

Performance Report

2017



Sri Lanka Police



The Message of Inspector General of Police

The Performance Report of Sri Lanka Police can be pointed out as a very important document which illustrates how Sri Lanka Police, as an institution which performs a decisive role in the day-to-day lives of the general public is dedicated towards serving the public. Therefore, I take pleasure in having been able to issue this message for the Performance Report prepared for 2017. I leave this note while highlighting the need of disseminating most of the facts in this report, which will also be presented to the Parliament of Sri Lanka.

Peaceful coexistence without any fear of crime is a common aspiration of all of us. I wish to mention that the police is shouldering that enormous and serious responsibility of meeting that public aspiration through a dedicated 24 hour service.

Reducing the crime rate in relation to the increasing population is not an easy task. This report confirms that we have surmounted that challenge to a considerable extent. We have also included the various methods and strategies that we had adopted to achieve those ends.

Information on patrolling duties of Sri Lanka Police, mentioned in this report merits consideration. The number of patrolling duties performed annually by the police officers is 2967245. That means, they perform an average number of 8129 patrolling duties per day. The number of officers who are engaged in patrolling duties is 19233. These patrolling sessions exert a great deterrent effect on the criminal tendencies within the society. Its effect can be identified through this report.

To present the report in a nut shell, the grave crimes in 2017 have reduced by 3% compared to those in 2016 and the percentage of solving grave crimes had increased from 73% to 78%. Crimes against children have been reduced by 14% and crimes against women have been reduced by 18%, ensuring the security of women and children, which demands careful social attention. The number of burglaries, which threaten the security of people's property, has gone down in 2017 by 18% compared to that of 2016. All the citizens would be glad to find that the police have apprehended narcotics weighing 21048 kilograms along with 96670 people in connection with such incidents through successful raids.

We have also been able to open 17 new police stations in 2017, avoiding most of the difficulties faced by people when getting services from police.

The progress of Sri Lanka Police can be partly viewed as a result of social security. The credit of such a service not only goes to the law-abiding police officers who are dedicated to serve 24 hours by the sweat of their brow in the face of many difficulties but also to a hierarchy of officers who are administering a large staff maintaining good discipline while confronting various challenges. Therefore, I have no hesitation in giving you the credit for the progress achieved during the course of year 2017 and I also wish to mention the generous support extended towards police by the general public including the public officers.

I also take this an opportunity to invite the whole community to join hands even during the years to come to work in unison to bring about a peaceful and law-abiding society.

Pujith Jayasundara
Inspector General of Police



Vision

Creating
a peaceful environment
in which
people can live
confidently
without any fear of
crime and violence.

Mission

Sri Lanka Police
is dedicated
to performing duties reliably
while implementing
and maintaining law
within the country,
preserving peace
and preventing
crimes and terrorism
ensuring equality to all
and prejudice against none.

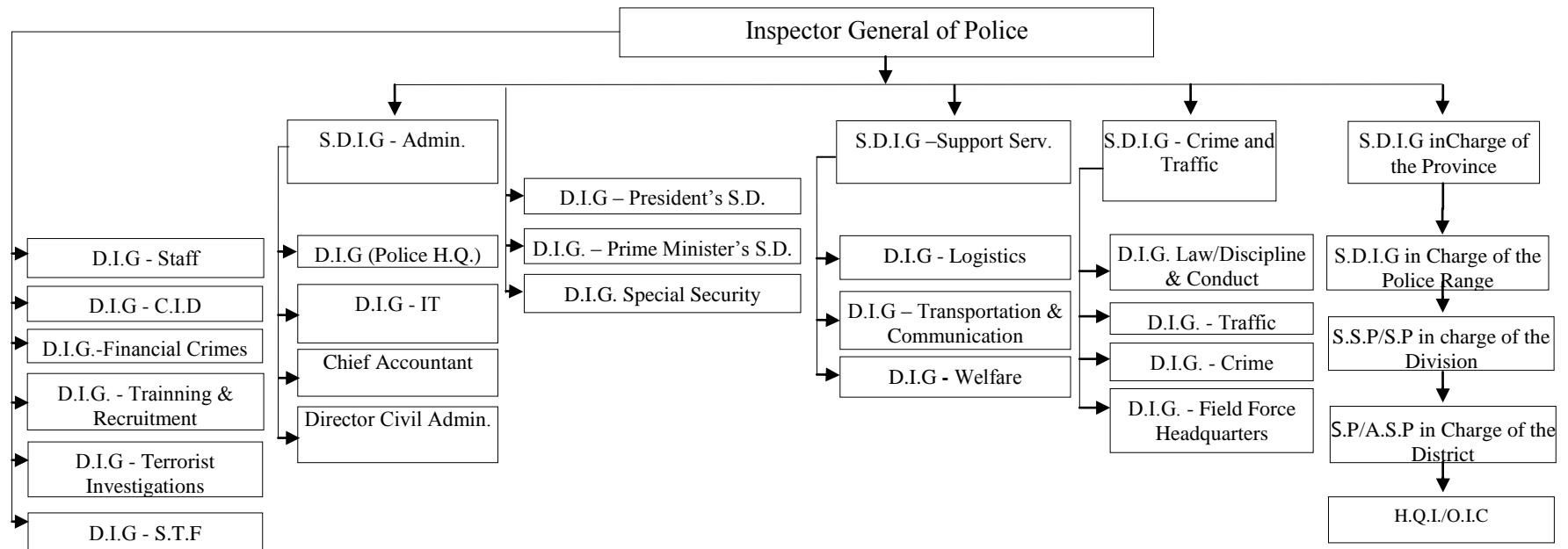
Duties of Sri Lanka Police

- ❖ Maintaining public safety and order
- ❖ Controlling and Prevention of crimes
- ❖ Crime investigation and Prosecution
- ❖ Ensuring road safety and controlling traffic
- ❖ VIP Security
- ❖ Providing assistance to relevant sections during disasters and tasks involving environment protection
- ❖ Prevention of corruption and riots and solving miscellaneous complaints
- ❖ Issuing police clearance and background reports for relevant sections and people

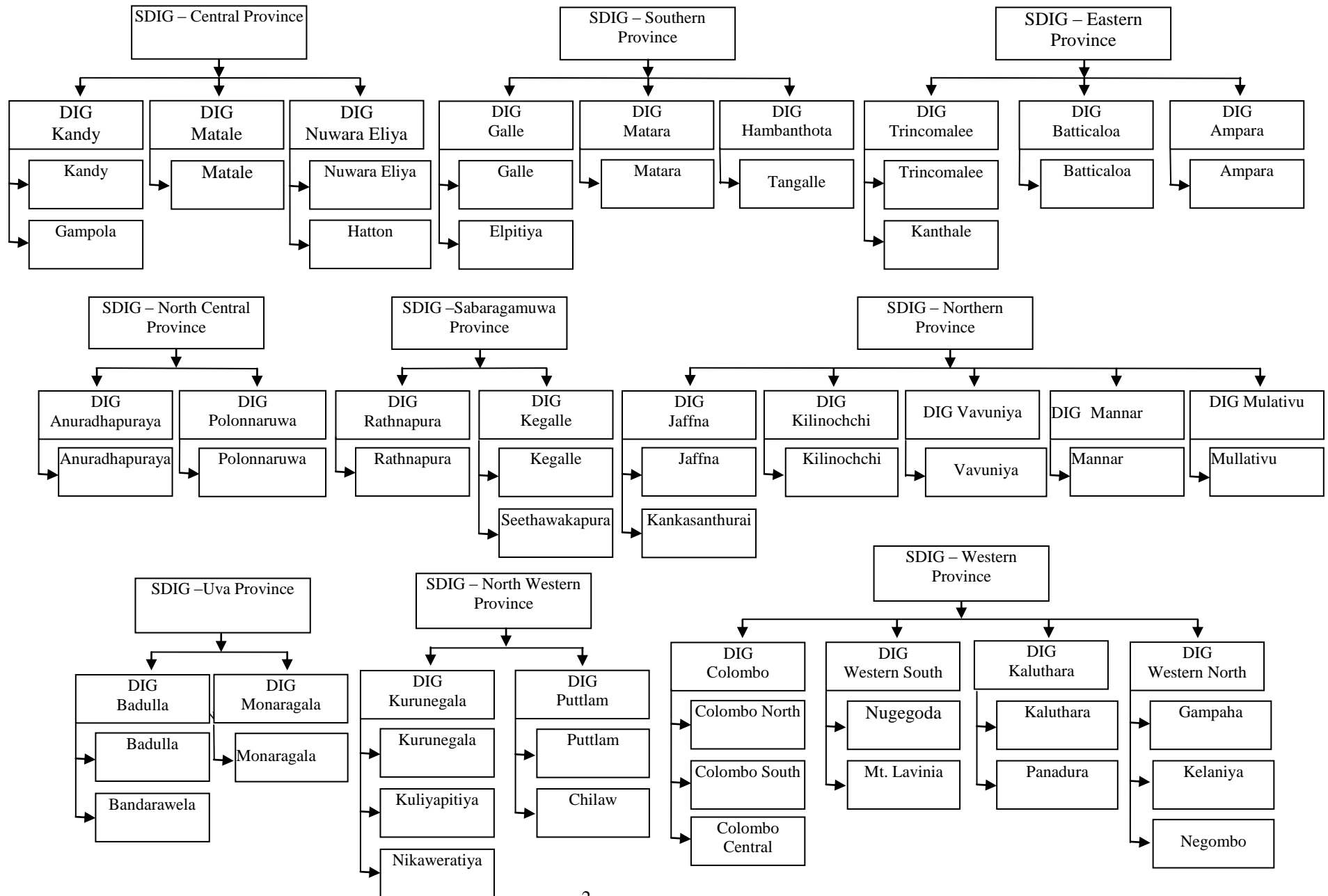
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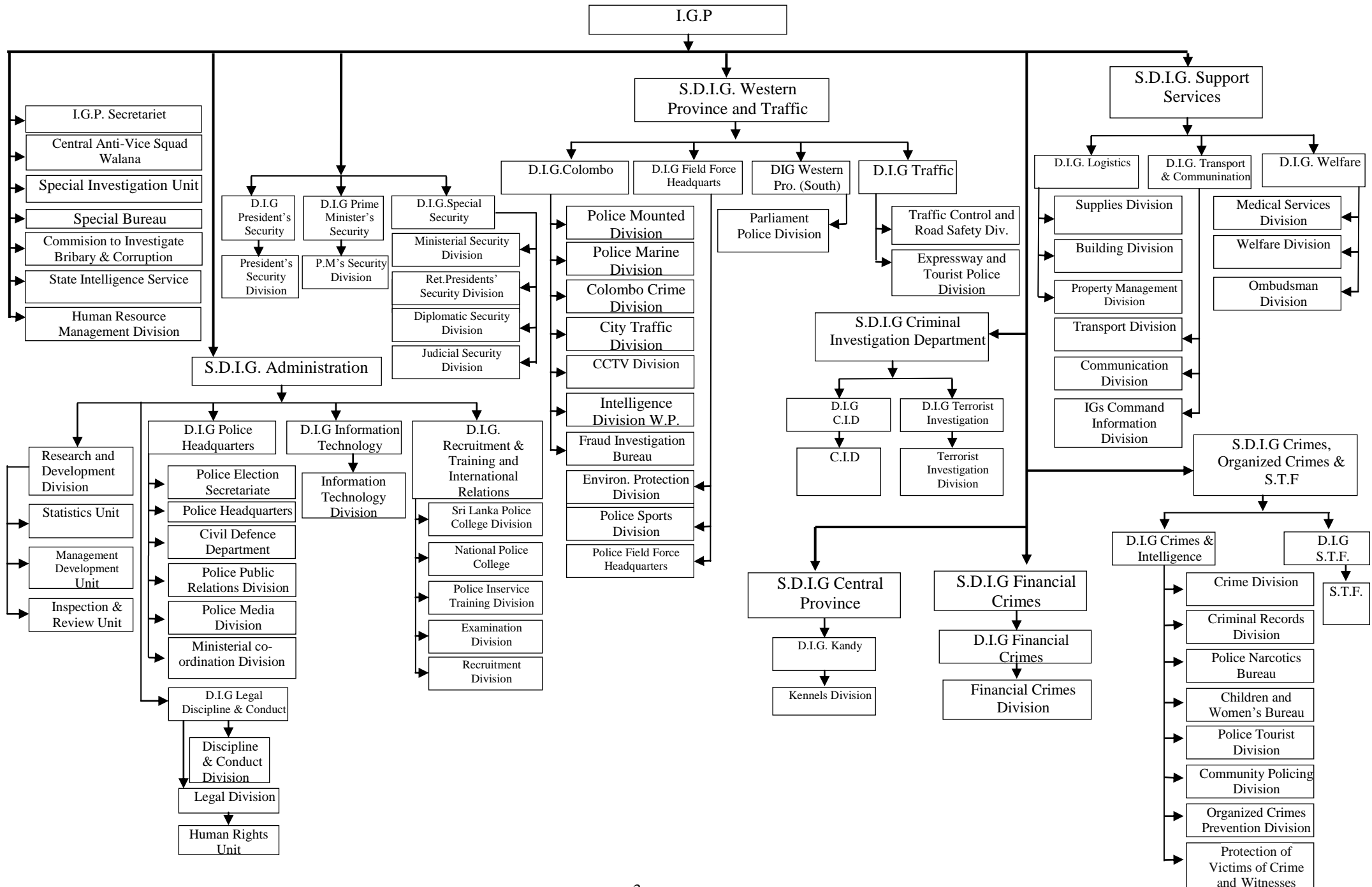
01. Organizational Structure of Sri Lanka Police



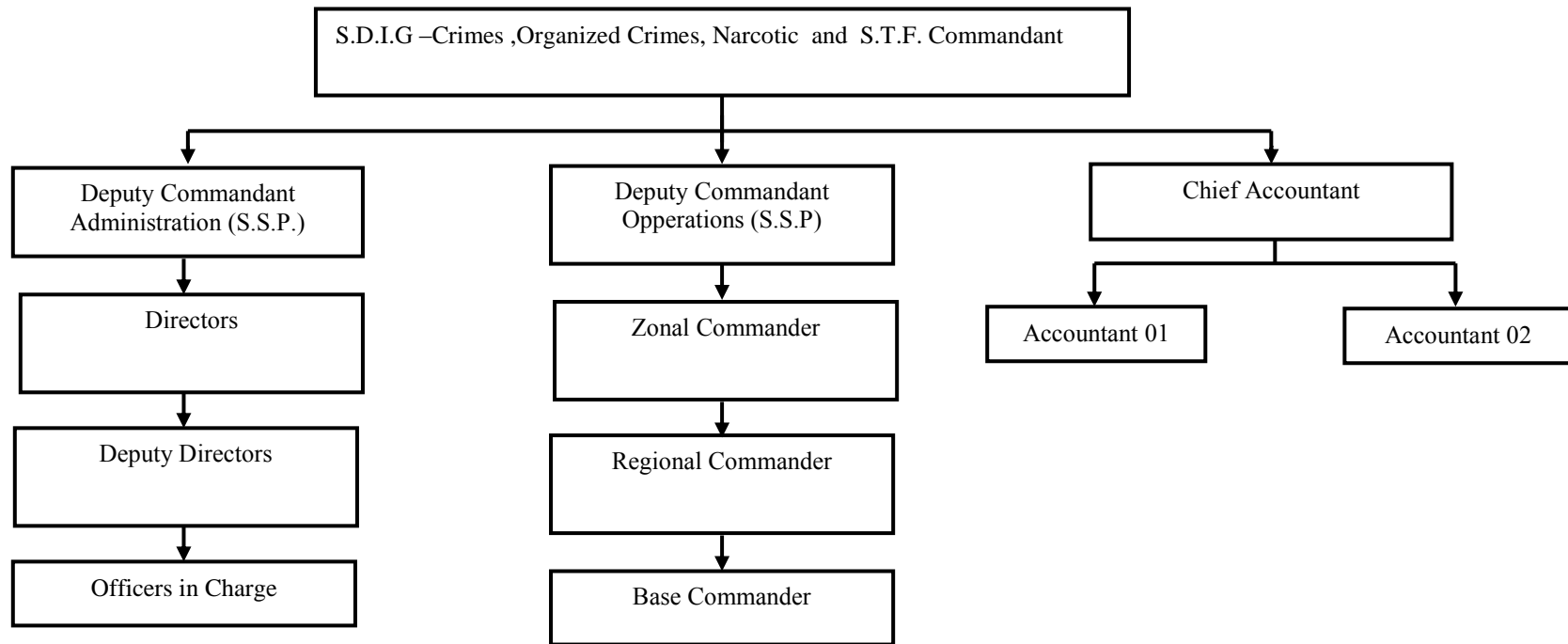
1.1 Structure of Territorial Police Divisions. (The number of Territorial Police Divisions is 42)



1.2 Structure of Functional Police Divisions. (The number of Functional Police Divisions is 63)



1.3 Structure of Special Tasks Force and its Duties



1.3.1 Duties of the Special Tasks Force

- ❖ Executing crime prevention operations (organized crimes)
- ❖ Local and foreign VIP security duties
- ❖ Carrying out search and bomb disposal operations
- ❖ Assisting Sri Lanka Police to maintain law and order
- ❖ Assisting the public to restore order during an emergency situations caused due to natural or human activities
- ❖ Taking measures to prevent antisocial activities and misconduct (narcotics/cannabis rackets, etc.)
- ❖ Taking measures to protect natural heritage and to prevent destruction of environment caused by people
- ❖ Conducting life saving duties

02. Crimes

Crimes are basically classified as grave crimes and petty crimes. The crimes which are serious are considered as grave crimes and which are not serious can be termed as petty crimes. Information with regard to the reported number of crime and instances of solving them in 2017 have been given under this chapter making comparisons with the relevant data recorded during the previous years.

2.1 Grave Crimes

As mentioned in table No. 01, Sri Lanka Police collects data under 26 grave crimes. Thus, the following table has presented statistical data on crimes which exert a great impact on the well-being of people and the society.

Table No. 01 **Table on Grave Crimes**

Grave Crime	2015			2016			2017		
	Reported	Solved	Being Investigated	Reported	Solved	Being Investigated	Reported	Solved	Being Investigated
1 Abduction	725	619	106	738	665	73	647	583	64
2 Kidnapping	246	211	35	297	264	33	251	230	21
3 Arson or causing harm using explosives	466	303	163	486	367	119	418	316	102
4 Harmful acts causing damage more than Rs. 25,000 AA	436	354	82	394	358	36	424	397	27
5 Burglary	12707	4778	7929	10287	5698	4589	8913	5519	3394
6 Causing grievous injury	1299	1240	59	1205	1176	29	1075	1050	25
7 Causing injury using dangerous weapons (such as knives)	2493	2340	153	2358	2291	67	2131	2065	66
8 Homicide	476	432	44	502	465	37	452	420	32
9 Attempted homicide/abetting suicide	177	158	19	160	148	12	163	151	12
10 Rape of women (more than 16 years)	379	349	30	350	329	21	294	279	15
11 Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) with the consent of the victim	1339	1284	55	1394	1375	19	1206	1169	37
Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) without the consent of the victim	315	303	12	292	284	8	232	219	13
12 Unlawful assembly/ riots and unrest	26	24	2	21	21	0	22	21	1
13 Robbery	4017	2282	1735	3455	2424	1031	3366	2494	872
14 Unnatural offences and grave sexual abuse	833	792	41	716	700	16	616	595	21
15 Extortion (any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security)	134	107	27	131	117	14	178	153	25
16 Fraud, criminal breach of trust and criminal misuse worth more than Rs. 300,000/=	5532	2550	2982	5472	3508	1964	6192	4490	1702
17 Theft of plantation material worth more than Rs. 25,000	65	51	14	75	63	12	80	75	5
Theft of cattle worth more than Rs. 25,000	651	400	251	640	515	125	802	657	145
Theft of property worth more than Rs. 25,000	5709	2856	2853	5448	3605	1843	5261	3895	1366
18 Printing and possession of counterfeit notes	90	88	2	76	74	2	88	86	2
19 Offences committed against the State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Cruel treatment against children	101	97	4	107	103	4	88	85	3
21 Child abuse	75	72	3	49	49	0	43	43	0
22 Human trafficking and slave trade	19	16	3	26	24	2	15	14	1
23 Offences under Offensive Weapons Act	95	91	4	78	72	6	63	60	3
24 Possession of automatic firearms or repeaters	20	19	1	28	28	0	25	25	0
25 Importing, exporting, selling or production of any amount of morphine, cocaine or heroin or possession of 1 kilo of hashish, 5 kilos or more of cannabis, 500 grams or more of opium, 03 grams or more of morphine, 02 grams or more of cocaine and 02 grams or more of heroin	1641	1638	3	2078	2072	6	2845	2838	7
26 Obstructing police officer in execution of duties	122	121	1	74	74	0	89	87	2
Total	40188	23575	16613	36937	26869	10068	35979	28016	7963
Percentage		58%			73%			78%	

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

- As per the table, a considerable decline in grave crimes could be observed within the previous three years including 2017. The number of grave crimes which was 36937 in 2016 has gone down by 3% to 35979. Furthermore, the percentage of solving grave crimes has increased and that percentage which was 73% in 2016 has boosted to 78% in 2017.
- When considering the grave crimes such as homicides, lootings, rape of women, burglaries and thefts, a falling trend can be seen in each crime in 2017. For example,

12707 burglaries were reported in 2015 and in 2016 the number was 10287. By the time of 31.12.2017, it was able to bring it down to 8913 by 13%.

- iii. As given in the table, an increase in the grave crimes related to drugs can be observed from 2015 to 2017. However, the percentage of solving those has reached to a level even greater than 99%.

❖ Measures to minimize Crimes

Despite the fact that there is a decline in grave crimes during the past few years, they still seem to exist posing a great threat to the society. Therefore, a collective effort with the participation of all parties is required to minimize grave crimes. Especially, the police is taking the initiative with the Community Police Committees covering all the social strata to raise awareness of the people. Channels are being established further for the police to receive information without delay. The public are being made aware of the defensive measures they could take to minimize crimes such as burglaries and lootings

When considering statutory rape cases, it seems that most of those had occurred with the consent of the victims. Therefore, such crimes can be minimized by raising awareness among school children in a productive way through teachers and Police under the initiative of Community Policing Programme.

Despite the fact that the police can be seen exposing and solving the crimes related to drugs in an excellent manner, a continuous growth can be observed in those crimes. Awareness in this area should also be raised covering all the strata of the society. Especially, it would be suitable to implement a course of action to save school children from the drug menace with the active contribution of both parents and teachers.

2.1.1. Grave crimes against children

The grave crimes against children can be identified as a type of crime which receives constant social attention. Most of the time, it can be seen how the society is awfully shocked by such crimes. Crimes against children have been classified under 10 offences and the data concerning a period of three previous years, i.e. from 2015 to 2017 have been presented through the following table.

Table No. 02 **Table on Grave Crimes against children**

Crime	2015			2016			2017		
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved
1 Homicide	35	15	20	27	10	17	22	4	18
2 Abetting suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
3 Attempted murder	16	9	7	10	6	4	9	5	4
4 Female Rape/ Incest	1654	544	1110	1686	699	987	1438	446	992
5 Inflicting grievous bodily harm	24	12	12	32	14	18	25	8	17
6 Injury caused by knives, etc.	9	5	4	9	4	5	10	5	5
7 Unnatural offences and grave sexual abuse	793	283	510	654	253	401	556	194	362
8 Abduction and kidnapping	755	361	394	788	364	424	713	202	511
9 Trading and supplying women for carnal intercourse	13	10	3	9	6	3	6	1	5
10 Cruel treatment against children and sexual abuse	176	88	88	156	56	100	131	47	84
Total	3475	1327	2148	3371	1412	1959	2911	913	1998
Percentage			62%			58%			69%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

According to the table, a decline in all acts of crime against children can be observed in 2017 compared to 2016. Compared to 2016, the number of child homicides has decreased from 27 to 22 marking a 18% drop and the cases of rape of women have declined by 15% from 1686 to 1438. Even kidnappings and abductions have gone down by 9% from 788 to 713. As a whole, the decline in the grave crimes committed against children in 2017 is 13% compared to the previous year.

At the same time, the percentage of the progress in investigation of grave crimes against children has also improved in 2017 compared to that of 2016. The investigation progress in 2016 was 58% and in 2017 it has increased upto 69%.

❖ Measures to minimize Crimes against children

As per the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989, not only the adults but also the children are entitled to basic rights. The rights of children are blatantly violated through the crimes committed against children and any act of molestation will have a detrimental effect of the future of the victimized child. The research studies have confirmed that there is a great tendency for those who were victims of molestation and other acts of crime during their formative years to become anti social criminals later on.

Protecting the child is a responsibility of the entire society and that cannot be shirked. From the early ages, through the family and school, the child should be educated on the social threats and on how to avoid them. Especially, the awareness should be raised properly through schools regarding the most common grave crimes against children such as rape, grave sexual abuse, kidnapping and abduction. Responsible agencies including Child Protection Authority should take measures to curb child abuse that occur over the internet with the advent of modern technology through the timely introduction of new laws.

Since children fall victim to a crime through no fault of their own, the Police take measures to make the public aware regarding the way of treating such children. Through this initiative, it is expected to avoid the children being further abused or stressed.

Furthermore, the Police is always dedicated to establish a way of ensuring the safety of the child within the family where the safest place for the child.

2.1.2. Grave Crimes against Women

Similar to the aforementioned crimes, grave crimes against women should also be receive a greater social attention. Grave crimes against women have been classified into 9 similar types of crimes and data have been presented. Under this, data of three years i.e. from 2015 to 2017 have been presented.

Table No. 03

Table on Grave Crimes against women

Crime	2015			2016			2017		
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved
1 Homicide	97	44	53	109	62	47	77	35	42
2 Abetting suicide	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Attempted murder	18	10	8	23	18	5	10	6	4
4 Female Rape/ Incest	379	241	138	350	163	187	294	102	192
5 Inflicting grievous bodily harm	228	110	118	231	88	143	198	62	136
6 Injury caused by knives, etc.	102	40	62	89	62	27	99	46	53
7 Unnatural offences and grave sexual abuse	39	22	17	48	23	25	33	15	18
8 Abduction and kidnapping	98	46	52	103	52	51	75	25	50
9 Trading and supplying women for carnal intercourse	4	2	2	15	8	7	4	1	3
Total	966	516	450	968	476	492	790	292	498
Percentage			46%			51%			63%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

Compared to 2015 and 2016, a decline in the grave crimes committed against women can be observed in 2017. Thus, the number of crimes which was 968 in 2016 has gone down by 18% to 790 in 2017. At the same time, even the progress of investigating crimes in 2017 has increased by 63% compared to the previous two years. The progress of solving grave crimes against women was 46% in 2015 and 51% in 2016.

Especially when considering the major acts of crime such as homicide, rape, kidnapping, abduction and serious sexual abuse in terms of grave crimes committed against women, a considerable decline can be seen in 2017 compared to 2016. For example, homicide cases have declined by 29% from 109 to 77, while rape cases from 350 to 294 and abductions from 103 to 75.

❖ Measures to minimize Crimes against Women

A society which treats women with courtesy is considered a developed society. The women of this country as mothers have been treated with great respect for ages. Within the present complex socio-economic context that tendency is undergoing a rapid change. This trait can be identified when analytically observing the number of crimes committed against women on an annual basis. Subsequent to the protection of parents, it is the family unit through which women derives a greater protection. When the family becomes strong, the security of its members is constantly ensured. When studying the family disputes and other similar issues, it becomes evident that the family unit has shattered within the present extremely complicated social system driven by avarice. Therefore, by means of strengthening the family, the protection women are receiving through the family unit can also be guaranteed and it would minimize the chances of women to become victims of crimes. Sri Lanka Police is dedicated to ensure the maximum safety of the women focusing this objective.

2.1.3. The Ratio of Police Officers to Population and Grave Crimes

The ratio of police officers to population and grave crimes can be taken as an important factor for arriving at conclusions regarding the grave crimes of Sri Lanka. The table No. 04 presents data concerning past five years, i.e. from 2013 to 2017.

Table No. 04 **Ratio of police officers to population and grave crimes**

Year	Population in Thousands	Actual Police Strength	Ratio of police officers to population	Ratio of police officers to a square kilometer	Ratio of police officers to grave crimes	Total Number of Grave Crimes
2013	20,585	82,909	0.213888889	01:00.8	01:00.7	55,347
2014	20,771	84,166	0.2125	01:00.8	01:00.6	50,962
2015	20,966	86,037	0.210416667	01:00.8	01:00.5	40,188
2016	21,203	85,245	0.213888889	01:00.8	01:00.4	36,937
2017	21,444	85,357	0.215972222	01:00.8	01:00.4	35,979

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

According to the table, the population of Sri Lanka has grown from 20.5 million to 21.4, during the course of last 5 years. Similarly, the strength of the police staff has also increased from 82,909 to 85,357. As a percentage, from 2013 to 2017, the population growth marks 4% but the strength of police has gone up only by 3%. Accordingly, a growth in the police staff has not taken place in comparison with the the increasing population. Yet, it is a point worth considering that there is a great decline in the grave crimes in relation to the population growth. Compared to 2013, the percentage of the downturn in the grave crimes by the time of 2017 can be represented as 35%. That means when the population increases from 2013 to 2017 by 4%, i.e. 859000, the grave crimes have gone down by 35%, i.e. 19368.

Despite the rumours about a general growth of crimes prevalent in the society, It becomes apparent that the social discussion over the growing crime trend has stemmed from the social opinion that those crimes are on the rise due to the wide media publicity given to some violent acts of crime such as homicides, brutal assault, robberies which are considered grave crimes and due to the relatively increased media usage at present. The point which becomes evident as per the above data analysis is that the crimes have actually decreased to a considerable extent. The other important factor is that this downward trend has emerged in spite of experiencing a growth in the population. It further shows that the Sri Lanka Police have been successful in brining down the crimes substantially even though there had not been any considerable improvement in the strength of the police staff.

2.1.4. Special Investigations Conducted by the Criminal Investigation Department

In 2017, Criminal Investigation Department of Sri Lanka Police has been able to carry out a number of substantial investigations. Through the investigations carried out by Criminal Investigation Department, 860 people including 785 Sri Lankans and 75 foreigners have been taken into custody in 2017. Through the cases filed in 2017, altogether 514 people have been indicted by the High Court and by the Magistrate Court, 129 and 385 people respectively. Among the investigations conducted by Criminal Investigation Department, the ones carried out in the following fields are noticeable.

❖ Cyber Crimes

108 incidents have been reported on online financial scams and 26 Nigerians and 24 Sri Lankans have been apprehended through conducting investigations in this regard.

❖ Printing Counterfeit Currencies

118 people have been taken into custody in connection with printing Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 counterfeit currency notes. The value of the counterfeit currencies printed within 2017 was more than Rs. 3 million.

❖ Human Trafficking and Trade of Humans

Under this, 360 people who were about to be sent abroad via Bandaranaike Memorial International Airport and 38 people using boats were taken into custody.

❖ Homicides

The investigations were carried out successfully on the highly controversial incident, the killing of Vidya. Cases were filed against the suspects who were arrested and measures were taken to bring them to justice. This investigation was extremely helpful to socially establish the message that no one can prevent getting caught after committing a crime.

❖ International Police Affairs

The Interpol Division of the Criminal Investigation Department has received 292 requests from Interpol member countries and as a means of offering cooperation, 260 requests out of those have been successfully answered. Furthermore, it was possible to get answers for 87 out of 118 requests made from Interpol.

In 2017, 06 red notices were internationally issued against extremely dangerous criminals.

03. Petty Crimes

Although these crimes are relatively identified as petty crimes in comparison to grave crimes, Sri Lanka Police does not intend to take these crimes lightly. Sri Lanka Police takes petty crimes into account by sub dividing them into petty crimes against persons and petty crimes against property. The following table has analyzed the data on petty crimes.

3.1. Petty Crimes against Persons

As given through Table No. 5, data on petty crimes from 2015 to 2017 have been entered under 14 points.

Table No. 05 **Petty Crimes against people**

Offence		2015			2016			2017		
		Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved
1	Minor assault	23485	7822	15663	24870	8588	16282	22947	7315	15632
2	Illegal abortion	30	12	18	39	18	21	25	15	10
3	Criminal trespass and house trespass	1986	712	1274	2178	900	1278	2066	764	1302
4	Sexual abuse	3764	1360	2404	3764	1370	2394	3324	1229	2095
5	Unlawful obstruction/ arbitrary arrest	131	66	65	317	150	167	148	42	106
6	Being caught for remaining inside a building, etc. for an illegal activity	25	2	23	218	89	129	20	12	8
7	Being a notorious thief	77	16	61	182	71	111	45	11	34
8	Quarrelling in public places	499	63	436	578	132	446	442	105	337
9	Criminal force, criminal intimidation/deliberate insult	2624	1217	1407	2747	1178	1569	2199	777	1422
10	Absence due to failure to comply a lawful order of a police officer	240	66	174	333	130	203	198	61	137
11	Attempting to cause any kind of injury	569	131	438	982	273	709	593	164	429
12	Application to bind a person over	1794	55	1739	2092	152	1940	1667	44	1623
13	Giving false evidence and fabricating false evidence at court	45	2	43	179	70	109	151	28	123
14	Other minor offences committed under Sri Lanka Penal Code	8601	2054	6547	7100	1977	5123	8399	2353	6045
Total		43870	12015	30292	45579	15098	30481	42224	12920	29303
Percentage				69%			67%			69%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

According to the graph, a change in the patterns of the petty crimes committed against people can be identified when analyzing data of past three years. In comparison to 2015, an increase in these crimes can be seen in 2016 but in 2017 it has declined by 7%. The total progress of investigations in 2016 was 67% and in 2017 it had increased upto 69%.

Even the minor assaults which come under this show a decline in 2017 compared to 2016. At the same time, the investigation progress had developed from 65% to 68%.

Sexual harrasments have also gone down by 12% from 3764 to 3324 compared to that of 2016.

❖ Measures to minimize Petty Crimes

For several years, petty crimes against people have been relatively low in comparison with the other crimes. By taking measures to bring it further down towards a considerable level it will also be possible to control grave crimes. By further improving police patrolling duties and by promptly responding to information received by police, this tendency for committing crimes can be reduced.

Further, through the Community Policing Committees the channels of getting information through public have been made further available. By instilling the idea gradually within the society that, a crime once committed can never be concealed, an environment conducive towards a criminal propensity has been identified. Furthermore, it has been highlighted that the social responsibility assigned to each and every citizen by this community policing method.

3.2. Petty Crimes against Property

Data related to petty crimes have been included under 11 catagaries from 2015 to 2017by table 6.

Table No. 06 **Petty Crimes against Property**

Offence	2015			2016			2017		
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved
1 Unlawful possession of burgling tools	100	24	76	185	21	164	130	37	93
2 Offences related to causing damage to sacred objects/religious places/religions	19	6	13	37	14	23	49	27	22
3 Offences relating to weights and measures	64	4	60	99	0	99	28	0	28
4 Possession of pornographic materials for displaying publicly or for sale and the act of selling them	331	3	328	112	5	107	84	16	68
5 Attempted theft or robbery	1088	536	554	954	479	475	1183	519	664
6 Damage of Rs. 25,000	2701	1203	1500	3488	1564	1924	2863	1247	1616
7 Damage less than Rs. 25,000	16002	9606	6392	17181	10061	7120	17540	9259	8281
8 Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud/ Criminal Misuse of more than Rs. 100,000	7424	3642	3782	8079	4253	3826	8022	4077	3945
9 Complains on public nuisance	207	26	181	360	58	302	171	36	135
10 Requests made under Section 66 of No 44 Primary Courts Procedure Act	666	55	611	562	78	484	670	167	503
11 Other	1482	572	910	2292	847	1445	2141	832	1309
Total	30084	15677	14407	33349	17380	15969	32881	16217	16664
Percentage			48%			48%			50%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per the above table, a drop in the total crimes against property can be identified in 2017 compared to 2016. Selling and possession of pornographic materials have also gone down by 74% in 2017 compared to that of 2015. Even the offences counted under public nuisance show a relative decline compared to 2016.

When offences related to causing damage to sacred objects and religious places are taken into account, they have been increasing since 2015. The number of offences which was 37 in 2016 has increased upto 49 showing a growth by 32%. The investigation progress on those crimes was 68% in 2015 and in 2016 it was 62%. In 2017, it has further dropped to 44%.

Further, an increase can be seen in attempts of robbing and thieving and stealing less than Rs. 25,000 in 2017 compared to those in 2016. However, the total progress in investigation of crimes has increased from 48% to 51% in comparison to 2016.

❖ **Measures to minimize Crimes against Property**

The decline which could be seen regarding offences on pornographic magazines and public nuisance in 2017 is a positive point. It can be concluded that this has occurred due to public awareness, actions of police and strict law enforcement against such offences. Accordingly, the Sri Lanka Police takes measures to further develop that tendency.

At the same time, attention should be paid to offences related to blasphemous and sacrilegious acts. It has been successful on minimizing the growth of offences in that field taking measures by the Police and the public with cooperation of religious dignitaries. Special attention of police has been paid towards conducting investigation work on these offences promptly while giving priority to such investigations.

04. Miscellaneous Complaints

Out of the complaints reported to Sri Lanka Police, majority are Miscellaneous Complaints. Miscellaneous Complaints are the mostly solved category of complaints. The complaints received under this category are divided into 16 and the Miscellaneous Complaints of 2017 are represented by the following table.

Table No. 07 **Table on Miscellaneous Complaints**

Nature of the complaint reported	2015			2016			2017		
	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved
1 Assaulting	201656	96	201560	205407	43	205364	199622	10	199612
2 Threatening and scolding	197394	134	197260	203331	36	203295	199649	10	199639
3 Family disputes	111314	87	111227	114500	9	114491	111775	0	111775
4 Harassment or ill-treatment of husband/wife, Domestic Violence	25089	3	25086	25387	0	25387	22899	0	22899
5 Disputes arise due to extra marital affairs	9496	2	9494	11011	5	11006	10056	0	10056
6 Land disputes	91737	67	91670	96217	43	96174	95046	0	95046
7 issues that disturb Peace	2860	2	2858	2717	0	2717	1975	0	1975
8 Breach of Confidence/Promises	12270	5	12265	15043	1	15042	12268	4	12264
9 Disputes related to finance and goods	108436	34	108402	111213	96	111117	116314	11	116303
10 Ill-treating/harassing parents	7414	14	7400	8410	2	8408	8243	0	8243
11 Disputes between tenants and the house owner	7036	1	7035	8443	1	8442	7891	0	7891
12 Disputes between the employee and	3808	0	3808	4108	0	4108	3415	0	3415
13 Problems related to damages caused	18811	11	18800	19629	7	19622	18146	0	18146
14 Problems in creating mental depression	7235	0	7235	7928	6	7922	7700	1	7699
15 Complaints on disappearances	7158	9	7149	6588	0	6588	5452	0	5452
16 Other complaints	203098	56	203042	199418	159	199259	208636	4	208632
Total	1014812	521	1014291	1039350	408	1038942	1029087	40	1029047
Percentage			99.90%			99.90%			99.90%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per the table, it can be identified that there is a considerable decrease in Miscellaneous Complaints in year 2017 compared to 2016. Specially, assaults have been reduced from 5785 and family disputes from 2725 and a slight decrease in land disputes can be seen. When considering disappearance of persons, the number of disappearances which was 6588 in 2016 has been reduced by 1136 to 5452 in 2017. It is a decrease of 17%.

When considering the progress of investigations on many miscellaneous complaints including family disputes, assaulting, land disputes, it has reached 100% level similar to that of the previous year. Investigation progress of total miscellaneous complaints is 99.9%.

❖ Measures of preventing miscellaneous crimes becoming grave crimes

The complaints reported under Miscellaneous Complaints are mostly considered as incidents that are not major. Those disputes can be developed into major crimes due to the failure to offer rapid solutions. For an example minor family disputes can be developed into murder or suicide cases in future. Many incidents that had been developed into grievous injuries and major crimes like murder had been reported even regarding disputes related to lands, financial and property.

The progress of solving Miscellaneous Complaints can be identified as a special feature that reveals through data analysis. Offering effective solutions for Miscellaneous Complaints as mentioned before has become an effective reason for reducing the number of major crimes occurred during past few years. To improve this situation in a productive way, measures have been taken to equip police officers with the knowledge of Criminal Law, Civil Law and other acts and ordinances through various training institutes.

In addition, a considerable increase can also be seen in acts of mistreating and not taking care of parents during the past three years. Implementing a method that begins from the family and school to gather whole society with the participation of media has been studied by the Sri Lanka Police and raising awareness in that regard is carried out by the community Policing method.

4.1. Family Disputes

Family disputes are quite apparent among miscellaneous complaints. It is shown by the tables 07 and 08 that 144730 complaints have been reported in 2017 under these offences such as harassments, extra marital affairs and acts of domestic violence. Complaints related to family disputes are given by table number 08.

Table No. 08 **Data Table on Family Disputes**

Nature of the complaint reported	2015			2016			2017		
	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Number Reported	Number of Investigations Carrying Out	Solved
3 Family disputes	111314	87	111227	114500	9	114491	111775	0	111775
4 Harassment or ill-treatment of husband/wife, Domestic Violence	25089	3	25086	25387	0	25387	22899	0	22899
5 Disputes arise due to extra marital affairs	9496	2	9494	11011	5	11006	10056	0	10056
Total	145899	92	145807	150898	14	150884	144730	0	144730
Percentage			100%			100%			100%

Source: police Statistics Unit

❖ **Data Analysis**

As per the table No. 08, complaints on family disputes are 14% out of total number of miscellaneous complaints mentioned in table number 07. That is 144730. 15%, out of that, i.e. 22899 complaints are on domestic violence. 7% disputes has been caused due to extra marital affairs. That is 10056. A 4% decrease in family disputes in every category in 2017 compared to 2016 can be identified through data analysis.

As per the table, the progress of investigations on family disputes in every category is 100%.

❖ **Measures taken on solving family disputes effectively**

It is no wonder that the disputes related to the family, which is the basic unit of the society will affect adversely towards the well-being of the society. That is because the family is also the birthplace of the future generations. There is a greater probability for a minor family dispute to create a shattered family. Sri Lanka Police will exploit all the possible measures to settle disputes by providing feasible solutions for all the parties concerned while keeping their reputation intact.

05. Suicides

Generally, a considerable number of annual deaths take place by committing suicide. World Health Organization points out that eight hundred thousand persons around the world are committing suicide per annum approximately and one person dies in every 30 seconds by committing suicide. Sri Lanka is in the 4th place under world rating on committing suicides in 2017. It has been calculated that 28.8% suicide incidents occurred per one hundred thousand in this country. Out of that 46.6% are males and 12.8% are females. Details on committing suicide reported to Sri Lanka Police in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given by the following table. Data categorized under the method of committing suicide, reason, nature of their occupation and age is provided by that.

Table No. 09 **Table on the Method of Committing Suicide**

Method of Committing Suicide										
Serial Number	Method	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Consuming insecticides and weedicide	765	152	917	698	175	873	698	154	852
2	Self-strangulation	1254	260	1514	1284	289	1573	1508	306	1814
3	Getting drowned by leaping to rivers, lakes, sea etc.	71	56	127	51	42	93	72	37	109
4	By using fire arms	18	2	20	14	2	16	6	8	14
5	By using hand grenades and fire arms	--	--	--	1	0	1	2	0	2
6	By using sharpened weapons	--	4	4	4	0	4	9	2	11
7	Burning	48	98	146	42	75	117	42	72	114
8	Jumping under train or vehicles	111	20	131	106	30	136	137	26	163
9	Drinking acids	25	3	28	23	7	30	30	11	41
10	Drinking acids	5	--	5	2	1	3	2	1	3
11	Taking medicine (Sleeping tablets etc.)	16	17	33	10	13	23	11	10	21
12	Eating poisonous things in the environment - <i>Kaneru</i> seeds, Niyangala	42	38	80	43	35	78	36	32	68
13	Jumping from steep	6	2	8	7	2	9	6	2	8
14	Taking drugs by drinking or injecting	4	1	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
15	By using other methods	24	16	40	52	15	67	27	16	43
	Total	2389	669	3058	2339	686	3025	2586	677	3263

Source – Police Statistics Unit

Table No. 10 **Table on the Reasons of Committing Suicide**

Serial Number	Reason	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Economic issues (Poverty, Loans etc.)	152	26	178	124	27	151	166	29	195
2	Problems related to Professions	23	3	26	21	0	21	21	4	25
3	Problems with adults (Parents, Teachers)	54	32	86	45	34	79	52	15	67
4	Harassments from husband or wife	409	166	575	445	158	603	477	148	625
5	Regrets and become hopeless due to Love Affairs	144	85	229	152	120	272	169	96	265
6	Sexual harassment / Rape Cases	1	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	1
7	Drug Addiction	118	1	119	124	1	125	137	0	137
8	Regretted from deaths of relations including parents	17	9	26	34	9	43	35	20	55
9	Failing from exams	3	--	3	3	4	7	4	1	5
10	Loss of Fixed Assets or Current Assets	1	4	5	3	6	9	6	3	9
11	Neglected by Children	20	3	23	10	4	14	14	6	20
12	Sexual Dysfunction	3	--	3	2	2	4	2	0	2
13	Mental Disorders	228	88	316	178	66	244	246	84	330
14	Chronic diseases and Physical sufferings	332	53	385	318	63	381	321	58	379
15	Other Reasons	884	198	1082	877	192	1069	935	213	1148
	Total	2389	669	3058	2339	686	3025	2586	677	3263

Source – Police Statistics Unit

Table No. 11

Profession of persons committed suicide

Serial Number	Nature of the Occupation	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Employees of professional and technical and other relevant fields (Physicians, Engineers, Teachers, Photographers etc.)	38	6	44	42	5	47	65	5	70
2	Employees in the fields of administration and Executive Management	5	1	6	11	3	14	10	1	11
3	Clerks and other parallel services- (stenographer, Typists etc.)	22	1	23	23	3	26	29	2	31
4	Sales men	75	13	88	68	15	83	102	9	111
5	Workers in Service Units - Chefs, Barbers, Tailors Etc.	40	9	49	37	12	49	47	14	61
6	Workers connected with the fields - Agriculture/ Husbandry /Fisheries Industry and Conservation of Forests	459	38	497	391	25	416	478	31	509
7	Workers connected with production field - Technicians and other relevant workers, Transport, Machine Operators and Labourers	190	14	204	184	15	199	138	13	151
8	Officers in Tri- Forces	29	--	29	33	0	33	31	1	32
9	Police	4	1	5	9	0	9	5	0	5
10	Security Officers	13	--	13	11	1	12	16	2	18
11	Pensioners	47	--	47	34	4	38	45	1	46
12	Students	61	78	139	38	82	120	68	69	137
13	Politicians	1	--	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Unemployed persons	779	400	1179	741	376	1117	797	419	1216
15	Not categories under Occupations	626	108	734	717	145	862	755	110	865
	Total	2389	669	3058	2339	686	3025	2586	677	3263

Source – Police Statistics Unit

Table No. 12

Committing Suicide as per the Age and the Gender

Serial Number	Age Group	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	08 to 16 Years	32	34	66	27	52	79	49	41	90
2	17 to 20 Years	114	118	232	107	112	219	118	87	205
3	21 to 25 Years	174	96	270	207	86	293	198	79	277
4	26 to 30 Years	206	56	262	153	83	236	214	86	300
5	31 to 35 Years	198	68	266	185	62	247	220	65	285
6	36 to 40 Years	208	53	261	176	48	224	200	56	256
7	41 to 45 Years	196	34	230	195	33	228	220	44	264
8	46 to 50 Years	213	40	253	211	30	241	232	32	264
9	51 to 55 Years	250	36	286	242	43	285	233	45	278
10	56 to 60 Years	214	35	249	216	23	239	250	37	287
11	61 to 65 Years	197	30	227	174	27	201	222	29	251
12	66 to 70 Years	129	20	149	161	36	197	160	21	181
13	Over 70 Years	258	49	307	285	51	336	270	55	325
	Total	2389	669	3058	2339	686	3025	2586	677	3263

Source – Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

It is apparent that the number of suicide cases has increased by 205 upto 3263 in 2017 from the number of occurrences, 3058 and 3025 in 2015 and 2016 respectively as per table No. 09.

The majority out of those who committed suicide in this country were males. When considering the methods used to commit suicide in 2017 as per table No. 09, 56% had committed suicide by hanging and 26% by taking poison. The number of people committed suicide by jumping under the train or vehicles are 4%. Suicide by

burning is 3% as a percentage. Accordingly, when considering the number of people committed suicide by burning, it is 146, 117 and 114 in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is a noticeable amount. The other distinctive characteristic is that the majority out of those who committed suicide by burning are females. As per the table, the number of people committed suicide by hanging and jumping under a train has gradually increased and committing suicide by taking insecticides and by burning has decreased from 2015 to 2017.

As per table number 10, family disputes have become the main reason for committing suicide. An increase of 575 in 2015, 603 in 2016 and 625 in 2017 can be observed in that regard. The majority that is 82%, who committed suicide due to family disputes are males.

Among the other main reasons for committing suicide, 316 had committed suicide due to mental disorders, 229 due to broken love affairs, 178 due to poverty and 119 due to drugs addiction. It can also be identified that a considerable number of suicide cases take place annually due to problems occur with adults including parents and teachers.

As per table No. 11, when considering suicide cases according to the occupation, it can be identified that the majority of unemployed persons had committed suicide by studying the data of the past three years. That amount seems to have increased in 2015, 2016 and 2017 as 1179, 1117 and 1216 respectively. Percentage of unemployed persons who had committed suicide is 37% in 2017. As per the occupation, 25% of employed persons who committed suicide are labourers, salesmen, minor employees in the fields such as agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery and the employees in the garment trade. Suicide percentage in forces is 2% and even among top level employment, it is 2%.

As per the table, the number of suicide cases among students in 2015, 2016 and 2017 is 139, 120 and 137 respectively. Majority of them are girls and the percentage of suicides among students is 4% out of total number of suicides in 2017.

Table No. 12 shows suicide cases as per the gender. One of the features that becomes clear is that committing suicide has increased drastically among all age groups except between the age category of 08 – 16. Even among them, a greater number of suicide cases can be seen regarding persons over the age of 70.

❖ **Measures to minimize acts of committing suicide**

When critically analyzing the data related to the number of suicides occurred during past few years, it can be concluded that the common characteristics such as mental depression and unsatisfaction which are found in the modern consumerist society and competitive lifestyle had been the cause for those suicides.

It is not difficult to come to the above conclusion when summarizing the facts such as reasons for suiciding, methods used to commit suicide and the nature of their profession. Unavailability of a method of providing counselling or psychiatric treatments successfully to the persons those who have suicidal tendencies has been identified as a major problem in the society. The inadequacy of counselling services which pay special attention towards males in the society can be identified as a serious issue. By paying attention to the above factors, Sri Lanka Police has initiated special awareness programme at Police Stations level with the idea of minimizing the people's tendency to commit suicide and it will be further implemented through wide array of counselling services in due course.

06. Offences related to Liquor and Intoxicants

Offences related to liquor and intoxicants will be described in this paragraph. Narcotic Bureau and Special Task Force of Sri Lanka police mainly conduct those raids. Offences related to this field from 2015 to 2017 are comparatively presented by the following tables.

6.1. Offences related to Liquor

Offences related to liquor in 12 fields for 03 years from 2015 to 2017 are given by the following table.

Table No. 13 **Table on offences related to Liquor**

Serial Number	Offense	2015			2016			2017		
		Number Reported	Number of Cases filed	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Number Reported	Number of Cases filed	Number of persons became offenders	Number Reported	Number of Cases filed	Number of persons Became Offenders
1	Distillation and Production of Illicit liquor	8459	7999	7143	10198	8869	7486	9712	8865	7748
2	Production of Toddy without having license	30	29	28	72	70	65	165	158	140
3	Production of Government approved liquor without having license	19	19	17	19	19	19	56	46	44
4	Production and distillation of Spirits illegally	665	624	515	414	259	243	285	270	231
5	Selling and Keep Illicit liquor in possession	83807	80797	74033	91376	84718	75297	89657	84515	77570
6	Selling and keep Toddy in possession	5392	5025	4706	6192	5890	5504	3778	3560	3363
7	Selling and keep more than 7.5 liters of Government approved liters in possession without having license	10019	9475	8681	7268	7012	6544	5021	4769	4330
8	Selling Beer and other liquor or keep in possession for selling purposes without having a license	1593	1501	1373	584	561	537	979	962	914
9	Selling or keep in possession liquor that had produced illegally	355	343	289	431	392	310	1325	1307	872
10	Transportation of illicit liquor, toddy or spirits illegally	252	237	294	276	254	225	285	274	205
11	Keep the apparatus used to produce illicit liquor, toddy or spirits in possession	523	506	432	605	549	508	670	650	552
12	Other offenses under the Ordinance of Excise	2830	2601	2466	2670	2435	2282	3163	2882	2313
	Total	113944	109156	99977	120105	111028	99020	115096	108258	98282
	Percentage		96%			92%		94%		

Source –Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per the table, when considering the offences related to liquor reported from year 2015 to 2017, there is a decrease of 4% in 2017 when compared with year 2016. In addition, 92% of investigation progress in the year 2016 has increased upto 94%.

Offences related to distilling illicit liquor was 10198 in 2016 and that has been reduced to 9712 in 2017 and the progress of producing the cases of distilling illicit liquor before courts which was 87% in 2016 has increased upto 91% in 2017.

Though a reduction in offences related to liquor and a higher progress in investigations can be identified as per the table, it can also be noted that a large number of offences are reported every year even when the period of only three years mentioned there is taken into account. Furthermore, filing cases against many offenders have also been taken. For an example, that number is 99977 in 2015, 99020 in 2016 and 98282 in 2017.

❖ Measures to minimize offences related to Liquor

The offences related to illicit liquor is developing into a severe social problem. A large number of offenders in connection with the above offences have been taken into custody and this number will exceed further if apprehensions made by other institutions which take action in this regard other than the police, are taken into account.

There is a reduction in offences related to liquor as per the above analysis and the police takes measures to reduce those continuously. A wide array has been initiated to make the children aware in school level and raising awareness in all the parties including the family units and concurrently conducting raids on illicit liquor have expanded furthermore.

6.2. Offences related to Intoxicants

A special characteristic of the offences related to intoxicants, which is also included under grave crimes, is that the number of offences reported in this category keeps increasing continuously. Those can be identified as crimes which pose a severe threat to personal and social wellbeing. The details of offences related to intoxicants from 2015 to 2017 are given by the following table number 14.

Table No. 14 **Table on Raids Related to Intoxicants**

Offence		Intoxicants																	
		2015						2016						2017					
		Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Arrested			Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Arrested			Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Arrested		
Kilograms	Gram				Milligrams	Kilograms	Grams				Milligrams	Kilograms	Grams				Milligrams		
1	Cannabis	57921	56747	53971	13254	55	225	54349	53426	51932	36818	698	506	67056	65526	61277	19720	216	987
2	Opium	4	4	3	0	249	500	3	3	3	15	399	970	27	24	24	0	242	335
3	Hashish	19	15	16	4	187	630	39	37	35	27	443	650	79	74	75	39	42	554
4	Heroin	27736	26434	24454	44	251	89	28327	27306	25074	205	140	430	36989	35343	31883	124	829	51
5	Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	74	730	1	1	1	0	0	250
6	Cocaine	21	14	15	5	806	821	37	14	39	1302	735	42	47	46	44	224	181	75
7	Other	4707	4669	4055	242	617	421	5593	5540	5250	506	523	334	3742	3461	3149	939	638	415
Total		90408	87883	82514	13549	167	686	88352	86330	82334	38876	15	662	1E+05	1E+05	96453	21048	150	667
Percentage			97%						98%						97%				

Source – Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per the table number 14, when compared to the reported 88352 offences in 2016, the total number of offences, 107941 has increased by 19589 in 2017 and that is 22%. When considering the number of offences related to each drug, this increase becomes obvious. Offences related to cannabis have increased by 23%, while offences related to opium has increase from 3 to 27 and Hashis from 39 to 79 by 102%. Offences related to heroin have increased by 30% and Cocaine by 27% in 2017 when compared to 2016.

A huge increase can be seen in the number of persons who were convicted in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2016 that number was 35930, and it has increased upto 96453 by 160%.

As per the table, there is a decrease in the apprehended amounts of narcotics in 2016 when compared to 2017. 38876 kgs 15g and 662mg of intoxicants had been taken into custody in 2016 and in 2017 that amount is 21048 Kg and 150 grams and 667 mgs. Accordingly, the amount apprehended has reduced by 46%.

From 2015 to 2017, the police were able to maintain a level of 97% on filing cases against the offences related to intoxicants.

❖ **Measures to minimize Intoxicants**

The important fact that can be seen when observing the table Number 14 above, is the gradual tendency towards flowing some of the drugs which were not very common during the recent past to Sri Lanka. Drugs such as Morphine, Hashish and Cocaine can be given as example. It is worth considering that there is an increased number of offenders despite the reduced number of seizures made on drugs such as Morphine and Cocaine except Hashish in 2017 when compared to that of 2016. This fact should be taken into consideration. How the distribution of Hashish has gradually increased from 2015 can also be identified from the table and that can be mentioned as a fact has been taken seriously by the Sri Lanka Police.

Through promptly preventing the flow of those drugs that were not common once in the country, those drugs should immediately be prevented from becoming common such as other drugs. Specially, as the young generation has a growing tendency towards that, awareness programmes and programmes for explaining the ill-effects of taking drugs have been implemented by Sri Lanka Police targeting them. Awareness programmes on school level to raise awareness of children in this regard are being held through Committees of Community Policing.

07. Corruptions and Statutory Offences

Data related to Corruptions and Statutory Offences reported from year 2015 to 2017 is given through this chapter. Offences related to corruptions under 06 categories and Statutory Offences that have been prohibited by Statutory Acts under 31 categories are summerized and comparatively presented by the following table.

7.1. Offences related to Corruptions

Corruptions can be identified as the offenses which have a detrimental effect on social values and good conduct. Those offences related to corruptions have been reported to police under six categories and that is shown through the following table number 15 in comparison with the years from 2015 to 2017.

Table No. 15 **Table on Statutory Offenses**

Offense	Corruptions											
	2015				2016				2017			
	Reported	Number of cases filed	Number of		Reported	Number of cases filed	Number of		Reported	Number of cases filed	Number of	
Males			Female	Male			Female	Male			female	
Prostitution	886	884	22	914	628	627	10	662	522	516	183	495
Brothel Houses	207	201	123	321	118	114	79	281	262	255	181	606
Seduction (a child below 18 years for sexual abuse)	5	5	--	5	14	9	3	6	0	0	0	0
Homosexuality	22	22	20	1	17	17	33	0	4	3	6	0
Exhibitionism, Voyeurism & Modesty	149	131	87	50	130	111	100	0	61	51	36	0
Selling pornographic cards, photographs and leaflets	527	515	499	1	348	339	333	3	206	200	205	0
Total	1796	1758	751	1292	1255	1217	558	952	1055	1025	611	1101
Percentage		98%				97%				97%		

Source – Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per the table number 15 there is a significant drop in the offenses related to prostitution from year 2015 and number of reported offenses in 2017 is 522. That indicates a drop by 17% when compared to the reported 628 offenses in 2017.

The reported instances of running brothels were 118 in 2016 and those offenses have significantly increased upto 262 in 2017. Furthermore, in 2016, the number of offenders was 360 and that has increased upto 787 by 118% in 2017.

348 offenses related to selling pornographic publications had been reported in 2016 and those have gone down to 206 by 40% in 2017.

As a whole, the decline in offenses related to corruptions in 2017 as a percentage is 16% when compared to that of 2016. In addition, the progress of investigations in the years 2016 and 2017 has been maintained at the level of 97%.

❖ measures to be taken to minimise Corruptions

When analyzing the data related to the past three years, it can be observed that there is a decrease in the number of offenses reported on prostitution. However, there is an increase in offenses related to running brothels. Even though there is a decrease in the number of prostitutes by the roadside that does not show a decrease in prostitution in brothels. Accordingly, more attention has been paid by Sri Lanka Police to raiding those brothels when carrying out raids against corruptions.

As many facts are reported on brothels which are functioning under the guise of massage clinics, measures are being taken to monitor and to standardize those places and surprise raids conducted by the police should be expanded further. For that purpose, method and means of getting information from the public should be identified through community policing and measures has been taken to implement them effectively.

7.2. Statutory Offenses

Statutory offenses that are set out through statutory acts are reported to police under 31 categories and have been presented by table number 16 including data related to years from 2015 to 2017.

Table No. 16 **Table on offenses committed under Statutory Acts.**

Offenses under Statutory Acts										
Serial Number	Offense	2015			2016			2017		
		Reported	Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Reported	Investigations Carrying Out	Solved	Reported	Investigations Carrying Out	Solved
1	Electricity Act Number 15 of 1984 - Illegal abstraction of electricity	1737	49	1688	1504	46	1458	952	36	916
2	Offences under Vagrant Ordinance	2552	86	2466	2575	5	2570	2711	143	2568
3	Offences under the Act of Cruelty to Animals	911	38	873	986	45	941	934	52	882
4	Getting and selling fuel without having a licence	303	17	286	236	12	224	173	4	169
5	Stealing, keep in possession or destroying Antiquities	117	23	94	175	29	146	208	41	167
6	Offences under the Ordinance of Gambling	1585	73	1512	1711	40	1671	1685	43	1642
7	Offences under the Ordinance of Customs	133	4	129	86	3	83	150	4	146
8	Offences under the Ordinance of Tea and Rubber	41	7	34	54	3	51	66	2	64
9	Offences under Coast Conservation Act Number 87 in 1981 and amended Act Number 64 in 1988	115	6	109	155	6	149	264	18	246
10	Illegally and fraudulently making C.D.s/ D. V. D.s and VCDs	304	15	289	145	7	138	137	5	132
11	Offences under the sections 23(a) 23 the Environmental Act No. 56 of 1968	3933	193	3740	4733	310	4423	5663	211	5452
12	Unlawful possession of knives	306	5	301	306	7	299	272	11	261
13	Keep explosives in possession, selling and transporting without having a licence	14	1	13	29	0	29	192	4	188
14	Keep explosives in possession, selling and transporting without having a licence	118	23	95	90	6	84	132	10	122
15	Keep bullets in possession, selling and transporting without having a licence	104	6	98	213	4	209	111	8	103
16	Offences committed under the influence of liquor - Act Number 41 of 1979	20172	849	19323	14776	410	14366	13481	495	12986
17	Manufacturing/ keep in possession/ selling/transporting of guns without having a licence	1034	51	983	916	53	863	1171	82	1089
18	Offences under the Fisheries & Aquatic Ordinance	502	16	486	840	19	821	526	30	496
19	Fishing by using Dinamite/explosives	40	2	38	34	2	32	22	3	19
20	Fishing by using Light Coarse method	14	--	14	2	0	2	5	1	4
21	Offences under Flora and Fauna Protection Act (amended) No 1 of 1970	668	61	607	819	65	754	848	63	785
22	Hunting endangered species	82	4	78	117	1	116	73	3	70
23	Keep animal body parts in possession without having a license	193	10	183	168	9	159	178	24	154
24	Possession of game meat	425	20	405	472	17	455	620	28	592
25	Offences under Forest Ordinance Number 13 of 1966	813	126	687	1000	164	836	715	60	655
26	Destroying, damaging forest reserves or cutting trees	725	82	643	594	66	528	515	74	441
27	Illegal mining or transportation of sand/soil	6268	260	6008	9947	291	9656	13906	350	13556
28	Illegal transportation of timber	1330	204	1126	1584	159	1425	1558	148	1410
29	Offences under the Ordinance of Gems and Jewellery	322	26	296	199	35	164	177	0	177
30	Illicit Gem mining	565	38	527	935	99	836	710	111	599
31	Other	864	26	838	770	81	689	858	92	766
Total		46290	2321	43969	46171	1994	44177	49013	2156	46857
Percentage				94.90%			95.60%			95.60%

Source – Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

The following details become clear when paying attention to some of the special facts out of the data given in table number 16.

When considering the offence of illegal abstraction of electricity, there is a decline in those during the years from 2015 to 2017. The percentage of decline in year 2017 is 36% when compared to that of 2016. Investigation progress with regard to those offences in 2017 is 96%.

When considering the offenses taken under Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, an increase in those offences can be seen in 2017. That growing trend can be identified even from the year 2015. The increase in the offenses under Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance in 2017 is 19% in comparison with 2016. That has increased from 4733 in 2016 to 5663 in 2017. Investigations have been completed regarding 5452 offences and that marks a percentage of 96%.

In addition, there is an increase in the offenses mentioned in the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance. Those offences had gradually increased from 2015 to 2017. 819 offenses in 2016 and 848 in 2017 have been reported and the increase of those offences as a percentage is 4%. In comparison with year 2016, there is an increase of 31% on the offences related to wild animals and meat in 2017.

An increase can be identified in the offences taken under the Coast Conservation Act from 2015 to 2017. That can be indicated as 115 offenses in 2015, 155 offenses in 2016 and 264 in 2017.

The increasing percentage of those offenses in 2017 when compared to 2016 is 70%.

There is an increase of 40% in the offenses related to sand and soil mining in 2016 when compared to year 2017.

In 2017, a considerable drop can be identified in the offenses committed under the influence of liquor, which are taken under statutory offenses. It is a decrease of 33% when compared to 2015 and a decrease of 9% when compared to 2016.

When considering the total number of statutory offenses that had been reported, there is an increase of 6% in 2017 when compared to 2016 and the progress of investigations is 95%.

❖ measures to be taken to minimise Statutory Offences

When analyzing data related to statutory offenses, an increase in offenses against the environment can be identified. The damage caused to the environment in any country or any society, exerts an extremely negative effect on the progress of the society. There are many Government institutions in our country, which are responsible for the

protection of the environment. Immediate attention of those institutions and attention of the public should be paid in that regard.

Sri Lanka Police conducts raids with a huge effort to minimize statutory offences and the programme to make the public broadly aware in this regard and taking correct information from the public related to those illegal acts is being carried out continuously.

08. Road Accidents

Road accidents can be mentioned as a factor that posed a huge risk to the lives and property of the public at present. Although Sri Lanka police has deployed a considerable manpower to make the roads a secured place, violation of traffic rules by drivers as well as pedestrians can be seen commonly. The whole society is affected by its dreadful consequences. That can be understood by the data given by the following table.

The number of accidents from 2015 to 2017 and the persons who met with accidents according to age category are given by the following tables numbered 17, 18 and 19.

Table No. 17 **Total Accidents from 2015 to 2017**

Road Accidents							
Year	Fatal Accidents	Major Accidents	Minor Injuries	Damage Accidents	Total Accidents	Number of Vehicles	Number of Accidents per 1000 vehicles
2015	2,590	7719	13,095	13,514	36,918	6,302,141	6
2016	2,824	8,148	14,604	13,510	39,086	6,795,469	6
2017	2,933	8,133	13,592	13,072	37,730	7,247,122	5

Source- Police Statistics Unit

❖ **Table on the number of persons died as per the age**

Table No. 18

Deaths caused due to road accidents in 2017 as per age groups	
Age Group	Amount
Below 5	37
Between 6-10	35
Between 11-15	29
Between 16-20	212
Between 21-25	315
Between 26-30	286
Between 31-35	258
Between 36-40	198
Between 41-45	244
Between 46-50	222
Between 51-55	260
Between 56-60	248
Between 61-65	223
Between 66-70	189
Over 71	355
Total	3111

Source- Police Statistics Unit

❖ **Table on the number of persons injured as per the age**

Table No. 19

Injuries due to road accidents in 2017 according to Age Groups	
Age Group	Amount
Below 5	481
Between 6-10	771
Between 11-15	1188
Between 16-20	2802
Between 21-25	4045
Between 26-30	3989
Between 31-35	3370
Between 36-40	3300
Between 41-45	2745
Between 46-50	2304
Between 51-55	1905
Between 56-60	1472
Between 61-65	1131
Between 66-70	727
Over 71	694
Total	30924

Source- Police Statistics Unit

8.1. Accidents on Expressways

As the use of expressways have been increased, it is essential to consider the accidents occurred on the expressway. Accordingly, data regarding the accidents occurred on expressway in this country is given by the following table and those accidents are also included under the total accidents given by table number 17.

Table No. 20 **Accidents in Expressway**

Serial Number	Category of Accident	Year	
		2016	2017
1	Fatal Accidents	4	6
2	Major Injury Accidents	12	7
3	Minor Injury Accidents	67	79
4	Accidents damaging property	457	459
Total		540	551

Source- Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

As per table number 20, there is an increase in fatal accidents from 2015 to 2017. Fatal accidents in 2016 have increased from 2590 to 2824 by 9% when compared to that of 2015 and it has increased by 4% to 2933 in 2017. Accordingly, there is a decline in the percentage of growth in the fatal accidents in 2017 when compared to that of years 2015 and 2016.

Although, the fatal accidents in 2016 had increased from 7719 to 8148 by 5% when compared to 2015, the number of accidents depicts a decrease from 8148 to 8133 in 2017 when compared to 2016. Although minor accidents had increased by 11% in 2016 when compared to 2015, that had decreased by 7% in 2017 when compared to 2016. Accidents causing damage had also decreased by 3% in 2017 when compared to 2016.

The total number of accidents in 2017 had increased from 1356 by 3% when compared to 2016. As per table number 18 the number of people died by accidents in 2017 is 3111. Out of that number 1783, that is 57% can be considered people who belong to the work force under age group of 21-55 years.

When considering the number of the injured, as per the table number 19, the number of the injured by road accidents in 2017 is 30924. The number of accidents which caused major injuries in 2017 was 8133 and through that we can assume that at least 10000 people out of above 30924 had been affected by major injuries. 21658 that is 70% out of those who had minor injuries can be considered as persons who are representing work force. As per table number 20, there is an increase in total accidents on expressways in 2016 when compared to year 2017. Although there is a decrease in accidents which caused major injuries, an increase can also be identified in fatal accidents. Increase of total accidents is 2%, when compared to that of the previous year.

❖ Measures to minimize road accidents

When taking the above accidents and deaths into consideration, accidents can be mentioned as a fact which should be paid a considerable social attention. Specially, it should be considered that 87% of people died that is 1783 occurred in 2017 belong to the work force. The death due to road accidents of 1783 persons, who can contribute to economic development of the country, is a huge loss for a country like Sri Lanka. Generally, if the bread winner of the family dies in that way accidentally, it is a huge problem for the family. Incidents of both parents getting killed due to road accidents can be seen commonly and that will ruin the entire future of their children. That also affects badly to economic development of a country like ours.

If the number of people affected by major injuries is taken as 10000 it might also have a great negative impact on the economy of the country. The economy will be deprived of their contribution and at the same time the hospitals and medical services will have to bear an additional cost for them. That is also a fact causing a severe damage to the economy of a country like Sri Lanka. Therefore, Sri Lanka Police emphasises the importance of coming everyone forward as a society to minimize the number of accidents.

Attention should also be paid to accidents on expressways. Although, drivers in expressways are made aware by using modern technology including various digital signs, the present increase in accidents has been taken into account. More attention has been paid to speed control as many accidents are caused specially due to speeding and solutions have been taken for this problem by using preventive methods after identifying the periods when accidents occur mostly and raising awareness among drivers.

Police officers are taking measures to implement traffic rules to the letter without discriminating the drivers against their social positions. Special programmes have been implemented to minimize the road accidents by studying the way how road accidents have been minimized by the developed countries adopting modern technology. Appreciating courteous drivers and pedestrians is also identified as an effective method that has been implemented. Concurrent with that a wide publicity is given through media in that regard.

8.2. Raising Awareness

A large number of programmes had been conducted representing every part of the society through various lectures on road use and prevention of road accidents by Sri Lanka Police and details are given by the following table.

Table No. 21 Raising awareness on Road Accidenta and Road Usage

Serial Number	Lecture / Raising Awareness	Number of lectures for raising awareness	Target Group	Number of Participants
1	School Lectures	49 , Schools 390	School Children, Principles, Teachers	27797
2	Traffic Warden	44 , Schools 351	School Children	6099
3	Lectures for raising awareness in police officers	31	Police Officers	2931
4	Lectures for raising awareness in drivers of Government Institutions	12	Drivers	680
5	Lectures for Government Institutions	24	Office Staff	2110
6	Lectures for private sector	16	Office Staff	2233
7	Lectures for raising awareness among the drivers of the Private Sector	18	Drivers	1161
8	Raising awareness in Bus Drivers	64	Drivers	4701
9	Raising awareness in Three Wheel Drivers	17	Drivers	3225
10	Raising awareness in Motor Bicycle Riders	6	Riders	1445
11	Raising awareness in Other Drivers	13	Drivers	2668
12	Instruction classes for raising awareness in pedestrians	36	Pedestrians/ Passengers	1402
13	Making aware about the bus stops	3	Pedestrians/ Passengers	About 1800
14	Vehicle Parade	57	School Children/	About59500

Source- Police Statistics Unit

09. Sudden Deaths

As per the details given by the following table number 22, it can be seen that a considerable number of sudden deaths have occurred annually in Sri Lanka. Those sudden deaths occurred due to the reasons such as diseases, natural causes, and unnatural causes. Details of deaths occurred due to other causes (deaths occurred due to unnatural causes) out of sudden deaths occurred from 2015 to 2017 described in this chapter.

Table No. 22 **Number of Sudden deaths**

Reasons	2015	2016	2017
Diseases/ Natural reasons	22286	23472	26088
Other Reasons	3380	3336	3637
Total	25666	26808	29725

Source- Police Statistics Unit

As per the above table, there are a considerable number of of sudden deaths occurred annually. Attention should be paid to deaths occur due to other causes (causes are given by the annexure in detail except the deaths mentioned in the table occurred due to diseases and natural causes. Deaths that had occurred due to apperent reasons are summarized by the following table.

9.1. Deaths occure due to unnatural causes

When analyzing data given by the following table it can be seen that deaths taken under this category are mostly sudden deaths that could have been avoided.

Table No. 23 **Deaths caused due to unnatural reasons**

Serial Number	Nature	2015			2016			2017		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Drowning	170	724	894	177	700	877	150	577	727
2	Deaths caused by snake bites	45	81	126	40	60	100	38	62	100
3	Attacks of Wild Animals	15	83	98	21	97	118	12	102	114
4	Falling from buildings	28	103	131	15	169	184	29	187	216
5	Falling from trees	11	189	200	15	179	194	8	182	190
6	Natural Disasters	15	38	53	27	39	66	100	121	221
7	Electrocution	13	121	134	18	117	135	16	117	133
8	Jumping under trains	28	172	200	27	164	191	25	173	198
9	Burning	61	43	104	90	38	128	71	35	106

Source- Police Statistics Unit

❖ **Data Analysis**

Attention should be paid to the fact that sudden deaths mentioned in table number 23 occurred under other reasons were preventable. Accordingly, a large number of sudden deaths that occur annually are caused by drowning. That is shown as 894, 877 and 727 in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. A decrease by 17% can be seen in 2017 when compared to year 2016.

The second highest number of sudden deaths has occurred due to accidents caused by trains. That is shown as 200, 191 and 198 in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Deaths occurred due to falling from trees and being struck by fallen trees are in the third position. There are 200 deaths in 2015, 194 deaths in 2016 and 190 deaths in 2017. A slight decrease in deaths can be identified during the above three years in terms of the deaths above mentioned.

When considering the deaths occurred due to falling from buildings, a gradual increase can be identified. That is shown as 131 in 2015, 184 in 2016 and 216 in 2017. It is an increase by 15% when compared to year 2016.

It can be identified that a considerable number of deaths occurred by electrocution, burning, getting bitten by serpents and attacked by wild animals.

It is a considerable fact that, although the number of males who faced sudden deaths is higher than the number of females, the number of females died by burning is higher than the number of males. When analyzing data given by the annexure, it can be seen that females over 70 years had died mostly by burning.

There is an increase from 1940 to 1993 by 3% in year 2016 when compared to year 2015 and an increase from 1933 to 2005 by 0.6% in year 2017 when compared to year 2016 in deaths occurred due to other reasons as a whole. Accordingly, a decline of increasing percentage of sudden deaths can be identified.

❖ **Measures to prevent sudden deaths**

There is no argument against the fact that, many deaths which occur under sudden deaths are preventable. Specially, the deaths given in table number 23 under other causes can be prevented. For an example, if considered drowning as a cause for the highest number of deaths under sudden deaths, it can be seen that, those deaths have mostly occurred due to bathing at unsafe places. By analysing the table given by annexure, it becomes clear that persons within 8 to 25 age group have died mostly.

Wide array has been implemented at police station level to prevent those untimely deaths through continuous vigilance and making wide awareness and awareness programmes in this regard are carried out continuously by the Community Policing Committees.

10 Natural Disasters

Data has been collected under six categories of natural disasters that occur frequently and rarely in Sri Lanka. Data is presented comparatively in the following table from 2015 – 2017.

Table No. 24 **Natural Disasters 2015 - 2017**

Serial Number	Disaster	2015						2016						2017					
		Number of people dead		Number of people disappeared		Number of displaced		Number of people dead		Number of people disappeared		Number of displaced		Number of people dead		Number of people disappeared		Number of displaced	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tsunami	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Flood	--	2	--	--	1041	885	13	0	0	0	36815	31491	55	74	18	15	131888	128690
3	Earthquake	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Landslide	1	7	--	--	199	218	36	19	44	59	2591	2686	28	38	29	16	642	564
5	Cyclone	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	1	1	0	46	48
6	Other natural disasters	7	--	--	--	--	--	6	2	1	0	3	0	25	21	0	1	618	415
	Total	8	9			1240	1103	55	21	45	59	39423	34184	108	134	48	32	133194	129717

Source: Police Statistic Unit

❖ Data Analysis

The prominent factor that can be understood when analyzing the data appeared in the table, is the increase number of deaths and displaced from natural disasters in 2017 compared to 2015 and 2016. Flooding and landslide are the natural disasters that occur constantly in Sri Lanka. The number of deaths due to flooding from 2015 to 2017 is 144. 129 out of the said figure, approximately a percentage of 90%, were died in 2017

The number of deaths due to landslide from 2015 to 2017 is recorded as 129. 66 out of this figure or a percentage of 51%, were died in 2017.

As mentioned above, number of people disappeared during three years are 184 and the number of people displaced is 338,861. A percentage of 78% out of this figure or 262,911 in numbers were displaced from the natural disasters caused in 2017.

❖ Measures to minimize Natural Disasters

Drastic increase on natural disasters throughout the world can be seen as a result of global warming which is caused due to human activities. Series of measures have been taken by many countries to minimize the damages caused on lives and property through these natural disasters. In recent past, there was an increase on natural disasters in Sri Lanka. A discussion was initiated to minimize such situations in future after considering damages caused on lives and property through the disasters occurred in 2015 and 2016.

However, the main fact that has been disclosed through analysing data on natural disasters is the increase number of deaths caused due to natural disasters occurred in 2017. The number of displaced has also been increased.

Damage can be minimized by removing residents from the places that are recognized as landslide and flood abundant areas and by settling those residents in secured places. Human activities causing flood and landslide should be controlled. Planning should be done based on the data collected through scientific studies covering the island.

Measures have been taken to carry out awareness raising programmes in hand with the responsible institutions to raise awareness among the public on damages caused on lives and property as well as environmental catastrophe due to landslide and flood. Sri Lanka Police will take every possible step to minimize damages caused by natural disasters in future, by implementing environmental law in the areas where flood and landslide are frequently caused.

11 Special Public Services

Measures have been taken to receive and provide solutions for public complaints at Police Headquarters in order to solve them adequately and efficiently. The following table depicts how these services that are very popular among the public presently, were offered in 2017 compared to 2015 and 2016.

Table No 25 **Complaints reported 2015 - 2017**

Types of Complaints	2015			2016			2017		
	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated
Public Day of IGP	1055	1055	0	1323	1288	35	1500	1070	430
119 Emergency Call Service	9032245	9027563	4682	1002283	997970	4313	1124828	1119627	5201
Tell I.G.P.	2072	2067	5	1844	1841	3	2008	1638	370
Public Help Desk	1880	1453	427	1785	1521	264	1566	1158	407
Total	9037252	9032138	5114	1007235	1002620	4615	1129902	1123493	6408
		100%			99%			99%	

Source – Police Statistics Unit

❖ Data Analysis

It has been recorded that percentage of 100 out of number of complaints received to Public Day of IGP in 2015 had been investigated and solved. It was recorded as 97% in 2016 while a percentage of investigation has been declined up to 71% in 2017.

Solutions have been produced more than 99% of complaints received to 119 emergency call services that have acquired an enviable reputation. According to the table, it is clear that the number of complaints received to 119 emergency call services has been increased annually.

It has been observed that “Tell IGP” service had achieved 99% progress on investigation in 2016. But, in 2017, it has been reduced up to 82%. Investigation progress of ‘Public Help Desk’ in 2016 was 85% and it was declined up to 74% in 2017.

However, the progress of providing solutions for the complaints received to all the services mentioned above is recorded as 99%.

11.1. Clearance Service

Clearance Service can be named as one of special public services operated by Sri Lanka Police. Through this service, police reports are issued to local and oversea applicants and this report is accepted locally and internationally.

Table No 26 **Issue of Clearance Report - 2017**

Clearance Report - 2017					
	Number of application received	Number of reports issued	Percentage	Reports to be issued	Income generated
Local Clearance Report	38798	34171	88%	4627	27528300
Overseas Clearance Report	2230	2123	95%	107	2230000
Total	41028	36294	88%	4734	29758300

Source – Clearance Unit of Police Headquarters

❖ Data Analysis

According to the table, 38,798 local clearance report have been inquired in 2017 and 34,171 reports have been issued. It is a percentage of 88%.

2,123 clearance reports have been issued for 2,230 overseas applications. It is a percentage of 95%. Clearance reports have been issued for 88% of applications received which are 36,294 in number.

12 Community Policing Service

Obtaining assistance and contribution from the community for a better and efficient police service is a widely used method in the world. Sri Lanka Police too successfully implements this community policing system. Many programmes including conducting various committees, awareness programmes and activities had been carried out in 2017. Assistance from the public has been obtained for police activities in different ways. Information on Community Policing Service is presented through the following tables.

12.1. Conducting Various Committees

Information on Advisory Committee, Community Policing Parent Committees, Community Policing Committees that had been held in 2017 and attendance of those committees are presented in division level through the table No 27, 28 and 29.

Table No. 27 **Conducting Community Policing Advisory Committees - 2017**

Divisional Summary on conducting territorial police Advisory Committee - 2017								
Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of police stations with Advisory Committees	Number of committees that should be conducted	Number of committees conducted	number of members participated	Participation of the OIC	Participation of SP/ASP in charge of the District	Participation of the OIC in charge of the Division
1	42	481	5711	5033	36946	4876	1813	436

Source: Community Policing Division

Table No. 28 **Conducting Community Policing Parent Committees - 2017**

Report on conducting community policing Parent committees in divisional level - 2017								
Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of police stations with Parent Committees	Number of Parent Committees that should be conducted	Number of Parent Committees conducted	number of members participated	Participation of the OIC	Participation of SP/ASP in charge of the District	Participation of the OIC in charge of the Division
1	42	481	1985	2769	90242	2617	1042	266

Source: Community Policing Division

Table No. 29 **Conducting Community Policing Committees - 2017**

Summary of conducting community policing committees in divisional level - 2017								
Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions	Number of community policing committees established	Number of committees that should be conducted within a year time	Number of committees conducted	Number of committees that was not held	Number of committees members participated	Number of others who participated
1	42	14092	14068	168823	153854	14969	2960063	1401305

Source: Community Policing Division

12.2. Community awareness programme and miscellaneous activities

Awareness programmes were conducted under different subjects such as violence against children, prevention of narcotics, control of communicable diseases and workshops on professional training had been conducted.

Apart from that, adequate services including establishing mobile police stations, cultural festivals and sport events that are held annually, shramadana and environmental cleanup campaigns, programmes to strengthen religious coexistence and one-day mobile police services, are provided to the community. Following tables carry out the details of such services rendered to the community.

❖ **Raising awareness to prevent child abuse and violence against children**

Child abuse and violence against children cannot be prevented only by imposing punishments to accused. Immense number of programmes was implemented by the police through community policing to increase awareness of child as well as adult in order to prevent the society of committing those crimes. Table number 30 carries out details of such awareness programmes conducted in 2017.

Table No. 30 **Awareness programmes on child abuse and violence against children - 2017**

Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Raising awareness among children				Raising awareness among elders			Number of Police officers participated	Number of resourced persons participated
		number of activities and awareness programmes conducted among school children	Number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for children at Pre-schools, Probations, Dhamma Schools etc.	Number of activities and awareness programmes conducted in Grama Niladhari Divisions	Number of children participated	number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for elders at Grama Niladhari Divisions	number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for adults from identified families (families in which adults have gone abroad, families addicted to liquor & narcotic)	Number of adults participated		
1	42	21875	9649	26619	2E+06	117740	29811	2313339	163663	97468

Source: Community Policing Division

❖ **Community awareness raising and activities**

Awareness raising programmes representing every field, workshops, shramadana, sport and cultural programme have been implemented in every police territorial division as follows.

Table No. 31 **Community awareness programme and activities in 42 Police territorial divisions**

Serial Number	Programme	Quantity
1	Awareness programmes for the community (Crimes/ Violence against children/ Violence against women/ Traffic/ Narcotic etc.)	138012
2	Creating awareness on communicable diseases including dengue	112821
3	Seminars to create awareness among school children (Violence against children/ Child abuse/ Leadership etc.)	22810
4	Workshops and seminars for children who left schools and target groups directing them at professional training, (E.g. National Apprentice Board, Technical College)	3152

5	Raising awareness among drivers / helpers of school vans	12749
6	Creating awareness among customers/ pedestrians/ conductors and drivers of buses/ three wheelers/ lorries/ other vehicles	24734
7	Awareness raising programmes on prevision of narcotics and liquor	67509
8	Other awareness programmes	28784
Total		410571
1	Conducting speech context, art competitions and other sport championships among school children	2308
2	Organizing festivals with the participation of the community (New year festival, Religious festivals, sports championships including cricket and volleyball)	11872
3	Programmes carried out for religious coexistence	8058
4	Shramadana campaign for cleaning pathways/ bushes/ desolated areas (Dengue pretension/ environmental clearance etc)	31793
5	Community Services (Making alleys constructing houses and others)	7935
6	Gathering accurate information through members of community policing committees	10068
7	Other activities	22659
8	Encouraging children who do not attend to school to go to school	6499
		101192
		511763
Participat ion	Police Officers	308590
	Members of community policing committees	1902287
	Community	4355444
	Total	6566321

Source: Community Policing Division

❖ **Conducting One-day police mobile service and police mobile stations**

Through this service, some important regular requirements of the public can be fulfilled. Measures are taken to bring various state institutes and services under one roof. Programmes related to one-day police mobile service and police mobile stations can be identified as services that have acquired great public reputation. Table number 32 and 33 depicts the details related to these services.

Table No. 32 **Conducting one-day mobile police mobile services - 2017**

Number of Police Territorial Divisions		42
Number of Mobile Services held		2117
Serial Number	Number of new complaints recorded	6306
1	Number of complaints inquired	3353
2	Number of complaints forwarded to Mediation Board inquired	860
3	Number of complaint copies issued	7159
4	Number of complaint copies issued instantly	9038
5	Registration of Births/Deaths/Marriages	1292
6	Issuing Grama Niladhari certificates	1561
7	Educational programmes conducted by Divisions of Transport /Crime/ Miscellaneous Complaints/Child and Women Bureau and Anti-vice	3948
8	Conducting Speech context among school children	344
9	Conducting Sports championships among youths	763
10	Conducting Medical clinics	2656

11	Programmes related in distributing plants and agricultural instructions	993
12	Other social services	3582
13	Other seminars	3750
	Total number of pogrammes	45605
14	Police Officers	28276
15	Army Officers and Public Officers	46025
16	General public including guests of honours	675856
	Total number of participants	750157

Source: Community Policing Division

Table No. 33 **Activities related to mobile police**

Activities conducted at Mobile Police Stations		
Number of Divisions		42
Number of police officers attached to Mobile Police Stations		4469
Programme conducted	Religious Programmes	2934
	Cultural Programmes	1378
	Health Programmes	3774
	Educational Programmes	2941
	Sports Programmes	1389
	Shramadana Campaigns	6662
	Others	2665
Number of complaints received		6068
Number of complaint copies issued		4910
Number of complaints inquired		5388
Number of summons executed		2567
Number of warrants executed		867
Number of Anti-vice raids conducted		2487
Others		3265
Assessed financial value - LKR		471970355/-

Source: Community Policing Division

12.3. Building houses and repairs

House is one of the basic requirements for human life. It is a social support to building a house for one who does not possess it. The tables number 34 and 35 bear witness how Sri Lanka Police has taken measures to build new houses and repair houses in 2017 with the support of the community.

Table No. 34 **Table on building new houses for families with low income**

Table on newly constructed houses for families with low income						
Serial Number	Province	Number of Divisions	Number of houses of which construction has begun	Number of houses completed	Number of houses under constructing	Gross estimated cost- LKR
1	Central	5	15	9	6	17822144\$-
2	Sabaragamuwa	3	40	9	31	24677500\$-
3	Uva	3	35	8	27	33320140\$-
4	Southern	4	12	8	4	13791000\$-
5	Eastern	4	10	5	5	15226546\$-
6	Northern	6	34	7	27	28830660\$-
7	North Central	2	17	3	14	11428782\$-
8	North Western	5	41	23	18	53737692\$-
9	Western	10	16	11	5	26081955\$-
Total		42	220	83	137	224916419\$-

Source: Community Policing Division

Table No. 35 **Table on repair houses belonged to families with low income**

Table related to the Number of Renovated houses of families with low income						
Serial Number	Province	Number of Divisions	Number of houses started renovation	Number of houses renovated	Number of houses under renovation	Gross estimated cost- LKR
1	Central	5	3	2	1	1844688/-
2	Sabaragamuwa	3	7	5	2	1935500/-
3	Uva	3	1	0	1	350000/-
4	Southern	4	1	1	0	100000/-
5	Eastern	4	4	4	0	684500/-
6	Northern	6	1	1	0	876363
7	North Central	2	2	1	1	180000/-
8	North Western	5	8	8	0	2724600/-
9	Western	10	8	7	1	5026202/-
Total		42	35	29	6	13721853/-

Source: Community Policing Division

13 Environmental Protection

The world presently experiences deleterious consequences of global warming which is a result of various human activities. Sri Lanka too experiences the aftermaths of such activities done by the international community. As citizens, our harmful activities towards nature have huge impact on the environment. Time is ripped to draw the attention of all parties towards environmental protection of this country. Sri Lanka Police considers that it is one of the most essential duties to take measure on environmental protection. Sri Lanka Police can be considered as an institute that has taken many steps on this objective.

Various steps taken by Sri Lankan Police in 2017 for environmental protection can be portrayed as follows.

13.1. Coast Conservation

- I. A broad programme is initiated along with Lions Club to clean Mt. Lavinia beach on 14.01.2017
- II. A great contribution have been made to clean Crow Island on 15.09.2017
- III. A programme to clean beach from Korlawella Railway Station of Moratuwa to Panadura Moya

13.2. A programme for protecting Kelani River and cleaning canals

- I. Measures have been taken to establish committees to protect river bank after inspecting borderland of river from Modara to Avissawella.
- II. Steps have been taken to plant 500 plants in riversides to protect river bank.
- III. A programme is implemented to create awareness among people who live close to 09 canals in Colombo and steps have been taken to clean and protect canals.

13.3. “Wana Ropa” National Tree Programme

A tree planting programme was launched from 24.10.2017 to 30.10.2017 with the coordination of every police station under the concept of “Wana Ropa” Programme declared by the government.

13.4. Prevention of Dengue

Details of dengue prevention programmes that have been carried out from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017 covering the island are mentioned below.

- I. 09 Dengue pretension missions were accomplished in Dengue high risk zones covering all provinces in the island.
- II. 02 National Dengue prevention missions were conducted covering all police territorial divisions

- III. A special Dengue prevention missions was executed at schools in Western province.
- IV. 06 Dengue prevention programmes were launched in Western province.
- V. 01 Dengue prevention mission was conducted covering Northern province
- VI. A special Dengue prevention programme was initiated in the state and private office premises.

13.5. Filing cases for environment related offences

7551 cases were filed in Western Province in 2014/7 against people who violate environmental law.

13.6. Implementing new regulation on polythene use

An awareness raising programme was carried out on implementing new regulation on polythene among 500 police officers covering all police areas based on the requirement of raising awareness among police officers to implant new regulation on polythene.

13.7. Awards received to Sri Lanka police on their contribution towards environmental protection in 2017

- I. The award bestowed on World Foundation for Environmental protection and Social Welfare on 22.10.2017
- II. The award received for the contribution to the Colombo beautification project from Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development on 18.12.2017 at Waters Edge, Colombo
- III. The award presented by Western Solid Waste Management Authority on 28.12.2017

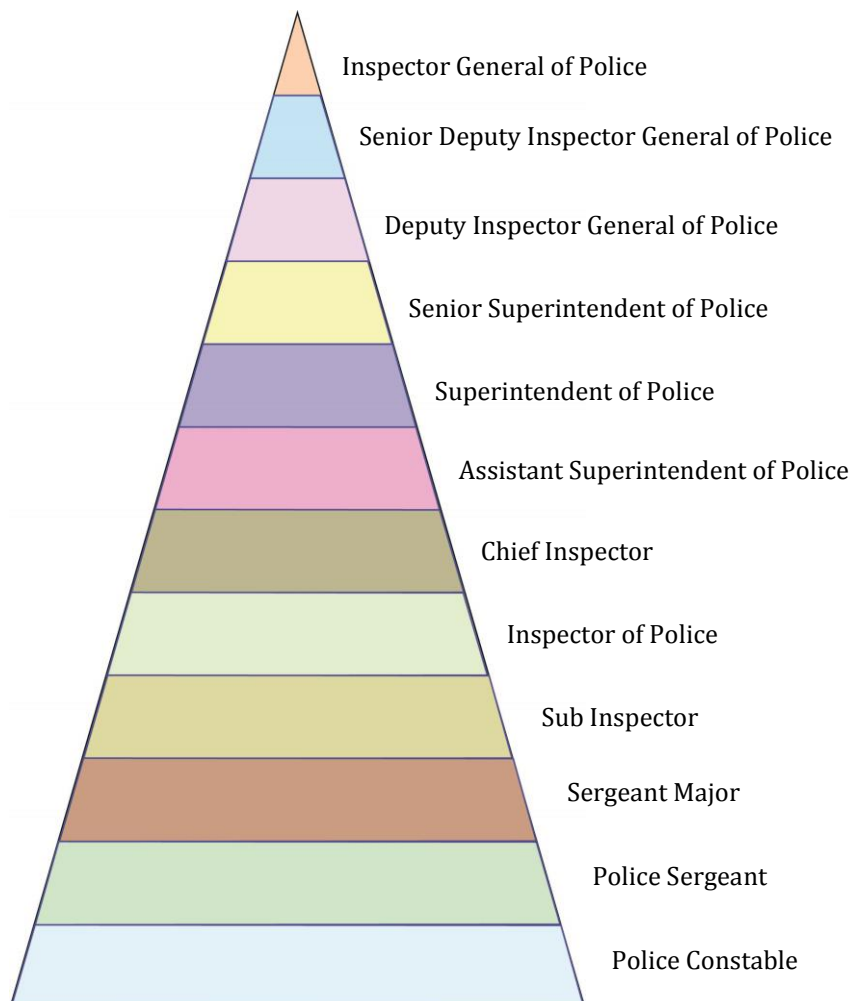
14 Human Resource Development

Sri Lanka police is in possession of a substantial human resource. Sri Lanka Police has adopted a compressive system to develop its human resource in respect of knowledge, skills and attitude. As, physical and mental wellbeing are significant for the police service which is considered as a challenging service, Human resource development programme has been launched within the institution targeting the development of all the segments. It is expected from this process to employ police staff productively and efficiently through recruitments, promotions, transfers, trainings. Human resource development of Sri Lanka Police has been initiated in 2017 as follows.

14.1. Rank Hierarchy and staff of Sri Lanka Police

Sri Lanka Police consists of a structured hierarchy from the lowest rank to the highest rank. There are approved cadre and strength for every rank. Such factors are clearly defined in the following diagram and tables.

❖ Rank Hierarchy



❖ **Staff**

The flowing table number 36 defines the details of the staff attached to regulat police service of Sri Lanka Police

Table No. 36 **Cadre as at 31 12 2017 (Regular Police Service)**

Report on Strength (Regular Service) as at 31.12.2017									
Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of Acting officers	Number of Officers vacated from their posts (Without having General Orders)	Number of officers interdicted	Actual strength	Number of vacancies	Number of promotions recorded in waiting list	Actual number of vacancies
I.G.P.	1	1				1	0		0
S.D.I.G.	12	12			1	11	0		0
D.I.G.	46	36	7		2	34	10		10
S.S.P.	169	47		1	1	45	122	1	121
W.S.S.P.	1	0				0	1		1
S.P.	162	86			1	85	76	4	72
W.S.P.	20	10				10	9		9
W.A.S.P.		1				1			
A.S.P.	314	223				223	91	11	80
C.I.	780	659		6	8	645	121	9	112
W.C.I.	15	15				15	0		0
I.P.	2699	2091		15	14	2062	608		608
W.I.P.	266	183		2		181	83		83
S.I.	5312	5014		37	32	4945	298	44	254
W.S.I.	642	583		4		579	59	1	58
S.I. (Transport)	125	109				109	16		16
Sergeant Major	100	1			1	0	99		99
S.M.D.	50	3				3	47		47
P.S.	15315	13834		115	142	13577	1481	87	1394
W.P.S.	1800	1509		5	2	1502	291		291
P.C.	43324	41385		2195	597	38593	1939		1939
W.P.C.	8468	6063		292	7	5764	2405		2405
P.S.D.	700	601		1	3	597	99	15	84
P.C.D.	3500	3012		92	16	2904	488		488
Total	83821	75478	7	2765	827	71886	8343	172	8171

Source: Human Resource Development Division

The flowing table number 37 defines the details of the staff attached to support service of Sri Lanka Police.

Table No. 37 **Cadre as at 31 12 2017 (Support Service)**

Report on Strength (Support Service) as at 31.12.2017			
Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of vacancies
D.I.G.	2		2
S.S.P.	95		88
S.P.		1	
A.S.P.		6	
C.I.	422	4	325
I.P.		25	
S.I.		68	
W.C.I	102	0	55
W.I.P.		17	
W.S.I.		30	
P.S.	6748	170	5795
P.C.		783	
W.S.I.	246	37	58
W.P.C.		151	
Total	7615	1292	6323

Source: Human Resource Development Division

The flowing table number 38 brings out the details of the staff attached to Special Task Force of Sri Lanka Police

Table No. 38 **Cadre as at 31 12 2017 (Special Task Force)**

Report on Strength (Special Task Force) as at 31.12.2017								
Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of Officers who have vacated their posts(Without having General Orders)	Number of officers interdicted	Actual strength	Number of vacancies	Number of promotions recorded in waiting list	Actual number of vacancies
SDIG/DIG	1	0			0	1		1
SSP	8	3			3	5		5
SP	14	14			14	0		0
ASP	44	28			28	16		16
WASP	1	0			0	1		1
CI	67	65			65	2		2
WCI	2	2			2	0		0
IP	270	239	9	2	228	31		31
WIP	7	7			7	0		0
SI	812	710	18	2	690	102		102
WSI	13	11	2		9	2		2
SI(Transport)	4	3			3	1		1
SM	37	1			1	36		36
SMD	8	0			0	8		8
PS	1625	1594	3	5	1586	31	8	23
WPS	27	22			22	5	1	4
PC	6999	5453	422	49	4982	1546		1546
WPC	163	130	14	1	115	33		33
PSD	64	53			53	11		11
PCD	577	563	72	6	485	14		14
Total	10743	8898	540	65	8293	1845	9	1836

Source: Human Resource Development Division

14.2. Recruitment

The following table depicts the details of officers recruited to Sri Lanka Police Regular Service and Special Task Force according to the rank.

Table No. 39 **Table on Recruitment in 2017**

Table on Recruitments in 2017										
Rank	Regular				S.T.F.					Grand Total
	S	T	M	Total	S	T	M	Other	Total	
S.I.					35		1		36	36
W.S.I.	28			28						
P.C.	595	52	10	657	252		1	1	254	911
W.P.C.	351	19	2	372						372
P.C.D.	117	9	3	129						129
Total	1091	80	15	1186	287	0	2	1	290	1476

Source: Police Recruitment Division

14.3. Training

Sri Lanka Police possesses high-tech training centres and institutes to keep them updated with the knowledge. The tables number 40 and 41 present details of courses conducted in those institutes and details of officers trained.

Table No. 40 **Courses conducted by Police College, Kalutara and its affiliated units**

Courses conducted by Police Training School Kalutara and affiliated units													
serial Number	Course	Quantity	Participation as per the ranks										
			S.D.I.G.	D.I.G.	S.S.P.	S.P./W.S.P.	A.S.P./W.A.S.P.	Cl./W.C.I.	I.P./W.I.P.	S.I./W.S.I.	P.S./W.P.S.	P.C./W.P.C.	
1	Orientation Training Courses	4	-	-	-	1	56	-	-	180	-	-	
2	Training Course for Probationary Sub-Inspectors	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	
3	Public Order Management Course	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	53	23	103	
4	Capacity Building Training Course	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	
5	Basic Training Course	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1316	
6	SOCO Course	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	78	43	162	
7	Management of Dead Bodies	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	-	-	
	Total	42				1	56	1	72	599	66	1581	
8	Tamil Language Training Course	4	809 officers have followed the course										
9	English Language Diploma Course	4	607 from rank P.C. to rank C. I. have followed the course										
10	Community Coordinating Officers Training Course	2	167 Officers have completed the course										

Source: Police College, Kalutara

Table No. 41 Courses conducted by Police Academy and In-service Training Division

Serial Number	Topic of the Course	Number of Courses	Number of officers participated
1	Department of Empowerment of Law and Policing	43	1233
2	External Institutes	38	407
3	Leadership and Management Unit	20	535
4	Department of Criminology	3	92
	Total	104	2267
In-service Training Division			
5	In-service Training Division	869	30864

Source: Sri Lanka Police Academy

14.4. Promotions, Appointments and Transfers

Details of promotions, appointments and transfers implemented by Sri Lanka Police in 2017 with reference to all ranks are defined through table number 42 and 43.

❖ Promotions

Following Table defines the Promotions Conducted in 2017

Table No. 42 Promotions concerning ranks in 2017

Promotions - 2017 as per the ranks				
Serial Number	Rank	Number of Male Officers	Number of Female Officers	Total
1	S. D. I. G.	2		2
2	D. I. G.	26		26
3	S. S. P.	3		3
4	S. P.	24	8	32
5	A.S.P.	43		43
6	C.I.	33		33
7	I.P.	86	2	88
8	S.I.	311	34	345
9	S. I. (Transport)	9		9
10	P. S.	2331	470	2801
11	P. S. D.	277		277
	Total	3145	514	3659

Source: Human Resource Development Division

❖ Appointment

81 officers have been appointed as new officers in charge and 84 officers have been appointed as acting officers in charge in 2017. In addition to that, 113 OICC have been appointed as officers in charge of other units.

❖ Transfers

Transfers are constantly effected within Sri Lanka Police with the intention of enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the service and due to other duty requirement. The following table number 43 depicts the transfers effected in 2017.

Table No. 43 Transfers effected in 2017

Transfers -2017		
Serial Number	Rank	Number of Officers Transferred
1	S. D. I. G.	6
2	D. I. G.	32
3	S. S. P.	24
4	S. P.	36
5	W. S. P.	1
6	A. S. P.	80
7	W. A. S. P.	3
8	C. I.	212
9	I. P. / W. I. P.	463
10	S. I./ W. S. I.W	934
11	S. I. (Transport)	7
12	P. S./ W.P. S.	2951
13	P. C./W. P. C	11052
14	P. S. D.	72
15	P.C. D.	543
16	P.S.A	56
Total		16472

Source: Human Resource Development Division

14.5. Overseas Tours and United Nations Peace Keeping Duties

Police officers from every rank have participated in overseas tours for seminars, training session, courses and other duties and details on those tours are presented through table number 44.

❖ Overseas Trainings

Table No. 44 Participation on Overseas Training Courses - 2017

Serial Number	Country Participated	Participation for Foreign Training	Number of Officers Participated													
			I. G. P.	S. D. I. G.	D. I. G.	S. S. P.	S. P.	A. S. P./W. A. S. P.	C. I. P./W. C. I. P.	IP./W. I. P.	S. I./W. S. I.	P. S./W. P. S.	P. C./W. P. C.	P. S. D./P. C. D.	Medical	
1	Nepal	23rd Asian Regional Conference Executive committee meeting of SAWEN	1	1			1			1						
2	Indonesia	Investigation Skills for people smuggling investigators programme International Cyber Crime Investigation Workshop Counter Terrorism Financial Investigation Workshop Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Workshop Bali Process Pricing Guide on following the money in trafficking in Bali Process: 2nd Meeting of National Training Directors on Training and Enhancing Cross Boarder CooperationCross Boarder Cooperration People Smuggling Investigation Course Inter-Regional E-Learning Programme					2	2	2	6	4					
3	United States of America	Investigation Visit Near East South Asia Centre for Strategic Studies Executive Seminar Global Forum on Asset Recovery		2		1	2	3	2	1						

4	France	Heads of NCB Meeting																			
		34th Meeting of the Interpol AFIS Expert Working Group																			
		The INTERPOL Data Protection Officer Certification Course and																			
		INTERPOL Conference on Fraudulent Documents																			
		Meeting on Crimes against Children																			
		TCY18th Plenary/ 1st Protocol Drafting Gr/ CLACY + SCM																			
		INTERPOL Fingerprint and Facial Recognition Symposium																			
ASIAN & SAARC Forensic practitioners																					
5	Bangladesh	Inspection of thoroughbred Horses																			
		Chief of Police Conference of South Asia Region	1			1															
6	Cyprus	The Conference of International Association of Police Academies				1															
7	Thailand	Capacity Building of National Co-group Team in Different Sectorial																			
		Meeting on multi-sectoral Services to Respond to gender Based violence against Women and Girls in Asia and the Pacific					2	3	5	9											
		GEO - Informatics Technology Study Programme																			
8	India	WHO South-East Asia Ministerial Meeting on Accelerating Actions for																			
		International Conference of Jurists																			
		Extensive Supply management Course																			
		Certificate in Accent Neutralization, IT and Networking Skill Training																			
		Investigation and Prosecution Training Course																			
Advance Fingerprint in Law Enforcement	1	1			2	1	1			2	1	2									
Investigation Visits																					
9	Ghana	International Workshop on Criminal Justice Statistics an Cybercrime and Expertise advice on good conducts during the police custody				1		1				2									
10	Malaysia	Commemoration of Royal Malaysian Police Day																			
		Interpol Asian Regional Conference																			
		Advanced international Programme on Managing change effectively	1				2	1			2	2	4	3							
		Study Visit to Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy																			
Managerial Competency Development Programme																					
11	United Kingdom	Study Visit										1									
12	Maldives	Celebration 84 years of Policing Service to the Maldives																			
		Regional Meeting for South and South East Asian Court for International					1		1				1								
13	Myanmar	Meeting on the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation Sub-Group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism	1			1															
14	Australia	Police and Prosecutor Pairing Programme																			
		Intensive local programme Mc Cade Centre for Law and Cancer																			
		5th Law enforcement Joint Management Group on People Smuggling	1				3	2	1	1			3							1	
		Investigation Visits																			
		International Women & Law Enforcement Conference																			
Visit of Inspector General of Police to Australia																					
15	Azerbaijan	Working Group Meeting for project KALKAN							1					1							
16	China	Training Programme on Diagnosis for Developing Countries																			
		International Cultural Programme																			
		Interpol Advanced Mobile Forensics Training																			
		Training Programme on Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardio-Vascular																			
		Sri Lanka Delegation Visit to "Canton Fair 2017"																			
		Law Enforcement Capacity Building Round table Meeting																			
		Advance Assistance and Protection Course																			
		"Road and Belt Initiative" Programme																			
		Pre-Operation Meeting LIONFISH - ASIA PACIFIC	1	3	6	5	10	3	6	3	2										15
		Chinese Language Training for Tourist police Officers																			
		The 14th China-ASEAN Expo Exhibition																			
		The 86th Session of the Interpol General Assembly - Beijing, China																			
		Training Programme																			
Law Enforcement Cooperation Conference																					
China International Travel Mart																					
Factory visits for pre- Inspection																					
International Law Enforcement Cooperation Forum																					
17	Pakistan	International Course on the Management of the Dead Emergencies																			
Tour of Pakistan - Security						1								1							
18	Dominican Republic	Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference																			
19	Austria	Twenty Sixth Session of the Commission on the crime Pretension and Criminal Judicial																			
		The Third Consultancy Meeting - As an advisor																			
		8th Session of the Working Group on International Cooperation and 10th Session of the Working Group of the Government Experts on technical Assistance					1		1				1								
20	Italy	Interpol Pollution Crime Working Group																			
21	Hong Kong	Critical Communication World 2017																			
		Investigation Tour	1																		
22	Russia	8th International Meeting of High Ranking Officials Responsible for	1																		
		Capacity Development on Cyber Policing																			
		Factory Acceptance Test to Purchase 5,000 numbers of CS Shells - Tender																			
23	Korea	International Symposium of Cybercrime Response 2017																			
		Narcotic Crime Eradication & Investigation																			
		Regional Training Course on the Implementation of the International																			
		Sri Lankan Festival																			
24	Japan	Organizational Management for Senior Police Officers																			
25	Spain	5th Eurasian Working Group Meeting on Cybercrime for Heads of Unit																			
26	Belgium	International Workshop on cybercrime Training Strategies for Law																			
27	Iran	Working Group Meeting for project KALKAN : Introducing operational	1																		
		INTERPOL World 2017																			
28	Singapore	Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement and																			
		Investigation Tour																			
		The Operational Coordination Unit - LIONFISH ASIA PACIFIC	1																		
		Community Policing Workshop																			
		INTERPOL Instructor Development Course																			

29	Germany	Driving Training Programme															1	
30	Ireland	International Workshop on Strategy Planning Execution			1													
31	Netherlands	Meeting of the 24/7 Network of Contact Points under the Budapest Convention on Cyber crime, Europol/ INTERPOL annual Cybercrime Conference				1				1								
32	Ukraine	Investigation Visit		1			1			1								
33	Brazil	Maritime International Police Cooperation Programme						1			3							
34	Vietnam	44th Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Programme (ARLEMP)												1				
35	Israel	35th meeting of the INTERPOL AFIS Expert Working Group								2								
36	Kenya	inter-Regional Conference on Drugs between the Americans, Africans		1	1													
37	Dubai	Investigation Visit										1	1					
38	Jamaica	7th INTERPOL Global Operational Symposium of Fugitive				1												
Total				6	15	16	20	31	21	28	38	21	10	44	1	2		

Source: Human Resource Development Division

❖ Duties of Peace Keeping Army of United Nations

According to the table number 45, officers had been sent to South Sudan to perform duties at Peace Keeping Army of United Nations.

Table No. 45 **Peace Keeping Duties**

Serial Number	Rank	Number of officers participated
1	S. P.	2
2	A. S. P.	1
3	C. I.	4
4	I. P.	12
Total		19

Source: Human Resource Development Division

14.6. Sports

Sports play a major role in patience and concentration of the Police service which is a must when discharging police duty. Accordingly, there are large number of talented sportsmen and women within the Sri Lanka Police and they have secured many local and international victories in 2017. Information with regard to the victories in the sports field of the Sri Lanka police has been mentioned on table No.46 and 47 below.

Table No. 46 **Participation and victories of International competitions**

Serial No.	Event	Number of contestants & Ranks	Victories achieved	Country
1	2nd South Asian Tournament - Sepak takraw	W.P.S 01, W.P.C 01	Champion	Sri Lanka
2	Archery World Cup Tournament	S.I. 01	57th Place	Turkey
3	94th Malaysian Open Athletics Championship	S.I.01	Silver Medal	Malaysia
4	Thaipe Marathon event 2017	P.C 01	Gold Medal	China
5	Eindigowna Cup Boxing Tournament 2017	W.P.C. 01	Silver Medal	Netherlands
6	Esman world cup 2017 Sepak takraw	W.P.C 05	Victories against Bangladesh, Pakistan & Indonesia	India

Source: Sports Division

Table No. 47

Local competitions and victories

Local Competitions and Victories				
Serial No.	Event	Number of contestants & Ranks	Victories achieved	Place
1	Archery tournament- North western	S.I 01 P.S 01 P.C 01	Gold Medal 01 Bronze Medals 02	Kurunagala Royal Collage
2	17th National Archery Tournament	I.P 01 S.I 01 P.C. 01	1. 70m group competition first runner up 2. National championship Gold Medal	Torrinton Groud Colombo
3	National athletic championship selecting Tournament	S.I 01 P.C 01 W.P.C. 02	01. 1500m - First 02. heptathlon - First 03. discus throw - third 04. Shot Put- third	Diyagama Mahinda Rajapaksha Grounds
4	Herbert Memorial Basketball Tournament	Police basketball team	third place	Batticaloa
5	Lemon trophy national boxing tournament	W.P.C 03	01. 75kg weight class Bronze 02. 64kg weight class Bronze 03. 60kg weight class Bronze	
6	Boxing Tournament to qualify for the Commonwealth Games	W.P.C 01	qualified for the Commonwealth Games under 75 weight class	Royal College -Colombo
7	Clifford Cup Boxing Championship	W.P.C 03	01. 75 weight class - Gold Medal 02. 81kg weight class -Silver Medal 03. 60kg weight class Bronze	fld<U rdclSh úoHd,h
8	Open Air Force cycling race	Work Unit 01	3rd place of the whole tournament	
9	Junior bodybuilder selecting tournament	P.S 01	2nd place	Horana Sripali University
10	Seven members Hockey Tournament	Police Hockey team	first runner up	Batticaloa
11	Nijabima Satana Hockey Tournament	Police Hockey Team	first runner up	Mathale
12	National Judo Tournament	P.C 01 W.P.C 08	Gold medal 01 Silver medal 01 Bronze medal 03	Colombo
13	National Beach Kabadi Tournament	Police Kabadi Team	Third Place - 01	Tangalle
14	Match against the junior Kabadi team of the Maharashta state in India	Police Kabadi Team	Championship	Panadura
15	Inter-club lifesaving Tournament	Lifesaving A and B teams 02	First place - 01 Third place - 01	Mount Lavinia
16	National lifesaving Tournament	Police Lifesaving team	First Place	Sri Jayawardhanapura University
17	01. Gajaba Motocross Tournament	SI 02	First Place - 02	Pannala & Meerigama
	02. Pannala Motor cars & Motorcycle Tournament	P.C. 02	Second Place - 02	
	03. Meerigama Motor cars & Motorcycle Tournament		Third Place - 01	
18	Inter- Club 7's men Rugby Tournament	Police 7's men Rugby team	Shield championship	Colombo Racecourse Grounds
19	National Sepak takraw championship	Women A & B teams 02	Champion- 02	Maradana
		Men team	First runner up- 01	
20	01. National Shooting Tournament	D.I.G 01 A.S.P 02 S.I 03	First place - 04	Negambo & Walisara
	02. Imssu National Championship	W.S.I 03	Second place- 10	
	03. Navey shooting Tournament - open	W.P.S 01	Third Place - 07	
		P.C 01 W.P.C 01		
21	Inter- Club women mini Football Tournament	Women football team	trophy championship	Colombo Racecourse Grounds

22	01. 80th open national sea swimming tournament	S.I 01	First place- 04	Mount Lavinia, Sugathadasa Stadium
	02. National Junior swimming tournament	P.S 01	Second place - 02	Boralasgamuwa
	03. 06 miles open sea swimming tournament	P.C 05	Third Place- 09	
	04. National intermediate swimming tournament	Police swimming team		
	05. Island wide swimming tournament			
23	St. Mary's championship Volleyball tournament/ tournament between the 08 super Volleyball teams island wide	Police Volleyball team	1st runner up - 02	Ragama & Kuruwita
			best attacker places - 02	
24	National Junior Wrestling tournament	W.S.I 01	1ST runner up of the whole male & female tournament	Torrinton Groud Colombo
		P.C 07	First Place - 03	
		W.P.C 07	Second Place- 04	
			Third Place- 08	

Source: Sports Division

15. Material Resources Development

It is a very important aspect to have sufficient material resources to increase the service productivity by maintaining a high level of efficiency of human resources in a company. Annually, Sri Lanka Police spent lot of money on constructing buildings, purchasing vehicles and maintenance and obtain services of new technological equipment and other goods and services.

Steps taken by the Sri Lanka Police to develop the material resources in the year 2017 and new technological trends have been clarified in this paragraph.

15.1. Constructions

Rs. 1512 million has been allocated for the construction of the Sri Lanka Police for the year 2017. In addition, Police Special Task Force has initiated the prefabricated housing scheme spending more than Rs.173 million. Details with regard to the total cost of the construction have been mentioned below.

Table No. 48 **Construction of the Sri Lanka Police and Special Task Force**

Building type	Quantity		Work completed/ number of buildings constructing (%)		Allocations for the year 2017	Amount spent in 2017	Percentage
			Rs. millions	Rs. millions	Percentage		
Police Stations	23	Number of projects completed	9	39%	1'075'00	889'09	83%
		number of projects in progress	13	57%			
		Projects at procurement process	1	4%			
Police Buildings/Offices	31	Number of projects completed	8	26%	124'00	107'06	86%
		Number of projects in progress	17	55%			
		Number of projects completed	6	19%			
Others(Police Academy/Police training colleges)	17	Number of projects completed	1	6%	313'00	301'37	96%
		Number of projects in progress	3	18%			
		Projects at procurement process	13	76%			
Total					1512'00	1297'52	86%
Source - Police Building Division							
Amount of money spent by the Special Tasks Force for the prefabricate housing project is Rs.173,358,020.00							

Source: Police Special Task Force

Data Analysis

Rs.1075million out of Rs. 1512million i.e 71% allocated for the year 2017 has been reserved to construct Police Stations, offices and buildings. 83% out of the money i.e. Rs.889.09 million has been spent and 17 projects out of 54 i.e. 31% have been completed. Rs. 107.06 million out of Rs.124 million i.e. 86% which had been allocated for the construction of Police faculty and the Police training college premises have been spent and one project out of 17 projects has been completed. Rs. 313million has been

allocated for prefabricated projects in the year 2017 and out of that Rs. 301.37 million have been spent. That is 96%. Accordingly, proposed 48 out of 90 prefabricated projects i.e. 53% have been completed. Rs. 173 million out of total allocation Rs. 1512 million has been spent. That is 86%. In addition, Special Task Force has spent more than Rs. 173 million for the refabricated housing project.

15.2. Lands and Buildings owned by the Sri Lanka Police

Buildings constructed on lands owned by the Sri Lanka Police and rent out buildings have been used for Police Stations, Police offices and Police barracks. Information with regard to the buildings constructed on the lands owned by the Sri Lanka Police and rented buildings as at 31.12.2017 has been mentioned below at table No. 49.

Table No. 49 **Lands and Buildings owned by the Sri Lanka Police**

Number of lands owned by Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2017				Number of buildings rented by as at 31.12.2017	Amount of money spent on rented buildings in 2017			
Place	Number of Lands			Police Office 65	Usage of the buildings	Amount of monthly rental Rs	Amount of monthly rental (Rs.)	
	Acres	roods	perches					
Police Stations - 326	949	1	32	Police Stations - 61	Police Offices - 65	13,062,182.00	156,746,184.00	
Police Office/ official residences/barracks & circuit bungalow/posts - 136	725	-	21	Police post - 39	Police Stations - 61	2,597,675.64	31,172,107.68	
Total - 462	1674	2	13	official residence & barracks - 86	Police Posts - 39	226,800.00	2,721,600.00	
				Total 251	official residence & barracks - 86	-	1,357,587.00	16,291,044.00
					Total 251		17,244,244.64	206,930,935.68

Source: Police Property Management Division

❖ Data Analysis

According to the table 462, buildings of the Sri Lanka Police have been situated within 1674 acres, 02 roods and 13 perches of land owned by the Sri Lanka Police. 57% of those lands have been used for 326 Police Stations.

15.3. Opening of new Police Stations and Police Divisions

As per the budget proposal in 2015 to increase the number of Police Stations in the country up to 600, table containing the details of new police stations opened in the year 2017 has been mentioned below.

Table No. 50

New Police Stations opened in 2017

Serial No.	New Police Station opened	Relevant Division	Date declared open	Population served	Number of Grama Niladhari areas
1	Yakkala	Gampaha	2017'01'23	46572	21
2	Pallewela	Gampaha	2017'01'23	49805	32
3	Gothatuwa	Nugegoda	2017'01'27	24285	7
4	Imaduwa	Galle	2017'02'10	28454	28
5	Batapola	Elpitiya	2017'02'10	33784	19
6	Haldumulla	Bandarawela	2017'04'22	17411	21
7	Ambagasdowa	Bandarawela	2017'04'22	30873	25
8	Boogaha Kumbura	Bandarawela	2017'04'22	29518	15
9	Parasangaswewa	Anuradhapura	2017'06'07	15633	12
10	Moragoda	Anuradhapura	2017'07'15	15826	23
11	Udappuwa	Puttalam	2017'07'15	26375	11
12	Arachchikattuwa	Chilaw	2017'07'15	20777	23
13	Egoda Uyana	Mount -Lavinia	2017'08'29	20522	5
14	Meepe	Nugegoda	2017'08'29	60523	20
15	Agalawatte	Kaluthara	2017'10'23	43991	35
16	Dungalpitiya	Negambo	2017'10'27	32219	12
17	Waragoda	Kaluthara	2017'11'24	60523	11

Source: Research and Development Division



Opening of new Police Station –Batapola

❖ Data Analysis

As per the above table 17 new Police stations have been opened for 11 regional Police divisions. 557091 numbers of persons within 320 GramaNiladhari divisions are served due to this initiative.

When we concern about the data mentioned in the table above, we can identify that there are Police Stations with many People in less number of Grama Niladhari divisions and there are Police Stations relatively with less number of Persons in many GramaNiladhari divisions. For instance, Egoda Uyana Police Station at Mount Lavenia

police Division has been established for 20522 persons with in 05 GramaNiladhari divisions. On the other hand KalutharaWarakagoda Police Station has been established for 60523 persons within 11 GramaNiladhari divisions. Kaluthara Agalawaththa Police station has been established in many GramaNiladhari divisions with many people. Police stations in Anuradhapura division have been established for relatively less population.

It is a very important fact to note that different strategies have been used when establishing police stations on different occasions. For instance Egoda Uyana police station at Mount Lavenia police Division has established for many people in an urban area with less GramaNiladhari divisions. People who are doing defferent professions live in such an environment and there is a big trend of crime activities. If we concern about Parasangaswewa and Moragoda Police stations of Anuradhapura division there are less number of people within a large area. Accordingly, people have to go far away to reach to a Police Station and in order to ease this trouble police stations have been established.

When we concern about the new Police Stations in Bandarawela division a new Police station has been established since it is difficult to travel in those areas due to geographical reasons. Therefore it is very clear that many criteria have been used when establishing a Police Station.

15.4. Vehicles of the Sri Lanka Police

Sri Lanka Police always use vehicles for efficient and productive Police duties. Therefore, Sri Lanka Police purchases vehicles when it is necessary and the vehicles that we are using at the moment are being used for the service while maintaining. We have to spend lot of money in this regard and details with regard to purchasing vehicles, maintenance of the year 2017 and the information with regard to vehicles owned by the Sri Lanka police as at 31.12.2017 has been mentioned at table No. 51 & 52 below.

Table No. 51 **Purchasing of vehicles and the cost in 2017**

Type of Vehicle	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Van	2	8750'000'00	17'500'000'00
Cab	2	8'090'000'00	16'180'000'00
Ambulance	5	9'539'250'00	47'696'250'00
Beach Rover	4	2'600'000'00	10'400'000'00
Motor cycle	2	266'500'00	533'000'00
Trail Bicycle	18	1'250'000'00	22'500'000'00
Total		114'809'250'00	

Source: Police Transport Division

Table No. 52

Vehicles owned by Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2017

Type of Vehicle																				Total																
Jeep	Single Cab	Double cab	Mobile Radio Car	Car	Bus	Van	Annulance	Truck	Small Truck(Batta)	Boom truck	Hose transport vehicles	Water cannon vehicles	Browsers	Gully Browsers	Towing Vehicles	Tipppers	Mobile Surveillance Vehicles	Mobile Rest Room	Mobile workshop	Trucks	Tractor trailers / Browsers	Gully trailers	2 wheel tractors	Baco trucks	Caterpillar	Road Roller	Baffles	Military trucks	Beach Rover	Craft of water	Forklift	Boats	Fire brigade trucks	Three-wheelers	Motor bicycles	Total
1624	734	200	124	792	216	131	58	238	5	1	5	15	116	16	7	2	1	5	2	176	189	6	65	5	3	1	50	7	5	2	10	24	1	383	4396	9615

Source: Police Transport Division

15.5. Purchasing of goods and services

Sri Lanka Police spend lots of money on goods and services to discharge police duty in every year. Table containing the details of recurrent and capital expenditure and goods and services purchased in 2017 has been mentioned below.

Table No. 53

Purchase of goods and services by the Sri Lanka Police

Serial No.	Programme/Project	Projects executed/Tasks implemented	Date started	Date completed	Allocations for 2017	Expenditure Rs. M. 2017.12.31	Progress as at 2017.12.31 (%) -
Recurrent expenditure							
1	225-1-1-0-1203- ^1&	Uniforms	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	809'000'000'00	779'895'808'00	96'40
2	225-1-1-0-1203- ^5&	Fodder	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	41'000'000'00	27'247'966'00	66'46
Total Rs.					850'000'000'00	807'143'774'00	94'96
3	225-1-1-0-1205- ^5&	Equipment for stores	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	128'000'000'00	115'965'508'00	90'60
4	225-1-1-0-1205- ^6&	Bullets	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	88'500'000'00	66'491'591'00	75'13
5	225-1-1-0-1205- ^7&	Finger print material	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	5'000'000'00		-
6	225-1-1-0-1205- ^8&	Photography materials	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	8'500'000'00	3'550'050'00	41'77
Total Rs.					230'000'000'00	186'007'149'00	80'87
7	225-1-1-0-1205- ^10&	Expenses for paper advertisements	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	9'154'000'00	9'128'785'00	99'72
8	225-1-1-0-1205- ^11&	Expenditure for procurement committees	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	846'000'00	844'480'00	99'82
Total Rs.					10'000'000'00	9'973'265'00	99'73
Total Recurrent Expenditure Rs.					1'090'000'000'00	1'003'124'188'00	92'03
Capital expenditure							
9	225-1-1-0-2102- ^1&	Furniture	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	67'050'000'00	66'695'373'00	99'47
10	225-1-1-0-2102- ^2&	Stationery	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	8'500'000'00	6'107'265'00	71'85
11	225-1-1-0-2102- ^3&	Welfare	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	14'000'000'00	11'012'253'00	78'66
12	225-1-1-0-2102- ^4&	Office equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	20'150'000'00	19'292'290'00	95'74
13	225-1-1-0-2102- ^5&	Electrical items	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	30'500'000'00	28'352'313'00	92'96
14	225-1-1-0-2102- ^6&	Computers	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	32'800'000'00	29'466'385'00	89'84
Total Rs.					173'000'000'00	160'925'879'00	93'02
15	225-1-1-0-2103- ^1&	weapons	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	1'000'000'00		-
16	225-1-1-0-2103- ^2&	Items	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	21'000'000'00		-
17	225-1-1-0-2103- ^3&	Equipment for photography	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	21'000'000'00	18'753'775'00	89'30
		Material for criminal investigation labs					
18	225-1-1-0-2103- ^4&	Vehicles	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	15'000'000'00	6'468'276'00	43'12
19	225-1-1-0-2103- ^5&	Finger print equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	1'000'000'00		-
20	225-1-1-0-2103- ^6&	Musical Instruments	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	30'000'000'00	27'426'052'00	91'42
21	225-1-1-0-2103- ^7&	Riots control equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	25'000'000'00	6'747'625'00	26'99
22	225-1-1-0-2103- ^8&	Equipment for horses	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	8'000'000'00	5'934'00	0'07
23	225-1-1-0-2103- ^9&	K9 equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	6'000'000'00		-
24	225-1-1-0-2103- ^17&	Other equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	52'000'000'00	51'830'991'00	99'67
Total Rs.					180'000'000'00	111'232'653'00	61'80
25	225-1-1-13-2103	Machinery & equipment	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	150'000'000'00	114'948'549'00	76'63
26	225-1-1-2401	Training course	2017'01'01	2017'05'30	2'859'640'00	2'858'813'00	99'97
27	225-1-1-12-2509	Purchasing of horses	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	123'000'000'00	63'467'00	0'05
28	225-1-1-2-2106	Police information & communication network	2017'01'01	2017'12'29	150'000'000'00	92'500'257'00	61'67
29	225-1-1-14-2509	Narcotic prevention programme	2017'06'01	2017'12'29	29'200'000'00	9'577'134'00	32'80
30	150-2-3-0-2202	Tourist Police	2017'06'01	2017'12'29	50'000'000'00	41'864'176'00	83'73
Total Rs.					505'059'640'00	261'812'396'00	51'84
Total Capital Expenditure Rs.					858'059'640	533'970'928'00	62'23
Total Rs.					1'948'059'640'00	1'537'095'116'00	78'90

Source: Police Supplies Division

Table No. 54 **Total Expenditure by the Special Task Force**

Serial No.	VOTE (192-1-3.....)	Money spent	Total
	Under recurrent expenditure		
1	Personnel wages	5,192,410,903.00	
2	Travelling expenses	947,079,998.00	
3	Supply items	617,148,627.00	
4	Maintenance expenditure	78,411,884.00	
5	Service expenditure	136,665,898.00	
6	Transferring and acquiring	40,589,958.00	7,012,297,268.00
	Under capital expenditure		
1	Rehabilitation	56,793,701.00	
2	Acquiring capital assets	361,267,654.00	
3	Skill development and empowering	9,847,071.00	
4	Refabricated buildings	173,358,020.00	
5	for duties of peace keeping army	8,176,489.00	609,442,935.00
Total			7,621,740,203.00

Source: Police Supplies Division

15.6 New Technological Trends

Sri Lanka Police uses modern technology in many means in its duties so that the Police duty can be done in speedy efficient and correct way. Accordingly, modern technology is used in the fields of calling reports, dissemination of information, issuing clearance reports, traffic surveillance and crime investigation.

❖ VPN Connection

All the Police Stations and Police offices have been connected via VPN network and many activities including forwarding and calling reports, dissemination of information and sending circulars are being done via VPN. Duty has been easy since the dissemination of information has become efficient.

❖ Police Clearance Reports

Clearance reports can be totally applied via internet. All the institutions which are calling investigation reports to issue clearance reports have been network via VPN technology. Applicants now can check whether their clearance report is ready via internet and the time during to prepare a Clearance report has been reduced to 7 days which was 14 days earlier and this time period can be further reduced in the future.

❖ CCTV Camera Technology

Steps have been taken to establish a mobile surveillance network with 05 cameras supported by wi-fi facility and due to this initiative criminal investigations have been efficient as the footage taken by the CCTV cameras play a major role in finding a solutions for the criminal investigation.

❖ **Traffic duty**

New speed meters are being used for traffic duty. 25 such machines have been bought spending Rs. 21.6million and use them for traffic duty at present. Alcolizermeshines have been bought spending Rs. 14million to identify the drivers who are driving the vehicle under the influence of liquor. They are currently being used.

❖ **Crime investigation**

- i. Automated finger prints identification system have been used and now the relevant report can be collected within a short period of time.
- ii. Sri Lanka Police has the technology to check whether the arrested person is on warrant, dangerous criminal, deserter, escaped prisoner or someone who wanted byone of the Police Stations. Through this arrested suspect's monitoring system (AMIS) this result can be achieved with in few minutes after entering the relevant information of the arrested person in to the system.
- iii. Machine called Digital Forensic Optical Comparator (DFOC) has been used to compare finger prints and through this machine invisible comparison can be done successfully.
- iv. A new set of technological equipment called Video Transmitter & Receiver has been used to broad cast Videos related to the duty of the Sri Lanka Police and now it has been easier to transmit videos without using cables.

16. Total Financial Progress

Total financial progress of the Sri Lanka Police in 2017 including total income, loan advance, recurrent and capital expenditure and recurrent and capital expenditure of the Special Task Force has been included in this paragraph.

16.1. Revenue Account

Table No. 55 **Revenue Account 2017**

Revenue account of 2017												
	Rent for Government owned buildings	interest for other investments (Advance B account of the Government officers)	Down Payment for Motor Bicycles	Other Revenues- farming products	Other Revenues- canteen, Saloon /clothes, rent of the welfare shop	Other Revenues- Coconut and other Plantation	Other Revenues- Kennels income	Other Revenues- Others	Minor income	Social Security Fund Contribution (Widows and Orphans Pension)	Selling Capital Assets	Total
Revenue Head	2002-01-01	2002-02-99	2003-04-00	2003-99-00-02	2003-99-00-03	2003-99-00-04	2003-99-00-05	2003-99-00-08	2003-02-99	2004-01-00	2006-02-00	
Total Income	85,351,442.95	50,076,722.37	29,630.00	9,350.00	1,904,575.00	64,770.00	500.00	75,819,561.82	116,109,992.87	1,282,625,168.23	477,622.40	1,612,469,335.64

Source: Accountant, Police Headquatre

16.2. Advance 'B' Account

Table No. 56 **Advanced B Account**

Advance B account					
	Type of loan advances	loan advance paid during the year (Rs.)	Number of loan instalments added during the year (Rs.)	Arrears loan balance as at 31.12.2017 (officers vacated their posts)	Arrears loan balance as at 31.12.2017 (interdicted/suspended)
1	Special advance	147,082,603.63	1,250,220,347.73	38,025,823.88	26,185,379.31
2	Festival advance				
3	Distress /Special Distress loan				
4	Property loan				
5	Bicycles/others				

Source: Accountant, Police Headquatre

16.3. Recurrent and Capital Account

Table No. 57 **Recurrent and Capital Expenditure Account in 2017**

Head	Description	Total Allocations (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Balance Allocation (Rs.)	Saving Percentage
	Recurrent	60,656,957,000.00	60,030,883,720.74	626,073,279.26	1.03%
1001	Salaries and Wages	22,825,200,000.00	22,803,028,177.69	22,171,822.31	0.10%
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	181,924,121.97	181,924,121.97	-	0.00%
1003	Other Allowances	21,708,657,000.00	21,355,585,612.39	353,071,387.61	1.63%
1101	Traveling Expenses - Domestic	9,064,000,000.00	9,034,578,139.76	29,421,860.24	0.32%
1102	Traveling Expenses - Foreign	79,000,000.00	77,153,452.55	1,846,547.45	2.34%
1201	Stationery	170,000,000.00	168,359,750.41	1,640,249.59	0.96%
1202	Fuel	1,048,031,727.68	1,030,018,759.59	18,012,968.09	1.72%
1203	Diets and Uniforms	1,502,000,000.00	1,393,443,149.10	108,556,850.90	7.23%
1204	Medical Supplies	519,000,000.00	501,462,353.57	17,537,646.43	3.38%
1205	Other Supplies	750,000,000.00	711,592,926.62	38,407,073.38	5.12%
1301	Vehicles Maintenance Expenditure	310,000,000.00	300,917,407.57	9,082,592.43	2.93%
1302	Plant and Machinery	57,588,219.26	57,588,219.26	-	0.00%
1303	Buildings and Structures	152,000,000.00	144,428,033.08	7,571,966.92	4.98%
1401	Transport expenditure	10,650,000.00	6,324,738.77	4,325,261.23	40.61%
1402	Postal and Communication expenditure	350,000,000.00	349,213,314.98	786,685.02	0.22%

1205	Other Supplies	750,000,000.00	711,592,926.62	38,407,073.38	5.12%
1301	Vehicles Maintenance Expenditure	310,000,000.00	300,917,407.57	9,082,592.43	2.93%
1302	Plant and Machinery	57,588,219.26	57,588,219.26	-	0.00%
1303	Buildings and Structures	152,000,000.00	144,428,033.08	7,571,966.92	4.98%
1401	Transport expenditure	10,650,000.00	6,324,738.77	4,325,261.23	40.61%
1402	Postal and Communication expenditure	350,000,000.00	349,213,314.98	786,685.02	0.22%
1403	Electricity and Water expenditure	802,107,652.14	802,107,652.14	-	0.00%
1404	Rents and Local Taxes	213,599,345.60	213,599,345.60	-	0.00%
1406	Interest Payment for Leased Vehicles	89,700,000.00	89,653,689.90	46,310.10	0.05%
1409	Other Services	116,971,144.09	116,971,144.09	-	0.00%
1505	Subscriptions and Contributions Fee	2,665,000.00	2,664,054.20	945.80	0.04%
1506	Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	287,925,130.49	287,925,130.49	-	0.00%
1508	Railway Warrants, Donations and Claim	30,000,000.00	20,975,160.25	9,024,839.75	30.08%
1-1508	Rail Gate Operating Expenditure	172,587,658.77	169,813,020.73	2,774,638.04	1.61%
4-1506	Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	213,000,000.00	211,206,366.03	1,793,633.97	0.84%
1701		350,000.00	350,000.00	-	0.00%
	Capital	5,325,500,000.00	3,597,065,160.07	1,728,434,839.93	32.46%
2001	Buildings and Structures	510,000,000.00	487,222,848.80	22,777,151.20	4.47%
2002	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	25,000,000.00	17,913,785.90	7,086,214.10	28.34%
2003	Vehicles Maintenance (Major)	216,888,977.65	216,888,977.65	-	0.00%
2101	Vehicles	433,500,000.00	81,376,250.00	352,123,750.00	81.23%
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	385,000,000.00	300,489,192.71	84,510,807.29	21.95%
2103	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	450,000,000.00	273,398,133.35	176,601,866.65	39.24%
2104	New Buildings and Structures	1,600,000,000.00	1,136,793,843.69	463,206,156.31	28.95%
2108	Capital Payment for Leased Vehicles	315,000,000.00	314,860,849.29	139,150.71	0.04%
2401	Training and Skill Development	90,000,000.00	84,191,098.76	5,808,901.24	6.45%
2-2106	Software development	150,000,000.00	92,500,256.50	57,499,743.50	38.33%
7-2505	Procurement process	10,000,000.00	9,549,997.65	450,002.35	4.50%
8-2104	Increasing Police Stations up to 600	53,111,022.35	8,049,782.41	45,061,239.94	84.84%
9-2104	Pre-fabricated Buildings and Structures Proj	413,000,000.00	325,715,728.57	87,284,271.43	21.13%
10-2104	Development of Police Academy	24,310,000.00	11,183,156.39	13,126,843.61	54.00%
11-2104	Development of Police training college	99,690,000.00	95,969,585.53	3,720,414.47	3.73%
12-2509	Purchasing of horses and kennels	123,000,000.00	188,467.23	122,811,532.77	99.85%
13-2103	Purchasing of machinery as per the budget proposal No.400 of the budget in 2017	377,000,000.00	114,948,548.90	262,051,451.10	69.51%
14-2509	As per the No.330 of the budget proposal 2017 rehabilitating of those who have been addicted for drugs and rescuing them from drugs.	50,000,000.00	25,824,656.74	24,175,343.26	48.35%
	Grand Total	65,982,457,000.00	63,627,948,880.81	2,354,508,119.19	3.57%

Source: Accountant, Police Headquartes

16.4. Recurrent and Capital Account of Special Task Force

Table No. 58 Recurrent and Capital Account of Special Task Force 2017

Total allocation (after FR 66 extra allocations transfer in 2017)		Total expenditure	Balance	Utilized
		(Net)		(Percentage)
Recurrent	7'024'666'000'00	7'012'297'268'00	12'368'732	99'82%
Capital	1'982'530'000'00	609'442'935'00	1'373'087'065	30'74%

Source: Accountant, Police Headquartes

17. Performance in 2017 in summary

Performance in many fields of the Sri Lanka Police has been increased during the last three years i.e 2015, 2016 and 2017 and that had been further progressed in 2017 as mentioned below in a nutshell.

- ❖ Number of grave crimes which were decreasing gradually in the last few years, has further decreased to 35999 in this year making it 3% reduction. The progress of crime investigation which was 73% in 2016 has been increased to 78% in 2017.
- ❖ Number of burglaries which was 10287 in 2016 has decreased to 8913 in 2017 making it 13% reduction.
- ❖ Number of Grave crimes against women which was 968 in 2016 have been decreased to 790 in 2017 making it 18% reduction. Accordingly, 109 femicides(female) have been reported in 2016 which had been reduced to 77 in 2017. In addition, rape cases from 350 to 294, grave sexual abuse from 48 to 33 and abduction from 103 to 75 have been decreased in 2017. The progress of the crime investigation which was 51% in 2016 has been increase to 63% in 2017.
- ❖ 3371 grave crimes against children had been reported in 2016 and that has been reduced to 2911 by 14% in 2017. Accordingly, homicide against children, rapes, grave sexual abuse, confiscation and abductions have been reduced in 2017 compare to 2016. Progress of the grave crime against children has been increased from 58% to 69%.
- ❖ Number of minor crimes reported against people has been reduced by 7% in 2017 compared to the year 2016. The progress of solving crimes has been increased to 69% in 2017 compared to 67% in the previous year.
- ❖ Number of minor crimes against property has been decreased from 33349 incidents to 32881 and the progress of the investigation has increased from 48% to 51%.
- ❖ 1039350 numbers of miscellaneous complaints have been reported in 2016 and that have been reduced to 1029087 in 2017. Accordingly, number of family disputes, attacking and land disputes have been decreased and the progress of the investigation has been same as in the previous year which was at 99.9%.
- ❖ 88352 total numbers of narcotic offences have been reported in 2016 which have been increased to 107941 by 22% in 2017. Quantity of Narcotic taken in to custody in 2016 has been decreased by 39% in 2017. The progress of investigation of narcotic offences in 2017 is 97%.

- ❖ 10198 number of offences in relation to production of illegal liquor had been reported in 2016 and that has been decreased to 9712, offences related to selling of illegal liquor which had been 91376 in 2016 has decreased to 89657 in 2017. Total number of offences related to illegal liquor products has been decreased by 5009 in 2017 compare to 2016. Progress of the investigation has been increased to 94% in 2017 compared to 92% in 2016.
- ❖ 1255 number of incidents related to corruption had been reported in 2016 and that have been decreased to 1055 by 16% in 2017 and 628 number of offences related to prostitution which was 628 in 2016 have been decreased to 522 by 17% in 2017. Offences related to pornography have also been decreased. However total number of offences related to running brothel houses which were 118 in 2016 have been increased to 262 in 2017.
- ❖ Total number of fatal accidents from 8148 to 8133, accidents with minor injuries from 14604 to 13592 and accidents with damage for vehicles from 13510 to 13072 has been decreased in 2017 compare to the year 2016. Total number of accidents has been reduced from 39086 to 37730 by 3% in 2017 compare to 2016. However, fatal accidents have been increased in 2017 from 2824 to 2933 making 4% compare to the year 2016.
- ❖ Number of 1123493 complaints out of 1129902 received to the public day of IGP ,”Tell IGP” service, Public Help Desk and 119 emergency call service have been solved which is 99% of the complaints.
- ❖ 17 new Police Stations have been opened in 2017 under the project of increasing Police Stations up to 600. Accordingly, number of Police has been increased to 489 which were 472 earlier. Due to this project, 557091 people in 320 GramaNiladhari divisions have been served.
- ❖ A housing project for needy people has been initiated to build 220 houses covering the island via community policing service out of those constructing of 83 houses have been completed in 2017. In addition, 29 houses owned by the poor people have been repaired and handed over to them. Total estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 238 million.

18. Annexure 01 - Sudden Deaths

Table No. 59

Accidental deaths 2017

Age group	Deaths caused by drowning (Ocean, rivers, lake, pond etc.		Disabilities at birth		Snakes venom		Attack of wild animals or dog bites		Falling from buildings and getting trapped under debris		Lightning strike		Falling from trees and trapping under trees		Natural disasters(cyclone, landslide and flooding)		Become victim to machinery		Electrocution a		destructions caused by explosions (bombs)		Gun shots		due to train accidents		Poisoning drugs(sleeping tablets and other drugs) without getting medical treatment		Sickness and other natural causes		Due to complications at child birth		Consuming liquor (illicit liquor)		Narcotic consumption(Heroin, Ganja, Opium etc.)		Accidents caused by Aircrafts and Naval ships		Causing fire		Others		Total		Number of unidentified dead bodies		Number of open verdicts in terms of corpse		
	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM	M	FM					
Below 08 years	35	14	120	110	3	5	1	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	21	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	247	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	68	46	504	407	10	11	74	69
Age 08-18	80	20	11	11	6	2	4	2	9	1	2	0	4	1	22	18	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	0	130	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	38	13	321	183	5	5	45	24
Age 19-20	97	9	5	3	5	1	7	0	3	0	5	1	1	0	6	9	3	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	20	2	1	4	1	0	148	102	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	41	20	361	161	7	4	54	32
Age 21-25	34	9	1	1	2	0	4	0	7	0	2	1	5	0	3	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	10	1	1	0	2	0	150	122	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	41	6	284	154	6	2	59	31
Age 26-30	45	3	0	1	2	4	6	2	13	2	2	0	13	0	4	10	3	0	12	3	1	0	1	0	12	1	1	0	1	0	274	172	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	46	15	443	225	11	8	58	30
Age 31-35	43	11	1	0	4	2	8	0	19	1	2	0	12	0	8	11	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	15	2	2	2	1	0	451	217	0	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	43	17	631	270	11	7	63	38
Age 36-40	42	7	0	0	5	1	7	0	19	0	3	0	18	2	5	7	3	0	11	1	0	0	0	14	2	2	1	0	1	643	300	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	50	18	832	346	15	11	57	31	
Age 41-45	33	7	0	0	8	2	18	1	19	1	3	2	20	0	14	5	3	0	8	1	0	0	1	2	10	1	0	3	4	1	1093	420	0	15	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	48	23	1304	472	36	11	81	35
Age 46-50	40	11	1	0	10	6	11	1	12	0	3	0	34	2	8	6	4	0	8	1	0	0	0	16	2	0	1	3	6	1639	629	1	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	54	18	1861	686	35	42	95	44	
Age 51-55	31	11	0	1	11	2	11	0	31	2	3	1	24	1	8	6	2	0	12	3	0	0	0	2	25	4	5	3	7	3	2144	951	2	15	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	69	22	2402	1016	45	12	114	32
Age 56-60	24	6	0	0	2	3	8	1	12	5	4	0	17	1	4	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	12	1	0	1	2	3	1958	942	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	48	21	2106	990	8	6	98	63	
Age 61-70	26	11	3	0	4	7	9	2	14	2	4	0	13	0	8	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	17	2	4	1	9	7	2838	1395	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	62	32	3025	1473	66	22	89	25	
Above 70	47	31	1	1	0	3	8	2	25	8	2	0	22	1	10	8	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	14	5	6	0	8	16	5132	3680	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	11	19	113	76	5418	3851	56	66	134	87	
Total	577	150	143	128	62	38	102	12	187	29	35	5	183	8	121	100	26	0	117	16	2	0	3	4	173	25	23	19	39	39	16847	9241	21	78	1	17	0	1	0	35	71	721	327	19492	10234	311	207	1021	541

Source- Police Statistics Division

19. Annexure 02 - List of abbreviations

Following are the abbreviations mentioned in this report.

❖ S.D.I.G.	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police
❖ D.I.G.	Deputy Inspector General of Police
❖ S.S.P.	Senior Superintendent of Police
❖ S.P.	Superintendent of Police
❖ A.S.P.	Assistant Superintendent of Police
❖ W.A.S.P.	Women Assistant Superintendent of Police
❖ H.Q.I.	Headquarters Inspector
❖ C.I.	Chief Inspector of Police
❖ W.C.I.	Women Chief Inspector of Police
❖ I.P	Inspector of Police
❖ W.I.P.	Women Inspector of Police
❖ S.I	Sub Inspector of Police
❖ W.S.I	Women Sub Inspector of Police
❖ P.S	Police Sergeant
❖ W.P.S.	Women Police Sergeant
❖ P.C.	Police Constable
❖ W.P.C.	Women Police Constable
❖ P.S.C.	Public Service Commission
❖ S.T.F.	Special Task Force