



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
ATTORNEY GENERAL & MINISTER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS  
THE HONOURABLE FARIS AL RAWI, LL.B, LL.M.

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25<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

**Mr. Douglas Mendes S.C.**  
**President of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago**  
**2nd Floor,**  
**#95-97 Frederick Street,**  
**Port of Spain**

Dear Mr Mendes S.C.

**RE: Anti-Gang Legislation and the Zones of Special Operations and Community Development Bill 2017**

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I refer to the matter at caption and am pleased to forward herewith enclosed copies of the letters dated **August 4<sup>th</sup> 2017** to Senator Gerald Ramdeen together with enclosures thereto for consideration and comment by the Law Association.

As you will no doubt appreciate the matters of reference are of prominent national interest and I shall appreciate your early reversion. I remain

Sincerely,

  
**Faris Al-Rawi**  
**Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs**

**Encl.**







**THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
THE HONOURABLE STUART R. YOUNG, M.P.**

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August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**SENATOR GERALD RAMDEEN**

Attorney-at-Law  
#7 Cornelio Street  
Woodbrook  
**PORT-OF-SPAIN**

**By Hand**

Dear Senator Ramdeen,

**RE: ZONES OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BILL, 2017**

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I refer to the matter at caption and write in the spirit of the July 18<sup>th</sup> 2017 discussions held between the Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Keith Rowley and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition Mrs. Kamla Persad-Bissessar SC.

1. The Government has focused on the issue of the elimination of crime and criminality as a matter of utmost priority. This focus is multidimensional and involves legislative and operational considerations, adjustments and improvements.
2. The Government's legislative agenda has demonstrated focus on a number of areas targeting improvements in the criminal justice system and designed to tackle the scourge of crime. The Government intends to launch a further package of legislative improvements targeting crime and the proceeds of crime in the next session of the 11<sup>th</sup> Republican Parliament. Accordingly, we shall be publishing a revised legislative agenda in due course.
3. As per the Honourable Prime Minister's discussions with the Honourable Leader of the Opposition the Government shall, under separate cover, be issuing a report on its non-legislative measures directed against crime shortly.
4. The Government has been in continued dialogue with its international and regional partners on all issues related to the topic of crime and, in particular, the fight against crime. In this regard we further inform that legislative and operational improvements in Caricom have been closely monitored by the Office of the Attorney General particularly in the on-going collaborative network offered by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force where focus is paid to issues of crime, the threat of terrorism, anti-money laundering and the focus against white collar crime.
5. The Office of the Attorney General has maintained a close working relationship with the Government of Jamaica which has kept us involved and updated on all stages of its Law Reform (Zones of Special Operations) (Special Security and Community Development Measures) Act, 2017.



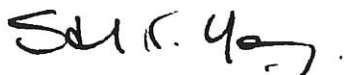
6. Both the Jamaican House of Representatives and the Senate supported the legislation which was assented to on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The Jamaican Leader of Opposition Business, Senator Mark Golding, described the Bill as "an extraordinary piece of legislation".
7. The development and passage of the Jamaican law may be adopted to apply to some of the conditions that currently exist in Trinidad and Tobago and the Government has spent considerable time reflecting upon the possibility of applying a similar legislative and operational remedy here.
8. The Jamaican law (a copy of which is herewith enclosed for the Opposition's information and record) permits the Prime Minister in Council to declare geographically defined areas within a continuous boundary in Jamaica as a zone of special operations for a period not exceeding 60 days if certain circumstances prescribed in law exist at the relevant time. This law does not allow for the whole of Jamaica to be brought under the provisions of the law. The law permits *inter alia* joint forces comprising of the Jamaican Constabulary and the Jamaica Defence Force to exercise powers including searches, arrests and detentions under limited cordon and curfew conditions. The law also provides careful balances in respect of due process and reporting and enlists the utilisation of technology including the use of body cameras during operations. Any extension of time for the operations beyond the specific periods, are the subject of the affirmative resolution of the parliament.
9. The Office of the Attorney General has drafted a bill reflective of the Jamaican law entitled the ***Zones of Special Operations and Community Development Bill, 2017*** which requires both a three-fifths and two-thirds special majority. The Office of the Attorney General desires to obtain the views of stakeholders on this Bill before it advances same for the due consideration of the Cabinet.
10. In this regard please find herewith enclosed a copy of the draft Bill, which is basically a complete, and adopted, reflection of the Jamaican position, for the Opposition's information and consideration.
11. The Government is of the view that this law is worth consideration and there is the possibility of adopting certain aspects to our local environment. We confirm that it is our position that there should not be a simple adoption of an exact replication of the Jamaican law, for example Part V, Social Intervention Committee, does not appear to have applicability to Trinidad and Tobago and should probably be removed. Nevertheless, we thought it best to prepare, as a starting point, a draft piece of legislation that is simply, a mirror image of the Jamaican law, to be used as a discussion tool between the Government and the Opposition.
12. The draft law has the potential to deepen and sustain on-the-ground anti crime activities of the protective services in areas of high criminal activity.
13. It will be greatly appreciated if the Opposition's views can be submitted by the end of the third week of August 2017.
14. I ask you to note that the draft Bill may require necessary consequential amendments to several laws including the Police Service Act, the Defence Act and the Firearms Act. These amendments are being actively considered but ultimately flow after the receipt of stakeholder comments.



I take the opportunity to thank you in anticipation of your valued contribution.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stuart R. Young".

**Stuart R. Young, M.P.**  
**Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs (ag.)**

Enc.





**THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**  
**MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS**  
**AND MINISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**  
**THE HONOURABLE STUART R. YOUNG, M.P.**

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August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**SENATOR GERALD RAMDEEN**  
Attorney-at-Law  
#7 Cornelio Street  
Woodbrook  
**PORT-OF-SPAIN**

**By Hand**

Dear Senator Ramdeen,

**RE: ANTI GANG LEGISLATION**

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I refer to the matter at caption and write in the spirit of the July 18<sup>th</sup> 2017 discussions held between the Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Keith Rowley and the Honourable Leader of the Opposition Mrs. Kamla Persad-Bissessar SC with respect to Anti-Gang Legislation.

I am pleased to forward copies of the following:-

- Bill No. 7 of 2016 which was debated in the House of Representatives on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016;
- The Anti-Gang Act, 2011; and
- A draft Anti-Gang Bill, 2017.

The Government would like to facilitate the re-introduction of Anti Gang Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago.

Please note that whilst the said Anti-Gang Bill, 2017 contains provisions similar to the now expired Anti Gang Act, 2011, the current draft contains very novel provisions relative to the interim freezing and possible forfeiture of property to the State on the civil balance of probabilities standard, in the event that the court is so satisfied after the accused's failure to explain the acquisition of wealth from lawfully obtained income. As currently drafted the Bill requires a three-fifths special majority.

We are aware that the Leader of the Opposition has called for the disclosure of information relative to gang activity in Trinidad and Tobago and we are pleased to enclose the following for the Opposition's attention:

1. The Affidavit of Mr. Stephen Williams, Acting Commissioner of Police dated May 13<sup>th</sup> 2016 and filed on May 17<sup>th</sup> 2017 in High Court proceedings intituled as Claim CV No. 2016-0074 between Justin Stuart Charles and the Attorney General of Trinidad and



Tobago – which Affidavit provides significant evidence of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service's (TTPS) analysis of crime and gang activities in Trinidad and Tobago up to May 2016; and

2. A document entitled Trinidad and Tobago Gang Review 2016 to 2017 produced by the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit (CGIU) of the TTPS. This document was prepared by the CGIU in its efforts to support the TTPS and constitutes a Divisional Gang Review (DGR) from 2015 to present outlining statistics on the gangs that exist throughout the landscape of Trinidad and Tobago.

The CGIU document informs that during the period January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2017 the number of gangs and its members existing in Trinidad and Tobago has grown exponentially. The review conducted is expressed to be a collaborative work of the Analysts attached to the C.G.I.U, intelligence officers of the CGIU and divisional police officers of the TTPS. The review is based on law enforcement information and intelligence; it is also supplemented by information retrieved from open sources. Information and data used for the CGIU report were collected through the period January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2017. The review serves as an evaluation of the gangs and gang related activity within the nine (9) police divisions in the Trinidad and Tobago.

The Office of the Attorney General desires to obtain the views of the Opposition on the attached legislation, including the 2017 Bill before it advances same for the due consideration of the Cabinet.


We are willing to sit with the Opposition along and work towards a consensual Bill that deals with the unsatisfactory gang position that exists in Trinidad and Tobago.

It will be greatly appreciated if the Opposition's views can be submitted by the end of the third week of August 2017.

I take the opportunity to thank you in anticipation of your valued contribution.

I remain

**Yours sincerely,**



**Stuart R. Young, M.P.**

**Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs (ag.)**



**THE ANTI-GANG BILL, 2017**

**ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES**

*Clause*

**PART I  
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title
2. Commencement
3. Act inconsistent with Constitution
4. Interpretation
5. Evidence in relation to a gang

**PART II  
OFFENCES**

6. Gang membership
7. Coercing or encouraging gang membership
8. Preventing gang member from leaving gang
9. Possession of bullet-proof vest, firearm or ammunition for benefit of gang
10. Harboursing or concealing gang member
11. Recruiting gang member

**PART III  
POWERS OF POLICE OFFICERS**

12. Police powers of entry, search and arrest
13. Time limit for police detention of suspects

**PART IV  
FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY**

14. Unexplained wealth order
15. Interim freezing order
16. Civil forfeiture order
17. Forfeiture pursuant to conviction
18. Compensation

**PART V  
MISCELLANEOUS**

19. Duration
  20. Amendment of First and Second Schedules
  21. Consequential amendments
- FIRST SCHEDULE  
SECOND SCHEDULE  
THIRD SCHEDULE

100  
100

## A BILL

An Act to make provision for the maintenance of public safety and order through discouraging membership of criminal gangs and the suppression of criminal gang activity and for other related matters

WHEREAS it is enacted by section 13(1) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly;

AND WHEREAS it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution

ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows: Enactment

## PART I PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Anti-Gang Act, 2017. Short title
2. This Act comes into operation on such date as is fixed by the President by Proclamation. Commencement
3. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution. Act inconsistent with Constitution
4. In this Act –
  - “ammunition” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Firearms Act; Interpretation  
Chap. 16:01
  - “Board of Inland Revenue” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Income Tax Act; Chap. 75:01
  - “child” means a person under the age of eighteen years;

“civil forfeiture order” means an order made by the High Court under section 16;

“firearm” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Firearms Act;

“FIU” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago Act;

Chap. 72:01

“gang” means a combination of two or more persons, whether formally or informally organized, who engage in gang-related activity;

“gang leader” means a person who initiates, organizes, plans, finances, directs, manages or supervises a gang;

“gang member” means a person who belongs to a gang, or associates himself with a gang-related activity;

“gang-related activity” means –

First Schedule

(a) an offence listed in the First Schedule; or

(b) a criminal activity, enterprise, pursuit or undertaking in relation to an offence listed in the First Schedule,

which a gang leader or gang member acquiesces in, directs, orders, authorizes, requests or ratifies;

“interim freezing order” means an order made by the High Court under section 15;

“law enforcement authority” means –

Chap. 15:01

(a) the Police Service established under the Police Service Act;

Chap. 78:01

(b) the Customs and Excise Division established under the Customs Act;

(c) the Board of Inland Revenue;

Chap. 14:01

(d) the Defence Force established under the Defence Act;

Chap. 13:02

(e) the Prison Service established under the Prison Service Act; and

- (f) any other agency of the State in which investigative powers, similar to those exercisable by a police officer appointed under the Police Service Act, are lawfully vested;

“legal entity” means a body corporate, foundation, partnership, association or other similar body that can establish a permanent customer relationship with a financial institution or otherwise own property;

“recruit” includes counsel, procure, lure, solicit, incite or induce;

“school” includes an orphanage or an establishment for the conduct of technical or vocational training, or education or social programmes, designed for children;

“unexplained wealth order” means an order made by the High Court under section 14.

5. For the purpose of this Act, it shall not be necessary to show that a particular gang possesses, acknowledges or is known by a common name, insignia, flag, means of recognition, secret signal or code, creed, belief, structure, leadership or command structure, method of operation or criminal enterprise, concentration or specialty, membership, age or other qualification, initiation rites, geographical or territorial situs, boundary or location, or other unifying mark, manner, protocol or method of expressing or indicating its membership when the gang’s existence can be demonstrated by other admissible evidence, but evidence which reasonably shows or demonstrates the existence of, or membership in, a gang shall be admissible in an action or proceedings brought under this Act. Evidence in relation to a gang

## **PART II OFFENCES**

6. (1) A person who – Gang membership

- (a) is a gang leader;
- (b) is a gang member; or
- (c) professes to be a gang leader or a gang member, in order to gain a benefit,

commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1)(a) is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

(3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1)(b) or (c) is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for ten years and on a subsequent conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty years.

Chap. 15:03  
Chap. 15:02

(4) Where a police officer, prison officer, member of the Defence Force, constable appointed under the Supplemental Police Act or the Special Reserve Police Act, member of a protective service agency or a person involved in law enforcement commits an offence under this section, he is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

(5) A gang leader or gang member who unlawfully and maliciously –

- (a) wounds or causes grievous bodily harm to; or
- (b) shoots at, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm,

a police officer, prison officer, member of the Defence Force, constable appointed under the Supplemental Police Act or the Special Reserve Police Act, member of a protective service agency or a person involved in law enforcement, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for thirty years.

Coercing or  
encouraging  
gang  
membership

7. A person who coerces, encourages, entices, aids or abets another person to be a gang member commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

Preventing gang  
member from  
leaving gang

8. A person who prevents a gang member from leaving a gang commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

Possession of  
bullet-proof vest,  
firearm or  
ammunition for  
benefit of gang

9. A person who has in his possession or under his care or control a bullet-proof vest, firearm or ammunition, whether lawfully obtained or not, which he intends to use or should reasonably have known would be used for the benefit of a gang, at the direction of a gang member, or in the commission of a gang-related activity, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fifteen years.

10. (1) A person who harbours another person whom he knows or should reasonably have known is a gang member or is wanted by a member of a law enforcement authority for a gang-related activity commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for five years.

Harbouring or  
concealing gang  
member

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), where –

- (a) the gang member or person wanted by a member of a law enforcement authority for a gang-related activity is a child; and
- (b) the person convicted is the parent or is acting in loco parentis of the child,

the Court, in sentencing the person convicted, shall take into consideration mitigating factors such as efforts made by the person convicted to reform or rehabilitate the child.

(3) A person who conceals –

- (a) another person who is a gang member or is wanted by a member of a law enforcement authority for a gang-related activity; or
- (b) a gang-related activity,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for ten years.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a), a person conceals another person if he –

- (a) knows or should reasonably have known that the other person is a gang member or is wanted by a member of a law enforcement authority in connection with the investigation, or for the commission, of a gang-related activity; and
- (b) in response to an enquiry from a member of a law enforcement authority as to the whereabouts of the other person, does not reveal the whereabouts to the enquirer, despite knowing where the other person is located.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b), a person conceals a gang-related activity if, in response to an enquiry from a member of a law enforcement authority in connection with the investigation, or the commission of, the gang-related activity, he does not reveal information to the enquirer, despite having knowledge about the gang-related activity.

Recruiting gang member

**11.** (1) A person who recruits to a gang a person who is not a child commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for ten years.

(2) A person who recruits a child to a gang commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for fifteen years.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a person who, within five hundred metres of a school or place of worship, recruits a child to a gang commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for twenty years.

(4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) or (3) that he did not know or could not reasonably have known that the person he recruited was a child.

### **PART III POWERS OF POLICE OFFICERS**

Police powers or entry, search and arrest

**12.** (1) A police officer may arrest without a warrant a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is a gang member or who he has reasonable cause to believe has committed an offence under this Act.

(2) A police officer may, with a warrant issued by a Magistrate so enabling him to do, enter a dwelling house and search it if he has reasonable cause to believe that a gang member or a person who he has reasonable cause to believe has committed an offence under this Act may be found in that dwelling house.

(3) A police officer may enter without a warrant and search a place or premises not used as a dwelling house if he has reasonable cause to believe that a gang member or a person who he has reasonable cause to believe has committed an offence under this Act may be found in that place or premises.

Time limit for police detention of suspects

**13.** (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a police officer may, without a warrant, detain for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours a person whom he reasonably suspects of having committed an offence under this Act without charging him for the offence.

(2) Where a person is detained under subsection (1), the police officer who made the detention shall, without delay –

- (a) inform the person of the grounds for his detention;
- (b) cause to be maintained a custody record relating to the person detained;
- (c) record the grounds for detention in the person's custody record; and
- (d) provide the person or his Attorney-at-law with a copy of the custody record.

(3) Where additional grounds arise within the seventy-two hour period under subsection (1) which support the continued detention of the person, the police officer who made the detention shall record the grounds in the person's custody record and provide the person or his Attorney-at-law with a copy of the updated custody record, upon request.

(4) Where a person is detained under subsection (1), a police officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent or above, shall, within forty-eight hours of the person's detention, review the grounds for the detention, and if the detention is not reasonably required in the public's interest having regard to the stage of the investigation, the police officer shall order the release of the person.

(5) Where the police officer under subsection (4) has reasonable grounds to believe that the continued detention of the person is necessary to obtain, secure or preserve evidence relating to an offence under this Act, the police officer may apply ex parte to a Magistrate, for a detention order in the form set out as Form 1 in the Second Schedule.

Second Schedule  
Form 1

(6) A Magistrate may grant a detention order if he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that –

- (a) the further detention of the person to whom the application relates is justified; and
- (b) the investigation is being conducted diligently and expeditiously.

(7) A Magistrate may grant a detention order for a period not exceeding one hundred and forty-four hours from the time which the person was detained under subsection (1).

#### **PART IV**

#### **FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY**

Unexplained  
wealth order

**14. (1)** A police officer above the rank of Assistant Superintendent may apply, ex parte, to the High Court for an unexplained wealth order.

(2) An application made under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by an affidavit that –

- (a) identifies the person against whom the order is to be made;
- (b) specifies or describes the property –
  - (i) that is suspected to be wholly or jointly owned;
  - (ii) that is suspected to be derived or generated from funds or other assets owned wholly or jointly; or
  - (iii) of a legal entity that is owned wholly or jointly,by the person against whom the order is to be made; and
- (c) specifies the offence in which the person against whom the order is to be made is suspected to be involved.

(3) The High Court may, on an application made under subsection (1), grant an unexplained wealth order if it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that –

- (a) the person owns, wholly or jointly, the property described in the application for the unexplained wealth order;
- (b) the known sources of the person's lawfully obtained income would have been insufficient for the purposes of enabling the person to obtain the property; and
- (c) the person is, or has been, involved in an offence under this Act.

(4) Where the High Court grants an unexplained wealth order under subsection (3), the order shall specify –

- (a) that the person against whom the order is made shall –
  - (i) provide a statement containing the information referred to in subsection (5); and
  - (ii) produce documents of a kind specified or described in the order,within the timeframe specified in the order;

- (b) the form and manner in which the statement is to be given;
- (c) the person to whom the statement is to be given; and
- (d) the place at which the statement is to be given, or if it is to be given in writing, the address to which it is to be sent.

(5) The statement referred to in subsection (4) shall contain information –

- (a) setting out the nature and extent of the person's interest in the property in respect of which the order is made;
- (b) explaining how the person obtained the property, including how costs incurred in obtaining it were met;
- (c) where the property is held by the trustees of a settlement, setting out the details of the settlement as may be specified in the order; and
- (d) setting out any other information in connection with the property as the order specifies.

(6) A person who provides a statement under subsection (4) that he knows to be false or misleading, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for ten years.

**15.** (1) The person who applies for an unexplained wealth order may, in the same proceedings, apply to the High Court for an interim freezing order.

(2) Where the High Court grants an unexplained wealth order, the High Court may, upon the application made under subsection (1), grant an interim freezing order prohibiting the person against whom the order is made, and any other person with an interest in the property, from in any way dealing with the property.

(3) The High Court may vary an interim freezing order to make provision for –

- (a) a person's reasonable living expenses;
- (b) a person's legal expenses;
- (c) the purpose of enabling a person to carry on a trade, business, profession or occupation; and

- (d) any other condition that the High Court considers reasonable.

(5) The High Court may discharge an interim freezing order made under subsection (2) where –

- (a) the proceedings pursuant to the unexplained wealth order have been determined or otherwise disposed of; or
- (b) the person granted the unexplained wealth order notifies the High Court of his intention to no longer proceed.

Civil forfeiture  
order

**16.** (1) Where the person against whom an unexplained wealth order is made fails to satisfy the High Court that his lawfully obtained income is sufficient for the purposes of enabling him to obtain the property referred to in the unexplained wealth order, the High Court may, on a balance of probabilities, make a civil forfeiture order.

(2) Where the High Court makes a civil forfeiture order, the property in respect of which the order is made is forfeited to the State.

(3) A civil forfeiture order may be made subject to the following:

- (a) a direction to sever or partition an interest in the property or to require an interest in the property to be sold or otherwise disposed of;
- (b) a direction that the proceeds of the sale of the property be applied to debt secured by a prior registered interest in the property;
- (c) a direction as to the storage, investment and disposal of the property; and
- (d) any other condition or direction that the High Court considers reasonable.

Forfeiture  
pursuant to  
conviction

**17.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the Court may order that any property –

- (a) used for, or in connection with; or
  - (b) obtained as a result of, or in connection with,
- the commission of the offence, be forfeited to the State.

(2) Before making an order under subsection (1), the Court shall give an opportunity to be heard to any person who claims

to be the owner of the property or who appears to the Court to have an interest in the property.

(3) Where property is forfeited to the State under this section, the Court may give directions as to the storage, investment and disposal of the property.

**18.** (1) Where an interim freezing order is discharged, an affected person may, with leave of the High Court, within three months of the date on which the order was discharged, make an application to the High Court for the payment of compensation.

Compensation

(2) Where the High Court is satisfied that—

- (a) an affected person has suffered loss as a result of the making of the interim freezing order;
- (b) there has been a serious default on the part of the person that applied for the order; and
- (c) the order would not have been made had the default not occurred,

the High Court may order compensation to be paid to the affected person.

(3) Where the High Court orders the payment of compensation, the amount of compensation to be paid is the amount that the High Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.

(4) For the purposes of this section, an “affected person” means —

- (a) a person against whom an interim freezing order is made; or
- (b) a person with an interest in the property in respect of which an interim freezing property is made.

## **PART V MISCELLANEOUS**

**19.** This Act shall continue in force for a period of five years from the date of its commencement.

Duration

**20.** The Minister with responsibility for national security may by Order, subject to affirmative resolution of Parliament, amend the First and Second Schedules.

Amendment of  
First and Second  
Schedules

21. The Bail Act is amended to the extent specified in the Third Schedule.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

### GANG-RELATED ACTIVITY OFFENCES

(Section 4)

1. Possession of imitation firearms in pursuance of a criminal offence
2. Larceny of a motor vehicle
3. Arson
4. Receiving stolen goods
5. Gang membership
6. Coercing or encouraging gang membership
7. Preventing gang member from leaving gang
8. Participation in criminal activity in association with gang
9. Possession of bullet-proof vest, firearm or ammunition for benefit of gang
10. Harboursing or concealing gang members
11. Recruiting gang member
12. Threatening to publish with intent to extort
13. Demanding money with menaces
14. Murder
15. Shooting or wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, unlawful wounding
16. Robbery, robbery with aggravation, robbery with violence
17. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
18. Possession and use of a firearm or ammunition with intent to endanger life
19. Possession of a firearm or ammunition without licence certificate or permit
20. Trafficking in a dangerous drug or being in possession of a dangerous drug for the purpose of trafficking
21. Rape
22. Grievous sexual assault
23. Kidnapping
24. Kidnapping for ransom
25. Knowingly negotiating to obtain a ransom
26. An attempt to commit an offence listed in this Schedule

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM I

[Section 13(5)]

APPLICATION FOR DETENTION ORDER

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

In the County of \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of applicant) (office of applicant)

hereby apply under section 13(6) of the Anti-Gang Act for a  
Detention Order

in favour of \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of person detained)

a person detained in police custody since \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_,  
(date and time of detention)

in connection with \_\_\_\_\_  
(details of alleged offence)

\_\_\_\_\_  
[sections 13(7) and 13(8) of the Anti-gang Act provide the grounds upon and period  
for which a magistrate may make a Detention Order]

The grounds of the application are –

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Certificate of truth

I believe that the contents of this application are true.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of applicant)

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 .

### THIRD SCHEDULE

#### Consequential amendments to the Bail Act, Chap. 4:60

Section	Extent of Amendment
3	<p>In section 3 of the Act, insert after the definition of “Court”, the following definitions:</p> <p>“ “ gang” has the meaning assigned to it in section 4 of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017;</p> <p>“ gang member” has the meaning assigned to it in section 4 of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017;</p> <p>“ gang-related activity” has the meaning assigned to it in section 4 of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017;”</p>
5	<p>Section 5 of the Act is repealed and the following sections are substituted:</p> <p>“5. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (4), a Court may grant bail to a person charged with an offence other than an offence listed in Part I of the First Schedule.</p> <p>(2) A Court shall not grant bail to a person who is charged with an offence listed in Part II of the First Schedule and has been convicted-</p> <p>(a) on two occasions of any offence arising out of separate transactions; or</p> <p>(b) of any combination of offences arising out of a single transaction,</p> <p>listed in that Part, unless on an application to the Court, the person can show sufficient cause why his remand in custody is not justified.</p> <p>(3) For the purpose of subsection (2), a conviction under the Anti-Gang Act, 2017 shall be counted.</p>

(4) In calculating the prior convictions referred to in subsections (2) and (3), the Court shall take into account only convictions recorded within the last fifteen years, and time spent serving a sentence shall not be counted in calculating the said fifteen years.

(5) Subject to subsections (2) and (6), a Court shall not grant bail to a person who-

(a) is over the age of eighteen years and charged with an offence under the Anti-Gang Act, 2017;

(b) on or after the commencement of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017, is charged with an offence-

(i) under section 6 of the Firearms Act, where the person has a pending charge for an offence specified in Part II of the First Schedule; or

(ii) specified in Part II of the First Schedule, except an offence under section 6 of the Firearms Act, where the prosecution informs the Court that the person or any other person involved in the commission of the offence used or had in his possession a firearm or imitation firearm during the commission of the offence; or

(c) is charged under section 10(1) of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017 with harbouring a child and is the parent or person acting *in loco parentis* of the child,

unless on an application to the Court, the person can show sufficient cause why his remand in custody is not justified.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a Court shall not grant bail to a person who-

(a) was, before, on or after the commencement of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017, convicted for an offence listed in Part II of the First Schedule; and

(b) is, on or after the commencement of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017, charged with an offence listed in Part II of the First Schedule within ten years after the completion of the sentence including the payment of any fine imposed, if any, in respect of the conviction referred to in paragraph (a).

(7) Where a person has been granted bail and is subsequently convicted of an offence under Part II of the First Schedule or the Anti-Gang Act, 2017, the Court shall reconsider the grant of bail in respect of any pending charge.

(8) For the purpose of this section, a conviction includes a conviction for a similar or materially similar offence as listed in the First Schedule of the Anti-Gang Act, 2017 or in Part II of the First Schedule which is imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction in any foreign jurisdiction.

First Schedule

In the First Schedule, repeal Part II and substitute the following Part:

**“PART II  
SPECIFIED OFFENCES**

- (a) an offence under the Firearms Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, or an offence under section 8, 9 or 10 of that Act;
- (b) an offence under the Larceny Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
- (c) an offence under the Malicious Damage Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
- (d) a sexual offence in which the alleged victim is a child, including a sexual offence under the Sexual Offences Act or the Children Act, 2012 or any Act repealing and replacing any of those Acts;

- (e) an offence under the Sexual Offences Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
- (f) an offence under the Offences Against the Person Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, or an offence under section 48 or 54 of the Act;
- (g) an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
- (h) an offence under the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
- (i) perverting or defeating the course of public justice;
- (j) an attempt to commit an offence listed in this Part or Part I of this Schedule.”

Passed by the House of Representatives this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017.

*Clerk of the House*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the House, that is to say, by the votes of \_\_\_\_\_ members of the House.

*Clerk of the House*

I confirm the above.

*Speaker*

Passed by the Senate this            day of            , 2017.

*Clerk of the Senate*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Senate, that is to say, by the votes    of \_\_\_\_\_ Senators.

*Clerk of the Senate*

I confirm the above.

*President of the Senate*

# THE ZONES OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT

## ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

### PART I

#### PRELIMINARY

##### Clause

1. Short title.
2. Commencement
3. Act inconsistent with Constitution.
4. Act alters the Constitution.
5. Interpretation.

### PART II

#### ZONE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

6. Declaration of Zone of special operations.
7. Extension of period of special operations.
8. Statement of Parliament
9. Revocation of the Order.

### PART III

#### ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL OPERATION WITHIN ZONE

10. Designation of Joint Command.
11. Duty of Joint Command to submit report.
12. Suspension of operation or change of Joint Command.
13. Identification of members of Joint Force.

### PART IV

#### POWERS OF JOINT FORCE IN ZONE

14. Powers of Joint Command to establish cordons and impose curfews.
15. Duration of cordon and curfew.
16. Search and seizure.

17. Custody or disposal of any vehicle, article or document seized.
18. Arrest or detention.
19. Persons held in custody.
20. Treatment of persons arrested or detained.
21. Use of body-worn cameras.
22. Registration of weapons.
23. Duty to disclose identity on request.

## PART V

### SOCIAL INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

24. Establishment of Social Intervention Committee.
25. Functions of Committee.

## PART VI

### GENERAL

26. Regulations.
27. Review of Act by Parliamentary Committee.
28. Consequential amendments.

## SCHEDULE

## A BILL

AN ACT to provide for special measures for upholding and preserving the Rule of Law, public order, citizen security and public safety within certain geographically defined areas of Trinidad and Tobago and for other matters connected therewith

Preamble                WHEREAS it is enacted by subsection (1) of section 54 of the Constitution that Parliament may alter any of the provisions thereof:

WHEREAS it is enacted by section 13(1) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly;

And whereas it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House;

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution;

And whereas it is provided in subsection (2) of the said section 54 that insofar as it alters certain provisions of the Constitution, a Bill for an Act of Parliament under the said section 54 shall not be passed by Parliament unless at the final vote thereon in each House it is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of each House:

And whereas it is intended by this Act to alter the Constitution:

Enactment              ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

## PART I

### PRELIMINARY

Short title              1. This Act may be cited as the Zones of Special Operations and Community Development Act, 2017.

Commencement        2. This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the President by Proclamation.

Act inconsistent  
with Constitution

3. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution.

Act alters the  
Constitution

4. This Act shall be construed as altering the Constitution.

Interpretation

5. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Committee” means the Social Intervention Committee of the Zone established under section 24;

“document” means in addition to a document in writing, anything or manner in which information of any description is recorded or stored;

“Joint Command” means the person designated under section 10 (1);

“Joint Force” means the members of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force and the members of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service who are assigned to operate within a Zone;

“Minister” means the Prime Minister;

“National Security Council” means the committee of Cabinet with responsibility for defence and national security;

“Police officer” has the same meaning as in the Police Service Act, and includes a member of the Special Reserve Police established under the Special Reserve Police Act or a member of the Police Force of any Municipality; or any person to whom a precept has been issued under the Supplemental Police Act;

“Prime Minister in Council” means the Prime Minister presiding as the chairman of the National Security Council;

“Trinidad and Tobago” includes—

Chap. 51:06

(a) the Exclusive Economic Zone established under section 14 of the Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act;

(b) the archipelagic waters of Trinidad and Tobago as established under section 5 of the Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act; and

Chap. 1:51

(c) the territorial sea of Trinidad and Tobago as established under section 3 of the Territorial Sea Act;

“Zone” means the area declared as a zone of special operations under section 6.

## PART II

### ZONE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Declaration of  
zone of special  
operations

6.(1) Where there is reasonable grounds to believe, that there is rampant criminality, gang warfare, escalating violence and murder and there is a threat to the rule of law and public order, the President, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister in Council, may by Order, subject to subsection (2), declare any geographically defined area in Trinidad and Tobago as a zone of special operations.

(2) An Order made in accordance with subsection (1), shall only be made where the Commissioner of Police and the Chief of Defence Staff agree in writing that the area should be declared a zone of special operations.

(3) An Order made in accordance with subsection (1), shall specify the geographical limits and the duration of time of a zone is to operate.

(4) An Order made in accordance with subsection (1), shall not exceed a period of sixty days.

(5) An Order made in accordance with subsection (1), shall not declare the entire island of Trinidad and Tobago as a zone of special operations.

Extension of  
geographical  
limits or the  
period of time

7. (1) Where an Order is made under section 6, the President acting on the advice of the Prime Minister in Council, after consultations with the Joint Command and where the Commissioner of Police and the Chief of Defence Staff agree in writing, may by Order amend, vary or extend the geographical limits or the period of time of a declared Zone.

(2) The period of time of a declared Zone may be extended for a further period not exceeding sixty days.

(3) An Order made under this section shall be subject to affirmative resolution of Parliament.

Statement of  
Parliament

8. Where an Order is made in accordance with section 7, the Minister shall make a statement to Parliament within fourteen days of each extension.

Revocation of  
the Order

9. The Order declaring a Zone may be revoked at any time, by the Prime Minister in Council on the recommendation of the Joint Command.

### PART III

#### ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL OPERATION WITHIN ZONE

Designation of  
Joint Command

10. (1) Where a Zone has been declared, the Prime Minister in Council shall designate a member of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force, not below the rank of Major, nominated in writing by the Chief of Defence Staff and a member of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, not below the rank of Superintendent, nominated in writing by the Commissioner of Police, to be jointly in charge of operations within the Zone.

(2) The Joint Command and every member of the Joint Force shall be persons who, in addition to their general training as members of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, are additionally trained in human rights, the use of force and community development initiatives.

(3) Every Zone shall have a written accountability and reporting system as specified by the National Security Council.

(4) The Joint Command and every member of the Joint Force shall comply with the written accountability and reporting system referred to in subsection (3).

(5) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (4) is liable to disciplinary action.

Duty of Joint  
Command to  
submit report

11. (1) During the period that a Zone is declared, each member of the Joint Command through the Commissioner of Police or the Chief of Defence Staff, as is appropriate, shall submit a written report to the National Security Council every ten days.

(2) A member of the Joint Command who fails to comply with subsection (1) is liable to disciplinary action.

Suspension of  
operation or

12. (1) The Prime Minister in Council shall on the written recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and the Chief of Defence Staff, suspend the operations or change the Joint Command of, a Zone.

change of Joint  
Command

(2) The Prime Minister in Council may change the Joint Command of a Zone—

- (a) in the case of the member nominated by the Chief of Defence Staff, on the recommendation of the Chief of Defence Staff; and
- (b) in the case of the member nominated by the Commissioner of Police, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police.

Identification of  
members of Joint  
Force

13. Subject to the approval of the National Security Council, the Joint Command shall determine the method by which the identity of each member of the Joint Force who is conducting operations within a Zone may be ascertained.

#### PART IV

#### POWERS OF JOINT FORCE IN ZONE

Powers of Joint  
Command to  
establish cordons  
and impose  
curfews

14. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Joint Command may do either or both of the following, in any Zone—

- (a) establish a cordon around or within the Zone; or
- (b) impose a curfew in the Zone between such hours as may be specified requiring persons within that Zone to remain within their premises during the hours so specified unless otherwise authorized in writing by the member of the Joint Force who is in charge of enforcing the curfew.

(2) Where the Joint Command takes action under subsection (1), any member of the Joint Force may, for the purpose of enforcing such action, exercise such powers as are vested in a police officer.

Duration of  
cordon and  
curfew

15. Where a cordon or curfew is established or imposed under section 14(1)—

- (a) the cordon shall endure for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; and
- (b) the curfew shall endure for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours.

Search and  
seizure

16. (1) A member of the Joint Force may search any place, vehicle or person within a Zone, without a warrant, upon reasonable suspicion that an offence is in the course of being committed or has been committed or is about to be committed.

(2) Where a search of any place, vehicle or person is being undertaken, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the search to take such steps as are reasonably practicable in the circumstances to ensure—

- (a) the attendance, at all stages of the search, of the owner or occupier of the place or the owner or person in possession of the vehicle or, as the case may be, the agent of the owner, occupier or person in possession of the vehicle;
- (b) that the owner or occupier of the place or the owner or person in possession of the vehicle or, as the case may be, the agent of the owner, occupier or person in possession of the vehicle is afforded every opportunity to observe everything done in relation to the search; and
- (c) a female person shall be searched by a female police officer.

(3) A police officer, may in connection with a search, seize any vehicle, article or document that will assist in preventing or controlling a public disorder or that is likely to be of substantial value whether or not by itself, to the investigation of any offence.

(4) A police officer shall not seize—

- (a) any tool of a lawful trade or business, unless the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the tool was used or is being used in the commission of an offence; or
- (b) any article or document that is subject to legal professional privilege.

(5) The police officer shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that—

- (a) a list is compiled of all vehicles, articles or documents seized; and
- (b) a receipt of any vehicle, article or document, as the case may be, which is included in the list, is given to the owner or person in possession of that vehicle, article or document or the agent of the owner or person in possession of the vehicle.

Custody or disposal of any vehicle, article or document seized

**17.** (1) Any vehicle, article or document seized shall be secured in such place as an officer designated by the Joint Command may approve pending determination of any examination, investigation, trial or enquiry.

(2) If anything seized is perishable, it shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the officer referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Where an officer referred to in subsection (1) has reasonable grounds to believe that any vehicle, article or document seized is no longer of evidential value in any criminal proceedings arising from, or in, connection with a search, that officer shall, forthwith, cause the vehicle, article or document to be returned to the owner or person in possession or the agent of the owner or person in possession, and shall cause the owner, person in possession or agent, as the case may be, to sign a receipt for that vehicle, article or document.

Arrest or detention

**18.** (1) Where the Joint Force is carrying out operation in a Zone in relation to which any action is taken under section 14(1), a person shall not be arrested or detained unless the person in charge of the operations is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the arrest or detention of the person.

(2) Where any person is arrested or detained under this Act, that person shall—

- (a) at the time of his arrest or detention, or as soon as reasonably practicable, be informed, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention; and
- (b) forthwith be taken before a Magistrate who shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for the arrest or detention.

(3) Where the Magistrate is satisfied that the arrest or detention of any person is reasonably required in the interest of justice he may, having regard to such further investigations as may be necessary, order that—

- (a) the person shall be remanded in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; and
- (b) at the expiration of the period of twenty-four hours, the person shall be taken before a Judge of the High Court.

(4) Where a Magistrate makes an order under subsection (3) in respect of any person, such person shall be taken to a police station without delay, and an entry shall be made in the appropriate Register.

(5) Where a Magistrate is not satisfied that the arrest or detention of any person is reasonably required in the interest of justice, he shall order that the person be released forthwith.

Persons held in custody

**19.** (1) Where any person is in custody for twelve hours and no order has been made by a Magistrate under section 18(3) the officer in charge of the police station shall inform an officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, hereinafter referred to as “the prescribed officer”, of the circumstances of the case and shall record in the Station Diary the fact that the officer has been so informed.

(2) The prescribed officer shall, upon receipt of the information referred to in subsection (1), cause such investigations as he thinks necessary to be made into the circumstances of each case and shall cause such person to be brought forthwith before a Magistrate.

Treatment of persons arrested or detained

**20.** (1) Every complaint made by, or concerning a person arrested or detained shall be recorded in the police station diary.

(2) A person who is arrested or detained shall, during such times as may be determined by the prescribed officer, be allowed such visits as may be permitted having regard to matters of security and safety of persons.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) the spouse, partner, family member, religious counsellor, registered medical practitioner of his choice, and Attorney-at-law shall be permitted to visit, at any time, a person referred to in that subsection.

(4) Where a person requests the visit of a registered medical practitioner of his choice, other than one provided by the State, the person shall be responsible for any expenses incurred.

(5) Particulars of each visit shall be recorded in the appropriate register.

(6) A person who is arrested or detained—

(a) shall be allowed to receive articles of food and clothing or such other article as is necessary in the interest of his health or welfare; and

- (b) shall not be allowed to receive any article which may endanger his health or the safety of his person or any officer or any other person.

(7) Where it appears to any member of the Joint Force that a person who is arrested or detained at a police station is ill or requires medical attention, whether or not that person complains of illness, the member of the Joint Force shall, without delay, take such steps as are necessary to cause that person to be given medical attention.

Use of body-worn  
cameras

**21.** (1) A member of the Joint Force, shall as far as is possible having regard to available resources, use a body-worn camera when conducting operations within a Zone.

(2) The Chief of Defence Staff and the Commissioner of Police shall establish and review the protocols and procedures for the use of body-worn cameras in Zones and, notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the protocols and procedures may provide for—

- (a) the circumstances in which body-worn cameras may be used within the Zone;
- (b) the categories of persons who may access the data collected and in what circumstances;
- (c) the use of the data collected;
- (d) when body-worn cameras may be activated or deactivated;
- (e) the circumstances in which a member of the Joint Force will be required to inform a member of the public that persons are being recorded; and
- (f) how the members of the Joint Force document time and reason for deactivating body-worn cameras.

Registration of  
weapons

**22.** Weapons including the ballistic signature and ammunition assigned to members of the Joint Force shall be registered with the Chief of Defence Staff or the Commissioner of Police prior to the conduct of operations within the Zone, unless the Chief of Defence Staff or the Commissioner of Police determine otherwise.

Duty to disclose  
identity on request

**23.** (1) A member of the Joint Force may require a person within a Zone whose identity is unknown to the member to disclose his full and correct name including any alias and his full and correct address where the member has reasonable cause to suspect that the person is in the

course of committing, has committed or is about to commit an offence or can assist in the investigation of an offence.

(2) A person within a Zone who is requested by a member of the Joint Force to disclose his identity under subsection (1) shall not, without reasonable excuse, fail or refuse to comply with the request.

(3) A person shall not, without reasonable excuse, in response to a request made by a member of the Joint Force under subsection (1)—

- (a) give a name that is false in a material particular, or
- (b) give an address other than the person's full and correct address.

(4) A person who contravenes section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Summary Court to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten days.

## PART V

### SOCIAL INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

#### Establishment of Social Intervention Committee

**24.** (1) For the purpose of this Act, the Prime Minister in Council shall, within five working days of the declaration of a Zone, establish a committee to be styled the "Social Intervention Committee".

(2) The provisions of the First Schedule apply to the Committee.

#### Functions of Committee

**25.** (1) The Committee shall—

- (a) assess conditions within the Zone, including the state of the physical infrastructure, health, environment, land tenure, housing and settlements;
- (b) identify the threats to sustainable developments of the communities within the Zone;
- (c) develop a sustainable development plan which will include addressing issues relating to health, the environment, social improvement, infrastructural development, education and economic development;
- (d) recommend social interventions within the Zone, including compulsory school attendance areas and local improvement and urban renewal initiatives; and

(e) co-ordinate the implementation of social intervention programmes by the relevant public bodies.

(2) The Minister shall cause the terms of reference of each Committee to be prepared and transmitted to the Minister for approval.

(3) In making recommendation under this section, the Committee shall take into account the basic needs of the communities within the Zone.

(4) The Committee shall pay particular attention to vulnerable persons who live, work and attend school in the Zone, especially children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

## PART VI GENERAL

Regulations

**26.** The Minister may make regulations for the better carrying out of the provisions and purposes of this Act.

Review of Act by  
Parliamentary  
Committee

**27.** (1) This Act shall be reviewed, from time to time, by a committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed for the purpose.

(2) The first such review shall be conducted not later than three years after the date of declaration of the first Zone.

Consequential  
amendments

**28.** The enactments specified in the first column of the Second Schedule are amended in the manner specified respectively, in relation to them in the second column of the Second Schedule.

## SOCIAL INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

Constitution of  
Committee

1. The Committee shall be comprised of at least ten persons selected from among the following—
  - (a) the Minister or his nominee, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
  - (b) the Member of Parliament of the constituency within which the Zone is, or if the Zone is situate in two or more constituencies, the Members Parliament of the constituencies or their nominees;
  - (c) the Mayor within which the Zone is located or the Mayor's nominee;
  - (d) the Chief of Defence Staff or the nominee of the Chief of Defence Staff;
  - (e) the Commissioner of Police or the nominee of the Commissioner of Police;
  - (f) an Attorney-at-law;
  - (g) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for national security or the nominee of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for social security;
  - (h) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for national security or the nominee of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for national security;
  - (i) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for health or the nominee of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for health;
  - (j) the Permanent Secretary, in the Ministry responsible for economic growth or the nominee of the Permanent Secretary, in the Ministry responsible for economic growth;

- (k) a representative of the Planning Institute of Trinidad;
- (l) the Medical Officer (Health) appointed under the Public Health Act or the nominee of the Medical Officer (Health) who shall be a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Medical Act*;
- (m) a representative of the Ministry responsible for social development;
- (n) a representative of the Ministry responsible for national works and infrastructure;
- (o) a representative of the Land Settlement Agency;
- (p) a representative from the Ministry responsible for Public Utilities;
- (q) a representative of the Ministry responsible for education;
- (r) a person who the Minister is satisfied is a representative of a *bona fide* community group active in the Zone;
- (s) a person who the Minister is satisfied lives or works in the Zone; and
- (t) any other person who, or agency that, in the opinion of the Minister, can assist with the work of the Committee.

Appointment.

2. (1) The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Minister by instrument in writing.

(2) A member of the Committee shall, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, hold office for a period as the Minister may specify in the instrument of appointment and each member of the Committee shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Chairman and Deputy  
Chairman

3. (1) The Minister shall appoint one of the members of the Committee to be the Deputy Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and if the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Deputy Chairman shall preside.

(3) In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, the members of the Committee present and constituting a quorum, shall elect one of their member to chair the meeting.

Publication of  
membership in  
*Gazette*

4. The names of the members of the Committee as first constituted and every change in the membership of the Committee shall be published in the *Gazette*.

Procedure and  
meetings.

5. (1) The Committee shall meet at such intervals as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of business; and the meetings shall be held at the places and times and on the days as the Committee may determine.

(2) The Chairman—

(a) may call a special meeting of the Committee at any time;  
and

(b) shall call a special meeting within seven days of the receipt of a written request for that purpose addressed to the Chairman by any three members of the Committee.

(3) The quorum for meetings of the Committee shall be five members.

(4) Decisions of the Committee shall be by a majority of the members present and voting, however, in addition to an original vote, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Deputy Chairman or other member presiding at a meeting shall have an original and a casting vote in any case in which the voting is equal.

(5) The minutes of each meeting of the Committee shall be kept in proper form and shall be confirmed by the Chairman as soon as practicable at a subsequent meeting.

(6) The validity of the proceedings of the Committee shall not be affected by a vacancy among the members of the Committee or a defect in the appointment of a member of the Committee.

(7) Subject to this Schedule, the Committee may regulate its own proceedings.

Invites to meetings

6. (1) The Committee may, in its discretion, invite any person to attend any meeting of the Committee for the purpose of assisting the Committee in respect of any matter under consideration.

(2) A person invited under subparagraph (1) may take part in the deliberations of the Committee on the matter, but shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Committee.

Disclosure of interest

7. (1) A member who is in any way, directly or indirectly interested in a contract made or proposed to be made by the Committee, in any other matter which falls to be considered by the Committee, shall—

- (a) as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to his knowledge, disclose or cause to be disclosed the nature of his interest at a meeting of the Committee; and
- (b) not be present during the deliberation of the Committee on the matter or take part in the decision of the Committee in relation to the matter under discussion.

(2) The disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) The member shall not—

- (a) in the case of a contract, take part in any deliberation or decision of the Committee with respect to the contract; and
- (b) in the case of any other matter, take part in any deliberation or decision of the Committee with respect to the matter, if the Committee decides that the interest in question might affect prejudicially the member's consideration of the matter.

(4) A notice given by a member at a meeting of the Committee to the effect that he is a member of a specify company, firm or other body and that he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which is to be made with the company, firm or body after the date of the notice shall, for the purposes of subparagraph (1), be a sufficient disclosure of his interest in relation to any contract so made.

(5) A member need not attend in person a meeting of the Committee in order to make a disclosure which he is required to make under this paragraph, if he takes reasonable steps to ensure that the disclosure is made by notice in writing to the Committee.

Liability of Committee

8. (1) A member of the Committee shall not be personally liable for any act or default of the Committee done or omitted to be done in good faith in the course of the operations of the Committee.

(2) Where a member of the Committee is exempt from liability by reason only of this paragraph, the Committee shall be liable to the

extent that it would be if the member were a servant or agent of the Committee.

Service of documents.

9. Any summons, notice or other document required or authorized to be served upon the Committee under this Act or any other enactment may, unless there is express provision to the contrary, be served by delivering the summons, notice or other document to Deputy Chairman or secretary of the Committee.

Office of, or member  
not a public office

10. The office of a member of the Committee shall not be a public office for the purpose of the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago.

Passed in the House of Representatives this                      day of                      , 2017.

*Clerk of the House*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the House, that is to say, by the votes of members of the House.

*Clerk of the House*

I confirm the above.

*Speaker*

Passed in the Senate this                      day of                      , 2017.

*Clerk of the Senate*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, that is to say, by the votes                      of                      Senators.

*Clerk of the Senate*

*I confirm the above.*

*President of the Senate*



## LIST OF ANTI CRIME (NON LEGISLATIVE) OPERATIONAL INITIATIVES

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
<b>MNS- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION</b>	NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.	Draft documents have been completed. Final review in progress prior to being presented to the NSC
	COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY AND STRATEGY	Produced and presented to the National Security Council for approval
	NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY	Established Computer Security Incident Response Team Recruited Manager Coordination Unit being established at MNS
	DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN ON “COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM”	Established partnerships with the US, UK and international agencies Convened several meetings with US representatives and leaders of the Trinidad and Tobago Muslim Community Accessed training and capacity building from the UK
	NEGOTIATION OF MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH KEY PARTNER NATIONS	Negotiated for execution:  Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on Criminal History Information System (CHIS)  Framework for Security Cooperation MOU with the UK  MOU between Trinidad and Tobago and Mexico for the establishment of a High Level Group on Security.
	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH US GOVERNMENT TO HAVE A T&T REPRESENTATIVE AT HIGH SECURITY INSTALLATION IN USA TO PROVIDE T&T AND THE REGION WITH INTELLIGENCE	A senior TTDF Officer was posted to this facility (Joint Inter-Agency Task Force –South) JIATF-S.  The Memorandum has been executed.
	MEMORANDUM OF INTENT BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION SECURE COMPARISON AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (PISCES)	Memorandum executed- to be completed by September 2017 at PIA, ANRR International Airport and the official port of entry at Cedros.
	ENGAGEMENT WITH FOREIGN PARTNERS TO SUPPORT CAPACITY BUILDING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</li> <li>- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</li> <li>- CANADA</li> </ul>	Accepted and attended training programmes.  Received operational support  Protocols re information and intelligence sharing established and agreed to.  High level engagement continues.
	ENGAGED INTERPOL FOR THE REGIONAL SUB OFFICE TO BE IN T&T	Engagement was successful which will allow for greater cooperation and information sharing with respect to transnational organized crime
	IMPLEMENTATION OF REFUGEE POLICY	Draft Bill has been prepared by the CPC

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
		Ongoing capacity building of Immigration Officers
	REVIEW OF DRAFT IMMIGRATION POLICY	A draft policy has been prepared and will be presented to Cabinet.
<b>TTPS</b>	APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	Currently being pursued by the Police Service Commission
	CONDUCT A MANPOWER AUDIT OF THE TTPS	Committee established and currently conducting the audit
	FOCUSSED INITIATIVES TO PREVENT MURDERS	Joint TTPS/TTDF base camps established at Soogrim Trace, Laventille and Enterprise, Chaguanas. Increase in quality and quantity of Hot Spots Patrols (day and night) Focus on the arrest of priority offenders COMPSTAT Intensified efforts to find and seize illegal firearms. Focus on quality stop and search exercises.
	FOCUSSED INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE CRIME DETECTION.	Establishment of a Cold Case Team  Strengthening of the Homicide Bureau of Investigation (HBI) with 50 additional investigators.  Intelligence Gathering and Intelligence Led Policing  Case File Management System
	CONDUCT OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR OFFICERS AND UNITS.	Evidence-based Policing Leadership & Management Training M.St. in Applied Criminology & Police Management Missing Persons Court Prosecution
	PHILOSOPHY OF "HOT SPOT" POLICING CONTINUES	TTPS continues to strengthen the deterrent pillar by ensuring visible presence in "Hot Spot" areas in T&T
	ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD PROTECTION UNIT IN EACH DIVISION	Total number of 169 positions created and filled. Each TTPS Division has a Child Protection Unit and all new police stations are being outfitted with special interview rooms for children
	ENHANCE THE MANPOWER STRENGTH AND COMPETENCIES TO SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE OFFENCES.	Crime Scene Investigators have been increased from fifteen (15) to seventy five (75).
	TESTING AND USE OF BODY WORN CAMERAS	Ongoing exercise to test the wearing of Body worn cameras on TTPS personnel with a long term view of implementation
	INTRODUCE AND EXPAND THE USE OF LASER SPEED GUNS.	Initial introductory phase completed. In the process of procuring additional equipment
	INCREASE THE ESTABLISHED STRENGTH OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE	Recruitment and selection have commenced
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIME SUPPRESSION UNIT COMPRISING TTPS AND TTDF PERSONNEL	Work in progress to establish a dedicated joint Crime Suppression Unit within the TTPS
	DEVELOP/MAINTAIN COMMUNITY AND	The drive to empower the young people in the communities

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.	continue through the enlistment in the TTPS Youth Clubs
	CONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADE OF POLICE STATIONS.	St. Joseph, Maracas St. Joseph and Besson Street Police Stations completed and handed over. In progress: Carenage, St. Clair, Roxborough and Old Grange
<b>TTDF</b>	SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS (Laventille, Enterprise)	The Formations of the TTDF continue to provide support to Law enforcement efforts throughout Trinidad and Tobago
	AUDIT OF MARITIME ASSETS	Engagement of a Marine Ship Surveyor to conduct an audit of the vessels belonging to the TTCG with particular reference to the AUSTAL vessels. Audit on going.
	AUDIT OF AIR ASSETS IN T&T	Establishment of Committee to review and analyse the air assets in Trinidad and Tobago
	MARITIME SECURITY OPERATIONS	Maritime patrols throughout T&T waters.  Re-established bilateral cooperation with Venezuela to the effect where coordinated maritime patrols are occurring  Direct communication between the Commanding officer of <i>Guadua Costa</i> , <i>Guardia Nacional</i> and T&T CG Commanding officer
	LAND BASED SECURITY OPERATIONS	The TTR provides support to TTPS and also executes operations by way of land based mobile coastal patrols in remote coastal villages throughout Trinidad and Tobago.
	AERIAL SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY	The TTAG conducts aerial surveillance in support of ground operations both over land and sea.
	CAPACITY BUILDING	Aircraft Pilot training provided by USA Government resulting in successful completion by TTAG pilots  US government assisting in replacement of C-26 aircrafts  Army Engineering officers attend training at USA Military facility.
	ENERGY SECTOR SECURITY INITIATIVE	Re-establish the High level Committee on Energy Sector Security Initiative and the multi-sectoral Critical Infrastructure Working Group.
<b>SSA</b>	INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Improvement And Expansion Of The Nationwide CCTV Network
	BUILDING HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY	Specialist training conducted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tradecraft – Methods in human intelligence (HUMINT) collection.</li> <li>• Interviewing, Debriefing and Elicitation.</li> <li>• Intelligence analysis processes and techniques.</li> </ul>
	IDENTIFICATION OF THREATS.	Repatriation of Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF). Establish protocol with International partners.
	DEVELOPMENT OF A ROBUST INTER-AGENCY INTELLIGENCE SHARING FRAMEWORK.	Upgrading of existing databases, to allow agencies to monitor persons of interest, is ongoing.

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
IMMIGRATION DIVISION	INTRODUCTION OF A BIOMETRICS FACIAL RECOGNITION IRIS AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AFIS) AT THE PIA AND ANRIA AIRPORTS.	Proposal submitted to Ministry and is under consideration
	IMPLEMENTATION OF PISCES	Review team visited. GAP Analysis completed Integration of operations in progress.
	EXPANSION OF ONLINE VISA APPLICATION SYSTEM	Proposal under consideration by the Immigration Division
FORENSICS SCIENCE CENTRE	RELOCATION AND ACCREDITATION OF THE FORENSICS SCIENCE CENTRE.	The process has commenced and is ongoing.
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A FORENSICS DNA DATA BANK.	A DNA Custodian has been employed. Draft Regulations are to be finalized and laid in Parliament. DNA Profile Matching System Software has been procured.
MOTOR VEHICLE AND ROAD TRAFFIC	DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC AUTHORITIES AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATIONALIZATION OF MVRT	Steering Committee established for the Operationalization of MVRT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licensing Authority</li> <li>Red Light Traffic Cameras</li> <li>Ticketing System</li> <li>Reintroduction of Linx Point of Sales terminals</li> </ul>
	IMPLEMENTATION OF A CENTRALIZED DRIVERS PERMIT SYSTEM	Completed
	IMPLEMENTATION OF A HOSTED DATA-CENTER FOR HOSTING OF LICENSING ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS/DATABASES	Completed
	ONLINE ACCESS TO DRIVES PERMIT RECORDS	80% Completed
	ONLINE APPLICATION REQUEST FOR DRIVER'S PERMITS AND RENEWALS	25% Completed
	ELECTRONIC DATA SHARING WITH POLICE	Completed
	IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALIZED VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM	Completed
	ONLINE ACCESS TO BASIC VEHICLE RECORDS	Completed
	PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES AT ALL LICENSING SITES	70% Completed
	PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES AT TTCONNECT	10% Completed (Analysis Phase)

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	<p>PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES BY TTPOST</p> <p>VEHICLE PRE INSPECTION - PORT</p> <p>ELECTRONIC TICKET SYSTEM (HANDHELD DEVICE) – ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS</p> <p>ELECTRONIC DATA SHARING WITH POLICE</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF REDUNDANT WIDE AREA NETWORK</p> <p>UPGRADE OF ICT HARDWARE</p> <p>Modification of Business Processes</p>	<p>10% Completed (Analysis Phase)</p> <p>95% Scheduled to go live July 24</p> <p>25% Completed (Analysis Phase)</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>80% Completed (Awaiting Funding)</p> <p>25% Complete</p>
LAND REGISTRATION AND REGISTRAR GENERAL DEPARTMENT	<p>ELIMINATION OF FRAUD IN LAND MATTERS</p> <p>IDB PROJECT ENSURING THE TOTAL DIGITIZATION OF THE LAND REGISTRY</p> <p>DELIVERY OF DUPLICATES</p>	<p>Reintroduction of Linx Point of sale Terminals at RGD and Chief State Department.</p> <p>Second phase initiated.</p> <p>Process to apply for a lost Certificate of Title made stricter. Implemented in 2016. None existed before</p> <p>Owners are now required to <i>submit copies of their ID</i> as well as an <i>authorization letter for their Attorney</i>.</p>
FINANCIAL SECTOR	<p>ENHANCED ATTENTION PAID TO GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE.</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPROVED SYSTEM WHERE YOU “KNOW YOUR CLIENT”.</p> <p>ENCOURAGEMENT TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS.</p> <p>DETERRENT TOWARDS FRAUD, MONEY LAUNDERING AND GENERAL WHITE COLLAR CRIME.</p>	<p><i>Confidentiality</i> within the <i>BIR</i> has increased via an improvement in its IT and HR systems.</p> <p>FATCA collection begins in soon. Internal awareness of International expectations especially with</p> <p>This will indirectly place a deterrent on those who attempt to launder monies.</p>
FAMILY AND CHILDREN DIVISION	<p>ENHANCEMENT OF NEW FAMILY COURT DIVISION, WITH STRICT FOCUS ON CHILDREN MATTERS.</p> <p>ENHANCING OF STAFF AND PROPER OUTFITTING OF THESE COURTS.</p> <p>ESTABLISHMENT OF WRITTEN PROTOCOLS TO ENSURE INTERCONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NECESSARY STAKEHOLDERS.</p>	<p>Establishment of a <i>new Division of the Family Court</i> to specifically deal with family and Children issues.</p> <p>Settlement on <i>lease agreements</i> for the necessary buildings to house these courts. (<i>Fyzabad, North and Tobago</i>).</p> <p>Protocols have been signed.</p>

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	<p>REINFORCING FINANCES and IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.</p> <p>FORMALISATION OF A CHILD ADVOCATE UNIT</p>	<p>Presently, <i>improvements are being done with the St. Michaels, St Dominic's and St Jude's Homes. With YTC being recently designated as a Community residence. YTC enhancements; the ability to now move boys from St Michaels Home for Boys to YTC</i></p> <p>Discussions are being held</p>
<b>HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>	<p>TIP REPORT NOTICING INCREASED EFFORTS BY TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, THEREFORE INITIATING AN UPGRADE.</p> <p>ENHANCED TRAINING OF POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS UNDER INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.</p> <p>IMPROVED AND INCREASED TRAINING FOR LABOUR INSPECTORATES.</p> <p>ENHANCEMENT IN AMOUNT OF PROSECUTIONS AS COOPERATION HAS IMPROVED.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF MEETINGS FOR NECESSARY STAKEHOLDERS.</p>	<p>Increased recognition of victims. New immigration officers have been trained to detect victims at ports.</p> <p>Training conducted at schools and youth camps and nationwide anti-trafficking campaign conducted.</p> <p>Online presence informing people of human trafficking, hotlines... billboards are also being used throughout TT.</p> <p>Review of Policy and Legislation with aim of reinforcing the law.</p>
<b>PRISON REFORM AND SECURITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS</b>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY.</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNAL CRIME FIGHTING TOOLS.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF A ROBUST SCANNING SYSTEM TO ENSURE SAFETY AND TRANSPARENCY WITHIN PRISONS.</p> <p>ENHANCEMENT OF REMAND YARD.</p> <p>INFORMATION SHARING EXERCISE WITH CANADA IN FURTHERANCE OF PRISON REFORM</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF VIDEO REMAND COURT</p>	<p>Refurbished 3 dormitories at YTC now designated as a Child Rehabilitation Centre in accordance with law that was proclaimed in 2015.</p> <p>Operationalized grabbers and Jammers and CCTV cameras at Prison facilities</p> <p>Utilization of Body scanners at POS, Golden Grove, Remand and MSP</p> <p>Initiated the process to retrofit Remand Yard to improve its conditions</p> <p>Measures to be recommended to the Commissioner of Prisons for further action including; establishment of a Security Intelligence Unit, cost saving analysis, transformation of the prison to a correctional service, focus on offender reintegration and offender management.</p> <p>Anticipated signing of Charter of Commitments with the Correctional Service of Canada to formalise assistance from Canada to the TT Prison Service. In October 2017.</p> <p>Under Construction completion imminent.</p>

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</b>	OPERATIONALIZATION OF DNA LEGISLATION.	<p><i>Engaged custodian for the DNA Databank.</i></p> <p><i>Initiated discussions to outsource the creation of DNA profiles to populate the DNA databank</i></p> <p><i>Initiated discussions for the construction of a new forensics facility.</i></p>
	OPERATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING LEGISLATION	<p>Establish an ad hoc Committee</p> <p>Retained Manager and Deputy Manager for the EM Unit</p> <p>Electronic Monitoring Devices have been procured.</p>
	Establishment of a Public Defender System.	Discussions are ongoing with Legal Aid and Advice Authority to subsume the system within its ambit.
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICE PROSECUTION SERVICE TO ENSURE THAT ALL PROSECUTIONS ARE OVERSEEN BY THE OFFICE OF THE DPP AND POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, EVIDENCE GATHERING AND CHARGING STANDARDS ARE LEGALLY ADVISED.	<p>Discussions ongoing with the UK to utilise assistance in implementing the system.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with the TTPS and Office of the DPP towards implementing the system.</p>
	IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF DEFENCE COUNCIL AND MERCY COMMITTEE	Processing substantial backlog of Defence Council and Mercy Committee matters.
	IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF THE DPPs OFFICE.	<p>Took necessary steps towards ensuring the retention of additional legal staff, operationalization of case management software and securing of additional office space.</p> <p>Initiated process toward creation and appointment of case progression officers for the office of the DPP. 3 Buildings sourced for new offices of the DPP (one in POS one in San Fernando and One in Tobago – awaiting DPP's sign off)</p>





7/31/2017

# Trinidad and Tobago

**Gang Review 2016 to 2017**

**CRIMINAL GANG AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT**  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE

## **Trinidad and Tobago Gang Review 2016 to 2017**

### **CRIMINAL GANG AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT**

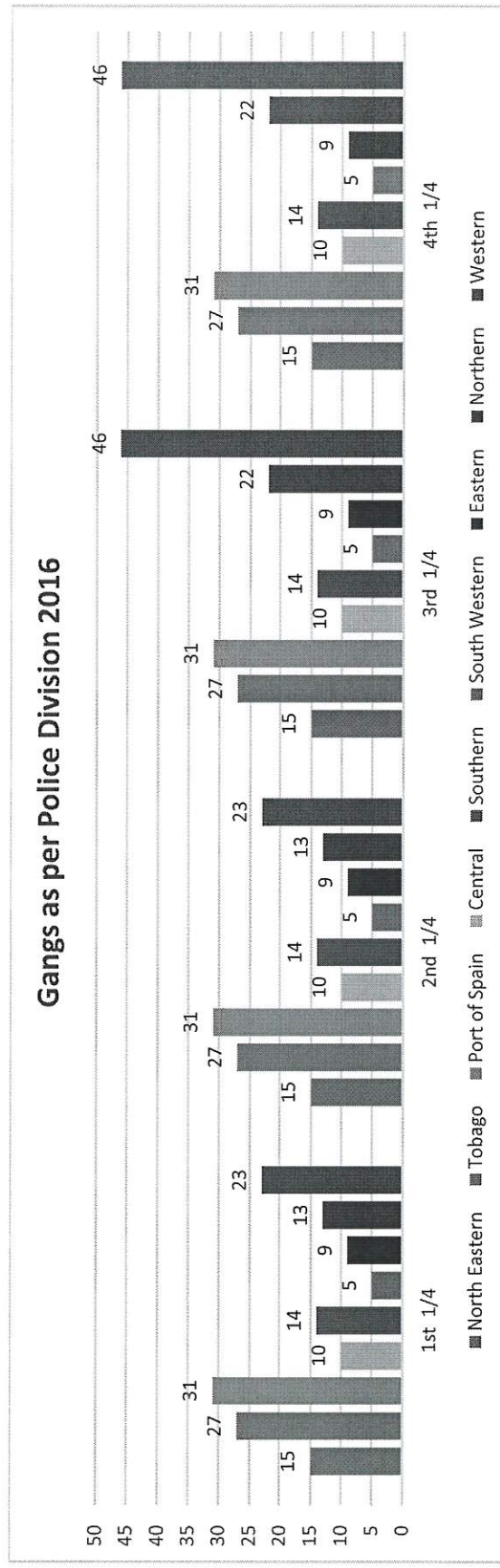
The Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit (CGIU) in its efforts to support the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service has produced Divisional Gang Reviews (DGR) from 2015 to present outlining statistics on the gangs that exist throughout the landscape of Trinidad and Tobago.

During the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 the number of gangs and its members existing in Trinidad and Tobago has grown exponentially. This review is a collaborative work of the Analysts attached to the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit (C.G.I.U), intelligence officers of the C.G.I.U and divisional police officers of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. The review is based on law enforcement information and intelligence; it is also supplemented by information retrieved from open sources. Information and data used for this report were collected through the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. This review serves as an annual evaluation of the gangs and gang related activity within the nine (9) police divisions in the Trinidad and Tobago.

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Period</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> January to 31 <sup>st</sup> March
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> April to 30 <sup>th</sup> June
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> September
4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> October to 31 <sup>st</sup> December

The following tables represents the gang statistics for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016 which span the periods 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016;

DIVISIONS	NUMBER OF GANGS				NUMBER OF GANG MEMBERS			
	1 <sup>st</sup> ¼ 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> ¼ 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> ¼ 2016	4 <sup>th</sup> ¼ 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> ¼ 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> ¼ 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> ¼ 2016	4 <sup>th</sup> ¼ 2016
North Eastern	15	15	15	15	256	256	256	256
Tobago	27	27	27	27	224	224	224	224
Port of Spain	31	31	31	31	431	431	431	431
Central	10	10	10	10	106	106	106	106
Southern	14	14	14	14	123	123	123	123
South Western	5	5	5	5	23	23	23	23
Eastern	9	9	9	9	121	121	121	121
Northern	13	13	22	22	194	194	282	282
Western	23	23	46	46	220	220	472	472
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>2038</b>



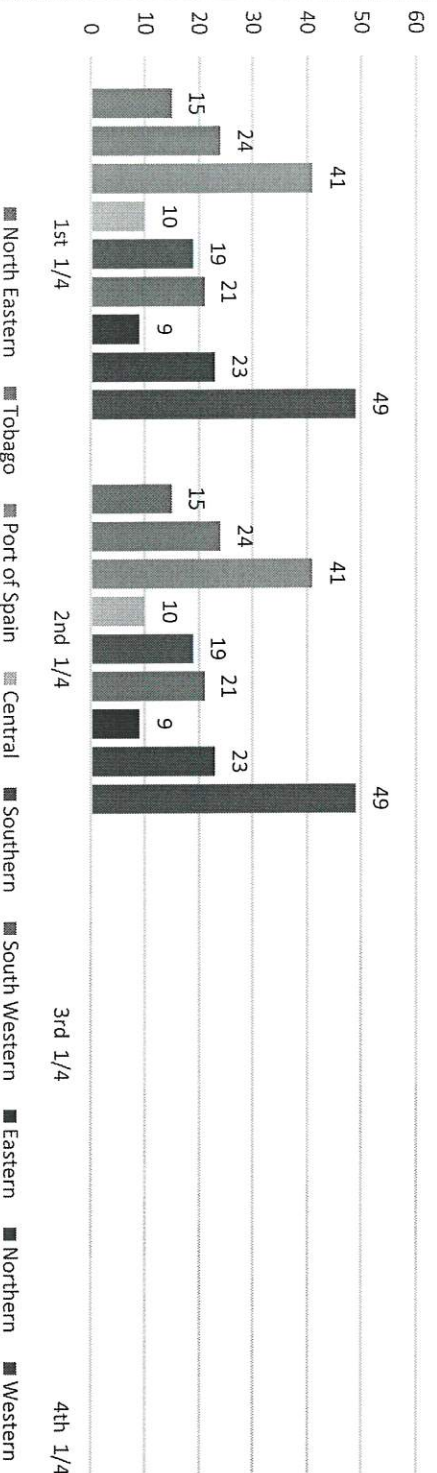
## Trinidad and Tobago Gang Review 2016 to 2017

### CRIMINAL GANG AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT

The following tables represents the gang statistics for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017 which span the periods 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017;

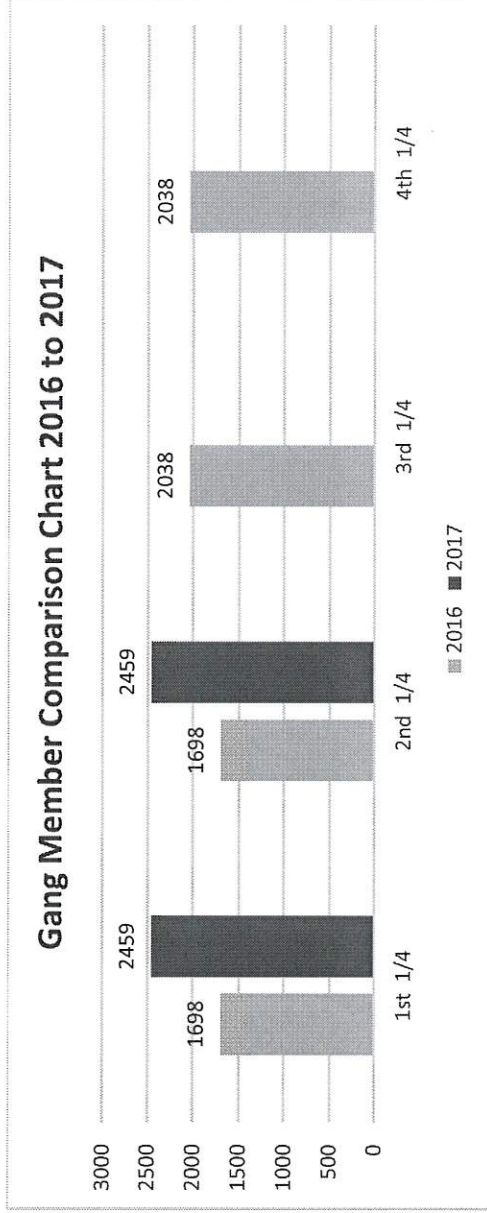
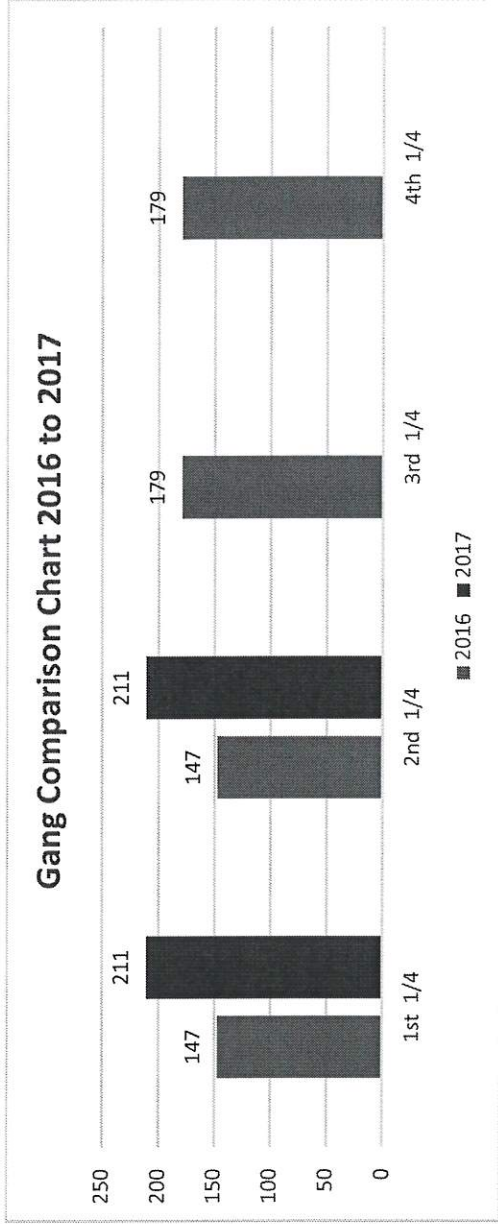
DIVISIONS	NUMBER OF GANGS		NUMBER OF GANG MEMBERS	
	1 <sup>st</sup> 1/4 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> 1/4 2017	1 <sup>st</sup> 1/4 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> 1/4 2017
North Eastern	15	15	256	256
Tobago	24	24	190	190
Port of Spain	41	41	574	574
Central	10	10	106	106
Southern	19	19	202	202
South Western	21	21	178	178
Eastern	9	9	121	121
Northern	23	23	307	307
Western	49	49	525	525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>2,459</b>

**Gangs as per Police Division 2017**



# Trinidad and Tobago Gang Review 2016 to 2017 CRIMINAL GANG AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT

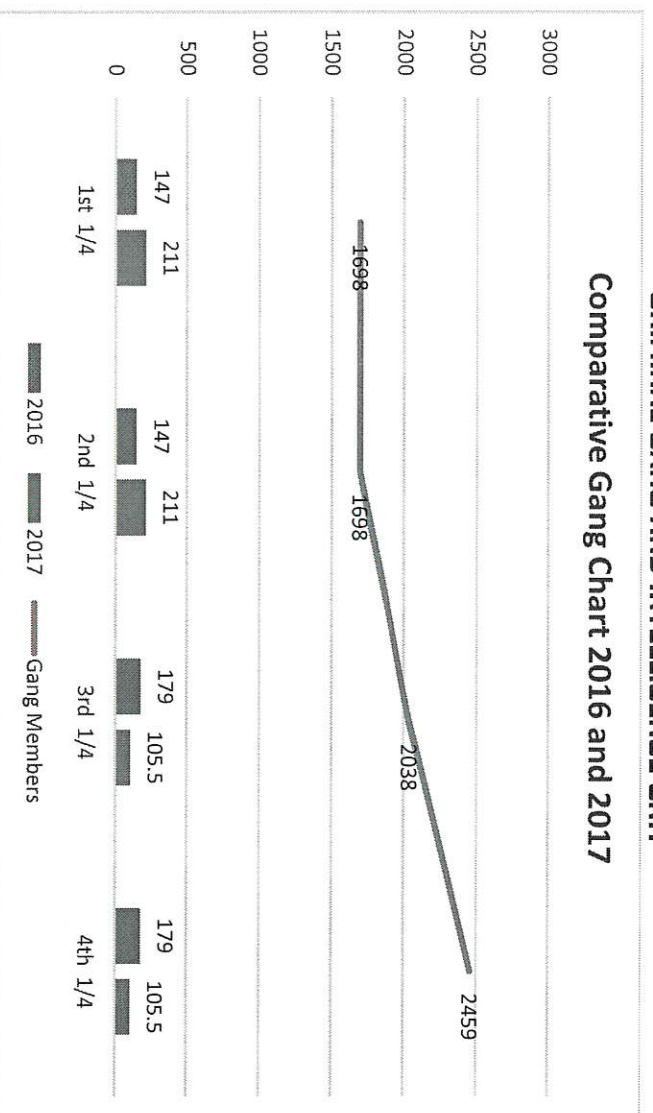
The following tables represents the gang and gang member comparisons for the periods 2016 to 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017 which spans from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017;



# Trinidad and Tobago Gang Review 2016 to 2017

## CRIMINAL GANG AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Comparative Gang Chart 2016 and 2017



## EXTRAPOLATION OF GANG STATISTICS

Comparison and Update from Information contained in the Affidavit of Stephen Williams filed in proceedings (CV 2016-00074) and dated May 13<sup>th</sup> 2016 against information from the Criminal Gang Intelligence Unit (CGIU) up to July, 2017.

	2014 - Affidavit of Stephen Williams	Dec. 2016 - Statistics from CGIU	July 2017 - Statistics from CGIU	Comparison 2014 - July 2017
Number of Gangs	92	179	211	129% increase
Number of Gang Members	1500	2038	2459	63% increase
Highest incidence of Gangs per Police Division (9)	Northern and Port of Spain	Western (46) and Port of Spain (31)	Western (49) and Port of Spain (41)	Port of Spain concentration remains prominent
Gang Murders	Related Murders	35% of total murders		



Defendant: S. Williams: 1<sup>st</sup>: S.W.1-8: Sworn 13/05/2016

Filed 17/05/16

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17/5/16

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THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHEN WILLIAMS

(filed pursuant to the Order of the Honourable Madam Justice Gobin dated April 8, 2016)



I, **Stephen Williams**, Acting Commissioner of Police of Police Headquarters, Corner Edward and Sackville Streets in the island of Trinidad and Tobago, make oath and say as follows:

1. The facts and matters herein deposed to are true and correct and are within my personal knowledge except where otherwise stated to be based on information and belief in which case I verily believe same to be true and correct.
2. I enlisted in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service in 1979 and was appointed Acting Commissioner of Police on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. I am the holder of a Bachelor of Laws degree, Legal Education Certificate, a Masters' degree in Business Administration, an Executive Diploma in Public Sector Management, an Executive Diploma in Strategic Management and a Master Studies degree in Applied Criminology and Police Management from the University of Cambridge, England. I am also a Ph.D candidate reading for a doctorate in Criminology.
3. I depose to this affidavit based on my 37 years' experience as a police officer. I commenced my service in 1979 and have served in several divisions and specialised units in the Police Service, including the Guard and Emergency Branch, Criminal Investigations Department, and the Transformation Unit. During my period of service in the Police Service I acquired experience in field operations, investigative and intelligence work and other policing operations. As the Commissioner of Police (Ag) my duties include all the statutory duties which devolve unto me under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. These powers are derived from s. 123A of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Police Service Act Chapter 15:01 of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago and the Police Service Regulations enacted thereunder.
4. I have read the affidavits of Justin Stuart Charles, the Claimant herein, dated 13<sup>th</sup> January 2016, in support of the Claimant's Fixed Date Claim Form also filed on the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2016, for constitutional relief and I am duly authorised to make this affidavit in response thereto on behalf of the Defendant herein.

*Mandate and structure of the Police Service*

5. The mandate of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service ('the Police Service') is to maintain law and order, preserve peace, protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, apprehend offenders, prosecute offences and enforce all laws and regulations with which the Police Service is charged. There are currently 6810 police officers enlisted in the Police Service. As of March 1, 2016, the Cabinet of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago approved an increase in the sanctioned strength of the Police Service by 168 officers.
6. The Police Service is organised into 9 geographical Divisions which cover Trinidad and Tobago and 18 Branches, Squads and Units. These include the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit, the Professional Standard Bureau, Crime and Problem Analysis Branch, Criminal Records Office, and the Organized Crime Firearms and Narcotics Bureau. These Squads and Units have been established over time in recognition of the need for specialised teams and units within the Police Service to address specific issues of crime which have been prominent in our society at various times. For the purposes of this affidavit, the following units of the Police Service are of particular relevance to the issues to be addressed:
  - a. The Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit ('CGIU') – established in 2012 for the purposes of acquiring intelligence on all members of gangs and their criminal associates and to obtain a working knowledge of all their criminal activities with the aim of supporting local and international law enforcement agencies to disrupt, destabilise, prosecute and eradicate gangs and their associates. Prior to its establishment, gang and gang activity was investigated and monitored by the Repeat Offenders Programme Task Force which was established in 2006. Personnel attached to the CGIU receive internal and external specialised training in gang investigations, statement analysis and critical thinking, interview and interrogation techniques and operation. A true copy of Departmental Order No. 80 of 2012 which established the CGIU is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.1.'
  - b. The Professional Standard Bureau ('PSB') - established in 2011 as a specialist section within the Police Service to ensure the integrity, transparency and efficiency of all investigations, including criminal complaints made against police officers. It was intended that this body would ensure transparency and accountability in the Police Service and that it would foster greater trust and confidence by the public in the police. A true copy of

Departmental Order No. 02 of 2012 which established the PSB is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.2.'

- c. The Crime and Problem Analysis Branch ('CAPA') - officially established in May 2007 as a data processing unit that analyses information from crime reports and other sources to better inform the crime deterrence, disruption and detection efforts of the Police Service. CAPA serves as the corner stone in the transition to intelligence-led policing currently in process within the Police Service. A true copy of Departmental Order No. 136 of 2007 which established CAPA is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.3.'
- d. The Criminal Records Office ('CRO') - provides a large range of fingerprinting services for the Police Service. Expert staff process prints for all persons charged or convicted for criminal offences, those admitted and or discharged from state prisons, dead persons and all applications for writs and bail. The core function of the CRO is the scientific detection of crime by fingerprints, the compiling, tracing, posting, storage and retrieval of criminal records. Where a person commits a crime for the first time, they are assigned a criminal record number and their fingerprints stored. In cases of repeat offenders, their antecedents are updated with their continued criminal activities. The CRO's operations are governed by Section 50K of the Police Service Act, as amended by Act. No. 11 of 2014, as well as by Standing Order No. 30 of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.
- e. The Organised Crime, Narcotics and Firearm Bureau ('OCNFB') - established in July 2005, following the abolition of the Firearm Interdiction Unit and the expansion of the remit of the Organised Crime and Narcotic Unit to include firearms. The functions of this Unit include spearheading investigations into the illegal production, supply and distribution of psychotropic substances throughout Trinidad and Tobago, to develop and implement initiatives and strategies to stymy the illegal drug trade and associated offences, eliciting the co-operation and support of other bona fide organisations, government agencies, the general public and effective policing strategies, collecting, collating, evaluating, analysing and disseminating information in relation to all firearm-related offences and all matters pertaining to illegal firearms and ammunition. The sanctioned strength of the OCNFB is 198, but it currently comprises 89 officers. A true copy of Departmental Order No. 228 of 2005 which established the OCNFB is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.4.'

*The interconnected nature of the drug trade and the importation of illegal firearms*

7. Trinidad and Tobago, due to its proximity to South America and its location as the southernmost island of the Caribbean archipelago, serves as an ideal transshipment point for the movement of large quantities of dangerous drugs from the world's chief source of cocaine (the Andean Region of South America) and its primary consumer market, the United States of America and Europe. For this reason, Trinidad and Tobago is particularly vulnerable to transnational organised crime.
8. The illicit trade in narcotics has contributed in no small measure to the high level of criminal activity within the country. It is one of the main drivers of the commission of serious violent crimes, such as murders, kidnappings, shootings and woundings, with rival gang leaders fighting to protect their turf and their markets, and with attacks perpetrated against those who have broken or obstructed drug deals. Gang leaders are also keen to eliminate competitors, perceived informants, defectors and members of the protective forces who are deemed to threaten their successful operations. In turn, the money derived from the drug trade is used to purchase weapons and finance other organised crime, including gang activity.
9. According to the OCNFB, an average of 116 kilogrammes of cocaine has been seized per annum for the years 2011 – 2015, with an average of 611 kilogrammes of marijuana seized per annum over that period. In order to put my evidence in context it is important to relate a number of examples where intelligence and investigative work has resulted in the seizure of narcotics. This list is by no means exhaustive, but is intended merely to highlight the widespread nature of a serious national problem. One notable seizure in the recent past has been the interception of 53.296 kilogrammes of cocaine at an estimated value of \$22 million at the Piarco International Airport on August 16, 2011. In this instance, officers of the OCNFB carried out a sting operation and detained a 19-year old male, who worked with an aircraft ground handling company, with the cocaine concealed in 2 suitcases, attempting to board a flight to New York. In addition, officers have in the past discovered and destroyed extensive local marijuana plantations which are worth millions of dollars, often concealed in densely forested areas, such as Rio Claro and Biche on the eastern coast of Trinidad.

10. There is a direct linkage between the importation of illegal firearms and narcotics. Illicit firearms frequently accompany shipments of narcotics into the country. The challenge however is that whilst most shipments of dangerous drugs stay very briefly within our borders, firearms and high-powered weapons which enter alongside them, remain long after the narcotics have left our shores. Illicit firearms which arrive with drug shipments enter into circulation locally and are traded amongst criminal elements as a tool to support drug operatives, human trafficking, the commission of robberies, kidnappings and murders fuelled by drug deals gone awry, and in strengthening the armoury of existing gangs in their turf wars and their perpetuation of criminal activity. In this regard see the data compiled by CAPA as to the number of illegal firearms seized at ports and coast lines for the years 2006-2015 which is now produced and shown to me and hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.5.' The low levels of illicit firearms seized on the coast as compared to the high number of illicit firearms seized in police exercises, for example 8 out of 691 in 2015, amounting to a mere 0.01%, illustrates a significant problem with manning our borders and ensuring that such weapons do not enter our shores.
11. Statistics compiled by CAPA show that for the years 2004 to 2015, the number of illegal firearms seized by the Police Service has been increasing steadily (with the exception of 2010 and 2012 which recorded minor decreases). By way of example, 691 firearms were seized in 2015, as compared to 122 seized in 2004 – an increase of over 500%. The 691 firearms seized in 2015 represents the highest number of weapons found and seized in the history of the Police Service. However, the statistics also show an increasing presence of sophisticated firearms within Trinidad and Tobago within recent years. The challenge therefore is no longer solely one of quantity but of quality. The years 2004 – 2010 show that less than 10 rifles were seized in each of those years, as compared to an average of 20 per year from 2011-2015. In this regard, see data on the type of firearms seized and found for the year 2004-2015 compiled by CAPA which is now shown to me and produced and is hereto annexed and marked 'SW.6.'
12. Despite a general increase in the number of firearms seized per annum, firearms continue to account for rising levels of violent crime in society. Firearms remain the predominant choice of weapon used in the commission of murders and other violent offences such as wounding, shootings and robberies. For example, in 2009 there were 507 murders of which 364 were

committed with the use of a firearm. That represented a total of 71.4% of all murders. In 2010, the number of murders committed with the use of a firearm rose to 75.3% even though the murder rate fell from 507 to 473 in 2010. In 2013, firearms accounted for 78.4% of all murders committed in Trinidad and Tobago, whilst in 2014, the figure stood at 75.3%. Levels of firearm violence in Trinidad and Tobago now stand as the highest in the Caribbean, with 81% of all murders in 2015 committed with a firearm. A true copy of statistics compiled by CAPA with regard to offences committed with firearms for the years 2009-2015 is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked 'S.W.7'.

13. In 2011, the Firearms Act was amended to increase the penalties for certain offences committed with the use of a firearm or prohibited weapon. Notwithstanding the increase in penalties however, the number of persons arrested and charged as being in possession of a firearm has generally increased since 2011. In other words, the increase in penalty for firearm offences has therefore not served as a deterrent to committing such offences. A similar analysis can be made with respect to the number of persons charged with possession of a firearm between the years 2009 to 2015. Since 2009 there has been a general increase (notwithstanding a marginal decrease in 2011 and 2012) in the number of persons charged with possession of a firearm. In this regard, see the data obtained from CAPA, a copy of which is now produced and shown to me and is hereto annexed and marked "S.W. 8". For the period January 1 – April 30, 2016, a period of 4 months, there have already been 286 persons arrested and charged with possession of a firearm.

14. Possession of firearms and the commission of violent offences with the use of firearms present the greatest challenge to policing in Trinidad and Tobago and to the maintenance of law and order. Firearm-related violence is the most critical factor which influences the public's perception of crime and the fear of crime. In this regard, it is clear that the strategies and actions implemented over the years, have not resulted in any significant impact on the level of firearm violence in the country. The Police Service's number one priority for 2016 is the reduction of firearm related violence, particularly shootings, woundings and murders. It is envisaged that this will be achieved through the strengthening of key specialist units including the CGIU and the OCNFB, along with greater monitoring of points of entry and coastal areas, increasing stop and search exercises, supported by a hotspots policing strategy. Furthermore,

the imposition of bail conditions and restrictions on the grant of bail in respect of firearm offences go a long way in reducing the incidence of firearm violence in society.

*Challenges posed by the development of gangs*

15. Over the last 15 years Trinidad and Tobago has experienced the development and operationalisation of gangs. Their origin is found not only in the commission of criminal activity, but in the need of some persons, especially the youth in high-risk areas, to have a sense of belonging. Gangs pose a particular threat because of their organised structure and their potential for expansion with the recruitment of new members. Gang-related activity has permeated almost every sphere of criminal activity, with a particular propensity for engaging and committing the more violent and serious offences such as murders, kidnappings, and the trafficking of narcotics. Firearms are more likely than not used in the commission of these offences. Surveillance by the CGIU has revealed that working alliances have been formed amongst gangs to facilitate drug and arms trafficking. In particular, their findings are that rising number of gangs have developed working relationships with each other and with local drug distribution groups. There are also working relationships with foreign based distribution networks.
16. Gangs are also now fully rooted in many communities across Trinidad and Tobago. As of 2014, 92 known gangs were identified as operating throughout the 9 geographical divisions of the Police Service with an estimated 1500 in gang membership. Traditionally, gang activity was prominent in 6 out of the 9 divisions covered by the Police Service - Port of Spain, Southern, Central, Northern, North-Eastern, and Western. However, the situation is a dynamic one and is constantly changing. Whereas in 2014 the highest concentration of gangs was located within the Port of Spain and Northern Divisions, in 2016, the Southern Division has seen the largest increase in gang activity. High levels of criminal activity, including gang-related activity which occur in small geographical areas lead to these areas being deemed hotspots. As with the presence of gangs, the location of hotspots constantly changes with special hotspot policing strategies employed to address the high levels of criminal activity in these areas.

17. The use of illegal firearms and specifically high-powered weapons are particularly prevalent amongst gang members. In addition, the increased number of gangs and gang related activity in the country has fuelled an increased demand for illegal firearms and sophisticated weapons. Intelligence from the CGIU suggests that gangs are acquiring grenades and submachine guns. Rival gangs use these weapons to protect their territory and narcotics trade, to engage in violent conflict to increase their dominance, and to intimidate and take revenge on those who oppose them. Gang-related murders are the most common motives for the murders in Trinidad and Tobago. As of 2014, gang related murders accounted for 35% of all murders. This percentage has remained fairly steady with 33.6% of all murders in 2015 being gang-related. As of April 30, 2016 there have been 49 gang related murders in the country.

### *Repeat offenders*

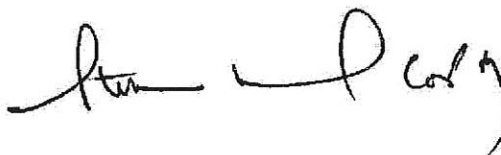
18. Many persons charged with criminal offences, re-offend while on bail and those with previous convictions often continue to lead a life of criminal activity. A more acute threat is posed by those who are gang members in that their access to organised networks and financial resources, high-powered weapons, access to trans-border criminal networks and narcotics facilitate and perpetuate future criminal activity. In addition, the commission of criminal offences by gang members is often seen as source of prestige or a badge of honour, with the result being upward movement in the gang's hierarchy. In addition, the structure, nature and pervasive presence of gangs makes it extremely difficult for persons who wish to depart from a life of criminal activity to leave the ranks of gang membership without facing consequences of death. Most gang members who enter into a life of criminal activity, particularly at a young age, therefore find it almost impossible to desist from criminal activity when their continued survival as gang members depends on their willingness to subscribe to the ideology of the particular gang.
19. In many instances, criminal activity is targeted against persons who are suspected to be informants to the police, victims who have come forward and reported offences to the police, witnesses who are assisting the police in their investigations, investigating officers within the Police Service and also prison officers. Continued criminal activity therefore threatens to completely undermine successful prosecutions and to subvert the entire criminal justice system. Where the criminal justice system fails and there are unsuccessful prosecutions, the

result is that criminal elements feel free to operate with little risk of being held accountable by law for their actions.

20. There is a clear link between the importation and distribution of drugs and firearms and the need for gangs to protect these activities. Furthermore, this has engendered an increase in firearm related murders. One major initiative in reducing all of these activities is to monitor the persons who are involved in them. This upsurge in crime has resulted in the need to increase the manpower requirements. Furthermore, the restrictions on bail contained in several Acts of Parliament between 1994 and 2015 is just one limb of a multi-faceted strategy to reduce the incidence of violent strategy crimes.

21. All the information in relation to the matters raised herein are not immediately available. However, I have assigned a member of the Police Service to source additional statistics relating to the matters raised herein and with the leave of the Court, I propose to file an additional affidavit presenting these to the Court.

Sworn to at No. 108, Duke )  
Street )  
Port of Spain this 13<sup>th</sup> )  
day of May, 2016. )



Before me,

*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Walrond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West

FILED ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT HEREIN

*Defendant: S. Williams 1<sup>st</sup>:S.W.1-8: Sworn 13/5/16 Filed 16/5/16*

THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

*Claimant*

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

---

SW1

This is the Exhibit marked "SW1" annexed to the affidavit of Stephen Williams sworn this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2016

Before me,

*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits



Police Orders by Dr. Dwayne Gibbs  
Commissioner of Police  
Police Administration Building  
Corner Edward & Sackville Streets  
Port-of-Spain

Friday 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2012

(This is an official document entrusted to members and civilian  
Employees of the Police Service and is not for publication in the Press)

No. 80

Departmental Order

PART I - NIL

PART - II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRIMINAL GANG & INTELLIGENCE UNIT

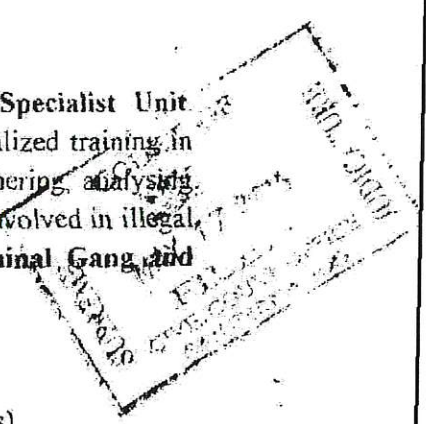
1. ESTABLISHMENT

With effect from Monday 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2012, the Criminal Gang & Intelligence Unit (CGIU) shall be established in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. The main office of this Unit will be located at #7 Main Road, El Socorro with sub-offices in the Northern, Southern and Port-of-Spain Divisions of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. However, for operational purposes the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit will be decentralized in all nine (9) Divisions. With the promulgation of this Departmental Order, the Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) shall become defunct and the personnel of the CIU shall be absorbed into the Criminal Gang & Intelligence Unit.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit is classified as a **Class I Specialist Unit**. Personnel attached to this Unit shall receive internal and external specialized training in Anti-Gang activities and operations and shall be responsible for the gathering, analysis and dissemination of information relative to persons suspected of being involved in illegal gang activities and assist in their prosecution as required. The **Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit** shall comprise of three (3) Departments namely:-

- 
- Administrative/Clerical Officers (Administrators)
- Community/Youth Service Department (Gang Suppression Officers)
- Investigation Department (Investigative Officers; Intelligence Crime Analysts; Intelligence Officers)



### 3 INTENTION

The Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit is established to fulfil the requirements of the Anti-Gang Act 2011 and to give focus to illegal gang activities, harmonize the national effort in gang suppression through engagement, intelligence and prosecution of offenders.

### 4 DEFINITION

For the purposes of this Order and in general, the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service would adopt the same meaning of a 'gang' as enunciated in the Anti-Gang Act 2011 which defines a gang as:

*"a combination of two or more persons, whether formally or informally organized, that, through its membership or through an agent, engages in any gang-related activity."*

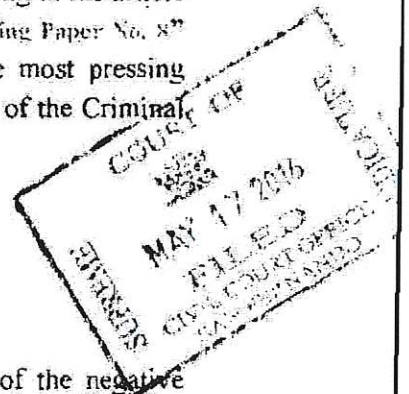
In the said Act "gang-related activity" is defined as:

*"any criminal activity, enterprise, pursuit or undertaking in relation to any of the offences listed in the First Schedule acquiesced in, or consented or agreed to, or directed, ordered, authorized, requested or ratified by any gang member, including a gang leader."*

### 5 OBJECTIVES

According to The Small Arms Survey of 2009 (Townsend, D; 2009) writing in the article "No Other Life: Gangs, Guns, and Governance in Trinidad and Tobago. Working Paper No. 8" stated that gang-related violence in Trinidad and Tobago is the single most pressing security issue facing this country. Consequently, the primary objectives of the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit are as follows:

- To identify gangs.
- To reduce homicides, robberies, shootings and wounding, stolen vehicles.
- To suppress gang-activity in Trinidad and Tobago.
- To create strategies to discourage gang membership and dismantle gangs.
- To provide the framework for promoting learning and understanding of the negative effects of gang membership.
- To reduce the danger to public order.
- To prosecute gang members.



- To work with communities in developing the social capital.
- To increase the seizure of firearms and drugs.
- To improve data collection efforts through intelligence gathering.
- To develop expert testimony.
- To carry out anti-gang education in schools.
- To work with internal and external stakeholders in reducing crime and the fear of crime.
- To establish a relationship with the Prisons to facilitate re-integration and intelligence gathering.

## 6 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

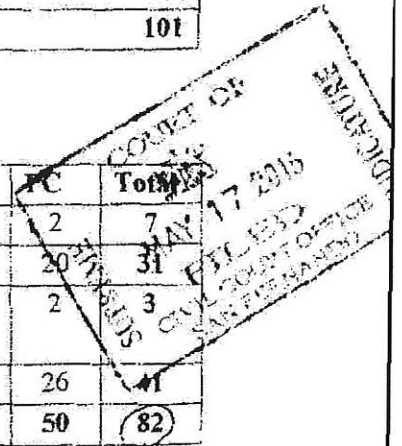
The Deputy Commissioner Crime and Support shall have overall responsibility for the operations of the **Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit**; however the Head of the **CG&IU** shall fall under the administrative directive of the Assistant Commissioner of Police "Anti-Crime Operations".

The sanctioned strength of the **Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit** is as follows:

Position	Sanctioned Strength
Senior Superintendent	1
Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	2
Inspector of Police	3
Sergeant of Police	9
Corporal of Police	20
Police Constable	64
<b>TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH</b>	<b>101</b>

## STRENGTH DISTRIBUTION

Departments	S/Supt.	Supt.	ASP	INSP	Sgt	Cpl	PC	Total
Administration	1	1	2			1	2	7
Intelligence Officers				1	4	6	20	31
Intelligence Crime Analysts						1	2	3
Investigative Officers				2	4	9	26	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(82)</b>



7

**TRAINING**

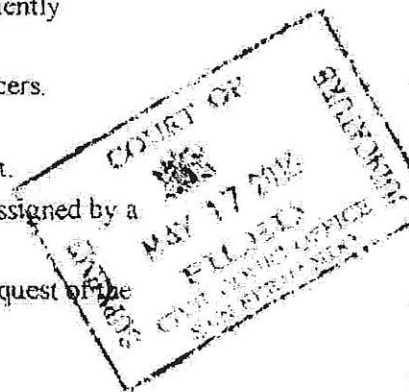
Officers attached to the CG&IU shall be trained in all aspects of anti-gang operations tailored to suit the needs of the criminal justice system in Trinidad and Tobago and to fulfil other legal requirements. The training will examine but shall not be restricted to the following areas:

- Basic Training for Street Gang Investigators
- Advanced Gang Investigations
- Gang Unit Supervision
- Anti-Gang Seminar for Police Executives
- Understanding Youth Gangs and Gang Mentalities
- Gang Prevention and Intervention Strategies
- Interviewing Tools and Techniques
- Gang Problem Assessment
- Cooperating Witnesses and Confidential Informants
- Characteristics of Gang Members
- National, Regional and Global Gang Trends
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Crime Reporting
- Crime Analysis

8

**DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES****a. Administrative/Clerical Officers (Administrators)**

- Carry out all administrative and clerical tasks assigned by a senior officer
- Ensure the administrative/clerical records at the Unit are efficiently maintained.
- Provide administrative support to Supervisors and Senior officers.
- Update and maintain all databases as assigned.
- Organize and coordinate extra-curricular activities for the Unit.
- Carry out all policing duties other than administrative tasks, assigned by a senior officer or as the exigencies of the service demands.
- Prepare all Summary case Jackets and Case Dockets on the request of the Complainants.

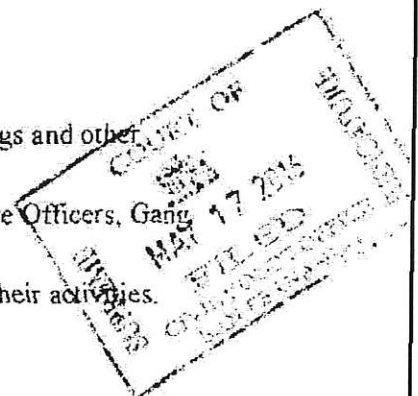


b. Investigation Department

- Update and maintain the Intelligence database.
- Examine criminal relationships.
- Link and chart suspects to criminal gangs or events.
- Establish profiles for criminals and suspects.
- Utilize telephone analysis to determine the size and location of gangs and the relationships and individuals involved in gang activity.
- Examine the assets of the suspect in determining the flow of money going into or coming out of a gang.
- Prosecute gang members and other persons for offences under the Anti-Gang Act, 2011.
- Carry out analytical work on available data (define the problem; generate hypotheses; determine and gather the information needed; evaluate the sources of information; prepare and deliver the analytical product; obtain feedback from users; evaluate the analytical product & determine whether the analytical product met the needs of the Unit).
- Carry out all policing duties other than administrative tasks, assigned by a senior officer or as the exigencies of the service demands. Prosecute gang members and other persons for offences under the Anti-Gang Act, 2011.
- Work closely with the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch in carrying out detailed analytical work and in utilizing GIS capabilities.
- Carry out Street Check exercises.

i. Intelligence Officers

- Aggressively pursue intelligence information on behalf of the Unit.
- Seek out and maintain informants.
- Maintain and update Informant files.
- Focus efforts on gangs and gang activities.
- Perform 'stake out' duties as required.
- Provide the Intelligence Crime Analysts with data on gangs and other criminal activities.
- Liaise closely and share information with the Investigative Officers, Gang Suppression Officers and Intelligence Crime Analysts
- Obtain information for Investigative Officers to support their activities.
- Work with the prisons to gather intelligence information.
- Execution of outstanding warrants on Gang Members.



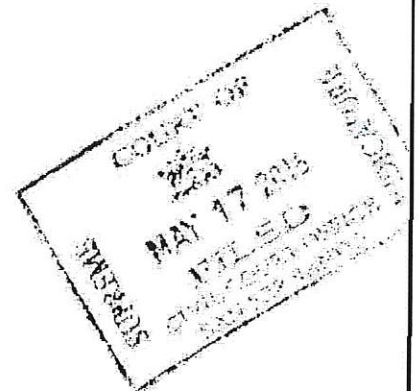
a. Community Youth /Gang Service Department

- Maintain and update Gang Files and Personal Files
- Produce Case Summary Reports on a weekly basis or when requested.
- Carry out discreet investigations to determine the veracity of intelligence information.
- Liaise closely and share information with the Intelligence Officers, Gang Suppression Officers and the Intelligence Crime Analysts.
- To monitor Court Supervisees and Repeat Offenders.
- Conduct lectures, workshops, conferences and attend meetings at Schools, Community Centres, Non-Governmental Organizations and at other venues when requested or mandated
- Work with community groups and other interested parties to deter persons from gaining gang membership.
- Develop programs designed to encourage youth involvement and to develop communities.
- Work closely with the Citizens' Security Program, National Drug Council, NADAPP, Community Police and the Ministry of National Security Mentorship programme, Ministry of the People and other such programmes and committees.
- Work with the Prisons to facilitate reintegration.

9 **REQUIREMENTS**

Personnel attached to the **Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit** shall be required to submit themselves tri-annually or as is determined necessary to the under-mentioned procedures as a mean of validation:

- a. Psychometric Test
- b. Proficiency Test
- c. Medical Examination and
- d. Polygraph Test



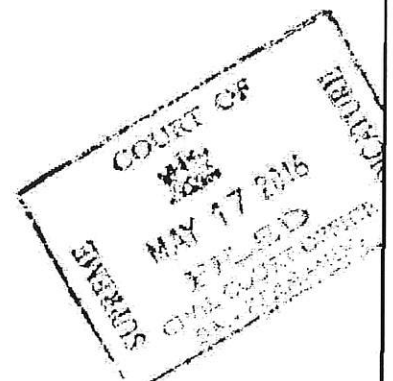
General:

The establishment of the Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit is a clear indication of the resolve and intent of the Executive of the Police Service as we continue to engage the criminal elements within our communities and society. We are confident that we shall win this battle with the support of all officers, stakeholders and the community. As defenders of the peace, it is our duty to act with professionalism, tact and good judgement in order to foster greater public co-operation in the battle that lies ahead. As we execute our plans, let us be united in our effort, relentless in our pursuit and selfless in our purpose. May god bless us all as we undertake our mission to PROTECT and SERVE WITH PRIDE.

PART III - NIL



Commissioner of Police



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
SUB-REGISTRY, SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

*Claimant*

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

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SW2

This is the Exhibit marked "SW2" annexed to the affidavit of Stephen Williams sworn this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2016

Before me,

*Alma Wairons*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Wairons**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West





Police Orders by Dr. Dwayne Gibbs

Commissioner of Police

Police Administration Building

cor. Edward & Sackville Streets

Port-of-Spain

Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2012

(This is an official document entrusted to members and civilian Employees of the Police Service and is not for publication in the Press)

No. 02

Departmental Order

PART I - NIL

PART - II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU (P.S.B)

1. **ESTABLISHMENT**

With effect from 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, a Professional Standard Bureau was established in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. The main office of this Bureau is located at Police Administration Building, cor. Edward & Sackville Streets, Port-of-Spain, telephone numbers 625-2939/625-1583 and email: psb@tps.gov.tt. Personnel of the Bureau will be responsible for ensuring the integrity, transparency and efficiency of all investigations, including Criminal Complaints made against Police Officers of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

2. **CLASSIFICATION**

The Professional Standard Bureau is classified as a Class1/Specialist Section. The officers attached to this Section will receive specialized training internally and externally. This Bureau will be comprised of two (2) Departments:

- Administrative/Clerical Officers (Administrators)
- Investigation Department (Investigative Officers; Intelligence Crime Analysts; Intelligence Officers)

3. **INTENTION**

The Professional Standard Bureau is being established to develop and ensure that the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service is transparent and accountable in all of its operations and activities. This will foster greater trust and confidence by the public in our Service.



#### 4. OBJECTIVES

To ensure that all Administrative and Operational functions of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service are transparent, accountable and can withstand public scrutiny. To achieve this, the following courses of action will be pursued:

- Comprehensive and thorough investigations that addresses all criminal, administrative, tactical, personnel and policy concerns.
- Implementation and development of technology, systems and processes to provide accountability and trust in our investigations.
- Develop a system that will ensure the public's trust in our internal investigations
- Conduct inquiries and audits of any aspect of Police Activities for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is police corruption or serious police misconduct or circumstances that may be conducive to both.

#### 5. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The operations of the Professional Standard Bureau will fall under the administrative directive of the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Professional Standard Bureau, who will report to the Commissioner of Police. The sanctioned strength of the Professional Standard Bureau is as follows:

Position	Sanctioned Strength
Senior Superintendent	0
Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	2
Inspector of Police	3
Sergeant of Police	9
Corporal of Police	12
Police Constable	30
<b>TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH</b>	<b>57</b>

#### STRENGTH DISTRIBUTION

Sub-Units	Supr	ASP	Insp	Sgt	Corpl	PC	Total
Administration	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Intelligence Officers			1	2	4		7
Intelligence Crime Analysts					1	2	3

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COURT OF  
MAY 17 2016  
FILED  
IN CIVIL COURT  
JANET


Audit and Investigative Officers		1	1	6	6	17	31
Total	1	2	3	9	15	30	59

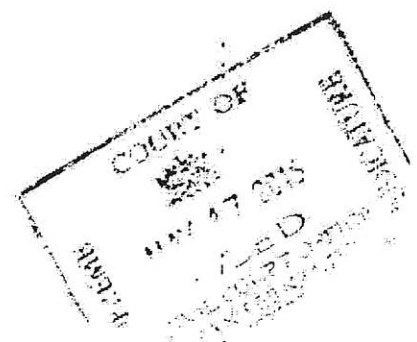
## 6. TRAINING

Officers attached to this Bureau will receive training tailored to suit the needs of the criminal justice system in Trinidad and Tobago and to fulfil other legal requirements. The training will examine some of the following areas:

- Interviewing Tools and Techniques
- Cooperating Witnesses and Confidential Informants
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Crime Analysis
- Surveillance techniques
- Auditing

PART III - NIL

  
Commissioner of Police



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
SUB-REGISTRY, SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

*Claimant*

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

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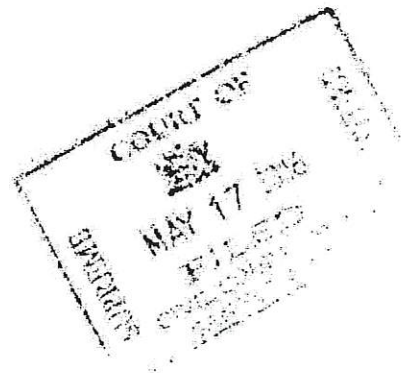
SW3

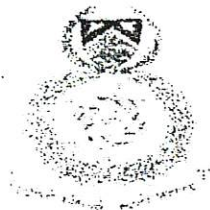
This is the Exhibit marked "SW3" annexed to the affidavit of Stephen Williams sworn this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2016

Before me,

*Alma Walrand*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Walrand**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West





Police Orders by Mr. Trevor Paul  
Commissioner of Police  
Police Administration Building  
Cor. Edward & Sackville Streets  
Port of Spain  
Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> August 2007

(This is an official document entrusted to members and civilian employees of the Police Service and is not for publication in the Press)

No. 136

Departmental Order

PART I - NIL

PART - II

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRIME AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAPA) BRANCH**  
**IN THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE**

**1. GENERAL BACKGROUND**

The Crime and Problem Analysis (CAPA) Branch was established in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2007, in accordance with Cabinet Minute Number 1155. The CAPA Branch consists of two sections, the Crime Records and Information Section (CRIS) and the Crime Analysis Section (CAS). The former focuses on data collection and the latter on the collation, analysis and reporting of data. CAPA's head office is located at Police Headquarters, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain with assigned telephone numbers 625-5148 or 624-1996, 623-4421 and 624-4300 fax 625-4770 email [capabran@tt.police.tt](mailto:capabran@tt.police.tt)

**2. INFORMATION:**

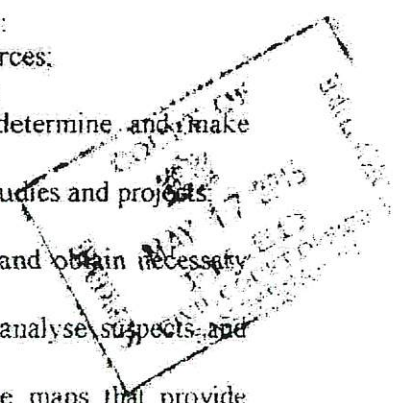
Crime analysis is an integral and indispensable element in the efficient and effective operations of police organizations worldwide. Through crime analysis, police managers can be provided with crucial and timely information for making strategic decisions in the fight against crime. It is intended that the CAPA Branch will collate, process and analyse information collected in a timely, regular and routine manner. The Branch will disseminate the data derived from information gathering for making decisions about crime and criminal activity. It will identify important patterns, trends, "hot spots", suspects and strategies for providing specific information to assist in departmental planning.

**3. THE C.A.P.A. BRANCH**

**3.1 Duties and Responsibilities:**

The essential duties and responsibilities of the CAPA Branch are as follows:

- ❖ To compile, organize and review raw data from crime reports and other sources;
- ❖ To enter raw data into appropriate databases and generate statistical reports;
- ❖ To review, analyse, investigate and integrate statistical information, determine and make conclusions about patterns, trends, "hot spots", suspects, etc.;
- ❖ To assign, plan, organize and conduct special crime and related statistical studies and projects;
- ❖ To provide data to aid future planning and decision making;
- ❖ To determine analytical techniques and information gathering processes and obtain necessary information and data analyses;
- ❖ To maintain and utilize a geo-codable mapping system to monitor and analyse suspects and criminal activities;
- ❖ To analyse, store, retrieve and manipulate spatial data and create crime maps that provide stakeholders with visual images of crime patterns and locations of crimes and suspects and
- ❖ To provide relevant information for external agencies.



#### 4. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION:

Members of the Service are encouraged to make use of C.A.P.A. with a view to meeting the crime targets set for the organization. In that regard, C.A.P.A. personnel will be posted in all Divisions to function as direct support staff to the Head of Division, supervisors and other officers. However, where in an effort to assist external agencies/individuals in sourcing information from the CAPA Branch, the following procedures shall be adopted: -

The individual/institution **must** submit a letter of request addressed to the ACP Crime, which must include:

- The name and address of the institution/individual making the request,
- The purpose for which the information is required,
- The telephone contact # (if any) of the individual/institution making the request,
- The e-mail address of the individual/institution making the request and
- The authentication of the inquiring institution.

#### 5. HUMAN RESOURCE ALLOCATION

##### 5.1 Sanctioned Strength

1- ASP      1- Inspector      6- Sergeants      2- Corporals      17- Constables

See Appendix A with the list of officers transferred and posted.

##### 5.2 Civilian Employees

The Branch will be staffed with 26 civilian employees comprising:

5 - Senior Crime Analysts

21- Crime Analysts

#### 6. THE DIVISIONAL CRIME RECORDER AND ANALYSTS

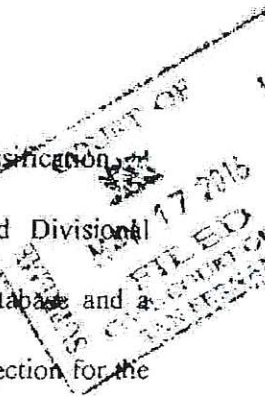
##### 6.1 Duties and Responsibilities:

In each division, there will be a Divisional Crime Recorder and a Junior Crime Analyst. The Recorder will be responsible for the collection and collation of information. He will have a direct relationship with the Data Entry Clerks for accurate reporting and validity of the information recorded. In addition, there shall be five (5) Senior Crime Analysts. One will be posted at the C.A.P.A. Headquarters. The other four (4) will be posted to the four (4) regions controlled by Assistant Commissioners North East, North West, South and Tobago and supervised by the Lead Analyst, a police sergeant, attached to the respective division.

#### 7. DIVISIONAL CRIME RECORDER

##### 7.1 Duties and Responsibilities:

- To ensure that crimes are accurately classified and coded in accordance with its classification.
- To ensure that the reports in relation to a crime are classified and corresponding.
- To ensure that the crime report forms are properly stored at stations and Divisional Headquarters.
- To secure all Incident Crime Report Forms after having been stored in the database and a General Occurrence (GO) Number registered.
- To assist the Lead Crime Analyst with the direction and coordination of data collection for the team.



- To provide the official Divisional Crime Monthly Statistical Return in hard copy on the 4<sup>th</sup> working day of the following month.
- To provide interim monthly crime statistics on the 2<sup>nd</sup> working day of the following month to the main C.A.P.A. office.
- To provide daily, for rapid dissemination, tactical crime analysis through the examination of crime data, and identify patterns, series and profiles as they emerge.
- To assist in the compilation of statistical reports through the analysis of criminological data and evaluate, identify and forecast emerging trends in crimes, disorders, calls for service and traffic offences
- To assist in the preparation of reports, charts, graphs and maps for administrative use by reading, interpreting and analysing criminological data.
- To provide data in response to requests from Crime Investigators on specific investigations/cases.
- To source and compile data for the preparation, presentation, briefing and coordination of activities at the Branch.
- To assist the Senior and Lead Crime Analysts in identifying cross-jurisdictional patterns and trends by examining the statistical reports and data.
- To use the Global Positioning System (GPS) to assist in identifying crime hot spots.
- To compile and submit the annual divisional statistical return to the Lead Crime Analyst responsible for the region in which they function.
- To supply the Main CAPA Office with a list of the cancellations of all crimes for the month under review by the second working day of the following month.
- To supply the main CAPA Office with a list of all reported crimes entered in the month under review by the second working day of the next month.

## 8. THE SENIOR CRIME ANALYST

### 8.1 Duties and Responsibilities:

The senior crime analyst will be expected to perform the following duties: -

- Schedules the daily tasks of the Crime Analysts to ensure that priorities, goals and objectives are met.
- Provides the Crime Analysts with on-the-job training and technical assistance through the execution of training and developmental programmes.
- Assists with the direction and coordination of data collection for the team, through liaison with the Lead Crime Analyst.
- Monitors and reviews the work of Crime Analysts to ensure compliance with laws, rules, regulations and standards by providing regular advice and feedback on performance.
- Performs daily tactical crime analysis and identifies crime patterns by reviewing crime and disorder incidents.
- Evaluates through the analysing of criminological data, and forecasts trends, patterns and profiles to target long-term issues.
- Prepares and provides presentations and/or briefings to specific groups through the use of computer databases, statistical reports and applications.
- Supports the work of senior police officers with respect to specific investigations/cases by providing timely analysis of crime data.
- Works with the Lead Crime Analyst in the examination of patterns, series, profiles and trends through the use of various computer databases to make recommendations for operational and investigative tactics and strategies.

- Evaluates and forecasts trends to target long-term issues through the analysis of criminological data;
- Prepares and provides presentations and/or briefings to specific groups as requested, through the use of computer databases and statistical reports and applications;
- Supports the work of senior police officers with respect to specific investigations/cases by providing timely and accurate analyses of crime data;
- Works with the Senior Crime Analyst in the various divisions to identify cross-jurisdictional patterns and trends by examining the statistical reports and data;
- Examines patterns, series, profiles and trends through the use of various computer databases and crime reports received by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, in arriving at recommendations for operational and investigative tactics and strategies.
- Prepares reports, charts, graphs and maps for administrative use; by reading interpreting and analyzing criminological data;
- Ensures that the requests by crime investigators, for data relating to specific investigations/cases are met;
- Coordinates and carries out presentations and briefings as required by the sourcing and systematic compilation of data pertinent to the presentation;
- Ensures that work related to the Global Positioning System (GPS) is carried out;
- Assumes ultimate responsibility for the quality and accuracy of the output of the crime analysis teams;
- Provides training for police officers located in their areas to understand the value of crime analysis in their daily work;
- Utilises his authority to clear roadblocks between crime analysis and operational effectiveness.

## 11. METHOD

- 11.1 The CAPA Branch will liaise with both internal and external agencies in the performance of its function. The operations of CAPA will involve networking with officers and databases of the Fingerprint Bureau, Photography Section, Criminal Intelligence Branch, Homicide Bureau and all other Branches and Divisions, towards gathering or disseminating information on crime reports, crime scenes and criminal activities.
- 11.2 The CAPA Branch will also seek to network with other Law Enforcement Officers and external agencies that are stakeholders in the fight against crime. Three approaches shall be applied: -
1. **Tactical Analysis** – This approach provides information to assist personnel in the identification of specific and immediate crime problems and the arrest of criminal offenders through crime mapping, profiling of victims and offenders and the use of photographs. The analysis of data is used to promote a quick response in field situations to assist the supervisor in making strategic decisions and deploying personnel in response to specific reports of crime.
  2. **Strategic Analysis** – This approach is concerned with real-time analysis of the activities of criminal behaviour and extrapolating projections of long-term increases or decreases in crime. It also includes the preparation of statistical summaries of crime, often referred to as exception reports. Strategic analysis reveals the true position of the commission of crimes, which enable the determination of hotspots and the identification of beat configuration for the optimum deployment of personnel.
  3. **Administrative Analysis** – This approach focuses on the provision of economic, geographic or social information to administrators (e.g. reports to Government, Borough and City Council, Central Statistical Office etc.).

## 12. CRIME ANALYSIS TASKS

Crime Analysts are tasked to detect the following: -

- ❖ **Crime Trend:** The long-term increases or decreases in crime
- ❖ **Crime Pattern:** The occurrence of similar offences in a defined geographic area, either a single reporting district, a beat, or an entire jurisdiction
- ❖ **Crime Series:** A crime pattern where there is reason to believe the same person or persons committed the crimes
- ❖ **Crime Spree:** A crime pattern in which the responsible offender or offenders commit multiple crimes from location to location in rapid succession.

## 13. COMMUNICATION

This section will network and collaborate with stakeholders of the under mentioned agencies: -

### Internal

1. Special Anti Crime Unit (S.A.U.)
2. Criminal Intelligence Branch (C.I.U.)

### External

1. Forensic Science Centre
2. The Judiciary
3. Ministry of National Security and its various Departments
4. Transport Division
5. Election and Boundaries Commission
6. Central Statistical Office
7. Strategic Services Agency (SSA)
8. Security Intelligence Agency (SIA)
9. Telecommunication Services
10. Attorney General's Department
11. The Airport Authority
12. Customs & Excise Division
13. Tobago House of Assembly (THA)
14. Other Government Departments and NGO's
15. Director of Public Prosecution

## 14. AMENDMENTS

- ❖ S.O. #30 Paragraph 2 (1) (c) is amended to delete Modus Operandi and Records Bureau and replace it by the C.A.P.A. Branch.
- ❖ S.O. # 30 paragraph 2 (2) is hereby amended to read the Fingerprint Bureau and Photography Section together forms the Criminal Records Office
- ❖ S.O. #30, Part III Section 35 and 36. is amended to replace Modus Operandi and Records Bureau with the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch (C.A.P.A.).

Departmental Order No. 87. dated Tuesday 04<sup>th</sup> April 2006 is hereby rescinded.

PART III - NIL

  
Commissioner of Police



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
SUB-REGISTRY, SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

*Claimant*

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

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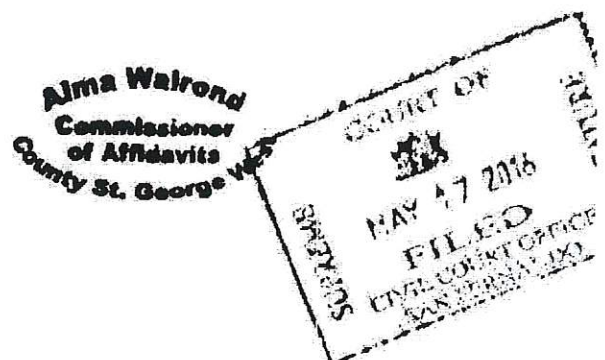
SW4

This is the Exhibit marked "SW4" annexed to the affidavit of Stephen Williams sworn this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2016

Before me,

*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Walrond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George



Police Orders by Trevor Paul  
Commissioner of Police  
Police Administration Building  
Cor. Edward & Sackville Streets  
Port of Spain  
Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> August 2005

(This is an official document entrusted to members and civilian employees of the Police Service and is not for publication in the Press)

No. 228

Departmental Order

PART I - NIL

PART - II

ABOLITION  
POST/OFFICE

1. With effect from July 22, 2005, the Firearm Interdiction Unit was abolished in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

RE-DESIGNATION

2. The Organised Crime and Narcotic Unit has been re-designated the Organised Crime, Narcotics and Firearm Bureau with effect from July 22, 2005.

LOCATION  
OF OFFICE

3. The Head office of the Organised Crime, Narcotics and Firearm Bureau is located at the Corner of Richmond and Park Streets, Port of Spain. The telephone number is 625-3924.

FUNCTIONS

4. The functions of this Unit are as follows: -

- To develop and implement initiatives and strategies to stymie the illegal drug trade and associated offences, eliciting the co-operation and support of other bona fide Organizations, Government Agencies, the General Public and effective policing strategies.
- To spearhead investigations into the illegal production, supply and distribution of psychotropic substances throughout the country.
- To maximize detection, seizure and prosecution in respect of illegal drugs.
- To identify and relentlessly pursue the major participants in this illegal activity.
- To identify conspirators and assets proceeding from the illegal drug trade.
- To reduce demand for illegal drugs through spirited drugs awareness initiatives throughout the community.

- To dismantle local, regional and international illegal drug trafficking operations.
- Co-ordinate information and Intelligence Sharing and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies both locally, regionally and internationally
- Collect, collate, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information in relation to:
  - All firearm-related offences.
  - All Firearm User's Licence (F.U.L), Firearm User's (Employees) Certificate (F.U.E.C.), Firearm Dealers Licence and Gunsmith Licence.
  - All matters pertaining to the illegal firearm and ammunition.
  - All lost, stolen, seized or found firearms and ammunition.

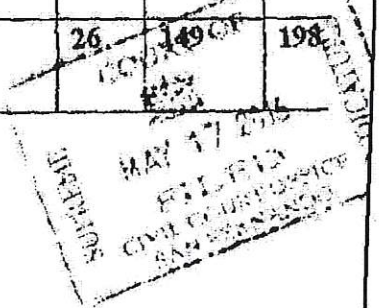
**SANCTIONED  
STRENGTH**

5. The Sanctioned Strength of the Organised Crime, Narcotics and Firearm Bureau is as follows: -

Division/Branches	S/Supt.	Supt.	ASP	Insp.	Sgt.	Cpl.	Const.	Total
OCNFB	1	1	2	7	12	26	149	198

PART III - NIL

*[Signature]*  
Commissioner of Police



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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SUB-REGISTRY, SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

Between

JUSTIN STUART CHARLES

*Claimant*

And

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

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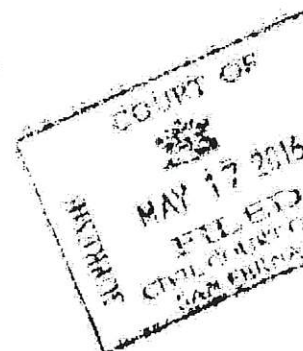
SW5

This is the Exhibit marked "SW5" annexed to the affidavit of Stephen Williams sworn this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2016

Before me,

*Alma Wairond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Wairond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West





3. Any reports regarding illegal firearms entering Trinidad and Tobago/the porous borders of Trinidad and Tobago which poses a challenge to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service to effectively police the illicit firearm trade in Trinidad and Tobago

The table below highlights the number of illegal firearms that have been found and seized at Ports and Coast Lines

Table 4. Data on Illegal Firearms Found/Seized at Ports and Coast Lines of Trinidad and Tobago for the years 2006 – 2015

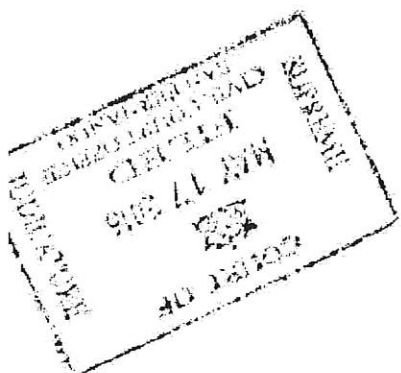
Locations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Carenage	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	7
Caridol Port Chaguaramas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Coast	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mayaro	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	5
Cove Chaguaramas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paria Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Matelot	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erin	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3





Table 4 continued

Locations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Salvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kings Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Studley Port Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Piarco Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Point Fortin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
lcacos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cedros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
ANR Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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And

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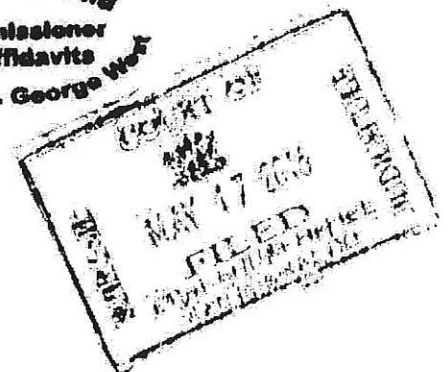
SW6

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Before me,

*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

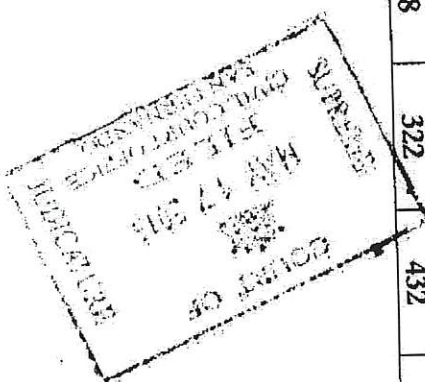
**Alma Walrond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West





# Type of Firearms Seized and Found for the

FIREARM TYPE	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revolver	39	74	61	98	129	102
Pistol	42	83	103	103	152	163
Shotgun	10	42	25	74	79	63
Homemade Shotgun	18	6	17	32	40	50
Rifle	0	0	5	6	7	2
Trap gun	12	1	1	5	13	2
Flare gun	0	0	1	0	1	1
Machine Gun	0	5	1	2	7	7
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0
Air Rifles	0	0	4	2	4	0
TOTAL	122	211	218	322	432	390





THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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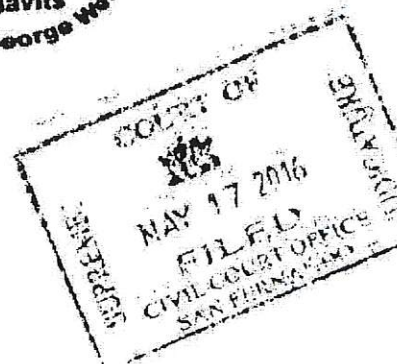
SW7

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Before me,

*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Walrond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West



## Offences Committed with Firearm for the years 2009 - 2015

Years	Murders		Wounding / Shooting		Robberies	
	Total Committed	Total with Firearms	Total Committed	Total with Firearms	Total Committed	Total with Firearms
2009	507	364	689	323	6107	1872
2010	473	356	616	278	5123	1693
2011	352	250	535	287	3718	1083
2012	380	292	579	320	4436	1488
2013	408	320	542	230	2958	932
2014	405	305	558	227	2672	867
2015	420	340	600	247	2469	608



THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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SUB-REGISTRY, SAN FERNANDO

Claim No. CV 2016-00074

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*Claimant*

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Defendant*

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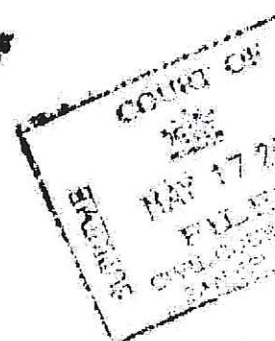
SW8

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Before me,

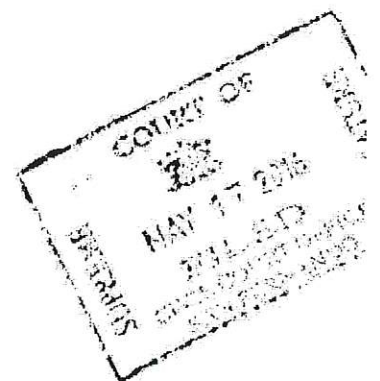
*Alma Walrond*  
Commissioner of Affidavits

**Alma Walrond**  
Commissioner  
of Affidavits  
County St. George West



**Data on Persons Arrested and Charged for Possession of Firearm**  
**for the years 2009 - 2015**

Years	Reports	No of Arrest
2009	254	361
2010	252	406
2011	238	347
2012	229	339
2013	284	363
2014	383	476
2015	346	497



## EXTRAPOLATION OF GANG STATISTICS

**Comparison and Update from Information contained in the Affidavit of Stephen Williams filed in proceedings (CV 2016-00074) and dated May 13<sup>th</sup> 2016 against information from the Criminal Gang Intelligence Unit (CGIU) up to July, 2017.**

	2014 - Affidavit of Stephen Williams	Dec. 2016 - Statistics from CGIU	July 2017 - Statistics from CGIU	Comparison 2014 - July 2017
Number of Gangs	92	179	211	129% increase
Number of Gang Members	1500	2038	2459	63% increase
Highest incidence of Gangs per Police Division (9)	Northern and Port of Spain	Western (46) and Port of Spain (31)	Western (49) and Port of Spain (41)	Port of Spain concentration remains prominent
Gang Murders	Related 35% of total murders			



## LIST OF ANTI CRIME (NON LEGISLATIVE) OPERATIONAL INITIATIVES

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
<b>MNS- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION</b>	NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.	Draft documents have been completed. Final review in progress prior to being presented to the NSC
	COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY AND STRATEGY	Produced and presented to the National Security Council for approval
	NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY	Established Computer Security Incident Response Team Recruited Manager Coordination Unit being established at MNS
	DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN ON "COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM"	Established partnerships with the US, UK and international agencies Convened several meetings with US representatives and leaders of the Trinidad and Tobago Muslim Community Accessed training and capacity building from the UK
	NEGOTIATION OF MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH KEY PARTNER NATIONS	Negotiated for execution:  Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on Criminal History Information System (CHIS)  Framework for Security Cooperation MOU with the UK  MOU between Trinidad and Tobago and Mexico for the establishment of a High Level Group on Security.
	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH US GOVERNMENT TO HAVE A T&T REPRESENTATIVE AT HIGH SECURITY INSTALLATION IN USA TO PROVIDE T&T AND THE REGION WITH INTELLIGENCE	A senior TTDF Officer was posted to this facility (Joint Inter-Agency Task Force –South) JIATF-S.  The Memorandum has been executed.
	MEMORANDUM OF INTENT BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION SECURE COMPARISON AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (PISCES)	Memorandum executed- to be completed by September 2017 at PIA, ANRR International Airport and the official port of entry at Cedros.
	ENGAGEMENT WITH FOREIGN PARTNERS TO SUPPORT CAPACITY BUILDING - THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - CANADA	Accepted and attended training programmes.  Received operational support  Protocols re information and intelligence sharing established and agreed to.  High level engagement continues.
	ENGAGED INTERPOL FOR THE REGIONAL SUB OFFICE TO BE IN T&T	Engagement was successful which will allow for greater cooperation and information sharing with respect to transnational organized crime
	IMPLEMENTATION OF REFUGEE POLICY	Draft Bill has been prepared by the CPC

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
		Ongoing capacity building of Immigration Officers
	REVIEW OF DRAFT IMMIGRATION POLICY	A draft policy has been prepared and will be presented to Cabinet.
<b>TTPS</b>	APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	Currently being pursued by the Police Service Commission
	CONDUCT A MANPOWER AUDIT OF THE TTPS	Committee established and currently conducting the audit
	FOCUSSED INITIATIVES TO PREVENT MURDERS	Joint TTPS/TTDF base camps established at Soogrim Trace, Laventille and Enterprise, Chaguanas. Increase in quality and quantity of Hot Spots Patrols (day and night) Focus on the arrest of priority offenders COMPSTAT Intensified efforts to find and seize illegal firearms. Focus on quality stop and search exercises.
	FOCUSSED INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE CRIME DETECTION.	Establishment of a Cold Case Team  Strengthening of the Homicide Bureau of Investigation (HBI) with 50 additional investigators.  Intelligence Gathering and Intelligence Led Policing  Case File Management System
	CONDUCT OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR OFFICERS AND UNITS.	Evidence-based Policing Leadership & Management Training M.St. in Applied Criminology & Police Management Missing Persons Court Prosecution
	PHILOSOPHY OF "HOT SPOT" POLICING CONTINUES	TTPS continues to strengthen the deterrent pillar by ensuring visible presence in "Hot Spot" areas in T&T
	ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD PROTECTION UNIT IN EACH DIVISION	Total number of 169 positions created and filled. Each TTPS Division has a Child Protection Unit and all new police stations are being outfitted with special interview rooms for children
	ENHANCE THE MANPOWER STRENGTH AND COMPETENCIES TO SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE OFFENCES.	Crime Scene Investigators have been increased from fifteen (15) to seventy five (75).
	TESTING AND USE OF BODY WORN CAMERAS	Ongoing exercise to test the wearing of Body worn cameras on TTPS personnel with a long term view of implementation
	INTRODUCE AND EXPAND THE USE OF LASER SPEED GUNS.	Initial introductory phase completed. In the process of procuring additional equipment
	INCREASE THE ESTABLISHED STRENGTH OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE	Recruitment and selection have commenced
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIME SUPPRESSION UNIT COMPRISING TTPS AND TTDF PERSONNEL	Work in progress to establish a dedicated joint Crime Suppression Unit within the TTPS
	DEVELOP/MAINTAIN COMMUNITY AND	The drive to empower the young people in the communities

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.	continue through the enlistment in the TTPS Youth Clubs
	CONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADE OF POLICE STATIONS.	St. Joseph, Maracas St. Joseph and Besson Street Police Stations completed and handed over. In progress: Carenage, St. Clair, Roxborough and Old Grange
<b>TTDF</b>	SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS (Laventille, Enterprise)	The Formations of the TTDF continue to provide support to Law enforcement efforts throughout Trinidad and Tobago
	AUDIT OF MARITIME ASSETS	Engagement of a Marine Ship Surveyor to conduct an audit of the vessels belonging to the TTCG with particular reference to the AUSTAL vessels. Audit on going.
	AUDIT OF AIR ASSETS IN T&T	Establishment of Committee to review and analyse the air assets in Trinidad and Tobago
	MARITIME SECURITY OPERATIONS	Maritime patrols throughout T&T waters.  Re-established bilateral cooperation with Venezuela to the effect where coordinated maritime patrols are occurring  Direct communication between the Commanding officer of <i>Guadua Costa</i> , <i>Guardia Nacional</i> and T&T CG Commanding officer
	LAND BASED SECURITY OPERATIONS	The TTR provides support to TTPS and also executes operations by way of land based mobile coastal patrols in remote coastal villages throughout Trinidad and Tobago.
	AERIAL SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY	The TTAG conducts aerial surveillance in support of ground operations both over land and sea.
	CAPACITY BUILDING	Aircraft Pilot training provided by USA Government resulting in successful completion by TTAG pilots  US government assisting in replacement of C-26 aircrafts  Army Engineering officers attend training at USA Military facility.
	ENERGY SECTOR SECURITY INITIATIVE	Re-establish the High level Committee on Energy Sector Security Initiative and the multi-sectoral Critical Infrastructure Working Group.
<b>SSA</b>	INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Improvement And Expansion Of The Nationwide CCTV Network
	BUILDING HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY	Specialist training conducted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tradecraft – Methods in human intelligence (HUMINT) collection.</li> <li>• Interviewing, Debriefing and Elicitation.</li> <li>• Intelligence analysis processes and techniques.</li> </ul>
	IDENTIFICATION OF THREATS.	Repatriation of Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF). Establish protocol with International partners.
	DEVELOPMENT OF A ROBUST INTER-AGENCY INTELLIGENCE SHARING FRAMEWORK.	Upgrading of existing databases, to allow agencies to monitor persons of interest, is ongoing.

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
IMMIGRATION DIVISION	INTRODUCTION OF A BIOMETRICS FACIAL RECOGNITION IRIS AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AFIS) AT THE PIA AND ANRIA AIRPORTS.	Proposal submitted to Ministry and is under consideration
	IMPLEMENTATION OF PISCES	Review team visited. GAP Analysis completed Integration of operations in progress.
	EXPANSION OF ONLINE VISA APPLICATION SYSTEM	Proposal under consideration by the Immigration Division
FORENSICS SCIENCE CENTRE	RELOCATION AND ACCREDITATION OF THE FORENSICS SCIENCE CENTRE.	The process has commenced and is ongoing.
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A FORENSICS DNA DATA BANK.	A DNA Custodian has been employed. Draft Regulations are to be finalized and laid in Parliament. DNA Profile Matching System Software has been procured.
MOTOR VEHICLE AND ROAD TRAFFIC	DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC AUTHORITIES AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATIONALIZATION OF MVRT	Steering Committee established for the Operationalization of MVRT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licensing Authority</li> <li>• Red Light Traffic Cameras</li> <li>• Ticketing System</li> <li>• Reintroduction of Linx Point of Sales terminals</li> </ul>
	IMPLEMENTATION OF A CENTRALIZED DRIVERS PERMIT SYSTEM	Completed
	IMPLEMENTATION OF A HOSTED DATA-CENTER FOR HOSTING OF LICENSING ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS/DATABASES	Completed
	ONLINE ACCESS TO DRIVES PERMIT RECORDS	80% Completed
	ONLINE APPLICATION REQUEST FOR DRIVER'S PERMITS AND RENEWALS	25% Completed
	ELECTRONIC DATA SHARING WITH POLICE	Completed
	IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALIZED VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM	Completed
	ONLINE ACCESS TO BASIC VEHICLE RECORDS	Completed
	PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES AT ALL LICENSING SITES	70% Completed
	PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES AT TTCONNECT	10% Completed (Analysis Phase)

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	<p>PRINTING OF CERTIFIED COPIES BY TTPOST</p> <p>VEHICLE PRE INSPECTION - PORT</p> <p>ELECTRONIC TICKET SYSTEM (HANDHELD DEVICE) – ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS</p> <p>ELECTRONIC DATA SHARING WITH POLICE</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF REDUNDANT WIDE AREA NETWORK</p> <p>UPGRADE OF ICT HARDWARE</p> <p>Modification of Business Processes</p>	<p>10% Completed (Analysis Phase)</p> <p>95% Scheduled to go live July 24</p> <p>25% Completed (Analysis Phase)</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>80% Completed (Awaiting Funding)</p> <p>25% Complete</p>
LAND REGISTRATION AND REGISTRAR GENERAL DEPARTMENT	<p>ELIMINATION OF FRAUD IN LAND MATTERS</p> <p>IDB PROJECT ENSURING THE TOTAL DIGITIZATION OF THE LAND REGISTRY</p> <p>DELIVERY OF DUPLICATES</p>	<p>Reintroduction of Linx Point of sale Terminals at RGD and Chief State Department.</p> <p>Second phase initiated.</p> <p>Process to apply for a lost Certificate of Title made stricter. Implemented in 2016. None existed before</p> <p>Owners are now required to <i>submit copies of their ID</i> as well as an <i>authorization letter for their Attorney</i>.</p>
FINANCIAL SECTOR	<p>ENHANCED ATTENTION PAID TO GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE.</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPROVED SYSTEM WHERE YOU “KNOW YOUR CLIENT”.</p> <p>ENCOURAGEMENT TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS.</p> <p>DETERRENT TOWARDS FRAUD, MONEY LAUNDERING AND GENERAL WHITE COLLAR CRIME.</p>	<p><i>Confidentiality</i> within the <i>BIR</i> has increased via an improvement in its IT and HR systems.</p> <p>FATCA collection begins in soon.</p> <p>Internal awareness of International expectations especially with</p> <p>This will indirectly place a deterrent on those who attempt to launder monies.</p>
FAMILY AND CHILDREN DIVISION	<p>ENHANCEMENT OF NEW FAMILY COURT DIVISION, WITH STRICT FOCUS ON CHILDREN MATTERS.</p> <p>ENHANCING OF STAFF AND PROPER OUTFITTING OF THESE COURTS.</p> <p>ESTABLISHMENT OF WRITTEN PROTOCOLS TO ENSURE INTERCONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NECESSARY STAKEHOLDERS.</p>	<p>Establishment of a <i>new Division of the Family Court</i> to specifically deal with family and Children issues.</p> <p>Settlement on <i>lease agreements</i> for the necessary buildings to house these courts. (<i>Fyzabad, North and Tobago</i>).</p> <p>Protocols have been signed.</p>

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
	<p>REINFORCING FINANCES and IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.</p> <p>FORMALISATION OF A CHILD ADVOCATE UNIT</p>	<p>Presently, <i>improvements are being done with the St. Michaels, St Dominic's and St Jude's Homes. With YTC being recently designated as a Community residence. YTC enhancements; the ability to now move boys from St Michaels Home for Boys to YTC</i></p> <p>Discussions are being held</p>
<b>HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>	<p>TIP REPORT NOTICING INCREASED EFFORTS BY TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, THEREFORE INITIATING AN UPGRADE.</p> <p>ENHANCED TRAINING OF POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS UNDER INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.</p> <p>IMPROVED AND INCREASED TRAINING FOR LABOUR INSPECTORATES.</p> <p>ENHANCEMENT IN AMOUNT OF PROSECUTIONS AS COOPERATION HAS IMPROVED.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF MEETINGS FOR NECESSARY STAKEHOLDERS.</p>	<p>Increased recognition of victims. New immigration officers have been trained to detect victims at ports.</p> <p>Training conducted at schools and youth camps and nationwide anti-trafficking campaign conducted.</p> <p>Online presence informing people of human trafficking, hotlines... billboards are also being used throughout TT.</p> <p>Review of Policy and Legislation with aim of reinforcing the law.</p>
<b>PRISON REFORM AND SECURITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS</b>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY.</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNAL CRIME FIGHTING TOOLS.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF A ROBUST SCANNING SYSTEM TO ENSURE SAFETY AND TRANSPARENCY WITHIN PRISONS.</p> <p>ENHANCEMENT OF REMAND YARD.</p> <p>INFORMATION SHARING EXERCISE WITH CANADA IN FURTHERANCE OF PRISON REFORM</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF VIDEO REMAND COURT</p>	<p>Refurbished 3 dormitories at YTC now designated as a Child Rehabilitation Centre in accordance with law that was proclaimed in 2015.</p> <p>Operationalized grabbers and Jammers and CCTV cameras at Prison facilities</p> <p>Utilization of Body scanners at POS, Golden Grove, Remand and MSP</p> <p>Initiated the process to retrofit Remand Yard to improve its conditions</p> <p>Measures to be recommended to the Commissioner of Prisons for further action including; establishment of a Security Intelligence Unit, cost saving analysis, transformation of the prison to a correctional service, focus on offender reintegration and offender management.</p> <p>Anticipated signing of Charter of Commitments with the Correctional Service of Canada to formalise assistance from Canada to the TT Prison Service. In October 2017.</p> <p>Under Construction completion imminent.</p>

AGENCY/DIVISION	STRATEGIC/OPERATIONAL INITIATIVE	STATUS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	OPERATIONALIZATION OF DNA LEGISLATION.	<p><i>Engaged custodian for the DNA Databank.</i></p> <p><i>Initiated discussions to outsource the creation of DNA profiles to populate the DNA databank</i></p> <p><i>Initiated discussions for the construction of a new forensics facility.</i></p>
	OPERATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING LEGISLATION	<p>Establish an ad hoc Committee</p> <p>Retained Manager and Deputy Manager for the EM Unit</p> <p>Electronic Monitoring Devices have been procured.</p>
	Establishment of a Public Defender System.	Discussions are ongoing with Legal Aid and Advice Authority to subsume the system within its ambit.
	ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICE PROSECUTION SERVICE TO ENSURE THAT ALL PROSECUTIONS ARE OVERSEEN BY THE OFFICE OF THE DPP AND POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, EVIDENCE GATHERING AND CHARGING STANDARDS ARE LEGALLY ADVISED.	<p>Discussions ongoing with the UK to utilise assistance in implementing the system.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with the TTPS and Office of the DPP towards implementing the system.</p>
	IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF DEFENCE COUNCIL AND MERCY COMMITTEE	Processing substantial backlog of Defence Council and Mercy Committee matters.
	IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF THE DPPs OFFICE.	<p>Took necessary steps towards ensuring the retention of additional legal staff, operationalization of case management software and securing of additional office space.</p> <p>Initiated process toward creation and appointment of case progression officers for the office of the DPP. 3 Buildings sourced for new offices of the DPP (one in POS one in San Fernando and One in Tobago – awaiting DPP's sign off)</p>

