



HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION IN SRI LANKA 2024



Research Division
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board



Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2024

**RESEARCH DIVISION
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Ministry of Public Security

383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka.

ISBN- 978-624-6011-09-3

Compiled & Published by	:	Research Division National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Editorial Team	:	Thamara Darshana Hiruni Wathsala Nilukshi Tissera Jayani Ranasinghe Asanka Maduhansi
Cover Designed	:	Thilina Priyankara
Printed By	:	Art of the Print



Foreword

Dr. Indika Wanninayake
Chairman

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), is the principal national institution obligatory for the prevention and control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka, coordinating all related agencies in terms of the NDDCB Act No. 11 of 1984, and significantly Sri Lanka is a signatory as the National Focal Point in terms of the International Drug Control treaties and Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drugs of Abuse. NDDCB has a pivotal role in the drug control mechanism to reduce illicit drugs to the barest minimum possible and thereby bring about a drug-free Sri Lanka.

NDDCB primarily focuses on emerging threats posed by significant intensification, the complexities of the drug problems, and their distressing adverse consequences which have become more copious everywhere around the world, more sophisticated, and more diverse. This emerging problem impacts adversely the rights of people hindering a healthy life in a secure society.

I extend my sincere thanks to the research team for their dedication and hard work in publishing this essential handbook.



Preface

A.P.U.K. Abeysooriya
Director General (Acting)

As the Director General of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), I am pleased to present the Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2024. This handbook serves as a comprehensive resource for policymakers, healthcare professionals, educators, researchers, and the general public who are dedicated to addressing the complex and evolving issue of drug abuse in our country.

Sri Lanka, like many other nations, continues to face significant challenges in combating the illicit drug trade and its devastating impacts on individuals, families and communities. In response, the NDDCB has been at the forefront of efforts to prevent and control drug abuse through researches, public awareness campaigns and treatment programs. This handbook consolidates the latest data and research findings, providing valuable insights into the trends, patterns and consequences of drug abuse within Sri Lanka's unique sociocultural and economic context.

The Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2024 reflects the collaborative efforts of multiple agencies and individuals who have contributed towards data collection, analysis, and reporting. It not only highlights the gravity of the issue but also provides strategic directions for prevention, treatment, and policy reform to safeguard our society from the scourge of drug abuse.

I am confident that this handbook will serve as an instrumental tool for informed decision-making and effective action in our collective fight against drug abuse. I extend my sincere thanks to all stakeholders, partners and the dedicated team at NDDCB who have worked tirelessly to bring this publication to fruition.

Together, let us continue to work towards a healthier, drug-free Sri Lanka.

Acknowledgment

We wish to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the following,

Dr. Indika Wanninayake, Chairman of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Mr. A.P.U.K. Abeysooriya, Director Finance/Director General (acting), National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara, Former Chairman of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Mr. Oshan Hewavitharana (DIG – Police Narcotic Range), Mr. D.G.H. Prashantha (Director - PNB), Ms. Niluka Perera (WCI), Staff of the Computer Branch and all the staff of Police Narcotic Bureau.

Vice Admiral UVMP Perera, RSP**, USP, ndu, psc (The Commander of the Navy) and Captain (ND) JHIT Jayawardana ,RSP, USP, psc (The A/Director Naval Intelligence of the Sri Lanka Navy)

Mr. M. J. Gunasiri (Commissioner General of Excise), Mr. Thissa Kumara Rajapaksha (Deputy Commissioner of Excise and the Staff of Excise Department of Sri Lanka), Mrs. Osantha R. Wijegunasinghe (Statistician of Department of Excise).

Mr. P. B. S. C. Nonis, Director General of Customs, Mr. S. D. A. Kumarasiri (Senior Deputy Director of Customs), Mr. Sajeewa Kodikara (Director Statistics) and Mr. Nihal Kumarasiri, Statician and the staff of the statistic unit of SL Customs.

Mr. Thushara Upuldeniya, Commissioner General of Prisons, Mr. Thusitha - Statistical Officer and staff of the Statistic Division of the prisons Headquarters.

Dr. Damayanthi Kodikara (Chief Medical Officer) and staff of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation

Dr. Vindya Kumarapeli (Director) and staff of the National STD/ AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health.

Mrs. M. M. Dharshani (Director), Medical statistic unit and staff of the Medical Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health.

Director - Crime Division of the Police Headquarters and staff of the Crime division.

Mr. Indika Hapugoda, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Traffic Range, Mr. D. M. J Ranathunga, Officer In Charge, Computer & Statistics, Traffic Head Quarters, and his staff of Sri Lanka Police.

Major General Dharshana Hettiarachchi (RSP VSP USP ndu psc), Commissioner General of Rehabilitation and staff of the Bureau of Rehabilitation (BR)

Mr. Roshan Gunawardane (Assistant Director - DPTC)/ (Treatment and Rehabilitation) & the staff of the Designated & Private Treatment Centres, Managers and Staff of the Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres of NDDCB and Staff of Private Treatment Centres, NDDCB

Mr. Wasantha Kumara, Ms. Nilani Renuka, Ms. Dilini Madushani, (Research Officers), Mr. Arjuna Ranasinghe (AROs), Ms. Bhadra Kumari (Research Assistant), NDDCB

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Research Division

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ABBREVIATIONS

NDDCB	-	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
PNB	-	Police Narcotics Bureau
NA	-	Data not available
CCD	-	Colombo Crime Division
CID	-	Crime Investigation Division
STF	-	Special Task Force
DAMS	-	Drug Abuse Monitoring System
CME	-	Central Mail Exchange
SUDs	-	Substance Use Disorders
PCA	-	Precursor Control Authority
INCB	-	International Narcotics Control Board
PODD	-	Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs
SIS	-	State Intelligence Service

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ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිතය වර්තමානය වන විට සංකීර්ණ මට්ටමක පවතින අතර බහුවිධ ප්‍රතිචාර අවශ්‍ය අභියෝගයක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. ජාතියක් ලෙස සංවර්ධනය කරා ගමන් කිරීමේදී මුහුණපාන ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුවක් වන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය පුද්ගලයාගේ පැවැත්ම, සෞඛ්‍යය කෙරෙහි මෙන්ම සමස්ත සමාජයට ද දැඩි බලපෑමක් එල්ල කරනු ලබයි. මෙම සාරාංශය ඔස්සේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ නව ප්‍රවණතා සංඛ්‍යා දත්ත ඇසුරෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම, විවිධ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වර්ගවල ව්‍යාප්තිය, ප්‍රජා විද්‍යාත්මක තොරතුරු මෙන්ම ප්‍රතිකාර සහ නිවාරණ වැඩසටහන්වල එලදායිතාවය වැනි කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබයි. මේ හරහා ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය කරන්නන්, පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සහ මහජනයා වෙත දැනුම ලබා දීම අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

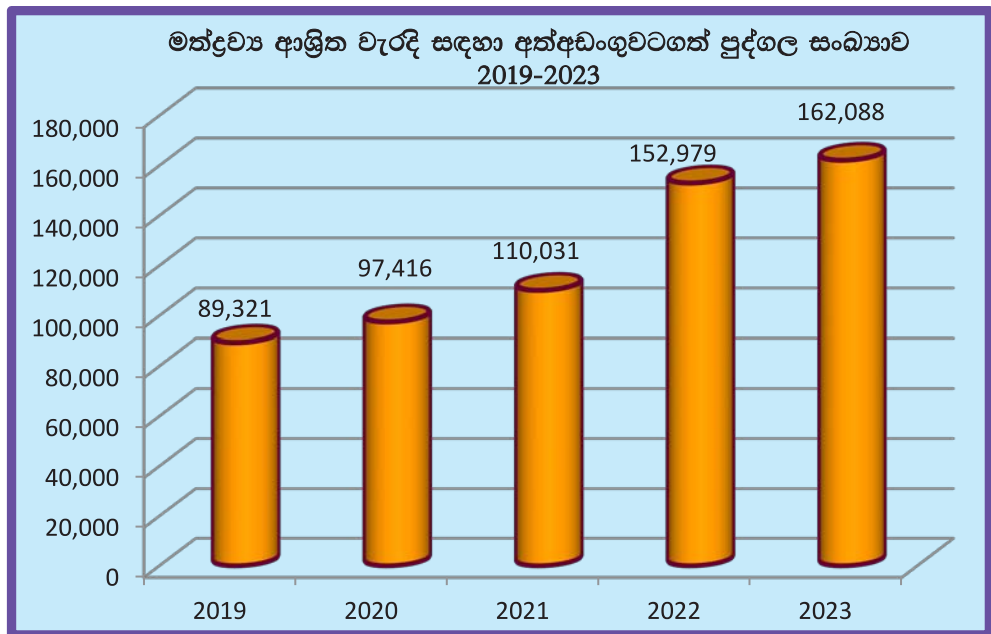
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ව්‍යාප්තියේ ස්වභාවය හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු, ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත් වීම්, බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්, වීථි මට්ටමේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ගණන් ආදී නිර්ණායක ඔස්සේ විශ්ලේෂණය කළ හැකිය. මෙම මිනුම් හරහා මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත බලපෑම පිළිබඳ පුළුල් විග්‍රහයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබයි. මෙම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිත තොරතුරු අත්පොත හරහා වර්තමාන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත රටා පිළිබඳ විවිධ නිර්ණායක ඔස්සේ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්

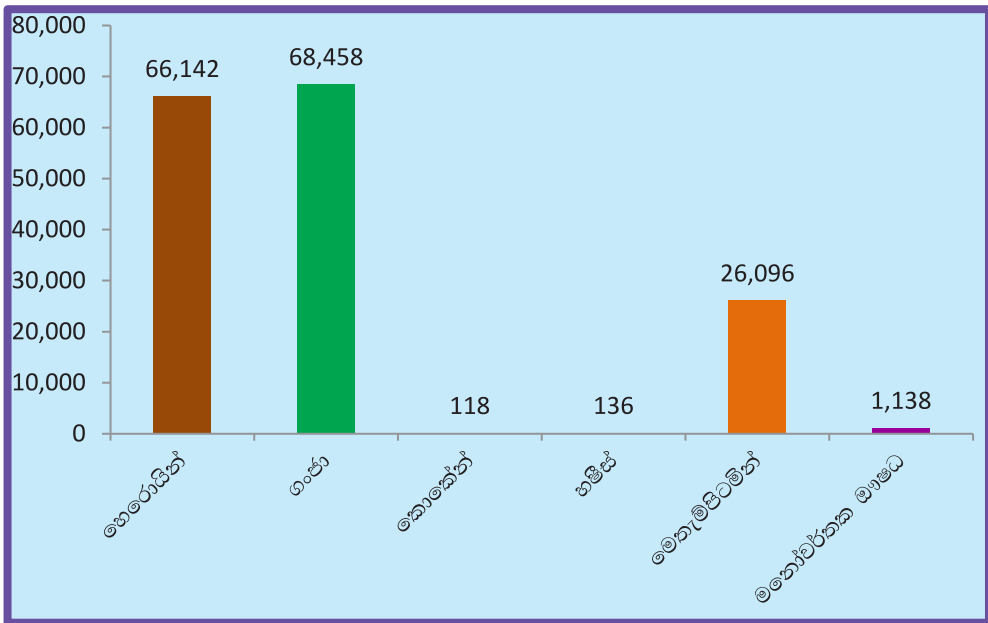
2023 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 162,088 කි. එය 2022 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 06% ක වැඩිවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 40.8% ක් ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 42.2% ක් සහ මත්කෑම්පිටමින් වැරදි සඳහා 16.1 % ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් ද (58.5%), වයඹ පළාතෙන් 9% ක් ද, දකුණු පළාතෙන් 9.4% ක් ද වාර්තා වී ඇත. අත්අඩංගුවටපත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 41.6% ක් ද, ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 12.7% ක් ද, කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 5.5% ක් ද ලෙස වාර්තා වී ඇත. 2023 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා

අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය වයස අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 796 දෙනෙකි.

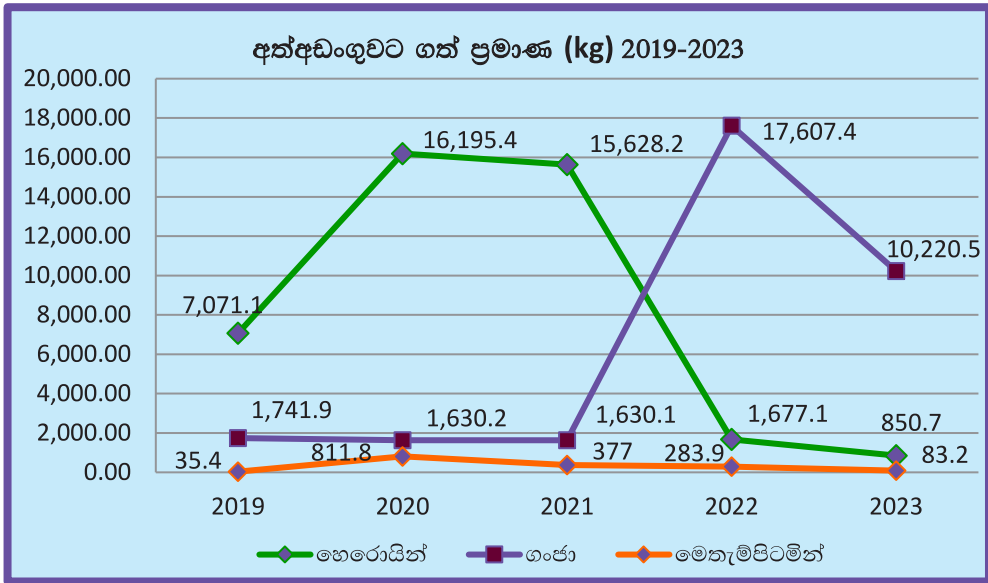
මුළු අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලට අනුව බස්නාහිර පළාතේ කොළඹ සහ ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ප්‍රමාණය තරමක ඉහළ අගයක් ගනී. මෙම දිස්ත්‍රික්ක මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය බෙදා හැරීමේ මෙන්ම පරිභෝජනයේ තීරණාත්මක මධ්‍යස්ථාන බවට පත්ව ඇති අතර එම තත්ත්වය සඳහා වූ මැදිහත්වීම් වැදගත් වේ. නෙරොයිත් සහ ගංජා සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හරහා එම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය තවදුරටත් බහුලව ව්‍යාප්ත මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල වර්ධනයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. එය කෘතිම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අවදානම් තත්ත්වයක් ලෙස පෙන්වුම් කරනු ලබයි.



2022 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සහ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම්වල සංඛ්‍යාත්මක වැඩිවීමක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ක්‍රමිකව වැඩිවීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හා භාවිතයෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

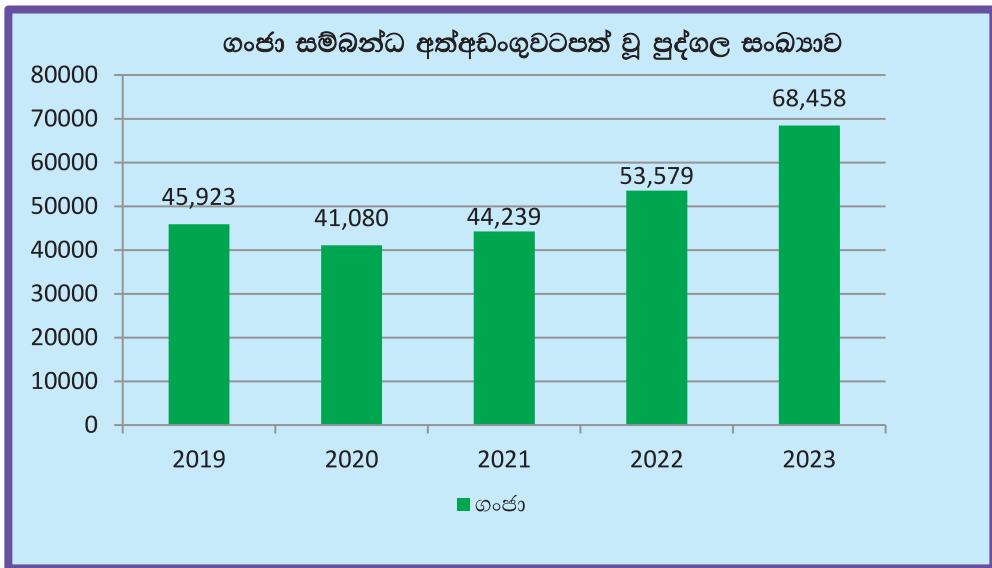


2023 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සංඛ්‍යාව ඉහළ අගයක් ගෙන ඇති අතර, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැටලීම් වලදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය අනුව හෙරොයින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 850.7 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර 2022 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව අත්අඩංගුවට පත් වූ ප්‍රමාණවල අඩු වීමක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් විමර්ශනය කිරීමේදී 2023 වර්ෂය තුළදී ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 10,220.5 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත. මොම්පිටමින් ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවේ වර්ධනයක් පෙන්නුම් කළ ද අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණවල සැලකිය යුතු අඩු වීමක් හඳුනාගත නොහැකිය.



ගංජා

2023 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (68,458) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් වී ඇති අතර ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ, කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි (12%). 2023 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති ගංජා ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 10,220.5 ක් වේ. 2023 වර්ෂයට අදාළ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන වලට අනුව සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමේ ව්‍යාප්තියක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වලින් 43% ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. දකුණු පළාතෙන් 12% ක් ද, වයඹ පළාතෙන් 11% ක් ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් 8.5% ක් ද වේ. අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර වයස් බාණ්ඩයට අයත් වැඩකරන වයසේ පසුවන කණ්ඩායම්වල ගංජා භාවිතය ඉහළ අගයක් ගන්නා අතර 2023 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 336 දෙනෙකි.

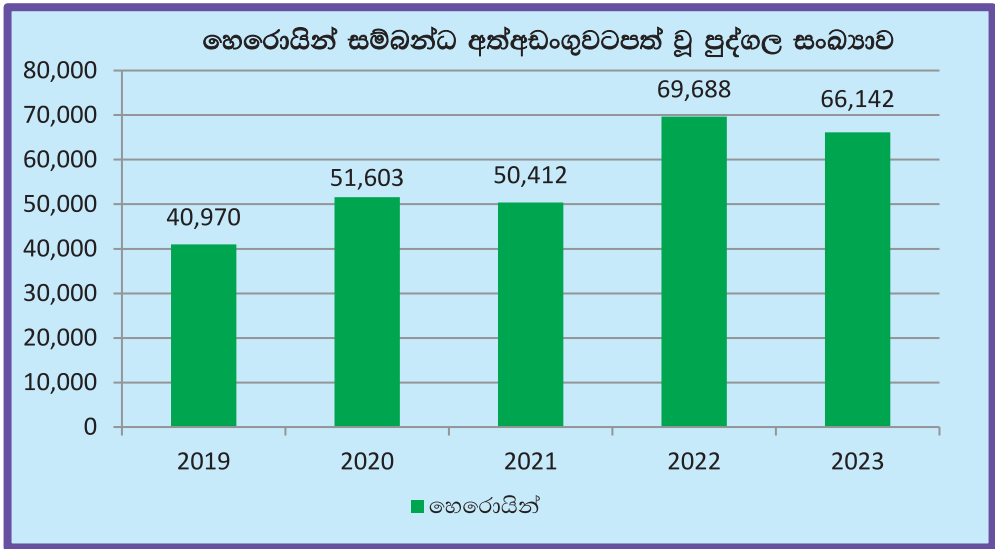


හමීස්

2023 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දත්ත අනුව හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් 255 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයින් 136 දෙනෙක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. 2023 වර්ෂයේ හමීස් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 274.481 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් වලින් 15% ක් මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් වාර්තා වී ඇත.

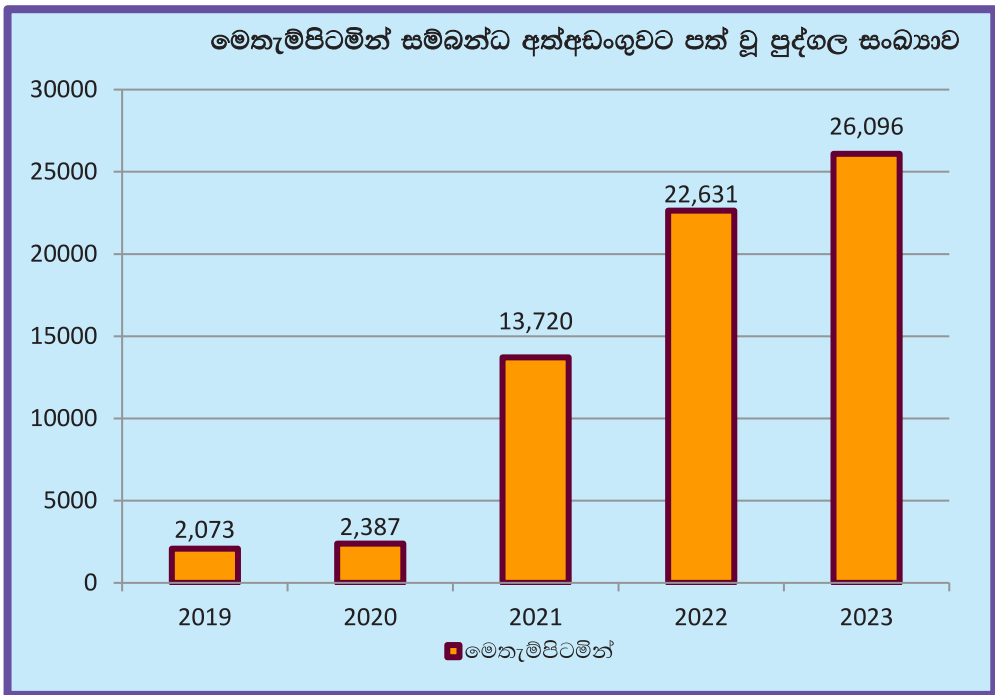
හෙරොයින්

2023 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 850.7 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයන් 66,142 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇත. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2022 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2023 වර්ෂයේදී 05% කින් අඩුවී ඇත. 2023 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 325 දෙනෙකි.



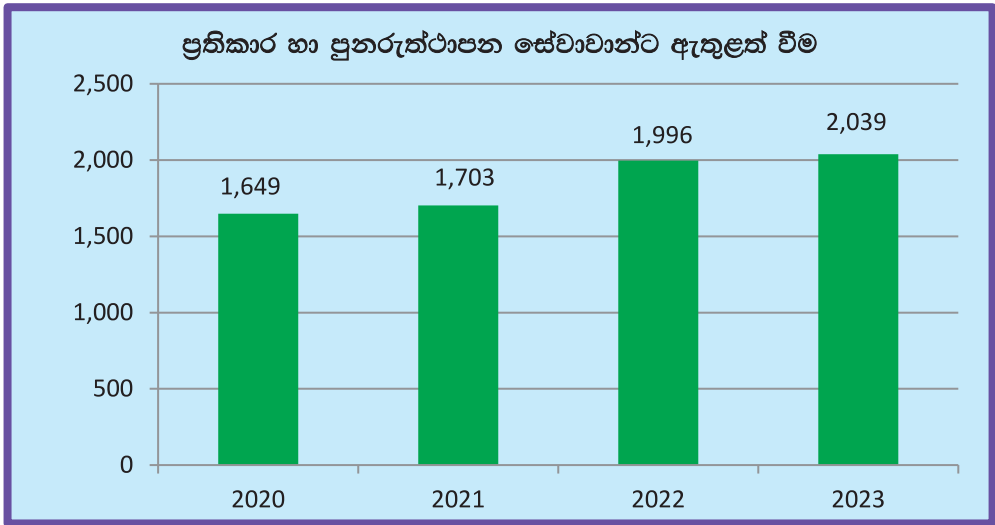
මෙතැම්පිටමින්

2023 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවේ කැපී පෙනෙන ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර මෙතැම්පිටමින් භාවිතයේ සහ බෙදාහැරීමේ සීඝ්‍ර වර්ධනයක් රට තුළ පෙන්නුම් කරනු ලබයි. 2023 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතැම්පිටමින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 83 ක් සහ ග්‍රෑම් 247 ක් සමග පුද්ගලයින් 26,096 දෙනෙක් නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අංශවල අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. පසුගිය වසර දෙක ඇතුළත මෙතැම්පිටමින් භාවිතය සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බව අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම් පිළිබඳ වාර්තා තුළින් පැහැදිලි වේ. පසුගිය වසර දෙක තුළ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන වලට අනුව මෙතැම්පිටමින් භාවිතය සීඝ්‍ර වර්ධනයක් සිදුව ඇති බව හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර එය බරපතල අභියෝගයකි. 2023 වර්ෂයේ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර එනම්, වැඩ කරන වයස් බාණ්ඩයේ පසුවන ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 128 දෙනෙකි.



ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්

2023 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත අක්‍රමිකා සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 2,039 දෙනෙක් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවා විවිධ ආයතන හරහා ලබාගෙන ඇත. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 759 (37.2%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන හරහා සේවාවන් ලබා ගෙන ඇත. 422 (20.7%) දෙනෙක් රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින් ද, 824 (40.4%) දෙනෙක් පුනරුත්ථාපන කාර්යාංශයට අයත් කන්දකාඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන් ද ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇත. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (26.3%) ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. මෙම මධ්‍යස්ථානගත ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් වලට අමතරව වර්තමානය වන විට ප්‍රජා මට්ටමින් ප්‍රජා පාදක ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන අතර ඒ හරහා ප්‍රතිකාර ප්‍රවේශවල සඵලතාවය මනා ලෙස පෙන්නුම් කරනු ලබයි. මෙම බහුවිධ ප්‍රවේශ හරහා ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන වැඩසටහන්වල ඵලදායිතාවය ද පෙන්නුම් කරනු ලබයි.



බන්ධනාගාරගත වීම

2023 වර්ෂයේදී බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 46,939 කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් විෂ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 29,192 දෙනෙක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. එය මුළු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් වලින් 62.2% ක් වේ. 2023 වර්ෂය තුළ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 3,916 (13.4%) ක් ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 18,365 (62.9%) ක් ද සහ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 6,767 (23.2%) ක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත.

Current Trends of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka

Introduction

The current drug abuse situation in Sri Lanka presents a complex and evolving challenge that requires a multifaceted response. As the nation continues to develop, it faces the growing threat of drug abuse, which impacts not only the health and well-being of individuals but also the social and economic fabric of society. This executive summary provides a comprehensive overview of the latest data and trends in drug abuse across the country, highlighting key issues such as the prevalence of different substances, demographic patterns, and the effectiveness of existing prevention and treatment efforts. By synthesizing the most relevant information, this summary aims to inform stakeholders, policymakers, and the public, ensuring that our collective response is both informed and impactful.

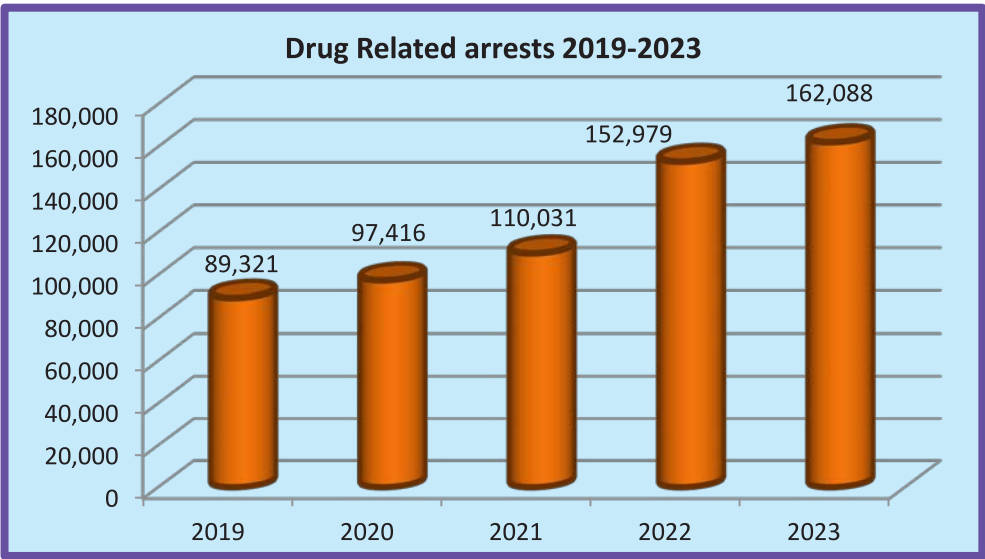
The extent and prevalence of drug abuse in Sri Lanka can be measured through various indicators, such as arrest rates, treatment admissions, prison admissions, and the availability of drugs at street levels. These metrics provide a comprehensive picture of the drug landscape, revealing the scale and impact of drug-related activities across the nation. This handbook presents detailed data on these aspects, offering insights into trends and patterns that are critical for understanding the current situation.

Arrests for Drug-related Offences

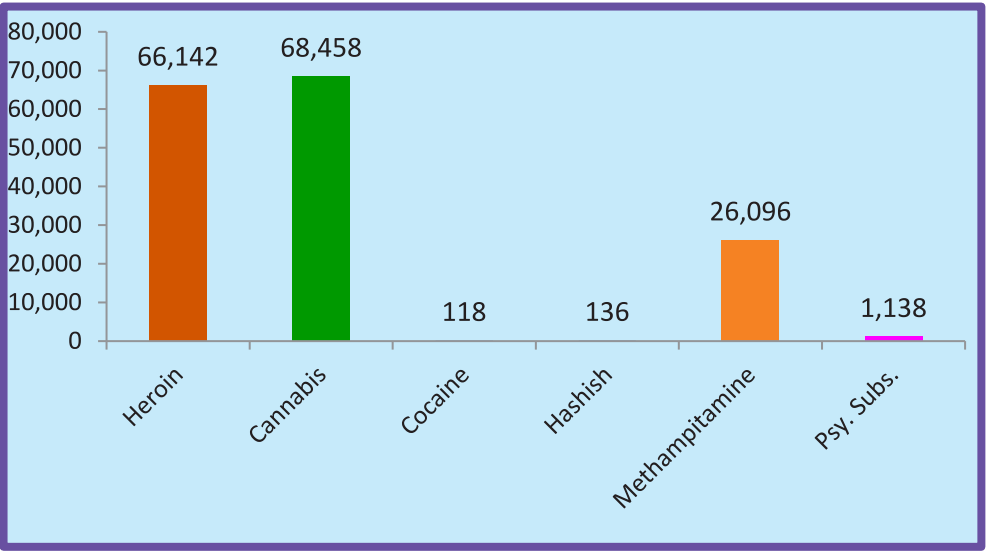
162,088 individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses in 2023. It shows a 06% increase in contrast to 2022. Accordingly, 40.8% of heroin-related offenses, 42.2% of cannabis-related offenses, and 16.1% of

methamphetamine-related offenses were reported. The majority reported from the Western Province (58.5%), 9% from the North Western Province, and 9.4% from the Southern Province. Of the total arrests, 41.6% from the Colombo District, 12.7% from the Gampaha District, and 5.5% from the Kurunegala District were reported. The prevalence of drug-related arrests in 2023 among age category 15-64 is 796 persons per 100,000 persons of the population.

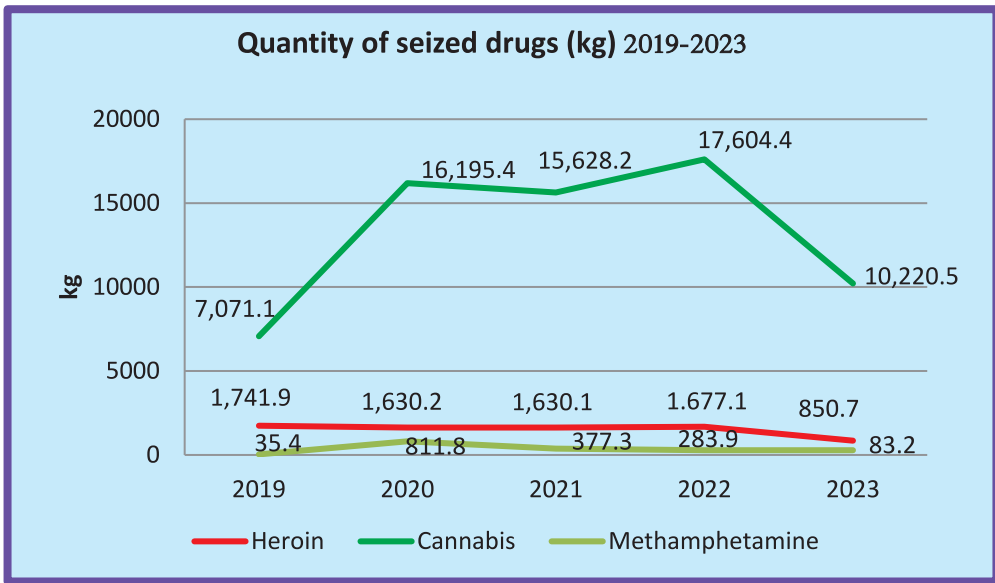
The concentration of arrests in the Western Province, particularly in Colombo and Gampaha Districts, suggests that these areas are critical hubs for drug distribution and consumption, necessitating focused interventions. The substantial proportion of arrests related to heroin and cannabis indicates that these substances remain the most prevalent in the illicit drug market, while the notable presence of methamphetamine-related offenses points to the growing threat of synthetic drugs.



In contrast to 2022 arrests related to Cannabis and Methamphetamine reveal a significant increase. There is a trend in the gradual increase of methamphetamine arrests and usage.

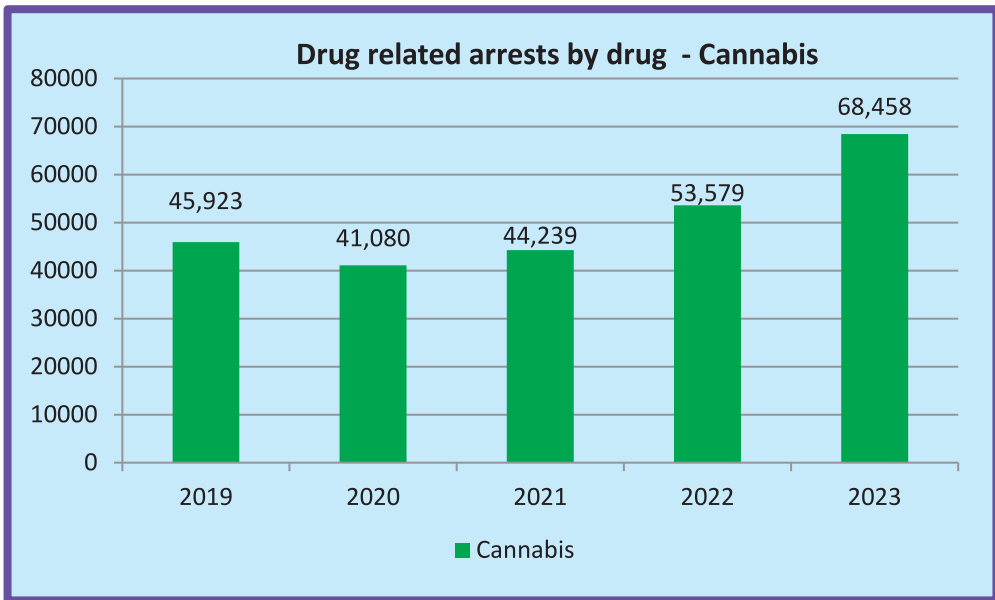


In 2023, the quantities of drugs seized during raids revealed a concerning escalation in drug-related activities across Sri Lanka. A total of 850.7 kilograms of heroin were seized, marking a decrease compared to 2022. This surge in seizures underscores the growing scale of drug trafficking and distribution networks operating within the country. Notably, cannabis-related arrests led to the seizure of 10,220.5 kilograms, highlighting the widespread availability of cannabis. While arrests related to methamphetamine offenses have also risen, the quantities of methamphetamine seized show decrease in 2023.



Cannabis

A large number of drug-related arrests in 2023 were reported for Cannabis offenses (68,458) and majority was reported from the Colombo District (12%). In 2023, 10,220.5kg of cannabis was seized island-wide. In 2023, cannabis-related arrests revealed a significant geographical concentration, with 43% of these offenses occurring in the Western Province, followed by 12% in the Southern Province, 11% in the North-Western Province, and 8.5% in the Central Province. The prevalence of cannabis-related arrests within the 15-64 age category is notably high, with 336 persons per 100,000 of the population, highlighting the widespread issue of cannabis use among the working-age population.

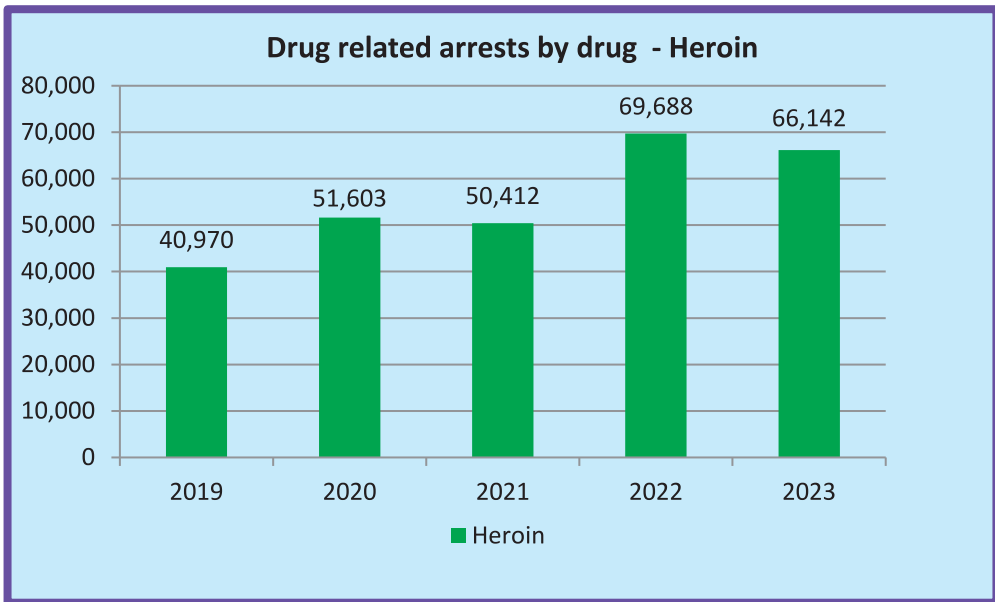


Hashish

According to the statistical data on drug-related arrests in 2023, 255 cases were reported for Hashish, and 136 individuals were arrested. In 2023, 274kg 481g of Hashish were seized and of Hashish arrests 15% were reported from Central Province.

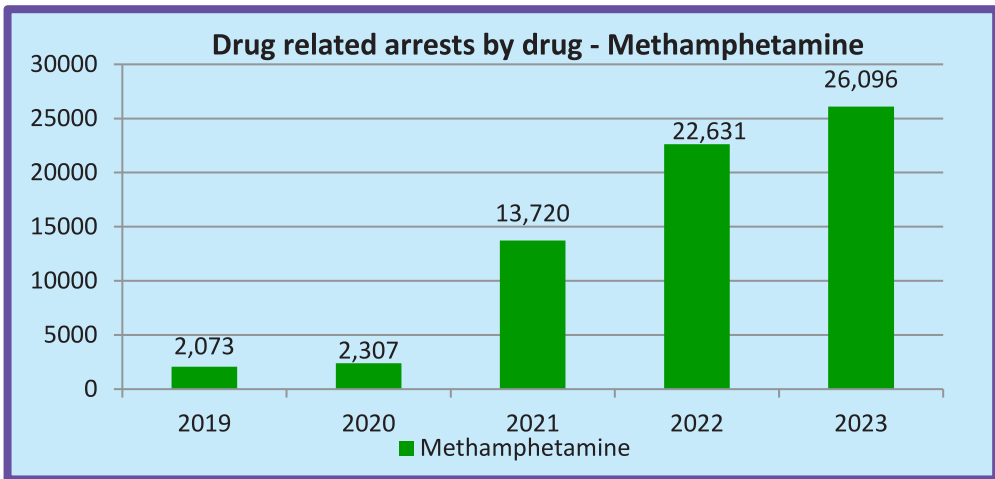
Heroin

850.7kg of heroin were seized in 2023 and 66,142 individuals were arrested. Compared to heroin-related arrests reported in 2022, 05% decrease can be witnessed in 2023. The prevalence of cannabis-related arrests in 2023 among the population of 15-64 years, is 325 persons per 100,000 persons of the population.



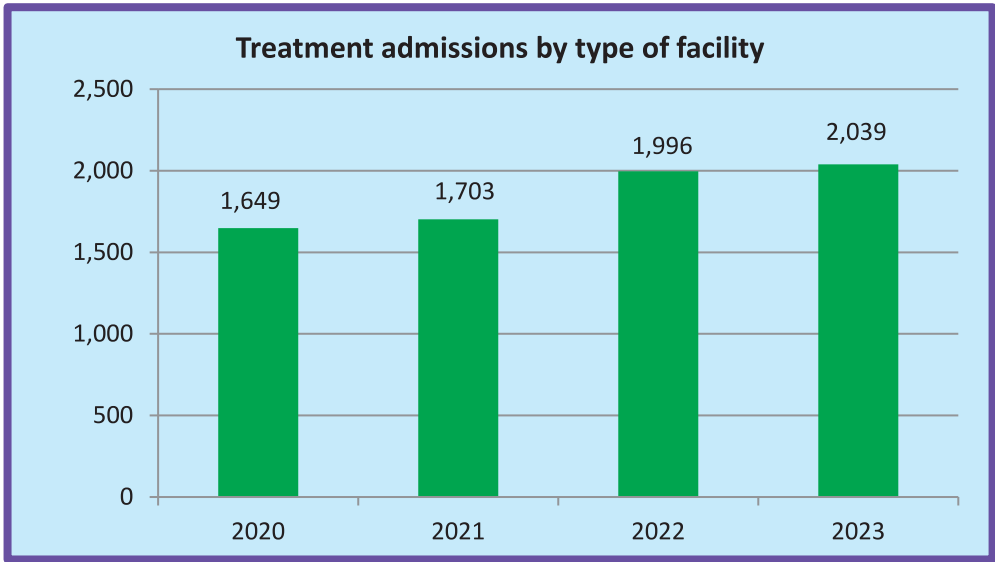
Methamphetamine

In 2023, methamphetamine-related arrests have shown a notable upward trend compared to the previous year, reflecting a significant escalation in methamphetamine use and distribution. Law enforcement agencies seized a total of 83 kilograms and 247 grams of methamphetamine, while 26,096 individuals were arrested for methamphetamine-related offenses. This increase in both arrests and quantities seized over the past two years highlights the growing severity of methamphetamine abuse in Sri Lanka. The prevalence of methamphetamine-related arrests among the 15-64 age category stands at 128 persons per 100,000 of the population, indicating a substantial rise in methamphetamine use.



Treatment and Rehabilitation Services.

In 2023, a total of 2,039 individuals with substance use disorders received treatment services across various platforms. Of these, 759 individuals (37.2%) accessed care through the treatment centers operated by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB). Additionally, 422 individuals (20.7%) were treated through non-governmental organizations, and 824 individuals (40.4%) benefited from the Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Center of the Bureau of Rehabilitation (BR). The majority of these clients were from the Colombo District (26.3%), highlighting a regional concentration in treatment needs. Alongside these institutional services, community-based treatment initiatives have been actively implemented with community support, further enhancing the accessibility and effectiveness of treatment options. This multifaceted approach underscores the importance of both institutional and community-driven efforts in addressing substance use disorders and reflects a comprehensive strategy to meet the diverse needs of those affected by addiction.



Imprisonments

In 2023, total number of imprisonments reported for drug-related offenses was 46,939. Out of total prison admissions, 29,192 (62.2%) have been imprisoned for narcotic drug offenses, 3,916 (13.4%) for cannabis-related offenses, 18,365 (62.9%) for heroin-related offenses and 6,767 (23.2%) for methamphetamine related offences.

இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகம் சார்ந்த தற்போதைய போக்குகள்.

அறிமுகம்

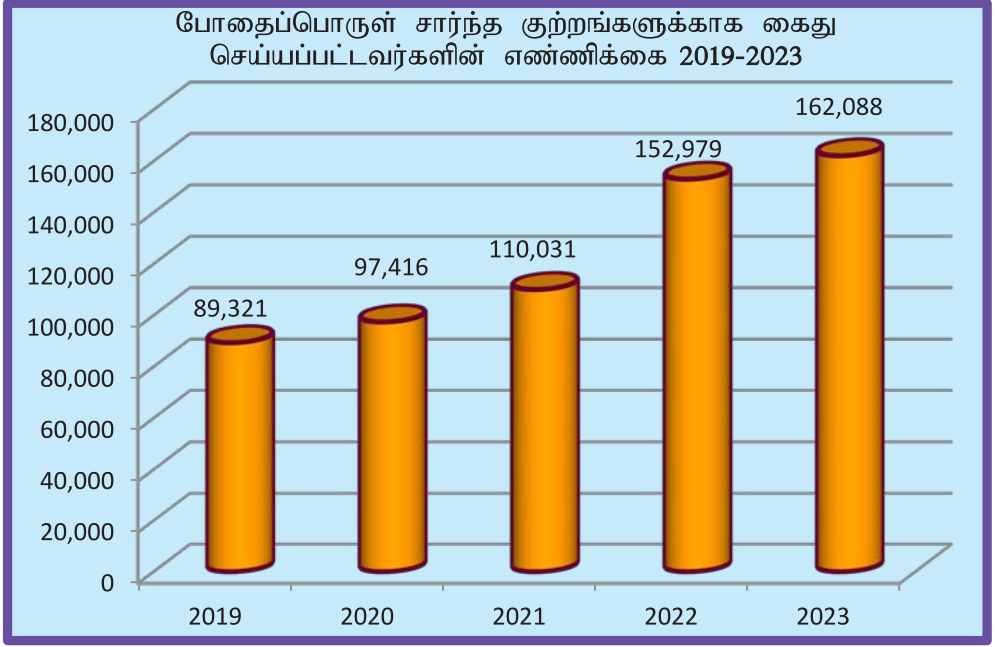
இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகம் தற்போது சிக்கலான மட்டத்தில் நிலவுவதோடு பல்வித தீர்வுகள் தேவைப்படும் சவால்களுக்குட்பட்டும் காணப்படுகின்றனது. ஒரே தேசியமாக அபிவிருத்தியை நோக்கிச் செல்லும் போது எதிர் நோக்கும் பிரதான பிரச்சனையான போதைப்பொருள் பாவனை, பாவனையாளரின் இருப்பு, மற்றும் ஆரோக்கியம் என்பன முழுச் சமூகத்திற்கும் கடும் தாக்கத்தைச் ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது. இச் சுருக்கத்தின் ஊடாக போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையின் புதிய போக்குகளை புள்ளி விபரங்களுடன் முன்வைத்தல், பல்வேறு வகையான போதைப் பொருள்களின் பரவல், சமூக விஞ்ஞானத் தகவல்கள் அதே போன்று, சிகிச்சை மற்றும் தடுப்பு நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்களின் பயனுறுதித் தன்மைப் போன்ற விடயங்கள் முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதன் மூலம் கொள்கை வகுப்போர், பங்குதாரர்கள் மற்றும் பொது மக்களுக்கு அறிவூட்டுதல் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது.

இலங்கையின் போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையின் தன்மைகளை இனங்காண்பதற்கு கைது செய்யப்படுதல் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள் மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளுக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படுதல், சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுதல், வீதியோர போதைப் பொருள்களின் விலைகள் ஆகிய நியதிகளின் கீழ் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்ய முடியும். இந்த அளவீடுகளினூடாக போதைப் பொருள் சார்ந்த அச்சுறுத்தல் தொடர்பான விரிவான விளக்கம் ஒன்று முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றது. இப் போதைப் பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோக கைந்நூலின் ஊடாக தற்போதைய போதைப் பொருள்களின் பயன்பாடு மற்றும் போக்குகள் தொடர்பாக பல்வேறு நியதிகளின் ஊடாக புள்ளி விபரங்கள் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

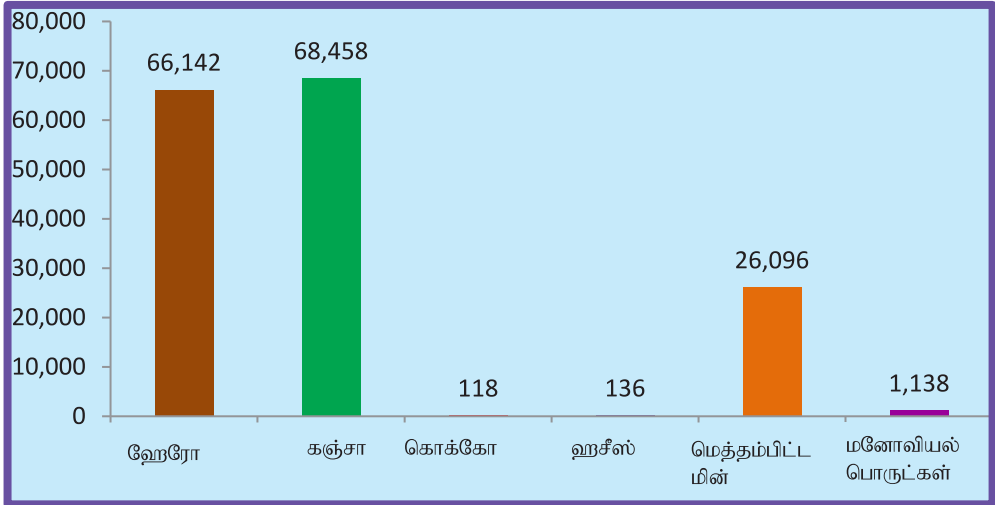
போதைப் பொருள் சார்ந்த குற்றங்களுக்காக கைதுசெய்யப்படுதல்

2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை 162,088 ஆகும். 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது இது 06% அதிகரிப்பாகும். போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு 40.8% வீதமானோரும் கஞ்சா சார்ந்த குற்றங்களுக்கு 42.2% வீதமானோரும் மற்றும் மெத்தப்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு 16.8% வீதமானோரும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் அதிகமானோர் மேல்மாகாணத்தில் 58.5% வீதம், வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 9% வீதமும், தென் மாகாணத்தில் 9.4% வீதம் என பதிவாகியுள்ளது. கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 41.6% வீதம், கம்பகா மாவட்டத்தில் 12.7% வீதம், குருநாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 5.5% வீதம் என்றவாறு பதிவாகியுள்ளது. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டோரில் 15 – 64 இடைப்பட்ட வயதுப் போக்குடையோர் குடித்தொகையின் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேரில் 796 பேர்கள் ஆகும்.

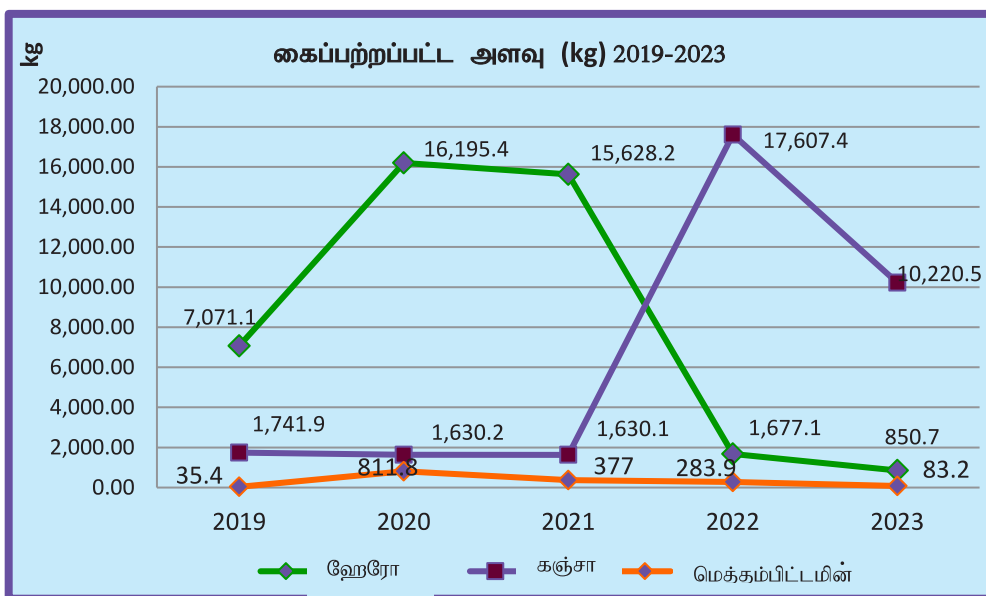
மொத்தமாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் தன்மைக்கேற்ப மேல் மாகாணத்தில் கொழும்பு மற்றும் கம்பஹா மாவட்டங்களில் போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டோரின் எண்ணிக்கை ஓரளவு அதிகப் பெருமானத்தைக் காட்டுகின்றது. இந்த மாவட்டங்கள் போதைப் பொருள் விநியோகம் மற்றும் பயன்பாடு ஆகியவற்றின் முக்கிய நிலையங்களாக உள்ளதோடு அந் நிலைமைகளுக்கான தலையீடுகள் முக்கியமானவையாகும். ஹெரோயின் மற்றும் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான கைதுகள் மூலமாக அப் போதைப் பொருட்கள் மேலும் பரவல் அடைகின்ற போதைப் பொருட்களாக இனங்காண முடிவதோடு மெத்தப்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்படுவோரின் எண்ணிக்கையில் அதிகரிப்பை இனங்காண முடியும். அது செயற்கையான போதைப் பொருட்கள் தொடர்பாக அச்சுறுத்தலான நிலைமை என எடுத்துக் காட்டப்படுகின்றது.



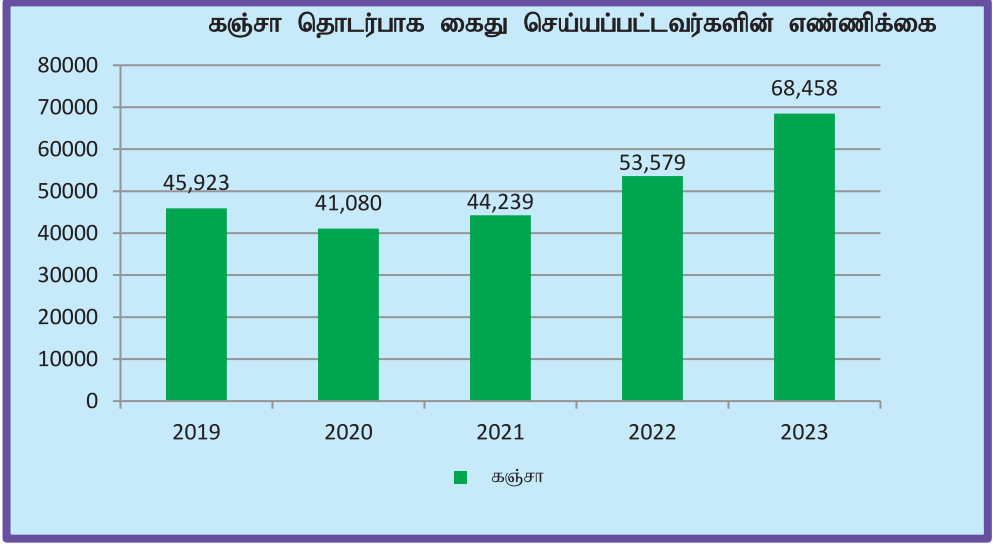
2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது கஞ்சா தொடர்பான கைதுகள் மற்றும் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளில் எண்ணிக்கை ரீதியான அதிகரிப்பைக் காண முடியும். மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் படிப்படியாக அதிகரிக்கும் போக்கினையும் பயன்படுத்தும் போக்கினையும் இனங்காண முடியும்.



2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் தொடர்பான கைப்பற்றல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை உயர் பெருமானத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளதுடன் போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கான சுற்றிவளைப்புகளில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட போதைப் பொருட்களின் அளவுகளுக்கேற்ப ஹேரோயின் 850.7 கிராம் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட அளவு குறைவடைந்துள்ளமையை இனங்காண முடியும். கஞ்சா தொடர்பான கைப்பற்றுதல் தொடர்பாக ஆராயும் போது 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 10,220.5 கிலோ கிராம் கஞ்சா கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் சார்ந்த குற்றங்களுக்கு கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் அதிகரிப்பைக் காட்டினாலும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட போதைப் பொருட்களின் அளவுகளில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வீழ்ச்சியை அவதானிக்க முடியவில்லை.



கஞ்சா



2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பான கைதுகளில் அதிகளவு (68,458) கஞ்சாவுடன் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு கஞ்சா சுற்றி வளைப்புகள் அதிகமாக கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்திலேயே (12%) பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டு இலங்கை முழுவதும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட கஞ்சாவின் அளவு 10,220.5 கிலோ கிராம் ஆகும். 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்குரிய புள்ளி விபரங்களின்படி குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பரவல் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் 43% வீதமான கைதுகள் பதிவாகியுள்ளன. தென் மாகாணத்தில் 12% வீதமும், வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 11% வீதமும், மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 8.5% வீதமும் ஆகும். வேலை செய்யும் வயதினை உடைய 15 – 64 வயதிற்குட்பட்ட குழுக்களில் உயரளவு பெருமானமாக இருப்பதோடு 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கஞ்சாவுடன் தொடர்புடைய குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்படும் போக்கு குடித்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சத்திற்கு 336 பேர்களாகும்.

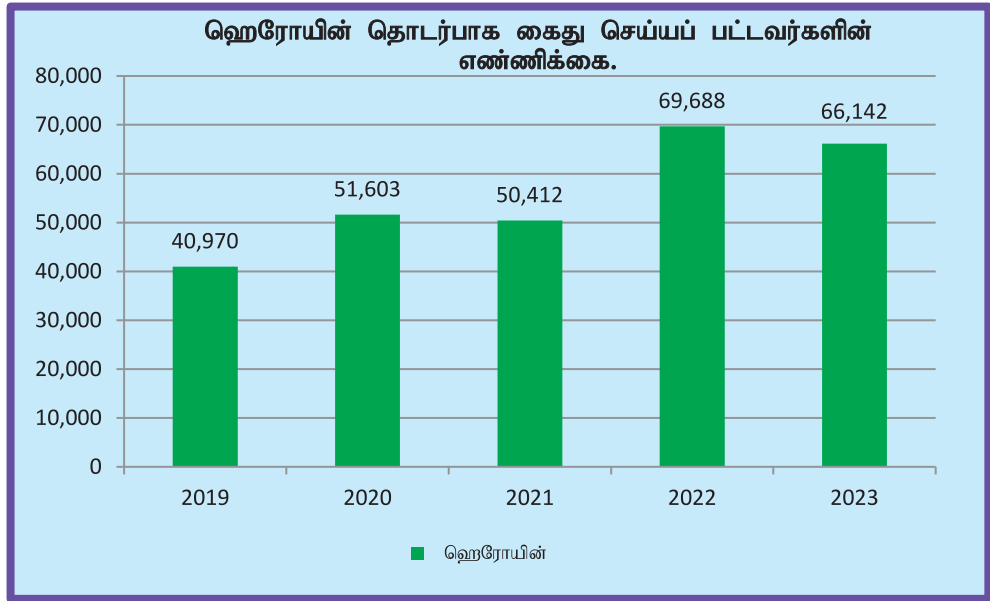
ஹசீஸ்

2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் சார்ந்த கைதுகள் தொடர்பான புள்ளி விபர அளவுகளின்படி ஹசீஸ் உடன் தொடர்பான 225 நிகழ்வுகள்

பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் 136 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 274.481 கிலோ கிராம் ஹசீஸ் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் ஹசீஸ் தொடர்பான நிகழ்வுகளில் 15% வீதம் மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ஹேரோயின்

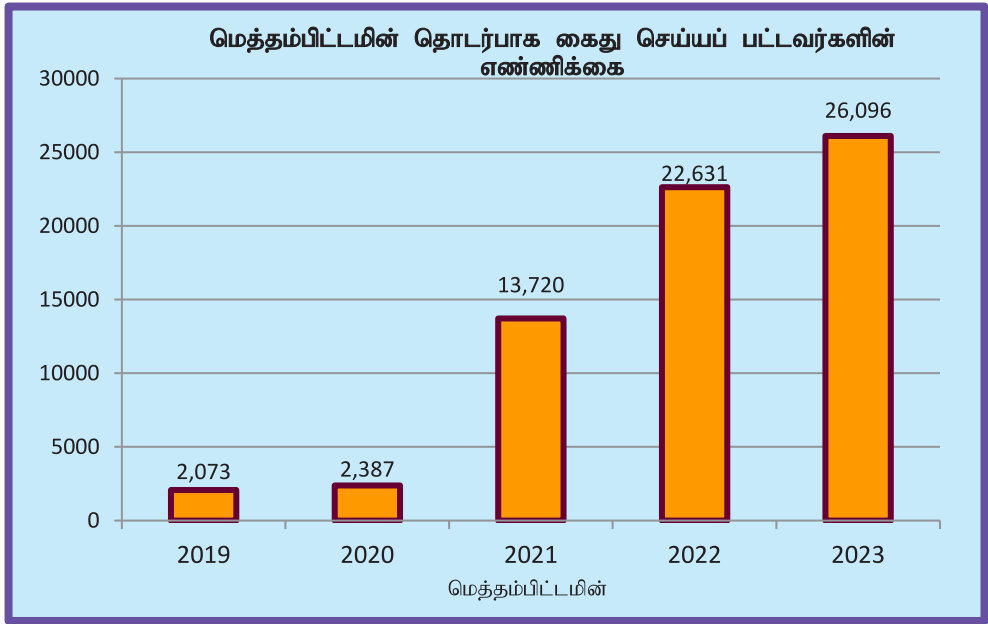
2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 850.7 கிலோ கிராம் ஹேரோயின் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் 66,142 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். ஹேரோயினுடன் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 05% வீதம் குறைவடைந்துள்ளது. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹேரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் போக்கு 15 – 64 வயதிற்குட்பட்ட குடித்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சத்திற்கு 325 பேர்களாகும்.



மெத்தம்பிட்டமின்

2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் சார்ந்த கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கப் போக்கை இனங்காண முடிவதுடன் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் பாவனை மற்றும் விநியோகத்தில் துரித அதிகரிப்பு நாட்டில் காணப்படுகின்றது. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் 83.247 கிலோ

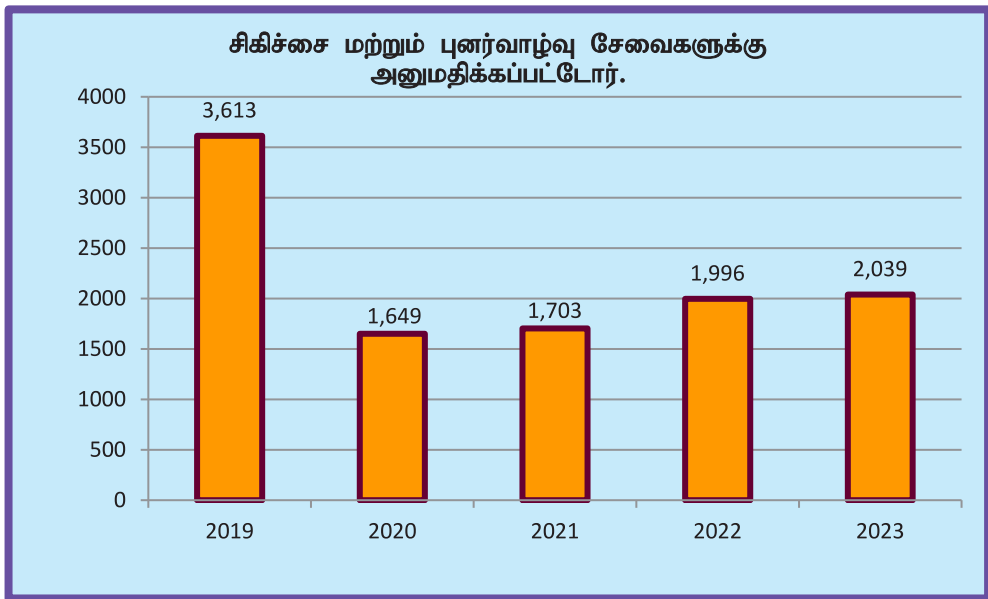
கிராமுடன் 26,096 பேர் சட்டத்தை அமுல் படுத்தும் பிரிவினரால் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். கடந்த இரு வருடங்களில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் பாவனை குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவு உயர்வடைந்துள்ளதாக கைதுகள் தொடர்பான பதிவுகளிலிருந்து தெளிவாகுகின்றது. கடந்த இரு வருட பதிவாவணங்களின் புள்ளி விபரங்களின்படி மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் பாவனையில் துரித அதிகரிப்பு நிகழ்ந்துள்ளதை இனங்காண முடிவதுடன் அது பாரதூரமான சவாலாகும். 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் போக்கு 15 – 64 வயதினருக்கு இடையில் அதாவது வேலை செய்யும் வயதுப் பிரிவில் அடங்கும் குடித்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேரில் 128 பேர்களாகும்.



சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருள் பாவனை குற்றங்களுக்கு உள்ளான 2,039 பேர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சை சேவைகள் பல்வேறு நிறுவனங்களின் ஊடாக வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்த சேவைப்பெறுனர்களில் 759 (37.2%) பேர் அபாயகரமான ஓடாதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபையின் மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் சிகிச்சை நிலையங்கள் ஊடாக சிகிச்சைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர். அரச சார்பற்ற நிறுவனங்களில் 422 (20.7%) பேரும் 824 (40.4%) பேரும் புனர்வாழ்வு செயற்பாட்டு பிரிவுகளுக்குரிய கந்தக்காடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும்

புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர். அச் சேவைப் பெறுனர்களின் பெரும்பாலானோர் (26.3%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் நிறுவனமயமாக்கப்பட்டோர் ஆகும். இந்த நிலையங்களுக்குட்பட்ட சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கு மேலதிகமாக தற்போது சமூக மட்டத்தில் சமூகத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சமூக மட்ட சிகிச்சை நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் செயற்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு அதனூடாக சிகிச்சை பிரவேசங்களில் இயக்கம் சிறப்பாக காட்டப்படுகின்றது. இப் பல்வித பிரவேசங்களினூடாக சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்களின் பயனுறுதித் தன்மை எடுத்துக்காட்டப்படுகின்றது.



சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுதல்

2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் சிறையிலிடப்பட்ட மொத்த நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 46,939 ஆகும். அவர்களுள் விஷ போதைப் பொருட்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 29,192 பேர் சிறைவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். அது மொத்த சிறைவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளோரில் 62.2% ஆகும். 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 3,916 பேரும் (13.4%) ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 18,365 பேரும் (62.9%) மற்றும் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு 6,767 பேரும் (23.2%) சிறைவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.

PART 1

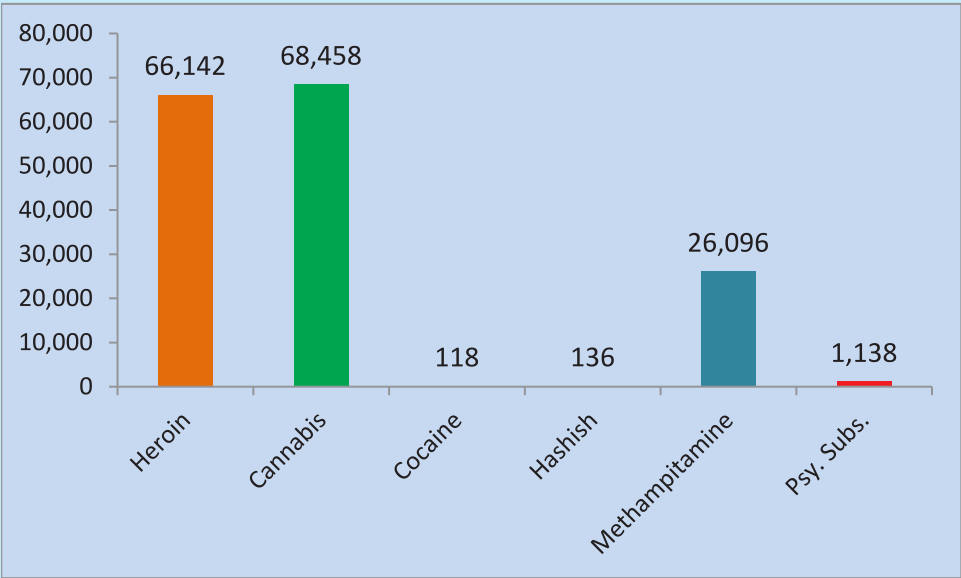
ARREST RELATED INFORMATION

Drug Related Arrests

162,088 persons were arrested for drug related offenses in 2023. When compared to the year 2022, Drug-related arrests have increased markedly by 06% in 2022. In accordance with the total percentages of arrests during the year 2023, 58.5% were reported from Western Province, 09% were reported from North Western Province, and 9.4% were reported from Southern Province.

850.7kg of heroin seizures have been reported from law enforcement authorities in the year 2023. The individuals arrested for drug-related offences in the year 2023 falls under the drug catagories of cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine and are quantifiably 68,458, 66,142, and 26,096 respectively. It is possible to identify a significant increase in the possession and usage of methamphetamine in the year 2023.

The quantity of heroin seized has significantly decreased in 2023 in contrast to the year 2022. Court cases filed against offences associated with heroin consumption have also increased in 2023 compared to the year 2022. The quantity of cannabis seized and the court cases against the offence associated with cannabis have evidently increased in 2023 compared to the year 2022.



Drug Related Arrests by Drug and District

In 2023, the total number of arrests for drug-related offenses saw a notable increase compared to 2022, marking an emerging trend in the country. This upward trend in drug-related arrests underscores growing concerns about drug prevalence and the efforts by law enforcement authorities to combat drug trafficking and abuse.

According to arrest statistics, the Western Province has the highest prevalence of drug-related incidents in the country. In addition to the Western Province, Southern and North Western Province also exhibit high prevalence rates of drug-related activities.

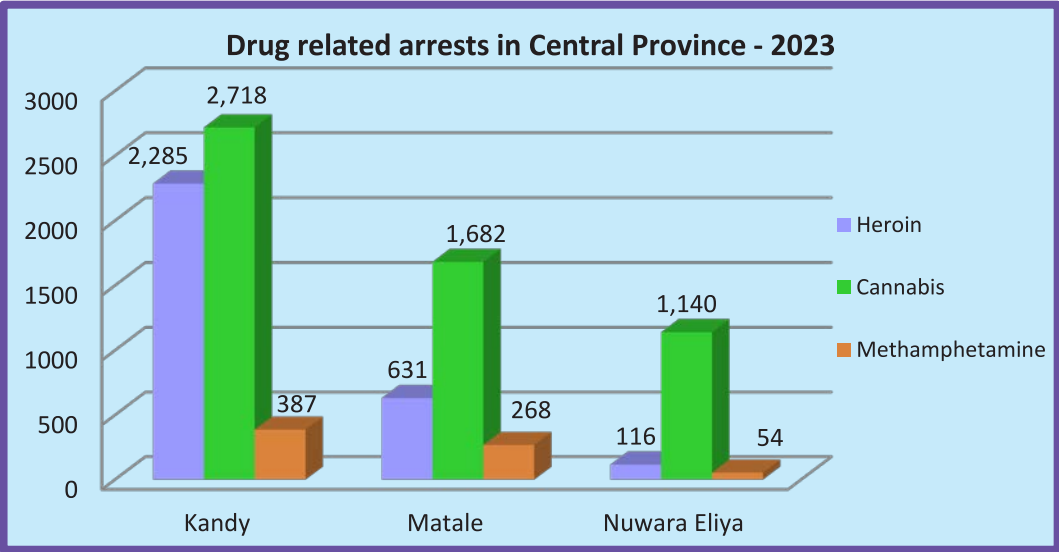
CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,236	53.8	2,157	38.7	1,787	40.7	2,678	50.6	2,718	47.7
Heroin	1,896	45.6	3,029	54.3	2,286	52.1	2,132	40.3	2,285	40.1
Hashish	5	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	54	1.0	11	0.2
Cocaine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Methamphetamine	9	0.2	9	0.1	117	2.7	204	3.9	387	6.8
Opium	-	-	4	0.1	2	0.0	7	0.1	01	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	15	0.3	39	0.9	38	0.7	64	1.1
Other	9	0.2	358	6.4	156	3.6	177	3.4	233	4.1
Total	4,156	100.0	5,578	100.0	4,388	100.0	5,290	100.0	5,702	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,035	58.9	1,018	40.1	420	64.7	1,606	55.2	1,682	58.3
Heroin	719	40.9	1,136	44.8	153	23.5	933	32.1	631	21.8
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	1	0.0	2	0.1
Methamphetamine	1	0.1	13	0.5	22	3.4	168	5.7	268	9.3
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	5	14.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2
Other	1	0.1	366	0.2	51	7.8	201	7.0	299	10.3
Total	2,288	100.0	2,538	100.0	650	100.0	2,909	100.0	2,887	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	367	82.7	771	84.5	484	80.8	1,317	61.2	1,140	45.8
Heroin	66	14.9	119	13.0	60	10.0	136	6.3	116	4.7
Hashish	7	1.6	13	1.5	1	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.3
Cocaine	1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	3	0.7	1	0.1	12	2.0	44	2.0	54	2.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	4	0.4	2	0.3	66	3.1	81	3.2
Opium	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.5
Other	0	0.0	5	0.5	38	6.3	579	26.9	1,077	43.3
Total	444	100.0	913	100.0	599	100.0	2,151	100.0	2,489	100.0

Exhibit - 01



NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

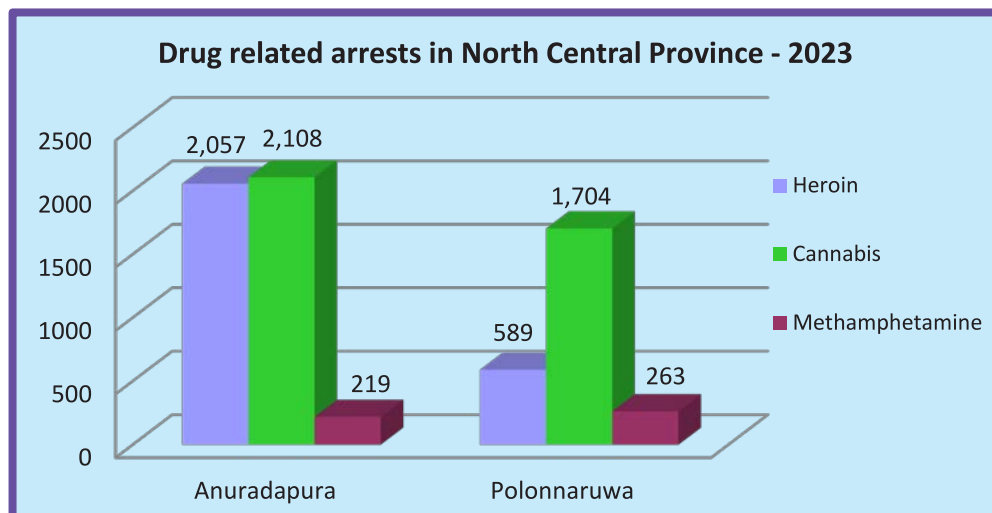
Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	678	57.1	2,681	49.8	1,597	40.3	1,442	33.9	2,108	46.4
Heroin	506	42.5	2,656	49.3	2,030	54.6	2,596	61.0	2,057	45.3
Methamphetamine	2	0.2	4	0.1	40	1.0	131	3.0	219	4.8
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	18	0.3	35	0.9	54	1.3	120	2.6
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Other	2	0.2	28	0.5	19	0.5	35	0.8	36	0.8
Total	1,190	100.0	5,387	100.0	3,721	100.0	4,258	100.0	4,541	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	461	81.9	1,432	68.9	1,324	70.3	1,216	56.2	1,704	65.7
Heroin	102	18.1	634	30.5	485	25.8	769	35.5	589	22.7
Methamphetamine	-	-	7	0.3	56	3.0	144	6.7	263	10.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	4	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.1	5	0.2
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.2
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	2	0.1	10	0.6	28	1.3	27	1.1
Total	563	100.0	2,079	100.0	1,881	100.0	2,162	100.0	2,593	100.0

Exhibit - 02

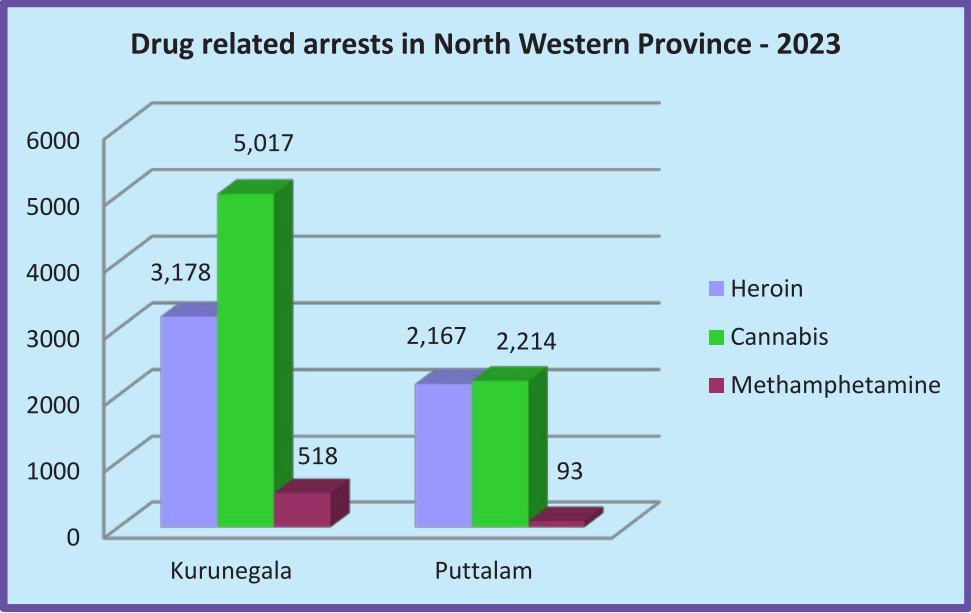


NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 6 - Kurunegala District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3,511	51.8	3,050	41.7	2,867	54.8	4,627	49.8	5,017	56.0
Heroin	3,257	48.0	4,081	55.7	2,179	41.7	4,267	46.0	3,178	35.5
Hashish	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0
Methamphet amine	3	0.1	5	0.1	76	1.5	218	2.3	518	5.8
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	2	0.0	16	0.3	16	0.1	22	0.3
Opium	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Other	9	0.1	183	2.5	87	1.7	153	1.6	213	2.4
Total	6,780	100.0	7,322	100.0	5,227	100.0	9,283	100.0	8,952	100.0

Table 7- Puttalam District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,392	47.5	1,503	35.5	1,427	34.0	1,633	30.5	2,214	39.6
Heroin	1,466	50.1	2,692	63.5	2,275	52.5	2,161	40.4	2,167	38.7
Hashish	5	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
Methamphe tamine	60	2.0	17	0.4	561	13.0	729	13.6	93	1.7
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropics Substance	-	-	-	-	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
Other	6	0.2	24	0.6	16	0.4	829	15.5	1111	19.9
Total	2,929	100.0	4,236	100.0	4,322	100.0	5,353	100.0	5,598	100.0

Exhibit – 03



NORTHERN PROVINCE

Table 8 - Jaffna District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	330	50.8	839	36.5	191	37.6	426	25.8	405	29.3
Heroin	318	49.0	1,398	60.8	273	53.7	1,084	65.5	699	50.7
Methampheta mine	0	0.0	6	0.2	2	0.4	42	2.5	60	4.3
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	54	3.3	110	8.0
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Other	0	0	55	2.4	41	8.1	48	2.9	105	7.6
Total	649	100.0	2,299	100.0	508	100.0	1,654	100.0	1,380	100.0

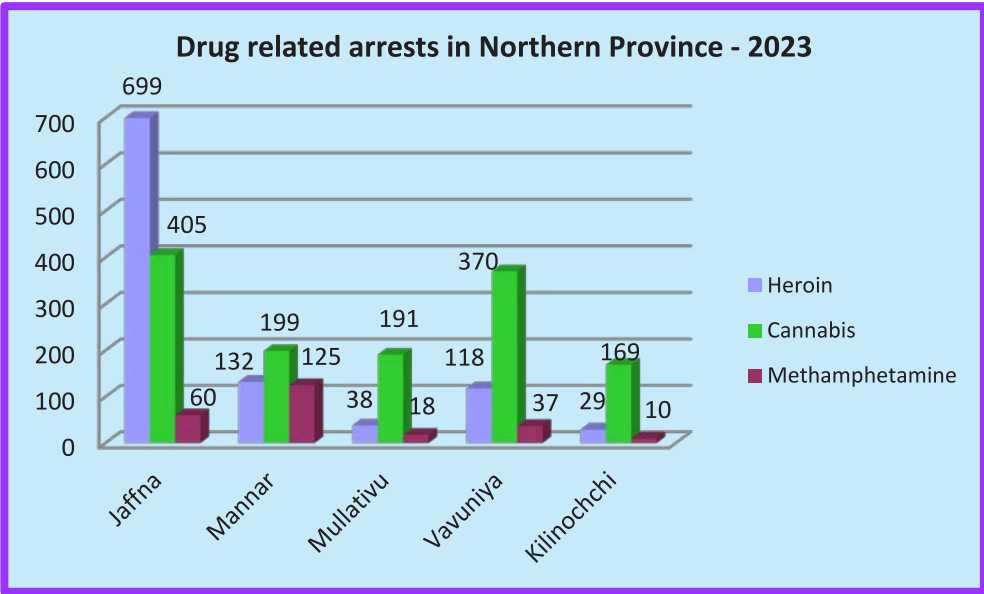
Table 9 - Mannar District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	410	76.2	485	69.6	543	64.3	193	43.0	199	39.3
Heroin	110	20.4	180	25.8	176	20.8	107	23.8	132	26.0
Hashish	1	0.2	3	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.6
Cocaine	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.4	2	0.4
Psychotropic Substances	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	14	3.1	26	5.1
Methamphetamine	16	3.0	9	1.3	104	12.3	109	24.3	125	24.7
Other	0	0.0	20	2.9	20	2.4	19	4.2	20	3.9
Total	538	100.0	697	100.0	845	100.0	449	100.0	507	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	21	80.8	81	79.4	1	100.0	213	70.8	191	76.1
Heroin	3	11.5	21	20.6	0	0.0	66	21.9	38	15.1
Methamphetamine	2	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	6.3	18	7.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.7	3	1.2
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total	26	100.0	102	100.0	01	100.0	301	100.0	251	100.0

Table 11 - Vavuniya District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	367	87.8	582	62.0	572	77.4	556	70.2	370	66.3
Heroin	49	11.7	350	37.3	151	20.4	188	23.7	118	21.1
Hashish	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	6	0.6	8	1.1	28	3.5	37	6.6
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.5
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.8	18	2.3	31	5.5
Total	418	100.0	939	100.0	739	100.0	792	100.0	559	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	206	91.2	615	81.4	187	85.4	245	76.5	169	76.5
Heroin	19	8.4	134	17.7	29	13.2	57	17.8	29	13.1
Methamphetamine	1	0.4	7	0.9	2	0.9	17	5.3	10	4.5
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	13	5.9
Total	226	100.0	756	100.0	219	100.0	320	100.0	221	100.0

Exhibit - 04



SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

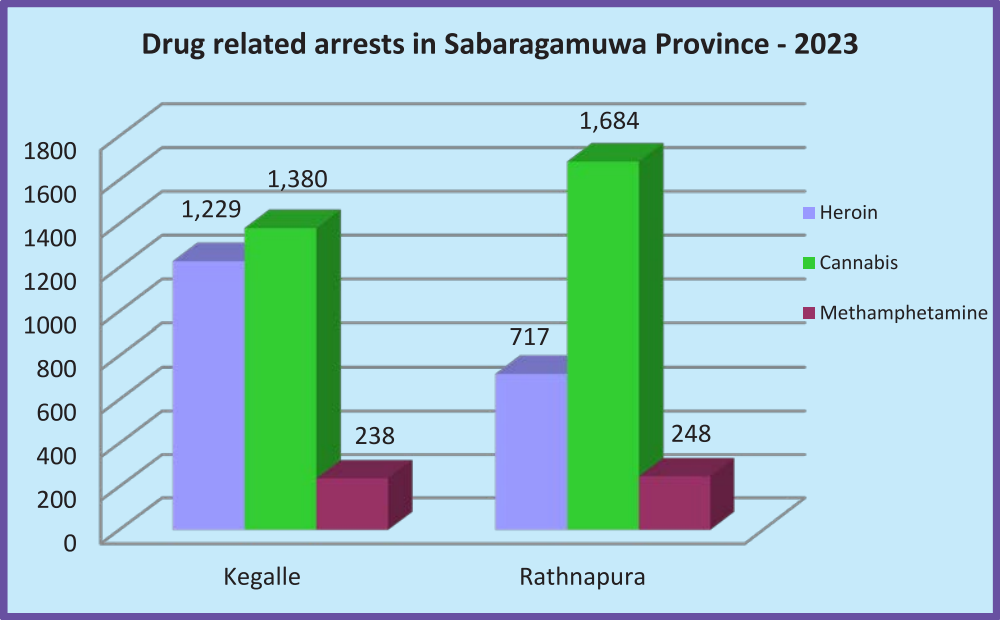
Table 13 - Kegalle District

Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,101	54.3	696	38.8	464	37.0	1,041	40.8	1,380	45.0
Heroin	898	44.3	1,074	59.9	744	59.3	1,253	49.1	1,229	40.1
Opium	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Methamphetamine	24	1.2	3	0.2	43	3.4	150	5.9	238	7.8
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	5	0.3	0	0.0	54	2.1	42	1.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Other	3	0.2	12	0.7	3	0.2	53	2.1	173	5.6
Total	2,026	100.0	1,792	100.0	1,254	100.0	2,552	100.0	3,065	100.0

Table 14 - Rathnapura District

Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,877	64.1	2,063	57.8	1,841	53.1	1,677	53.7	1,684	63.2
Heroin	1,021	34.9	1,444	40.4	1,378	39.8	1,186	38.0	717	26.9
Hashish	1	0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Methamphetamine	22	0.8	7	0.2	175	5.1	237	7.6	248	9.3
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	21	0.6	41	1.2	7	0.2	0	0
Other	5	0.2	33	0.9	29	0.8	14	0.5	14	0.5
Total	2,926	100.0	3,569	100.0	3,464	100.0	3,121	100.0	2,663	100.0

Exhibit - 05



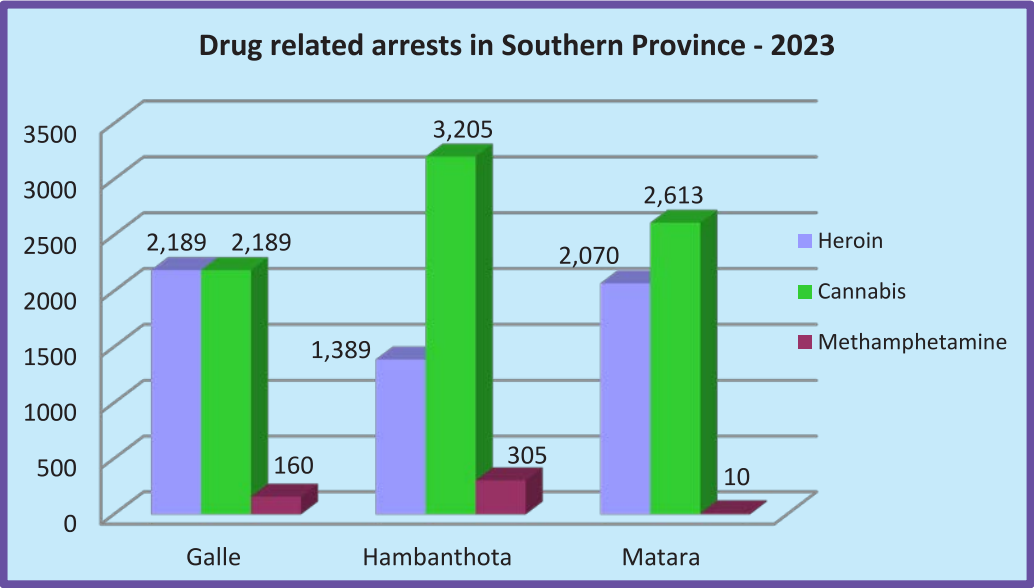
SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Table 15 - Galle District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	871	44.7	2,344	39.2	2,205	47.6	2,037	42.0	2,189	44.6
Heroin	1,076	55.2	3,581	60.0	2,276	49.1	2,423	50.0	2,189	44.6
Hashish	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.1	6	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Methamphet amine	-	-	14	0.2	123	2.7	277	5.7	160	3.3
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	9	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
Other	0	0.0	18	0.3	30	0.6	105	2.1	362	7.3
Total	1,950	100.0	5,970	100.0	4,636	100.0	4,850	100.0	4,909	100.0

Table 16 - Hambanthota District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,327	69.6	336	81.3	2,531	66.7	2,038	54.5	3,205	64.0
Heroin	978	29.2	71	17.2	1,097	28.9	1,415	37.8	1,389	27.8
Hashish	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Methamphet amine	29	0.9	2	0.5	127	3.3	171	4.6	305	6.0
Cocaine	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.1	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	5	0.1	10	2.9	18	0.4
Other	5	0.1	4	1.0	33	0.9	107	0.1	78	1.6
Total	3,345	100.0	413	100.0	3,794	100.0	3,745	100.0	5,004	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,379	56.0	1,905	50.4	2,078	49.0	1,661	45.0	2,613	49.1
Heroin	1,045	42.4	1,774	47.0	1,841	43.4	1,527	41.4	2,070	38.8
Opium	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Cocaine	22	0.9	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0
Hashish	10	0.4	5	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.4	1	0.0
Methamphet amine	4	0.2	55	1.4	205	4.8	227	6.2	10	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	20	0.5	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.0
Other	3	0.1	15	0.4	106	2.5	243	6.6	633	11.9
Total	2,463	100.0	3,779	100.0	4,241	100.0	3,687	100.0	5,332	100.0

Exhibit - 06

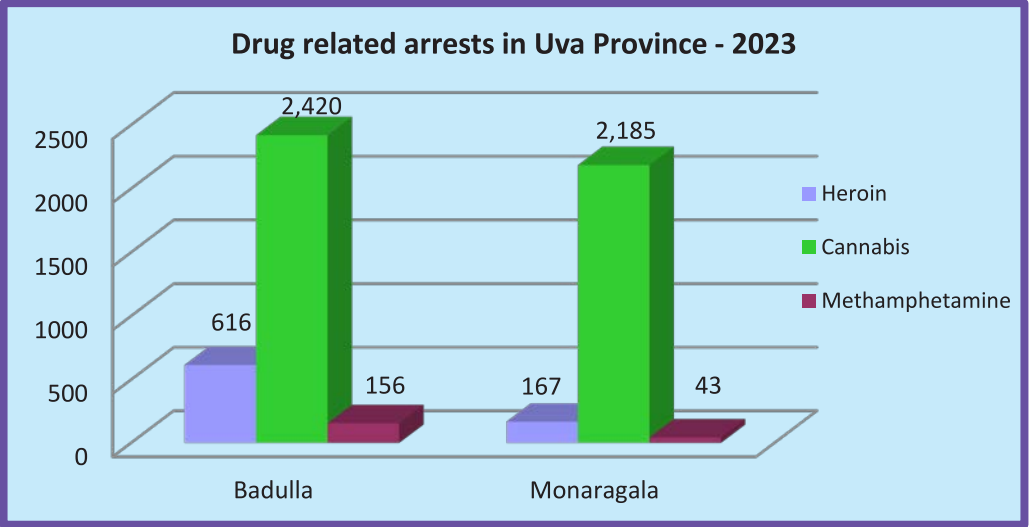


UVA PROVINCE

Table 18 - Badulla District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,510	69.8	1,793	66.0	1,382	66.6	1,004	63.2	2,420	70.4
Heroin	638	29.5	820	30.1	606	29.2	435	27.4	616	17.9
Hashish	4	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1
Methamphet amine	8	0.4	17	0.6	30	1.4	69	4.3	156	4.5
Opium	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	4	0.1	12	0.6	19	1.2	118	3.4
Other	2	0.1	82	3.0	43	2.1	58	3.7	129	3.7
Total	2,162	100.0	2,718	100.0	2,074	100.0	1,588	100.0	3,441	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,013	92.6	1,503	84.5	1,448	84.6	1,453	80.5	2,185	89.4
Heroin	157	7.2	267	15.0	211	12.3	214	11.9	167	6.8
Methamphet amine	3	0.1	0	0.0	35	2.0	69	3.8	43	1.8
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Other	1	0.1	8	0.4	16	0.9	68	3.8	45	1.8
Total	2,174	100.0	1,779	100.0	1,711	100.0	1,804	100.0	2,443	100.0

Exhibit - 07



WESTERN PROVINCE

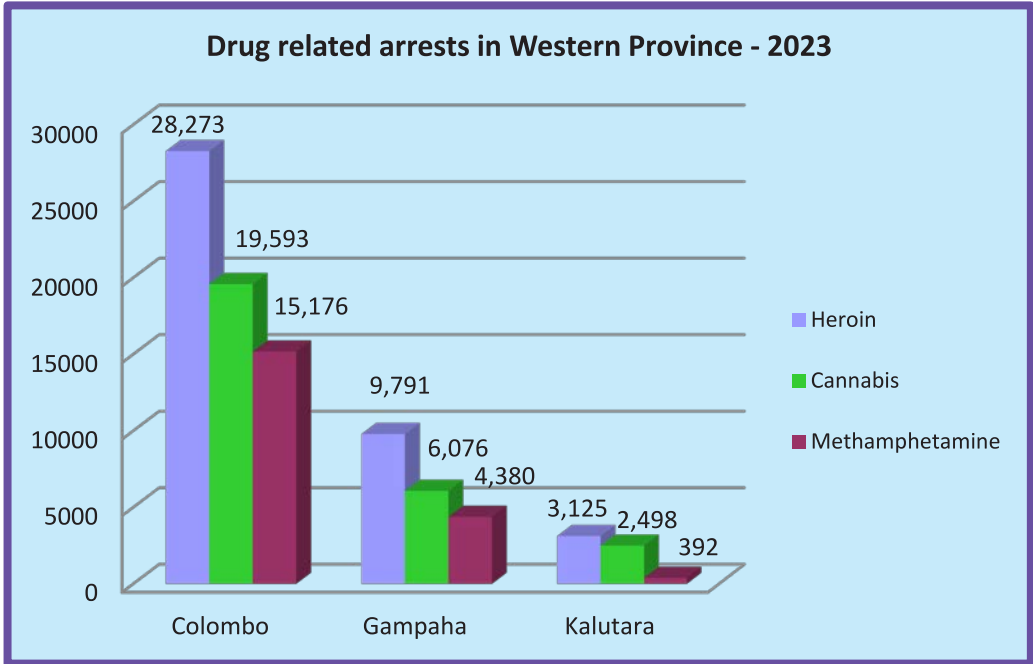
Considering the number of arrests by districts, it was emphasized that highest number of persons, 67,393 (19.4%) were reported from Colombo district.

Table 20 - Colombo District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	13,134	42.6	7,321	32.4	13,393	30.6	16,383	26.0	19,593	29.1
Heroin	15,941	51.7	12,990	57.4	19,944	45.6	29,141	46.2	28,273	42.0
Methamphet amine	1,566	5.1	1,767	7.8	10,004	22.9	14,548	23.1	15,176	22.5
Cocaine	27	0.1	15	0.1	12	0.0	7	0.1	15	0.0
Hashish	67	0.2	18	0.1	29	0.1	86	0.1	14	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	201	0.8	112	0.3	65	0.1	54	0.1
Opium	-	-	-	-	19	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0
Other	74	0.3	307	1.4	213	0.5	2,779	4.4	4,253	6.3
Total	30,809	100.0	22,619	100.0	43,726	100.0	63,009	100.0	67,393	100.0

Table 21 - Gampaha District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	5,973	40.5	3,445	26.5	3,207	23.8	4,560	23.9	6,076	29.6
Heroin	8,449	57.3	9,029	69.5	8,632	64.2	11,175	58.7	9,791	47.6
Hashish	6	0.0	15	0.1	3	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0
Methampheta mine	275	1.9	327	2.5	1,464	10.9	3,137	16.5	4,380	21.3
Cocaine	9	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Opium	-	-	3	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	22	0.1	21	0.2	85	0.4	36	0.2
Other	26	0.2	144	1.1	117	0.9	81	0.4	262	1.3
Total	14,738	100.0	12,988	100.0	13,448	100.0	19,045	100.0	20,551	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,106	53.5	2,243	40.3	1,958	36.5	2,112	31.6	2,498	36.6
Heroin	1,781	45.2	3,123	56.1	2,855	53.3	3,594	53.8	3,125	45.8
Hashish	2	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
Methamphet amine	28	0.7	61	1.1	375	7.0	601	9.0	392	5.8
Cocaine	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	14	0.3	63	1.2	85	1.3	77	1.1
Other	18	0.5	116	2.1	105	2.0	286	4.3	721	10.6
Total	3,936	100.0	5,563	100.0	5,359	100.0	6,679	100.0	6,816	100.0

Exhibit - 08



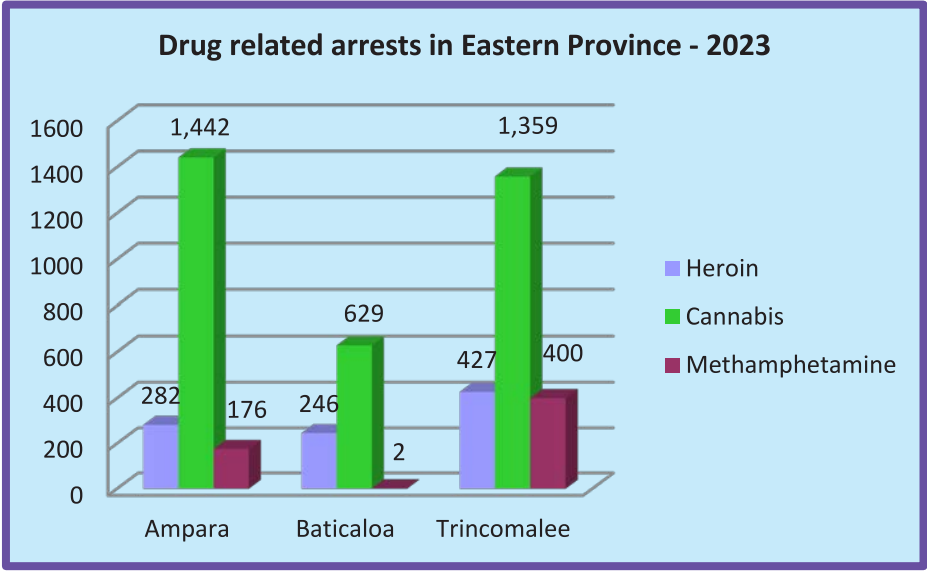
EASTERN PROVINCE

Table 23 - Ampara District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,248	89.7	1,182	76.3	1,407	80.3	869	58.2	1,442	72.4
Heroin	140	10.1	309	20.0	294	16.8	490	32.8	282	14.2
Hashish	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2
Methamphet amine	1	0.0	8	0.5	26	1.5	76	5.1	176	8.8
Cocaine	-	-	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	5	0.3	12	0.8	2	0.1
Other	1	0.1	43	2.8	20	1.1	44	3.0	85	4.3
Total	1,392	100.0	1,548	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,492	100.0	1,991	100.0

Table 24 - Batticaloa District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	395	70.9	322	53.0	247	35.4	366	36.5	629	49.0
Heroin	149	26.8	241	39.6	332	47.6	303	30.2	246	19.1
Methamphet amine	10	1.8	33	5.4	110	15.8	160	15.9	2	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	6	1.0	6	0.9	6	0.6	5	0.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1
Other	3	0.5	6	1.0	2	0.3	167	16.6	400	31.2
Total	557	100.0	608	100.0	697	100.0	1,004	100.0	1,284	100.0

Table 25 –Trincomalee District										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	975	83.5	713	58.3	633	82.7	1,325	58.8	1,359	57.1
Heroin	186	15.9	450	36.8	105	13.7	594	26.4	427	17.9
Methamphet amine	3	0.3	9	0.7	3	0.4	248	11.0	400	16.8
Cocaine	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	9	0.7	5	0.7	53	2.3	161	6.8
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Other	3	0.3	42	3.4	19	2.5	33	1.5	32	1.3
Total	1,168	100.0	1,224	100.0	765	100.0	2,254	100.0	2,380	100.0

Exhibit - 09



(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 26 – Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	3,638	3,946	2,691	5,601	5,540
Eastern	2,618	2,217	2,287	2,560	3,430
Northern	1,334	2,602	1,494	1,633	1,334
North Central	1,139	4,113	2,921	2,658	3,812
North Western	4,903	4,553	4,339	6,260	7,231
Sabaragamuwa	2,978	2,759	2,305	2,718	3,064
Southern	4,577	4,585	6,814	5,736	8,007
Uva	3,523	3,296	2,830	2,457	4,605
Western	21,213	13,009	18,558	23,056	28,167

Exhibit - 10

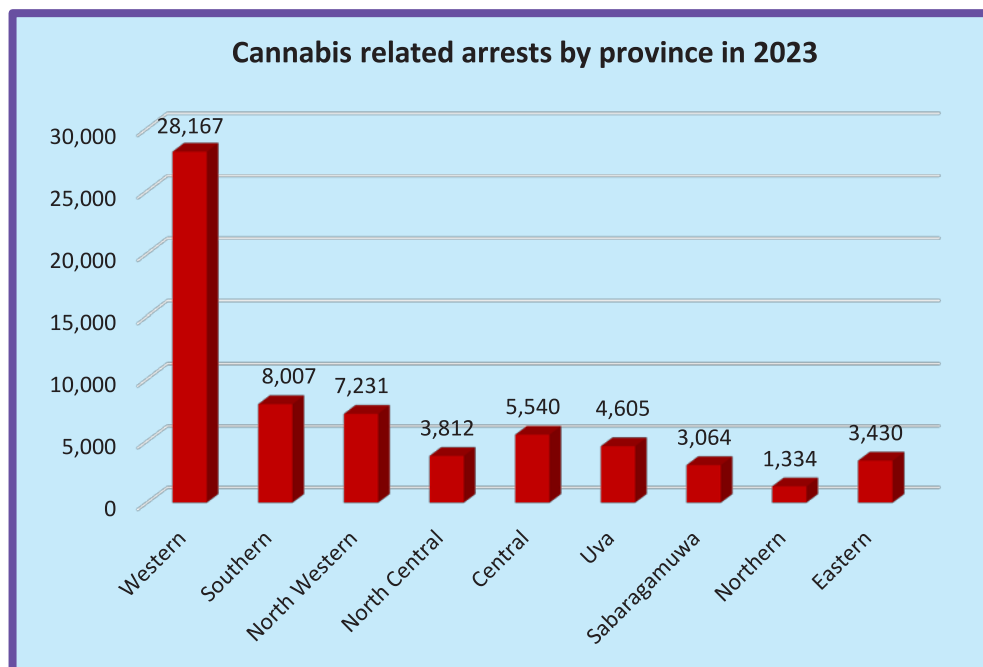
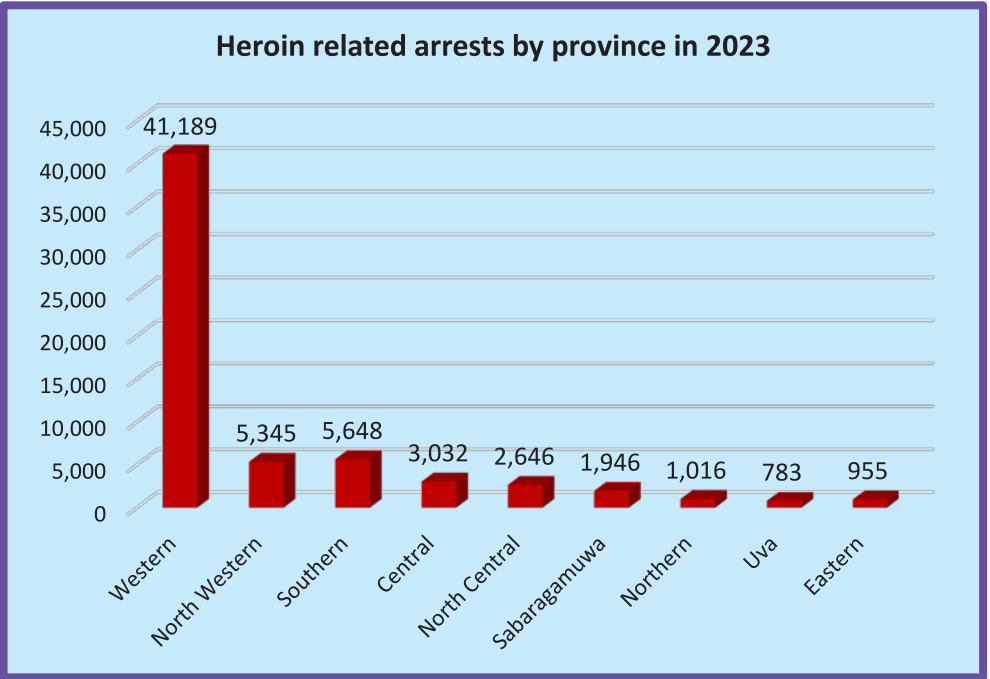


Table 27 – Heroin Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	2,681	4,284	2,499	3,201	3,032
Eastern	475	1,000	731	1,387	955
Northern	499	2,083	629	1,502	1,016
North Central	608	3,290	2,515	3,365	2,646
North Western	4,723	6,773	4,454	6,428	5,345
Sabaragamuwa	1,919	2,518	2,122	2,439	1,946
Southern	3,099	5,426	5,214	5,365	5,648
Uva	795	1,087	817	649	783
Western	26,171	25,142	31,431	43,910	41,189

Exhibit - 11



From 2019 to 2023, methamphetamine-related arrests have seen a significant rise across various provinces in Sri Lanka, with the Western Province consistently reporting the highest prevalence throughout the entire period. According to records from 2023, the Western Province remains the leading region for methamphetamine-related offenses, reflecting the ongoing challenges of drug trafficking and abuse in the area. Notably, the North Western Province has emerged as the second-highest in terms of prevalence during the same year, highlighting an increasing trend of methamphetamine use and distribution in this province.

Table 28 – Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	13	23	151	416	709
Eastern	14	50	139	484	578
Northern	20	28	116	215	250
North Central	4	11	96	275	482
North Western	63	22	637	947	611
Sabaragamuwa	46	10	218	387	486
Southern	33	71	455	675	475
Uva	11	17	65	138	199
Western	1,869	2,155	11,843	18,286	19,948

Exhibit - 12

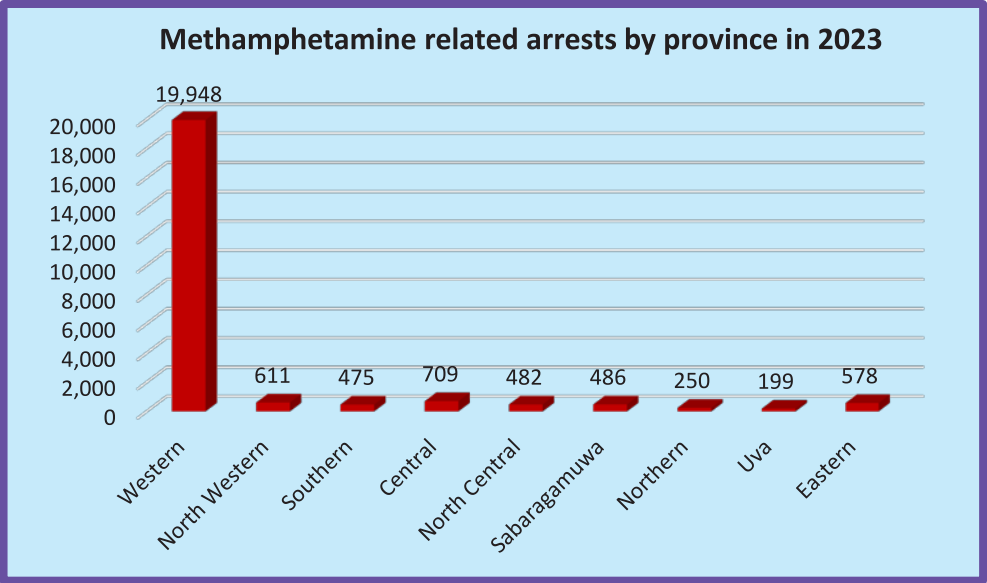
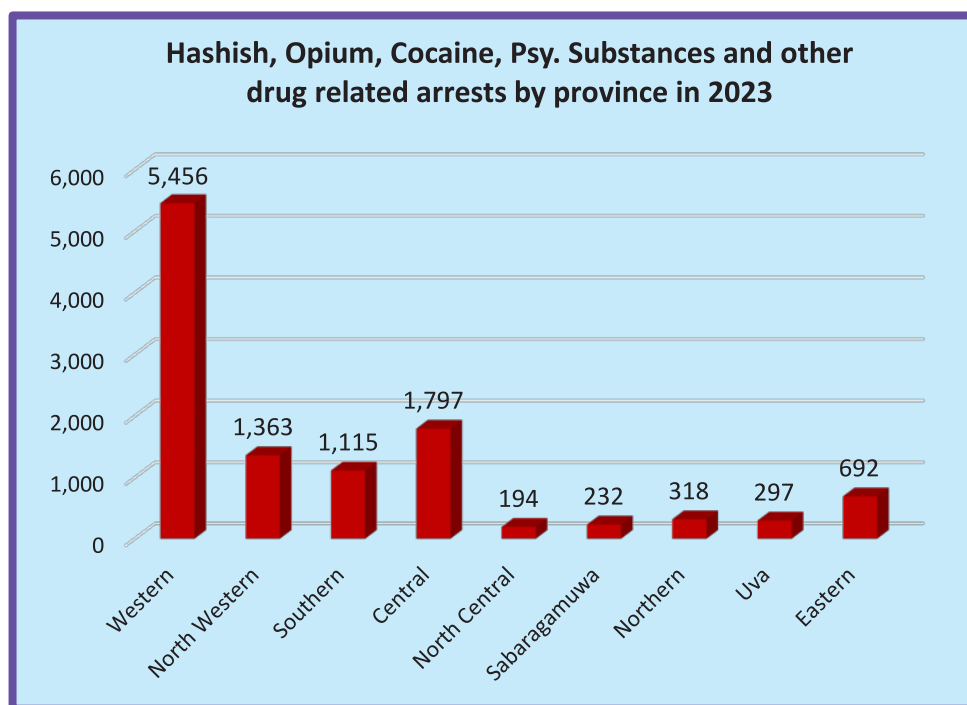


Table 29 – Hashish, Opium, Cocaine, Psychotropic Substances and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central	24	776	296	1,132	1,797
Eastern	10	113	57	317	692
Northern	4	80	73	166	318
North Central	2	52	70	122	194
North Western	20	210	129	1,001	1,363
Sabaragamuwa	9	74	73	129	232
Southern	49	80	188	509	1,115
Uva	7	97	73	217	297
Western	230	864	701	3,484	5,456

Exhibit -13



(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

Drug Related Arrests by Agency

Table 30 – Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	126	0.1
Island wide police stations	65,101	95.1
Special Task Force	689	1.0
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	146	0.2
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	89	0.1
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	2,239	3.3
Sri Lanka Navy	91	0.1
Sri Lanka Customs	110	0.1
Total	68,458	100.0

Table 31 – Heroin Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	159	0.2
Island wide police stations	62,359	94.3
Special Task Force	1,012	1.5
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	68	0.1
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	201	0.3
Sri Lanka Customs	07	0.0
Sri Lanka Navy	42	0.1
PNB & SL Navy	22	0.1
Organized Crime Division	02	0.0
Excise of Sri Lanka	2,270	3.4
Total	66,142	100.0

Table 32 – Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	195	0.7
Island wide police stations	23,468	89.9
Special Task Force	649	2.5
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	36	0.1
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	270	1.1
Organized Crime Division	1	0.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	1,429	5.5
Sri Lanka Navy	46	0.2
PNB	2	0.0
Total	26,096	100.0

Table 33 – Cocaine Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	11	9.3
Island wide police stations	25	21.3
Special Task Force	19	16.2
Dept. of Customs & PNB	1	0.8
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	56	47.4
Sri Lanka Navy	1	0.8
Sri Lanka Customs	5	4.2
Total	118	100.0

Table 34 – Hashish Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	20	14.7
Island wide police stations	79	58.1
Special Task Force	15	11.0
Sri Lanka Navy	10	7.4
Sri Lanka Custom	12	8.8
Total	136	100.0

Table 35 – Psychotropic Substances Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2023	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	18	1.1
Island wide police stations	964	95.6
Special Task Force	14.1	1.6
Sri Lanka Navy	15	0.1
Total	1,138	100.0

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau:2023)

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

There is a noted limitation in the reporting of drug arrests by gender, making it challenging to gain a comprehensive understanding of gender-specific trends. However, from the available data, it is evident that the majority of females arrested in 2023 were involved in cannabis-related offenses. This highlights a pattern where cannabis appears to be the primary substance associated with female arrests, while arrests for other drug-related offenses among women remain relatively lower. The limited gender-specific data underscores the need for more detailed reporting to better understand the dynamics of drug-related arrests across genders.

Table 36 – Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender (Based on the Reported Cases*)					
Drug	Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cannabis	M	17,347	9,787	13,286	31,593
	F	326	183	233	578
Heroin	M	15,349	7,645	10,230	19,239
	F	260	131	183	436
Opium	M	10	2	5	0
	F	0	0	0	0
Hashish	M	256	43	87	130
	F	4	2	0	0
Cocaine	M	23	4	11	0
	F	3	2	0	0
Psychotropic Substances	M	0	44	161	761
	F	0	5	3	23
Methamphetamine	M	848	1,094	2,158	8,523
	F	14	21	37	189
Other (Babul, Madanamodaka, Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder)	M	0	302	348	1,551
	F	0	5	11	21

*The above table is presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on gender distribution have not been reported for all cases

Drug Related Arrests by Age & Drug

Table 37 - Cannabis related arrests by age*										
Age	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 14 yrs	9	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	2,450	12.1	1,855	10.5	842	8.4	1,152	8.5	2,490	7.8
20-24 yrs	5,379	26.6	4,744	26.8	2,427	24.4	3,279	24.3	7,475	23.3
25-29 yrs	3,835	19.0	3,618	20.5	1,998	20	2,726	20.2	6,339	19.7
30 <	8,541	42.3	7,443	42.1	4,693	47.1	6,346	47.0	15,807	49.2
Total	20,214	100.0	17,666	100.0	9,966	100.0	13,503	100.0	32,111	100.0

Table 38 - Heroin related arrests by age*										
Age	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 14 yrs	6	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	554	3.7	555	3.6	217	2.8	247	2.4	354	1.8
20-24 yrs	3,115	20.9	3,624	23.2	1,729	22.2	1,993	19.2	3,161	16.1
25-29 yrs	3,357	22.5	3,907	25.0	2,024	26.0	2,983	28.6	5,132	26.1
30 <	7,885	52.9	7,511	48.1	3,802	48.9	5,179	49.8	10,997	55.0
Total	14,917	100.0	15,601	100.0	7,774	100.0	10,402	100.0	19,644	100.0

Table 39 - Methamphetamine related arrests by age*										
Age	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 14 yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	0	0.0	8	3.8	1	2.2	1	1.1	303	3.5
20-24 yrs	2	2.6	62	29.2	10	22.2	19	21.9	1,771	20.3
25-29 yrs	8	10.7	66	31.1	13	28.9	25	28.7	2,219	25.4
30 <	65	86.7	76	35.9	21	46.7	42	48.3	4,414	56.8
Total	75	100.0	212	100.0	45	100.0	87	100.0	8,707	100.0

*The above tables are presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on age categories have not been reported for all cases.

Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

Table 40 – Distribution of Ethnicity Based on the Reported Cases*						
Ethnicity		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sinhala	N	28,965	27,234	14,708	20,432	46,776
	%	76.5	79.6	78.8	76.1	74.4
Tamil	N	3,590	3,421	1,700	2,771	5,665
	%	9.5	10.0	9.1	10.4	9.0
Moor	N	3,854	2,904	1,574	1,623	5,354
	%	10.2	8.5	8.4	6.01	8.5
Malay	N	97	80	40	65	212
	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burgher	N	77	57	35	38	53
	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	N	1,276	580	601	1,922	1,546
	%	3.4	1.5	3.2	7.1	2.5
Total	N	37,859	34,204	18,658	26,851	62,889
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The above table is presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on ethnicity have not been reported for all cases.

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System 2019-2023)

Quantity of Drug Seized in kg

Table 41 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg 2019 – 2023															
Drugs	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg
Heroin	1,741	992	01	1,630	156	055	1,630	103	698	1,677	102	520	850	749	000
Cannabis	7,071	093	78	16,195	415	000	15,628	194	000	17,607	422	473	10,220	462	000
Opium	-	-	-	0	76	910	0	365	376	0	21	694	0	0	0
Hashish	15	162	587	0	671	349	93	884	69	3	531	510	274	481	000
Cocaine	10	839	759	1,630	435	000	10	303	410	368	978	959	25	546	000
Methampheta mine	35	445	707	811	849	325	377	293	511	283	873	515	83	247	000
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	332	093	0	141	041	0	0	0

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2019 - 2023)

Table 42 - Number of arrest cases 2019 – 2023					
Drugs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Heroin	40,904	51,528	51,043	69,790	66,089
Cannabis	46,182	42,074	44,239	53,800	69,070
Opium	-	10	39	18	0
Hashish	127	70	49	197	255
Cocaine	59	31	29	37	118
Methamphetamine	2,060	2,020	13,729	22,629	26,095
Psychotropic Substances	-	354	422	697	1,140

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2019 - 2023)

Exhibit - 14

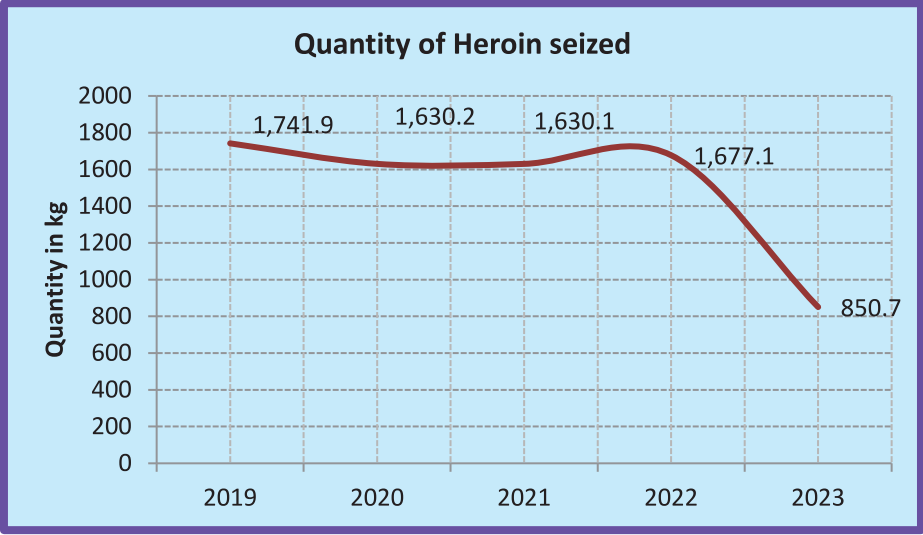


Exhibit - 15

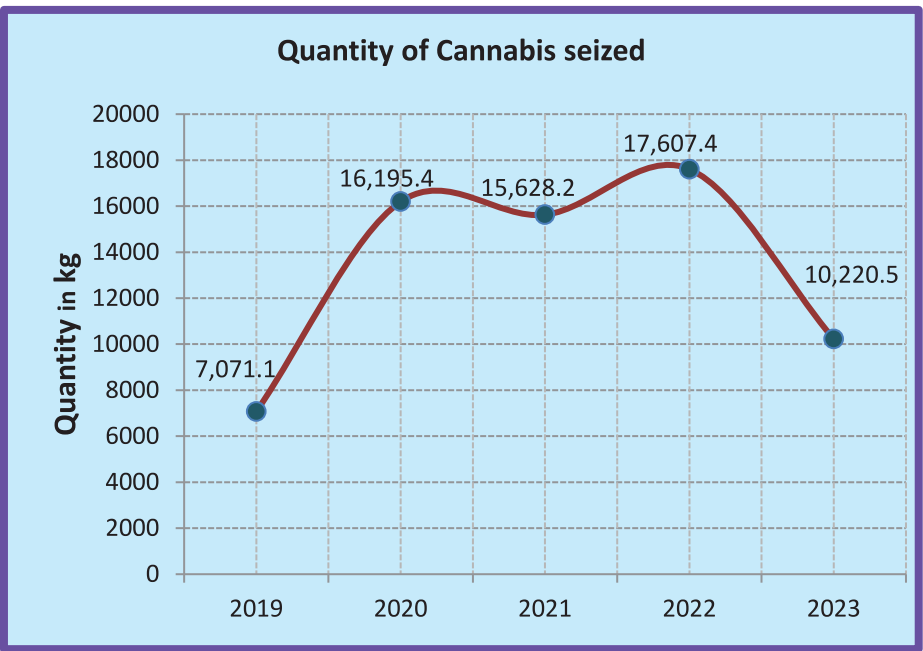


Exhibit - 16

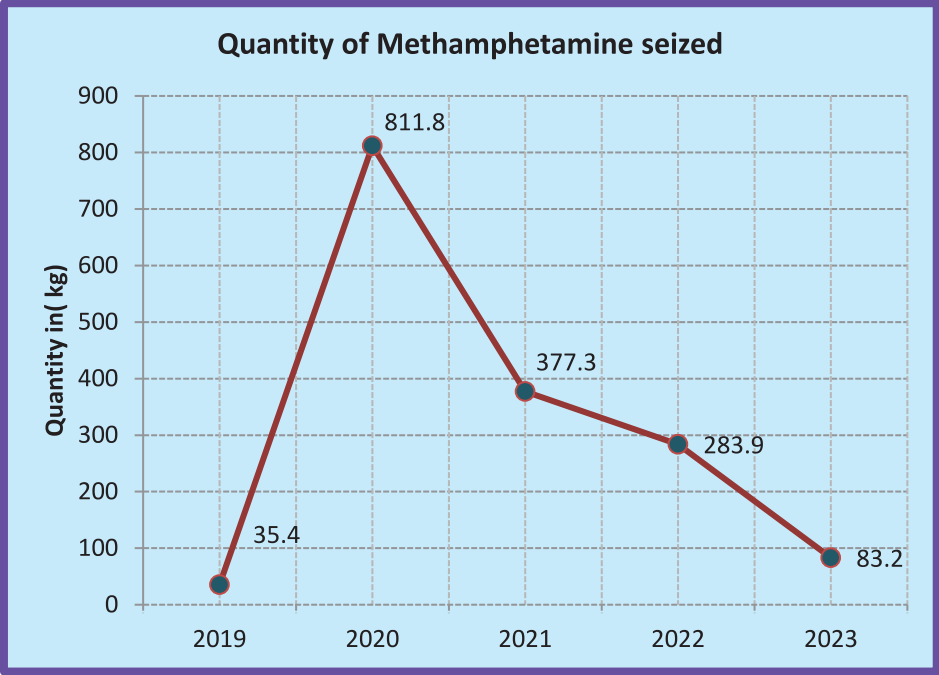
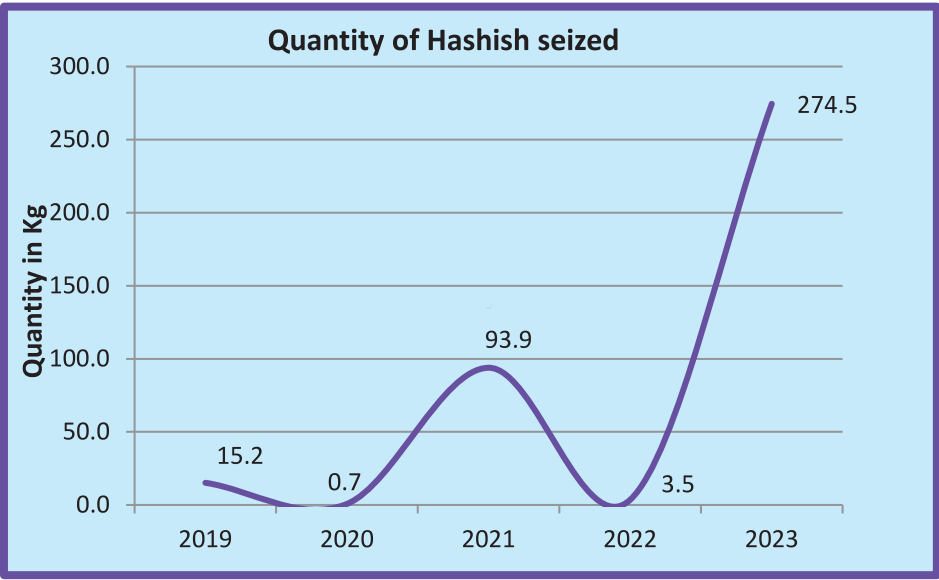


Exhibit – 17



(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2019 - 2023)

Drug Related Court Cases

According to the data recorded in the database from January to December 2023, a total of 66,089 court cases were reported for heroin-related offenses. The majority of these cases were reported in the Colombo North Police Division, which accounted for 8,491 cases in 2023. In terms of drug seizures, 850.7 kg of heroin were seized by police stations and other law enforcement agencies across the island. Compared to 2022, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of drugs seized.

Table 43 – Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2023				
	Seized Quantity			Number of Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Police Divisions				
Anuradhapura	2	080	985	1,884
Ampara	0	238	974	282
Badulla	0	672	602	432
Bandarawela	0	079	746	183
Batticaloa	0	129	913	246
Chilaw	2	392	136	1,939
Colombo Central	4	122	447	4,426
Colombo North	5	388	761	8,491
Colombo South	2	986	626	1,785
Elpitiya	4	728	679	985
Embilipitiya	0	506	468	192
Galle	0	980	962	1,207
Gampaha	3	160	591	3,438
Gampola	3	359	272	371
Hatton	0	029	765	52
Jaffna	0	455	031	555
Kaluthara	2	420	147	787

Kandy	1	364	346	1,790
Kankasanthurei	0	087	573	142
Kanthale	0	055	733	43
Kegalle	1	170	510	361
Kelaniya	5	165	034	3,065
Kilinochchi	0	058	067	29
Kuliyapitiya	2	340	705	1,410
Kurunagala	1	181	014	1,469
Matale	0	933	271	634
Mannar	1	211	946	132
Matara	2	583	823	2,075
Monaragala	0	372	118	165
Mount Lavinia	8	044	483	7,640
Mullativu	0	015	675	38
Negombo	5	702	668	3,288
Nikaweratiya	0	430	203	299
Nugegoda	8	632	845	5,722
Nuwara Eliya	0	034	841	62
Panadura	2	292	419	2,238
Polonnaruwa	0	372	118	165
Puttalam	0	265	835	231
Rathnapura	0	778	177	522
Seethawakapura	2	848	236	877
Tangalle	5	054	000	1,377
Theldeniya	0	181	994	126
Trincomalee	0	516	840	385
Vavunia	0	173	660	118
Other agencies				
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	0	357	792	72
PNB	5	065	464	157
SL Navy	25	479	000	32
PNB & SL Navy & SIS	690	037	000	4
STF	11	989	014	1,004
Organized Crime	0	002	432	2
Excise Department of SL	3	219	000	2,270
Sri Lanka Customs	26	982	000	2
Total	850	748	068	66,089

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

According to the data recorded in the database from January to December 2023, a total of 69,070 court cases were reported for cannabis-related offenses. The majority of these cases were reported in the Nugegoda Police Division, with 6,496 cases in 2023. In terms of drug seizures, 10,220.5 kg of cannabis were seized by police stations and other law enforcement agencies across the island. Compared to 2022, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of drugs seized.

Table 44 – Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2023			
	Seized Quantity		Number of Court Cases
	Kg	g	
Police Divisions			
Anuradhapura	42	439	1,489
Ampara	0	018	1,461
Badulla	20	038	1,381
Bandarawela	19	471	1,068
Batticaloa	16	291	626
Chillaw	14	009	1,539
Colombo Central	160	713	2,817
Colombo North	26	398	2,222
Colombo South	22	148	2,425
Elpitiya	27	161	1,083
Embilipitiya	1,478	244	585
Galle	6	336	1,117
Gampaha	6	093	1,632
Gampola	2	058	745
Hatton	1	083	454
Jaffna	66	503	262
Kaluthara	3	394	1,177
Kandy	28	204	1,657
Kanthale	4	184	404
Kankasanthurei	82	715	144
Kilinochchi	298	766	174
Kegalle	10	231	589
Kelaniya	13	282	1,863

Kuliyapitiya	42	521	1,290
Kurunagala	44	307	2,906
Mannar	166	942	200
Matale	10	845	1,685
Matara	15	991	2,617
Mullativu	48	242	201
Monaragala	1,101	981	2,410
Mount Lavinia	98	632	5,558
Negombo	34	495	2,612
Nikaweratiya	9	364	825
Nugegoda	52	270	6,496
Nuwara Eliya	7	201	692
Panadura	25	653	1,324
Polonnaruwa	21	332	1,719
Puttalam	24	145	675
Rathnapura	17	183	1,108
Seethawakapura	2	627	787
Tangalle	192	402	3,212
Theldeniya	1	108	346
Trincomalee	16	747	957
Vavunia	8	309	366
Other agencies			
PNB	345	700	122
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	6	103	146
Special Task Force	1,551	049	725
SL Navy	4,535	395	99
Excise Dept. of Sri Lanka	258	026	2,239
CCD	11	007	89
Total	10,220	462	69,070

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

According to the data recorded in the database from January to December 2023, a total of 26,095 court cases were reported for methamphetamine-related offenses. The majority of these cases were reported in the Nugegoda Police Division, which accounted for 5,059 cases in 2023. In terms of drug seizures, 83.4 kg of methamphetamine were seized by police stations and other law enforcement agencies across the island. Compared to 2022, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of drugs seized. More details can be found in Table 45.

Table 45 - Quantity of Methamphetamine Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies - 2023				
	Seized Quantity			Number of Court Cases
	kg	g	mg	
Police Divisions				
Anuradhapura	0	147	970	176
Ampara	0	194	688	176
Badulla	0	144	308	122
Bandarawela	0	041	434	34
Batticaloa	0	002	205	2
Chillaw	0	064	563	65
Colombo Central	3	066	807	4,113
Colombo North	0	017	461	23
Colombo South	1	371	223	2,292
Elpitiya	0	455	081	130
Embilipitiya	0	029	903	49
Galle	0	003	747	31
Gampaha	0	954	961	431
Gampola	0	029	769	75
Hatton	0	022	630	30
Jaffna	2	898	668	51
Kalutara	0	295	811	132
Kandy	0	123	316	281
Kankasanthurei	0	218	033	9
Kantale	0	130	210	95
Kebithigollewa	0	054	838	44

Kegalle	0	12	199	21
Kelaniya	9	573	612	2,748
Kilinochchi	0	064	183	10
Kuliyapitiya	0	225	417	107
Kurunegala	0	233	703	315
Matale	0	272	107	268
Mannar	2	881	073	125
Matara	0	008	100	10
Monaragala	0	055	509	43
Mount Lavinia	3	393	490	3,433
Mullativu	0	001	781	18
Negombo	0	714	199	1,199
Nikaweratiya	0	057	093	97
Nugegoda	6	734	548	5,059
Nuwara Eliya	0	012	075	24
Panadura	0	160	677	262
Polonnaruwa	0	178	203	263
Puttalam	2	022	345	27
Ratnapura	1	148	589	199
Seethawakapura	0	199	783	217
Tangalle	0	458	053	305
Theldeniya	0	015	044	31
Trincomalee	0	421	259	307
Vavuniya	1	010	159	37
Other agencies				
CCD	2	517	986	270
PNB	11	120	271	190
Organized Crime	0	001	130	4
SL Navy	11	110	000	40
PNB, SL Navy & SIS	0	320	000	2
STF	15	594	160	636
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	0	696	460	36
Exercise Dept.	1	177	000	1,429
Customs	0	098	000	3
Total	83	355	830	26,095

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

Statistics on Drug Trafficking Through Central Mail Exchange

An alarming trend in drug trafficking has emerged, with increasing instances of narcotics being smuggled through postal and courier services. Criminal networks are exploiting these channels to transport illicit substances such as methamphetamine tablets, marijuana, and hashish, often concealed in packages and parcels. Authorities, including Sri Lanka Customs, have reported a rise in drug detections at postal facilities, highlighting the growing sophistication of traffickers in evading traditional law enforcement methods.

Methamphetamine tablets, marijuana, and hashish were detected at the Central Mail Exchange during inspections carried out by officers of the Narcotics Control Unit of Sri Lanka Customs in 2023. These detections were made with the assistance of officials from the Central Mail Exchange, highlighting the collaborative efforts of both agencies in combating drug trafficking.

Table 46 - Statistics on Seizures Made by Sri Lanka Customs on Drug Trafficking Through Central Mail Exchange in 2023		
Location	Drug	Quantity (g)
Postal	Methamphetamine tablets	103
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	82
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	62
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	55
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	14
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	29
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	53
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	57
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	8
Postal	Methamphetamine Tablets	3

Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	20
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	111
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	55
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	55
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	54
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	80
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	119
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	28
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	66
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	126
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	28
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	68
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	122
Postal	Marijuana	29
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	227
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	100
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	121
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	15
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	125
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	126
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	15
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	368
Postal	Methamphetamine	121
Postal	Methamphetamine	62
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	577
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	586
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	52

Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	83
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	29
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	30
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	84
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	17
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	7
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	54
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	30
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	30
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	58
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	30
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	55
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	56
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	57
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	55
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	63
Postal	Methamphetamine Tablets	82
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	914
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	47
Postal	Marijuana / Hashish	50

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2023)

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

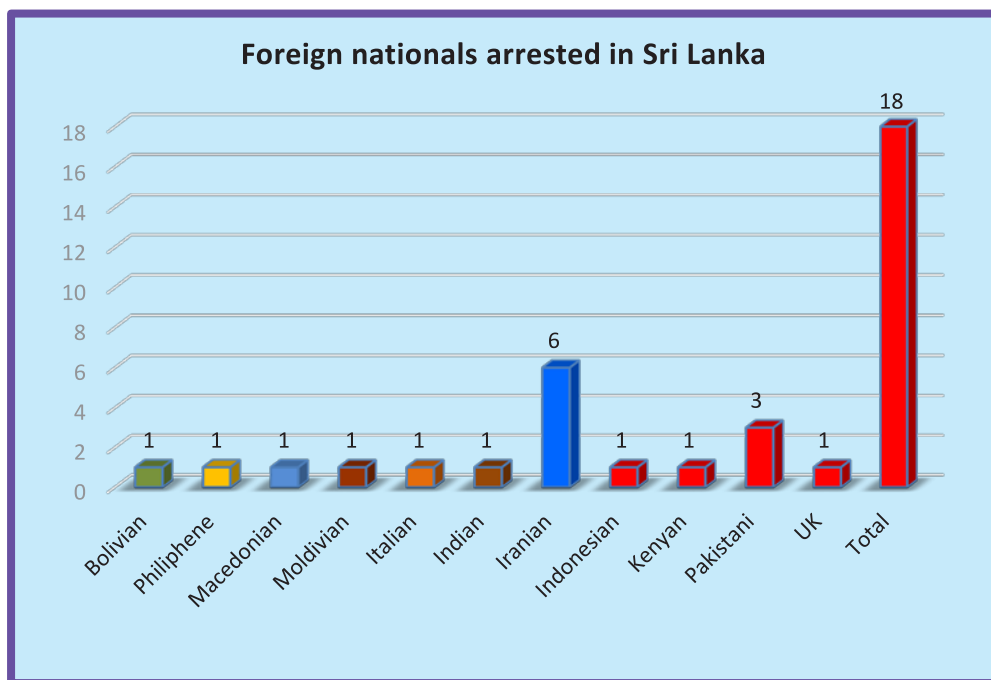
In 2023, law enforcement agencies arrested eighteen foreign nationals who were staying in Sri Lanka. The arrested individuals included nationals from India, Bolivia, Iran, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, the Maldives, Macedonia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom. More details are provided in Table 47, covering the years 2019 to 2023.

Table 47 – Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka					
Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Afganistan	1	0	0	0	0
American	2	0	0	0	0
Australian	0	1	0	0	0
Bolivian	1	0	0	0	1
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0
Chinese	3	0	0	0	0
Indian	8	0	0	8	1
Iranian	19	11	5	14	6
Indonesian	0	0	0	0	1
Italian	1	0	0	0	1
Israel	2	0	0	0	0
Japanese	0	1	0	0	0
Kenyan	1	0	1	0	1
Laos	1	0	0	0	0
Malaysian	1	0	0	0	0
Maldivian	1	4	0	0	1
Macedonian	0	0	0	0	1
Nigerian	2	0	0	0	0
Pakistani	3	24	17	2	3

Philiphine	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	1	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0
Russian	0	2	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	1	0	0
Ugandan	0	0	0	1	0
UK	1	2	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	1	0
Suriname	0	0	0	1	0
Total	48	47	27	27	18

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2019 - 2023)

Exhibit - 18



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Two Sri Lankans who arrested for drug related offences in the year of 2023. One person was arrested in Malaysia and other person was arrested in Pakistan.

Table 48 – Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad					
Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
India	0	6	0	3	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	6	0	3	2

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2019 - 2023)

PART 2

PRICES OF DRUGS

Prices of Drugs

Measuring changes in the price and purity of illicit drugs is crucial for assessing drug availability and market dynamics. The Police Narcotic Bureau regularly analyzes drug price trends to monitor fluctuations in both wholesale and retail prices. In 2023, cocaine was identified as the drug with the highest retail street-level price, reaching Rs. 27,500,000.00 per unit, indicating its significant value in the illicit market. In contrast, cannabis was reported to have the lowest retail and street-level price at Rs. 160,000.00, reflecting its relatively higher availability and lower market value. These price variations not only provide insights into the accessibility and economic dynamics of different drugs but also highlight the need for targeted interventions based on the specific characteristics and market conditions of each substance.

Street level price.

Heroin	• Rs. 17,500,000.00
Cannabis	• Rs. 160,000.00
Cocaine	• Rs. 27,500,000.00
Methamphetamine	• Rs. 17,000,000.00

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Drugs

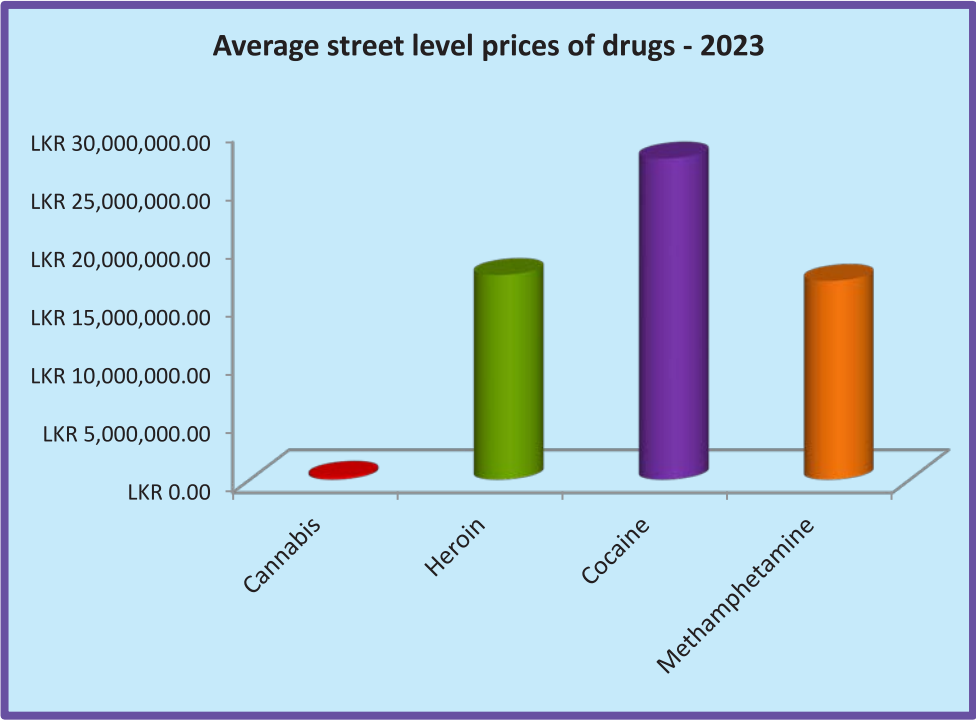
Table 49 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cannabis per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2019	126,000	100,000
2020	130,000	110,000
2021	150,000	120,000
2022	160,000	130,000
2023	160,000	130,000

Table 50 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Heroin per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2019	10,000,000	9,000,000
2020	12,000,000	10,000,000
2021	13,000,000	11,000,000
2022	14,000,000	12,500,000
2023	17,500,000	15,000,000

Table 51 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2019	18,000,000	15,000,000
2020	19,000,000	17,000,000
2021	20,000,000	18,000,000
2022	25,000,000	20,000,000
2023	27,500,000	25,000,000

Table 52 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Methamphetamine per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2019	3,800,000	2,800,000
2020	4,000,000	3,000,000
2021	15,000,000	11,000,000
2022	17,000,000	15,000,000
2023	17,000,000	15,000,000

Exhibit - 19



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2023)

PART 3

CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Consumption of Cannabis

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used in the manufacture of Ayurveda (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurveda medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drug Cooperation was the largest consumer of cannabis. 1,261kg of cannabis were used for Ayurvedic medicinal purposes in 2023. The ayurvedic Drug corporation had used the total quantity of 617.810kg of cannabis production of Buddaraja Kalkaya, Madana Modakaya, Suran Vidura Vatee, Kameshwari Modakaya, Ranahansa Rasayanaya, Suranvidurawati Blister Pack, Jathiphaladi Choornaya and Dathupushpa Rasayanaya.

Table 53 – Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of Ayurvedic Medicine					
Consumer	2019 kg	2020 kg	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 Kg
Ayurvedic Drug Corporation Navinna	212.810	331.380	611.520	389.860	617.810
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	11.350	146.080	199.200	224.690	643.830
Total	224.160	477.460	810.720	614.550	1,261.640

Exhibit - 20

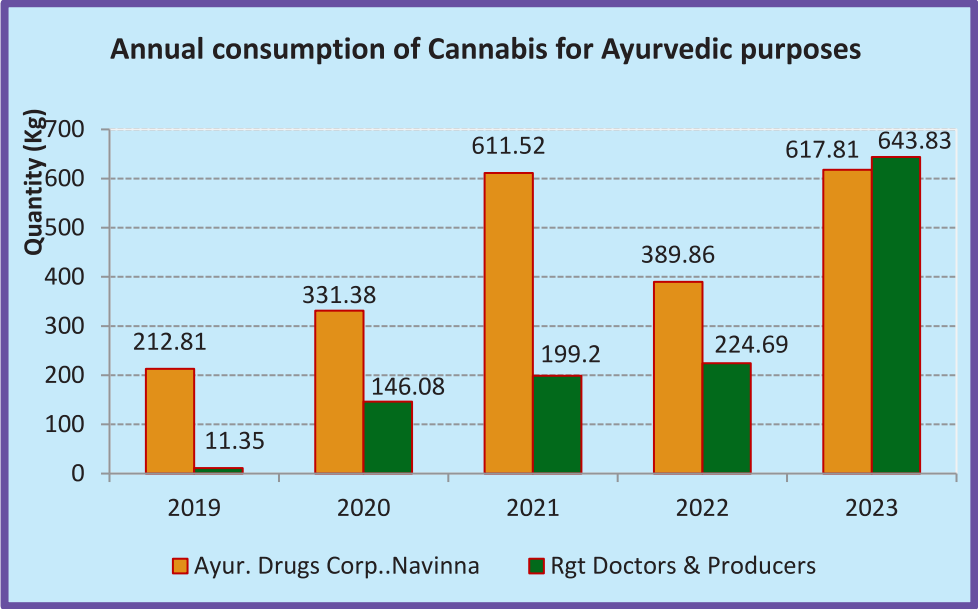


Table 54 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna				
Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. per Batch	Total kg.
2019	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	11	0.360	3.960
	Buddaraja Kalkaya	10	2.000	20.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	1.5	20.700	31.050
	Madana Modakaya	07	1.800	12.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	04	36.300	145.200
	Total			212.810
2020	Kameshwari Modakaya	05	1.800	9.000
	Madana Modakaya	03	0.360	1.080
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	06	36.300	217.800
	Suran Vidura Vatee	05	20.700	103.500
	Total			331.380
2021	Buddaraja Kalkaya	03	2.000	6.00
	Kameshwari Modakaya	12	36.300	435.600
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	1.800	3.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	0.360	0.720
	Madana Modakaya	08	20.700	165.600
	Total			611.520
2022	Buddaraja Kalkaya	02	2.000	4.000
	Madana Modakaya	07	36.300	254.100
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
	Kameshwari Modakaya	06	20.700	124.200
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	06	0.360	2.160
	Total			389.860
2023	Buddaraja Kalkaya	03	2.000	6.000
	Madana Modakaya	08	36.300	290.400
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
	Kameshwari Modakaya	12	20.700	248.400
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	11	0.360	3.960
	Suranvidurawati Blister Pack	01	0.450	0.450
	Jathiphaladi Choornaya	01	63.000	63.000
	Dathupushpa Rasayanaya	01	0.200	0.200
	Total			617.810

(Source : Ayurvedic Drug Cooperation, 2019 - 2023)

PART 4

PRISON ADMISSIONS

Prison Admission

According to data from the prison department, there were a total of 46,939 prison admissions for substance use disorders in 2023. Of these, 46,295 admissions were male and 644 were female. The year 2023 saw a notable increase in the quantity of heroin reported, reflecting a rise in heroin-related offenses compared to 2022. Additionally, the Sinhalese population exhibited the highest rate of prison admissions, accounting for 68.0% of the total. This increase in admissions among the Sinhalese community further highlights the growing impact of substance abuse within this demographic and underscores the need for targeted intervention and prevention efforts to address the rising trends in drug-related offenses.

Prison Admissions by Offence

Table 55 - Total Prisoners Admissions by Offence (Male & Female)					
Type of Offence	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Narcotic	15,123	9,336	9,344	18,484	29,192
%	51.9	47.0	64.2	60.9	62.2
Excise	3,502	2,726	1,213	2,950	3,947
%	12.0	13.7	8.3	9.7	8.4
Theft	1,799	811	471	1,330	2,544
%	6.2	4.1	3.2	4.4	5.4
Murder	129	48	31	14	99
%	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unlawful Intercourse	3	9	3	0	5
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide	124	30	33	34	61
%	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Others	8,484	6,896	3,452	7,519	11,091
%	29.1	34.7	23.7	24.8	23.6
Total	29,164	19,856	14,547	30,331	46,939
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exhibit – 21

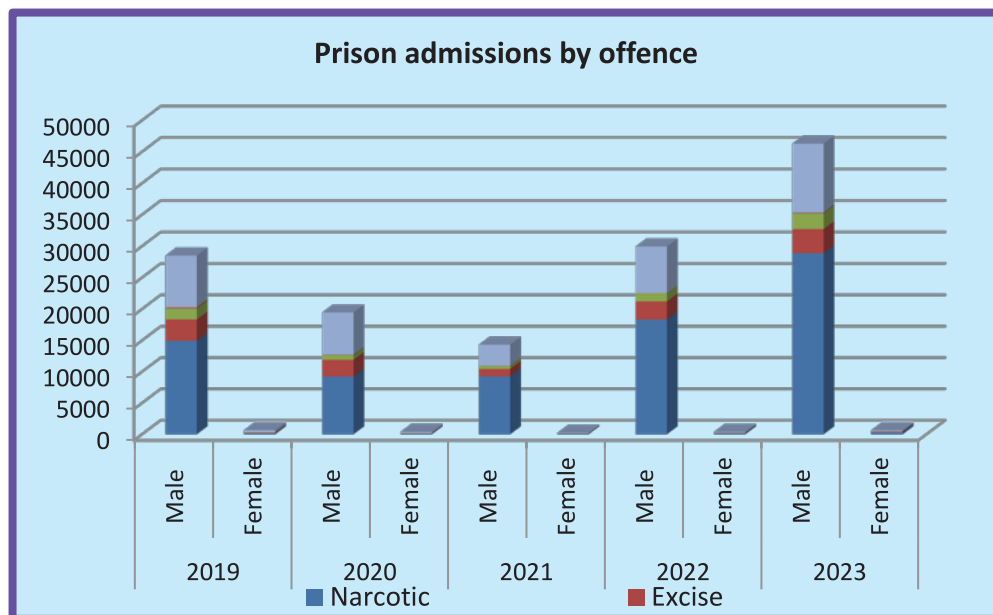


Table 56 – Male Prison Admissions by Offences

Type of Offence	2019 N	2020 N	2021 N	2022 N	2023 N
Narcotic	14,946	9,231	9,261	19,094	28,867
%	52.4	47.4	64.6	63.0	62.4
Excise	3,402	2,669	1,179	2,490	3,847
%	11.9	13.7	8.2	8.2	8.3
Theft	1,747	769	455	1,330	2,496
%	6.1	4.0	3.2	4.4	5.4
Murder	127	47	30	53	97
%	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unlawful Intercourse %	3	9	03	0	5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide %	116	28	31	34	61
	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Others	8,169	6,708	3,373	7,330	10,922
%	28.8	34.5	23.5	24.2	23.6
Total	28,510	19,461	14,332	30,331	46,295
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exhibit - 22

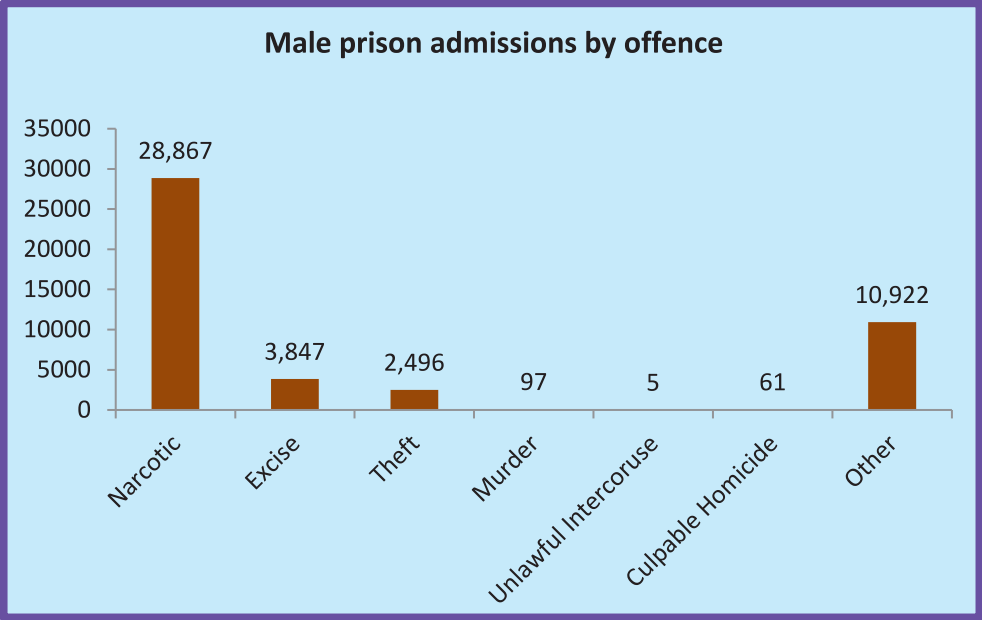


Table 57 – Female Prison Admissions by Offences					
Type of Offence	2019 N	2020 N	2021 N	2022 N	2023 N
Narcotic	177	105	83	161	325
%	27.1	26.6	38.6	41.3	50.5
Excise	100	57	34	63	100
%	15.2	14.4	15.8	16.2	15.5
Theft	52	42	16	45	48
%	8.0	10.6	7.4	11.5	7.5
Murder	2	01	1	0	2
%	0.3	0.3	0.5	0	0.3
Unlawful Intercourse	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide	8	02	2	2	0
%	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0
Others	315	188	79	119	169
%	48.2	47.6	36.7	30.5	26.2
Total	654	395	215	390	644
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exhibit – 23

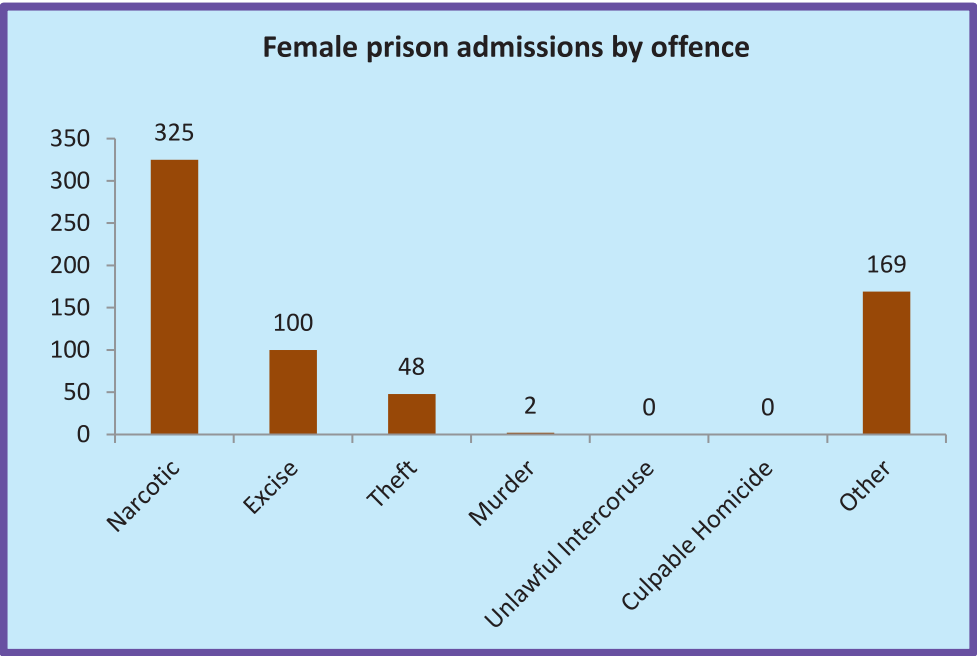
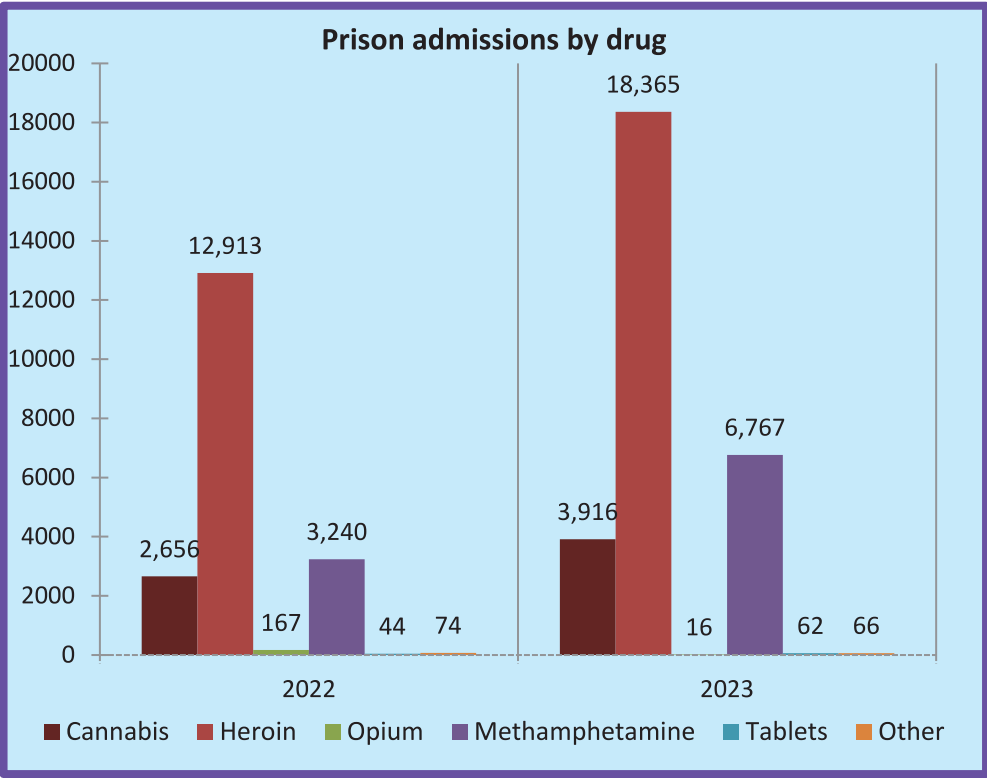


Table 58 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,131	14.1	1,277	13.7	910	9.7	2,656	13.9	3,916	13.4
Heroin	11,997	79.3	7,974	85.4	7,094	75.9	12,913	67.6	18,365	62.9
Opium	806	5.3	4	0.0	13	0.1	167	0.9	16	0.1
Others	189	1.2	81	0.9	1,327	14.2	74	0.4	66	0.2
Metham phetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,240	17.0	6,767	23.2
Tablets	12	0.1	3	0.0	-	-	44	0.2	62	0.2
Total	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0

From 2019 to 2023, there has been a noticeable increase in female prison admissions for narcotic offenses. This rising trend reflects a growing involvement of women in drug-related activities, whether as users or dealers. The data highlights an urgent need for targeted intervention and support programs to address the specific challenges faced by female offenders. The increase in admissions underscores the necessity of developing gender-sensitive approaches within the criminal justice system to effectively manage and rehabilitate women involved in narcotic offenses.

Exhibit – 24



Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

Table 59 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Sinhala	11,106	73.4	6,349	68.0	6,599	70.6	13,306	69.7	19,845	68.0
Tamil	1,713	11.4	1,419	15.2	1,274	13.6	2,528	13.2	4,090	14.0
Muslim	2,260	14.9	1,526	16.3	1,427	15.3	3,253	17.0	5,185	17.8
Malay	12	0.1	12	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.0
Burgher	21	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.2
Others	11	0.1	27	0.3	37	0.4	6	0.1	13	0.0
Total	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0

Table 60 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion										
Religion	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Buddhist	9,912	65.5	5,919	63.4	6,363	68.1	12,394	64.9	18,258	62.5
Hindu	1,314	8.7	1,322	14.2	846	9.1	2,478	13.0	3,339	11.4
Islam	2,283	15.1	1,526	16.3	1,522	16.3	3,013	15.8	5,207	17.8
Roman Catholic	1,234	8.2	501	5.4	515	5.5	636	3.3	1,650	5.7
Other Christian	366	2.4	66	0.7	98	1.0	571	3.0	733	2.5
Others	14	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
Total	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0

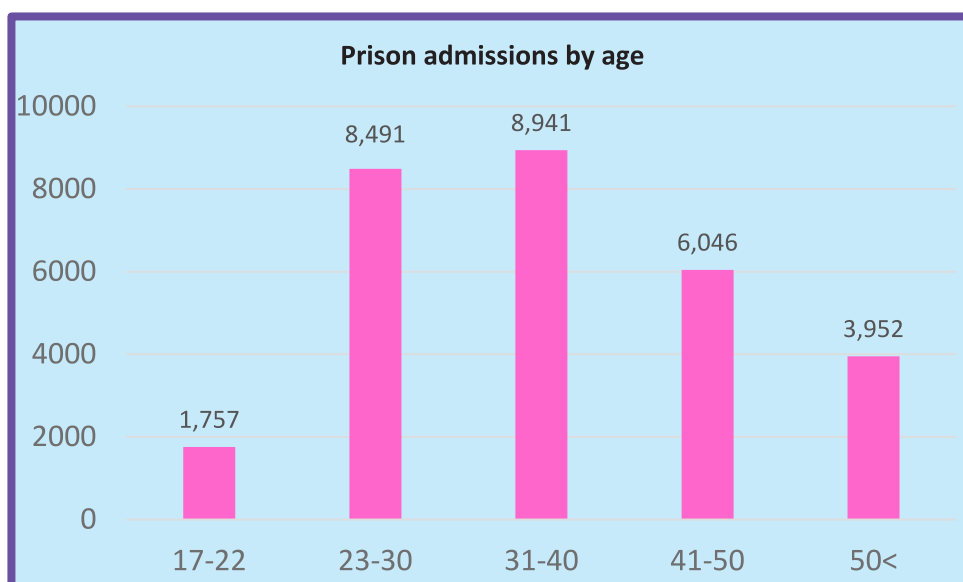
Drug Related Prison Admissions by Districts

Table 61 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by District					
District	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Colombo	7,369	4,341	4,391	9,286	14,012
Gampaha	2,610	1,391	1,764	3,549	6,321
Kalutara	811	237	402	312	1,468
Kandy	478	298	344	703	791
Matale	148	227	87	199	207
Nuwara Eliya	89	87	62	114	110
Galle	756	469	504	719	574
Matara	247	261	260	291	390
Hambantota	91	117	114	191	251
Jaffna	93	134	132	291	258
Mannar	4	0	2	51	79
Vavuniya	52	43	19	55	84
Mullativu	3	8	2	9	17
Batticaloa	76	82	36	165	224
Trincomalee	61	60	22	55	72
Ampara	52	45	75	156	193
Kurunegala	711	483	407	987	1,285
Puttalam	289	164	271	756	966
Anuradhapura	423	261	145	352	438
Polonnaruwa	123	82	49	125	182
Badulla	164	110	87	155	274
Monaragala	60	72	20	81	152
Ratnapura	249	237	101	298	518
Kegalle	138	113	39	183	292
Kilinochchi	10	7	6	6	16
Other Countries	16	7	2	5	18
Total	15,123	9,336	9,344	19,094	29,192

Drug Related Prison Admissions by Age

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<16	-		-	-	-
17-22	1,832	827	712	1,480	1,757
23-30	4,480	3,413	3,180	6,123	8,491
31-40	4,336	2,556	3,164	5,948	8,941
41-50	2,269	1,384	1,352	3,504	6,046
50<	2,175	1,132	936	1,955	3,952
Not recorded	31	24	-	84	5
Total	15,123	9,336	9,344	19,094	29,192

Exhibit - 25



(Source : Department of Prisons, 2019 - 2023)

PART 5

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

Treatment Admissions

In 2023, the Drug Abuse Monitoring System reported that a total of 2,039 drug users received treatment across various government and non-governmental services. The distribution of treatment admissions was as follows: 37.2% from government treatment and rehabilitation centers operated by the NDDCB, 20.7% from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and 40.4% from the Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Center under the Bureau of Rehabilitation. This distribution highlights the significant role of institutional treatment facilities in addressing substance use disorders, reflecting a robust system of care for those in need.

The geographical distribution of treatment admissions shows that 19.4% of all admissions were reported from the Colombo District, indicating a concentration of drug users seeking help in this area. The Western Province, encompassing Colombo, accounted for 45.9% of the total treatment admissions, underscoring the region's significant demand for treatment services. This regional data suggests that targeted interventions and resources may be particularly needed in the Western Province to effectively address and manage the high volume of drug use and treatment demands.

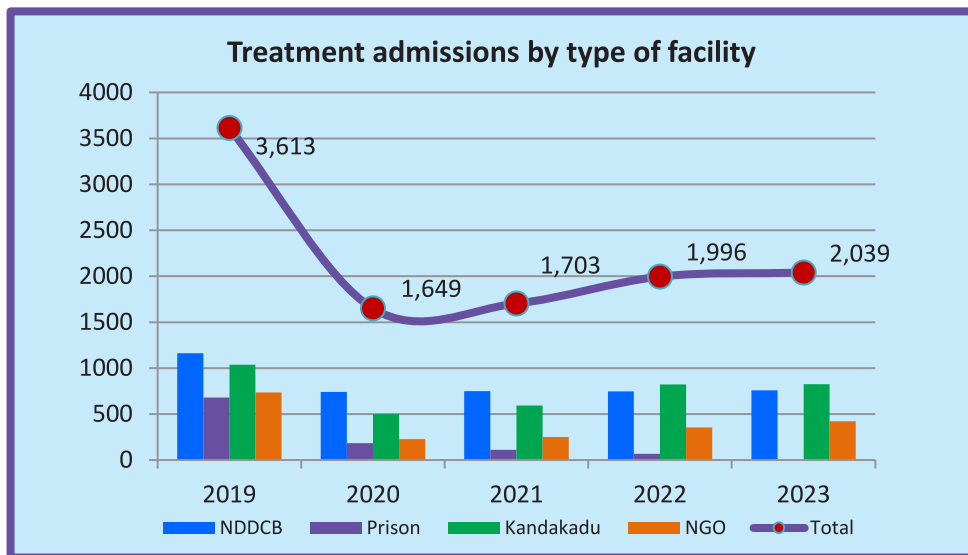
The data from 2023 also reveals an increase in the number of drug users seeking treatment compared to the previous year, with 1,987 males and 52 females admitted for care. Heroin remains the predominant substance for which treatment is sought, with the majority of admissions related to heroin use, although secondary substances also play a role. This trend underscores the ongoing challenge of heroin abuse in Sri Lanka and the need for continued focus on effective treatment and prevention strategies to address this pervasive issue.

Treatment Admissions

Two thousand and thirty-nine (2,039) drug dependents have been reported from drug treatment and rehabilitation centres during the year 2023. 759 (37.2%) persons were reported from the NDDCB treatment centers, 422 (20.7%) from NGOs and 824 (40.4%) from Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation Centre.

Table 63 – Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility										
Facility	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government (NDDCB)	1,161	32.2	740	45.0	751	44.1	753	37.7	759	37.2
NGO	735	20.3	226	14.0	249	14.6	355	17.8	422	20.7
Prisons	681	18.8	184	11.0	111	6.5	67	3.4	0	0
Kandakadu Treatment & Re. Cen.	1,036	28.7	499	30.0	592	34.8	821	41.1	824	40.4
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Exhibit - 26



Persons received treatments were further classified based on the treatment methods, it shows that 70% (1,437) obtained psychological treatment method as majority. In addition to, 12 step method (61), Western medicine (207) and Therapeutic Community model (236) faith base treatment model (275) were also reported.

Table 64 – Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment						
Type/Method	2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Therapeutic community	70	4.2	171	8.6	236	11.6
Western Medicine	10	0.6	143	7.2	28	1.3
Psychological Counseling	1,409	84.8	1,311	65.7	1,437	70.6
Acupuncture	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 Step Method	26	1.6	74	3.7	61	3.0
Faith Base	122	7.3	297	14.9	275	13.5
Other	24	1.4	0	0.0	0	0

***Different treatment models have been incorporated within same treatment programme**

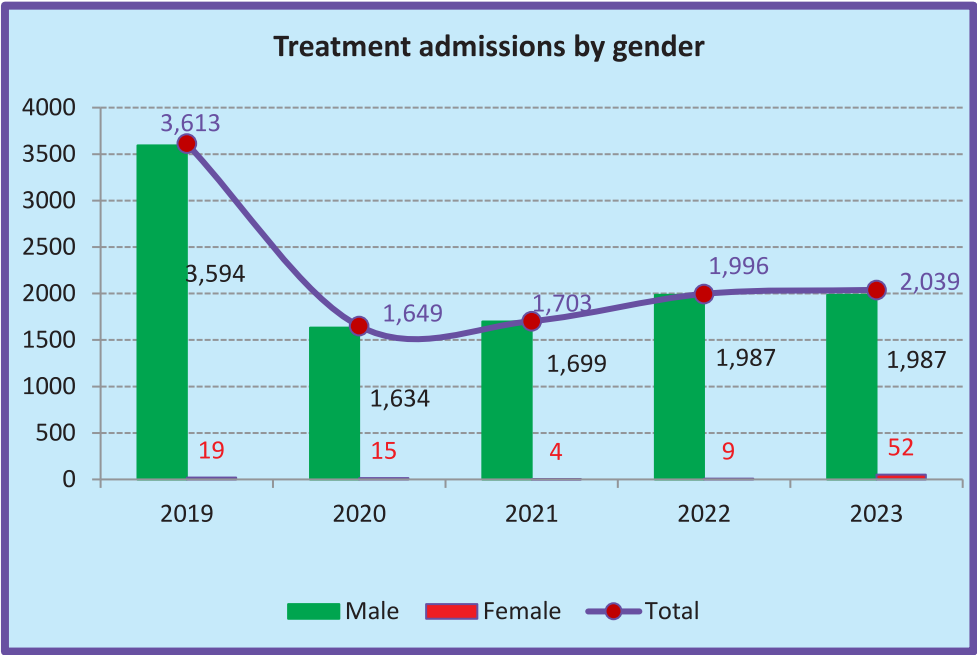
Table 65 – Treatment Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,497	69.1	240	11.7	218	10.2	244	10.0	382	18.7
Heroin	2,769	76.6	1,276	62.3	1,464	68.3	1,738	71.0	1,521	74.6
Opium	08	0.2	15	0.7	17	0.8	8	0.3	0	0
Tobacco	2,074	57.4	196	9.6	130	6.1	130	5.3	89	4.4
Alcohol	1,410	39.0	154	7.5	120	5.6	91	3.7	88	4.3
Methamphet amine									139	6.8
Pharmaceutical Tablets	348	9.6	-	-	76	3.6	-	-	144	7.1
Other	1,218	33.7	65	3.2	118	5.5	85	3.5	213	10.4

***Multiple Answers**

Out of the total treatment admissions of the year of 2023, 97.5% (1,987) were males. 52 (2.6%) female drug users reported.

Table 66 – Treatment Admissions by Gender										
Gender	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,594	99.5	1,634	99.0	1,699	99.8	1,987	99.6	1,987	97.5
Female	19	0.5	15	1.0	4	0.2	9	0.4	52	2.5
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Exhibit - 27



Substance abuse is an escalating global socio-medical issue, particularly among young and adolescent males. The distribution of drug-related treatment admissions by age, as shown in Figure 28, indicates that the majority 59% (1,203) of clients are in the 20-29 age range. Similar findings were observed in a previous study conducted by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Additionally, 18.1% (369) of clients were in the 30-34 age range, 8%

(163) were in the 35-39 range, and 5.4% (110) were in the 40-44 range. Notably, there was also one report from the age category of 01-14 years.

Table 67 – Treatment Admissions by Age										
Age	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	6	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.3	1	0.1
15-19	297	8.2	109	6.6	93	5.6	110	5.5	109	5.4
20-24	912	25.2	433	26.3	441	25.9	511	25.6	509	25.0
25-29	955	26.4	437	26.5	446	26.2	590	29.5	694	34.0
30-34	559	15.5	248	15.0	324	19.0	359	18.0	369	18.1
35-39	381	10.6	167	10.1	164	9.6	93	9.7	163	8.0
40-44	216	6.0	127	7.7	118	6.9	111	5.6	110	5.4
45-49	131	3.6	45	2.7	43	2.5	53	2.7	50	2.5
50 & Above	146	4.0	81	4.9	71	4.2	63	3.1	30	1.5
Not Recorded	10	0.3	0	-	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.2
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Exhibit – 28

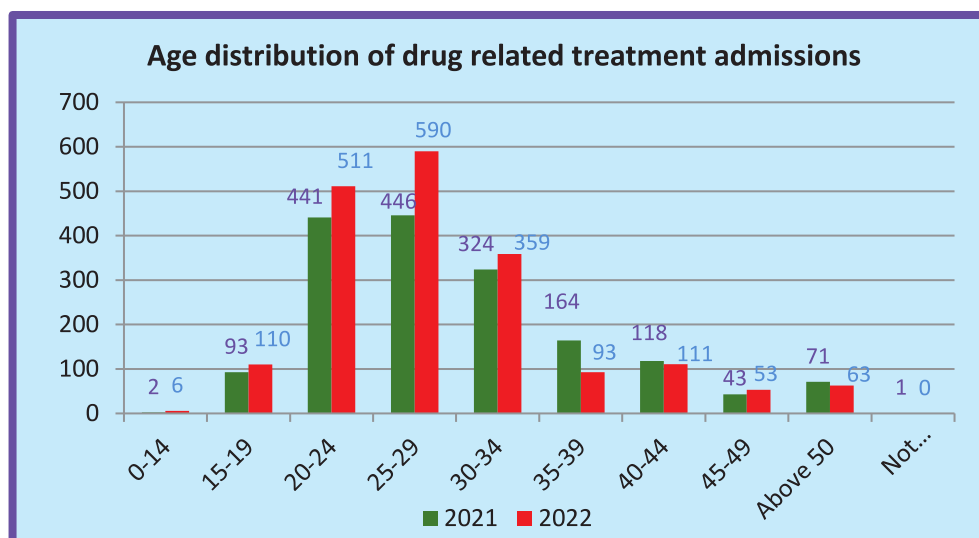


Table 68 – Treatment Admissions by Marital Status										
Marital Status	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	2,043	56.6	774	46.9	987	58.0	1,158	58.0	1,150	56.4
Married	1,268	35.1	624	37.8	531	31.2	644	32.2	664	32.2
Cohabiting	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	2.0	0	0	2	0.1
Separated	33	0.9	9	0.5	4	0.2	17	0.9	09	0.4
Divorced	46	1.3	17	1.0	21	1.2	42	2.1	33	1.6
Widowed	3	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2	0	0	5	0.3
Living Together	8	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.3
Not Recorded	206	5.7	211	12.8	148	8.7	134	6.7	170	8.3
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Table 69 – Treatment Admissions by Religion										
Religion	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	2,717	75.2	1,086	65.9	1,308	76.8	1,531	76.7	1,361	66.8
Hindu	97	2.7	56	3.4	43	2.5	61	3.1	147	7.2
Islam	192	5.3	101	6.1	103	6.0	112	5.7	197	9.7
Christian	581	16.1	388	23.5	233	13.7	266	13.3	303	14.9
Other	26	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	13	0.6
Not Recorded	0	-	18	1.1	15	0.9	-	-	18	0.9
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Table 70 – Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	3,259	90.2	1,397	84.7	1,509	88.6	1,770	88.7	1,634	80.1
Tamil	145	4.0	120	7.3	71	4.2	98	4.8	201	9.9
Moor	147	4.1	111	6.7	100	5.9	104	5.2	185	9.1
Malay	13	0.4	10	0.6	7	0.4	8	0.4	5	0.3
Burgher	16	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.3
Other	20	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Not Recorded	13	0.4	5	0.3	10	0.5	12	0.6	8	0.4
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Exhibit - 29

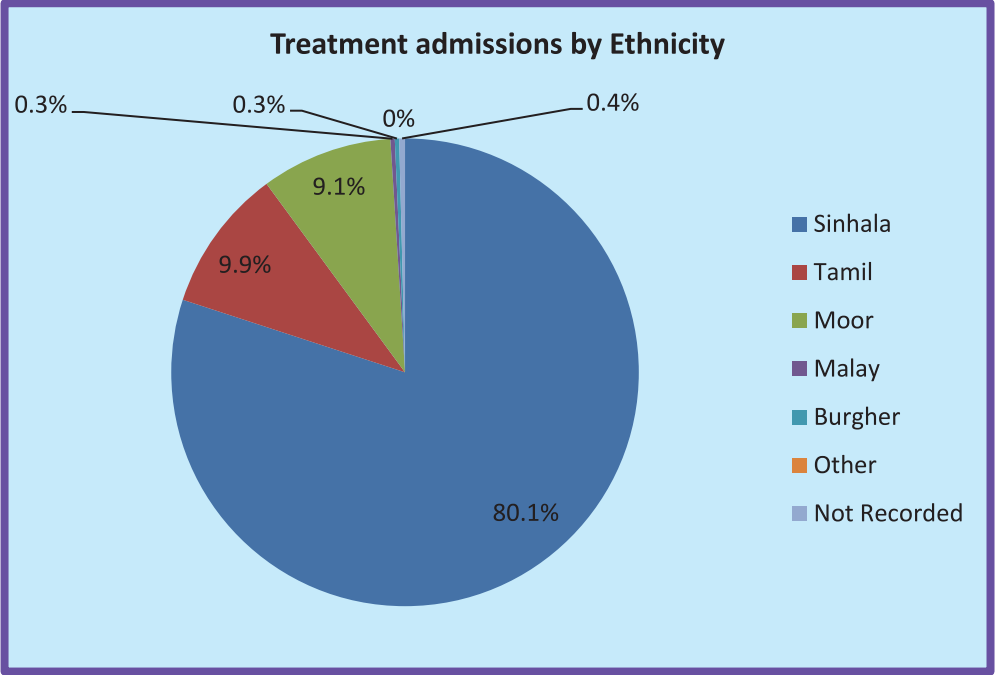
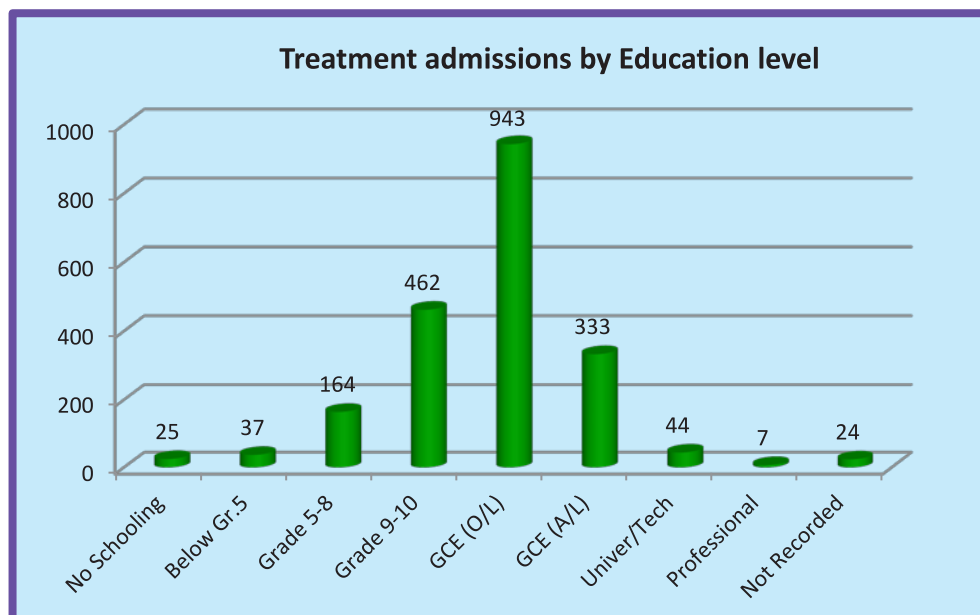


Table 71 – Treatment Admissions by Educational Level										
Educational Level	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	41	1.1	28	1.7	20	1.2	20	1.0	25	1.2
Below Gr.5	102	2.8	45	2.7	45	2.6	46	2.3	37	1.8
Grade 5-8	354	9.8	165	10.0	115	6.8	167	8.4	164	8.0
Grade 9-10	1,332	36.9	374	22.7	343	20.1	442	22.2	462	22.7
GCE (O/L)	1,270	35.2	713	43.2	812	47.7	911	45.6	943	46.3
GCE (A/L)	438	12.1	278	16.9	328	19.3	358	17.9	333	16.3
Univer/Tech	29	0.8	18	1.1	16	0.9	24	1.2	44	2.2
Professional	6	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.4	4	0.2	7	0.3
Not Recorded	41	1.1	20	1.2	18	1.1	24	1.2	24	1.2
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Exhibit - 30



Considering the number of treatment received persons by districts, it was emphasized that highest number of persons, 396 (19.4%) were reported from Colombo district. However, Gampaha (639), Kalutara (106) Kurunegala (120), Kandy (44), Puttalam (120) and Kegalle (53) are the other highlighted districts. Out of the nine provinces, 56% were reported for treatment from Western province, 8.9% from Southern province and 11.8% from North Western province and all the details are shown as follows.

Table 72 – Treatment Admissions by Administrative Districts										
District	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	919	25.4	454	27.5	543	31.9	524	26.2	396	19.4
Gampaha	1,129	31.3	466	28.3	474	27.8	507	25.4	639	31.3
Kalutara	215	6.0	151	9.2	100	5.9	156	7.8	106	5.2
Galle	283	7.8	135	8.2	97	5.7	209	10.5	130	6.4
Matara	50	1.4	29	1.8	45	2.6	55	2.7	40	2.0
Hambantota	32	0.9	21	1.3	21	1.2	19	1	11	0.5
Monaragala	18	0.5	12	0.7	5	0.3	3	0.2	7	0.3
Badulla	45	1.3	10	0.6	5	0.3	12	0.6	9	0.4
Kandy	95	2.6	49	3.0	60	3.5	40	2	44	2.2
Matale	28	0.8	11	0.7	14	0.8	24	1.2	12	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	16	0.4	5	0.3	2	0.1	6	0.3	5	0.3

Kegalle	96	2.7	38	2.3	38	2.2	78	3.9	53	2.6
Ratnapura	38	1.1	20	1.2	26	1.5	24	1.2	37	1.8
Kurunegala	184	5.1	89	5.4	85	5.0	122	6.1	120	5.9
Puttalam	128	3.5	42	2.5	37	2.2	53	2.6	120	5.9
Trincomalee	3	0.1	2	0.1	8	0.5	5	0.3	16	0.8
Bataloa	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	15	0.7
Ampara	13	0.4	4	0.2	3	0.2	17	0.8	14	0.7
Anuradhapura	142	3.9	10	1.0	35	2.1	31	1.5	33	1.6
Polonnaruwa	23	0.6	4	0.2	13	0.8	21	1.1	19	0.9
Jaffna	8	0.2	12	0.7	15	0.9	29	1.5	89	4.4
Kilinochchi	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.4	17	0.8
Mullative	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	18	0.9
Mannar	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2
Vavuniya	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.4
Not Recorded	144	4.0	79	4.8	70	4.1	44	2.1	78	3.8
Total	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0

Table 73 - Treatment Admissions by type of admission		
Type of admission	2023	
	Number	%
Voluntary Admission	1,158	56.8
Court Referral	881	43.2
Total	2,039	100.0

Table 74 – Factors influenced for drug initiation		
2023		
Reason	Number	%
Peer Pleasure	548	26.9
Problematic Situation	73	3.6
For self-pleasure	570	28.0
For Sexual enhancement purpose	1	0.1
Other	753	36.9
Not recorded	94	4.6

(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2019 - 2023)

PART 6

DRUG RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Drug Related Hospital Admissions

In 2023, data from government hospitals indicates a notable increase in live discharges related to drug use and poisoning. Specifically, there were 8 female discharges for poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics (hallucinogens), alongside 8 female and 21 male discharges for similar conditions. In cases of poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, and anti-parkinsonism drugs, 55 females and 37 males were reported as live discharges. For alcohol toxicity, 117 female and 159 male discharges were documented. Overall, the year 2023 saw a total of 763 females and 759 male live discharges, reflecting a significant increase compared to previous years. Additionally, the year recorded 1 female and 12 male deaths related to substance use, underscoring the severe impact of drug-related issues on health and highlighting the urgent need for enhanced preventive and treatment measures.

Drug Related Data by ICD Codes in Government Hospitals, 2023*

Table 75 - Drug Related Data by ICD Codes in Government Hospitals, 2023*					
ICD Code	Description	Female		Male	
		Deaths	Live Discharges	Deaths	Live Discharges
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19)	0	8	0	21
T40.0	Opium	0	5	0	14
T40.1	Heroin	0	2	0	9
T40.2	Other opioids (Codeine, Morphine)	0	27	0	25
T40.3	Methadone	0	0	0	0
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine)	0	1	0	2
T40.5	Cocaine	0	1	0	3
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics	0	2	1	8
T40.7	Cannabis (derivatives)	0	1	0	7
T40.8	Lysergide [LSD]	0	0	0	0
T40.9	Other and unspecified psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine)	0	3	0	3
T41	Poisoning by anaesthetics and therapeutic gases (Excl.: benzodiazepines (T42.4), cocaine (T40.5), opioids (T40.0-T40.2))	0	9	0	5
T41.0	Inhaled anaesthetics (Excl.: oxygen (T41.5))	0	9	0	7
T41.1	Intravenous anaesthetics (Thiobarbiturates)	0	1	0	10
T41.2	Other and unspecified general anaesthetics	0	4	0	2

T41.3	Local anaesthetics	0	1	0	2
T41.4	Anaesthetic, unspecified	0	1	0	1
T42	Poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19))	0	55	0	37
T42.0	Hydantoin derivatives	0	4	0	5
T42.1	Iminostilbenes (Carbamazepine)	0	20	0	9
T42.2	Succinimides and oxazolidinediones	0	2	0	1
T42.3	Barbiturates (Excl.: thiobarbiturates (T41.1))	0	3	0	2
T42.4	Benzodiazepines	0	71	1	60
T42.5	Mixed antiepileptics, not elsewhere classified	1	2	0	2
T42.6	Other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs (Methaqualone, Valproic acid, Excl.: carbamazepine (T42.1))	0	27	0	23
T42.7	Antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs, unspecified (Sleeping: draught drug tablet)	0	19	0	4
T42.8	Antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants (Amantadine)	0	1	0	4
T43	Poisoning by psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: appetite depressants (T50.5), barbiturates (T42.3), benzodiazepines (T42.4), intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19), methaqualone (T42.6), psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (T40.7-T40.9))	0	17	0	11
T43.0	Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants	0	29	0	7

T43.1	Monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor antidepressants	0	1	0	0
T43.2	Other and unspecified antidepressants	0	22	0	14
T43.3	Phenothiazine antipsychotics and neuroleptics	0	6	0	3
T43.4	Butyrophenone and thioxanthene neuroleptics	0	6	0	4
T43.5	Other and unspecified antipsychotics and neuroleptics (Excl.: rauwolfia (T46.5))	0	29	0	29
T43.6	Psychostimulants with abuse potential (Excl.: cocaine (T40.5))	0	2	0	5
T43.8	Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	0	6	0	6
T43.9	Psychotropic drug, unspecified	0	15	0	9
T46	Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system (Excl.: metaraminol (T44.4))	0	24	0	19
T46.0	Cardiac-stimulant glycosides and drugs of similar action	0	10	1	14
T46.1	Calcium-channel blockers	0	24	2	26
T46.2	Other antidysrhythmic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7))	0	5	0	2
T46.3	Coronary vasodilators, not elsewhere classified (Dipyridamole Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7), calcium-channel blockers (T46.1))	0	2	0	5
T46.4	Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors	0	5	0	6
T46.5	Other antihypertensive drugs, not elsewhere classified (Clonidine, Guanethidine, Rauwolfia Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7),	1	81	2	43

	calcium-channel blockers (T46.1), diuretics (T50.0-T50.2))				
T46.6	Antihyperlipidaemic and antiarteriosclerotic drugs	0	18	0	8
T46.7	Peripheral vasodilators Nicotinic acid (derivatives Excl.: papaverine (T44.3))	0	4	0	2
T46.8	Antivaricose drugs, including sclerosing agents	0	0	0	3
T46.9	Other and unspecified agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system	0	9	0	14
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol	0	117	1	159
T51.0	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol Excl.: acute alcohol intoxication or "hangover" effects (F10.0), drunkenness (F10.0), pathological alcohol intoxication (F10.0))	0	12	0	26
T51.1	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	0	5	2	7
T51.2	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	0	3	0	3
T51.3	Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl [1-butanol], propyl [1-propanol])	0	17	0	14
T51.8	Other alcohols	0	2	0	6
T51.9	Alcohol, unspecified	0	13	2	48
Total		1	763	12	759
<i>Source : Medical Statistics Unit</i>					
Note :	This data is based on the eIMMR (Electronic Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Reporting) system only.				
	Data on manual IMMR returns are not included.				
	Repeated visits for the same diagnosis or to another diagnosis may include.				
	A transferred patient may be again included in the live discharges category.				
* - Provisional					

(Source : Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health, 2023)

PART 7

HIV / AIDS RELATED INFORMATION

HIV and AIDS Related Information

Table 76 - Reported HIV Cases 2022

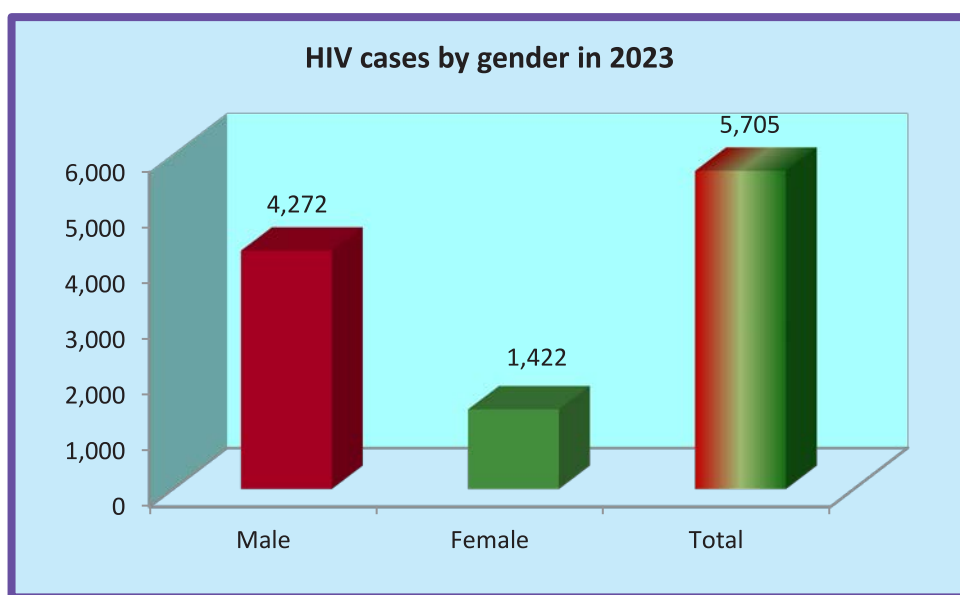
Quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the beginning of the quarter	HIV Cases reported during the quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the end of the quarter	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 yrs			Cumulative HIV cases by gender			Reported AIDS deaths
				M	F	TG	M	F	TG	
1 st	4,404	152	4,556	18	01	0	3,263	1,293	0	14
2 nd	4556	130	4,686	14	01	0	3,377	1,309	0	11
3 rd	4686	145	4,831	13	02	0	3,504	1,327	0	19
4 th	4831	180	5,011	23	02	1	3,661	1,341	9	22

Table 77 - Reported HIV Cases 2023

Quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the beginning of the quarter	HIV Cases reported during the quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the end of the quarter	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 yrs			Cumulative HIV cases by gender			Reported AIDS deaths
				M	F	TG	M	F	TG	
1 st	5,011	165	5,176	22	3	0	3,806	1,361	9	15
2 nd	5,176	181	5,357	26	3	0	3,968	1,379	10	13
3 rd	5,375	139	5,496	24	1	0	4,095	1,391	10	15
4 th	5,496	209	5,705	20	5	1	4,272	1,422	11	16

Cumulative AIDS deaths reported (AIDS related)	- 710
Non AIDS related	- 62
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	- 7.4:1
Cumulative adjusted deaths among all HIV cases up to 2023	- 1,579
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	- 107
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	- 179
Immigration Health Unit – positives Cumulative	- 36
For the quarter	- 1
Number of HIV tests carried out during 2021	- 1,068,309
HIV-Sero - Positivity rate for 2021	- 0.04%

Exhibit - 31



(Source: National STD/AIDS Control Program)
Department of Health Services
(www.aidscontrol.gov.lk)

PART 8

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS INFORMATION

Precursor Chemicals

Precursors are generally used in various industries for licit purposes. The traffickers divert these precursor chemicals illegally for production of illicit substances. Government of Sri Lanka has established measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals in to the illicit manufacturer of drugs in accordance with the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 1998. Under the convention, International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is monitoring government's control over precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacturer of drugs.

Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Act No 01 of 2008 was enacted to control 24 precursor chemicals under the provisions of UN-Convention. The precursor Control Authority (PCA) was established in 25th of October 2010 as a subsidiary unit of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to enforce this act.

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals. Hence whichever substance required for pharmaceutical or industrial manufacturing processes must be imported and most of the precursor chemicals imported to Sri Lanka are used for industrial purposes. Major precursors imported in to the Sri Lanka during the year 2023 were hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, potassium permanganate, acetone and toluene. These precursor chemicals are known substantial to produce synthetic drugs. Other

highly addictive synthetic drugs that can be produced from aforesaid precursors are, Methaqualone, LSD, MDA/MDMA, amphetamine, methamphetamine.

According to the import and export information of precursor chemicals for 2023, highest imported quantities were reported for sulphuric acid (3,672,750.L) and hydrochloric acid (3,540,822.00L)

In order to control diversion of these chemicals for illicit production of drugs, PCA takes necessary actions such as issuing of licenses, inspection of permits and checking the stocks etc. More effective actions are in the pipeline to get fully control of such chemical within the country.

Precursor Chemicals Information

Table 78 – Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2019 kg	2020 Kg/L	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 kg
Hydrochloric Acid	3,857,185.9	3,777,488.88L	4,145,172.00	3,484,457	3,540,822
Sulphuric Acid	3,457,144.5	1,847,454.081L	4,174,718.00	3,535,448	3,672,750
Potassium Permanganate	25,409.2	54,408.87kg	54,964.00	20,009	55,000
Toluene	1,765,359.6	1,554,607.841L	1,799,646.00	1,121,348	986,096
Ethyl ether	17,252.6	2,123.024L	9,798.00	3,315	555
Acetone	1,544,509.0	1,250,168.876L	1,127,279.00	928,997	821,788
Methyl ethyl Ketone	260,958.4	326,873.845L	320,820.00	226,984	233,582
Acetic anhydride	93.9	50.688L	126.00	51	3
Phenylacetic	25	30.01Kg	8.00	-	0.02
Piperonal	50	130kg	170.00	-	25
Safrole	-	3L	20	-	-
Ephedrine	-	4.5879kg	-	-	8
Anthranilic acid	1.6	2.9kg	1,902.00	6	6
Piperidine	-	-	100	24,558	0.35
Acetylanthranilic acid	18	-	1,040.00	105,784	-
1-Phenyny 1-2 Propanone	-	-	250.00	-	-
Ergomefrine					0.02

Table 79 – Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2019 kg	2020 kg/L	2021 Kg/L	2022 kg	2023 Kg
Hydrochloric Acid	12,100	-	1,200	-	-
Sulphuric Acid	3,555	3,520L	3,000	-	-
Toluene	-	-	4	-	-
Acetone	45	57.11L	12	-	160.0
Methyl ethyl Ketone	-	-	-	-	-
Piperonal	-	-	-	-	-
Safrole	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2019 - 2023)

PART 9

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO INFORMATION

Alcohol and Tobacco Productions

Table 80 - Production of Coconut and Processed Arrack (Quantity in Proof liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Distilleries Co.of Sri Lanka Ltd.	774,142.995	631,645.564	649,317.77	569,240.71	335,383.37
W.M. Mendis and Co.Ltd.	13,695.242	20,326.806	-	8,583.95	12,546.46
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	207,990.629	188,305.240	205.988.07	240,351.98	162,759.47
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	827.504	1,196.519	2,425.14	747.13	-
Scotland Distilleries	42.462	460.763	1,200.06	-	12.13
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	661.80	-	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	875.021	402.631	820.94	-	-
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	2,092.97	-
Nippon Expo Ltd.	1,300.779	649.532	722.99	877.80	534.44
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	550,329.710	524,460.013	460,050.21	621,504.89	418,681.09
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	21,909.710	14,838.010	11,289.51	9,314.90	4,241.15
Classic Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	1,950.230	2,596.250	1,645.40	-	-
Sinergy	-	-	338.58	-	-
Mendis-Moragolla	57,088.512	-	-	-	-
Higurana Distalaries					326.03
Total	1,630,152.470	1,384,881.328	1,334,460.47	1,452,714.33	934,484.14

***provisional**

Exhibit - 32

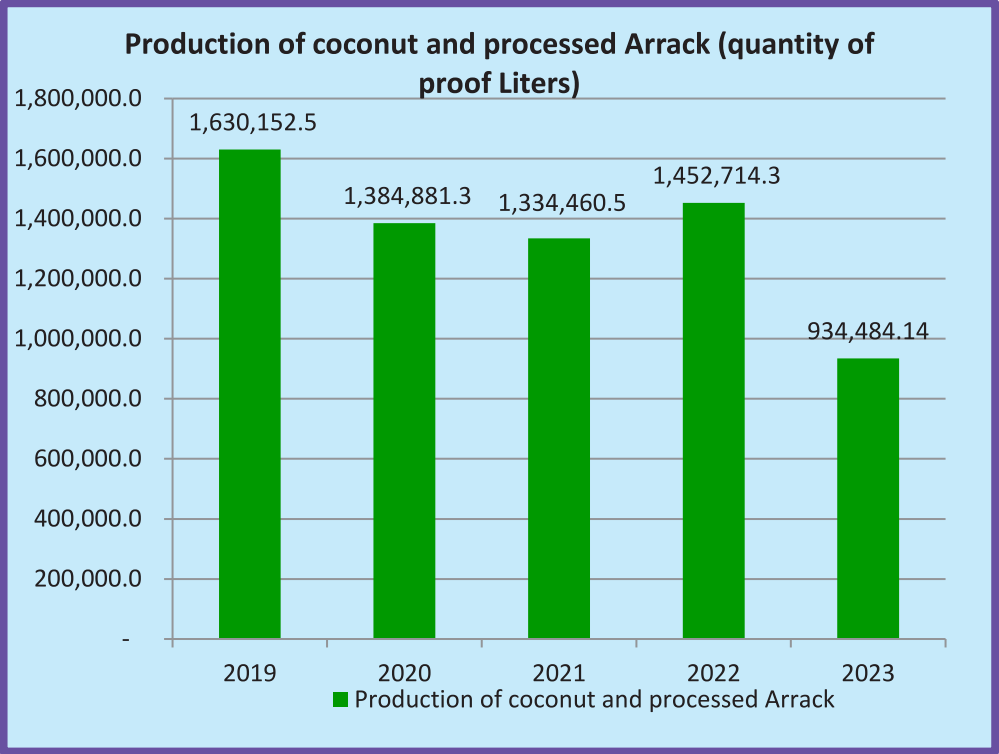


Table 81 - Production of Molasses Arrack (Quantity in Proof liters)					
Liquor Manufacturer	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
W.M. Mendis and Co.Ltd.	201,151.038	4,382.685	-	5,832.46	120,463.65
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	20,368.953	13,184.332	10.832.06	20,292.07	17,343.20
Perecyl Ltd.	21,882.390	17,035.250	26.417.33	32,632.86	7,608.38
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	7,792.472	1,977.494	-	37,171.77	112,895.71
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	4,172.210	1,681.520	3.827.47	3,110.66	2399.98
International Distilleries Ltd.	375,646.659	234,884.266	255.425.78	293,315.54	141,537.20
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	380,094.433	227,006.552	35.749.97	23,439.31	-
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	16,172.980	20,032.440	19.535.16	17,831.27	13,566.48

Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	53,467.616	47,947.073	55.696.30	33,359.12	29,993.29
Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Distilleries)	-	-	1.845.27	15,766.59	18,496.00
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	119,629.665	7,125.972	7.243.47	4,877.59	2,223.03
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	-	-	107.261.65	110,358.18	149,566.68
V A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	42,410.282	52,679.959	71.585.25	37,908.88	34,698.66
Mendis-Moragolla	24,265.310	-	-	-	-
Randiya	-	1,830.719	3.062.55	26,570.83	17,318.00
Sinergy	-	2,294.672	25.278.41	15,693.84	18,901.68
Total	1,277,971.023	632,062.934	623,760.670	678,160.97	687,011.94

***provisional**

Exhibit - 33

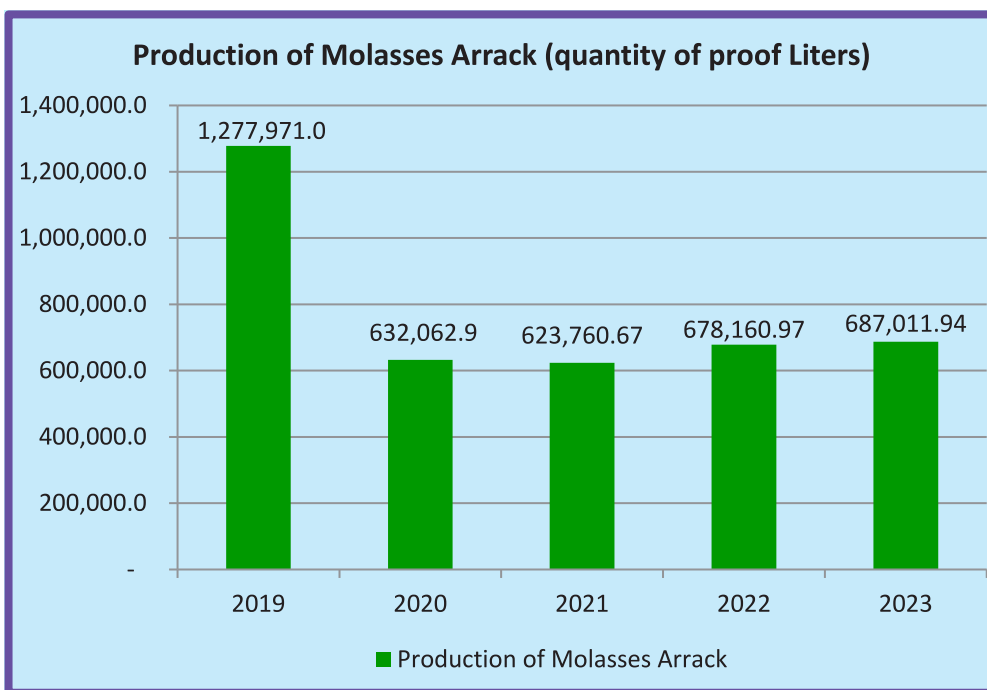


Table 82 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Proof liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	15,671,810.198	14,431,105.441	17,192.374.98	16,952,494.27	12,358,729.53
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (pvt) Ltd.	77,108.688	63,394.515	73.194.97	48,490.09	75,979.30
W.M. .Mendis & Co.Ltd.	321,868.515	201,426.867	1.888.08	77,798.72	306,757.75
International Distilleries Lanka ltd.	1,027,769.392	1,119,663.661	1,275.147.80	2,016,333.88	1,192,348.50
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	4,102.134	1,213.200	-	-	31,704.40
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	252,593.282	463,075.452	672.586.30	1,302,007.69	956,533.68
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	905,149.180	611,875.640	564.655.94	585,916.67	495,477.31
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	299,955.139	248,869.812	265.659.69	359,732.42	579,215.03
Perecyl Company Ltd.	422,389.039	295,004.764	285.199.47	260,425.12	108,942.13
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	86,162.735	82,448.849	105.596.47	157,450.41	152,938.38
Nippon Expo Ltd.	116,456.704	99,544.745	107.014.98	113,653.90	33,427.99
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	144,663.627	85,730.679	66.443.90	140,570.69	72,533.01
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	500,120.624	486,573.514	411.977.28	425,967.74	228,591.18
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	8,863.960	9,335.580	10.655.55	12,336.73	11,064.38
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	16,547.611	21,303.847	23.024.79	46,251.06	25.133.00
Sinergy Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	61,325.356	59,685.986	53.021.96	48,309.53	30,581.90
Mendis-Moragolla	63,524.718	-	-		-
Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Disteliries)	-	-	8.476.18	6,193.55	35,304.00
Hingurana Distalaries					228,591.18
Total	19,980,410.902	18,280,252.552	21,116,918.31	22,553,932.47	16,695,261.47

Exhibit - 34

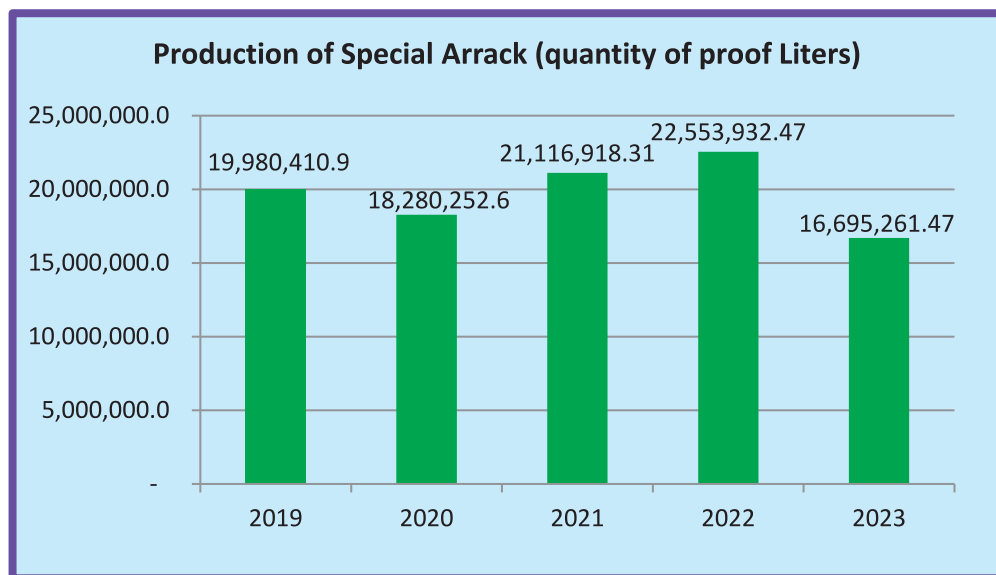


Table 83 - Bottled Toddy Manufactures (Quantity in Proof liters)

Manufacturing Institutions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operate	31,864.375	56,530.630	1,786.88	11,230.625	48,998.750
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operate	19,866.250	30,253.130	25,566.88	49,301.875	83,362.500
Keys Palm Development Co-operate	26,855.000	51,081.250	12,100.00	53,409.375	37,540.625
Kondavil Bottled Toddy Man	28,815.625	49,918.750	24,092.50	85,105.626	66,886.250
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operate	21,811.250	-	-	-	4,173.125
Kareinager Palm Development Co-operate	44,977.500	72,645.630	67,434.38	81,779.376	84,381.875
Golden Eagle – Madampe	-	-	-	1,160,794.375	1,261,142.485

Atchuveley Bottled Toddy Manufacture	9,215.755	27,534.690	32,196.11	13,600.445	62,272.470
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	84,813.125	117,148.130	116,707.50	84,266.875	117,426.250
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man	334,385.000	262,310.000	361,260.00	1,434,698.125	1,868,147.500
Singha Bottled Toddy Man	418,921.000	391,920.000	421,660.00	1,636,464.376	2,164,225.000
Lucky Fish Can Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	3,976.000	222,755.500
Commander Bottled Toddy Man		-	-	570,537.500	743,910.000
Chankani Palmyrah	80,731.875	88,543.130	41,471.88	71,874.375	64,224.375
A.M.P.Bottled Toddy Man	-	14,382.500	-	-	239,185.000
Kandurata Manori Lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	-	43,610.000	96,310.00	129,594.380	218,730.000
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	342,420.000	290,760.000	293,420.00	1,417,827.500	1,042,515.00
Three Lions Toddy Bottled	288,154.990	257,267.270	252,211.25	356,873.874	476,610.000
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	19,895.000	12,220.000	15,895.00	5,250.000	110,002.500
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	-	1,210,036.251	1,565,045.000
T.S.R. Bottled Toddy	466,172.500	399,840.000	207,865.00	797,270.000	724,050.000
Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man.	33,615.000	73,704.380	4,263.75	66,761.375	74,781.240
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man	16,981.875	41,932.500	-	23,158.125	74,880.625
Nemta Toddy Man	129,660.000	112,630.000	169,820.08	977,697.371	918,757.570
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.Co.	28,193.750	48,950.000	27,887.50	30,585.626	42,207.500
Pandithirippu Palm Dev.co.	29,459.375	37,483.130	14,235.00	62,144.375	46,900.625
Kopai Palm Development Co-operate	32,896.245	23,846.250	5,543.41	16,751.875	19,688.125

Kodikaman Palm Development Co-operate	23,558.750	102,543.750	20,434.38	160,206.875	90,803.750
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	10,520.000	1,800.000	2,880.00	6,685.000	147,535.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	100,373.110	-	82,788.13	45,925.000	151,530.625
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man	3,730.000	5,494.380	20,520.63	26,949.375	73,153.750
Walikamam Bottled Toddy Man.	8,925.625	-	-	-	30,015.625
Pudukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man	22,658.125	71,920.630	75,248.13	59,750.000	55,760.000
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	47,531.250	79,685.000	113,149.38	87,364.375	133,819.375
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	34,080.625	54,015.630	81,657.50	52,301.250	82,583.125
New Manori Lanka-Madampe	883,760.000	666,000.000	648,680.00	2,321,126.251	2,146,672.975
Warani Palm Development Co-operate	-	29,196.250	8,984.38	18,134.375	62,442.205
Mulathiu South Bottled Toddy	16,736.875	14,914.380	30,193.75	37,162.625	74,578.750
Pallai Bottled Toddy	24,691.250	49,005.000	4,451.25	8,933.750	31,551.250
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	49,918.750	-	-	-
Uilankulam Bottled Toddy	-	1,413.130	10,759.38	4,828.125	14,673.125
New Ambassador Bottle Toddy	-	14,595.000	147,550.00	924,255.00	489,167.500
Agree Local (pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	27,722.620	4,735.830
Welanai Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	25,464.365
Total	3,644,159.850	3,595,094.440	3,439,023.977	14,132,334.323	15,997,287.150

Table 84 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Below – 5% vol. (Quantity in Proof liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd	79,024.170	58,513.626	36,199.16	25,850.818	58,590.06
Lion Brewery Ltd	1,347,618.880	793,857.185	745,050.21	895,448.769	777,747.79
Total	1,426,643.050	852,370.810	781,249.37	921,299.587	836,337.85

Table 85 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Above – 5% vol. (Quantity in Proof liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd	1,404,603.660	1,208,348.626	1,157,183.92	1,289,362.500	805,118.50
Pericyl Company (Pvt) Ltd.	-		-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd	9,285,856.530	9,332,393.920	10,522,066.42	13,035,520.624	11,884,246.97
Total	10,690,460.190	10,540,742.550	11,679,250.34	14,324,883.124	12,689,365.47

Exhibit - 35

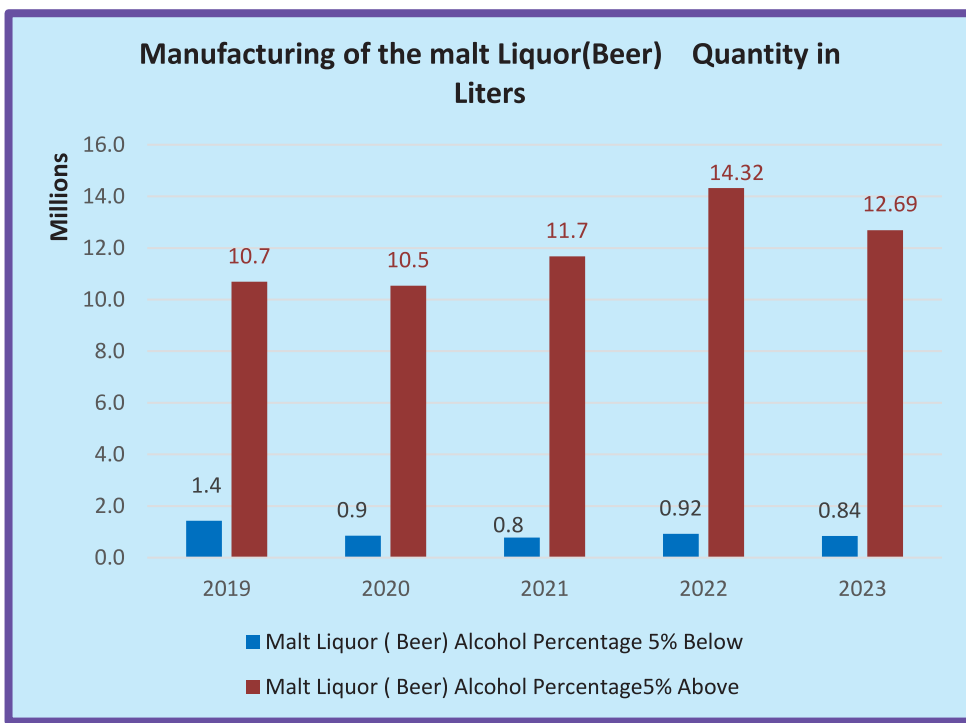


Table 86 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt)Ltd	494,376.128	439,285.717	445.094.35	591,051.11	709,472.64
W.M.Mendis & Co.Ltd	32,371.641	12,135.575	-	3,856.89	19,955.70
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	755,813.567	706,968.999	899.937.92	1,168,975.74	942,404.17
Periceyl co.(pvt)Ltd	431,053.470	332,513.985	418.995.92	378,994.04	183,837.58
Nippon Expo (pvt)Ltd	39,537	-	311.65	905.57	282.70

Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	7,062,628	3,676.203	9.011.84	3,794.68	1,843.07
VA Distilleries (Pvt)	145,855.304	91,498.709	85.749.97	107,929.26	156,220.17
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	3,444.34	9,008.52
Randiya Distelleries	-	-	-	2,820.59	2,305.00
Total	1,866,572.275	1,586,079.188	1,859.101.65	2,261,772.22	2,025,329.55

(Source : Excise Department of Sri Lanka, 2019 - 2023)

Table 87 - Sri Lanka Custom Excise duty on cigerrates Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC income of 2023					
Year	HS code	Brand	Total Quantity produced (sticks)	Total quantity sales (sticks)	Total Excise paid (Rs)
2023	Cigarettes less than 84mm				
	2402.20.50	JPGL 12/240 KRE SQ SRI GHW B	190,356,000	195,852,000	11,878,944,480.00
	2402.20.50	JPGL 20/200 KRE SQ SRI GHW B	975,820,000	1,041,530,000	62,982,029,160.00
	2402.20.50	B&H 20/200 KRE SQ SRI	5,231,800	5,247,000	323,519,980.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill Light 20/200 SRI	4,556,600	4,785,000	294,979,380.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill Switch 20/200 SRI	187,663,200	201,913,200	12,297,892,720.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill Ultra-light 20/200 SRI	2,104,600	2,508,000	154,233,540.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill 2 CAPS (S+P) TELOW	7,622,200	8,493,000	511,218,840.00

2402.20.50	Dunhill 2 CAPS (F+P) TEELLOW	9,839,400	10,455,400	627,299,780.00
2402.20.50	Dunhill Red 20/200 SRI	-	290,000	16,216,800.00
2402.20.50	DUNHILL RED CLGRN	4,250,000	4,250,000	262,479,600.00
Total		1,387,443,800	1,475,323,600	89,348,814,280.00
Cigarettes less than (72mm-67mm)				
2402.20.40	Jp Navy Cut 20'S	7,150,000	1,170,000	57,704,400.00
2402.20.40	JPG PRO 20	1,690,000	6,595,000	358,641,500.00
2402.20.40	JPG PRO 20 COOL	2,740,000	1,727,600	96,421,968.00
Total		11,580,000	9,492,600	512,767,868.00
Cigarettes Less Than (67mm-60mm)				
2402.20.30	JP GOLD	463,668,000	458,900,000	17,546,188,000.00
	TOTAL	463,668,000	458,900,000	17,546,188,000.00
	Cigarettes Less Than 59mm			
2402.20.20	Capston Leep 20	2,150,000	3,450,000	46,092,000.00
2402.20.21	Capton LEP	346,600,000	356,630,000	5,227,795,100.00
TOTAL		348,750,000	360,080,000	5,273,887,100.00
Grand Total		2,211,441,800	2,303,796,200	112,681,657,248.00

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2023)

Liquor Consumption Related Offences

Table 88 - Total Number of Detections conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise	
Nature of offence	2023
	No. of Detections
Unlawful Sales of Foreign Liquor (USFL)	2,821
Unlawful Manufacture of Arrack (UMA)	1,134
Unlawfully Possession Arrack (UPA)	22
Unlawful Possession/Transport of Foreign Liquor (UPFL/UTFL)	81
Unlawful Sales of Arrack (USA)	1,646
Unlawful Possession of Toddy (UPT)	1,046
Unlawful Possession/Sales Toddy (UST/UPT)	119
Unlawful Sales of Toddy (UST)	2,480
Possession/Sales of Unlawfully Manufactured Liquor (PUML/SUML)	5,63
Possession of Unlawful manufacture of liquor (PUML)	690
Sale/ Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (SUDS/PUDS)	199
Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (PUDS)	20,987
Total	31,788

(Source: Department of Excise, 2023)

PART 10

DRUG RELATED CRIMES

Drug Related Crimes

Substance abuse and criminal behavior are intricately linked, with drug use often contributing to various types of criminal activities. In 2023, a total of 673 crime cases were reported as being influenced by drugs. Among these, the majority of offenses included housebreaking (299 cases), robbery (73 cases), and grievous hurt (28 cases). Additionally, incidents involving knife-related harm (48 cases) and homicide (12 cases) were also reported. These figures illustrate the significant impact of drug use on criminal behavior, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and preventive measures to address the relationship between substance abuse and crime.

The correlation between substance abuse and crime underscores the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to address both issues concurrently. The data from 2023 reveals a concerning trend where drug influence is a significant factor in various criminal activities, including violent offenses such as housebreaking, robbery, and grievous harm. The presence of drugs as a contributing factor in violent crimes like knife attacks and homicides further emphasizes the detrimental effects of substance abuse on public safety and community well-being. Addressing this complex issue requires a multifaceted approach that includes not only law enforcement and criminal justice interventions but also robust substance abuse prevention and treatment programs.

Reported Drug Related Crimes 2023

Table 89 - Reported Drug Related Crimes 2023		
Serial No.	Type of Crime	Number of cases
1	Arson or hurt by explosives	2
2	House breaking	299
3	Greieous Hurt	28
4	Hurt by knife	48
5	Homicide	12
6	Attempted Homicide/Abet to commit suicide	2
7	Robbery	73
8	Unnatural offences/ grave sexual abuse	4
9	Theft of property including over Rs. 50,000	178
10	Obstruction to police officers	1
11	Abuse	1
12	Scams over Rs. 50,000.00	18
13	Forcible acquisition	2
14	Cruelty to Children	3
15	Sexual exploitation of Children	2
Total		673

(Source: Crime Intelligence Analysis & Preventing Division, 2023)

PART 11

DRUG RELATED ROAD ACCIDENTS

Drug Related Road Accidents

The annual analytical report on road accidents, presented by Sri Lanka Traffic Police, highlights critical factors contributing to road safety challenges. The traffic section is dedicated to enforcing vehicle control to create safer roads and prevent accidents. Among the primary causes of road accidents are violations of road rules, excessive speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol, drowsy driving, and pedestrian rule violations. In 2023, driving after excessive alcohol consumption was a significant issue, with 1065 accidents reported under this category. Tragically, 65 of these incidents resulted in fatalities, underscoring the severe consequences of impaired driving. This data emphasizes the need for continued efforts in road safety measures, stricter enforcement of traffic laws, and public awareness campaigns to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related accidents and improve overall road safety.

Drug Related Road Accidents in 2023

Year	Fatal accidents	major injury	minor injury	Casualties	Total	Deaths
2019	2,645	7,718	10,679	9,391	30,433	2,839
2020	2,242	6,950	8,705	5,807	23,704	2,363
2021	2,414	6,401	8,070	5,437	22,319	2,513
2022	2,395	6,231	8,209	5,118	21,953	2,515
2023	2,214	6,673	9,492	6,498	24,877	2,321

Exhibit - 36

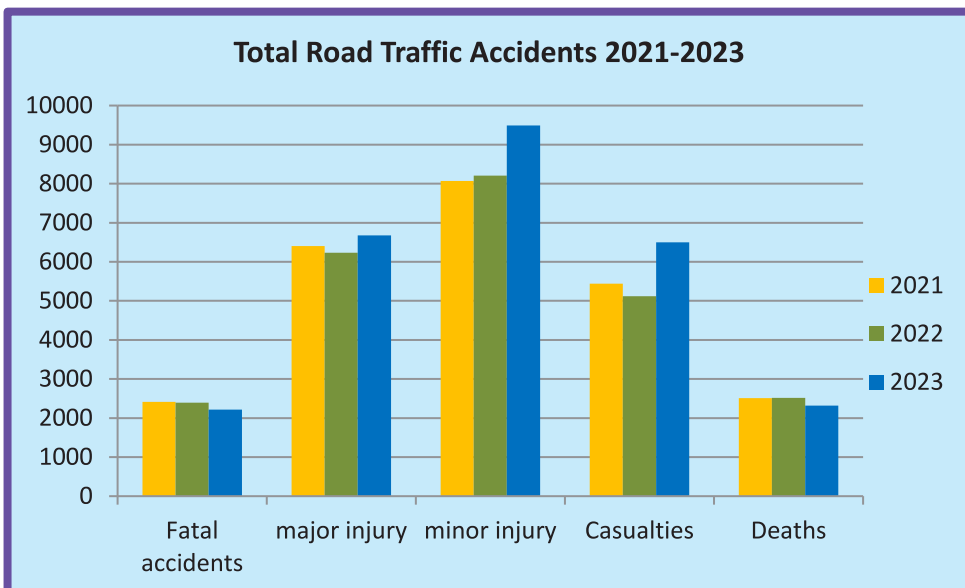
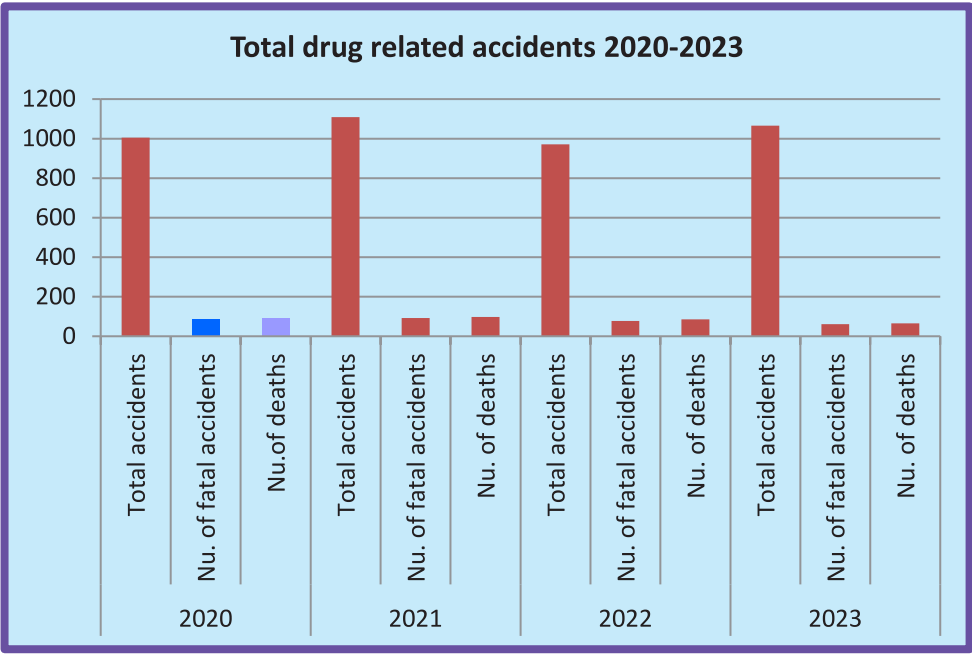


Table 91 - Total drug related accidents												
Reason for Accident	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Total accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of deaths	Total accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of deaths	Total accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of deaths	Total Accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of Deaths
Drunk and Drive	1,005	88	89	1109	92	98	971	77	86	1065	61	65

Exhibit – 37



(Source : Sri Lanka Traffic Police, 2019 - 2023)

Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres of NDDCB



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