



HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION IN SRI LANKA

2026



**RESEARCH DIVISION
NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD**



Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2026

Research Division

**National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka**

**Tel : +94112868794-6 Fax : +94112868791-2
Counselling Helpline - 1927**

Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk

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Comments on the report are welcome and can be sent to:

Research Division,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
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Foreword



J. A. K. Mark
Deputy Inspector General of Police (Rtd)
Chairman

The dynamic nature of the drug situation highlights the importance of reliable data and scientific evidence in formulating policies, setting priorities, and strengthen national interventions. The Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2026 presents the latest available information on drug-related arrests, seizures, treatment and rehabilitation, and other key areas of drug control, providing a comprehensive overview of the current situation in Sri Lanka.

The Government's ongoing efforts to strengthen drug prevention and control through the “Nation United” Programme underscore the importance of coordinated, evidence-based action. This Handbook provides a vital evidence base and reference for identifying emerging trends, guiding future interventions, and supporting the effective implementation and continuous improvement of national drug prevention and control programmes.

This publication serves as a valuable reference for policymakers, government institutions, researchers, academics, and practitioners in supporting evidence-based decision-making and coordinated national responses. I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the Research Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and the contributions of all institutions and stakeholders involved in compiling this important publication.

Preface



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

The Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2026 is a continuation of our collective effort to strengthen the national evidence base on the drug situation in Sri Lanka. This publication brings together the latest available information and statistics from multiple sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of emerging trends, patterns, and responses related to drug abuse. Reliable evidence is essential not only for policy formulation and programme planning, but also for strengthening the effectiveness of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and supply reduction interventions.

The preparation of this Handbook relies on the continued cooperation of government institutions, law enforcement agencies, health and treatment service providers, research institutions, and other stakeholders. I invite all stakeholders, researchers, professionals, and practitioners to use this publication as a reference for evidence-based planning, research, and programme implementation. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the NDDCB Research Division and all contributing institutions and partners, and look forward to their continued collaboration in strengthening the national response to drug-related challenges.

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Compiled & Published by	: Research Division National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Content Overview	: A. T. Darshana – Assistant Director (Research)
Data Management, Analysis & Drafting	: B. V. H. W. Chathurangi - Research Officer
Proof reading & Technical Support	: P. N. S. Tissera - Research Officer S. W. P. Kumara - Research Officer K. A. D. Madushani - Research Officer J. C. Ranasinghe – Assistant Research Officer G. G. A. Maduhansi - Assistant Research Officer K. D. A. Ranasinghe - Assistant Research Officer H. M. B. K. Herath - Research Assistant
GIS Mapping	: B. V. H. W. Chathurangi - Research Officer G. G. A. Maduhansi - Assistant Research Officer

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Research Division

Abbreviations

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

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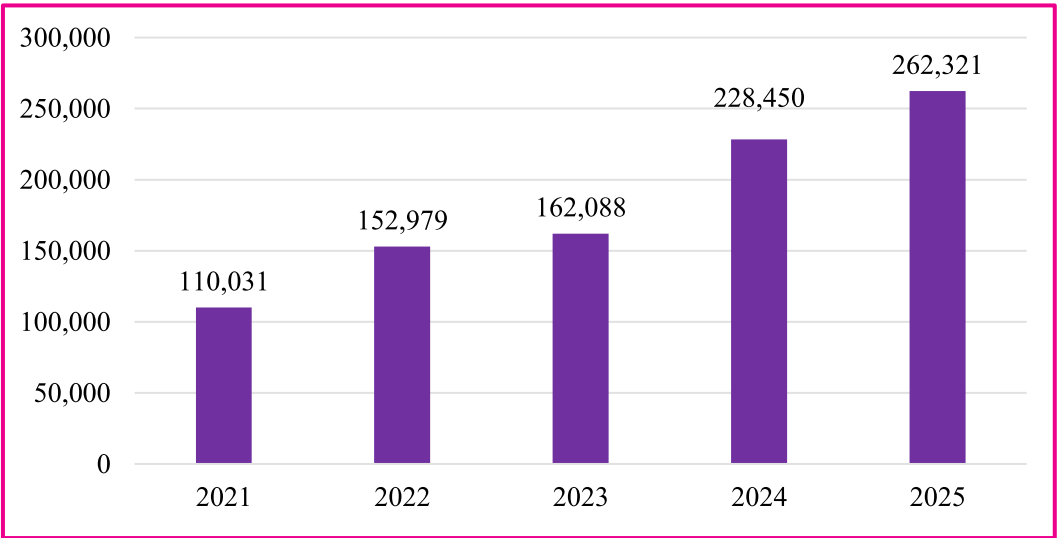
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2026 presents a consolidated evidence base on the changing nature and scale of drug-related issues in Sri Lanka, based on information obtained from relevant institutions. The Handbook is intended not merely as a compilation of statistics, but as a reference for understanding how drug use and drug-related activities are reflected across different sectors of society. By bringing these sources together, it provides a broader picture of the current drug situation and supports evidence-informed policy development, programme planning, resource allocation and evaluation.

A major indicator of the changing drug situation is the continued increase in drug-related arrests. In 2025, a total of 262,321 drug-related arrests were recorded across Sri Lanka. This represents a substantial increase compared with 110,031 arrests in 2021, meaning that the number of recorded arrests was approximately 2.4 times higher over the five years. The trend was not uniform: arrests increased from 110,031 in 2021 to 152,979 in 2022, rose further to 162,088 in 2023, and increased sharply to 228,450 in 2024 before reaching 262,321 in 2025.

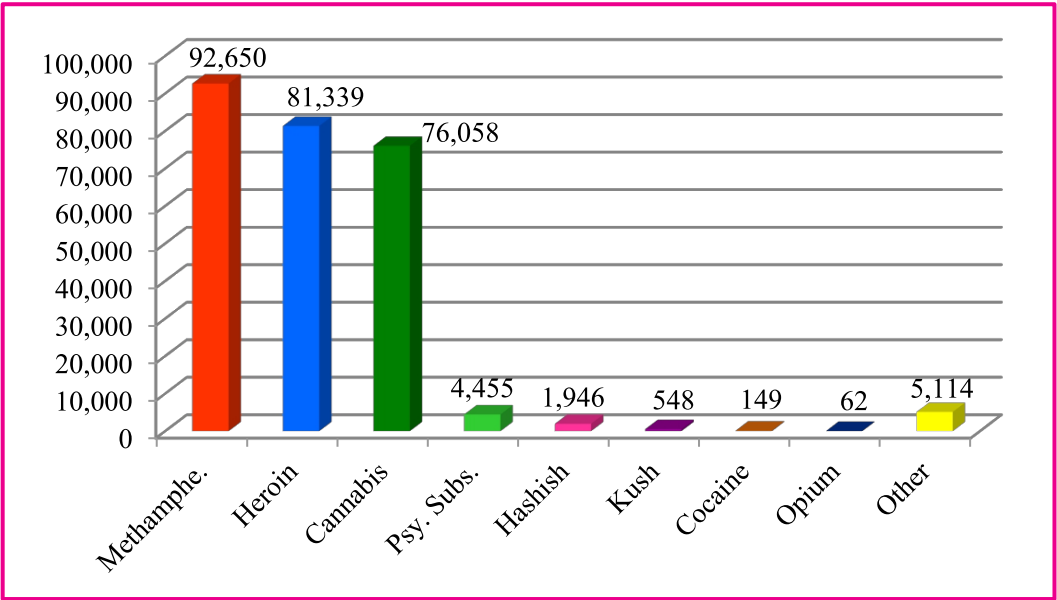
Figure I - Drug-related Arrests 2021-2025



Thus, the five-year trend indicates a sustained expansion in drug-related enforcement activity and/or drug-related offending recorded by law enforcement authorities.

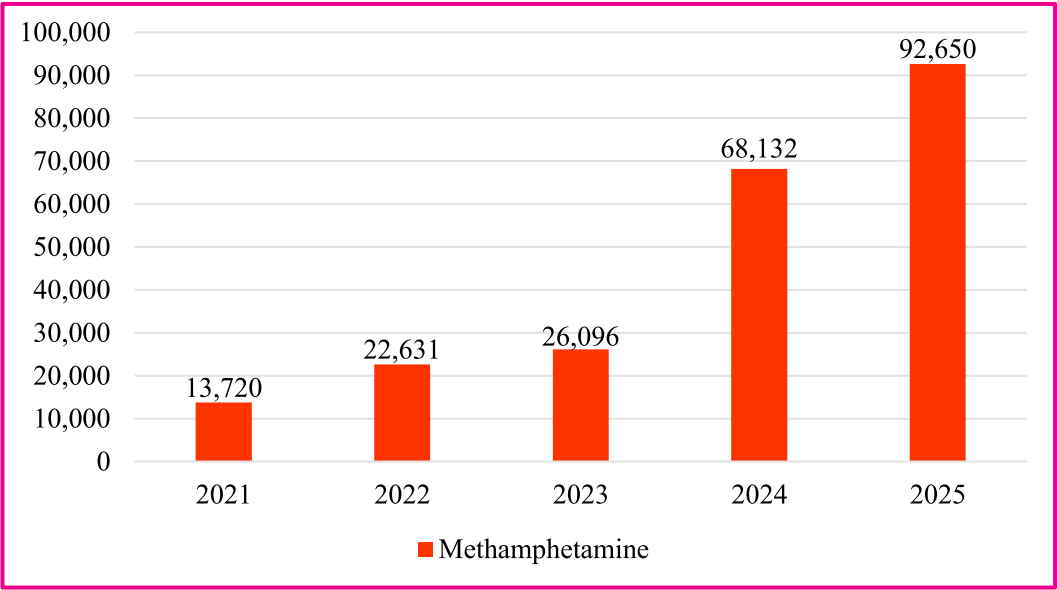
Methamphetamine-related arrests accounted for 92,650 cases (35.2%), representing the largest share of arrests among the major drug categories in 2025. This was followed by Heroin-related arrests with 81,339 cases (30.9%) and Cannabis-related arrests with 76,058 cases (28.9%). A further 149 arrests were related to Cocaine and 1,946 to Hashish. The prominence of Methamphetamine within the arrest profile is particularly significant, as it indicates the growing trend of synthetic stimulants in Sri Lanka's drug situation alongside traditionally prominent substances such as heroin and cannabis.

Figure II - Drug-related Arrests by Drugs - 2025



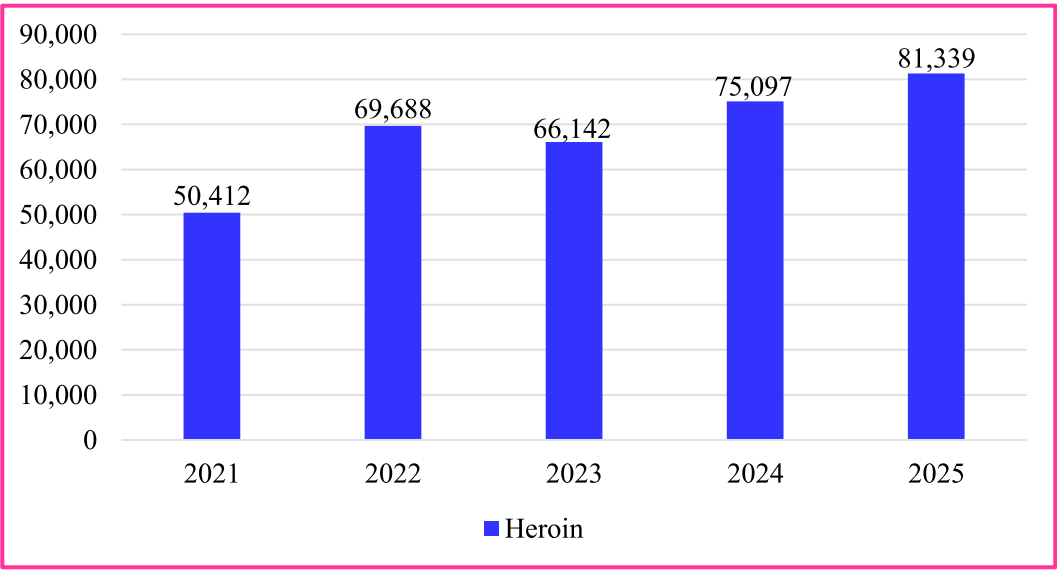
Methamphetamine-related arrests recorded a marked and accelerating increase during 2021–2025, rising from 13,720 in 2021 to 92,650 in 2025. Arrests increased to 22,631 in 2022 and 26,096 in 2023, followed by a sharp rise to 68,132 in 2024 and a further increase in 2025. Overall, Methamphetamine-related arrests increased more than six-fold over the five-year period, with the most significant growth occurring from 2023 onwards.

Figure III - Methamphetamine-related Arrests 2021-2025



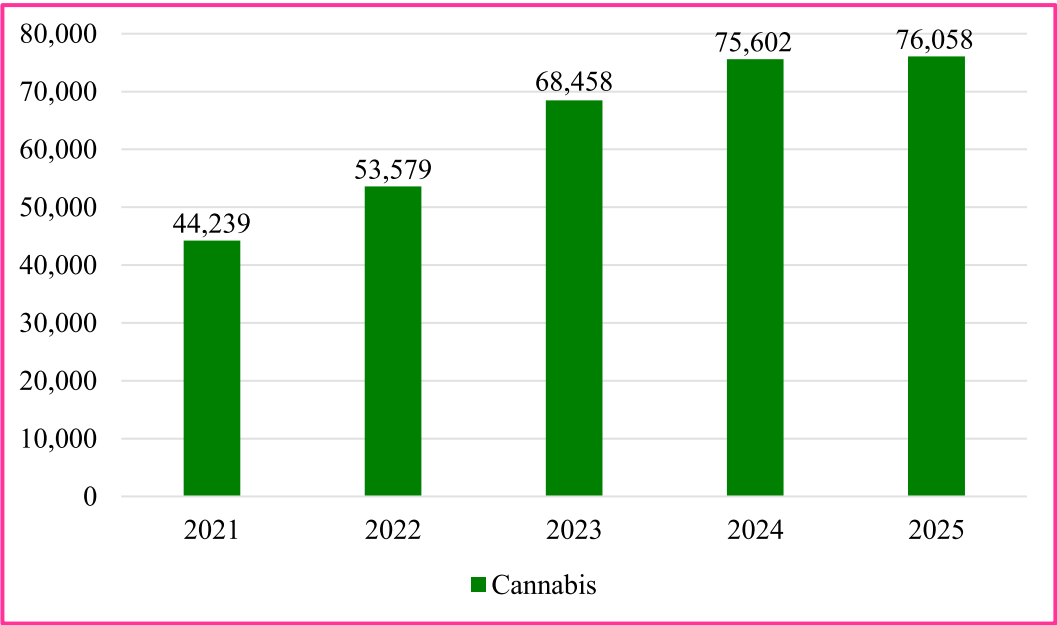
Heroin seizures showed an overall increasing trend between 2021 and 2025, rising from 50,412 in 2021 to 81,339 in 2025. Although a decline was observed in 2023, seizures increased again in 2024 and reached the highest level of 81,339 in 2025, indicating continued and significant Heroin-related enforcement activity during the period.

Figure IV – Heroin-related Arrests 2021-2025



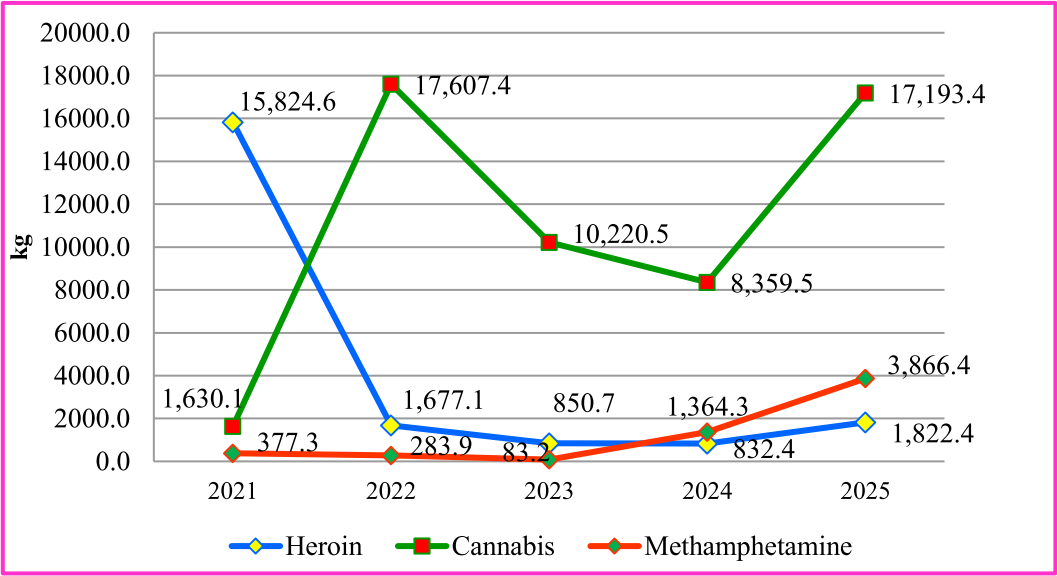
Cannabis-related arrests showed an upward trend from 44,239 in 2021 to 76,058 in 2025. The number of arrests increased steadily over the period, reaching 68,458 in 2023 and 75,602 in 2024, before recording a further increase in 2025. Overall, Cannabis-related arrests rose by approximately 72% between 2021 and 2025, indicating a substantial and sustained level of cannabis-related enforcement activity.

Figure V - Cannabis-related Arrests 2021-2025



During 2025, law enforcement agencies recorded substantial seizures of illicit drugs nationwide, with Cannabis accounting for the largest quantity seized (17,193 kg), followed by Methamphetamine (3,866.8 kg), Heroin (1,822 kg), Kush (454.7 kg), and Hashish (321.4 kg). Significant quantities of Psychotropic Substances were also seized, highlighting the scale and evolving nature of Sri Lanka's illicit drug market and continued enforcement efforts.

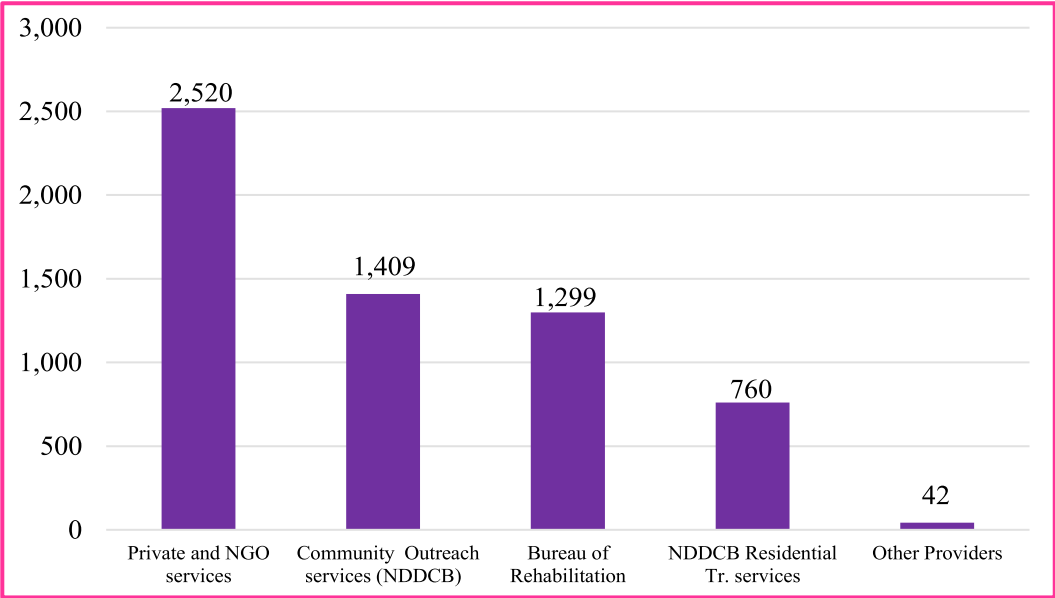
Figure VI – Quantity of Drugs Seized 2021 - 2025



Drug prices provide an important indicator of changes in Sri Lanka's illicit drug market. In 2025, street-level prices increased for Cannabis (7.1%), Heroin (10%) and Cocaine (9.4%), while Cocaine also recorded a substantial 33.3% increase in wholesale price. Methamphetamine prices remained comparatively stable. Overall, the five-year trend shows notable price increases for heroin and cocaine, with more moderate changes for Cannabis and relative stability for Methamphetamine. These trends should be interpreted alongside seizures, arrests and trafficking indicators to better understand changes in the illicit drug market.

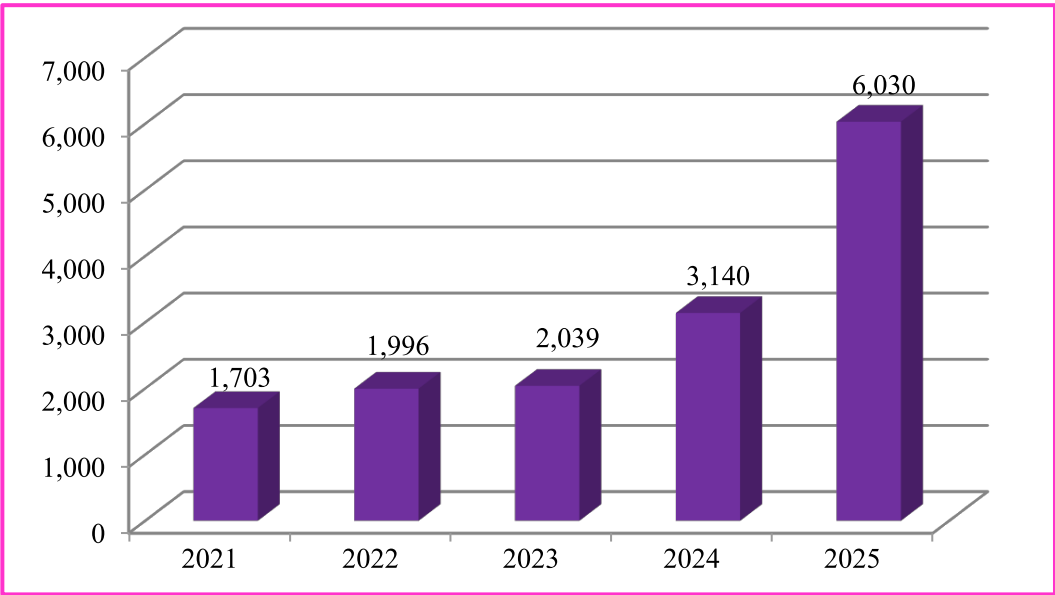
The treatment and rehabilitation data provide a different and more human dimension to the drug situation by showing the number and characteristics of people seeking or receiving assistance for Drug Use Disorders (SUDs). In 2025, 6,030 treatment admissions were reported through NDDCB treatment centres and outreach services, private treatment providers, the Bureau of Rehabilitation and other rehabilitation services. Private treatment providers accounted for the largest proportion of admissions (41.8%), followed by NDDCB outreach services (23.4%) and the Bureau of Rehabilitation (21.5%). The distribution demonstrates that addressing drug use disorders is not the responsibility of a single institution, but requires a broad network of public, private and community-based services.

Figure VII - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility



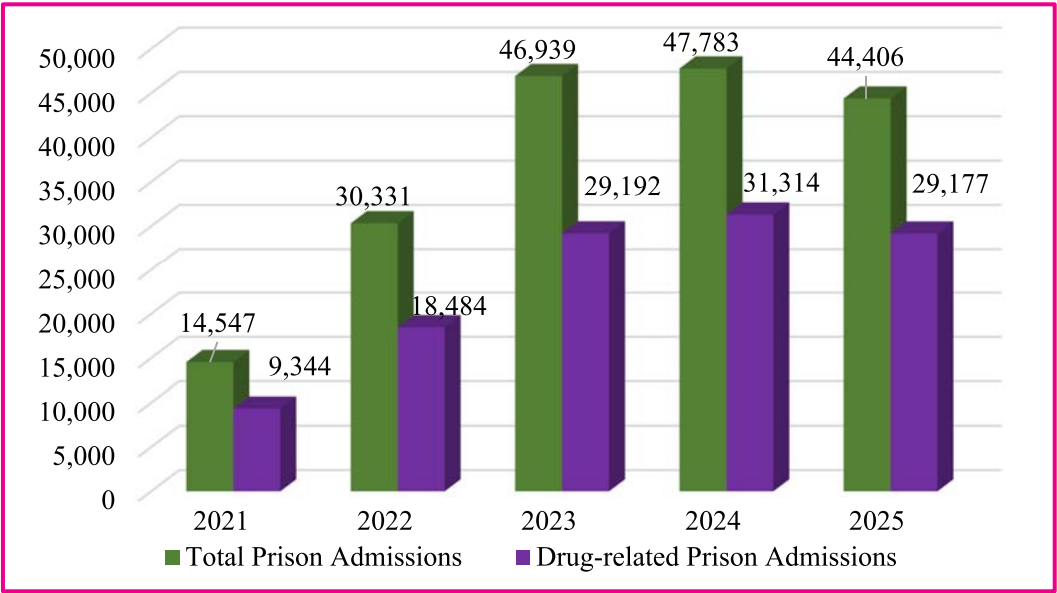
Treatment admissions showed a clear upward trend over the five-year period, increasing from 1,703 in 2021 to 6,030 in 2025. Admissions rose gradually during 2021–2023, followed by a notable increase in 2024 to 3,140 and a sharp rise in 2025. Overall, treatment admissions more than tripled between 2021 and 2025, indicating a substantial expansion of treatment and rehabilitation services.

Figure VIII - Treatment Admissions 2021-2025



Prison admission data further demonstrate the relationship between drug-related offences and the criminal justice system. In 2025, Sri Lanka recorded 44,406 prison admissions, of which 29,177 (65.7%) were related to narcotic offences. Although the number of narcotic-related admissions declined slightly compared with 2024, they continued to represent the largest category of prison admissions and remained at the highest proportion recorded during the five years. The burden was predominantly among males, with 28,885 male narcotic-related admissions, accounting for 66.1% of male prison admissions, while 292 female admissions were narcotic-related, representing 40.8% of female prison admissions. By substance, heroin remained the largest category with 13,094 admissions (44.9%), although its relative contribution has declined over recent years. At the same time, methamphetamine-related admissions increased to 10,903 (37.4%). Cannabis accounted for 4,645 admissions (15.9%), while other substances contributed relatively smaller proportions.

Figure IX – Prison Admissions 2021-2025



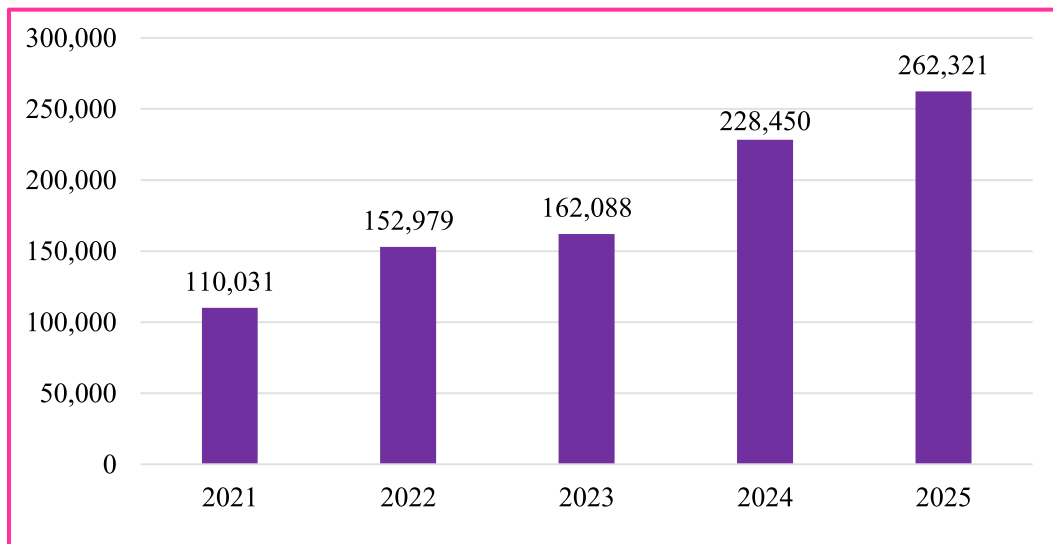
Overall, the Handbook of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2026 highlights an increasingly complex drug situation, reflected in rising drug-related arrests, the growing prominence of methamphetamine, changing illicit drug prices, continued treatment demand, and the substantial impact of narcotic offences on the prison system. By bringing together data from law enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation, justice and other sectors, the Handbook provides a consolidated evidence base to identify emerging trends, strengthen data systems, guide policy and resource planning, and support coordinated responses to drug-related harms.

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මත්ස්‍ය භාවිතය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු අත්පොත 2026 මගින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ස්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත ගැටලුවල වෙනස්වන ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳව ජාතික මට්ටමේ මූලාශ්‍ර රැසකින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු ඒකාබද්ධ කරමින් විශ්ලේෂණාත්මකව ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබයි. මෙම අත්පොත සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන සංග්‍රහයක් පමණක් නොව, මත්ස්‍ය භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිත ගැටලු සමාජයේ විවිධ අංශ හරහා පිළිබිඹු වන ආකාරය අවබෝධ කර ගැනීම සඳහා වැදගත් මූලාශ්‍රයක් ද වේ. වර්තමාන මත්ස්‍ය භාවිත තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ විවිධ මූලාශ්‍ර වලින් ලබාගත් දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය තුළින් සාක්ෂි මත පදනම් වූ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය, වැඩසටහන් සැලසුම් කිරීම, සම්පත් වෙන් කිරීම සහ ඒවායේ ප්‍රතිඵල ඇගයීම සඳහා සහාය සපයනු ලබයි.

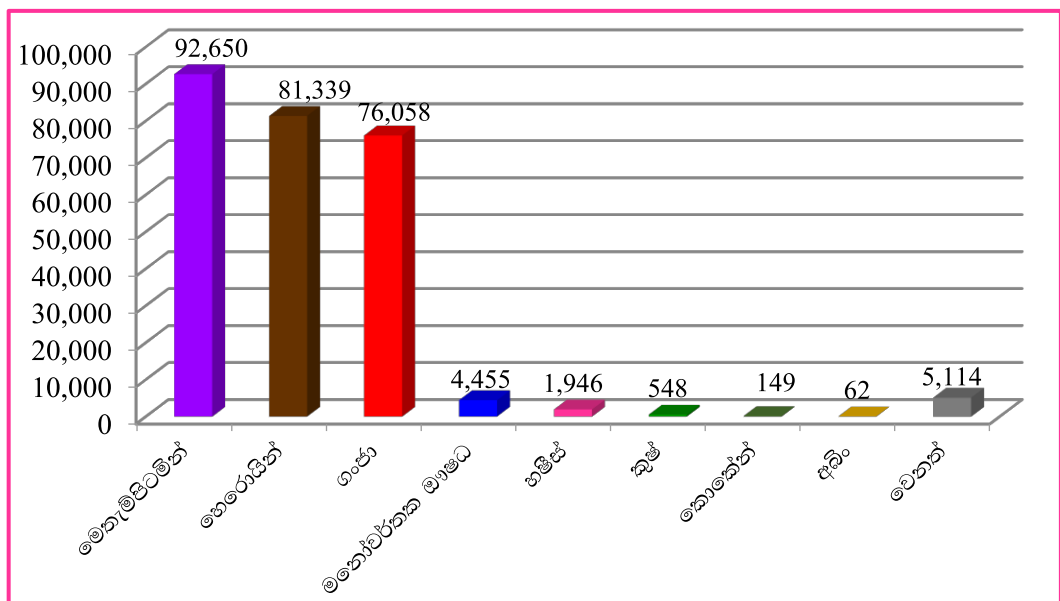
මත්ස්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් අඛණ්ඩව ඉහළ යාම, මත්ස්‍ය භාවිතයේ ව්‍යාප්තිය වෙනස් වෙමින් පවතින බව පෙන්නුම් කරන ප්‍රධාන දර්ශකයක් වේ. 2025 වර්ෂයේ දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පුරා මත්ස්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 262,321 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. 2021 වර්ෂයේ වාර්තා වූ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 110,031 සමඟ සසඳන විට මෙය සැලකිය යුතු ඉහළ යාමක් වන අතර, වසර පහක කාලය තුළ වාර්තා වූ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සංඛ්‍යාව ආසන්න වශයෙන් 2.4 ගුණයකින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. 2021 දී 110,031 ක් වූ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2022 දී 152,979 ක් දක්වාත්, 2023 දී 162,088 ක් දක්වාත් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. අනතුරුව 2024 දී එය 228,450 ක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති අතර, 2025 දී 262,321 ක් දක්වා තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය වී ඇත.

ප්‍රස්තාර I - මත්ස්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2021 - 2025



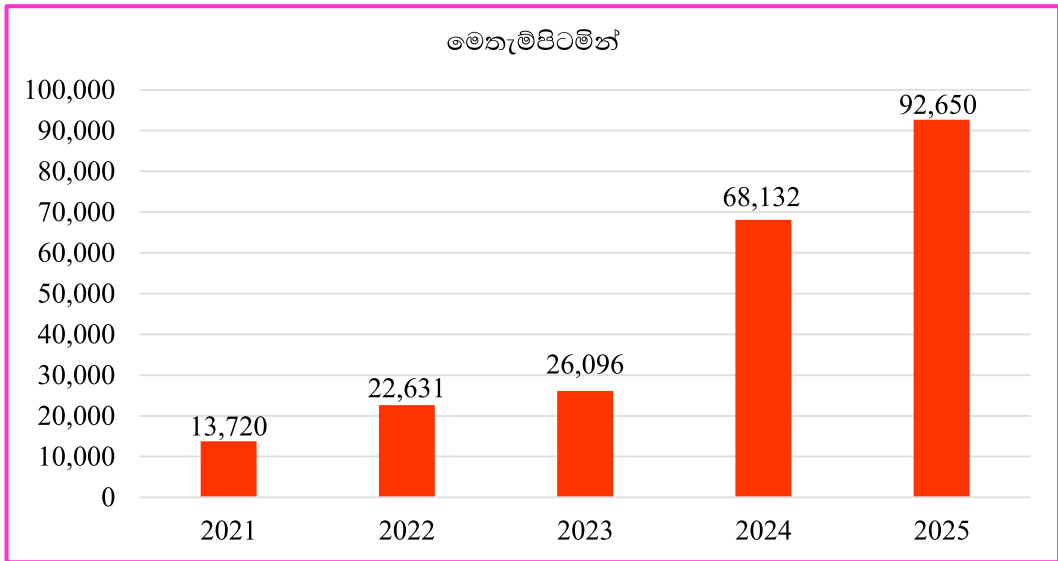
2025 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමුකිරීමේදී ප්‍රධාන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය කාණ්ඩ අතරින් මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 92,650 ක් (35.2%) වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර, එය සමස්ත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් බහුතරය වේ. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 81,339 ක් (30.9%) සහ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 76,058 ක් (28.9%) වාර්තා වී ඇත. මීට අමතරව, කොකේන් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 149 ක් සහ හමීස් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 1,946 ක් ද වාර්තා වී ඇත. අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් අතර මෙතැම්පිටමින් ප්‍රමුඛ ස්ථානයක් ගැනීම විශේෂ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගත හැකිය. මීට පෙර අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වලින් ඉහළ අගයක් වාර්තා වූ හෙරොයින් සහ ගංජා වැනි මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සමඟ සළකා බැලීමේදී, කෘත්‍රීම උත්තේජක ගණයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවල ව්‍යාප්තිය වැඩිවෙමින් පවතින ප්‍රවණතාවක් ලෙස පෙන්නුම් කරයි.

ප්‍රස්තාර II - මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් - 2025



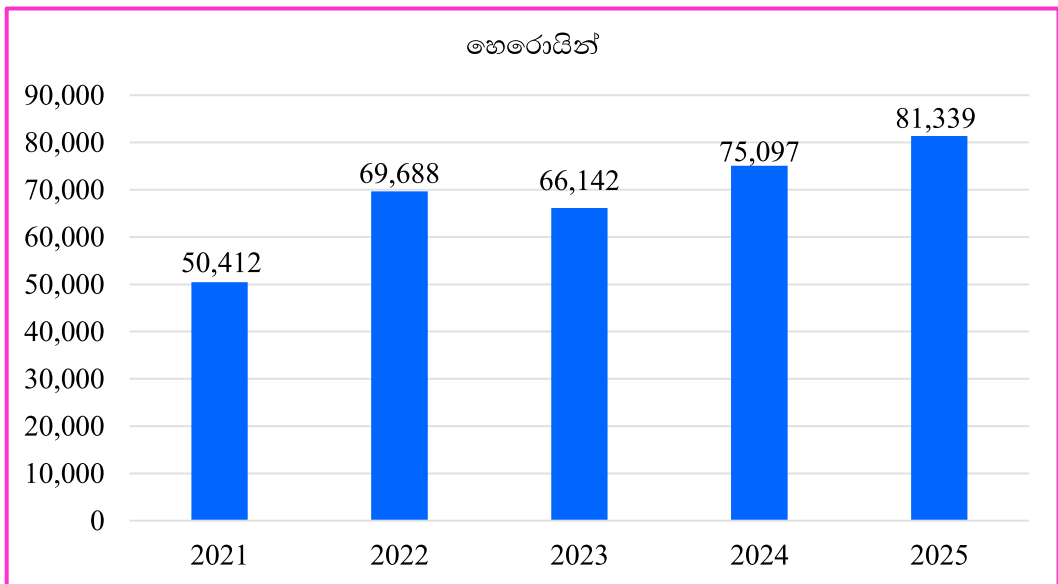
2021-2025 කාලය තුළ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් කැපී පෙනෙන සහ වේගවත් වර්ධනයක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. 2021 වර්ෂයේ දී 13,720 ක් වූ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2022 වර්ෂයේ දී 22,631 ක් දක්වා තිබූ අතර, 2023 වර්ෂයේ දී 26,096 ක් දක්වා තිබූ ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති අතර 2025 දී 92,650 ක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. සමස්තයක් ලෙස, වසර පහක කාලය තුළ මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හය ගුණයකට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයකින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති අතර, 2023 වර්ෂයෙන් පසුව මෙම වර්ධනය වඩාත් කැපී පෙනේ.

ප්‍රස්තාර III - මෙතැම්පිටමින් ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2021 - 2025



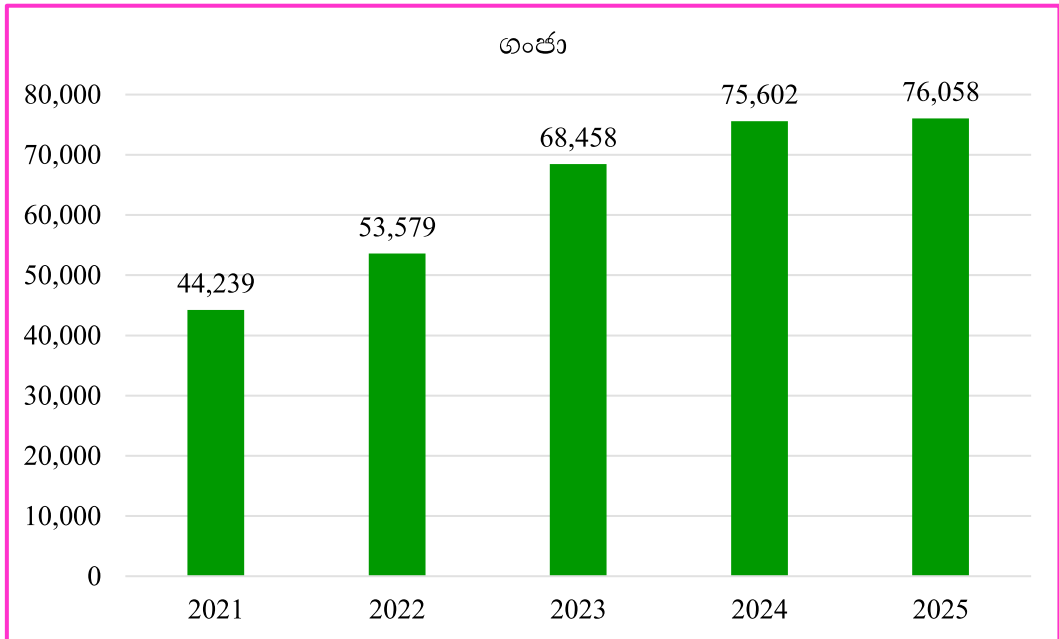
2021 සිට 2025 දක්වා කාලය තුළ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් සමස්තයක් ලෙස ඉහළ යාමේ ප්‍රවණතාවක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. 2021 දී 50,412 ක් වූ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2025 වන විට 81,339 ක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. 2023 දී අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල පහළ අගයක් නිරීක්ෂණය වුවද, 2024 දී නැවත ඉහළ යාමක් සිදු වී ඇති අතර, 2025 දී වාර්තා වූ 81,339 ක් වූ අගය මෙම වසර පහක කාලය තුළ වාර්තා වූ ඉහළම අගය බවට පත්ව ඇත.

ප්‍රස්තාර IV - හෙරොයින් ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2021 - 2025



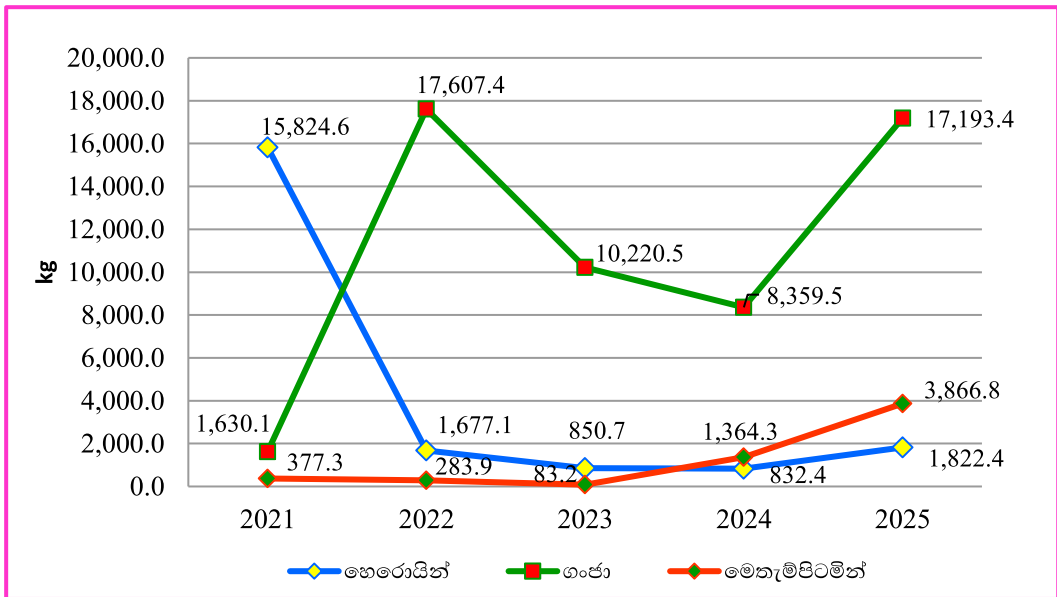
ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2021 වර්ෂයේ දී 44,239 ක් ලෙස වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර 2025 දී 76,058 දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. මෙම කාලය තුළ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති අතර, 2023 දී 68,458 ක් දක්වා ත්, 2024 දී 75,602 ක් දක්වා ත් ඉහළ ගොස්, 2025 දී තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය වී ඇත. සමස්තයක් ලෙස, 2021 සිට 2025 දක්වා ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ආසන්න වශයෙන් 72% කින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත.

ප්‍රස්තාර V - ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2021 - 2025



2025 වර්ෂය තුළ නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන විසින් රට පුරා සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රමාණයක නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත. අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් ප්‍රමාණය අනුව ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 17,193 ක්, ද මෙනැම්පිටමින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 3,866.8ක්, හෙරොයින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1,822 ක්, කුෂ් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 454.7 ක් ද සහ හමිෂ් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 321.4 ක් ද අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත. මීට අමතරව, මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රමාණක් ද අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර, එමඟින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරමෙහි වෙනස්වන ස්වභාවය මෙන්ම නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අඛණ්ඩ උත්සාහය ද පැහැදිලි වේ.

ප්‍රස්තාර VI - අත්අඩංගුවට පත් වූ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය 2021 - 2025 (Kg)



ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සංසරණයෙහි සිදුවන වෙනස්කම් හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ගණන් වැදගත් දර්ශකයක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකිය. 2025 වර්ෂයේදී විවි මට්ටමේ මිල ගණන් අනුව පසුගිය වර්ෂ වලට සාපේක්ෂව ගංජා සඳහා 7.1% ක, හෙරොයින් සඳහා 10% ක සහ කොකේන් සඳහා 9.4% ක මිල වැඩිවීමක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. එමෙන්ම, කොකේන්වල තොග මිල 33.3%කින් සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. ඊට සාපේක්ෂව මොනැමිපිටමින් මිල ගණන් සාපේක්ෂව ස්ථාවරව පැවතී ඇත.

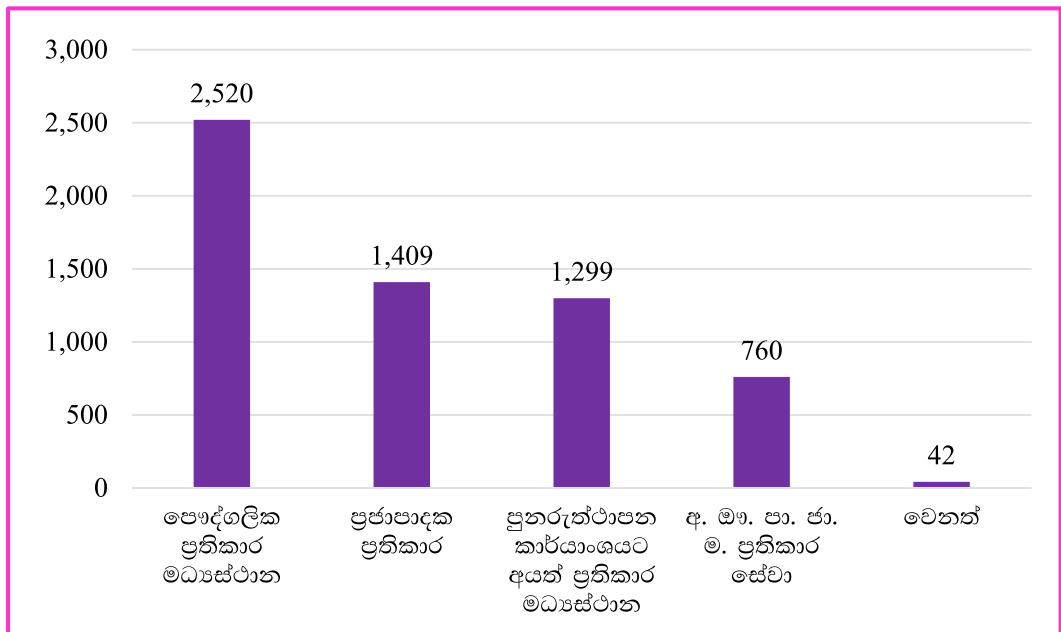
සමස්තයක් ලෙස වසර පහක ප්‍රවණතාව සලකා බැලීමේදී, හෙරොයින් සහ කොකේන් සඳහා සැලකිය යුතු මිල ඉහළ යාමක් ද, ගංජා සඳහා වඩා මධ්‍යස්ථ වෙනස්වීමක් ද, මොනැමිපිටමින් සඳහා සාපේක්ෂ මිල ස්ථාවරත්වයක් ද දක්නට ලැබේ. කෙසේ වෙතත්, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම තුළ සිදුවන වෙනස්කම් වඩා හොඳින් අවබෝධ කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මිල වෙනස්වීම් ප්‍රවණතා, අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව, අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණ සමස්තයක් ලෙස සලකා බැලිය යුතුය.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත්වීම් පිළිබඳ දත්ත මගින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ ව්‍යාප්තිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවබෝධයක් ලබාගත හැකිය. තවද එමගින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිත අක්‍රමිකා සඳහා ප්‍රතිකාර ලබන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව සහ ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රජා සමාජ පැතිකඩ පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ද ලබා දෙයි.

2025 වර්ෂයේදී අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක නේවාසික ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන සහ ප්‍රජාපාදක ප්‍රතිකාර සේවා, පෞද්ගලික ප්‍රතිකාර සේවා සපයන්නන්, පුනරුත්ථාපන කාර්යාංශය සහ අනෙකුත් පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවා හරහා ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ඇතුළත් වූ සමස්ත පුද්ගලයින් සංඛ්‍යාව 6,030 ක් ලෙස වාර්තා වී ඇත.

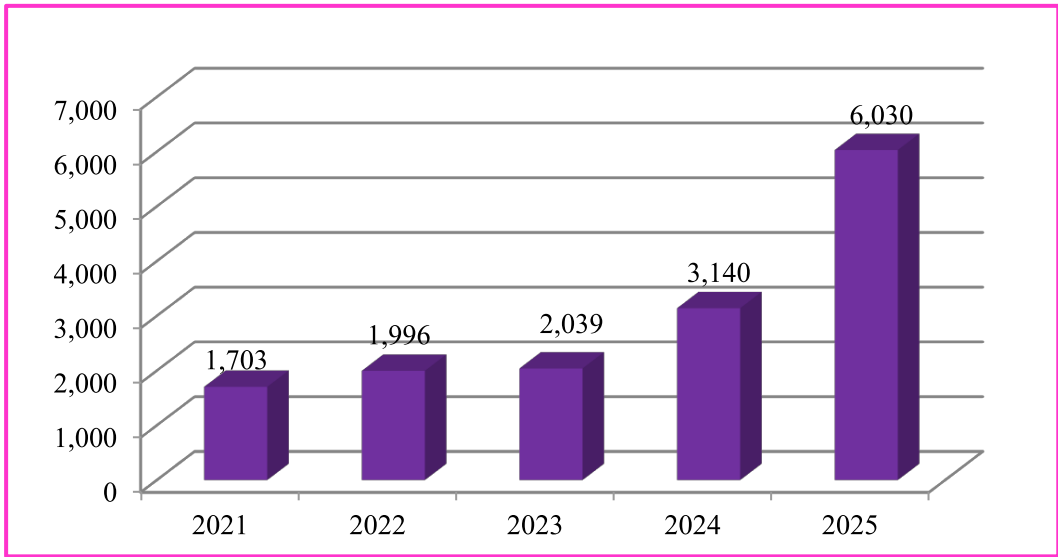
මෙයින් බහුතරයක් වන 41.8% ක් පෞද්ගලික ප්‍රතිකාර සේවා සපයන ආයතනවලින් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර, 23.4% ක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ බාහිරසේවා මැදිහත්වීම් හරහා ද, 21.5% ක් පුනරුත්ථාපන කාර්යාංශය හරහා ද වාර්තා වී ඇත. මෙම ව්‍යාප්තිය මගින් මන්දව්‍ය භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිත අක්‍රමතාවලට ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීම එක් ආයතනයක වගකීමක් පමණක් නොවන බවත්, ඒ සඳහා රාජ්‍ය, පෞද්ගලික සහ ප්‍රජාපාදක සේවා ඇතුළත් පුළුල් ජාලයක අවශ්‍යතාව පවතින බව පැහැදිලි කරයි.

ප්‍රස්තාර VII - ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන්වලට ඇතුළත්වීම් - 2025



ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ඇතුළත් වීමේ සංඛ්‍යාව ද වසර පහක කාලය තුළ ඉහළ යාමේ ප්‍රවණතාවක් පෙන්නුම් කරයි. 2021 වර්ෂයේ දී 1,703 ක් වූ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ඇතුළත් වූ සංඛ්‍යාව 2025 වන විට 6,030 ක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. 2021-2023 කාලය තුළ ක්‍රමයෙන් වර්ධනයක් සිදු වී ඇති අතර, 2024 වර්ෂයේ දී 3,140 ක් දක්වා වැඩිවීමක් සහ 2025 දී තවදුරටත් ඉහළ වර්ධනයක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. සමස්තයක් ලෙස, 2021 සිට 2025 දක්වා ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ඇතුළත් වූ සංඛ්‍යාව තුන් ගුණයකට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයකින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. මේ හරහා ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්වලට ඇති ප්‍රවේශය සහ එම සේවාවන්වලට යොමු වීම සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස පුළුල් වී ඇති බව පෙන්නුම් කරයි.

ප්‍රස්තාර VIII - ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් වලට ඇතුළත්වීම් 2021 - 2025

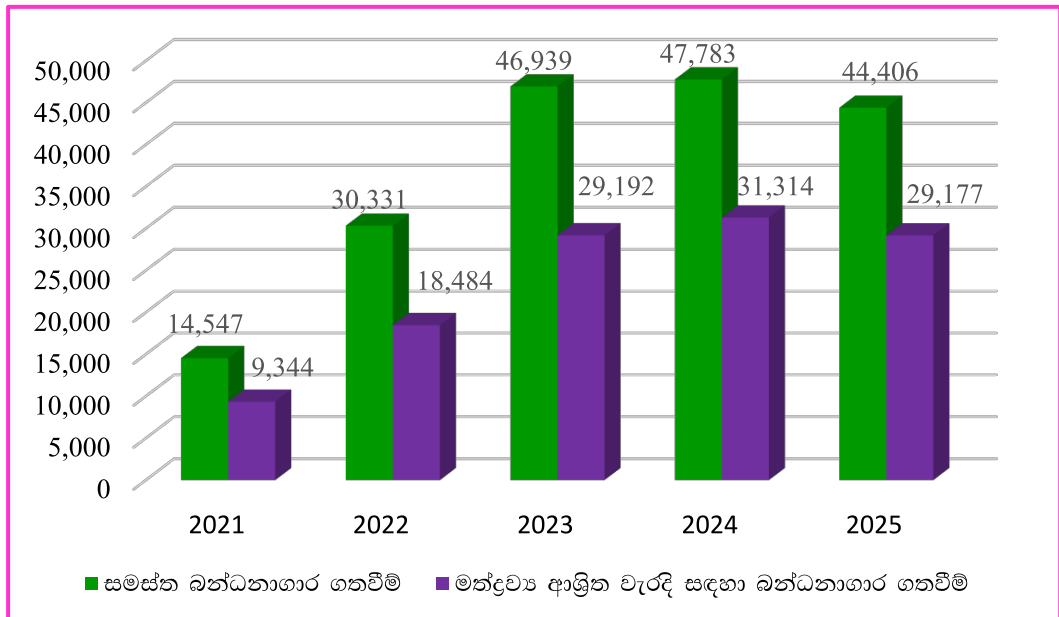


බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් පිළිබඳ දත්ත මගින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සහ අපරාධ යුක්තිය පසිඳලීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය අතර පවතින සම්බන්ධතාවය තවදුරටත් පැහැදිලි කරයි. 2025 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සමස්ත බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් සංඛ්‍යාව 44,406 ක් වූ අතර, එයින් 29,177 ක් (65.7%) මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ වැරදිවලට බන්ධනාගාර ගත වී ඇත. 2024 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වල සුළු අඩුවීමක් දක්නට ලැබුණ ද, එය තවදුරටත් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වල බහුතර නියෝජනයක් සහිත කාණ්ඩය වන අතර, වසර පහක කාලය තුළ වාර්තා වූ ඉහළම ප්‍රතිශතය ද වේ.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇති සමස්ත පුරුෂයින් අතරින් 28,885 දෙනෙක් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සම්බන්ධයෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇති අතර, එය පුරුෂයින්ගේ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වලින් 66.1% ක් වේ. බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇති සමස්ත කාන්තාවන් අතරින් 292 දෙනෙක් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇති අතර, එය සමස්ත කාන්තා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වලින් 40.8% ක් විය.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වර්ගය අනුව සළකා බැලීමේදී, බහුතරය හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇති අතර, එම බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් සංඛ්‍යාව 13,094 ක් (44.9%) විය. කෙසේ වෙතත්, කාලානුරූපී ව හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් අඩුවෙමින් පවතින බව පෙනීයනු ලබයි. මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 10,903 ක් (37.4%) දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති අතර, එමඟින් කෘත්‍රීම උත්තේජක මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවල වර්ධනය වීමක් පවතින බව තවදුරටත් පැහැදිලි වේ. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 4,645 ක් (15.9%) වූ අතර, අනෙකුත් මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට සාපේක්ෂව ගංජා සම්බන්ධ බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් අඩු අගයක් ගෙන ඇත.

ප්‍රස්තාර IX - බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 2021 - 2025



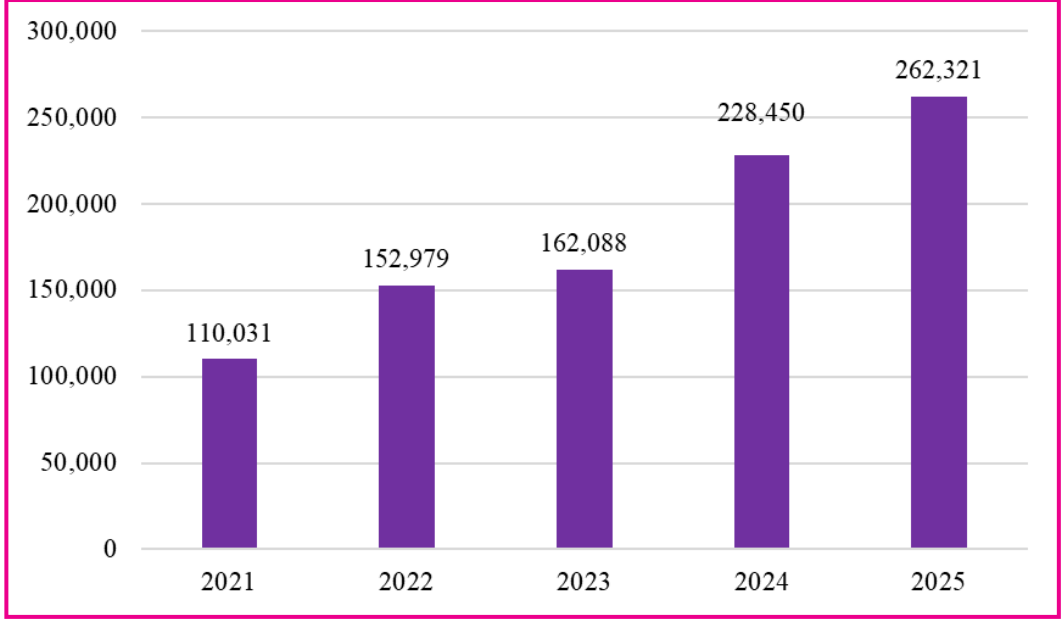
සමස්තයක් ලෙස, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු අත්පොත 2026 මගින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත තත්ත්වය වඩාත් සංකීර්ණ වෙමින් පවතින බව පැහැදිලි කරයි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල අඛණ්ඩ ඉහළ යාම, මෙතැම්පිටමින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින ප්‍රවණතාවය, නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය මිල ගණන්වල සිදුවන වෙනස්කම්, ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා පවතින අඛණ්ඩ ඉල්ලුම සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර පද්ධතියට ඇතිවන බලපෑම ඒ අතර ප්‍රධාන වේ. නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම, ප්‍රතිකාර, පුනරුත්ථාපනය, බන්ධනාගාර සහ අනෙකුත් අදාළ ක්ෂේත්‍රවලින් ලබාගත් දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණය තුළින්, උද්ගත වෙමින් පවතින ප්‍රවණතා හඳුනා ගැනීමට, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ වැඩසටහන් සැලසුම් කිරීමට මෙන්ම ආයතන අතර සම්බන්ධීකරණය ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පදනමක් සපයනු ඇත.

நிர்வாகச் சுருக்கம்

போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடுகள் தொடர்பான கையேடு 2026 மூலம் இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் சார்ந்த பிரச்சினைகளில் மாற்றமடையும் தன்மைகள் தொடர்பாக தேசிய மட்டத்தில் பல மூலங்கள் ஊடாக பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட தகவல்களை கூட்டிணைத்து பகுப்பாய்வு ரீதியாக சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. இக் கையேட்டு புள்ளிவிபரக்கோவை மாத்திரமன்றி, போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடுகள் சார்ந்த ஏனைய பிரச்சினைகள் சமூகத்தின் பல்வேறுபட்ட பிரிவுகள் ஊடாக சித்தரித்துக் காண்பிக்கும் முறைகளை விளங்கிக் கொள்வதற்காக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த மூலங்களாக அமைகின்றது. தற்போது போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாட்டு நிலைமைகள் தொடர்பாக பல்வேறுபட்ட மூலங்கள் ஊடாக பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட புள்ளிவிபர பகுப்பாய்வுகள், சாட்சிகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கொள்கைகளை வகுத்தல், வேலைத்திட்டங்களை திட்டமிடல், வளங்களை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்தல் மற்றும் அவற்றின் பெறுபேறுகளை மதிப்பீட்டுக்கு உட்படுத்துவதற்காக உதவிகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன.

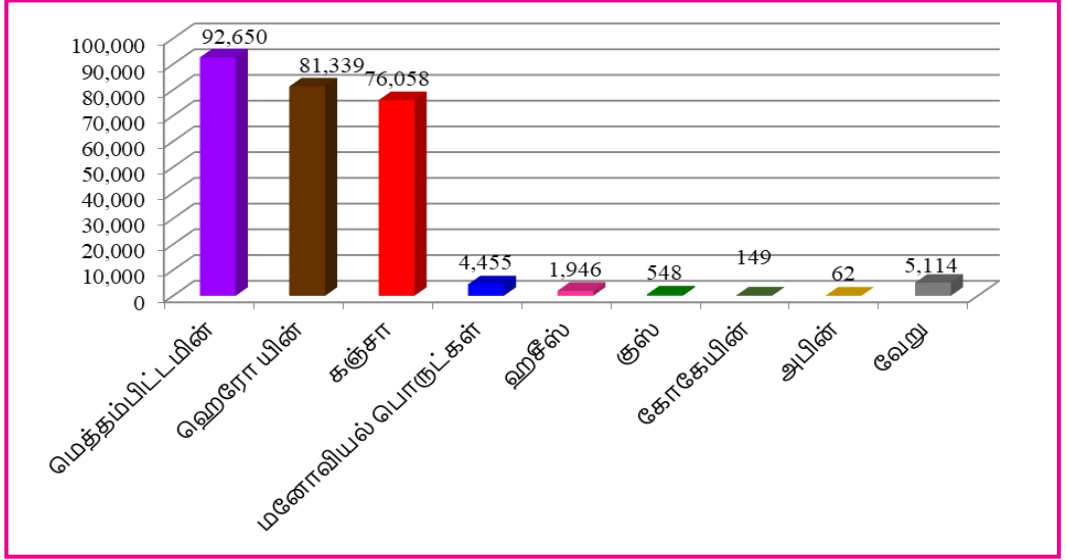
போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்படுவது தொடர்ந்தும் அதிகரித்தல், போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாட்டின் பரவலான நிலைமைகள் தொடர்பாக காண்பிக்கும் பிரதான சுட்டியாகும். 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இலங்கை பூராகவும் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை 262,321 என்று பதிவாகியுள்ளது. 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அறிக்கைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட கைது செய்யப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கையான 110,031 உடன் ஒப்பீடு செய்யும் போது இது குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு அதிகரிப்பினைக் காண்பிப்பதுடன், ஐந்தாண்டு காலத்திற்குள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள கைது செய்யப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை அண்மித்த அடிப்படையில் 2.4 மட்டத்தினால் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. இவ் அதிகரிப்பு அனைத்து ஆண்டுகளிலும் ஒரே அளவில் இடம்பெறவில்லை. 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 110,031 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 152,979 வரையும், 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 162,088 வரையும் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. பின்னர் 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அது 228,450 வரை அதிகரித்து, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அவ் எண்ணிக்கை 262,321 வரை தொடர்ந்தும் விருத்தியடைந்துள்ளது.

படம் I - போதைப்பொருள் சார்ந்த கைது 2021 - 2025



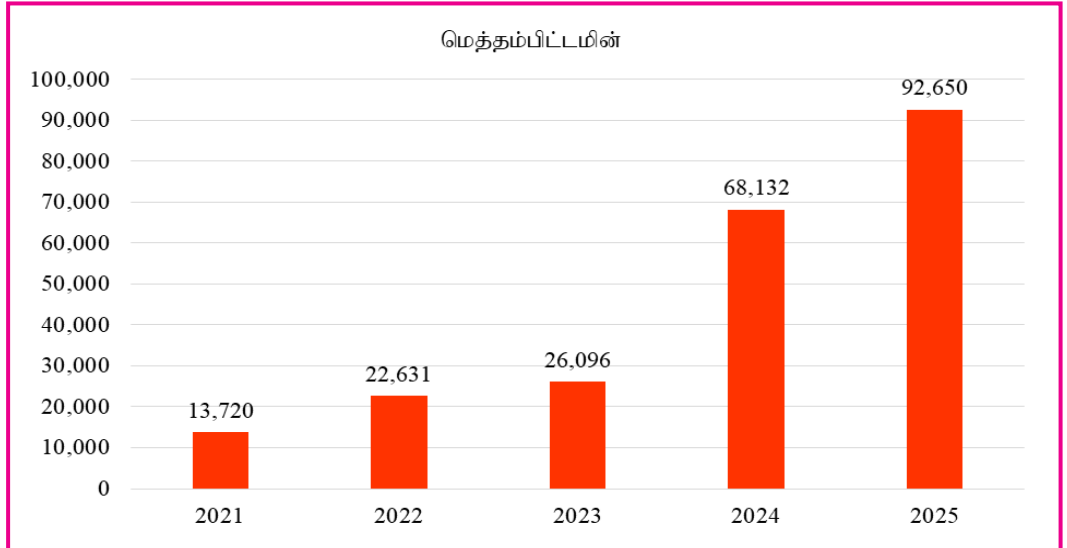
2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை மூலம் இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருள் நிலமையின் முக்கிய மாற்றம் காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. பிரதானமாக போதைப்பொருட்களில் மெத்தம்பிடமின் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை 92,650 (35.2%) பதிவாகியுள்ளதுடன், அது மொத்தமாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் அதி கூடிய எண்ணிக்கையாகும். அதற்குப் பின்னர் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 81,339 அதாவது (30.9%) மற்றும் கஞ்சா தொடர்பில் கைது 76,058 (28.9%) என்று பதிவாகியுள்ளது. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக கொகேன் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை 149 மற்றும் ஹசீஸ் தொடர்பில் கைது 1,946 என்று பதிவாகியுள்ளது. கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் மெத்தம்பிடமின் பிரதானமாக காணப்பட்டமை விசேட அதிகரிப்பாக அடையாளம் காணமுடிகின்றது. இதன் மூலம் இது தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் உயரிய பெறுமதி பதிவாகிய ஹெரோயின் மற்றும் கஞ்சா போன்ற போதைப்பொருட்களுடன் ஒப்பீடு செய்யும் போது செயற்கை ஊக்க மருந்து பரவலாக அதிகரித்து வரும் அளவு காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

படம் II - போதைப் பொருள் தவறுகளுக்காக கைது செய்தல் - 2025



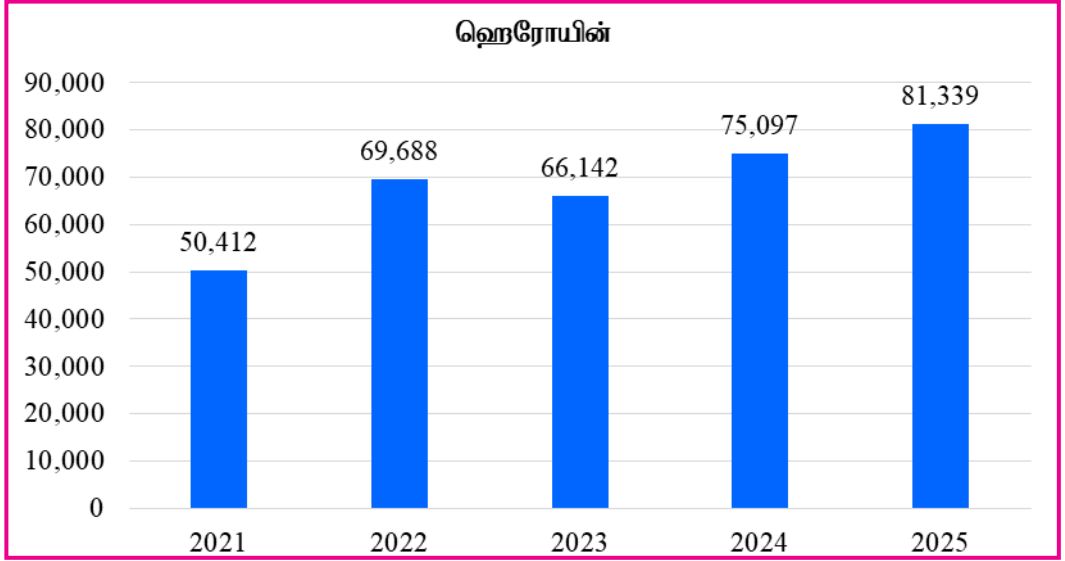
மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2021 – 2025 காலத்திற்குள் முன்னேற்றகரமான மற்றும் துரித வளர்ச்சி பதிவாகியுள்ளது. 2021 ஆம் 13,720 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 22,631 வரையும், 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 26,096 வரையும் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. பின்னர் 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 68,132 வரையும் அதிகரித்து, தொடர்ந்தும் 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 92,650 ஆக மாற்றம் பெற்றுள்ளது. மொத்தமாக ஐந்து வருட காலப்பகுதியிற்குள் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை ஆறு மடங்கினால் அதிகரித்துள்ளதுடன், விசேஷமாக 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பின்னர் இவ் அதிகரிப்பு கூடுதலாக காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

படம் III – மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் சார்ந்த தவறுகளுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2021 - 2025



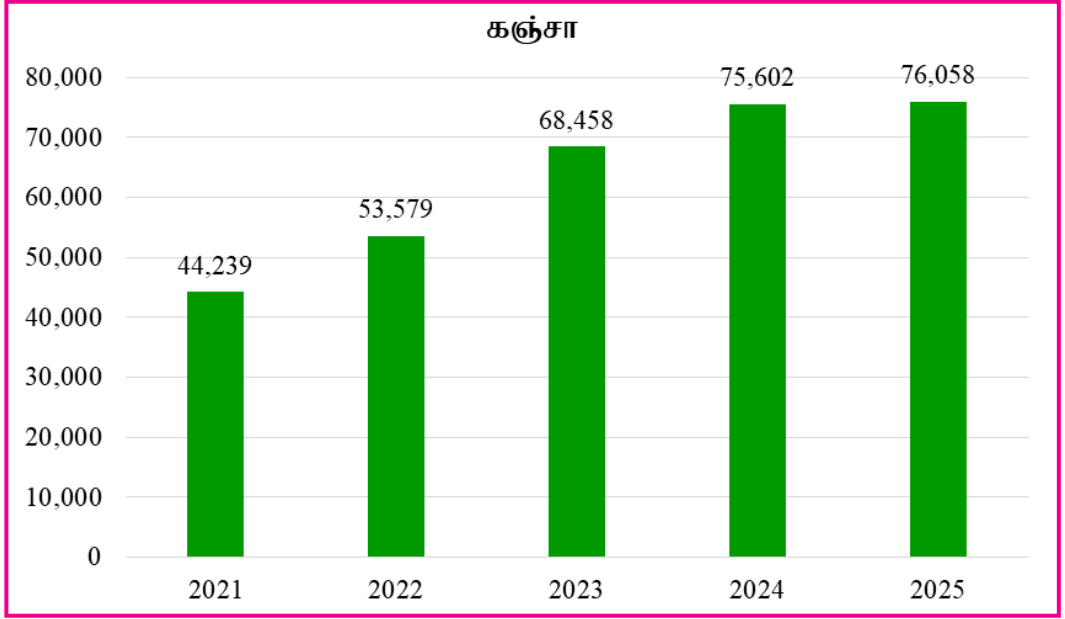
2021 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளமை குறித்து மொத்த நோக்கும் போது அதிகரிப்பின் முன்னேற்றத்தினைக் காண்பிக்கின்றது. 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 50,412 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் 81,339 வரை அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டில் தற்காலிக வீழ்ச்சி மேற்பார்வை செய்யப்பட்ட போதிலும், 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மீள அதிகரிப்பு இடம்பெற்றுள்ளதுடன், 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பதிவாகிய எண்ணிக்கை 81,339 ஆகக் காணப்பட்டதுடன் இது ஐந்து வருட காலப்பகுதியில் பதிவாகிய அதிகூடுதலான அளவாக மாற்றம் பெற்றுள்ளது.

படம் IV - ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான தவறுகளுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டமை 2021-2025



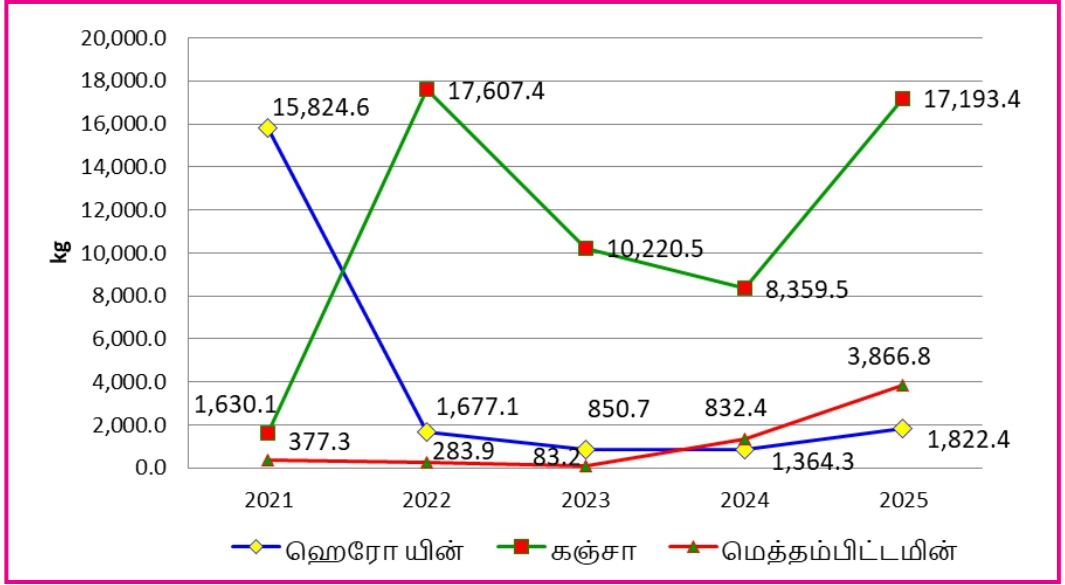
கஞ்சா தொடர்பில் கைது செய்தல் 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 44,239 தொடக்கம் 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 76,058 வரை அதிகரித்துள்ளது. இக் காலத்திற்குள் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட அளவு கிரமமாக அதிகரித்துள்ளதுடன், 2023 ஆம் 68,458 வரையும், 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 75,602 வரையும் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் தொடர்ந்தும் அதிகரிப்பு இடம்பெற்றுள்ளது. மொத்தமாக 2021 தொடக்கம் 2025 வரை கஞ்சா தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட அண்மித்த அளவு 72% இனால் அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

படம் V - கஞ்சா சார்ந்த தவறுகளுக்காக கைது செய்தல் 2021-2025



2025 ஆண்டில் சட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்தும் நிறுவனங்களினால் நாடுபூராகவும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு சட்டவிரோதமான போதைப்பொருள் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. கைது செய்யப்பட்ட அளவிற்கு அமைய கஞ்சா 17,193 கிலோகிராமும், அதற்குப் பின்னர் மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் 3,866.8 கிலோகிராமும், ஹெரோயின் 1,822 கிலோகிராமும், கொகேன் 454.7 மற்றும் ஹசீஸ் 321.4 கிலோகிராமும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக மனோவியல் செயற்பாட்டு மருந்துகளில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், அதன் மூலம் இலங்கையில் சட்டவிரோத போதைப்பொருள் சந்தையில் மாற்றமடையும் தன்மையினைப் போன்று தொடர்ச்சியாக சட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்தும் முயற்சிகளும் தெளிவாக இடம்பெற்றுள்ளமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

படம் VI - போதைப்பொருள் சார்ந்ததாக கைது செய்யப்பட்ட அளவு 2021-2025 (Kg)



இலங்கையில் சட்டவிரோத போதைப்பொருள் சந்தையில் மாற்றங்களை அடையாளம் காண்பதற்காக போதைப் பொருட்களின் விலை முக்கியத்துவம் மிக்க சுட்டியாக கருத முடியும். 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வீதி மட்டத்தில் விலைகளுக்கு அமைய கஞ்சாவிற்காக 7.1%, ஹெரோயின் இற்காக 10% மற்றும் கொகேன் இற்காக 9.4% விலை அதிகரிப்பு பதிவாகியுள்ளது. அத்துடன் கொகேன் இருப்புக்களின் விலை 33.3% இனால் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு வீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கு இணைவாக மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் விலை ஒப்பீட்டு அடிப்படையில் நிலையாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது.

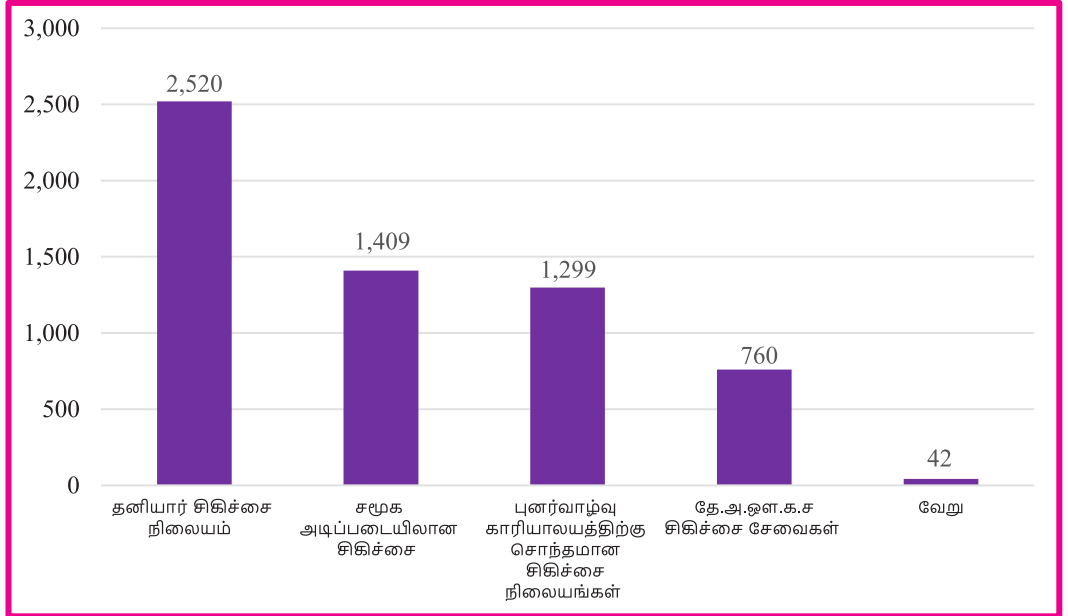
மொத்தமாக ஐந்தாண்டு கால முன்னேற்றத்தினை கருத்திற் கொள்ளும் போது ஹெரோயின் மற்றும் கொகேன் இற்காக குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு விலை அதிகரிப்பும், கஞ்சாவிற்காக மிகுந்த நடுத்தரமான வித்தியாசமும், மெத்தம்பிட்டமினிற்காக ஒப்பீட்டு அடிப்படையில் நிலையான விலையும் காணப்படுகின்றது. இது எவ்வாறாக இருப்பினும், சட்டவிரோத போதைப்பொருள் சந்தையின் மாற்றங்களை விட சிறந்த விளக்கத்தினை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக இவ் விலையின் அதிகரிப்பு கைது செய்யப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை, கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட போதைப்பொருட்களின் அளவு மற்றும் வியாபாரம் தொடர்பான சுட்டியுடன் முழுமையாக கருத்திற் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளின் புள்ளிவிபரங்கள் மூலம் போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடு அதிகரிப்பு தொடர்பில் விளக்கத்தினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும். மேலும் இதன் மூலம் போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடுகள் சார்ந்தாக அடிமைப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக சிகிச்சை பெறும் நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மற்றும் அவர்களின் சமூகப் பக்கத் தோற்றம் தொடர்பாக விளக்கத்தினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும்.

2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் தேசிய அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் கீழ் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள சிகிச்சை மத்திய நிலையங்கள் மற்றும் சமூகத்தினை

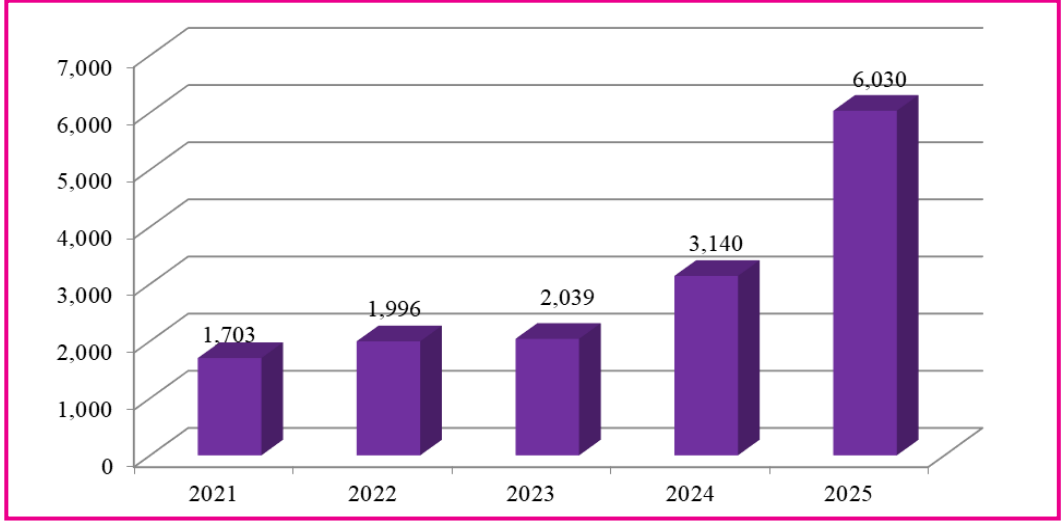
அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சிகிச்சை சேவைகள், தனியார் சிகிச்சைக்கான சேவை வழங்குநர்கள், புனர்வாழ்வுப் பணியகம் மற்றும் ஏனைய புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள் ஊடாக சிகிச்சைக்காக சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட மொத்த நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6,030 என்று பதிவாகியுள்ளதுடன், இதில் பெரும்பான்மையான 41.8% தனியார் சிகிச்சை சேவை வழங்குநர்களின் மூலம் அறிக்கைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், 23.4% தேசிய அபாயகர ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் வெளி சேவை தலையீடுகளுக் காகவும், 21.5% புனர் வாழ்வு பணியகம் ஊடாக அறிக்கைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இச் செயற்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பேதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடு சார்ந்த முறைக்கேடுகள் தொடர்பில் கவனம் செலுத்துவது ஒரு நிறுவனத்தின் பொறுப்பு மாத்திரம் அல்லாது, அதற்காக அரசு, தனியார் மற்றும் சமூகத்தினை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சேவைகள் உட்பட விரிவான வலையமைப்பு தேவைகள் காணப்படுவதாக தெளிவுபடுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

படம் ஏஐஐ - சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கு அனுமதி - 2025



சிகிச்சைக்காக பிரவேசிக்கும் எண்ணிக்கையும் ஐந்து வருட காலத்திற்கு தெளிவான அதிகரிப்பினைக் காண்பிக்கின்றது. 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 1,703 சிகிச்சைக்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் 6,030 வரை அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2021 – 2023 காலத்திற்குள் கிரமமாக விருத்தி இடம்பெற்றதுடன், 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 3,140 வரை அதிகரிப்பு மற்றும் 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் தொடர்ந்தும் அதிகரிப்பு பதிவாகியுள்ளது. முழுமையாக நோக்கும் போது 2021 தொடக்கம் 2025 வரை சிகிச்சைக்காக சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கையில் மூன்று மடங்கினால் அதிகரிப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் ஊடாக சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளுக்கு காணப்படும் பிரவேசங்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளுக்கு உட்படுத்தல் குறிப்படத்தக்களவு விரிவுடைந்து உள்ளதைக் காண முடிகின்றது.

படம் VIII - சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கு சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளல் 2021-2025

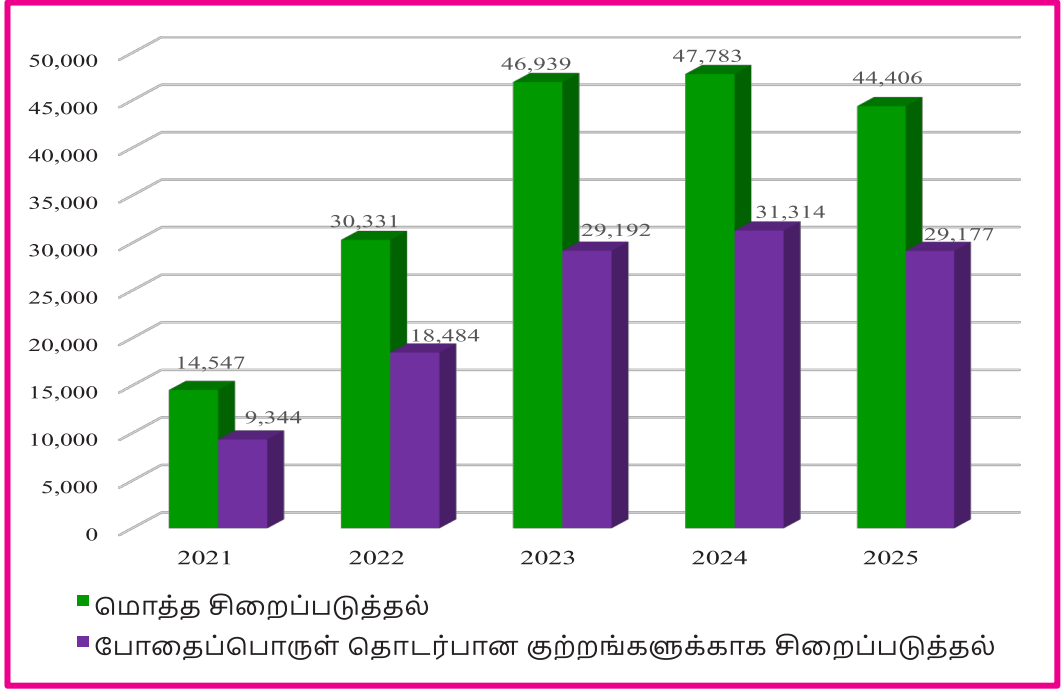


சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைப்பது தொடர்பான புள்ளிவிபரங்கள் மூலம் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்கள் மற்றும் குற்றவியல் செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு இடையே காணப்படும் தொடர்புகள் தொடர்ந்தும் தெளிவுபடுத்தப்படுகின்றன. 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் மொத்தமாக சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 44,406 என்பதுடன், அதில் 29,177 பேர் (65.7%) போதைப்பொருளுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட சிறைச்சாலைகளில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சிறிய தண்டனைக்கு உரியவர்களாக காணப்பட்ட போதிலும், அது தொடர்ந்தும் சிறைச்சாலைகளில் தடுத்துவைக்கும் பொரும்பான்மையான பிரிவினர் என்பதுடன், ஐந்து வருட காலத்திற்குள் பதிவாகிய அதி கூடுதலான வீதம் இதுவாகும்.

சிறைச்சாலைகளில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மொத்த ஆண்களில் 28,885 பேர் போதைப் பொருள் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பில் சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், அது ஆண்கள் சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்துவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவர்களில் 66.1% வீதமாகும். சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்துவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மொத்த பெண்களில் 292 பேர் போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அது மொத்த பெண்களில் சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்துவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வீதம் 40.8% ஆகும்.

போதைப்பொருள் வகைகளுக்கு அமைய கருத்திற் கொள்ளும் போது பெரும்பான்மையானது ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றத்திற்காக சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், அதாவது சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள எண்ணிக்கை 13,094, (44.9%) வீதமாகும். இது எவ்வாறாக இருப்பினும் காலத்திற்கு அமைய ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பில் சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவர்கள் குறைவாக காணப்படுவது காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. அதேவேளை மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் தொடர்பில் சிறைச்சாலையில் தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள எண்ணிக்கை 10,903 ஆகும் அதாவது (37.4%) வீதம் வரை இது அதிகரித்துள்ளதுடன், அதன் மூலம் செயற்கை ஊக்க மருந்து வகைகளின் அதிகரிப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளமை தொடர்ந்தும் தெளிவாக காணப்படுகின்றது.

படம் IX - சிறைப்படுத்தல் 2021-2025



மொத்தமாக நோக்கும் போது இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடுகள் தொடர்பான தகவல் கையேடு 2026 ஆம் மூலம் இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாட்டு நிலைமைகள் மிகுந்த சிக்கலான நிலமையாக காணப்படுவதனை தெளிவாக காண்பிக்கின்றது. போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்படுபவர்கள் தொடர்ந்தும் அதிகரித்துள்ளமை, மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் வளர்ச்சி அதிகரித்துக் காணப்படும் நிலைமைகள், சட்ட விரோத போதைப்பொருள் வகைகளின் விலைகளில் மாற்றங்கள், சிகிச்சைக்காக காணப்படும் தொடர்ச்சியான கேள்விகள் மற்றும் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்கள் காரணமாக சிறைச்சாலை முறைமையில் காணப்படும் தாக்கங்கள் அதில் பிரதானமானவைகளாகும். சட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்தல், சிகிச்சை, புனர்வாழ்வு, நேர்மை மற்றும் ஏனைய உரிய துறைகளில் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட புள்ளிவிபர பகுப்பாய்வு மூலம் உருவாகி வரும் வளர்ச்சியினை அடையாளம் காண்பதற்கு, கொள்கை மற்றும் வேலைத்திட்டங்களை திட்டமிடுவதனைப் போன்று நிறுவனங்களுக்கு இடையிலான தொடர்பினை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கு தேவையான அடிப்படை வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.

CHAPTER - I

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS IN SRI LANKA

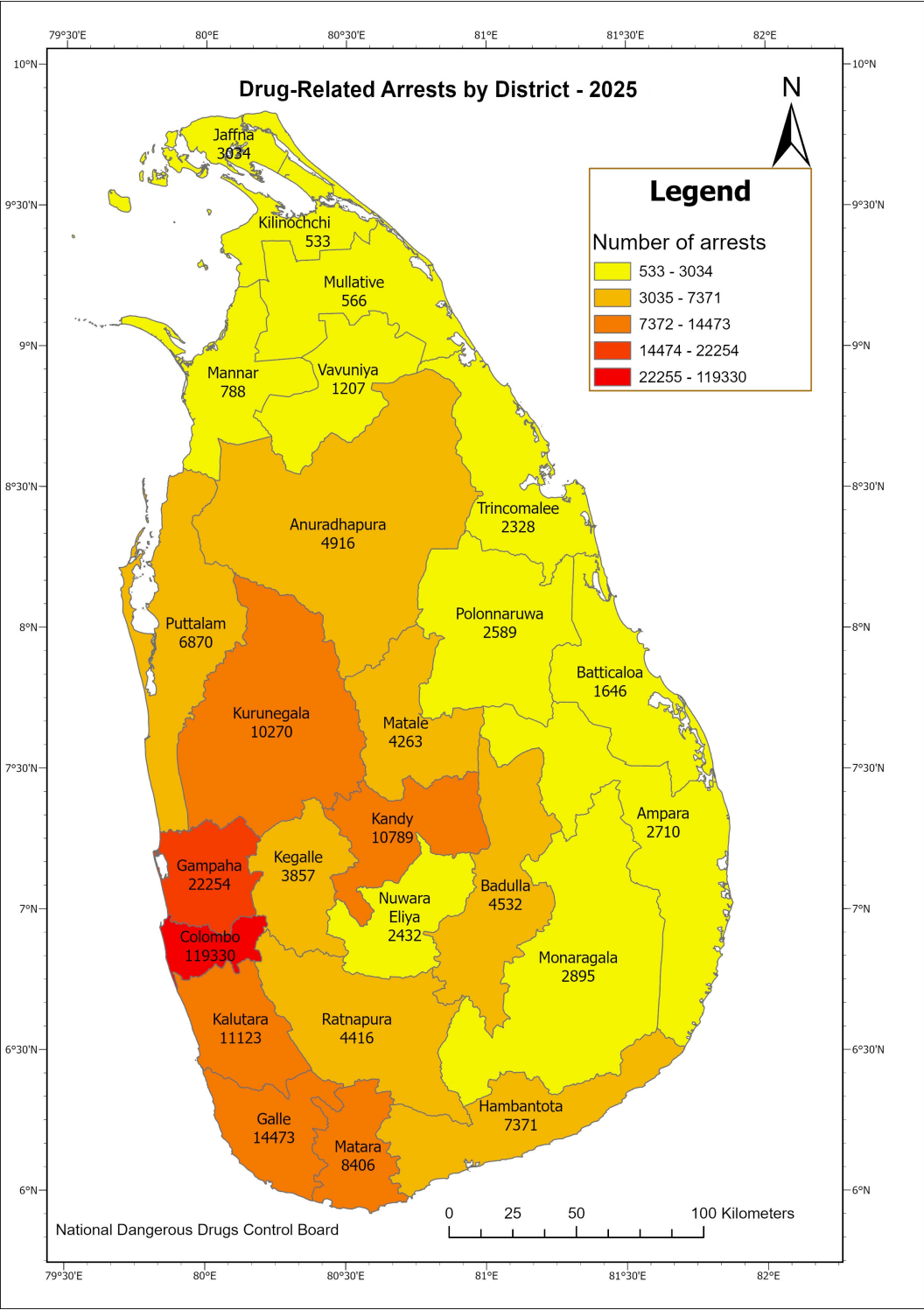


DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY DRUG AND DISTRICT

In 2025, the total number of arrests for drug-related offences showed a notable increase compared with previous years, reflecting both the continued presence of drug-related activities and strengthened law enforcement efforts across the country. The upward trend highlights the ongoing challenges associated with drug trafficking and abuse in Sri Lanka.

According to arrest statistics, the Western Province recorded the highest number of drug-related arrests, indicating its continued prominence in drug-related activities. In addition to the Western Province, the Southern and North Western Provinces also reported comparatively higher numbers of drug-related arrests, demonstrating the widespread nature of drug-related offences across different regions of the country.

Figure - 1.1



CENTRAL PROVINCE

During 2025, 17,484 drug-related arrests were recorded in the Central Province, accounting for 6.7% of the total arrests reported nationally. The arrest profile was predominantly associated with heroin, which was implicated in 5,864 cases (33.5%). Cannabis-related offenses was the second-largest category, with 4,992 arrests (28.6%), while methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for 3,756 arrests (21.5%). Collectively, these three substances were associated with 83.6% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province, highlighting their continued significance in the regional drug-use and enforcement landscape.

Figure - 1.2

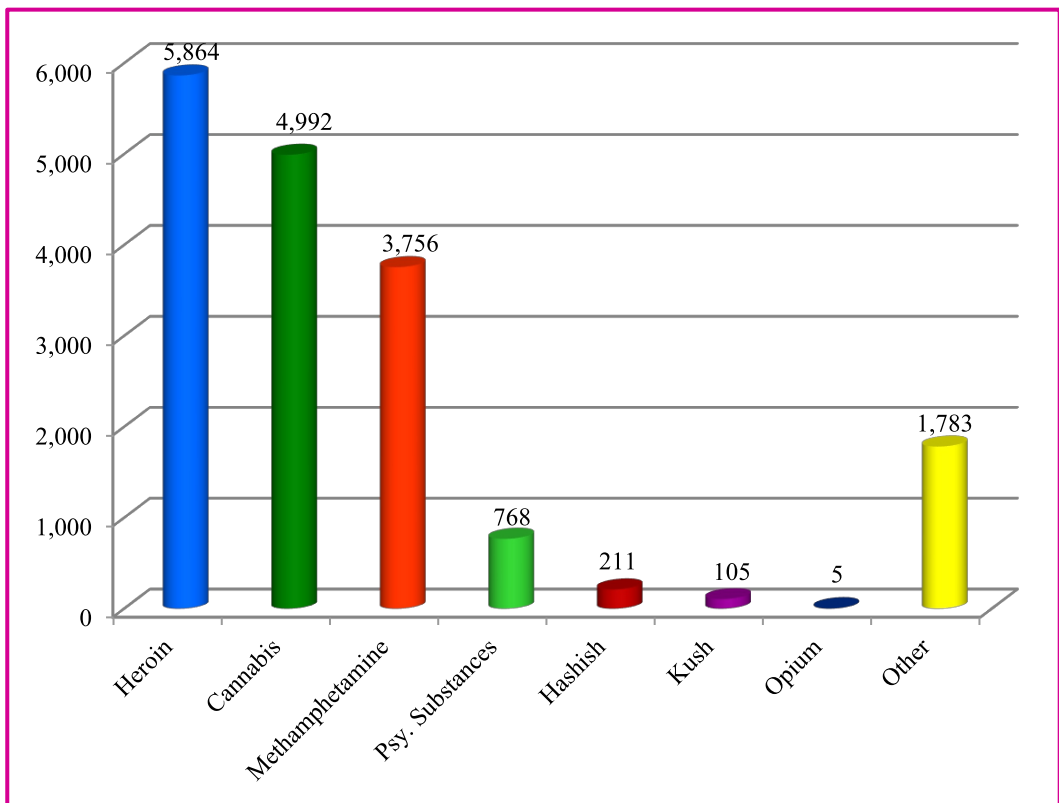
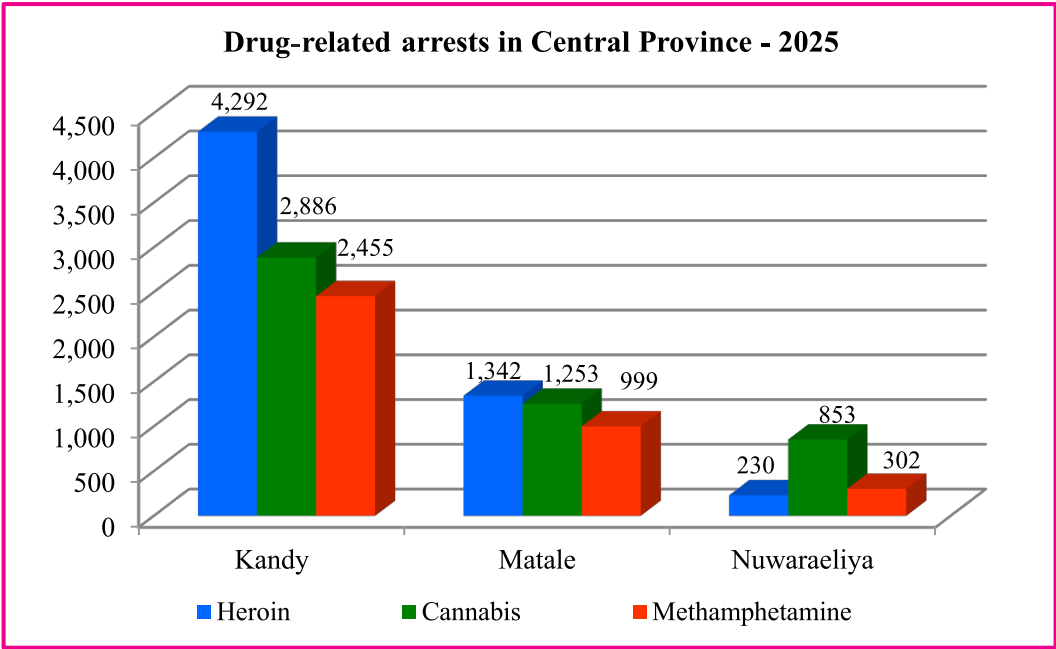


Table 1 - Kandy District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heroin	2,286	52.1	2,132	40.3	2,285	40.1	2,710	37.0	4,292	39.8
Cannabis	1,787	40.7	2,678	50.6	2,718	47.7	2,948	40.3	2,886	26.7
Methamphetamine	117	2.7	204	3.9	387	6.8	1,147	15.7	2,455	22.8
Psychotropic Substances	39	0.9	38	0.7	64	1.1	217	3.0	501	4.6
Hashish	1	0.0	54	1.0	11	0.2	24	0.3	104	1.0
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	14	0.1
Opium	2	0.0	7	0.1	01	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	156	3.6	177	3.4	233	4.1	264	3.6	535	5.0
Total	4,388	100.0	5,290	100.0	5,702	100.0	7,315	100.0	10,789	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heroin	153	23.5	933	32.1	631	21.8	759	22.4	1,342	31.5
Cannabis	420	64.7	1,606	55.2	1,682	58.3	1,825	53.8	1,253	29.4
Methamphetamine	22	3.4	168	5.7	268	9.3	601	17.7	999	23.4
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2	56	1.7	123	2.9
Hashish	3	0.6	1	0.0	2	0.1	6	0.2	14	0.3
Other	51	7.8	201	7.0	299	10.3	142	4.2	532	12.5
Total	650	100.0	2,909	100.0	2,887	100.0	3,389	100.0	4,263	100.0

Table 3 - NuwaraEliya District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	484	80.8	1,317	61.2	1,140	45.8	679	29.6	853	35.1
Methamphetamine	12	2.0	44	2.0	54	2.2	118	5.1	302	12.4
Heroin	60	10.0	136	6.3	116	4.7	456	19.9	230	9.5
Psychotropic Substances	2	0.3	66	3.1	81	3.2	114	5.0	144	5.9
Hashish	1	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.3	37	1.6	93	3.8
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3	91	3.8
Opium	2	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.1
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other	38	6.3	579	26.9	1,077	43.3	882	38.4	716	29.4
Total	599	100.0	2,151	100.0	2,489	100.0	2,294	100.0	2,432	100.0

Figure - 1.3



NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

In 2025, 7,505 drug-related arrests were recorded in the North Central Province, representing 2.9% of the total arrests reported nationally. Heroin-related offenses represented the largest proportion, accounting for 2,768 arrests (36.9%), followed by cannabis-related offenses with 2,462 arrests (32.8%). Methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for a further 1,933 arrests (25.8%). Together, these three substances were associated with 95.5% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province, indicating their predominant role in the drug-related enforcement profile of the North Central Province.

Figure - 1.4

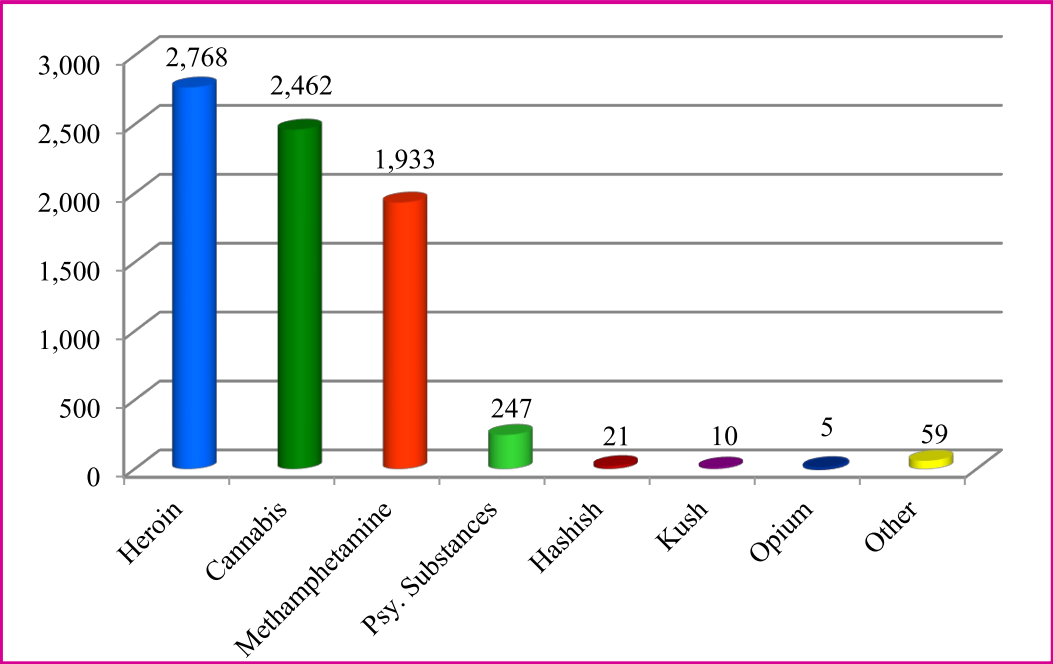
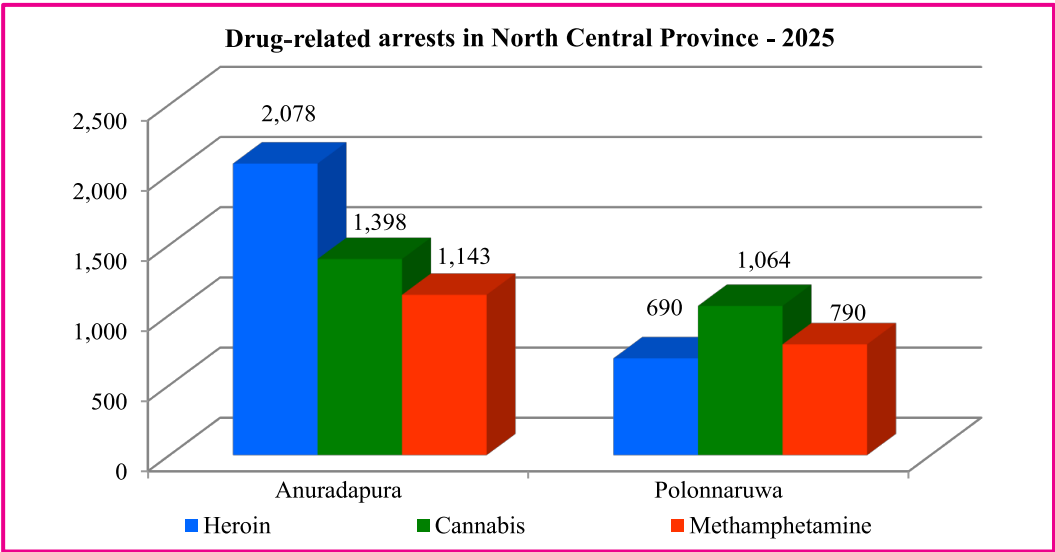


Table 4 - Anuradhapura District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,597	40.3	1,442	33.9	2,108	46.4	1,627	42.1	1,398	28.4
Heroin	2,030	54.6	2,596	61.0	2,057	45.3	1,511	39.1	2,078	42.3
Methamphe- tamine	40	1.0	131	3.0	219	4.8	520	13.5	1,143	23.2
Psychotropic Substances	35	0.9	54	1.3	120	2.6	112	2.9	236	4.8
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.1	9	0.2
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
Other	19	0.5	35	0.8	36	0.8	87	2.3	44	0.9
Total	3,721	100.0	4,258	100.0	4,541	100.0	3,861	100.0	4,916	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,324	70.3	1,216	56.2	1,704	65.7	1,225	61.3	1,064	41.1
Heroin	485	25.8	769	35.5	589	22.7	385	19.3	690	26.6
Methamphetamine	56	3.0	144	6.7	263	10.1	332	16.6	790	30.5
Hashish	0	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.2	7	0.3	12	0.5
Psychotropic Substances	6	0.3	3	0.1	5	0.2	9	0.4	11	0.4
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3
Opium	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	10	0.6	28	1.3	27	1.1	41	2.1	15	0.6
Total	1,881	100.0	2,162	100.0	2,593	100.0	1,999	100.0	2,589	100.0

Figure - 1.5



NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

The North Western Province recorded 17,140 drug-related arrests in 2025, accounting for 6.5% of the total arrests reported nationally. Heroin-related offenses represented the largest share, with 6,637 arrests (38.7%), followed by methamphetamine-related offenses, which accounted for 4,810 arrests (28.1%). Cannabis-related offenses contributed a further 4,699 arrests (27.4%). Collectively, these three substances were associated with 94.2% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province, demonstrating their predominant contribution to the provincial drug-related enforcement profile.

Figure - 1.6

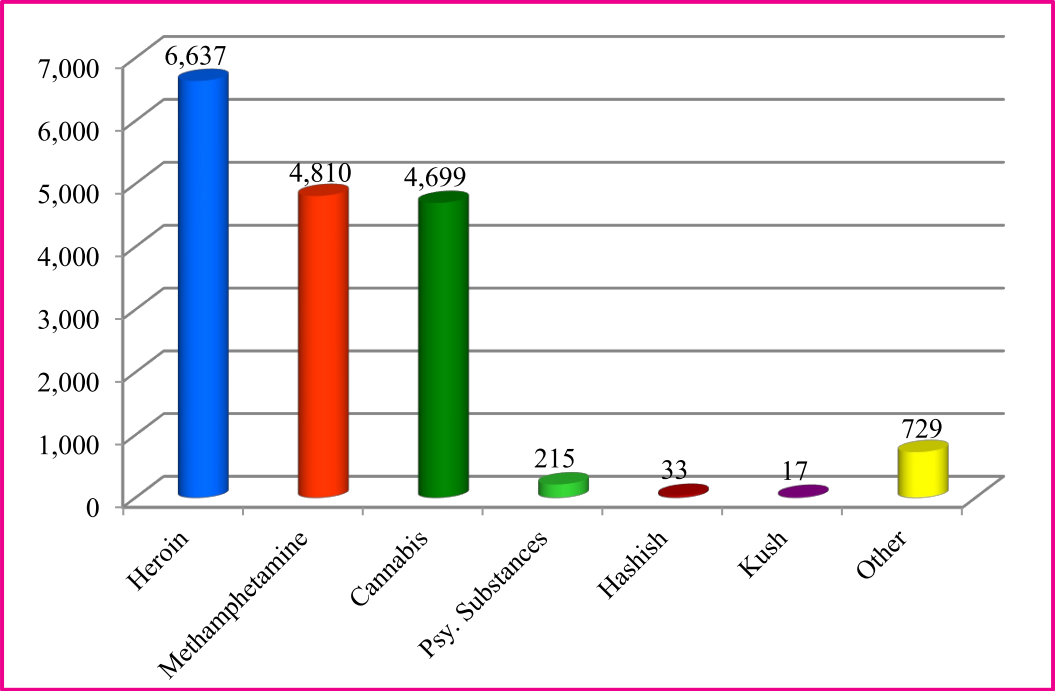
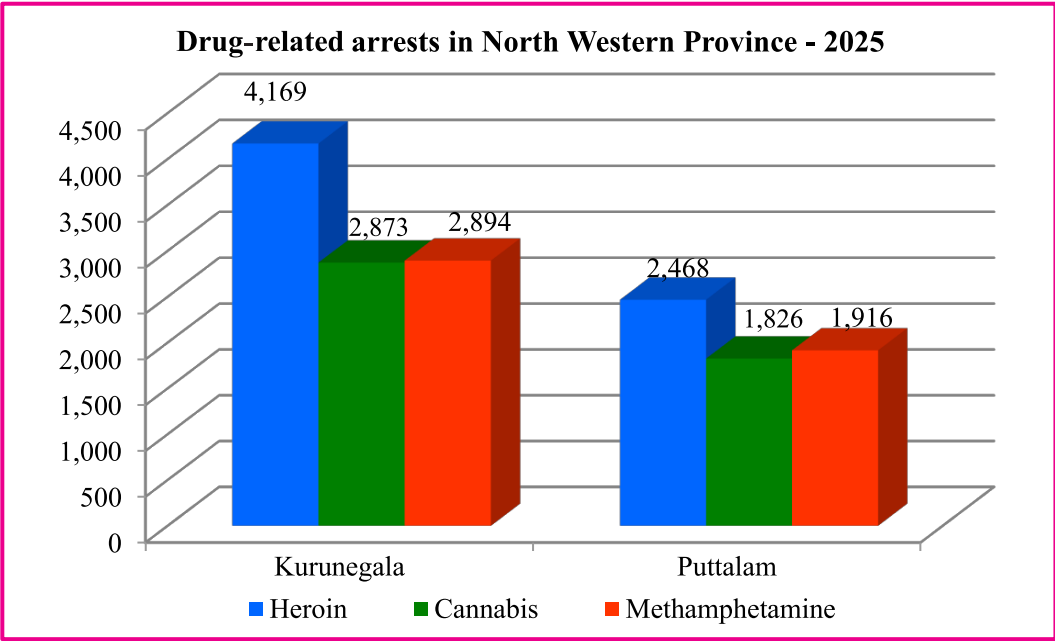


Table 6 - Kurunegala District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,867	54.8	4,627	49.8	5,017	56.0	3,204	46.2	2,873	28.0
Heroin	2,179	41.7	4,267	46.0	3,178	35.5	2,490	35.9	4,169	40.6
Methamphe- tamine	76	1.5	218	2.3	518	5.8	999	14.4	2,894	28.2
Psychotropic Substances	16	0.3	16	0.1	22	0.3	56	0.8	209	2.0
Hashish	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0	9	0.1	18	0.2
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.2
Opium	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0
Other	87	1.7	153	1.6	213	2.4	170	2.5	90	0.8
Total	5,227	100.0	9,283	100.0	8,952	100.0	6,935	100.0	10,270	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	561	13.0	729	13.6	93	1.7	353	7.7	1,916	27.9
Heroin	2,275	52.5	2,161	40.4	2,167	38.7	1,700	37.0	2,468	35.9
Cannabis	1,427	34.0	1,633	30.5	2,214	39.6	2,281	49.6	1,826	26.6
Hashish	4	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.2	15	0.2
Psychotropic substances	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0	6	0.1
Cocaine	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Other	16	0.4	829	15.5	1,111	19.9	247	5.4	639	9.3
Total	4,322	100.0	5,353	100.0	5,598	100.0	4,599	100.0	6,870	100.0

Figure - 1.7



NORTHERN PROVINCE

A total of 6,128 drug-related arrests were recorded in the Northern Province in 2025, representing 2.3% of the national total. Cannabis-related offenses accounted for the largest proportion, with 2,078 arrests (33.9%), followed by heroin-related offenses, which comprised 1,748 arrests (28.5%). Methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for an additional 1,057 arrests (17.2%). Taken together, these three substances were implicated in 79.6% of all drug-related arrests in the province, reflecting their substantial contribution to the provincial drug-related enforcement profile.

Figure - 1.8

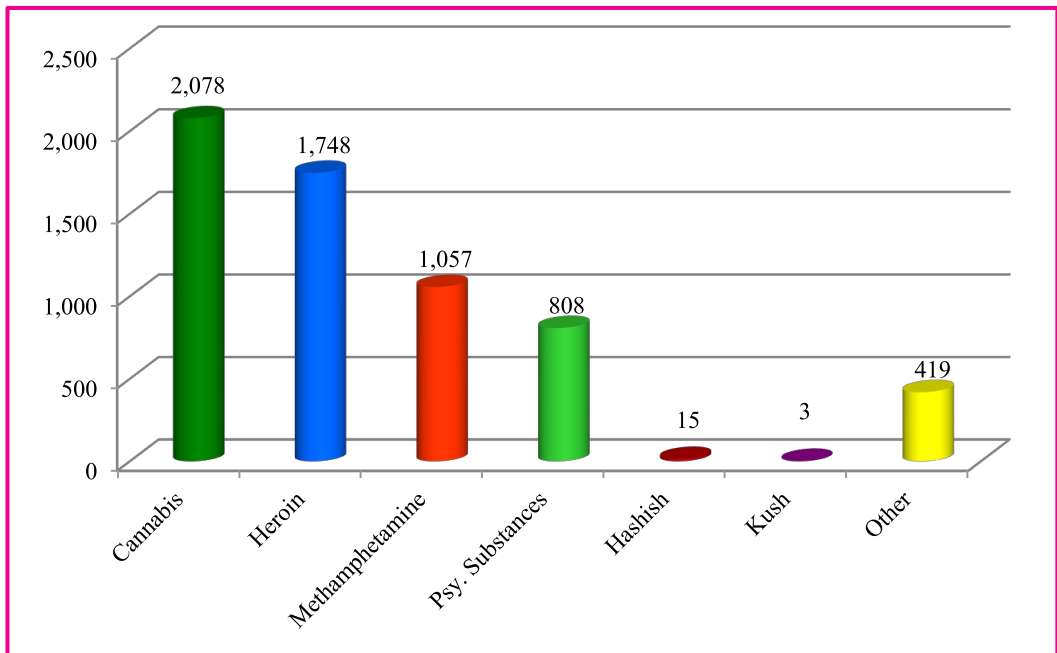


Table 8 - Jaffna District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heroin	273	53.7	1,084	65.5	699	50.7	455	22.1	992	32.7
Cannabis	191	37.6	426	25.8	405	29.3	1,103	53.5	835	27.5
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.2	54	3.3	110	8.0	320	15.5	639	21.1
Methamphetamine	2	0.4	42	2.5	60	4.3	125	6.1	290	9.6
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other	41	8.1	48	2.9	105	7.6	59	2.8	272	9.0
Total	508	100.0	1,654	100.0	1,380	100.0	2,063	100.0	3,034	100.0

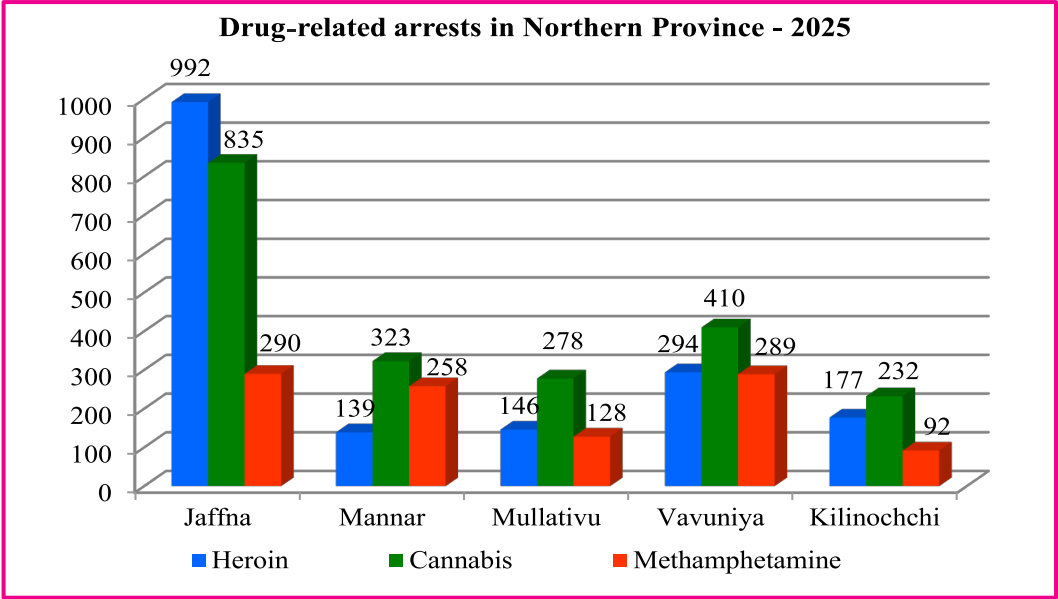
Table 9 - Mannar District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	543	64.3	193	43.0	199	39.3	157	39.1	323	41.0
Methamphetamine	104	12.3	109	24.3	125	24.7	110	27.4	258	32.7
Heroin	176	20.8	107	23.8	132	26.0	54	13.4	139	17.6
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.1	14	3.1	26	5.1	57	14.2	49	6.2
Hashish	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.6	3	0.7	3	0.4
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Cocaine	0	0.0	6	1.4	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	20	2.4	19	4.2	20	3.9	21	5.2	14	1.8
Total	845	100.0	449	100.0	507	100.0	402	100.0	788	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1	100.0	213	70.8	191	76.1	239	76.8	278	49.1
Heroin	0	0.0	66	21.9	38	15.1	19	6.2	146	25.8
Methamphetamine	0	0.0	19	6.3	18	7.2	48	15.4	128	22.6
Psychotropic Substances	0	0.0	2	0.7	3	1.2	3	1.0	10	1.8
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.2
Total	01	100.0	301	100.0	251	100.0	311	100.0	566	100.0

Table 11 - Vavuniya District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	572	77.4	556	70.2	370	66.3	395	49.4	410	34.0
Heroin	151	20.4	188	23.7	118	21.1	133	16.6	294	24.4
Methamphetamine	8	1.1	28	3.5	37	6.6	207	25.9	289	23.9
Psychotropic Substances	2	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.5	33	4.2	98	8.1
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	6	0.8	18	2.3	31	5.5	31	3.9	112	9.3
Total	739	100.0	792	100.0	559	100.0	799	100.0	1,207	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	187	85.4	245	76.5	169	76.5	158	68.4	232	43.5
Heroin	29	13.2	57	17.8	29	13.1	42	18.2	177	33.2
Methamphetamine	2	0.9	17	5.3	10	4.5	21	9.1	92	17.3
Psychotropic Substances	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	2.2
Other	1	0.5	0	0.0	13	5.9	10	4.3	20	3.8
Total	219	100.0	320	100.0	221	100.0	231	100.0	533	100.0

Figure - 1.9



SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

The Sabaragamuwa Province recorded 8,273 drug-related arrests in 2025, equivalent to 3.2% of the national total. Cannabis-related offenses represented the largest share, accounting for 3,149 arrests (38.1%). Heroin-related offenses followed, with 2,384 arrests (28.8%), while methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for 2,341 arrests (28.3%). Together, these three substances represented 95.2% of all drug-related arrests in the province, underscoring their dominant contribution to the provincial drug-related arrest profile.

Figure - 1.10

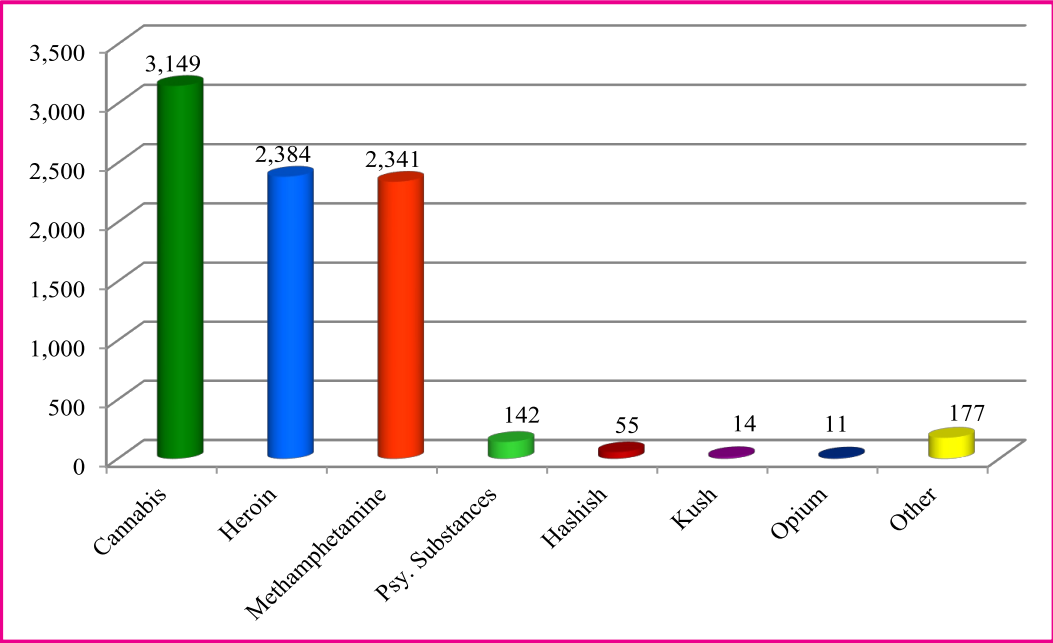
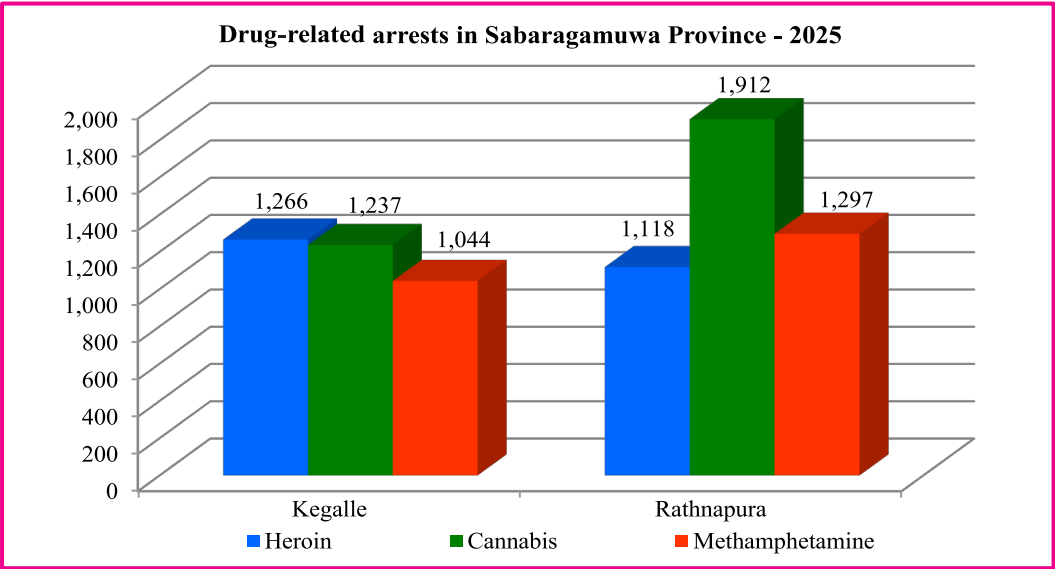


Table 13 - Kegalle District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	464	37.0	1,041	40.8	1,380	45.0	653	42.3	1,237	32.1
Heroin	744	59.3	1,253	49.1	1,229	40.1	444	28.7	1,266	32.8
Methamphe- tamine	43	3.4	150	5.9	238	7.8	322	20.8	1,044	27.1
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	0	0.0	54	2.1	42	1.4	55	3.6	110	2.9
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.3	28	0.6
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.1
Cocaine	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	3	0.2	53	2.1	173	5.6	65	4.2	164	4.3
Total	1,254	100.0	2,552	100.0	3,065	100.0	1,545	100.0	3,857	100.0

Table 14 - Rathnapura District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,841	53.1	1,677	53.7	1,684	63.2	1,604	50.9	1,912	43.3
Methamphetamine	175	5.1	237	7.6	248	9.3	820	26.0	1,297	29.4
Heroin	1,378	39.8	1,186	38.0	717	26.9	628	19.9	1,118	25.3
Psychotropic Substances	41	1.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	97	3.1	32	0.7
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.6
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.2
Other	29	0.8	14	0.5	14	0.5	2	0.1	13	0.3
Total	3,464	100.0	3,121	100.0	2,663	100.0	3,151	100.0	4,416	100.0

Figure - 1.11



SOUTHERN PROVINCE

The Southern Province accounted for 30,250 drug-related arrests in 2025, representing 11.5% of the national total. Heroin-related offenses represented the largest proportion, with 10,326 arrests (34.1%), followed by cannabis-related offenses, which accounted for 9,805 arrests (32.4%). Methamphetamine-related offenses were recorded in 8,372 arrests (27.7%), indicating its substantial presence within the province's drug-related arrest profile. Collectively, these three substances accounted for 94.2% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the Southern Province.

Figure - 1.12

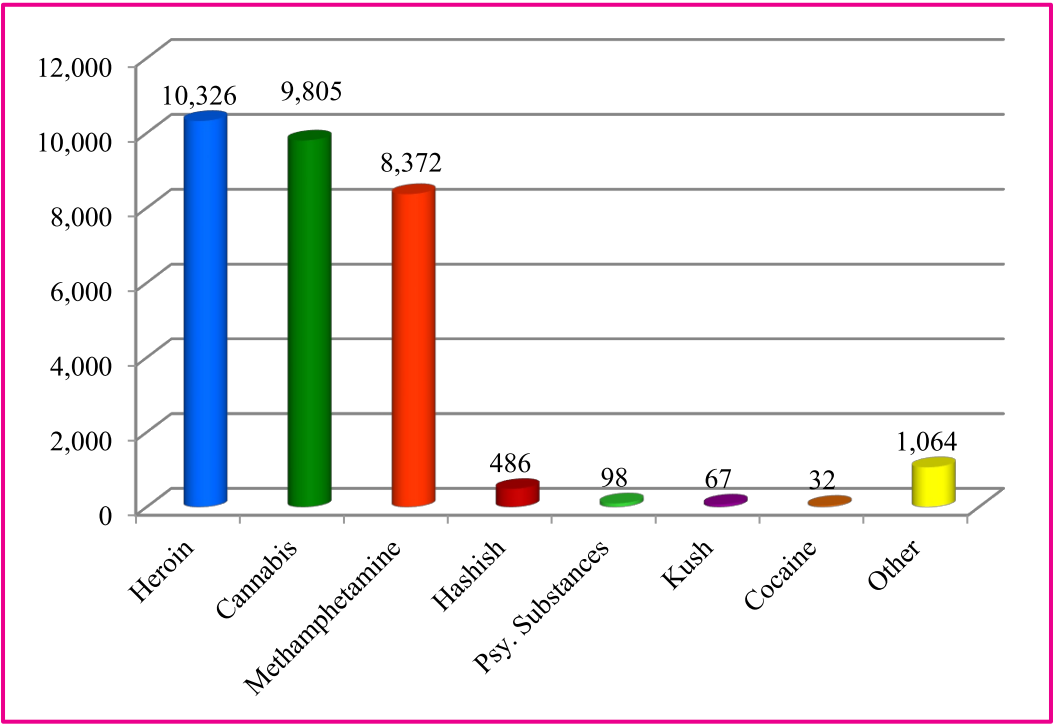
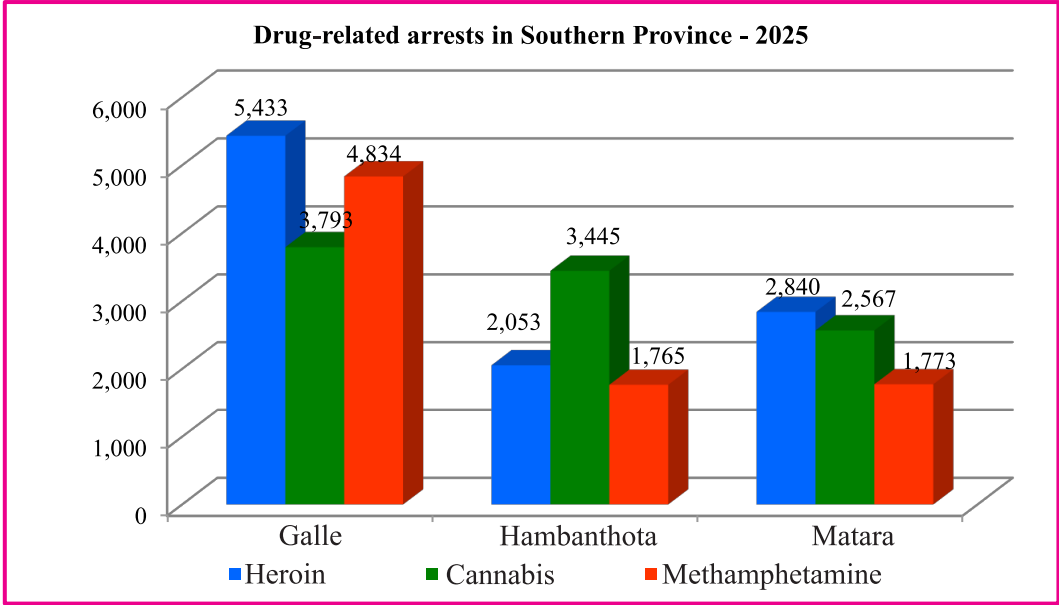


Table 15 - Galle District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heroin	2,276	49.1	2,423	50.0	2,189	44.6	2,431	38.1	5,433	37.5
Methamphe- tamine	123	2.7	277	5.7	160	3.3	1,266	19.8	4,834	33.4
Cannabis	2,205	47.6	2,037	42.0	2,189	44.6	2,382	37.3	3,793	26.2
Hashish	1	0.0	5	0.1	6	0.1	29	0.5	188	1.3
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.1	69	0.5
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	18	0.1
Cocaine	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.1
Other	30	0.6	105	2.1	362	7.3	266	4.2	124	0.9
Total	4,636	100.0	4,850	100.0	4,909	100.0	6,382	100.0	14,473	100.0

Table 16 - Hambanthota District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,531	66.7	2,038	54.5	3,205	64.0	2,629	61.2	3,445	46.7
Heroin	1,097	28.9	1,415	37.8	1,389	27.8	1,063	24.7	2,053	27.9
Methamphetamine	127	3.3	171	4.6	305	6.0	490	11.4	1,765	23.9
Hashish	1	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2	3	0.1	26	0.4
Psychotropic Substances	5	0.1	10	2.9	18	0.4	30	0.7	23	0.3
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	13	0.2
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
Opium	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	33	0.9	107	0.1	78	1.6	83	1.9	39	0.5
Total	3,794	100.0	3,745	100.0	5,004	100.0	4,299	100.0	7,371	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heroin	1,841	43.4	1,527	41.4	2,070	38.8	1,322	35.9	2,840	33.8
Cannabis	2,078	49.0	1,661	45.0	2,613	49.1	1,679	45.6	2,567	30.5
Methamphetamine	205	4.8	227	6.2	10	0.2	365	10.0	1,773	21.1
Hashish	0	0.0	13	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	272	3.2
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.4
Cocaine	6	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Opium	2	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	106	2.5	243	6.6	633	11.9	314	8.5	901	10.7
Total	4,241	100.0	3,687	100.0	5,332	100.0	3,680	100.0	8,406	100.0

Figure - 1.13



UVA PROVINCE

The Uva Province recorded 7,427 drug-related arrests in 2025, accounting for 2.8% of the national total. Cannabis-related offenses were predominant, comprising 4,013 arrests (54.0%). Methamphetamine-related offenses accounted for 1,551 arrests (20.9%), while heroin-related offenses were associated with 1,275 arrests (17.2%). Collectively, these three substances accounted for 6,839 arrests, or 92.1% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province, indicating their substantial contribution to the provincial drug-related arrest profile.

Figure - 1.14

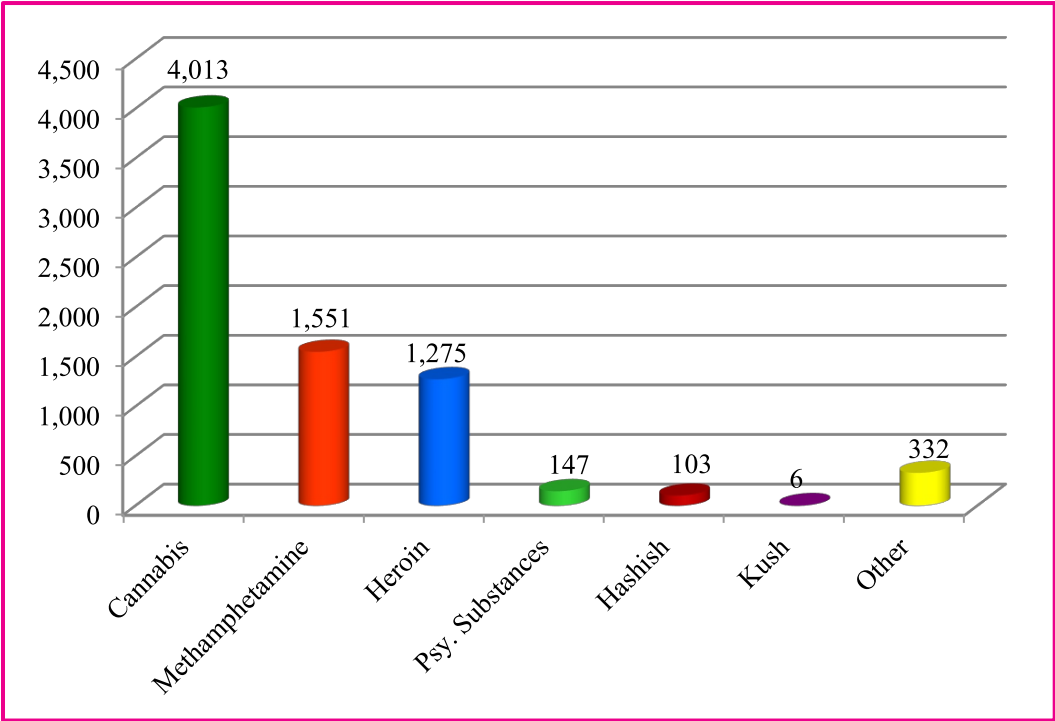
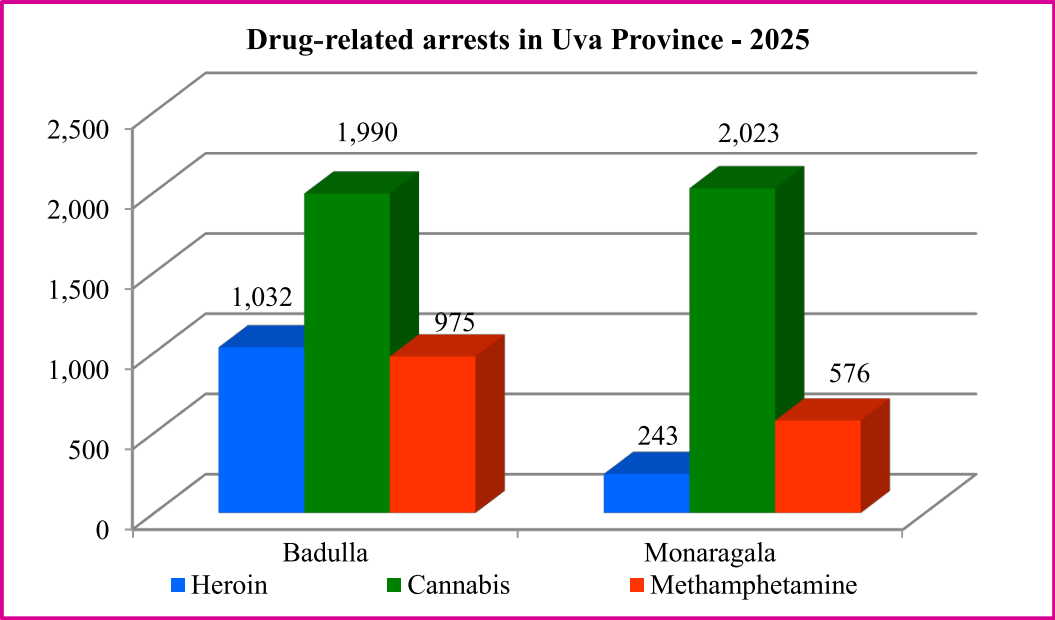


Table 18 - Badulla District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,382	66.6	1,004	63.2	2,420	70.4	2,525	63.9	1,990	43.9
Heroin	606	29.2	435	27.4	616	17.9	727	18.4	1,032	22.8
Methamphe- tamine	30	1.4	69	4.3	156	4.5	468	11.9	975	21.6
Psychotropic Substances	12	0.6	19	1.2	118	3.4	92	2.3	133	2.9
Hashish	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1	11	0.3	87	1.9
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Opium	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other	43	2.1	58	3.7	129	3.7	124	3.2	309	6.8
Total	2,074	100.0	1,588	100.0	3,441	100.0	3,949	100.0	4,532	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,448	84.6	1,453	80.5	2,185	89.4	1,378	83.8	2,023	69.9
Methamphetamine	35	2.0	69	3.8	43	1.8	148	9.0	576	19.9
Heroin	211	12.3	214	11.9	167	6.8	108	6.6	243	8.4
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.6
Psychotropic Substances	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.2	14	0.5
Other	16	0.9	68	3.8	45	1.8	7	0.4	23	0.7
Total	1,711	100.0	1,804	100.0	2,443	100.0	1,645	100.0	2,895	100.0

Figure - 1.15



WESTERN PROVINCE

The Western Province accounted for 152,707 drug-related arrests in 2025, representing 58.2% of the national total and making it the province with the highest number of recorded arrests. Methamphetamine-related offenses represent the largest proportion, with 62,851 arrests (41.2%), followed by heroin-related offenses with 46,817 arrests (30.7%). Cannabis-related offenses accounted for a further 39,728 arrests (26.0%). Collectively, these three substances were associated with 97.9% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province. At the district level, Colombo District recorded the highest number of arrests, with 119,330 individuals, accounting for 45.5% of all drug-related arrests nationally and approximately 58.2% of arrests recorded within the Western Province.

Figure - 1.16

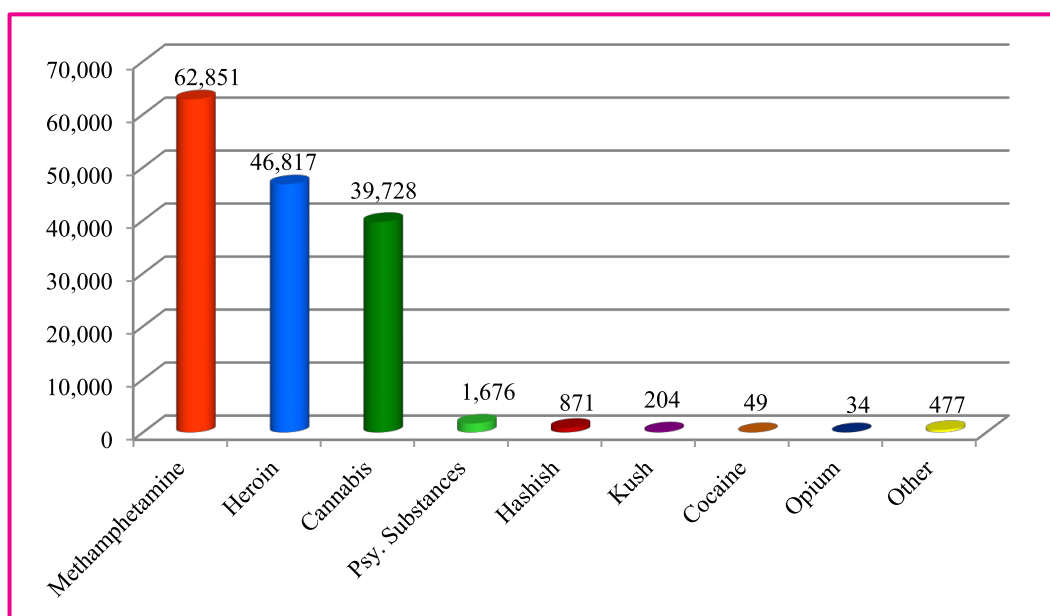
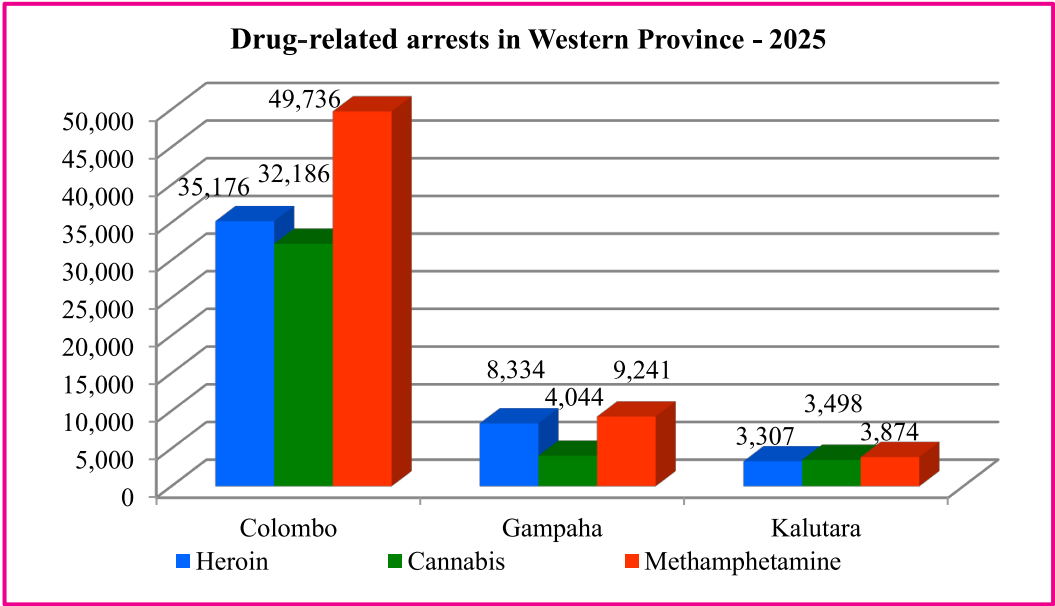


Table 20 - Colombo District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	10,004	22.9	14,548	23.1	15,176	22.5	41,833	33.0	49,736	41.7
Heroin	19,944	45.6	29,141	46.2	28,273	42.0	46,182	36.5	35,176	29.5
Cannabis	13,393	30.6	16,383	26.0	19,593	29.1	34,778	27.5	32,186	27.0
Psy. Substances	112	0.3	65	0.1	54	0.1	565	0.4	1,057	0.9
Hashish	29	0.1	86	0.1	14	0.0	302	0.2	648	0.5
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.1	147	0.1
Cocaine	12	0.0	7	0.1	15	0.0	12	0.0	37	0.0
Opium	19	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0	61	0.1	24	0.0
Other	213	0.5	2,779	4.4	4,253	6.3	2,832	2.2	319	0.3
Total	43,726	100.0	63,009	100.0	67,393	100.0	126,586	100.0	119,330	100.0

Table 21 - Gampaha District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	1,464	10.9	3,137	16.5	4,380	21.3	11,487	48.0	9,241	41.5
Heroin	8,632	64.2	11,175	58.7	9,791	47.6	6,934	28.9	8,334	37.4
Cannabis	3,207	23.8	4,560	23.9	6,076	29.6	4,942	20.6	4,044	18.2
Psychotropic Substances	21	0.2	85	0.4	36	0.2	510	2.1	363	1.6
Hashish	3	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	34	0.1	161	0.7
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	45	0.2
Cocaine	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.1
Opium	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
Other	117	0.9	81	0.4	262	1.3	42	0.2	44	0.2
Total	13,448	100.0	19,045	100.0	20,551	100.0	23,954	100.0	22,254	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	375	7.0	601	9.0	392	5.8	2,108	35.3	3,874	34.8
Cannabis	1,958	36.5	2,112	31.6	2,498	36.6	1,967	32.9	3,498	31.4
Heroin	2,855	53.3	3,594	53.8	3,125	45.8	1,697	28.4	3,307	29.7
Psychotropic Substances	63	1.2	85	1.3	77	1.1	105	1.8	256	2.3
Hashish	3	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	19	0.3	62	0.6
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	12	0.2
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other	105	2.0	286	4.3	721	10.6	70	1.2	114	1.0
Total	5,359	100.0	6,679	100.0	6,816	100.0	5,972	100.0	11,123	100.0

Figure - 1.17



EASTERN PROVINCE

The Eastern Province recorded 6,684 drug-related arrests in 2025, accounting for 2.5% of the national total. Methamphetamine-related offenses represented the largest share, with 2,790 arrests (41.7%), followed by cannabis-related offenses, which accounted for 2,554 arrests (38.2%). Heroin-related offenses represented a further 1,186 arrests (17.7%). Collectively, these three substances were associated with 6,530 arrests, representing 97.7% of all drug-related arrests recorded in the province.

Figure - 1.18

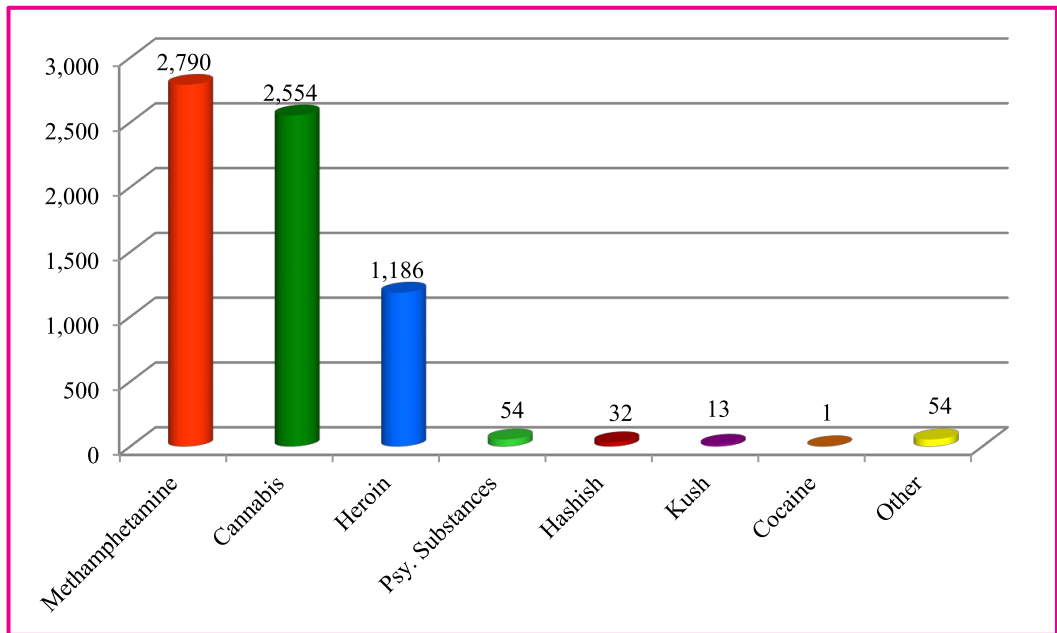


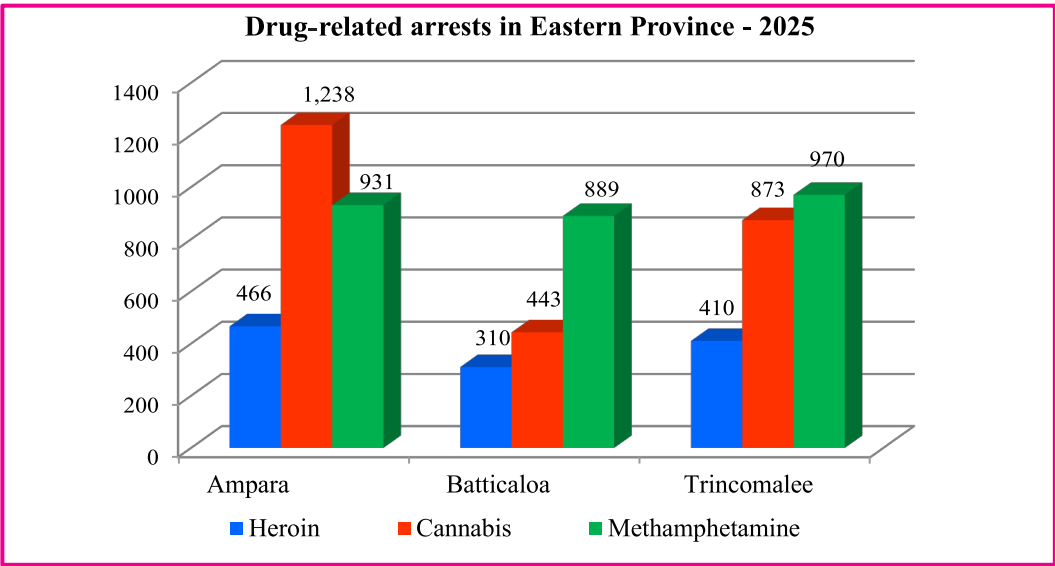
Table 23 - Ampara District

Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,407	80.3	869	58.2	1,442	72.4	1,203	81.1	1,238	45.6
Methamphetamine	26	1.5	76	5.1	176	8.8	80	5.4	931	34.4
Heroin	294	16.8	490	32.8	282	14.2	145	9.8	466	17.2
Hashish	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.0	26	1.0
Psychotropic Substances	5	0.3	12	0.8	2	0.1	18	1.3	21	0.8
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.2
Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Other	20	1.1	44	3.0	85	4.3	35	2.4	21	0.8
Total	1,752	100.0	1,492	100.0	1,991	100.0	1,484	100.0	2,710	100.0

Table 24 - Batticaloa District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	110	15.8	160	15.9	2	0.2	853	40.2	889	54.0
Cannabis	247	35.4	366	36.5	629	49.0	853	40.2	443	26.9
Heroin	332	47.6	303	30.2	246	19.1	222	10.5	310	18.9
Psychotropic Substances	6	0.9	6	0.6	5	0.4	21	1.0	2	0.1
Opium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3	0	0.0
Hashish	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	0.3	167	16.6	400	31.2	168	7.8	2	0.1
Total	697	100.0	1,004	100.0	1,284	100.0	2,123	100.0	1,646	100.0

Table 25 –Trincomalee District										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Methamphetamine	3	0.4	248	11.0	400	16.8	460	37.5	970	41.7
Cannabis	633	82.7	1,325	58.8	1,359	57.1	483	39.4	873	37.5
Heroin	105	13.7	594	26.4	427	17.9	142	11.6	410	17.6
Psychotropic Substances	5	0.7	53	2.3	161	6.8	98	8.0	31	1.3
Kush	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3
Hashish	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	6	0.3
Cocaine	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	19	2.5	33	1.5	32	1.3	41	3.3	31	1.3
Total	765	100.0	2,254	100.0	2,380	100.0	1,226	100.0	2,328	100.0

Figure - 1.19



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2025)

District-wise Distribution of Drug-related Arrests

The following GIS maps illustrate the district-wise distribution of arrests related to major illicit drugs in Sri Lanka. The maps present the spatial distribution of arrests by drug type, highlighting geographical patterns and variations across districts. This spatial representation provides an overview of areas with relatively higher or lower arrest concentrations and supports the identification of geographic patterns in drug-related law enforcement activity. The maps should be interpreted as indicators of arrest distribution rather than direct measures of drug prevalence or availability.

Figure - 1.20

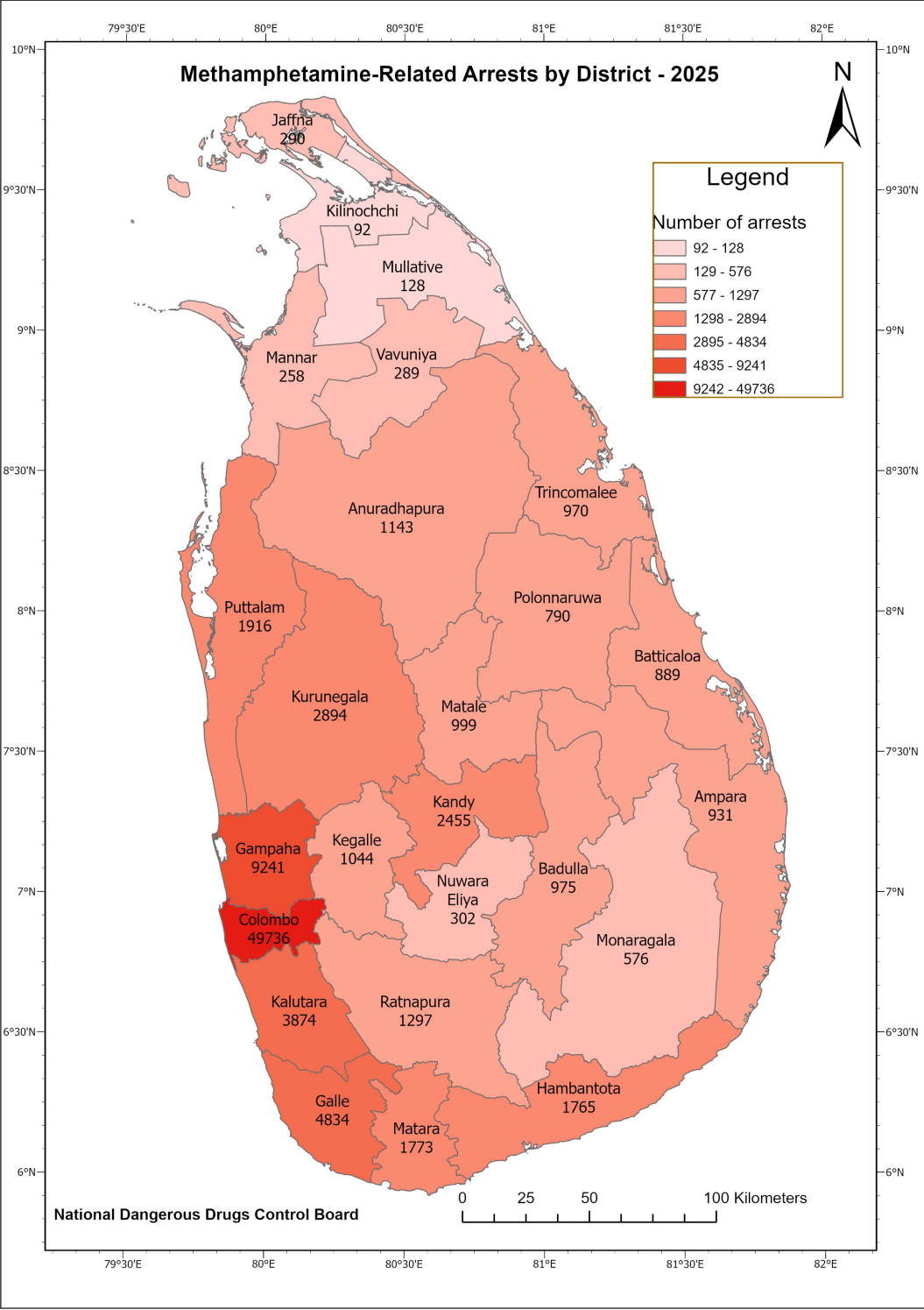


Figure - 1.21

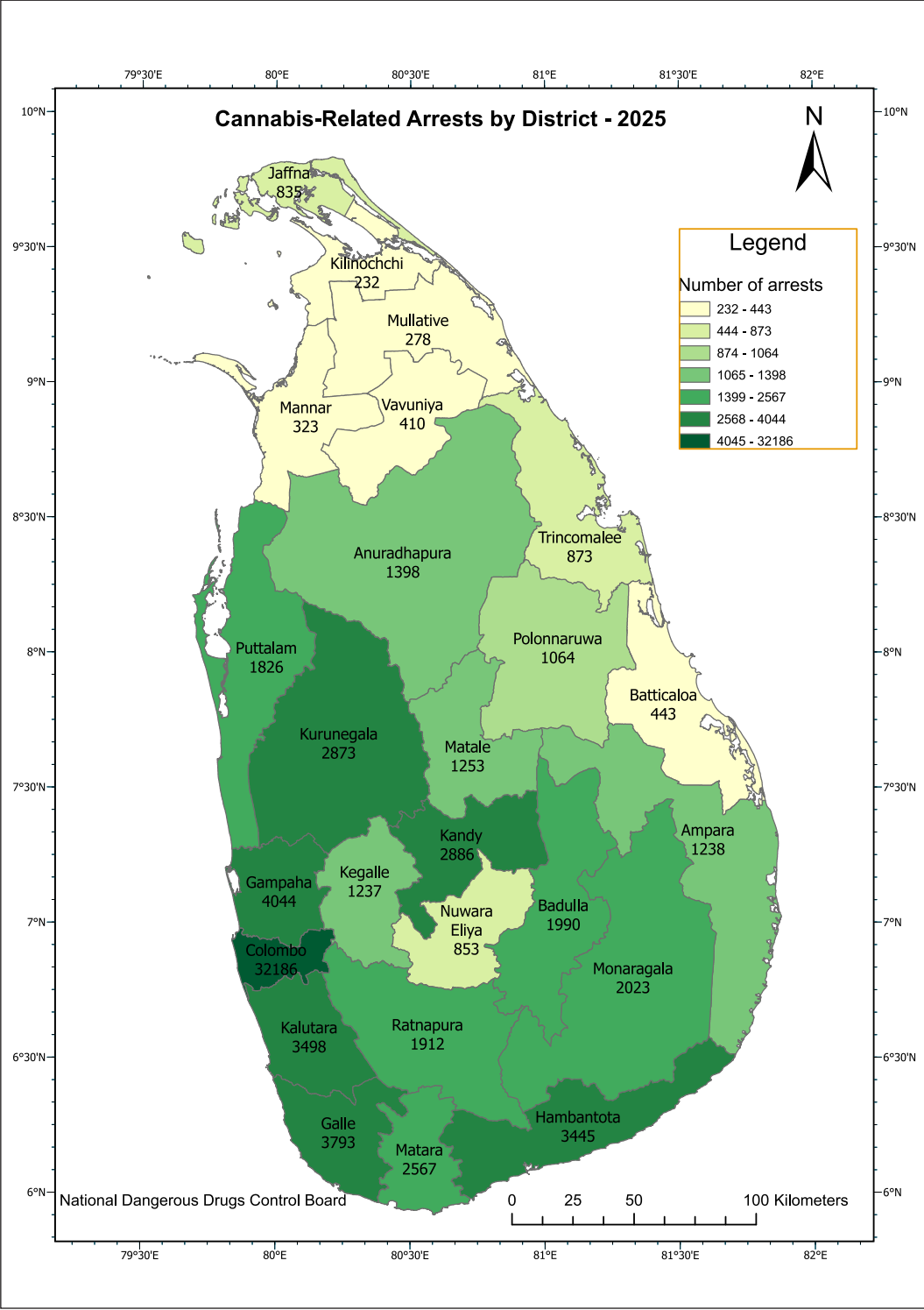


Figure - 1.22

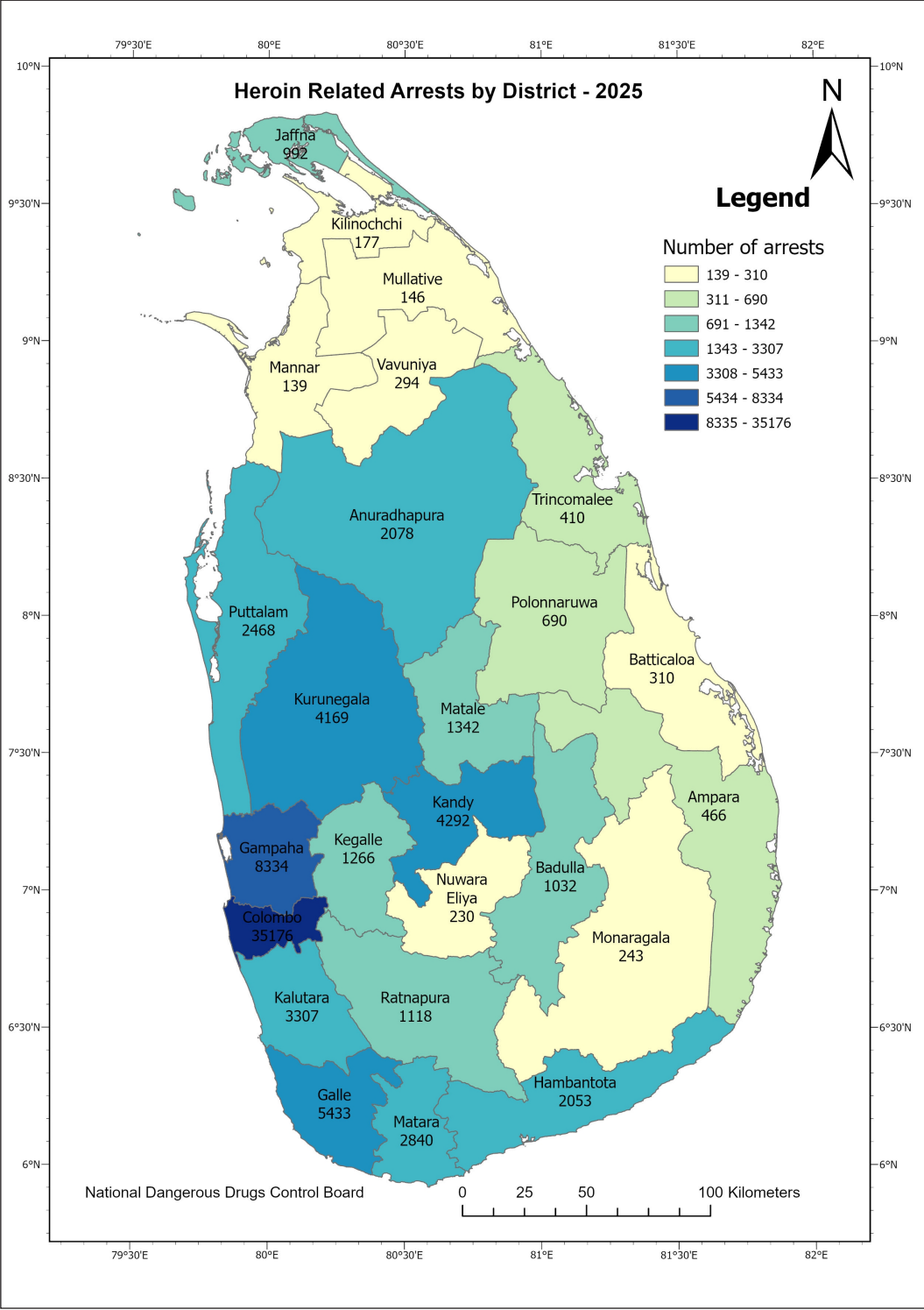


Figure - 1.23

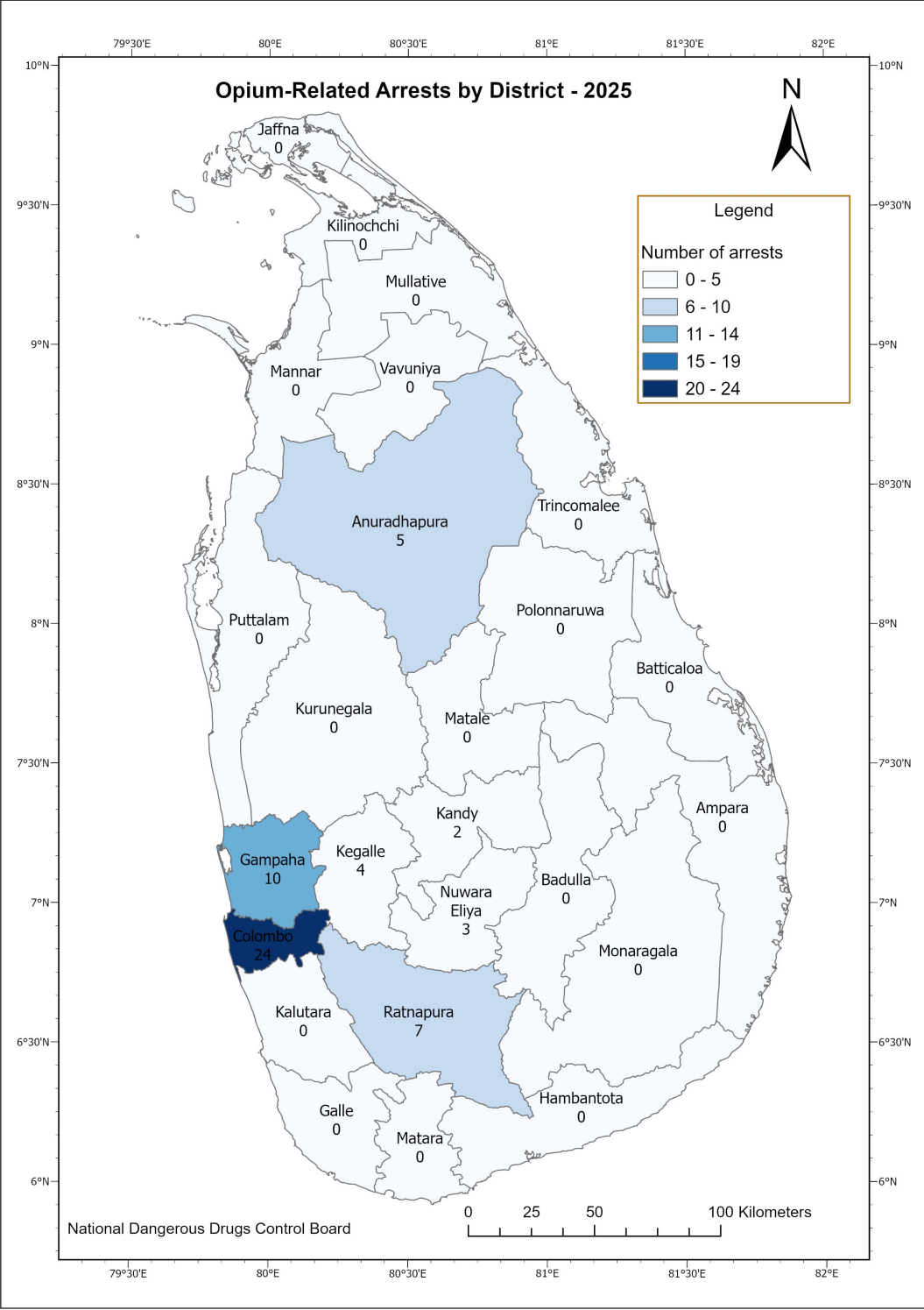


Figure - 1.24

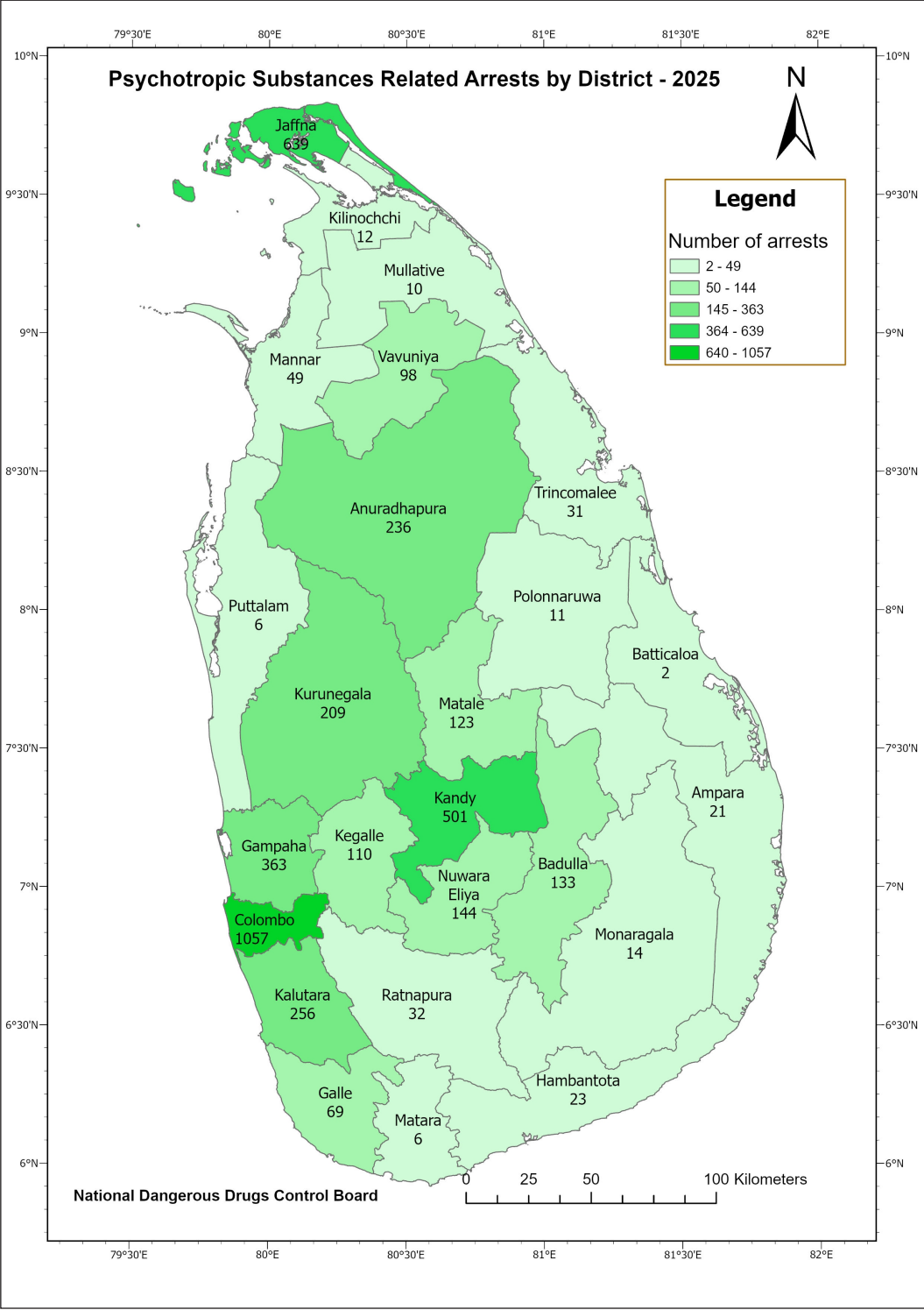


Figure - 1.25

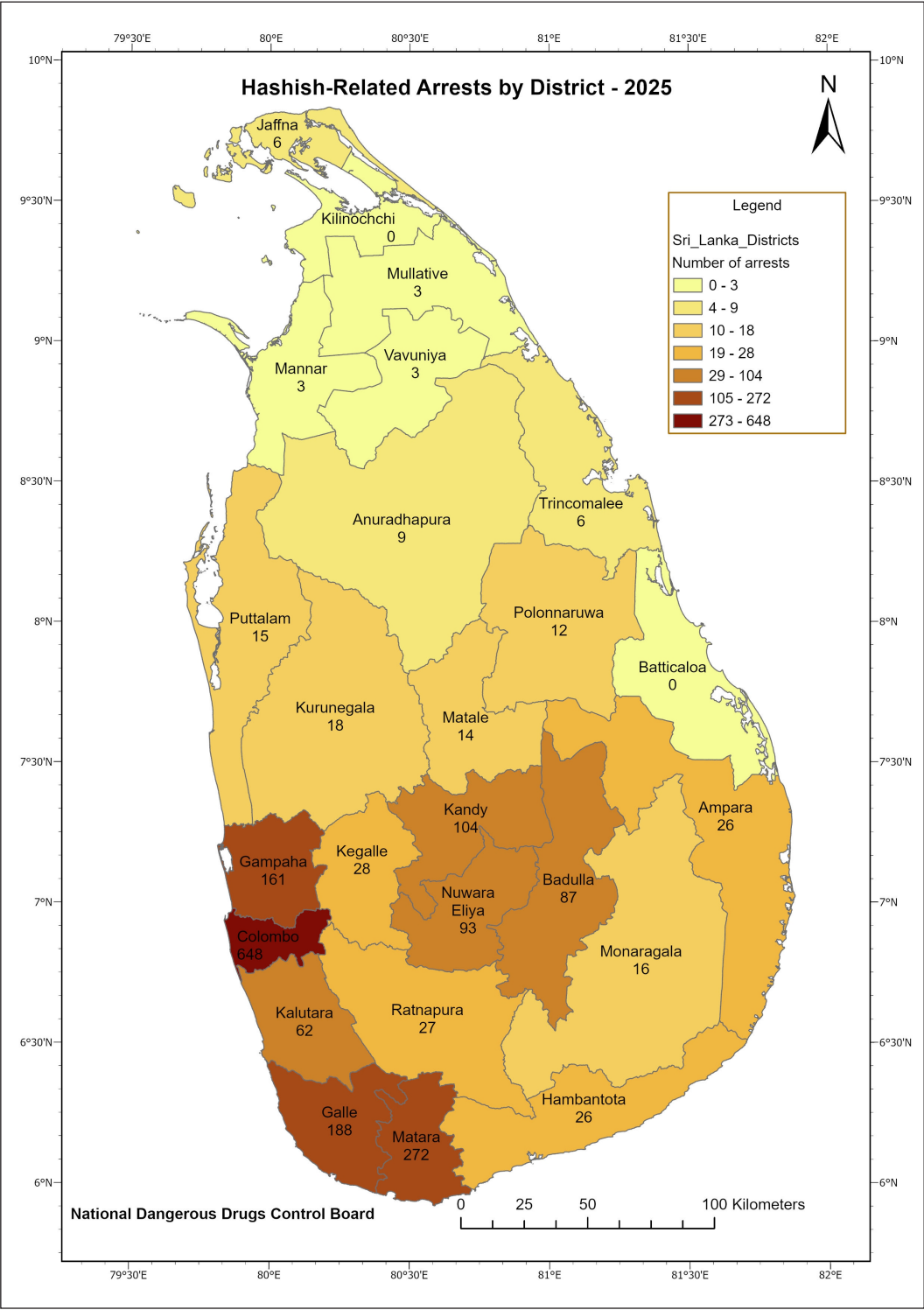


Figure - 1.26

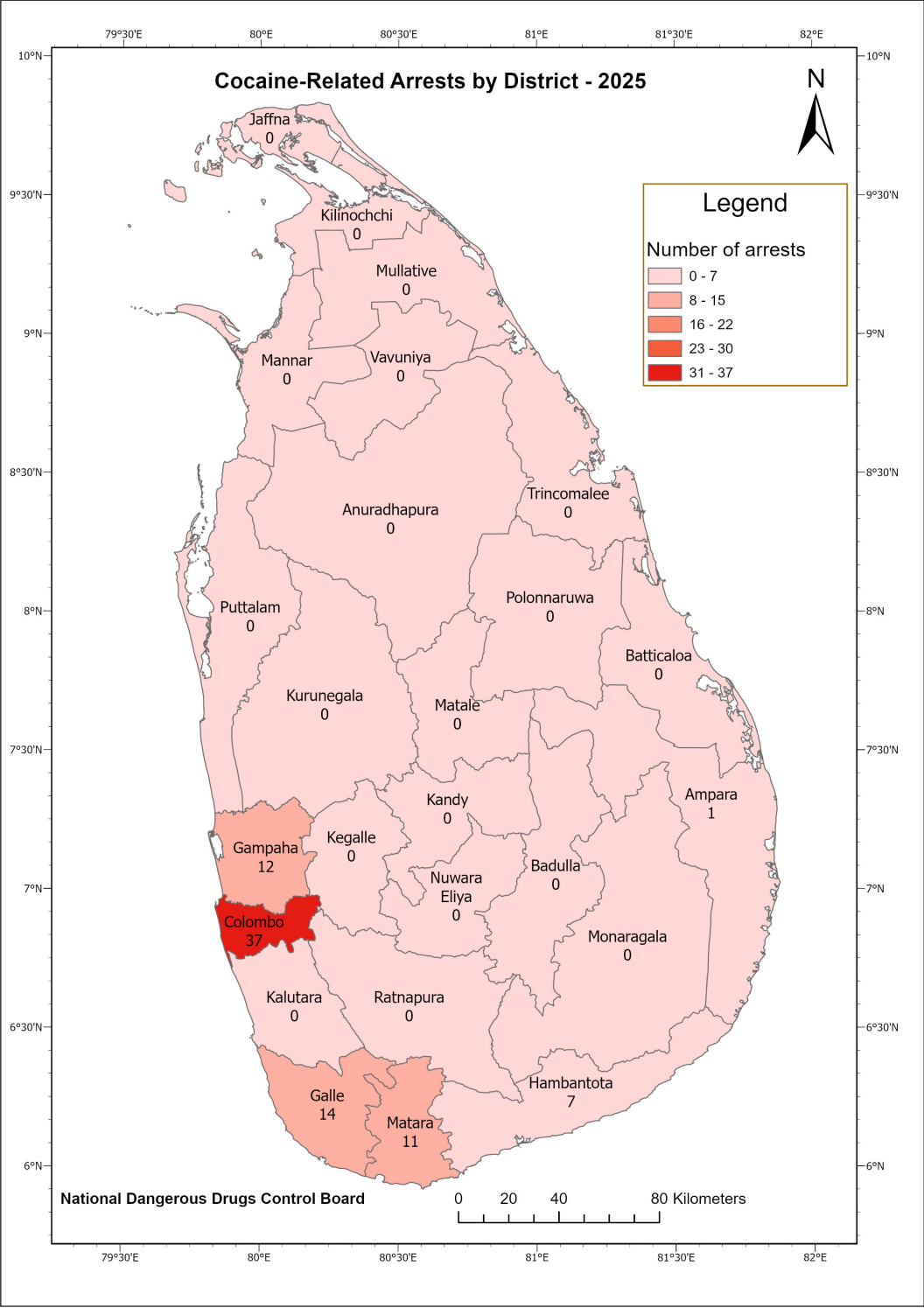
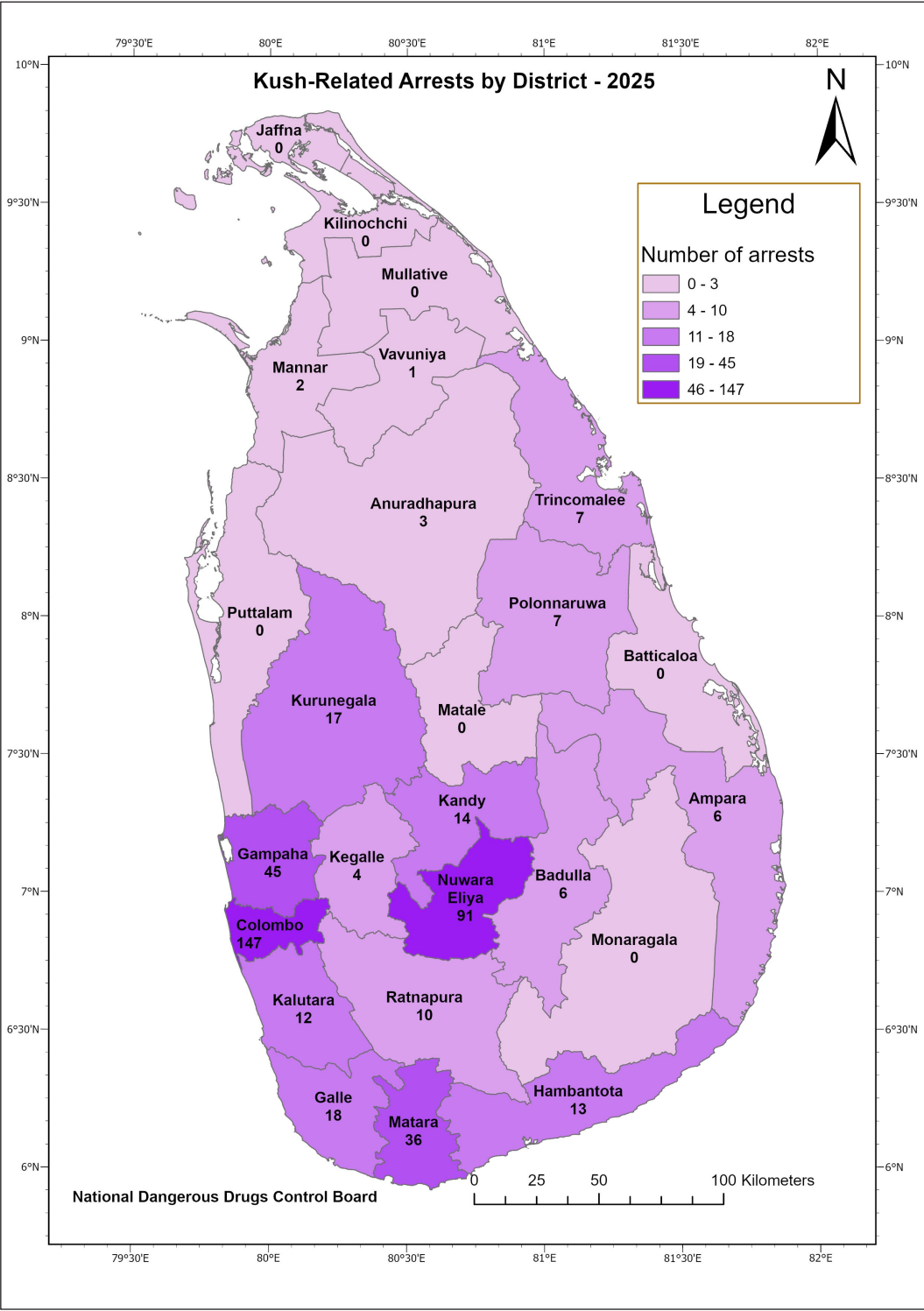


Figure - 1.27



DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY DRUG AND PROVINCE

The province-wise distribution of drug-related arrests during 2021–2025 indicates a continued concentration of enforcement activities in the Western Province, which recorded the highest number of arrests related to major drugs, including cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine. While the Western Province remained the primary area associated with drug-related arrests, other provinces such as the Southern, North Western, and Central Provinces also reported notable numbers across different drug categories. The increasing arrest trends observed across most provinces highlighting the widespread nature of drug-related activities in Sri Lanka.

Figure - 1.28

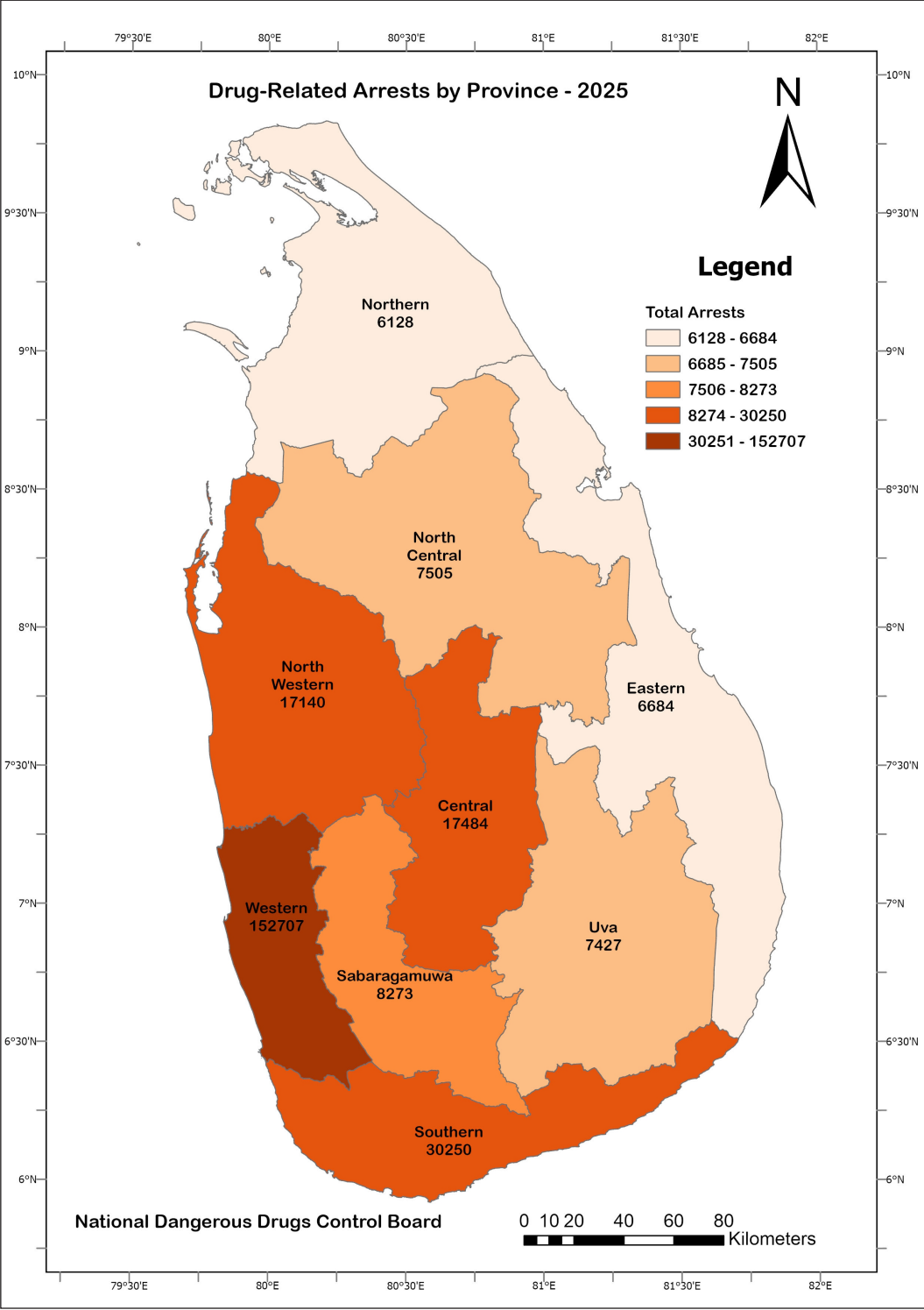


Table 26 – Methamphetamine-related Arrests by Province					
Province	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Central	151	416	709	1,866	3,756
Eastern	139	484	578	1,393	2,790
Northern	116	215	250	511	1,057
North Central	96	275	482	852	1,933
North Western	637	947	611	1,352	4,810
Sabaragamuwa	218	387	486	1,142	2,341
Southern	455	675	475	2,121	8,372
Uva	65	138	199	616	1,551
Western	11,843	18,286	19,948	55,428	62,851
Not Specified	0	808	2,358	2,851	3,189
Total	13,720	22,631	26,096	68,132	92,650

Methamphetamine-related arrests recorded a substantial increase between 2021 and 2025, rising from 13,720 arrests in 2021 to 92,650 arrests in 2025, representing a more than six-fold increase over the five-year period. In 2025, the Western Province continued to account for the majority of methamphetamine-related arrests, with 62,851 arrests, representing approximately two-thirds of the national total. Although the Western Province remained the most affected area, arrests also increased significantly in other provinces, particularly the Southern Province (8,372 arrests) and the North Western Province (4,810 arrests).

Other notable increases in 2025 were observed in the Central Province (3,756 arrests), Eastern Province (2,790 arrests), Sabaragamuwa Province (2,341 arrests), and North Central Province (1,933 arrests). Compared with previous years, all provinces recorded considerable growth in methamphetamine-related arrests, indicating the expanding geographical spread of methamphetamine and intensified enforcement efforts across the country.

Figure - 1.29

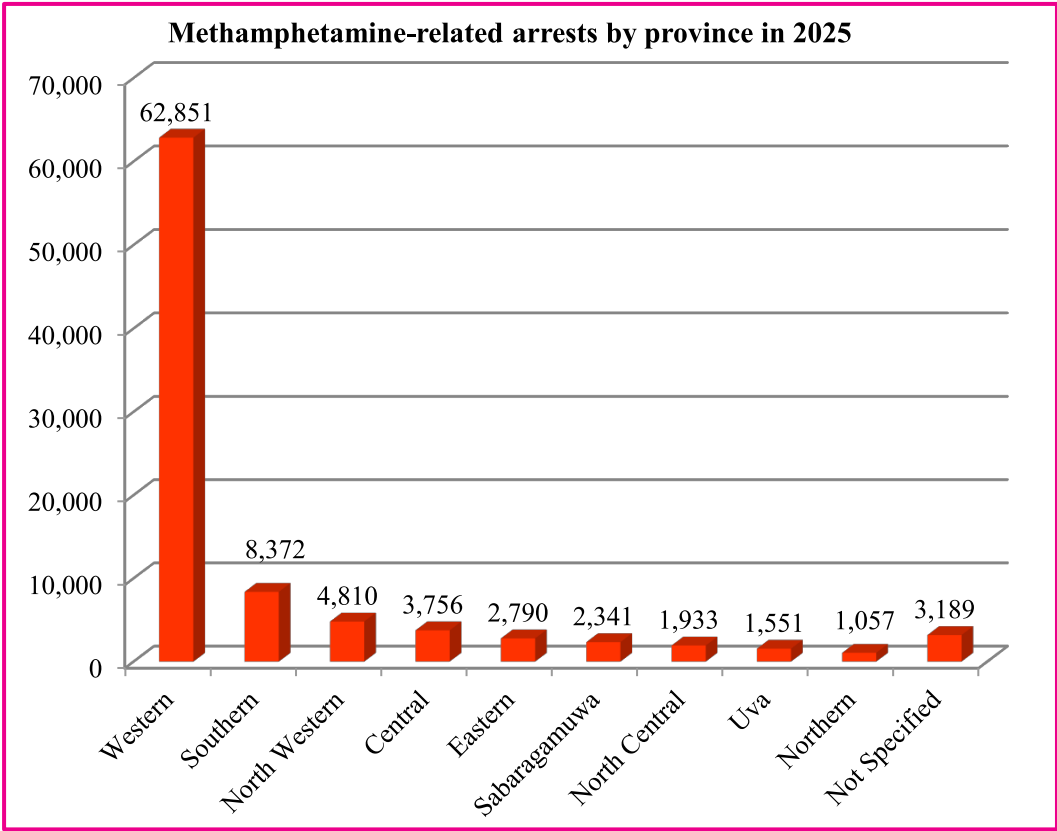
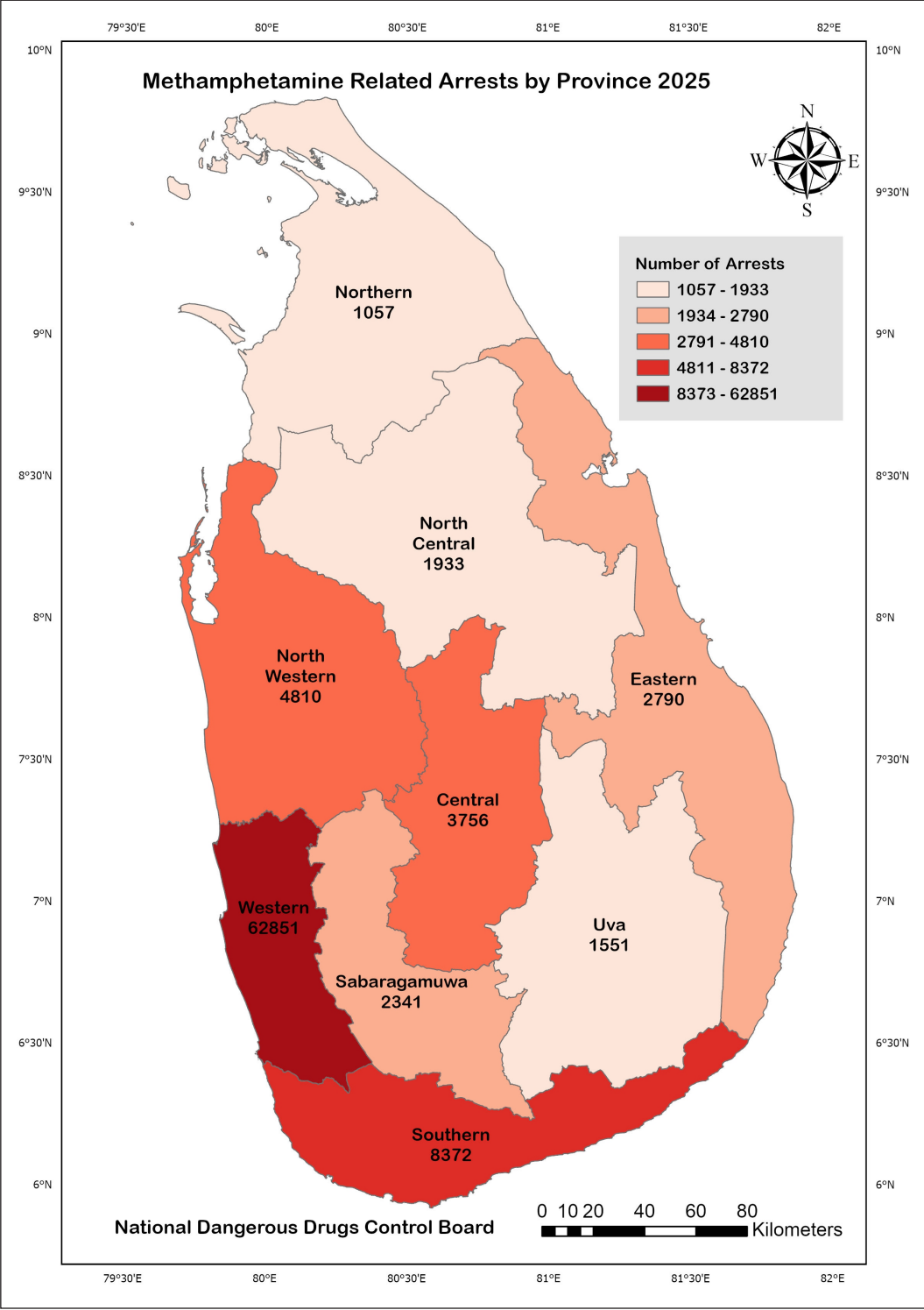


Figure - 1.30



Heroin-related arrests showed an overall increasing trend between 2021 and 2025, with total arrests rising from 50,412 in 2021 to 81,339 in 2025. The Western Province consistently recorded the highest number of heroin-related arrests, with 46,817 arrests in 2025, despite a decline from the peak of 54,813 arrests in 2024. Other provinces with notable increases in 2025 included the Southern Province (10,326 arrests), North Western Province (6,637 arrests), and Central Province (5,864 arrests). Compared with previous years, most provinces recorded increasing trend in heroin-related arrests in 2025, indicating continued widespread of heroin use and intensified enforcement efforts across the country.

Table 27 – Heroin-related Arrests by Province					
Province	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Central	2,499	3,201	3,032	3,925	5,864
Eastern	731	1,387	955	509	1,186
Northern	629	1,502	1,016	703	1,748
North Central	2,515	3,365	2,646	1,896	2,768
North Western	4,454	6,428	5,345	4,190	6,637
Sabaragamuwa	2,122	2,439	1,946	1,072	2,384
Southern	5,214	5,365	5,648	4,816	10,326
Uva	817	649	783	835	1,275
Western	31,431	43,910	41,189	54,813	46,817
Not Specified	0	1,442	3,582	2,338	2,334
Total	50,412	69,688	66,142	75,097	81,339

Figure - 1.31

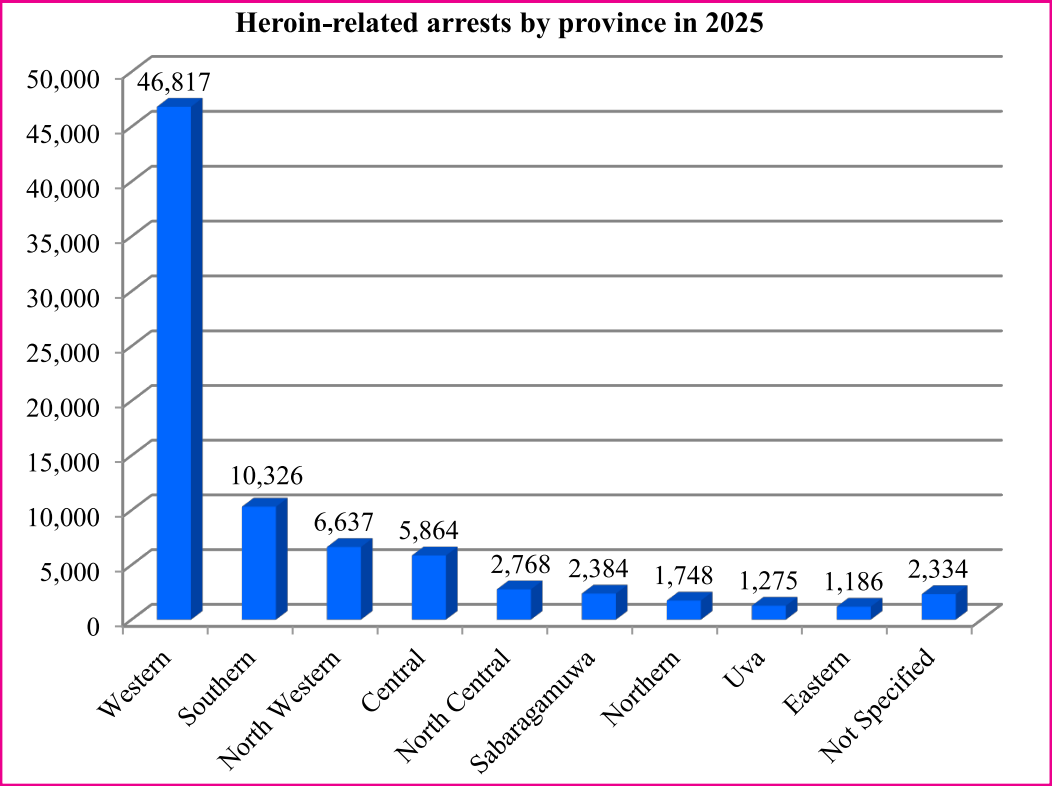


Figure - 1.32

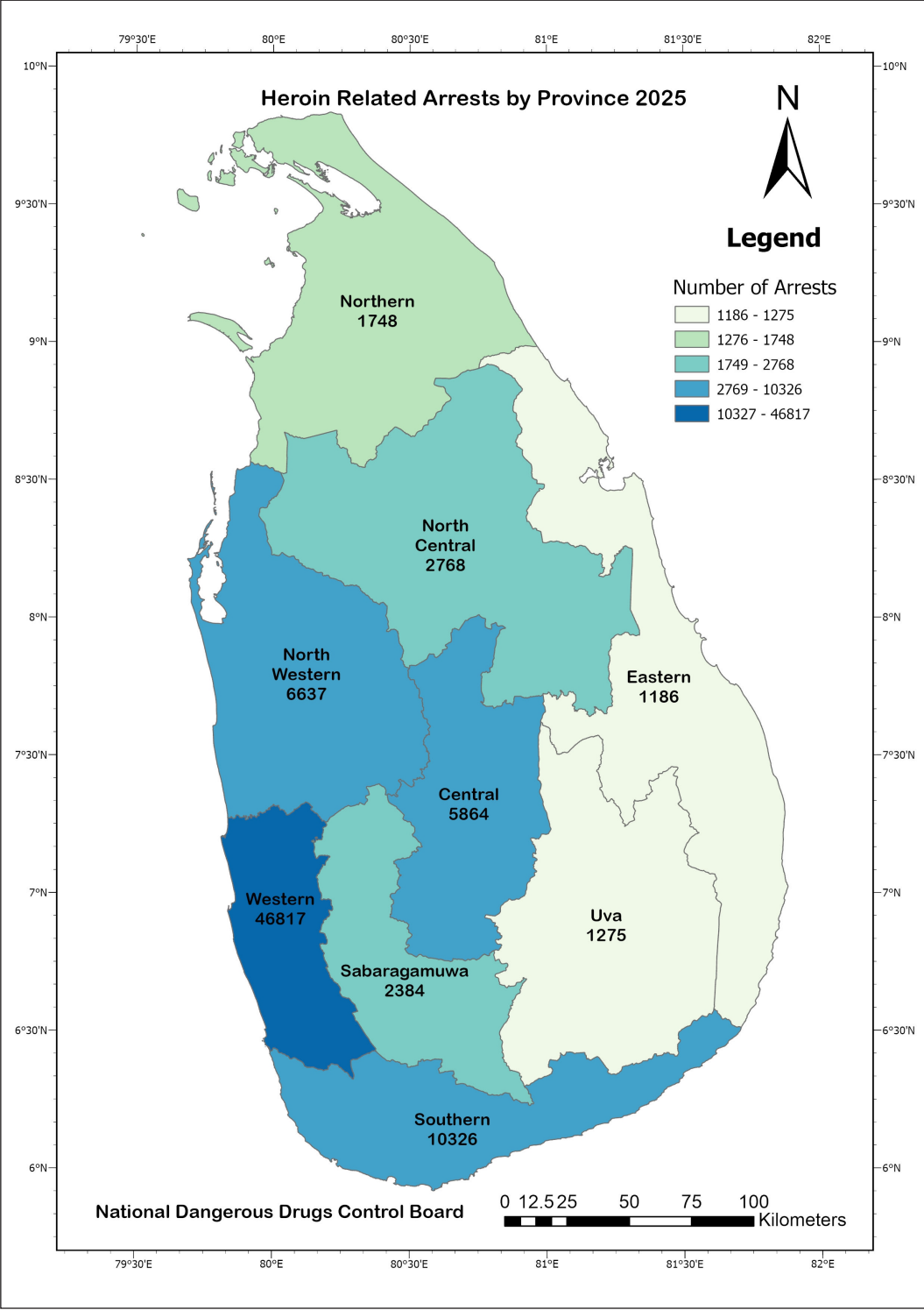


Table 28 – Cannabis-related Arrests by Province					
Province	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Central	2,691	5,601	5,540	6,690	4,992
Eastern	2,287	2,560	3,430	2,539	2,554
Northern	1,494	1,633	1,334	2,052	2,078
North Central	2,921	2,658	3,812	2,852	2,462
North Western	4,339	6,260	7,231	5,485	4,699
Sabaragamuwa	2,305	2,718	3,064	2,257	3,149
Southern	6,814	5,736	8,007	6,690	9,805
Uva	2,830	2,457	4,605	3,903	4,013
Western	18,558	23,056	28,167	41,687	39,728
Not Specified	0	900	3,268	2,685	2,578
Total	44,239	53,579	68,458	75,602	76,058

Cannabis-related arrests showed a continued increasing trend between 2021 and 2025, with total arrests rising from 44,239 in 2021 to 76,058 in 2025. The Western Province consistently recorded the highest number of cannabis-related arrests, increasing from 18,558 arrests in 2021 to 39,728 arrests in 2025, highlighting its continued prominence in cannabis-related offences and enforcement activities. The Southern Province recorded the second-highest number of arrests in 2025 (9,805), followed by the Central Province (4,992) and North Western Province (4,699). While arrest figures fluctuated across other provinces, the overall upward trend indicates the widespread nature of cannabis-related activities and continued law enforcement efforts throughout the country.

Figure - 1.33

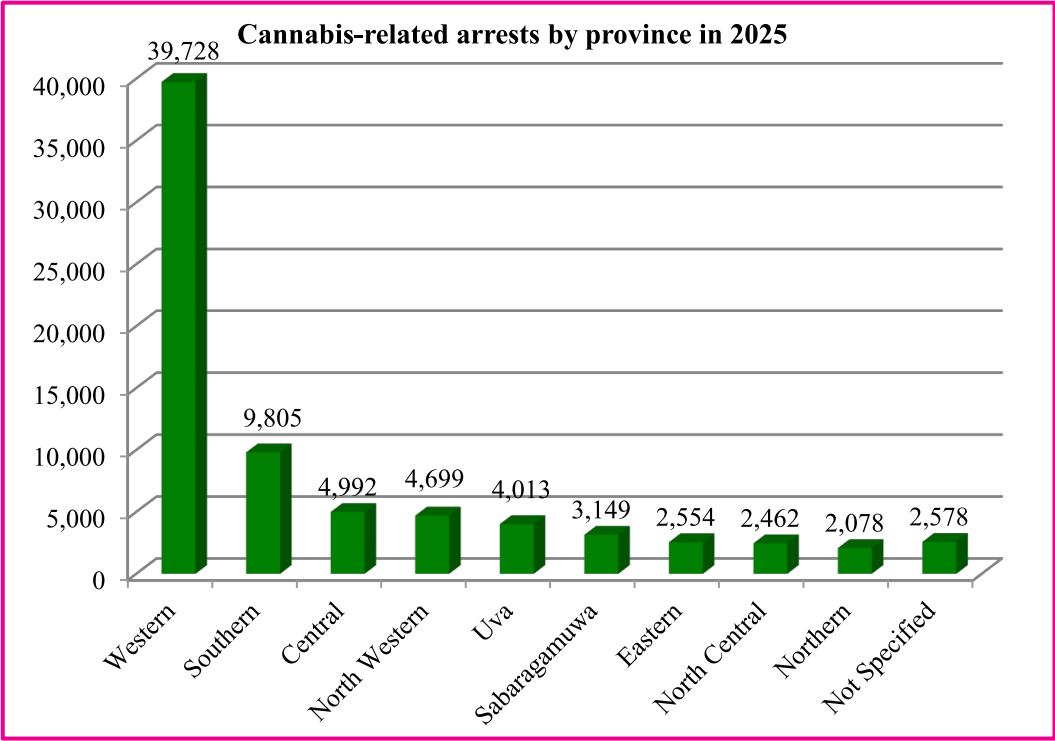


Figure - 1.34

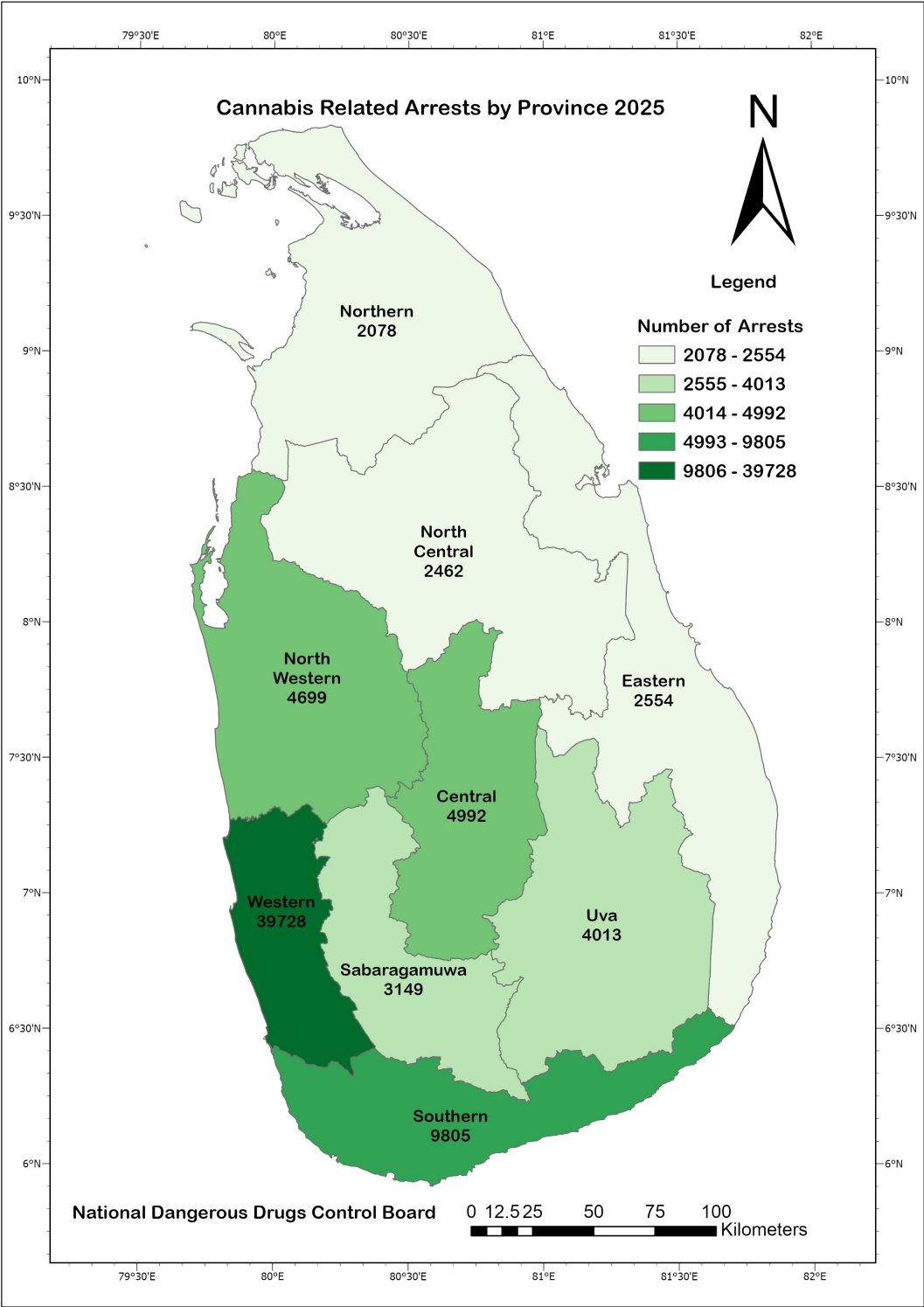
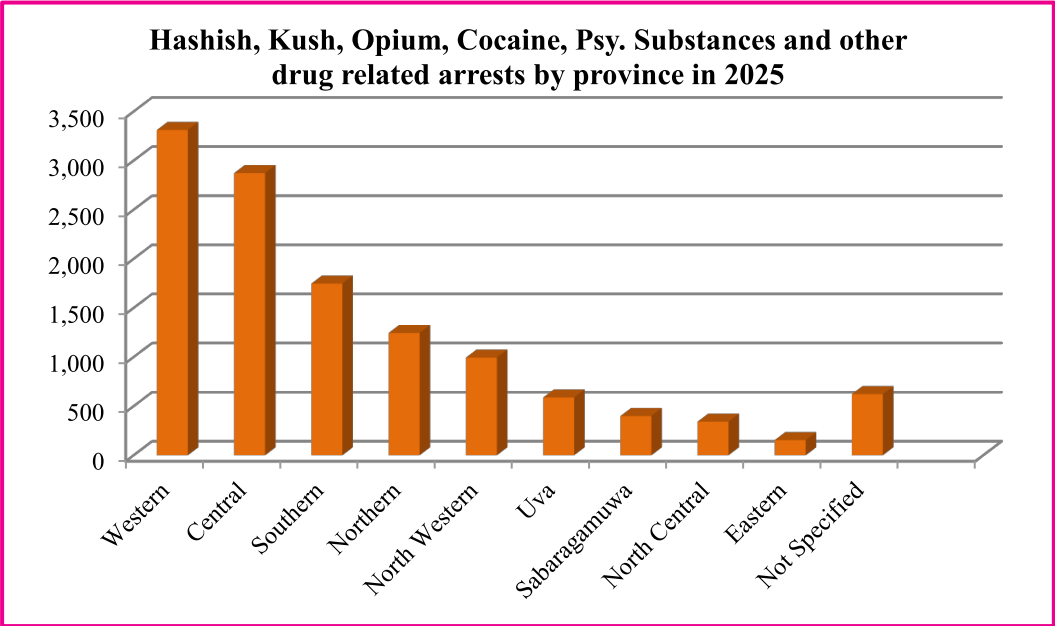


Table 29 – Hashish, Kush, Opium, Cocaine, Psychotropic Substances and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Central	296	1,132	1,797	1,755	2,872
Eastern	57	317	692	392	154
Northern	73	166	318	540	1,245
North Central	70	122	194	260	342
North Western	129	1,001	1,363	507	994
Sabaragamuwa	73	129	232	225	399
Southern	188	509	1,115	734	1,747
Uva	73	217	297	240	588
Western	701	3,484	5,456	4,584	3,311
Not Specified	0	0	0	382	622
Total	1,660	7,007	11,464	9,619	12,274

Figure - 1.35



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2025)

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY AGENCY

Table 30 – Methamphetamine-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	473	0.5
Island wide police stations	89,409	96.5
Special Task Force	1,410	1.5
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	129	0.1
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	263	0.3
Western North Crime Division	8	0.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	953	1.0
Police Narcotics Bureau & Sri Lanka Navy	5	0.0
Total	92,650	100.0

Table 31 – Heroin-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	351	0.4
Island wide police stations	78,903	97.0
Special Task Force	1,012	1.2
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	217	0.3
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	241	0.3
PNB & SL Navy	56	0.1
Sri Lanka Customs	1	0.0
Sri Lanka Customs & PNB	1	0.0
Sri Lanka Navy	5	0.0
Excise of Sri Lanka	552	0.7
Total	81,339	100.0

Table 32 – Cannabis-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	71	0.1
Island wide police stations	73,651	96.9
Special Task Force	539	0.7
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	278	0.4
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	20	0.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	1,482	1.9
Sri Lanka Navy	14	0.0
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) & Sri Lanka Navy	3	0.0
Total	76,058	100.0

Table 33 – Cocaine-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	25	16.8
Island wide police stations	82	55.0
Special Task Force	13	8.7
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	3	2.0
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	18	12.1
Sri Lanka Customs & Police Narcotics Bureau	3	2.0
Central Mail Exchange	3	2.0
Sri Lanka Customs	2	1.4
Total	149	100.0

Table 34 – Hashish & Kush-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	104	4.2
Island wide police stations	2,264	90.7
Special Task Force	71	2.8
Sri Lanka Custom	10	0.4
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	8	0.3
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	4	0.2
Sri Lanka Customs & Police Narcotics Bureau	24	1.0
Central Mail Exchange	11	0.4
Total	2,496	100.0

Table 35 – Psychotropic Substances-related Arrests by Agency (Number of Persons)		
Agency	2025	%
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	36	0.8
Island wide police stations	4,232	95.0
Special Task Force	135	3.0
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit (Walana)	25	0.6
Colombo Crime Division (CCD)	8	0.2
Central Mail Exchange	7	0.2
Sri Lanka Navy	7	0.2
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	5	0.1
Total	4,455	100.0

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY GENDER

Gender distribution is based only on arrest records reported to the DAMS with gender information and does not represent all drug-related arrests recorded by law enforcement agencies.

Based on the reported cases, drug-related arrests in 2025 continued to be predominantly among males across all major drug categories. Among males, the highest number of arrests was recorded for methamphetamine (49,858 arrests), followed by cannabis (47,455 arrests) and heroin (44,223 arrests). Compared with previous years, methamphetamine-related male arrests showed a substantial increase from 22,252 in 2024 to 49,858 in 2025, while heroin-related arrests also doubled from 22,286 in 2024 to 44,223 in 2025, indicating a significant rise in enforcement actions related to these substances.

Among females, the highest number of arrests in 2025 was also associated with methamphetamine (882 arrests), followed by heroin (763 arrests) and cannabis (602 arrests). Female arrests related to methamphetamine and heroin showed an increasing trend compared with previous years, rising from 428 and 530 arrests respectively in 2024 to 882 and 763 arrests in 2025. Although female arrests remain considerably lower than male arrests, the increase in female involvement in methamphetamine and heroin-related offences highlights the importance of gender-responsive prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation interventions.

Overall, the 2025 data indicate a notable shift in the pattern of drug-related arrests, with methamphetamine and heroin emerging as the leading substances associated with arrests among both males and females, while cannabis continued to account for a substantial proportion of reported cases.

Table 36 – Distribution of Drug-related Arrests by Gender (Based on the Reported Cases*)						
Drug	Sex	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cannabis	M	9,787	13,286	31,593	39,986	47,455
	F	183	233	578	621	602
Heroin	M	7,645	10,230	19,239	22,286	44,223
	F	131	183	436	530	763
Opium	M	2	5	0	34	15
	F	0	0	0	01	0
Hashish	M	43	87	130	242	660
	F	2	0	0	2	9
Cocaine	M	4	11	0	62	106
	F	2	0	0	4	3
Psychotropic Substances	M	44	161	761	1,841	3,419
	F	5	3	23	34	50
Methamphetamine	M	1,094	2,158	8,523	22,252	49,858
	F	21	37	189	428	882
Other (Babul, Madanamodaka, Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder, Ecstasy, L.S.D, Kush)	M	302	348	1,551	3,253	3,390
	F	5	11	21	43	61

*** The above table is based on information reported to the DAMS, and gender distribution data were not reported for all arrest cases.**

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY AGE & DRUG

Table 37 - Methamphetamine-related arrests by age*

Age	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	1	1.1	303	3.5	754	3.3	1,834	3.6
20-24 yrs	19	21.9	1,771	20.3	4,488	19.8	9,131	18.0
25-29 yrs	25	28.7	2,219	25.4	5,944	26.2	13,384	26.4
30 and above	42	48.3	4,414	56.8	11,494	50.7	26,391	52.0
Total	87	100.0	8,707	100.0	22,680	100.0	50,740	100.0

Table 38 - Heroin-related arrests by age*

Age	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	247	2.4	354	1.8	334	0.2	671	1.5
20-24 yrs	1,993	19.2	3,161	16.1	3,165	14.0	5,335	11.8
25-29 yrs	2,983	28.6	5,132	26.1	5,696	25.1	11,498	25.6
30 and above	5,179	49.8	10,997	55.0	13,621	59.7	27,482	61.1
Total	10,402	100.0	19,644	100.0	22,816	100.0	44,986	100.0

Table 39 - Cannabis-related arrests by age*

Age	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	1,152	8.5	2,490	7.8	3,308	8.1	3,955	8.2
20-24 yrs	3,279	24.3	7,475	23.3	9,095	22.4	10,489	21.8
25-29 yrs	2,726	20.2	6,339	19.7	8,128	20.0	9,699	20.2
30 and above	6,346	47.0	15,807	49.2	20,076	49.5	23,914	49.8
Total	13,503	100.0	32,111	100.0	40,607	100.0	48,057	100.0

* The above tables are based on information reported to the DAMS, and age category data were not reported for all arrest cases.

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS BY ETHNICITY

Table 40 – Distribution of Ethnicity (Based on the Reported Cases*)						
Ethnicity		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sinhala	N	14,708	20,432	46,776	74,065	107,994
	%	78.8	76.1	74.4	80.8	70.8
Tamil	N	1,700	2,771	5,665	7,328	12,218
	%	9.1	10.4	9.0	8.0	8.0
Moor	N	1,574	1,623	5,354	10,030	14,620
	%	8.4	6.0	8.5	11.0	9.6
Malay	N	40	65	212	32	42
	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Burgher	N	35	38	53	27	61
	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	N	601	1,922	1,546	136	40
	%	3.2	7.1	2.5	0.2	0.0
Not Reported	N	0	0	0	0	17,546
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
Total	N	18,658	26,851	62,889	91,618	152,521
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2021-2025)

* The above tables are based on information reported to the DAMS, and ethnicity data were not reported for all arrest cases.

QUANTITY OF DRUGS SEIZED

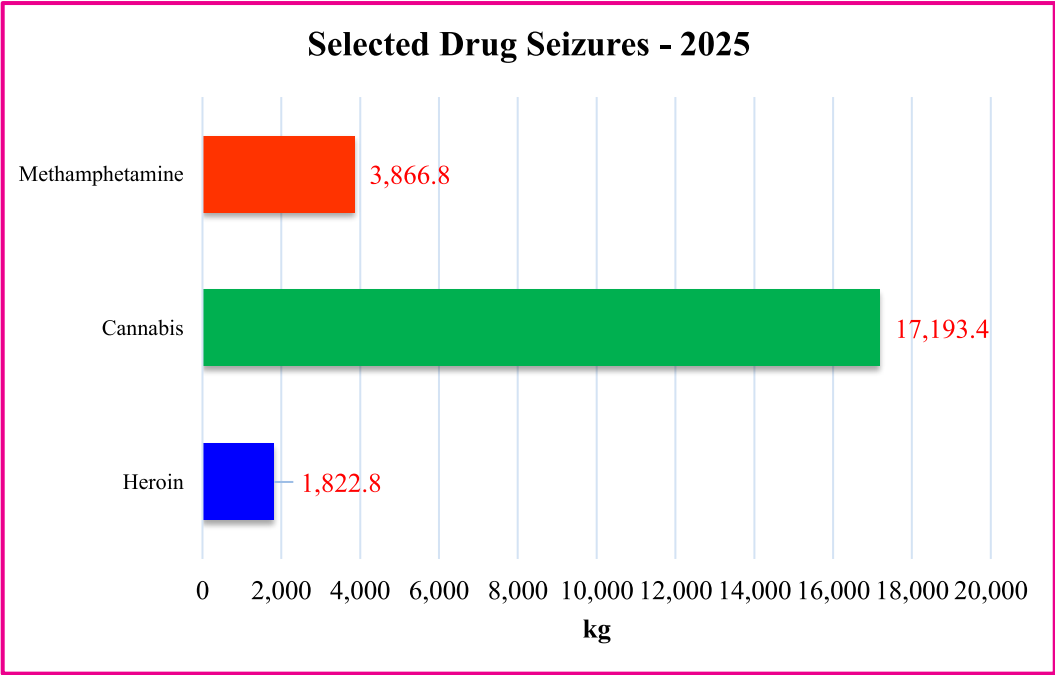
From January to December 2025, law enforcement agencies across Sri Lanka reported significant seizures of various illicit drugs. A total of 1,822 kg and 374 g of heroin was seized, indicating a notable increase compared with the previous year. Cannabis seizures reached 17,193 kg and 372 g, while methamphetamine seizures increased substantially to 3,866 kg and 848 g, highlighting the growing presence of synthetic drugs. Other significant seizures included 454 kg and 741 g of Kush, 321 kg and 357 g of hashish, and 38 kg and 973 g of cocaine. These figures reflect the continued efforts of law enforcement agencies in disrupting drug trafficking activities and addressing the evolving illicit drug situation in Sri Lanka.

Table 41 - Quantity of Drugs Seized (Kg) 2025

Drug	Seized quantity (kg)
Heroin	1,822kg 374g
Cannabis	17,193kg 372g
Cocaine	38kg 973g
Hashish	321kg 357g
Kush	454kg 741g
Opium	188g 310mg
Methamphetamine	3,866kg 848g
Psychotropic substances	Capsules - 621,351 Tablets - 3,428, 218
Other	857kg 293g

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2025)

Figure - 1.36



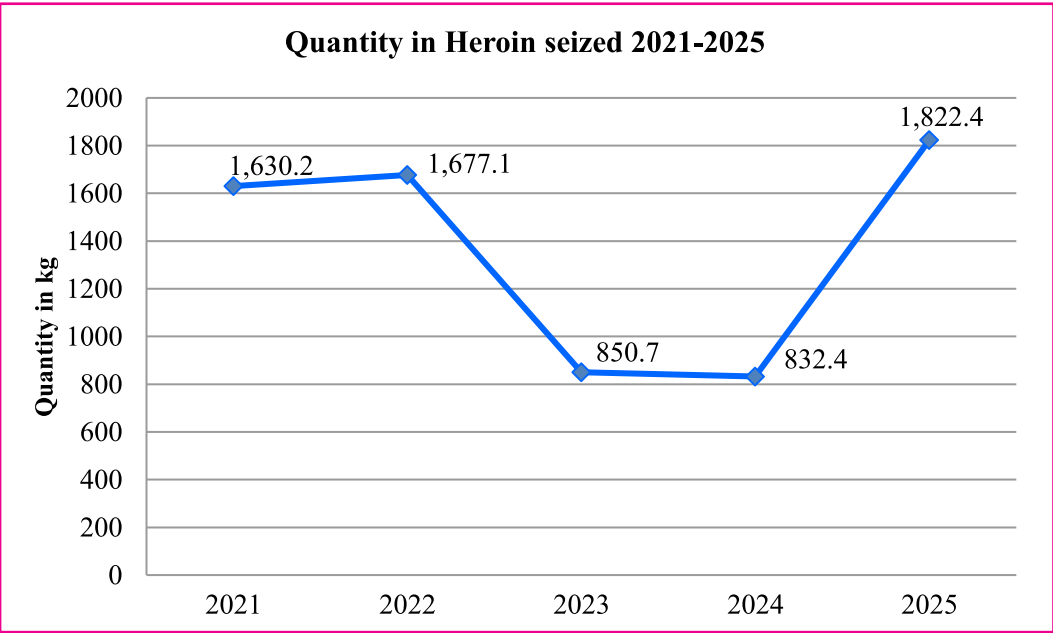
QUANTITY OF DRUGS SEIZED 2021-2025

Table 42 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg 2021 – 2025												
Drugs	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg
Heroin	1,630	103	698	1,677	102	520	850	749	000	832	360	000
Cannabis	15,628	194	000	17,607	422	473	10,220	462	000	8,359	501	000
Methamphetamine	377	293	511	283	873	515	83	247	000	1,364	254	000
Opium	0	365	376	0	21	694	0	0	0	0	125	000
Hashish	93	884	69	3	531	510	274	481	000	291	973	000
Kush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	862	000
Cocaine	10	303	410	368	978	959	25	546	000	23	407	000
Psychotropic Substances	0	332	093	0	141	041	0	0	0	0	315	000

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021 - 2025)

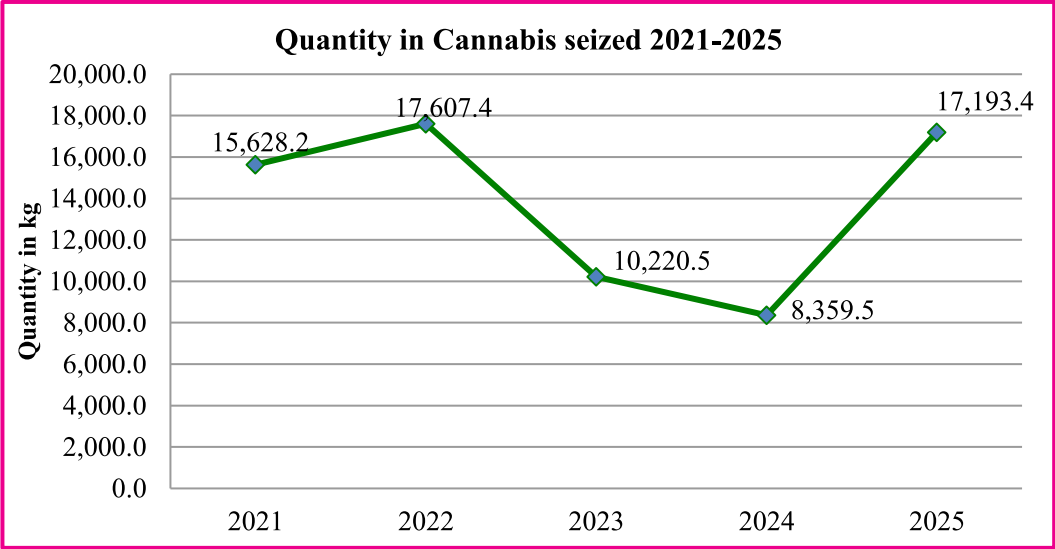
The quantities of drugs seized in Sri Lanka during 2021–2025 indicate significant changes in the national drug trafficking landscape, reflecting variations in supply patterns, enforcement activities, and the availability of different substances. In 2025, the total quantities seized showed notable increases for several major drug categories compared with previous years. Heroin seizures increased substantially to 1,822 kg, the highest level recorded during the five-year period, following a declining trend from 1,630 kg in 2021 and 1,677 kg in 2022 to 832 kg in 2024. This increase indicates a resurgence in large-scale heroin trafficking activities and successful interception of significant consignments.

Figure - 1.37



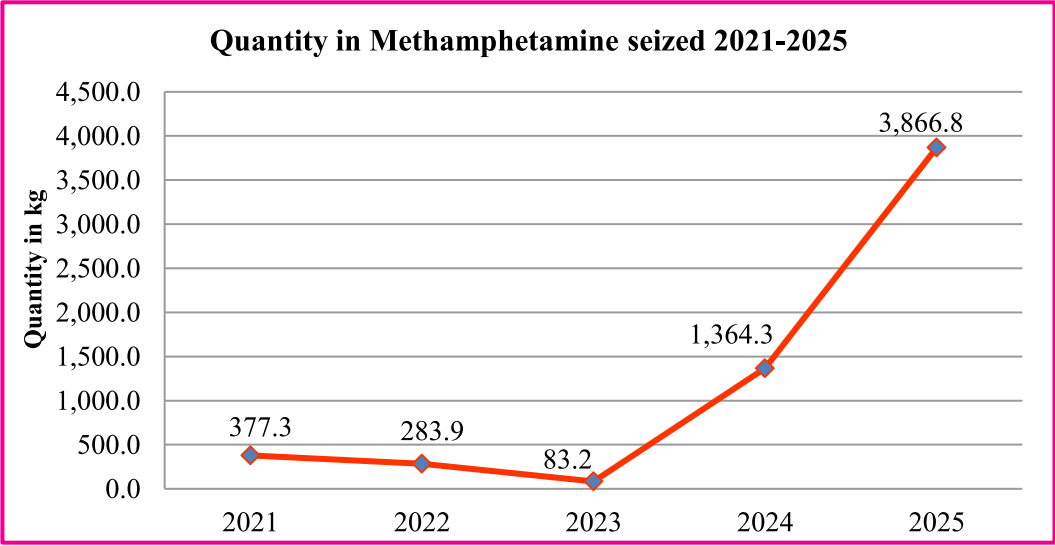
Cannabis seizures also increased considerably in 2025, reaching 17,193 kg, compared with 8,359 kg in 2024, reversing the declining trend observed after the peak of 17,607 kg in 2022.

Figure - 1.38



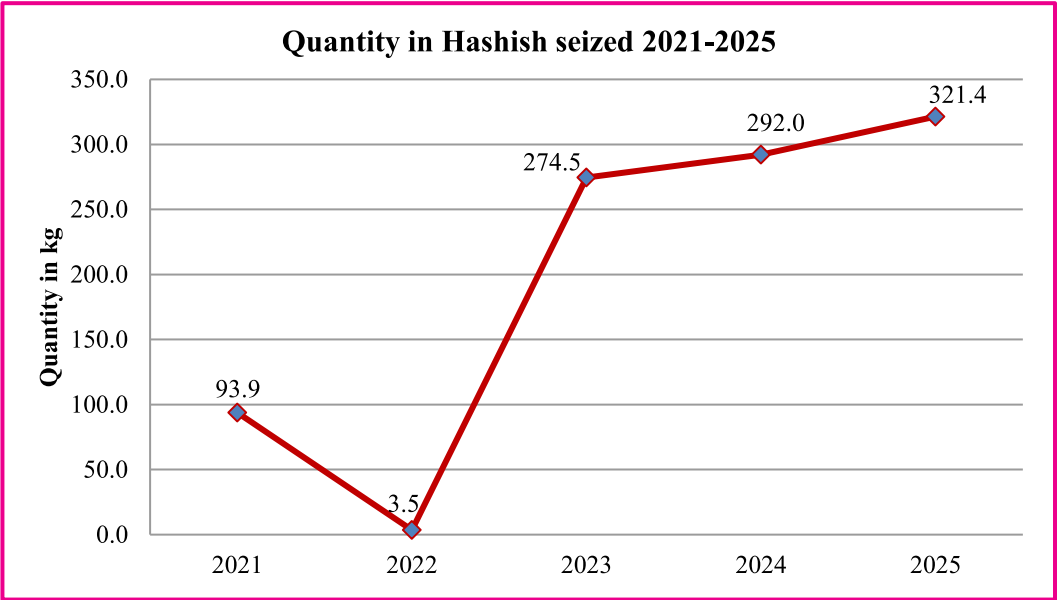
Similarly, methamphetamine seizures recorded a sharp increase to 3,866 kg in 2025, the highest level reported during the period, following 1,364 kg in 2024 and substantially exceeding the lower levels recorded during 2021–2023. This significant rise highlights the growing prominence of methamphetamine trafficking and the continued threat posed by synthetic drugs.

Figure - 1.39



Other substances also showed notable changes in 2025. Hashish seizures increased to 321 kg, continuing the upward trend observed since 2023, while cocaine seizures rose to 54.6 kg, compared with 23.4 kg in 2024, indicating continued trafficking of high-value illicit substances.

Figure - 1.40



Kush, which was first recorded in seizure statistics in 2024 with 2.86 kg, showed a substantial increase to 454.7 kg in 2025, suggesting emerging concerns related to this substance. Seizures of opium and psychotropic substances remained negligible during the year.

Overall, the 2025 seizure data demonstrate a significant increase in the interception of major illicit drugs, particularly methamphetamine, heroin, cannabis, and kush, compared with previous years. These trends highlight the evolving nature of the illicit drug market in Sri Lanka.

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021-2025)

DRUG-RELATED ARREST CASES

Table 43 - Number of arrest cases 2021 – 2025					
Drugs	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heroin	51,043	69,790	66,089	75,067	81,406
Cannabis	44,239	53,800	69,070	76,816	76,413
Methamphetamine	13,729	22,629	26,095	67,944	92,560
Opium	39	18	0	81	52
Hashish	49	197	255	700	2,579
Cocaine	29	37	118	86	153
Psychotropic Substances	422	697	1,140	2,862	4,503

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021 - 2025)

DRUG-RELATED COURT CASES

In 2025, a total of 3,866 kg of methamphetamine was seized across Sri Lanka, resulting in 92,560 court cases, making methamphetamine one of the major substances contributing to drug-related enforcement activities. The largest seizure was recorded through a joint operation involving the Police Narcotics Bureau and Sri Lanka Navy, which resulted in the seizure of 2,704.46 kg. Other significant contributions were made by the Special Task Force (STF) (20.48 kg) and the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) (18.36 kg).

Among police divisions, the highest quantities of methamphetamine seizures were reported from Tangalle (493.42 kg), followed by Nugegoda (24.01 kg), Colombo North (24.74 kg), Kelaniya (20.22 kg), and Elpitiya (15.01 kg). Other notable seizures were recorded in Negombo (9.51 kg), Mount Lavinia (9.38 kg), Gampaha (8.36 kg), and Colombo South (8.30 kg), reflecting the continued presence of methamphetamine-related activities across both urban and regional areas.

In terms of court cases, Colombo North recorded the highest number of methamphetamine-related cases (12,023), followed by Kelaniya (10,044), Nugegoda (9,504), and Colombo Central (7,585).

Table 44 - Quantity of Methamphetamine Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies - 2025				
	Seized Quantity			Number of Court Cases
	kg	g	mg	
Police Division				
Anuradhapura	2	203	198	773
Ampara	0	851	612	933
Badulla	0	576	925	527
Bandarawela	0	438	469	452
Batticaloa	1	735	260	889
Chillaw	2	652	900	694
Colombo Central	11	497	587	7,585

Colombo North	24	738	209	12,023
Colombo South	8	298	388	4,370
Elpitiya	15	010	047	2,541
Embilipitiya	0	532	311	433
Galle	5	855	550	2,296
Gampaha	8	355	971	4,712
Gampola	3	960	731	368
Hatton	0	138	305	137
Jaffna	0	313	181	193
Kalutara	3	243	021	1,567
Kandy	1	524	122	1,584
Kankasanthurei	0	545	816	102
Kantale	0	339	632	262
Kebithigollewa	0	290	573	376
Kegalle	0	413	187	350
Kelaniya	20	220	063	10,067
Kilinochchi	0	282	509	92
Kuliyapitiya	1	633	673	1,295
Kurunegala	0	907	310	1,041
Matale	1	033	747	1,000
Mannar	0	483	436	259
Matara	3	506	940	1,763
Monaragala	0	919	823	575
Mount Lavinia	9	377	840	5,955
Mullativu	0	475	897	128
Negombo	9	508	332	4,535
Nikaweratiya	0	862	776	559
Nugegoda	24	012	229	9,504
Nuwara Eliya	1	624	076	162
Panadura	3	000	108	2,307
Polonnaruwa	1	176	511	793
Puttalam	6	185	745	1,232

Ratnapura	1	326	750	864
Seethawakapura	1	027	744	694
Tangalle	493	423	568	1,755
Theldeniya	0	486	308	500
Trincomalee	1	779	846	709
Vavuniya	0	337	460	291
Agencies				
CCD	5	454	000	263
PNB	18	355	000	442
PNB & Custom	1	075	000	1
PNB, SL Navy	2,704	462	000	2
Navy	63	718	000	0
STF	20	485	000	1,420
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	0	933	000	129
Exercise Dept.	1	138	000	953
Central Mail Exchange	4	222	000	3
Western North Crime Division	369	428	000	2

In 2025, a total of 1,822 kg of heroin was seized across Sri Lanka, resulting in 81,406 court cases. This represents a significant increase in the quantity of heroin seized compared with previous years, indicating the continued availability and trafficking of heroin within the country. Among law enforcement agencies, the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) recorded the highest single agency seizure with 41.24 kg, followed by the Sri Lanka Navy (14.80 kg), while PNB and Sri Lanka Navy joint operations resulted in the largest individual seizure of 1,006.42 kg. The Special Task Force (STF) also contributed with notable seizures.

Among police divisions, the highest heroin seizure was reported from Elpitiya (32.92 kg), followed by Nugegoda (19.55 kg) and Kelaniya (17.52 kg). Other divisions with considerable seizure quantities included Colombo North (12.23 kg), Nuwara Eliya (12.14 kg), and Gampaha (9.42 kg). In terms of court cases, Colombo North recorded the highest number (10,779 cases), followed by Mount Lavinia (7,336 cases) and Colombo Central (5,457 cases).

Table 45 – Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2025

	Seized Quantity			Number of Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Police Divisions				
Anuradhapura	5	864	680	1854
Ampara	0	459	820	468
Badulla	0	486	031	416
Bandarawela	0	961	977	620
Batticaloa	0	315	509	310
Chilaw	3	773	498	2,134
Colombo Central	9	045	400	5,488
Colombo North	12	229	227	10,779
Colombo South	4	912	624	3,565
Elpitiya	32	919	892	2,806
Embilipitiya	0	191	067	341
Galle	2	778	693	2,622
Gampaha	9	424	122	4,494
Gampola	0	339	137	359
Hatton	0	119	802	163
Jaffna	0	836	274	802
Kaluthara	4	427	626	1,090
Kandy	2	324	402	3,268
Kankasanthurei	0	306	810	193
Kanthale	0	050	960	67
Kebithigollewa	0	149	680	217
Kegalle	0	680	435	607
Kelaniya	17	523	959	2,918
Kilinochchi	0	323	477	177
Kuliyapitiya	2	424	237	1,581
Kurunegala	1	626	833	1,760
Matale	0	722	211	1,345

Mannar	0	184	370	139
Matara	3	895	146	2,847
Monaragala	0	339	204	243
Mount Lavinia	7	767	005	7,336
Mullativu	0	356	618	146
Negombo	6	975	736	3,900
Nikaweratiya	0	851	772	824
Nugegoda	19	545	841	4,961
Nuwara Eliya	12	143	467	67
Panadura	2	712	449	2,224
Polonnaruwa	0	830	776	690
Puttalam	0	373	235	334
Rathnapura	0	727	291	785
Seethawakapura	1	926	823	652
Tangalle	553	530	468	2,062
Theldeniya	0	898	752	667
Trincomalee	0	458	157	343
Vavunia	0	129	474	295
Agencies				
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	1	141	812	220
PNB	41	239	976	320
SL Navy	14	802	000	1
PNB & SL Navy	1,006	421	000	11
STF	19	680	813	1,011
Excise Department of SL	1	200	000	552
Colombo Crime Division	5	186	820	239

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2025)

In 2025, law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka seized a total of 17,193 kg of cannabis, resulting in 76,413 court cases. The highest quantities were recorded through major enforcement operations conducted by specialized agencies, including the Sri Lanka Navy (3,214 kg), the Special Task Force (STF) (2,713 kg), and the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) (1,069 kg). These seizures highlight the continued

role of specialized law enforcement units in disrupting large-scale cannabis trafficking activities.

Among police divisions, the highest cannabis seizures were reported from Mannar (1,566 kg), followed by Kilinochchi (1,195 kg) and Jaffna (1,100 kg), indicating a significant concentration of large-scale cannabis seizures in the Northern region. Other notable seizures were recorded in Tangalle (686 kg), Monaragala (674 kg), Embilipitiya (522 kg), and Bandarawela (520 kg).

In terms of court cases, Colombo North recorded the highest number of cannabis-related cases (7,938), followed by Nugegoda (6,931) and Mount Lavinia (6,194), reflecting higher case volumes in urban areas despite comparatively lower seizure quantities. The distribution of seizures and court cases demonstrates the widespread nature of cannabis-related offences across Sri Lanka

Table 46 – Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Court Cases by Police Divisions & Other Agencies 2025			
	Seized Quantity		Number of Court Cases
	Kg	g	
Police Divisions			
Anuradhapura	65	010	822
Ampara	60	645	1,246
Badulla	15	398	914
Bandarawela	520	225	1,094
Batticaloa	1	557	443
Chillaw	379	340	1,047
Colombo Central	5	697	5,091
Colombo North	39	788	7,938
Colombo South	12	352	3,870
Elpitiya	12	653	1,765
Embilipitiya	521	637	787
Galle	15	102	2,050
Gampaha	6	011	2,020
Gampola	6	788	546
Hatton	0	661	314

Jaffna	1,110	011	397
Kaluthara	21	229	1,837
Kandy	6	542	1,459
Kanthale	2	784	366
Kankasanthurei	752	822	431
Kilinochchi	1,194	986	234
Kebithigollewa	3	779	573
Kegalle	1	200	477
Kelaniya	117	270	2,188
Kuliyapitiya	17	177	941
Kurunagala	20	962	1,068
Mannar	1,566	031	329
Matale	21	864	1,256
Matara	12	756	2,614
Mullativu	143	544	278
Monaragala	674	360	2,120
Mount Lavinia	36	438	6,194
Negombo	258	110	2,055
Nikaweratiya	1	696	883
Nugegoda	46	629	6,931
Nuwara Eliya	2	242	538
Panadura	4	297	1,653
Polonnaruwa	92	086	1,079
Puttalam	52	817	780
Rathnapura	17	268	1,121
Seethawakapura	18	125	760
Tangalle	685	763	3,478
Theldeniya	4	469	897
Trincomalee	18	354	514
Vavunia	12	093	408

Agencies			
PNB	1,068	839	65
Walana Anti Corruption Unit	131	561	275
Special Task Force	2,713	297	614
SL Navy	3,214	287	20
Excise Dept. of Sri Lanka	3	995	1,482
CCD	133	099	20
Police Narcotics Bureau & Sri Lanka Navy	950	819	2
Sri Lanka Army	399	200	1

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2025)

STATISTICS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING THROUGH CENTRAL MAIL EXCHANGE

In 2025, the Central Mail Exchange continued to be identified as a channel used for the trafficking of illicit drugs, with Sri Lanka Customs recording a total of 86 drug-related cases involving a combined seizure of 141,255 g of controlled substances. The highest quantity seized was Cannabis (85,536 g from 55 cases), followed by Methamphetamine (51,284 g from 26 cases). Other substances detected included Cannabis Oil (3,227 g from 2 cases), Cocaine (1,202 g from 2 cases), and a small quantity of LSD (6 g from 1 case), while no heroin seizures were reported through this channel during the year.

These detections, made with the support of Central Mail Exchange officials, demonstrate the continued cooperation between Sri Lanka Customs, PNB and relevant authorities in preventing the misuse of postal networks for drug trafficking. The presence of multiple types of illicit substances in postal consignments highlights the evolving methods used by traffickers to distribute drugs and emphasizes the need for strengthened monitoring mechanisms, advanced detection technologies, and continued inter-agency collaboration to address drug trafficking through postal and courier channels.

Table 47 - Statistics on Seizures Made by Sri Lanka Customs on Drug Trafficking Through Central Mail Exchange in 2025		
Drug	Quantity (g)	Number of Cases
Cannabis	85,536	55
Cannabis Oil	3,227	2
Cocaine	1,202	2
Methamphetamine	51,284	26
Heroin	0	0
Other (LSD)	6	1
Total	141,255	86

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2025)

FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED IN SRI LANKA FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

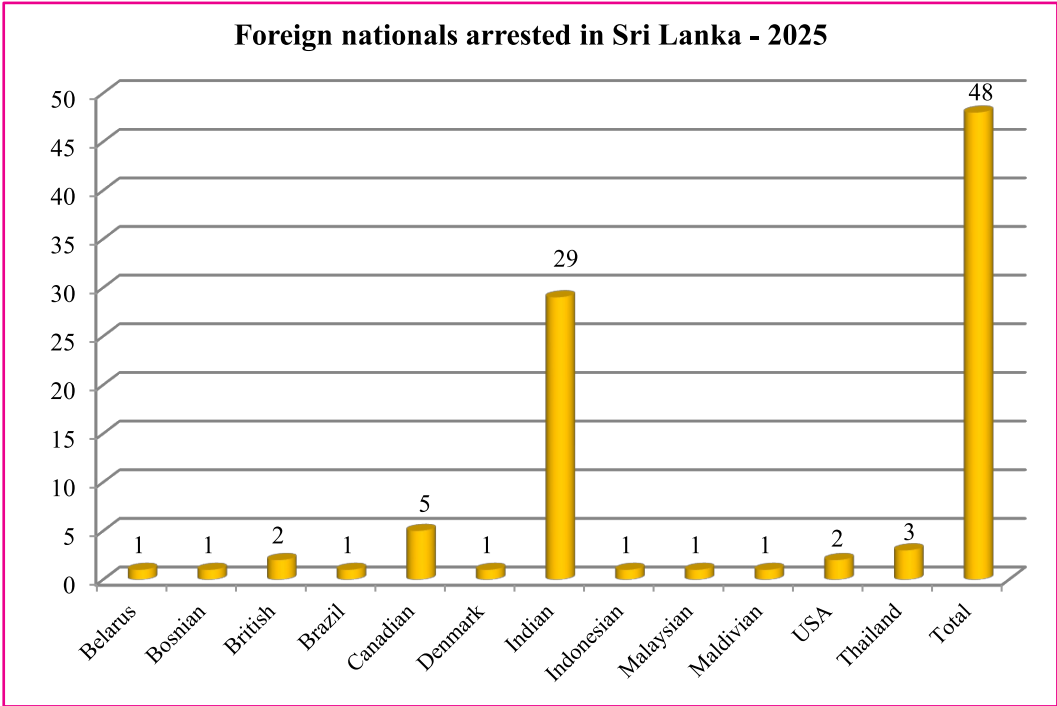
In 2025, a total of 48 foreign nationals were recorded in drug-related cases in Sri Lanka, representing a substantial increase compared with 21 individuals in 2024, 18 in 2023, 27 in 2022, and 25 in 2021. The highest number of arrests in 2025 involved Indian nationals (29 individuals), accounting for more than half of all foreign nationals recorded during the year. Other notable cases involved Canadian nationals (5 individuals), Thai nationals (3 individuals), and United States nationals (2 individuals), while single cases were recorded from Belarus, Bosnia, Britain, Brazil, Denmark, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Maldives. The increasing involvement of foreign nationals, particularly the significant rise in cases involving Indian nationals, highlights the transnational nature of drug-related activities and the continued importance of international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and coordinated enforcement measures.

Table 48 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka					
Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Belarus	0	0	0	0	1
Bosnian	0	0	0	0	1
Bolivian	0	0	1	0	0
British	0	0	0	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1
Canadian	0	0	0	0	5
China	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1
Ghana	0	0	0	2	0
Indian	0	8	1	3	29
Iranian	5	14	6	0	0
Indonesian	0	0	1	0	1
Italian	0	0	1	0	0

Japanese	0	0	0	0	0
Kenyan	1	0	1	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	1	0
Malaysian	0	0	0	1	1
Maldivian	0	0	1	0	1
Macedonian	0	0	1	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	1	0
Pakistan	17	2	3	1	0
Philiphine	0	0	1	1	0
Russian	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	0	1	0
South Africa	1	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0
Ugandan	0	1	0	1	0
USA	0	0	0	0	2
UK	0	0	1	1	0
Poland	0	1	0	0	0
Sierra Leonean	0	0	0	2	0
South Africa	0	0	0	1	0
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	2	3
Venezulan	0	0	0	1	0
Total	25	27	18	21	48

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021-2025)

Figure - 1.41



SRI LANKANS ARRESTED IN ABROAD FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

No cases involving Sri Lankan nationals arrested abroad for drug-related offences were reported during 2025.

Table 49 – Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad					
Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
India	0	3	0	6	0
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	1	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	5	0
Total	0	3	2	11	0

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021 – 2025)

CHAPTER - II

PRICES OF DRUGS



PRICES OF DRUGS

The 2025 data indicate different price trends across major illicit drugs in Sri Lanka, with notable increases observed for Cannabis, Heroin, and Cocaine, while Methamphetamine prices remained comparatively stable. Cannabis recorded a 7.1% increase in street-level price, from LKR 140,000 to LKR 150,000 per kg, while its wholesale price remained stable at LKR 110,000. Heroin continued its upward trend, with the street-level price increasing by 10% to LKR 22 million per kg, the highest recorded during 2021–2025, while the wholesale price remained at LKR 18 million. Cocaine recorded the most significant price movement in 2025, with the street-level price increasing by 9.4% to LKR 35 million per kg, while the wholesale price rose sharply by 33.3% to LKR 40 million, exceeding the street-level price.

In contrast, Methamphetamine prices showed relative stability in 2025, with the street-level price remaining at LKR 16 million per kg and the wholesale price increasing marginally from LKR 14.5 million to LKR 15 million. Overall, the five-year trend demonstrates substantial upward movement in the prices of Heroin and Cocaine, particularly at the street and wholesale levels, while cannabis showed a moderate increase in street-level price and Methamphetamine remained relatively stable. These variations in drug prices provide an important indication of changes in the illicit drug market and should be considered alongside trends in drug availability, seizures, trafficking and enforcement activities when assessing the evolving drug situation in Sri Lanka.

STREET LEVEL & WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRUGS

The table Number 50 shows that cannabis prices in 2025 increased at street level while remaining unchanged at the wholesale level compared with 2024. The street-level price rose from LKR 140,000 per kg in 2024 to LKR 150,000 in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 7.1%, returning to the same level recorded in 2021. In contrast, the wholesale price remained at LKR 110,000 per kg, unchanged from 2024 and lower than the LKR 120,000–130,000 range recorded during 2021–2023. Overall, the data indicate a moderate increase in street-level Cannabis prices in 2025, while wholesale prices remained comparatively low and stable.

Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
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
2025	150,000.00	120,000.00

The table number 51 indicates a continued increase in the street-level price of Heroin in 2025, while the wholesale price remained unchanged compared with the previous year. In 2025, the street-level price increased from LKR 20 million per kg in 2024 to LKR 22 million, representing a 10% increase and the highest price recorded during the 2021–2025 period. The wholesale price remained at LKR 18 million per kg, unchanged from 2024, although it was substantially higher than the prices reported between 2021 and 2023. Overall, the trend shows a steady increase in heroin prices over the five-year period, particularly at the street level, with a widening gap between street-level and wholesale prices in 2025.

Table 51 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Heroin per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
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
2025	22,000,000.00	18,000,000.00

The table number 52 indicates a continued increase in both street-level and wholesale prices of Cocaine during 2021–2025, with a notable change in the wholesale market in 2025. In 2025, the street-level price increased from LKR 32 million per kg in 2024 to LKR 35 million, representing an increase of approximately 9.4% and the highest street-level price recorded during the period. More significantly, the wholesale price increased from LKR 30 million to LKR 40 million per kg, a 33.3% increase, making the 2025 wholesale price the highest recorded over the five-year period and exceeding the street-level price by LKR 5 million. Overall, the data demonstrate a strong upward trend in cocaine prices, with the sharpest increase occurring in the wholesale price in 2025.

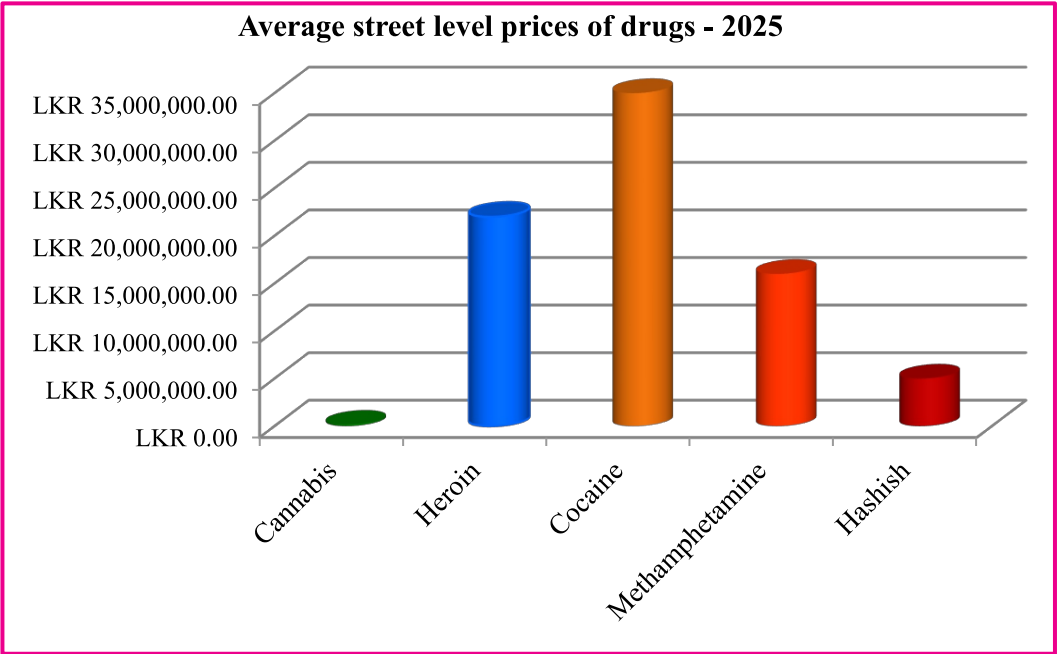
Table 52 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Price (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2021	20,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
2022	25,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
2023	27,500,000.00	25,000,000.00
2024	32,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
2025	35,000,000.00	40,000,000.00

The table number 53 indicates that Methamphetamine prices remained relatively stable in 2025, following fluctuations during the previous four years. In 2025, the street-level price remained at LKR 16 million per kg, unchanged from 2024, while the wholesale price increased slightly from LKR 14.5 million to LKR 15 million, representing an increase of approximately 3.4%. Compared with 2021, the 2025 street-level price was higher by LKR 1 million (6.7%), while the wholesale price increased by LKR 4 million (36.4%). Overall, the data suggest that Methamphetamine prices showed limited movement in 2025, with the street-level price remaining stable and the wholesale price showing a modest increase after the decline recorded in 2024.

Table 53 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Methamphetamine per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
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
2025	16,000,000.00	15,000,000.00

Table 54 - Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Hashish per Kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (LKR)	Wholesale Prices (LKR)
2021	-	-
2022	-	-
2023	-	-
2024	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
2025	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00

Figure - 2.1



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau, 2021 – 2025)

CHAPTER - III

DRUG-RELATED MONEY LAUNDERING



DRUG TRAFFICKING RELATED MONEY LAUNDERING CASES FOR 2025

Table - 55 Statistics of Drug-related Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) and Information Requests		
Category	Description	Value
Suspicious Transaction Reports	Number of drug-related STRs* received	326
Information Requests	Drug-related information requests from LEAs** and Magistrate Courts	213
	Drug-related information requests as a percentage of total information requests	36.72%

(Source : Financial Intelligence Unit)

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

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

In 2025, 326 drug-related Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) were received from financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions under Section 7 of the Financial Transaction Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006. During the same period, 213 drug-related information requests were received from law enforcement agencies and Magistrate Courts under Section 15(1)(a) of the Act. Drug-related requests accounted for 36.72% of all information requests, indicating the significant contribution of drug trafficking-related financial investigations to the overall financial intelligence workload.

The relatively high share of drug-related information requests (36.72%) highlights the importance of financial intelligence and anti-money laundering measures in identifying and investigating financial activities associated with drug trafficking.

A significant progressive measure in strengthening the financial investigation response to drug trafficking was the enactment of the Proceeds of Crime Act, No. 5 of 2025. The Act establishes a comprehensive framework for identifying, tracing and investigating suspected proceeds of crime, including through financial analysis and access to relevant banking, financial and digital transaction information. It also provides for the establishment of the Proceeds of Crime Investigation Division (PCID) of the Sri Lanka Police and empowers Investigation Officers to detect and seize suspected proceeds, followed by judicial freezing and forfeiture where appropriate. Importantly, investigations may be initiated based on intelligence, complaints, court orders, information from the Financial Intelligence Unit and other credible sources. The Act therefore strengthens Sri Lanka's capacity to follow and disrupt the financial proceeds of drug trafficking, complementing existing mechanisms for detecting and investigating drug-related money laundering.

CHAPTER - IV

CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES



CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

In 2025, Sri Lankan law enforcement authorities detected a clandestine laboratory in the Weligama area of Matara District. The case involved the production of mephedrone (4-MMC), a synthetic cathinone, by a Moldovan national, representing a concerning development in the emergence of local illicit synthetic-drug production.

The laboratory was operated as a home-based setup, occupying a small and concealed space within a residential premise. Rather than constituting an industrial-scale operation, it appeared to be a mini-laboratory designed for low-volume production, potentially intended for local distribution. Officers from the National Narcotics Laboratory of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) actively participated in the on-site inspection and subsequent laboratory analysis.

The analytical examination confirmed that the case was associated with the illicit production of mephedrone. The detection highlights the emerging threat posed by domestic synthetic-drug manufacture in Sri Lanka. It also underscores the importance of continued vigilance, effective inter-agency coordination, and the strengthening of forensic and technical capacities to detect, investigate, and prevent the establishment and expansion of clandestine drug-production facilities.

CHAPTER - V

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS INFORMATION



PRECURSOR CHEMICALS INFORMATION IN SRI LANKA

Precursor chemicals are widely used in legitimate industrial, pharmaceutical, and manufacturing processes. However, due to their dual-use nature, many of these chemicals can also be diverted for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs. Recognizing this risk, the Government of Sri Lanka has established a comprehensive regulatory framework to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals, in line with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

To strengthen national control measures, the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008 was enacted, providing the legal basis for regulating 24 internationally controlled precursor chemicals. The Precursor Control Authority (PCA) was established on 25 October 2010 under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) to implement and enforce the provisions of the Act. At the international level, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) monitors the implementation of precursor control measures and facilitates international cooperation to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacture.

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals; consequently, all controlled precursor chemicals required for industrial and pharmaceutical purposes are imported. In 2025, imports increased for several key chemicals compared with the previous year, particularly sulphuric acid, which reached 6,668,716.83 kg, representing an increase of nearly 89% from 3,537,356.64 kg in 2024 and the highest volume recorded during the 2021–2025 period. Hydrochloric acid imports also increased substantially to 4,802,656.64 kg, compared with 3,755,587.34 kg in 2024, while potassium permanganate imports nearly doubled from 31,000.00 kg to 62,000.50 kg, marking the highest level recorded over the last five years. Imports of acetone showed a modest increase to 931,057.31 kg, whereas toluene imports continued their gradual declining trend, decreasing to 955,711.17 kg, the lowest volume reported during the five-year period. Similarly, methyl ethyl ketone imports declined from 335,487.63 kg in 2024 to 282,635.22 kg in 2025. Small quantities of acetic anhydride (43.80 kg), piperonal (180 kg), anthranilic acid (10 kg), and piperidine (0.50 kg) were also imported during the year, while no imports of safrole, ephedrine, phenylacetic acid, or norephedrine were recorded. These chemicals are

internationally recognized as essential precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine, amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), MDMA (ecstasy), MDA, LSD, and methaqualone.

Exports of precursor chemicals from Sri Lanka continued to remain extremely limited, reflecting the country's stringent regulatory controls. In 2025, the only recorded export was 50 kg of safrole, while no exports of hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, acetone, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, or other controlled precursor chemicals were reported. This contrasts with previous years, when only negligible exports of hydrochloric acid (2024), acetone (2023), and small quantities of other chemicals were recorded, demonstrating that precursor chemical exports remain infrequent and tightly regulated.

To minimize the risk of diversion of precursor chemicals for illicit drug manufacture, the Precursor Control Authority continued to implement a comprehensive regulatory and monitoring system, including:

- Issuing licences for the import, export, possession, distribution, and use of controlled precursor chemicals;
- Verifying end-use declarations and legitimate industrial requirements;
- Conducting inspections of licensed premises and reviewing permits for regulatory compliance;
- Monitoring stock levels, utilization records, and movement of precursor chemicals; and
- Cooperating with national law enforcement agencies and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen international information exchange and prevent illicit diversion.

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS INFORMATION

Table 56 – Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 kg	2024 kg	2025 kg
Hydrochloric Acid	4,145,172.00	3,484,457	3,540,822	3,755,587.34	4,802,656.64
Sulphuric Acid	4,174,718.00	3,535,448	3,672,750	3,537,356.64	6,668,716.83
Potassium Permanganate	54,964.00	20,009	55,000	31,000.00	62,000.50
Toluene	1,799,646.00	1,121,348	986,096	1,088,481.04	955,711.17
Ethyl ether	9,798.00	3,315	555	1,266.77	715.55
Acetone	1,127,279.00	928,997	821,788	909,457.16	931,057.31
Methyl ethyl Ketone	320,820.00	226,984	233,582	335,487.63	282,635.22
Acetic anhydride	126.00	51	3	-	43.80
Phenylacetic	8.00	-	0.02	-	-
Piperonal	170.00	-	25	130.0	180
Safrole	20	-	-	-	-
Ephedrine	-	-	8	1.0	-
Anthranilic acid	1,902.00	6	6	4.0	10.0
Piperidine	100	24,558	0.35	0.99	0.50
Acetyl anthranilic 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	2021 Kg/L	2022 kg	2023 Kg	2024 Kg	2025 kg
Hydrochloric Acid	1,200	-	-	108	-
Sulphuric Acid	3,000	-	-	-	-
Toluene	4	-	-	-	-
Acetone	12	-	160.0	-	-
Methyl ethyl Ketone	-	-	-	-	-
Piperonal	-	-	-	-	-
Safrole	-	-	-	-	50

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2021-2025)

CHAPTER - VI

DRUG-RELATED PRISON ADMISSIONS



DRUG-RELATED PRISON ADMISSIONS IN SRI LANKA

In 2025, Sri Lanka recorded a total of 44,406 prison admissions, of which 29,177 admissions (65.7%) were related to narcotic offences, making drug-related offences the largest category among all prison admissions. Although the number of narcotic-related admissions declined slightly compared with 2024, the proportion remained the highest recorded during the five-year period, highlighting the continued impact of drug-related offences on the criminal justice system.

The majority of narcotic-related prison admissions were male (28,885 admissions), accounting for 66.1% of male prison admissions, while female admissions totalled 292 cases (40.8% of female prison admissions). This indicates the continued predominance of males among drug-related offenders, while the involvement of females in narcotic-related offences remains an important area requiring gender-responsive prevention and rehabilitation interventions.

In terms of substances involved, heroin remained the most common drug associated with prison admissions in 2025, accounting for 13,094 cases (44.9%). However, its relative contribution has declined considerably compared with previous years. In contrast, methamphetamine-related admissions increased to 10,903 cases (37.4%), demonstrating the growing significance of synthetic stimulants within the drug offence profile. Cannabis-related admissions accounted for 4,645 cases (15.9%), while other substances such as opium, tablets, and other narcotics represented only a small proportion. The age distribution indicates that narcotic-related prison admissions were concentrated among adults, particularly those aged 31–40 years (8,635 admissions) and 23–30 years (7,350 admissions). Together, these groups accounted for more than half of all narcotic-related prison admissions, reflecting the significant involvement of young and middle-aged adults in drug-related offences.

Overall, the 2025 prison admission data demonstrate two major trends: the continued dominance of narcotic offences within the prison population and the changing nature of drug-related offending, characterized by the declining share of heroin-related cases and the rapid growth of methamphetamine-related admissions. These trends emphasize the need for strengthened prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration measures to address drug-related offending in Sri Lanka.

PRISON ADMISSIONS BY OFFENCE

Table 58 - Total Prison Admissions by Offence (Male & Female)					
Type of Offence	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Narcotic	9,344	18,484	29,192	31,314	29,177
%	64.2	60.9	62.2	65.5	65.7
Excise	1,213	2,950	3,947	4,802	4,590
%	8.3	9.7	8.4	10.0	10.3
Theft	471	1,330	2,544	1,932	1,958
%	3.2	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.4
Murder	31	14	99	78	123
%	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Unlawful Intercourse	3	0	5	2	1
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culpable Homicide	33	34	61	23	40
%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others	3,452	7,519	11,091	9,632	8,517
%	23.7	24.8	23.6	20.2	19.2
Total	14,547	30,331	46,939	47,783	44,406
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 2025, Sri Lanka recorded a total of 44,406 prison admissions, of which 29,177 admissions (65.7%) were related to narcotic offences, making drug-related offences the largest category among all prison admissions. Although the number of narcotic-related admissions declined slightly compared with 31,314 admissions in 2024, the proportion remained the highest recorded during the five-year period (2021–2025), increasing from 64.2% in 2021 to 65.7% in 2025. This indicates the continued dominance of narcotic offences within the prison population.

Excise-related offences accounted for the second-largest category in 2025, with 4,590 admissions (10.3%), showing a gradual increase in its share compared with 8.3% in 2021 and 10.0% in 2024. Other offences such as theft (1,958 admissions; 4.4%) and murder (123 admissions; 0.3%) represented comparatively smaller proportions of total prison admissions.

Overall, the data demonstrate that narcotic offences continue to be the primary contributor to prison admissions in Sri Lanka, accounting for nearly two-thirds of all admissions over the past five years. The consistently high proportion of drug-related admissions highlights the significant burden of drug-related offences on the criminal justice system and the continued need for effective prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration measures to reduce drug-related offending.

Figure - 6.1

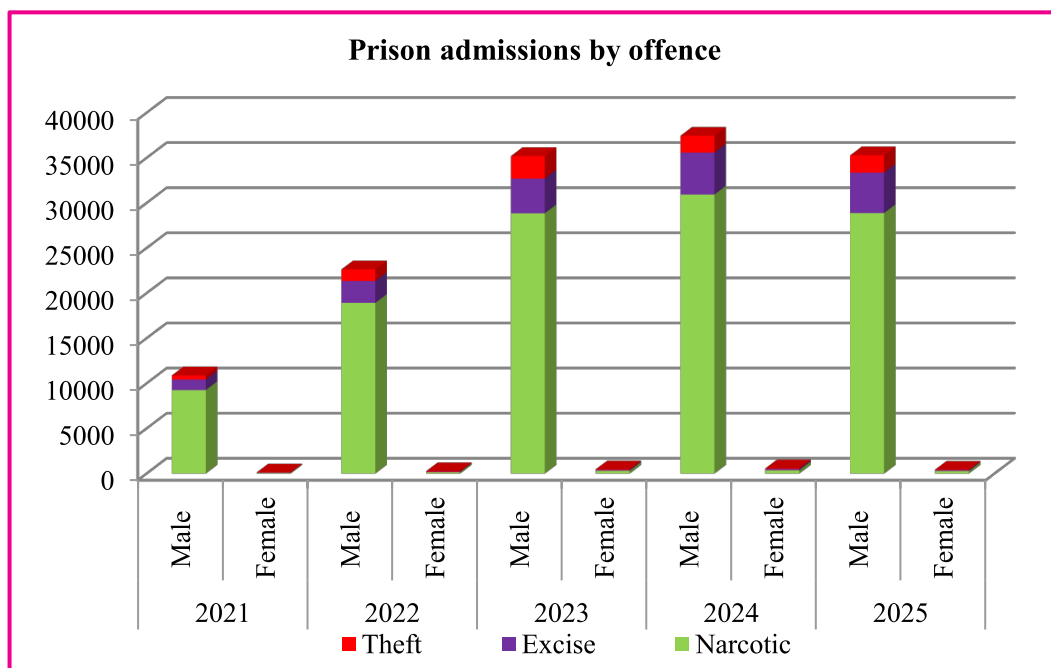
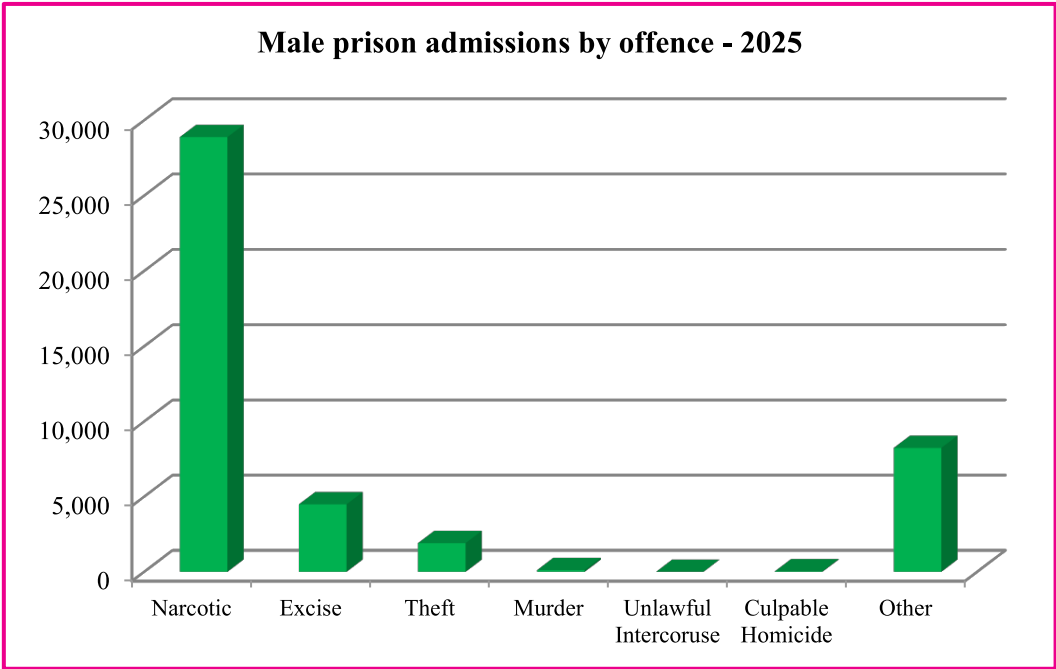


Table 59 – Male Prison Admissions by Offences					
Type of Offence	2021 N	2022 N	2023 N	2024 N	2025 N
Narcotic %	9,261 64.6	19,094 63.0	28,867 62.4	30,946 66.0	28,885 66.1
Excise %	1,179 8.2	2,490 8.2	3,847 8.3	4,652 9.9	4,493 10.3
Theft %	455 3.2	1,330 4.4	2,496 5.4	1,863 4.0	1,912 4.4
Murder %	30 0.2	53 0.2	97 0.2	76 0.2	116 0.3
Unlawful Intercourse %	3 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.0	2 0.0	1 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	31 0.2	34 0.1	61 0.1	23 0.0	40 0.1
Others %	3,373 23.5	7,330 24.2	10,922 23.6	9,336 19.9	8,244 18.9
Total %	14,332 100.0	30,331 100.0	46,295 100.0	46,898 100.0	43,691 100.0

In 2025, male prison admissions in Sri Lanka totalled 43,691, with narcotic-related offences accounting for the highest proportion at 66.1% (28,885 admissions). This represents a slight increase compared with 66.0% in 2024 and remains higher than the proportion recorded in 2021 (64.6%), indicating the continued dominance of drug-related offences among male prison admissions. Excise-related offences were the second-largest category, accounting for 10.3% (4,493 admissions) in 2025. The data highlight that narcotic offences continue to be the primary contributor to male prison admissions, emphasizing the need for targeted prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation interventions addressing drug-related offending among men.

Figure - 6.2



In 2025, female prison admissions in Sri Lanka totalled 715, with narcotic-related offences accounting for the largest share at 40.8% (292 admissions). Although the number of female admissions for narcotic offences declined from the highest recorded level of 368 admissions in 2024, narcotic offences have remained the leading offence category among female prisoners throughout the five-year period. The proportion of narcotic-related admissions increased from 38.6% in 2021 to 40.8% in 2025, reaching its highest level in 2023 (50.5%). Excise-related offences accounted for the second-largest category among female admissions in 2025, representing 13.6% (97 admissions). The continued prominence of narcotic offences among female prison admissions highlights the importance of gender-responsive prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation interventions for women involved in drug-related activities.

Table 60 – Female Prison Admissions by Offences					
Type of Offence	2021 N	2022 N	2023 N	2024 N	2025 N
Narcotic %	83 38.6	161 41.3	325 50.5	368 41.6	292 40.8
Excise %	34 15.8	63 16.2	100 15.5	150 16.9	97 13.6
Theft %	16 7.4	45 11.5	48 7.5	69 7.8	46 6.4
Murder %	1 0.5	0 0	2 0.3	2 0.2	7 1.0
Unlawful Intercourse %	0 0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	2 0.9	2 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Others %	79 36.7	119 30.5	169 26.2	296 33.4	273 38.2
Total %	215 100.0	390 100.0	644 100.0	885 100.0	715 100.0

Figure - 6.3

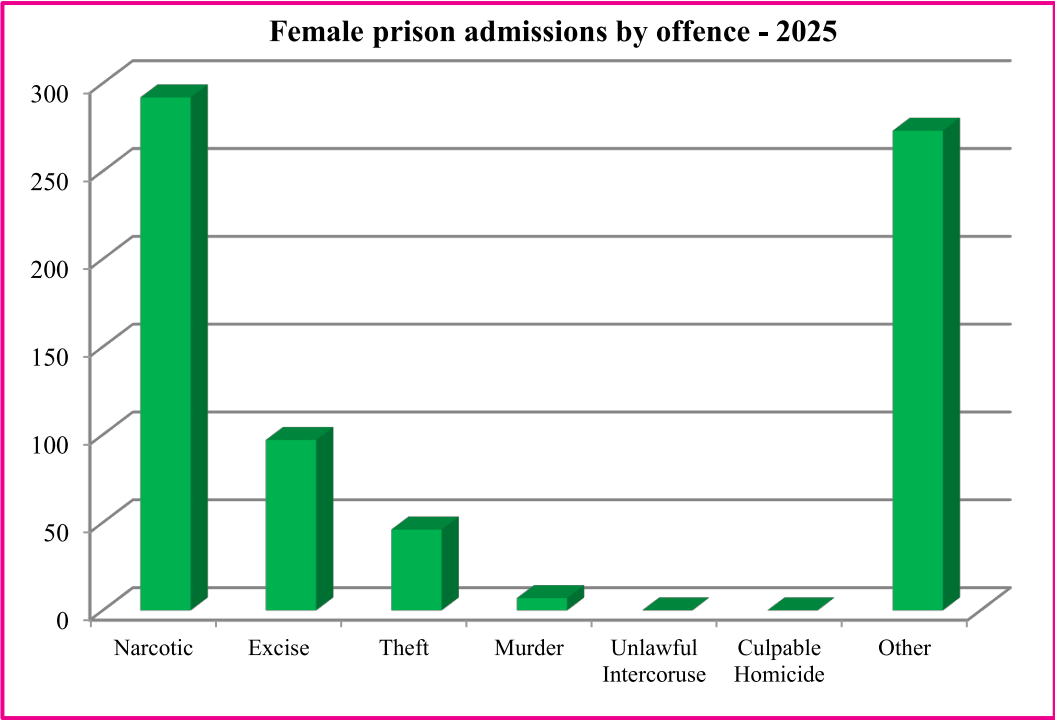
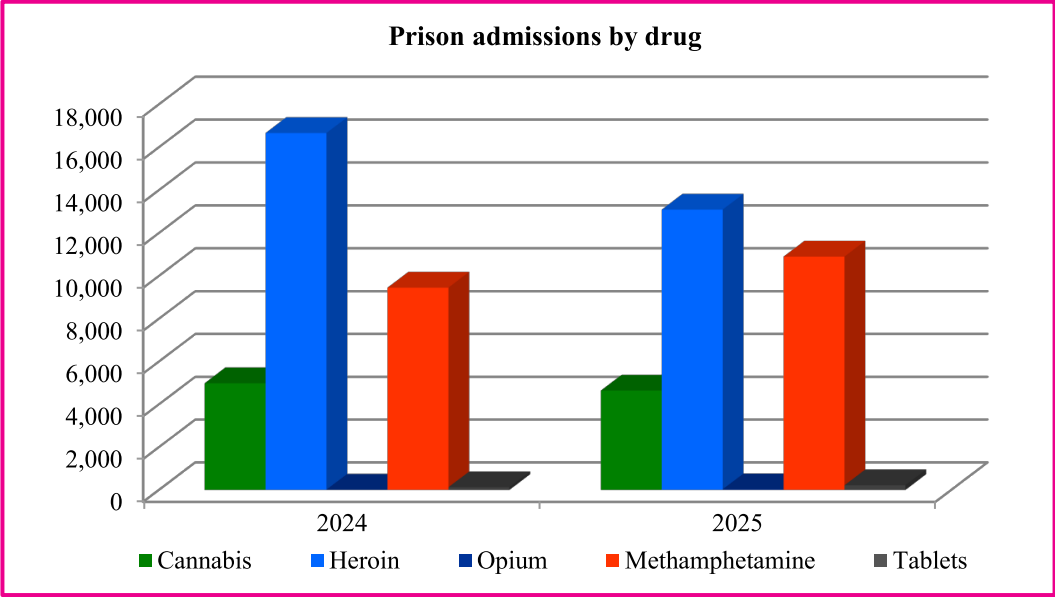


Table 61 – Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	910	9.7	2,656	13.9	3,916	13.4	4,988	15.9	4,645	15.9
Heroin	7,094	75.9	12,913	67.6	18,365	62.9	16,664	53.2	13,094	44.9
Opium	13	0.1	167	0.9	16	0.1	16	0.1	32	0.1
Methamphetamine	0	0.0	3,240	17.0	6,767	23.2	9,454	30.2	10,903	37.4
Tablets	0	0.0	44	0.2	62	0.2	126	0.4	220	0.8
Others	1,327	14.2	74	0.4	66	0.2	66	0.2	283	1.0
Total	9,334	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0	29,177	100.0

Figure - 6.4



In 2025, narcotic drug-related prison admissions in Sri Lanka totalled 29,177, with heroin remaining the most commonly associated drug, accounting for 44.9% (13,094 admissions). However, the contribution of heroin-related admissions has shown a continuous decline over the five years, decreasing from 75.9% in 2021 to 44.9% in 2025, indicating a significant shift in the pattern of drug-related offences.

In contrast, methamphetamine-related prison admissions have increased substantially, rising from 3,240 admissions (17.0%) in 2022 to 10,903 admissions (37.4%) in 2025, making it the second-largest category of narcotic-related prison admissions. This upward trend reflects the growing impact of synthetic stimulant use and related offences in Sri Lanka. Cannabis-related admissions accounted for 15.9% (4,645 admissions) in 2025, maintaining a relatively stable share compared with 15.9% in 2024, but showing an increase from 9.7% in 2021.

Other categories, including tablets (0.8%), opium (0.1%), and other narcotic substances (1.0%), represented only a small proportion of narcotic-related prison admissions in 2025. Overall, the data demonstrate a changing drug offence profile in Sri Lanka, with a notable decline in the relative contribution of heroin and a substantial increase in methamphetamine-related admissions, highlighting the evolving nature of the illicit drug market.

DRUG-RELATED PRISON ADMISSIONS BY ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Ethnicity	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Sinhala	6,599	70.6	13,306	69.7	19,845	68.0	20,288	64.8	19,518	64.8
Tamil	1,274	13.6	2,528	13.2	4,090	14.0	4,718	15.1	4,208	15.1
Muslim	1,427	15.3	3,253	17.0	5,185	17.8	6,205	19.8	5,367	19.8
Malay	6	0.1	1	0.0	11	0.0	7	0.0	19	0.1
Burgher	1	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.2	49	0.2	65	0.2
Others	37	0.4	6	0.1	13	0.0	47	0.1	0	0.0
Foreigner	28	0.3	4	0.0	5	0.0	46	0.1	0	0.0
Total	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0	29,177	100

Figure - 6.5

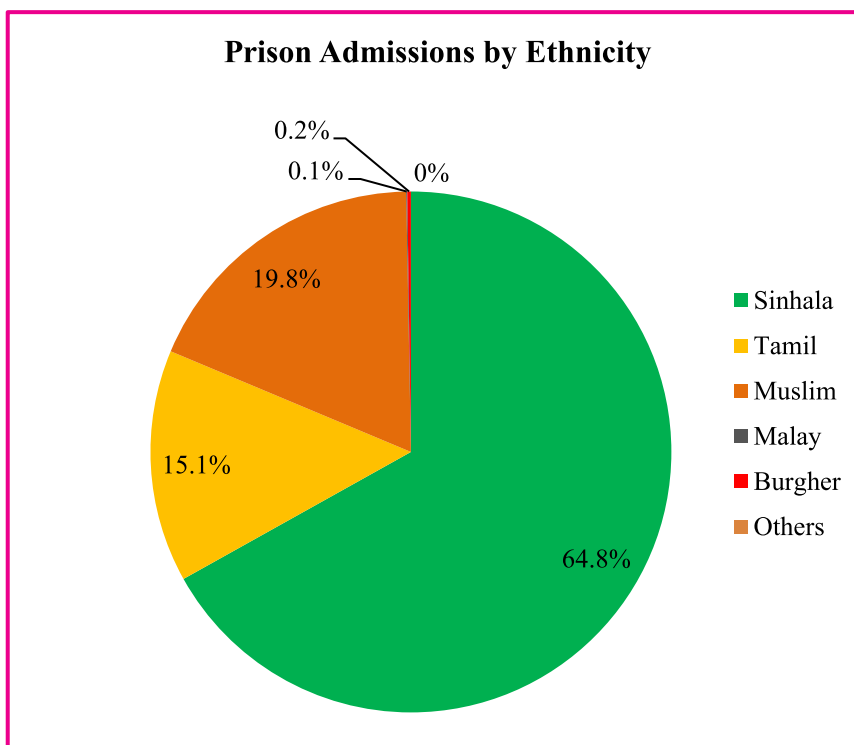
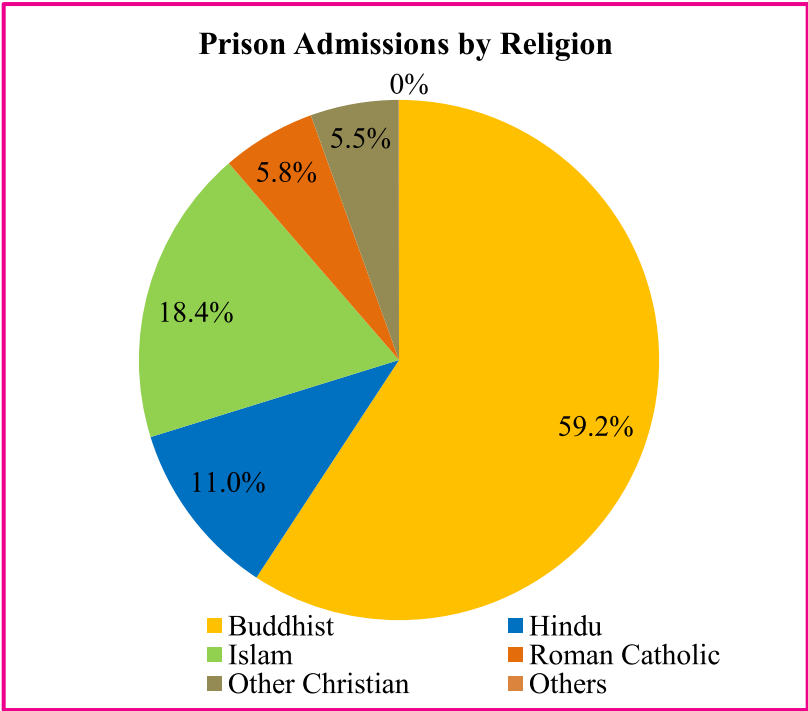


Table 63 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug-Related Prison Admissions by Religion										
Religion	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Buddhist	6,363	68.1	12,394	64.9	18,258	62.5	18,179	58.1	17,283	59.2
Hindu	846	9.1	2,478	13.0	3,339	11.4	3,674	11.7	3,203	11.0
Islam	1,522	16.3	3,013	15.8	5,207	17.8	6,274	20.0	5,379	18.4
Roman Catholic	515	5.5	636	3.3	1,650	5.7	1,931	6.2	1,706	5.8
Other Christian	98	1.0	571	3.0	733	2.5	1,252	4.0	1,600	5.5
Others	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Total	9,344	100.0	19,094	100.0	29,192	100.0	31,314	100.0	29,177	100

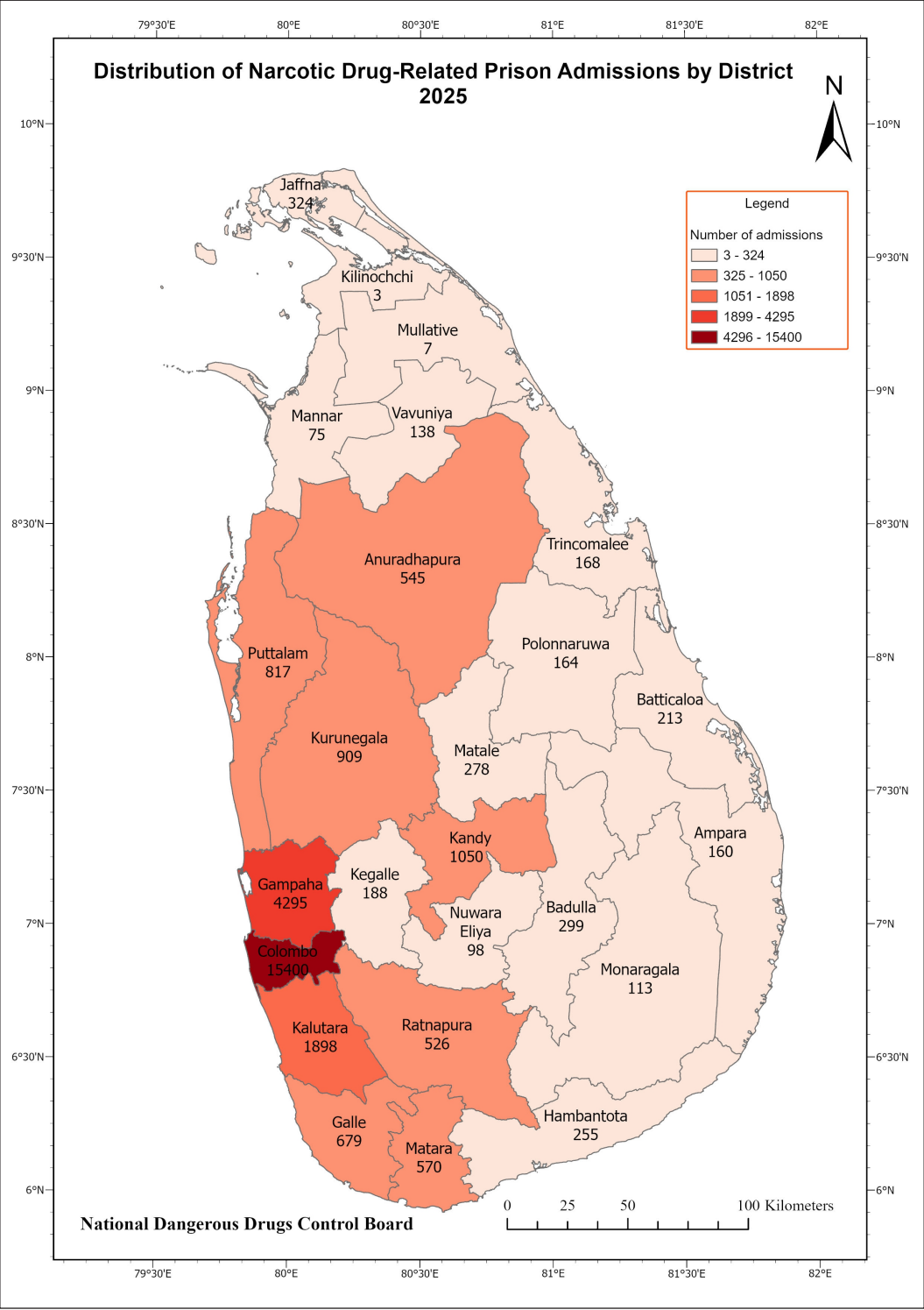
Figure - 6.6



DRUG-RELATED PRISON ADMISSIONS BY DISTRICTS

Table 64 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug-Related Prison Admissions by Districts					
District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Colombo	4,391	9,286	14,012	17,357	15,400
Gampaha	1,764	3,549	6,321	5,016	4,295
Kalutara	402	312	1,468	2,064	1,898
Kandy	344	703	791	863	1,050
Matale	87	199	207	198	278
Nuwara Eliya	62	114	110	124	98
Galle	504	719	574	580	679
Matara	260	291	390	550	570
Hambantota	114	191	251	236	255
Jaffna	132	291	258	292	324
Mannar	2	51	79	39	75
Vavuniya	19	55	84	121	138
Mullativu	2	9	17	16	7
Batticaloa	36	165	224	222	213
Trincomalee	22	55	72	130	168
Ampara	75	156	193	110	160
Kurunegala	407	987	1,285	935	909
Puttalam	271	756	966	567	817
Anuradhapura	145	352	438	445	545
Polonnaruwa	49	125	182	168	164
Badulla	87	155	274	292	299
Monaragala	20	81	152	118	113
Ratnapura	101	298	518	572	526
Kegalle	39	183	292	222	188
Kilinochchi	6	6	16	25	3
Other Countries	2	5	18	52	0
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	5
Total	9,344	19,094	29,192	31,314	29,177

Figure - 6.7



DRUG-RELATED PRISON ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Table 65 – Distribution of Narcotic Drug-Related Prison Admissions by Age					
Age	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Below 16 yrs	-	-	-	-	2
17-22 yrs	712	1,480	1,757	1,672	1,636
23-30 yrs	3,180	6,123	8,491	7,847	7,350
31-40 yrs	3,164	5,948	8,941	8,667	8,635
41-50 yrs	1,352	3,504	6,046	7,548	6,591
Above 50	936	1,955	3,952	5,573	4,877
Not recorded	-	84	5	7	86
Total	9,344	19,094	29,192	31,314	29,177

In 2025, narcotic drug-related prison admissions in Sri Lanka totalled 29,177. The highest number of admissions was recorded among individuals aged 31–40 years (8,635 admissions), followed by the 23–30 year age group (7,350 admissions). Together, these two age categories accounted for more than half of all narcotic-related prison admissions, indicating that adults in the economically active age groups remain the most affected by drug-related offences.

Admissions among the 41–50 year age group accounted for 6,591 cases, while those aged above 50 years represented 4,877 admissions, highlighting continued involvement of older age groups in narcotic-related offences. The 17–22 year age group accounted for 1,636 admissions, showing a slight decline compared with previous years but continuing to represent a notable proportion of young individuals involved in drug-related offences. Overall, the age distribution indicates that narcotic-related prison admissions are concentrated among individuals aged 23 years and above, with a gradual increase in the contribution of older age groups compared with earlier years.

CHAPTER - VII

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS



TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

This chapter presents an overview of drug treatment admissions in Sri Lanka during 2025, based on data reported by NDDCB treatment centres and outreach services, private treatment providers, the Bureau of Rehabilitation (BR), and other rehabilitation service providers. The chapter illustrates the overall volume and distribution of treatment admissions by service provider and type of treatment setting, including institutional/residential and outreach-based services. It further presents the demographic characteristics of individuals receiving treatment, including sex and age distribution, and examines the primary substances associated with treatment admissions. The chapter also highlights the contribution of different treatment service providers and the patterns of treatment demand among individuals with drug use disorders, providing an overview of the treatment and rehabilitation needs reflected in the available national data. In addition, the chapter identifies key data gaps in treatment reporting, particularly in relation to the recording of the primary substance of use, which are important considerations when interpreting the reported treatment admission patterns.

In 2025, a total of 6,030 treatment admissions for drug use disorders were reported in Sri Lanka through a range of treatment service providers, including NDDCB treatment centres, outreach services, private treatment facilities, and other rehabilitation providers. Private treatment services accounted 41.8% admissions, followed by NDDCB outreach services (23.4%) and treatment services of the Bureau of Rehabilitation (BR) (21.5%).

The vast majority of individuals admitted for treatment were male (99.7%), with the highest number of admissions observed among the 25–29-year age group (28.9%), followed by those aged 30–34 years (22.2%), indicating that young adults continue to be disproportionately affected by drug use disorders. Most admissions (76.6%) received treatment through institutional or residential care settings, while 23.4% accessed outreach-based interventions.

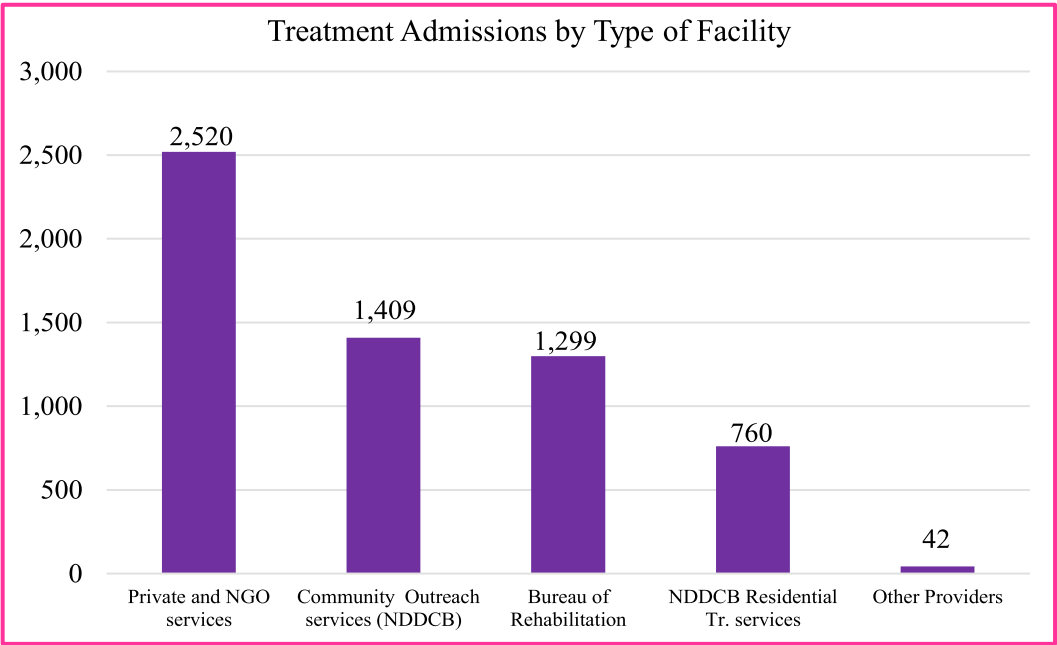
Among cases with reported primary substances of use, heroin remained the leading drug associated with treatment admissions (30.3%), followed by methamphetamine (17.2%) and cannabis (5.7%). However, nearly 40% of treatment records lacked information on the primary drug used. These findings provide important evidence to inform policy development, resource allocation, and the planning of comprehensive treatment services for individuals with drug use disorders in Sri Lanka.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

In Sri Lanka, governmental and non-governmental treatment providers provide a range of treatment and rehabilitation services for persons affected by drug dependence, including residential and community-based services. These services are regulated and monitored by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) under the provisions of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act, No. 54 of 2007, which provides the legal framework for the regulation and oversight of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug-dependent persons in the country.

The total number of reported drug users who received treatment services in the year 2025 was 6,030.

Figure - 7.1

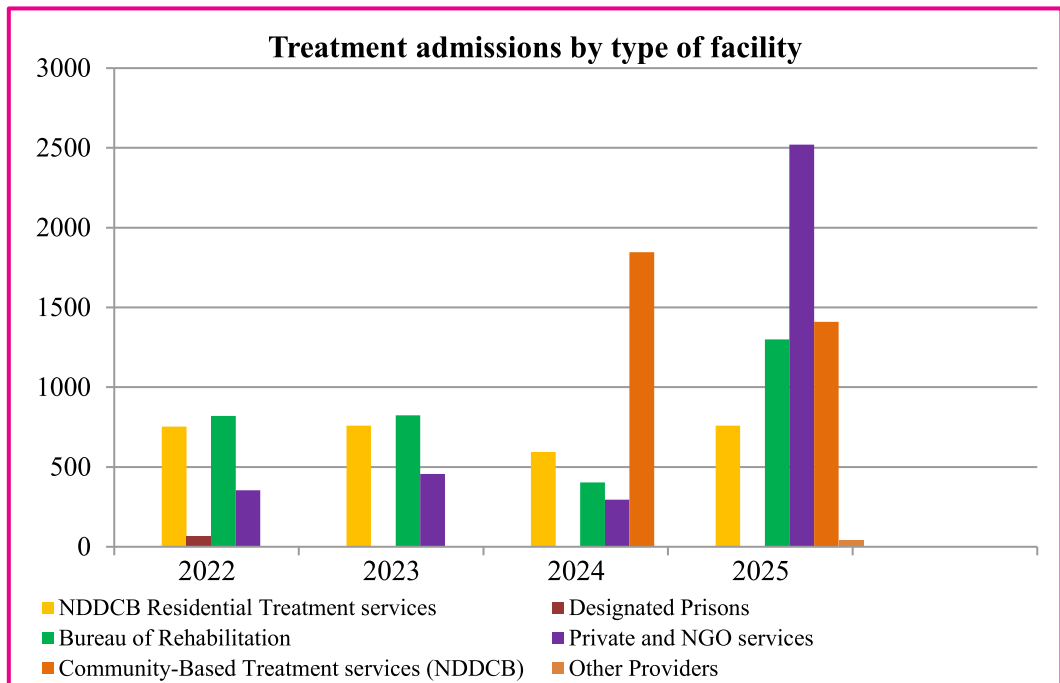


In 2025, the largest proportion of treatment admissions, 2,520 individuals (41.8%), was reported by private and non-governmental organization (NGO) treatment services. This was followed by 1,409 individuals (23.4%) who received treatment services through NDDCB Outreach services, while 1,299 individuals (21.5%) were

reported by the Bureau of Rehabilitation. A further 760 individuals (12.6%) received treatment through NDDCB residential treatment services, and 42 individuals (0.7%) were reported by other treatment providers. Overall, these facilities and services accounted for a total of 6,030 treatment admissions in 2025.

Table 66 – Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility								
Facility	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NDDCB Residential Treatment Services	753	37.7	759	37.2	594	18.9	760	12.6
Community-Based Treatment services (NDDCB)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,846	58.8	1,409	23.4
Private and NGO services	355	17.8	456	22.4	296	9.4	2,520	41.8
Designated Prisons	67	3.4	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Bureau of Rehabilitation	821	41.1	824	40.4	404	12.9	1,299	21.5
Other Providers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	0.7
Total	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

Exhibit - 7.2



The distribution of admission types, as shown in Table 67, indicates that the majority of admissions were voluntary, with 4,607 individuals seeking treatment voluntarily, while 1,423 individuals were admitted through court referrals. The Government of Sri Lanka promotes voluntary treatment in accordance with national treatment standards and the rights of persons with drug use disorders, with emphasis on dignity, respect and autonomy throughout the treatment and rehabilitation process. At the same time, persons with substance use disorders who are involved in the criminal justice system may undergo compulsory treatment through court referral, as an alternative to imprisonment, where treatment and rehabilitation are considered more appropriate to address their drug dependence and support their reintegration into society. This approach reflects the use of both voluntary and justice-referred treatment pathways within the national treatment and rehabilitation system.

Table 67 - Type of Admission		
Type of Admission	Number of persons	Percentage (%)
Voluntary	4,607	76.4
Compulsory	1,423	23.6
Total	6,030	100.0

Individuals receiving treatment in 2025 were further classified according to the treatment methods provided. Psychological counselling and behavioural therapies were the predominant treatment approach, accounting for 5,082 individuals (84.3%). The faith-based model was used for 549 individuals (9.1%), while 288 individuals (4.8%) received treatment through the Therapeutic Community (TC) model. Smaller proportions were reported for the 12-Step Method (0.2%) and Western Medicine (0.2%), while the treatment method was not reported for 91 individuals (1.5%). Overall, the data indicate that psychological and behavioural interventions constituted the principal treatment approach among reported treatment admissions in 2025.

Table 68 – Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment										
Type/Method	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Therapeutic community (TC)	70	4.2	171	8.6	236	11.6	608	19.3	288	4.8
Psychological Counseling & Behavioral Therapies	1,409	84.8	1,311	65.7	1,437	70.6	2,323	74.0	5082	84.3
12 Step Method	26	1.6	74	3.7	61	3.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Faith-Based model	122	7.3	297	14.9	275	13.5	209	6.7	549	9.1
Western Medicine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	91	1.4

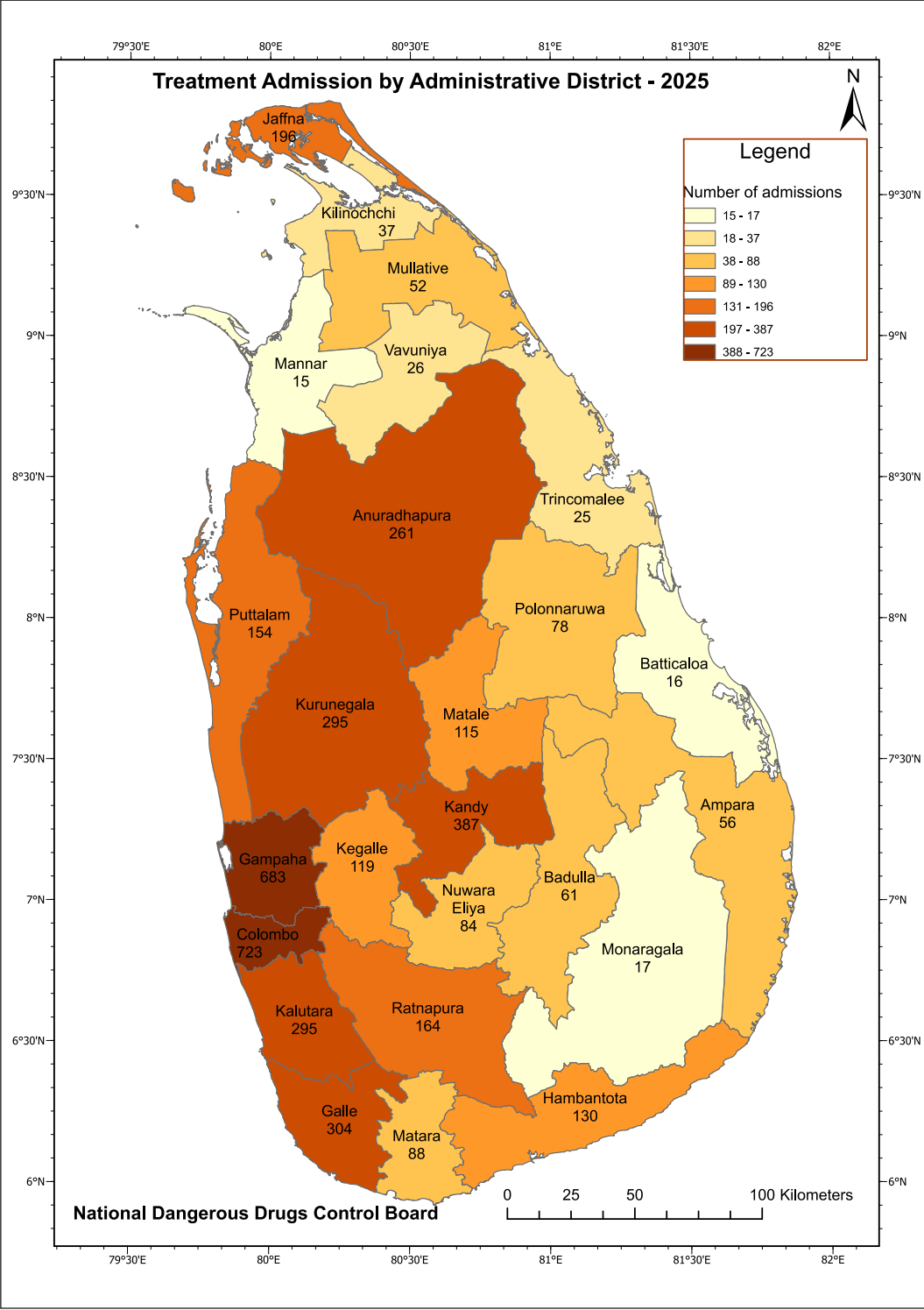
***Different treatment models have been incorporated within same treatment programme**

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY DISTRICT

Table 69 – Treatment Admissions by Districts										
District	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	543	31.9	524	26.2	396	19.4	955	30.4	723	12.0
Gampaha	474	27.8	507	25.4	639	31.3	981	31.2	683	11.3
Kalutara	100	5.9	156	7.8	106	5.2	501	16.0	295	4.9
Galle	97	5.7	209	10.5	130	6.4	129	4.1	304	5.0
Matara	45	2.6	55	2.7	40	2.0	24	0.8	88	1.5
Hambantota	21	1.2	19	1	11	0.5	14	0.5	130	2.2
Monaragala	5	0.3	3	0.2	7	0.3	11	0.4	17	0.3
Badulla	5	0.3	12	0.6	9	0.4	15	0.5	61	1.0
Kandy	60	3.5	40	2	44	2.2	54	1.7	387	6.4
Matale	14	0.8	24	1.2	12	0.6	20	0.6	115	1.9
Nuwara Eliya	2	0.1	6	0.3	5	0.3	12	0.4	84	1.4
Kegalle	38	2.2	78	3.9	53	2.6	34	1.1	119	2.0
Ratnapura	26	1.5	24	1.2	37	1.8	34	1.1	164	2.7
Kurunegala	85	5.0	122	6.1	120	5.9	71	2.3	295	4.9
Puttalam	37	2.2	53	2.6	120	5.9	24	0.8	154	2.6
Trincomalee	8	0.5	5	0.3	16	0.8	3	0.1	25	0.4
Bataloa	1	0.1	4	0.2	15	0.7	3	0.1	16	0.3
Ampara	3	0.2	17	0.8	14	0.7	5	0.2	56	0.9
Anuradhapura	35	2.1	31	1.5	33	1.6	25	0.8	261	4.3
Polonnaruwa	13	0.8	21	1.1	19	0.9	15	0.5	78	1.3
Jaffna	15	0.9	29	1.5	89	4.4	15	0.5	196	3.3
Kilinochchi	1	0.1	9	0.4	17	0.8	1	0.0	37	0.6
Mullative	0	0.0	0	0	18	0.9	9	0.3	52	0.9
Mannar	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.1	15	0.2
Vavuniya	4	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.4	5	0.2	26	0.4
Not Recorded	70	4.1	44	2.1	78	3.8	177	5.7	1,649	27.3
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

Table 69 shows a marked geographical variation in treatment admissions in 2025. The highest numbers of admissions were reported from Colombo (723; 12.0%) and Gampaha (683; 11.3%), followed by Kandy (387; 6.4%), Galle (304; 5.0%), Kalutara and Kurunegala (295 each; 4.9%), and Anuradhapura (261; 4.3%). In contrast, very low numbers of admissions were reported from several districts, including Mannar (15; 0.2%), Batticaloa (16; 0.3%), Monaragala (17; 0.3%), Mullaitivu (52; 0.9%), and Ampara (56; 0.9%). A significant data limitation is that the district was not recorded for 1,649 admissions (27.3%), which should be considered when interpreting the geographical distribution of treatment admissions.

Figure - 7.3

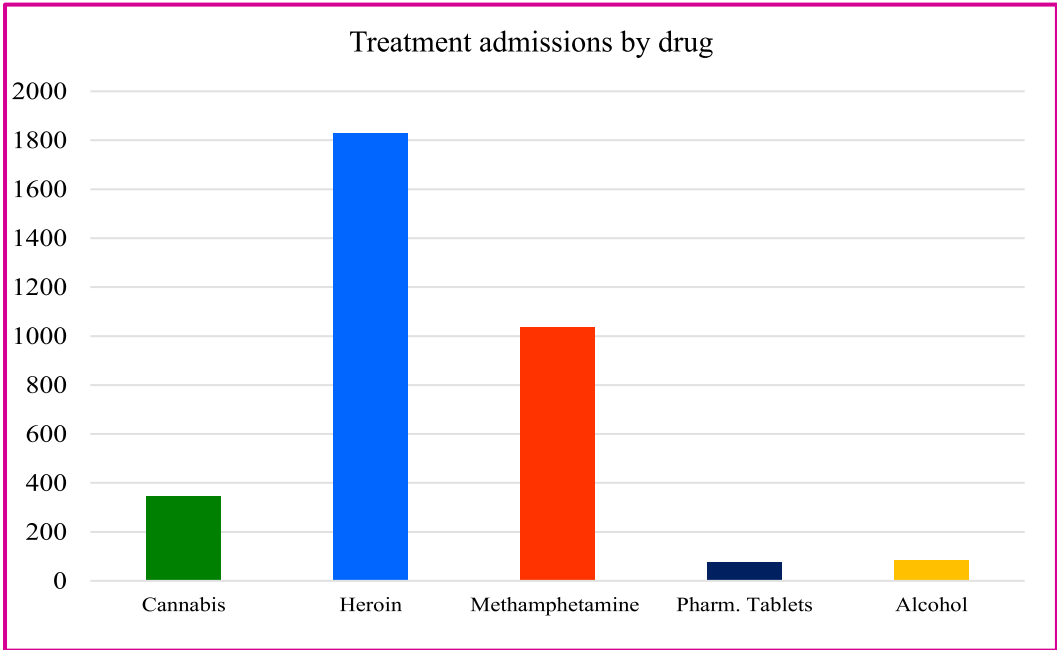


TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY DRUG FOR TREATMENT

Table 70 shows that heroin was the most frequently reported primary drug associated with treatment admissions in 2025, accounting for 1,830 admissions (30.3%). This was followed by methamphetamine, with 1,037 admissions (17.2%), and cannabis, with 346 admissions (5.7%). Smaller proportions were reported for alcohol (83; 1.4%) and pharmaceutical tablets (76; 1.3%). Overall, the 2025 data indicate that heroin and methamphetamine together accounted for nearly half (47.5%) of reported treatment admissions, highlighting their prominent contribution to treatment demand.

Table 70 – Treatment Admissions by Drug					
Drug	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cannabis	218	244	382	593	346
Heroin	1,464	1,738	1,521	1,100	1,830
Methamphe- tamine	-	0	139	860	1,037
Pharmaceutical Tablets	76	0	144	233	76
Alcohol	120	91	88	354	83

Figure - 7.4



Injecting drug use among persons admitted for substance use disorder (SUD) treatment fluctuated between 2019 and 2025. The number of treatment admissions involving injecting drug use ranged from 23 to 75 persons during this period, while these individuals accounted for 1.0% to 3.7% of total treatment admissions.

Table : 71 - Treatment Admission by Injecting Drug Use			
Year	Total treatment admissions	Persons reporting injecting drug use	Percentage (%)
2019	3,613	51	1.4
2020	1,649	23	1.4
2021	1,703	36	2.1
2022	1,996	48	2.4
2023	2,039	75	3.7
2024	3,140	67	2.1
2025	6,030	59	1.0

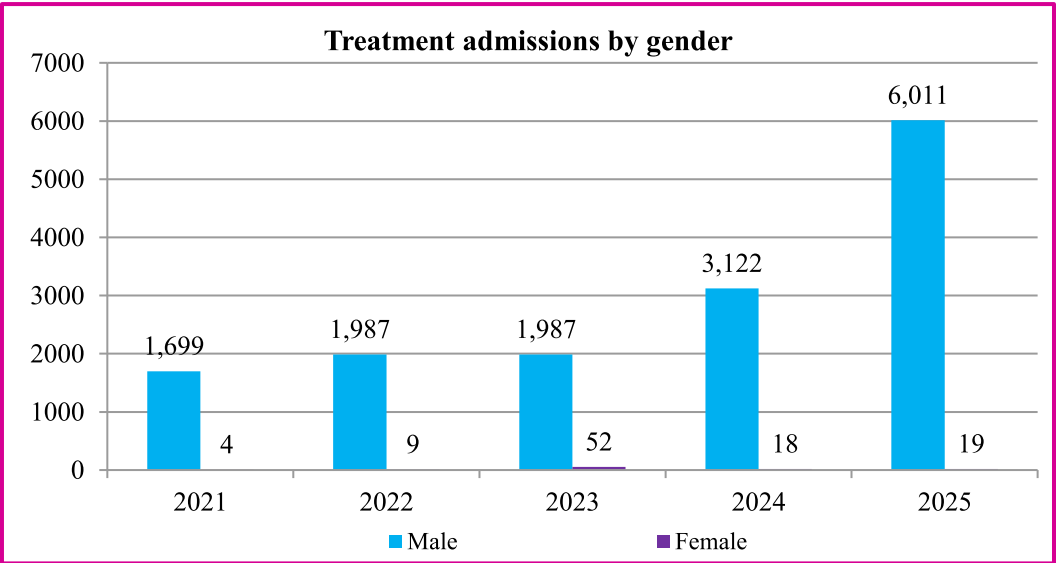
Although total treatment admissions increased substantially in 2025, the number of persons reporting injecting drug use declined to 59, representing approximately 1.0% of all admissions. This indicates a lower proportion of injecting drug use among treatment admissions in 2025 compared with previous years, particularly the peak observed in 2023. However, these figures reflect only persons admitted for treatment and do not necessarily represent the overall prevalence of injecting drug use in the country.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Out of the total treatment admissions of the year of 2025, 99.7% (6,011) were males. 19 (0.3%) female drug users reported.

Table 72 – Treatment Admissions by Gender										
Gender	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,699	99.8	1,987	99.6	1,987	97.5	3,122	99.4	6,011	99.7
Female	4	0.2	9	0.4	52	2.5	18	0.6	19	0.3
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

Figure - 7.5



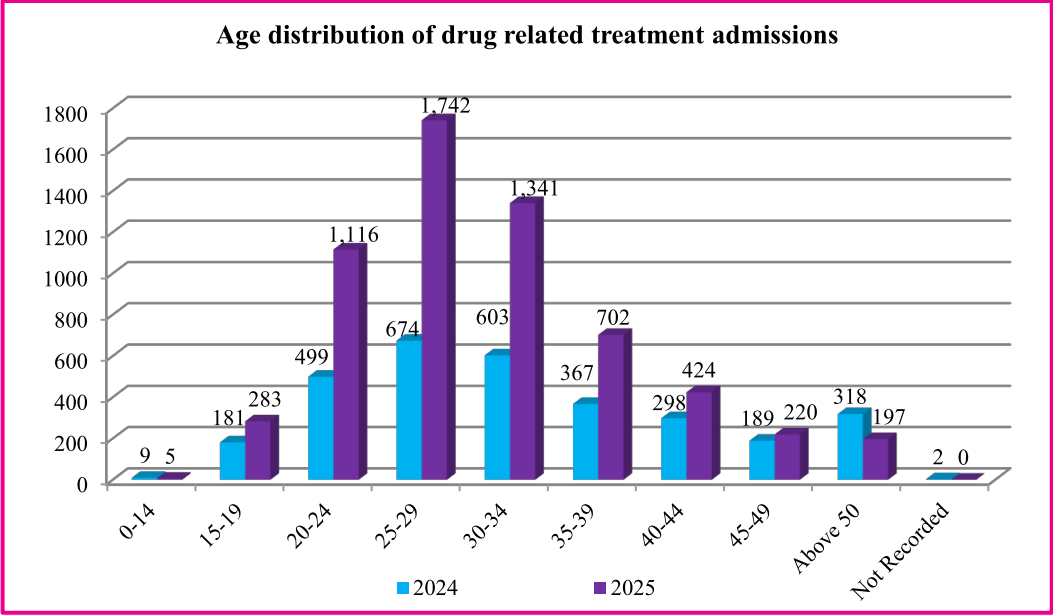
Individuals who received treatment were further classified according to their marital status. In 2025, 1,199 individuals (19.9%) were reported as single, while 870 (14.4%) were married. Smaller proportions included 63 individuals (1.0%) who were divorced, 36 (0.6%) who were separated, and 5 (0.1%) who were widowed. In addition, 5 individuals (0.1%) were reported as living together. A substantial proportion of records, 3,852 individuals (63.9%), did not have marital status recorded, which should be considered when interpreting the distribution.

Table 73 – Treatment Admissions by Marital Status										
Marital Status	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	987	58.0	1,158	58.0	1,150	56.4	1,624	51.7	1,199	19.9
Married	531	31.2	644	32.2	664	32.2	1,099	35.0	870	14.4
Cohabiting	0	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	51	1.6	0	0.0
Separated	4	0.2	17	0.9	09	0.4	59	1.9	36	0.6
Divorced	21	1.2	42	2.1	33	1.6	51	1.6	63	1.0
Widowed	4	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.3	7	0.2	5	0.1
Living Together	8	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.3	10	0.3	5	0.1
Not Recorded	148	8.7	134	6.7	170	8.3	289	9.2	3,852	63.9
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

As shown in Table 74, treatment admissions in 2025 were predominantly concentrated among young adults. The highest proportion was recorded among individuals aged 25–29 years, accounting for 28.9% (1,742) of total admissions, followed by those aged 30–34 years, representing 22.2% (1,341) and those aged 20–24 years, accounting for 18.5% (1,116). Collectively, individuals aged 20–34 years accounted for 69.6% (4,199) of all treatment admissions, indicating that treatment demand was particularly concentrated among young adults. Admissions among adolescents aged 15–19 years accounted for 4.7% (283), while those aged 1–14 years represented 0.1% (5) of admissions.

Table 74 – Treatment Admissions by Age										
Age	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	2	0.1	6	0.3	1	0.1	9	0.3	5	0.1
15-19	93	5.6	110	5.5	109	5.4	181	5.8	283	4.7
20-24	441	25.9	511	25.6	509	25.0	499	15.9	1,116	18.5
25-29	446	26.2	590	29.5	694	34.0	674	21.5	1,742	28.9
30-34	324	19.0	359	18.0	369	18.1	603	19.2	1,341	22.2
35-39	164	9.6	93	9.7	163	8.0	367	11.7	702	11.6
40-44	118	6.9	111	5.6	110	5.4	298	9.8	424	7.0
45-49	43	2.5	53	2.7	50	2.5	189	6.0	220	3.6
50 & Above	71	4.2	63	3.1	30	1.5	318	10.1	197	3.4
Not Recorded	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

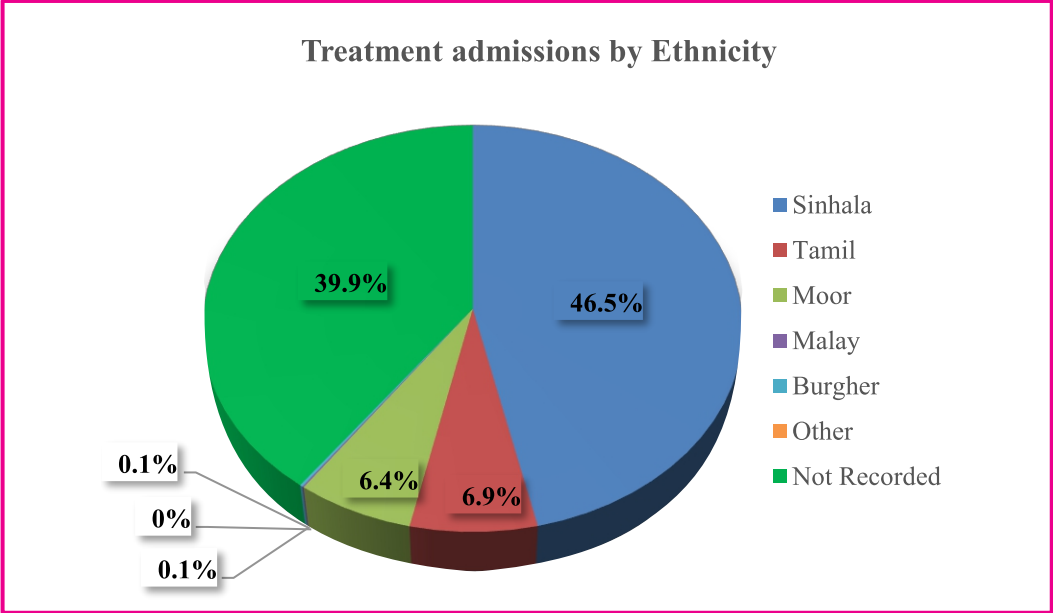
Figure - 7.6



According to the recorded persons by ethnicity wise, 2,803 (46.5%) were Sinhalese, 386 (6.4%) were Moors, 418 (6.9%) were Tamils, and 06 (0.1%) of them were Malay. More details are shown in table 75.

Table 75 – Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1,509	88.6	1,770	88.7	1,634	80.1	2,608	83.0	2,803	46.5
Tamil	71	4.2	98	4.8	201	9.9	208	6.6	418	6.9
Moor	100	5.9	104	5.2	185	9.1	284	9.0	386	6.4
Malay	7	0.4	8	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.2	6	0.1
Burgher	6	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.3	13	0.4	9	0.1
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Recorded	10	0.5	12	0.6	8	0.4	20	0.7	2,408	39.9
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

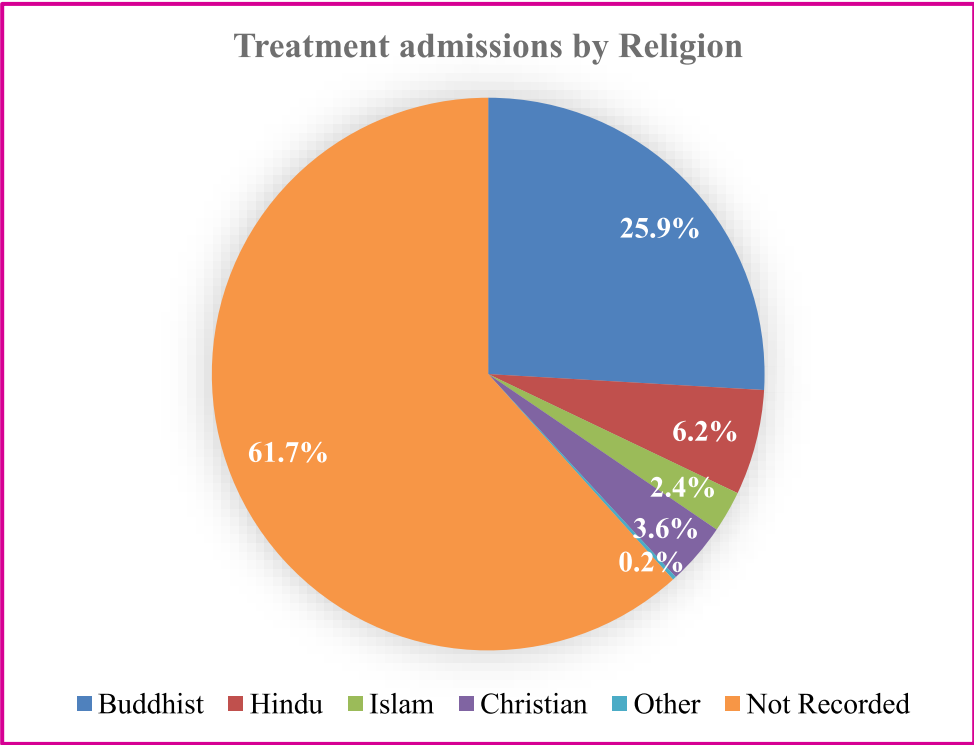
Figure - 7.7



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 76 – Treatment Admissions by Religion										
Religion	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1,308	76.8	1,531	76.7	1,361	66.8	2,199	70.0	1,563	25.9
Hindu	43	2.5	61	3.1	147	7.2	145	4.6	372	6.2
Islam	103	6.0	112	5.7	197	9.7	292	9.3	146	2.4
Christian	233	13.7	266	13.3	303	14.9	459	14.6	218	3.6
Other	1	0.1	4	0.2	13	0.6	2	0.1	13	0.2
Not Recorded	15	0.9	-	-	18	0.9	43	1.4	3,718	61.7
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

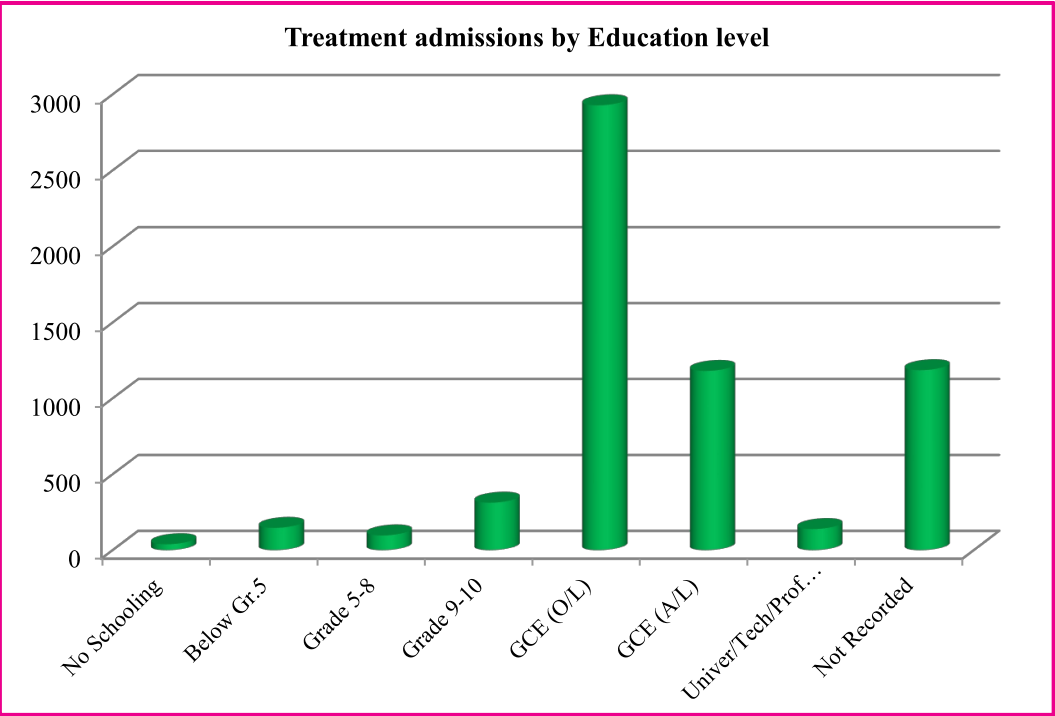
Figure - 7.8



The educational background of individuals who received treatment in 2025 indicates that 5.2% (313 individuals) had education up to Grade 9–10, while 0.6% (39 individuals) had never attended school. The largest proportion, 48.6% (2,928 individuals), had education up to the G.C.E. Ordinary Level (O/L), followed by 19.6% (1,181 individuals) who had reached the G.C.E. Advanced Level (A/L). A further 2.3% (139 individuals) were university, technical or professionally qualified, while 2.4% (147 individuals) had education below Grade 5. Educational information was not recorded for 19.7% (1,186 individuals) of treatment admissions.

Table 77 – Treatment Admissions by Educational Levels										
Educational Level	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	20	1.2	20	1.0	25	1.2	61	1.9	39	0.6
Below Grade 5	45	2.6	46	2.3	37	1.8	141	4.5	147	2.4
Grade 5-8	115	6.8	167	8.4	164	8.0	436	13.9	97	1.6
Grade 9-10	343	20.1	442	22.2	462	22.7	800	25.5	313	5.2
Up to G.C.E.(O/L)	812	47.7	911	45.6	943	46.3	1,286	40.9	2,928	48.6
Up to G.C.E.(A/L)	328	19.3	358	17.9	333	16.3	322	10.3	1,181	19.6
University / Technical / Professional Qualified	22	1.3	28	1.4	51	2.5	43	1.4	139	2.3
Not Recorded	18	1.1	24	1.2	24	1.2	51	1.7	1,186	19.7
Total	1,703	100.0	1,996	100.0	2,039	100.0	3,140	100.0	6,030	100.0

Figure - 7.9



REASONS OF DRUG INITIATION AND MULTIPLE DRUG USE PATTERNS

In 2025, peer pressure was reported as the most common reason for drug use, accounting for 13.8% (835 individuals), followed by self-pleasure at 12.3% (742 individuals) and other reasons at 8.8% (529 individuals). Problematic situations accounted for 1.1% (64 individuals), while 0.2% (10 individuals) reported sexual enhancement as a reason. Notably, the reason for drug use was not recorded for 63.8% of treatment admissions.

Table 78 - Treatment Admissions by Reasons for Drug Use						
Reason	2023		2024		2025	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Peer Pressure	548	26.9	1,035	33.0	835	13.8
Problematic Situation	73	3.6	131	4.2	64	1.1
For self-pleasure	570	28.0	1,026	32.7	742	12.3
For Sexual enhancement purpose	1	0.1	5	0.2	10	0.2
Other	753	36.9	745	23.7	529	8.8
Not recorded	94	4.6	195	6.2	3,850	63.8

CHAPTER - VIII

DRUG RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS



DRUG RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Government hospital data for 2024 indicate continued hospitalization related to opioid, cannabis, psychostimulant and sedative drug poisoning. Heroin-related cases resulted in 11 live discharges and one death, while other opioids, including codeine and morphine, accounted for the highest number of live discharges among the narcotic substances reported. Benzodiazepines also represented a notable proportion of drug-poisoning cases, with 130 live discharges. These findings highlight the continued burden of drug-related poisoning requiring hospital-based care.

Table 79 - Drug-Related Data by ICD Codes in Government Hospitals 2024					
ICD Code	Description	Male		Female	
		Live Discharges	Deaths	Live Discharges	Deaths
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19)	15	0	12	0
T40.0	Opium	6	0	7	0
T40.1	Heroin	7	1	4	0
T40.2	Other opioids (Codeine, Morphine)	6	1	23	0
T40.3	Methadone	0	0	0	0
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine)	3	0	3	1
T40.5	Cocaine	1	0	0	0
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics	14	0	16	0
T40.7	Cannabis (derivatives)	8	0	3	0
T40.8	Lysergide [LSD]	0	0	1	0
T40.9	Other and unspecified psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine)	7	0	5	0
T41	Poisoning by anaesthetics and therapeutic gases (Excl.: benzodiazepines (T42.4), cocaine (T40.5), opioids (T40.0-T40.2))	8	0	1	0
T41.0	Inhaled anaesthetics (Excl.: oxygen (T41.5))	9	0	9	0

T41.1	Intravenous anaesthetics (Thiobarbiturates)	10	0	5	0
T41.2	Other and unspecified general anaesthetics	5	0	3	0
T41.3	Local anaesthetics	1	0	1	0
T41.4	Anaesthetic, unspecified	2	0	1	0
T41.5	Therapeutic gases	0	0	1	0
T42	Poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19))	42	1	52	0
T42.0	Hydantoin derivatives	5	0	8	0
T42.1	Iminostilbenes (Carbamazepine)	14	0	21	1
T42.2	Succinimides and oxazolidinediones	3	0	2	0
T42.3	Barbiturates (Excl.: thiobarbiturates (T41.1))	1	0	2	0
T42.4	Benzodiazepines	55	0	75	0
T42.5	Mixed antiepileptics, not elsewhere classified	3	0	2	0
T42.6	Other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs (Methaqualone, Valproic acid, Excl.: carbamazepine (T42.1))	21	0	27	0
T42.7	Antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs, unspecified (Sleeping: draught drug tablet)	7	0	6	0
T42.8	Antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants (Amantadine)	3	1	1	0
T43	Poisoning by psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: appetite depressants (T50.5), barbiturates (T42.3), benzodiazepines (T42.4), intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19), methaqualone (T42.6), psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (T40.7-T40.9))	23	1	27	0
T43.0	Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants	16	0	30	0
T43.1	Monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor antidepressants	1	0	1	0
T43.2	Other and unspecified antidepressants	16	0	30	0
T43.3	Phenothiazine antipsychotics and neuroleptics	4	0	9	0

T43.4	Butyrophenone and thioxanthene neuroleptics	6	1	5	0
T43.5	Other and unspecified antipsychotics and neuroleptics (Excl.: rauwolfia (T46.5))	40	0	63	0
T43.6	Psychostimulants with abuse potential (Excl.: cocaine (T40.5))	8	0	3	0
T43.8	Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	4	0	5	0
T43.9	Psychotropic drug, unspecified	10	0	10	1
T46	Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system (Excl.: metaraminol (T44.4))	37	0	42	0
T46.0	Cardiac-stimulant glycosides and drugs of similar action	7	0	8	0
T46.1	Calcium-channel blockers	28	0	35	0
T46.2	Other antidysrhythmic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7))	4	0	0	0
T46.3	Coronary vasodilators, not elsewhere classified (Dipyridamole Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7), calcium-channel blockers (T46.1))	3	0	4	0
T46.4	Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors	10	0	6	1
T46.5	Other antihypertensive drugs, not elsewhere classified (Clonidine, Guanethidine, Rauwolfia Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7), calcium-channel blockers (T46.1), diuretics (T50.0-T50.2))	69	0	92	1
T46.6	Antihyperlipidaemic and antiarteriosclerotic drugs	5	0	15	0
T46.7	Peripheral vasodilators Nicotinic acid (derivatives Excl.: papaverine (T44.3))	0	0	6	0
T46.8	Antivaricose drugs, including sclerosing agents	1	0	0	0
T46.9	Other and unspecified agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system	1	0	7	0
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol	159	0	74	1

T51.0	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol Excl.: acute alcohol intoxication or "hangover" effects (F10.0), drunkenness (F10.0), pathological alcohol intoxication (F10.0))	22	0	9	0
T51.1	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	26	0	2	0
T51.2	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	5	1	7	0
T51.3	Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl [1-butanol], propyl [1-propanol])	9	0	11	0
T51.8	Other alcohols	3	0	4	0
T51.9	Alcohol, unspecified	67	0	14	0
<i>Source : Medical Statistics Unit</i>					
Note :	This data is based on the eIMMR (Electronic Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Reporting) system only.				
	Repeated visits for the same diagnosis or to another diagnosis may include.				
	A transferred patient may be again included in the live discharges category.				

(Source: Medical Statistics Unit)

In 2024, government hospitals recorded drug-related cases under several ICD-10 poisoning categories. Among the specific substances reported under T40 (narcotics and psychodysleptics), other opioids (including codeine and morphine) recorded the highest number of live discharges (29), followed by opium (13) and heroin (11). Heroin-related cases included one reported death among male patients. Cannabis-related cases accounted for 11 live discharges, while cases involving other psychodysleptics/hallucinogens accounted for 12 live discharges.

Among other drug categories, benzodiazepines recorded 130 live discharges (55 males and 75 females), while psychostimulants with abuse potential recorded 11 live discharges (8 males and 3 females). The data indicate that opioid- and sedative-related poisoning cases constituted important components of drug-related hospital admissions recorded through the eIMMR system in 2024.

CHAPTER - IX

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

In 2025, a total of 19,203 offenders were placed under the supervision of the Department of Community-Based Corrections through community-based correctional programmes. These programmes provide non-custodial alternatives, including probation, community service orders and other forms of supervised release, enabling offenders to undergo rehabilitation and reintegration while remaining within the community. In 2025, a total of 19,203 offenders were supervised under community-based correctional programmes. The majority were male offenders, accounting for 18,642 (97.1%) of the total, while 561 (2.9%) were female offenders.

Drug-related offences constituted a particularly prominent component of the community-based correctional caseload in 2025. Of the total 19,203 offenders under supervision, 15,322 (79.8%) were associated with drug-related offences, including offences involving heroin, cannabis and methamphetamine. Thus, more than three-quarters of all offenders supervised through community-based correctional programmes in 2025 were connected to drug-related offences.

This represents a substantial increase compared with the previous year. In 2024, 13,148 (84.1%) out of 19,203 offenders under community-based corrections were recorded as drug-related offenders. The proportion therefore increased from 79.8% in 2024 to 84.1% in 2025, an increase of approximately 4.3 percentage points within one year. This marked change demonstrates the growing significance of drug-related offending within the community-based correctional system.

Other offences recorded among persons under community-based supervision included illicit liquor-related offences (5,850 offenders) and gambling-related offences (638 offenders). The presence of these offences alongside drug-related cases further highlights the range of social and behavioural factors that may intersect with substance use and related offending.

The increasing proportion of drug-related offenders within community-based corrections underscores the importance of strengthening drug prevention, awareness, early identification, treatment referral, rehabilitation and post-treatment support within non-custodial correctional programmes. Community-based correctional settings provide an important opportunity to address substance-use-related factors contributing to offending, while supporting rehabilitation, reducing reliance on custodial measures and promoting the successful reintegration of offenders into their families and communities.

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

Table 80 - Number of Offenders under Community-based Corrections		
Number	Offence	Number of Offenders
1.	Heroin related offences	3,844
2.	Cannabis related offences	2,260
3.	Illicit liquor related offences	5,850
4.	Methamphetamine related offences	2,892
5.	Drunk and Public Nuisance	476
6.	Traffic offences	1,911
7.	Breach of public order	114
8.	Theft	183
9.	Cheating	8
10.	Illegal weapons	18
11.	Stolen goods	39
12.	Gambling	638
13.	Riots	8
14.	Domestic violence	124
15.	Environment related offences	67
16.	Others	771
17.	Total	19,203

Table 81 - Number of offenders by Gender	
Gender	Number of offenders
Female	561
Male	18,642
Total	19,203

Figure - 9.1

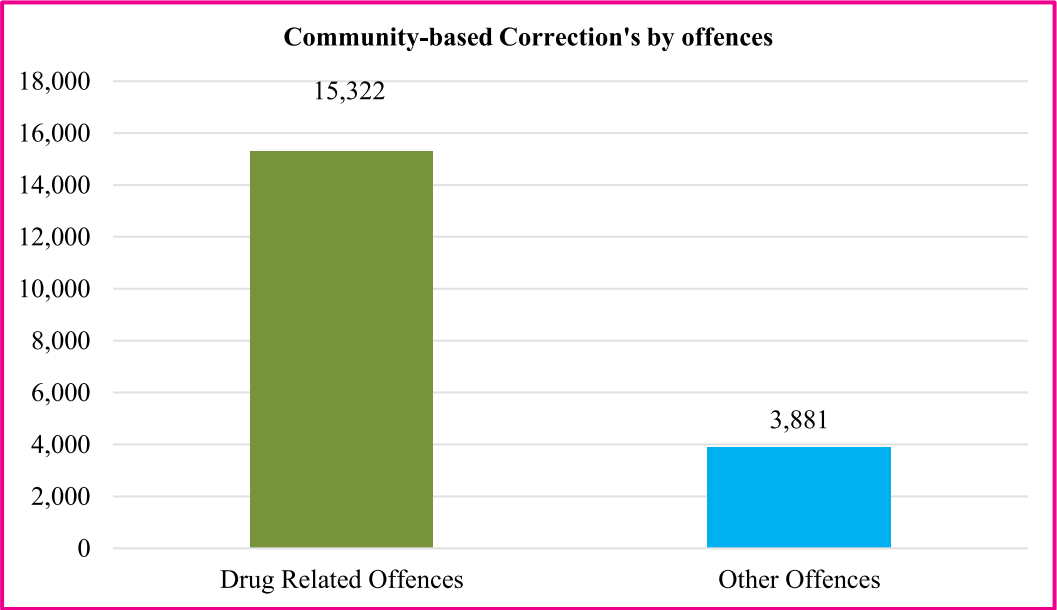
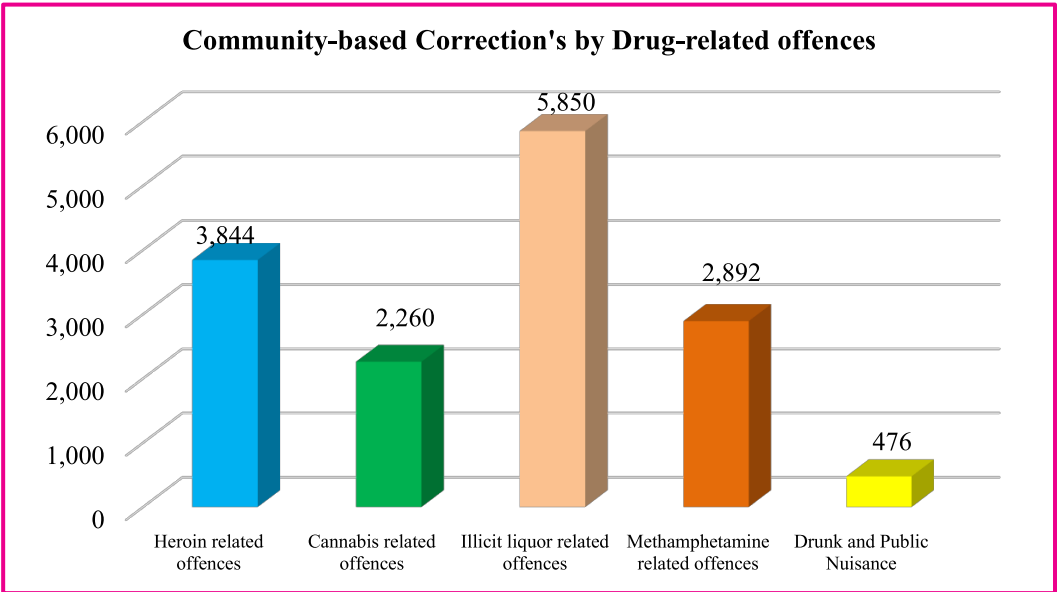


Figure - 9.2



(Source: Department of Community-based Correction, 2025)

In 2025, illicit liquor-related offences recorded the highest number of offenders (5,850) among the offences presented, followed by heroin-related offences (3,844) and methamphetamine-related offences (2,892). Cannabis-related offences accounted for 2,260 offenders, while 476 offenders were recorded for drug and public nuisance-related offences.

Compared with 2024, the number of offenders associated with heroin-related offences increased from 2,731 to 3,844, representing an increase of 40.7%. Similarly, methamphetamine-related offenders increased substantially from 1,503 to 2,892, an increase of 92.4%, indicating a marked rise in methamphetamine-related cases. In contrast, cannabis-related offenders decreased from 2,461 in 2024 to 2,260 in 2025, representing a reduction of 8.2%.

Overall, the comparison indicates a significant increase in heroin- and particularly methamphetamine-related offending in 2025, while cannabis-related offending showed a modest decline.

CHAPTER - X

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUNK AND DRIVING



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUNK AND DRIVING

Road traffic accidents continue to pose a major public safety challenge in Sri Lanka, with the number of crashes showing an overall increasing trend in recent years. According to data from the Sri Lanka Traffic Police, 2025 recorded the highest number of road traffic accidents during the 2021–2025 period, with a total of 27,535 accidents, representing an increase of 8.8% compared with 25,299 accidents in 2024 and nearly 23% higher than the 2021 level. Fatal accidents also reached the highest level in five years, increasing to 2,549 in 2025 from 2,403 in 2024. Similarly, major injury accidents increased to 7,890, while minor injury accidents rose to 11,151, both representing the highest figures recorded during the five years. The number of road traffic deaths also increased to 2,721, exceeding the previous highest figure of 2,521 deaths recorded in 2024, indicating a worsening road safety situation despite ongoing enforcement and awareness initiatives.

Driving under the influence of intoxicating substances continues to be an important contributor to road traffic crashes. According to Sri Lanka Traffic Police records, 662 road traffic accidents in 2025 were attributed to drunk driving, including 59 fatal accidents, resulting in 61 deaths. Although these figures represent a continued decline compared with previous years, falling from 971 accidents in 2022, 1,065 in 2023, and 762 in 2024, the consequences of impaired driving remain severe. Fatalities associated with drunk driving decreased from 86 deaths in 2022 to 65 deaths in 2023, 71 deaths in 2024, and 61 deaths in 2025, while the number of fatal crashes also declined from 77 in 2022 to 59 in 2025.

Recognizing the growing concern over drug-impaired driving, Sri Lanka has taken significant steps to strengthen its detection and enforcement capacity. The National Transport Medical Institute (NTMI) has initiated roadside mobile drug testing programmes in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Police, enabling drivers suspected of being under the influence of narcotic drugs to be screened using on-site drug testing devices. This initiative represents a significant advancement in addressing drug-impaired driving, complementing conventional alcohol breath testing and supporting the enforcement of recently introduced legal provisions related to driving under the influence of drugs. The expansion of roadside drug testing is expected to improve the identification of drug-impaired drivers, strengthen evidence-based law enforcement, and act as a deterrent against driving after the use of illicit drugs.

While the declining trend in reported drunk-driving crashes may reflect strengthened traffic law enforcement, increased roadside operations, and public awareness programmes, the persistence of fatal crashes and resulting deaths demonstrates that impaired driving continues to pose a significant threat to road safety.

DRUNK DRIVING AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Year	Fatal accidents	major injuries	minor injuries	Casualties	Total	Deaths
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
2025	2,549	7,890	11,151	5,945	27,535	2,721

Figure - 10.1

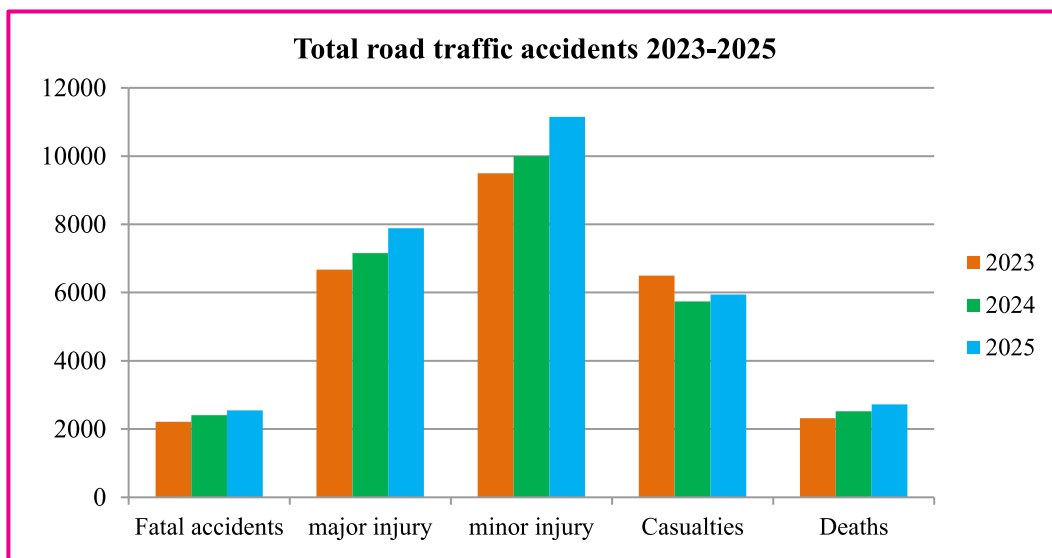
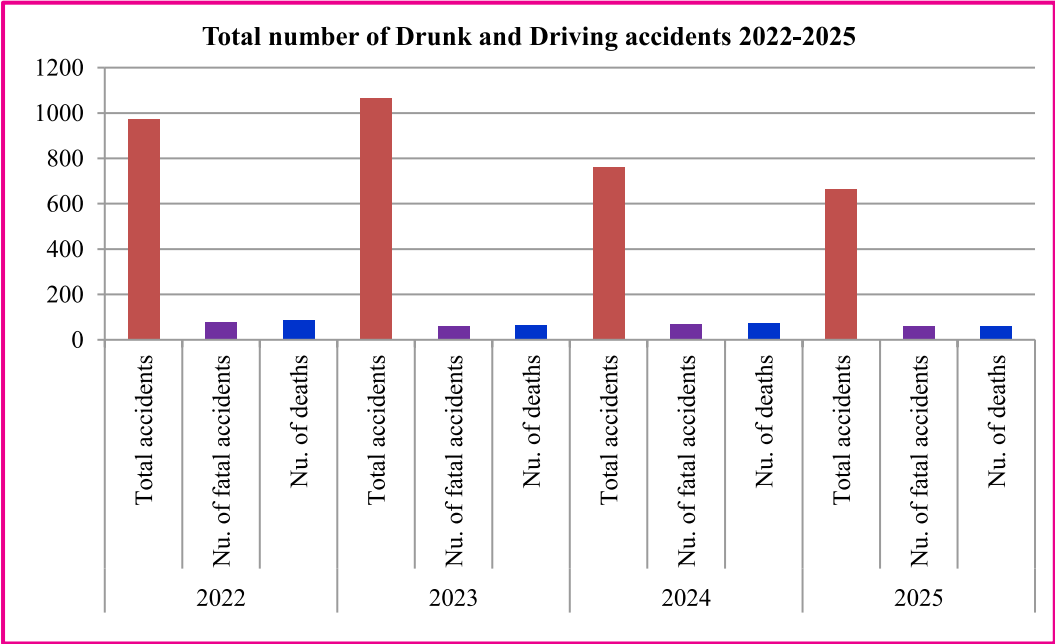


Table 83 - Total number of Drunk and Driving accidents												
Reason for Accident	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Total accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of deaths	Total accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of deaths	Total Accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of Deaths	Total Accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of Deaths
Drunk and Drive	971	77	86	1,065	61	65	762	67	71	662	59	61

Figure - 10.2



(Source: Traffic Admin & Road Safety, 2021-2025)

CHAPTER - XI

CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS AND OPIUM FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

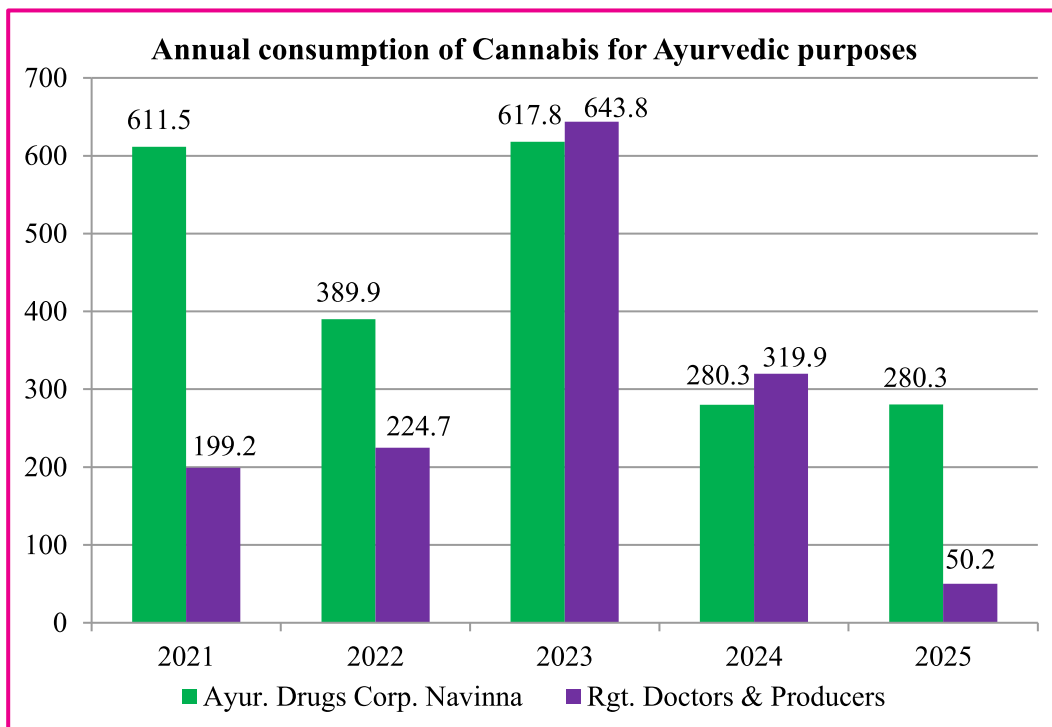


CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS AND OPIUM FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

The annual consumption of cannabis for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicine showed considerable fluctuations during 2021–2025. Total consumption decreased from 810.720 kg in 2021 to 614.550 kg in 2022, before increasing substantially to 1,261.640 kg in 2023, the highest level recorded during the period. It then declined sharply to 600.520 kg in 2024 and further to 330.520 kg in 2025, representing a 45.0% reduction compared with 2024 and a 73.8% reduction from the 2023 peak. In 2025, the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation, Navinna, accounted for 280.320 kg, while registered doctors and drug producers used 50.200 kg. Overall, cannabis consumption for Ayurvedic purposes declined considerably in 2025 compared with the previous two years.

Table 84 – Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of Ayurvedic Medicine					
Consumer	2021 kg	2022 kg	2023 Kg	2024 Kg	2025 kg
Ayurvedic Drug Corporation Navinna	611.520	389.860	617.810	280.260	280.320
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	199.200	224.690	643.830	319.900	50.200
Total	810.720	614.550	1,261.640	600.520	330.520

Figure - 11.1



Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used in the manufacture of Ayurveda (indigenous) medical preparations; hence, the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation, Navinna, is a major consumer of cannabis for medicinal production. The quantity of cannabis used by the Corporation fluctuated considerably during 2021–2025, increasing from 611.520 kg in 2021 to 617.810 kg in 2023, following a decline to 389.860 kg in 2022. Consumption then decreased substantially to 280.260 kg in 2024, before remaining almost unchanged at 280.320 kg in 2025. In 2025, cannabis was used in the production of Buddharaja Kalkaya, Suran Vidura Vatee, Ranahansa Rasayanaya, Kameshwari Modakaya and Madana Modakaya. Compared with the 2023 peak, cannabis consumption by the Corporation in 2025 was reduced by approximately 54.6%, indicating a substantial decline in the quantity utilized for Ayurvedic medicinal production over the latter part of the period.

Table 85 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna				
Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. per Batch	Total kg.
2021	Buddharaja Kalkaya	03	2.000	6.00
	Kameshwari Modakaya	12	36.300	435.600
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	1.800	3.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	0.360	0.720
	Madana Modakaya	08	20.700	165.600
	Total			611.520
2022	Buddharaja Kalkaya	02	2.000	4.000
	Madana Modakaya	07	36.300	254.100
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
	Kameshwari Modakaya	06	20.700	124.200
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	06	0.360	2.160
	Total			389.860
2023	Buddharaja Kalkaya	03	2.000	6.000
	Madana Modakaya	08	36.300	290.400
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
	Kameshwari Modakaya	12	20.700	248.400
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	11	0.360	3.960
	Suranvidurawati Blister Pack	01	0.450	0.450
	Jathiphaladi Choornaya	01	63.000	63.000
	Dathupushpa Rasayanaya	01	0.200	0.200
	Total			617.810
2024	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	01	0.360	0.360
	Kameshwari Modakaya	03	20.400	62.100
	Madana Modakaya	06	36.300	217.800
	Total			280.260
2025	Buddharaja Kalkaya	1.5	2.000	3.000
	Suran Vidura Vatee	4	1.800	7.200
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	2	0.360	0.720
	Kameshwari Modakaya	6	20.700	124.200
	Srimath Madana Modakaya	4	36.300	145.200
	Total			280.320

(Source: Ayurvedic Drug Co-operation, 2021 - 2025)

IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM

Table 86 - Import and Consumption of Opium 2025				
Opening Balance (2025)	Imported quantity (2025)	National Consumption		Total quantity (g)
98,300g	00g	29,300g	Ayurvedic Dept. Anuradapura	6,000
			Ayurvedic Hospital Borella	3,000
			Ayurvedic Dept. North Western Province	9,500
			Ayurvedic Hospital Pallekele	2,000
			General Hospital Trincomalee	500
			RDHS Polonnaruwa	8,000
			Teaching Hospital Kalutara	300

(Source: Medical Supplies Division, 2025)

CHAPTER - XII

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO PRODUCTIONS



ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO PRODUCTIONS

Table 87 - Production of Coconut and Processed Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	649,317.77	569,240.71	335,383.37	431,732.36	553,114.57
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	-	8,583.95	12,546.46	10,369.04	-
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	205,988.07	240,351.98	162,759.47	142,892.12	136,719.47
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	2,425.14	747.13	-	-	-
Scotland Distilleries	1,200.06	-	12.13	-	7.58
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	661.80	-	-	-	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	820.94	-	-	-	-
Manori Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	-	2,092.97	-	-	-
Nippon Expo Ltd.	722.99	877.80	534.44	838.12	828.01
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	460,050.21	621,504.89	418,681.09	451,192.36	418,954.38
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	11,289.51	9,314.90	4,241.15	4,928.63	2,274.75
Classic Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	1,645.40	-	-	318.00	65.00
Sinergy	338.58	-	-	-	-
Mendis-Moragolla	-	-	-	-	-
Higurana Distalaries			326.03	-	129.86
Total	1,334,460.47	1,452,714.33	934,484.14	1,042,270.63	1,112,093.62

***provisional**

Figure - 12.1

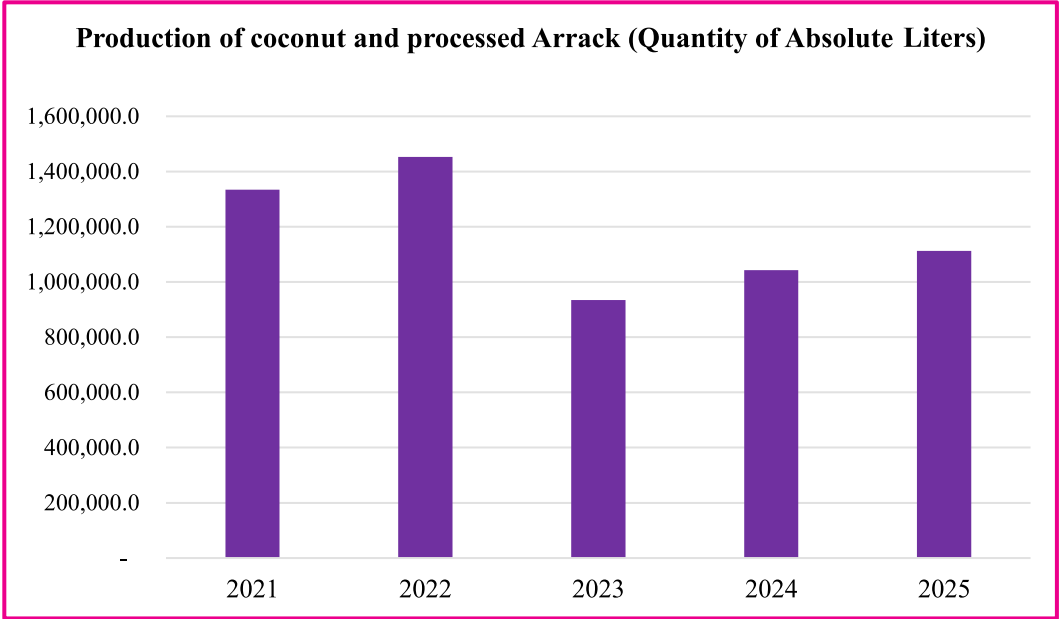


Table 88 - Production of Molasses Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Liquor Manufacturer	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
W.M. Mendis and Co.Ltd.	-	5,832.46	120,463.65	91,761.63	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	10,832.06	20,292.07	17,343.20	178.95	-
Percyl Ltd.	26,417.33	32,632.86	7,608.38	14,239.13	16,641.87
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	-	37,171.77	112,895.71	95,169.23	172,496.33
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	3,827.47	3,110.66	2399.98	1,698.66	2,213.59
International Distilleries Ltd.	255,425.78	293,315.54	141,537.20	-	166,530.03
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	35,749.97	23,439.31	-	-	-
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	19,535.16	17,831.27	13,566.48	16,597.00	11,444.00
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	55,696.30	33,359.12	29,993.29	29,559.50	17,924.81
Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Distelliries	1,845.27	15,766.59	18,496.00	9,083.36	5,916.97

Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	7,243.47	4,877.59	2,223.03	3,618.53	4,913.13
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	107,261.65	110,358.18	149,566.68	83,079.63	120,637.33
V A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	71,585.25	37,908.88	34,698.66	44,716.79	92,557.28
Randiya	3,062.55	26,570.83	17,318.00	23,603.78	36,991.46
Sinergy	25,278.41	15,693.84	18,901.68	12,961.24	4,075.43
Total	623,760.670	678,160.97	687,011.94	426,267.43	652,342.23

***provisional**

Figure - 12.2

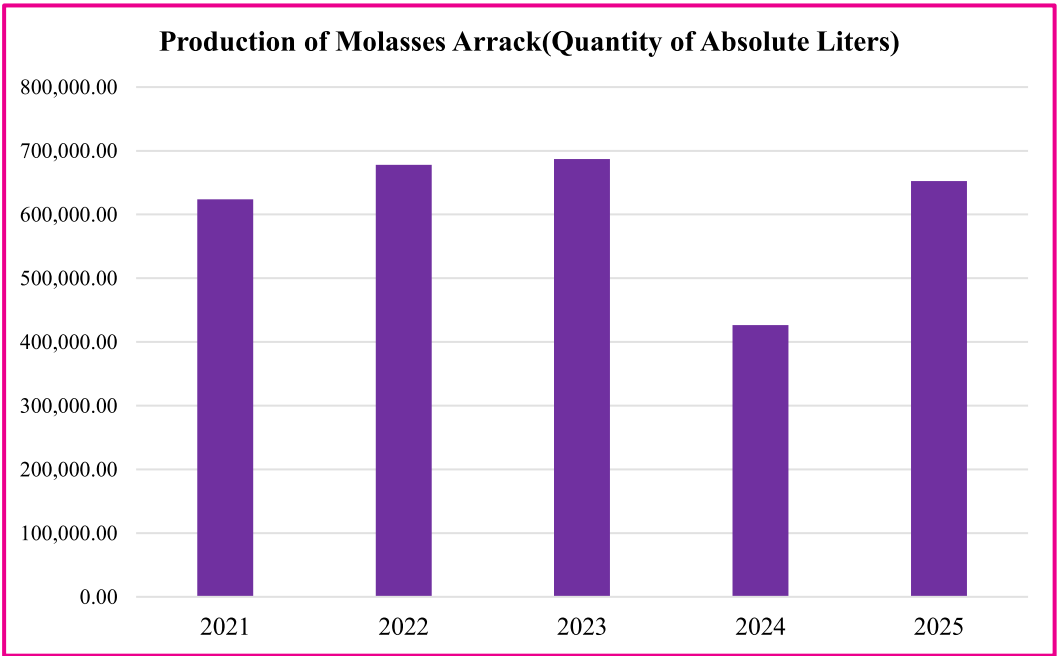


Table 89 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	17,192,374.98	16,952,494.27	12,358,729.53	11,240,254.98	12,935,914.36
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (pvt) Ltd.	73,194.97	48,490.09	75,979.30	37,062.06	53,757.54
W.M. .Mendis & Co.Ltd.	1,888.08	77,798.72	306,757.75	525,314.22	-
International Distilleries Lanka ltd.	1,275,147.80	2,016,333.88	1,192,348.50	1,346,797.90	1,487,712.42
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	31,704.40	66,659.40	121,146.50
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	672,586.30	1,302,007.69	956,533.68	923,510.03	1,085,612.68
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	564,655.94	585,916.67	495,477.31	460,799.33	784,925.99
V.A, Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	265,659.69	359,732.42	579,215.03	330,731.73	515,438.31
Perecyl Company Ltd.	285,199.47	260,425.12	108,942.13	83,349.73	79,819.43
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	105,596.47	157,450.41	152,938.38	192,525.22	376,296.28
Nippon Expo Ltd.	107,014.98	113,653.90	33,427.99	63,075.11	93,087.37
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	66,443.90	140,570.69	72,533.01	55,966.32	81,320.19
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	411,977.28	425,967.74	228,591.18	130,474.57	134,544.95
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	10,655.55	12,336.73	11,064.38	16,191.00	23,898.00
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	23,024.79	46,251.06	25,133.00	26,557.57	90,094.18
Sinergy Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	53,021.96	48,309.53	30,581.90	30,576.26	36,235.90
Royal Ceylon (Wayamba Disteliries)	8,476.18	6,193.55	35,304.00	8,817.60	43,542.58
Total	21,116,918.31	22,553,932.47	16,695,261.47	15,538,663.03	17,943,346.68

Figure - 12.3

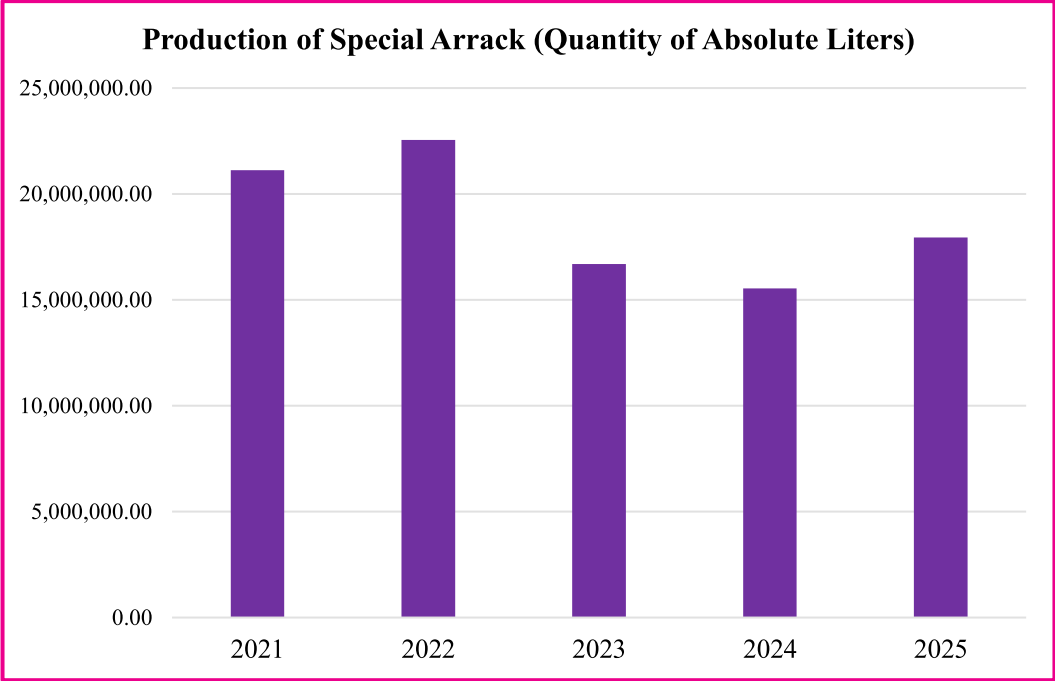


Figure - 12.4

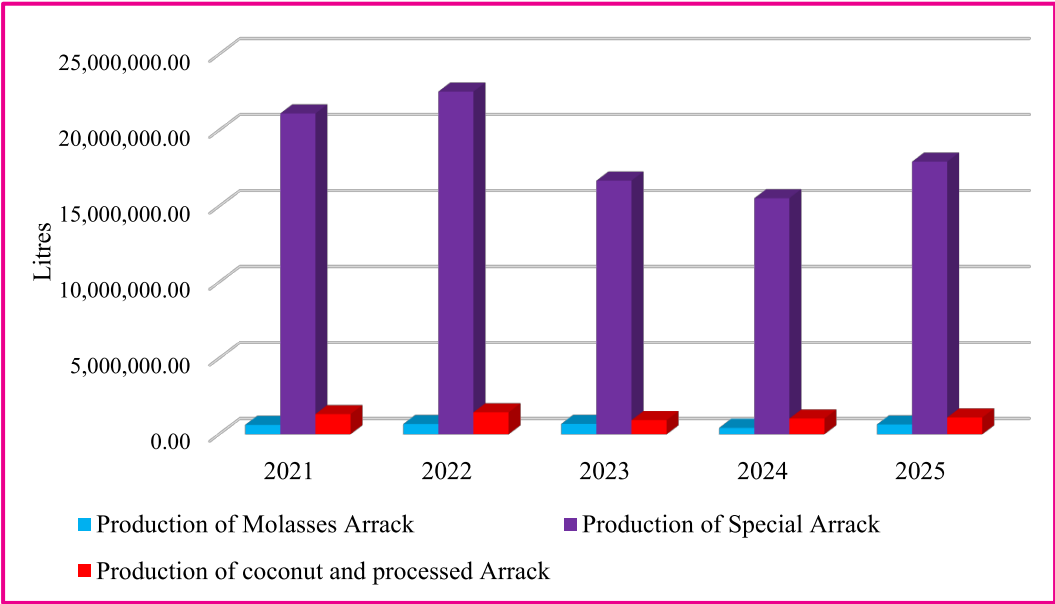


Table 90 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Bulk liters)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operate	1,786.88	11,230.625	48,998.750	61,614.4	60,272.500
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operate	25,566.88	49,301.875	83,362.500	87,860.8	86,332.000
Keyts Palm Development Co-operate	12,100.00	53,409.375	37,540.625	58,712.5	87,343.750
Kondavil Bottled Toddy Man	24,092.50	85,105.626	66,886.250	106,353.1	82,329.375
Point Pedro Palm Development Corporate	-	-	4,173.125	-	-
Kareinager Palm Development Co-operate	67,434.38	81,779.376	84,381.875	85,138.1	95,260.625
Golden Eagle – Madampe	-	1,160,794.375	1,261,142.485	1,811,701.3	2,026,425.000
Atchuvvely Bottled Toddy Manufacture	32,196.11	13,600.445	62,272.470	32,419.4	30,013.375
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	116,707.50	84,266.875	117,426.250	199,979.4	177,099.375
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man	361,260.00	1,434,698.125	1,868,147.500	2,915,703.8	3,545,250.000
Singha Bottled Toddy Man	421,660.00	1,636,464.376	2,164,225.000	2,919,616.3	3,268,591.250
Lucky Fish Can Bottled Toddy	-	3,976.000	222,755.500	26,233.0	60,010.030
Commander Bottled Toddy Man	-	570,537.500	743,910.000	37,800.0	279,555.000
Chankani Palmyrah	41,471.88	71,874.375	64,224.375	103,451.3	93,538.750

A.M.P.Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	239,185.000	-	25,073.125
Kandurata Manori Lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	96,310.00	129,594.380	218,730.000	723,632.5	1,621,347.500
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	293,420.00	1,417,827.500	1,042,515.00	2,247,300.0	1,776,458.750
Three Lions Toddy Bottled	252,211.25	356,873.874	476,610.000	908,330.0	1,127,935.000
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	15,895.00	5,250.000	110,002.500	469,800.0	918,900.000
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man	-	1,210,036.251	1,565,045.000	2,417,975.7	3,565,732.500
T.S.R. Bottled Toddy	207,865.00	797,270.000	724,050.000	1,166,700.0	1,030,127.125
Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man.	4,263.75	66,761.375	74,781.240	119,330.6	106,399.155
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man	-	23,158.125	74,880.625	49,998.1	55,030.000
Nemta Toddy Man	169,820.08	977,697.371	918,757.570	1,650,721.3	1,657,229.820
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.Co.	27,887.50	30,585.626	42,207.500	76,907.5	25,302.500
Pandithirippu Palm Dev.co.	14,235.00	62,144.375	46,900.625	51,327.5	69,567.375
Kopai Palm Development Co-operate	5,543.41	16,751.875	19,688.125	40,106.3	66,520.000
Kodikaman Palm Development Co-opereate	20,434.38	160,206.875	90,803.750	117,744.4	49,590.625
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	2,880.00	6,685.000	147,535.000	16,815.0	22,420.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	82,788.13	45,925.000	151,530.625	-	101,710.625
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man	20,520.63	26,949.375	73,153.750	7,118.1	34,952.520

Walikamam Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	30,015.625	-	-
Pudukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man	75,248.13	59,750.000	55,760.000	82,848.1	80,412.520
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	113,149.38	87,364.375	133,819.375	96,381.3	96,735.000
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	81,657.50	52,301.250	82,583.125	64,225.0	80,171.880
New Manori Lanka-Madampe	648,680.00	2,321,126.251	2,146,672.975	3,318,240.0	3,823,800.000
Warani Palm Development Co-operate	8,984.38	18,134.375	62,442.205	63,080.6	6,276.875
Mulathi South Bottled Toddy	30,193.75	37,162.625	74,578.750	53,266.9	51,478.760
Pallai Bottled Toddy	4,451.25	8,933.750	31,551.250	25,075.0	47,385.625
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	69,656.9	-
Uilankulam Bottled Toddy	10,759.38	4,828.125	14,673.125	-	-
New Ambassador Bottle Toddy	147,550.00	924,255.00	489,167.500	1,013,220.0	1,561,315.000
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	22,191.875
Herb Excellence International (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	9,832.3	142,787.570
Total	3,439,023.977	14,132,334.323	15,997,287.150	23,650,330.0	28,058,872.755

Table 91 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Precentage Below – 5% vol. (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd (DCSL Breweries Lanka Limited)	36,199.16	25,850.818	58,590.06	72,816.27	73,411.23
Lion Brewery Ltd	745,050.21	895,448.769	777,747.79	928,634.70	924,117.53
Lion Brewery Ltd. (Research Enovations)	-	-	-	-	362.12
Total	781,249.37	921,299.587	836,337.85	1,001,450.97	997,890.88

Table 92 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Precentage Above – 5% vol. (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Manufacturi ng Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Asia Pasific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd. (DCSL Breweries Lanka Limited)	1,157,183.92	1,289,362.500	805,118.50	623,600.10	665,826.49
Lion Brewery Ltd.	10,522,066.42	13,035,520.624	11,884,246.97	12,565,821.53	12,122,767.05
Lion Brewery Ltd. (Research Enovations)	-	-	-	1,165.56	8,091.53
Total	11,679,250.34	14,324,883.124	12,689,365.47	13,190,587.20	12,796,685.07

Figure - 12.5

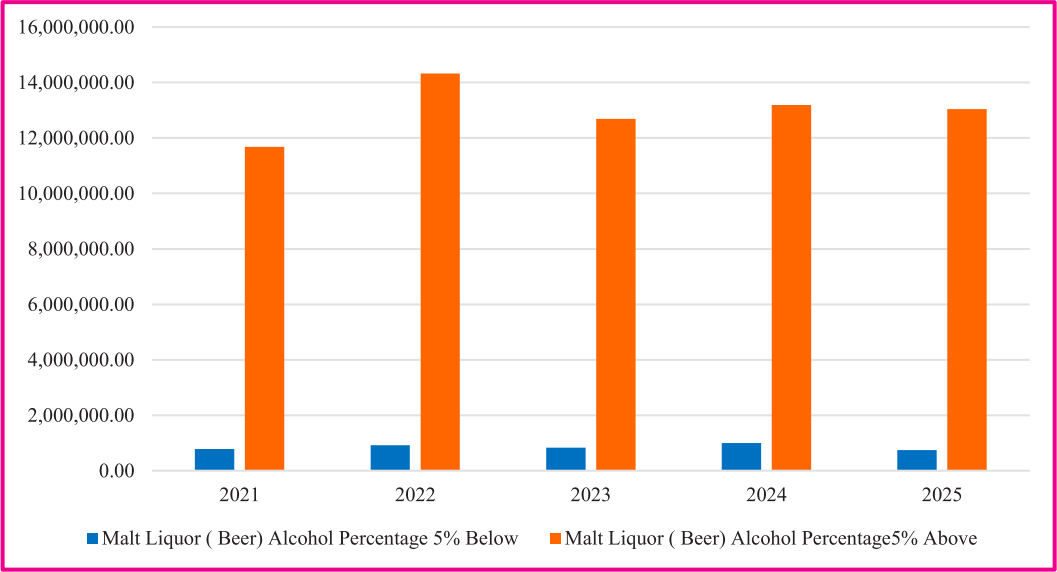


Table 93 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Absolute liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt)Ltd	445,094.35	591,051.11	709,472.64	775,901.57	810,344.50
W.M.Mendis & Co.Ltd	-	3,856.89	19,955.70	21,533.03	
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	899,937.92	1,168,975.74	942,404.17	1,030,055.71	1,142,486.41
Periceyl co.(pvt)Ltd	418,995.92	378,994.04	183,837.58	201,538.67	365,740.82
Nippon Expo (pvt)Ltd	311.65	905.57	282.70	353.32	462.30
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	9,011.84	3,794.68	1,843.07	416.07	600.59
VA Distilleries (Pvt)	85,749.97	107,929.26	156,220.17	99,621.06	137,715.45
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	-	3,444.34	9,008.52	32,614.46	69,867.83
Randiya Distelleries	-	2,820.59	2,305.00	153.28	481.32
Total	1,859,101.65	2,261,772.22	2,025,329.55	2,162,187.17	2,527,699.22

(Source: Excise Department of Sri Lanka, 2021-2025)

CIGERRATES PRODUCTIONS OF CEYLON TOBACCO COMPANY

Table 94 - Sri Lanka Custom Excise duty on cigerrates Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC income of 2025					
Year	HS code	Brand	Total production (Sticks)	Total sales (Sticks)	Total Excise Duty (Rs)
2025	Cigarettes less than 84Mm				
	2402.20.50	Jpgl 12 Regular	130,607,120	129,140,000	10,423,426,920.00
	2402.20.50	Jpgl 20 Regular	497,242,000	490,462,000	39,595,021,100.00
	2402.20.50	B & H 20s	6,131,600	6,164,200	498,330,550.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill light 20	23,172,400	34,2023,200	2,768,181,470.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill Blue	88,635,000	77,015,600	6,214,270,328.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill ultra light	3,628,000	3,903,000	316,143,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill FP	1,274,000	1,220,000	98,836,200.00
	Total		750,690,120	742,108,000	59,914,209,568.00
	Cigarettes less than (72Mm)				
	2402.20.40	JPG Pro	2,405,000	2,800,200	198,935,290.00
	Total		2,405,000	2,800,200	198,935,290.00
	Cigarettes Less Than (67Mm)				
	2402.20.30	JP GOLD Papy	217,588,000	233,115,000	11,690,717,250.00
	2402.20.30	JP Gold	756,418,000	715,784,200	35,792,102,160.00
		TOTAL	974,006,000	948,899,200	47,482,819,410.00
	Cigarettes Less Than 59Mm				
	2402.20.20	Capston Leep 20	36,034,000	61,944,000	1,198,616,400.00
	2402.20.20	Capston 20	192,487,000	166,558,000	3,208,472,370.00
		Total 59MM	228,521,000	228,502,000	4,407,088,770.00
	Grand Total		1,955,622,120	1,922,309,400	112,003,053,038.00

(Source: Sri Lanka Customs, 2025)

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION RELATED OFFENCES

Table 95 - Total Number of Detections conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise	
Nature of offence	2025
	No. of Detections
Unlawful Sales of Foreign Liquor (USFL)	3,429
Unlawful Manufacture of Arrack (UMA)	1,140
Unlawfully Possession Arrack (UPA)	4
Unlawful Possession/Transport of Foreign Liquor (UPFL/UTFL)	-
Unlawful Sales of Arrack (USA)	1,143
Unlawful Possession of Toddy (UPT)	487
Unlawful Possession/Sales Toddy (UST/UPT)	48
Unlawful Sales of Toddy (UST)	2,280
Possession/Sales of Unlawfully Manufactured Liquor (PUML/SUML)	-
Possession of Unlawful manufacture of liquor (PUML)	536
Sale/ Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (SUDS/PUDS)	80
Possession of Unlawfully Distilled Spirits (PUDS)	19,140
Total	28,287

(Source: Department of Excise, 2025)

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
No. 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya - Sri Lanka

Tel: 011 2868794-6

Fax: 011 2868791-2

Counselling Helpline - 1927

www.nddcb.gov.lk