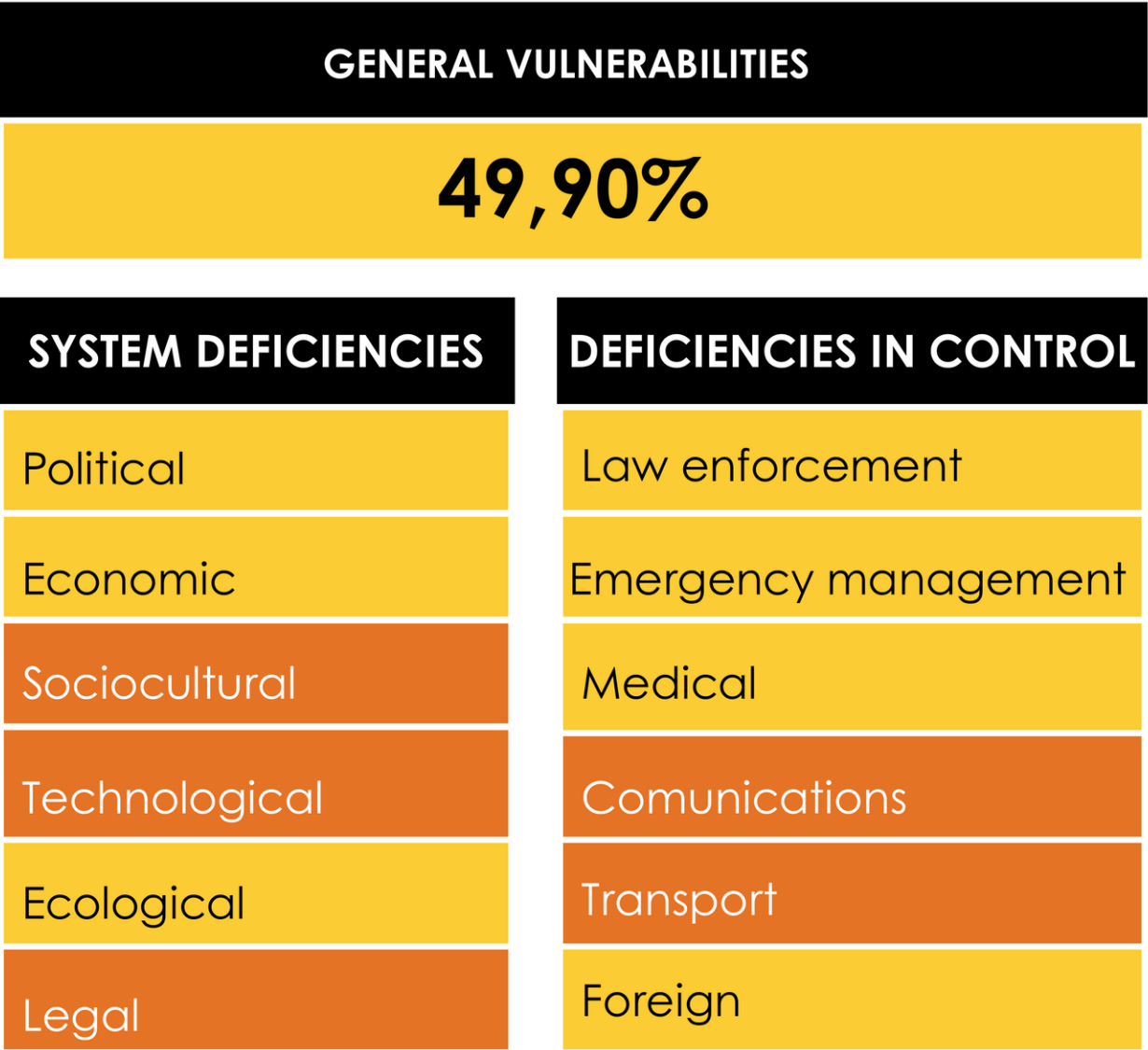
2.2 Information about: Type of crimes, Criminal Resilience, surveillance and Intelligence capability, Ability to co-opt internal staff - rated from 1 to 5, with one being unlimited, two being high, three being medium, four being low, and five being nonexistent (or unknown).

3. General Risk in the context (Average between CRP, IC, GTC)

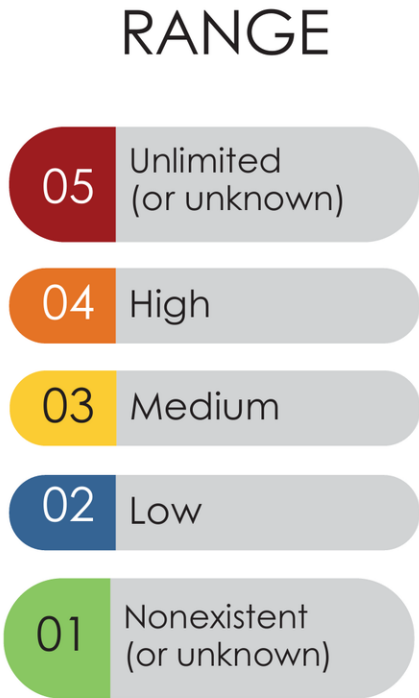
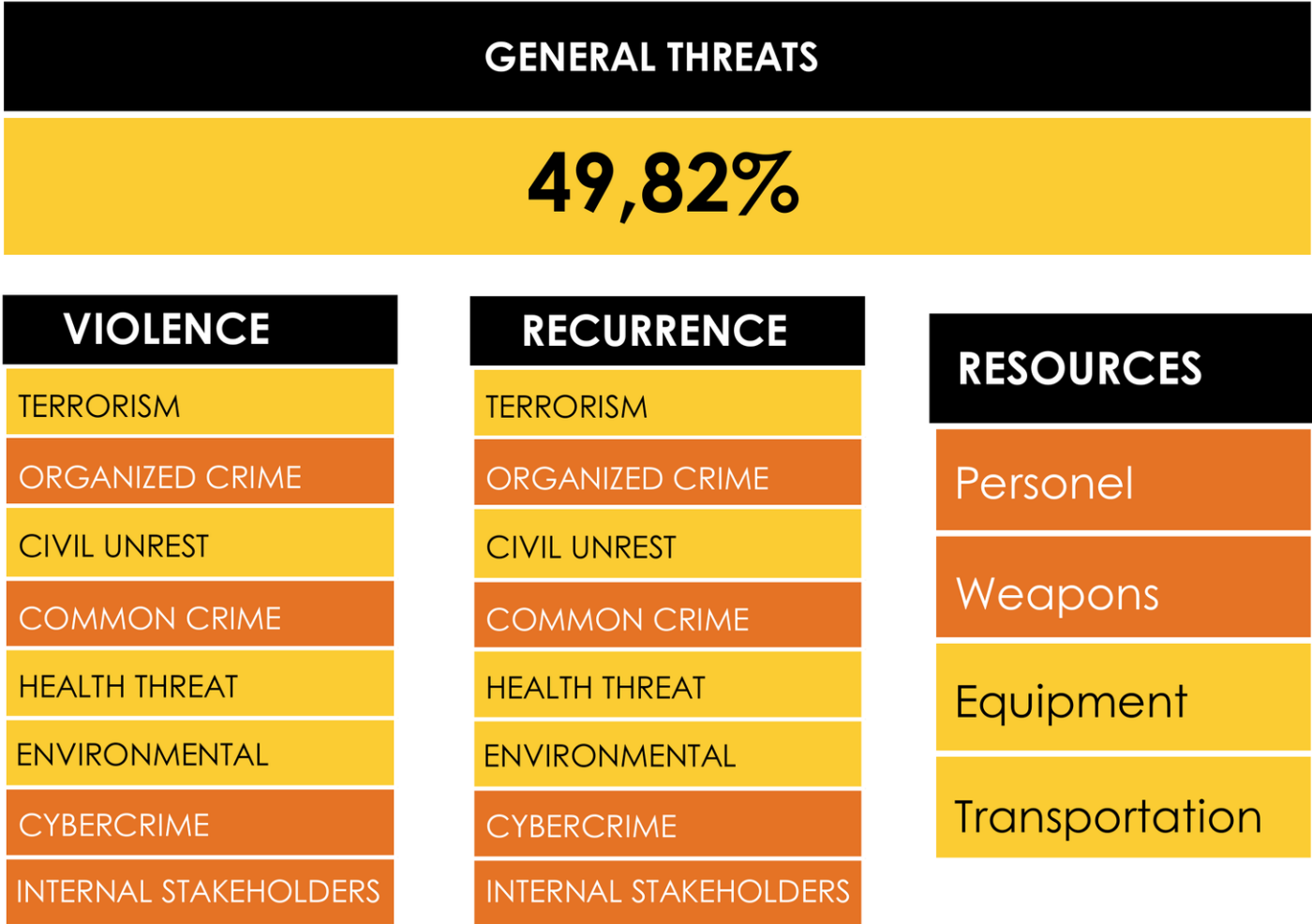
This part of the methodology comprehensively evaluates overall risk by averaging three components: Inadequate Controls (IC), which refer to insufficient security measures, and General Threat Capability (GTC), which assesses the potential dangers posed by threats.

The third and final component is the Country Risk Probability (CRP), which considers the inherent risk level in the country based on PESTEL and TOPCMEX measures. By summing these three components, we obtain the General Risk Probability, providing a comprehensive measure of the risk level to which an individual or entity may be exposed.

INADEQUATE CONTROLS



GENERAL THREATS CAPACITY



VULNERABILITIES



VULNERABILITIES	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
POLITICAL	Guyana is experiencing a conflict between the perception of electoral legitimacy and the stability of its institutions. Reports from the European Union Election Observation Mission highlight an “unequal playing field” in the elections, citing the misuse of state resources and the granting of undue advantages to the ruling party. These factors undermine trust in the democratic process.	48,57%
ECONOMIC	The oil boom has transformed Guyana into the world’s fastest-growing economy, with growth rates exceeding 40% annually from 2022 to 2024. This surge, driven by the Stabroek Group and participation from major companies like ExxonMobil, Hess, and CNOOC, has made the country a strategic player for both the United States and the European Union. However, it has also rendered Guyana vulnerable to structural risks stemming from its heavy reliance on oil, including fiscal volatility, inflationary pressures, and rising living costs. In Georgetown, prices for goods and services have increased by as much as 300%.	46,37%
SOCIOCULTURAL	Guyana is facing a complex situation. Common crime is closely linked with transnational organized crime networks, which have turned the country into a key route for cocaine and heroin headed for Europe and West Africa. These networks exploit poorly monitored ports, clandestine airstrips, and porous borders. Additionally, human exploitation and trafficking remain significant issues. The country is also grappling with interpersonal violence and severe bullying, indicating a decline in social cohesion and the effectiveness of child protection mechanisms. This sociocultural landscape not only undermines internal stability but also heightens operational risks within the country.	53,47%
TECHNOLOGICAL	Guyana faces significant vulnerabilities in technological oversight due to limited technical skills and human resources within agencies such as the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) and other sectoral bodies. The rapid growth of complex sectors has outstripped the capacity of the institutional infrastructure, leading to gaps in fiscal control, cybersecurity, and digital governance. While programs are in place to address the digital divide, there remains a persistent shortage of specialized personnel and a lack of robust regulatory frameworks to ensure transparency and mitigate risks.	51,47%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Guyana faces significant vulnerabilities in its ability to plan for and respond to extreme weather events. This issue largely stems from a lack of reliable climate data and robust monitoring systems. There is a critical gap that hampers the ability to anticipate events such as floods, droughts, and severe storms. In the context of increased exploitation of natural resources, this environmental vulnerability becomes a risk multiplier.	48,07%
LEGAL	In Guyana, the legal system is under scrutiny due to a backlog of cases that is delaying the delivery of justice. Additionally, the ongoing bribery of officials and judges continues to undermine law enforcement, despite new policies and the government's initiatives aimed at strengthening the anti-corruption framework.	51,47%
AVERAGE SCORE		VULNERABILITY PERCENTAGE
2,50		49,90%

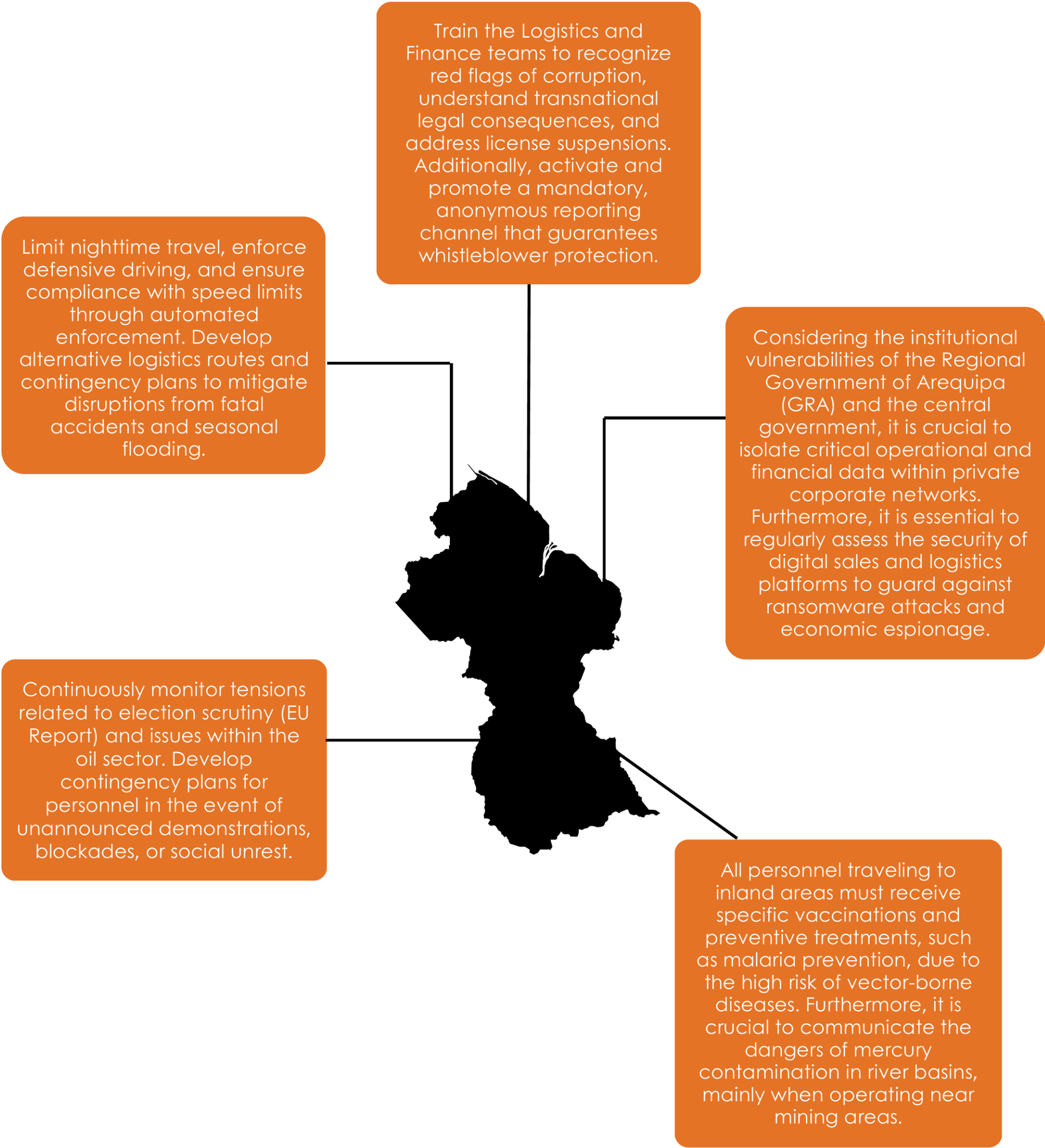


THREATS



THREATS	HELPS LATAM EXPERT ANALYSIS	SCORE
TERRORISM	Terrorism in Guyana is minimal and virtually nonexistent. This month, no ideologically or religiously motivated terrorist threats have been identified in the country's major cities.	47,27%
ORGANIZED CRIME	Organized crime is present and operating in Guyana, which serves as a transit point for transnational drug trafficking. The most common crimes associated with this activity include drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and illegal gold trafficking. Compared to other countries in the region, violence related to organized crime in Guyana is relatively low.	56,80%
CIVIL UNREST	Civil demonstrations in Guyana often start peacefully but can quickly escalate into violence, which includes incidents of robbery, looting, road blockades, and arson, impacting both public and private property. The most recent civil demonstrations occurred in April 2025, sparked by the death of a minor at the hands of police forces.	47,00%
COMMON CRIME	Guyana primarily experiences common crime, with the main offenses being robbery, theft, assault, and interpersonal violence. Armed robberies are the most frequently reported type of crime, often occurring at night. Region Four "A" has the highest number of reported crimes, mainly due to its status as a significant commercial center.	54,53%
HEALTH THREAT	Health threats in Guyana are similar to those in the broader Caribbean region. While there have been no recent epidemics or significant outbreaks, there is still a risk of mosquito-borne diseases, including malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever, Zika virus, and chikungunya. These diseases are endemic in the country's interior.	44,00%
ENVIRONMENTAL	In Guyana, environmental threats arise from climate change linked to the country's heavy oil and mining activities. This results in extreme weather events, such as flooding and rising sea levels, that impact food production and degrade soil.	45,47%
CYBERCRIME	Guyana faces several challenges related to cybercrime. The Government of Guyana (GRA) has limited technical and human resources, which can lead to gaps in fiscal controls, cybersecurity, and digital governance. Additionally, the shortage of specialized personnel and the absence of strong regulatory frameworks leave the country's critical digital infrastructure highly vulnerable to espionage, fraud, scams, and supply chain attacks.	51,20%
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	In Guyana, the main internal threat arises from corruption and influence peddling. Although the government is actively working to combat corruption, some officials demand bribes to expedite procedures, leak information, or erase records. These actions have led to a lack of trust in Guyana's justice system, which is often slow to deliver court rulings.	52,27%
AVERAGE SCORE		THREAT CAPABILITIES PERCENTAGE
2,49		49,82%





EMERGENCY NUMBERS	Numbers
Police	911
Firefighters	912
Medical Emergencies	913/912
Civil Defense	911
British Embassy	+592-226-5881 / +592-226-5882
US Embassy	+592-225-4126 / +592-225-4900 ext 4222



AIRPORT

Airport	Location	Type	Remarks	Numbers
Cheddi Jagan International Airport	Timehri (41 km south of Georgetown)	International	It accommodates the highest number of passengers and cargo. It is the primary entry point for executives and international personnel, including flights from the United States, Canada, and Panama.	+5922612281
Eugene F. Correia International Airport	Ogle, on the outskirts of Georgetown.	International	Its closeness to the capital makes it ideal for charter flights, private business flights, and short routes to the Caribbean.	+5922224132
Lethem Airport	Lethem (Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo)	National	Essential for trade and domestic air transport in Guyana's interior, it serves as a crucial connection point with Boa Vista, Brazil.	There is no official phone number for the airport, so you will need to contact your airline directly.



HOSPITALS

Guyana's hospital system is currently operational and undergoing modernization, with a focus on Georgetown, the capital city. The primary public hospital, the Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC), faces a critical shortage of nursing staff. Notable private facilities include Woodlands Hospital and St. Joseph Mercy Hospital. The Ministry of Health is prioritizing epidemiological surveillance and aims to decentralize specialized care by implementing telehealth services. However, there persists a significant inequality in access to quality healthcare services outside of Georgetown.



ROADS

Guyana's road network faces two main challenges. Coastal roads, vital to logistics, suffer from severe congestion, aging infrastructure, and flooding vulnerability, leading to frequent disruptions and safety concerns due to high accident rates. Meanwhile, inland roads are limited and often unpaved, making air transport essential for reaching remote areas like Lethem and mining regions.



HOTELS

The hotel sector in Guyana is currently undergoing significant expansion and facing high demand, driven by the oil industry and the influx of international businesses. In Georgetown, a shortage of high-quality hotel rooms has led to a dramatic increase in rates and occupancy at full-service hotels. While major hotels are operating normally, business travelers must make bookings. Construction is underway for new hotels by international brands, including Marriott, Hilton, and Hyatt, to meet future demand. However, this current capacity gap may affect accommodation logistics.



INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Guyana has experienced significant migration flows from Venezuela, primarily through its western border, as well as from Cuba via air travel. Additionally, personnel from countries such as China and India are contracted for infrastructure projects. To effectively manage these migration flows, the Government of Guyana has implemented various migration regulation programs and enhanced surveillance at entry points. This includes a focus on the efficient management of visas and work permits for foreign technical personnel.

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



If you have specific questions or wish to subscribe to our **IN-DEPTH GUYANA SPECIFIC CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS**, you may contact our Protective Intelligence team at



HELPS
LATAM EXPERT

**Our operations in GUYANA and all
Latin America are 100% active.**

If you need Executive Protection, Secure Transportation,
Private Investigations, Risk Management, and Crisis Support,
we are ready to HELP 24/7.

**Risk is out there, but Helps Latam Expert is here for you.
Contact us for a free Latin American capabilities
statement.**



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