

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER & SOUTHERN
DEVELOPMENT

HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2015

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Foreword

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is the pioneer and the statutorily responsible state body for drug abuse management in Sri Lanka. It co-ordinates prevention rehabilitation, enforcement, education, research and other activities aimed at reducing harm from dangerous drugs and its eventual eradication.

The vision of the Board is to lead Sri Lanka to become the pioneer in managing the outcomes and impact of drug related issues in South Asia. Despite various constraints faced by the board, it has been able to achieve its objectives through the commitment of its staff. One of the major activity performed in this regard is dissemination relevant information to professionals and educating and making the governmental, non government staff and the general public, aware of the harmful effect of the drug menace

This “Handbook of Drug Abuse Information” has been compiled with a view to disseminate drug related information collected from various sources as a single document to bring to the public eye the enormity of the problem, and to get their co-operation towards the effort made to eradicate same.

The Board has made every endeavour to have the most recent information in this publication with a view to publishing most recent relevant data for the benefit of all concerned. I wish to thank the staff of Research division of NDDCB who worked tirelessly to compile this document enabling us to publish it having recourse to current data.

Professor Ravindra Fernando
Chairman

PREFACE

The Handbook of Drug Abuse Information has been published with a view to gather drug related information available in various places in to single document. The first Handbook (1981-1989) was published by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) in 1991 and the second in 1994. While preparing the second handbook it was decided to update the book annually. The main objective of this handbook is to compile the annual information and statistics needed to manage the drug menace. Consolidation of such information helps to address the drug problem effectively and meaningfully

I gratefully acknowledge the help and co - operation received from all the Law enforcement and other relevant agencies who kindly furnished the statistics requested.

It should be noted that information included in this book was done so on the basis of availability. I gladly invite , and would humbly accept all constructive criticism and suggestions on ways to improve the content of this handbook. I fervently hope that this book will become a standard work of reference in the field.

K. Gamage
Executive Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

P.N.B.-Police Narcotics Bureau

B.S.O.-Bureau of Special Operations

Excise-Department of Excise

Customs-Sri Lanka Customs

NA-Data not available

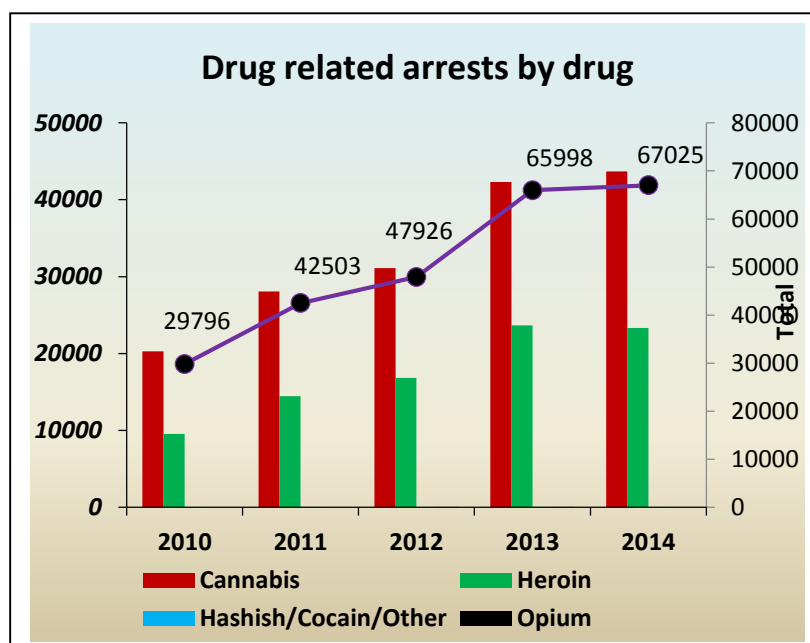
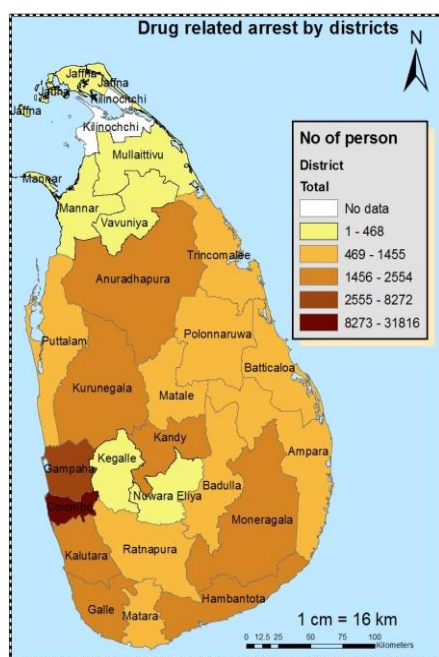
C.M.C.-Colombo Municipal Council

A.C.D.-Ayurvedic Central Dispensary

TR-Tincture Opium

Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka – 2015

The total number of drug related arrests was 67,025 in 2014. When comparing with the year 2013, the drug related arrests has increased by 1.5% in the year 2014. Out of the total drug related arrests, 35% was heroin cases and 65% was cannabis cases. Most of the drug related arrests has reported from the Western province (61%), followed by Southern province (10%) and Uva province (4%). Colombo district contributes to 44% of the total drug arrests followed by 13% in Gampaha district and 5% in Galle district. The prevalence of drug related arrests was 329 per 100,000 populations in 2014.



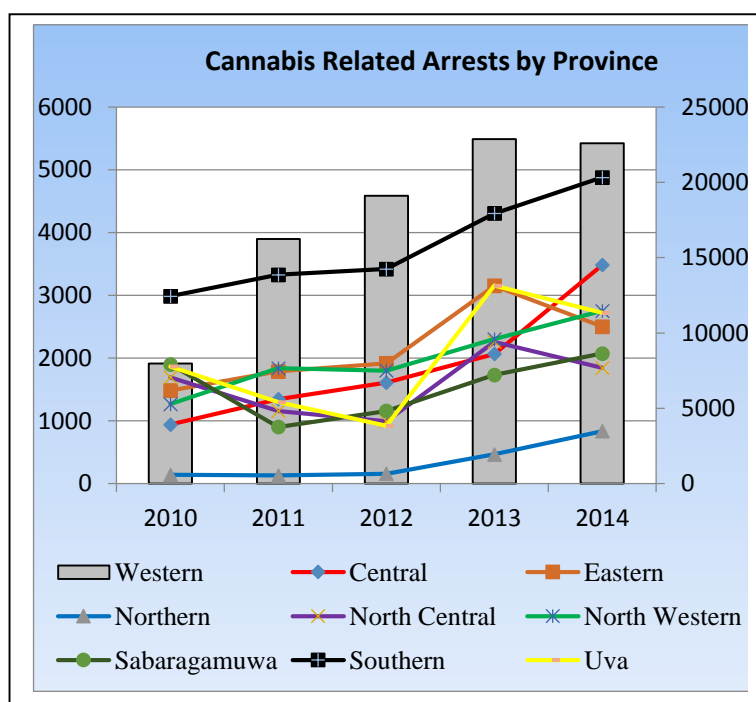
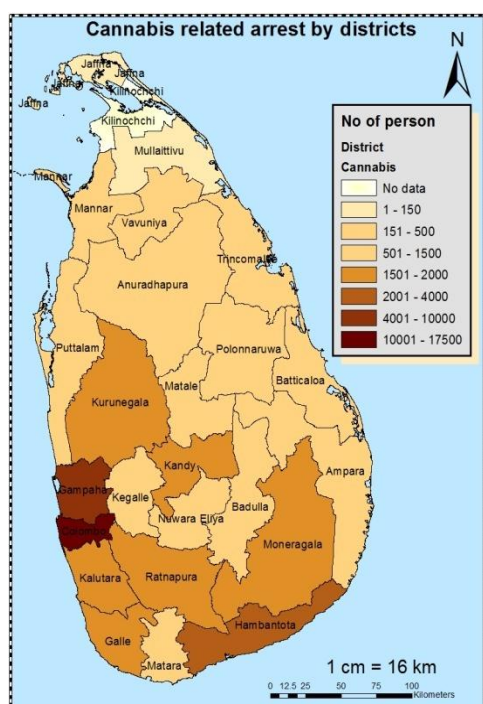
Cannabis

Cannabis is the only plant (drug) that is cultivated illicitly in Sri Lanka. It is mostly cultivated in dry Zone Eastern, North Eastern and southern provinces. The estimated land area under cannabis cultivation is nearly 500 hectares. Little labor and other simple inputs are sufficient to give a good cannabis yield compared to other cash crops, and it has very few natural pests. Observations on seized cannabis cultivation imply that modern agricultural methods are being used for this as well. A more potent variety of cannabis with more flowering tops had become popular among the young drug users recently.

Out of the drug related arrests, in the year 2014 majority was for cannabis (43,683). The highest number of cannabis cases, 37% has reported from Colombo district followed by Gampaha district 11% and Hambantota district 5%. The Tangalle Police Division had seized the largest quantity of cannabis and was followed by the Special Task Force (STF) and Monaragala Police Division. It is revealed that cannabis is grown rural areas and is brought to Colombo and other provincial towns with a view to sell it at a good rate to earn more profit. Often public transports as well as three wheelers have been used for trafficking of cannabis in order to avoid detections. A gradual increase in cannabis related arrests has been noted amongst the drug users arrested in the recent past. The total quantity of cannabis seized island wide was 19,644kg. 52% cases have been reported from the Western province and, followed by the Southern (11%), Central (8%) and uva (6%) provinces. The prevalence of cannabis related arrests was 215 per population of 100,000 in 2014.

The present trends indicate that over last five years the incidence of abuse of cannabis has come to constitute substantial problem in Sri Lanka Society. In this trend reflected a significant increase of cannabis users in the country.

Cannabis without its narcotic content is used in the manufacture of Ayurveda (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurveda medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drug Cooperation was the largest consumer of it. 121.900kg of cannabis was used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2014. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had consumed the total quantity of 121.900kg of cannabis for production of Madana Modaka, Suran Vidura Vatee, Kameshwari Modakaya, Ranahansa Rasayanaya and Buddharaja Kalkaya in year 2014.

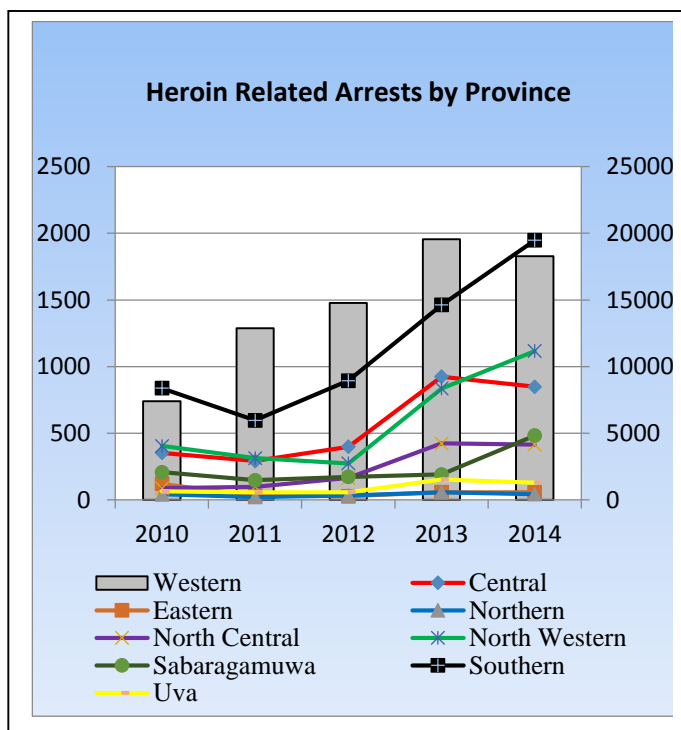
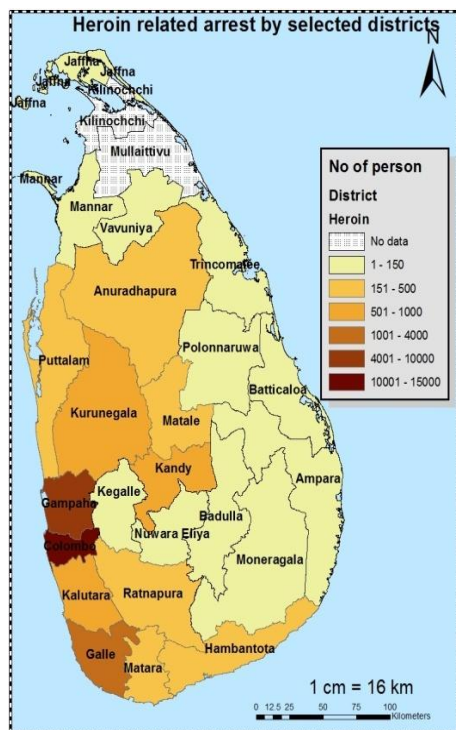


Heroin

Before 1980s, its use was restricted to a few locals who have been travelled abroad frequently, and some foreign tourists. Heroin use became more common among other strata from early 80's. Thereafter a threat of rise of the number of heroin users was detected. Even though its use was initially confined to Colombo city and few provincial towns, a great risk always existed of spreading it in to remote towns and rural areas. It has also become a major health and social problem in the country, regardless of ethnic, religious and geographical boundaries.

Majority of the arrestees were drug users, who have been arrested for possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. The estimated quantity of street level supply of heroin in Sri Lanka is 985kg per annum or nearly 2.7 kilograms per day use. This quantity is sufficient for 45,000 heroin dependents. Heroin was smuggled into the island by fishing boats or by couriers posing as tourist. Most of the heroin brought in to the country is from India or Pakistan. The drug is mainly smuggled via South India to the Western coast of Sri Lanka using fishing boats. In 2014, 313 kgs of heroin were seized and 23,331

persons were arrested. Heroin related arrests have decreased in year 2014 by 01% compared to the year 2013. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 115 per population of 100,000 in year 2014.

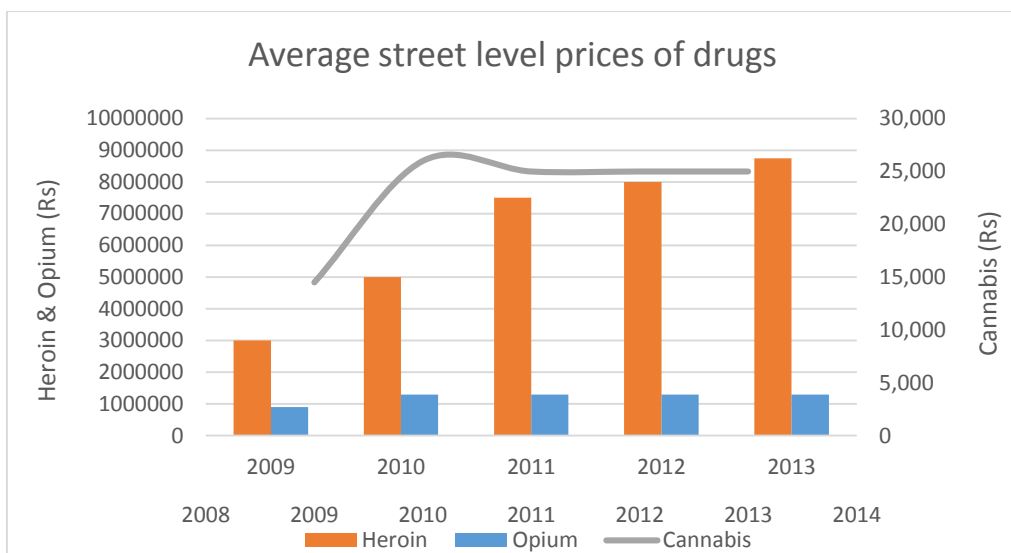


Opium

Opium is used in the Ayurveda (indigenous) medical pharmacopeia and the government makes it available to Ayurveda Medical Practitioners through Government Hospitals. Opium related arrests have not reported during the year 2014.

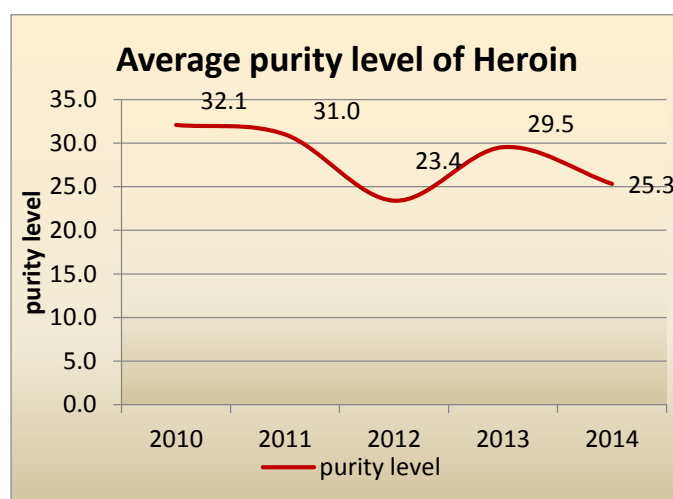
Price and Purity

The average street price per kilogram of heroin in 2014 was 9.5 million in Sri Lankan Rupees (Approximately U.S. \$67,857) the average street price of heroin has increased by 9% for the local in 2014 compared to that of 2013. When compared 2013, the street price of heroin has increased from 8.75 million to 9.5 million in 2014. The average street price of a kilogram of cannabis was 20,000 Sri Lankan Rupees (Approximately U.S. \$ 143) for locals. The price of cannabis decreased for locals in 2014 compared to the year 2013. The average street price of opium per kilogram for local was 1.5 million Sri Lankan Rupees (Approximately U.S. \$ 10,357) during 2014.



Average Purity Level of Heroin

The average di-acetyl morphine content of street level heroin in Sri Lanka was 25.32% in 2014. It has decreased by 14% compared to 2013. Diazepam, Lactose, Loratadine, Acetaminophen and Caffeine are the commonly used adulterants of heroin. The National Narcotic Laboratory of NDDCB holds the responsibility of analyzing street level heroin samples, and analysis of seized samples is done once a month unless in cases where routine analysis is required. According to the tested samples during the last five years, the average purity level of heroin has decreased by gradually in 2014. The average purity level of heroin was 30% in 2013 and it was 25% in 2014.



Method of Drug Administration

Among the heroin users, inhalation (“chasing the dragon” – Chinese idiom) is the preferred mode of intake. Cannabis and Hashish are mostly smoked. The opium users mostly chew it. Of the drug users, many smoke tobacco and consume alcohol as well.

Psychotropic Substances

At present dependence on psychotropic substances abuse is at a considerable level in Sri Lanka. Dependence on one or more of these substances stems either from medical use, or from the use to evade withdrawal symptoms of drug users when heroin is not available in the market. Some of these are (willingly or unwillingly) incorporated in seemingly innocuous medicinal preparations. Although these substances are prescription controlled, some seems to be freely available in the illicit market. Due to the few incidence reported in year 2014, the Ministry of Health has taken steps to control and monitor these substances with the guidance of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. During the year 2014, 0.190kgs of Methamphetamine was seized and one person was arrested for psychotropic substances related offences.

Precursor Chemical

Precursor is nothing but a chemical out of which synthetic drugs can be manufactured through chemical processes. Precursors are generally used in industry and chemical manufacturer for licit purposes. The traffickers divert these precursor chemicals illegally for production of illicit market.

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals. Hence whichever substance required for pharmaceutical or industrial manufacturing processes must be imported. Most of the precursor chemicals imported to Sri Lanka are used for industrial of pharmaceutical purposes. Major precursors imported in to the Sri Lankan country during the last few years were acetic anhydride, acetone, ephedrine, ergometrine, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, piperonal, potassium permanganate, pseudoephedrine, sulphuric acid and toluene.

These precursor chemicals are substantial to produce synthetic heroin and cocaine. Other highly addictive synthetic drugs that can be produced from aforesaid precursors are, Methaqualone, LSD, MDA/MDMA, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine and Phencyclidine tablets. Although Sri Lanka does not manufacture any precursors, a clandestine laboratory was seized in Kosgama, Awissawella in 2008.

Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances, Act 1 of 2008 was enacted in year 2008 to cover these 23 precursor chemicals from illicit usage and trafficking. This Act gives effect to the UN convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1988 convention. The Precursor Control Authority was established in 25th of October 2010 as a subsidiary of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to enforce this Act.

Drug Trafficking

Seizures of drugs by law enforcement agencies are one of the main indicators used to assess the level of illicit drug trafficking. Sri Lanka is also a transit point for drug trafficking, and traffickers act as carriers of during from Pakistan and India to Europe and the West through Colombo / Male.

Throughout the past five years, heroin seizures and arrest information revealed that South West Asian heroin (Brown Sugar) are mainly smuggled from India and Pakistan and are mostly originating from the golden crescent region. During the last five years, 129 foreigners were arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences including, 14 Indians. 27 Sri Lankans were arrested in abroad during the last 5 years. They were arrested in India, Maldives and Pakistan. They were arrested for trafficking of 73kg Heroin, 232.510kg of Kerala Ganja and Hashish 775g.

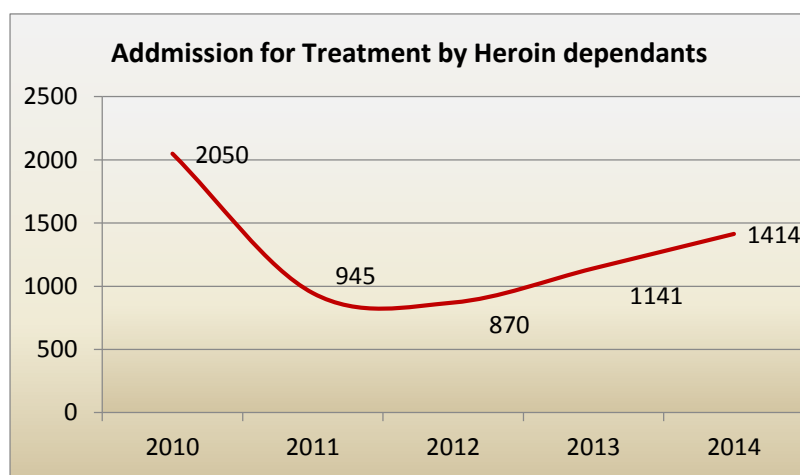
Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The Government and non-Governmental Organizations are providing residential care treatment & rehabilitation service for drug dependants in Sri Lanka. Drug Dependants (treatment and rehabilitation) Act number 54, 2007 has been enacted to implement compulsory treatment facilities in Sri Lanka. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) conducts four residential treatment centers and conduct outreach programmes for drug dependents. The centers of NDDCB are located in Colombo (Thalangama), Kandy, Galle, and Urapola (Nittabuwa). They also function as preventive and outreach arms of the Board.

The programmes of these centers include individual and family counseling. It consists of detoxification treatment, physical exercises, and mental relaxation, indoor and outdoor activities, psychotherapy, education, vocational training in coping with skills and motivation to develop healthy lifestyles.

The Prisoner Diversion Scheme (PDS) initiated in association with the Department of Prisons under the Treatment and Rehabilitation Act No. 54 of 2007, is an exclusive treatment programme designed for prisoners imprisoned for drug related offences. Specially designed treatment programme are now being conducted at Weerawila, Kaluthara, Palkelele, Anuradhapura, Pallansena, Watereka, Meethirigala, Kandewatta and Taldena Prisons. The special drug rehabilitation programme was established by the Prison Rehabilitation Commissioner General in 2013 with the support of NDDCB.

The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse in island wide was 1646 in year 2014. Among them 874 (53%) were from the treatment centers of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 647 (39%) from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Dept. of Prisons, and 112 (7%) was reported from the NGO's. Majority (56%) of them were from Colombo district. 58% of them were aged 30 years or more. Treatment admission has slightly increased in year 2014 by 21% compared to that of 2013.



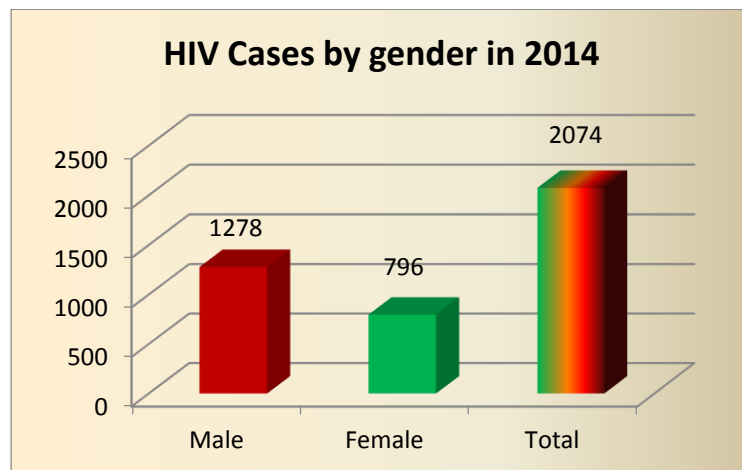
Imprisonment

The total number of narcotic drugs related prison admissions was 11,990 in year 2014. Among them 3866 (32%) persons were arrested Cannabis related offences and 8112(68%) persons were heroin related imprisonment. It compared to the year 2013, 15% has increased in 2014.

HIV and AIDS

Injecting drug use is one of the cause of HIV/AIDS transmission. Sharing needles and injecting equipment with infected blood facilitate its spread. The slight increase in the number of injecting drug users was reported recently. Only one case of HIV/AIDS infection due to injecting drug use has been reported so far in Sri Lanka.

The first HIV positive case in Sri Lanka was reported in 1987. According to official reports, up to 2014 the numbers of HIV positive cases were 2074, which include 1278 males and 796 females. The number of male and female cases had increased by 15% and 08% respectively. The total number of AIDS cases reported up to 2014 was 548. Out of the total number 377 are males and 171 are females. The total number of AIDS related deaths up to 2014 was 548 while 26 deaths occurred in 2014.



Law Enforcement

The Police Department including Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Department of Excise, Dept. of Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Customs and the Forces etc. conducted drug law enforcement operations during 2014. The Drug Law Enforcement subcommittee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) co-ordinates with all the Law Enforcement agencies to implement drug policies makes new regulations and empowers the law enforcement activities in Sri Lanka. The prisons continued its rehabilitation programmes for drug dependant prisoners in collaboration with NDDCB.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ වර්තමාන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිකයේ ස්වභාවය

2014 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 67,025කි. එය 2013 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 1.5%ක වැඩිවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 35%ක්ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 65%ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතින්ද (61%) දකුණු පළාතින් 10%ක්ද උතුරු පළාතින් 4%ක්ද වාර්තා විය. අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 44%ක්ද ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 13%ක්ද ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 5%ක්ද වේ. 2014 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 329 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජා

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට ගංජා වගාකරනු ලබයි. එය වැඩි වශයෙන් වගා කරනු ලබන්නේ වියළි කලාපයේ වන අතර නැගෙනහිර, උතුරු පළාත් හා දකුණු පළාත් සීමාවේද වගා කෙරේ. ගංජා වගාකර ඇතැයි සැලකෙන ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය හෙක්ටයාර 500ක් පමණ වේ. අනෙකුත් වගාවන් හා සසඳා බලන කල අඩු ශ්‍රමයකින් හා අඩු වියදමකින් වගා කළ හැකි ගංජා ස්වභාවික ව්‍යවසායයන්ට ගොදුරුවන්නේ අවම වශයෙනි. ගංජා වගා කිරීම සඳහා නවතම තාක්ෂණික ක්‍රමවේදයන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. වර්තමානයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන තරුණයන් අතර ගංජා මල් ජනප්‍රිය වී ඇත. ගංජා නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන අන්තරායකර ඖෂධයකි.

2014 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (43,683) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන තිබුණි. මුළු අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වැඩිම ගංජා වැටලීම් වාර්තා වන්නේ කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි (37%). ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 11%ක් සහ හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 5%ක් ගංජා වැටලීම් වාර්තා වේ. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැටලීම් බහුතරයක් විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය විසින් සිදුකර ඇති අතර තංගල්ල පොලිස් වසමින් සහ මොණරාගල පොලිස් වසම මගින්ද වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් සිදුකර ඇත. ගංජා ග්‍රාමීය පළාත්වල සිට කොළඹ හා අනෙකුත් ප්‍රාදේශීය නගර සඳහා බෙදා හැරීම තුළින් වඩා වැඩි ලාභයක් උපයා ගනු ලබයි. වැටලීම්වලින් මගහැරීම සඳහා ගංජා ප්‍රවාහනයට පොදු ප්‍රවාහන සේවා මෙන්ම ත්‍රිවිලර් රථ, පුද්ගලික වාහන භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. මෑත කාලයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කර අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූවන් අතුරින් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වැඩිවී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනේ. 2014 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා ගංජා වැටලූ ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 19,644ක් වේ. බස්නාහිර පළාතින් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 52%ක් වන අතර දකුණු පළාතින් 11%ක්ද මධ්‍යම පළාතින් 8%ක්ද උතුරු පළාතින් 6%ක්ද වේ. 2014 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහණයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 215 දෙනෙකි.

වර්තමානයේ ගංජා භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාජය තුළ ව්‍යාප්තකාරී ගැටළුවකට පත්ව තිබේ. මෙම ප්‍රවණතාවයත් සමඟ රටතුළ ගංජා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ වර්ධනයක් දැකිය හැකිය.

ගංජාවල අඩංගු විෂ ඉවත් කොට ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා යොදා ගැනේ. එහෙයින් ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සමාගම් මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නීත්‍යානුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2014 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංජා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 121,900ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2014 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 121,900ක් පරිභෝජනය කර මදන මෝදකය, සුරන් විදුර වට්, කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය, රණහංස රසායනය හා බුද්ධරාජ කල්කය නිෂ්පාදනය කර ඇත.

හෙරොයින්

1980ට පෙර හෙරොයින් භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රචලිත නොවූ අතර විදේශ ගතවන ලාංකිකයන් හා සමහර විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් සුළු සංඛ්‍යාවක් භාවිත කරන්නට යෙදුනි. 80 දශකයට පසුව හෙරොයින් අනෙකුත් ප්‍රදේශයන්හි ව්‍යාප්ත වන්නට යෙදිනි. ඉන්පසුව ව්‍යවසානකාරී තත්ත්වයක් උද්ගත වූ අතර හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මූලිකවම එය භාවිත කරනු ලැබුවේ කොළඹ නගරයේ සහ පළාත් කිහිපයක නගරබදව වුවත් එය වඩාත්ම බරපතල වූයේ අනෙකුත් නාගරික හා ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල ව්‍යාප්ත වීමත් සමඟය. එය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම රටෙහි සෞඛ්‍ය හා සමාජ ගැටළුවක් බවටද පත්ව ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන්ගෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත් බහුතරයක් තම භාවිතයට ඉතා සුළු වශයෙන් ළඟ තබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළඇස්තමේන්තුගත වාර්ෂිකව විටී මට්ටමේ හෙරොයින් සැපයුම කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 985ක් වන අතර එය දිනකට කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 2.7ක් පමණ වෙයි. ඇස්තමේන්තුගත හෙරොයින් යැපෙන්නන් 45,000ක් උදෙසා එය දිනකට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය වේ. දිවයිනට හෙරොයින් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ප්‍රවාහනය කරනු ලබන්නේ මාළු බෝට්ටු මගින් හෝ විදේශිකයන් රැගෙන ඒමෙනි. බොහෝ සෙයින් හෙරොයින් ලංකාවට ගෙන එනු ලබන්නේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හෝ පකිස්තානයෙනි. ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම සඳහා දකුණු ඉන්දියාව හරහා බටහිර වෙරළ තීරයට මාළු බෝට්ටු ආධාරයෙන් සහ වෙනත් ක්‍රම මගින් හෙරොයින් ප්‍රවාහනය කෙරේ. 2014 වර්ෂයේ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 313ක් නීතියේ රහස්‍යව හසු වූ අතර පුද්ගලයන් 23,331ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2013 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2014 වර්ෂයේදී 01%කින් අඩුවී ඇත. 2014 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 115 දෙනෙකි.

අබිං

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අබිං දුර්භාවිතයක් මේ වන විට දක්නට නොමැති අතර ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අබිං භාවිත වන්නේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා වන අතර සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට රජයේ රෝහල් හරහා අවශ්‍ය අබිං ප්‍රමාණයන් ලබා දෙනු ලබයි. 2014 වර්ෂයේ අබිං සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් කිසිවෙකු අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන නොමැත.

මිල සහ ශුද්ධතාවය (ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රතිශතය)

2014 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින්වල විටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් මිලියන 9.5 (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 67,857)කි. 2013 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල විටී මිල 9%කින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. 2013 වර්ෂය හා සසඳ බලන කල හෙරොයින්වල විටී මිල මිලියන රුපියල් 8.75 සිට මිලියන 9.5 දක්වා වැඩිවී ඇත. ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1ක විටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් 20,000ක් (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 143)ක් වේ. 2013 වර්ෂය හා සංසන්දනය කර බලන විට 2014 වර්ෂයේදී ගංජා මිල දේශීය ගැණුම්කරුවන් සඳහා අඩුවී ඇත. 2014 වර්ෂයේදී අබිං කිලෝග්‍රෑම් එකක මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 1.5ක් වේ (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 10,357)

හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස

2014 වර්ෂයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විටී හෙරොයින්වල ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රමාණයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය 25.32%ක් විය. 2013 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල එය 14%කින් පහළ ගොස් ඇත. හෙරොයින්වලට මිශ්‍රකාරක වශයෙන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඩයිසිගැම්, ලැක්ටෝස්, සුක්රෝස්, ඇසිටමිනෝෆීන්, ලොරැටඩින් සහ කැෆේන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ ජාතික මාදක රසායනාගාරය විටී මට්ටමේ විකිණීමට ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සාම්පල පරීක්ෂා කරන අතර එම සාම්පලවල විශ්ලේෂණය සිදුකරනු ලබයි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 5 තුළ හෙරොයින් සාම්පලයන්හි ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් අඩුවී ඇත. 2013 වර්ෂයේදී හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍යය 30% ක්වූ අතර 2014 වර්ෂයේ එය 25%කි.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන ක්‍රම

හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් අතර දුම ඉරිම හෙවත් චයිනිස් ක්‍රමය (Chases the dragon) මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ශරීරගත කරගන්නා ප්‍රධානම ක්‍රමය වේ. ගංජා සහ හෂිෂ් බොහෝ සෙයින් දුම් ඉරිමෙන් ශරීරගත කර ගනිති. අබිං භාවිත කරන්නේ සැපීමෙනි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් අතර දුම්කොළ භාවිතයද සුළු වශයෙන් ඇල්කොහොල් භාවිතයද දක්නට ඇත.

මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය

මනෝවර්ථක ගණයේ ඖෂධ දුර්භාවිත කිරීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ සැලකිය යුතු ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. වෛද්‍යමය හේතූන් මත හෝ හෙරොයින් වෙළඳපොළේ නොමැති වීම විරමණ ලක්ෂණ මඟහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරයි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය වට්ටෝරුවක් නොමැතිව නිකුත් කිරීම තහනම් වුවත් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයෙන් මේවා වෙළඳ පොළෙහි ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුව ඇත. 2014 වසර තුළ මනෝ වර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිත කිරීමේ යම් යම් සිද්ධි වාර්තා වූ අතර මේ හේතුව නිසා සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය හා එක්ව කොරෙක්ස් ඩී අලෙවි කිරීම තහනම් කරන ලදී. අවස්ථා කිහිපයකදී මනෝ වර්ථක ඖෂධ සම්බන්ධ ගැටලු වාර්තා වූයෙන් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය හා එක්ව සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය ඒවා පාලනය කිරීම හා අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා විවිධ පියවරයන් ගන්නා ලදී. 2014 වර්ෂය තුළදී මෙතම්ගිටමයින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 0.190ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති අතර එක් පුද්ගලයෙක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත.

පූර්ව රසායන

රසායනික ක්‍රියාවලියක් මගින් කෘත්‍රීම ලෙස මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව ඇති රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය පූර්ව රසායන නම් වේ. පූර්ව රසායන සාමාන්‍යයෙන් භාවිත වන්නේ කර්මාන්තශාලාවල භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා සහ රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා වැනි නීත්‍යානුකූල අරමුණු සඳහාය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම්කරුවන් මෙම පූර්ව රසායන වෙනස් කොට නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයෙන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙළඳපොළට නිකුත් කරනු ලබයි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පූර්ව රසායන නිෂ්පාදනය නොකරයි. ඖෂධ සහ කර්මාන්තශාලා නිෂ්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා මේවා ආනයනය කෙරේ. බොහෝ පූර්ව රසායන වර්ග ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආනයනය කරනු ලබන්නේ ඖෂධ සහ කර්මාන්තශාලාවල නිෂ්පාදන සඳහාය. පසුගිය අවුරුදු කිහිපය තුළ ලංකාවට ආනයනය කරන ලද ප්‍රධාන පූර්ව රසායන කිහිපයකි. ඒවා නම් ඇසිටික් ඇන්හයිඩ්‍රයිඩ්, ඇසිටෝන්, එංඩ්‍රින්, අර්ගොමෙට්‍රින්, හයිඩ්‍රොක්ලෝරික් ඇසිඩ්, මෙතිල් එතිල් කීටොන්, පොටෑසියම් පර්මැංගනේට්, ප්‍රොඩොඑංඩ්‍රින්, සල්ෆියුරික් ඇසිඩ් සහ ටොලූයින් වේ. මෙම පූර්ව රසායන මගින් කෘත්‍රීම ලෙස හෙරොයින් සහ කොකේන් නිපදවීමේ හැකියාව ඇත. ඉතා ප්‍රබල ලෙස ඇබ්බැහිකාරී ගුණයෙන් යුත් කෘත්‍රීමව නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නම් මෙතකලෝන්, එල් එස් ඩී, එම් ඩී ඒ /එම් ඩී එම් ඒ, ඇම්ෆිටමයින්, මෙතම්ෆිටමයින් හා පෙනිසයික්ලිඩින් පෙනි වේ.

කෙසේ වෙතත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ කිසිදු පූර්ව රසායන ද්‍රව්‍යයක් නිෂ්පාදනය නොකරන අතර මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට නියමිත යැයි සැකකරනරහසිගත රසායනාගාරයක් අවිස්සාවේල්ල කොස්ගම ප්‍රදේශයේදී 2008 වර්ෂයේ අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබිණි.

මාදක ඖෂධ හා මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය නීති විරෝධීව ජාවාරම් කිරීමට එරෙහි සම්මුති පනත, 2008 අංක 1 දරන පනතින් බලාත්මක වූ අතර එමඟින් පූර්ව රසායන 23ක් සඳහා නීති විරෝධී භාවිතය හා ප්‍රවාහනය තහනම් කරන ලදී. එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මාදක හා මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය නීති විරෝධීව ජාවාරම් කිරීමට එරෙහි 1988 සම්මුති පනත මගින් මෙම පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. මෙම පනතට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීමක් ලෙස අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයට අනුබද්ධිතව පූර්ව රසායන පාලන අධිකාරියක් 2010 වර්ෂයේ ඔක්තෝම්බර් මස 25 වන දින ස්ථාපිත කරන ලදී.

මත්ස්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය

නීතිය බලාත්මක කිරීමේ ආයතන මගින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා මත්ස්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයන් නීති විරෝධී මත්ස්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේ මට්ටම නිර්ණය කරනු ලබන එක් දර්ශකයකි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව මත්ස්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනයේ සංක්‍රමණික ස්ථානයක් වන අතර පකිස්ථානය හා ඉන්දියාවෙන් රැගෙන එන මත්ස්‍ය යුරෝපීය හා බටහිර රටවල්වලට කොළඹ හෝ මාලේ හරහා බෙදා හැරේ.

පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහ සලකා බලන කල, හෙරොයින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හා අල්ලා ගැනීම් තොරතුරුවලට අනුව අනාවරණය වන කරුණ නම් නිරිත දිග ආසියානු හෙරොයින් (දුඹුරු හෙරොයින්) ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ජාවාරම් කෙරෙනුයේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හා පකිස්ථානයෙන් වන අතර පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහේදී විදේශීය ජාතිකයින් 129ක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මේ අතර ඉන්දියානු ජාතිකයන් 14%ක් විය. පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහේදී ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් 27 දෙනෙකු විදේශීය රටවල්දී අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. ඔවුන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලද්දේ ඉන්දියාව, මාලදිවයින සහ පකිස්ථානය වැනි රටවල්දීය. ඔවුන් සතුව හෙරොයින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 7.3 ක්ද හමීස් ග්‍රෑම් 775 ක්ද කේරල ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 232.510 ක්ද අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ස්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූවන් සඳහා නේවාසික හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් රාජ්‍ය හා රාජ්‍ය නොවන ආයතනවලින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ 2007 අංක 54 දරන පනත යටතේ මත්ස්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් සඳහා (ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන) අනිවාර්ය ප්‍රතිකාර පහසුකම් බලාත්මක කර ඇත. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය මගින් මත්ස්‍යවලට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් සඳහා නේවාසික ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන 5ක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අතර බාහිර සේවා වැඩසටහන්ද ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. මෙම මධ්‍යස්ථාන කොළඹ (කලංගම), නුවර, ගාල්ල, උරාපොල (නිට්ටඹුව), පිළියන්දල යන ස්ථානවල පිහිටා ඇත.

මෙම ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානයන්හි පවත්නා වැඩසටහන්වල පුද්ගලික හා පවුල් උපදේශනයද ඇතුළත්ය. එහි අන්තර්ගතය විෂ හරණ ප්‍රතිකාර, ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මානසික සුවතා, ගෘහස්ථ හා බාහිර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මනෝ විකිත්සක ප්‍රතිකාර, අධ්‍යාපනික, වෘත්තීය පුහුණු, කුසලතා සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් වැනි ඒදිනෙදා ජීවන රටාව සංවර්ධනය කරගැනීමේ අංශද ඇතුළත්ව පැවැත්වේ.

2007 අංක 54 දරන ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන පනත යටතේ අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හා ඒකාබද්ධව මත්ස්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවන පුද්ගලයන් වෙනුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාරවල ප්‍රතිකාරමය උපදේශන වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලැබේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ වන විට නම් කරන ලද බන්ධනාගාරවල එනම් වීරවිල, කළුතර, පල්ලෙකැලේ, අනුරාධපුර, පල්ලන්සේන, වටරැක, කන්දෙවත්ත, මිනිරිගල හා තල්දෙන ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මත්ස්‍යවලට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් සඳහා පුනරුත්ථාපන කටයුතු සිදුකිරීමට පොළොන්නරුව කන්දකඩුවල පුනරුත්ථාපනය සඳහා වෙන්වූ විශේෂ බන්ධනාගාරයක් මේ වන විට ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ.

2014 වර්ෂයේ මත්ස්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූ සේවාලාභීන් 1646 දෙනෙකුට ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාව සපයන ලදී. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 874 (53%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයෙන්ද, 647 (39%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහනින්ද 112 (7%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (56%)ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන්ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් 58%ක් අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි අය වෙති. පසුගිය වසර පහ සලකා බැලීමේදී මුල් සිව්වසර තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා පැමිණි සේවාලාභීන්ගේ අඩුවීමක් දක්නට ලැබුණු නමුදු 2014 වර්ෂයේ දී 2013 වර්ෂයට වඩා 21%කින් ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් සංඛ්‍යාව ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම

2014 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 11,990කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 3866 (32%)ක්ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 8112 (68%)ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2013 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2014 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 15%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත.

එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස්

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කරගැනීම තුළින් එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදනය වීමේ අවදානමක් පවතී. එන්නත් කරගන්නා උපකරණ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් අතර හුවමාරු කරගැනීම තුළින් ලේ හුවමාරුවීමෙන් පුද්ගලයෙකුට එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳිය හැකිය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කිරීම තුළින් එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදනය වූ එක් ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයෙක් පමණක් මෙතෙක් වාර්තා වී ඇත.

ලංකාවේ පළමු වරට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයෙකු වාර්තා වූයේ 1987දීය. නිල වාර්තාවලට අනුව 2014 වසර වන විට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයන් 2074 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර මෙයට පිරිමි 1278ක් සහ ගැහැණු 796ක් ඇතුළත්ය. පසුගිය වසරේ වාර්තාවීම් අනුව බලන විට 2014 වසරේදී වාර්තා වූ ගැහැණු සංඛ්‍යාව 15%කින්ද පිරිමි සංඛ්‍යාව 08%කින්ද වැඩිවී ඇත. 2014 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳුන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 548දෙනෙකි. ඒ අතර පිරිමි 377ක් හා ගැහැණු 171දෙනෙක් වූහ. 2014 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳී මිය ගිය මුළු සංඛ්‍යාව 548ක් වන අතර 2014 වර්ෂය තුළදී පමණක් 26දෙනෙකු මිය ගොස් තිබුණි.

නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලිසිය, පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නාශක අංශය, සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, බන්ධනාගාරය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගුව, ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාව වැනි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන විසින් 2014 වර්ෂය තුළදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කමිටුව මගින් නීති සම්බන්ධීකරණ කටයුතු කරන අතර නව නීති සැකසීම, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් කිරීම දිවයින පුරා නීතිය බලගන්වීමෙහි නිරතව සිටී. මීට අමතරව මණ්ඩලය බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සමඟ එක්ව විරවිල, කළුතර, පල්ලෙකැලේ, අනුරාධපුර, පල්ලන්සේන හා තල්දෙන ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරයි. කන්දකඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානය තුළින් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් සඳහා විශේෂ පුනරුත්ථාපන වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි.

සෘණික ඇමතුම් (ෂය 24 පුරාම)

1984

Hot Line (24 hours) 1984

පොදු දුරකථන	: 011 2868794, 2868795, 2868796
ෆැක්ස්	: 0112868791, 0112868792, 0112869005
ඊමේල්	: mail@nddcb.gov.lk
වෙබ්	: www.nddcb.gov.lk
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ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන

කොළඹ (තලංගම)	: 011 - 2788090
නුවර	: 081 - 2315504
ගාල්ල	: 091 - 2224443
නිව්ට්ටුව	: 033 - 2283060
පිළියන්දල	: 025 - 3774092

මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථාන

සියපත උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය	: 011-3091394, 011-2691695
මහාබෝධි උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය	: 011-2677626 , 011-4935077

Part 1

Arrests Related Information

Drug Related Arrests by District and Drug

Central Province										
Table 1 -Kandy District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	462	67	664	77	855	74	1011	57.6	1692	74.4
Heroin	224	33	198	23	304	26	745	42.4	582	25.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	686	100	862	100	1159	100	1756	100	2274	100

Table 2 Matale District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	294	71	463	85	502	85	742	81.9	1254	84.6
Heroin	120	29	83	15	88	15	164	18.1	228	15.4
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	414	100	546	100	590	100	906	100	1482	100

Table 3 Nuwara Eliya District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	185	95	221	94.8	253	97	314	95.4	538	93.1
Heroin	9	5	11	4.8	7	3	15	4.6	39	6.7
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Total	194	100	233	100	260	100	329	100	578	100

North Central Province

Table 4-Anuradhapura District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	861	93	654	87.9	503	77	1524	80.3	1324	77.6
Heroin	62	7	90	12.1	150	23	373	19.7	383	22.4
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	923	100	744	100	653	100	1897	100	1708	100

Table 5-Polonnaruwa District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	833	97	505	98.4	493	97	736	93.5	521	94.2
Heroin	26	3	8	1.6	15	3	51	6.5	32	5.8
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	859	100	513	100	508	100	787	100	553	100

North Western Province

Table 6-Kurunegala District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1030	82	1396	86.3	1320	88	1475	73.4	1695	69.2
Heroin	231	18	221	13.7	177	12	535	26.6	754	30.8
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1261	100	1617	100	1497	100	2010	100	2449	100

Table 7-Puttalam District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	239	58	444	83	480	83.2	828	73.3	1056	74.4
Heroin	173	42	92	17	97	16.8	301	26.7	363	25.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	412	100	536	100	577	100	1129	100	1419	101

Northern Province

Table 8-Jafna District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	22	100	54	90	54	75	41	95.3	122	93.8
Heroin	0	0	6	10	18	25	2	4.7	8	6.2
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	100	60	100	72	100	43	100	130	100

Table 9-Mannar District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	0	0	27	71	35	81.4	167	85.6	167	93.3
Heroin	0	0	11	29	8	18.6	28	14.4	12	6.7
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	38	100	43	100	195	100	179	100

Table 10-Mullaitivu District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	0	0	3	100	4	100	15	79	22	100
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	0
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	100	4	100	19	100	22	100

Table 11-Vavuniya District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	120	74	47	90.4	67	89.3	244	91.4	526	95.8
Heroin	42	26	5	9.6	8	10.7	23	8.6	23	4.2
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	162	100	52	100	75	100	267	100	549	100

Sbaragamuwa Province

Table 12-Kegalle District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	424	83	332	88.1	303	89.4	386	82.5	314	73.4
Heroin	89	17	45	11.9	36	10.6	82	17.5	114	26.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	513	100	377	100	339	100	468	100	428	100

Table 13-Ratnapura District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1477	93	571	84.7	856	86.2	1346	92.5	1759	82.7
Heroin	119	7	103	15.3	137	13.8	109	7.5	369	17.3
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1596	100	674	100	993	100	1455	100	2128	100

Southern Province

Table 14-Galle District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1008	60	961	66.9	1107	62	1502	58.8	1737	55.1
Heroin	668	40	474	33	678	38	1052	41.2	1413	44.8
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	3	0.1
Total	1676	100	1436	100	1785	100	2554	100	3153	100

Table 15-Hambantota District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1539	96	1834	97	1800	95.7	2056	92.2	2343	89.9
Heroin	61	4	58	3	81	4.3	173	7.8	263	10.1
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1600	100	1892	100	1881	100	2229	100	2606	100

Table 16-Matara District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	439	80	534	89	513	78.9	748	75.8	798	74.6
Heroin	109	20	65	11	136	20.9	238	24.1	271	25.4
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	0
Total	550	100	599	100	650	100	987	100	1069	100

Uva Province

Table 17-Badulla District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	679	92	769	94	609	91.9	1063	87.9	996	91.5
Heroin	56	8	51	6	54	8.1	146	12.1	93	8.5
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	735	100	820	100	663	100	1209	100	1089	100

Table 18-Monaragala District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1188	99	529	98.7	314	99	2092	99.7	1726	98
Heroin	7	1	7	1.3	3	1	7	0.3	36	2
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1195	100	536	100	317	100	2099	100	1762	100

Western Province

Table 19-Colombo District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	5175	46	11467	52	15516	54	17267	54.3	16215	55.4
Heroin	5983	54	10680	48	13332	46	14543	45.7	13061	44.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other	15	0	14	0	19	0	4	0	6	0
Total	11173	100	22161	100	28867	100	31816	100	29282	100

Table 20-Gampaha District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1844	64	3159	66.5	2269	76	4198	50.8	4699	52.4
Heroin	1037	36	1590	33.5	706	24	4073	49.2	4263	47.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2881	100	4749	100	2977	100	8272	100	8962	100

Table 21-Kalutara District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	956	71	1625	72	1321	64	1411	59.9	1676	63.4
Heroin	384	29	611	27	746	36	944	40.1	968	36.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1340	100	2236	100	2067	100	2355	100	2644	100

Eastern Province

Table 22-Ampara Distric										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	791	99	874	99.5	1099	99.4	1385	99.2	1119	99.6
Heroin	7	1	4	0.5	6	0.5	10	0.7	4	0.3
Opium	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	1	0.1
Total	798	100	878	100	1106	100	1397	100	1124	100

Table 23-Batticaloa District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	219	99	446	99.8	285	99.2	792	99	635	96.2
Heroin	2	1	1	0.2	1	0.4	5	0.6	25	3.8
Opium	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	4	0.4	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	221	100	447	100	287	100	801	100	661	100

Table 24 -Tricomalee District										
DRUG	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	474	81	468	94.7	535	96	976	95.9	749	96.5
Heroin	111	19	26	5.3	21	4	42	4.1	27	3.5
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	585	100	494	100	556	100	1018	100	776	100

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 25 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	941	1348	1610	2067	3484
Eastern	1484	1788	1919	3153	2503
Northern	142	131	160	467	837
North Central	1694	1159	996	2260	1845
North Western	1269	1840	1800	2303	2751
Sabaragamuwa	1901	903	1159	1732	2073
Southern	2986	3329	3420	4306	4878
Uva	1867	1298	923	3155	2722
Western	7975	16251	19106	22876	22590
Country Total	20259	28047	31093	42319	43683

Table 26 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	353	292	399	924	849
Eastern	120	31	28	57	56
Northern	42	22	34	57	43
North Central	88	98	165	424	415
North Western	404	313	274	836	1117
Sabaragamuwa	208	148	173	191	483
Southern	838	597	895	1463	1947
Uva	63	58	57	153	129
Western	7404	12881	14784	19560	18292
Country Total	9520	14440	16809	23665	23331

Table 27 - Opium Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	0	2	4	0
Northern	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	0	0	0	0	0
North Western	0	0	0	0	0
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0	0
Uva	0	0	0	0	0
Western	0	0	1	2	0
Country Total	0	0	3	6	0

Table 28 – Hashish , Cocaine and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	0	1	0	0	1
Eastern	0	0	0	2	1
Northern	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	0	0	0	0	0
North Western	0	0	0	0	0
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	2	1	1	1	3
Uva	0	0	0	0	0
Western	15	14	20	5	6
Country Total	17	16	21	8	11

Drug Related Arrests by Agency

Table 29 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	111	0.5	178	0.6	131	0.5	94	0.2	3	.0
Dept.of Excise	96	0.5	304	1.1	239	0.8	322	0.8	201	.5
Sri Lanka Navy	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	0	3	0
Sri Lanka Army	0	0	26	0.1	44	0.1	0	0	0	0
Police	20052	99	27407	97.7	30289	97.4	41553	98.2	43352	99.2
Sri Lanka Customs	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
STF	0	0	127	0.5	371	1.2	317	0.8	121	0.3
Sri Lanka Prisons	0	0	1	0	3	0	15	0	1	0
Organize Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	20259	100	28047	100	31093	100	42302	100	43683	100

Table 30 - Heroin Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	245	3	473	3.3	399	2.4	303	1.3	58	0.2
Prisons	3	0	26	0.2	46	0.3	74	0.3	6	.0
Dept.of Excise	587	6	484	3.3	546	3.2	504	2.1	317	1.5
Sri Lanka Customs	4	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	11	.0
Police	8679	91	13384	92.7	15394	91.5	22600	95.8	22856	98.0
Sri Lanka Navy	1	0	9	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CID	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STF	1	0	17	0.1	196	1.2	124	0.5	51	0.2
Sri Lanka Army	0	0	43	0.3	226	1.3	0	0	0	0
Organize Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0.1
TOTAL	9520	100	14440	100	16809	99.9	23610	100	23331	100

Table 31 - Opium Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
Prisons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dept.of Excise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	3	100	5	83	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	3	100	6	100	0	0

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table-32 Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender							
Drug	sex	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cannabis	M		20099	27886	30778	42218	N.A
	F		160	161	315	101	N.A
		Total	20259	28047	31093	42319	N.A
Heroin	M		9378	14243	16423	23607	N.A
	F		142	197	386	58	N.A
		Total	9520	14440	16809	23665	N.A
Opium	M		0	0	3	6	N.A
	F		0	0	0	0	N.A
		Total	0	0	3	6	N.A
Hashish	M		10	7	4	5	N.A
	F		2	0	1	1	N.A
		Total	12	7	5	6	N.A
Cocaine	M		1	3	8	0	N.A
	F		0	1	4	0	N.A
		Total	1	4	12	0	N.A
Morphine	M		0	0	0	0	N.A
	F		0	0	0	0	N.A
		Total	0	0	0	0	N.A
Poppy Seed	M		0	0	0	0	N.A
	F		0	0	0	0	N.A
		Total	0	0	0	0	N.A
Psychotropic Substances	M		**4	**5	**4	**2	N.A
	F		0	0	0	0	N.A
		Total	**4	**5	**4	**2	N.A
Sub Total	M		29492	42144	47220	65838	N.A
	F		304	359	706	160	N.A
TOTAL			29796	42503	47926	65998	N.A

* Amphetamine	
** Methamphetamine	

Exhibit – 1

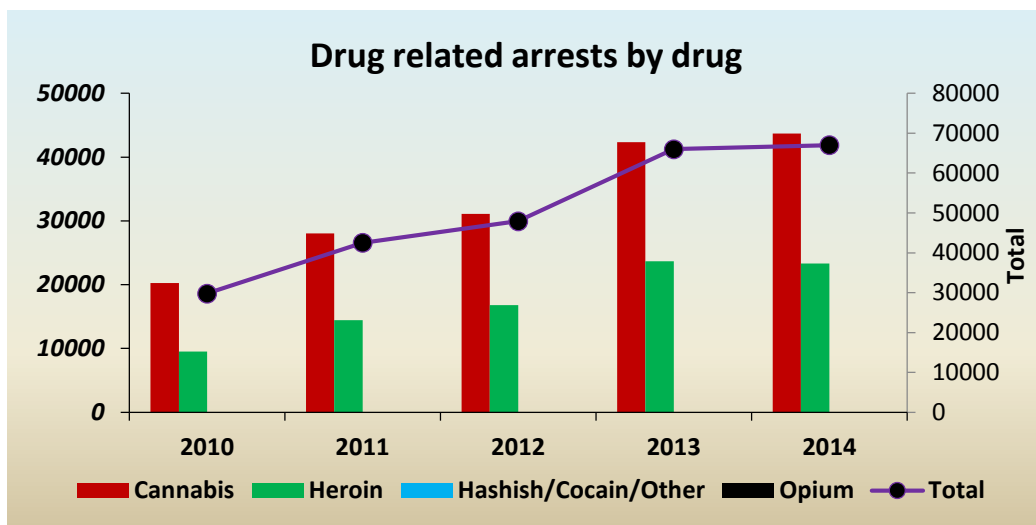


Exhibit – 2

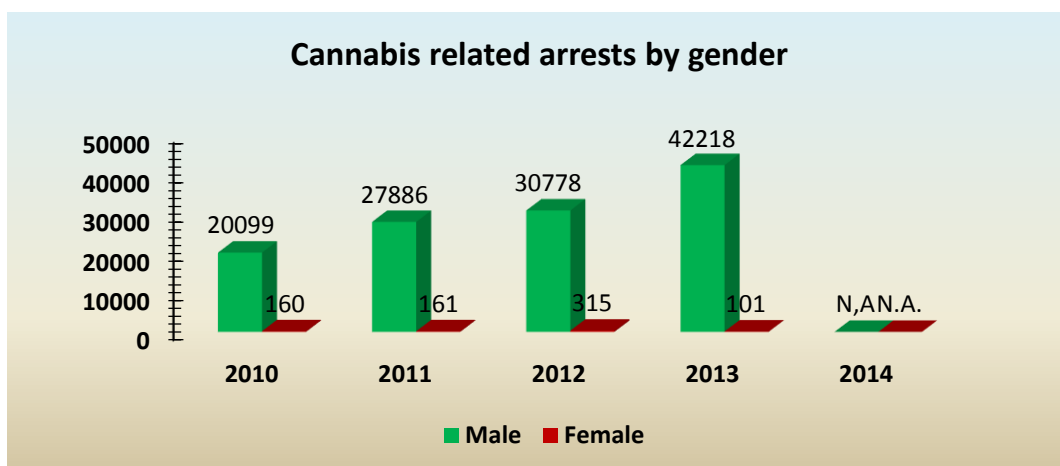
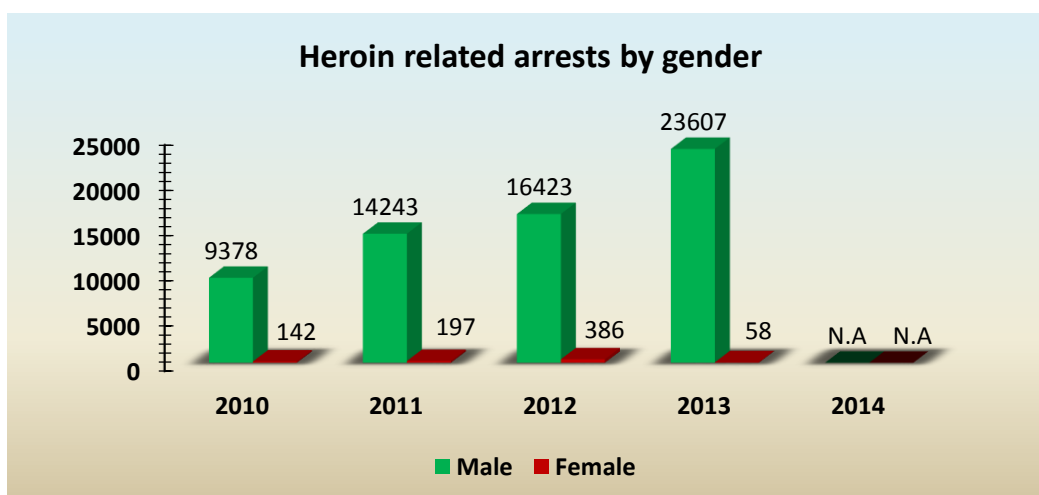


Exhibit – 3



Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

Table 33 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	6	0	N.A	N.A	12	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	107	0.5	N.A	N.A	258	1	41	0.1	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	2580	12.5	N.A	N.A	4803	15	7989	18.9	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	5863	29	N.A	N.A	8050	26	10386	24.5	N.A	N.A
30 and above	11703	58	N.A	N.A	17970	58	23903	56.5	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	20259	100	N.A	N.A	31093	100	42319	100	N.A	N.A

Table 34 - Heroin Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	1	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	9	0.1	N.A	N.A	13	0	2	0	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	881	9.3	N.A	N.A	1340	8	4891	20.7	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	2392	25.1	N.A	N.A	4908	29	6768	28.6	N.A	N.A
30 and above	6237	65.5	N.A	N.A	10548	63	12004	50.7	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	9520	100	N.A	N.A	16809	100	23665	100	N.A	N.A

Table 35 - Opium Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	2	33.3	N.A	N.A
30 and above	0	0	N.A	N.A	3	100	4	66.7	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	0	0	N.A	N.A	3	100	6	100	N.A	N.A

Table 36 - Hashish Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	2	40	2	33.3	N.A	N.A
30 and above	12	100	N.A	N.A	3	60	4	66.7	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	12	100	N.A	N.A	5	100	6	100	N.A	N.A

Table 37 - Cocaine Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	1	8	0	0	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	1	8	0	0	N.A	N.A
30 and above	1	100	N.A	N.A	10	84	0	0	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	1	100	N.A	N.A	12	100	0	0	N.A	N.A

Table 38 - Psychotropic Substances Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
15-18 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
19-24 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
25-29 yrs	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
30 and above	**4	100	N.A	N.A	**4	100	**2	100	N.A	N.A
TOTAL	**4	100	N.A	N.A	4	100	2	100	N.A	N.A

* Amphetamine
 ** Methamphetamine

Exhibit – 4

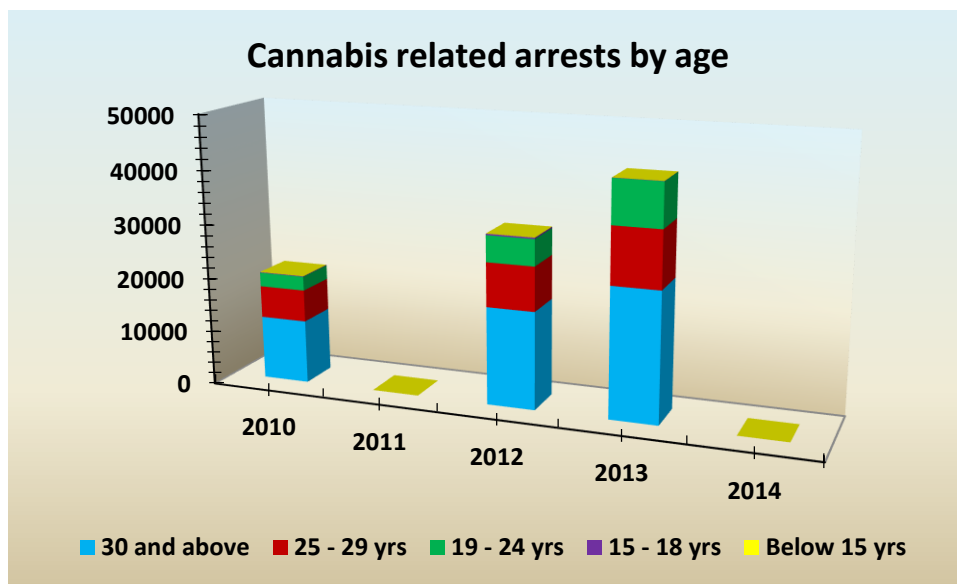


Exhibit – 5

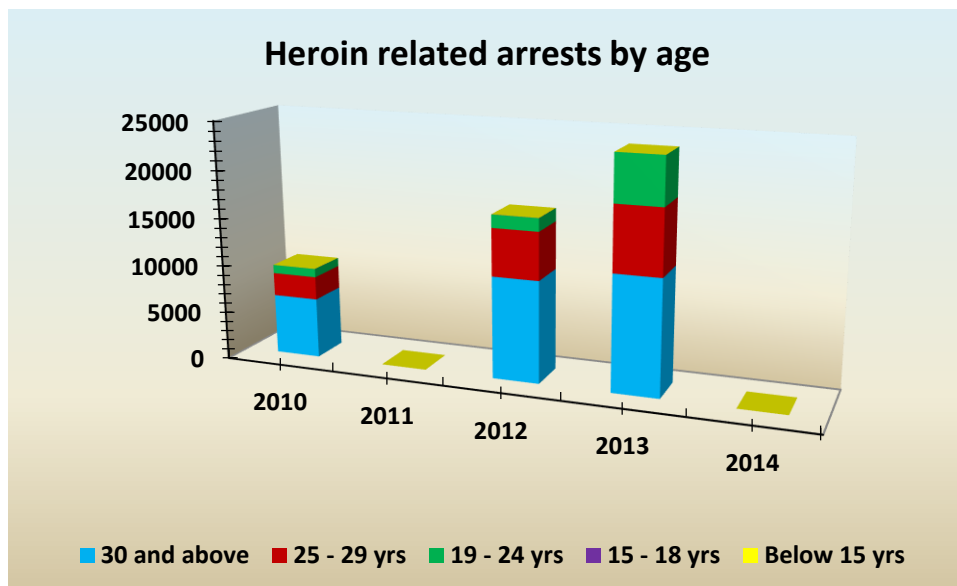


Table 39- Distribution of Ethnicity

Ethnicity		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sinhala	N	25684	N.A	29879	36859	N.A
	%	86	N.A	62	55.8	N.A
Tamil	N	1822	N.A	9475	16934	N.A
	%	6	N.A	20	25.7	N.A
Moor	N	2270	N.A	8545	12202	N.A
	%	8	N.A	18	18.7	N.A
Malay	N	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
	%	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
Burgher	N	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
	%	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
Other	N	20	N.A	27	3	N.A
	%	0.1	N.A	0	0	N.A
Total	N	29796	N.A	47926	65998	N.A
	%	100	100	100	100	100

Table 40 - Quantity of Drug Seized

Drugs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Seized(kg) (No. Cases)	Seized(kg) (No. Cases)	Seized(kg) (No. Cases)	Seized(kg) (No. Cases)	Seized(kg) (No. Cases)
Heroin	142.835 (9461)	39.257 (14,427)	33.263 (16,734)	350.554.919 (23610)	312.908.614 (23325)
Cannabis	114390.632 (20,243)	203500.880 (28,186)	73871.682 (31,110)	81937.735 (42302)	19644.117.128 (43798)
Opium	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.003 (3)	0.502.650 (6)	N.A
Hashish	23.194 (9)	18.582 (4)	0.484 (5)	0.662.400 (6)	1.078.370 (6)
Cocaine	4 (2)	10.463 (3)	7.522 (10)	0 (0)	0.026.654 (5)
Psychotropic Substances	**25.369 (4)	**1.769 (3)	3.780 (4)	**1.972.450 (2)	0.190 (1)

* Amphetamine

** Methamphetamine

**Quantity of Drugs Seized by Law Enforcement
Agencies**

Exhibit – 6

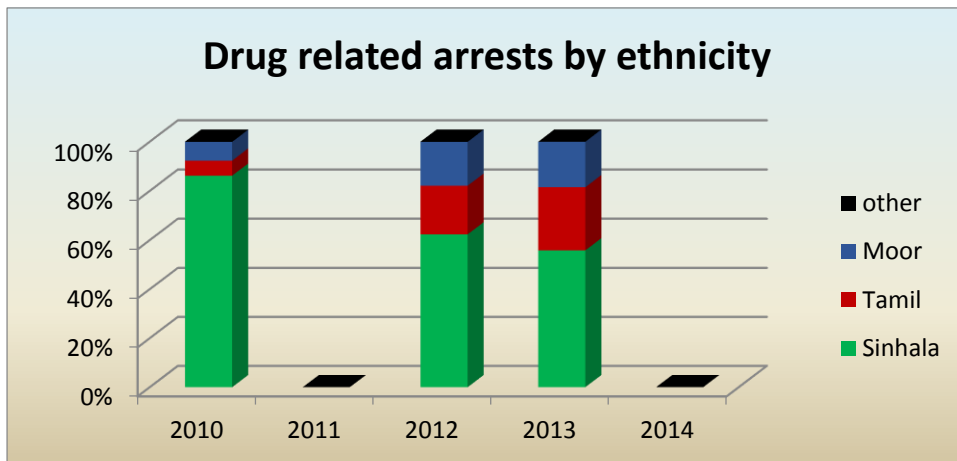


Exhibit – 7

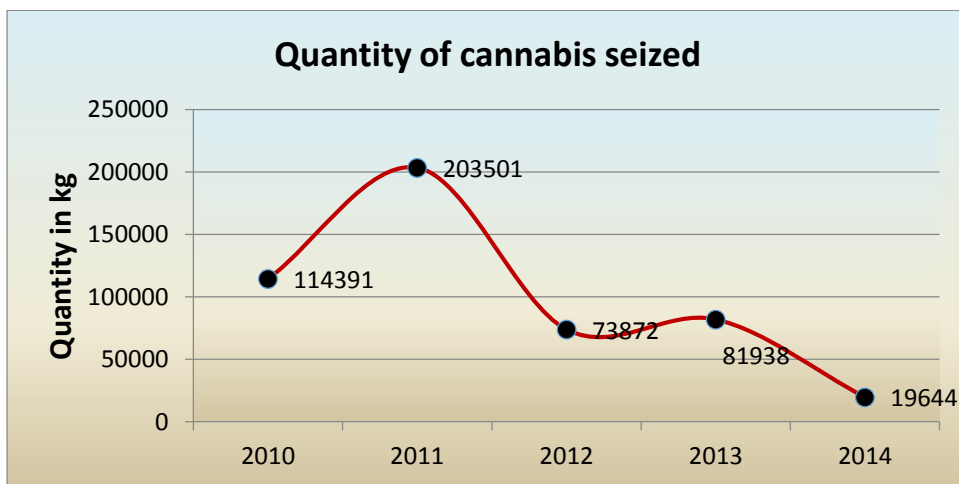


Exhibit – 8

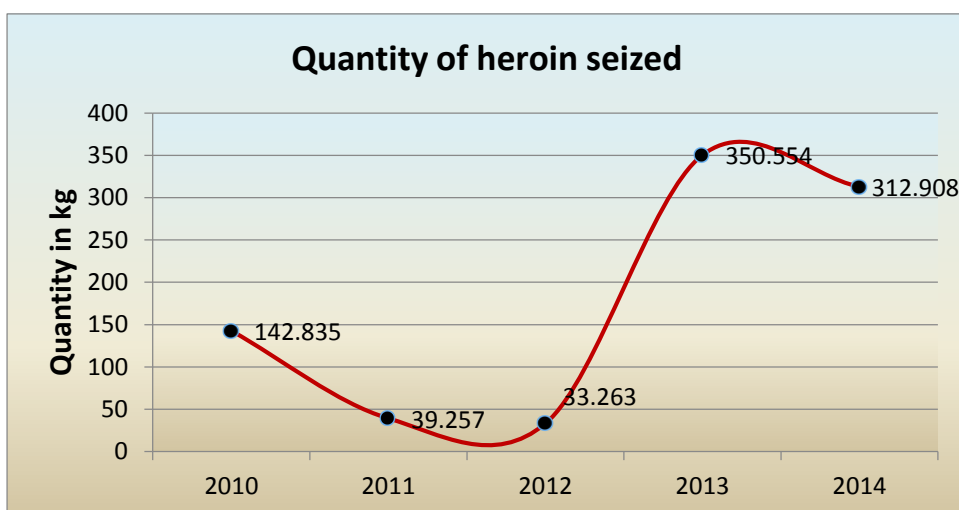


Table 41- Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2014				
Police Division	Quantity			Court Cases
	kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	0	127	383	383
Ampara	0	1	80	4
Badulla	0	75	390	68
Bandarawela	0	1	757	25
Batticaloa	0	41	740	25
Chilaw	0	186	444	282
Colombo Central	0	631	698	1859
Colombo North	1	192	341	3753
Colombo South	10	599	631	1109
Elpitiya	0	147	566	485
Galle	0	400	77	928
Gampaha	0	165	897	1068
Gampola	0	5	617	74
Hatton	0	3	876	30
Jaffna	0	0	781	8
Kalutara	0	181	81	338
Kandy	0	235	36	582
Kantale	0	0	0	0
Kegalle	0	17	590	114
Kelaniya	1	132	595	2091
Kuliyapitiya	0	138	497	229
Kurunegala	0	41	40	459
Matale	0	23	935	154
Mannar	0	20	350	12
Matara	1	126	763	271
Monaragala	0	4	620	36
Mt Lavinia	1	964	215	3024
Mullative	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	551	886	1104
Nikaweratiya	0	17	547	66
Nugegoda	1	872	522	2515
Nuwara-Eliya	0	1	857	9
Panadura	0	430	519	630
PNB	73	568	750	58
Polonnaruwa	0	10	579	32
Puttalam	0	10	113	81
Ratnapura	0	131	630	245
Tangalle	0	113	808	263
Trincomalee	0	6	23	27
Vavuniya	0	7	56	23
Walana - CVS	0	155	871	58
Customs	131	190	35	11
Excise	0	107	342	317
Prisons	0	64	270	6
SL Army	0	0	0	0
SL Navy	0	0	0	0
STF	85	750	286	51
Organized Crime	0	371	20	32
Total	312	908	614	22939

Table 42- Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2014

Police Division	Quantity		Court Cases
	kg	g	
Anuradhapura	63	482	1324
Ampara	47	902	1119
Badulla	17	975	615
Bandarawela	487	383	381
Batticaloa	27	625	635
Chilaw	15	947	418
Colombo Central	21	914	2413
Colombo North	5	958	6075
Colombo South	10	135	1425
Elpitiya	7	340	835
Galle	16	892	902
Gampaha	10	58	911
Gampola	10	212	483
Hatton	0	811	155
Jaffna	13	531	106
Kalutara	21	974	803
Kandy	10	78	1692
Kantale	14	224	363
Kankasanthurei	361	835	16
Kilinochchi	0	212	47
Kegalle	2	505	314
Kelaniya	32	265	2725
Kuliyapitiya	12	355	394
Kurunegala	9	724	741
Matale	13	554	771
Mannar	84	960	167
Matara	12	904	798
Mankulam	13	509	18
Monaragala	5536	924	1726
Mt Lavinia	30	84	3108
Mullative	1	721	22
Negombo	26	415	1063
Nikaweratiya	14	777	560
Nugegoda	56	152	2454
Nuwara-Eliya	17	218	383
Panadura	27	984	873
PNB	24	602	3
Polonnaruwa	17	783	521
Puttalam	81	433	638
Ratnapura	58	354	1385
Tangalle	11144	74	2343
Trincomalee	8	144	386
Vavuniya	26	122	461
Walana - CVS	72	530	147
Customs	5	844	0
Excise	42	932	201
Prisons	0	20	1
SL Army	0	0	0
SL Navy	157	510	3
STF	931	408	121
Organized Crime	0	100	2
Total	19644	117	43683

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

Table 43 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Nationals	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M/F	M	F
American	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bangalades	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
British	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Canadian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
French	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
German	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0
India	0	0	6	0	15	0	2	0	14	37	0
Iranian	5	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	11	0
Joordanian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liberian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Maldivian	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	9	1
Nepalese	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nigerian	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pakistani	13	1	16	0	8	1	3	0	5	40	2
Palstine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philipino	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Thai	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2
Total	23	2	27	0	37	4	14	0	22	116	07

Sri Lankans Arrested Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 44 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested Abroad

Nationals	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Abudhabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
India	2	0	4	1	3	0	6	0	6	0	21	1
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Total	2	0	4	1	3	0	6	0	10	0	25	1

Part 2

Price and Purity Level of Drugs

Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Drugs

Table 45 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cannabis Per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2010	20,000	32,000	12,000	20,000
2011	20,000	30,000	12,000	20,000
2012	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2013	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2014	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000

Table 46 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Heroin (Brown) Per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2010	3,500,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	5,500,000
2011	6,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
2012	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
2013	8,000,000	9,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
2014	9,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000

Table 47 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Opium Per Kilogram

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2010	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2011	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2012	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2013	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2014	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000

Table 48 - Purity Level of Heroin Percentage of Diacetylmorphine of Street Samples													
District	Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura						2.38		0	0		0	
Chilaw	Chilaw 1					0		2.37	2.94	42.21			
Chilaw	Bingiriya										0		
Colombo	Maligawatta									48.4			
Colombo	Colombo North					0							
Colombo	Kotahena											0	
Colombo	Kottawa								14.04				
Galle	Galle 1						5.9				0	24.69	
Galle	Elpitiya								2.87				
Galle	Galle 2											20.71	
Gampaha	Gampaha	44.51	19.1			5.51		41.95		0		0	
Gampaha	Nittambuwa						37.43						
Gampaha	Kirindiwela								37.74		0		
Gampaha	Negombo	20.06				3.77							
Gampaha	Peliyagoda	52.19	59.88				47.76				0		
Gampaha	Veyangoda		59.83										
Gampaha	Wattala	45.62										0	
Kalutara	Kalutara	51.33											
Kalutara	Panadura		62.23			3.4		54.59	45.45	55.65	0		
Kandy	Kandy	53.12				36.73	51.04			19.37	0	32.97	
Kegalle	Kegalle					0		48.86		39.01			
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 1					0		39.84	0		0	37.1	
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 2							47.19					
Kurunegala	Mawathagama									37.43			
Matale	Dambulla					3.09							
Negombo	Negombo											44.65	
Puttalam	Chilaw	57.95	26.61										
Puttalam	Puttalam	0					37.4		26.24	30.34	8.59	15.11	
Rathnapura	Rathnapura		60.49			0	50.05		2.42		0	0	
Average		40.61	48.02			5.25	33.14	39.13	14.63	30.26	0.95	15.93	

Table 49 - Average Purity Level of Heroin

Year	No.of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
2010	121	32.08	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam Fructose
2011	71	30.99	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Sucrose
2012	64	23.39	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Mannitol/Sorbitol, Diazepam, Mefenamicacid, Lactose
2013	87	29.53	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose
2014	89	25.32	Diazepam, Lactose, Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Loratadine

PART 3

Consumption of Opium and Cannabis

Table 50 - Import and Annual Consumption of Opium					
Quantity	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Stock(Balance)	60.25	21500	177.285	30000	N/A
Imported	99900	268285	110000	0	N/A
Consumed	138.650	112.500	102.500	25.000	N/A

Table 51 - Annual Consumption of Opium by Ayurvedic Hospitals					
Ayurvedic Hospitals	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Ayur.Drug Corp.Navinna	54	36	48	2.5	N/A
Anuradhapura	4	7	8	0	N/A
Beliatta	2	1	0	0	N/A
Borella	5	15	0	5	N/A
Galle	0	0	0	1	N/A
Kundasale	0	1	0	0	N/A
Kurunegala	3.5	2	3.5	0	N/A
Minneriya	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pallekele	0	0	0	4	N/A
Ragama	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rathmalana	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ratnapura	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	N/A
Warakapola	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	N/A
Total	69.5	63	60.5	13	N/A

Table 52 - Distribution of Opium by Base Hospitals Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (Base Hospital)	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Chilaw	0	1	0	0	N/A
Gampaha	22	12	16	2	N/A
Hanbantota	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kalmunai	4	4	1	1	N/A
Kegalle	0.5	0	0	0	N/A
Kuliyapitiya	0	0	0	0	N/A
Matale	0	1	0	0	N/A
Matara	2	1	2	1	N/A
Mannar	10	6	8	0	N/A
Nawalapitiya	0	0	0	0	N/A
Negombo	0	0	0	0	N/A
Panadura	1	1	0	0	N/A
Pollonnaruwa	10	4	6	0	N/A
Trincomalee	1.5	0	0	0	N/A
Vavniya	1.75	1	1	0	N/A
Wathupitiwala	1	0	0	1	N/A
Total	53.75	31	34	5	N/A

Table 53 - Distribution of Opium by General Hospitals Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes

Depots (General Hospital)	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Badulla	0	0	0	0	N/A
Batticaloa	6	8	2	2	N/A
Galle	0	0	0	0	N/A
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kalutara	0	0	0	1	N/A
Kandy	0	0	0	0	N/A
Karapitiya	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	6	8	2	3	N/A

Table 54 - Distribution of Opium by District Hospitals Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (District Hospital)	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Balapitiya	0	0	0	0	N/A
Balangoda	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dankotuwa	4.5	4	0	0	N/A
Horana	1	1	5	0	N/A
Karawanella	0	0	1	0	N/A
Marawila	0	0	0	0	N/A
Point of Pedro	0	1.5	0	0	N/A
Total	5.5	6.5	6	0	N/A

Table 55 - Distribution of Opium by Teaching Hospitals and Other Institutions for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (Hospital Institutions)	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
A.C.D Puttallam	0	0	0	0	N/A
C.M.C	0	0	0	0	N/A
De Soyza Hospital	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kurunegala (Teaching)	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mahamodara (Teaching)	0	0	0	0	N/A
Preparation of TR	3.9	4	0	4	N/A
Qty.Assurance Ltd	0	0	0	0	N/A
Testing	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	3.9	4	0	4	N/A
Grand Total	138.65	112.5	102.5	25	N/A

Consumption of Cannabis

Table 56 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis For Preparation of Ayurvedic Medicine					
Consumer	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Ayur.Drugs Corp Navinna	160.39	127.53	97.47	236.04	121.9
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	47.71	147.35	144.82	158.72	0
Total	208.1	274.88	242.29	394.76	121.9

Table 57 - Consumption of Cannabis for Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna				
Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty.per Batch	Total Kg
2010	Buddaraja Kalkaya	9	2	18
	Madana Modakaya	2	36.3	72
	Suran Vidura Vatee	4	1.8	7.2
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	9	0.137	1.24
	Kameshwari Modakaya	3	20.45	61.35
	Total			160.39
2011	Buddaraja Kalkaya	9	2	18
	Suran Vidura Vatee	1	36.3	36.3
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	5	1.8	9
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	10	0.288	2.88
	Kameshwari Modakaya	2	30.675	61.35
	Total			127.53
2012	Buddaraja Kalkaya	6	2	12
	Kameshwari Modakaya	3	20.45	61.35
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	12	0.36	4.32
	Shokansa	1	4	4
	Suran Vidura Vatee	6	1.8	10.8
	Total			92.47
2013	Buddaraja Kalkaya			3.8
	Madana Modakaya			94.85
	Kameshwari Modakaya			23.17
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya			73.32
	Suran Vidura Vatee			40.9
	Total			236.04
2014	Buddaraja Kalkaya	1	2	2
	Kameshwari Modakaya	4	20.45	81.8
	Suran Vidura Vatee	1	1.8	1.8
	Madana Modakaya	1	36.3	36.3
	Total			121.9

Exhibit – 9

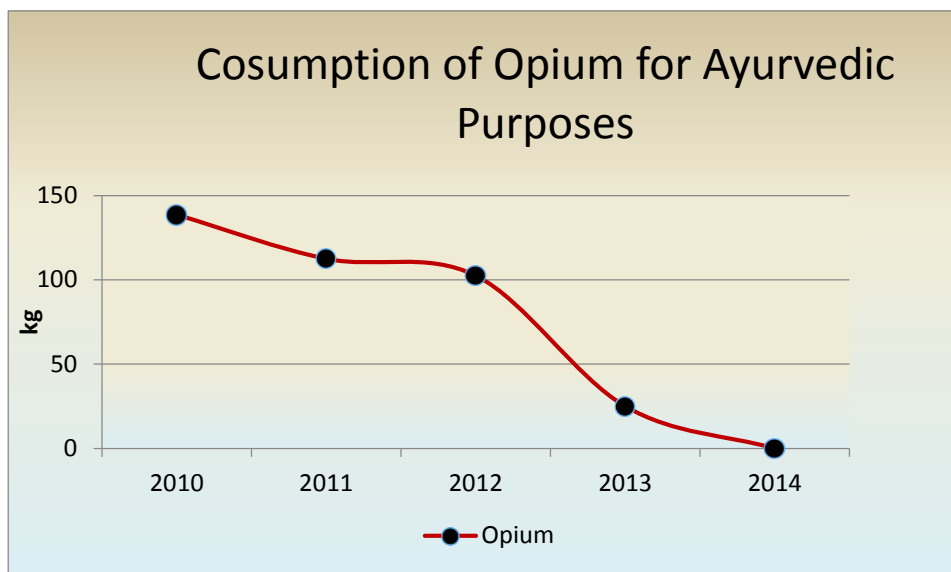
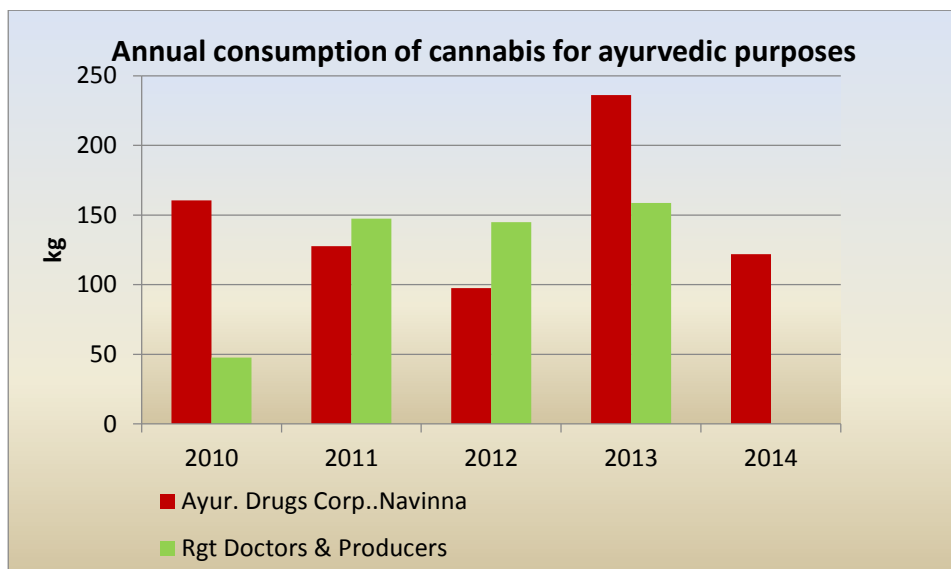


Exhibit – 10



Part 4

Prison Admissions

Table 58 - Male Prison Admission by Offence					
Type of Offence	2010 N	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N
Narcotic	13200	10416	9130	10238	11822
%	42.4	39.7	33.3	34.3	44.2
Excise	5552	5991	6012	4478	2667
%	17.9	22.8	21.9	15	10
Theft	1302	1245	1645	1690	1634
%	4.2	4.8	6	5.7	6.1
Murder	93	97	120	117	135
%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Unlawful Intercourse	39	2	17	21	12
%	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0
Culpable Homicide	162	140	159	124	119
%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Others	10748	8354	10362	13198	10365
%	34.6	31.8	37.7	44.1	38.7
Total	31096	26245	27445	29866	26754
%	100	100	100	100	100

Table 59 - Female Prisoners Admission by Offence					
Type of Offence	2010 N	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N
Narcotic	178	152	151	210	168
%	17.2	19.6	16	23.5	20.1
Excise	238	183	171	155	135
%	23.1	23.7	18.1	17.3	16.2
Theft	54	37	55	90	55
%	5.2	4.8	5.8	10.1	6.6
Murder	3	6	5	1	1
%	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0
Unlawful Intercourse	169	14	178	12	2
%	16.4	18.1	18.8	1.3	0.2
Culpable Homicide	10	3	4	6	8
%	1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1
Others	380	252	382	420	465
%	36.8	32.6	40.4	47	55.8
Total	1032	773	946	894	834
%	100	100	100	100	100

Table 60- Total Prisoners Admission by Offence (Male & Female)					
Type of Offence	2010 N	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N
Narcotic	13378	10568	9281	10448	11990
%	41.7	39.1	32.7	34	43.5
Excise	5790	6174	6183	4633	2802
%	18	22.9	21.8	15.1	10.1
Theft	1356	1282	1700	1780	1689
%	4.2	4.7	6	5.8	6.1
Murder	96	103	125	118	136
%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1
Unlawful Intercourse	208	142	195	33	14
%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Culpable Homicide	172	143	163	130	127
%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Others	11128	8606	10744	13618	10830
%	34.6	31.9	37.8	44.2	39.2
Total	32128	27018	28391	30760	27588
%	100	100	100	100	100

Table -61 Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	5458	40.8	3382	32	3210	34.6	3199	30.6	3866	32.2
Heroin	7893	59	7183	68	6057	65.2	7245	69.3	8112	67.7
Opium	27	0.2	3	0	5	0.1	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	9	0.1	0	0	12	0.1
Total	13378	100	10568	100	9281	100	10448	99.9	11990	100

Table -62 Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	9498	71	7231	68.4	6642	71.6	7410	70.9	8591	71.6
Tamil (SL)	1674	12.5	1554	14.7	1203	13	1386	13.3	1585	13.2
Muslim	2135	16	1733	16.4	1380	14.9	1581	15.1	1735	14.5
Malay	25	0.2	20	0.2	22	0.1	21	0.2	26	0.2
Burgher	43	0.3	29	0.3	33	0.4	46	0.4	43	0.4
Other	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	10	0.1
Total	13378	100	10568	100	9281	100	10448	99.9	11990	100

Table -63 Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Religion										
Ethnicity	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	9088	67.9	6899	65.3	5902	63.6	6534	62.5	7520	62.7
Hindu	1489	11.1	1432	13.6	892	9.6	1086	10.4	1265	10.6
Islam	2159	16.2	1726	16.3	1409	15.2	1567	15	1752	14.6
Roman Ca.	425	3.2	274	2.6	742	8	669	6.4	854	7.1
Christian	214	1.6	234	2.2	336	3.6	578	5.5	599	5
Other	3	0	3	0	0	0	14	0.1	0	0
Total	13378	100	10568	100	9281	100	10448	99.9	11990	100

Exhibit – 11

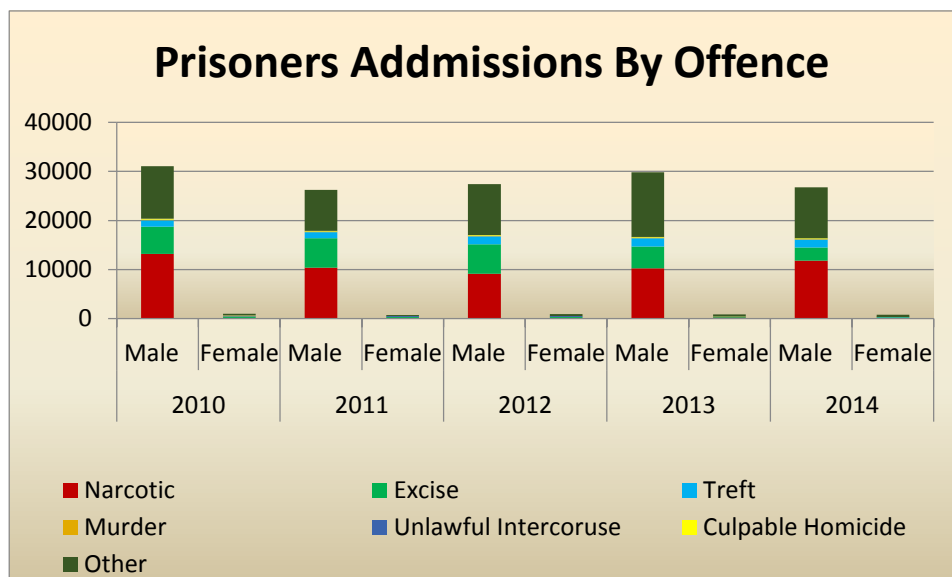


Exhibit – 12

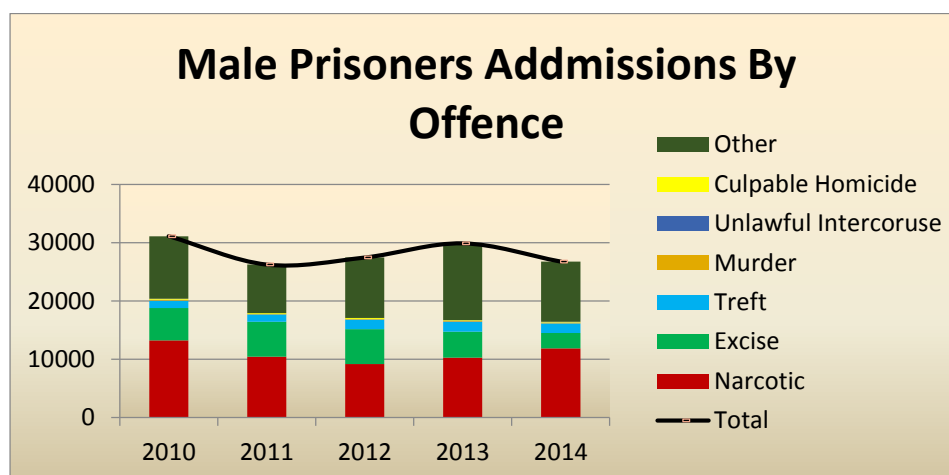
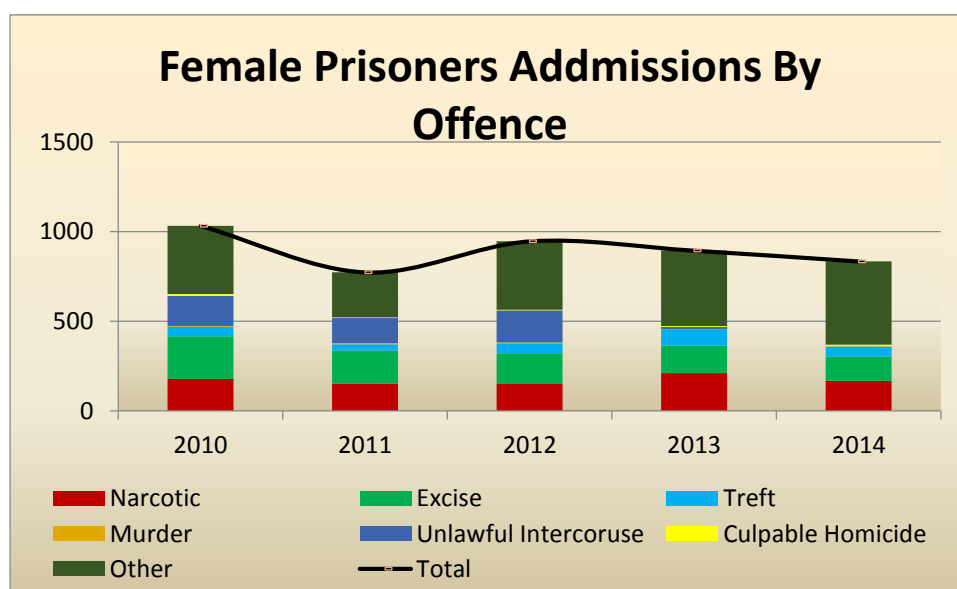


Exhibit – 13



Part 5

Treatment Admissions

Table 64-Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility										
Facility	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	1933	80.2	904	71.8	645	58.2	1033	75.7	874	53.1
NGO	189	7.8	274	21.8	221	19.9	225	16.5	112	6.8
Police	0	0	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	12	0.7
Prisons	289	12	72	5.7	242	21.8	106	7.8	647	39.3
Not Recorded	0	0	7	0.5	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
Total	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100	1646	100

Table 65-Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment										
Type	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Allopathic	7	0.3	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.5	2	0.2
Ayurvedic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeopethic	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0
Acupuncture	2	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.4	1	0	1	0.2
Institutional Care	2280	94.6	1007	84.8	854	80.2	1172	98	1612	97.8
Other	24	1	173	13.7	206	19.3	147	1.5	30	1
Not Recorded	98	4	74	0.3	0	0	37	0	0	0.8
Total	2411	100	1259	100	1065	100	1364	100	1646	100

Table 66-*Treatment Admissions by Drugs										
Drug	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	841	35	383	30.4	348	31.4	458	33.6	915	55.6
Hashish	54	2	12	1	13	1.2	8	0.6	29	1.8
Heroin	2050	85	945	75	870	78.4	1141	83.6	1414	85.9
Opium	33	1	26	2.1	19	1.7	23	1.7	29	1.8
Tobacco	1484	62	744	59.1	570	51.4	751	55	1186	72
Alcohol	872	36	514	40.8	429	38.6	500	36.6	907	55.1
Other	1266	53	803	63.8	80	7.2	826	60.6	108	6.5
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 67-*Treatment Admissions by Rout of Use										
Route of Use	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat/Drink	250	10	227	18	237	21.4	282	20.7	497	30.2
Smoke	346	14	307	24.3	359	32.4	535	39.2	763	46.3
Inject	42	2	20	1.6	30	2.7	42	3.1	71	4.3
Sniff	18	1	61	4.8	73	6.6	59	4.3	34	2.1
Chinese Method	1889	78	854	67.8	745	67.2	1002	73.5	1278	77.6
Other	12	0.5	10	0.8	0	0	9	0.6	0	0
Not Recorded	27	1	9	0.7	17	1.5	9	0.6	18	1.1

Table 68-Treatment Admissions by Sex										
Type	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	2390	99	1234	98	1096	98.8	1344	98.5	1629	99
Female	21	1	25	2	13	1.2	20	1.5	17	1
Total	2414	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100	1646	100

Table 69-Treatment Admissions by Age										
Age (Yrs)	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-14 yrs	0	0	32	2.5	9	0.8	6	0.4	20	1.2
15-19	41	1.7	98	7.8	58	5.2	50	3.7	85	5.2
20-24	232	9.6	163	13	104	9.4	153	11.2	194	11.8
25-29	406	16.8	287	22.8	172	15.5	201	14.7	288	17.5
30-34	481	20.1	254	20.2	179	16.2	263	19.3	309	18.8
35-39	426	17.7	152	12.1	163	14.7	208	15.2	199	12.1
40-44	363	15	86	6.8	137	12.4	165	12.1	177	10.7
45-49	240	10	54	4.3	111	10	116	8.5	129	7.8
50 & Above	176	7.3	77	6.1	110	9.9	130	9.5	133	8.1
Not Recorded	46	1.9	56	4.4	66	5.9	72	5.4	112	6.8
Total	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100	1646	100

*Multiple Answers

Table 70-Treatment Admissions by Marital Status										
Marital Status	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	1073	44.5	542	43.1	522	47.1	587	43	822	50
Married	1243	51.6	588	46.7	513	46.2	680	49.9	736	44.7
Cohabiting	37	1.5	3	0.2	6	0.5	4	0.3	8	0.5
Seperated	8	0.3	66	5.2	25	2.3	40	2.9	32	1.9
Divorced	1	0	22	1.7	14	1.3	33	2.4	23	1.4
Widowed	32	1.3	14	1.1	8	0.7	3	0.2	5	0.3
Not Recorded	17	0.7	24	2	21	1.9	17	1.3	20	1.2
Total	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100	1646	100

Table 71-Treatment Admissions by Religion										
Religion	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1764	73.2	823	65.4	723	65.2	1016	74.5	1188	72.2
Hindu	93	3.9	65	5.2	72	6.4	62	4.5	87	5.3
Islam	221	9.1	136	10.8	143	12.9	111	8.2	127	7.7
Christian	325	13.5	224	17.8	154	13.9	164	12	230	14
Other	5	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.3
Not Recorded	3	0.1	8	0.6	13	1.2	10	0.7	9	0.5
Total	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100	1646	100

Table 72-Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2014		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1367	83	2005	83.2	992	78.8	836	75.4	1149	84.3
Tamil	139	8.5	168	7	109	8.7	120	10.8	99	7.3
Moor	103	6.3	201	8.3	116	9.2	122	11	94	6.9
Malay	12	0.7	7	0.3	16	1.3	9	0.8	11	0.8
Burgher	9	0.5	22	0.9	12	0.9	9	0.8	6	0.4
Other	10	0.6	3	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.4	4	0.2
Not Recorded	6	0.4	5	0.2	10	0.8	9	0.8	1	0.1
Total	1646	100	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100

Table 73-Treatment Admissions by Educational Level										
Educational level	2014		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	86	5.2	81	3.4	60	4.8	65	5.9	31	2.3
Below yr.5	195	11.9	253	10.5	129	10.2	147	13.3	124	9.1
Year 5-8	313	19	485	20.1	230	18.3	219	19.7	206	15.1
Year 9-10	596	36.2	817	33.9	352	28	296	26.7	479	35.1
Gce (O/L)	288	17.5	536	22.2	308	24.4	210	18.9	299	21.9
Gce (A/L)	145	8.8	207	8.6	133	10.6	110	9.9	172	12.6
Univer/Teach	5	0.3	12	0.5	13	1	17	1.6	23	1.7
Professional	4	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.5	3	0.2
Not Recorded	14	0.9	18	0.7	31	2.5	39	3.5	27	2
Total	1646	100	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100

Table 74-Treatment Admissions by Administrative District

District	2014		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	922	56	1370	56.8	901	71.5	781	70.4	851	62.4
Gampaha	306	18.6	409	17	201	15.8	166	14.9	228	16.7
Kalutara	81	4.9	70	2.9	47	3.7	38	3.4	57	4.2
Galle	45	2.7	97	4.2	20	1.6	30	2.7	36	2.6
Mathara	6	0.4	9	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.2	6	0.4
Hambantota	20	1.2	6	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.6	7	0.5
Monaragala	5	0.3	15	0.6	2	0.2	0	0	8	0.6
Badulla	4	0.2	8	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.4	9	0.6
Kandy	50	3	55	2.3	18	1.4	23	2.1	38	2.8
Matale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagalle	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.1
Ratnapura	24	1.5	20	0.8	11	0.9	7	0.6	22	1.6
Kurunegala	68	4.1	102	4.2	10	0.8	23	2.1	4	0.3
Puttalam	4	0.2	1	0	1	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.3
Trincomalee	14	0.9	50	2.1	14	1.1	5	0.5	16	1.2
Batticaloa	4	0.2	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0	0
Ampara	2	0.1	0	0	2	0.2	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	28	1.7	150	6.2	9	0.7	10	0.9	39	2.9
Polonnaruwa	9	0.5	1	0	2	0.2	0	0	1	0.1
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killinochchi	25	1.5	20	0.8	7	0.6	4	0.4	1	0.1
Mulative	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Mannar	26	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vauniya	1	0.1	22	1	6	0.5	0	0	0	0
Not Recorded	0	0	6	0.2	0	0	0	0	34	2.5
Total	1646	100	2411	100	1259	100	1109	100	1364	100

Part 6

HIV and AIDS Related Information

Table 75 - Reported HIV Cases 2014					
Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the beginning Quarter	HIV Cases reported during the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases by Gender	
				Male	Female
1st	1845	51	1896	1145	751
2nd	1896	59	1955	1189	766
3rd	1955	59	2014	1232	782
4th	2014	60	2074	1278	796
Total	-	229	2074	1278	796

Table 76- Reported HIV Cases 2013					
Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the beginning Quarter	HIV Cases reported during the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases by Gender	
				Male	Female
1st	1649	44	1693	1010	683
2nd	1693	46	1739	1041	698
3rd	1739	69	1808	1083	725
4th	1808	37	1845	1110	735
Total	-	196	1845	1110	735

Table 77 - Reported AIDS Cases 2014				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS Deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	491	343	163	7
2 nd	517	352	165	3
3 rd	535	366	169	11
4 th	548	377	171	5
Total	548	377	171	26

Table 78- Reported AIDS Cases 2013				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS Deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	446	303	143	9
2 nd	457	310	147	7
3 rd	482	325	157	8
4 th	491	332	159	3
Total	491	332	159	27

***Cumulative AIDS deaths reported-336**

Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases - 1:6:1

Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported - 71

Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported - 99

Number of HIV tests carried out during 2013 - 704331

HIV Sero - Positive rate for 2013 - 0.02%

Source : National STD/AIDS Control Program

Department of Health Services

Part 7

Precursor Chemicals Information

Precursor Chemical Information

Table 79 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Hydrochloric acid	N/A	2745829.52	2435446.87	2707604	3384168
Sulphuric acid	N/A	3469457.86	3291151.49	3769446	4237119
Pottassium Permanganate	N/A	26829.73	4187.67	54729	34555
Toluene	N/A	3499845.75	2629380.9	2107262	1672977
Diethyl ether	N/A	13820.79	13346.63	15348	7388
Acetone	N/A	1899352.39	1495416.4	1235649	1052340
Methyl ethyl ketone	N/A	409413.4	270846.03	345769	307349
Phenylacetone	N/A	1	1	-	-
Acetic anhydri	N/A	18.48	10.8	238	40
Phenylacetic acid	N/A	325	1026	1025	25
Isosafrole	N/A	-	-	-	-
Piperonal	N/A	56	72.9	60	50
Safrole	N/A	-	7.54	-	-
Ephedrine	N/A	450	100	50	-
Pseudoephedrine	N/A	250	-	75	-
Anthranilic acid	N/A	90.77	16.85	1	400
Piperidine	N/A	-	1	20	-
Other ephedrines	N/A	0.75	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	N/A	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	N/A	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	N/A	3.8	29.76	-	18
Methylendioxy	N/A	-	-	-	-
Norepherine	N/A	-	-	4	-
I propan 2 - one	N/A	250	0.98	-	-

Table 80 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2010 kg	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg
Hydrochloric acid	N/A	8	782.5	3610	4620
Sulphuric acid	N/A	6	18252	32597	12392
Pottassium Permanganate	N/A	2	115	-	-
Toluene	N/A	-	-	-	-
Acetone	N/A	2	40	-	485
Methyl ethyl ketone	N/A	-	-	-	50
Other	N/A	-	442	196	-

Part 8

Alcohol and Tobacco Information

Table 81 - Production of Coconut and Processed Arrack (Quantity in Proof Litres)

Manufacturing Institution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Distilleries Co.of SriLanka Ltd.	1,903,233.04	2,153,211.99	2,143,875.28	2,308,079.45	2,912,885.476
W.M Mendis Co.Ltd	473,133.95	849,075.35	299,352.63	363,760.918	505,052.564
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	433,708.71	504,771.08	587,618.29	664,927.16	619,480.436
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	3,421.32	2,531.12	819.12	2,276.079	3,756.987
Scotland Distillery	64,325.97	88,112.50	64,588.42	53,107.23	14,507.310
V & A (Pvt) Ltd.	279.25	-	-	-	340.410
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	1,202.31	1,182.65	1,237.20	2,933.430	2,303.127
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	8,957.22	1,654.21	1,045.18	760.620	401.585
Nippon Expo Ltd.	10,774.16	7,984.02	7,395.30	6,561.180	6,689.310
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,464,572.86	1,153,771.74	1,046,991.08	1,340,897.842	1,897,378.950
Co-operative Co.	1,306.59	0.00	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.)Ltd.	27,233.11	24,463.62	9,213.12	5,490.730	10,129.691
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	63,780.78	109,323.68	126,342.81	196,467.98	282,350.067
Classic	-	-	-	-	-
Perecyl (Pvt) Ltd.	480,422,880	708,216.59	1,137,661.14	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd .	1,568.95	1,093.20	739.80	0.000	-
Nippon Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Warani	-	-	-	-	-
Valikamam	-	-	-	-	-
Thikam	-	-	-	-	-
Randiya Distilleries	-	-	-	-	-
Vayaba Distilleries	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,937,920.93	5,605,391.75	5,426,879.37	4,945,262.626	6,255,275.919

Table 82- Production of Molasses Arrack (Quantity in Proof Litres)

Licenses Premises	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
W.M. Mendis and Co.Ltd	185,899.11	212,103.11	247,759.05	241,386.876	667,957.379
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	4,717.39	4,518.49	3,090.00	1,861.646	4,681.572
Perecyl Ltd.	38,360.63	704,852.82	469,299.35	207,368.960	108,004.320
Manori Lanka(Pvt)Ltd.	34,887.41	49,448.34	38,040.67	42,655.75	34,773.941
Nippon Expo Ltd.	-	1,534.07	12,028.56	14,145.830	8,944.343
Randenigala Distilleries	8,114.22	6,236.01	5,470.70	3,952.02	6,920.020
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	1,445.32	1,241.560	-
International Distilleries Ltd.	2,321,444.20	1,937,130.33	1,185,140.28	978,385.880	920,640.626
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	146,214.01	164,591.548	163,960.846
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	6,038.21	8,619.57	24,991.53	10,337.401	2,350.791
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd.(Dompe)	21,614.61	12,444.76	37,626.83	48,390.070	94,632.006
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	2,515.887
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-	136,640.065
Wayamba Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	1,212.732
Total	2,621,075.78	2,936,887.50	2,171,106.30	1,714,317.541	2,153,234.528

Table 83- Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Proof Litres)

Manufacturing Institution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Distilleries Co.of Sri Lanka Ltd.	32,989,276.56	35,665,081.33	33,074,245.42	27,237,691.840	23,983,779.807
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	229,174.32	212,286.52	211,757.02	224,506.540	217,029.568
W.M Mendis and Co.Ltd	146,578.31	138,052.53	180,936.44	88,683.321	318,066.666
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	2,290,224.52	2,699,985.23	1879228.94	1,746,334.914	2,678,332.139
Manori Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	59,753.66	89,638.45	55,644.73	39,637.20	33,312.904
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries	391,717.19	512,298.68	371,022.63	388,606.581	244,109.607
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	389,852.19	580,144.00	544,568.97	493,269.770	562,366.450
V.A (Pvt) Ltd.	180,646.40	161,395.83	163,256.80	186,829.680	267,467.293
Perecyl Company Ltd.	-	-	-	1,531,991.254	1,481,577.776
Rio Mraketing Services (Pvt).Ltd	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	99,748.21	118,204.09	127,214.01	93,216.754	121,497.554
Nippon Expo Ltd.	122,708.20	101,603.64	112,894.42	118,431.56	133,994.455
Scotland Ltd.	150,955.54	66,295.80	82,263.46	120,178.80	139,482.974
Co-operative Co.	2,655.03	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	464,050.30	478,160.00	526,395.47	599,074.930	647,056.870
Classic Manufacturer	33,066.74	31,559.45	29,402.89	56,068.169	62,477.210
Nippon Lanka Ltd.	11627.12	34,869.92	75,189.12	90,166.570	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	58.40	74,907.70	27,328.10	4,767.000	-
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	132,406.69	115,919.31	103,420.71	107,996.020	48,110.703
Vayaba Ditilleries	-	-	6,111.20	52,227.580	100,836.034
Sinergy (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	5,486.87	75,259.520	104,149.906
Total	37,694,499.38	41,078,402.47	37,576,367.20	33,254,938.003	31,143,647.916

Table 84- Production of Spirits Distilled From Coconut / Palm Toddy

Distillery	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in Proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in Proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in Proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in Proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in Proof Litres
Acme Distillery	1,192,028.400	79,196.400	1,325,859.000	88,559.000	1,175,141.000	75,728.900	1,774,470.300	121,793.500	2,332,861.500	169,085.500
Seeduwa Distillery	8,487,829.400	640,335.17	10,096,874.600	765,223.225	18,327,460.800	1,389,759.300	19,861,970.000	1,436,075.600	18,836,891.300	1,408,901.400
Beruwala Distillery	10,415,854.000	790,685.000	9,721,568.000	743,026.900	9,927,767.000	745,465.000	10,277,179.000	701,118.200	7,972,854.000	605,434.000
Vavulugala Distillery	158,501.000	11,982.500	301,428.000	21,301.500	165,545.300	9,980.300	199,380.000	12,177.400	-	-
Co-op Distillery	-	-	652,623.000	44,835.000	1,299,346.000	93,581.600	1,378,884.000	82,208.500	308,727.000	21,800.900
Thikkam Distillery	-	-	-	-	299,966.250	14,462.250	509,565.00	20,436.000	-	-
Walikamam Distillery	-	-	-	-	362,713.750	15,149.750	370,253.250	15,500.920	224,102.000	9,151.000
Rockland	8,446,485.100	657,662.100	7,804,610.000	594,114.000	10,394,705.000	774,464.500	6,983,071.000	497,156.900	11,476,439.000	856,510.400
Mestiya Distillery Wadduwa	4,141,227.000	334,176.800	4,512,473.000	359,407.500	3,657,571.000	293,730.000	7,069,465.000	540,033.400	8,364,539.000	666,777.000
Varani Distillery	-	-	-	-	279,983.250	13,711.500	150,752.300	6,182.200	173,799.000	8,086.7
Mendis Distillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035,633.700	75,158.400	4,017,643.500	301,718.800
Total	32,841,924.900	2,514,037.97	34,415,435.600	2,616,467.125	45,890,199.35	3,426,033.100	49,610,623.550	3,507,841.020	53,707,856.300	4,047,465.700

Table 85 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	14,138.375	15,184.000	19,672.625	47,277.175	79,467.625
Karaveddy Palm Development Co-operative	4,668.750	10,191.875	5,360.000	16,910.863	15,912.500
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	11,633.750	12,798.125	22,070.625	30,414.375	24,057.500
Keyts Palm Development Co-operative	14,070.625	-	-	-	23,192.500
Kondavil Palm Development Co-operative	3,268.750	14,106.250	18,583.125	33,126.438	41,101.375
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	6,819.375	12,168.125	6,390.625	13,586.000	7,434.375
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	11,508.125	21,146.250	20,241.250	35,953.125	35,475.625
Achchuweli Bottled Toddy Man	9,042.500	13,207.500	15,944.375	37,374.000	-
Uilankulama Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	-	-	-
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man	220,365.000	228,190.000	226,712.500	399,705.000	686,910.000
Eagle	547,995.000	540,765.000	567,985.000	581,440.000	818,430.000
Singha	764,590.000	727,200.000	706,485.000	725,805.000	1,051,420.000
Commander	139,525.000	35,310.000	107,445.000	158,960.000	231,495.000
Golden Eagle	156,390.000	160,580.000	-	202,880.000	-
Chankani Palmyrah	48,136.875	38,275.000	33,571.875	88,226.250	104,851.250
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	202,017.500	225,481.250	236,791.250	238,391.241	258,990.750
Manori Lanka	926,220.000	906,225.000	820,675.000	846,955.000	1,369,165.000
Shooting Star	467,955.000	515,215.000	613,125.000	718,730.000	843,630.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	13,468.125	28,142.500	19,221.875
Three Lions Toddy	-	-	75,667.275	115,400.575	179,672.175
New Command or Bottled Toddy	135,145.000	134,090.000	171,250.000	192,205.000	210,795.000
Super Star Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy-Colombo	7,181.000	-	223,195.000	-	223,380.000
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	416,355.000	452,730.000	454,320.000	479,910.000	347,625.000
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man	626,690.000	665,665.000	688,870.000	718,630.000	1,163,580.000
Empire Bottled Toddy Man	7,300.000	-	110,835.000	123,485.000	-
T.S.R. Bottled Toddy Man	575,385.000	681,695.000	613,652.500	774,900.000	1,030,545.000
Nedukarni Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	937.500	0.000	-
Thelippalai Bottled Toddy Man	21,336.520	18,845.625	18,148.750	61,892.013	76,552.250
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man	27,235.000	28,438.750	24,729.375	20,097.500	21,868.750
Nemta Toddy Man	212,505.000	206,570.000	336,120.000	365,985.000	686,750.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	24,074.375	46,211.250	50,396.875	36,298.125	42,753.075
Pandatharippu Palmyrah Dev.co	56,663.125	59,052.500	55,901.250	61,225.625	64,647.500
Walan Palm Development Co-operative	-	3,523.750	-	-	-
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	-	3,708.750	14,454.345	32,408.750	24,615.525
Ariyalei Palm Development Co-operative	-	3,253.750	-	-	-
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	-	4,053.750	8,629.375	35,142.500	13,698.125
Kaites Palm Development Co-operative	-	14,459.375	11,786.875	0.000	-
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	-	7,020.000	6,630.000	0.000	32,835.000
kilinochchi - Kilinochchi	-	-	-	5,293.700	18,312.500
Thunukai - Kilinochchi	-	-	-	1,250.000	-
Walikaman - Chankani	-	-	-	70,959.375	21,138.750
Total	5,658,214.645	5,805,331.200	6,300,045.495	7,298,960.129	9,769,524.025

Table 86 - Malt Liquor (Beer) Alcohol Percentage Below - 5% Vol. (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	881,019.48	825,941.64	431,779.32	458,858.520	472,148.940
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	218,344.23	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	-	581,200.54	778,900.22	972,031.365	525,617
Lion Brewery Co.	14,204,005.39	13,002,530.61	11,480,719.31	11,362,450.805	11,697,122.730
Total	15,303,369.10	14,409,672.79	12,691,398.84	12,793,340.690	12,694,888.440

Table 87 - Malt Liquor (Beer) Alcohol Percentage Above- 5% Vol (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mc-Caallam Brewery Co.	431,025.69	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	-	1,945,748.13	8,544,158.20	12,536,549.530	3,935,835.890
Lion Brewery Co.	45,848,092.41	56,913,410.40	63,184,709.17	78,963,611.830	91,389,532.945
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	9,821,657.82	14,231,036.34	14,918,730.18	15,972,497.220	16,500,480.960
Total	56,100,775.92	73,090,194.87	86,647,597.55	107,472,658.58	111,825,849.795

Table 88 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rockland Distilleries Pvt) Ltd.	1,075,247.97	1,179,869.69	1,473,449.51	1,315,317.552	1,316,243.708
W.M Mendis & Co.Ltd.	50,318.69	49,454.35	72,024.34	150,388.878	249,353.841
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	1,751,250.07	1,593,296.51	1,561,755.41	1,609,683.443	1,691,527.294
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Periceyl Co.Ltd	996,274.61	1,118,504.49	1,172,347.06	1,120,620.360	940,204.444
Nippon Expo (Pvt)Ltd.	2,530.95	2,989.45	1,696.45	99.200	509.135
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd.	83,847.77	61,595.89	42,541.93	46.097.810	120,686.516
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	47,637.70	160,593.20	172,223.46	94,194.630	20,794.916
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	47,637.70	506.59	13,307.98	8,757.470	-
Total	4,007,107.076	4,166,810.17	4,509,346.14	4,345,159.343	4,339,319.854

Table 89 - Quantity of Tobacco Issued by Dept.of Excise		
Year	Tobacco (In Kilograms)	Tax (Rs.Cts)
2010	3,267,187.20	32,671,872.00
2011	3,520,785.00	35,207,850.00
2012	3,242,420.60	32,424,206.00
2013	3,155,196.90	31,551,969.00
2014	2,806,421.000	28,064,210.00

Table 90 - Number of Cigarettes Issued					
Brand	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cigarettes	4,286,641,940	4,469,581,420	4,320,853,360	4,029,775,760	3,560,346,520

Table 91– Sri Lanka Customs Excise Duty on Cigarettes Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC - Income of 2014			
Year	BRAND	QUANTITY (Sticks)	EXCISE DUTY (Rs)
2014	Cigarettes Less than 59mm		
	CAPSTAN PLAIN	349,434,600	2,080,784,481.00
	THREE ROSES FILTER 20's	1,761,800	11,346,549.60
	TOTAL	351,196.400	2,092,131,031.60
	Cigarettes Less than 67mm		
	FOUR ACES 20's	189,000	1,957,095.00
	TOTAL	189,000	1,957,095.00
	Cigarettes Less than 72mm		
	BRISTOL VIRGIN 20's	117,024,400	1,477,486,440.00
	TOTAL	117,024,400	1,477,486,440.00
	Cigarettes Less than 84mm		
	BENSON & HEDGES FF 20's KSFT HL CTC	7,663,400	134,961,488.40
	JPGL PARENT FF 12's KSFT HL	337,393,440	5,916,653,206.00
	JPGL PARENT FF 20's KSFT HL	2,672,384,000	46,895,624,446.00
	JPGL SPECI 20/KRE SQ SRI	3,207,000	54,671,338.80
	JP CLICK	15,257,800	270,146,458.00
	DUNHILL SWITCH MENMONO 20's KSFT BE	36,165,400	645,745,806.00
	DUNHILL PARENT FF 20's KSFT HL MB	1,505,600	25,752,096.00
	DUNHILL LIGHTS 20's KSFT HL MB	8,652,800	152,366,360.00
	DUNHILL ULTRA LIGHTS 20's KSFT HL MB	2,831,800	49,720,870.00
	DUNHILL FF 12's LEP MB	305,760	5,078,673.60
	DUNHILL ICE 20's	2,535,800	42,163,260.40
	DUNHILL LIGHTS 12 LEP MB	4,033,920	70,070,192.74
	TOTAL	30,091,936,720	54,262,953,996.00
	GRAND TOTAL	3,560,346,520	57,834,528,562.14

Table 92 - Excise Revenue from Liquor (Rs.Million)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	36,666.886	55,318	60,081	66,041	69,123

Liquor Consumption and Related Offences**Table 93 - Liquor Consumption (Quantity in Litres)**

Liquor	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arrack	75,257,573.046	86,348,270.875	82,169,059.499	76,965,541.125	72,276,640.050
Bottled Toddy	16,037,245.420	15,566,367.375	17,325,918.300	18,129,286.935	14,262,660.995
Malt Liquor (Beer,Stout,& Porter)	66,943,785.333	92,759,622.935	123,556,629.958	123,094,094.760	114,936,475.425
Sparkling Wines	395,892.655	426,105.777	470,180.275	540,154.830	914,195.210
Whisky	542,776.530	744,585.325	1,114,099.405	1,469,511.175	1,572,333.995
Brandy	2,512,945.870	2,983,421.591	6,794,382.846	3,206,295.810	2,345,659.625
Gin	1,925,142.150	1,554,461.570	1,515,440.260	1,485,870.210	1,253,374.640
Rum	804,008.815	807,921.555	737,863.645	649,318.525	726,869.833
Liquor & Bitters	28,899.540	161,917.050	22,681.325	30,420.120	40,550.010
Vodka	236,609.460	251,113.500	336,332.521	294,103.175	349,377.225

Table 94 - Selected Liquor Consumption by District - Year 2014 (In Litres)

District	Malt Liquor	Bottled Toddy	Arrack	Whisky	Brandy
Colombo	17,512,872.230	292,984.835	9,410,635.520	271,114.605	373,048.070
Gampaha	14,599,301.950	189,610.245	8,869,756.640	284,933.210	373,990.610
Kaluthara	6,353,246.600	457,337.500	4,288,120.830	102,246.090	138,662.045
Kandy	8,552,531.910	4,005,585.675	5,522,448.700	77,418.770	148,198.640
Matale	3,743,895.800	650,089.000	2,079,192.000	31,305.000	54,459.000
Nuwar Eliya	5,805,482.415	3,853,751.050	4,469,810.775	32,341.750	61,922.160
Galle	5,844,952.805	246,577.000	3,957,386.330	91,252.000	110,698.980
Matara	3,629,247.695	373,971.875	3,833,194.335	64,966.085	84,544.350
Hambantota	2,449,479.080	24,925.000	2,945,098.490	46,856.190	69,192.010
Jaffna	2,060,714.140	-	1,077,458.390	4,551.430	12,707.860
Mannar	941,456.045	79,563.125	356,521.395	2,288.280	6,988.245
Vavuniya	1,678,773.680	-	642,841.180	6,626.025	18,084.300
Killinochchi	603,445.190	-	193,206.855	867.855	3,052.365
Bataloa	3,097,325.000	-	1,103,654.000	11,646.000	24,909.000
Ampara	1,515,348.885	-	1,289,403.555	17,831.990	37,047.450
Trincomalee	1,797,466.140	147,340.245	857,524.090	18,883.230	27,542.405
Kurunegala	7,382,273.695	114,380.500	4,608,749.635	114,840.920	192,079.375
Puttalam	4,187,419.710	93,351.450	1,817,927.960	85,008.960	97,844.885
Anuradhapura	4,244,698.335	145,615.245	3,302,267.070	68,719.020	103,824.975
Polonnaruwa	2,099,560.630	110,703.365	1,344,202.415	26,654.595	44,554.350
Badulla	4,678,069.970	2,433,748.620	2,307,191.865	45,044.695	83,226.480
Monaragala	2,900,609.830	72,470.750	1,353,637.345	28,794.290	43,922.220
Ratnapura	5,978,613.690	593,734.265	4,361,047.855	82,626.570	133,420.820
Kegalle	3,204,512.395	376,921.250	2,283,795.890	54,421.570	101,373.325
936 Spacial	75,177.605	0.000	1,566.930	1,094.865	365.705
Total	114,936,475.425	14,262,660.995	72,276,640.050	1,572,333.995	2,345,659.625

Table 95 - Detection Conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise

Nature of Offence	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence
Foreign Liquor Offence	1,076	1,017	1,378	1,309	1,568	1,633	1,890	2,077	1,983	1,719
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	1,889	1,901	1,341	1,288	1,027	1,091	705	707	-	-
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	15,223	15,305	11,841	11,203	11,682	11,593	10,180	11,313	7,249	6,462
Possession of Utensils	56	48	39	38	180	184	18	18	22	15
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	69	69	56	56	51	51	33	23	28	28
Unlawful sales of arrack	5,804	5,898	5,354	5,248	3,957	4,019	3,239	3,302	3,095	2,971
Unlawful tapping or unlawful Production toddy	316	317	212	219	249	249	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	5,448	5,377	6,890	6,705	4,071	4,183	3,289	3,302	2,590	2,396
Unlawful sale of toddy	3,608	3,704	3,719	3,856	2,402	2,434	3,182	3,121	2,708	2,724
Other offences	4,049	4,181	6,719	6,113	-	-	4,008	4,696	2,673	2,907
Possession of unlawful manufactured liquor	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	708	566	524
Total	37,538	37,817	37,549	36,035	25,187	25,437	27,273	29,267	20,914	19,746

Exhibit – 14

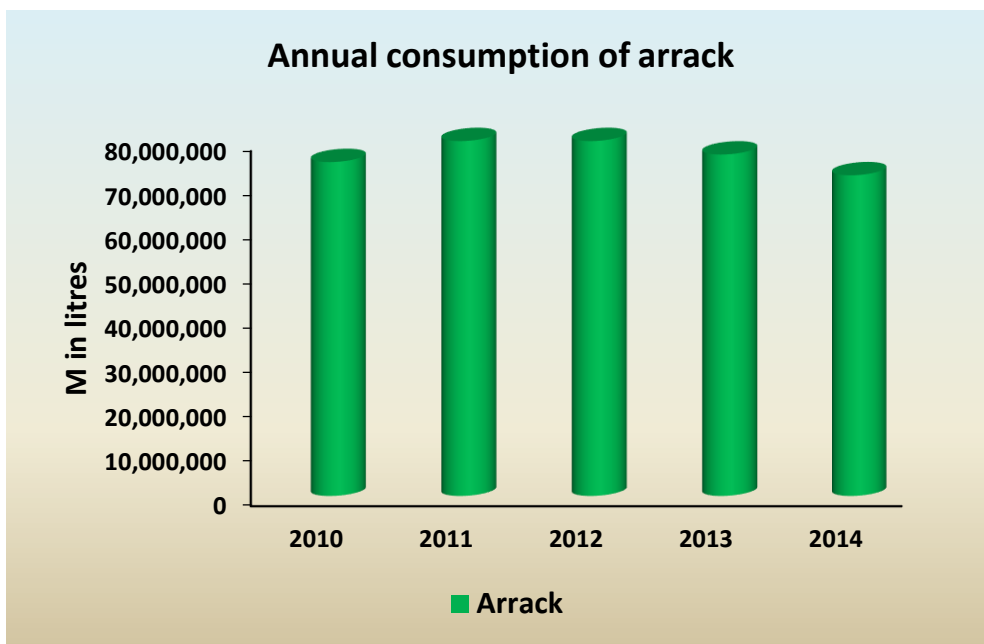
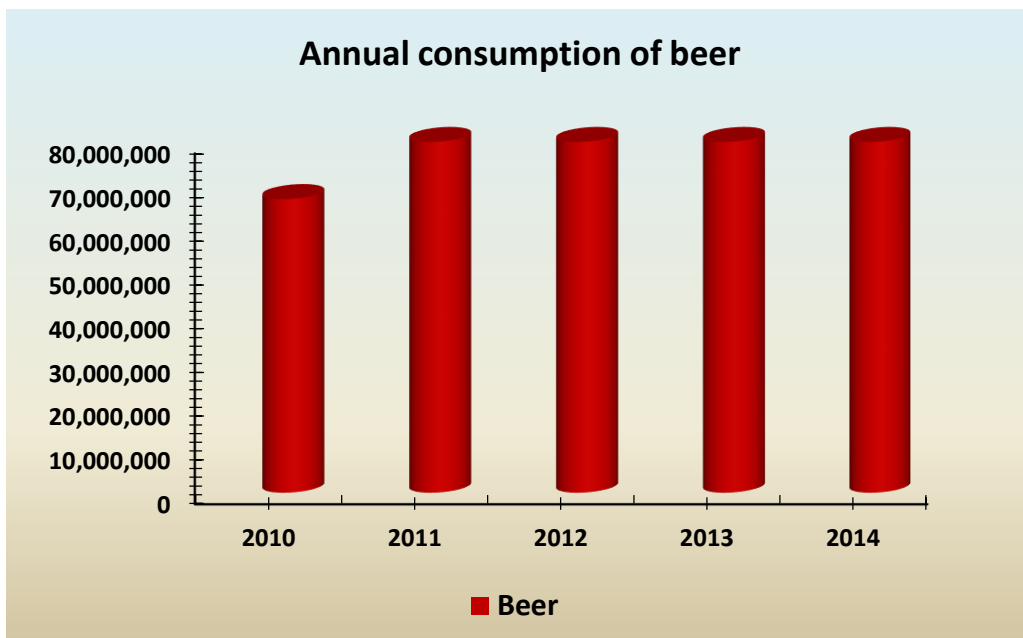


Exhibit – 15



Appendix 1

Basic Socio - Economic Data

This information is taken from following Sources:

- (a) Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 2014 published by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Statistical Pocket Book of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2009 published by the Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

(1) Geography :

(A)	Total Land area (Including Inland Waters)	65,610 sq. km.
(B)	Total Land Area (Excluding Inland water)	62,705 km.
(C)	Provincial Land Area (Excluding Inland Water)	Sq. Km.
	Central	5,575
	Eastern	9,361
	North Central	9,741
	Northern	8,290
	North-Western	7,506
	Sabaragamuwa	4,921
	Southern	5,383
	Uva	8,335
	Western	3,593

(2)	Population	1 981 (census)	2013 (Provisional)
	(a) Total	14,847,000	20,483,000
	(b) Provincial :	1981 (census)	2010 (mid Year) 2013 (mid Year)
	Central	2,009,000	2,689,000 2,592,000
	Eastern	975,000	1,561,00 1,571,000
	North Central	849,000	1,240,000 1,276,000
	Northern	1,109,000	1,193,000 1,073,000
	North-Western	1,704,000	2,342,000 2,393,000
	Sabaragamuwa	1,482,000	1,943,000 1,941,000
	Southern	1,883,000	2,494,000 2,493,000
	Uva	914,000	1,326,000 1,278,000
	Western	3,920,000	5,865,000 5,866,000

(c) Growth Rate 1 .0%

(d) Density of Population per sq. km 3 22 (Excluding North & East)

(3) Ethnicity (Census) 2012

%	
Sinhalese	74.9
Sri lankan Tamils	11.2
Ceylon Moors	9.2
Indian Tamils	4.2
Others	0.5

(4) Religion (Census 1981)

Buddhist	70.2
Hindu	12.6
Muslims (Islam)	9.7
Roman Catholic	7.6
Others	0.1

(5) Sex

Sex	1981 (Census)	2012 (Provisional)
Male	7,568,000	9,864,000
Female	7,279,000	10,464,000
Total	14,847,000	20,328,000

(6) Age :

Age Group	1981 (Census)	2010 (Provisional)
0-14	5,227,000	5,431,000
15-24	3,130,000	3,945,000
25-34	240,100	3,211,000
35-44	1,537,000	2,963,000
45-54	1,149,000	2,376,000
Above	551,403,000	2,727,000

Demography & Social Indicators - SAARC Countries							
	Sri Lanka	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Bhutan	Maldives
Mid Year Population Min 2012	20.3	1213.4	180.7	152.5	26.9	0.7	0.4
Population Growth, % 2012	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.8	3.4
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)2011	17.4	21.8	26.9	20.0	23.7	20.1	16.6
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)2011	5.9	8.0	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.9	3.6
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000)Live Births 2010	n.a	48	70	38	41	44	14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Years 2012	75.1	65.8	65.7	69.2	69.1	67.6	77.1
Urban Population % 2012	18.3	30.2	37.4	25.9	17	33.7	40.5
Literacy Rate % (15 years Over) 2011							
Male	93.5	75.2	68.6	61.3	73.0	n.a	98.4
Female	91.1	50.8	40.3	52.2	48.3	n.a	98.4
Labour Force Participation % 2011							
Male	74.0	80.7	83.3	84.3	87.6	76.5	76.8
Female	34.4	29	22.7	57.2	80.4	65.8	55.7

Appendix 2

Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is conscious of the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the country; adverse effects of drug use on health of drug dependents; the upsurge in drug related crime; the draining of human, natural and financial resources and the destruction of individuals, families and communities due to drug abuse.

Further, the government is fully aware of its international obligations, particularly those stemming from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, and United Nations Convention Against Illicit Trafficking Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 ratified by the government.

The Government reaffirms its political will and determination to tackle the drug problem locally and internationally by reviewing the existing national policy, which was formulated more than a decade ago.

All institution that come under government purview should adhere to this national drug policy. The concerned non-government agencies are expected to be active partners in the implementation of the government policy. Fulfilment of the social responsibilities of private sector institutions within the framework of this policy is also critical in drug prevention and control.

The overall goal of the government in relation to the drug problem is to reduce the drug supply and drug use to the barest minimum possibly by 2010. This goal will be pursued relentlessly by all drug law enforcement agencies; the government agencies directly involved in drug demand reduction including provincial and local administrations; other agencies which have a potential for contributing to the end objective and NGOs and private sector agencies.

The government will adopt a broad approach to drug abuse control within the context of human development, focusing particularly on the links between drug abuse and poverty reduction, crime prevention, and improving health.

The government believes that the most effective approach to the drug problem would comprise of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated strategy. In such a strategy supply control and demand reduction will reinforce each other. A high sense of shared responsibility will be the norm.

The government institutions, NGOs, private sector and other agencies involved in implementing drug control strategies are expected to adhere to specific policy guidelines given below under each strategy.

1. Policy

The revised national policy is as follows.

- a. Effective enforcement of law against production, smuggling, trafficking, sale and use of illicit drugs.

- b. Effective monitoring of controlled imports, exports, distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.
- c. Preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse.
- d. Supporting regional and international initiatives related to drug abuse prevention and control.

2. Policy Outlines

Policy outlines should be considered as a guide to the implementing agencies, as a mechanism of intergration and coordination of different agencies working on same strategy, and a base for consultation.

2.1 Policy outline for Effective Enforcement of Law against Production, Smuggling, Trafficking and use of Illicit drugs.

It is necessary to ensure vigorous enforcement of the law in order to reduce the illicit availability of drugs, eradicate drug related diseases, and to create an environment favourable to drug abuse prevention.

- (a) The health authorities will guarantee sufficient availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for valid medical use. At the same time the authorities will introduce effective measures to prevent their misuse and abuse.
- (b) The Department of Police as the main agency on drug law enforcement, in collaboration with the Department of Customs, Department of Excise, Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force and other relevant agencies will target their efforts of minimizing drug trafficking and a availability of all illicit drugs at street level. The impact of drug law enforcement will be measured by the level of availability of drugs at street level.
- (c) The Department of Customs will have more effective drug detection and prevention systems at all entry points to the country, and will satisfy requirements of United Nations and SAARC treaties ratified by the government.
- (d) The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board will be effectively used by the law enforcement agencies to review and modify existing laws & practices in order to develop an effective drug control system.
- (e) When drafting or modifying legislation, relevant model UN laws and UN/SAARC treaties ratified by the government will be given due consideration.
- (f) Human resource development in the area of drug control at all levels of law enforcement agencies will be recognized by the head of the agency concerned. Heads of law enforcement agencies will provide adequate training in detection, investigation, prosecution, and punishment to relevant personnel, and strengthen operational capabilities of their agencies. They should provide adequate resources and facilitate maximum use of specialized personnel.
- (g) The law enforcement agencies and security forces will have their own codes of conduct in relation to possible drug abuse by employees of law enforcement agencies or members of armed forces within their institutional framework.
- (h) Proper appreciation and rewarding mechanisms will be introduced to staff of law enforcement agencies. Transfer schemes will be revised in order to prevent reassigning of trained and efficient officers to other divisions.
- (i) The judiciary and other relevant government institutions will take necessary steps to expedite the hearing of drug cases, to establish stand procedures for the safe

handling and destruction of court productions of drugs, and to minimize the huge variations in sentencing practices.

- (j) The Government Analyst's Department will be properly equipped with necessary equipment, required cadre and a training scheme. At the same time the Department will develop and utilize analytical facilities of other institutions for drug analysis.
- (k) Law enforcement agencies and other relevant government institutions will stop effectively cultivation, production and trafficking of cannabis.
- (l) The Department of Ayurveda with the assistance of law enforcement agencies will effectively stop illegal preparation of Ayurvedic productions containing cannabis and opium.

2.2 Policy Outline for Effective monitoring of imports, exports and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.

- (a) Under the international drug control treaties, competent National Authorities are empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs; and competent authorities empowered to regulate or enforce national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1998 will satisfy all requirements of treaties effectively.
- (b) Relevant authorities will periodically review existing procedures, practices, regulations and laws in relation to import, export, storage and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.
- (c) Prevention of trafficking, diversion and misuse of precursor chemicals under control will be strengthened by licensing/approving authorities and law enforcement agencies together with other relevant agencies.

2.3 Policy Outline for Preventing the Use of Drugs and Reducing the Adverse Consequences of Drug Abuse.

2.3.1 Prevention, education and training

- (a) Licit drug use (licit tobacco products, licit alcohol products) should be discouraged at all levels. Relevant ministries/local government institutions or relevant authorities should discourage licit drug use in public buildings, and public places. All forms of drug promotion will also be discouraged.
- (b) Large establishments such as schools, universities, factories, security forces, police, workplaces, estates and hospitals will have their own institutional code of conduct in relation to drug abuse.
- (c) Factual and scientific information about drugs and drug abuse will be made available to educational institutions and libraries.
- (d) Degradation of drug use and crime will be the prevention policy followed by government and private media institutions.
- (e) Proper counselling facilities should be available in each and every school above primary level.
- (f) All educational institutions (schools, technical colleges, universities), youth services

institutions and other youth organizations will have programmes to improve decision-making skills, spirituality and moral values to reduce risk taking behaviour of the young.

- (g) Non-drug specific approaches to prevention will be encouraged.
- (h) Capacity building of provincial authorities in drug prevention is a priority. Each provincial council will have a drug prevention task force in operation.
- (i) Community level government officers, Particularly health staff, Social Service officers, Probation officers, and Samurdhi staff, Selected NGO staff, Community leaders including religious leaders and volunteers will be given a proper training in drug prevention including basic counselling skills. Medical faculties/ Medical colleges will provide sufficient training in drug dependence to medical students.
- (k) Technical and other assistance will be provided to NGO's, community organizations and service organizations to enable them to make a greater contribution.
- (l) Epidemiological, social and scientific research on all aspects of drug abuse will be encouraged.
- (m) Drug prevention programmes will include HIV/AIDS prevention components and encourage voluntary testing.
- (n) Media institutions will be encouraged to have their own codes conduct on drug abuse related issues

2.3.2 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents

- (a) Drug dependents will be required to seek treatment services. Central government, provincial councils and local government will ensure that sufficient counselling and treatment services (residential treatment, community based treatment and other) are available for drug dependents and their families, in their respective areas.
- (b) Remand / safe custody facilities, prisons and other correctional facilities should have counselling and treatment facilities for drug dependents.
- (c) No single type of therapy is appropriate for all drug dependents. Therefore, offering different types of treatment, acceptable to the government, will be encouraged.
- (d) Counselling (individual and /or group) and other behavioural therapies are critical components of effective treatment for drug dependents. All types of treatment will include sufficient presence of such components.
- (e) To be more effective, medical interventions will be combined with counselling and other behavioural therapies, Medical facilities, which provide treatment for drug dependents, will be encouraged to include counselling and behavioural therapeutic elements into the treatment programme. Private medical practitioners will also be required to follow the same principle
- (f) All treatment programmes should be humane, cost-effective and affordable in the long run to both services providers and to clients. In this perspective, community and family based treatment interventions will be encouraged.
- (g) Aftercare and rehabilitation components will be a must for all treatment interventions. Services to family members of the drug dependent persons will be encouraged.
- (h) Treatment programmes will perform assessments for HIV/AIDS, other sexually

transmitted diseases (STD) hepatitis, B and C, and tuberculosis. They will provide counselling to help patients modify or change behaviours that place themselves or others at risk of infection.

- (i) Treatment providers will be encouraged to exercise gender balance in providing treatment. Attention will be drawn of government institutions responsible for women's development and women's organizations of NGO sector and other interested organizations in this connection.
- (j) Drug users and ex-users will be treated as far as possible as normal people with responsibilities and obligations.
- (k) Capacity building of NGOs to engage in treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents will be encouraged.
- (l) The NDDCB will monitor the treatment services provided by government sector agencies, private sector, NGOs and others.

2.4 Policy outline for Supporting Regional and International Initiatives

It is accepted that no country can tackle its drug problem in isolation. The government will encourage that relevant agencies to actively engage in formal international, cooperation through bilateral, regional and international collaboration.

- (a) All institution concerned will support, assist and participate adequately in regional and international initiatives recognized by the government.
- (b) Regional and international co-operation will also be encouraged through NGOs which have regional/international collaborative mechanisms.

3. The Role of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

3.1 As per mandate given by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act. No. 11 of 1984, the Board will monitor and review the Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse. The Board will function as the national focal point and coordinate the drug control activities of all relevant organizations.

3.2 To uphold the role to be played by the Board, it will be emphasized by articulating and advocating evidence-based policies and strategies, catalysing change and enhancing partnerships, managing information, conducting research, setting and validating norms and standards, and developing and testing new technologies, tools and guidelines.

3.3 To make the widening role viable, the Board will secure necessary funds from the government and other sources, and encourage partnerships of government, private and NGO sectors.

4. Principal Stakeholders

The following officers/institutions will be instrumental in implementing the National Policy effectively at national level.

- 01. Secretary (Ministry of Education)
- 02. Commander of Army
- 03. Commander of Navy
- 04. Commander of Air Force
- 05. Inspector General of Police

- 06.Provincial Chief Secretaries
- 07.Attorney General
- 08.Divisional Secretaries
- 09.Government Analyst
- 10.Legal Draftman
- 11.Director General of Health Services
- 12.Director General of Customs
- 13.Commissioner of Excise
- 14.Comissioner General of Prisons
- 15.Director General of Public Enterprises
- 16.Director National Budget
- 17.Commissioner of Ayurveda
- 18.Commissioner General of Labour
- 19.Director General of Social Services
- 20.Director General Samurdhi
- 21.Commissioner General of Probation and child care
- 22.Provincial Directors of Health Services
- 23.Director, HIV/AIDS Control Programme
- 24.Controller of Imports and Exports
- 25.Director UN (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- 26.Director SAARC (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- 27.Director General, Plantation, Housing & Social Welfare Trust
- 28.Director, Medical Supplies Division
- 29.Director Information
- 30.Chairman of NYSC
- 31.Director, Police Narcotics Bureau
- 32.Federation of NGOs Against Drug Abuse
- 33.Employers Federation of Ceylon
- 34.Private Sector Organizations

The Principal stakeholders will liaise closely with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in the effective implementation of the National Policy.

Appendix 3

Sri Lanka Legislation Pertaining to Drugs

(1) Laws Regulating and Controlling Drugs

The Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1935 which has undergone many amendments, most recently in 1984 (Act. No 13) is the principal statutory enactment regulating poisons, opium and dangerous drugs in the country.

Other statutes with provisions relating to drugs include :

- i) **The Penal Code** (Ordinance No. 2 of 1983 as subsequently amended) in particular Chapter 14 which covers public health and safety.
- ii) **The Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act** (Act No. 27 of 1980, as amended by Act No. 38 of 1984) The Act regulates manufacture, sale, distribution, labelling and advertising of all commercial drugs.
- iii) **The Ayurveda Act** (Act No. 31 of 1961 as amended by Act No. 5 of 1962) entitles ayurvedic physicians to, obtain opium and ganja for manufacture of their medicinal preparations.
- iv) **The Customs Ordinance** (Ordinance 17 of 1869, imposes prohibitions and restrictions of both import and export of substances prohibited under the Poisons opium and Dangerous Drugs ordinance;
- v) **Drug Dependent Persons** (Internal and Rehabilitation) Act, No 54 of 2007
- vi) **Conventions Against Illicit Trafficking**
In narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act. No. 1 of 2008

(2) Drug Related Acts or Behaviours Considered as Crimes

The standard drug associated arrests are for trafficking, sale and possession. Under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance acts considered crimes include possession consumption and manufacture of illicit drugs (including any process in producing, refining or transforming them.) Also it is a crime to sell, give, obtain, procure, store, administer transport, send, deliver, distribute, traffic, import or export such drugs and aid or abet in the commission of such offences.

(3) Punishments

The penalties for drug offences now range from fines to death or life imprisonment. The penalty of death or life imprisonment accrues for manufacture of heroin, cocaine, morphine or opium and the trafficking, possession, import or export of a minimum amount of (a) 500 grams of opium (b) 3 grams morphine (c) 2 grams of cocaine or (d) 2 grams of heroin. Less severe offences including the regulatory ones warrant sentences of fines or imprisonment, the amount of the fine or the length of imprisonment depends on the quantity of drug, the gravity of the offence and the courts having jurisdiction.

Appendix 4

Official Drug Control in Sri Lanka

Drug Control Agencies : The agencies actively involved in enforcement are the Police, Customs and Excise Departments, while the Ministry of Health oversees the entry of controlled substance into the country. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board formulates national policy and plays its role in supporting and co-ordinating the efforts of various drug control agencies while modifying policy to meet the changing needs of drug control efforts.

i) Police - The Police is vested with more powers than other agencies under existing law with regard to illegal drugs. The police is the premier enforcement agency handling drug law enforcement. This is carried out through the 401 police stations in the island which have drug law enforcement, as part of their responsibilities.

The Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), a specialized central unit, is headed by a director and coordinates drug enforcement functions of all police stations. The PNB also investigates major drug cases, responds to international requests in regard to drug law enforcement and is a repository of statistics. The PNB is also involved in training of drug law enforcement officers both within the police and in allied agencies. They also use trained drug detector dogs and also undertake some public awareness and preventive education programmes.

ii) Customs - The Customs Department, headed by a Director General Controls exit and entry points in the island. Drugs which are prohibited or restricted from import or export under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance are also prohibited or restricted from import or export under the Customs Ordinance. The Customs has Baggage Division under a director and in response to the increasing problem the Customs have a Preventive Division under a director with a specialised Narcotics Unit which works in close liaison with the PNB who handle the case once the detection is made

iii) Excise - This Department headed by a Commissioner is vested with powers under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs ordinance [Section 77 (3)] and the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979 [Section 136 (b)] to undertake drug law enforcement and they have a specialised unit for this purpose which co-ordinates the efforts of the other units which are spread throughout the country and work in close collaboration with other drug law enforcement agencies

iv) Ministry of Health - The Health Ministry which enforces the Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act, imports all legal requirements of narcotic substance and methylphenidate for medical and scientific purposes through the Director, Medical supplies Division under the ultimate authority of the Director General of Health Services (DGHS). Other psychotropics are imported by the State Pharmaceutical Corporation or other private licensed importers (about 25 in number) who receive their licenses through the Director. Medical Technology and supplies Division acting on behalf of the DGHS and under whose immediate purview the Medical Supplies Division falls. The Minister of Health is empowered to make regulations for the purposes of giving effect to the Provisions of the Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs and Ordinance.

v) Courts - Both magistrates and high courts hear drug related cases under the existing law. However, the sentences passed vary considerably and no research has been done to find out the rationale of sentences handed out. Though no express provision exists in the current law, occasionally a court is seen to direct youthful offenders to seek treatment and rehabilitation in place of incarceration.

vi) Correctional Institutions - The prisons system, under a Commissioner, represents a passive enforcement, coming into effect only once a suspect is convicted. Their statistics indicate that those imprisoned for narcotics offences now comprise the single largest category of the total inmates 39% in 2008.

vii) National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) - is the national institution charged with the formulation and review of a national policy on drugs. In view of its role in treatment and rehabilitation and preventive education the NDDCB, a statutory Board and headed by a chairman, is not directly involved with day to day enforcement activities. However, enforcement is co-ordinated by the NDDCB through its Sub-Committee on Enforcement.

Appendix 5

Sri Lanka Reports to UN Drug Control Agencies (INCB/CND)

1. Monthly

(a) **From DND/SDS:** Significant Drug Seizures.

2. Quarterly

(a) Form A (Previously A/S) : Statistics of Imports and Exports of Narcotic Drugs.

(b) Form A/P: Statistics of Imports and Exports of Psychotropic Substance listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

3. (c) Form B - Part one; Estimates-Requirements of Narcotics Drugs

Part Two; Estimates-Opium Production

Part Three; Estimates-Cultivation of Poppy other than for Opium Part

Four; Estimates-Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs

(d) **Form B/P :** Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances included in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention of Psychotropic substances.

4. Annual

(a) **Form C:** (Previously C/S) : Statistics on the Production, Manufacture, Consumption, stock and seizures of narcotic drugs

(b) **Form D:** Information - substances Frequently used in illicit Manufacture of Narcotics and Psychotropics

(c) **Form P:** Statistics in Psychotropic Substances

(d) **Annual Reports Questionnaire :** (Form E)

Part I : Legislative Administrative and Social Measures Part

II : Drug Abuse

Section 1:Extent, patterns and trends of abuse

Section 2:Education, Work Place, Leisure time

Section 3:Treatment and rehabilitation

Part III : Illicit Traffic

Appendix 6

International Drug Conventions

Sri Lanka has acceded to the following international drug conventions. These conventions and their major features are as follows.

1. 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Accession on 11.7.1963

This convention lists narcotic substances under international control and their preparations, into four schedules, subject to varying degrees of control. Periodic updating of the lists of substances under control is effected by the International Narcotics Control Board ("Yellow List")

2. 1972 Protocol Amending the single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Accession on 22.06.1981

3. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances Accession on 22.02.1993

This convention lists psychotropic substances under international control into four schedules subject to varying degree of control. Periodic updating is done by the International Narcotics Control Board (" Green List")

4. 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Ratified 18.06.1991

Appendix 7

Dates significant to Drug Abuse Control with Special Reference to Sri Lanka(denoted*)

Per 1500's	* Opium and Cannabis used in traditional Ayurvedic medicinal preparations, and possibly also abused.
1505-1657	* Portuguese occupation in Sri Lanka - restriction of opium availability was considered one way of manipulating country.
1658	* Dutch Occupation of Sri Lanka begins.1675*Dutch issue proclamation prohibiting public trafficking in, among others, salt and Opium.
1745	* Opium society was set up to be the sole trader in Opium in the Dutch Empire.1796*British Regulation of Sri Lanka begins.
1829	* British enact Regulation No. 4 encouraging cultivation of Opium Poppy.
1867	* British enact Ordinance No. 19 - restricting un-licensed use of Opium and Bhang.
1869	* Customs Ordinance (No. 17 as subsequently amended) comes into effect and contains prohibition and restriction on import and export.
1883	* Penal code (Ordinance No.2 ,as subsequently amended) chapter 14 covers public health and safety and relates to drugs and other poisonous substances.
1893	* 27, 803 Sri Lankans sign a memorandum to put before the Legislative Assembly calling. Calling Upon the government to take action to reduce increasing numbers of Opium users.
1897	* The Bill passed doubling the duty on Opium and prohibiting import of Bhang& Ganja.
1905	*Ordinance No. 17 Prohibits cultivation and sale of Indian Hemp (Cannabis)
1909	* The first International conference on Narcotic drugs (the Opium Commission) brings together 13 nations in Shanghai, China and leads to the signing of the first drug control treaty.
1910	* Ordinance No. 5 prohibits sale and possession of Bhang and Ganja, the government to be the sole importer and distributor of Opium which was to be supplied only to registered persons with registered consumers to be phased out with time.
1912	* International Opium, Convention ratified at the Hague, Netherlands putting in to effect the ground work of the 1909 Shanghai treaty.
1920	* League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations) was formed giving a foundation to international drug control treaties. An advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was established.

- 1927 * Bill tabled and passed in 1929 as Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No. 17 but not proclaimed on anticipating difficulties in implementation.
- 1935 * Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended. (No.43) comes into effect in 1936.
- 1939 * Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
- 1941 * Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
- 1946 * The 1946 protocol transferred to the United Nations the functions previously exercised by the League of Nations.*League of Nations Advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was replaced by the commission of narcotic Drugs (CND) under the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations. (ECOSOC)
- 1948 * Sri Lanka gains Independence (February 4th)
- 1949 * Food and Drugs Act comes into effect.1952*Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
- 1953 * Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended. UN Convention limits licit production - of opium, to 7 countries.
- 1955 * Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
- 1961 * Ayurveda Act (No. 31) come into effect.
- * UN single convention on Narcotic Drugs comes into - effect. Sri Lanka
signatory. International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was set up by UN.
- 1962 * Amendment to Ayurveda Act (No. 5)1971*UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Sri Lanka participated but is not a signatory.
- 1972 * Protocol amending UN single Convention comes into effect. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the protocol.
- 1973 * Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme was set up. The Colombo Plan Bureau holds a meeting in Colombo on "Narcotics and Drug Abuse Problems in Sri Lanka."
- * National Narcotics Advisory Board (NNAB) was set up as an advisory body chaired by Deputy Minister of Defence and with a membership composed of representatives from government department engaged in drug control and prevention activities.
- * Police Narcotics Bureau was established.
- * Police Narcotics Bureau and Colombo Plan jointly sponsor the first meeting at national level to discuss narcotics and drug abuse problems.

1975	*	Persons with Opium dependency come for treatment to Sri Lankan hospitals for the first time.
1979	*	Sri Lanka hosts HONLEA (Heads of narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies) Conference in Colombo.
	*	First International NGO Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia, the idea for the IFNGO was first advanced.
1980	*	Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act (No. 27) repeals 1949 Food and Drugs Act.
1981	*	IFNGO (International Federation of Non Government Organizations for the prevention of Drugs and substance Abuse) was officially established through the Kuala Lumpur declaration, Malaysia.
1982	*	The Second Resource Person Educational Seminar on Alcoholism and Drug dependence organized by the Sri Lankan National Association on Alcohol and Drug dependence in Collaboration with the Colombo Plan Bureau on April 4 th .
	*	Several addicts die when Opium supply is contaminated with arsenic.
1983	*	INCB annual report states that Sri Lanka is a transit country for opiates from India and Middle East and Cannabis resin from Nepal and Middle East. Heroin abuse in initial stages is also reported as having been detected.
1984	*	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act. No. 11 enacted and the Board(created giving effect to the provisions of Article 35 of the Single Convention) becomes operational on 9 th April 1984 under the Ministry of Defence.
NDDCB	*	Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for high Court judges organized by the in collaboration with the Judicial Services Commission, on June 28 th in Colombo.
	*	Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act amended (No. 38)
	*	Poisons, Opium and Drugs Act amended (No. 13)
1984 - 1987	*	Sri Lanka Serves as a member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
1985	*	Sri Lanka hosts the HONLEA Conference for the second time.
	*	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) begins to provide assistance to Sri Lanka in Drug law enforcement.
	*	Secretary General of UN Address the Economic and Social Council on May 24 th and propose that a world Conference be convened at the ministerial level in 1987 to deal with all aspects of drug abuse.
	•	Second sub - regional meeting on Improvement of Communications organized by the UN Division of Narcotics Drugs in collaboration with the NDDCB in Colombo 25-26 th July.
	*	The preventive Division of the Sri Lanka Customs set up a Narcotics Branch
1986	*	NDDCB Act amended (No. 41 which enlarged the membership of the Board)
	*	A Narcotics Division with all - Island Jurisdiction is created within the Excise Department in February.

- * INCB annual report states that Sri Lanka nationals initially required as drug couriers for opiates from near and middle east have established links with international criminal networks.
- 1987
- * FONGOADA (Federation on Non Government Organizations Against Drug Abuse) is setup on January 26th in Sri Lanka as an umbrella organization to represent NGQ's working in the drug abuse field on the advise of the NGO -sub-committee of the NDDCB.
 - * International Conference on drug abuse and Illicit trafficking convened in Vienna June 17-26 was attended by 138 States (Including Sri Lanka) as well as many inter governmental and regional organizations. Nearly 200 NGO's and various programme and entities of the UN system. Two main documents emerged;(1)A unanimously adopted Declaration, and (2)The Comprehensive Multi disciplinary Out line (CMO) of future activities in Drug Abuse Control.
 - * Navadiganthaya " (New Horizons), the first residential treatment facility for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, begun by the "Sumithrayo"(an NGO the local chapter of Befrienders International officially declared open on August 22nd.
 - * International Organization of Good Templars (LOGT, an international NGO) setup the Alcohol and Drug Information Centre (ADIC) in Sri Lanka,.
 - * NDDCB/UNFDAC/WHO project of Prevention and Treatment problems Related to the Abuse of Drugs a three year Project, with provision for extension begins in March.
 - * NDDCB/UNDP/WHO project, on developing a Drug Abuse Monitoring System with provision for extension begins in September.
- 1988
- * Sri Lanka participates in drafting of United Nations Convention Against Illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic substances (Vienna) Adopted on 19th December and signed by all the 106 nations (including Sri Lanka) who participated in the plenipotentiary meetings.
- 1989
- * IFNGO conferred NGO - Consultative - Category 11 - International by UN-ECOSOC.
 - * A Police Narcotics Bureau Units is set up at Colombo International Airport at Katunayake on 17th April.
 - * Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for Judicial Officers organized by the Judicial service Commission in Collaboration with the - NDDCB on October 1st in Sri Lanka.
 - * IFNGO's 11th Conference is held in Colombo, from 12-17th November.
 - * SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) designated 1989 the year for combating Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Drugs.
- 1990
- * " Meth Sevana" The NDDCB second residential treatment & rehabilitation center was open on October 15th 1990 at Kandy .
- 1991
- * Sri Lanka ratified the 1988 UN convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic

Drugs & Psychotropic Substances.

- * Sri Lanka ratified the SAARC Convention On Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances SAARC Meeting of Representatives of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Towards making Exchange of Information More Effective, 25 - 27th March in Colombo.
- * 6th Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 10-11th June in Colombo.
- * Seminar on "Towards Better Enforcement of the Drug laws" for High Court Judges organized by the judicial service Commission in collaboration with NDDCB on 27th December in Colombo.
- * "Mith Sevana" the NDDCB third residential treatment & rehabilitation Center was open in 1991 at Unawatuna Galle.

"Setth Sevana" the NDDCB 4th residential treatment & rehabilitation center was open on July 1991 as a drop in center and it has established as a residential treatment center in 1992.
- 1992 * 7th Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 15-17th June in Colombo.
- 1993 * Sri Lanka acceded to the UN convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971. NDDCB in collaboration with the UNDCP formulated a master plan for drug control in Sri Lanka.
- * SAARC Workshop on New Prevention Approaches to Education, treatment & rehabilitation 6-9th October in Colombo. Organized by the NDDCB in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- * SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education, treatment & rehabilitation 6-9th October in Colombo.
- * Meeting of Law Enforcement Officers monitoring the member Countries of SAARC drug offences Monitoring Desk (S.D.O.M.D.) 29-30th December, in Colombo.
- 1994 * SAARC Advanced Training Course for Law Enforcement Officers 27-30th September in Colombo.
- 1995 * SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education with Emphasis on Curriculum development for school 29-31st March in Colombo.
- 1997 * National Precursor Control Policy Formulation Workshop 17-18th February in Colombo.
- 1998 * Regional Conference on Precursor Control Legislation Awareness for South Asia 6-9th July in Colombo.
- * Appointed a Precursor Control Co-ordinating Committee to the National Drugs Control Board
- 1999 * Training workshop on Precursor Control for Operational staff from India and Sri Lanka, 26-30th April in Colombo
- * Training workshop on Precursor Control for field personnel from India and Sri Lanka, 21-25th June in Colombo.
- * Consultative meeting of National Drugs and Precursor Testing Laboratory and enforcement officials in SAARC countries, 3rd-6th August

in Colombo.

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|----------------|--|
| 2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The 43rd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna 6-15th March*The 18th IFNGO Biennial Conference, Brisbane, Australia, 3rd-6th July. * 24th meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific, Myanmar, 14-17th November * UNDCP regional workshop on Precursor Control for SAARC Countries Kathmandu, Nepal, 13-15th December. |
| 2001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The 44th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, Vienna 19-29th March 25th meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific Myanmar, Australia, 15-18th October * UNDCP regional workshop on Precursor control for SAARC Countries Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-19th January. * UNDCP, SAARC workshop for Policy formulation in the area of Precursor control, Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-18th August. * Workshop on formulation of a National Drug Treatment Policy Colombo, 20th October. * First meeting of the SAARC Coordinating Group of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies at SAARC secretarial, Kathmandu, 2-3rd May. |
| 2002
impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Workshop on the Development of a National Strategic Plan to reduce the of Drug Abuse 4th May Colombo (Sponserd by WHO) * Seminar for judicial offences - 13th July BMICH Colombo. * Sub - Regional Workshop on Quality assurance of Treatment services for Drug Dependents, 29-30th, August Negambo, Sri Lanka (UNDCP/NDDCB Project) * UNDCP/ROSA Precursor Control Project for SAARC Countries sub regional Trainers programme, 29th July - 2nd August, Colombo. * Joint meeting of the SAARC Drug offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and the Drug Liaison officers of the SAARC Countries on Exchange of Information in Colloberation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3-4th October, Colombo. * Sub - regional workshop for prison officials on Treatment and Rehabilitation Drug Dependents in prisons, 18-21st October Kalutara, Sri Lanka. (UNDCP/ NDDCB Project) |
| 2003 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The 46th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, (CND) 8th-15th April Vienna. * 28th IFNGO Conference 11-15th August, Colombo. * Inter Country Workshop Plan community based projects on Prevention of Harm from substance Abuse 2-4th December, Myanmar. |
| 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 47th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, 15-22nd March 2004, Vienna. * 28th Meeting of the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific 28th November - 3rd December 2004, Bangkok. |

- * Asian Recovery Symposium 31th August - 3rd September 2004 Patta - Thailand*International Conference on Asian Cities Against Drugs 3rd - 7th October 2004 Melaka, Malayasia.
- * 111 Asia Youth Congress 16th - 19th November, Singapore
- 2005 * 48th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 7th-14th March 2005 Vienna.
- 2006 * 49th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, 13th-17th March 2006 Vienna.
- * 3rd Meeting of the Co-ordination Group of SAARC Drug Law Enforcement, 11th - 12th August, 2006, Kathmandu.
- * Workshop on Drug use Among young people in SAARC member state, 22nd - 23rd November 2006, Malay
- * Lounghed the recived Sri Lanka National Policy for the prevention and control of Drug Abuse in the presidential secretariat 26th June 2006.
- 2007 * 50th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 12th-16th March 2007 Vienna.
- * 31st Meeting of the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) 13th - 16th November, Bangkok.
- * Drug Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act. No. 54 of 2007 enacted.
- * 22nd IFNGO World Conference 14th - 18th May 2007, China.
- 2008 * 51st Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, 10th-14th March 2008 Vienna.
- * The 1st Meeting Colombo Plan Drug Adversary Programme / Drug Focal Point Need Assessment and Policy Development 7th - 10th June 2008, Maldives.
- * 32nd Meeting of the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(HONLEA) 11th - 14th November, 2008, Bangkok.
- * Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. No. 1 of 2008 enacted.
- 2009 * 52nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 11th - 20th March 2009 Vienna
- * 33rd Meeting of the Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) 6th - 9th October 2009 Indonesia.
- * 32nd Meeting of Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies 10th - 13th February 2009 - Bangkok
- * 25th International Federation of Non Governmental Organization (IFNGO) 29 June - 01 July 2009 - Brunei
- * 6th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control 10th - 16th August 2009, Bangkok.
- * 2nd CPDAP National Focal Point Meeting 2 - 4 December 2009 Jakartha
- 2010 * 2nd Asian Consultation on the Prevention of HIV related to drug use 21st - 23rd January 2010, Bangkok.

- * 7th International training course on precursor chemicals Control for Asian Narcotic Law Enforcement Officers 16th - 22nd August 2010 - Bangkok.
- A new drug prevention treatment and rehabilitation center was open in November 2010 for youth (below 20 yrs) drug dependents.
- 2011
- * South Asia panel discussion as part of the meeting of the United Nations Regional Task Force on Injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS (UN RTF) 10th-11th February 2011 - India.
 - * 2nd Regional training for Drug Law enforcement officers 09th - 13th May Singapore.
 - * Meeting of project steering committee of project XSA J81 strengthening Drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia 4th May 2011 - India
 - * South Asia Regional training on treatment and rehabilitation 13th-22nd June 2011 Maldives.
 - * The 8th International training course on precursor Chemical control for Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 22nd - 28th August.
 - * 4th Regional training on Development of outreach/ Drop-in centres 31st October - 3rd November 2011 Pakistan
 - * 12th Regional training of women counselors on treatment and Rehabilitation 14th - 22nd November. India
- 2012
- * 6th Asian recovery symposium 16 – 18th January 2012 New Delhi India
 - * End Users Training- Agilent – 5975C GC/MSD with 7890A GC 7th -10th February 2012 Singapore.
 - *The 9th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 15th – 22nd October 2012 Bangkok Thailand
 - *ACCE Training of Trainers 20th -29th Bangkok Thailand
 - *Project on “ Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in south Asia “(xSAJ81) Steering Committee Meeting (PSC) 27th April 2012 – New Delhi-India
 - *First ACCE Commission Meeting 4th – 6th June 2012 Jakarta
- 2013
- *Project on “ Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in south Asia 29th May 2013 – New Delhi-India
 - * Regional Workshop on the Collection and Analysis of Data on Drug use 1st-4th July 2013 In Islamabad
 - 2nd ACCE Commission Meeting 27th-28th July 2013 Thailand
 - *The 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers 24th February- 03rd March 2013 Bangkok Thailand

*Programme Steering and Policy Coordinating Committee (PSPCC) of Regional Programme for South Asia 26th-27th November New Delhi

2014

* 1st Global Forum For Youth Leaders on Drug use Prevention -10th-14th February 2014
Abudhabi

* 3rd ACCE Commissioning Meeting 8th-10th February 2014 – Abudhabi

* 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Meeting 24th February-3rd March 2014 Bangkok

*Workshop on Afgan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route 24th-25th April
Vienna

*The Colombo Plan Drug Focul Points Meeting and Expert Group Consultation 3rd-5th
September 2014 Thailand

* Focal Point Meeting for Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention 2nd-6th Thailand

Appendix 8

Service of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB)



1. Research Unit

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is pursuing a vision and achieving a state where the public at large works actively and effectively with all concerned agencies to eliminate drug related problems. For this purpose, the NDDCB has under taken many initiatives. One of the major activities, in this regard, is to conduct and undertake research studies into the prevalence, etiology and legal, medical, social and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs.



To obtain information please contact the research division.

To obtain drug related research information contact the research division.

Tel. No.011-2868794-6

2. Preventive Education and Training

In compliance with the National Policy, the preventive education and training unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is conducting drug-prevention programmes for school children, youth, employees of work places and the public.

To obtain preventive, education and training services please contact the preventive education and training division - Tel 2868794 - 6

Free Treatment & Rehabilitation Services

There are for treatment and rehabilitation centres conducted by the NDDCB which provide free of charge services for the drug dependants. Treatment period is 3 months.

The Board has taken all the necessary steps and full responsibility in providing a superior service for the clients through psychological treatment methods such as individual counseling and group counseling conducted by well trained and experienced staff. Every Treatment and Rehabilitation centre consists of a counselor, asst. counselors and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation assistants.

- I. Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
172, Shanathi Mawatha,
Thalangama.
Tel : 011 2788090



Treatment and rehabilitation services are available on cost sharing basis for heroin & alcohol dependents also in this centre.

- II. Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Unawatuna,
Galle.
Tel: 091 2224443



- III. Youth Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Mampitiya Watta,
Handessa,
Kandy
Tel: 081 2315504



- IV. Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Mahena Watta,
Urapola,
Nittambuwa.
Tel : 0332283060



4. Library

The specialized reference library has a good collection of books, magazines and other literature on drug. Please contact the librarian for the use of library facilities.

5. Provincial Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme

The main administration and civil society organizations in drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities in the provinces. As a strategy provincial task forces have been established achieve the objective of the programme.

6. Outreach Service

The NDDCB has taken measures to expand its services to the grass root level by extending the outreach drug prevention & treatment programmes to the district level. This has been further enhanced by improving the facilities and increasing the number of outreach offices assigned to Grama Niladari divisions in high prevalence areas in Colombo & suburbs as well as in out stations areas. Currently the out reach services are available in following district Matale, Badulla, Rathnapura, Anuradhapura, Kurenegala, Chillaw, Gampaha, Beruwala, Hikkaduwa, Kandy, Colombo, Puttlam, Kegalle, Ampara, Kalutara, Monaragala, Galle, Matara.

The outreach unit of the NDDCB is entrusted with extending the board's services (prevention, treatment & rehabilitation) to drug dependants & their families, high risk groups in community & the general public, by conducting of community programmes, mobile awareness, conducting of camps and establishment.

Maintaining a communication net work between Schools, Grama Niladaries, Samurdi Officers, Divisional secretaries, Social Service Officers & Religious Leaders to develop programmes on discouraging the use of drugs. Further this unit has to evaluate the effect / success of aforesaid programmes by carrying out continues follow up activities.

For further information please call 1984

7. Drugs Counseling Centers

The Board was recently established two community drug counseling centers for drug users who are seeking community treatment in following locations in Colombo.

"Mahabodi"
Drug ounseling Center
Sri Lanka Mahabodhi Society,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board,
Maligakanda Street,
Colombo 10.
Tel.No. 0112 677 626



Siyapatha Councelling Center

All Ceylon Buddhist Congress
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board,
Boudhaloka Mawatha,
Colombo 07.

Tel No. 011 269 1695, 011 309 13 94



8. Precursor Control Authority

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals. But substance required for pharmaceutical or industrial manufacturing processes must be imported. Most of the precursor chemicals imported to Sri Lanka are used for industrial pharmaceutical purposes.

Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drug and psychotropic substances, Act 1 of 2008 was enacted in year 2008 to cover the 23 precursor chemicals from illicit usage and trafficking. This Act gives effect to the UN convention against illicit traffick in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1988 convention and SAARC convention. The Precursor Control Authority was established in 25th of October 2010 as subsidiary of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to enforce this Act.

To obtain information

Please Contact Precursor Control Authority

Tel.No. 011-2868794- Ext.207

කෂණික ඇමතුම් (පැය 24 පුරාම) : 1984
Hot Line (24 hours) : 1984

පොදු දුරකථන : 011 2868794, 2868795, 2868796
ෆැක්ස් : 0112868791, 0112868792, 0112869005
ඊමේල් : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
වෙබ් : www.nddcb.gov.lk
Facebook : nddcb.lk

ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන
කොළඹ (තලංගම) : 011 - 2788090
නුවර : 081 - 2315504
ගාල්ල : 091 - 2224443
නිව්ට්ටුව : 033 - 2283060
පිළියන්දල : 025 - 3774092

මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථාන
සියපත උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය : 011-3091394, 011-2691695
මහාබෝධි උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය : 081-2315504, 011-4935077

