

Performance Report 2022



Sri Lanka Police

Annual Performance Report for the year 2022
Sri Lanka Police
Expenditure Head No. :- 225

Content

Chapter - 01	Institutional Profile/Executive Summary
Chapter - 02	Progress and the Future Outlook
Chapter - 03	Overall Financial Performance for the Year
Chapter - 04	Performance Indicators
Chapter - 05	Performance of the Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
Chapter - 06	Human Resource Profile
Chapter - 07	Compliance Report

Chapter 01

Institutional Profile/Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction

As per the Police Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, the police service was first launched on 03rd September 1866 with the intention of providing a more organized service to the general public during the period under British rule. Since then, for a period of more than 156 years, the Sri Lanka Police has been discharging the onerous responsibility of establishing and maintaining 'law and order' of the country.

Sri Lanka Police is shouldering the great responsibility of establishing social security by ensuring safety in every aspect of public life. To maintain social order and wellbeing, controlling and prevention of crimes, prevention of drug menace, controlling corruption, traffic management, protection of the environment, offering relief to people in distress, and providing VIP security are the main tasks included in the scope of the police. Furthermore, the service of issuing clearance reports as well as the 119 emergency hotline service closely linked with the public for providing a prompt response to public complaints are functioning smoothly and have expanded the people's accessibility to police services.

Sri Lanka Police, which comprises of a well-organized hierarchy, has improved the function of the institution by maintaining great co-ordination through its organizational structure.

The other posts in the structure function under the supervision of the Inspector General of Police, who occupies the topmost position in the organizational structure. Accordingly, the rank hierarchy functions from top to bottom starting from Inspector General of Police, Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Senior Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chief Inspector of Police, Inspector of Police, Sub Inspector of Police, Sergeant Major, Police Sergeant, Police Sergeant Driver, Police Constable and up to Police Constable Driver.

This official hierarchy functions under an institutional structure and the said structure can be divided into two categories, namely, the Territorial Police Divisions, which are mainly and directly connected with the people and secondly as, Functional Divisions, which provide administrative and ancillary services for the duties of those Territorial Divisions.

Provinces are represented at the top level of the Territorial Divisions and its functions are carried out under a Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police. A Deputy Inspector General of Police has been appointed in charge of each district in the province and the relevant district under him is divided into several Territorial Police Divisions. A Senior Superintendent of Police or a Superintendent of Police has been appointed in charge of a Territorial Police Division and there are 45 such Territorial Police Divisions functioning in the Island. Such a Territorial Police Division has been divided into several Police Districts and those Districts have been placed under an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Several Police Stations have been included within such a Police District. There are 160 such Police Districts in the Island and 607 police stations that belong to those Police Districts are functioning island wide as at 31.12.2022.

All police stations are categorized as Police Stations Headquarters and General Police Stations and each police station is graded under different levels. Accordingly, as at 31.12.2022, these 607 Police Stations have been graded as 46 Police Stations that belong to A1 Super Grade, 83 Police Stations that belong to A1 Grade, 55 Police Stations that belong to A2 Grade, 129 Police Stations that belong to A3 Grade and 184 Police Stations that belong to B Grade, 31 Police Stations that belong to C Grade, and 79 Police Stations that belong to D Grade. A Chief Inspector of Police has been appointed in charge of a Police Station Headquarters and a Chief Inspector of Police or an Inspector of Police has been appointed in charge of other Police Stations. They provide police services directly to the general public with the assistance of the subordinate officers namely, Inspectors of Police, Police Sergeants and Police Constables.

There is also an official hierarchy which is functional regarding various subjects related to the duties of police. Accordingly, Senior Deputy Inspectors General of Police have been appointed in charge of subjects

such as, Crimes, drug-related Crimes, Traffic, VIP Security, Support Services, Logistics, etc. One or more such subject areas under them have been named as Ranges and a Deputy Inspectors General of Police has been appointed in charge of such a Range. There are 79 functional Police Divisions under these divisions as at 31.12.2022 and the administration work of the relevant division is carried out by appointing a Senior Superintendent of Police or a Superintendent of Police as the Director in charge of those divisions.

The Special Task Force which is a special unit of the Sri Lanka Police, also plays a unique duty. They offer their contribution towards the Sri Lanka Police by providing a very efficient service through various raids conducted by them. The number of Special Task Force officers is 8272.

A support service is also functioning to obtain expertise of various fields required for police duties and under the said service there are nearly 1272 officers, who are engaged in specific duties in specialized services such as medical, nursing, engineering, culinary, technical and information technology. In addition, a civil staff exceeding 4,279 officers of the Sri Lanka Administrative Service and other Government Services such as Medical, Engineering, Accountants', Administrative Officers', Translators', Development Officers', Management Service Officer, Office Assistants', etc. who come under non-departmental posts together with Criminologists, Research Officers, Development Assistants and officers performing various departmental labourers' duties are also currently providing an exceptional assistance to the performance of police duties.

1.2. Vision, Mission of the Institution



Vision

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

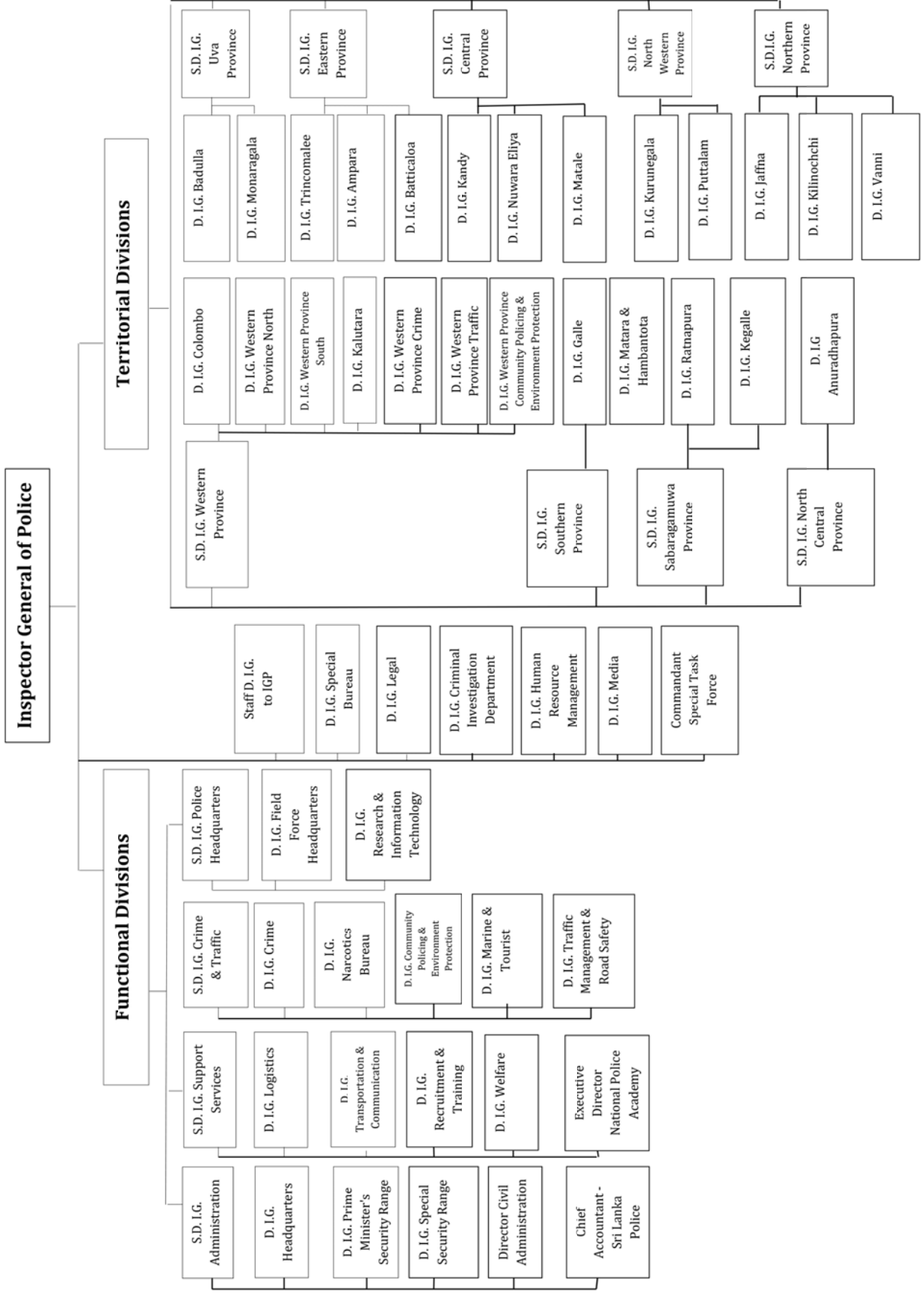
Mission

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.

1.3. Key Functions

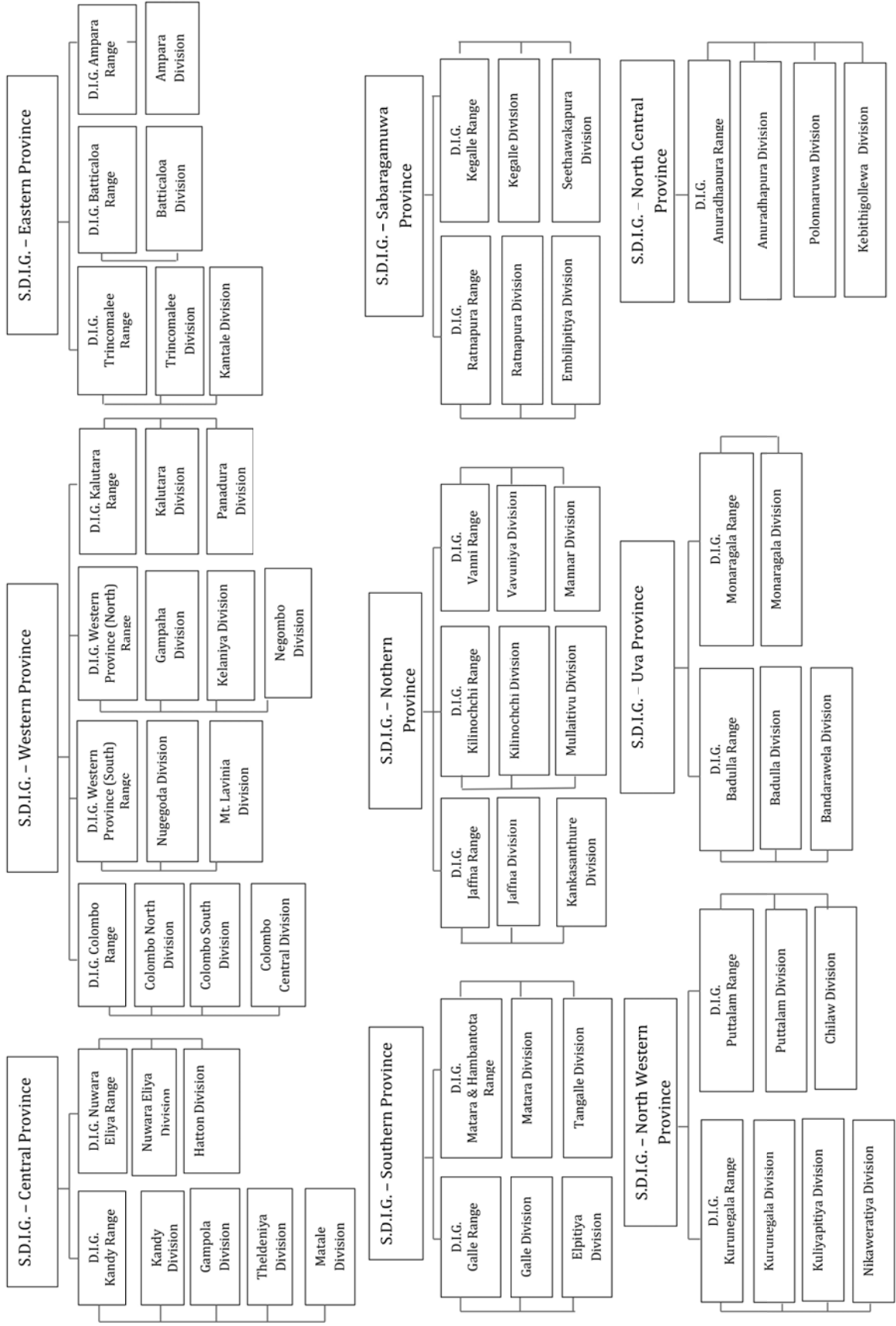
- ◆ Maintaining public safety and order
- ◆ Crime control and prevention
- ◆ Crime investigation and prosecution
- ◆ Ensuring road safety and traffic management
- ◆ VIP Security
- ◆ Providing assistance to relevant sections during disasters and tasks involving protection of environment
- ◆ Prevention of corruption and riots and solving miscellaneous complaints
- ◆ Issuing police clearance and background reports to relevant sections and people

1.4 Organizational Structure

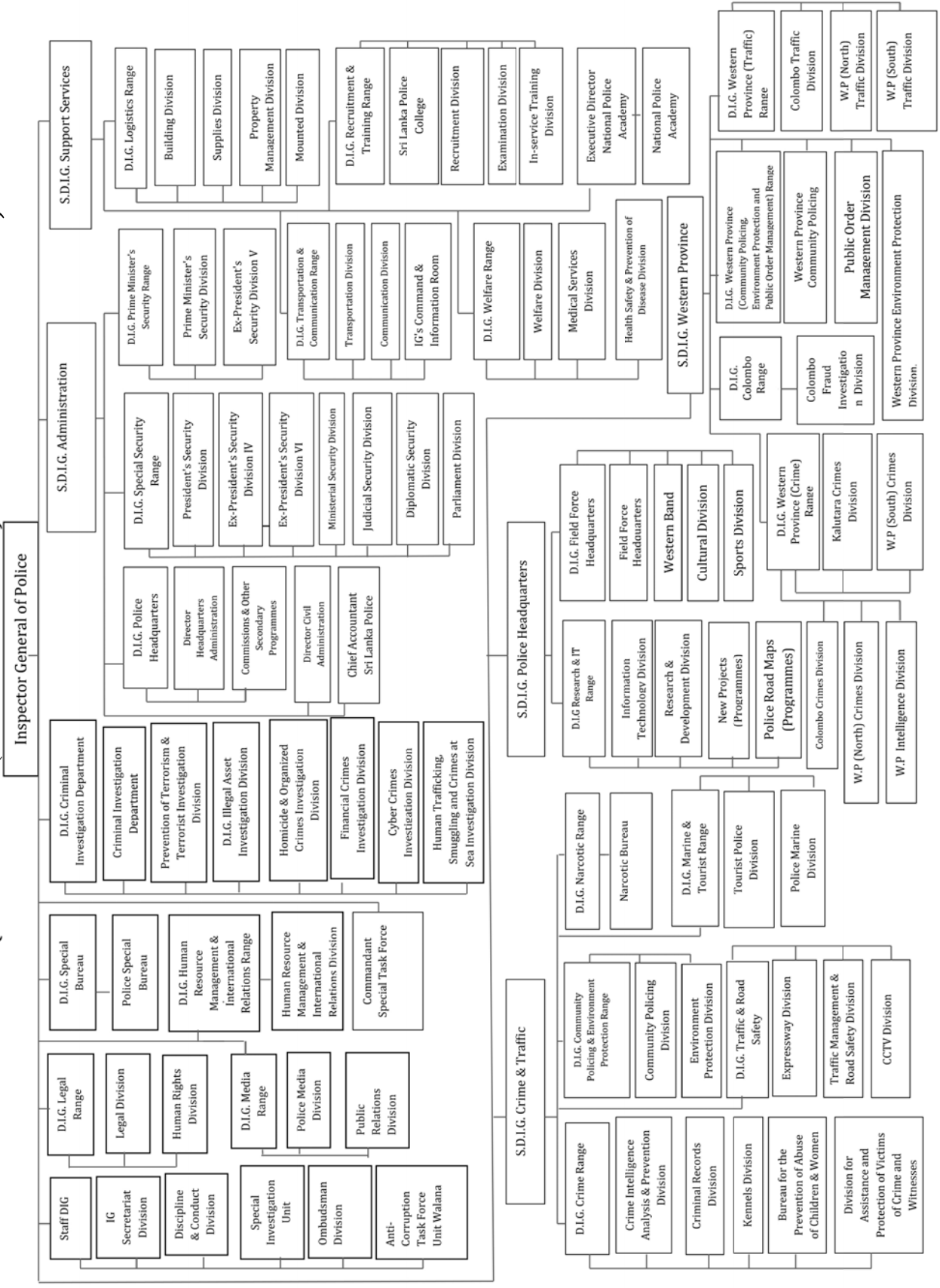


1.5 Main Divisions of Sri Lanka Police

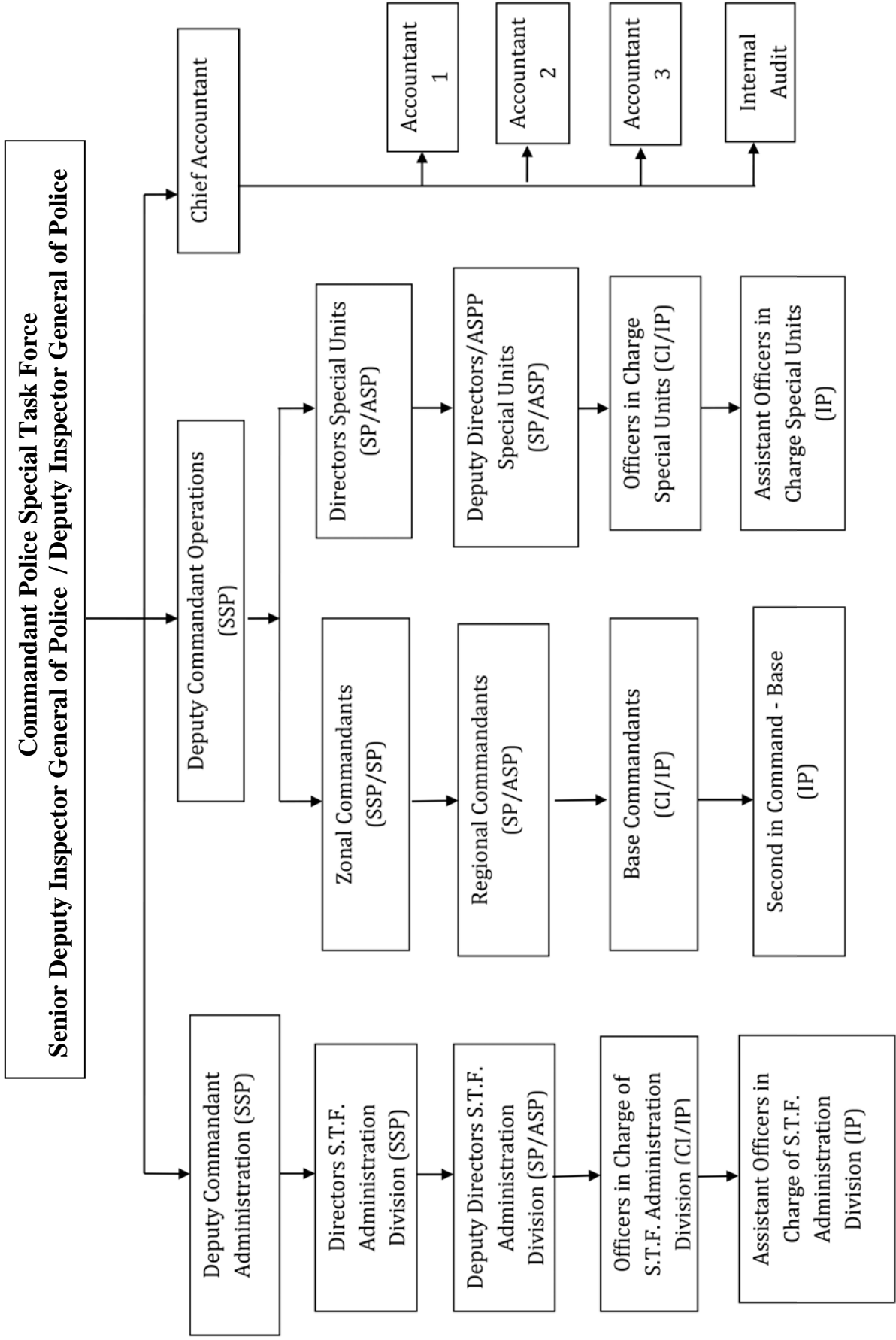
◆ Structure of Territorial Police Divisions (Number of territorial police divisions is 45.)



◆ Structure of Police Functional Divisions (Number of Functional Police Divisions is 75.)



◆ **Structure of the Special Task Force**



1.6. Institutions/Funds coming under the Ministry / Department / Provincial Council

Table No. 01

Serial No.	Name of the Fund	Balance as at 31.12.2022
01	Police Rewards Fund	52,571,185.00
02	Police Compassionate Fund	31,105,080.97
03	Police Amenities Fund	15,067,938.04

Source:- Accountant Finance, Police Headquarter

1.7. Details of the Foreign Funded Projects:-

Table No. 02

1	Name of the Project	China Grant
	Donor Agency	Hytera communication cooperation limited
	Estimated cost of the Project	Chinese Government Aid
	Project Duration	Time period has not been specified
2	Name of the Project	CCTV
	Donor Agency	MAG Company
	Estimated cost of the Project	Rs. 841850.00
	Project Duration	A week from 06.04.2022
3	a) Name of the Project	Firearm Racks
	b) Donor Agency	MAG Company
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	Not known
	d) Project Duration	From 2022.08.01 to 2022.10.01
4	Name of the Project	Construction of new armouries for Sri Lanka Police College Kalutara, and Elpitiya, Boaralanada, Pahalagama Units.
	Donor Agency	MAG Company
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	Not provided.
	d) Project Duration	03 Months

5	Name of the Project	Sri Lanka Accident Data Management System
	Donor Agency	World Health Organization
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	The cost of this project has not been estimated yet
	d) Project Duration	The memoranda of understanding relevant to this period have not been signed.
6	Name of the Project	Fiber Optic Technology Project
	Donor Agency	Interpol Headquarters
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	25000 dollars
	d) Project Duration	05 years from 2022
7	Name of the Project	Armoury (Container)
	Donor Agency	MAG Company
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	Not provided
	d) Project Duration	Year 2022
8	Name of the Project	Indian Credit Line
	Donor Agency	Indian EXIM Bank
	c) Estimated cost of the Project	Financing 12 3,300,000,000.00
		Financing 12 14,100,000,000.00
d) Project Duration	2021 - 2023	

Source – Special Task Force, Police College Kalutara, Police Field Force Headquarters, Traffic Administration & Road Safety Division, Public Order Management Division.

Chapter 02
Progress and the Future Outlook
Progress – 2022

2.1 Crimes, Drug-related Crimes, Excise Offences and Other Offences.

Crimes reported to the Sri Lanka Police are primarily classified for the purpose of investigation as crimes of serious and non-serious nature. These crimes of serious nature are known as grave crimes and the said category of grave crimes has been further divided into 26 categories.

Crimes which are not of serious nature are also known as minor crimes and they are sub divided into minor crimes against individuals and minor crimes against property.

Further, this chapter also studies drug-related crimes reported to the Sri Lanka Police, which provides information on narcotics, including heroin. This chapter also discusses offenses related to illicit liquor included under excise offenses and offenses prohibited by various statutory acts and corruptions reported to Sri Lanka Police.

2.1.1. Grave Crimes

Grave crimes are crimes of serious nature. As mentioned above, these offenses are also known as serious crimes and are referred to as crimes which should be reported by Departmental Order C.2. The Sri Lanka Police has divided such crimes into 26 categories and the following tables show the progress of reporting and solving these crimes in 2022 in comparison with the progress in 2020 and 2021.

The financial values that remained for year 2021 regarding the crimes mentioned under serial numbers 04, 16, 17, 25 of the table on grave crimes have been revised, and the revised financial values and numbers have been included in this table. Accordingly, the financial value that had been mentioned as Rs. 25000 in 2021, has been revised as Rs. 50000, and the financial value given as Rs. 300000 has been revised as Rs. 500000. Furthermore, the previous amount of 2 grams of heroin has been increased to 5 grams, and methamphetamine (ice) which is an opioid/sleep inducing substance, has been newly added as 10 grams.

Table No. 03 **Grave Crimes**

Grave Crimes													
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage
1	Abduction	633	563	70	89%	629	536	93	85%	582	509	73	87%
2	Kidnapping	166	149	17	90%	172	155	17	90%	174	154	20	89%
3	Arson or causing harm using explosives	338	255	83	75%	361	287	74	80%	509	396	113	78%
4	Harmful acts causing damage more than Rs. 50,000	323	292	31	90%	265	234	31	88%	532	433	99	81%

Grave Crimes		2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage
5	Burglary	6499	3791	2708	58%	6840	3759	3081	55%	8645	4846	3799	56%
6	Causing grievous hurt	892	872	20	98%	854	812	42	95%	923	873	50	95%
7	Causing injury using dangerous weapons (such as knives)	1962	1891	71	96%	1843	1740	103	94%	1888	1750	138	93%
8	Homicide	464	438	26	94%	521	495	26	95%	559	507	52	91%
9	Attempted homicide/abetting suicide	103	102	1	99%	105	97	8	92%	113	101	12	89%
10	Rape of women (older than 16 years)	300	282	18	94%	256	245	11	96%	257	236	21	92%
11	Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) with the consent of the victim	1292	1262	30	98%	1377	1341	36	97%	1391	1336	55	96%
	Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) without the consent of the victim	361	333	28	92%	344	319	25	93%	338	322	16	95%
12	Unlawful assembly/riots and unrest	30	29	1	97%	15	13	2	87%	210	169	41	80%
13	Robbery	2148	1442	706	67%	2277	1557	720	68%	3065	1950	1115	64%
14	Unnatural offences and grave sexual abuse	677	661	16	98%	649	625	24	96%	571	543	28	95%
15	Extortion (any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security)	120	108	12	90%	115	92	23	80%	86	74	12	86%
16	Fraud, criminal breach of trust and criminal misuse worth more than Rs. 500,000/=	2891	1506	1385	52%	2207	971	1236	44%	2339	1165	1174	50%
17	Theft of plantation material worth more than Rs. 50,000	59	51	8	86%	63	50	13	79%	52	45	7	87%
	Theft of cattle worth more than Rs. 50,000	524	415	109	79%	365	298	67	82%	726	552	174	76%
	Theft of property worth more than Rs. 50,000	4073	2770	1303	68%	4801	3167	1634	66%	5404	3542	1862	66%

Grave Crimes		2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage
18	Printing and possession of counterfeit notes	68	64	4	94%	40	40	0	100%	36	36	0	100%
19	Offences committed against the State	1	1	0	100%	1	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0%
20	Cruel treatment against children	76	74	2	97%	87	84	3	97%	83	82	1	99%
21	Child abuse	26	25	1	96%	15	15	0	100%	25	25	0	100%
22	Human trafficking and trade	28	16	12	57%	32	30	2	94%	10	10	0	100%
23	Offences under Offensive Weapons Act	110	109	1	99%	100	98	2	98%	169	165	4	98%
24	Possession of automatic firearms or repeaters	34	34	0	100%	22	21	1	95%	27	26	1	96%
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	6811	6789	22	100%	10959	10945	14	100%	8268	8204	64	99%
26	Obstructing police officer in execution of duties	89	88	1	99%	97	95	2	98%	170	167	3	98%
Total		31098	24412	6686	79%	35412	28122	7290	79%	37152	28218	8934	76%

Source : Police Statistics Unit

(**N.B.** The term "solved" refers to the number of cases that investigations have been finalised by the police, pending in the courts, and that have been decided by the courts. In 2022, apart from the above criteria, the number of cases that the suspects have been arrested by the police but are under further investigations are also included under "solved".)

During the three years in table, a steady decline can be observed in the offences related to abduction. Compared to 2020, abduction offences have decreased by 1% from 633 to 629, and compared to 2021, they have decreased by 7% to 582 in 2022. The percentage of solving has dwindled from 89% in 2020 to 85% in 2021 but a slight increase up to 87% can be observed in 2022.

166 crimes on kidnapping have been reported in 2020 and 172 in 2021, displaying a slight increase in 2022, 174 incidents have been reported. That is a 1% increase compared to 2021. The percentage of solving crimes on kidnapping in 2021 is shown as 90%, and that percentage has decreased to 89% in 2022.

A total of 338 crimes of arson or causing harm using explosives were reported in 2020 and it has increased by 7% to 361 in 2021. In the year 2022, these crimes have shown a significant increase of 41% up to 509 compared to that of the previous year. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of solving from 80% in 2021 to 78% in 2022.

According to the table, 265 harmful acts causing damage more than Rs. 50000 were reported in 2021, and compared to that, a 100% increase can be seen up to 532 in 2022. The percentage of solving these crimes was 88% in 2021, and it has dropped to 81% in 2022.

According to the table, when considering one of the most commonly reported crimes, burglary, a 5% of increase from 6,499 reported crimes in 2020 to 6,840 in 2021 can be observed. The number of incidents reported in 2022 has been indicated as 8645, which is a 26% increase compared to the previous year. The solving percentage has been indicated as 55% in 2021 and 56% in 2022.

According to the table, when considering crimes on causing grievous hurt, the number of incidents reported in 2021 was 854. Although that is a slight decrease compared to 892 crimes reported in 2020, an increase of 8% has been observed once again to 923 in 2022. The percentage of solving these crimes in 2021 and 2022 remains unchanged at 95%.

There were 1,843 crimes reported involving causing injury using dangerous weapons in 2021, and it has increased to 1,888 by 2% in 2022. The percentage of solving these crimes in 2021 was 94%, and in 2022 it is shown as 93%.

According to the table, a continuous increase in homicide has been observed in all three years. A total of 464 crimes were reported in 2020, and a 12% increase to 521 can be identified in 2021. In 2022, 559 homicide crimes were reported, and it is a 7% increase compared to that of 2021. The solving percentage of homicide was 95% in 2021 and it has dropped to 91% in 2022.

According to the table, three categories are presented when considering the crime of rape. Those are rape of women older than 16 years, rape with the consent of victims under 16 years of age, and rape without the consent of victims under 16 years of age. Accordingly, when taking into account the crime of raping women over the age of 16, there is a 15% decrease from 300 crimes in 2020 to 256 crimes in 2021. The number of incidents reported in 2022 was 257. When the percentage of solving is taken into account, the solving percentage of the year 2020 was 94% and the solving

percentage of the year 2021 has increased to 96%. This percentage has shown a certain decrease in 92% in 2022.

When considering the highest number crimes reported under rape, which is the rape under the consent of the victim under the age of 16, an increase can be observed with regard to all three years depicted in the table. In 2020, 1292 crimes were reported, and in comparison to that, the number of crimes increased by 7% to 1377 in 2021. A further increase in 1% to 1391 has been noted in 2022. The percentage of solving these crimes was 98% in 2020 and 97% and 96% in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

A gradual decline can be identified in all three years of the table regarding the crime of rape committed without the consent of the victim under the age of 16. A decrease of 5% from 361 in 2020 to 344 in 2021 and a decrease of 2% again to 338 in 2022 can be seen. The percentage of solving has increased gradually, and therefore in the three years, it has been mentioned as 92%, 93% and 95% respectively.

According to the table, robbery can be identified as the most common type of crime reported under grave crimes. As a type of crime which is on the rise day by day, 2148 robberies were reported in the year 2020 and it has increased by 6% to 2277 in the year 2021. Compared to that, a significant growth of 35% can be observed up to 3065 in 2022. The percentage of solving the crime of robbery has been indicated as 67% in 2020 and 68% in 2021 and the said percentage in 2022 is 64%.

There were 677 reported cases of grave sexual abuse in 2020, and compared to that the said crimes have dropped by 4% to 649 crimes in 2021. It has further dropped by 12% to 571 in 2022 and the percentage of solving has also gone down from 96% in 2021 to 95% in 2022.

According to the table, it transpires that a significant number of crimes involving fraud, criminal breach of trust and misuse worth more than Rs. 500,000 are reported to the police. There were 2891 of such crimes reported in 2020. In 2021, the number has dropped to 2207 by 24%. In 2022, the crime rate has increased by 6% to 2339 compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving these crimes which was 44% in 2021 has increased to 50% in 2022.

When considering the incidents on theft of cattle worth more than Rs. 50,000, a certain fluctuation can be observed during the 3 years entered in the table. In 2020, 524 incidents on theft of cattle were reported, and in 2021, the number has dropped by 30% to 365. An apparent increase 99% could be seen again in 2022. The percentage of solving is indicated as 82% in 2021 and 76% in 2022.

According to the data represented in the table, 4073 crimes of theft of property worth more than Rs. 50000 have been reported in 2020 and it has increased by 18% to 4801 cases in 2021. In 2022, these crimes of theft of property have further increased by 13% to 5404. The percentage of solving these crimes remains unchanged at 66% in 2021 and 2022.

According to the table, 76 crimes of cruel treatment against children were reported in 2020, and the staid number has gone up by 14% to 87 in 2021. However, the number of crimes reported in 2022 is 83. That means, a 5% decline compared to that of the previous year can be observed. The percentage of solving in both years 2020 and 2021 is given as 97% and the same has been given as 99% in 2022.

According to the table, 32 crimes on extortion and human trafficking were reported in 2021, and a decline of 69% to 10 incidents can be seen in 2022. The percentages of solving in both years remain at a high level as, 94% in 2021 and 100% in 2022.

When considering facts based on the table, regarding drug-related crimes, a type of crimes which is constantly on the rise, a significant increase in those crimes can be identified in 2021 compared to 2020. Accordingly, in 2020, 6811 drug-related crimes were reported and in 2021, it has increased by 61% to 10959. However, in 2022, there is a decline in the reporting of these drug crimes. Accordingly, the number of incidents reported was 8268 which is a decline of 25%. In all three years, the percentage of solving drug-related crimes has exceeded 99%.

When doing a comparative study of the total grave crimes mentioned in the table, an increase of 14% can be observed when comparing the 31098 crimes reported in 2020 with 35412 crimes reported in 2021. A 5% of further increase to 37152 incidents can be seen in 2022 and in 2022, the total percentage of reporting of grave crime is 76%.

◆ Grave Crimes Committed against Women

The following table provides a comparison of grave crime reports against women over the past three years. Under this, the progress of solving and reporting such crimes against women in 2022 can be identified compared to those of the two years, 2020 and 2021.

Table No. - 04 Grave Crimes Committed against Women

NO	Crime	2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving
1	Homicide	82	25	57	30%	79	24	55	30%	102	98	4	96%
2	Abetting suicide	3	2	1	67%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
3	Attempted murder	10	2	8	20%	12	1	11	8%	11	11	0	100%
4	Female Rape	237	98	139	41%	187	82	105	44%	182	177	5	97%
5	Incest	7	0	7	0%	7	1	6	14%	3	3	0	100%
6	Grievous hurt	174	64	110	37%	121	51	70	42%	154	154	0	100%
7	Causing injuries by knives, etc.	0	0	0	0%	73	18	55	25%	74	74	0	100%
8	Unnatural offences/Immoral conduct between individuals	5	2	3	40%	3	2	1	67%	1	1	0	100%
9	Grave sexual abuse	15	5	10	33%	24	11	13	46%	21	21	0	100%
10	Abduction	1	0	1	0%	3	1	2	33%	1	1	0	100%
11	Kidnapping	38	13	25	34%	49	18	31	37%	43	43	0	100%
12	Supplying women for carnal intercourse	6	3	3	50%	1	0	1	0%	1	1	0	100%
13	Trading of Humans (Procuration)	0	0	0	0%	3	1	2	33%	2	2	0	100%
14	Other	17	5	12	29%	6	3	3	50%	5	5	0	100%
Total		595	219	376	37%	568	213	355	38%	600	591	9	99%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(N.B. The term "solved" refers to the number of cases that investigations have been finalised by the police, pending in the courts, and that have been decided by the courts. In 2022, apart from the above criteria, the number of cases that the suspects have been arrested by the police but are under further investigations are also included under "solved".)

When considering, as per the table, an increase in the number of homicides committed against women can be identified compared to year 2021. Therefore, compared to the 79 crimes reported in 2021, the homicide cases have gone up to 102 by 29% in 2022. However, despite the fact that the percentage of solving these crimes in 2021 remained at a low level such as 30%, in 2022 it has exhibited a significant growth to 96%.

According to the data in the table, 12 attempted murders were reported in 2021, and in 2022 it has decreased by 8% to 11. The percentage of solving which was 8% in 2021, has increased to 100% in 2022.

A decline in the crime of female rape, which is one of the grave crimes committed against women, can be seen in relation to the three years mentioned in the table. The number crimes reported in 2020 was 237. That number has decreased by 21% to 187 in 2021. The number of female rape crimes reported in 2022 was 182, which is a further decline of 3% compared to the previous year. According to the table, the percentage of solving female rape crimes was 44% in 2021 and it has improved significantly to 97% in 2022.

In 2021, 121 incidents and in 2022, 154 incidents of causing grievous hurt against women have been reported. Accordingly, the reporting of grievous hurt committed against women in 2022 shows an increase of 27% compared to 2021. According to the table, the percentage of solving these crimes, which was also a 42% in 2021 exhibits a development of 100% in 2022.

When the crime of grave sexual abuse is taken into account, 24 such crimes against women were reported in 2021 and in 2022 it has decreased by 13% to 21. However, the percentage of solving also shows an increase from 46% in 2021 to 100% in 2022. According to the table, there were 43 crimes of kidnappings against women reported in 2022, and it marks a decrease of 12% compared to the 49 crimes reported in 2021. The percentage of solving these kidnapping crimes was 37% in 2021 and it has increased up to 100% in 2022. When considering the data in the 'Table on grave crime committed against Women', the total number of crimes committed in 2022 shows an increase by 6% to 600 compared to the total 568 crimes reported in 2021. However, according to the table, the percentage of solving total grave crimes against women was 38% in 2021 and the said percentage in 2022 shows an exponential growth to 99%.

◆ Grave Crimes against Children

The following table presents grave crimes committed against children under 15 categories. Under this, the progress of solving and reporting those crimes within the last three years 2020, 2021, and

Grave crimes committed against children

Table No. 05

Crime		2020				2021				2022				
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	
1	Homicide	22	6	16	27%	27	8	19	30%	18	18	0	100%	
2	Abetting suicide	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	
3	Attempted murder	9	0	9	0%	9	3	6	33%	13	13	0	100%	
4	Female Rape	less than 16 years with the consent of the victim	1292	493	799	38%	1376	610	766	44%	1369	1366	3	100%
		less than 16 years without the consent of the victim	315	74	241	23%	281	122	159	43%	324	322	2	99%
		Age 16 - 18	51	13	38	25%	50	24	26	48%	54	54	0	100%
5	Incest	50	22	28	44%	73	34	39	47%	54	54	0	100%	

Crime	2020				2021				2022				
	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	
6	Grievous hurt	32	5	27	16%	24	4	20	17%	34	34	0	100%
7	Causing injuries by knives, etc.	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	7	7	0	100%
8	Unnatural offences/Immoral conduct between individuals	10	5	5	50%	6	3	3	50%	3	3	0	100%
9	Grave sexual abuse	615	267	348	43%	580	252	328	43%	535	535	0	100%
10	Abduction	632	233	399	37%	611	184	427	30%	575	568	7	99%
11	Kidnapping	17	1	16	6%	20	5	15	25%	30	30	0	100%
12	Trading of Humans (Procuration)	10	1	9	0%	24	23	1	96%	5	5	0	100%
13	Cruel treatment against children	76	33	43	43%	87	33	54	38%	83	82	1	99%
14	Sexual exploitation	27	4	23	15%	15	2	13	13%	11	11	0	100%
15	other	4	2	2	50%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	100%
Total		3162	1159	2003	37%	3183	1307	1876	41%	3116	3103	13	100%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(N.B. The term "solved" refers to the number of cases that investigations have been finalised by the police, pending in the courts, and that have been decided by the courts. In 2022, apart from the above criteria, the number of cases that the suspects have been arrested by the police but are under further investigations are also included under "solved".)

When analysing the data in the table, it becomes clear that there has been a decline in the number of homicides against children in 2022 compared to 2021. Accordingly, the number of homicide cases has decreased by 33% to 18 crimes in 2022 compared to the 27 cases of homicide reported in 2021. The percentage of solving these homicide crimes against children was 30% in 2021 and shows a 100% development in 2022.

Female rape against children which is a crime of very serious nature has been divided into three categories through the table as female rape with the consent of the victim under the age of 16, female rape without the consent of the victim under the age of 16, and female rape between the ages of 16-18.

Among the crimes of female rape against children, a great number of female rape incidents with the consent of the victims under the age of 16 have been reported. In 2020, 1292 crimes were reported, and showing a 7% increase in the said number, 1376 female rape incidents were reported in 2021. There were 1369 crimes reported in 2022, and it indicates a minimal increase of 1% in comparison with 2021.

In 2022, a growth can be observed in the number of female rape crimes against children under the age of 16 without the consent of the victim, compared to 2021. Accordingly, 281 such crimes were reported in 2021, and in 2022, the said number has increased by 15% to 324. The percentage of solving these crimes was 43% in 2021 and in 2022, a growth of 99% has been indicated as per the table.

When considering the crime of causing grievous hurt against children in 2022, there has been an increase compared to 2021. Accordingly, 24 crimes were reported in 2021 and the said number has increased by 42% to 34 in 2022. The percentage of solving these crimes was 17% in 2021 and an increase of 100% has been observed in 2022.

When considering grave sexual abuse against children, a decline can be identified in the period

mentioned in the table. In 2020, 615 crimes of this nature were reported, and in 2021 that number has dropped by 6% to 580. In 2022, it has been indicated that there were 535 instances of reporting these crimes and it marks an 8% drop compared to that of the previous year. The percentage of solving these crimes remains at a level of 100% in 2022.

In 2020, there were 632 reported cases of abduction, which is considered a grave crime against children, and the number of crimes reported in 2021 was 611. It is a decline of 3% compared to that of the previous year. 575 crimes of kidnapping were reported in 2022, and it marks a drop of 6% compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving in 2022 was indicated as 99%.

17 incidents of the crimes of Kidnapping were reported in 2020, and in 2021, the said crimes have increase by 18% to 20. Furthermore, in 2022, a 50% growth in the crimes of abduction against children could be identified up to 30 crimes and a 50% increase compared to the previous year can be found. The percentage of solving in 2022 is shown as 100% in 2022.

When considering crime of human trafficking against children, 24 crimes were reported in 2021 and in 2022 the reported number of said crimes was 05. As a percentage, it can be indicated as a 76% decline. The percentage of solving as per the table remains at a level of 100% in 2022.

According to the table, 87 cases of cruel treatment against children were reported in 2021, and the number reported in 2022 was 83. It is a 5% decline compared to 2021. The percentage of solving has given as 99%.

A decline in the offences of child sexual exploitation can be identified according to the table and compared to the 27 crimes reported in 2020, the number of these crimes has dropped to 15 and it marks a 44% decline. Furthermore, 11 crimes were reported in 2022 and it can be presented as a 27% drop compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving the crime of child sexual exploitation was indicated as 100% in 2022.

When considering the overall grave crimes reported against children, a slight increase can be seen with regard to the three years listed in the table. When the total number of crimes reported in 2020 was 3162, in 2021, the said number has increased by 1% to 3183. The number of grave crimes against children reported in 2022 was 3116, and as a percentage it marks a 2% increase. The total percentage of solving crimes as mentioned in the table is 100%.

2.1.2 Minor Crimes

Out of the crimes reported to the Sri Lanka Police, the crimes which are not of serious nature are referred to as minor crimes. These crimes, which are sometimes referred to as minor offences, are divided into two categories named, minor offences against individuals and minor offences against property. The following table describes minor crimes under several categories.

♦ Minor Crimes against Persons

The following table lists 14 categories of minor crimes against individuals and among them the minor assaults mark a higher reporting rate and according to the data in the table, 19186 incidents related to minor assaults were reported in 2021. 22164 incidents were reported in 2022 which is an increase by 15% compared to 2021. The percentage of solving minor assaults has increased from 56% in 2021 to 60% in 2022.

Minor crimes against persons.

Table No. - 06

Crime	2019				2020				2021				
	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	
1	Minor assault	20641	11595	9046	56%	19186	11074	8112	58%	22164	13361	8803	60%
2	Illegal abortion	34	15	19	44%	48	30	18	63%	65	30	35	46%
3	Criminal trespass and house trespass	1702	890	812	52%	1820	964	856	53%	1740	991	749	57%
4	Sexual abuse	3397	1838	1559	54%	3249	1731	1518	53%	2986	1746	1240	58%
5	Unlawful obstruction/ arbitrary arrest	142	99	43	70%	191	131	60	69%	217	115	102	53%
6	Being caught for remaining inside a building, etc. for an illegal activity	4	0	4	0%	15	10	5	67%	56	18	38	32%
7	Being a notorious thief	60	20	40	33%	64	18	46	28%	19	17	2	89%
8	Quarrelling in public places	204	166	38	81%	168	124	44	74%	281	219	62	78%
9	Criminal force, criminal intimidation/deliberate insult	1987	1041	946	52%	2095	1050	1045	50%	2583	1649	934	64%
10	Absence due to failure to comply a lawful order of a police officer	239	144	95	60%	221	124	97	56%	252	200	52	79%
11	Attempting to cause any kind of injury	700	526	174	75%	610	460	150	75%	727	557	170	77%
12	Requesting to bind a person over	1819	1700	119	93%	2066	1822	244	88%	1368	1183	185	86%
13	Giving false testimony and fabricating false evidence at court	421	254	167	60%	691	143	548	21%	97	67	30	69%
14	Other minor offences committed under Sri Lanka Penal Code	30782	22848	7934	74%	44497	30910	13587	69%	10669	6014	4655	56%
Total		62132	41136	20996	66%	74921	48591	26330	65%	43224	26167	17057	61%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB:- Here, the term 'Solved' comprehensively means all the number of cases filed i.e. the number of pending cases in the court, the number of cases closed otherwise, the number of cases that has ended with conviction, the number of cases that the accused was acquitted or released)

According to the table above, a gradual increase in illegal abortions could be observed within the last three years. The number of these offences reported in 2020 was 34 and in 2021 it has increased by 41% to 48 and in 2022 it has gradually increased by 35% to 65. The percentage of solving has decreased from 63% in 2021 to 46% in 2022.

1820 of criminal trespassing incidents were reported in 2021, and in 2022, this has decreased by 4% to 1740. The percentage of solving has increased from 53% in 2021 to 57% in 2022.

Sexual abuse can be identified as one of the most commonly reported minor offences against individuals. According to the table, 3249 of these offences were reported in 2021 and in 2022, it has decreased by 8% to 2986 compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving in 2021 and 2022 was 53% and 58% respectively.

2095 offences that come under criminal force/ criminal intimidation were reported in 2021 and in 2022, it has increased by 23% to 2583. The percentage of solving has considerably increased from 56% in 2021 to 79% in 2022.

According to the table, 2066 requests to bind a person over were made in 2021, and in 2022, that number has decreased by 34% to 1368.

In 2021, 691 cases of giving false testimony were reported. In 2022, these offences significantly dropped to 97 by 86%. The percentage of solving these false testimony offences has increased from 21% in 2021 to 69% in 2022.

A significant decrease in minor crimes which belong to the other category of the table could be observed in 2022 compared to 2021. This could be identified as a decrease of offences from 44497 in 2021 to 10669 in 2022 by 76%.

As a whole, when considering the number of minor crimes reported against individuals, a decrease of crimes to 43224 by 42% in 2022 can be observed compared to 74921 minor crimes reported in 2021. The percentage of solving these minor crimes against individuals was 65% in 2021 and 61% in 2022.

♦ Minor crimes committed against women and children

Minor crimes against persons reported to Sri Lanka Police are further divided as minor crimes committed against women and minor crimes committed against children, in order to have a broader analysis. The following tables illustrate the minor crimes against women under 15 categories and minor crimes against children under 14 categories.

Table No. 07

Minor Crimes against Women

No	Nature of the offence	2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving
1	Publication of matter relating to certain offences	2495	2425	70	97%	2323	2254	69	97%	2024	1930	94	95%
2	Penal code (Amendment) Act, No 22 of 1995 365(c) (1) (2) (a) (c) (d)	5	5	0	100%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	100%
3	Causing death by negligence	0	0	0	0%	2	2	0	100%	2	2	0	100%
4	Cohabitation caused deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage	1	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
5	Polygamy	4	4	0	100%	6	6	0	100%	12	12	0	100%
6	Causing simple hurt	3541	3531	10	100%	3178	3172	6	100%	3144	3134	10	100%
7	wrongful restraint/wrongful confinement	14	14	0	100%	14	13	1	93%	4	4	0	100%
8	Voluntarily causing hurt /using criminal for	16	16	0	100%	23	23	0	100%	25	19	6	76%
9	Criminal intimidation	207	201	6	97%	188	182	6	97%	157	155	2	99%
10	Intentional insult with intent to provoke	1	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	100%
11	Affray	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	100%	1	1	0	100%
12	Attempt to commit sexual harassment	31	31	0	100%	45	45	0	100%	16	16	0	100%
13	Offences under Domestic Violence Act	575	575	0	100%	534	534	0	100%	820	820	0	100%
14	Other	120	119		99%	158	156	2	99%	119	118	1	99%
	Total	7010	6923	86	99%	6472	6388	84	99%	6326	6213	113	98%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

According to the above table, one of the most commonly reported minor crimes against women was sexual harassment. A gradual decrease of these crimes could be identified when comparing three years mentioned in the table. A decrease of crimes from 2495 to 2323 by 7% could be identified in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2022, minor crimes related to sexual harassments have dropped to 2024 by 13%.

Causing simple hurt could be identified as the most commonly reported minor crime against women. According to the table a gradual decline in these crimes could be also identified. Consequently, 3541 of these crimes were reported in 2020 and it dropped to 3178 by 10% in 2021. A further decline in crimes to 3144 by 1% in 2022 could be observed according to the table.

According to the table, a slight decrease in minor crimes related to criminal intimidation could be also identified. The number of cases reported in 2020 was 207 and in 2021, it declined to 188 by 9%. This number further dropped in 2022 by 16% to 157.

45 cases in relation to the attempts of committing sexual harassment were reported in 2021 and in 2022, the number of cases dropped to 16 by 64%.

There were 575 reported cases of minor crimes in relation to domestic violence in 2020 and that number has decreased to 534 by 7% in 2021. However, a considerable increase of reporting said crimes in 2022 was identified as 820 and it was an increase by 54% compared to 2021.

Table No- 08

Minor Crimes against Children

No	Nature of the Offence	2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Being Investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being Investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being Investigated	Percentage of Solving
1	Sexual harassment	1349	1347	2	100%	1341	1338	3	100%	1252	1233	19	98%
2	Publication of matter relating to certain offences Penal code (Amendment) Act, No 22 of 1995 365(c) (1) (2) (a) (c) (d)	1	1	0	100%	1	1	0	100%	12	12	0	100%
3	Obscene publication and exhibition relating to children	15	15	0	100%	10	10	0	100%	9	8	1	89%
4	Procuring of children under 18 to beg	4	4	0	100%	6	6	0	100%	9	9	0	100%
5	Hiring or employing children to traffic in restricted articles	1	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
6	Causing injury by assaulting	531	531	0	100%	422	422	0	100%	566	564	2	100%
7	Producing before the court under Domestic Violence Act	0	0	0	0%	6	6	0	100%	3	3	0	100%
8	Attempt to commit sexual harassment	9	9	0	100%	8	8	0	100%	6	6	0	100%
9	Child labour	1	1	0	100%	2	2	0	100%	3	3	0	100%
10	Illegal adoption of children	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	2	0	100%
11	Prevent children from obtaining education	2	2	0	100%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
12	Criminal intimidation and threatening of children	22	22	0	100%	21	20	1	95%	20	20	0	100%
13	Keeping children for custody and care	180	180	0	100%	279	279	0	100%	283	283	0	100%
14	Other	92	92		100%	91	91	0	100%	134	131	3	98%
Total		2207	2205	2	100%	2187	2183	4	100%	2299	2274	25	99%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

As per the table, when considering minor crimes against children that are in need of special attention, sexual harassment could be identified as the most commonly reported minor crime. A gradual decrease of this crime could be observed in all three years mentioned in the table, In 2020, 1349 of cases in relation to this crime were reported and this has decreased to 1341 by 1% in 2021 and to 1252 by 7% in 2022.

According to the table, even though there were only a few cases regarding the offence of procuring of children under 18 for begging could be observed, a slight increase of cases could be identified in three years. Accordingly, in comparison to 04 incidents reported in 2020, an increase of incidents to 06 by 50% in 2021 and to 09 by 50% in 2022 could be identified.

When examining ‘causing injury by assaulting’, one of the minor crimes against children reported at a significant level, a decline from 531 to 422 by 21% could be observed in 2021 compared to 2020, but in 2022, an increase could be observed by 34% to 566 incidents compared to the previous years.

According to the table, the number of minor crimes related to criminal intimidation of children has gradually and slightly declined as 21 and 20 in 2021 and 2022, respectively, compared to 2020.

A gradual increase of incidents related to keeping children for custody and care could be observed. Compared to 180 incidents reported in 2020, an increase of the said incidents to 279 by 55% could be seen in 2021. However in 2022, it has increased to 283 by 1%.

As a whole, 2187 of minor crimes against children were reported in 2021 and in 2022, this has increased by 5% to 2299. According to the table, the overall percentage of solving minor crimes against children could be observed between 95%-100%.

♦ **Awareness programs for the prevention of violence and crimes against children and women**

In order to minimize crimes and violence against children and women, it is necessary to educate every strata of the society. In order to educate children and adults in this regard, awareness programs were conducted in 2022 as follows by the Children and Women Bureau of Sri Lanka Police and by its regional units.

Table No- 09

Prevention Programs

Section	Awareness programs for children	Awareness program for Adults	Awareness programs for police officers	Awareness programs for government officers	Other speeches
By police children & women bureau	90	23	15	7	12
By divisions and police station bureaus	13871	12173	-	-	-

Source: The Bureau For The Prevention of Abuse of Children & Women

◆ Minor Crimes against Property

The following table indicates minor crimes against property under 11 categories. As per the table, the percentage of solving minor crimes against property reported to Sri Lanka Police was comparatively lower than the percentage of solving crimes in the areas of grave crimes, miscellaneous complaints etc.

Table No - 10 **Minor Crimes against property**

Offence	2020				2021				2022				
	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	Being investigated	Percentage of Solving	
1	Unlawful possession of burgling tools	59	31	28	53%	62	23	39	37%	157	95	62	61%
2	Offences related to causing damage to sacred objects/religious places/religions	44	29	15	66%	37	18	19	49%	38	26	12	68%
3	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	22	15	7	68%	16	10	6	63%	16	14	2	88%
4	Possession of pornographic materials for displaying publicly or for sale and the act of selling them	10	7	3	70%	14	6	8	43%	26	9	17	35%
5	Attempted theft or robbery	969	469	500	48%	1088	461	627	42%	2383	1178	1205	49%
6	Damage less than Rs. 25,000	2694	1166	1528	43%	2811	1273	1538	45%	3501	1806	1695	52%
7	Theft less than Rs. 25,000	15806	5000	10806	32%	17814	5955	11859	33%	38107	12786	25321	34%
8	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud/ Criminal Misuse of an amount less than Rs. 300,000	5899	1967	3932	33%	5316	1815	3501	34%	7596	3029	4567	40%
9	Complaints on public nuisance	268	155	113	58%	225	178	47	79%	130	67	63	52%
10	Requests made under Section 66 of No 44 Primary Courts Procedure Act	5406	3470	1936	64%	565	229	336	41%	891	630	261	71%
11	Other	1614	670	944	42%	5872	4176	1696	71%	4351	2294	2057	53%
Total		32791	12979	19812	40%	33820	14144	19676	42%	57196	21934	35262	38%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB:- Here, the term 'solved' comprehensively means all the number of cases filed i.e. the number of pending cases in the court, the number of cases closed otherwise, the number of cases that has ended with conviction, the number of cases that the accused was acquitted or released)

According to the table, there was an increase of minor crimes related to 'unlawful possession of burgling tools' by 153% from 62 to 157 in 2022 compared to 2021. A slight increase of offences related to causing damage to sacred objects/religious places/religions by 3% could be observed and the offences related to the possession of pornographic materials have increased from 14 to 26 by 86% in 2022 compared to 2021.

As per table No. 10, 1088 offences regarding the attempt of theft or robbery were reported in 2021 and in 2022, those offences have increased to 2383 by 119%. The percentage of solving these crimes was 42% in 2021 and 49% in 2022.

2811 of offences in relation to the committing mischief (damage) of less than Rs.50000, were reported in 2021 and in 2022, it has increased to 3501 by 25%. According to the table, the percentage of solving these offences was 45% in 2021 and 52% in 2022.

According to the table, a massive increase in theft of less than Rs.5000 could be identified in 2022 compared to 2021. The number of offences reported in 2020 was 15806. This has increased to 17814 by 13% in 2021. In 2022, the reported number of offences was 38107 and it was an increase by 114% compared to previous year. The percentage of solving these offences was 33% and 34% in 2021 and in 2022 respectively.

When considering offences related to the Criminal Breach of Trust less than 500000/=, 5316 offences reported in 2021 have increased to 7596 by 43% in 2022. The percentage of solving these offences was at a lower level as 34% in 2021 and 40% in 2022.

A considerable decline could be observed in relation to the complaints on public nuisance. In 2021, 225 complaints were reported and in 2022, it dropped by 42% to 130 complaints. The percentage of solving these complaints dropped from 79% in 2021 to 52% in 2022.

As a whole, a clear increase of minor crimes against property could be identified in 2022 in comparison to 2021. Accordingly, 33820 of minor crimes against property were reported in 2021 and in 2022, this number has drastically increased to 57196 by 69%. When examining the data in the table, it was clear that the offences related to the theft less than Rs. 50000/= have increased drastically in 2022 and that caused the increase of the total number of minor crimes against property reported in 2022.

2.1.3 Drug-related Crimes

Table No - 11

Table on Narcotics

S/No	Offence	2020						2021						2022								
		Reported	Filed Cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)			Reported	Filed Cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)			Reported	Filed Cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)		
						kg	g	mg					kg	g	mg					kg	g	mg
1	Cannabis	56486	54484	48847	96%	6791	694	308	46866	42651	37178	91%	9929	71	394	52634	50921	46325	97%	835	119	112
2	Opium	138	133	134	96%	0	975	245	430	425	152	99%	0	642	824	6	4	4	67%	0	12	150
3	Hashish	55	51	42	93%	0	193	149	294	293	207	100%	101	769	288	483	480	416	99%	51	0	16
4	Heroin	66331	61473	43124	93%	574	445	15	47896	42922	32913	90%	2637	940	818	70599	62941	54236	89%	1445	970	68
5	Morphine	5	5	5	100%	0	1	95	361	361	360	100%	0	90	159	18	17	10	94%	0	2	683
6	Cocaine	49	46	31	94%	1	250	691	47	39	27	83%	15	260	80	31	31	29	100%	369	898	475
7	Other	11118	6475	9430	58%	1046	419	774	4077	3928	3605	96%	392	252	604	9053	8741	7612	97%	97	694	20
8	Total	134182	122667	101613	91%	8414	2979	277	99971	90619	74442	91%	13077	27	167	132824	123135	108632	93%	2799	696	524

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB:- Here, the term “Number of Filed Cases”, comprehensively means all the number of cases that has ended with conviction, the number of cases that the accused was acquitted or released or the number of cases closed otherwise and the number of cases pending in the court and the cases which have not received analytical reports)

The number of offences reported in relation to cannabis was 46866 in 2021 and it was a decline by 17% compared to 2020. The number of offences reported in 2022 was 52634 and it was an increase by 12% compared to 2021. The number of convicts was 37178 in 2021 and in 2022, it has increased by 24% to 46325. In terms of taking into custody, 9929kg of cannabis was apprehended in 2021 and in 2022 that amount has dropped to 835kg by 92%.

According to the table, the number offences related to opium was 138 in 2020 and in 2021, this has drastically increased up to 430. Compared to that, this number of offences has drastically decreased to 06 in 2022. Due to the decrease of the number of offences reported, the number of convicts and the number of drugs apprehended were also drastically decreased in 2022. The percentage of prosecutions dropped by 67% in 2022 compared to 2021. an increase of offences related to hashish could be observed in three years indicated in the table. In 2020, 55 offences were reported and this has drastically increased to 294 in 2021 and in comparison to that, the number of offences has increased to 483 by 64% in 2022. The number of convicts has also increased to 416 by 100% in 2022 compared to previous two years. However in 2021, the apprehended amount of hashish was 51kg and it has decreased by 50% in 2022 compared to the previous year.

66331 offences related to heroine which is one of the most destructive drugs were reported in 2020 and it has decreased by 28% to 47896 in 2021. Compared to that, an increase of these offences to 70599 by 47% could be identified in 2022. The number of convicts in relation to this offence was 54236 in 2022, which was considerably a large number and an increase by 65% compared to the number of convicts in 2021. The amount of heroine apprehended has decreased from 2637 kg in 2021 to 1445 kg in 2022 by 45%.

As per the data in the table a noticeable difference can be identified in year 2021 and 2022 in relation to morphine. Which means, a drastic decline of offences in relation to morphine could be identified in 2022 compared to 2021. Accordingly, 361 offences related to morphine were reported in 2021 and then it was drastically declined to 18 in 2022. The amount of morphine taken into custody was considerably at a lower level, and the percentage of prosecution has increased by 94%.

There was a decline in offences related to cocaine during the period of three years mentioned in the table. In 2020, 49 offences related to cocaine were reported and it dropped to 47 by 4% in 2021 and to 31 by 13% in 2022. However, when considering the amount of cocaine that has been taken into custody, there was a rapid increase of that amount in 2022. In 2021, 15kg of cocaine were apprehended and in 2022, it has increased to 369kg.

When considering the total number of crimes reported in relation to drugs, there were 134182 offences reported in 2020 and according to the table, there was a gradual decline in the number of reported offences to 99971 by 25% in 2021. In 2022, the number of narcotics related offences have increased again compared to 2021. Accordingly, the number of offences has increased to 132824

◆ **Other special opioids/sleep inducing drugs**

As presented in the table No-12, the number of offences related to opioids/sleep inducing drugs reported to Sri Lanka Police has drastically increased in recent times and it has been identified that these drugs are being circulated in abundance within the society.

Table No - 12

Other special opioids/sleep inducing drugs

		2022						
N o		Reported	Filed Cases	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/ g/mg)		
						kg	g	mg
1	Ice	20105	18955	17955	94%	252	420	568.1
2	Babool	97	97	91	100%	2	534	278
3	Mawa	508	415	373	82%	25	46	897
					Total	280	1	743
						Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)		
4	Narcotic pills	27	27	4	100%	48220		
5	Narcotic stamps	2	2	2	100%	436		
6	Painkill- ers	1	1	1	100%	296		
	Total	20740	19497	18426	94%	48952		

Source: Police Statistics Unit

Out of the offences related to opioids/sleep inducing drugs mentioned in the table, in 2022, 20105 offences related to Ice (Methamphetamine), the most commonly reported offence were reported. Out of which, prosecutions were brought against 18955 offences i.e. 94%. A significant number of individuals i.e. 17955 were convicted and the apprehended amount of drugs was 252kg.

508 offences related to "Mawa" were reported. Out of which, prosecutions were brought against 415 offences i.e. 82% and the number of convicts was 373. The amount of drugs apprehended was 25kg.

97 offences related to the drug named "Babool" were reported whereas prosecutions were brought against all of them.

In addition, offences related to narcotic pills, narcotic stamps and painkillers were reported. Out of which, 27 offences related to narcotic pills were reported and the percentage of prosecutions was 100%. Also, 48220 narcotic pills were apprehended.

◆ Pictures of raids conducted by Police Narcotics Bureau



Apprehension of 249kg and 96g of Cannabis on 21.05.2022 in Gonawala, Kelaniya



Apprehension of 08 kg and 304g of Heroin on 07.11.2022 in Beruwala



Apprehension of 03.820g of Cocaine on 19.11.2022 in Rajagiriya



Apprehension of 80 (20g) illegal intoxicant tablets on 30.08.2022 in Grandpass



Apprehension of 04kg and 329g of Ice (Crystal Meth) on 10.07.2022 in Handala, Elakanda



Apprehension of 04kg and 38g of Ice (Methamphetamine) on 22.07.2022 in Armour Street

2.1.4 Offences under Excise Ordinance

The following table has categorized these offences reported to Sri Lanka Police under 12 categories and below is a simple analysis of the offences which were commonly reported and have significant trend in reporting during the period mentioned in the table.

Table - 13

Table on Offences under Excise Ordinance

Table on Offences under Excise Ordinance													
S/No	Offense	2020				2021				2022			
		Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became	Percentage of prosecution	Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Percentage of prosecution	Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Percentage of prosecution
1	Distillation and Production of Illicit liquor	18166	15650	11827	86%	17478	13247	9100	76%	17499	15859	11467	91%
2	Production of fermented toddy without having license	214	187	156	87%	126	103	109	82%	125	125	115	100%
3	Production of Government approved liquor without having license	118	113	97	96%	110	98	53	89%	113	111	104	98%
4	Illegal Production and distillation of Spirits	714	657	494	92%	742	685	448	92%	507	466	402	92%
5	Selling and Keeping Illicit liquor in possession	102965	89887	88040	87%	106415	84158	63931	79%	106286	95972	74816	90%
6	Selling and keeping fermented toddy in possession	12742	11851	10036	93%	2612	2175	1746	83%	2404	2292	1856	95%
7	Selling and keep more than 7.5 litres of Government approved arrack in possession without having license	3953	3709	3243	94%	4272	3686	2928	86%	3068	2958	2621	96%
8	Selling Beer and other liquor or keep in possession for selling purposes without having a license	804	720	601	90%	865	762	646	88%	913	890	774	97%
9	Selling or keeping in possession liquor that had produced illegally	1337	1206	938	90%	1974	1732	1679	88%	566	557	474	98%
10	Transportation of illicit liquor or fermented toddy or other spirits without having a licence	701	663	548	95%	293	244	206	83%	106	94	67	89%
11	Keep in possession the apparatus used to produce illicit liquor, fermented toddy or spirits	837	779	632	93%	744	620	420	83%	397	391	297	98%
12	Other offenses under the Excise Ordinance	5010	4117	3258	82%	2948	2417	1610	82%	2387	2079	1520	87%
	Total	147561	129539	119870	88%	138579	109927	82876	79%	134371	121794	94513	91%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB:- Here, the term “Number of Filed Cases”, comprehensively means all the number of cases that has ended with conviction, the number of cases that the accused was acquitted or released and the number of cases pending in the court and the cases which have not received analytical reports)

The number of offences on illicit distillation or production of liquor reported in 2020 was 18166 and in 2021, a slight decline could be observed to 17478 by 4%. The number of offences reported in 2022 was 17499 and it was a very slight decline compared to the previous year. The percentage of prosecutions was 76% in 2021 and in 2022 it has increased by 92%. The number of convicts has increased from 9100 in 2021 to 12051 in 2022 by 32%.

A decline of offences related to the production of fermented toddy without having license can be observed in three years mentioned in the table. Accordingly, 214 offences were reported in 2020 and in 2021, it has decreased to 126 by 36%. In 2022, it has further decreased to 125.

118 offences related to the production of Government approved liquor without having license were reported in 2020 and a decline of these offences could be observed in 2021 to 110 offences by 7%. Again in 2022, an increase of these offences to 113 by 3% could be observed. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 89% in 2021 to 98% in 2022.

When considering the offences related to illegal production and distillation of spirits, 742 offences were reported in 2021 and in 2022, a considerable decline of offences by 32% could be observed. Which means the number of offences reported in 2022 was 507. The percentage of prosecutions remained unchanged at 92% in both 2021 and 2022.

Selling and keeping illicit liquor in possession can be considered the mostly reported offence under Excise Ordinance. The number of offences reported in 2020 was 102965 and in 2021, it has increased to 106415 by 3%. Again in 2022, a slight increase of offences up to 106286 could be observed. When considering the number of convicts in relation to these offences, an increase by 22% could be identified in 2022 compared to 2021. That was an increase from 63931 to 77798 of convicts.

A decline of offences related to selling and keeping fermented toddy in possession could be observed in all three years mentioned in the table. 12742 of offences were reported in 2020 and this was drastically decreased to 2612 by 80% in 2021. In 2022, 2404 offences were reported and it was a further decline of offences compared to 2021.

3953 of offences related to selling and keeping more than 7.5 litres of Government approved arrack in possession without having license were reported in 2020 and in 2021, it has increased to 4272 by 8%. The number of offences reported in 2022 was 3068. It was a decline by 28% compared to the previous year. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 86% to 96% in 2022 compared to 2021.

In all three years, a slight increase of offences related to selling beer and other liquor/ keeping them in possession for selling purposes without having a license could be observed. 804 offences were reported in 2020 and in 2021, it was 865. The percentage of increase was 8%. In comparison to that, the number of offences has increased to 913 by 6% in 2022. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 88% to 97% in 2022 compared to 2021.

The number of offences related to illegal production, possession and selling of spirits was 1974 in 2021. The number of offences has significantly dropped to 566 by 71% in 2022. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 88% to 98% in 2022 compared to 2021.

A gradual decline of offences related to transportation of illicit liquor or fermented toddy or other spirits without having a license, is visible in all three years mentioned in the table. 701 of offences were reported in 2020 and in 2021 it has decreased to 293 by 58%. The number of offences reported in 2022 was 106. That was a decline by 64%, compared to the previous year. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 83% in 2021 to 89% in 2022.

Offences related to the possession of apparatus used to produce illicit liquor, fermented toddy or spirits, have decreased from 837 in 2020 to 744 in 2021 by 11%. This has further decreased to 397 in 2022 and the percentage of decrease was 47%.

As a whole, when considering offences under Excise Ordinance, reported in all three years mentioned in the table, a slight decrease could be observed. In comparison to 147561 offences reported in 2020, a decrease of offences from 138579 by 6% in 2021 to 134371 offences by 3% in 2022 could be observed. The total number of convicts has increased by 19% in 2022 compared to 2021. The percentage of prosecutions was 79% in 2021 and in 2022 it has increased by 91%.

2.1.5 Statutory Offences

Table No - 14

Table on Statutory Offences

S. N.	Offense	2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving
1	Electricity Act Number 20 of 2009 - Illegal abstraction of electricity	420	379	41	90%	446	365	81	82%	293	236	57	81%
2	Offences under Vagrant Ordinance	524	498	26	95%	389	377	12	97%	315	289	26	92%
3	Offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance	687	647	40	94%	538	497	41	92%	483	443	40	92%
4	Obtaining and selling fuel without having a licence	29	28	1	97%	35	29	6	83%	1166	1102	64	95%
5	Stealing, keep in possession or destroying Antiquities	241	182	59	76%	228	192	36	84%	212	183	29	86%
6	Offences under the Gaming Ordinance	1468	1336	132	91%	1283	1115	168	87%	1244	1185	59	95%
7	Offences under the Customs Ordinance	68	39	29	57%	103	87	16	84%	19	18	1	95%
8	Offences under the Tea and Rubber Ordinance	53	33	20	62%	64	60	4	94%	27	21	6	78%
9	Offences under Coast Conservation Act amended by act No. 87 of 1981 and act No. 64 of 1988	208	193	15	93%	90	82	8	91%	95	93	2	98%
10	Illegally and fraudulently making C.D.s/ D. V. D.s and VCDs	27	24	3	89%	40	31	9	78%	22	20	2	91%
11	Offences under Environmental Act	2138	1987	151	93%	1583	1418	165	90%	1606	1465	141	91%
12	Unlawful possession of knives	211	196	15	93%	180	154	26	86%	205	195	10	95%
13	Keep in possession and Exhibiting explosives without having a licence	13	11	2	85%	15	14	1	93%	8	8	0	100%

S. N.	Offense	2020				2021				2022			
		Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Solved	Investigations on progress	Percentage of resolving
14	Keep in possession, selling and transporting explosives without having a licence	153	119	34	78%	206	165	41	80%	110	93	17	85%
15	Keep in possession, selling and transporting bullets without having a licence	215	196	19	91%	64	49	15	77%	34	27	7	79%
16	Offences committed under the influence of liquor - Act Number 41 of 1979	8199	7659	540	93%	4315	3950	365	92%	5698	5385	313	95%
17	Manufacturing/ keep in possession/ selling./ transporting of guns without having a licence	2236	1911	325	85%	1934	1633	301	84%	1685	1526	159	91%
18	Offences under the Fisheries Ordinance	282	256	26	91%	152	140	12	92%	185	174	11	94%
19	Fishing by using Dynamite/explosives	10	7	3	70%	12	8	4	67%	10	10	0	100 %
20	Fishing by using Light Coarse method	38	35	3	92%	7	3	4	43%	0	0	0	0%
21	Offences under Fauna and Flora Protection Act (amended) No 1 of 1970	691	606	85	88%	486	395	91	81%	540	497	43	92%
22	Hunting endangered species	90	85	5	94%	88	81	7	92%	72	65	7	90%
23	Keep animal body parts in possession without having a licence	269	242	27	90%	156	139	17	89%	133	119	14	89%
24	Possession of game meat	483	451	32	93%	575	512	63	89%	595	528	67	89%
25	Offences under Forest Ordinance Number 13 of 1966	385	342	43	89%	353	289	64	82%	208	165	43	79%
26	Destroying, damaging forest reserves or cutting trees	288	260	28	90%	519	350	169	67%	291	222	69	76%
27	Illegal mining or transportation of sand/ soil	7665	7205	460	94%	8826	8310	516	94%	4718	4461	257	95%
28	Illegal transportation of timber	816	693	123	85%	868	622	246	72%	691	570	121	82%
29	Offences under the Gem and Jewellery Ordinance	259	223	36	86%	195	155	40	79%	239	175	64	73%
30	Illegal Gem mining	665	587	78	88%	571	519	52	91%	1122	1027	95	92%
31	Other	2491	2319	172	93%	4761	3281	1480	69%	1717	1546	171	90%
Total		31322	28749	2573	92%	29082	25022	4060	86%	23743	21848	1895	92%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB:- Here, the term 'Solved' comprehensively means all the number of cases which have been prosecuted in courts, including the number of cases pending in courts, the number of cases that has ended with conviction, the number of cases that the accused was acquitted or released)

420 offences related to illegal abstraction of electricity, were reported in 2020 and in 2021, that number has increased to 446 by 6%.The number of offences reported in 2022 was 293. It was a decline of 34% compared to 2021. The percentage of solving was 82% in 2021 and 81% in 2022.

According to the table, a gradual decrease of offences under Vagrant Ordinance could be observed. The number of reported offences was decreased from 524 in 2020 to 389 in 2021 by 26%. In 2022, 315 offences were reported and it was a drop by 19% compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving has exceeded 90% in all three years.

A slight decrease of offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance could be observed as 687 in 2020, 538 in 2021 and 483 in 2022. The percentage of decreasing in 2022 was 10% compared to 2021. The percentage of solving has exceeded 90% in all three years.

241 offences related to stealing, keeping in possession or destroying antiquities were reported in 2020 and that number was decreased to 228 by 5% in 2021. In 2022, 212 offences were reported and it was a drop by 7% compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving was 84% in 2021 and 86% in 2022.

1468 offences which were considerably reported under the Gaming Ordinance, have reported in 2020 and in 2021 that number has decreased to 1293 by 13%. 1244 of these offences were reported in 2022 and it was a decline by 3% compared to 2021. The percentage of solving has increased from 87% in 2021 to 95% in 2022.

53 offences under the Tea and Rubber Ordinance were reported in 2020 and it has increased up to 64 by 21% in 2021. Again in 2022, a decrease by 58% was visible and the number of offences reported was 27. The percentage of solving has increased from 60% in 2021 to 78% in 2022.

A significant decrease of offences under the Customs Ordinance could be observed in 2022. Accordingly, 103 of offences were reported in 2021 and in 2022, it dropped to 19 by 82%. The percentage of solving was 95% in 2022.

90 offences under Coast Conservation Act which was amended by the Acts No. 87 of 1981 and No. 64 of 1988 were reported in 2021, and in 2022, it has increased to 95 by 6%. As per the table, the percentage of solving was 91% and 98% in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

The reporting of offences related to Intellectual Property Act has a lower rate and 40 offences reported in 2021 have decreased to 22 by 45% in 2022. The percentage of solving has increased from 78% in 2021 to 91% in 2022.

A considerable number of offences under Environmental Act were reported in 2020, the reported number of offences was 2138. In 2021, it has decreased to 1583 by 26%. In 2022, a slight increase of offences by 1% to 1606 can be observed, compared to the previous year. The percentage of solving was 90% and 91% in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

8199 of offences committed under the influence of liquor were reported in 2020, which was the most commonly reported offence among the offences mentioned in the table. However, in 2021 a drastic decrease of these offences to 4315 by 47% was observed. Again in 2022, 5698 offences were reported, showing an increase of 32%.

Although a considerable increase of offences in relation to destroying, damaging forest reserves or cutting trees was shown in 2021 compared to 2020, a decrease of offences to 291 by 44% were reported in 2022 compared to 519 offences reported in previous year. The percentage of solving has increased from 67% in 2021 to 76% in 2022.

7665 incidents of illegal mining or transportation of sand/soil, a commonly reported offence, were reported in 2020 and in 2021, it has increased to 8826 by 15%. In 2022, the reported number of these offences has decreased to 4718 by 47%. The percentage of solving was 94% in all three years.

The incidents of illegal transportation of timber have increased from 816 to 868 by 6% in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2022, it has decreased to 691 by 20%. The percentage of solving was 72% in 2021 and 82% in 2022.

When considering illegal gem mining, an increase of reported offences could be identified in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2021, the reported number of offences was 571 and in 2022, it has increased to 1122 by 96%. The percentage of solving in both years, was 91%.

As per the table, when considering the total number of statutory offences, a gradual decline could be identified in 2021 and 2022 compared to 2020. In 2020, 31322 offences were reported and then it has decreased to 29082 by 7% in 2021 and to 23743 by 18% in 2022. The total percentage of solving was 92%.

Table No-15 **Offences related to corruptions**

S/ No	Offence	2020					2021					2022				
		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted	
					Male	Female				Male	Female				Male	Female
1	Prostitution	466	438	94%	7	493	203	185	91%	17	206	145	145	100%	13	336
2	Brothels	446	412	92%	276	712	199	182	91%	136	360	355	325	92%	195	730
3	Seduction (a child below 18 years for sexual abuse)	1	1	100%	0	1	7	7	100%	0	7	116	101	87%	27	182
4	Homosexuality	1	1	100%	1	0	12	11	92%	11	0	0	0	0%	0	0
5	Exhibitionism, voyeurism & outrage of Modesty	17	13	76%	16	0	37	37	100%	29	5	28	18	64%	16	0
6	Selling pornographic cards, photographs and leaflets	70	65	93%	49	7	29	29	100%	28	6	27	27	100%	20	6
Total		1001	930	93%	349	1213	487	451	93%	221	584	671	616	92%	271	1254

Source: Police Statistics Unit

(NB: Here, the term “Number of Filed cases” means the number of cases filed in the court after the completion of investigations by the Police)

466 offences were reported in 2020 in relation to prostitution. The number of offences reported in 2021 was 203. It was a decrease by 56%, compared to the previous year. The number of offences reported in 2022 was 145. That was a decrease by 29% compared to 2021. In 2021, 206 of women were prosecuted for this offence and in 2022, it was 336. The percentage of prosecutions has exceeded 90% and in 2022, it was 100%.

Although the number of offences related to running brothels dropped from 446 in 2020 to 199 in 2021 by 55%, it has increased again to 355 by 78% in 2022 compared to the previous year. Out of the prosecuted number of individuals, 73% was women and, in 2022, it was 79% women. The percentage of prosecutions has exceeded 90%.

Although offences related to seduction were rarely reported in 2020 and 2021, a considerable increase of these offences to 116 could be observed in 2022. Although the percentage of prosecutions related to these offences was 100% in 2021, it has decreased to 87% in 2022.

As per the table, 37 offences in the category of exhibitionism, voyeurism & outrage of modesty were reported in 2021 and it has decreased to 28 by 24% in 2022. The percentage of prosecutions has decreased from 100% in 2021 to 64% in 2022.

The number of offences reported in relation to selling pornographic cards, photographs and leaflets was 70 in 2020 and in 2021, it was reported as 29 and the percentage of decrease was 59%. A slight decrease of offences to 27 by 7% was also visible in 2022. In 2022, 26 of both men/women were prosecuted and the percentage of prosecutions was 100% both 2021 and 2022.

As a whole, there were 487 offences related to corruptions were reported in 2021 and in 2022, it has increased to 671 by 38%. The number of individuals prosecuted has increased in 2022 compared to 2021 and in 2021 584 of women were prosecuted while in 2022, 1254 of women were prosecuted. It was an increase by 115% compared to previous year.

2.1.7 Progress in the use of finger prints and new technology for investigation and prevention of crimes

The contribution of fingerprint identification to the criminal investigation process cannot be considered insignificant. . Today the Sri Lanka Police has taken a great stride in this field and the use of new technology has accelerated the criminal investigation process. Also, the assistance of dogs in Sri Lanka Police Kennel Division has also been obtained successfully for criminal investigation activities. The progress of this field in 2022 is as follows.

- Out of 182,265 applications of finger prints submitted to examine, 15,263 have been identified as fingerprints of individuals with criminal records and 167,002 have been identified as fingerprints of individuals sans criminal records.
- Documentation of records of 46,038 criminals including Island Re-Convicted Criminals were carried out. The records of 1369 Island Re-Convicted Criminals and 5477 Registered Criminals were cancelled.
- In 2022, having inspected 11,073 scenes of crime, 15,182 finger prints of suspects were inspected at 5307 locations by 27 fingerprint units set up covering all police divisions
- Out of the large number of finger prints filed, 300 suspects in relation to crimes reported in the island were identified by their own effort and handed over for investigations. 84 suspects who were suggested by police stations, as being involved in crimes, have been identified and handed over to investigators within a short period of 04 hours
- An awareness program was initiated to make the public aware of the prevention of crimes against children and women through SMS in mobile phones.
- Raids have been carried out as follows in 2022, by using police dogs in the Kennels Division, who were trained for criminal investigations.

Table No - 16 Raids carried out by the Kennel Division

S/No	Nature of the duty	No of raids	No of successfully completed raids
1	Drug investigation duties	2887	838
2	Criminal investigation duties	2611	567

Source: Police Kennel Division

2.2 Raids conducted by Special Task Force

The Special Task Force also contributes towards the raids conducted by Sri Lanka Police on narcotics, excise offences, weapons, environmental destruction and other raids. The following table presents the total number of raids carried out by the Special Task Force in 2022 relevant to the respective fields.

Table No - 17 **Table on raids conducted by Special Task**

S/No	Field	No of raids	No of suspects
1	Armaments & Explosives	361	256
2	Drugs raids	1955	1926
3	Excise raids	712	726
4	Raids related to environmental destructions	1103	1337
5	Other raids	555	833
	Total	4686	5078

Source: Police Statistics Unit

◆ Pictures of the raids conducted by Special Task Force



An illegal weapon apprehended in Habaraduwa on 07.01.2022



A consignment of Kerala Cannabis apprehended in Wattala on 23.02. 2022



A consignment of Ice (Crystal Meth) apprehended in Wattala on 10.07.2022



Illicit liquor apprehended in Koknara on 08.12.2022



Illegal sand transporting vehicles apprehended in Valaichchenai on 07.12. 2022



Elephant pearls apprehended in Dewalahinda on 28.05.2022

2.2 Miscellaneous Complaints

Table No. 18 Miscellaneous Complaints

Nature of the Reported Complaint	2020				2021				2022			
	Reported	Solved	processing the Investigation	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	processing the Investigation	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Solved	processing the Investigation	Percentage of Solving
1 Assaulting	191438	178759	12679	93%	183709	165193	18516	90%	196751	181087	15664	92%
2 Threatening and scolding	186198	175283	10915	94%	180632	164311	16321	91%	179651	166811	12840	93%
3 Family disputes	99025	92924	6101	94%	105469	95511	9958	91%	111709	103553	8156	93%
4 Harassment or ill-treatment of husband/wife, Domestic Violence	19258	17707	1551	92%	20500	18443	2057	90%	22358	20442	1916	91%
5 Disputes arise due to extra marital	9599	8851	748	92%	9250	8159	1091	88%	9636	8751	885	91%
6 Land disputes	101533	95627	5906	94%	106307	96960	9347	91%	92294	84369	7925	91%
7 Issues that disturb Peace	2292	2017	275	88%	1679	1454	225	87%	2316	2101	215	91%
8 Breach of Confidence/Promises	8995	7538	1457	84%	8000	6282	1718	79%	10964	8907	2057	81%
9 Disputes related to finance and	87804	78311	9493	89%	74359	63023	11336	85%	88691	78050	10641	88%
10 Ill-treating/harassing parents	9589	6537	3052	68%	8007	7130	877	89%	9648	8821	827	91%
11 Disputes between tenants and the house owner	8206	7020	1186	86%	7321	6024	1297	82%	6639	5680	959	86%
12 Disputes between the Employer and the Employee	3273	2703	570	83%	2630	2205	425	84%	2453	2141	312	87%
13 Problems related to damages caused	16625	15135	1490	91%	17030	14887	2143	87%	18157	16375	1782	90%
14 Problems in creating mental depression	6929	6469		93%	7453	6779	674	91%	10070	9513	557	94%
15 Complaints on disappearances	2921	2427	494	83%	2443	1785	658	73%	2345	1840	505	78%
16 Other Complaints	200614	183675	16939	92%	191097	171290	19807	90%	168432	154987	13445	92%
Total	954299	880983	72856	92%	925886	829436	96450	90%	932114	853428	78686	92%

Source -Police Statistic Division

(N.B. The term “Solved” here means all the number of cases mediated by the police, the number of cases mediated by the mediation board and the number of cases withdrawn at the discretion of the complainant.)

When considering the miscellaneous complaints relevant to the period mentioned in the table, a fluctuation can be observed. There is a decline of miscellaneous complaints in 2021 compared to the previous year, 2020 and it has increased by the year, 2022.

Considering the large number of assaults reported under miscellaneous complaints, 191438 were reported in 2020, and 183709 in 2021, which is a decrease of 4%. Again in 2022, there is an increase to 196751 by 7%. The percentage of solving remains above 90% in all the three years.

Annually a large number of threats based on various disputes have also been reported to the Police. According to the table, a decrease of 3% from 186198 in 2020 to 180632 in 2021 and a slight increase of 1% to 179651 in 2022 can be identified. The percentage of solving has exceeded 90% in all three years.

A considerable number of complaints related to family disputes have also been reported, and as per the table, there is an increase in these complaints related to family disputes in all three years. There is an increase from 99025 by 7% in 2020 to 105469 in 2021, and a 6% increase from 2021 to 111709 in 2022. The percentage of solving was above 90% in all three years.

There has also been a rise in complaints related to family disputes under domestic violence over the past three years. 20500 number of complaints were reported in 2021, which is an increase of 6% compared to 19258 complaints reported in 2020. Compared to 2021, an increase of 9% to 22358 can be seen in 2022. The solving rate has gone above 90% in all three years.

In 2020, 9599 disputes due to extramarital relationships were reported, while the number reported in 2021 was 9250, which is a decrease of 4%. However, an increase of 4% compared to the previous year can be identified up to 9636 in 2022. The percentage of solving has increased from 88% in 2021 to 91% in 2022.

Land disputes can be seen as one of the most commonly reported types of complaints. 101,533 number of land disputes have been reported in 2020 and that has increased to 106307 by 5% in 2021 and there are 92294 land disputes were reported in 2022 which was a drop by 13% compared to the year, 2021. The percentage of solving has exceeded 90% in every year.

According to the table of complaints related to breach of trust/promise, an 11% decrease has been recorded in 2021 from 8995 to 8000 compared to 2020, and a 37% increase in 2022 to 10964. It can be seen that the percentage of solving of these complaints has not reached the 90% level.

Disputes over money and goods are also widely reported, with 87,804 complaints reported in 2020. In contrast to that, a decrease of 15% to 74359 has been reported in the year 2021. An increase of these complaints with a percentage of 19% to 88,691 could be observed in 2022, compared to that of 2021. The percentage of solving was higher than 85% in all the three years.

Though the number of disputes regarding parental negligence has decreased from 9589 to 8007 in 2021. It has increased again by 20% in 2022. Percentage of solving has gradually increased and reached to 91% level with in the three years. complaints in the areas of tenant-landlord disputes and employer- employee disputes have decreased in all three years, with the percentage of solving being higher than 80%, according to the table.

According to the table, there is an increase in complaints about damages. In 2020, 16,625 were reported and in 2021, an increase of these complaints to 17,030 by 2% can be observed. Compared to that, it has increased by 7% to 18157 in 2022. The solving percentage has increased from 87% in 2021 to 90% in 2022.

Considering the number of complaints reported as a whole, 954299 complaints were reported in 2020, and the percentage of increase in 2021 is 3%. That means, the number of reported complaints is 925886. The total number of complaints in 2022 was 932,114, which is up 1% from 2021. The overall percentage of solving is over 90%.

2.4 Road Accidents

Road accident data reported to the Sri Lanka Police are divided into four categories namely, Fatal Accidents, Serious Accidents, Minor Accidents and Damage Accidents. The table below provides a comparative analysis of road accidents based on data for 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Table No-19 Road Accidents

Year	Fatal Accidents	Major Accidents	Minor injury accidents	Damaged accidents	Total accidents	Number of deaths	Number of vehicles	Number of accidents per 1000 vehicles
2020	2040	6619	8909	5847	23415	2144	8297852	3
2021	2414	6401	8070	5434	22319	2513	8331702	3
2022	2395	6231	8209	5118	21953	2515	8021953	3

N.B. - Data may subject to change

Source - Traffic Headquarters

In relation to the three years mentioned in the table, there is a decrease in road accidents, except for a few cases. There had been 2040 fatal accidents reported within the year 2020 and that has increased to 2414 by 18% by the year, 2021. Fatal accidents reported in the year, 2022 was 2395 and there is a slight decline of 1% fatal accidents within this year.

A decrease can also be seen in serious injury accidents, which has dropped by 3% to 6401 in 2021 compared to 2020 and it has further dropped by 3% to 6231 in 2022.

The number of accidents causing minor injuries reported in 2020 was 8909, and has decreased by 9% to 8070 in 2021. However, an increase in accidents causing minor injuries by 2% can be observed in 2022.

When considering accidents causing damage to property, the number of accidents reported in 2020 was 5,847. Compared to that, 5,434 of accidents were reported in 2021, which is a decrease of 7% and 5,118 of accidents were reported in 2022 which is again a decrease of 6%.

A decrease in total road accidents can also be detected, and compared to the 23415 road accidents reported in 2020, a slight decrease of accident to 22319 by 5% can be observed in 2021. The number of accidents reported in 2022 was 21953, which was a drop of 2% compared to the previous year.

According to the table, a decrease in road accidents can be detected, but the number of deaths due to road accidents has increased. 2144 people have died due to road accidents in 2020, compared to 2513 in 2021. It has increased by 17% compared to the previous year. In the year 2022, the number of deaths has further increased to 2515.

Due to vehicle import restrictions, the number of vehicles has decreased in 2022 compared to 2021, and the number of accidents per 1000 vehicles remains unchanged at 3 in 2022.

2.4.1 Accidents on Expressway

Table No. - 20 Table of Expressway Accidents

Serial No.	Type of Accidents	Year		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Fatal Accidents	9	7	14
2	Major Accidents	8	9	7
3	Minor injury accidents	60	95	81
4	Damaged accidents	231	350	428
Total		308	461	530

As per the table, total number of accidents on express way have increased in 2022 compared to 2021. According to the data in the table, accidents causing serious injuries and accidents causing minor injuries decreased by 22% and 15% in 2021 and in 2022 respectively, while fatal accidents have increased by 100% and accidents causing damage to property by 22% in 2022.

The total number of accidents has increased from 461 to 530 by 15% in 2022 compared to 2021.

2.4.2 Steps taken to prevent road accidents

In order to prevent road accidents, the Sri Lanka Police was also following measures to create awareness in addition to the deployment of officers on road related duties. It is considered a very important step to educate the various parties of the society who use the road. Awareness lectures, programs and exhibition booths are used for this purpose. The table below provides information in this regard.

Table No. - 21 **Awareness programmes conducted during the year**

Serial No.	Educational Programmes	Total number of Programmes	Number of participants
1	Raising awareness among police officers	24	1223
2	Raising awareness among government officers	8	395
3	Lectures at government institutions	6	326
4	Lectures at private sector	5	912
5	Lectures for drivers in the private sector	7	509
6	Raising awareness among Bus Drivers	11	1301
7	Raising awareness in Three Wheeler Drivers	1	90
8	Raising awareness in Motor Bicycle Drivers	4	339
9	Raising awareness in Other Drivers	2	273
10	Vehicle Parades	7	3290
11	Headquarters Courses Other	4	201
12	Senior Vehicle Management Courses	1	136
13	Junior Vehicle Management Courses	1	81
14	Raising awareness in Air force officers	2	76
15	Raising awareness in Navy officers	1	45
16	Media Programmes	5	
17	Exhibition stalls	2	Over 10000
18	School lectures	21	1127
19	Traffic Warden	19	1635

Source - Traffic Headquarters

2.4.3 Revenue generated by fines for traffic offenses and from courts.

Table No. - 22 **Revenue from fines**

Offence	Number of cases revealed	Number of tickets issued	Income from fines	Revenue received by court
1 Dangerous and reckless driving	8296	0	Rs. -	Rs. 80320720.00
2 Driving too fast	10832	10011	Rs. 28,235,800.00	Rs. 14,817,050.00
3 Driving under influence of liquor	25038	0	Rs. -	Rs. 621,818,255.00
4 Motor vehicles without lights	117946	43728	Rs. 43,124,000.00	Rs. 3,890,500.00
5 Violation of traffic rules	87851	80671	Rs. 141,236,300.00	Rs. 9,178,300.00

Offence		Number of cases revealed	Number of tickets issued	Income from fines	Revenue received by court
6	Driving without having fitness certificate	25969	10711	Rs. 12,822,000.00	Rs. 261,849,050.00
7	Driving with excessive emissions	530	265	Rs. 138,000.00	Rs. 7,542,500.00
8	Driving without wearing Helmets	203586	191899	Rs. 209,913,000.00	Rs. 6,803,000.00
9	Driving without obeying Red Light signals	55107	48699	Rs. 49,108,600.00	Rs. 722,500.00
10	Failure to stop at the pedestrian crossings	30030	27942	Rs. 28,792,500.00	Rs. 2,269,200.00
11	Driving without having an insurance	78039	0	Rs. -	Rs. 63,492,700.00
12	Issues relating to number plates	12791	9159	Rs. 9,237,800.00	Rs. 1,143,500.00
13	Driving without having revenue license	93596	77744	Rs. 76,877,250.00	Rs. 18,878,800.00
14	Vehicle parking offences	77912	72889	Rs. 79,588,500.00	Rs. 1,688,600.00
15	Driving vehicles on the road which are not suitable	413	118	-	Rs. 214,000.00
16	Not obeying the signs and orders of the Police	9124	8093	Rs. 16,613,950.00	Rs. 3,724,000.00
17	loading and transporting goods dangerously	2861	2377	Rs. 1,714,600.00	Rs. 653,000.00
18	Using forged number plates, revenue license and other documents	132	79	Rs. 102,000.00	Rs. 848,500.00
19	Other offences	760562	582046	Rs. 598,986,230.00	Rs. 158,434,644.00
	Total	1600615	1166898	Rs. 1,296,617,530.00	Rs. 1,258,288,819.00

Source - Police statistic unit

2.5 Other Public Services

In addition to the primary role of the Sri Lanka Police, there are also special services provided to the public. Under that, the services of submitting public complaints directly to the police headquarters, the 119 emergency call service, the service of issuing clearance reports to the public, and the community police service of directly obtaining public assistance for police work can be mentioned. Anti-riot services to protect the lives and property of the common people are also being operated.

2.5.1 Special services for providing solutions for Public complaints

Measures have been taken to receive public complaints and provide solutions in the most efficient and effective manner at the provincial level and jointly with the police headquarters. Through this, the people can send their complaints directly to the Inspector General of Police or any other high ranking Police officer and get relief. Statistical data about public complaints received for this service is shown in the table below.

Table No - 23

Complaints reported

Serial No.	Complaint type	2020				2021				2022			
		Number of complain reported	Number of complain resolved	Number under investigation	Percentage of solution	Number of complaints reported	Number of complaints resolved	Number under investigation	Percentage of solution	Number of complaints reported	Number of complaints resolved	Number under investigation	Percentage of solution
1	Public Day of IGP	315	280	35	89%	16	7	9	44%	33	17	16	52%
2	Police officers Assistance Day	2050	2050	0	100%	2900	2893	7	100%	3091	2893	198	97%
3	Tell I.G.P.	2908	2046	862	70%	3432	1841	1591	54%	2750	1290	1460	47%
4	Public Help Desk	1725	1086	639	63%	2095	1282	813	61%	2110	876	1234	42%
Total		6998	5462	1536	78%	8443	6023	2420	71%	7984	5076	2908	64%

Source –Police Headquarters

The public can personally participate in the Public Day of IGP and present their problems, but due to the recent Covid-19 pandemic situation, public participation had to be suspended due to health reasons. According to the data in the table, there is a continuous decrease in the complaints received for the Public Day of IGP. However, number of complaints received in 2021 was 16 and that amount has increased to 33 which has increased by 106% in 2022. The percentage of solving was 52% in 2022.

There was an increase in the number of complaints received for Police Officer Assistance Day in the three years mentioned in the table. The number of complaints received in 2021 was 2900, and that has increased to 3091, by 7% in 2022. The percentage of solving of these complaints is as high as 94%.

According to the data in the table, there was an increase in the number of complaints received by the “Tell I.G.P.” program due to the promotion of online complaints. However, complaints have been decreased from 3432 to 2750 by 20% in 2022 compared to the year, 2021. Percentage of solving in 2022 is as low as 47%.

Considering the complaints to the Public Help Desk, there is a slight increase in all the three years mentioned in the table. The number of complaints received in 2021 was 2095. In 2022, that number has increased by 1% to 2110. The percentage of solving of these complaints is also as low as 42%. Overall, there was a downward trend in complaints for these particular services in 2022. Accordingly, a reduction of 5% can be detected to 7984 in 2022 compared to the total of 8443 complaints reported in 2021. The total solving percentage is 64% in 2022.

◆ 119 Emergency Call Service

The 119 police emergency call service can be described as a service that gained popularity rapidly among the public. The number of complaints received for this service is very high. The complaints are immediately disposed to the relevant police station and investigations are initiated

Table No- 24 **Complaints reported to 119**

YEAR	REPORTED COM- PAILANE	FORWARDED TO THE RELEVANT POLICE STATION
2020	1232272	1232272
2021	1073917	1073917
2022	962642	962642

Source - IG Commanding Information Division

There were 1,232,272 complaints received for the 119 emergency call service in 2020 and compared to the previous year, that has declined to 1,073,917 in 2021 by 13%,. Number of complaints received in 2022 was 962642, which was a decrease of 10% compared to 2021. All the complaints received in three years have been immediately forwarded to the respective police stations and assistance has been provided in the investigations.

2.5.2 Clearance Reports

Issuance of Clearance reports for local and foreign clearance applications is considered to be a very important task performed by the Sri Lanka Police. The table below shows the progress made with regard to the issuance of clearance reports for the year, 2022.

Table No. - 25 **Issuing Clearance Reports**

Application Type	Number of ap- plications re- ceived	Number of reports issued	Percentage	Number of reports to be is- sued	Amount Received (Rs.)
Local Clearance Reports (Olcott Mawatha Application Receiving Offices and Online)	156580	151974	97 %	4606	23487000 0
Foreign Clearance Reports (by Embassies)	425	375	88 %	50	637500
Total	157005	152349	97 %	4656	235507500

Source –Police Headquarters

According to the data in the table, Sri Lanka Police received 156580 applications for local clearance reports in 2022, of which 151974 clearance reports were issued. As a percentage it is 97%.

According to the table, 425 foreign clearance report applications were received and 375 reports were issued. It is 88% as a percentage. Accordingly, the issuance of reports for the total number of applications received has exceeded 97%. Revenue earned from clearance reports was Rs. 235,507,500.00 or over 235 million.

2.5.3 Community Policing Service

Following is the list of 607 Police stations as per the table of contents of Community Police Committees for the year 2022.

Table No. - 26 **Conducting Community Policing Committees**

Serial Number	Number Division	Number of Police station	Number of Police stations Established	Number of committees to be held	Number of committees held	Number of members who attended	Number of OIC attended	Number of attendees of S.P and A.S.P.s who are in charge of the District	Number of attendees of S.P and A.S.P.s who are in charge Divisions
Conducting the Community Police Advisory Council in the year 2022									
1	45	602	602	7189	4620	45334	4398	2554	284
Conducting Community Police Station Public Security Committees in the year 2022									
2	45	602	602	7188	4523	126477	5920	2289	221
Conducting Public Security Committees in the year 2022									
3	45	602	14192	170304	97898	1451455	29827	1428	183

Source - Community Policing Division

As mentioned in the table, when considering Community Policing Advisory Councils, 7189 sessions should have been held in the relevant year, but 4620 of sessions was held, which was 64% as a percentage.

The number of Community Policing Public Security Committees scheduled to be held in 2022 was 7188. As per the following table, the number of committees held was 4523 and it was 63% as a percentage.

According to the data related to the holding of Public Security Committees in the year 2022, 170304 committees should have been held during the year and the number committees held was 97898 and it was 57% as a percentage.

2.5.4 Public Order Management

When various groups of people gather for protest, struggle, *satyagraha*, there is a possibility of those people becoming provocative and violent. In such cases, the police have the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of the public and maintaining public order. In such cases, dispersal of those personnel will be done in good faith, and the dispersals made in 2022 and the human and physical resources used are shown below.

- ◆ Total number of Anti-Riot Teams deployed from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022 - 1918
- ◆ Dispersal of aggressive people during this time - 44
- ◆ Amount of tear gas shells used - 4273
- ◆ Amount of tear gas bombs - 1094
- ◆ Water cannon trucks - 38
- ◆ Total volume of water for dispersal (litres) - 67500

2.6 Police Medical Service

A police hospital system with high quality and standard medical facilities is functioning for Sri Lanka Police officers, benefiting a large number of police officers as well as their families.

The following table shows the details of the medical services implemented by the Police Hospitals for a period of three years from 2020 to 2022.

Table No - 27 Police Hospital Related Medical Services

Serial No.	Illness	Number of patients by 2020	The number of patients in the year 2021	The number of patients in the year 2022
1.	Diabetes and high blood pressure	Clinics were not conducted on corona disease and patients were sent medication.		92375
2.	Heart disease			9271
3.	Other diseases (clinical patients)	152096	141467	22125
4.	Outpatients	48000	47430	103073
5.	Resident patients	5081	4538	4678
Total		205177	193435	231522

Source - Police Medical Services Division

According to the above table, 205177 patients have received treatment from police hospitals in 2020 despite the Covid-19 pandemic situation. In the year 2021, 193435 patients have been treated by police hospitals, and in 2022, the number of patients who received treatment was 231522. As a percentage, it indicates a growth of 20% compared to that of 2021.

2.6.1 Deaths of Police Officers

Police officers recruited for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the country incur significant costs and special attention is paid to their health care. In such a context, special attention should be paid to the number of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases when focusing on the deaths of police officers, every year. The table below analyses the deaths of police officers over the past three years.

Table No - 28 Deaths of Police Officers

Serial No.	Cause of death	2022	
		female	male
1	Various diseases	-	58
2	Heart attack	-	78
3	Cancer	2	18
4	Kidney disorders	-	33
5	Train accidents	-	10
6	Train accidents	-	42
7	Other	-	9
Total		2	248

Source - Police Medical Services Division

According to the table, considering the deaths of police officers, 250 officers have died in the year 2022. Out of the said, 61 died due to suicides, road accidents and other causes, and the remaining 189 deaths were due to various illnesses. The highest number of deaths i.e. 78 were due to heart attacks and 58 officers died due to various illnesses. A significant number of people have died due to kidney problems, and the said number is 33.

The number of deaths due to suicide was 10, which was 4% of the total deaths. 31% of the total deaths of police officers were due to heart attacks, 17% were due to car accidents and 13% were due to kidney problems.

2.7 Recruitments, Promotions and Transfers

Timely recruitments will be done to make human resources available to carry out police duties efficiently and appropriate promotions will be implemented with a view to enhance service satisfaction for the human resources on active duty. The following tables provide information on recruitments and promotions made in 2022.

Table No - 29 Recruitments in 2022

Position	S.I	W.S.I	P.C	W.P.C	P.C.D	Total
Ordinary police duties	169	21	2217	0	205	2612
Special Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Service Medical Student	28	0	0	0	0	28
Total	197	21	2217	0	205	2640

Source –Human Resource Management Division

Table No - 30 Promotions in 2022

Serial No.	Rank	Permanently promoted number for each rank			Number of appointees to each post		
		Normal service	Special Task Force	Support service	Normal service	Special Task Force	Support service
1	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police	1					
2	Deputy Inspector General of Police				2		1
3	Women Deputy Inspector General of Police						
4	Senior Superintendent of Police	1			9		
5	Women Senior Superintendent of Police						
6	Superintendent of Police	36					
7	Women Superintendent of Police	1					

Serial No.	Rank	Permanently promoted number for each rank			Number of appointees to each post		
		Normal service	Special Task Force	Support service	Normal service	Special Task Force	Support service
8	Assistant Superintendent of Police	10	5				
9	Women Assistant Superintendent of Police		1				
10	Chief Inspector of Police	24		5			
11	Women Chief Inspector of Police	5		17			
12	Inspector of Police	18					
13	Women Inspector of Police	2					
14	Sub Inspector of Police	34		6			
15	Women Sub Inspector	8		7			
16	Police Sergeant	109		15			
17	Women Police Sergeants	7					
18	Sub Inspector (Transport)	2					
19	Police Sergeant Driver	12					
	Total	270	6	50	11	0	1

Source –Human Resource Management Division

Table No - 31

Transfers in 2022

Serial No.	Rank	Transfers				Temporary transfers			Total
		Offering	Cancelling	Extending	Changing	Offering	Cancelling	Extending	
1	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police	6							6
2	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police (acting)	1							1
3	Deputy Inspector General of Police	10							10

Serial No.	Rank	Transfers				Temporary transfers			Total
		Offering	Cancelling	Extending	Changing	Offering	Cancelling	Extending	
4	Deputy Inspector General of Police (acting)	09							09
5	Senior Superintendent of Police	43	02						45
6	Senior Superintendent of Police (acting)	19	01						20
7	Superintendent of Police	15							15
8	Assistant Superintendent of Police	76	05		02				83
9	Women Assistant Superintendent of Police	04							04
10	Chief Inspector of Police	319	39	41	21	11	05	02	438
11	Women Chief Inspector of Police	12		04	01	01		02	20
12	Inspector of Police	270	69	35	11	24	04	06	419
13	Women Inspector of Police	19	02	01		03		01	26
14	Sub Inspector of Police	803	213		17	82	11	42	1168
15	Women Sub Inspector	68	05	02	03	12	02	07	99
16	Police Sergeant	5196	1242	979	172	216	13	97	7915
17	Women Police Sergeants	116	11	04	03	03	02	04	143
18	Police constable	6320	887	806	7148	411	90	235	15897
19	Women police constable	825	45	29	14	516	23	126	1578
20	Police Sergeant Driver	118	32	17	11	07		2	187
21	Police constable driver	665	94	82	18	22	04	14	899
22	Security assistances	11			01				12
Total		14925	2647	2110	7422	1308	154	538	29104

Source –Human Resource Management Division

2.8 Physical Resources Development

The supply of physical resources is an important factor in increasing service productivity by achieving the utmost level of efficiency in the human resources of an institution. Sri Lanka Police is annually expending a large amount of money in this regard and carries out the tasks of construction and renovation of buildings, establishment of new police stations, police divisions, and police posts, purchase of vehicles, maintenance activities, and supply of other goods and services required for police duties. Accordingly, the performance regarding physical resources in 2022 is as follows.

2.8.1 Constructions and renovations

Table No. - 32 **Constructions and renovations**

Serial No.	Building type	Amount	Expenditure on the whole project (Rs. Mn.)	Allocation for the year 2021 (Rs. Mn.)	Progress to 12.31.2022
1	Construction of police stations	10	1041.17	114.72	56.24
2	Construction of barracks	8	1177.63	191	111.57
3	Construction of official quarters	10	1104.29	94.53	87.60
4	Other building construction	9	1357.2	125.62	72.57
5	Repairing police stations	11	132.25	25.31	23.35
6	Repair of barracks	10	140.58	52.2	50.11
7	Renovation of official quarters.	39	156.62	38.01	30.75
8	Other repairs	63	494.37	159.28	140.29
Total		160	5604.11	800.67	572.48

Source – Police Building Division

Police Stations, Police Divisions and Police Posts

Table No - 33

	Police stations	Police Functional Divisions	Police Divisional Divisions	Police checkpoints
Total number of police stations as at 31.12.2022	8	2	0	2
Quantity commenced within the year	607	79	45	188

Source - Research and Development Division

2.8.3 Grading

- I. All activities of grading of police stations, units, branches, and bureaus have been finalized, and the final report has been submitted for approval.
- II. All the police stations on the island are graded as follows as at 31.12.2022.

Table No - 34

Grading of Police Stations

Serial No.	All Police Stations in the Island as at 31.12.2022 are graded as follows	
	Grade	Number of police stations
1	A 1 Super Grade	46
2	A1	83
3	A2	55
4	A3	129
5	B	184
6	C	31
7	D	79
Total		607

Source - Research and Development Division

2.8.4 Vehicles owned by Sri Lanka Police

Vehicles purchased by Sri Lanka in year 2022 and the total number of vehicles owned by Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2022 is shown in the tables below.

Table No - 35

Vehicles purchased in 2022

Vehicle type	Amount	Amount paid (Rs.mm)
Mahindra Scorpio	125	2618.53
Total	125	2618.53

Source - Police Transport Division

Vehicles owned by Sri Lanka Police

Table No - 36

Se. No.	Type of Vehicle	Vehicles registered under the Inspector General of Police	Vehicles registered under Commandant of the Special Task Force	Total
1	Jeeps	1544	17	1561
2	Cars	750	11	761
3	Radio Cars	118	-	118
4	Single Cabs	698	2	700
5	Double Cabs	203	6	209
6	Vans	117	10	127
7	Ambulances	61	1	62
8	Trucks	176	10	186
9	Dimo <i>Batta</i> vehicles	5	-	5
10	Buses	187	3	190
11	Water Bowser Vehicles	106	1	107
12	Tractors	188	-	188
13	Two-wheel Tractors	40	-	40
14	Gully Bowsers	15	-	15
15	Three Wheelers	2383	-	2383
16	Motorcycles	4731	171	4902
17	Horse Carriers	5	-	5
18	Police Dog Vehicles	20	-	20
19	Water canon truck	15	-	15
20	Armoured vehicles	52	-	52
21	Breakdown vehicles	9	-	9
22	Unicorn vehicles	5	-	5
23	Boom truck	3	-	3
24	Boats	33	-	33
25	Backhoe/Bulldozer/ Caterpillar	6	3	9
26	Forklifts	11	1	12
27	Beach rovers	5	-	5
28	Mobile Work Vehicles	5	-	5
29	Mobile Leisure Vehicles	1	-	1
30	Tractor trailer	176	17	193
31	Tractor trailer bowsers	96	-	96
32	Tractor Gully Vehicles	7	4	11
33	Fire trucks	1	-	1
34	Tipper trucks	1	1	2
35	Mobile Search Vehicles	2	-	2
36	Road Roller	1	-	1
37	Carrier Vehicles	-	5	5
38	Amphibious Vehicles	-	2	2
39	Barriers	-	3	3
Total		11776	268	12044

Source - Police Transport Division

2.8.5 Other physical resources

Police dogs and horses that are used for various events, including crime investigation, traffic control training and escort duties, are also important physical resources of Sri Lanka Police. Sri Lanka Police expends a large amount of money for getting their service, and details regarding these assets as at 31.12.2022 are shown in the following table.

Table No- 37 Dogs owned by Sri Lanka Police

Se. No.	Police dogs deployed for official duties and dog shows	Number of Police dogs that are undergoing training	Number of police dogs sent on retirement	Number of diseased police dogs	Number of police dogs used for breeding	Number of puppies received through breeding and donation	Total
1	221	22	21	2	1	6	273

Source - Police Kennels Division

Table No -38 Horses owned by Sri Lanka Police

Number of Horses	Value of horses
37	02 horses with the value of Rs. 1,755,967.30 (Age over 20 years)
	02 horses with the value of Rs. 2,331,219.95 (Age between 16 - 17 years)
	02 horses with the value of Rs. 2,723,777.09 (Age between 13 - 16 years)
	02 horses with the value of Rs. 3,092,972.50 (Age between 11 - 13 years)
	02 horses with the value of Rs. 3,798,780.00 (Age between 08 - 09 years)

Source - Police Mounted Division

2.8.6 Utilization of lands and buildings.

Details and information regarding the nature of the ownership of lands and buildings utilized for Police Stations, Police Offices, Barracks, Quarters, and other various requirements, and amounts paid annually and monthly for buildings obtained on rental basis are depicted in Table No. 39 below.

Table No- 39

Lands and buildings of Sri Lanka Police obtained on rental basis

Quantity of Lands owned by Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2022				Number of buildings obtained on rental basis by Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2022		Amount of money paid during the year 2022 for the buildings obtained on rental basis				
Location		Quantity of land				Purpose of obtaining the building	Quantity	Amount of rent paid monthly (Rs.)	Amount of rent paid annually (Rs.)	
Police Stations - 432		1184	1	11	Police Offices	85	Police Offices	85	38,563,457.00	462,761,484.00
Police Offices/Police Posts/Quarters/Circuit Bungalows and Other - 228		646	3	7	Police Stations	125	Police Stations	125	8,313,052.50	99,756,630.00
Total - 660		1830	4	18	Police Posts	13	Police Posts	13	136,197.50	1,634,370.00
					Quarters and barracks	115	Quarters and barracks	115	7,169,252.25	86,031,027.00
					Other	8	Other	8	1,042,967.00	12,515,604.00
					Total	346	Total	346	55,224,926.25	662,699,115.00

Source - Property Management Division

2.8.7 Performance of the supply of goods and services

Sri Lanka Police annually supplies many goods and services that are required to perform all the activities that fall under police duties efficiently and productively. Goods and services required for all tasks of the police, such as the activities from the recruitment of officers to providing them training, deploying them in service, crime investigation, riot control, and drug prevention are supplied in this regard. Details regarding the supply of goods and services in year 2022 by Sri Lanka Police are depicted in the following table.

Table No - 40

Supply of goods and services

Se. No.	Programme/Project	Implemented projects/tasks	Allocations received in year 2022	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.) (31.12.2022)	Bills in hand	Progress as at present (%) (31.12.2022)
Recurrent Expenditure						
1	225-1-1-0-1201	Stationary	2,429,000.00	2,153,566.05	177,100.00	96%
Total (Rs.)			2,429,000.00	2,153,566.05	177,100.00	96%
2	225-1-1-0-1203-(1)	Uniforms	1,160,751,967.00	605,073,138.00	141,200,400.00	63%
3	225-1-1-0-1203-(5)	Fodder	80,000,000.00	33,340,569.00		
Se. No.	Programme/Project	Implemente d projects/ tasks	Allocations received in year 2022	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.) (31.12.2022)	Bills in hand	Progress as at present (%) (31.12.2022)
Total (Rs.)			1,240,751,967.00	638,413,707.00	141,200,400.00	63%
4	225-1-1-0-1205-(5)	Storage equipment	176,873,189.00	130,116,326.12	80,765,703.00	100%
5	225-1-1-0-1205-(6)	Bullets				
6	225-1-1-0-1205-(7)	Fingerprint equipment	7,000,000.00			
7	225-1-1-0-1205-(8)	Photography equipment	15,000,000.00			
		Materials required for Crime Laboratories				
Total (Rs.)			198,873,189.00	130,116,326.12	80,765,703.00	
8	225-1-1-0-1401	Vehicles on rental basis	51,000.00	50,447.43		100%
Total (Rs.)			51,000.00	50,447.43		
9	225-1-1-0-1409-(10)	Expenditure on press releases	2,900,000.00			
10	225-1-1-0-1409-(11)	Expenditure on Procurement Committees	2,540,000.00	1,563,401.00		74%
Total (Rs.)			5,440,000.00	1,563,401.00		74%
Sum of recurrent expenditure (Rs.)			1,447,545,156.00	772,297,447.60	222,143,203.00	69%
Capital expenditure						

Se. No.	Programme/Project	Implemented projects/tasks	Allocations received in year 2022	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.) (31.12.2022)	Bills in hand	Progress as at present (%) (31.12.2022)
11	225-1-1-0-1202-(1)	Furniture	41,000,000.00	83,311,387.19		95%
12	225-1-1-0-1202-(2)	Books				
13	225-1-1-0-1202-(3)	Welfare	25,000,000.00	23,393,944.56		
14	225-1-1-0-1202-(4)	Office equipment	167,900,000.00	167,886,999.00		
15	225-1-1-0-1202-(5)	Electrical equipment	30,000,000.00	16,890,960.11		
16	225-1-1-0-1202-(6)	Computers	145,100,000.00	95,253,702.88		
Total (Rs.)			409,000,000.00	386,736,993.74		95%
17	225-1-1-0-1203-(1)	Weapons	105,000,000.00			
18	225-1-1-0-1203-(3)	Photography equipment	5,000,000.00	3,971,382.72		
		Materials required for Crime Laboratories				
19	225-1-1-0-1203-(4)	Vehicles	15,000,000.00			
Se. No.	Programme/Project	Implemented projects/tasks	Allocations received in year 2022	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.) (31.12.2022)	Bills in hand	Progress as at present (%) (31.12.2022)
20	225-1-1-0-1203-(5)	Fingerprint equipment	2,000,000.00		Bills in hand	20%
21	225-1-1-0-1203-(6)	Musical instruments	13,000,000.00			
22	225-1-1-0-1203-(7)	Riot control equipments	10,000,000.00			
23	225-1-1-0-1203-(8)	Equipment required for horses	5,000,000.00			
24	225-1-1-0-1203-(9)	Equipment required for Police Dogs				
25	225-1-1-0-1203-(17)	Other equipment	25,000,000.00	31,782,184.68		
Total (Rs.)			180,000,000.00	35,753,567.40		20%
26	225-1-1-0-2106	Software Development	6,200,000.00	6,195,691.48		100%
Total (Rs.)			6,200,000.00	6,195,691.48		100%
Sum of capital expenditure (Rs.)			595,200,000.00	428,686,252.62		72%
Total (Rs.)			2,042,745,156.00	1,200,983,700.22	222,143,203.00	70%

Source - Police Supply Division

2.9 Future goals of Sri Lanka Police

It is expected to implement the target projects and programmes under the aspects of curbing crimes, prevention of the drug menace, use of new technological strategies, minimizing road accidents, and development of physical and human resources, for the discharge of tasks of Sri Lanka Police more efficiently and productively.

2.9.1. Future goals of crime prevention

- I. Creating a Police Officer, who possesses the technological know-how required for crime investigation based on the technology.
- II. To bring the investigation task to a higher level by using state-of-the-art software and hardware in crime investigation tasks.
- III. Optimum use of technology for efficient resolving of sensitive and controversial crimes that obstruct the wellbeing of society.
- IV. The Interpol Unit established in the Criminal Investigation Division has been networked with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Department of Immigration and Emigration, and other crucial institutes will be networked in the future.
- V. Obtaining the equipment required for digital data analysis in the Criminal Investigation Department and training investigation officers.
- VI. Making comprehensively all the parties in the society aware of getting protected from cyber and computer crimes (Under this programme 24835 students and 8955 adults have been made aware).
- VII. Establishment of sub-units covering all the provinces in order to regularize the computer crime investigation.
- VIII. Increase the number of established investigation units up to 8 units for promptly discharging investigations regarding illegal assets.
- IX. Establishment of sub-units in Galle, Badulla, Avissawella, and Beruwala areas, for further expanding the terrorist prevention and investigation activities.
- X. Promotion of the training of professional intelligence officers for the successful collection of intelligent information.
- XI. Establishment of a unit on the premises of Katunayake Bandaranaike International Airport for the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling.

2.9.2 Future goals of drug prevention

Minimising the use of drugs, which is a root cause for many crimes taking place in the country, is a key target of the Sri Lanka Police. Since fighting the drug menace is an essential factor for peace in society and the safety of public life, future goals in that regard are as follows.

- I. Paying prime attention to matters such as networks of drugs operating in this country and internationally, and relationships among them, and details of key drug kingpins, and implementing operations based on them.
- II. Establishment of sub-units affiliated to Police Narcotic Bureau in each territorial police division.
- III. Through carrying out raids targeting drug kingpins in Sri Lanka, weakening the said networks.
- IV. Utilization of GPS and satellite technology for investigating on fishing vessels for prevention of drug trafficking done through fishing vessels.
- V. By investigation on fishery activities with factors through intelligence information, identification of suspicious fishermen who are involved in drug smuggling.
- VI. Discharging of investigations more productively through the maintenance of a database of information on all smugglers who have been taken into custody for the prevention of drug smuggling.

- VII. After identification of centres that distribute goods through the mediums of air, sea, and post, revealing drug smuggling by using police dogs that were trained for identifying drugs.
- VIII. Implementation of a prominent programme for prevention of rehabilitated persons, who have been rehabilitated under provisions of Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007, from addicting to drugs again.
- IX. Bring success in raids by acting as a network of information exchange and building direct connections with public institutions and other institutions assisting in operations that are implementing the drug laws in launching drug related raids.
- X. Establishment of sub-units affiliated to Police Narcotic Division in each territorial police division.
- XI. Make the drug prevention activities efficient through the purchase of new machines instead of the existing old machines for the storage of data related to police narcotics prevention tasks.

2.9.3 Future goals in the prevention of road accidents

- I. Implementation of a special programme through electronic and print media for making drivers aware of running times with the possibility of more accidents taking place and other matters for minimizing of road accidents related to expressways.
- II. Promoting the use of the required knowledge and technological tools for the use of new technological strategies in all means for the prevention of road accidents.
- III. Conducting a number of awareness programmes with the representation of all strata of society, under the aspect of raising awareness, which is a crucial step in minimizing road accidents.
- IV. Achieve the target of minimizing road accidents by 20% within a short period of time by holding awareness programmes, exhibition stalls, and demonstrations successfully.
- V. Widely performing traffic operations at district level, centring the Western Province.
- VI. After analytically identifying the areas where more road accidents are reported through a scientific approach by using data related to road accidents, and after studying various matters that were the root cause for the said accidents, further promotion of the method for taking measures.
- VII. Further expanding the operations of issuing prohibition orders after checking the vehicles that are not roadworthy and that affects in causing road accidents.
- VIII. Providing the facility of making payments via telephone for the spot fine statement issued for traffic offences committed on expressways.
- IX. Conducting further studies on one way-traffic with the view of reducing traffic congestion on roads, and submission of short-term and long-term solutions.

2.9.4 Human Resources Development Goals.

- I. Implementation of future transfers according to the circular bearing No. 2735/22 approved by the Public Service Commission.
- II. Granting promotions annually as scheduled for the filling of vacancies existing as at 31 December in each year, and further implementing the programme of promoting officers who have not been granted promotions for a long time.
- III. Discharging all new recruitments and promotions regularly according to currently approved procedures.
- IV. Speedily implement the process of increasing the existing strength of 85144 up to 102097, which is the approved strength of the regular service of the Sri Lanka Police.
- V. Recruitment of officers in the future, under the normal recruitment process, will be as follows.

Table No. - 41

Recruitments scheduled to be done in the future

Se. No.	Rank	Branches to be recruited	Number of persons to be recruited		Current progress
			2023	Proposed 2024	
1	Police Constable		4945		In 2022 number of 2217 officers have been recruited to the post of Police Constable, and after receiving orders for temporary suspension of recruitments for the public service, the rest recruitments for year 2022 were not carried out, and after the approval is given in the future steps will be taken for the recruitments as per the gazette notifications that have already been published.
2	Woman Police Constable		532		
3	Police Constable Driver				
4	Sub Inspector of Police				
5	Women Sub Inspector of Police				
6	Police Constable				
7	Women Police Constable				
8	Police Constable Driver				

Source - Police Recruitment Division

6. A survey has been done by a committee with the coordination of the Research and Development Division regarding the requirement of the strength of Sri Lanka Police according to C.R.T.M 2166 dated 31.01.2020, and based on that data, steps have been taken to increase the total strength up to 102097 in 2021. However, steps will be taken to fulfil the requirement of the strength depicted in the following table, which was identified by the survey.

Table No. - 42 Total strength required for functional and territorial police divisions

Se. No.	Post	Territorial Divisions			Functional Divisions			Total Strength		
		Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage of Strength	Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage	Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage
1	SDIG	9	7	2	4	4	0	13	11	2
2	DIG	26	21	5	26	20	6	52	41	11
3	WDIG	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	SSP	54	65	-11	92	90	2	146	155	-9
5	WSSP	0	1	-1	10	6	4	10	7	3
6	SP	70	20	50	65	21	44	135	41	94
7	WSP	3	1	2	6	1	5	9	2	7
8	ASP	155	110	45	264	108	156	419	218	201
9	WASP	6	1	5	10	0	10	16	1	15
10	CI	904	1434	-530	835	650	185	1739	2084	-345
11	WCI	61	94	-33	72	72	0	133	166	-33
12	IP	2229	1619	610	1281	716	565	3510	2335	1175
13	WIP	151	194	-43	191	142	49	342	336	6

Se. No.	Post	Territorial Divisions			Functional Divisions			Total Strength		
		Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage of Strength	Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage	Required Strength	Attached Strength	Shortage
14	SI	3357	5177		2877	1858	1019	6234	7035	-801
15	WSI	469	319	150	485	307	178	954	626	328
16	TSI	47	29	18	81	43	38	128	72	56
17	SM	3	10	-7	55	11	44	58	21	37
18	SMD	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1
19	PS	28053	20022	8031	8543	5123	3420	36596	25145	11451
20	WPS	2231	2277	-46	909	655	254	3140	2932	208
21	PC	36768	18732	18036	12451	7324	5127	49219	26056	23163
22	WPC	6661	3568	3093	2153	1336	817	8814	4904	3910
23	PSD	285	335	-50	305	215	90	590	550	40
24	PCD	2734	1832	902	1527	1026	501	4261	2858	1403
TOTAL		84276	55869	28407	32243	19729	12514	116519	75598	40921

Source - Research and Development Division

- VII. Commencement of Advanced Computer Training Courses in addition to existing basic computer courses for enhancement of computer literacy of the officers.
- VIII. Making the required recruitments for filling the existing vacancies in the Police Special Task Force.
- IX. Sending more police officers for overseas training courses so they can identify new trends in the world and discharge their duties accordingly.
- X. Directing police officers to reputed institutions for developing their proficiency in English and other languages.
- XI. Increase the opportunity of reading for degree courses for the officers of Sri Lanka Police under state universities with the view of increasing higher educational opportunities.
- XII. Expanding the opportunity of obtaining knowledge and training for police officers by entering into new understandings with foreign governments for the exchange of knowledge and training, further enhancing the existing relations with foreign universities, and building new relationships.

2.9.5 Physical resource development goals.

Physical resource development goals, including construction and renovation projects and projects for the establishment of police stations, police posts, and territorial and functional divisions, will be achieved in the future according to the following tables.

- I. Take over and acquire the lands that should be taken over and acquired by the Sri Lanka Police in 2023 without delay.
- II. Discharge the activities of removing unauthorized settlement in the Attidiya land.
- III. Obtaining suitable new quarters as required on behalf of quarters that are dispossessed due to various projects.
- IV. Establishment of new police stations and police posts that were already approved after the economic stability is built in the country.

V. Following projects are implemented for the promotion of healthcare services of the Police Hospital, Kundasale.

- ◆ Construction of a four storied building for the out-patients department and for residential needs of the officers, and a housing complex for married officers.
- ◆ Construction of a fully-fledged indoor sports complex on the hospital premises.
- ◆ Modernization of the laboratory and pharmacy of the hospital.
- ◆ Construction of a minor theatre within the hospital and the establishment of an elevator.
- ◆ Expansion of the hospital canteen.

VI. Constructions and renovations are to be implemented as follows in the year 2023.

Construction and renovation projects

Table No - 43

Se. No.	Type of building	Quantity	Cost incurred for the entire project (Rs. Mn.)	Allocations for the year 2021 (Rs. Mn.)
1	Construction of Police Stations	8	870.11	247.32
2	Construction of barracks	6	1572.29	138.68
3	Construction of Quarters	5	988.36	192.01
4	Construction of other buildings	6	1444.46	271.99
5	Renovation of Police Stations	21	355.51	132.57
6	Renovation of barracks	3	9.12	6.55
7	Renovation of quarters	30	261.95	113.16
8	Other renovations	54	678.07	297.72
Total		133	6179.87	1400.00

Source - Police Building Division

- I. Continue the establishment of new police stations and police posts that were already approved after economic stability is built in the country.
- II. Police Stations, Police Posts, Territorial and Functional Divisions which are to be established are as follows.

Proposed Police Stations, Police Posts, and Territorial and Functional Divisions

Table No. - 44

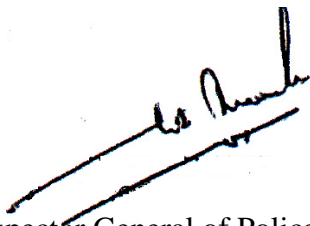
Se. No.	Type	Quantity
01	Police Stations	90
02	Police Posts	90
03	Territorial Divisions	1
04	Functional Divisions	2

Source - Police Building Division

- III. Fully-fledged lecture halls will be constructed for In-service Training Units.
- IV. New In-service Training Units are to be established in the areas of Panadura, Chilaw, Hambantota, Vavuniya, and Kanagarayamkulam.
- V. Further increasing the number of training courses provided for police officers and developing the existing physical resources so as to provide training for more officers.
- VI. Purchase of new horses on behalf of horses that are to exceed the active age limit and are suffering from illnesses in Sri Lanka Police.
- VII. Establishment of breeding centres for horses and police dogs within the country for saving foreign exchange spent on the purchase of horses and police dogs, and creating opportunities for earning foreign exchange through providing horses for the tourism industry.

2.9.6 Future goals of using new technology.

- I. The CCTV system used by Sri Lanka Police will be modernized in accordance with modern technology.
- II. A CCTV data analytic lab will be established.
- III. A programme will be implemented to network the Police CCTV system with special institutions such as the Department of Motor Traffic, the Department of Registration of Persons, and the Bureau of Foreign Employment.
- IV. All armaments of Sri Lanka Police will be entered into a software system.
- V. By deploying mobile vehicles equipped with modern technological equipment for searching crime scenes, the efficiency of this field will be improved.
- VI. The progress that has been achieved in fingerprint analysis in criminal investigations is to be further promoted.
- VII. Training programmes will be continuously implemented for the improvement of the technological know-how of police officers.
- VIII. Steps will be taken to connect databases of 58 computer programmes that have been identified as operating separately at present in Sri Lanka Police into a central database.
- IX. The cost of paper and printers will be minimized with the use of cloud-based technology, web-based computer systems, and modern software.
- X. The PMIS database will be improved to enable the obtaining of all required reports, including service reports of all the officers, bio-data reports, and various reports regarding the officers.



Inspector General of Police
Police Headquarters

C. D. Wickramaratne
Inspector General of Police
Police Headquarters
Colombo 01.

Chapter 03

Overall financial performance of the year

3.1 Financial performance statement

Financial Performance Statement for the year ending on 31st December 2022

ACA - F							
Financial Performance Statement for the year ending on 31 st December 2022							
Budget 2021 Rs		Note	Actual		Re-adjusted		
			2022	Rs	2021	Rs	
-	Revenues			-		-	
-	Income tax	1		-		-	
-	On local goods and services	2		-		-	
-	Tax on international trade	3		-		-	
-	Non-tax revenue	4		-		-	
-	Total Revenue (a)			-		-	
-	Non-revenue receipts			-		-	
-	Treasury imprest		90,299,420,000		82,549,390,000	ACA-3	
-	Deposits		347,166,682		1,090,127,918	ACA-4	
-	Advance Account		831,937,176		826,969,933	ACA-5	
-	Other main ledger account receipts		21,008		27,349		
-	Total non-revenue receipts (b)		91,478,544,866		84,466,515,200		
-	Total revenue and non-revenue receipts (c) = (a)+(b)		91,478,544,866		84,466,515,200		
	Remittance to treasury (d)			-		-	
-	Net revenue and non-revenue receipts (e) =(c) - (d)		91,478,544,866		84,466,515,200		
	Deducted : Expenses						
-	Recurrent Expenditure			-		-	
72,508,000,000	Salaries and Wages and other employee benefits	5	70,564,697,184		62,474,427,396	ACA-2(ii)	
21,627,225,000	Other goods and services	6	19,463,754,881		17,155,083,540		
803,335,000	Subsidies, grants, and transfers	7	587,247,596		592,924,983		
-	Interest payments	8		-		-	
-	Other recurrent expenditure	9		-		-	
94,938,560,000	Total recurrent expenditure (F)		90,615,699,661		80,222,435,919		
	Capital Expenditure						
867,750,000	Rehabilitation and improvement of capital assets	10	559,442,136		1,025,130,879	ACA-2(ii)	
4,863,465,000	Acquisition of capital assets	11	3,633,274,854		3,794,192,282		
-	Capital transfer	12		-			-
-	Acquisition of financial assets	13		-			-

50,000,000	Capacity Building	14	61,220,965	34,955,139	
59,845,000	Other capital expenditure	15	263,810,134	1,328,128,170	
5,841,060,000	Total Capital Expenditure (G)		4,517,748,089	6,182,406,470	
	Deposit payments		1,185,465,750	303,140,613	ACA-4
-	Advance payments		815,817,214	721,258,909	ACA-5
-	Other capital ledger account payments		-	-	
	Main ledger expenditure (H)		2,001,282,964	1,024,399,522	
	Total expenditure I=(F+G+H)		97,134,730,714	87,429,241,911	
-	Balance as at 31 st December J=(E-I)		-5,656,185,848	-2,962,726,711	
	Balance as per imprest reconciliation statement		-5,656,185,848	-2,962,755,289	ACA-7
	Imprest balance as at 31 December			28,577	ACA-3
			-5,656,185,848	-2,962,726,711	

Source - Chief Accountant, Sri Lanka Police

3.3 Statement on Financial Situation

Statement on Financial Situation as at 31 December 2022		ACA-P	
		Actual	
Note		2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Non-financial assets			
Property, plants and equipment	ACA-6	58,202,144,773	52,247,996,562
Financial assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-3	763,726,013	789,290,444
Money and similar things		-	-
Total assets		58,965,870,786	53,037,287,006
Net Assets / Mass			
Net assets to the Treasury		477,570,645	-335,192,569
Property, plants and equipment reserve		58,202,144,773	52,247,996,562
Rent and work advance reserve	ACA - 5 (b)	9,444,469	9444469
Mobile Liability			
Deposit Accounts	ACA-4	276,710,899	1,115,009,967
Imprest balance	ACA-3	-	28577
Total Liability		58,965,870,786	53,037,287,006

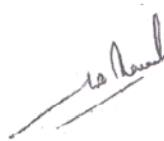
Account details and notes presented in Forms Nos. ACA 1 to ACA 7 on pages from 6 to 30 and account details on pages 31 to 61 are also parts included in this final account. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and the most appropriate accounting policies have been used, as outlined in the notes to the financial statements. We hereby certify that the figures mentioned in the final account above, the relevant accounts, and other account information are compared with the Treasury Account Books and that they correspond to those figures.

We hereby also certify that the reporting body has an effective internal administrative system for financial control and that periodic reviews are made to monitor the effectiveness of the internal control system for financial control and to make adjustments as necessary to make those systems work effectively.



Chief Accounting Officer
Name: P.V. Gunathilaka
Post : Secretary, Ministry of Public Security
Date ; 28.02.2023

Secretary
Ministry of Public Security
14th Floor, "Suhurupaya"
Battaramulla



Accounting Officer
Name: C.D. Wickramaratne
Post: IGP
Date : 24.02.2023

සී. ඩී. වික්‍රමරත්න
ආරක්ෂක නිලධාරී
පොලීසි ජනරාල්
කොළඹ 01.



Chief Accountant
Name : S.T.P.J. Perera
Date : 24.02.2023

එස්.ටී.පී.ආර්. පෙරේරා
ප්‍රධාන ගණකාධිකාරී (පී. ඉංජිනේරු)
(පී. ඉංජිනේරු - I අලුතින්)
කොළඹ මුද්‍රණාගාර
කොළඹ 01.

3.4. Statement on Cash Flow

		ACA - C	
Statement on cash flow for the year ending on 31 December 2022			
	Actual		
	2022	Re-adjusted 2021	
	Rs.	Rs.	
<u>Flows generated by operational activities</u>			
Total tax gains		-	
Charges, surcharges, fines and licenses		-	
Profits		-	
Non-revenue gains	21,008	27,349	
Revenue collected from other Departments/Ministries	3,740,436,166	2,601,919,122	
Imprest gains	90,299,420,000	82,549,390,000	
Collection of advances	831,777,661	826,592,312	
Deposit receipts	347,166,681	1,090,127,918	
Cash flows generated by operational activities (a)	95,218,821,516	87,068,056,701	
<u>Deducted : Expenditure</u>			
Salaries and Wages and Operational expenses	89,501,260,477	80,189,829,522	
Subsidies and Transfers	510,232,162	574,949,233	
Expenses borne for other votes	2,411,084,884	2,369,748,299	
Imprests settled to the Treasury	3577	-	
Advance payments	816,918,996	723,492,742	
Deposit payments	1,185,465,750	303,140,613	
Cash flow expended for Operational activities (b)	94,424,965,846	84,161,160,409	
Net cash flow generated from Operational activities (c)=(a)-(b)	793,855,670	2,906,896,292	
<u>Cash flow generated from investment activities</u>			
Interests		-	-
-		-	-
Unclaimed allocations and sale of physical assets		-	-
Collection of Sub Loans		-	-
Cash flow generated from investment activities (D)		-	-
<u>Deducted : Expenditure</u>			
Construction of physical assets or purchases or acquisition of other investments			
Total cash flow expended for investment activities (E)	793,884,247	2,906,867,715	
Net cash flow generated from investment activities (F)=(D)-(E)	793,884,247	2,906,867,715	
Net cash flow generated from operational and investment activities (G)=(C)-(E)	-28,577	-28,577	
<u>Cash flow generated from financial activities</u>			
Obtaining Local loans		-	-
Obtaining foreign loans		-	-
Receiving grants		-	-
Cash flow generated from financial activities (H)			
<u>Deducted : Expenditure</u>			
Repayment of local loans		-	-
Repayment of foreign loans		-	-
Cash flow expended for financial activities (I)		-	-
Cash flow generated from financial activities (J)=(H)-(I)		-	-
Net difference of cash (K)=(G)-(J)	-28,577	28,577	
Opening cash balance at 01 st January	28,577		-
Closing balance as at 31 st December		-	28,577

Source - Chief Accountant, Sri Lanka Police

3.5 Financial Statement Notes

The financial statements of the Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2022 have been prepared and submitted to the National Audit Office on 28th February 2023. That report includes all financial statement notes.

3.6 Performance of Revenue Collection

Table No. - 45 Performance of collecting the revenue

Revenue code	Revenue Code Description	Estimated Revenue		Collected Revenue	
		Cash estimate	Final estimate	Amount (Rs.)	Final revenue as a percentage of the estimate
2002.01.01	Government Building Rents	120,000	120,000	119,567	100%
2002.02.99	Police - Other	38,000	38,000	30,155	79%
2003.99.00	Other receipts	70,000	70,000	158,144	226%
2003.02.99	Sales and charges	275,000	275,000	333,956	121%
2004.01.00	Social security contributions			2,320,597	

Source - Chief Accountant, Computer Estimates

3.7 Performance of Utilization of Allocated Provisions

Table No. - 46 Performance of utilizing the allocated provisions

Rs.000				
Type of allocation	Allocations made	Final allocation	Actual expenditure	Utilized allocations as a percentage of the final allocations
Recurrent expenditure	94,938,560	94,368,560	90,615,700	96%
Capital expenditure	5,841,060	6,411,060	4,517,749	70%

Source - Chief Accountant, Computer Estimates

3.8. Allocations granted to this Department / District Secretariat / Provincial Council as a representation of other Ministries / Departments as per F.R. 208

Table No. - 47

Allocations granted as per F.R. 208

						Rs 000
Se. No.	Ministry/Department from which the allocation is received	Purpose of the allocation	Allocation		True Expenditure	Utilized allocations as a percentage of final allocations granted
			Initial allocation	Final allocation		
			Allocation			
1	Ministry of Defence	Fuel	11,581	11,581	11,581	100%
		Transport	8,415	8,415	8,415	100%
2	Ministry of Health	Payment of salaries	99,486	99,486	99,486	100%
		Payment of allowances	58,396	58,396	58,396	100%
		Payment of telephone bills	5,962	5,962	5,962	100%
3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign travel expenses	1,189	1,189	1,189	100%
		Interpol	11,086	11,086	11,086	100%
4	Department of Treasury Operations	Payment of fuel bills	1,002,006	1,002,006	1,002,006	100%
		Accounting of Japanese aid	244,999	244,999	244,999	100%
5	Sri Lanka Customs	Importing of jeeps	2,610,102		2,610,102	100%
		Other	16,151	16,151	16,151	100%
6	Government Factory	Repairing typewriters	599	599	599	100%
7	Government Press	Printing	2,674	2,674	2,674	100%
8	Department of Railway	Charges for free Railway warrants	65,955	65,955	65,955	100%
9	Department of Buildings	Construction and renovation of buildings	322,903	322,903	322,903	100%

Source - Chief Accountant, Computer Estimates

3.9 Performance of reporting non-financial assets

Table No. - 48

Non-financial assets

Assets Code	Code description	Balance as per the Goods Survey Report at 31.12.2022	Balance as per Financial Status Report at 31.12.2022	To be accounted in the future	Reporting progress as a percentage
9151	Buildings and structures		25,877,597		
9152	Machinery		11,494,968		
9153	Lands		18,617,069		
9154	Intangible assets		81,199		
9154	Biological assets				
9160	Works in progress		2,131,309		
9180	Leased assets				

Source - Chief Accountant, Computer Estimates

3.10 Auditor General's Report (This report is included in Sinhala version)

Chapter 04

Performance indicators

4.1 Performance Indicators of the Institution (Based on Action Plan)

Performance Indicators of the Institution

Table – 49

Specific indicators	Actual output as a percentage of expected output		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%
Percentage of solving crimes		76%	
Number of raids carried out with the assistance of the Special Task Force	95%		
Number of awareness programmes conducted with the contribution of active Civil Security Committees			58%

Source – Research and Development Division

Chapter 05

Performance of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

5.1 Relevant Sustainable Development Goals identified

Table No - 50

Objectives	Targets	Index of Achievement	Progress of Success up to now		
			0%- 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100%
03. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (based on total population)	15%		
	3.6 By 2030, halve the number of deaths and injuries from road accidents.	3.6.1 Number of deaths due to road accidents (percentage) in the previous 12 months	11%		
08. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	0.07 %		
16. Promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.	16.1 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, in the previous 12 months	3%		
		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and division, where the incident took place in the previous 12 months			
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence in the previous 12 months	27%		

Objectives	Targets	Index of Achievement	Progress of Success up to now		
			0%- 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100%
	16.2 End brutal torture, abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	16.2.1 Number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by guardians/ caregivers/ servant in the past month			
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age nature of abuse in the previous 12 months	0.04%		
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, in the previous 12 months			
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.3 Proportion of the population: i. Number of disputes solved by Sri Lanka Police in the previous 12 months; ii Number of disputes solved by The Mediation Boards in the previous 12 months			
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority, in accordance with international standards/procedures, in the previous 12 months.			
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international charters and agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	0		

Source – Research and Development Division

Chapter 06

Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

Cadre of Police Regular Service - according to Rank as at 31.12.2022

Table - 51

A	B	C	D	E	F
				B-C = E	B-C-D = F
Category	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre		Number of Vacancies	Excess Cadre
		Within Approved cadre	Within Excess cadre		
Senior	742	607	0	135	0
Tertiary	3811	2325	1880	1486	394
Secondary	97544	66486	13846	31058	0
Primary	0	0	0	0	0
Total	102097	69418	15726	32679	394
	102097	85144		16953	
<p>* When calculating the number of vacancies in respect of tertiary and secondary level ranks, number of officers who are promoted as personal to the holder, have not be counted.</p>					
<p>N.B- Promotions have been granted, without considering the number of approved cadre for each post, to be personalized for the person who holds the posts of tertiary and secondary level ranks as at 01.09.2019, 01.07.2019, 01.01.2020 and 08.02.2020. Therefore, total approved cadre of Sri Lanka Police regular service is 102097 and measures are to be taken to recruit 16953 as not to exceed the approved Cadre.</p>					

Source – Police Human Resource Management Division

Cadre of Police Support Service according to Ranks as at 31.12.2022

Table No. 52

A	B	C	D	E
			B-C=D	
Category	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of Vacancies	Excess Cadre
Senior	104	7	97	0
Tertiary	534	266	268	0
Secondary	2296	999	1297	0
Primary	0	0	0	0
Total	2934	1272	1662	0

Source – Police Human Resource Management Division

Cadre of Police Special Task Force according to Ranks as at 31.12.2022

Table No. 53

A	B	C	D	E	F
				B-C=E	B-C-D=F
Category	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre		Number of Vacancies	Excess Cadre
		Within Approved cadre	Personal for the holder		
Senior	68	54	0	14	0
Tertiary	346	294	114	52	62
Secondary	10329	7689	121	2640	0
Primary	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10743	8037	235	2706	62
	10743	8272		2471	

*** When calculating the number of vacancies in respect of tertiary and secondary level ranks, number of officers who are promoted as personal to the holder, have not be counted.**

N.B- Promotions have been granted, without considering the number of approved cadre for each post, to be personalized for the person who holds the posts of tertiary and secondary level ranks as at 01.09.2019, 01.07.2019 and 01.01.2020. Therefore, total approved cadre of Police Special Tasks Force is 10743 and measures are to be taken to recruit 2471 as not to exceed the approved Cadre.

Source – Police Human Resource Management Division

Civil Staff (Non-Departmental Officers)

Table No. 54

Serial No.	Post	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Vacancies
01	Sri Lanka Administrative Service I – Director (Civil Administration)	1	1	0
02	Sri Lanka Administrative Service II / III – Deputy/ Assistant Director (Civil Administration)	2	1	1
03	Sri Lanka Accountants' Service I – Chief Accountant	7	7	0
04	Sri Lanka Accountants' Service I – Chief Internal Auditor	1	1	0
05	Sri Lanka Planning Service III – Assistant Director (Planning)	1	0	1
06	Sri Lanka Accountants' Service III –Accountant	54	45	9
07	Sri Lanka Engineering Service - Engineer	1	0	1
08	Sri Lanka Medical Service – Medical Officer	2	0	2
09	Supra Grade of Management Service Officers' Service – Administrative Officer	11	6	5
10	Government Translators' Service	6	5	1
11	Management Service Officers' Service I/ II/ III Management Service Officer	1639	1456	183
12	Office Employees' Service I/ II/ III - Office Employee	1706	1491	215
13	Development Officers' Service III - Development Officer	0	103	0
14	Sri Lanka Information & Communication Technology Service - Information & Communication Technology Assistant	3	2	1
Total		3434	3118	419

Source – Director Civil Administration – Police Headquarters

Civil Staff (Departmental Officers)

Table No. 55

Serial No.	Post	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Vacancies
01	Criminologist	1	1	0
02	Research Officer	1	1	0
03	Development Assistant Officer	117	96	21
04	Civil Assistant	0	255	0
05	News Editor	2	2	0
06	Labourer	503	405	98
07	Hostler	55	53	2
08	Mahout	2	2	0
09	Male Attendant/ Female Attendant	183	89	94
10	Police Security Assistant	0	219	0
11	Chef	1169	5	1164
12	Kitchen Assistant	1169	21	1148
13	Electrician (Automotive)	42	0	42
14	Motor Mechanic	210	0	210
15	Welder	22	0	22
16	Injector Pump Mechanic	10	0	10
17	Battery Technician	12	0	12
18	Service Technician	32	0	32
19	Paint Technician	22	0	22
20	Motorcycle Mechanic	40	0	40
21	Tinker Technician	70	0	70
22	Telephone and Intercom System Repairer	10	0	10
23	Gas welder	2	0	2
24	Painter	34	0	34
25	Carpenter	344	0	344
26	Mason	344	0	344
27	Electrician (Domestic)	225	0	225
28	Plumber	182	0	182
29	Barber	503	0	503
30	Gardener	27	0	27
31	Waiter	217	0	217
32	Tire Technician	12	0	12
33	Casual/ Temporary Labourer	0	12	0
Total		3434	5562	1161

Source – Director Civil Administration – Police Headquarters

6.2 How the shortage or excess in human resources has affected the performance of Sri Lanka Police.

Sri Lanka Polices does not have an excess in human resource, but it has a shortage. The shortage of the human resource has affected the performance of Sri Lanka Police as follows.

- I. Since there are not adequate number of officers to be deployed for the duties related to each scope, one officer has to perform multiple duties depending on the need of the service.
- II. Although there are officers with different skills who have followed courses related to the duties in each section, they are not able to perform the most effective duty due to the stress caused by having to perform a large number of duties related to other sections.
- III. Due to the message conveyed to the society by those officers who are under stress, possibility of experiencing a drop in the number of people and exhibiting a feeling of reluctance in joining the police service when recruiting new officers.

6.3 Human Resource Development

Training programmes conducted by Police College

Table No. 56

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total Investment		Nature of the Programme (Abroad/ Local)	Output/ Knowledge Gained
			(Months)	(Rs'000)			
				Local	Foreign		
1	Course for probationary Police Constable	3478	06 Months			Local	Creating well-trained Police Officers
2	Course for probationary Women Police Constable	610	06 Months			Local	Creating well-trained Police Officers
3	Course for probationary Police Constable Drivers	205	06 Months			Local	Creating well-trained Police Officers
4	Basic Computer Training Course for the Staff	131	05 Days			Local	Creating Police Officers with latest computer literacy
5	Basic Computer Training Course for the probationary Officers	706	05 Days			Local	Creating Police Officers with the latest computer literacy
6	Training Course for the Trainers	270	10 Days			Local	Creating knowledgeable Instructors
7	Orientation Programmes for the Officers who were promoted to the Post of Police Sergeant.	3255	01 Month			Local	Enhancing knowledge on Law and parade of the Officers

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total Investment		Nature of the Programme (Abroad/ Local)	Output/ Knowledge Gained
			(Months)	(Rs'000)			
				Local	Foreign		
8	Capacity Development Programme	692	01 Months			Local	Updating knowledge
9	Firearms Training Course	30	01 Week			Local	Improving knowledge on the use and storage of arms and ammunition
10	SOCO Course	21	21 Weeks			Local	Improving scientific knowledge in the relevant field
11	Training course for Probationary S.I.	167	09 Months			Local	Creating well-trained Police Officers of the Inspector-grade
12	Training course for Probationary W.S.I.	22	09 Months			Local	Creating well-trained Police Officers of the Inspector-grade

Source - Sri Lanka Police College

Training programmes conducted by National Police Academy, Katana

Table 57

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of causes conducted	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme (Months)	Nature of the Programme (Abroad/ Local)	Total Investment	Output/ Knowledge Gained
1	Prosecution Training Course	2	56	02 Weeks	Local	200,000.00	Theoretical and practical knowledge on Prosecution
2	Human Resource Management Training Course	2	39	02 Weeks	Local	200,000.00	Theoretical and practical knowledge on Human Resource Management
3	Basic Computer Training Course	5	127	03 Weeks	Local	300,000.00	Theoretical and practical knowledge required for using computers
4	Orientation course for the post of Chief Inspector of Police	4	185	03 Weeks	Local	300,000.00	Knowledge on official responsibilities and duty of Chief Inspector and adapting to the post of C.I

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of causes conducted	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme (Months)	Nature of the Programme (Abroad/ Local)	Total Investment	Output/ Knowledge Gained
5	Orientation course for the post of Chief Inspector of Police (Online)	4	231	03 Weeks	Local	300,000.00	Knowledge on official responsibilities and duty of Chief Inspector and adapting to the post of C.
6	Training course on procurement process	2	64	02 Weeks	Local	200,000.00	Theoretical and practical knowledge on procurement process
7	Training Course for the Trainers	1	28	02 Weeks	Local	200,000.00	Developing skills of Trainers
8	Community Counselling, Psychology Diploma Course	1	44	One Year (Weekends)	Local	600,000.00	Theoretical and practical knowledge on Community Counselling Psychology
9	Higher Diploma Course in Police Science	1	40	02 Years (Weekends)	Local	1,250,000.00	Knowledge in the fields of Crime prevention, Criminology and Criminal Justice, Conflict resolution and Mediation, Criminal Law, Community based policing, Forensic Science, Interviewing and Questioning, Research Methodology, Disaster Management, Psychology and Counselling, Criminal classification, ethics of law enforcement officers
10	Total	22	814			3,550,000.00	

Source - National Police Academy

External Course conducted by National Police Academy, Katana

Table No. 58

Serial No.	Name of the Course	No. of causes conducted	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme (Years)	Nature of the Programme (Abroad/ Local)	Total Investment (Rs'000)	Output/ Knowledge Gained
1	Postgraduate Diploma in Child Rights and Protection	1	1	1	Local	88,000.00	Expand knowledge of child rights and protection
2	Higher Diploma in Media	1	1	2	Local	150,000.00	Improve knowledge of Media
3	Masters in Human Resources Management	1	1	1	Local	186,000.00	Expand knowledge of Human Resources Management
4	Masters in Human Rights	1	5	1	Local	607,500.00	Expand knowledge of Human Rights
5	Masters Degree Programme	1	1	1	Local	102,500.00	Develop proficiency in Sinhala language
6	Masters in Economic Development	1	1	1	Local	102,900.00	Expand knowledge of Economic Development
7	Course in Criminology and Criminal Justice	1	24	3	Local	18,000,000.00	Improve knowledge of Criminology
8	Degree in Police Science	1	38	3	Local	19,000,000.00	Expand knowledge of Criminology and Criminal Justice
9	Masters in International Relations and Strategic Management	1	3	2	Local	540,000.00	Expand knowledge of International Relations and Strategic Management
10	Masters in Law	1	1	1	Local	350,000.00	Expand knowledge of Law
11	Civil Engineering Course	1	1	4	Local	585,000.00	Improve knowledge of Civil Engineering
Total		11	77	20		39,711,900.00	

Source - National Police Academy

Training Programmes conducted by Police In-Service Training Division

Table No. 59

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of staff trained	Duration of the programme	Total Investment (Rs.)	Nature of the Programme (Local/ Foreign)	Output/ Knowledge Gained
			(Months)	Local		
1	Diploma Course	0	0	0	0	
2	Training Course (Certificate Course)	17598	1 Week, 2 Weeks, 150 hrs, 200hrs	8,699,079.00	Local	Developing knowledge, skills, attitudes, language proficiency and computer literacy of Police officers
3	Computer Training Course	549	6 Weeks	3,847,920.00	Local	
4	Workshops	9037	One-day and two-day programme	20,500.00	Local	
Total		27184		12,567,499.00		

Source - Police In-Service Training Division

Training Programmes conducted by Computer Training Centre

Table No. 60

Serial No.		C. I.	W. C. I.	I. P.	W. I. P.	S. I.	W. S. I.	P. S.	W. P. S.	P. C.	W. P. C.	P. C. D.	Total
1	Batch No. 01	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	2	19	4	0	34
2	Batch No. 02	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	16	10	0	38
3	Batch No. 03	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	18	7	0	34
4	Batch No. 04	1	0	3	0	2	0	12	1	39	2	0	60
5	Batch No. 05	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	3	35	13	1	63
6	Batch No. 06	3	0	3	0	3	0	17	1	44	5	0	76
7	Batch No. 07	3	0	1	0	3	0	14	3	42	8	0	74
8	Batch No. 08	2	0	2	1	1	0	14	4	41	10	0	75
Total		11	1	11	1	16	2	79	19	254	59	1	454

Source - Information Technology Division

◆ **Contribution of the training programmes towards the performance of the institution**

The training programmes are aimed at imparting theoretical and practical knowledge to the officers to enhance the performance of the Sri Lanka Police through successfully performing its tasks. Accordingly, formal training for the human resource over 95,000 is provided by the Police Colleges, Police Academy and In-Service Training Division of the Sri Lanka Police, and these training programmes make a major contribution to curb crimes and build social security, through new technological knowledge, language skills, as well as law enforcement.

Training programs also include courses relevant to developing the mental capacity required to perform duties properly. In addition, imparting sociological knowledge and enhancing the knowledge and attitudes of the officers towards the society also contributes to the performance of the institute.

Chapter 07

Compliance Report

Compliance Report

Table No. 61

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1	The following Accounting Statements/ Accounts have been submitted on due date	Complied		
1.1	Annual Financial Statements	Complied	-	-
1.2	Public Officers' Advance Account	Complied	-	-
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Complied	-	-
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Complied	-	-
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Complied	-	-
1.6	Other		-	-
2	Maintenance of Books and Registers			
2.1	Fixed Assets Register had been maintained and updated in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Complied	-	-
2.2	Personal Emoluments Register/ Personal Emoluments Cards had been maintained	Complied	-	-
2.3	Register of Audit Queries had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.4	Register of Internal Audit Reports had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied	-	-
2.6	Register for Cheques, and Money Orders had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.7	Inventory Register had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.8	Stocks Register had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.9	Register of Losses had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.10	Commitment Register had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA —N20) had been maintained and updated	Complied	-	-

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
3	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)			
3.1	The financial authority had been delegated within the institution	Complied	-	-
3.2	The delegation of financial authority had been communicated within the institution	Complied	-	-
3.3	The authority had been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied	-	-
3.4	The controls had been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software	Complied	-	-
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The Annual Action Plan had been prepared	Complied	-	-
4.2	The Annual Procurement Plan had been prepared	Complied	-	-
4.3	The Annual Internal Audit Plan had been prepared	Complied	-	-
4.4	The annual estimate had been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied	-	-
4.5	The Annual Cash Flow had been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied	-	-
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries had been replied within the time specified by the Auditor General	Complied	-	-
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan had been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019	Complied	-	-
6.2	All the internal audit reports had been replied within one month	Not Complied	Delay occurred in receiving replies from Divisional Offices	Sending reminders to encourage replies on time

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports had been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit	Complied	-	-
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports had been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied	-	-
7	Audit and Management Committees			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee had been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	Complied		-
8	Assets Management			
8.1	Submitting the details of purchasing and disposing of assets to Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Assets Management Circular No.	Complied	-	-
8.2	As per the Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular, appointing a viable liaison officer to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the said Circular and subsequently sending the details of the officer to the Comptroller General's Office	Complied	-	-
8.3	Conducting board of surveys in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016 and submitting the relevant reports to the Auditor General on due date.	Complied	-	-
8.4	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the	Complied	-	-
8.5	The disposal of condemned articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied	-	-
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied	-	-
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied	-	-
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and	Complied	-	-
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied	-	-

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Complied	-	-
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Complied	-	-
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied	-	-
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years have been settled	Complied	-	-
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Complied	-	-
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied	-	-
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied	-	-
12	Public Officers' Advance Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied	-	-
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied	-	-
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied	-	-
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Complied	-	-
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied	-	-
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to the Department of Treasury Operations	Complied	-	-

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied	-	-
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied	-	-
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied	-	-
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Complied	-	-
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied	-	-
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Complied	-	-
16	Human Resources Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied	-	-
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied	-	-
17	Providing information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and	Complied	-	-
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied	-	-
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	Complied	-	-
18	Implementation of citizens charter			
18.1	Citizens'/ Client's Charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied	-	-

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens'/ Client's Charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied	-	-
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan	Complied		
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated	Complied	-	-
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource	Complied	-	-
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied	-	-
20	Replying to Audit Paragraphs	Complied		
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied	-	-

Source - Chief Internal Auditor, Police