

RESEARCH DIVISION
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board



Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2025

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Foreword



Dr. Indika Wanninayake Chairman

One of the highest priorities of the Government of Sri Lanka is the prevention and control of drug abuse, as reflected in the National Policy Framework that places strong emphasis on safeguarding individuals, families, and communities from the harmful effects of substance use. Within this framework, the availability of accurate, real-time information and comprehensive statistics plays a crucial role in the formulation of evidence-based policies and the effective implementation of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement programmes.

The *Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2025* serves as a vital national reference that brings together reliable data from all key government agencies involved in drug control. It provides a consolidated overview of trends, patterns, and responses related to drug abuse, making it the only government publication that encompasses data from multiple validated sources.

This handbook will be an invaluable resource for policymakers, professionals, researchers, academics, and practitioners engaged in the field of drug prevention and control. By presenting the most recent and verified statistics, it supports the continuous development of informed strategies and interventions aimed at reducing the impact of drugs on our society.

I commend the efforts of the Research Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for compiling this important publication and ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and credibility of its content. It is my sincere hope that this edition will contribute to strengthening national efforts toward a safer, healthier, and drugfree Sri Lanka.

Preface



Commander K.K.S. Kothalawala (Rtd) USP Director General

The *Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2025* represents another important step in our continuous effort to provide comprehensive and evidence-based information on the drug situation in the country. This publication aims to support policymakers, professionals, researchers, and the general public with accurate statistical data and analytical insights essential for understanding current trends and planning effective responses.

This year's edition has been developed with an improved layout, enhanced data visualization, and new interpretations that make it more reader-friendly and useful for decision-making and academic purposes. It reflects our commitment to maintaining high standards of accuracy, reliability, and relevance in the dissemination of information related to drugs.

I take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to the staff of the Research Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for their dedication and hard work in compiling, analyzing, and verifying the data presented in this publication. Their contribution has been instrumental in ensuring the quality and comprehensiveness of this handbook.

I invite all readers to make full use of this publication and to share your valuable feedback and suggestions to further improve and strengthen future editions. Together, through knowledge sharing and collaborative effort, we can continue to enhance the effectiveness of Sri Lanka's national response to drug-related challenges.

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ABBREVIATIONS

NDDCB - National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

PNB - Police Narcotics Bureau

Excise - Department of Excise

Customs - Sri Lanka Customs

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

LKR - Sri Lanka Rupees

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Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

The data indicates a clear upward trend in drug-related arrests over the past five years, rising steadily from 97,416 in 2020 to 228,450 in 2024. Each year reflects a notable increase compared to the previous year.

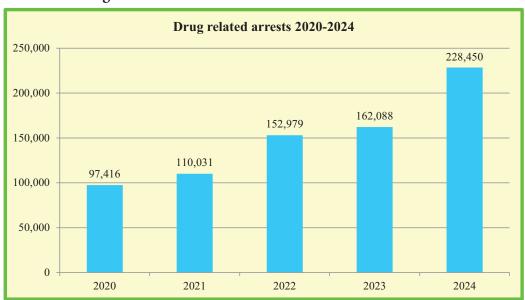
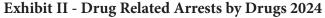
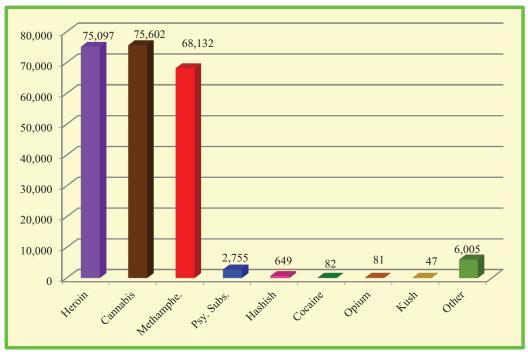


Exhibit I - Drug Related Arrests 2020 - 2024

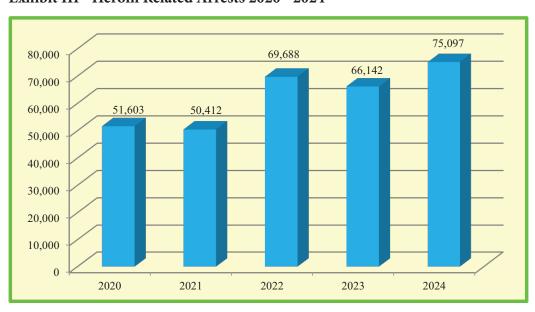
In 2024, Sri Lanka recorded a total of 228,450 arrests for drug-related offences, reflecting both the gravity of the drug problem and the intensity of enforcement operations. The prevalence of drug-related arrests in 2024 among age category 15-64 is 1,050 persons per 100,000 persons of the population. Among these, heroin-related arrests accounted for 75,097 individuals (32.9%), while cannabis-related arrests amounted to 75,602 (33.1%), confirming its widespread cultivation and use. Arrests linked to methamphetamine reached 68,132 (29.8%), marking a dramatic rise in synthetic stimulant abuse and placing the substance alongside heroin and cannabis as one of the country's most significant drug threats. Smaller but notable figures included 82 arrests for cocaine-related offences and 649 arrests for hashish, underscoring the wide spectrum of illicit substances in circulation.





An analytical presentation of arrests related to heroin, cannabis, and methamphetamine in 2024 reveals a noticeable increase. In particular, heroin-related arrests show a 13.5% rise compared to 2023.

Exhibit III - Heroin Related Arrests 2020 - 2024



In 2024, the majority of drug-related arrests were linked to cannabis, accounting for 75,602 cases. Among individuals aged 15–64, the arrest rate was 347 per 100,000 population.

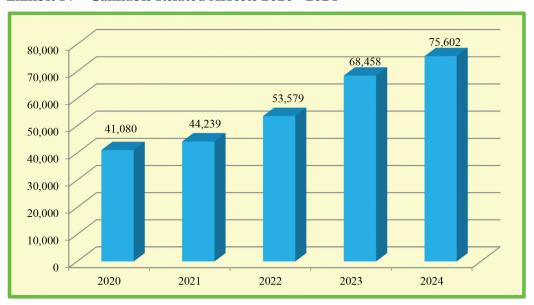


Exhibit IV - Cannabis Related Arrests 2020 - 2024

The expansion of methamphetamine-related arrests represents the most significant shift in the national drug landscape. Arrests rose sharply from just 2,387 in 2020 to 68,132 in 2024, with the Western Province alone recording more than 55,000 cases last year. Other provinces, including North Western, Central, and Southern, also reported sharp increases, highlighting the spread of synthetic drug abuse across the country.

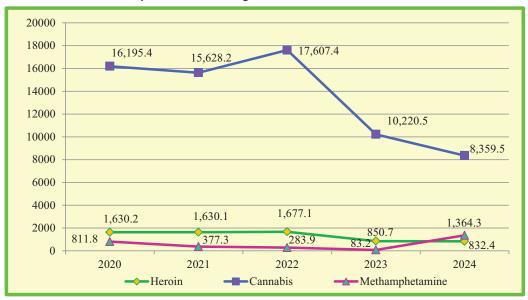


Exhibit V - Methamphetamine Related Arrests 2020 - 2024

An emerging concern during the year was the rise of Kush, a synthetic form of cannabis, with 47 individuals arrested for offences linked to its use and distribution. Although the numbers remain comparatively small, the presence of Kush signals a new and troubling trend, particularly among youth. Enforcement agencies also reported a growing number of cases involving the abuse of controlled medicines such as tramadol, diazepam, and other prescription pills. While not formally disaggregated in the main statistics, these incidents represent a rising and complex threat, especially to young adults and vulnerable populations.

Enforcement efforts also resulted in substantial seizures of illicit drugs. From January to December 2024, authorities confiscated 832.36 kilograms of heroin, 8,359.50 kilograms of cannabis, and 1,364.25 kilograms of methamphetamine, reflecting both the scale of trafficking and the commitment of agencies to disrupt supply chains. The Western Province remained the focal point of enforcement, with divisions such as Kelaniya, Nugegoda, Colombo Central, Colombo North, and Colombo South accounting for the highest numbers of seizures and court cases.

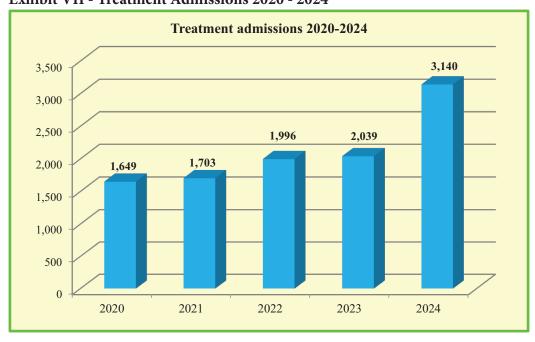
Exhibit VI - Quantity of Seized Drugs 2020 - 2024



Treatment Services

Treatment Seeking behavior in Sri Lanka has increased Systematically year by year from 2020 to 2024, reflecting a growing recognition of the need for help among individuals with drug dependence.

Exhibit VII - Treatment Admissions 2020 - 2024



In 2024, a total of 3,140 drug users received treatment services across Sri Lanka, with a clear shift toward community-level interventions. The majority, 58.8%, were treated through the community outreach services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), largely due to the implementation of several community-based treatment camp programmes in the Western Province. Institutional services continued to play an important role, with 18.9% of users admitted to NDDCB's Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, 12.9% to the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres under the Bureau of Rehabilitation, and 9.4% through treatment services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These figures illustrate the growing emphasis on community-based support, which has significantly reshaped the national treatment landscape. All treatment and rehabilitation services operate under the regulatory framework of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007, ensuring quality and accountability in service delivery.

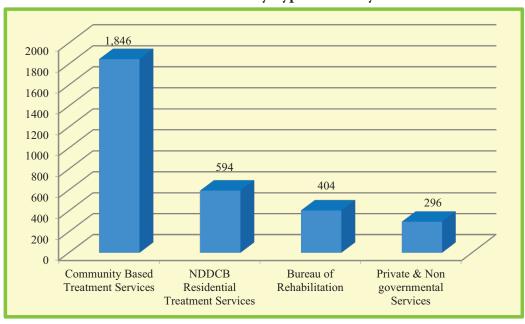


Exhibit VIII - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

A closer examination of the data reveals important socio-demographic and behavioral patterns among those admitted for treatment. The Western Province accounted for 77.6% of all admissions, with the Gampaha District alone contributing 31.2%, demonstrating the region's central role in the expanded outreach treatment model. Gender distribution remained heavily male-dominated, with 3,122 males

and only 18 females reported for treatment in 2024. In terms of drug administration methods, 37.9% of users employed the "Chinese method", while 29.7% smoked drugs and 24.8% consumed them by eating or drinking. Marital status data indicated that over half of those admitted were single (51.7%), with 35% married, pointing to potential vulnerabilities among unmarried populations. Educational background also showed notable patterns, with 39.4% having studied only up to Grade 5–10, and 40.9% having completed the G.C.E. Ordinary Level examination. Together, these findings highlight not only the demand for diverse treatment modalities but also the strong social and demographic dimensions influencing treatment admissions in 2024.

Drug-Related Prison Admissions

In 2024, Sri Lanka recorded a total of 47,783 prison admissions, with narcotic offences accounting for 65.5 percent (31,314 cases), continuing the upward trajectory observed over the past five years.

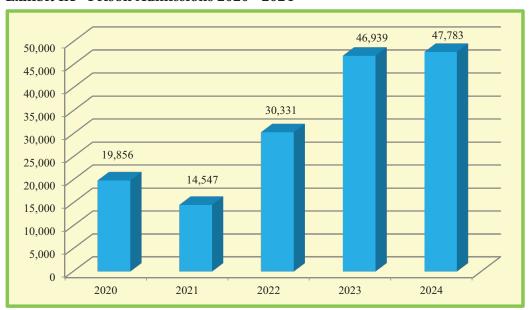


Exhibit IX - Prison Admissions 2020 - 2024

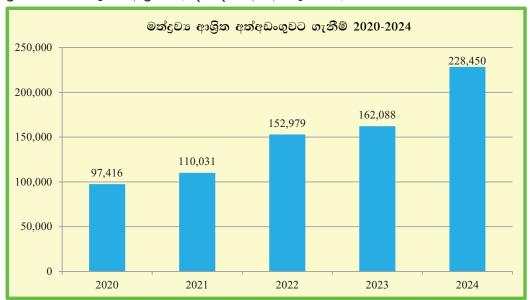
The overwhelming majority of admissions were male (46,898; 98.1 percent), while females accounted for 885 cases (1.9 percent), reflecting a gradual increase in women's involvement in narcotic-related offences and highlighting the importance

of gender-sensitive intervention strategies. In terms of substances, heroin remained the most common drug linked to prison admissions, with 16,664 cases (53.2 percent), though its share has declined compared to previous years. Conversely, methamphetamine-related admissions rose sharply to 9,454 (30.2 percent), marking a significant shift in the national drug profile, while cannabis accounted for 4,988 admissions (15.9 percent). Offences linked to opium, other narcotics, and tablets collectively represented less than one percent, underscoring the dominance of heroin, cannabis, and methamphetamine in the prison population.

Socio-demographic data provide further insights into the composition of drugrelated prison admissions. By ethnicity, 64.8 percent were Sinhala, followed by Muslims at 19.8 percent and Tamils at 15.1 percent. Religious affiliation data showed that Buddhists accounted for 58.1 percent, Islam 20.0 percent, Hindus 11.7 percent, Roman Catholics 6.2 percent, and other Christians 4.0 percent. Age distribution indicates that the majority of admissions were concentrated among young and middle-aged adults, with 25.1 percent aged 23-30 years, 27.7 percent aged 31–40 years, and 24.1 percent aged 41–50 years. Geographically, the Western Province dominated narcotic-related admissions, with Colombo District alone reporting 17,357 cases and Gampaha District 5,016 cases, followed by significant figures from Kalutara, Kandy, and Kurunegala. These findings reflect both the concentration of drug markets and enforcement activity in urban and high-density regions. The persistently high proportion of drug-related offences in the prison system, combined with the rapid increase in methamphetamine cases, underscores the urgent need for integrated approaches to drug control, including expanded community-based treatment, targeted prevention strategies to reduce recidivism, prison overcrowding, and the broader social harms of drug dependence.

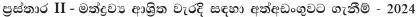
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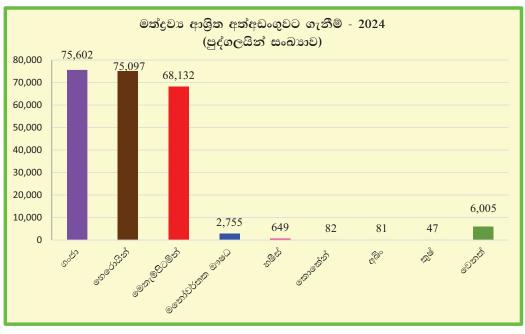
පසුගිය වසර පහ ඇතුළත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල වර්ධනයක් පෙන්නුම් කරන බව මත්දුවා ආශුිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හරහා තහවුරු වේ. 2020 වර්ෂයේදී 97,416 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සිදු කර ඇති අතර, එය 2024 වර්ෂයේදී 228,450 ක් වී ඇත.



පුස්තාර I - මත්දුවා ආශිුත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2020 - 2024

2024 වර්ෂයේදී මත්දුවා වැරදි සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගලයින් සංඛාාව 228,450 ක් වන අතර එය ශී ලංකාවේ මත්දවා ගැටලුවේ තීවුතාවය සහ නීතිය කියාත්මක කිරීමේ මෙහෙයුම්වල සාර්ථකත්වය පිළිබිඹු කරනු ලබයි. 2024 වර්ෂයේ මත්දුවා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛාාවෙහි පුවණතාවය වයස අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයින් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 1,050 කි. 2024 වර්ෂයේ දී හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 75,097 (32.9%) ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. ශී ලංකාව තුළ නීතිවිරෝධී ලෙස ගංජා වගා කිරීම සිදු වන අතර ගංජා භාවිතයේ වාාප්තිය සඳහා එමගින් ඍජු බලපෑමක් සිදුකරනු ලබයි. ගංජා සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 75,602 (33.1%) ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. කොකේන් ආශිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 82 ක් සහ හමිස් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 649 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත.



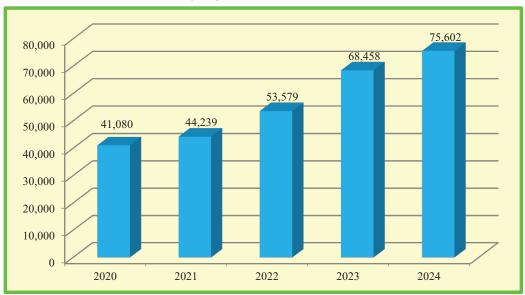


2020 සිට 2024 වර්ෂ දක්වා හෙරොයින්, ගංජා සහ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ විශ්ලේෂණාත්මකව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල යම් වැඩිවීමක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ඒ අනුව හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2023 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව 13.5% ක වැඩිවීමකි.

පුස්තාර III - හෙරොයින් ආශිුත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2020 - 2024



2024 වර්ෂයේදී මත්දුවා ආශිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වලින් බහුතරය වාර්තා වී ඇත්තේ ගංජා සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන අතර සංඛාහත්මකව 75,602 ක් වේ. අවුරුදු 15-64 වයස් ඛාණ්ඩයට අයත් පුද්ගලයින්ගේ ගංජා ආශිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීමේ පුවණතාවය සමස්ත ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 347 දෙනෙකි.



පුස්තාර IV - ගංජා ආශිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2020 - 2024

මත්දුවා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වලදී වර්තමානය තුළ වැඩි අවධානයට ලක්වන මත්දුවායක් ලෙස මෙතැම්පිටමින් භාවිතය සහ එහි වාාප්තිය හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ඒ මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශුිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සහ භාවිතයෙහි කැපී පෙනෙන වර්ධනයක් පෙන්නුම් කරන නිසාවෙනි. 2020 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2,387 ක් වූ අතර 2024 වන විට එය 68,132 දක්වා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම්වල ශීසු වර්ධනයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.



පුස්තාර V - මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2020 - 2024

2024 වර්ෂයේ දී බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් පමණක් පුද්ගලයින් 55,000 කට වැඩි පුමාණයක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. වයඹ, මධාම සහ දකුණ ඇතුළු අතෙකුත් පළාත්වල ද මෙතැම්පිටමින් වාාප්තියෙහි වර්ධනයක් හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර කෘතිම මත්දුවා අනිසි ලෙස අවභාවිත වීමක් දීප වාාප්තව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

පසුගිය වසර තුළ මතු වූ නව පුවණතාවයක් ලෙස කුෂ් වාහප්තියෙහි වර්ධනයක් හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර කුෂ් යනු කංසා ආශිතව නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ලද නීතානුකුල නොවන මත්දවායකි. 2024 වර්ෂයේදී කුෂ් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුද්ගලයින් 47 දෙනෙකු අත්අඩංගුවට පත් වී ඇත. සංඛාගත්මක දත්ත අනුව කුෂ් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම්වල අඩුවීමක් පෙන්නුම් කළ ද තරුණ පිරිස් අතර භාවිතයට යොමු වීමක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. එමෙන්ම ඖෂධමය පෙති වර්ග අවභාවිතය ද යම් වර්ධනීය තත්ත්වයක් පෙන්නුම් කරන අතර වුල්ඩෝල්, ඩයසපෑම් වැනි ඖෂධ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් නිරන්තරයෙන් සිදු කරනු ලබන අතර නීතිය කියාත්මක කිරීමේ ආයතන ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කර තිබේ. සංඛාගත්මක දත්ත සහ මත්දවා වාගප්තිය අනුව, මත්දවා භාවිතය තරුණ පරපුර මෙන්ම වැඩිහිටියන්ට ද දැඩි බලපෑමක් කරන බව හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

නීතිය කියාත්මක කිරීමේ ආයතන මගින් සාර්ථකව සිදු කරන ලද වැටලීම් හේතුවෙන් 2024 වර්ෂයේ ජනවාරි සිට දෙසැම්බර් දක්වා කාලය තුළ හෙරොයින් කිලෝ ගුෑම් 832.36 ක්, ගංජා කිලෝගුෑම් 8,359.5 ක්, මෙතැම්පිටමින් කිලෝගුෑම් 1,364.25 ක් ද නීතියේ

රැහැනට හසු කර ඇත. බස්නාහිර පළාත තුළ කැලණිය, නුගේගොඩ, කොළඹ මධාාම, කොළඹ උතුර සහ කොළඹ දකුණ වැනි පොලිස් කොට්ඨාස වලින් වැඩිම අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පුමාණයක් සිදුව ඇත.

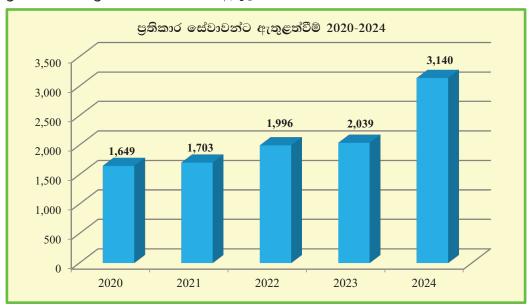
20000 17,607.4 18000 16,195.4 15,628.2 16000 14000 12000 10,220.5 10000 8,359.5 8000 6000 4000 1,677.1 1.630.1 1,630.2 1,364.3 2000 283.9 832.4 811.8 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 → හෙරොයින් 🛶 මෙතැම්පිටමින් 🚤 ගංජා

පුස්තාර VI - මත්දුවා වැරදි ආශිත අත්අඩංගුවට පත් වූ පුමාණයන් 2020 - 2024 (Kg)

පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්

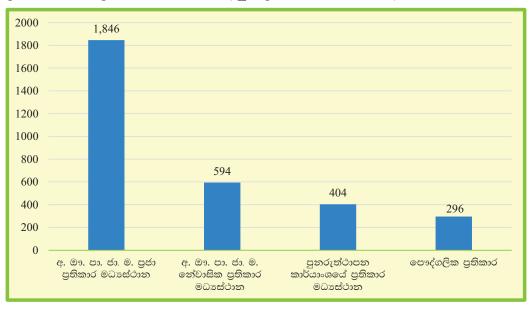
මත්දුවා භාවිත අකුමතා හේතුවෙන් පුතිකාරවලට ඇතුළත් වූ පුද්ගලයින් පුතිකාර සේවාවන් විවිධ ආයතන හරහා ලබා ගෙන තිබේ. 2024 වර්ෂයේදී පුද්ගලයින් 3,140 ක් පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනයට ඇතුළත් වී ඇත.

පුස්තාර VII - පුතිකාර සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත්වීම් 2020 - 2024



2024 වර්ෂයේදී පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත් වූ සංඛාාව 3,140 ක් වන අතර පුතිකාර කියාවලිය සඳහා පුජා පාදක පුතිකාර මට්ටමේ මැදිහත්වීමක් අවශා වන බව පෙනී යන කරුණකි. බස්නාහිර පළාත කේන්දු කර ගනිමින් පුජා පාදක පුතිකාර කඳවුරු කිහිපයක් කියාත්මක වූ අතර, සමස්ත පුතිකාර වලට ඇතුළත්වීම් වලින් 58.8% ක් පුජා පුතිකාර සඳහා යොමු වී ඇත. නේවාසික/ආයතනගත පුතිකාර මධාස්ථාන කියාත්මක වන අතර අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ පුතිකාර මධාස්ථාන වලට ඇතුළත් වීමේ පුතිශතය 18.9% ක් ද, පුනරුත්ථාපන කාර්යාංශය විසින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධාස්ථානවලට 12.9% ක් ද සහ පෞද්ගලික පුතිකාර මධාස්ථාන සඳහා 9.4% ක් ද වශයෙන් වාර්තා වී ඇත. 2007 අංක 54 ඖෂධ වලට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් පිළිබඳ පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය කිරීමේ පනත යටතේ පුතිකාර සේවාවන්හි ගුණාත්මකභාවය පිළිබඳ නියාමනය කරනු ලබයි.

පුස්තාර VIII - පුතිකාර මධාස්ථාන අනුව පුතිකාර සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත් වීම - 2024

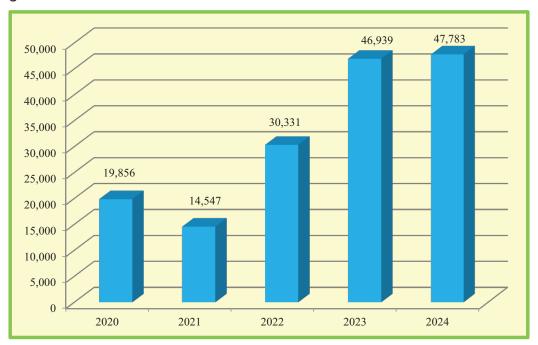


මත්දුවා භාවිත අකුමතා හේතුවෙන් පුතිකාරවලට ඇතුළත් වූවන්ගේ පුජා හා සමාජ විදාහත්මක පැතිකඩ විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමේදී බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් 77.6% ක් වන අතර, ගම්පහ දිස්තුික්කයෙන් 31.2% ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනයට ඇතුළත් වූ සේවාලාභීන් අතරින් 3,122 ක් පුරුෂයින් ද, 18 දෙනෙකු ස්තුී ද වශයෙන් නියෝජනය වී තිබුණි. සේවාලාභීන් අතරින් අවිවාහක 51.7% ක් සහ විවාහක 35% පුද්ගලයින් විය. අධාහපන මට්ටම අනුව බලන කල, 39.4% ක් 5-10 ශ්‍රෙණිය දක්වා අධාහපනය ලබා තිබූ අතර 40.9% ක් අ. පො. ස. සාමානා පෙළ සම්පූර්ණ කර තිබුණි. පුතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් වලට ඇතුළත් වීමේ සංයුතිය විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමේදී සමාජයීය හා පුජා විදහාත්මක පැතිකඩවල විවිධත්වයන් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2024 වර්ෂයේදී මුළු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 47,783 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර, මත්දුවා වැරදි සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගලයින් සංඛාාව 31,314 ක් (65.5%) වේ. පසුගිය වර්ෂයන් හා සැසඳීමේදී බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වල යම් වර්ධනීය තත්ත්වයක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි.

පුස්තාර IX - බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 2020 - 2024



බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ පුද්ගලයින් 46,898 ක් පුරුෂයින් වූ අතර, 885 ක් කාන්තාවන් නියෝජනය විය. මත්දුවා අනුව, හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 16,664 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර පුතිශතයක් ලෙස 53.2% කි. මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශිත බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 9,454 ක් (30.2%) ද, ගංජා සම්බන්ධයෙන් 4,988 (15.9%) ක් ද, වෙනත් මත්දුවා ආශිත වැරදි සම්බන්ධයෙන් 1% ක් ද වී ඇත.

ජනවාර්ගිකත්වය අනුව සිංහල 64.8% ක් ද, දෙමළ 15.1% ක් ද, මුස්ලිම් 19.8% ක් ද වශයෙන් නියෝජනය වූ අතර බෞද්ධ 58.1% ක් ද, ඉස්ලාම් 20% ක් ද, හින්දු 11.7% ක් ද, රෝමානු කතෝලික 6.2% ක් ද, කුස්තියානි 4% ක් ද නියෝජනය විය. වයස් සංයුතිය හඳුනා ගැනීමේදී බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූන්ගෙන් බහුතරය මැදිවිය නියෝජනය කළ අතර එනම්, වයස අවුරුදු 23-30 අතර 25.1% ක්, අවුරුදු 31-40 අතර 27.7% ක් සහ වයස අවුරුදු 41-50 අතර 24.1% ක් වශයෙන් නියෝජනය විය.

භුගෝලීය වශයෙන් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් බහුතරයක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර, කොළඹ දිස්තුික්කයෙන් පමණක් 17,357 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. ගම්පහ දිස්තුික්කයෙන් 5,016 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර කළුතර සහ මහනුවර යන දිස්තුික්ක වලින් ද සැලකිය යුතු සංඛාාවක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. මෙම දත්ත අනුව නාගරික පුදේශවල සහ ඉහළ ජනඝනත්වයක් සහිත පුදේශවල බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වල වැඩි පුවණතාවක්

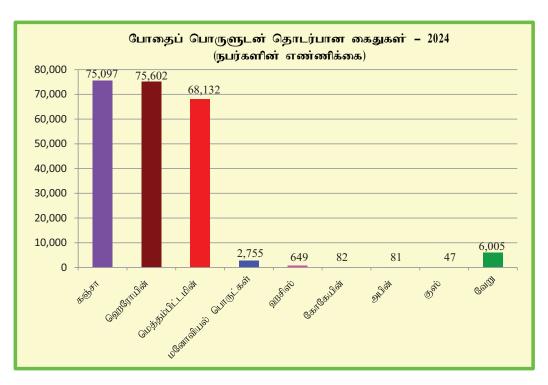
හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර නීතිය බලාත්මක කරන ආයතනයන්හි කියාකාරීත්වය ද, කැපී පෙනෙන ලක්ෂණයකි. මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශිත අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම් වැඩිවීම හා මත්දුවා ආශිත වැරදි සම්බන්ධයෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූවන්ගේ සංඛාාව ඉහළ යාමත් සමඟ බන්ධනාගාර තුළ පවතින තදබදය ඉහළ යා හැකි බැවින් නැවත නැවත යොමුවීම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා සහ තදබදය අඩු කිරීම සඳහා පුළුල් පුජා පාදක පුතිකාර වැඩසටහන් කියාත්මක කිරීම අවශා වේ. එමෙන්ම මත්දුවා භාවිතය හා බැඳි සමාජ හානි අවම කිරීම සඳහා නිවාරණ උපාය මාර්ගයන් සහ මත්දුවා පාලනය කිරීමේ පුවේශයන් තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කිරීම අවශා වේ.

2024 ஆம் வருடம் கைதுகளும் சட்டத்தை நிலைநாட்டலும்

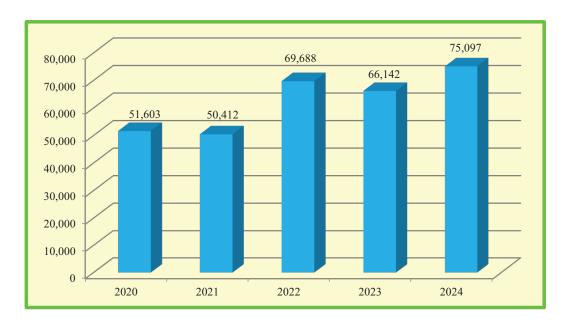
கடந்த ஐந்து வருடங்களில் கைது செய்யப்படுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் அதிகரிப்பு காணப்படுவதை போதைப் பொருள் சார்ந்த கைதுகளின் மூலம் தெரிய வருகிறது. 2020 இல் 97,416 கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு அது 2024 ஆம் வருடம் 228,450 ஆக அதிகரித்துள்ளது.



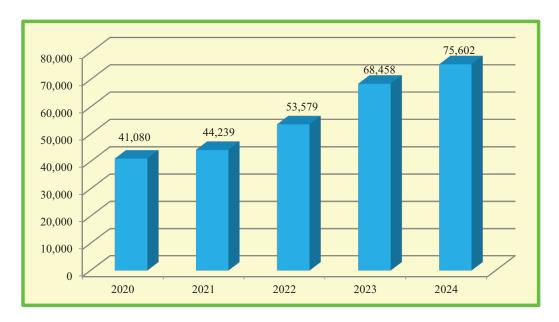
2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 228,450 ஆகும். இது இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் பிரச்சினையின் தீவிரத்தையும் சட்ட அமுலாக்க நடவடிக்ககைகளின் வெற்றியையும் குறிக்கின்றது. 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையின் போக்கு 15-64 வயதுடைய மக்கள் தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் 1,050 பேர் ஆகும். 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான பேருக்கு கைதுகள் 75.097 (32.9%)ฤฒ பதிவாகியுள்ளன. இலங்கையில் சட்டவிரோதமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதோடு அது கஞ்சா பாவனையின் பரவலில் நேரடி தாக்கத்தைச் செலுத்துகின்றது. கஞ்சா தொடர்பாக 75,602 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பபட்டுள்ளனர். இது (33.1%) என பதிவாகியுள்ளது. கோகேயின் தொடர்பான 80 கைதுகளும் ஹாசிஸ் தொடர்பாக 649 கைதுகளும் பதிவாகியுள்ளன.



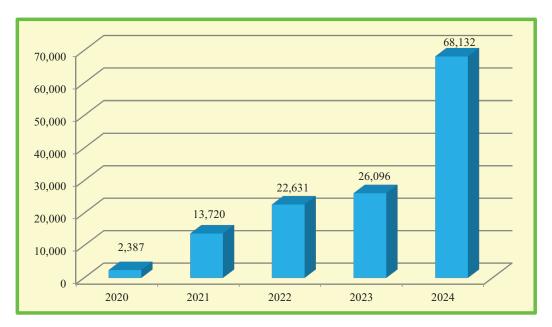
2020 முதல் 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் ஹெரோயின், கஞ்சா மற்றும் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யும் போது, கைதுகளில் சிறிது அதிகரிப்பை அடையாளம் காண முடியும். அதற்கேற்ப ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது 13.5% அதிகரிகரித்துள்ளது.



போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான கைதுகளில் பெரும்பாலானவை கஞ்சா தொடர்பாகவே 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பதிவாகியுள்ளன. அதாவது 75,602 கைதுகள் ஆகும். 16 - 64 வயதுக்குட்பட்டவர்களின் கைது விகிதம் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 347 பேர் ஆகும்.



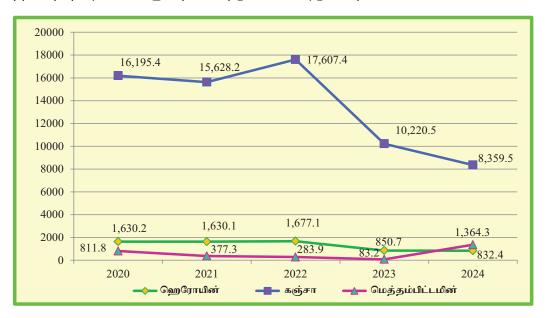
போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் காரணமாக தற்போது பரபரப்பாக விவாதிக்கப்படும் ஒரு போதைப்பொருளாக மெத்தபிட்டமின் பயன்பாடு மற்றும் அதன் பரவலை அடையாளம் காணலாம். அது மெத்தபிட்டமின் சார்ந்த கைதுகள் மற்றும் பயன்பாடு கணிசமான அளவு அதிகரித்துள்ளதால் ஆகும். 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மெத்தபிட்டமின் தொடர்பாக 2,387 கைதுகள் நடந்துள்ளன. மேலும் 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அது 68,132 ஆக வேகமாக அதிகரித்து வருவதைக் காணலாம்.



2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் மட்டும் 55,000 க்கும் அதிகமானோர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். வடமேல், மத்திய, தென் மாகாணம் உட்பட ஏனைய மாகாணங்களிலும் மெத்தபிட்டமின் பயன்பாடு அதிகரித்து வருவதைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதோடு செயற்கை போதைப்பொருளின் தவறான பாவனை நாடு முழுவதும் பரவலாக இருந்ததை இனங்காண முடியும்.

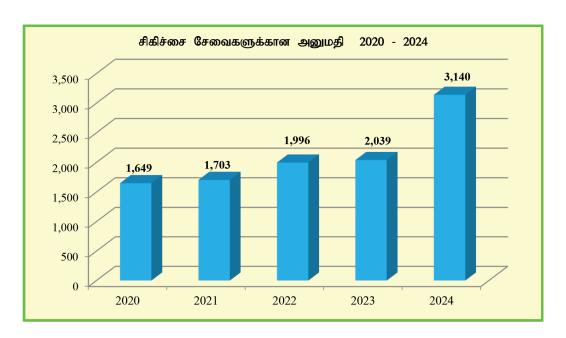
கடந்த வருடத்தில் தோன்நிய புதிய போக்காக குஸ் பரவலில் அதிகரிப்பை இனங்காணக் இருந்ததோடு தொடர்பான சட்டவிரோதமாக கூடியதாக குஸ் என்பத் கஞ்சாவுடன் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு போதைப் பொருளாகும். 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் குஸ் தொடர்பாக 47 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். புள்ளிவிபரத் தரவுகளின்படி குஸ் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்படுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் குறைவைக் காட்டினாலும் இளைஞர்களிடையே அது பாவனையில் இருப்பதைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது. அதே போதைப்பொருள் வில்லைகளின் பாவனை ஓரளவு அதிகரித்திருப்பதைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதோடு டிரமடோல் டயசபேமி போன்ற ஒளடதடங்கள் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் அடிக்கடி நிகழ்வதோடு சட்டத்தை நிலைநாட்டும் நிறுவனங்கள் அது தொடர்பாக அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தியுள்ளது. புள்ளிவிபரப் தரவுகள் மற்றும் போதைப் பொருளின் பரவலுக்கேற்ப போதைப் பொருள் பாவனை இளைஞர்களைப் போலவே வயது வந்தவர்களிடையிலும் பெரும் தாக்கம் செலுத்துகின்றது என்பதை காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது.

சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தும் நிறுவனங்களினால் வெற்றிகரமாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட சுற்றிவளைப்பு காரணமாக 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி முதல் டிசெம்பர் வரையிலான காலப் பகுதியில் ஹெரோயின் 832.36 கிலோ கிராம், கஞ்சா 8,359.5 கிலோ கிராம், மெத்தபிட்டமின் 1,364.25 கிலோ கிராம் ஆகியன சட்டத்தின் பிடிக்குள் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டன. மேல் மாகாணத்தில் களனி, நுகேகொடை, கொழும்பு மத்தி, கொழும்பு வடக்கு மற்றும் கொழும்பு தெற்கு போன்ற பொலிஸ் பிரிவுகளில் அதி கூடுதலான கைதுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு நீதிமன்ற நடடிவக்கைகளும் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.



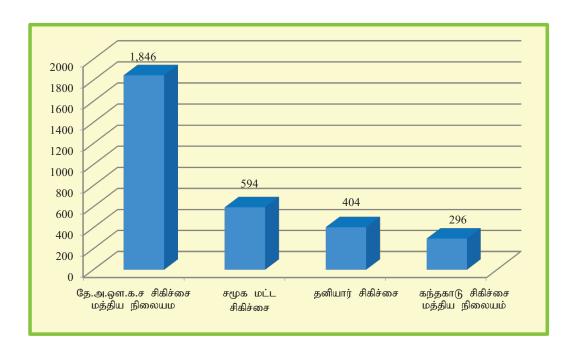
சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

போதைப் பொருள் பாவனை து'பிரயோகம் காரணமாக சிகிச்சைக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்கள் சிகிச்சைச் சேவைகளை பல்வோறு நிறுவனங்கள் ஊடாகப் பெற்றுள்ளனர். 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 3,140 பேர் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர்.



2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் சிசிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்விற்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டோரின் எண்ணிக்கை 3,140 ஆக இருந்த அதேநேரம் சிகிச்சை நடைமுறைகளுக்காக சமூக மட்டத் தலையீடுகள் தேவையென்பது தெரியவருகின்றது. மேல் மாகாணத்தை மையப்படுத்தி சமூக முகாம்கள் பல நடத்தப்பட்டதோடு அதிகமானோர் 58.8% மானோர் தேசிய அபாயகரமான ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபையின் சமூக சிகிச்சைகளில் பங்குபற்றியுள்ளனர்.

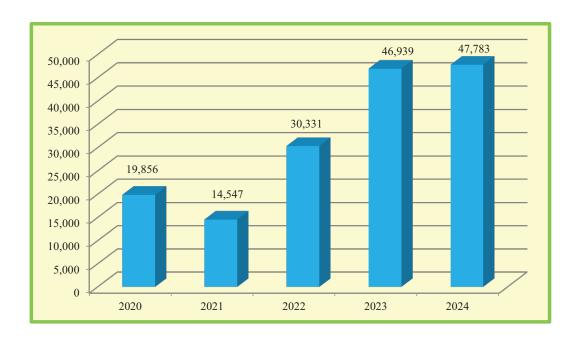
நிறுவனமயப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிகிச்சை விடுதி வசதி/ முரைகள் நடை(முறை படுத்தப்படுவதோடு தேசிய அபாயகரமான ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபையின் மத்திய நிலையங்களில் அனுமதிக்கப்படுவோர் 18.9% புனர்வாழ்வு செயற்பாட்டுப் பிரிவினால் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும் கந்தக்காடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு மத்திய நிலையத்தில் 12.9% வீதமானோரும், தனியார் சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களில் 9.4% வீதமானோர் என்ற வகையில் பதிவாகியுள்ளது. 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டு 54 ஆம் இலக்க அபாயகரமான ஒளடதங்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் ம<u>ந்நு</u>ம் கொடர்பான சிகிச்சை புனர்வாழ்வுக் உட்படுத்தல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சிகிச்சை செயற்பாடுகளின் ஊடாக சிகிச்சை செய்ற்பாடுகளின் தரம் தொடர்பாக ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்படுகின்றது.



போதைப் பொருள் து'பிரயோகம் காரணமாக சிகிச்சைகளுக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படுபவர்களின் பக்கத்தை மற்றும் சமூகவியல் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யும் போது மேல் சமூக மாகாணத்தில் 77.6% வீதமாக இருந்த அதேவேளை கம்பகா மாவட்டத்தில் 31.1மூ வீதமாக பதிவாகியுள்ளது. சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புளர்வாழ்விற்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட சேவைப் பெறுனர்களில் 3,122 பேர் ஆண்களாகவும் 18 பேர் பெண்களாகவும் உள்ளனர். சேவைப் பெறுனர்களில் 51.7% வீதமானோர் விவாகமாகாதவர்கள். விவாகமானவர்கள் 35% வீதமாகும். கல்வி மட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் பாரக்கும் போது 39.4% வீதமானேர் 5-10 ஆம் வகுப்பு வரை கல்வி பெற்றிருந்ததோடு 40.9%வீதமானோர் க.பொ.த சாதாரண தரத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்திருந்தனர். சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்விற்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படும் சேர்மானத்தைப் பாரக்கும் போது சமூக மற்றும் சமூகவியல் செல்வாக்கு இருப்பதை அடையாளம் காணலாம்.

சிறைத்தண்டனை

2024 ஆம் ஆண்டு மொத்த சிறைத்தண்டனைப் பெற்றேரரின் எண்ணிக்கை 47,783 பேர் என பதிவாகியுள்ளதோடு, போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 31,314 பேர் (65.5%) ஆவர். கடந்த வருடத்துடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது சிறைத்தண்டனைப் பெற்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அதிகரிப்பைக் காட்டுகின்றது.



சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்களில் 46,898 பேர் ஆண்களாவதோடு 885 பேர் பெண்களாவர். போதைப் பொருளின் அடிப்படையில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பாக சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்கள் 16,664 பேர் என பதிவாகியுள்ளதோடு அது 53.2% வீதமாகும். மெத்தபிட்டமின் தொடர்பாக சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் 9,454 பேர் (30.2%) ஆகவும் கஞ்சா தொடர்பாக 4,988 பேர் (15.9%) வேற போதைப் பொருளுடன் தொடர்பாக சுமார் 1% வீதமானோர் பதிவாகியுள்ளனர்.

இனரீதியாக சிங்களவர் 64.8% வீதமானோர், தமிழர் 15.1% வீதமானோர், முஸ்லிம் 19.8% வீதமானோர் என்ற வகையில் அமைந்து காணப்படுவதோடு பௌத்த மதத்தைச் சார்ந்தோர் 58.1% வீதமாகவும், இஸ்லாம் சமயத்தைச் சார்ந்தோர் 20% வீதமாகுவும், இந்து சமயத்தவர் 11.7% வீதமாகவும், ரோமன் கத்தோலிக்க மதத்தைச் சாரந்தோர் 6.2% வீதமாகவும், கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்தைச் சார்ந்தோர் 4% வீதமாகவும் காணப்பட்டனர். வயதுக் குழுக்களின் கலவையை அடையாளங் காணும் போது அதிகளவானோர் நடுத்தர வயதுப் பிரிவினராக இருப்பதோடு, அதாவது 23-30 வயதுக்குட்பட்டவர்களில் 25.1% வீதமாகவும், 31-40 வயதுக்குட்பட்டவர்கள் 27.7% வீதமாகவும், 41-50 வயதுக்குட்பட்டோர் 24.1% வீதமாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றனர்.

புவியியல் ரீதியாக மேல் மாகாணத்தில் அதிகளவானோர் சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் மட்டும் 17,357 பேர் பதிவாகியுள்ளனர். கம்பகா மாவட்டத்தில் 5,016 பேர் பதிவாகியுள்ளதோடு களுத்துரை மற்றும் கண்டி மாவட்டங்களில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவானோர் பதிவாகியுள்ளனர்.

இத் தரவுகளின்படி நகரப் பிரதேசங்களிலும் சனத்தொகை அடர்த்தியான பிரதேசங்களிலும் சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டோரின் போக்கு அதிகளவாக இருந்ததோடு அமுல்படுத்துவோரின் சட்டத்தை செய்றபாடுகள் தெளிவாகத் தெரியும் பண்பாகு காணப்படுகின்றது. சிறைச்சாலை கட்டமைப்பில் போதைப் பொருளுடன் தொடர்பான குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பாக சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்களின் அதிகரித்துள்ளதோடு மெத்தபிட்டமினோடு தொடர்பான எண்ணிக்கை வழக்குகள் உயர்வடைந்திருப்பதை இனங்காணக்கூடியதோடு சிறைச்சாலைகளில் காணப்படும் இட நெருக்கடி உயரக்கூடுமாகையினால் விரிவான சமுக மட்ட சிகிச்சை செயற்பாடுகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தல் அவசியமானதாகும். அதேபோன்று போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையுடன் தொடர்புடைய சமூக பாதிப்பைக் குறைப்பதற்கு தடுப்பு கட்டுப்படுத்தும் உத்திகளும் போதைப் பொருட்களைக் அனுகுமுறைகளை செயந்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

PART I

DRUGS RELATED ARRESTS IN SRI LANKA

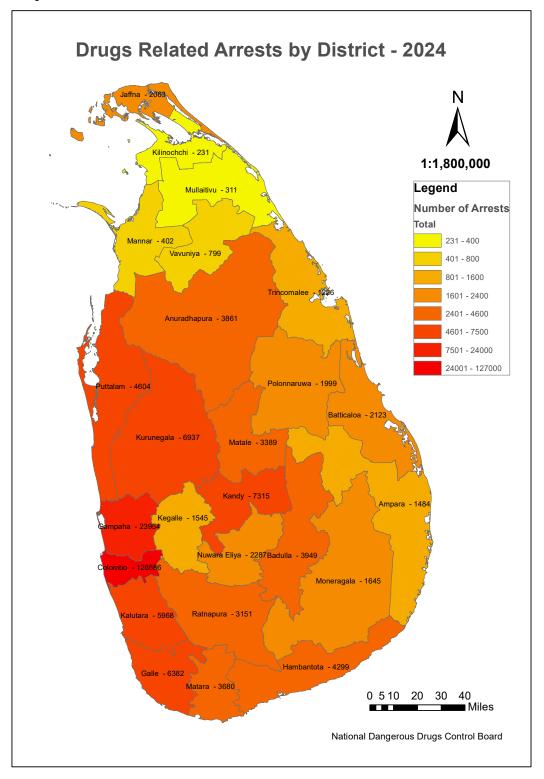


Drug Related Arrests

In 2024, a total of 228,450 individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses across the island. Of these, heroin-related offenses accounted for 75,097 individuals, representing 32.9% of the total. Cannabis-related offenses led to 75,602 arrests, making up 33.1% of the total, indicating its widespread use.

Methamphetamine-related arrests numbered 68,132, comprising 29.8% of the total, reflecting growing concern over the rise of synthetic drugs. Additionally, 82 individuals were arrested for cocaine-related offenses, and 649 were detained for offenses related to hashish. These statistics underscore the broad spectrum of drug issues facing the region and highlight the extensive efforts by law enforcement to address them.

Map - 01



In 2024, the total number of arrests for drug-related offenses saw a notable increase compared to 2023, 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, the Southern and North Western Provinces also exhibit high prevalence rates of drug-related activities.

CENTRAL PROVINCE

In 2024, a total of 12,998 (5.7%) individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses in Central Province. Of these arrests, heroin-related offenses accounted for 3,925 individuals, representing 30.2% of the total. Cannabis-related offenses led to 5,452 arrests, making up 41.9% of the total, indicating its widespread use Methamphetamine-related arrests were 1,866 with 14.4%.

Exhibit - 01

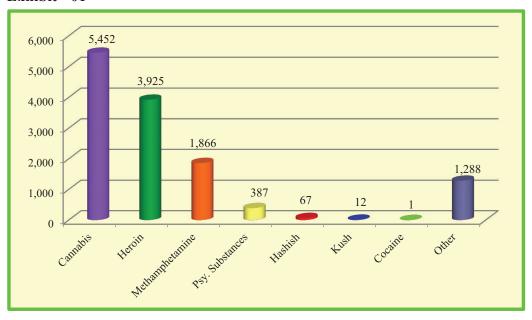


Table 1 - Kandy District

Dwng	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,157	38.7	1,787	40.7	2,678	50.6	2,718	47.7	2,948	40.3
Heroin	3,029	54.3	2,286	52.1	2,132	40.3	2,285	40.1	2,710	37.0
Methamphetamine	9	0.1	117	2.7	204	3.9	387	6.8	1,147	15.7
Hashish	6	0.1	1	0.0	54	1.0	11	0.2	24	0.3
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Opium	4	0.1	2	0.0	7	0.1	01	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	15	0.3	39	0.9	38	0.7	64	1.1	217	3.0
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Other	358	6.4	156	3.6	177	3.4	233	4.1	264	3.6
Total	5,578	100.0	4,388	100.0	5,290	100.0	5,702	100.0	7,315	100.0

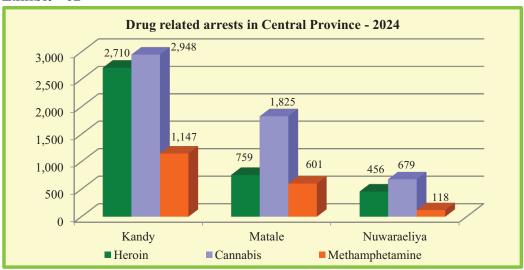
Table 2 - Matale District

Duug	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,018	40.1	420	64.7	1,606	55.2	1,682	58.3	1,825	53.8
Heroin	1,136	44.8	153	23.5	933	32.1	631	21.8	759	22.4
Methamphetamine	13	0.5	22	3.4	168	5.7	268	9.3	601	17.7
Hashish	0	0.0	3	0.6	1	0.0	2	0.1	6	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	5	14.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2	56	1.7
Other	366	0.2	51	7.8	201	7.0	299	10.3	142	4.2
Total	2,538	100.0	650	100.0	2,909	100.0	2,887	100.0	3,389	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	771	84.5	484	80.8	1,317	61.2	1,140	45.8	679	29.6
Heroin	119	13.0	60	10.0	136	6.3	116	4.7	456	19.9
Methamphetamine	1	0.1	12	2.0	44	2.0	54	2.2	118	5.1
Hashish	13	1.5	1	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.3	37	1.6
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	4	0.4	2	0.3	66	3.1	81	3.2	114	5.0
Opium	-	-	2	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.5	0	0.0
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3
Other	5	0.5	38	6.3	579	26.9	1,077	43.3	882	38.4
Total	913	100.0	599	100.0	2,151	100.0	2,489	100.0	2,294	100.0

Exhibit - 02



NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

In 2024, a total of 5,860 (2.6%) individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses in North Central Province. Of these arrests, heroin-related offenses accounted for 1,896 individuals, representing 32.4% of the total. Cannabis-related offenses led to 2,852 arrests, making up 48.7% of the total. Methamphetamine-related arrests were 852 with 14.5%.

Exhibit - 03

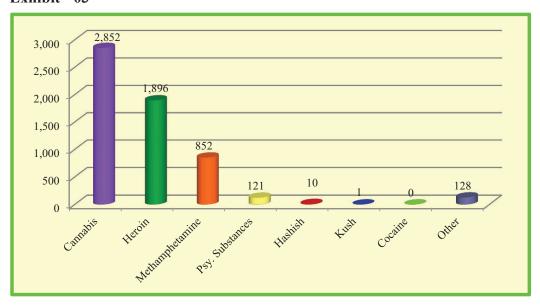


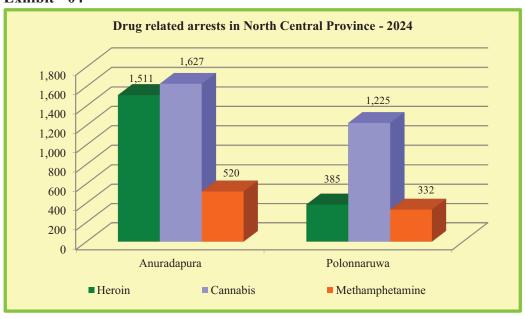
Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Dwug	20	20	2021		2022		20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,681	49.8	1,597	40.3	1,442	33.9	2,108	46.4	1,627	42.1
Heroin	2,656	49.3	2,030	54.6	2,596	61.0	2,057	45.3	1,511	39.1
Methamphetamine	4	0.1	40	1.0	131	3.0	219	4.8	520	13.5
Psychotropic Substances	18	0.3	35	0.9	54	1.3	120	2.6	112	2.9
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	28	0.5	19	0.5	35	0.8	36	0.8	87	2.3
Total	5,387	100.0	3,721	100.0	4,258	100.0	4,541	100.0	3,861	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Dung	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,432	68.9	1,324	70.3	1,216	56.2	1,704	65.7	1,225	61.3
Heroin	634	30.5	485	25.8	769	35.5	589	22.7	385	19.3
Methamphetamine	7	0.3	56	3.0	144	6.7	263	10.1	332	16.6
Psychotropic Substances	4	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.1	5	0.2	9	0.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.2	7	0.3
Opium	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	0.1	10	0.6	28	1.3	27	1.1	41	2.1
Total	2,079	100.0	1,881	100.0	2,162	100.0	2,593	100.0	1,999	100.0

Exhibit - 04



NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

In 2024, a total of 11,534 individuals (5.1%) were arrested for drug-related offenses in the North Western Province. Among these, 4,190 arrests (36.3%) were related to heroin offenses, while cannabis-related offenses accounted for 5,485 arrests (47.6%), indicating its widespread use. Methamphetamine-related offenses resulted in 1,352 arrests, representing 11.7% of the total.

Exhibit - 05

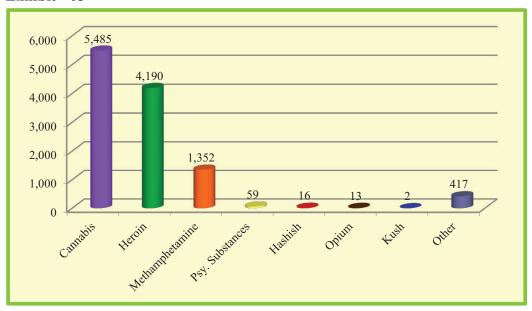


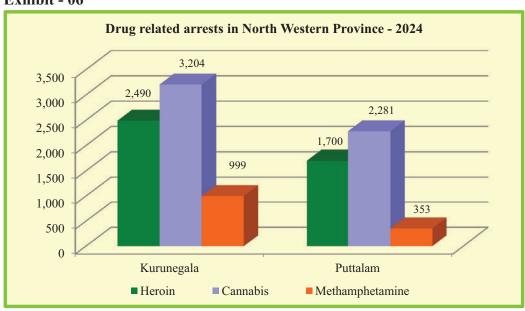
Table 6 - Kurunegala District

Duug	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3,050	41.7	2,867	54.8	4,627	49.8	5,017	56.0	3,204	46.2
Heroin	4,081	55.7	2,179	41.7	4,267	46.0	3,178	35.5	2,490	35.9
Methamphetamine	5	0.1	76	1.5	218	2.3	518	5.8	999	14.4
Hashish	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0	9	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	2	0.0	16	0.3	16	0.1	22	0.3	56	0.8
Opium	-	-	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1
Other	183	2.5	87	1.7	153	1.6	213	2.4	170	2.5
Total	7,322	100.0	5,227	100.0	9,283	100.0	8,952	100.0	6,935	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District

D	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,503	35.5	1,427	34.0	1,633	30.5	2,214	39.6	2,281	49.6
Heroin	2,692	63.5	2,275	52.5	2,161	40.4	2,167	38.7	1,700	37.0
Methamphetamine	17	0.4	561	13.0	729	13.6	93	1.7	353	7.7
Hashish	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.2
Cocaine	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic substances	-	-	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Other	24	0.6	16	0.4	829	15.5	1,111	19.9	247	5.4
Total	4,236	100.0	4,322	100.0	5,353	100.0	5,598	100.0	4,599	100.0

Exhibit - 06



NORTHERN PROVINCE

In 2024, a total of 3,806 individuals (1.7%) were arrested for drug-related offenses in the Northern Province. Of these, 703 arrests (18.5%) were related to heroin offenses, while cannabis-related offenses accounted for 2,052 arrests (53.9%), indicating its widespread use. Methamphetamine-related offenses resulted in 511 arrests, representing 13.4% of the total.

Exhibit - 07

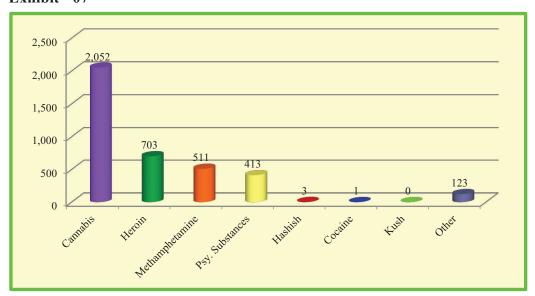


Table 8 - Jaffna District

Dww	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	839	36.5	191	37.6	426	25.8	405	29.3	1,103	53.5
Heroin	1,398	60.8	273	53.7	1,084	65.5	699	50.7	455	22.1
Methamphetamine	6	0.2	2	0.4	42	2.5	60	4.3	125	6.1
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.1	1	0.2	54	3.3	110	8.0	320	15.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Other	55	2.4	41	8.1	48	2.9	105	7.6	59	2.8
Total	2,299	100.0	508	100.0	1,654	100.0	1,380	100.0	2,063	100.0

Table 9 - Mannar District

David	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	485	69.6	543	64.3	193	43.0	199	39.3	157	39.1
Heroin	180	25.8	176	20.8	107	23.8	132	26.0	54	13.4
Methamphetamine	9	1.3	104	12.3	109	24.3	125	24.7	110	27.4
Hashish	3	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.6	3	0.7
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.4	2	0.4	0	0.0
Psychotropic Subsatnces	0	0.0	1	0.1	14	3.1	26	5.1	57	14.2
Other	20	2.9	20	2.4	19	4.2	20	3.9	21	5.2
Total	697	100.0	845	100.0	449	100.0	507	100.0	402	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District

Duug	20	20	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	81	79.4	1	100.0	213	70.8	191	76.1	239	76.8
Heroin	21	20.6	0	0.0	66	21.9	38	15.1	19	6.2
Methamphetamine	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	6.3	18	7.2	48	15.4
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	2	0.7	3	1.2	3	1.0
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	0	0.0
Other	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	102	100.0	01	100.0	301	100.0	251	100.0	311	100.0

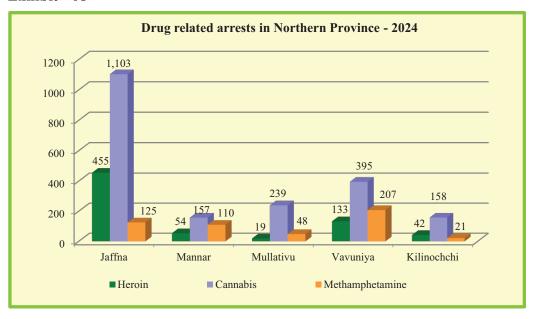
Table 11 - Vavuniya District

Drug -	20	2020		2021		2022		23	2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	582	62.0	572	77.4	556	70.2	370	66.3	395	49.4
Heroin	350	37.3	151	20.4	188	23.7	118	21.1	133	16.6
Methamphetamine	6	0.6	8	1.1	28	3.5	37	6.6	207	25.9
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	2	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.5	33	4.2
Other	1	0.1	6	0.8	18	2.3	31	5.5	31	3.9
Total	939	100.0	739	100.0	792	100.0	559	100.0	799	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District

D	20	20	2021		20	22	20	23	2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	615	81.4	187	85.4	245	76.5	169	76.5	158	68.4
Heroin	134	17.7	29	13.2	57	17.8	29	13.1	42	18.2
Methamphetamine	7	0.9	2	0.9	17	5.3	10	4.5	21	9.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	13	5.9	10	4.3
Total	756	100.0	219	100.0	320	100.0	221	100.0	231	100.0

Exhibit - 08



SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

In Sabaragamuwa Province, 4,696 individuals (2.1%) were arrested for drug-related offenses in 2024. Cannabis-related offenses were the most common, with 2,257 arrests (48.1%), followed by heroin-related offenses involving 1,072 individuals (22.8%). Methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for 1,142 arrests (24.3%) of the total, reflecting a notable presence across the province.

Exhibit - 09

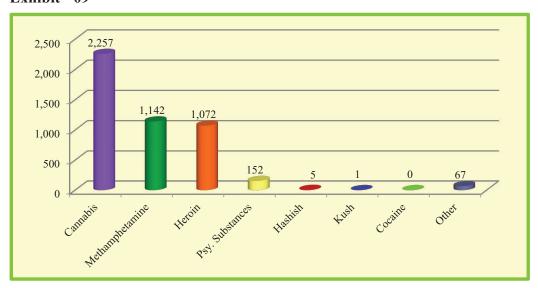


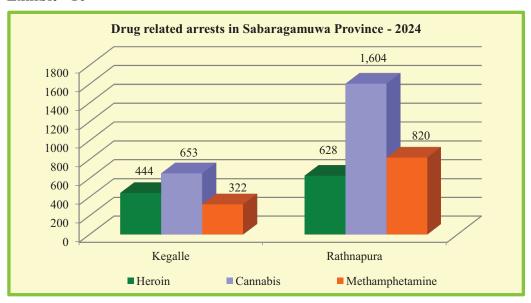
Table 13 - Kegalle District

Dwg	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	696	38.8	464	37.0	1,041	40.8	1,380	45.0	653	42.3
Heroin	1,074	59.9	744	59.3	1,253	49.1	1,229	40.1	444	28.7
Methamphetamine	3	0.2	43	3.4	150	5.9	238	7.8	322	20.8
Opium	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	5	0.3	0	0.0	54	2.1	42	1.4	55	3.6
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1	5	0.3
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	12	0.7	3	0.2	53	2.1	173	5.6	65	4.2
Total	1,792	100.0	1,254	100.0	2,552	100.0	3,065	100.0	1,545	100.0

Table 14 - Rathnapura District

D	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,063	57.8	1,841	53.1	1,677	53.7	1,684	63.2	1,604	50.9
Heroin	1,444	40.4	1,378	39.8	1,186	38.0	717	26.9	628	19.9
Methamphetamine	7	0.2	175	5.1	237	7.6	248	9.3	820	26.0
Hashish	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	21	0.6	41	1.2	7	0.2	0	0	97	3.1
Other	33	0.9	29	0.8	14	0.5	14	0.5	2	0.1
Total	3,569	100.0	3,464	100.0	3,121	100.0	2,663	100.0	3,151	100.0

Exhibit - 10



SOUTHERN PROVINCE

In 2024, the Southern Province recorded 14,361 arrests (6.3%) for drug-related offenses. Among them, cannabis-related offenses were the highest, with 6,690 individuals (46.6%), followed by 4,816 arrests (33.5%) linked to heroin offenses. Methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for 2,121 arrests (14.8%) of the total, highlighting a growing concern in the region.

Exhibit - 11

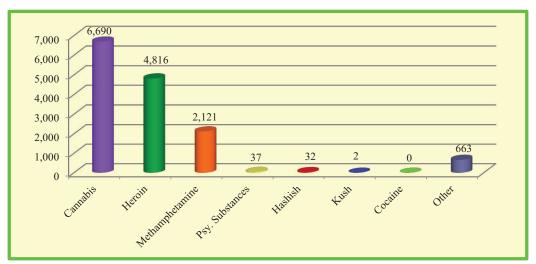


Table 15 - Galle District

D	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,344	39.2	2,205	47.6	2,037	42.0	2,189	44.6	2,382	37.3
Heroin	3,581	60.0	2,276	49.1	2,423	50.0	2,189	44.6	2,431	38.1
Methamphetamine	14	0.2	123	2.7	277	5.7	160	3.3	1,266	19.8
Hashish	2	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.1	6	0.1	29	0.5
Cocaine	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	9	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	18	0.3	30	0.6	105	2.1	362	7.3	266	4.2
Total	5,970	100.0	4,636	100.0	4,850	100.0	4,909	100.0	6,382	100.0

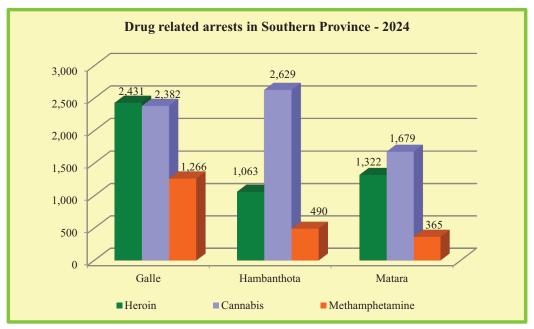
Table 16 - Hambanthota District

Dung	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	336	81.3	2,531	66.7	2,038	54.5	3,205	64.0	2,629	61.2
Heroin	71	17.2	1,097	28.9	1,415	37.8	1,389	27.8	1,063	24.7
Methamphetamine	2	0.5	127	3.3	171	4.6	305	6.0	490	11.4
Hashish	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2	3	0.1
Opium	-	-	-	-	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	5	0.1	10	2.9	18	0.4	30	0.7
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	4	1.0	33	0.9	107	0.1	78	1.6	83	1.9
Total	413	100.0	3,794	100.0	3,745	100.0	5,004	100.0	4,299	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District

Dwg	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,905	50.4	2,078	49.0	1,661	45.0	2,613	49.1	1,679	45.6
Heroin	1,774	47.0	1,841	43.4	1,527	41.4	2,070	38.8	1,322	35.9
Methamphetamine	55	1.4	205	4.8	227	6.2	10	0.2	365	10.0
Opium	1	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Cocaine	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hashish	5	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	20	0.5	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0
Other	15	0.4	106	2.5	243	6.6	633	11.9	314	8.5
Total	3,779	100.0	4,241	100.0	3,687	100.0	5,332	100.0	3,680	100.0

Exhibit - 12



UVA PROVINCE

In 2024, 5,594 individuals (2.4%) were arrested for drug-related offenses in the Uva Province. The majority of these arrests were related to cannabis offenses, totaling 3,903 individuals (69.8%). Heroin-related offenses accounted for 835 arrests (14.9%), while methamphetamine-related offenses involved 616 individuals (11.0%) of the total.

Exhibit - 13

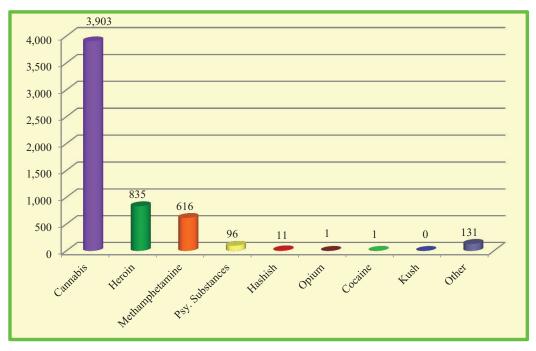


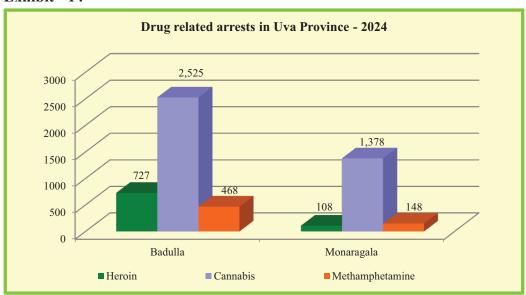
Table 18 - Badulla District

Dwg	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,793	66.0	1,382	66.6	1,004	63.2	2,420	70.4	2,525	63.9
Heroin	820	30.1	606	29.2	435	27.4	616	17.9	727	18.4
Methamphetamine	17	0.6	30	1.4	69	4.3	156	4.5	468	11.9
Hashish	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1	11	0.3
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Opium	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	4	0.1	12	0.6	19	1.2	118	3.4	92	2.3
Other	82	3.0	43	2.1	58	3.7	129	3.7	124	3.2
Total	2,718	100.0	2,074	100.0	1,588	100.0	3,441	100.0	3,949	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District

Dung	20	2020		2021		22	20	23	2024	
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,503	84.5	1,448	84.6	1,453	80.5	2,185	89.4	1,378	83.8
Heroin	267	15.0	211	12.3	214	11.9	167	6.8	108	6.6
Methamphetamine	0	0.0	35	2.0	69	3.8	43	1.8	148	9.0
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.2
Other	8	0.4	16	0.9	68	3.8	45	1.8	7	0.4
Total	1,779	100.0	1,711	100.0	1,804	100.0	2,443	100.0	1,645	100.0

Exhibit - 14



WESTERN PROVINCE

A total of 156,512 (68.5%) individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses in Western Province in 2024. Of these arrests, heroin-related offenses accounted for 54,813 individuals, representing 35.0% of the total. Cannabis-related offenses led to 41,687 arrests, making up 26.6% of the total, indicating its widespread use and cultivation. Methamphetamine-related arrests were 55,428 with 35.4%. Considering the number of arrests by districts, it was emphasized that highest number of persons, 126,586 (55.4%) were reported from Colombo district.

Exhibit - 15

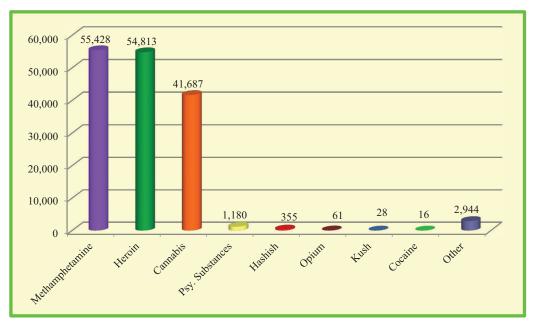


Table 20 - Colombo District

Drug	20	20	20	21	20	22	202	23	202	4
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	7,321	32.4	13,393	30.6	16,383	26.0	19,593	29.1	34,778	27.5
Heroin	12,990	57.4	19,944	45.6	29,141	46.2	28,273	42.0	46,182	36.5
Methamphe- tamine	1,767	7.8	10,004	22.9	14,548	23.1	15,176	22.5	41,833	33.0
Cocaine	15	0.1	12	0.0	7	0.1	15	0.0	12	0.0
Hashish	18	0.1	29	0.1	86	0.1	14	0.0	302	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	201	0.8	112	0.3	65	0.1	54	0.1	565	0.4
Opium	-	-	19	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0	61	0.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.1
Other	307	1.4	213	0.5	2,779	4.4	4,253	6.3	2,832	2.2
Total	22,619	100.0	43,726	100.0	63,009	100.0	67,393	100.0	126,586	100.0

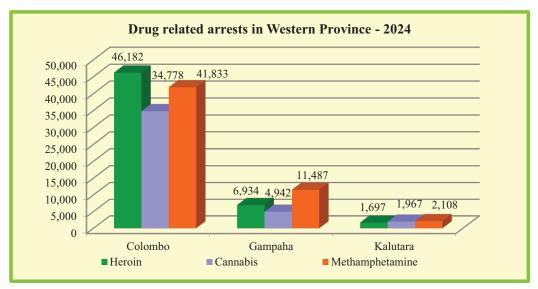
Table 21 - Gampaha District

Dwg	202	20	202	1	20	22	202	23	203	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3,445	26.5	3,207	23.8	4,560	23.9	6,076	29.6	4,942	20.6
Heroin	9,029	69.5	8,632	64.2	11,175	58.7	9,791	47.6	6,934	28.9
Methamphe- tamine	327	2.5	1,464	10.9	3,137	16.5	4,380	21.3	11,487	48.0
Hashish	15	0.1	3	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	34	0.1
Cocaine	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Opium	3	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	22	0.1	21	0.2	85	0.4	36	0.2	510	2.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Other	144	1.1	117	0.9	81	0.4	262	1.3	42	0.2
Total	12,988	100.0	13,448	100.0	19,045	100.0	20,551	100.0	23,954	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District

Drug	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,243	40.3	1,958	36.5	2,112	31.6	2,498	36.6	1,967	32.9
Heroin	3,123	56.1	2,855	53.3	3,594	53.8	3,125	45.8	1,697	28.4
Methamphetamine	61	1.1	375	7.0	601	9.0	392	5.8	2,108	35.3
Hashish	5	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	19	0.3
Cocaine	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	14	0.3	63	1.2	85	1.3	77	1.1	105	1.8
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Other	116	2.1	105	2.0	286	4.3	721	10.6	70	1.2
Total	5,563	100.0	5,359	100.0	6,679	100.0	6,816	100.0	5,972	100.0

Exhibit - 16



EASTERN PROVINCE

A total of 4,833 (2.1%) individuals were arrested for drug-related offenses in Eastern Province in 2024. Of these arrests, heroin-related offenses accounted for 509 individuals, representing 10.5% of the total. Cannabis-related offenses led to 2,539 arrests, making up 52.5% of the total. Methamphetamine-related arrests were 1,393 with 28.8%.

Exhibit - 17

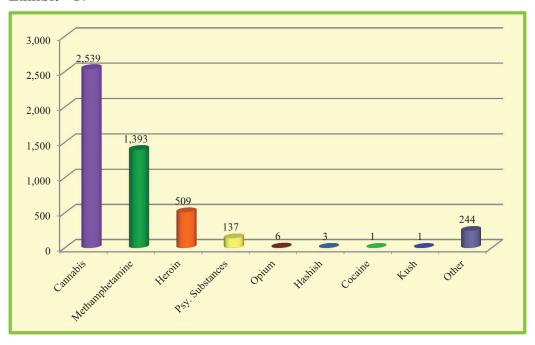


Table 23 - Ampara District

David	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Drug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,182	76.3	1,407	80.3	869	58.2	1,442	72.4	1,203	81.1
Heroin	309	20.0	294	16.8	490	32.8	282	14.2	145	9.8
Methamphetamine	8	0.5	26	1.5	76	5.1	176	8.8	80	5.4
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.0
Cocaine	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	5	0.3	12	0.8	2	0.1	18	1.3
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	43	2.8	20	1.1	44	3.0	85	4.3	35	2.4
Total	1,548	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,492	100.0	1,991	100.0	1,484	100.0

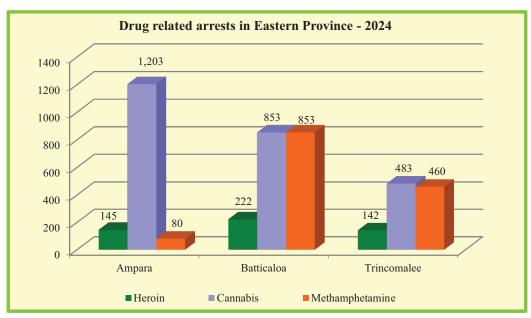
Table 24 - Batticaloa District

Drug	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	322	53.0	247	35.4	366	36.5	629	49.0	853	40.2
Heroin	241	39.6	332	47.6	303	30.2	246	19.1	222	10.5
Methamphetamine	33	5.4	110	15.8	160	15.9	2	0.2	853	40.2
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Psychotropic Substances	6	1.0	6	0.9	6	0.6	5	0.4	21	1.0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other	6	1.0	2	0.3	167	16.6	400	31.2	168	7.8
Total	608	100.0	697	100.0	1,004	100.0	1,284	100.0	2,123	100.0

Table 25 – Trincomalee District

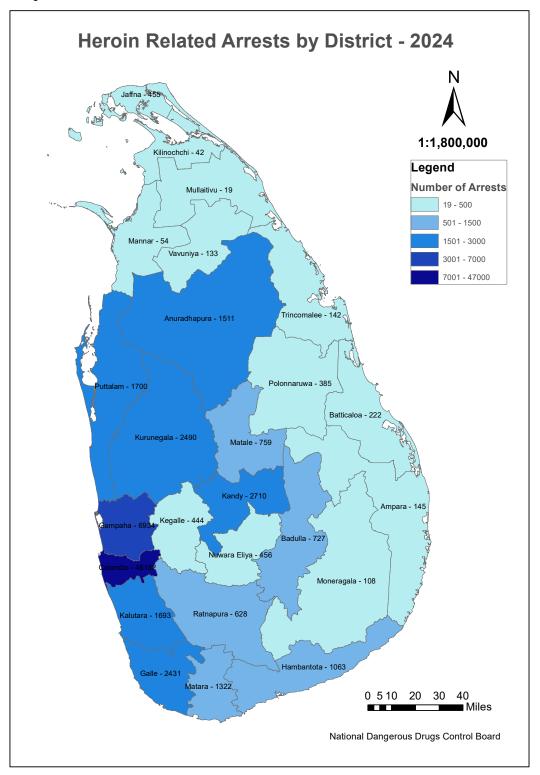
Drug	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	713	58.3	633	82.7	1,325	58.8	1,359	57.1	483	39.4
Heroin	450	36.8	105	13.7	594	26.4	427	17.9	142	11.6
Methamphetamine	9	0.7	3	0.4	248	11.0	400	16.8	460	37.5
Cocaine	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	9	0.7	5	0.7	53	2.3	161	6.8	98	8.0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2
Other	42	3.4	19	2.5	33	1.5	32	1.3	41	3.3
Total	1,224	100.0	765	100.0	2,254	100.0	2,380	100.0	1,226	100.0

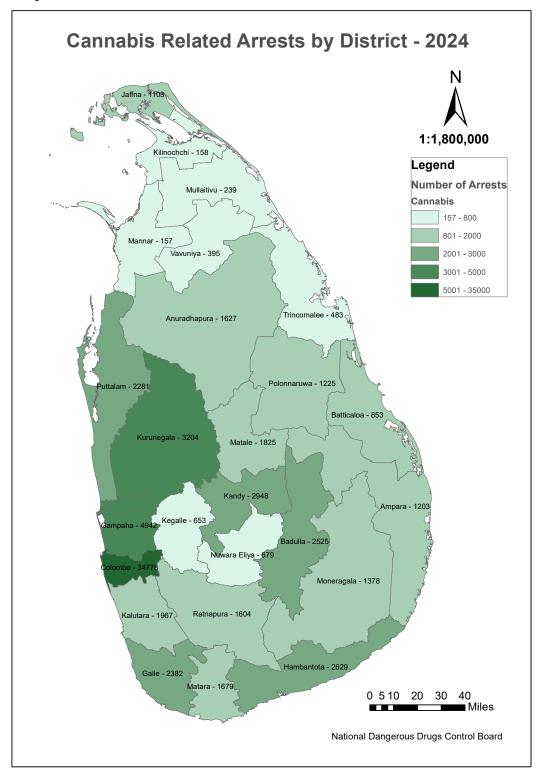
Exhibit - 18



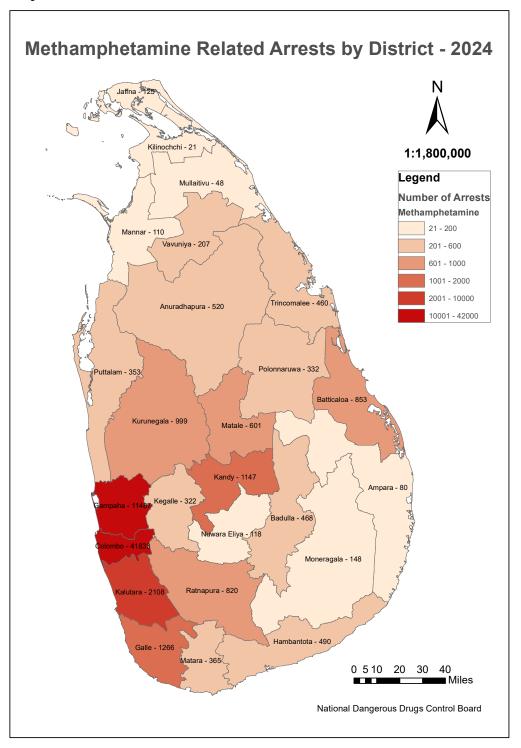
(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2024)

Map - 02

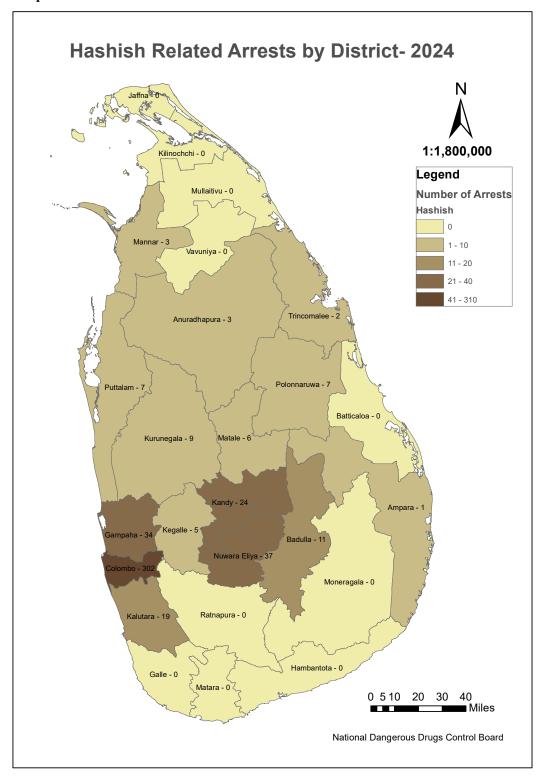


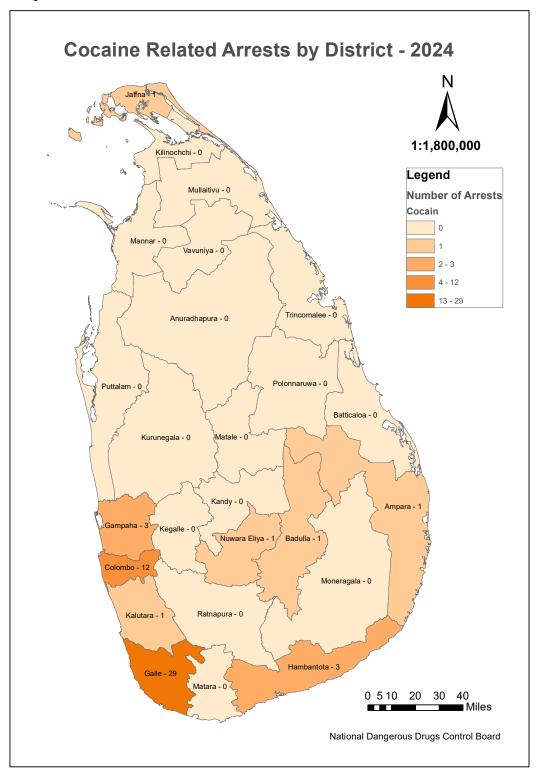


Map - 04

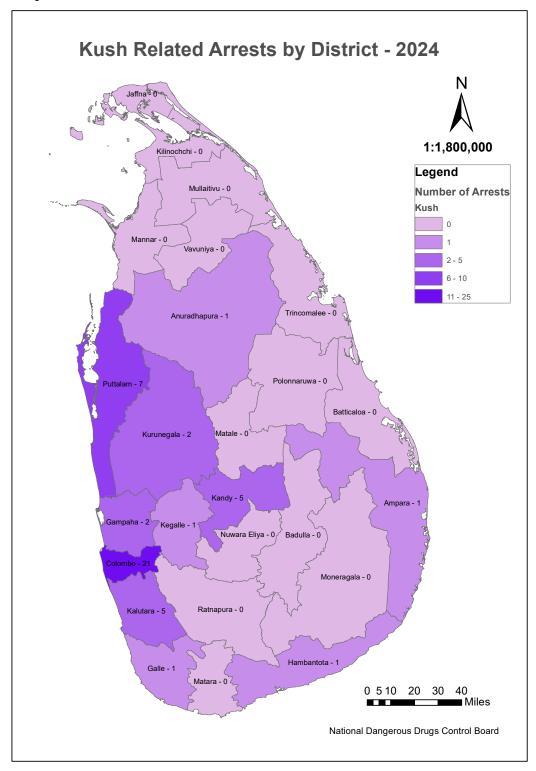


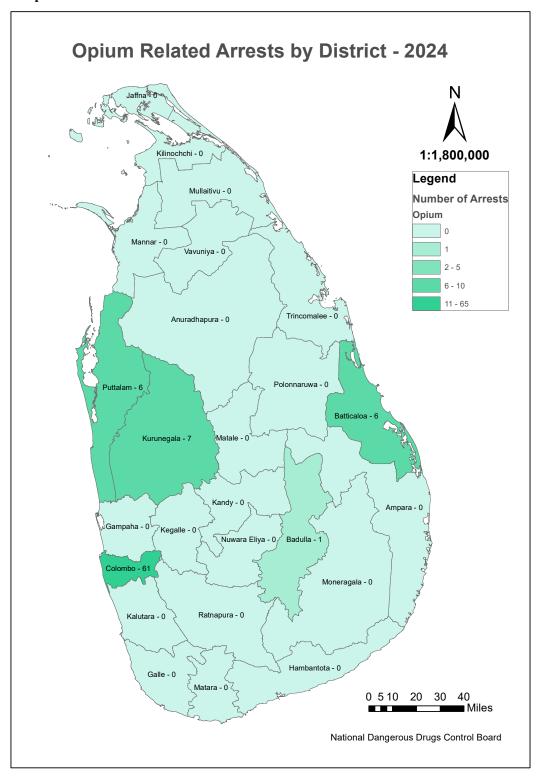
Map - 05

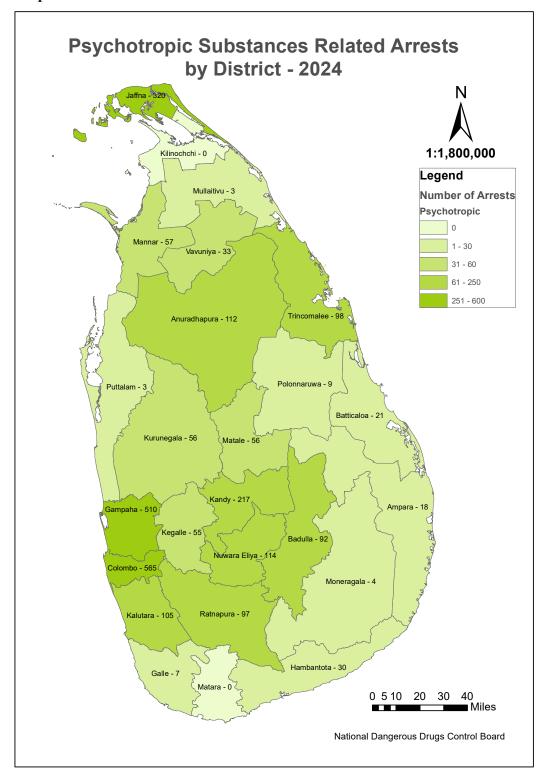




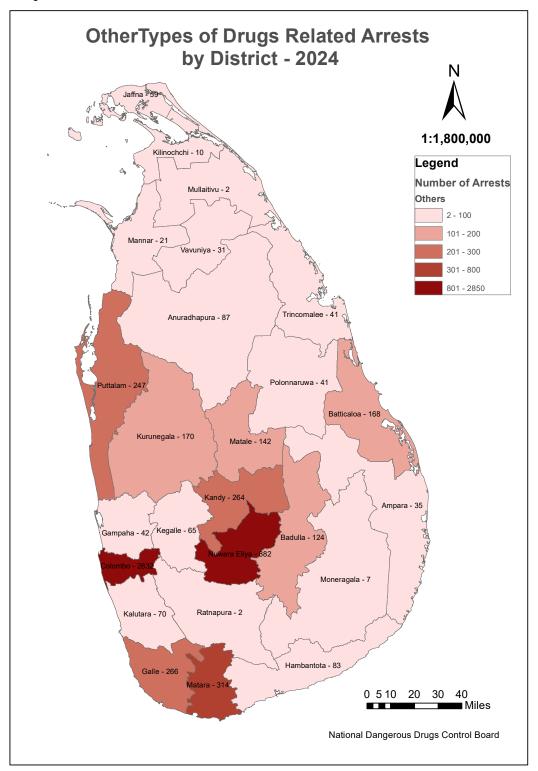
Map - 07







Map - 10



Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

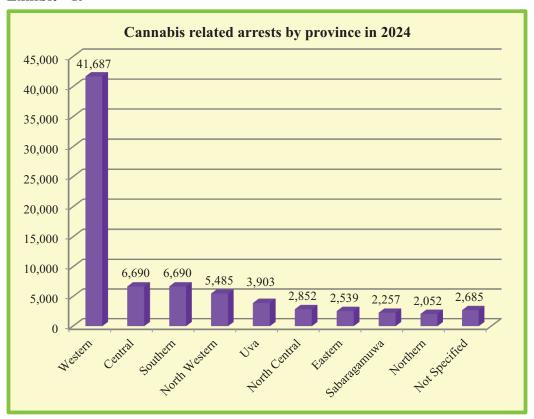
From 2020 to 2024, arrests related to cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine have shown significant increases across multiple provinces in Sri Lanka, with the Western Province consistently recording the highest figures for all three substances. Cannabis-related arrests rose sharply, particularly in the Western Province, which accounted for the largest share, while the Southern, North Western, and Central Provinces also reported high numbers. Heroin-related arrests followed a similar pattern, with the Western Province again leading by a large margin, reflecting its central role in trafficking and distribution networks. Methamphetamine-related arrests recorded the most dramatic growth, with the Western Province experiencing an exceptional surge to over 55,000 arrests in 2024, followed by the North Western Province in prevalence.

Table 26 – Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

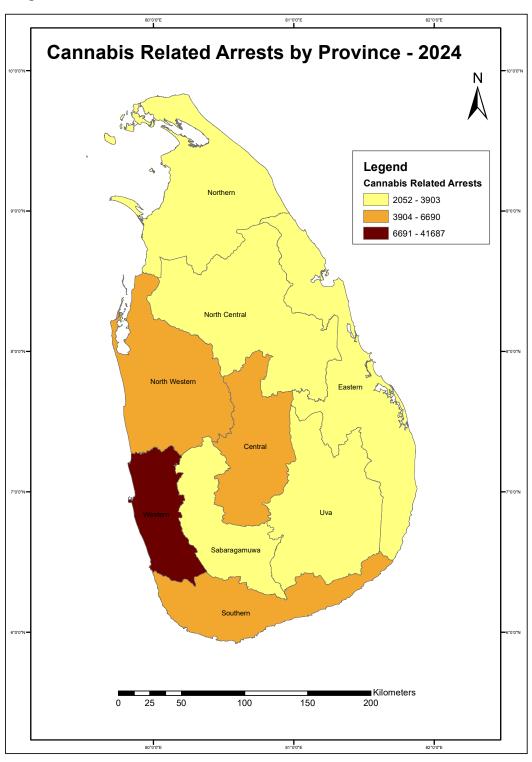
Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	3,946	2,691	5,601	5,540	6,690
Eastern	2,217	2,287	2,560	3,430	2,539
Northern	2,602	1,494	1,633	1,334	2,052
North Central	4,113	2,921	2,658	3,812	2,852
North Western	4,553	4,339	6,260	7,231	5,485
Sabaragamuwa	2,759	2,305	2,718	3,064	2,257
Southern	4,585	6,814	5,736	8,007	6,690
Uva	3,296	2,830	2,457	4,605	3,903
Western	13,009	18,558	23,056	28,167	41,687
Not Specified	-	-	900	3,268	2,685
Total	41,080	44,239	53,579	68,458	75,602

Cannabis-related arrests recorded between 2020 and 2024 indicate an overall rising trend, with total arrests increasing from 41,080 in 2020 to 75,602 in 2024. The Western Province consistently reported the highest numbers, rising sharply from 13,009 in 2020 to 41,687 in 2024, reflecting a significant concentration of enforcement activity in this region. Other provinces with high arrest figures over the years include the Southern, North Western, and Central Provinces. While some provinces, such as Eastern, Northern, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva recorded fluctuations across the years.

Exhibit - 19



Map - 11

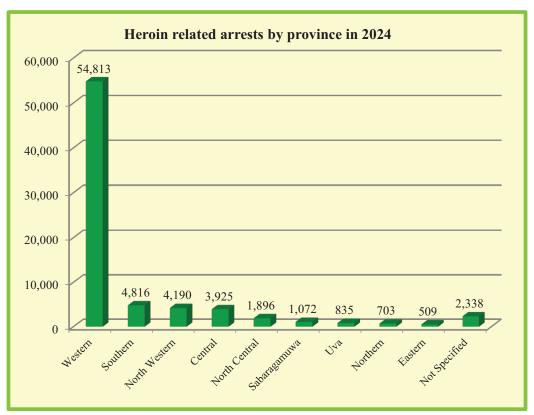


Heroin-related arrests from 2020 to 2024 reflect fluctuating trends across provinces, with total arrests rising from 51,603 in 2020 to 75,097 in 2024. The Western Province consistently reported the highest numbers, increasing from 25,142 in 2020 to a peak of 54,813 in 2024, indicating its prominence in heroin-related offences and enforcement focus. Other provinces with comparatively high figures include the North Western, Southern, and Central Provinces, though their arrest numbers show moderate fluctuations over the years. Provinces such as Eastern, Northern, Sabaragamuwa, North Central, and Uva generally reported lower arrest counts, with notable declines in 2024.

Table 27 – Heroin Related Arrests by Province

Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	4,284	2,499	3,201	3,032	3,925
Eastern	1,000	731	1,387	955	509
Northern	2,083	629	1,502	1,016	703
North Central	3,290	2,515	3,365	2,646	1,896
North Western	6,773	4,454	6,428	5,345	4,190
Sabaragamuwa	2,518	2,122	2,439	1,946	1,072
Southern	5,426	5,214	5,365	5,648	4,816
Uva	1,087	817	649	783	835
Western	25,142	31,431	43,910	41,189	54,813
Not Specified	-	-	1,442	3,582	2,338
Total	51,603	50,412	69,688	66,142	75,097

Exhibit - 20



Map - 12

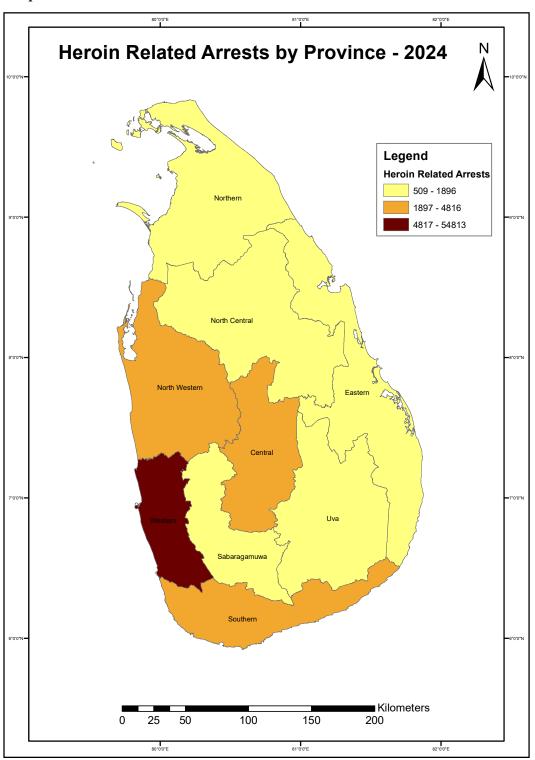
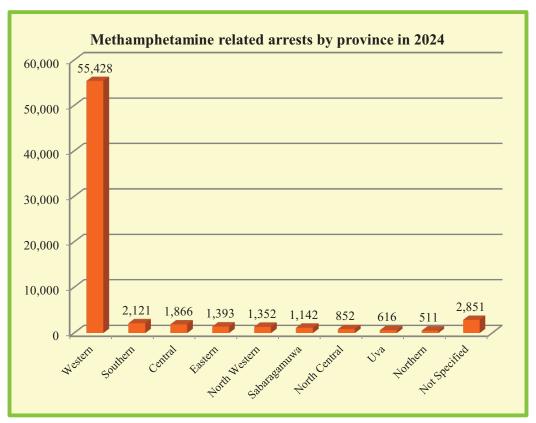


Table 28 – Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Province

Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	23	151	416	709	1,866
Eastern	50	139	484	578	1,393
Northern	28	116	215	250	511
North Central	11	96	275	482	852
North Western	22	637	947	611	1,352
Sabaragamuwa	10	218	387	486	1,142
Southern	71	455	675	475	2,121
Uva	17	65	138	199	616
Western	2,155	11,843	18,286	19,948	55,428
Not Specified	-	-	808	2,358	2,851
Total	2,387	13,720	22,631	26,096	68,132

Methamphetamine-related arrests between 2020 and 2024 show a dramatic overall increase, with total arrests rising from 2,387 in 2020 to 68,132 in 2024. The Western Province overwhelmingly dominates these figures, surging from 2,155 arrests in 2020 to 55,428 in 2024, indicating both heightened prevalence and intensified enforcement in the region. Other provinces, including Central, Eastern, Southern, and North Western, also recorded notable growth over the years, with particularly sharp increases from 2022 onwards. Smaller but steady rises were observed in Northern, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces.

Exhibit - 21



Map - 13

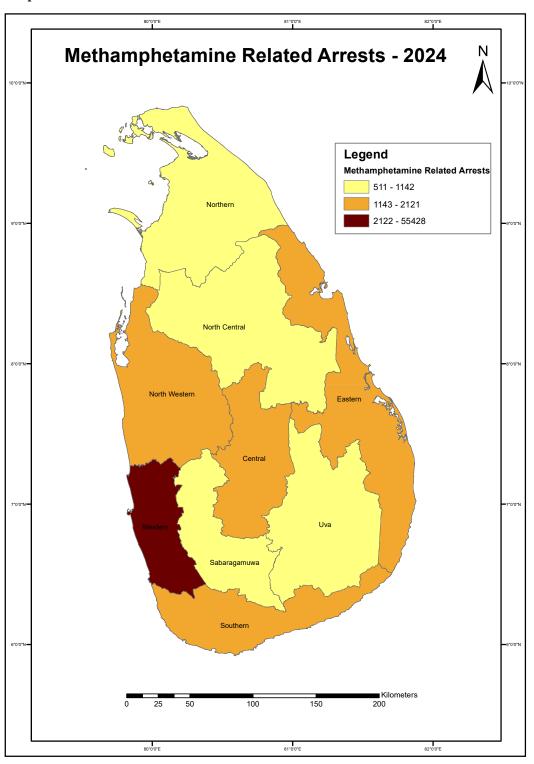
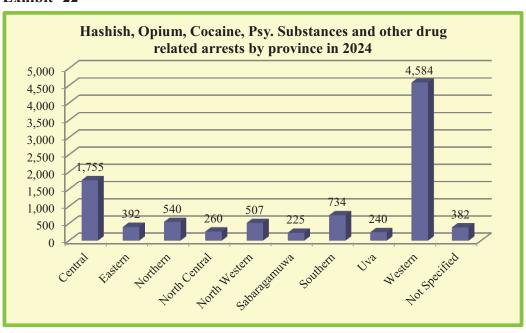


Table 29 – Hashish, Kush, Opium, Cocaine, Psychotropic Substances and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province

Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	776	296	1,132	1,797	1,755
Eastern	113	57	317	692	392
Northern	80	73	166	318	540
North Central	52	70	122	194	260
North Western	210	129	1,001	1,363	507
Sabaragamuwa	74	73	129	232	225
Southern	80	188	509	1,115	734
Uva	97	73	217	297	240
Western	864	701	3,484	5,456	4,584
Not Specified	-	-	-	-	382
Total	2,346	1,660	7,007	11,464	9,619

Exhibit -22



Map - 14

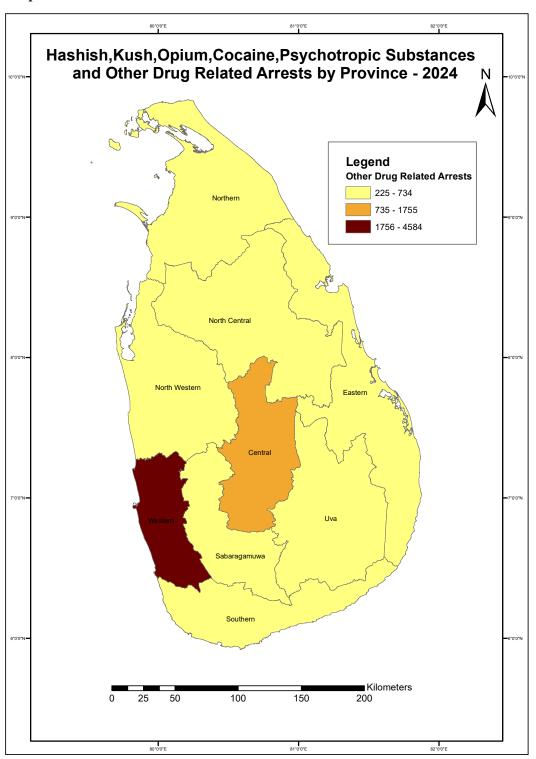


Table 30 – Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	103	0.1
Island wide police stations	73,206	96.8
Special Task Force	581	0.8
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	70	0.1
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	18	0.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	1,587	2.1
Sri Lanka Navy	34	0.1
Sri Lanka Customs	01	0.0
Central Mail Exchange	02	0.0
Total	75,602	100.0

Table 31 – Heroin Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	153	0.2
Island wide police stations	72,759	96.9
Special Task Force	928	1.2
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	77	0.1
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	68	0.1
Sri Lanka Customs	02	0.0
Sri Lanka Navy	04	0.0
PNB & SL Navy	46	0.1
Organized Crime	0	0.0
Excise of Sri Lanka	1,060	1.4
Total	75,097	100.0

Table 32 – Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	189	0.3
Island wide police stations	65,281	95.8
Special Task Force	856	1.3
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	25	0.0
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	88	0.1
Organized Crime	0	0.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	1,648	2.4
Sri Lanka Navy	36	0.1
Central Mail Exchange	5	0.0
Sri Lanka Customs	4	0.0
Total	68,132	100.0

Table 33 – Cocaine Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	11	13.5
Island wide police stations	20	24.4
Special Task Force	2	2.4
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	1	1.2
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	31	37.8
Terrorism Investigation Division	1	1.2
Sri Lanka Customs	11	13.5
Sri Lanka Customs & Police Narcotics Bureau	03	3.6
Central Mail Exchange	02	2.4
Total	82	100.0

Table 34 – Hashish Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	30	4.6
Island wide police stations	566	87.2
Special Task Force	23	3.6
Sri Lanka Custom	12	1.8
Sri Lanka Customs & Police Narcotics Bureau	07	1.1
Central Mail Exchange	11	1.7
Total	649	100.0

Table 35 – Psychotropic Substances Related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)

Agency	2024	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	12	0.4
Island wide police stations	2,585	93.8
Special Task Force	129	4.7
Sri Lanka Navy	28	1.1
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	01	0.0
Total	2,755	100.0

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 2024 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	SEX	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cannabis	M	17,347	9,787	13,286	31,593	39,986
	F	326	183	233	578	621
Hanain	M	15,349	7,645	10,230	19,239	22,286
Heroin	F	260	131	183	436	530
	M	10	2	5	0	34
Opium	F	0	0	0	0	01
II aliah	M	256	43	87	130	242
Hashish	F	4	2	0	0	2
Caraina	M	23	4	11	0	62
Cocaine	F	3	2	0	0	4
Psychotropic	M	0	44	161	761	1,841
Substances	F	0	5	3	23	34

Nathanahatania	M	848	1,094	2,158	8,523	22,252
Methamphetamine	F	14	21	37	189	428
Other (Babul, Madanamodaka,	M	0	302	348	1,551	3,253
Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder	F	0	5	11	21	43

 $^{^{\}star}$ 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.

Table 37 - Cannabis related arrests by age*

Ago	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	6	0.1	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	842	8.4	1,152	8.5	2,490	7.8	3,308	8.1
20-24 yrs	2,427	24.4	3,279	24.3	7,475	23.3	9,095	22.4
25-29 yrs	1,998	20	2,726	20.2	6,339	19.7	8,128	20.0
30 and above	4,693	47.1	6,346	47.0	15,807	49.2	20,076	49.5
Total	9,966	100.0	13,503	100.0	32,111	100.0	40,607	100.0

Table 38 - Heroin related arrests by age*

A 770	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	2	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	217	2.8	247	2.4	354	1.8	334	0.2
20-24 yrs	1,729	22.2	1,993	19.2	3,161	16.1	3,165	14.0
25-29 yrs	2,024	26.0	2,983	28.6	5,132	26.1	5,696	25.1
30 and above	3,802	48.9	5,179	49.8	10,997	55.0	13,621	59.7
Total	7,774	100.0	10,402	100.0	19,644	100.0	22,816	100.0

Table 39 - Methamphetamine related arrests by age*

A ===	20)21	20	22	20	23	202	24
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	1	2.2	1	1.1	303	3.5	754	3.3
20-24 yrs	10	22.2	19	21.9	1,771	20.3	4,488	19.8
25-29 yrs	13	28.9	25	28.7	2,219	25.4	5,944	26.2
30 and above	21	46.7	42	48.3	4,414	56.8	11,494	50.7
Total	45	100.0	87	100.0	8,707	100.0	22,680	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.

Table 40 – Distribution of Ethnicity (Based on the Reported Cases*)

Ethnicity		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sinhala	N	27,234	14,708	20,432	46,776	74,065
Sinnaia	%	79.6	78.8	76.1	74.4	80.8
Tamil	N	3,421	1,700	2,771	5,665	7,328
Tamii	%	10.0	9.1	10.4	9.0	8.0
Maan	N	2,904	1,574	1,623	5,354	10,030
Moor	%	8.5	8.4	6.01	8.5	11.0
Malan	N	80	40	65	212	32
Malay	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Danielson	N	57	35	38	53	27
Burgher	%	0.2	0.2	20,432 46,776 76.1 74.4 2,771 5,665 10.4 9.0 1,623 5,354 6.01 8.5 65 212 0.2 0.3 38 53 0.1 0.1 1,922 1,546 7.1 2.5	0.0	
Other	N	580	601	1,922	1,546	136
Other	%	1.5	3.2	7.1	2.5	0.2
Total	N	34,204	18,658	26,851	62,889	91,618
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2020-2024)

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

From January to December 2024, law enforcement agencies across the island reported significant seizures of various illicit drugs. A total of 832.360 kilograms of heroin was seized, highlighting the substantial presence and distribution of this narcotic. Cannabis seizures were even more pronounced, with authorities confiscating 8,359.501 kilograms, indicating its widespread use. Additionally, 1,364.254 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized during this period, underscoring the growing concern over synthetic drugs in the region.

These figures reflect the extensive efforts of law enforcement in combating drug trafficking and abuse.

Table 41 - Seized Quantity of Drug (Kg) 2024

Drug	Seized quantity (kg)
Heroin	832.360
Cannabis	8,359.501
Cocaine	23.407
Hashish	291.973
Kush	2.863
Opium	0.125
Methamphetamine	1,364.254
Psychotropic substances	0.315 Capsules: 1,407,237 Tablets: 1,319,874
Other	116.776

Quantity of Seized Drugs 2020-2024

Table 42 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg $2020-2024\,$

		2020		(4	2021			2022		(4	2023			2024	
Drugs	kg	0.0	mg	kg	ಹಿ	mg	kg	5.0	mg	kg	5.0	mg	kg	5.0	mg
Heroin	1,630	156	055	1,630	103	869	1,677	102	520	850	749	000	832	360	000
Cannabis	16,195	415	000	15,628	194	000	17,607	422	473	10,220	462	000	8,359	501	000
Methamphetamine	811	849	325	377	293	511	283	873	515	83	247	000	1,364	254	000
Opium	0	92	910	0	365	376	0	21	694	0	0	0	0	125	000
Hashish	0	671	349	93	884	69	3	531	510	274	481	000	291	973	000
Cocaine	1,630	435	000	10	303	410	368	826	959	25	546	000	23	407	000
Psychotropic Substances	ı	ı	ı	0	332	093	0	141	041	0	0	0	0	315	000

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020 - 2024)



From 2020 to 2024, the quantities of drugs seized in Sri Lanka reveal notable fluctuations across different substances, reflecting shifts in trafficking patterns, enforcement operations, and market availability. Heroin seizures remained relatively stable between 2020 and 2022 at around 1,630–1,677 kg, before dropping sharply to 850 kg in 2023 and further to 832 kg in 2024. Cannabis consistently accounted for the largest volumes seized, peaking at 17,607 kg in 2022, but declining significantly to 8,359 kg in 2024. Opium seizures were minimal throughout the period, while hashish seizures showed irregular patterns, with small quantities in 2020–2022 followed by larger volumes exceeding 270 kg in 2023 and 291 kg in 2024. Cocaine seizures spiked dramatically in 2022 to 368 kg, compared to minimal levels in earlier years, and remained relatively high in 2023 and 2024 at over 23 kg each year. Methamphetamine seizures fluctuated, starting at 811 kg in 2020, dipping in 2021–2023, then rising sharply to 1,364 kg in 2024, indicating a possible surge in trafficking or supply.

Exhibit - 23

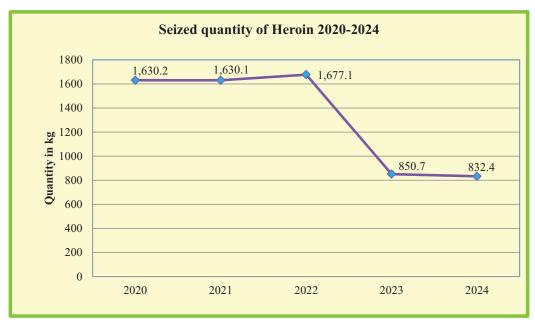


Exhibit - 24

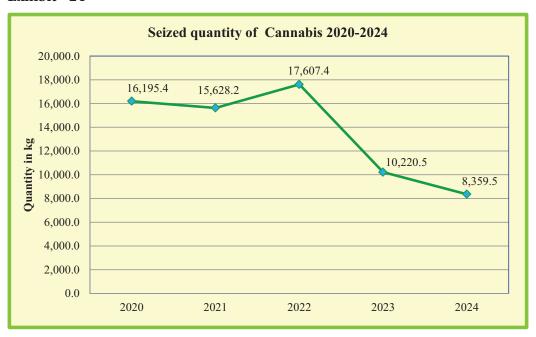


Exhibit - 25

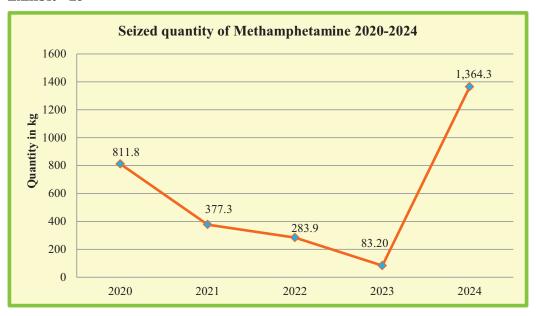
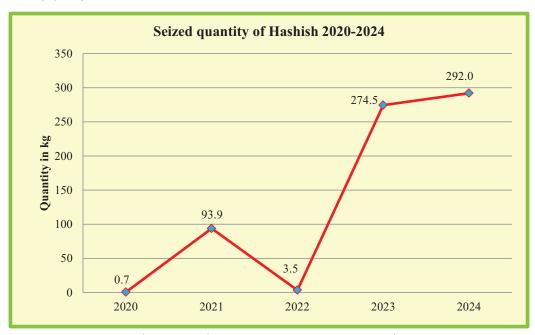


Exhibit - 26



Drug related arrest Cases

Table 43 - Number of arrest cases 2020 - 2024

Drugs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Heroin	51,528	51,043	69,790	68,089	75,067
Cannabis	42,074	44,239	53,800	69,070	76,816
Methamphetamine	2,020	13,729	22,629	26,095	67,944
Opium	10	39	18	0	81
Hashish	70	49	197	255	700
Cocaine	31	29	37	118	98
Psychotropic Substances	354	422	697	1,140	2,862

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020 - 2024)



In 2024, a total of 832 kg of heroin was seized across Sri Lanka, resulting in 75,067 court cases. The highest seizure quantities were reported from PNB & Sri Lanka Navy joint operations (365 kg), the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) (136 kg), and the Special Task Force (STF) (131 kg). Among police divisions, Mount Lavinia recorded the largest seizure (28 kg) with 9,533 cases, followed by Colombo North (18.5 kg, 21,201 cases) and Nugegoda (14.4 kg, 5,029 cases). The Western Province divisions accounted for a substantial portion of both heroin seizures and related court cases, reflecting the province's prominence in trafficking and distribution networks. Other agencies such as the Excise Department, Sri Lanka Customs, and Colombo Crime Division also contributed to significant seizures.

Table 44 – Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2024

	S	eized Quantit	.y	Number of
	Kg	g	mg	Court Cases
Police Divisions				
Anuradhapura	1	558	084	1,460
Ampara	0	141	417	145
Badulla	0	284	053	236
Bandarawela	0	417	807	487
Batticaloa	0	256	746	223
Chilaw	1	661	000	1,672
Colombo Central	5	655	000	7,216
Colombo North	18	501	613	21,201
Colombo South	2	636	320	3,137
Elpitiya	1	044	959	1,067
Embilipitiya	0	222	522	61
Galle	6	986	009	1,380
Gampaha	6	616	000	2,364

Gampola	0	192	283	336
Hatton	0	046	846	25
Jaffna	0	232	358	388
Kaluthara	1	180	330	533
Kandy	1	703	352	2,099
Kankasanthurei	0	138	227	64
Kanthale	0	020	275	8
Kebithigollewa	0	012	464	48
Kegalle	0	776	813	443
Kelaniya	5	296	985	2,364
Kilinochchi	0	078	314	43
Kuliyapitiya	3	992	627	1,173
Kurunegala	1	116	772	965
Matale	0	438	057	759
Mannar	0	047	407	54
Matara	74	888	268	1,319
Monaragala	0	331	629	108
Mount Lavinia	28	273	000	9,533
Mullativu	0	119	907	19
Negombo	4	706	793	2,207
Nikaweratiya	0	655	938	358
Nugegoda	14	402	000	5,029
Nuwara Eliya	0	765	391	431
Panadura	1	409	308	1,164
Polonnaruwa	0	241	740	385
Puttalam	0	179	364	24
Rathnapura	1	408	770	567
Seethawakapura	0	431	960	179
Tangalle	1	420	618	1,068

Theldeniya	0	502	864	283
Trincomalee	0	153	400	134
Vavunia	0	099	792	133
Agencies				
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	0	196	000	79
PNB	136	276	000	143
SL Navy	0	325	000	8
PNB & SL Navy	365	386	000	6
STF	131	570	000	919
Excise Department of SL	1	761	000	1,060
Sri Lanka Customs	2	759	000	02
Colombo Crime Division	1	651	163	73
Total	832	360	545	75,067

In 2024, law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka seized a total of 8,359 kg of cannabis through various operations, leading to 76,816 court cases. Among police divisions, the Western Province reported particularly high volumes, with Nugegoda (70.9 kg, 7,426 cases) and Mount Lavinia (68.2 kg, 7,977 cases) standing out for both quantity and number of prosecutions. Colombo North (94.7 kg, 5,703 cases) recorded the highest single-division seizure quantity.

Other notable provincial seizures included Gampaha (252 kg), Kandy (65 kg), and Rathnapura (134 kg), reflecting the widespread nature of cannabis distribution. Specialized units such as the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) (751 kg), Special Task Force (STF) (1,108 kg), and the Sri Lanka Navy (1,210 kg) also played a key role, often targeting large-scale trafficking operations.

Table 45 – Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2024

	Seized Q	Quantity	Number of
	Kg	g	Court Cases
Police Divisions			
Anuradhapura	239	032	1,330
Ampara	344	182	1,203
Badulla	7	402	926
Bandarawela	6	072	1,667
Batticaloa	20	475	859
Chillaw	19	550	2,142
Colombo Central	5	814	7,436
Colombo North	94	668	5,703
Colombo South	555	173	6,218
Elpitiya	24	174	1,431
Embilipitiya	14	600	260
Galle	7	401	1,263
Gampaha	252	020	1,832
Gampola	7	451	739
Hatton	0	551	261
Jaffna	648	981	744
Kaluthara	12	239	950
Kandy	65	088	1,695
Kanthale	1	697	289
Kankasanthurei	328	417	744
Kilinochchi	386	714	162
Kebithigollewa	1	827	307
Kegalle	1	149	479
Kelaniya	290	357	1,531
Kuliyapitiya	1	567	997
Kurunagala	8	427	1,433
Mannar	448	472	157

Matale	7	300	1,825
Matara	14	360	1,694
Mullativu	77	591	181
Monaragala	898	382	1,492
Mount Lavinia	68	227	7,977
Negombo	8	333	1,579
Nikaweratiya	6	302	770
Nugegoda	70	959	7,426
Nuwara Eliya	6	302	770
Panadura	7	432	1,287
Polonnaruwa	12	457	1,236
Puttalam	7	432	1,287
Rathnapura	134	311	1,346
Seethawakapura	0	421	178
Tangalle	389	152	2,646
Theldeniya	1	083	519
Trincomalee	12	868	489
Vavunia	54	472	395
Agencies			
PNB	751	168	91
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	1	766	68
Special Task Force	1,108	400	661
SL Navy	1,210	472	44
Excise Dept. of Sri Lanka	18	696	1,587
CCD	0	351	18
Central Mail Exchange	3	424	3
Sri Lanka Customs	0	076	1
Total	8,359	501	76,816

Table 46 - Quantity of Methamphetamine Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies - 2024

	Seized Quantity			Number of
	kg	g	mg	Court Cases
Police Divisions				
Anuradhapura	1	235	867	463
Ampara	0	149	443	81
Badulla	0	229	125	185
Bandarawela	0	283	840	283
Batticaloa	0	725	100	853
Chillaw	0	280	000	319
Colombo Central	6	885	000	9,692
Colombo North	14	007	000	11,983
Colombo South	19	319	968	4,345
Elpitiya	1	385	000	797
Embilipitiya	0	151	293	57
Galle	0	831	899	469
Gampaha	3	308	000	2,530
Gampola	0	394	088	149
Hatton	0	033	054	32
Jaffna	0	439	512	89
Kalutara	4	750	004	329
Kandy	0	742	385	791
Kankasanthurei	1	550	512	125
Kantale	0	070	940	61
Kebithigollewa	0	054	911	57
Kegalle	0	184	374	202
Kelaniya	25	413	942	7,094
Kilinochchi	0	030	326	21
Kuliyapitiya	0	230	607	275
Kurunegala	0	405	968	398

Matale	0	514	720	601
Mannar	1	145	525	110
Matara	220	486	090	1,266
Monaragala	0	202	212	148
Mount Lavinia	26	253	914	6,502
Mullativu	0	193	473	48
Negombo	3	475	435	1,863
Nikaweratiya	0	415	533	326
Nugegoda	16	408	228	9,235
Nuwara Eliya	0	632	411	118
Panadura	1	940	000	1,779
Polonnaruwa	0	313	700	332
Puttalam	0	055	537	353
Ratnapura	0	151	293	57
Seethawakapura	0	191	966	120
Tangalle	0	623	157	490
Theldeniya	0	703	414	207
Trincomalee	1	199	296	399
Vavuniya	0	217	919	207
Agencies				
CCD	2	245	887	101
PNB	15	843	000	190
SL Navy	356	032	000	16
PNB, SL Navy	0	511	477	2
STF	82	298	000	8,562
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	0	281	000	25
Exercise Dept.	3	667	000	1,648
SL Customs	0	026	635	7
Central Mail	-	055	000	5
Exchange	5	033	000	

Statistics on Drug Trafficking Through Central Mail Exchange

In 2024, the Central Mail Exchange recorded multiple drug seizures by Sri Lanka Customs, highlighting the role of postal channels in illicit drug trafficking. The largest quantities intercepted were Marijuana/Hashish (11,381g) and Methamphetamine (6,078g), followed by smaller amounts of Cocaine (820g) and Amphetamine (60g). LSD and combined Methamphetamine/MDMA were seized in minimal quantities.

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. The data indicates that traffickers are increasingly exploiting postal and courier services to transport controlled substances, representing an emerging trend in drug distribution. This trend underscores the need for enhanced monitoring, advanced screening technologies, and strengthened inter-agency coordination to curb the flow of illicit drugs through postal networks.

Table 47 - Statistics on Seizures Made by Sri Lanka Customs on Drug Trafficking Through Central Mail Exchange in 2024

Location	Drug	Quantity (g)	
Central Mail Exchange	Marijuana/Hashish	11,381	
Central Mail Exchange	Amphetamine	60	
Central Mail Exchange	Methamphetamine	6,078	
Central Mail Exchange	Cocaine	820	
Central Mail Exchange	LSD	10	
Central Mail Exchange	Methamphetamine/MDMA	02	

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2024)

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

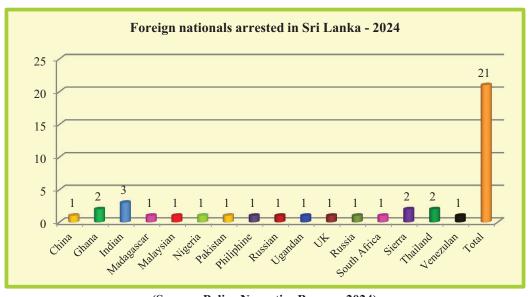
In 2024, a total of 21 foreign nationals were recorded in drug-related cases in Sri Lanka. The highest numbers were from India (3 individuals) and Ghana (2 individuals), while single cases involved nationals from China, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, and the UK. This data highlights the continued involvement of foreign nationals in drug-related incidents, indicating the transnational dimension of drug trafficking and the need for coordinated international enforcement and monitoring efforts.

Table 48 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Australian	1	0	0	0	0
Bolivian	0	0	0	1	0
China	0	0	0	0	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	2
Indian	0	0	8	1	3
Iranian	11	5	14	6	0
Indonesian	0	0	0	1	0
Italian	0	0	0	1	0
Japanese	1	0	0	0	0
Kenyan	0	1	0	1	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	1
Malaysian	0	0	0	0	1
Maldivian	4	0	0	1	0
Macedonian	0	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1

Pakistan	24	17	2	3	1
Philiphine	0	0	0	1	1
Russian	2	0	0	0	1
Spain	1	0	0	0	1
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	1	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	1	0	0	0
Ugandan	0	0	1	0	1
UK	2	0	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	1	0	0
Sierra Leonean	0	0	0	0	2
South Africa	0	0	0	0	1
Suriname	0	0	1	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	2
Venezulan	0	0	0	0	1
Total	47	25	27	18	21

Exhibit-27



Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Eleven Sri Lankans were arrested for drug related offences in abroad during the year of 2024. Six persons were arrested in India and other five persons were arrested in Maldives.

Table 49 – Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
India	6	0	3	0	6
Malaysia	0	0	0	1	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	1	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	5
Total	6	0	3	2	11



PART II

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 markets. Between 2020 and 2024, notable variations were observed across different substances. Cocaine recorded the highest street-level price, rising steadily from Rs. 19 million in 2020 to Rs. 32 million in 2024, with sharp increases between 2021–2022 and 2023–2024, reflecting its high market value and possible supply constraints. Heroin prices also showed a consistent upward trend, with streetlevel prices increasing from Rs. 12 million in 2020 to Rs. 20 million in 2024, particularly accelerating after 2022. Methamphetamine experienced sharp price jumps between 2020 and 2022, stabilizing in 2023 before a slight decline in 2024. In contrast, cannabis remained the lowest-priced drug in the market, peaking at Rs. 160,000 in 2022 and 2023 before dropping to Rs. 140,000 in 2024, indicating relatively higher availability and lower market value. These patterns highlight the differing economic dynamics of each drug and the need for targeted interventions tailored to their specific market conditions.

Street level price.



Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cannabis per Kilogram shows the price trends from 2020 to 2024. Street-level prices rose from Rs. 130,000 in 2020 to a peak of Rs. 160,000 in 2022 and 2023, before declining to Rs. 140,000 in 2024. Wholesale prices followed a similar pattern, increasing from Rs. 110,000 in 2020 to Rs. 130,000 in 2022 and 2023, then dropping back to Rs. 110,000 in 2024. Overall, the data reflects a steady price rise until 2022–2023, followed by a notable decrease in 2024.

Table 50 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cannabis per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2020	130,000.00	110,000.00
2021	150,000.00	120,000.00
2022	160,000.00	130,000.00
2023	160,000.00	130,000.00
2024	140,000.00	110,000.00

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Heroin per Kilogram shows a consistent increase in prices from 2020 to 2024. Street-level prices rose sharply from Rs. 12 million in 2020 to Rs. 20 million in 2024, while wholesale prices increased from Rs. 10 million to Rs. 18 million over the same period. The trend reflects a steady escalation in heroin prices, with the most significant rises occurring between 2022 and 2024.

Table 51 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Heroin per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2020	12,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
2021	13,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
2022	14,000,000.00	12,500,000.00
2023	17,500,000.00	15,000,000.00
2024	20,000,000.00	18,000,000.00

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram indicates a steady and significant rise in prices between 2020 and 2024. Street-level prices increased from Rs. 19 million in 2020 to Rs. 32 million in 2024, while wholesale prices rose from Rs. 17 million to Rs. 30 million over the same period. The most notable price jumps occurred between 2021 and 2022, and again from 2023 to 2024, reflecting growing market value and possibly reduced supply or heightened trafficking risks.

Table 52 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Price (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2020	19,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
2021	20,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
2022	25,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
2023	27,500,000.00	25,000,000.00
2024	32,000,000.00	30,000,000.00

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Methamphetamine per Kilogram shows significant price fluctuations from 2020 to 2024. Street-level prices rose sharply from Rs. 4 million in 2020 to Rs. 15 million in 2021, followed by a smaller increase to Rs. 17 million in 2022, which remained unchanged in 2023, before slightly declining to Rs. 16 million in 2024. Wholesale prices followed a similar pattern, increasing from Rs. 3 million in 2020 to Rs. 15 million in 2022 and 2023, then dropping marginally to Rs. 14.5 million in 2024.

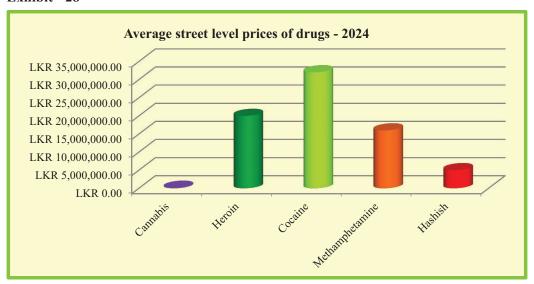
Table 53 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Methamphetamine per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2020	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
2021	15,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
2022	17,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
2023	17,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
2024	16,000,000.00	14,500,000.00

Table 54 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Hashish per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2020	-	-
2021	-	-
2022	-	-
2023	-	-
2024	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00

Exhibit - 28



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2024)



PART III

DRUGS RELATED CRIMES



Table 55 - Reported Drug Related Crimes 2024

Serial No.	Type of Crime	Number of cases
1	Arson or hurt by explosives	0
2	House breaking	1
3	Grievous Hurt	13
4	Hurt by knife	1
5	Homicide	0
6	Attempted Homicide/Abet to commit suicide	0
7	Robbery	6
8	Unnatural offences/ grave sexual abuse	2
9	Theft of property including over Rs. 50,000	2
10	Obstruction to police officers	2
11	Abuse	1
12	Scams over Rs. 50,000.00	1
13	Forcible acquisition	0
14	Criminal intimidation	0
15	Sexual exploitation of Children	1
Total		30

(Source: Central Criminal Investigation Bureau, 2024)



PART IV

DRUG-RELATED MONEY LAUNDERING



Drug Trafficking related Money Laundering Cases for 2024

Statistics of Drug-Related Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) and Information Requests				
Category	Description	Value		
Suspicious Transaction Reports	Number of drug-related STRs* received	147		
	Drug-related information requests from LEAs** and Magistrate Courts	307		
Information Requests	Drug-related information requests as a percentage of total information requests	43.18%		

(Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2024)

**Requests are made under Section 15(1) (a) of the Financial Transaction Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006.

In 2024, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) continued to play a critical role in supporting efforts to combat drug trafficking—related financial crimes. Data obtained from the FIU highlights the financial dimension of drug-related offences and the integration of anti-money laundering (AML) mechanisms into the broader drug control strategy.

During the reporting year, a total of 147 drug-related Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) were received by the FIU. These reports are submitted under Section 7 of the Financial Transaction Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006. The STRs provided vital intelligence for detecting potential money laundering activities linked to drug trafficking networks.

^{*}Reports submitted under Section 7 of the Financial Transaction Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006, by Financial Institutions and Designated Non-Finance Businesses and Professions.

In addition, 307 drug-related information requests were submitted to the FIU by law enforcement authorities (LEAs) and Magistrate Courts, in accordance with Section 15(1)(a) of the same Act. Notably, 43.18% of all information requests received by the FIU during 2024 were drug-related, underscoring the significant intersection between narcotics offences and financial investigations.

This data indicates a growing focus on financial tracking as an essential component of disrupting drug trafficking operations. It also reflects strengthened inter-agency collaboration in identifying and prosecuting drug-related money laundering activities.

PART V

DETECTIONS OF CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES



In 2024, Sri Lankan law enforcement authorities detected two clandestine laboratories, one in the Jaffna District and the other in the Colombo District. Both cases were associated with the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, marking a concerning development in local drug production trends.

The laboratories were operated as home-based setups, occupying small, concealed spaces within residential premises. These were not industrial-scale operations, but rather mini-laboratories designed for low-volume production, likely intended for local distribution. The compact nature of these setups posed challenges for early detection, highlighting the evolving tactics used by individuals involved in synthetic drug production.

Officers from the National Narcotic Laboratory of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) actively participated in the on-site inspections and forensic analyses. Through systematic laboratory verification, both cases were confirmed to be linked to the illegal production of methamphetamine.

These detections underscore the emerging threat of synthetic drug manufacture within Sri Lanka and emphasize the need for continued vigilance, inter-agency coordination, and technical capacity-building to prevent the establishment and spread of such illicit operations.

(Source: National Narcotics Laboratory)



PART VI

STATISTICS OF PRECURSOR CHEMICALS



Precursor Chemicals Information's in Sri Lanka

Precursor chemicals, while widely used in legitimate industrial and pharmaceutical manufacturing processes, are also essential for the illicit production of synthetic drugs. Recognizing this dual-use risk, the Government of Sri Lanka has implemented stringent control measures to prevent the diversion of such substances into illegal drug manufacturing, in line with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).

To ensure compliance, the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008 was enacted, providing the legal framework for regulating 24 precursor chemicals. The Precursor Control Authority (PCA) was established on 25th October 2010 under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) to enforce this legislation. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) oversees the global implementation of precursor control, including monitoring Sri Lanka's regulatory measures.

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals; therefore, all such substances required for industrial and pharmaceutical use are imported. In 2024, the highest volumes of precursor chemical imports were recorded for hydrochloric acid (3,755,587.34 kg) and sulphuric acid (3,537,356.64 kg). Other major chemicals imported included acetone (909,457.16 kg), methyl ethyl ketone (335,487.63 kg), toluene (1,088,481.04 kg), and potassium permanganate (31,000 kg). These substances are known precursors for manufacturing synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDA/MDMA, LSD, and Methaqualone.

In contrast, exports of precursor chemicals from Sri Lanka have been minimal and irregular. In 2024, only small quantities of hydrochloric acid (108 kg) were exported, indicating tight national controls over outward chemical movement.

To mitigate the risk of diversion, the PCA continues to implement a range of regulatory actions including:

- Issuing licenses for import, export, and use of precursor chemicals
- Verification of end-use declarations
- Inspection of permits and operational sites
- Stock monitoring and compliance check

Table 56 – Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2020 Kg/L	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 kg	2024 kg
Hydrochloric Acid	3,777,488.88L	4,145,172.00	3,484,457	3,540,822	3,755,587.34
Sulphuric Acid	1,847,454.081L	4,174,718.00	3,535,448	3,672,750	3,537,356.64
Potassium Permanganate	54,408.87kg	54,964.00	20,009	55,000	31,000.00
Toluene	1,554,607.841L	1,799,646.00	1,121,348	986,096	1,088,481.04
Ethyl ether	2,123.024L	9,798.00	3,315	555	1,266.77
Acetone	1,250,168.876L	1,127,279.00	928,997	821,788	909,457.16
Methyl ethyl Ketone	326,873.845L	320,820.00	226,984	233,582	335,487.63
Acetic anhydride	50.688L	126.00	51	3	-
Phenylacetic	30.01Kg	8.00	-	0.02	-
Piperonal	130kg	170.00	-	25	130.0
Safrole	3L	20	-	-	-
Ephedrine	4.5879kg	-	-	8	1.0
Anthranilic acid	2.9kg	1,902.00	6	6	4.0
Piperidine	-	100	24,558	0.35	0.99
Acetylanthranilic acid	-	1,040.00	105,784	-	-
1-Phenyny 1-2 Propanone	-	250.00	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	0.02	-
Norephedrine	-	-	-	-	29.0

Table 57 – Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2020 kg/L	2021 Kg/L	2022 kg	2023 Kg	2024 Kg
Hydrochloric Acid	-	1,200	-	-	108
Sulphuric Acid	3,520L	3,000	-	-	-
Tolune	-	4	-	-	-
Acetone	57.11L	12	-	160.0	-
Methyl ethyl Ketone	-	-	-	-	-
Piperonal	-	-	-	-	-
Safrole	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2020-2024)

PART VII

PRISON ADMISSIONS FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENCES



Drug-related Prison Admissions in Sri Lanka

In 2024, Sri Lanka recorded a total of 47,783 prison admissions, with narcotic offences accounting for 65.5 percent (31,314 admissions), representing a continuing upward trend over the past five years. The vast majority of those admitted were male, numbering 46,898 (98.1 percent), while females comprised 885 admissions (1.9 percent). Although women remain a small fraction of the total, their involvement in narcotic offences has gradually increased, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive intervention and rehabilitation strategies.

Heroin remained the most common drug linked to prison admissions in 2024, with 16,664 cases (53.2 percent), though its proportion of the total has decreased compared to previous years. In contrast, methamphetamine-related prison admissions rose sharply to 9,454 cases (30.2 percent), signalling a major shift in the country's illicit drug profile. Cannabis-related offences accounted for 4,988 admissions (15.9 percent), while opium, other narcotics, and tablets collectively represented less than one percent of the total. This changing substance profile reflects the growing influence of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the national drug market.

The majority of narcotic-related prison admissions in 2024 were among the Sinhala population, accounting for 64.8 percent, followed by Muslims at 19.8 percent and Tamils at 15.1 percent. By religion, Buddhists comprised 58.1 percent of admissions, while Islam accounted for 20.0 percent, Hindus for 11.7 percent, Roman Catholics for 6.2 percent, and other Christians for 4.0 percent. Age distribution data show that drug-related prison admissions were most common among individuals aged 23 to 30 years, who represented 25.1 percent of the total, followed closely by those aged 31 to 40 years (27.7 percent) and 41 to 50 years (24.1 percent), indicating a concentration among young and middle-aged adults.

Geographically, the highest number of narcotic-related admissions originated from the Western Province, with Colombo District alone recording 17,357 cases and Gampaha District reporting 5,016 cases. Other districts with notable figures included Kalutara, Kandy, and Kurunegala, illustrating the concentration of both enforcement activity and drug markets in these areas.

The persistently high proportion of drug-related offences in the prison population, combined with the rapid increase in methamphetamine cases, underscores the urgent need for comprehensive and integrated approaches to drug control.

T of Off	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Type of Offence	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Narcotic	9,336	9,344	18,484	29,192	31,314
%	47.0	64.2	60.9	62.2	65.5
Excise	2,726	1,213	2,950	3,947	4,802
%	13.7	8.3	9.7	8.4	10.0
Theft	811	471	1,330	2,544	1,932
%	4.1	3.2	4.4	5.4	4.0
Murder	48	31	14	99	78
%	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Unlawful Intercourse	9	3	0	5	2
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide	30	33	34	61	23
%	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others	6,896	3,452	7,519	11,091	9,632
%	34.7	23.7	24.8	23.6	20.2
Total	19,856	14,547	30,331	46,939	47,783
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 58 - Total Prison Admissions by Offences (Male & Female)

In 2024, there were a total of 47,783 prison admissions in Sri Lanka, with narcotic-related offences accounting for the majority at 65.5% (31,314 admissions), marking the highest proportion recorded over the past five years. This represents a continued upward trend from 62.2 % in 2023, 60.9% in 2022, 64.2 % in 2021, and 47.0% in 2020, highlighting the growing dominance of drug-related offences in the prison population. While excise-related offences formed the second largest category at 10.0% (4,802 admissions) in 2024, their share remained significantly lower than narcotic cases. Other offence categories, including theft, murder, culpable homicide, and unlawful intercourse, together accounted for a much smaller proportion of total admissions. The steady and substantial rise in narcotic-related prison admissions over the five years underscores an escalating drug problem in the country, with narcotics now representing nearly two-thirds of all prison entries.

Exhibit - 29

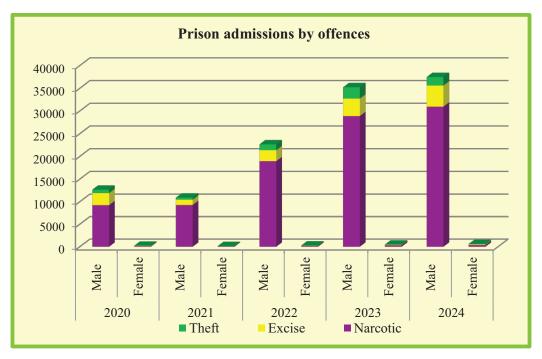
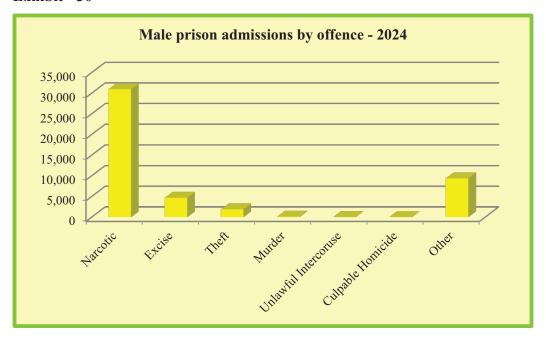


Table 59 – Male Prison Admissions by Offences

Type of Offence	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	N	N	N	N	N
Narcotic %	9,231	9,261	19,094	28,867	30,946
	47.4	64.6	63.0	62.4	66.0
Excise %	2,669	1,179	2,490	3,847	4,652
	13.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	9.9
Theft %	769	455	1,330	2,496	1,863
	4.0	3.2	4.4	5.4	4.0
Murder %	47	30	53	97	76
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unlawful Intercourse %	9	3	0	5	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide %	28	31	34	61	23
	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others %	6,708	3,373	7,330	10,922	9,336
	34.5	23.5	24.2	23.6	19.9
Total %	19,461	14,332	30,331	46,295	46,898
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 2024, male prison admissions in Sri Lanka were 46,898, with narcotic-related offences comprising the largest share at 66.0 % (30,946 admissions), marking a steady increase from 62.4% in 2023 and significantly higher than 47.4% in 2020. This trend closely mirrors the overall prison admission pattern but shows an even stronger dominance of narcotic offences among men compared to the combined male and female statistics. The consistently high proportion of narcotic-related offences among male prisoners underscores a pronounced gender disparity, as drug-related crimes form a significantly larger share of the male prison population compared to females, highlighting the need for targeted prevention and rehabilitation strategies for men involved in narcotic activities.

Exhibit - 30



From 2020 to 2024, female prison admissions for narcotic offences in Sri Lanka have shown a fluctuating yet overall rising trend in absolute numbers, increasing from 105 in 2020 to 368 in 2024. However, the proportion of narcotic offences among total female admissions has varied, peaking at 50.5 % in 2023 before slightly declining to 41.6% in 2024. This pattern reflects a sustained and significant involvement of women in drug-related activities, whether as users or dealers, with narcotics consistently representing the largest offence category for female prisoners over the five-year period.

Table 60 – Female Prison Admissions by Offences

Type of Offence	2020 N	2021 N	2022 N	2023 N	2024 N
Narcotic	105	83	161	325	368
0%	26.6	38.6	41.3	50.5	41.6
Excise	57	34	63	100	150
%	14.4	15.8	16.2	15.5	16.9
Theft	42	16	45	48	69
%	10.6	7.4	11.5	7.5	7.8
Murder	1	1	0	2	2
%	0.3	0.5	0	0.3	0.2
Unlawful Intercourse	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide	2	2	2	0	0
%	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Others	188	79	119	169	296
%	47.6	36.7	30.5	26.2	33.4
Total	395	215	390	644	885
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exhibit - 31

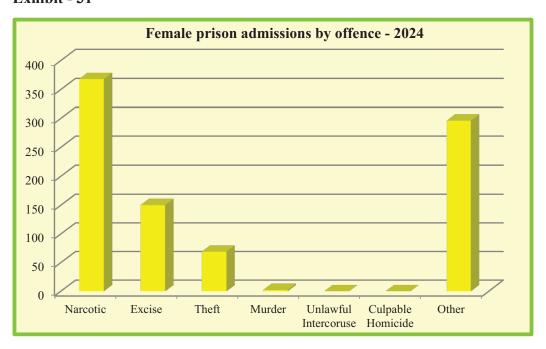
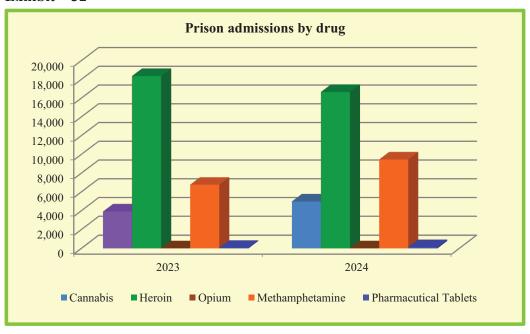


Table 61 – Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Drug

Drug	20	2020		2021 2022		22	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,277	13.7	910	9.7	2,656	13.9	3,916	13.4	4,988	15.9
Heroin	7,974	85.4	7,094	75.9	12,913	67.6	18,365	62.9	16,664	53.2
Opium	4	0.0	13	0.1	167	0.9	16	0.1	16	0.1
Others	81	0.9	1,327	14.2	74	0.4	66	0.2	66	0.2
Methamphe- tamine	-	-	-	-	3,240	17.0	6,767	23.2	9,454	30.2
Tablets	3	0.0	-	-	44	0.2	62	0.2	126	0.4
Total	9,336	100.0	9,334	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0

Exhibit – 32



In 2024, narcotic drug-related prison admissions in Sri Lanka totaled 31,314, with heroin remaining the most prevalent drug, accounting for 53.2% (16,664 admissions), although its share has steadily declined from 85.4% in 2020. In contrast, methamphetamine-related admissions have risen sharply since first appearing in the statistics in 2022, increasing from 17.0% that year to 30.2% (9,454 admissions) in 2024, reflecting a significant shift in the drug market toward synthetic stimulants. Cannabis-related offences also showed a gradual rise, making up 15.9% (4,988 admissions) in 2024 compared to 13.4% in 2023 and 9.7% in 2021. Other substances, including opium, tablets, and miscellaneous narcotics, each accounted for less than 1% of admissions. These trends highlight a notable diversification in the types of narcotics linked to imprisonment, with methamphetamine emerging as a major contributor alongside heroin, and cannabis maintaining a persistent role in drug-related offences.

Table 62 – Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	20	20	2021		2022		20	23	2024	
Ethnicity	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Sinhala	6,349	68.0	6,599	70.6	13,306	69.7	19,845	68.0	20,288	64.8
Tamil	1,419	15.2	1,274	13.6	2,528	13.2	4,090	14.0	4,718	15.1
Muslim	1,526	16.3	1,427	15.3	3,253	17.0	5,185	17.8	6,205	19.8
Malay	12	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.0	7	0.0
Burgher	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.2	49	0.2
Others	27	0.3	37	0.4	6	0.1	13	0.0	47	0.1
Total	9,336	100.0	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0

Exhibit - 33

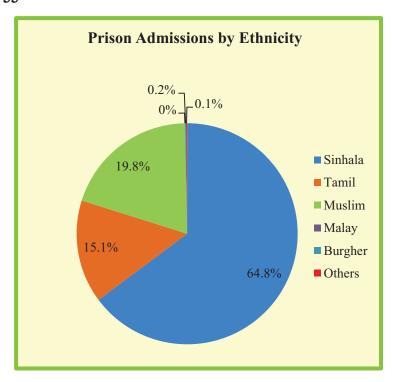


Table 63 – Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Religion

Daligion	20	20	20	2021		22	20	23	20	24
Religion	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Buddhist	5,919	63.4	6,363	68.1	12,394	64.9	18,258	62.5	18,179	58.1
Hindu	1,322	14.2	846	9.1	2,478	13.0	3,339	11.4	3,674	11.7
Islam	1,526	16.3	1,522	16.3	3,013	15.8	5,207	17.8	6,274	20.0
Roman Catholic	501	5.4	515	5.5	636	3.3	1,650	5.7	1,931	6.2
Other Christian	66	0.7	98	1.0	571	3.0	733	2.5	1,252	4.0
Others	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0
Total	9,336	100.0	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0

Exhibit - 34

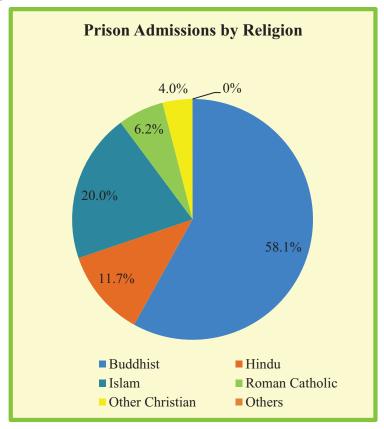


Table 64 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Districts

District	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Colombo	4,341	4,391	9,286	14,012	17,357
Gampaha	1,391	1,764	3,549	6,321	5,016
Kalutara	237	402	312	1,468	2,064
Kandy	298	344	703	791	863
Matale	227	87	199	207	198
Nuwara Eliya	87	62	114	110	124
Galle	469	504	719	574	580
Matara	261	260	291	390	550
Hambantota	117	114	191	251	236
Jaffna	134	132	291	258	292
Mannar	0	2	51	79	39
Vavuniya	43	19	55	84	121
Mullativu	8	2	9	17	16
Batticaloa	82	36	165	224	222
Trincomalee	60	22	55	72	130
Ampara	45	75	156	193	110
Kurunegala	483	407	987	1,285	935
Puttalam	164	271	756	966	567
Anuradhapura	261	145	352	438	445
Polonnaruwa	82	49	125	182	168
Badulla	110	87	155	274	292
Monaragala	72	20	81	152	118
Ratnapura	237	101	298	518	572
Kegalle	113	39	183	292	222
Kilinochchi	7	6	6	16	25
Other Countries	7	2	5	18	52
Total	9,336	9,344	19,094	29,192	31,314

Map - 15

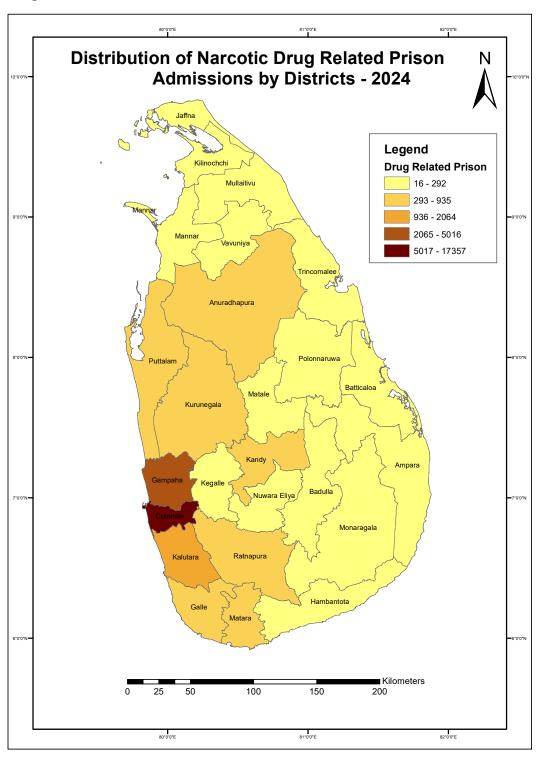
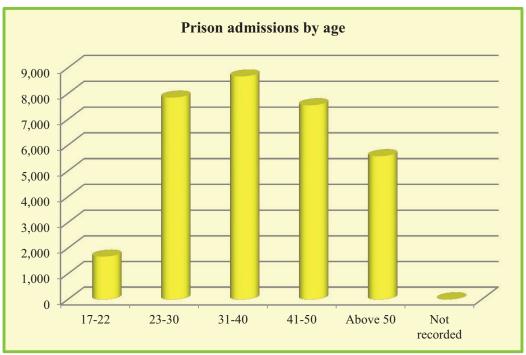


Table 65 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Age

Age	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Below 16 yrs	-	-	-	-	-
17-22 yrs	827	712	1,480	1,757	1,672
23-30 yrs	3,413	3,180	6,123	8,491	7,847
31-40 yrs	2,556	3,164	5,948	8,941	8,667
41-50 yrs	1,384	1,352	3,504	6,046	7,548
Above 50	1,132	936	1,955	3,952	5,573
Not recorded	24	-	84	5	7
Total	9,336	9,344	19,094	29,192	31,314

In 2024, narcotic drug-related prison admissions in Sri Lanka totaled 31,314, with the highest numbers recorded among individuals aged 23–30 years (7,847 admissions) and 31–40 years (8,667 admissions), together accounting for more than half of all cases. Admissions among the 41–50 age group reached 7,548, reflecting a steady increase compared to previous years, while those above 50 years rose sharply to 5,573, indicating growing drug-related involvement among older adults. The 17–22 age group accounted for 1,672 admissions, showing a slight decline from 2023 but still representing a considerable portion of young offenders.

Exhibit - 35



(Source: Department of Prisons, 2020-2024)



PART VIII

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS



Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

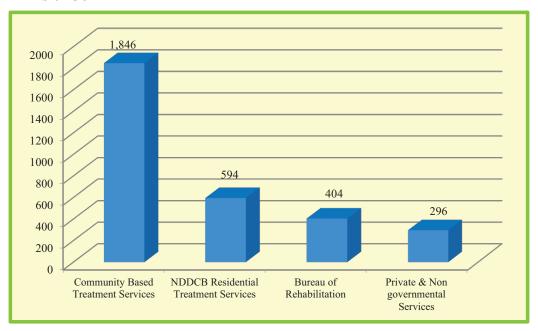
This chapter provides an analytical overview of drug treatment admission data for 2024, compiled through the Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS), an online, real-time reporting platform managed by the Research Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB). DAMS serves as the national-level database for collecting standardized treatment admission records from both governmental and non-governmental treatment service providers across the country. These agencies submit data on a monthly basis using a prescribed data collection tool, ensuring consistency and reliability in the information gathered.

The data reported through DAMS encompass a wide range of variables, including the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals admitted for drug treatment, their patterns of drug use, associated behavioral patterns, and key treatment-related details such as the type of facility and the method of treatment followed. As a comprehensive and centralized information system, DAMS enables the timely monitoring and evaluation of treatment trends in Sri Lanka. This chapter synthesizes and elaborates on the findings from the 2024 data set, offering insights into prevailing treatment dynamics, emerging patterns, and informing evidence-based policy and intervention planning.

Treatment and rehabilitation services are regulated and monitored by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under the provisions of Act No. 54 of 2007: the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act.

The total number of reported drug users who received treatment services in the year 2024 was 3,140.

Exhibit - 36

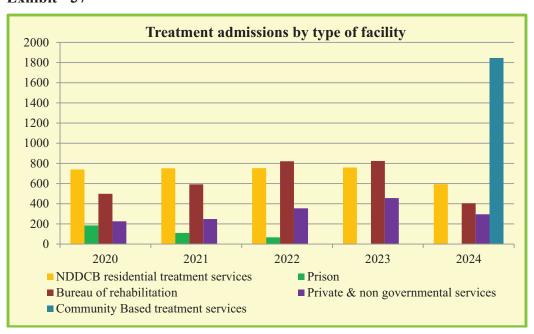


Of these, 594 individuals (18.9%) were reported from the treatment centers operated by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB). A significant portion, 1,846 individuals (58.8%), received treatment through community-based treatment camps conducted by the NDDCB in collaboration with other government and private sector stakeholders. Additionally, 296 individuals (9.4%) were reported from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and 404 individuals (12.9%) were reported from the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres of the Bureau of Rehabilitation.

Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

Facility	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
racinty	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NDDCB Residential Treatment services	740	45.0	751	44.1	753	37.7	759	37.2	594	18.9
Community- Based Treatment services (NDDCB)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,846	58.8
Private and NGO services	226	14.0	249	14.6	355	17.8	456	22.4	296	9.4
Designated Prisons	184	11.0	111	6.5	67	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bureau of Rehabilitation	499	30.0	592	34.8	821	41.1	824	40.4	404	12.9
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Exhibit - 37



The distribution of admission types, as shown in Table 62, reveals that the majority of admissions (2,614) were voluntary, while 526 individuals were admitted through court referrals. The Government of Sri Lanka emphasizes and encourages treatment admissions on a voluntary basis, in line with national treatment standards and the rights of persons who use drugs. This approach aims to promote dignity, respect, and autonomy in the treatment process, while also enhancing the likelihood of sustained outcomes from rehabilitation programmes.

Table 67 - Type of Admission

Type of Admission	Number of persons	Percentage (%)
Voluntary	2,614	83.2%
Compulsory	526	16.8%
Total	3,140	100.0

Individuals who received treatment were further classified based on the specific treatment methods used. The data show that the majority, 74% (2,323 individuals), received psychological and behavioral therapies. In addition, the Therapeutic Community model was used for 608 individuals, while 209 individuals received faith-based treatment.

A specific and structured short-term treatment plan, incorporating psychological interventions, motivational enhancement, and relapse prevention strategies, was implemented in the community-based treatment camps conducted in the Western Province. These interventions were followed by an aftercare programme delivered through the outreach network, ensuring continued support and reintegration into the community.

Table 68 – Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment

Tyme/Mathad	20	21	20	22	2023		2024	
Type/Method	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Therapeutic community (TC)	70	4.2	171	8.6	236	11.6	608	19.3
Psychological Counseling & Behavioral Therapies	1,409	84.8	1,311	65.7	1,437	70.6	2,323	74.0
12 Step Method	26	1.6	74	3.7	61	3.0	0	0.0
Faith Based model	122	7.3	297	14.9	275	13.5	209	6.7

 $^{{\}color{blue}*} \ \textbf{Different treatment models have been incorporated within same treatment programme}$

Table 69 – Treatment Admissions by Administrative Districts

Divi	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	2024	
District	N	%	N	%	N	N	N	%	N	%
Colombo	454	27.5	543	31.9	524	26.2	396	19.4	955	30.4
Gamapaha	466	28.3	474	27.8	507	25.4	639	31.3	981	31.2
Kalutara	151	9.2	100	5.9	156	7.8	106	5.2	501	16.0
Galle	135	8.2	97	5.7	209	10.5	130	6.4	129	4.1
Matara	29	1.8	45	2.6	55	2.7	40	2.0	24	0.8
Hambantota	21	1.3	21	1.2	19	1	11	0.5	14	0.5
Monaragala	12	0.7	5	0.3	3	0.2	7	0.3	11	0.4
Badulla	10	0.6	5	0.3	12	0.6	9	0.4	15	0.5
Kandy	49	3.0	60	3.5	40	2	44	2.2	54	1.7
Matale	11	0.7	14	0.8	24	1.2	12	0.6	20	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	5	0.3	2	0.1	6	0.3	5	0.3	12	0.4
Kegalle	38	2.3	38	2.2	78	3.9	53	2.6	34	1.1
Ratnapura	20	1.2	26	1.5	24	1.2	37	1.8	34	1.1
Kurunegala	89	5.4	85	5.0	122	6.1	120	5.9	71	2.3
Puttalam	42	2.5	37	2.2	53	2.6	120	5.9	24	0.8
Trincomalee	2	0.1	8	0.5	5	0.3	16	0.8	3	0.1
Baticaloa	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	15	0.7	3	0.1
Ampara	4	0.2	3	0.2	17	0.8	14	0.7	5	0.2
Anuradhapura	10	1.0	35	2.1	31	1.5	33	1.6	25	0.8
Polonnaruwa	4	0.2	13	0.8	21	1.1	19	0.9	15	0.5
Jaffna	12	0.7	15	0.9	29	1.5	89	4.4	15	0.5
Kilinochchi	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.4	17	0.8	1	0.0
Mullative	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	18	0.9	9	0.3
Mannar	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.1
Vavuniya	0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.4	5	0.2
Not Recorded	79	4.8	70	4.1	44	2.1	78	3.8	177	5.7
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Map - 16

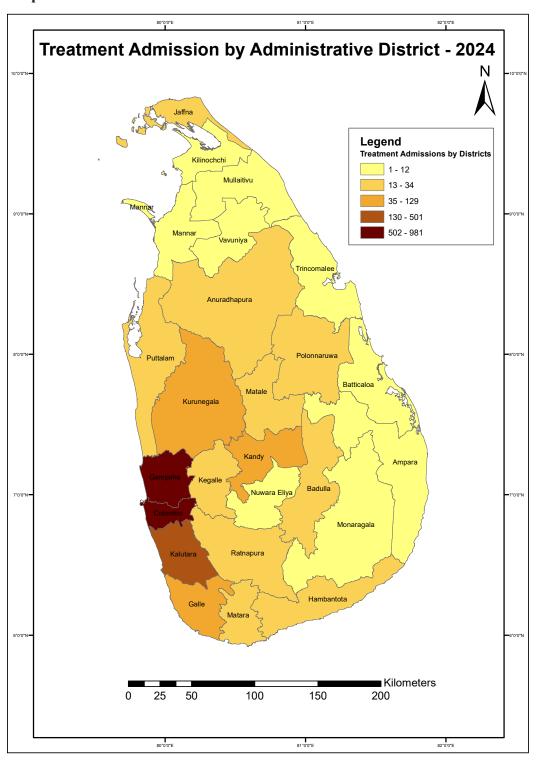
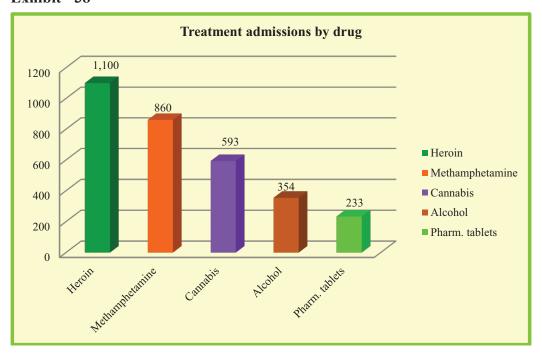


Table 70 – Treatment Admissions by Drug

Drug	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	2024	
Diug	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	240	11.7	218	10.2	244	10.0	382	18.7	593	18.9
Heroin	1,276	62.3	1,464	68.3	1,738	71.0	1,521	74.6	1,100	35.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	6.8	860	27.4
Pharmaceutical Tablets	-	-	76	3.6	-	-	144	7.1	233	7.4
Alcohol	154	7.5	120	5.6	91	3.7	88	4.3	354	11.3
Opium	15	0.7	17	0.8	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tobacco	196	9.6	130	6.1	130	5.3	89	4.4	0	0.0
Other	65	3.2	118	5.5	85	3.5	213	10.4	0	0.0

Exhibit - 38

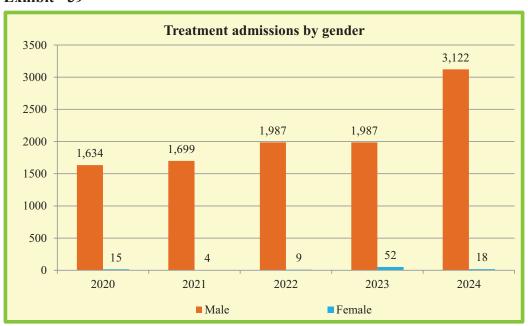


Out of the total treatment admissions of the year of 2024, 99.4% (3,122) were males. 18 (0.6%) female drug users reported.

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 Gender % N % N % N N **%** N % Male 1,634 99.0 1,699 99.8 1,987 99.6 1,987 97.5 3,122 99.4 9 Female 15 1.0 4 0.2 0.4 52 2.5 18 0.6 **Total** 1,649 100.0 1,703 100.0 1,996 100.0 2,039 100.0 3,140 100.0

Table 71 – Treatment Admissions by Gender

Exhibit - 39



Individuals who received treatment were further classified based on their marital status. The data shows that 51.7% (1,624 individuals) were single, while 35% (1,099 individuals) were married. Additionally, 51 individuals were divorced, 59 were separated, and 10 were living together.

Table 72 – Treatment Admissions by Marital Status

Marital	20	20	2021		20	22	202	23	202	24
Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	774	46.9	987	58.0	1,158	58.0	1,150	56.4	1,624	51.7
Married	624	37.8	531	31.2	644	32.2	664	32.2	1,099	35.0
Cohabiting	2	0.1	0	2.0	0	0	2	0.1	51	1.6
Separated	9	0.5	4	0.2	17	0.9	09	0.4	59	1.9
Divorced	17	1.0	21	1.2	42	2.1	33	1.6	51	1.6
Widowed	3	0.2	4	0.2	0	0	5	0.3	7	0.2
Living Together	9	0.5	8	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.3	10	0.3
Not Recorded	211	12.8	148	8.7	134	6.7	170	8.3	289	9.2
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Substance abuse continues to be a growing global socio-medical issue, particularly among young and adolescent males. As shown in table no. 73, the highest proportion of treatment admissions in 2024 was recorded among individuals aged 20–29 years, accounting for 37.4% (1,173) of total admissions.

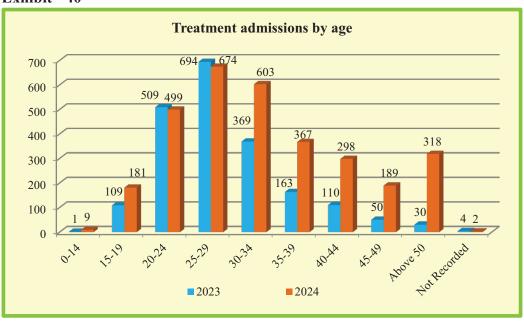
This trend is consistent with findings from previous studies conducted by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Other notable age groups include 30–34 years (19.2%, 603 individuals), 35–39 years (11.7%, 367 individuals), and 40–44 years (9.8%, 298 individuals).

It is also significant that nine individuals were reported in the 0-14 age group, highlighting early exposure and the need for age-appropriate preventive interventions.

Table 73 – Treatment Admissions by Age

A ===	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23	20	24
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	2	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.3	1	0.1	9	0.3
15-19	109	6.6	93	5.6	110	5.5	109	5.4	181	5.8
20-24	433	26.3	441	25.9	511	25.6	509	25.0	499	15.9
25-29	437	26.5	446	26.2	590	29.5	694	34.0	674	21.5
30-34	248	15.0	324	19.0	359	18.0	369	18.1	603	19.2
35-39	167	10.1	164	9.6	93	9.7	163	8.0	367	11.7
40-44	127	7.7	118	6.9	111	5.6	110	5.4	298	9.8
45-49	45	2.7	43	2.5	53	2.7	50	2.5	189	6.0
50 & Above	81	4.9	71	4.2	63	3.1	30	1.5	318	10.1
Not Recorded	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.2	2	0.1
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Exhibit - 40

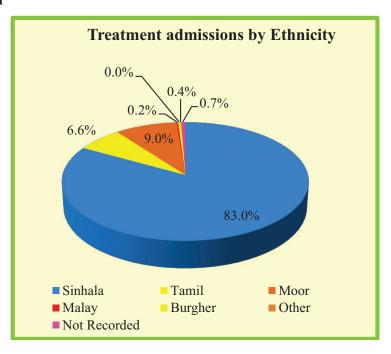


According to the recorded persons by ethnicity wise, 2,608 (83.0%) were Sinhalese, 284 (9.0%) were Moors, 208 (6.6%) were Tamils, and 07 (0.2%) of them were Malay. More details are shown in table 74.

Table 74 – Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1,397	84.7	1,509	88.6	1,770	88.7	1,634	80.1	2,608	83.0
Tamil	120	7.3	71	4.2	98	4.8	201	9.9	208	6.6
Moor	111	6.7	100	5.9	104	5.2	185	9.1	284	9.0
Malay	10	0.6	7	0.4	8	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.2
Burgher	6	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.3	13	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Recorded	5	0.3	10	0.5	12	0.6	8	0.4	20	0.7
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Exhibit - 41

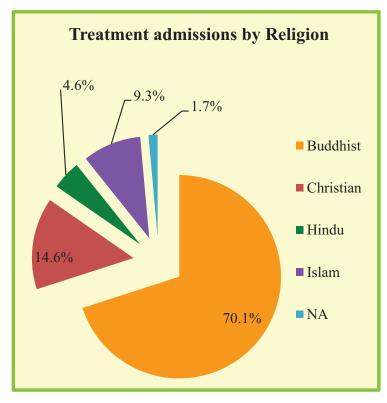


According to the data shown majority, 2,199 (70.0%) of the clients were Buddhists. 459 (14.6%) Christians, 292 (9.3%) Islam and 145 (4.6%) Hindu.

Table 75 – Treatment Admissions by Religion

Religion	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1,086	65.9	1,308	76.8	1,531	76.7	1,361	66.8	2,199	70.0
Hindu	56	3.4	43	2.5	61	3.1	147	7.2	145	4.6
Islam	101	6.1	103	6.0	112	5.7	197	9.7	292	9.3
Christian	388	23.5	233	13.7	266	13.3	303	14.9	459	14.6
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	13	0.6	2	0.1
Not Recorded	18	1.1	15	0.9	-	-	18	0.9	43	1.4
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Exhibit - 42



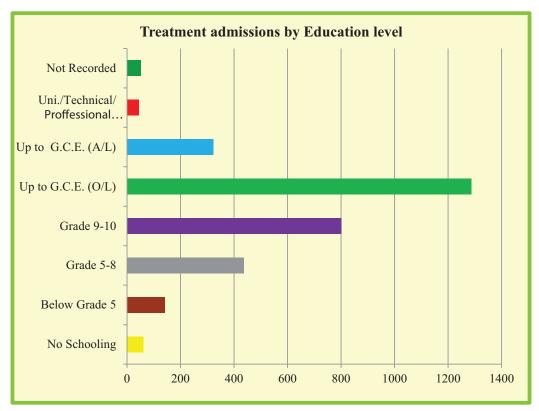
The educational background of individuals who received treatment indicates that 43.9% (1,377 individuals) had education up to Grade 10, while 1.9% (61 individuals) had never attended school. In contrast, 40.9% (1,286) had completed the G.C.E. Ordinary Level (O/L), 10.3% (322) had completed the G.C.E. Advanced Level (A/L), and 37 individuals had university or technical education.

However, it is important to note that these figures may not fully represent the educational profile of all individuals with substance use disorders (SUD). We cannot conclude that all individuals with SUD come from lower educational backgrounds. Due to social status and stigma, some individuals particularly those with higher education levels may seek assistance from private sector counselling and treatment services, which are not captured in this data.

Table 76 – Treatment Admissions by Educational Levels

Educational	2020		20	2021		2022		23	2024	
Level	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	28	1.7	20	1.2	20	1.0	25	1.2	61	1.9
Below Grade 5	45	2.7	45	2.6	46	2.3	37	1.8	141	4.5
Grade 5-8	165	10.0	115	6.8	167	8.4	164	8.0	436	13.9
Grade 9-10	374	22.7	343	20.1	442	22.2	462	22.7	800	25.5
Up to G.C.E.(O/L)	713	43.2	812	47.7	911	45.6	943	46.3	1,286	40.9
Up to G.C.E.(A/L)	278	16.9	328	19.3	358	17.9	333	16.3	322	10.3
Univer/ Technical/ Proffessional Qualified	26	1.6	22	1.3	28	1.4	51	2.5	43	1.4
Not Recorded	20	1.2	18	1.1	24	1.2	24	1.2	51	1.7
Total	1,649	100.0	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0

Exhibit - 43



Reasons of drug initiation and multiple drug use patterns

Research currently suggests a Considerable number of factors that may contribute to the initiation of drug use. SUD persons who are reported to the treatment services have revealed the factors which effected to their Drug initiation.

Majority (1,035) had initiated drug use due to peer pressure. In addition to that (1,026) persons were recorded for pleasure and entertainment and (131) persons were initiate drug use due to problematic situations. All figures are given below.

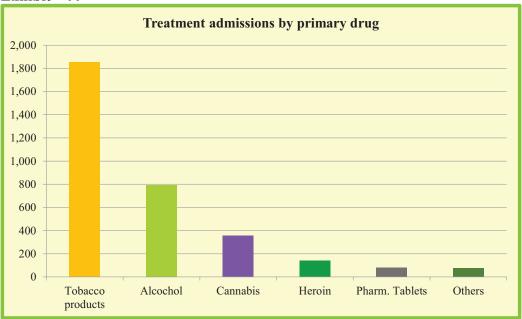
Table 77 - Treatment Admissions by Reasons for Drug Use

Reason	20	23	2024		
Reason	Number	%	Number	%	
Peer Pressure	548	26.9	1,035	33.0	
Problematic Situation	73	3.6	131	4.2	
For self-pleasure	570	28.0	1,026	32.7	
For Sexual enhancement purpose	1	0.1	5	0.2	
Other	753	36.9	745	23.7	
Not recorded	94	4.6	195	6.2	

According to the data on primary drug use, the majority of individuals (1,855) reported using tobacco products as their primary substance. Among the total dependents, 140 used heroin, 790 used alcohol, and 355 used cannabis as their primary drug of choice.

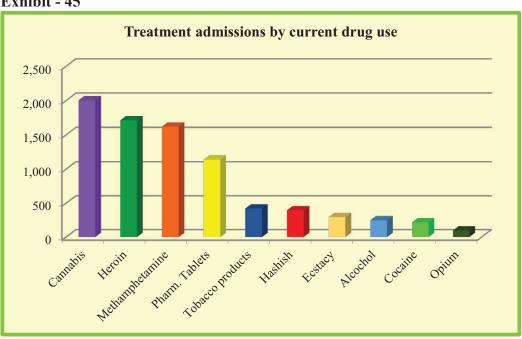
It is important to note that methamphetamine does not appear as a primary drug category, indicating that it is generally not the first substance used during an individual's lifetime. In contrast, heroin and cannabis are considered gateway drugs, often initiating the progression to other substance use.

Exhibit - 44



Data indicates that most clients receiving treatment were multiple drug users. Among them, 421 used tobacco, 1,713 used heroin, 1620 used Methamphetamine and 2,004 used cannabis. The number of clients using alcohol, was 247and prescription tablets, and opium users were 247, 1,138, and 97, respectively.

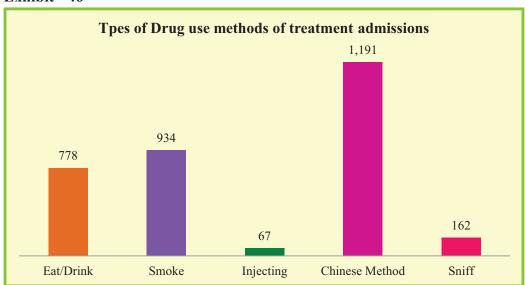
Exhibit - 45



According to the reported data, clients used multiple methods for drug consumption. Among them, 29.7% (934 individuals) smoked the drug, 24.8% (778) ingested it orally (eating or drinking), 37.9% (1,191) used the Chinese method (Chasing the Dragon), 5.2% (162) used drug-sniffing, and 2.1% (67) injected the drug.

The presence of injecting drug use (IDU) among treatment admissions underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions and comprehensive healthbased screening services for individuals with substance use disorders (SUD). In particular, HIV screening and awareness programs should be strengthened to reduce the risk of HIV transmission and promote early diagnosis and treatment among this vulnerable population.

Exhibit - 46



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs **Control Board**, 2020-2024)

PART IX

STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

Community-Based Corrections - 2024

In 2024, the Department of Community-Based Corrections supervised a total of 15,631 offenders under community-based correctional programs. These individuals were assigned to non-custodial sentences such as probation, community service orders, or other forms of supervised release, allowing for rehabilitation while remaining within the community. A significant proportion of community-supervised offenders were linked to drug-related offences.

Drug-related offenders, including those connected to heroin, cannabis, and methamphetamine, account for 6,695 individuals, representing approximately 42.82% of the total offender population under community-based corrections in 2024. This highlights the substantial impact of drug use and trafficking on the correctional system, with nearly half of community-based cases tied to narcotics offences. Other commonly recorded offences included illicit liquor (5,907 offenders) and gambling (550 offenders), which are often associated with substance use environments.

The high percentage of drug-related offenders under community corrections signals a critical need for integrated rehabilitation, drug prevention and education, and treatment referral mechanisms within non-custodial systems. Community-based corrections offer a strategic opportunity to address the root causes of drug abuse while reducing prison overcrowding and facilitating reintegration into society.

Offenders reported to the Community based Correctional Process

Table 78 - Number of offenders reported to the community-based correctional process

Number	Offence	Number of Offenders
1.	Heroin related offences	2,731
2.	Cannabis related offences	2,461
3.	Illicit liquor related offences	5,907
4.	Methamphetamine related offences	1,503
5.	Drunk and Public Nuisance	546
6.	Traffic offences	830
7.	Breach of public order	69
8.	Theft	149
9.	Cheating	12
10.	Illegal weapons	11
11.	Stolen goods	3
12.	Gambling	550
13.	Riots	12
14.	Domestic violence	159
15.	Environmental mistakes	34
16.	Others	654
17.	Total	15,631

Table 79 - Number of offenders by Gender

Gender	Number of offenders
Female	501
Male	15,130
Total	15,631

Exhibit - 47

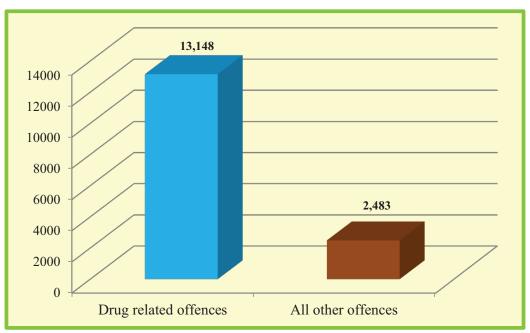
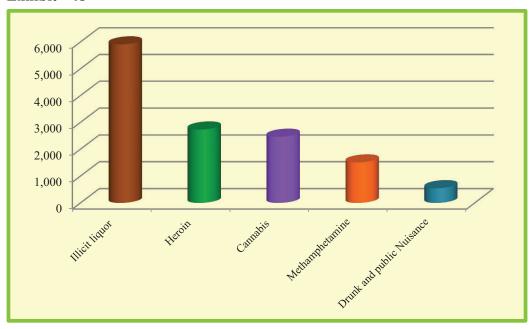


Exhibit - 48



(Source: Department of Community Based Correction, 2024)



PART X





Drug Related Road Accidents in Sri Lanka

Road traffic accidents remain a pressing public safety concern in Sri Lanka, and emerging evidence suggests that drug and substance use is an increasingly contributing factor. According to data from the Sri Lanka Traffic Police, the year 2024 recorded the highest number of total road traffic accidents in the past five years, marking a concerning upward trend. The total number of road traffic accidents increased to 25,299 in 2024, with 2,521 recorded deaths, the highest fatality figure in the five years. Notably, both major and minor injury accidents also rose sharply in 2024.

While not all traffic accidents are directly linked to substance use, the Sri Lanka Traffic Police have reported an increasing number of cases where drivers involved in fatal or major injury crashes were found to be under the influence of drugs, particularly cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine. Drug impairment reduces motor coordination, reaction time, and decision-making ability, significantly heightening the risk of accidents.

Driving under the influence of intoxicating substances continues to pose a serious risk to road safety in Sri Lanka. According to Sri Lanka Traffic Police records, 762 road traffic accidents in 2024 were directly attributed to drunk driving cases. Of these, 67 were fatal accidents, resulting in 71 deaths. While this reflects a decrease in the total number of such incidents compared to previous years, the proportion of fatal outcomes remains high, highlighting the severe consequences of impaired driving.

Over the four years from 2021 to 2024, drunk driving has consistently resulted in significant loss of life, with annual fatalities ranging from 65 to 71. These trends emphasize the critical need for enhanced enforcement, roadside testing, and public education campaigns to curb driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Table 80 - Total Road Traffic Accidents in Sri Lanka

Year	Fatal accidents	major injuries	minor injuries	Casualties	Total	Deaths
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
2024	2,403	7,157	9,996	5,743	25,299	2,521

Exhibit - 49

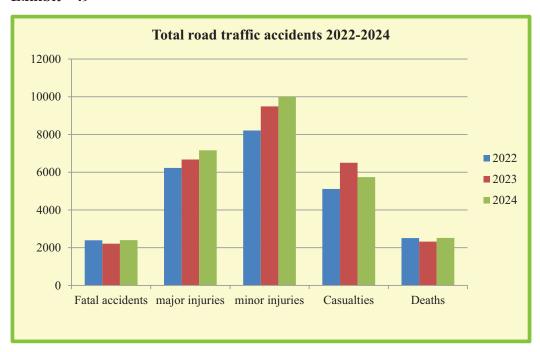
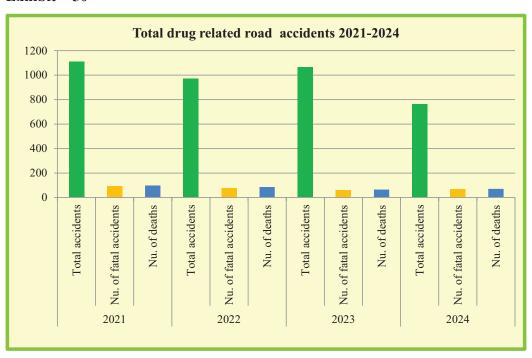


Table 81 - Total drug related road accidents

	2	2021			2022		2	2023			2024	
Reason for Accident	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	1,109	92	98	971	77	86	1,065	61	65	762	67	71

Exhibit - 50



(Source: Traffic Admin & Road Safety, 2021-2024)

PART XI

CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS
& OPIUM FOR MEDICAL

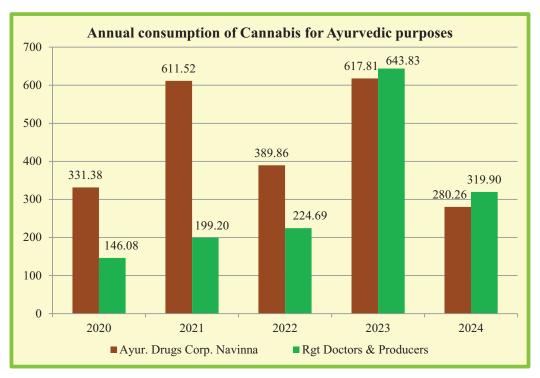


Table 82 – Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of Ayurvedic Medicine

Consumer	2020 kg	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 Kg	2024 Kg
Ayurvedic Drug Corparation Navinna	331.380	611.520	389.860	617.810	280.260
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	146.080	199.200	224.690	643.830	319.900
Total	477.460	810.720	614.550	1,261.640	600.520

The table presents the annual quantities of cannabis (in kilograms) used for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicine from 2020 to 2024, disaggregated between the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation, Navinna, and registered doctors and drug producers. Over the five-year period, cannabis consumption for Ayurvedic purposes shows significant year-to-year fluctuations. For the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation, usage peaked in 2023 at 617.81 kg, following a sharp rise from 389.86 kg in 2022, but dropped considerably to 280.26 kg in 2024.

Exhibit - 51



Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used in the manufacture of Ayurveda (indigenous) medical preparations; hence, Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation are the largest consumers. In 2024, a total of 600 kg of cannabis was used for Ayurvedic medicinal purposes, with the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation utilizing 280.260 kg for the production of Madana Modakaya, Kameshwari Modakaya, and Ranahansa Rasayanaya.

Table 83 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna

Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. per Batch	Total kg.
				Total Ng.
	Kameshwari Modakaya	05	1.800	9.000
	Madana Modakaya	03	0.360	1.080
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	06	36.300	217.800
2020	Suran Vidura Vatee	05	20.700	103.500
	Sarah Vidara Vatee	05	20.700	103.200
	Total			331.380
	D 11 ' 17 11	0.2	2 000	6.00
	Buddaraja Kalkaya	03	2.000	6.00
	Kameshwari Modakaya	12	36.300	435.600
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	1.800	3.600
2021	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	0.360	0.720
	Madana Modakaya	08	20.700	165.600
	Total			611.520
	Buddaraja Kalkaya	02	2.000	4.000
	Madana Modakaya	07	36.300	254.100
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
2022	Kameshwari Modakaya	06	20.700	124.200
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	06	0.360	2.160
	Total			389.860
	Duddamia Vallrava	03	2.000	6.000
	Buddaraja Kalkaya 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
2023	Suranvidurawati Blister Pack	01	0.450	0.450
	Jathiphaladi Choornaya	01	63.000	63.000
	Dathupushpa Rasayanaya	01	0.200	0.200
	Daulupusiipa Kasayaliaya	01	0.200	0.200
	Total			617.810
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	01	0.360	0.360
	Kameshwari Modakaya	03	20.400	62.100
2024	Madana Modakaya	06	36.300	217.800
	Total			280.260

(Source: Ayurvedic Drug Co-operation, 2020 - 2024)

Table 84 - Import and Consumption of Opium

Opening Balance (2024)	Imported quantity (2024)	Nat	Total quantity		
00g	130,000g	31,700g	31,700g Ayurvedic Dept. Anuradapura		Ayurvedic hospital 31,200g
			Ayurvedic Hospital Borella	26,000	General
			General Hospital Trincomalee		hospital 500g

(Source: Medical Supplies Division, 2024)

PART XII

ALCOHOL & TOBACCO INFORMATION



Table 85 - Production of Coconut and Processed Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	631,645.564	649,317.77	569,240.71	335,383.37	431,732.36		
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	20,326.806	-	8,583.95	12,546.46	10,369.04		
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	188,305.240	205,988.07	240,351.98	162,759.47	142,892.12		
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	1,196.519	2,425.14	747.13	-	-		
Scotland Distilleries	460.763	1,200.06	-	12.13	-		
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	661.80	-	-	-		
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	402.631	820.94	-	-	-		
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	2,092.97	-	-		
Nippon Expo Ltd.	649.532	722.99	877.80	534.44	838.12		
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	524,460.013	460,050.21	621,504.89	418,681.09	451,192.36		
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	14,838.010	11,289.51	9,314.90	4,241.15	4,928.63		
Classic Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	2,596.250	1,645.40	-	-	318.00		
Sinergy	-	338.58	-	-	-		
Mendis-Moragolla	-	-	-	-	-		
Higurana Distalaries				326.03	-		
Total	1,384,881.328	1,334,460.47	1,452,714.33	934,484.14	1,042,270.63		

Exhibit - 52

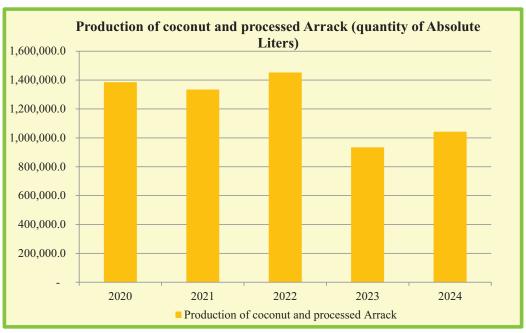


Table 86 - Production of Molasses Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Liquor Manufacturer	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
W.M. Mendis and Co.Ltd.	4,382.685	-	5,832.46	120,463.65	91,761.63
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	13,184.332	10,832.06	20,292.07	17,343.20	178.95
Perecyl Ltd.	17,035.250	26,417.33	32,632.86	7,608.38	14,239.13
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	1,977.494	-	37,171.77	112,895.71	95,169.23
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	1,681.520	3,827.47	3,110.66	2399.98	1,698.66
International Distilleries Ltd.	234,884.266	255,425.78	293,315.54	141,537.20	-
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	227,006.552	35,749.97	23,439.31	-	-
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	20,032.440	19,535.16	17,831.27	13,566.48	16,597.00
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	47,947.073	55,696.30	33,359.12	29,993.29	29,559.50

Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Distelliries	-	1,845.27	15,766.59	18,496.00	9,083.36
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	7,125.972	7,243.47	4,877.59	2,223.03	3,618.53
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	-	107,261.65	110,358.18	149,566.68	83,079.63
V A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	52,679.959	71,585.25	37,908.88	34,698.66	44,716.79
Randiya	1,830.719	3,062.55	26,570.83	17,318.00	23,603.78
Sinergy	2,294.672	25,278.41	15,693.84	18,901.68	12,961.24
Total	632,062.934	623,760.670	678,160.97	687,011.94	426,267.43

^{*}provisional

Exhibit - 53

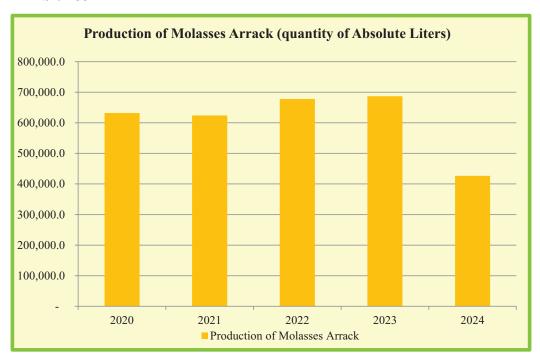


Table 87 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	14,431,105.441	17,192,374.98	16,952,494.27	12,358,729.53	11,240,254.98
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (pvt) Ltd.	63,394.515	73,194.97	48,490.09	75,979.30	37,062.06
W.MMendis & Co.Ltd.	201,426.867	1,888.08	77,798.72	306,757.75	525,314.22
International Distilleries Lanka ltd.	1,119,663.661	1,275,147.80	2,016,333.88	1,192,348.50	1,346,797.90
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	1,213.200	-	-	31,704.40	66,659.40
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	463,075.452	672,586.30	1,302,007.69	956,533.68	923,510.03
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	611,875.640	564,655.94	585,916.67	495,477.31	460,799.33
V.A, Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	248,869.812	265,659.69	359,732.42	579,215.03	330,731.73
Perecyl Company Ltd.	295,004.764	285,199.47	260,425.12	108,942.13	83,349.73
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	82,448.849	105,596.47	157,450.41	152,938.38	192,525.22
Nippon Expo Ltd.	99,544.745	107,014.98	113,653.90	33,427.99	63,075.11
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	85,730.679	66,443.90	140,570.69	72,533.01	55,966.32
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	486,573.514	411,977.28	425,967.74	228,591.18	130,474.57
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	9,335.580	10,655.55	12,336.73	11,064.38	16,191.00
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	21,303.847	23,024.79	46,251.06	25.133.00	26,557.57
Sinergy Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	59,685.986	53,021.96	48,309.53	30,581.90	30,576.26
Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Disteliries)	-	8,476.18	6,193.55	35,304.00	8,817.60
Total	18,280,252.552	21,116,918.31	22,553,932.47	16,695,261.47	15,538,663.03

Exhibit - 54

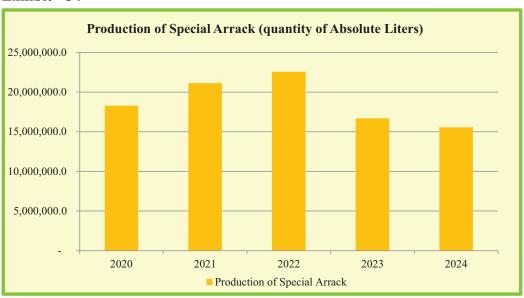


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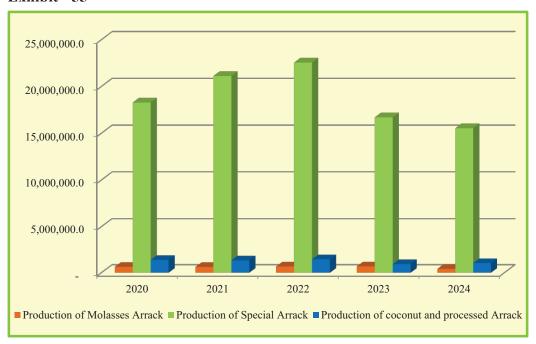


Table 88 - Bottled Toddy Manufactures (Quantity in Bulk liters)

Manufacturing Institutions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operate	56,530.630	1,786.88	11,230.625	48,998.750	61,614.4
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operate	30,253.130	25,566.88	49,301.875	83,362.500	87,860.8
Keyts Palm Development Co-operate	51,081.250	12,100.00	53,409.375	37,540.625	58,712.5
Kondavil Bottled Toddy Man	49,918.750	24,092.50	85,105.626	66,886.250	106,353.1
Point Pedro Palm Development Corporate	-	-	-	4,173.125	-
Kareinager Palm Development Co-operate	72,645.630	67,434.38	81,779.376	84,381.875	85,138.1
Golden Eagle – Madampe	-	-	1,160,794.375	1,261,142.485	1,811,701.3
Atchuvely Bottled Toddy Manufacture	27,534.690	32,196.11	13,600.445	62,272.470	32,419.4
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	117,148.130	116,707.50	84,266.875	117,426.250	199,979.4
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man	262,310.000	361,260.00	1,434,698.125	1,868,147.500	2,915,703.8
Singha Bottled Toddy Man	391,920.000	421,660.00	1,636,464.376	2,164,225.000	2,919,616.3
Lucky Fish Can Bottled Toddy	-	-	3,976.000	222,755.500	26,233.0
Commander Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	570,537.500	743,910.000	37,800.0
Chankani Palmyrah	88,543.130	41,471.88	71,874.375	64,224.375	103,451.3
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	723,632.5

Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	290,760.000	293,420.00	1,417,827.500	1,042,515.00	2,247,300.0
Three Lions Toddy Bottled	257,267.270	252,211.25	356,873.874	476,610.000	908,330.0
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	12,220.000	15,895.00	5,250.000	110,002.500	469,800.0
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	1,210,036.251	1,565,045.000	2,417,975.7
T.S.R. Bottled Toddy	399,840.000	207,865.00	797,270.000	724,050.000	1,166,700.0
Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man.	73,704.380	4,263.75	66,761.375	74,781.240	119,330.6
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man	41,932.500	-	23,158.125	74,880.625	49,998.1
Nemta Toddy Man	112,630.000	169,820.08	977,697.371	918,757.570	1,650,721.3
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.Co.	48,950.000	27,887.50	30,585.626	42,207.500	76,907.5
Pandithirippu Palm Dev.co.	37,483.130	14,235.00	62,144.375	46,900.625	51,327.5
Kopai Palm Development Co-operate	23,846.250	5,543.41	16,751.875	19,688.125	40,106.3
Kodikaman Palm Development Co-opereate	102,543.750	20,434.38	160,206.875	90,803.750	117,744.4
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	1,800.000	2,880.00	6,685.000	147,535.000	16,815.0
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	-	82,788.13	45,925.000	151,530.625	-
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man	5,494.380	20,520.63	26,949.375	73,153.750	7,118.1
Walikamam Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	-	30,015.625	-
Pudukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man	71,920.630	75,248.13	59,750.000	55,760.000	82,848.1
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	79,685.000	113,149.38	87,364.375	133,819.375	96,381.3
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	54,015.630	81,657.50	52,301.250	82,583.125	64,225.0

New Manori Lanka- Madampe	666,000.000	648,680.00	2,321,126.251	2,146,672.975	3,318,240.0
Warani Palm Development Co-operate	29,196.250	8,984.38	18,134.375	62,442.205	63,080.6
Mulathiu South Bottled Toddy	14,914.380	30,193.75	37,162.625	74,578.750	53,266.9
Pallai Bottled Toddy	49,005.000	4,451.25	8,933.750	31,551.250	25,075.0
Konavil Bottled Toddy	49,918.750	-	-	-	69,656.9
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	1,013,220.0
Agree Local (pvt) Ltd	-	-	27,722.620	4,735.830	1,165.1
Welanai Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	25,464.365	-
VSS Distributors (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	9,348.8
Herb Excellence Inter ational (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	9,832.3
Total	3,595,094.440	3,439,023.977	14,132,334.323	15,997,287.150	23,650,330.0

Table 89 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Precentage Below - 5% vol. (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd	58,513.626	36,199.16	25,850.818	58,590.06	72,816.27
Lion Brewery Ltd	793,857.185	745,050.21	895,448.769	777,747.79	928,634.70
Total	852,370.810	781,249.37	921,299.587	836,337.85	1,001,450.97

Table 90 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Precentage Above - 5% vol. (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2020	2021 2022		2023	2024	
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	1,208,348.626	1,157,183.92	1,289,362.500	805,118.50	623,600.10	
Lion Brewery Ltd.	9,332,393.920	10,522,066.42	13,035,520.624	11,884,246.97	12,565,821.53	
Lion Brewery Ltd. (Research & Experiments)	-	-	-	-	1,165.56	
Total	10,540,742.550	11,679,250.34	14,324,883.124	12,689,365.47	13,190,587.20	

Exhibit - 56

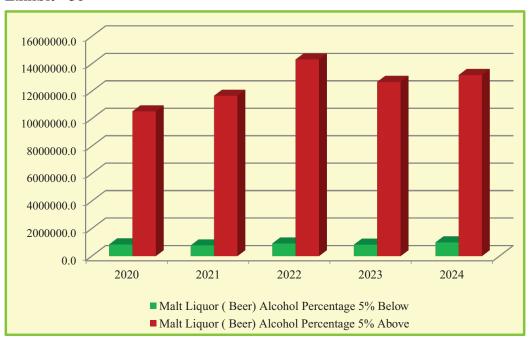


Table 91 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Absolute liters)

Manufacturing Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Rockland						
Distilleries (Pvt)	439,285.717	445.094.35	591,051.11	709,472.64	775,901.57	
Ltd						
W.M.Mendis &	12,135.575	_	3,856.89	19,955.70	21,533.03	
Co.Ltd			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Interrnational						
Distilleries	706,968.999	899,937.92	1,168,975.74	942,404.17	1,030,055.71	
Lanka Ltd						
Periceyl co.(pvt)	332,513.985	418,995.92	378,994.04	183,837.58	201,538.67	
Ltd	332,313.903	410,993.92	3/0,994.04	103,037.30	201,230.07	
Nippon Expo		311.65	905.57	282.70	353.32	
(pvt)Ltd	-	311.03	903.37	202.70	333.34	
Hingurana	3,676.203	9,011.84	3,794.68	1,843.07	416.07	
Distilleries Ltd	3,070.203	9,011.04	3,/94.00	1,043.07	416.07	
VA Distilleries	91,498.709	85,749.97	107,929.26	156,220.17	00 621 06	
(Pvt)	71,470.707	05,749.97	107,929.20	130,220.17	99,621.06	
Uva Glen (Pvt)			3,444.34	9,008.52	32,614.46	
Ltd.	-	-	3,444.34	9,000.32	32,014.40	
Randiya			2,820.59	2,305.00	153.29	
Distelleries	-	-	2,020.39	2,303.00	153.28	
Total	1,586,079.188	1,859,101.65	2,261,772.22	2,025,329.55	2,162,187.17	

(Source: Excise Department of Sri Lanka, 2020 - 2024)

Table 92 - Sri Lanka Custom Excise duty on cigerrates Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC income of 2024

Year	HS code	Brand	Total production	Total sales	Total Excise paid (Rs)			
		Ciga	rettes less than 8	rettes less than 84 Mm				
	2402.20.50	Jpgl 12 Regular	126,480,000	137,136,000	10,489,532,640.00			
	2402.20.50	Jpgl 20 Regular	486, 010,000	543,230,000	41,551,662,700.00			
	2402.20.50	B & H 20s	6,844,000	5,915,000	452,499,542.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill light 20	6,658,600	6,553,000	501,238,970.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill switch	130,194,000	119,887,000	9,170,156,630.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill ultra light	8,971,800	2,140,000	163,688,600.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill SP	1,313,200	1,318,400	100,844,416.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill FP	2,116,400	1,557,000	119,094,930.00			
	2402.20.50	Dunhill Green	732,000	1,318,000	100,813,820.00			
		Total	769,320,000	819,054,400	62,649,532,248.00			
2024	Cigarettes les	s than (72Mm)						
2024	2402.20.40	JPG Pro	3,243,000	4,739,000	319,753,824.00			
	2402.20.40	JPG Cool	-	199,000	13,426,530.00			
		Total	3,243,000	4,938,000	333,180,354.00			
	Cigarettes Les	s Than (67Mm)						
	2402.20.30	JP GOLD Papy	488,460,000	776,547,000	36,777,265,920.00			
	2402.20.30	JP Gold	309,800,000	37,458,000	1,774,010,880.00			
	Т	OTAL	798,260,000	814,005,000	38,551,276,800.00			
	Cigarettes Les	s Than 59Mm						
	2402.20.20	Capston Leep 20	-	-	-			
	2402.20.20	Capston 20	261,250,000	280,700,000	5,128,389,000.00			
]	TOTAL	261,250,000	280,700,000	5,128,389,000.00			
	Gra	and Total	1,832,073,000	1,918,697,400	106,662,378,402.00			

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2024)

Table 93 - Total Number of Detections conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise

N	2024
Nature of offence	No. of Detections
Unlawful Sales of Foreign Liquor (USFL)	2,642
Unlawful Manufacture of Arrack (UMA)	1,040
Unlawfully Possession Arrack (UPA)	46
Unlawful Possession/Transport of Foreign Liquor (UPFL/UTFL)	13
Unlawful Sales of Arrack (USA)	1,333
Unlawful Possession of Toddy (UPT)	499
Unlawful Possession/Sales Toddy (UST/UPT)	55
Unlawful Sales of Toddy (UST)	2,281
Possession/Sales of Unlawfully Manufactured Liquor (PUML/SUML)	364
Possession of Unlawful manufacture of liquor (PUML)	542
Sale/ Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (SUDS/PUDS)	269
Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (PUDS)	21,449
Total	30,533

(Source: Department of Excise, 2024)

PART XIII

HIV & AIDS RELATED STATISTICS



HIV and AIDS Related Statistics

Estimated people living with HIV	5,700 (4,900-6,500)
Estimated people became newly infected with HIV in 2024	<500
Estimated people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2024	<200
Percentage adult HIV prevalence (15 - 49 years)	<0.1%

Table 94 - Reported HIV Cases in 2023

	HIV cases ning of the	eported uarter	HIV end of the	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 yrs			Cumul HIV c by ger	ases	Reported AIDS deaths	
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	M	F	TG	M	F	TG	Reported A
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	5,357	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

Table 95 - Reported HIV Cases in 2024

	V cases at the quarter	rted during	/ cases at the	case	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 yrs		Cumulative HIV cases by gender		deaths	
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	M	F	TG	M	F	TG	Reported AIDS deaths
1 st	5,705	186	5,891	20		2	4,432	1,446	13	13
2 nd	5,891	214	6,105	26	0	0	4,623	1,467	15	11
3 rd	6,105	205	6,310	24	5	0	4,801	1,493	16	11
4 th	6,310	219	6,529	29	2	1	4,991	1,520	18	12

Summary							
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases in 2024	4 (4 th quarter)	7.3:1					
	AIDS related	757					
Cumulative AIDS deaths reported	Non-AIDS related	73					
Cumulative adjusted deaths among all HIV cases u	1,629						
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	113						
Vertically transmitted HIV cases during 4th quarter		02					
HIV Positives cases from immigration Health	Cumulative	49					
Unit	for the quarter	05					
Total HIV tests carried out during 2024	1,244,143						
HIV sero-positivity rate for 2024		0.066%					

(Source: National STD/AIDS Control Program)

