

HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2018

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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 drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, enforcement, research, precursor control 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. One of the major activity performed in this regard is the 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 endeavor to have the most recent information in this publication. I wish to thank the staff of Research division of NDDCB who worked tirelessly to compile this document.

Professor Saman Abeyasinghe
Chairman

Preface

Drug abuse can be measured from different perspectives. The main objective of this handbook is to compile the annual information and statistics for programme implementation and policy making to eradicate 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.

S. Aloka Bandara
Director General (Acting)

Acknowledgment

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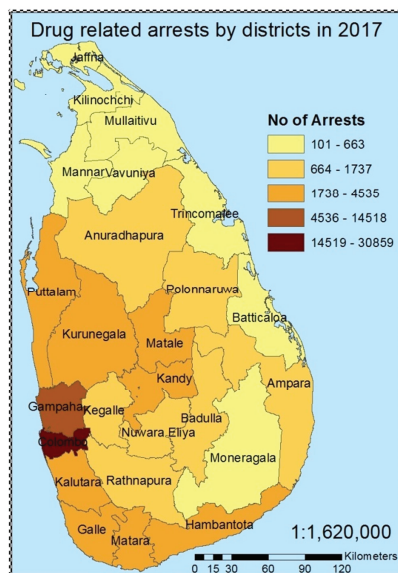
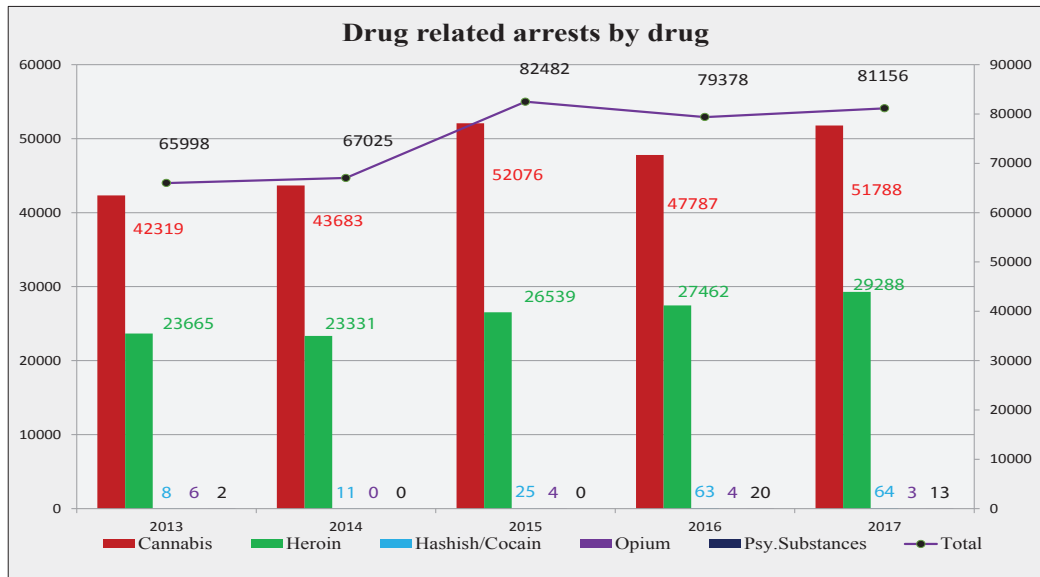
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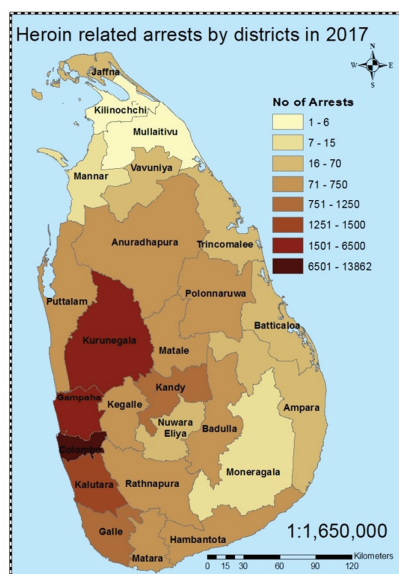
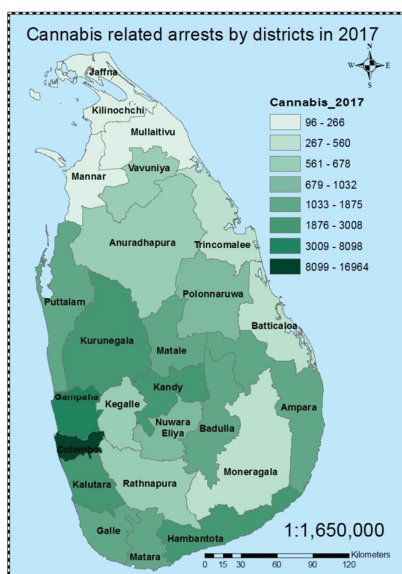
ABBREVIATIONS

PNB	-	Police Narcotics Bureau
Excise	-	Department of Excise
Customs	-	Sri Lanka Customs
NA	-	Data not available
NR	-	Not Recorded
ACD	-	Ayurvedic Central Dispensary
NMRA	-	National Medicines Regulatory Authority
CCD	-	Colombo Crime Division
TID	-	Terrorist Investigation Division
CID	-	Crime Investigation Division
STF	-	Special Task Force
ACU	-	Anti Corruption Unit
DAMS	-	Drug Abuse Monitoring System

Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

The total number of drug related arrests was 81,156 in 2017. Compared with 2016, drug related arrests have increased by 2% in 2017. Out of the total drug related arrests, 36% was for heroin and 63.8% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (61%), followed by the Southern province (9%) and the Central province (8%). Among the total drug related arrests, 38% were arrested from Colombo District, 18% were from Gampaha District and 6% were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 506 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2017.





Cannabis

Cannabis is the most widely used drug among the general population specially among youth in Sri Lanka and highest annual arrest rates of cannabis were reported from Western and Southern provinces. Current drug users show higher propensity for both local and illegally imported cannabis from India (Kerala Ganja).

Based on drug related arrests in 2017, highest number of cases were reported for cannabis (51,788) and the following three districts showed highest cannabis related arrests - Colombo (33%), Gampaha (16%) and Hambantota (5%). Cannabis related seizures were mainly performed by the Police, Special Task Force (STF) and the Department of Excise. In 2017, largest quantities of cannabis were seized by the Police.

4987 kg of cannabis were seized in 2017 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 11% from Southern province, 9% from Central province and North Western province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 323 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2017.

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis. 199.03 kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2017. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had used the total quantity of 111.3 kg of cannabis for the production of “Suranviduravatee”, ‘Madana Modakaya’ and ‘Kameshwari Modakaya’ etc.

Hashish

Hashish is a drug which made from cannabis and currently its usage has been increased in Sri Lanka. Based on drug related arrests in 2017, 34 cases were reported for hashish and when compared to 2016, hashish related arrests have been increased by 41% in 2017. Hashish related seizures were mainly performed by the Police (27), PNB (7), and STF (1). 38.272 kg of hashish were seized in 2017 and 40% of the cases have been reported from Southern province.

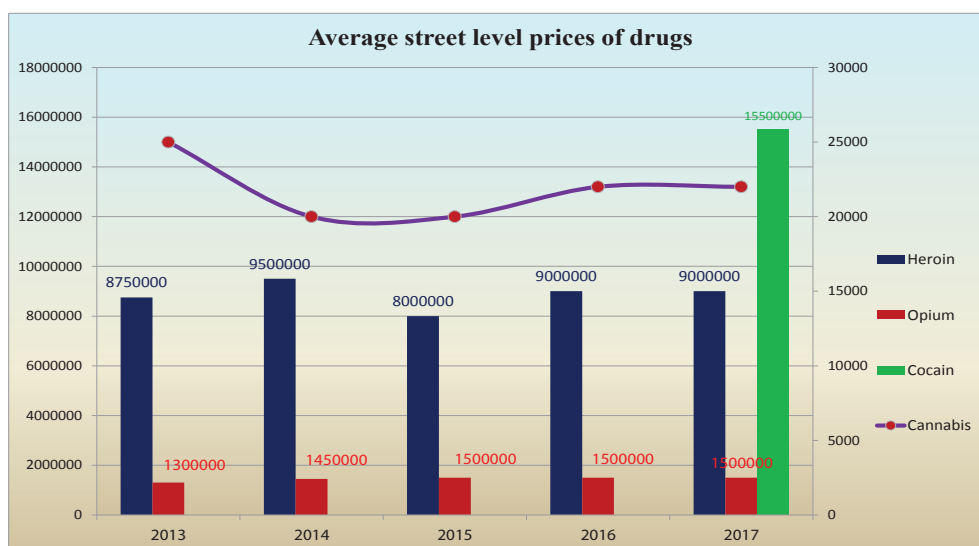
Heroin

Heroin is the second highest prevalent narcotic drug in Sri Lanka and its use was initially confined to Colombo city and few provincial towns, however a great risk is always existed of spreading it into 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 arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. In 2017, 314 kg of heroin were seized and 29,288 persons were arrested. When compared to 2016, heroin related arrests have been increased by 6% in 2017. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 183 per 100,000 populations in 2017.

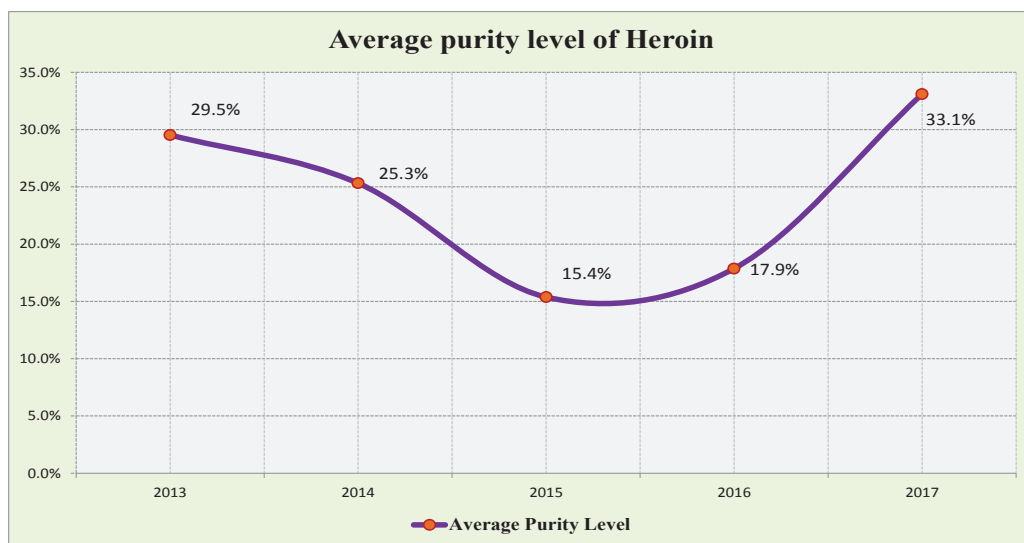
Price of Drugs

In 2017, the average street price of one kilogram of heroin was SLR 9 million, which is approximately US \$ 52,542. The average street price, 9 million, has been stabled from 2016. In 2017, the average street price of a kilogram of cannabis and cocaine was SLR 22,000 (Approximately US \$ 128) and SLR 15.5 million (Approximately US \$ 90489) respectively.



Average Purity Level of Heroin (percentage of diacetylmorphine)

In 2017, the average diacetylmorphine content of street level heroin in Sri Lanka was 33.5%. Compared to 2016, it has increased by 87%. Diazepam, acetaminophen and caffeine are the commonly used adulterants of heroin. The National Narcotic Laboratory of the NDDCB holds the responsibility of testing and analyzing street level heroin samples.



Abuse of Pharmaceutical drugs

Abuse of pharmaceutical drugs is becoming a significant problem in Sri Lanka. People addicted to one or more of these substances, either after medical use, or to evade withdrawal symptoms of heroin addiction and when heroin is not available in the market. Although these substances are controlled medicines, they seem to be freely available in the black market. According to the data and incidents reported in 2017, Western province of the country shows higher tendency of misusing psychotropic substances and prescribed medicines. Official reports of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA) mediate that, Tramadol and Pregabalin are vastly abused pharmaceutical drugs in Sri Lanka.

Drug Trafficking

Seizures of drugs by law enforcement agencies are the main indicator use to assess the level of illicit drug trafficking. Sri Lanka is also a transit point for drug trafficking and drugs from Pakistan and India are smuggled to Europe through Sri Lanka.

During the past five years, heroin seizures and arrest information revealed that South West Asian heroin (Brown Sugar) is mainly smuggled from India and Pakistan. During the last five

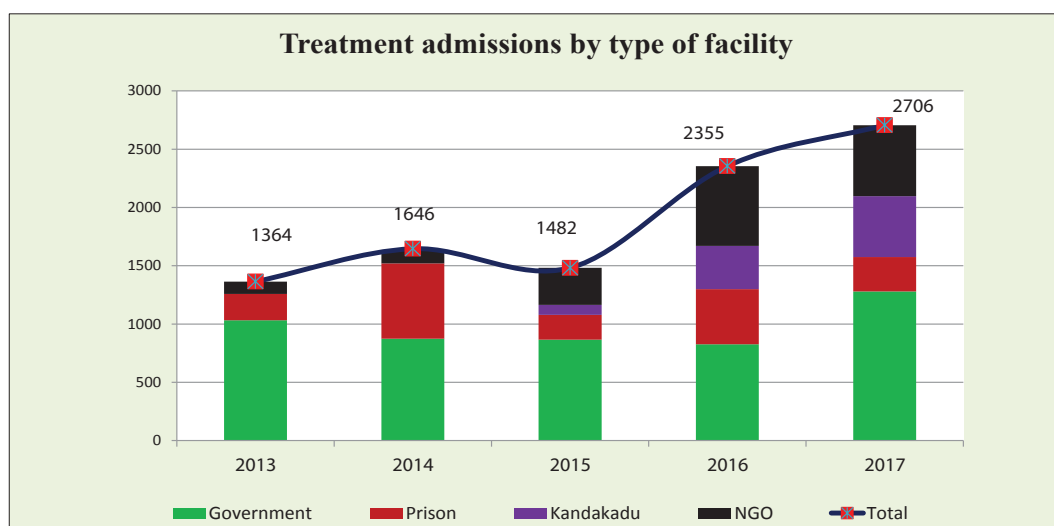
years, 189 foreigners were arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences and 54 of them were Indians and 50 were Pakistanis. However in 2017, Sri Lankans were not arrested in abroad for drug related offences.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The Government and Non-Governmental organizations are providing residential care treatment and rehabilitation services for drug dependents in Sri Lanka. Drug Dependents (treatment and rehabilitation) Act No. 54 was enacted in 2007 to implement compulsory treatment facilities. The NDDCB conducts four residential treatment centres and outreach programmes for drug dependents. The centres of the NDDCB are located in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Nittambuwa.

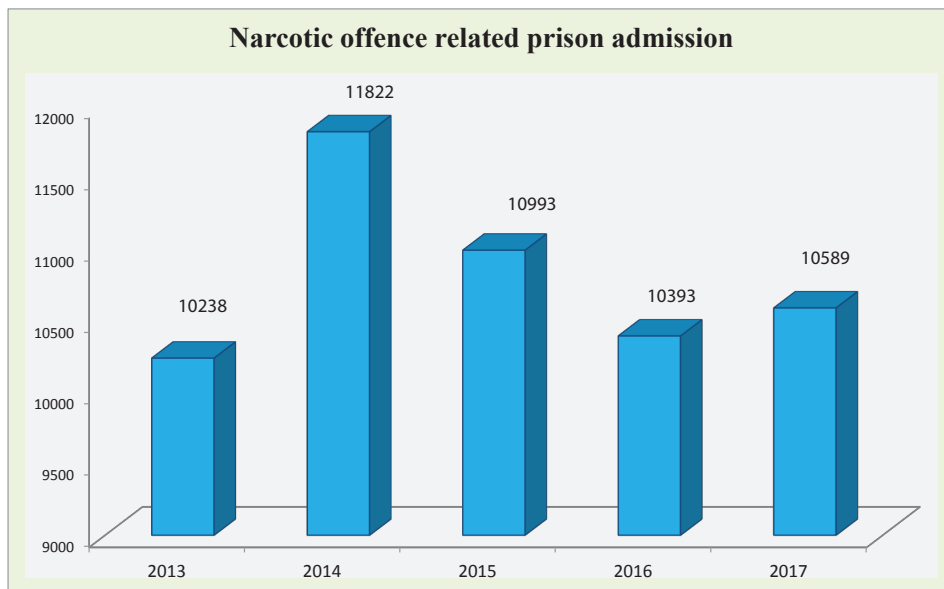
The programmes of these centres provide individual and family counselling, which include detoxification treatment, physical exercises, mental relaxation, indoor and outdoor activities, psychotherapy, educational and vocational training, coping skills and motivation to develop healthy lifestyles.

The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse Islandwide was 2706 in 2017. Among them, 1280 (47%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 295 (11%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 608 (23%) were from the non-government organizations and 523 (19%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (43%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 54% of rehabilitated persons were in age 30 and above. Treatment admissions have increased in 2017 by 15% compared to that of 2016.



Imprisonment

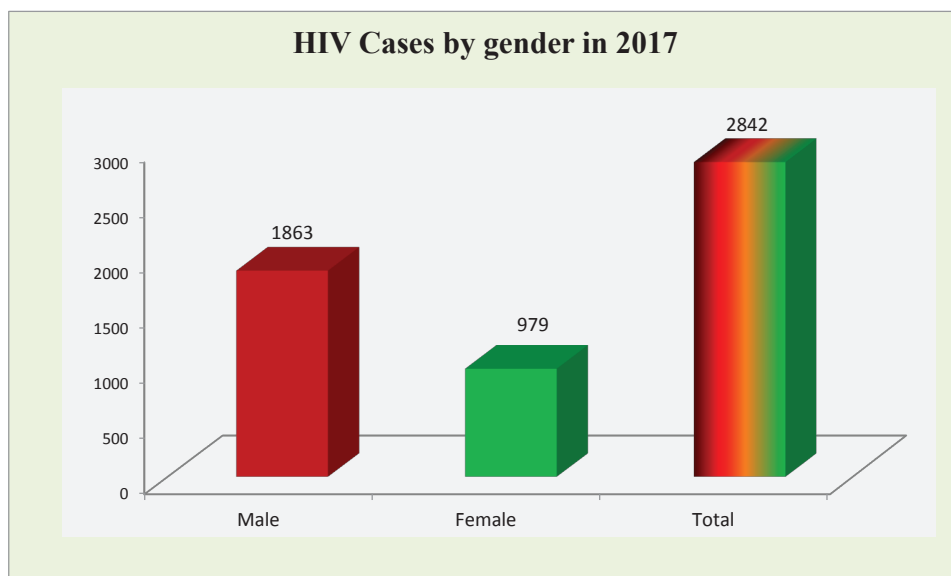
The total number of drug related prison admissions was 22,833 in 2017. Out of the total prison admissions, 10589 (46%) were imprisoned for narcotic drugs related offences. Among the narcotic drugs related prison admissions 2858 (27%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offences and 7706 (73%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences. Compared to 2016, imprisonments for drugs related offences in 2017 were decreased by 5%.



HIV and AIDS

Intravenous drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for HIV/AIDS infection. The risk of transmitting HIV is high if needles and injecting equipment are shared. As they may have someone else's blood in them and blood can transmit HIV and other infections. NDDCB has done an estimation on Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in 2017 and the estimated figure of injecting drug users was in between 705 – 1209.

According to official reports of National STD/ AIDS Control Programme, until 2017, 2766 HIV positive cases were reported, which include 1863 males and 979 females. HIV infected people in 2017 were 707 and out of them 496 were males and 211 were females. HIV Positive Cases among the IDUs were not reported in year 2017.



Drug related Crimes

Drug abuse is associated with health and social problems. Current evidence shows that there is an interconnection between drug abuse and crimes. According to the Annual Report of Colombo Crime Division (CCD), 1330 crime incidents were reported after illicit drug use and its related grave and minor crimes. Majority of drug users were involved in house breaking, robbery and theft of property including over Rs.25,000.

Law Enforcement

Drug specialized law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka, such as the Police Department, Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Department of Excise, Department of Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Customs and the Security Forces, conducted law enforcement operations in 2017. The drug law enforcement subcommittee of the NDDCB coordinates with all the law enforcement agencies and with the Department of Prisons to implement drug policies, to make new regulations and to empower the law enforcement activities and rehabilitation programmes in Sri Lanka.

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2017 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 81,156 කි. එය 2016 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ 2%ක වැඩිවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 36%ක්ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 63.8%ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන්ද (61%), දකුණු පළාතෙන් 9%ක්ද මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් 8%ක්ද වාර්තා විය. අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 38%ක්ද ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 18%ක්ද කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 6%ක් ද ලෙස වාර්තාවී ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය වයස අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයින් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 506 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජා

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව සහ තරුණයින් අතර ගංජා භාවිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර බස්නාහිර සහ දකුණු පළාතෙන් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ඉහළ සංඛ්‍යාත්මක අගයයක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. වර්තමානයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් අතර නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන දේශීය ගංජා මෙන්ම ඉන්දියාවෙන් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට ගෙන්වා මෙරටට ජාවාරම් කරනු ලබන කේරළ යන ගංජා ප්‍රභේදයන් භාවිතයෙහි ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය.

2017 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (51,788) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇති අතර ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි (33%). ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 16%ක් සහ හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 5%ක් ගංජා වැටලීම් වාර්තා වේ. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැටලීම් බහුතරයක් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය විසින් සිදුකර ඇති අතර සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය මගින් ද වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් සිදුකර ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති ගංජා ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 4987 ක් වේ. බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 54%ක් වන අතර දකුණු පළාතෙන් 11%ක්ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් 9%ක්ද, වයඹ පළාතෙන් 9%ක්ද වේ. 2017 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 323 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජාවල අඩංගු විෂ ඉවත් කොට ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා යොදා ගැනේ. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නීත්‍යානුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2017 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංජා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 199.03 ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2017 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් මදන මෝදකය, කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය, බුද්ධරාජ කල්කය සහ සුරන්විදුරවටි වැනි ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 111.3ක් පරිභෝජනය කර ඇත.

හමිස්

ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත නිෂ්පාදනයක් වන හමිස් භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ක්‍රමයෙන් වර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතියි. 2017 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දත්ත අනුව හමිස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් 34 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර 2016 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව එය 41%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. හමිස් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය (27) පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය කාර්යාංශය (7) සහ විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය (1) විසින් සිදුකර ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ හමිස් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 38,272 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර හමිස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් වලින් 40% ක් දකුණු පළාතෙන් වාර්තාවී ඇත.

හෙරොයින්

නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය අතරින් දෙවැනියට වැඩිම ව්‍යාප්තියක් සහිත මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හෙරොයින් වන අතර මූලිකවම එය භාවිත කරනු ලැබුවේ කොළඹ නගරයේ සහ පළාත් කිහිපයක නගරබදව වුවත් එය මෑතකාලීනව අනෙකුත් නාගරික හා ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල ව්‍යාප්තවීමත් සමඟ ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්‍ය හා සමාජ ගැටළුවක් බවටද පත්ව ඇත.

හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූ පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් වන අතර පෞද්ගලික පරිහරණය සඳහා ළගතබා ගැනීමේ වරද යටතේ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 314 ක් නීතියේ රැහැනට හසු වී ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයන් 29,288 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇත. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2016 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ 2017 වර්ෂයේදී 6%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 183 දෙනෙකි.

වීටී මට්ටමේ අලෙවි වන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වල සාමාන්‍ය මිල ගණන්

2017 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් මිලියන 9 (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 52,542) කි. 2016 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිල ස්ථාවරව පැවතී ඇත. ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1ක වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් 22,000ක් (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 128) ක් වේ. 2017 වර්ෂයේදී කොකේන් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් එකක වීටී මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 15.5ක් වේ (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 90489).

හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය (ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රතිශතය)

2017 වර්ෂයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වීටී මට්ටමේ භාවිත වන හෙරොයින්වල ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රමාණයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය 33.5%ක් විය. 2016 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ එය 87%කින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. හෙරොයින්වලට මිශ්‍රකාරක වශයෙන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඩයිසිෆැම්, ඇසිටමිනෝෆීන් සහ කැෆේන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ ජාතික මාදක රසායනාගාරය වීටී මට්ටමේ භාවිත වන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සාම්පල සම්බන්ධයෙන් රසායනික විශ්ලේෂණයන් සිදුකරනු ලබයි.

ඖෂධමය පෙති වර්ග අවභාවිතය

වෛද්‍ය අරමුණු සඳහා භාවිත කරන ඖෂධ වර්ග අවභාවිත කිරීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ සැලකිය යුතු ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්වෙමින් තිබේ. වෛද්‍යමය හේතූන් මත හෝ හෙරොයින් වෙළඳපොළේ නොමැති වීම වීරමණ ලක්ෂණ මගහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් විසින් භාවිත කරයි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය වෛද්‍ය නිර්දේශයක් නොමැතිව නිකුත් කිරීම තහනම් වුවත් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයෙන් මේවා වෙළඳ පොළෙහි ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුව ඇත. 2017 වසර තුළ වෛද්‍යමය අරමුණු සඳහා භාවිත කරන ඇනැම් ඖෂධ වර්ග දුර්භාවිත කිරීමේ යම් ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. වාර්තා වන සිද්ධීන් සහ දත්තවලට අනුව බස්නාහිර පළාත තුළ මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් පවත්නා බව හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ ඖෂධ වර්ග දුර්භාවිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජාතික ඖෂධ නියාමන අධිකාරිය විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද වැටලීම්වලට අනුව නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට ට්‍රැමඩෝල් පෙති (Tramadol) සහ ප්‍රිගැබලින් (Pregabalin) ළග තබා ගැනීමේ සහ බෙදා හැරීමේ සිද්ධීන් රැස්වී වාර්තා වී ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය

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

පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහ සළකා බලන කළ, හෙරොයින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හා සම්බන්ධ 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 189 ක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මේ අතර ඉන්දියානු ජාතිකයින් 54ක් සහ පාකිස්ථාන ජාතිකයින් 50 දෙනෙක් විය. 2017 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයින් විදේශීය රටවලදී අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම් වාර්තාවී නැත.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූවන් සඳහා ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් රාජ්‍ය හා රාජ්‍ය නොවන ආයතන විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි. 2007 අංක 54 දරණ පනත යටතේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් සඳහා අනිවාර්ය ප්‍රතිකාර පහසුකම් හඳුන්වාදී ඇත. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය මගින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට ඇබ්බැහිවූවන් සඳහා නේවාසික ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන 4ක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අතර මෙම මධ්‍යස්ථාන කොළඹ (තලංගම), නුවර, ගාල්ල, උරාපොල (නිට්ටඹුව) යන ස්ථානවල පිහිටා ඇත. මීට අමතරව බාහිර සේවා වැඩසටහන්ද ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ.

මෙම ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානයන්හි මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රමවේදයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. අදාළ ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන්වල පුද්ගලික හා පවුල් උපදේශනයද විෂ හරණ ප්‍රතිකාර, ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මානසික සුවතා, ගෘහස්ථ හා බාහිර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මනෝ චිකිත්සක ප්‍රතිකාර, අධ්‍යාපනික, වෘත්තීය පුහුණු, කුසලතා සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් ද අන්තර්ගත වේ.

2017 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූ සේවාලාභීන් 2706 දෙනෙක් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇත. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 1280 (47%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයෙන්ද, 295 (11%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහනින්ද, 608 (23%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද, 523 (19%) පුනරුත්ථාපන කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් කාර්යාංශයට අයත් කන්දකාඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන්ද ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (43%)ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් 54%ක් අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පුද්ගලයින් වෙති. 2016 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා යොමුවූ සේවාලාභීන් සංඛ්‍යාව 15% කින් වැඩි වී ඇත.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2017 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයින් සංඛ්‍යාව 22,833 කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් විෂ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 10,589 දෙනෙක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. එය මුළු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්වලින් 46% ක් වේ. 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 2858 (27%) ක්ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 7706 (73%) ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2016 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2017 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 5%කින් අඩු වී ඇත.

එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස්

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කරගැනීම, එච්.අයි.වී ආසාදනය වීමේ ප්‍රධාන අවදානම් සාධකයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. එන්නත් කරගන්නා උපකරණ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් අතර හුවමාරු කරගැනීම තුළින් රුධිරය හුවමාරුවීමෙන් යම් පුද්ගලයෙකුට එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳිය හැකිය. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කරගන්නා පුද්ගලයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද ජාතික සම්බන්ධයක් මත පදනම්ව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කරගන්නා පුද්ගලයින් 705-1209 අතර සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටින බවට ඇස්තමේන්තු ගත කර ඇත.

නිල වාර්තාවලට අනුව 2017 වසර වන විට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයින් 2766 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර මෙයට පිරිමි 1863 ක් සහ ගැහැණු 979 ක් ඇතුළත් ය. 2017 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳුන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 707 කි. ඒ අතර පිරිමි 496 ක් හා ගැහැණු 211 දෙනෙක් වූහ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කර ගන්නා පුද්ගලයින් අතර එච්. අයි. වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයින් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් 2017 වර්ෂයේදී වාර්තා වී නැත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා අපරාධ

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජ හා සෞඛ්‍ය ගැටළු ඇති කරවන සමාජ ප්‍රපංචයක් වන අතර කාලීනව වාර්තා වන සුළු හා මහාපරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් පිළිබඳව විමර්ශනය කිරීමේදී පැහැදිලි වන කරුණක් නම් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා අපරාධ අතර යම් අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකි බවයි. කොළඹ අපරාධ කොට්ඨාශයේ අපරාධ පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික දත්තවලට අනුව 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා සම්බන්ධ සුළු හා මහා පරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 1330 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. අපරාධ ක්‍රියාවන්ට යොමුවී ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් ගෙන් බහුතරයක් නිවාස බිඳීම, මංකොල්ල කෑම, රුපියල් 25,000 ට වැඩි දේපළ සොරකම වැනි අපරාධ ක්‍රියාවලට යොමුවී ඇත.

නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලිසිය, පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය කාර්යාංශය, සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, බන්ධනාගාරය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ථේගුව, වෙරළ ආරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාව වැනි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන විසින් 2017 වර්ෂය තුළදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අනු කමිටුව මගින් නීති සම්බන්ධීකරණ කටයුතු කරන අතර නව නීති සැකසීම, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් කිරීම දිවයින පුරා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම බලගන්වීමෙහි නිරතව සිටී. මීට අමතරව මණ්ඩලය බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වැනි රාජ්‍ය ආයතන මෙන්ම වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය නොවන ආයතන සමග සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර පුනරුත්ථාපන කටයුතු ද පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ.

இலங்கையில் போதை வஸ்து நுகர்வின் நிலை

2017 ஆண்டு இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமான குற்றச் செயல்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 81,156 ஆவதோடு, இது 2016 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2% அதிகரிப்பாகும். இவர்களில் 36% வீதம் ஹெரோயீனை வைத்திருந்ததற்காகவும், 63.8% வீதமானோர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காகவும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். மேலும் பெரும்பான்மைக் குற்றச் செயல்கள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் (61%) பதிவாகியது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 9%, மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 8% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. மாவட்ட அடிப்படையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 38%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 18%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 14% மற்றும் குருணாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 6% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. 2017 ஆண்டில் போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களின் வயதெல்லை 15-64 ஆக இருந்துதான் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 506 என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

கஞ்சா

இலங்கையில் பொது மக்கள் மற்றும் இளைஞர் மத்தியில் கஞ்சா பாவனை அதிகமாக காணப்படுவதுடன், மேற்கு மற்றும் தென் மாகாணங்களில் அதிக வீதமானோர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைதகிளனர். தற்போது இந்தியாவில் இரந்த சட்ட விரோதமாக கடத்தப்படும் கேரள கஞ்சா அதிகமான இங்கு நுகரப்படகின்றது.

2017 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைதுகளில் பெரும்பான்மையானவை (51,788) கஞ்சா தொடர்பானவையே ஆகும். அதி கூடிய சுற்றி வலைப்புக்கள் (33%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்திலேயே பதிவாகியது. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து கம்பஹாவில் 16%, மற்றும் அம்பாந்தொட்டையில் 5% பதிவாகியது. அதி கூடிய தொகை கஞ்சாவை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம் கைப்பற்றியதுடன், அதைத் தொடர்ந்து விசேட அதிரடிப்படை மற்றும் மற்றும் மதுவரி திணைக்களம் ஆகியன முறையே அதிக தொகைகளை கைப்பற்றின.

2017 ஆண்டில் சுற்றிவலைப்புக்கள் மூலம் மொத்தம் 4,987 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பிடிபட்டது. இது தொடர்பான கைதுகள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் 54%, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 11% மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 9% மற்றும் வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 9% என பதிவாகியது. 2017 ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களின் வயதெல்லை 15-64 ஆக இருந்துதான் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 323 பேர் என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

இதே வேளை, கஞ்சாவில் உள்ள விஷ உள்ளடக்கங்களை நீக்கி, அதை ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவ தேவைகளுக்காகவும் பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. இதனடிப்படையில் ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவர்கள் மற்றும் இவ்வடிப்படை மருந்து வகைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் நிறுவனங்களும் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்துபவர்களில் முதலிடம் இடம் பெறுகின்றனர். இவ்வகையில், 2017 ஆண்டு மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக 199.03 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பயன் படுத்தப்பட்டது. 2107 ஆயுர்வேத ஔதடங்குள கூட்டுத்தாபனம் மாத்திரம் மதன மோதகம் மற்றும் காமேஷ்வரி மோதகம் தயாரிப்பிற்காக 111.3 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்தியது.

ஹஷிஷ்

கஞ்சா அடிப்படை போதை வஸ்துவொன்றாகிய ஹஷிஷ் இலங்கையில் படிப்படியாக பரவி வருகின்றதுடன், 2017 போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான கைதுகளில் தரவுகள் பிறகாரம் ஹஷிஷ் தொடர்பான சம்பவங்கள் 34 பதிவாகியுள்ளன. இது 2016 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 41% அதிகரிப்பாகும். ஹஷிஷ் தொடர்பான கைதுகளை பொலிஸ் திணைக்களம் (27), பொலிஸ் போதைத்தடுப்புப் பிரிவு (7), விசேட அதிரடிப்படை (1) மேற்கொண்டன. 2017 ஆண்டில் ஹஷிஷ் 38.272 கிலோ கிராம் கிறேம் கைப்பற்றதுடன் இவற்றில் 40% தென் மாகாணத்தில் பதிவாகியது.

ஹெரோயின்

விஷ போதை வஸ்துக்களில் அதிகம் பரவியுள்ள போதை வஸ்துவாக ஹெரோயின் காணப்படுவதுடன் ஆரம்பத்தில் கொழும்பு மற்றும் நகர்புறங்களிலாகும். இது கிராமப்புறங்களுக்கும் பரவ ஆரம்பித்ததும் நிலைமை மோசமாகியது. தற்போது ஹெரோயின் தேசத்தின் மாபெரும் சுகாதார மற்றும் சமூகப் பிரச்சினையாக பூதாகாரமாக வளர்ந்து அரசிற்கும் சட்டத்திற்கும் பெரும் சவாலாக மாறியுள்ளது.

ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர், ஹெரோயினை சொந்தப் பாவனைக்கு சிறிதளவு வைத்திருந்தவர்களே ஆவர். 2017 ஆண்டு 314 கிலோ கிறேம் ஹெரோயின் பிடிபட்டு அது தொடர்பாக 29,288 நபர்கள் ரகது செய்யப்பட்டனர். 2016 வருடத்துடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 6% ஆல் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2017 ஆண்டில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களின் வயதெல்லை 15-64 ஆக இருந்துதான் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 183 பேர் என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

வீதி மட்டத்தில் விற்பனையாகும் போதை வஸ்துக்களின் விலை விபரங்கள்

2017 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயினின் வீதி மட்ட விலை ரூ. 9 மில்லியனாக (அமெரிக்க டாலர் 52,542) காணப்பட்டதுடன் 2016 விலையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் மாற்றமில்லாததாகும். இதே வேளை, 2017 ஆண்டு கஞ்சா 1 கிலோ கிறேமின் வீதி மட்ட விலை ரூ. 22,000 (அமெரிக்க டாலர் 128) எனக் காணப்பட்டது. 2017 ஆண்டு கொகேன் ஒரு கிரோ கிறேமின் வீதி மட்ட விலை ரூ. 15.5 மில்லியனாக (அமெரிக்க டாலர் 90,489) காணப்பட்டது.

ஹெரோயினின் தூய்மைப் பெருமானத்தின் சராசரி (டயி எஸிடயில் மோர்ஃபின் பெருமானம்)

2017 ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் காணப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினில் இருந்த டயி எஸிடயில் மோர்ஃபின் பெருமானம் 33.5% ஆவதோடு, இது 2016 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 87% அதிகரிப்பாகும். பொதுவாக ஹெரோயினில் கலப்படம் செய்யும் பொருட்களாக டய்சி/பேம், எசிடமினோ/பின், கெ/பேன் போன்றவை பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் போதைப் பொருட்களின் மாதிரிகளை அபாயகர ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் தேசிய போதைப் பொருள் இரசாயன ஆய்வு கூடங்களில் பகுப்பாய்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

மாத்திரைகளை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்தல்

மருத்துவ நோக்கங்களுக்காக விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் நில மாத்திரை வகைகளை போதைக்காக துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்யும் போக்கு இலங்கையில் அதிகரித்து வருகின்றதுடன் 2017 ஆண்டிலும் இது தொடர்கின்றது. ஹெரோயின் போன்ற போதை வஸ்துக்களை பெற முயடித போது போதைப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் இது போன்ற மாத்திரைகளை உட்கொள்கின்றனர். இவற்றை மருத்துவர் ஒருவரின் சிபாரிசு இன்றி விற்பனை செய்வது தடை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் சட்ட விரோதமாக இவற்றை போதை பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் பெற முற்படுகின்றனர். குறிப்பாதக மேல் மாகாணத்தில் இக்குற்றச் செயல் அதிகமாக காணப்படுகின்றது. 2017 ஆண்டு தேசிய ஓளதடங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மேற்கொண்ட சுற்றிவழைப்புக்களின் போது ட்ரெமடோல் (வுசயஅயனழட) ப்ரீகெபலின் (சநபயடியடடை) போன்ற மருந்து வகைகளை சட்ட விரோத நோக்கங்களுக்காக கைவசம் வைத்திருந்த மற்றும் விநியோகித்த சம்பவங்கள் பல புலனாகின.

போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தல்

போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தலின் அளவை கூறும் மாணியாக இருப்பது, அதிகாரம் பெற்ற அரச நிறுவனங்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் போதைப் பொருட்கள் கைப்பற்றல்கள் மற்றும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து பெறப்படும் தரவுகளாகும். இந்தியா மற்றும் பாகிஸ்தானில் இருந்து கடத்தப்படும் போதைப் பொருட்கள் ஐரோப்பாவிற்கு கடத்தும் முக்கிய மையமாக கொழும்பு நகரம் செயற்பட்டு வருவது தெரிய வந்துள்ளது.

கடந்த 5 வருடங்களாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைப்பற்றல் மற்றும் விசாரணைகள் மூலம் வடகிழக்கு ஆசிய 'பழுப்பு நிற ஹேரோயின்' எனும் ஹேரோயின் இந்தியா மற்றும் பாகிஸ்தானில் விற்பனை செய்யக்கடுகின்றது. கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் 189 வெளிநாட்டு நபர்கள் போதை வஸ்த்துக்களை கடத்த முயற்சிக்கையில் இலங்கையில் வைத்து கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், இவர்களுள் 54 இந்தியர்கள் மற்றும் 50 பாகிஸ்தானியர்கள் உட்படுவர். 2017 ஆண்டு இலங்கையர் எவரும் போதை வஸ்து கடத்தல் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக வெளிநாடுகளில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவில்லை என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் அதில் இருந்து மீட்சி பெறுவதற்காக அரச அமைப்புகளும் அரச சார்பற்ற அமைப்புகளும் சேவைகள் பல வழங்கி வருகின்றன. 2007 ம் ஆண்டு இலக்கம் 54 சட்டமூலத்தின் கீழ் கட்டாய சிகிச்சைகள் அறிமுகம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. அபாயகர ஓளதடங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை இது போன்ற 4 நிலையங்களை நடாத்தி வருவதுடன், வெளியிட சேவைகளையும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இந்த நிலையங்கள் கொழும்பு (தலங்கம), கண்டி, காலி, மற்றும் ஊராபொல (நிட்டம்புவ) ஆகிய இடங்களில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதைத் தவிர போதை தடுப்பு மற்றும் வெளியக சேவைகளையும் சபை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றது.

இதன் போது குடும்ப ஆலோசனை சேவை, விஷ நீக்கம், உடற்பயிற்சி, மனத்தளர்ச்சிக்கான சிகிச்சை, உட்புற மற்றும் வெளிப்புற செயற்பாடுகள், உளநோய் சிகிச்சை, சுகாதாரமான வாழ்வு

முறைக்கான கல்வி, ஊக்கமுண்டாக்குதல், ஆற்றல் அபிவிருத்தி போன்ற செயற்திட்டங்கள் இம்மையங்களில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன.

2017 ஆண்டில் போதைப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையான 2706 நபர்களுக்கு புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவர்களில் 1280 (47%) பேர் அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மூலமும், 295 (11%) பேர் சிறைச்சாலை திணைக்கள புணர்வாழ்வு திட்டங்கள் ஊடாகவும், 608 பேர் (23%) அரசு சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்களின் முன்னெடுப்புக்கள் மூலமாகவும், 523 பேர் (19%) புணர்வாழ்வு ஆணையதளர் நாயகம் அலுவலகத்தின் கந்தகாடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு நிலையத்தாலும் புணர்வாழ்வு அளிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

பயனாளிகளில் அதிகூடியவர்கள் (43%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆவதோடு 54 சத வீதத்தின் வயதெல்லை 30 மற்றும் அதற்கு மேலாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 2016 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2017 ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சைக்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 15% அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

சிறைத் தண்டனை

2017 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்து குற்றங்களுக்காக மொத்தம் 22,833 நபர்கள் சிறைத் தண்டனை பெற்றனர். இவர்களில் விஷ போதைப் பொருள்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு சிறை சென்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 10,589 ஆகும். இது மொத்த சிறைப்படுத்தல்களில் 46% ஆகும். 2017 ஆண்டு கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கும், 2858 (27%) பேரும், ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 7706 (73%) பேரும் சிறை சென்றனர். போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக சிறையில் இடப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 2016 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2017 ஆண்டில் 5% குறைவடந்துள்ளது.

எச்.ஐ.வி/ஏட்ஸ்

போதை வஸ்துக்களை ஊசி மூலம் ஏற்றிக்கொள்ளும் போது எச்ஐவி கிருமி தொற்றும் அபாயம் அதிகம் உள்ளது. இதன் போது ஊசிகள் மற்றும் போதை வஸ்து உட்கொள்ளும் அதே கருவிகளை பலரும் பயன் படுத்துவதும் இதற்கான காரணமாகும். இருப்பினும் இதன் காரணமாக அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மேற்கொண்ட கணிப்பாயவு ஒன்றின் போது இலங்கையில் போதை வஸ்துக்களை ஊசி மூலம் ஏற்றிக் கொள்ளும் சபர்கள் 705 மற்றும் 1209 இடையே இருப்பது புலனாகியது.

உத்தியோகபூர்வ அறிக்கைகளின் படி 2017 ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் எச்ஐவி தொற்றிய நபர்கள் 2766 பேர் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டனர். இவர்களில் ஆண்கள் 1863 பேரும் பெண்கள் 979 பேரும் உட்படுவர். 2017 ஆண்டளவில் ஏட்ஸ் நோய் ஏற்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 707 ஆவதுடன், இவர்களுள் 496 ஆண்களும் 211 பெண்களும் உட்படுகின்றனர்.

சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவது

2017 ஆண்டில் இலங்கை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம், பொலிஸ் போதைப் பொருள் தடுப்புப் பிரிவு (PNB), மதுவரித் திணைக்களம், கறையோரப் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரிவு, இலங்கை சுங்கத் திணைக்களம், முப்படை போன்ற அரசு நிறுவனங்கள் போதை ஒழிப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட்டன. இதற்காகவும் போதை ஒழிப்பு தொடர்பான புதிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதற்கும் அபாயகர ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் உப குழு இதற்கான தொடர்பாடலை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சகல அரசு நிறுவனங்களுக்கு வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இதே வேளை, சபையுடன் இணைந்து போதை பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கான புணர்வாழ்வுத் திட்டங்களை சிறைச்சாலைத் திணைக்களம் போன்ற அரசு நிறுவனங்கள் தொடர்ச்சியாக முன்னெடுத்து வருகின்றது.

போதை வஸ்துக்களும் குற்றச் செயல்களும்

போதை வஸ்து என்பது சமூக மற்றும் சுகாதார பிரச்சினைகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் விடயமாவதுடன் சிறு மற்றும்பாரிய குற்றச்செயல்கள் பற்றிய ஆராய்வின் போது போதை வஸ்துக்கள் மற்றும் குற்றச்செயல்கள் இடையே நெறுங்கிய தொடர்பு இருப்பது புலனாகியது. கொழும்பு குற்றப்புலனாய்வுப் பிரிவின் வருடாந்த தரவுகளின் படி 2017 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான சிறிய மற்றும் பாரிய குற்றச்செயல்கள் 1330 பதிவாகியுள்ளது. போதை வஸ்துக்களை பயன் படுத்துபவர்கள் வீடுகளை உடைத்துத் திருடுதல், வழிப்பறி செய்தல், ரூஇ 25,000 விட அதிக பெருமதியான சொத்துக்களை கொள்ளையடித்தல் போன்ற குற்றங்களில் அதிகம் ஈடுபடுவதும் இதன் போது தெரிய வந்தது.

Commemoration of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2018 and “National week on Drug Prevention”

According to the resolution 42/112 of 7th December 1987, the General assembly of United Nations decided to observe 26th June as the international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking as an expression of its determination to strengthen action and co-operation to achieve the goal of an international society free of drug abuse.

National function for the commemoration of international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking 2018 was held on 2nd July 2018 at Bandaranaike International Conference hall with the participation of Hon. Minister Mr. Ranjith Madduma Bandara, Hon. Minister Mrs. Thalatha Athukorala, National and International delegates. The national theme for the event was “A drug free country - A prideful future” for this year.

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) in collaboration with other partner organizations organized number of activities parallel with drug day event such as distribution of school instruments among the students who were came from sahasapura, Borella, offered vocational training opportunities for clients who were discharged from NDDCB treatment centres and launched NDDCB Facebook page, “New life”.



National week on drug prevention and drug prevention campaigns

NDDCB has declared a national week on drug prevention from 26th June to 2nd July with the collaboration of Presidential Task Force on drug Prevention and organized Community Drug prevention activities in different locations.

26th June - Mobile drug prevention programme at Sahaspura, Borella

28th June - Mobile drug prevention programme at Galle

30th June - Mobile drug prevention programme at Thotalanga

15th July - Mobile drug prevention programme at Monaragala.



Galle



Borella



Thotalanga



Monaragala

Part 1

Arrests Related Information

Drug Related Arrests by District and Drug

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1011	57.6	1692	74.4	1841	58.6	2614	58.4	2127	63.4
Heroin	745	42.4	582	25.6	500	15.9	702	15.7	1224	36.5
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Other	0	.0	0	.0	802	25.5	1162	25.9	0	0
Total	1756	100.0	2274	100.0	3143	100.0	4478	100.0	3353	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	742	81.9	1254	84.6	1289	75.5	1169	70.8	1860	81.01
Heroin	164	18.1	228	15.4	222	13.0	241	14.6	435	18.95
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04
Other	0	.0	0	.0	196	11.5	242	14.6	0	0
Total	906	100.0	1482	100.0	1707	100.0	1652	100.0	2296	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	314	95.4	538	93.1	809	53.0	700	46.4	860	93.1
Heroin	15	4.6	39	6.7	23	1.5	21	1.4	60	6.5
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.4
Other	0	.0	1	0.2	693	45.5	789	52.2	0	0
Total	329	100.0	578	100.0	1525	100.0	1510	100.0	924	100.0

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1524	80.3	1324	77.6	1766	83.3	1247	77.1	678	69.5
Heroin	373	19.7	383	22.4	218	10.3	287	17.7	297	30.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	137	6.4	84	5.2	0	0.0
Total	1897	100.0	1707	100.0	2121	100.0	1618	100.0	975	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	736	93.5	521	94.2	804	88.0	808	88.2	1032	84
Heroin	51	6.5	32	5.8	77	8.4	75	8.2	196	16
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	33	3.6	33	3.6	0	0.0
Total	787	100.0	553	100.0	914	100.0	916	100.0	1228	100.0

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 6 - Kurunegala District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1475	73.4	1695	69.2	2267	69.1	2129	69.3	3008	66.3
Heroin	535	26.6	754	30.8	704	21.5	739	24	1527	33.7
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	309	9.4	206	6.7	0	0.0
Total	2010	100.0	2449	100.0	3280	100.0	3074	100.0	4535	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	828	73.3	1056	74.4	1469	79.5	1765	77.9	1875	72.7
Heroin	301	26.7	363	25.6	304	16.5	405	17.9	705	27.3
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	74	4.0	96	4.2	0	0
Total	1129	100.0	1419	100.0	1847	100.0	2266	100.0	2580	100.0

NORTHERN PROVINCE**Table 8 - Jaffna District**

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	41	95.3	122	90.4	178	86.4	274	87.3	266	80.4
Heroin	2	4.7	8	5.9	7	3.4	15	4.8	65	19.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.3	0	0
Other	0	.0	5	3.7	21	10.2	24	7.6	0	0
Total	43	100.0	135	100.0	206	100.0	314	100.0	331	100.0

Table 9 - Mannar District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	167	85.6	167	90.8	153	73.9	150	83.3	215	93.9
Heroin	28	14.4	12	6.5	23	11.1	12	6.7	14	6.1
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.5	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	5	2.7	30	14.5	18	10	0	0
Total	195	100.0	184	100.0	207	100.0	180	100.0	229	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	15	79.0	40	90.9	53	100.0	83	98.8	96	95
Heroin	4	21.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	5	5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	4	9.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Total	19	100.0	44	100.0	53	100.0	84	100.0	101	100.0

Table 11 - Vavuniya District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	244	91.4	461	88.3	400	89.7	366	88	626	94.4
Heroin	23	8.6	23	4.4	11	2.5	32	7.7	37	5.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	38	7.3	35	7.8	18	4.3	0	0
Total	267	100.0	522	100.0	446	100.0	416	100.0	663	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	-	-	47	97.9	70	94.6	113	90.4	215	99.5
Heroin	-	-	0	0	1	1.4	0	.0	01	0.5
Opium	-	-	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0
Other	-	-	1	2.1	3	4.0	12	9.6	0	0
Total	-	-	48	100.0	74	100.0	125	100.0	216	100.0

SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

Table 13 - Kegalle District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	386	82.5	314	73.4	561	83.0	396	72.7	629	64.2
Heroin	82	17.5	114	26.6	103	15.2	129	23.6	351	35.8
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	12	1.8	20	3.7	0	0
Total	468	100.0	428	100.0	676	100.0	545	100.0	980	100.0

Table 14 - Ratnapura District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1346	92.5	1759	82.7	2145	75.7	1473	72.9	669	68.8
Heroin	109	7.5	369	17.3	478	16.9	365	18.1	304	31.2
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	211	7.4	182	9.0	0	0
Total	1455	100.0	2128	100.0	2834	100.0	2020	100.0	973	100.0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Table 15 - Galle District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1502	58.8	1737	55.1	1946	69.2	1672	60.0	1436	56.6
Heroin	1052	41.2	1413	44.8	839	29.9	1018	36.6	1102	43.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Other	0	.0	3	0.1	26	0.9	95	3.4	0	0
Total	2554	100.0	3153	100.0	2811	100.0	2785	100.0	2539	100.0

Table 16 - Hambantota District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2056	92.2	2343	89.9	1611	78.3	1977	87.8	2440	86.46
Heroin	173	7.8	263	10.1	437	21.2	257	11.4	381	13.50
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04
Other	0	.0	0	.0	10	0.5	19	0.8	0	0
Total	2229	100.0	2606	100.0	2058	100.0	2253	100.0	2822	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	748	75.8	798	74.6	2918	92.3	1290	71.0	1637	73.7
Heroin	238	24.1	271	25.4	172	5.5	490	27.0	561	25.3
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.5
Other	1	0.1	0	.0	70	2.2	36	2.0	0	0
Total	987	100.0	1069	100.0	3160	100.0	1816	100.0	2221	100.0

UVA PROVINCE

Table 18 - Badulla District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1063	87.9	996	91.5	1372	87.8	1374	81.5	1442	83
Heroin	146	12.1	93	8.5	80	5.1	161	9.5	295	17
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	110	7.1	151	9.0	0	.0
Total	1209	100.0	1089	100.0	1562	100.0	1686	100.0	1737	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2092	99.7	1726	98.0	1800	97.2	1291	98.2	560	97.6
Heroin	7	0.3	36	2.0	39	2.1	21	1.6	14	2.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	13	0.7	3	0.2	0	.0
Total	2099	100.0	1762	100.0	1852	100.0	1315	100.0	574	100.0

WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 20 - Colombo District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	17267	54.3	16215	55.4	18501	52.0	16785	49.7	16964	34.95
Heroin	14543	45.7	13061	44.6	16846	47.4	16770	49.7	13862	44.90
Opium	2	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.07
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.04
Other	4	.0	6	.0	223	0.6	220	0.6	13	0.04
Total	31816	100.0	29282	100.0	35572	100.0	33775	100.0	30872	100.0

Table 21 - Gampaha District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	4198	50.8	4699	52.4	5945	53.1	5747	53.7	8098	55.78
Heroin	4073	49.2	4263	47.6	4671	41.8	4587	42.9	6419	44.21
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01
Other	1	.0	0	.0	569	5.1	369	3.4	0	.0
Total	8272	100.0	8962	100.0	11185	100.0	10703	100.0	14518	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1411	59.9	1676	63.4	1768	65.0	2078	61.8	2669	67.01
Heroin	944	40.1	968	36.6	755	27.8	1074	31.9	1314	32.99
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	195	7.2	212	6.3	0	.0
Total	2355	100.0	2644	100.0	2718	100.0	3364	100.0	3983	100.0

EASTERN PROVINCE**Table 23 - Ampara District**

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1385	99.2	1119	99.6	929	96.8	1032	93.0	1420	98.1
Heroin	10	0.7	4	0.3	3	0.3	20	1.8	27	1.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2	0	0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.0
Other	2	0.1	1	0.1	28	2.9	55	5.0	0	.0
Total	1397	100.0	1124	100.0	960	100.0	1110	100.0	1448	100.0

Table 24 - Batticaloa District

Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	792	99.0	635	96.2	728	91.5	629	90.4	421	92.5
Heroin	5	0.6	25	3.8	12	1.5	11	1.6	34	7.5
Opium	4	0.4	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	55	6.9	56	8.0	0	.0
Total	801	100.0	660	100.0	796	100.0	696	100.0	455	100.0

Table 25 - Trincomalee District										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	976	95.9	749	96.5	753	97.2	625	92.3	545	90.4
Heroin	42	4.1	27	3.5	14	1.8	29	4.3	58	9.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	8	1.0	23	3.4	0	.0
Total	1018	100.0	776	100.0	775	100.0	677	100.0	603	100.0

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 26 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central	2067	3484	3939	4483	4847
Eastern	3153	2503	2410	2286	2386
Northern	467	837	854	986	1418
North Central	2260	1845	2570	2055	1710
North Western	2303	2751	3736	3894	4883
Sabaragamuwa	1732	2073	2706	1869	1298
Southern	4306	4878	6475	4939	5513
Uva	3155	2722	3172	2665	2002
Western	22,876	22,590	26,214	24,610	27,731
Country Total	42,319	43,683	52,076	47,787	51,788

Table 27 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province

Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central	924	849	745	964	1719
Eastern	57	56	29	60	119
Northern	57	43	42	60	122
North Central	424	415	295	362	493
North Western	836	1117	1008	1144	2232
Sabaragamuwa	191	483	581	494	655
Southern	1463	1947	1448	1765	2044
Uva	153	129	119	182	309
Western	19,560	18,292	22,272	22,431	21,595
Country Total	23,665	23,331	26,539	27,462	29,288

Table 28 - Opium Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	4	0	1	3	0
Northern	0	0	1	1	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	3
Uva	0	0	0	0	0
Western	2	0	2	0	0
Country Total	6	0	4	4	3

Table 29 - Hashish, Cocaine, Psychotropic Substances and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central	0	1	1691	2193	7
Eastern	2	1	91	134	1
Northern	0	0	89	72	0
North Central	0	0	170	117	0
North Western	0	0	383	302	0
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	223	202	0
Southern	1	3	106	150	22
Uva	0	0	123	154	0
Western	5	6	987	801	47
Country Total	8	11	3863	4125	77

(Other Drugs - Babul, Madana modaka, Hans, Panpara)

Drug Related Arrests by Agency

Table 30 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PNB	94	0.2	3	.0	28	0.1	24	0.1	62	0.1
Dept. of Excise	322	0.8	201	0.5	222	0.4	0	.0	0	.0
Sri Lanka Navy	0	.0	3	.0	4	.0	8	0.02	09	.0
Sri Lanka Army	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0
Police	41,553	98.2	43,352	99.2	51,667	99.2	47,622	99.7	51,474	99.4
Sri Lanka Custom	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0	1	0.002	0	.0
STF	317	0.8	121	0.3	152	0.3	132	0.3	114	0.2
Sri Lanka Prison	15	.0	1	.0	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Organize Crime Unit	2	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
ACU - Walana	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	43	0.1
CCD	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	85	0.2
Total	42,304	100.0	43,683	100.0	52,076	100.0	47,787	100.0	51,788	100.0

Table 31 - Heroin Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PNB	303	1.3	58	0.2	201	0.8	224	0.8	217	0.7
Prison	74	0.3	6	.0	5	.0	1	.0	2	.0
Dept. of Excise	504	2.1	317	1.5	475	1.8	0	.0	0	.0
Sri Lanka Customs	4	.0	11	.0	12	.0	3	.0	8	.0
Police	22,600	95.8	22,856	98.0	25,686	96.8	27,146	99.0	28,446	97.1
Sri Lanka Navy	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	.0
TID	1	.0	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0	0	.0
CID	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0
STF	124	0.5	51	0.2	157	0.6	85	.0	87	0.3
Sri Lanka Army	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.2	0	.0
Organize Crime Unit	0	.0	32	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
ACU - Walana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0.4
CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	1.4
Total	23,610	100.0	23,331	100.0	26,539	100.0	27,462	100.0	29,288	100.0

Table 32 - Opium Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PNB	1	17.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prisons	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Dept. of Excise	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sri Lanka Customs	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Police	5	83.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0	3	100.0
Total	6	100.0	0	.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

Table 33 - Cocaine Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2017
	N
PNB	03
Police	26
Total	29

Table 34 - Hashish Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2017
	N
PNB	7
Police	27
PNB & STF	01
Total	35

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table 35 - Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender							
Drug	Sex	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cannabis	M		42,218	NR	NR	NR	23,241
	F		101	NR	NR.	NR	570
		Total	42,319	43,683	52076	47,787	23,811
Heroin	M		23,607	NR	NR	NR	10,559
	F		58	NR	NR	NR	308
		Total	23,665	23,331	26539	27,462	10,867
Opium	M		6	NR	NR	NR	3
	F		0	NR	NR	NR	0
		Total	6	0	4	4	3
Hashish	M		5	NR	NR	NR	21
	F		1	NR	NR	NR	0
		Total	6	5	18	30	21
Cocaine	M		0	NR	NR	NR	18
	F		0	NR	NR	NR	0
		Total	0	5	7	33	18
Psychotropic Substances	M		*2	NR	NR	NR	5
	F		0	NR	NR	NR	0
		Total	*2	*1	0	*20	*5
Other	M		-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	3838**	4042**	-
Sub Total	M		65,838	NR	NR	NR	33,847
	F		160	NR	NR	NR	1,756
TOTAL			65,998	67,025	82,482	79,378	35,603

* LSD, Different type of Tablets

** Babul, Madanamodaka, Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder

(This table describes only reported data of DAMS)

Exhibit - 1

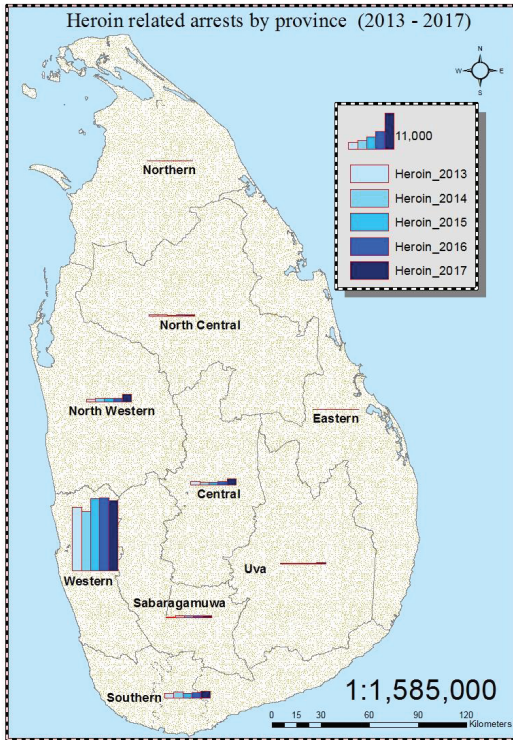


Exhibit - 2

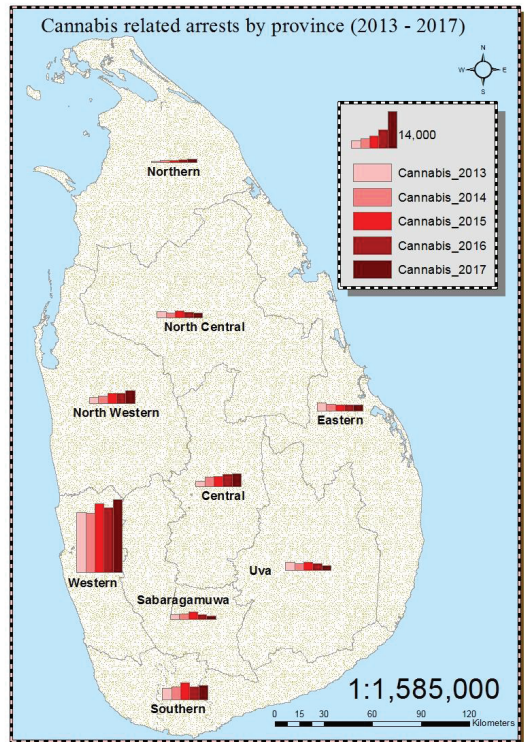
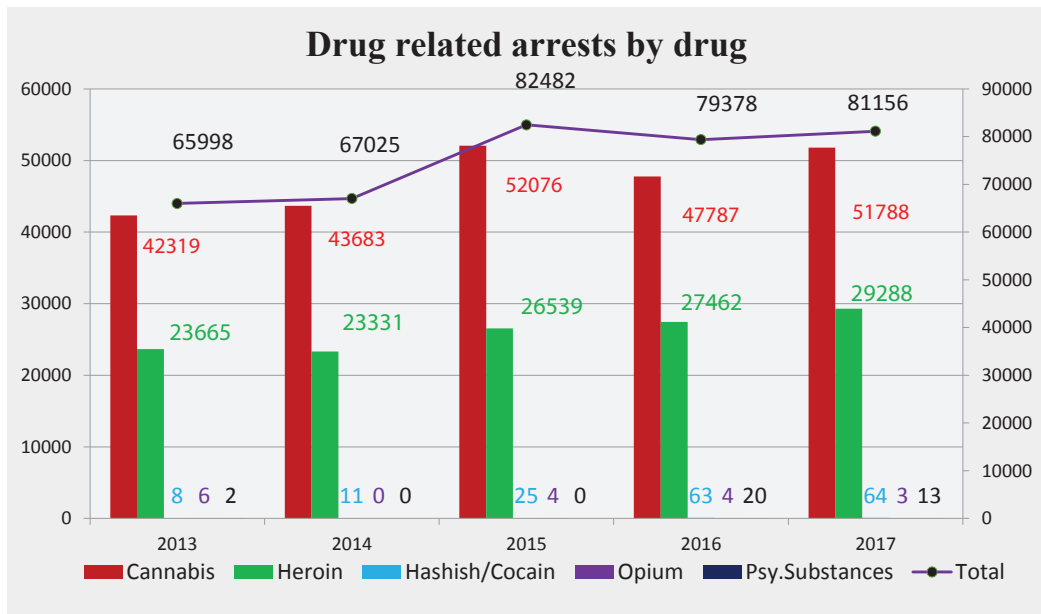


Exhibit - 3



Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

Table 36 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Age

Age	2013		2014*		2015*		2016*		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	0	.0	05	0.11	16	0.08	15	0.07	23	0.01
15 -18 yrs.	41	0.1	327	7.41	1889	8.96	2411	11.32	3261	13.7
19 - 24 yrs.	7,989	18.9	793	17.98	4519	21.42	5456	25.61	6571	27.7
25 - 29 yrs	10,386	24.5	650	14.75	3378	16.01	3717	17.45	4217	17.8
30 and Above	23,903	56.5	2635	59.75	11,291	53.53	9705	45.55	9673	40.7
Total	42,319	100.0	4410	100.0	21,093	100.0	21,304	100.0	23,745	100.0

Table 37 - Heroin Related Arrests by Age

Age	2013		2014*		2015*		2016*		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	0	.0	01	0.04	01	0.02	03	0.04	01	0
15 -18 yrs.	2	.0	30	1.09	86	1.46	172	2.29	279	3
19 - 24 yrs.	4,891	20.7	220	8.03	755	12.84	962	12.82	1750	16
25 - 29 yrs	6,768	28.6	345	12.59	1050	17.85	1343	17.90	2184	20
30 and Above	12,004	50.7	2144	78.25	3990	67.83	5023	66.95	6605	61
Total	23,665	100.0	2740	100.0	5882	100.0	7503	100.0	10,819	100.0

Table 38 - Opium Related Arrests by Age

Age	2013		2014*		2015*		2016*		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
15 -18 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
19 - 24 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33
25 - 29 yrs	2	33.3	1	33.3	2	50	2	50	2	67
30 and Above	4	66.7	2	66.7	2	50	2	50	0	.0
Total	6	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

* From the recorded data of DAMS data base and this data is not tally for the total arrest figures

Exhibit - 4

Cannabis related arrests by agency

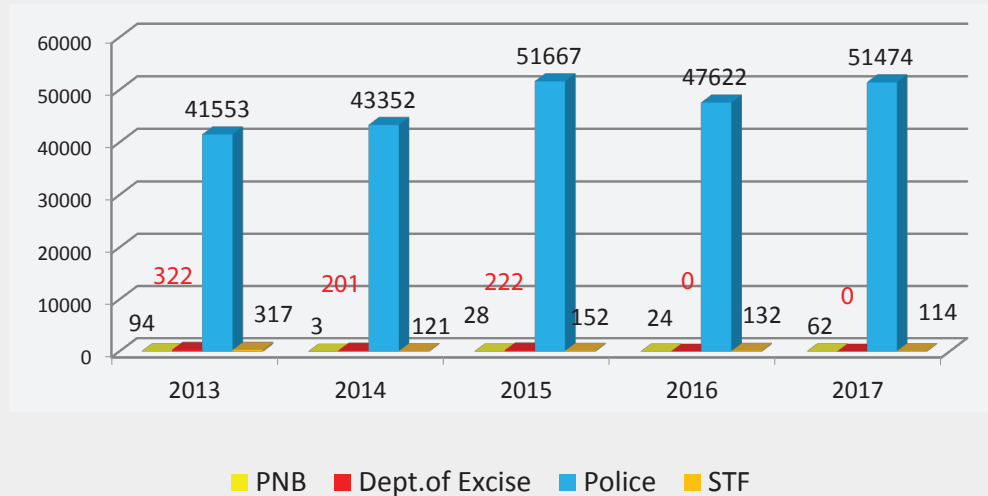
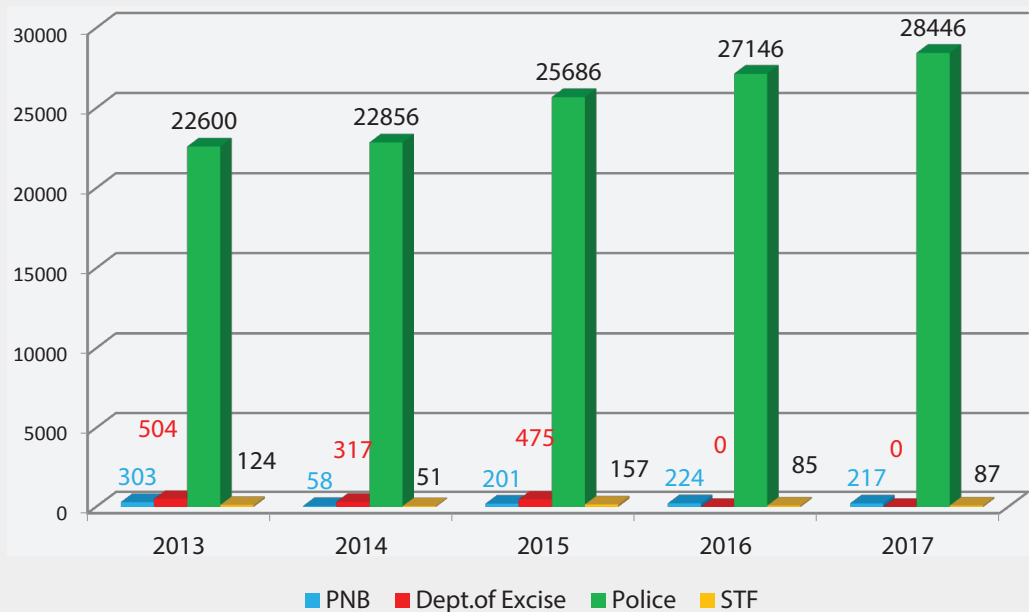


Exhibit - 5

Heroin related arrests by agency



Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

Table 39 - Distribution of Ethnicity						
Ethnicity		2013	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*
Sinhala	N	36,859	6694	24,150	24,449	28,138
	%	55.8	91.3	83.27	81.12	79
Tamil	N	16,934	244	2197	2298	3,099
	%	25.7	3.33	7.57	7.62	09
Moor	N	12,202	368	2300	3058	3,733
	%	18.5	5.02	7.93	10.14	10.5
Malay	N	0	11	116	137	133
	%	.0	0.15	0.4	0.45	0.3
Burgher	N	0	11	49	50	79
	%	.0	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.2
Other	N	3	4	192	150	387
	%	.0	0.05	0.66	0.5	01
Total	N	65,998	7332	29,004	30,143	35,569
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* From the recorded data of DAMS data base and this data is not tally for the total arrest figures

**Table 40 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg
(No. of cases)**

Drugs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heroin	350.554.919 (23610)	312.908.614 (23325)	46.66.278 (26458)	206.963.758 (27356)	314.955.688 (29296)
Cannabis	81937.735 (42302)	19644.117.128 (43798)	6569.641.677 (52319)	4174.507.851 (47965)	4987.061.793 (51884)
Opium	0.502.650 (6)	-	2.218.500 (3)	15.398.370 (2)	0.770 (3)
Hashish	0.662.400 (6)	1.078.370 (6)	4.272.670 (17)	40.318.176 (24)	38.272.340 (34)
Cocaine	0 (0)	0.026.654 (5)	5.774.986 (7)	1570.788.642 (22)	220.697.530 (21)
Psychotropic Substances	*1.972.450 (2)	0.190 (1)	0	*1.232.30 (12) **0.50 (2)	0.14.90 (7) **96.550 (5)

* LSD / Different Type of Tablets / Drug mix Chocolate

** Methamphetamine

Quantity of Drugs seized by Law Enforcement Agencies

Exhibit - 6

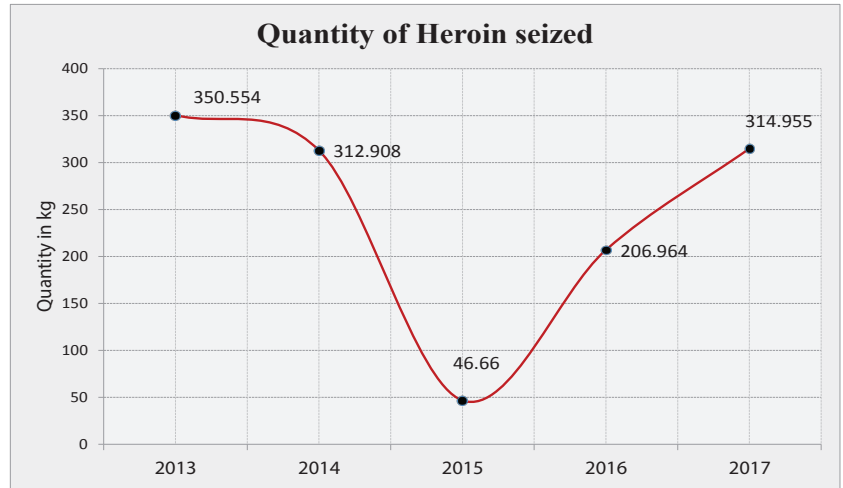


Exhibit - 7

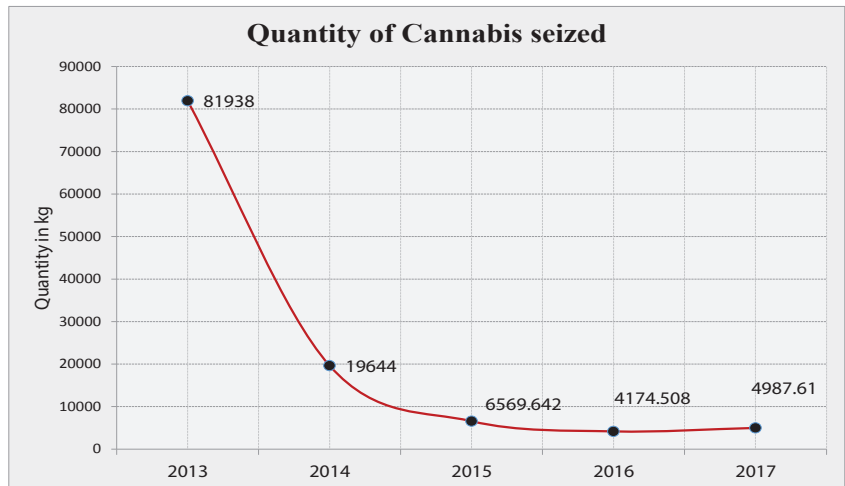


Exhibit - 8

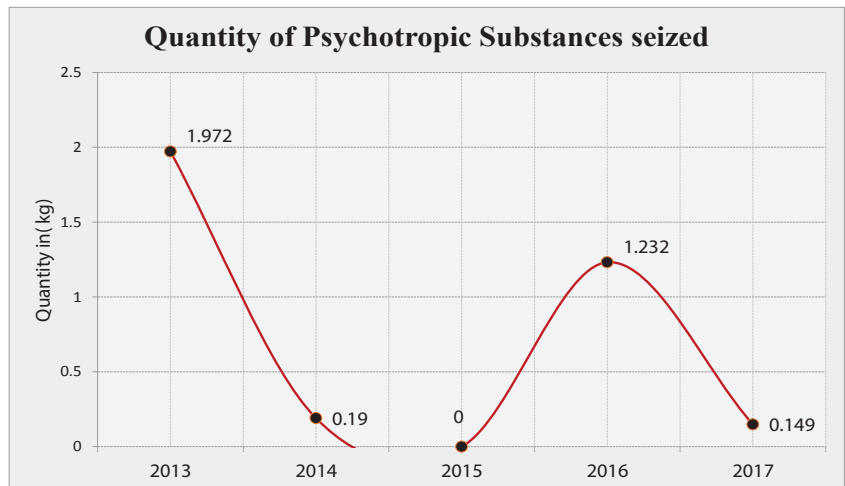


Table 41 - Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2017

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity			Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	0	086	632	298
Ampara	0	010	930	18
Badulla	0	062	940	222
Bandarawela	0	077	622	74
Batticaloa	0	08	812	34
Chilaw	212	634	258	581
Colombo Central	01	609	279	3026
Colombo North	04	056	218	3741
Colombo South	0	385	632	835
Elpitiya	0	297	182	732
Galle	0	166	080	374
Gampaha	02	084	272	2081
Gampola	0	070	346	110
Hatton	0	006	755	28
Jaffna	0	182	157	62
Kalutara	0	427	467	396
Kandy	0	500	609	1223
Kantale	0	004	602	09
Kegalle	0	183	427	353
Kelaniya	02	134	864	2844
Kilinochchi	0	0	0	01
Kuliyaipitiya	0	274	162	406
Kurunegala	0	455	777	927
Matale	0	116	842	325
Mannar	0	008	440	14
Matara	01	640	215	562
Monaragala	0	037	670	13
Mt. Lavinia	01	728	735	2307
Mulathivu	0	0	731	05
Negombo	0	996	976	1501
Nikaweratiya	0	108	616	191
Nugegoda	02	016	525	3258
Nuwara Eliya	0	003	555	32
Panadura	0	342	719	802
PNB	23	598	548	195
Polonnaruwa	0	268	685	196
Puttalam	01	130	231	126
Ratnapura	0	036	837	72
Seethawakapura	0	127	113	230
Tangalle	0	154	856	381
Trincomalee	0	098	405	58
Vavuniya	02	277	150	35
Walana - CVS	0	104	063	119
Customs	08	863	026	09
Prisons	0	014	500	02
SL Navy	27	700	0	03
STF	0	295	337	82
CCD	17	565	830	400
Kankasanthurei	0	0	60	03
Total	314	955	688	29296

Table 42 - Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2017

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity		Court Cases
	kg	g	
Anuradhapura	29	401	682
Ampara	98	673	1137
Badulla	35	757	828
Bandarawela	94	267	625
Batticaloa	08	670	421
Chilaw	08	453	1079
Colombo Central	49	315	3859
Colombo North	93	790	3555
Colombo South	17	647	1024
Elpitiya	18	320	1001
Galle	04	112	435
Gampaha	255	34	2970
Gampola	01	551	625
Hatton	01	573	359
Jaffna	106	321	214
Kalutara	12	464	1207
Kandy	03	794	2128
Kantale	10	613	288
Kankasanthurei	234	570	53
Kilinochchi	346	824	209
Kegalle	03	532	626
Kelaniya	563	120	3391
Kuliyaipitiya	09	624	720
Kurunegala	16	044	1455
Mannar	586	180	215
Matale	03	424	1240
Matara	32	351	1637
Mulathivu	96	520	93
Monaragala	56	835	604
Mt. Lavinia	25	707	2960
Negombo	13	844	1739
Nikaweratiya	09	186	838
Nugegoda	69	196	5321
Nuwara Eliya	0	733	507
Panadura	19	670	1425
PNB	206	587	58
Polonnaruwa	15	942	1035
Puttalam	338	794	803
Ratnapura	03	668	176
Seethawakapura	07	890	493
Tangalle	264	081	2443
Trincomalee	41	513	545
Vavuniya	267	921	627
Walana - CVS	57	800	43
Customs	0	0	0
Prisons	0	11	01
SL Navy	326	300	05
STF	512	882	99
CCD	06	533	86
Total	4987	061	51,884

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

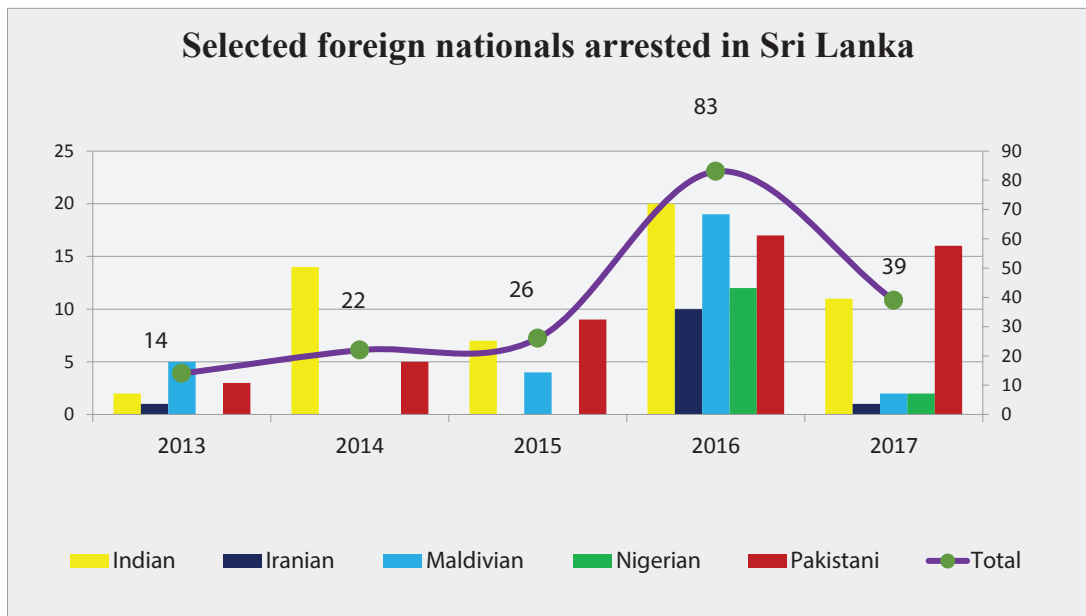
Table 43 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Nationals	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
	M					
British	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bangladesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bolivian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Canadian	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chinese	1	0	1	0	1	3
Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finland	0	0	1	0	0	1
French	0	0	0	0	2	2
German	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indian	2	14	7	20	11	54
Iranian	1	0	0	10	1	12
Italian	0	0	0	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1
Liberian	1	0	0	0	0	1
Latvian	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maldivian	5	0	4	19	2	30
Nepalese	0	2	1	0	0	3
Nigerian	0	0	0	12	2	14
Pakistani	3	5	9	17	16	50
Singapore	0	0	0	1	0	1
Russian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ugandan	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ukraine	0	0	1	0	0	1
Venezuelan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	14	22	26	83	39	184

Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 44 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad					
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	M			
India	6	6	1	3	0
Malaysia	0	4	1	0	0
Moldives	0	0	0	1	0
China	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	10	2	5	0

Exhibit - 9



Part 2

Price and Purity Level of Drugs

Street Level & 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
2013	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2014	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
2015	20,000	20,000	16,000	16,000
2016	22,000	22,000	17,000	17,000
2017	22,000	22,000	17,000	17,000

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
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
2015	6,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
2016	8,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
2017	8,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000

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
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
2015	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2016	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2017	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

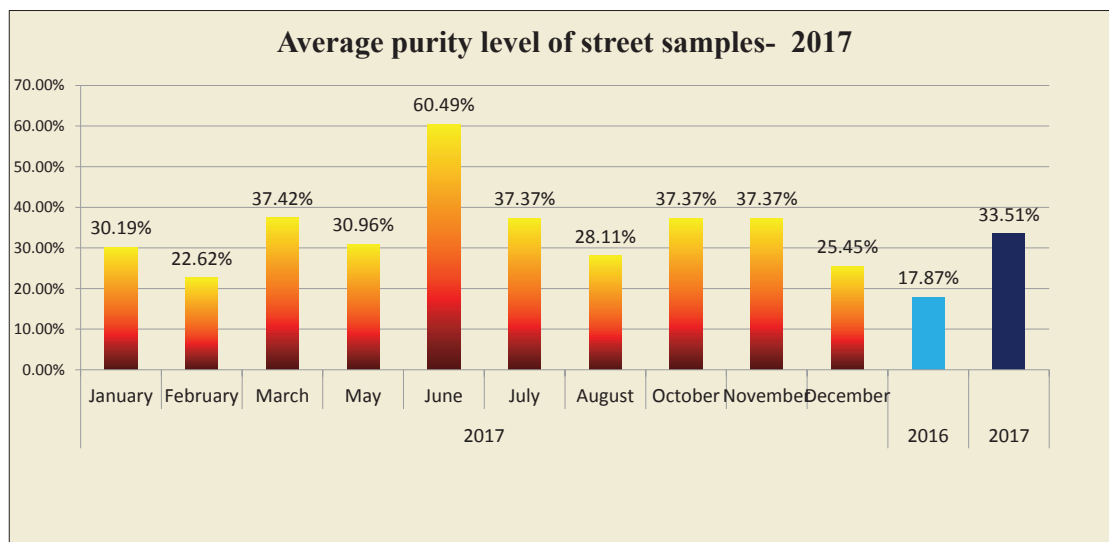
Table 48 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Hashish Per Kilogram				
Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Law Rupees	High Rupees	Law Rupees	High Rupees
2017	900,000	900,000	600,000	600,000

Table 49 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram				
Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Law Rupees	High Rupees	Law Rupees	High Rupees
2017	15,500,000	15,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

Table 50 percentage of diacetylmorphine of street heroin samples											
District	Area	January	February	March	May	June	July	August	October	November	December
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura			46.9							
Colombo	Colombo		42.1								
Colombo	Borella									0.0	
Colombo	Wellawatta										
Colombo	Awissawella										25.9
Galle	Galle		0.0		0.0	2.9			0.0		
Galle	Elpitiya 1	17.86		48.4							
Galle	Elpitiya 2			58.9							
Galle	Hikkaduwa 1						0.0			61.6	
Galle	Hikkaduwa 02									1.8	
Matara	Weligama						73.2				
Hambantota	Tangalle							47.8		57.2	
Gampaha	Gampaha 1	0.55	0.0	5.7	13.6		0.0		66.8		47.9
Gampaha	Gampaha 2										41.6
Gampaha	Pallewela					73.6					
Gampaha	Negambo	40.90			50.7			6.7	50.8		12.0
Kalutara	Kalutara			73.6	80.1						2.5
Kalutara	Panadura			0.0	2.4						
Kandy	Kandy	34.96	16.6	51.5				1.6	26.8		2.9
Kandy	Kandy 2								69.0		
Kandy	Kadugannawa						65.1				
Kandy	Galagedara					74.1					
Kegalle	Kegalle	33.90		2.0	28.6						
Kegalle	Mawanella		21.2								
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 01	32.36	38.7	49.8		64.5	11.1	59.9			45.4
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 02	36.62									
Puttalam	Chilaw 1		44.0					0.0	52.2	32.8	
Puttalam	Puttalam	38.28			41.4						
Ratnapura	Ratnapura	36.25	18.3			74.5		52.6	68.3	7.6	
Ratnapura	Embilipitiya						74.8				
Ratnapura	Ratnapura					73.4					
Average		30.19	22.62	37.42	30.96	60.49	37.37	28.11	37.37	37.37	25.45

Table 51 - Average Purity Level of Heroin			
Year	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
2013	87	29.53	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose
2014	89	25.32	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Loratadine
2015	62	15.38	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam
2016	133	17.87	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam
2017	122	33.5	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Sorbitol, Lactose, Olanzapine Benadryl, Tofizopam

Exhibit - 10



Part 3

Consumption of Cannabis for Medicinal Purposes

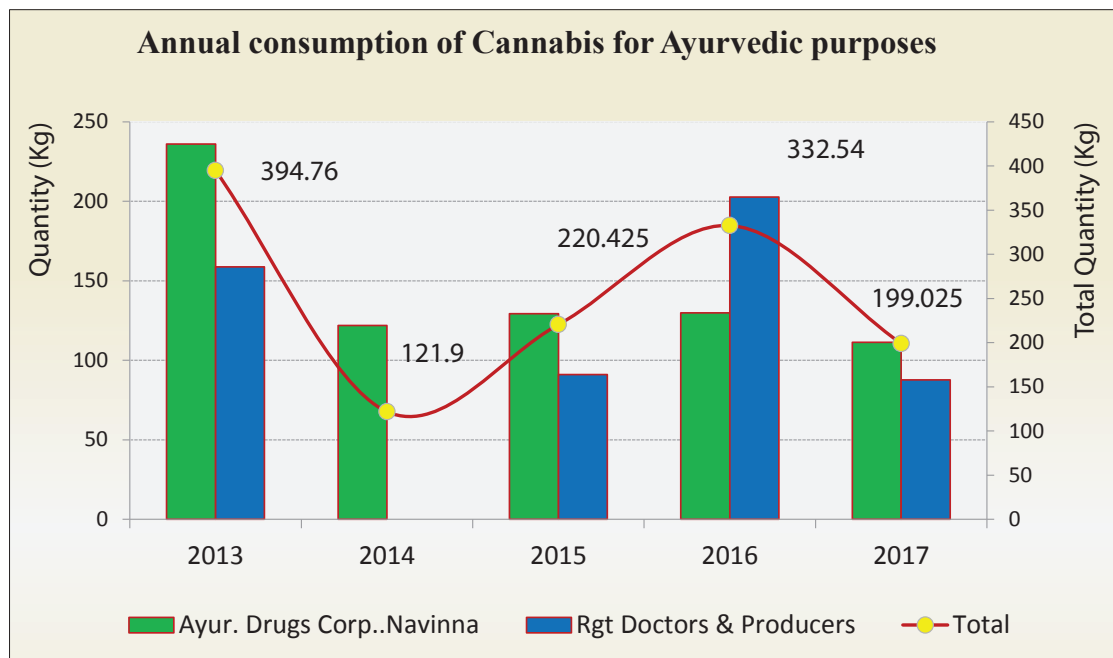
**Table 52 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of
Ayurvedic Medicine**

Consumer	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg
Ayur. Drug Corp Navinna	236.040	121.900	129.350	129.800	111.300
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	158.720	0	91.075	202.740	87.725
Total	394.760	121.900	220.425	332.540	199.025

Table 53 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna

Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. Per Batch	Total kg.
2013	Buddaraja kalkaya Madana Modakaya Kameshwari Modakaya Ranahansa Rasayanaya Suran Vidura Vatee Total			3.800 94.850 23.170 73.320 40.900 236.040
2014	Buddaraja kalkaya Kameshwari Modakaya Suran Vidura Vatee Madana Modakaya Total	01 04 01 01	2.000 20.450 1.800 36.300	2.000 81.800 1.800 36.300 121.900
2015	Madana Modakaya Kameshwari Modakaya Total	03 01	36.300 20.450	108.900 20.450 129.350
2016	Buddaraja kalkaya Madana Modakaya Suran Vidura Vatee Ranahansa Rasayanaya Kameshwari Modakaya Total	02 02 02 20 02	2.000 36.300 1.800 0.360 20.450	5.500 72.600 3.600 7.200 40.900 129.800
2017	Buddaraja kalkaya Kameshwari Modakaya Kameshwari Modakaya Suran Vidura Vatee Madana Modakaya Total	04 02 01 03 01	2.000 20.450 20.700 1.800 36.300	8.000 40.900 20.700 5.400 36.300 111.300

Exhibit - 11



Part 4

Prison Admissions

13
Prison Admissions by Offence

Table 54 - Male Prison admissions by offences

Type of Offence	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N
Narcotic %	10,238 34.3	11,822 44.2	10,993 47.1	10,393 44.9	10,432 46.8
Excise %	4,478 15.0	2,667 10.0	2,287 9.8	3,001 13.0	2,529 11.4
Theft %	1,690 5.7	1,634 6.1	1,155 5.0	1,079 4.7	1,236 5.6
Murder %	117 0.4	135 0.5	171 0.7	171 0.7	199 0.9
Unlawful Intercourse %	21 0.1	12 0.1	27 0.1	08 0.0	28 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	124 0.4	119 0.4	87 0.4	123 0.5	104 0.5
Others %	13,198 44.1	10,365 38.7	8,607 36.9	8,390 36.2	7,740 34.8
Total %	29,866 100.0	26,754 100.0	23,327 100.0	23,165 100.0	22,268 100.0

Table 55 - Female Prison Admissions by Offence					
Type of Offence	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N
Narcotic %	210 23.5	168 20.1	178 23.5	142 15.9	157 27.8
Excise %	155 17.3	135 16.2	69 9.1	74 8.3	67 11.9
Theft %	90 10.1	55 6.7	63 8.3	141 15.8	42 7.4
Murder %	1 0.1	1 0.1	4 0.5	3 0.3	12 2.1
Unlawful Intercourse %	12 1.3	2 0.2	8 1.1	10 1.1	0 0
Culpable Homicide %	6 0.7	8 0.9	0 .0	2 0.2	6 1.1
Others %	420 47.0	465 55.8	437 57.5	523 58.4	281 49.7
Total %	894 100.0	834 100.0	759 100.00	895 100.00	565 100.00

Table 56 - Total Prison Admissions by Offence (Male and Female)					
Type of Offence	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N
Narcotic %	10,448 34.0	11,990 43.5	11,171 46.4	10,535 43.8	10,589 46.4
Excise %	4,633 15.1	2,802 10.1	2,356 9.8	3,075 12.8	2,596 11.4
Theft %	1,780 5.8	1,689 6.1	1,218 5.1	1,220 5.1	1,278 5.6
Murder %	118 0.4	136 1	175 0.7	174 0.7	211 0.9
Unlawful Intercourse %	33 0.1	14 0.1	35 0.1	18 0.1	28 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	130 0.4	127 0.5	87 0.4	125 0.5	110 0.5
Others %	13,618 44.2	10,830 39.2	9,044 37.5	8,913 37.0	8,021 35.1
Total %	30,760 100.0	27,588 100.0	24,086 100.0	24,060 100.0	22,833 100.0

Table 57 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3,199	30.6	3,866	32.2	3,648	32.7	2,739	26.0	2,858	27.0
Heroin	7,245	69.3	8,112	67.7	7,519	67.3	7,783	73.9	7,706	72.8
Opium	4	0.1	0	0.0	3	.0	6	0.1	14	0.1
Other	0	.0	12	0.1	1	.0	7	0.1	11	0.1
Total	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0

Exhibit - 12

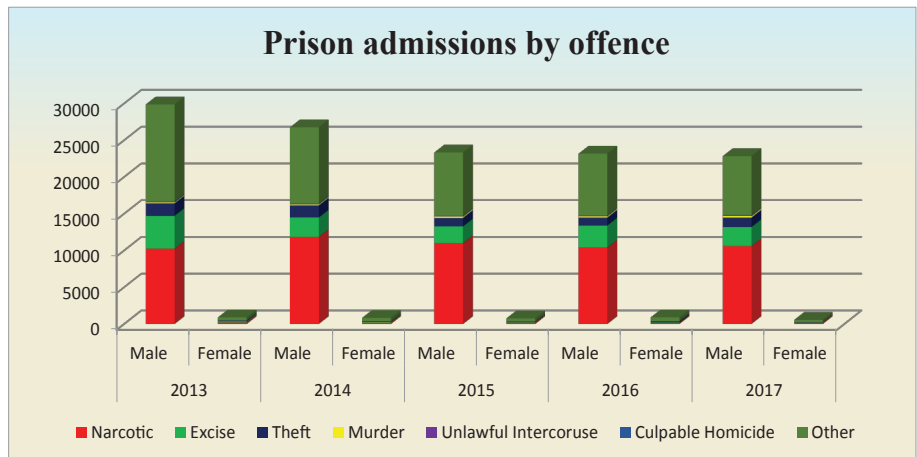


Exhibit - 13

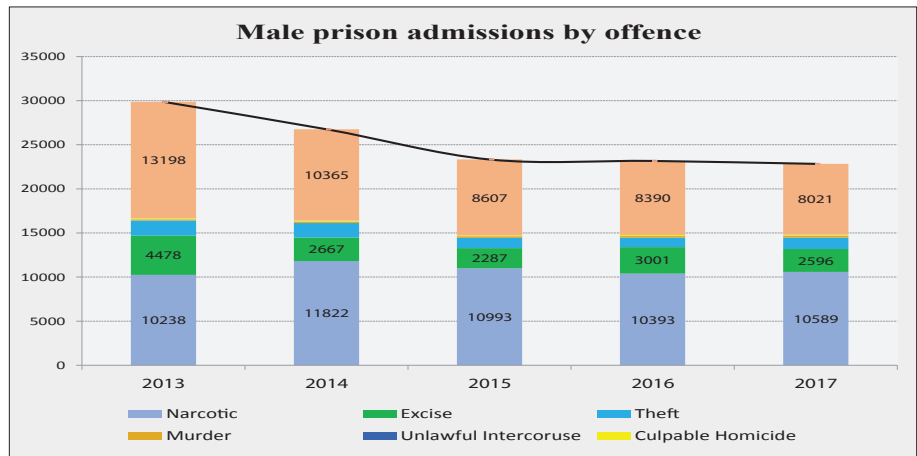


Exhibit - 14

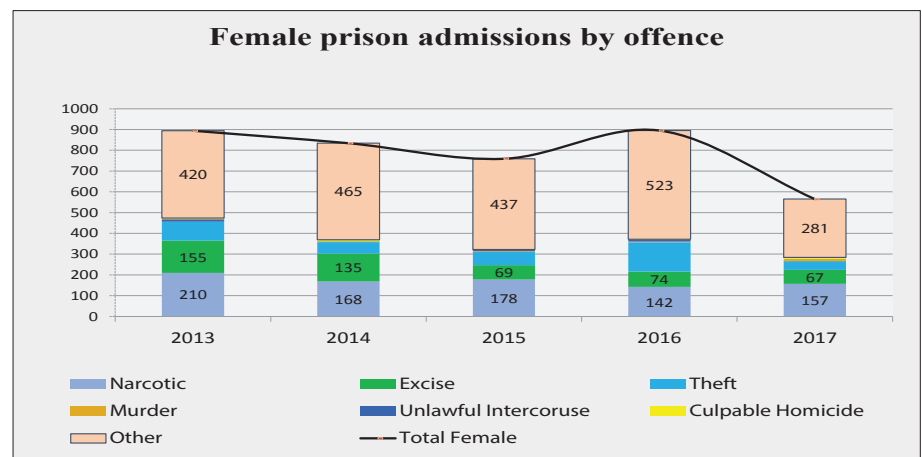


Exhibit - 15

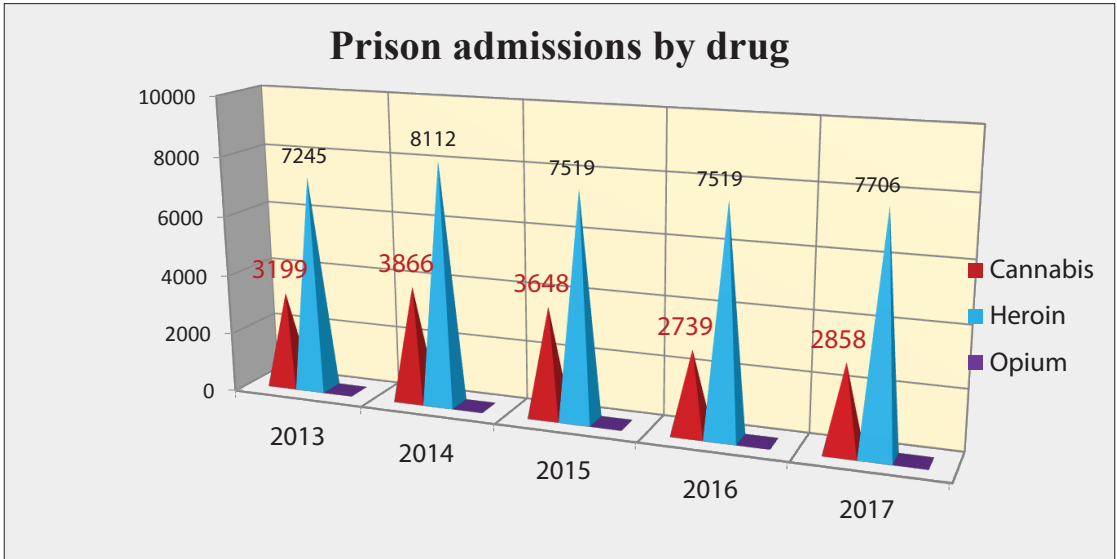
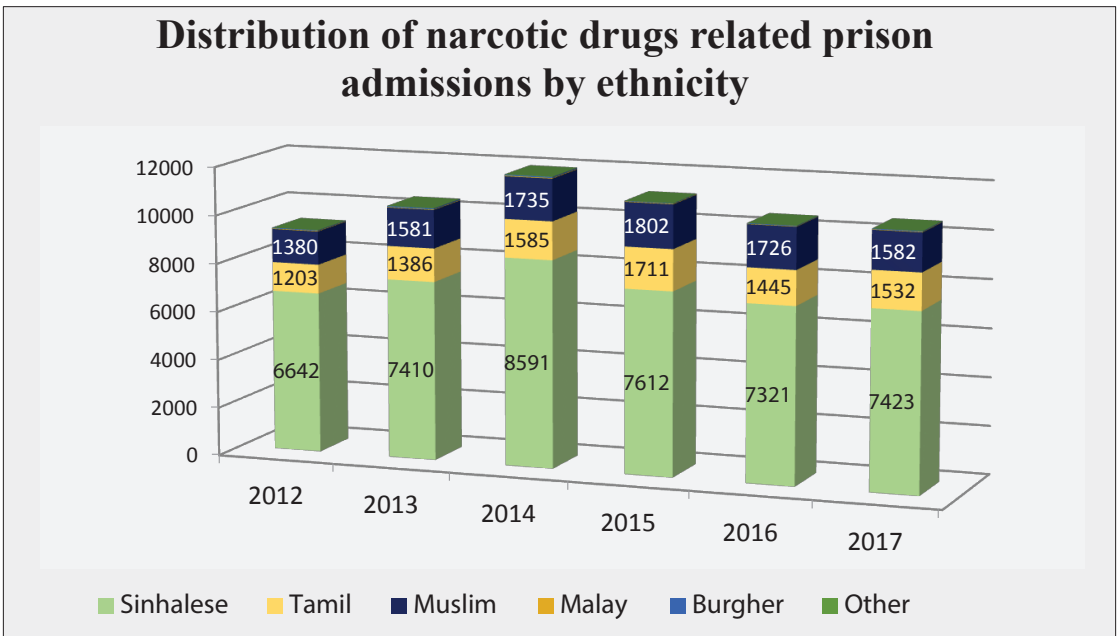


Exhibit - 16



Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

Table 58 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	7,410	70.9	8,591	71.6	7,612	68.1	7,321	69.5	7,423	70.1
Tamil (SL)	1,386	13.3	1,585	13.2	1,711	15.3	1,445	13.7	1,532	14.5
Muslim	1,581	15.2	1,735	14.5	1,802	16.2	1,726	16.4	1,582	14.9
Malay	21	0.2	26	0.2	21	0.2	15	0.1	19	0.2
Burgher	46	0.4	43	0.4	24	0.2	27	0.3	32	0.3
Other	4	0.0	10	0.1	1	.0	1	.0	1	.0
Total	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0

Table 59 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion

Religion	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	6,534	62.5	7,520	62.7	6,882	61.6	6,638	63.0	6,459	61.0
Hindu	1,086	10.4	1,265	10.6	1,296	11.6	1,056	10.0	1,159	10.9
Islam	1,567	15.1	1,752	14.6	1,814	16.3	1,742	16.5	1,602	15.1
Roman Ca.	669	6.4	854	7.1	806	7.2	952	9.0	1284	12.1
Christian	578	5.5	599	5.0	371	3.3	147	1.4	83	0.8
Other	14	0.1	0	0.0	2	.0	-	-	2	.0
Total	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0

Part 5

Treatment Admissions

Table 60 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

Facility	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	1,033	75.7	874	53.1	866	58.4	826	35.0	1,280	47.3
NGO	225	16.5	112	6.8	212	14.3	474	20.0	608	22.5
Police	0	0.0	12	0.7	0	.0	-	-	.0	.0
Prisons	106	7.8	647	39.3	317	21.0	684	29.0	295	10.9
Kandakadu Treatment & Re. Cen.	-	-	-	-	87	6.0	371	16.0	523	19.3
Not Recorded	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,364	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 61 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment

Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Allopathic	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	17	1.0	73	2.7
Ayurvedic	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	7	0.26
Homeopathic	0	.0	1	0.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Acupuncture	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.04
Institutional Care	1,172	86.3	1,612	97.9	1,307	88.2	1,878	80.0	1,881	69.51
Other	147	10.8	30	2.0	42	2.8	459	19.0	744	27.49
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,358	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 62 - Treatment Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	458	33.6	915	55.6	815	55.0	1,617	69.0	2,030	23.10
Hashish	8	0.6	29	1.8	86	5.8	137	6.0	119	1.4
Heroin	1,141	83.6	1,414	85.9	1,190	80.3	2,174	92.0	2,221	25.3
Opium	23	1.7	29	1.8	81	5.5	86	4.0	75	0.8
Tobacco	751	55.0	1,186	72.0	942	63.6	1,430	61.0	2,339	26.6
Alcohol	500	36.6	907	55.1	779	52.6	482	20.0	1,741	19.8
Other	826	60.6	108	6.5	146	9.9	150	6.0	255	2.9
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0

Table 63 - Treatment Admissions by Route of Use*										
Route of Use	2013		20134		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat / Drink	282	20.7	497	30.2	1049	70.8	783	33.0	2130	78.7
Smoke	535	39.2	763	46.3	1004	67.7	1735	74.0	2706	100
Inject	42	3.1	71	4.3	39	2.6	29	1.0	39	1.4
Sniff	59	4.3	34	2.1	19	1.3	34	1.0	112	4.1
Chinese Method	1002	73.5	1278	77.6	999	67.4	2174	87.0	2187	80.6
Not Recorded	9	0.6	18	1.1	5	0.3	-	-	17	1.5

* Multiple Answers

Table 64 - Treatment Admissions by Sex										
Gender	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,344	98.5	1,629	99.0	1,462	98.6	2,321	98.5	2,698	99.7
Female	20	1.5	17	1.0	20	1.4	34	1.5	8	0.3
Total	1,364	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 65 - Treatment Admissions by Age										
Drug	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	6	0.4	20	1.2	6	0.4	7	1.0	5	0.2
15-19	50	3.7	85	5.2	68	4.6	130	6.0	170	6.3
20-24	153	11.2	194	11.8	152	10.2	302	13.0	487	18
25-29	201	14.7	288	17.5	231	15.6	430	18.0	505	18.7
30-34	263	19.3	309	18.8	293	19.8	380	16.0	467	17.3
35-39	208	15.2	199	12.1	198	13.4	334	14.0	385	14.2
40-44	165	12.1	177	10.7	182	12.3	265	11.0	222	8.2
45-49	116	8.5	129	7.8	149	10.0	239	10.0	160	5.9
50 & Above	130	9.5	133	8.1	160	10.8	268	11.0	250	9.2
Not Recorded	72	5.4	112	6.8	43	2.9	-	-	55	2.0
Total	1,364	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Marital Status

Marital Status	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	587	43.0	822	50.0	710	47.9	1,155	49.0	1,276	47.1
Married	680	49.9	736	44.7	692	46.7	1,122	48.0	1,353	50
Cohabiting	4	0.3	8	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Separated	40	2.9	32	1.9	43	2.9	39	1.5	34	1.3
Divorced	33	2.4	23	1.4	30	2.0	32	1.2	37	1.4
Widowed	3	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1
Not Recorded	17	1.3	20	1.2	0	.0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,364	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 67 - Treatment Admissions by Religion

Religion	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1,016	74.5	1,188	72.2	1,050	70.9	1,727	73.0	2,115	78.1
Hindu	62	4.5	87	5.3	63	4.2	113	5.0	62	2.3
Islam	111	8.2	127	7.7	161	10.9	189	8.0	203	7.5
Christian	164	12.0	230	14.0	203	13.7	313	13.0	318	11.8
Other	1	0.1	5	0.3	5	0.3	13	1.0	8	0.3
Not Recorded	10	0.7	9	0.5	0	.0	-	-	-	-
Total	1,364	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0

Table 68 - Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity										
Ethnicity	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1149	84.3	1367	83.0	1175	79.3	1973	84.0	2388	88.2
Tamil	99	7.3	139	8.5	114	7.7	169	7.0	128	4.7
Moor	94	6.9	103	6.3	152	10.3	179	7.5	134	5
Malay	11	0.8	12	0.7	11	0.8	11	0.5	15	0.6
Burgher	6	0.4	9	0.5	14	0.9	11	0.5	10	0.4
Other	4	0.2	10	0.6	16	1.0	12	0.5	31	1.1
Not Recorded	1	0.1	6	0.4	0	.0	-	-	-	-
Total	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	1109	100.0

Table 69 - Treatment Admissions by Educational Level										
Educational Level	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	31	2.3	86	5.2	55	3.7	120	5.0	69	2.6
Below Yr. 5	124	9.1	195	11.9	149	10.1	267	11.5	171	6.3
Year 5-8	206	15.1	313	19.0	266	17.9	398	17.0	360	13.3
Year 9-10	479	35.1	596	36.2	485	32.7	873	37.0	1087	40.2
GCE (O/L)	299	21.9	288	17.5	272	18.4	501	21.0	795	29.3
GCE (A/L)	172	12.6	145	8.8	147	9.9	173	7.5	199	7.4
Univer/Tech	23	1.7	5	0.3	20	1.3	20	0.8	24	0.8
Professional	3	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Not Recorded	27	2.0	14	0.9	87	5.9	-	-	-	-
Total	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	2706	100.0

Table 70 - Treatment Admissions by Administrative District

District	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	851	62.4	922	56.0	839	56.6	1203	51.0	1164	43.0
Gampaha	228	16.7	306	18.6	261	17.6	331	14.0	560	20.8
Kalutara	57	4.2	81	4.9	63	4.3	136	6.0	143	5.3
Galle	36	2.6	45	2.7	166	11.2	404	17.0	445	16.4
Matara	6	0.4	6	0.4	14	0.9	29	1.0	33	1.2
Hambantota	7	0.5	20	1.2	7	0.5	15	1.0	28	1.0
Monaragala	8	0.6	5	0.3	5	0.3	8	0.4	9	0.3
Badulla	9	0.6	4	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.2	11	0.4
Kandy	38	2.8	50	3.0	35	2.4	32	1.0	40	1.5
Matale	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2	8	0.4	16	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	6	0.4	8	0.4	4	0.1
Kegalle	2	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.5	17	1.0	21	0.8
Ratnapura	22	1.6	24	1.5	14	0.9	27	1.0	21	0.8
Kurunegala	4	0.3	68	4.1	29	2.0	62	3.0	99	3.7
Puttalam	4	0.3	4	0.2	8	0.5	30	1.0	46	1.7
Trincomalee	16	1.2	14	0.9	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Bataloa	0	.0	4	0.2	1	0.1	19	1.0	3	0.1
Ampara	0	.0	2	0.1	4	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1
Anuradhapura	39	2.9	28	1.7	10	0.7	15	0.5	39	1.4
Polonnaruwa	1	0.1	9	0.5	3	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.8
Jaffna	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kilinochchi	1	0.1	25	1.5	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mullative	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.0
Mannar	0	.0	26	1.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.0
Vavuniya	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Not Recorded	34	2.5	0	.0	0	.0	-	-	0	0.0
Total	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	2706	100.0

Exhibit - 17

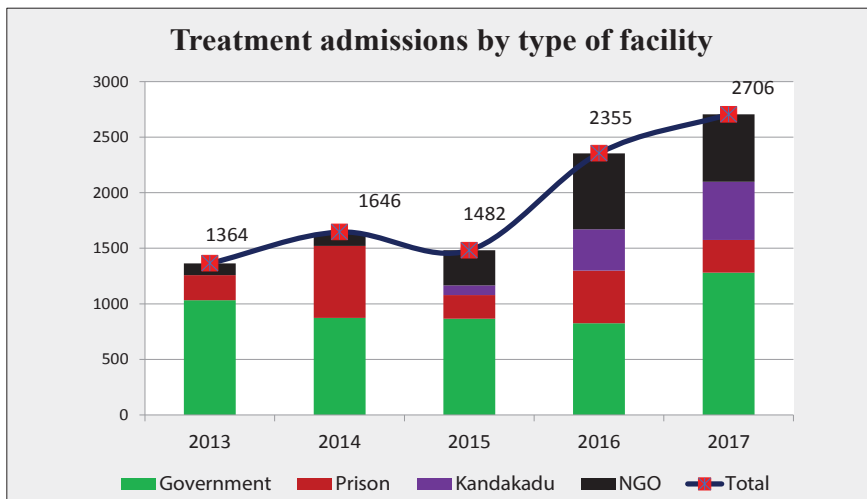


Exhibit - 18

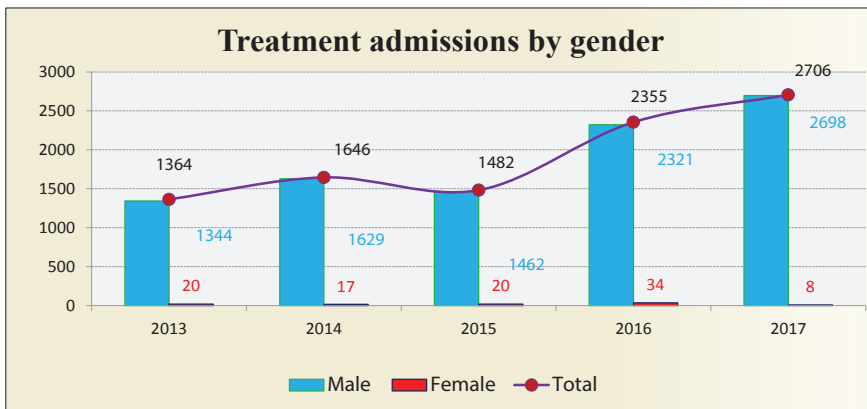
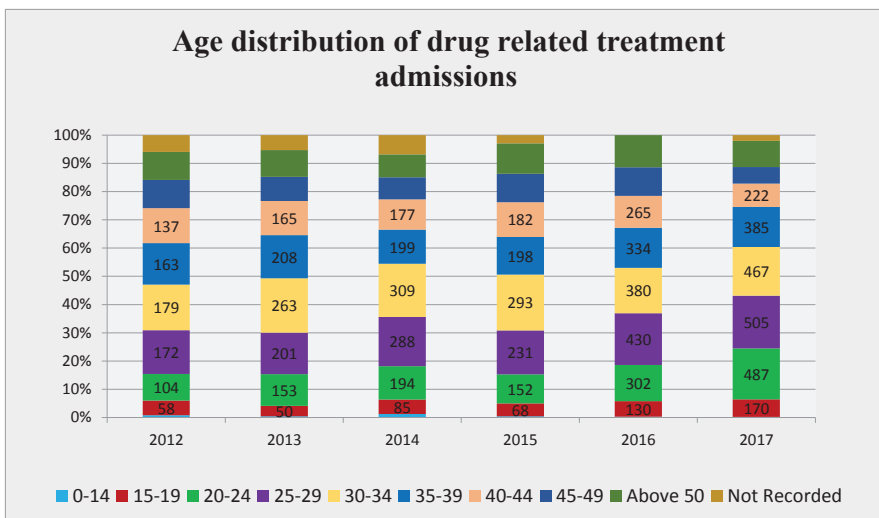


Exhibit - 19



Part 6

Drug Related Hospital Admissions

Table 71 - Drug related hospital admissions 2016									
ICD Code	Name	Discharge mode							
		Death		Live		Transfer			
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation)								
T40.0	Opium	0	0	0	9	14	3	4	
T40.1	Heroin	0	0	0	28	23	17	13	
T40.2	Other opioids (Codeine, Morphine)	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	
T40.3	Methadone	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine)	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	
T40.5	Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	
T40.7	Cannabis (derivatives)	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	
T40.8	Lysergide (LSD)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
T40.9	Other and unspecified psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine)	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	
T41	Poisoning by anaesthetics and therapeutic gases (Excl.: benzodiazepines, cocaine, opioids)								
T41.0	Inhaled anaesthetics (Excl.: oxygen)	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	
T41.1	Intravenous anaesthetics (Thiobarbiturates)	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	
T41.2	Other and unspecified general anaesthetics	0	0	0	9	7	3	2	
T41.3	Local anaesthetics	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
T41.4	Anaesthetic, unspecified	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
T41.5	Therapeutic gases (Carbon dioxide, Oxygen)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
T42	Poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation)	0	0	0	35	19	4	0	
T42.0	Hydantoin derivatives	0	0	1	8	6	0	0	

T42.1	Iminostilbenes (Carbamazepine)	0	0	27	21	2	2
T42.2	Succinimides and oxazolidinediones	0	0	0	1	0	0
T42.3	Barbiturates (Excl.: thiobarbiturates)	0	0	4	4	0	0
T42.4	Benzodiazepines	0	0	79	45	6	5
T42.5	Mixed antiepileptics, not elsewhere classified	0	0	1	2	0	0
T42.6	Other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs (Methaqualone, Valproic acid Excl.: carbamazepine)	0	1	12	16	7	2
T42.7	Antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs, unspecified (Sleeping: draught drug tablet)	0	0	16	10	2	2
T42.8	Antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants (Amantadine)	0	0	4	1	1	0
T43	Poisoning by psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: appetite depressants, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, intoxication meaning inebriation, methaqualone, psychodysleptics [hallucinogens])	0	0	12	7	5	2
T43.0	Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants	0	1	26	11	1	1
T43.2	Other and unspecified antidepressants	0	0	12	5	1	3
T43.3	Phenothiazine antipsychotics and neuroleptics	0	0	8	6	1	0
T43.4	Butyrophenone and thioxanthene neuroleptics	0	0	6	9	0	0
T43.5	Other and unspecified antipsychotics and neuroleptics (Excl.: rauwolfia)	0	1	13	9	0	5
T43.6	Psychostimulants with abuse potential (Excl.: cocaine)	0	0	1	0	0	0
T43.8	Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	0	0	4	1	1	0
T43.9	Psychotropic drug, unspecified	0	0	21	5	2	2
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol	1	1	61	103	26	33
T51.0	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol Excl.: acute alcohol intoxication or "hangover" effects, drunkenness, pathological alcohol intoxication)	0	1	11	26	0	0
T51.1	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	0	0	3	11	1	0

T51.2	Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)		0	0	0	4	1	0	0
T51.3	Fusel oil (Alcohol- amyl, butyl, propyl)		0	0	0	7	13	8	4
T51.8	Other alcohols		0	0	0	2	35	0	10
T51.9	Alcohol, unspecified		0	0	0	10	104	1	23
	Total		1	6	456	544	94	122	

Source -

Medical Statistics Unit.

Note -

This data is based on the EIMMR System Only.

Data on Manual IMMR returns are not included.

Data of Only 213 hospitals are tabulated

repeated visits for the same diagnosis or to another

diagnosis may include.

A transferred patient may be again include in the live

discharges category.

Part 7

HIV / AIDS Related Information

Table 72 - Reported HIV Cases 2017

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
1 st	2557	73	2630	1696	934
2 nd	2630	58	2688	1741	947
3 rd	2688	78	2766	1807	959
4 th	2766	76	2842	1863	979
Total		285	2842	1863	979

Table 73 - Reported HIV Cases 2016

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
1 st	2308	66	2374	1504	870
2 nd	2374	58	2432	1545	887
3 rd	2432	67	2499	1596	903
4 th	2499	58	2557	1640	917
Total		249	2557	1640	917

Table 74 - Reported AIDS Cases 2017				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	664	462	202	7
2 nd	677	472	205	11
3 rd	690	484	206	8
4 th	707	496	211	7
Total	707	496	211	33

Table 75 - Reported AIDS Cases 2016				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	613	422	191	9
2 nd	632	437	195	14
3 rd	648	450	198	11
4 th	656	456	200	13
Total			200	47

* Cumulative AIDS deaths reported (AIDS related)	-	447
Non AIDS related	-	13
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	-	2:1
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	-	83
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	-	128
Number of HIV tests carried out during 2017	-	1171596
HIV Sero-Positivity rate for 2017	-	0.02%

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

Part 8

Detections of Pharmaceutical Drugs

Major Detections of Pharmaceutical Drug abuse

Table no 76- Major detections of pharmaceutical drug abuse done by the National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA) with the support of other Law enforcement agencies				
Violation/Offence	Medicine	Number of cases	Locations of accused	No. of Tablets /Capsules seized
In possession of	Tramadol 225 mg	48	Wattala/Negambo/Chilaw/Colombo/Matara	Tramadol 241,764
	Pregabalin	03	Negambo	
Selling without a prescription (in Pharmacies)	Tramadol	04		
	Pregabalin	12	Beruwala/Wattala/Mahao	
	Penicof cough syrup	01	Hatton	Pregabalin 333
	Gabapentin	01	Polonnaruwa	
Storing unregistered	Tramadol	09	Mahiyanganaya/Chilaw/Matara	
	Pregabalin	01		
Transport without a license	Tramadol	02	Nigambo/Puttalam/	
	Pregabalin	02		

Source - National Medicines Regulatory Authority

Part 9

Precursor Chemicals Information

Precursor Chemical Information

Table 77 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg
Hydrochloric acid	2,707,604	3,384,168	-	3,568,867.00	3,828,088
Sulphuric acid	3,769,446	4,237,119	3,390,126.25	4,038,290.00	3,403,697
Pottassium Permangante	54,729	34,555	-	60,032.00	45,940
Toluene	2,107,262	1,672,977	2,102,047.07	1,929,544.00	1,680,677
Ethyl ether	15,348	7388	6,242.52	7594.00	4918
Acetone	1,235,649	1,052,340	1,175,262.27	1,250,579.00	1,198,234
Methyl ethyl ketone	345,769	307,349	408,754.2	346,295.00	365,071
Phenylacetone	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic anhydride	238	40	63.44	138.00	37
Phenylacetic	1025	25	500	27.00	27
Isosafrole	-	-	0.05	-	-
Piperonal	60	50	-	120.00	77
Safrole	-	-	-	20.00	-
Ephedrine	50	-	-	-	-
Pseudoephedrine	75	-	-	-	-
Anthranilic acid	1	400	20.59	-	-
Piperidine	20	-	0.22	1.00	-
Other ephedrines	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	-	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	-	18	-	1040.00	-
Norepledrine	4	-	-	-	-
1 Propon 2 - one	-	-	-	250.00	-

Table 78 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka					
	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg
Hydrochloric acid	3610	4620	-	2,000	12,926
Sulphuric acid	32597	12392	-	3,000	138
Pottasium Permanganate	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	179	4	-
Acetone	-	485	80.87	12	5
Methyl ethyl ketone	-	50	300	-	-
Piperonal	-	-	-	-	19
Safrole	-	-	-	-	767
Other	196	-	-	-	-

Part 10

Alcohol and Tobacco Information

Alcohol and Tobacco Production

**Table 79 - Production of Coconut and processed Arrack
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	2,308,079.45	2,912,885.476	3,519,959.848	2,481,202.888	1,876,477.761
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	363,760.918	505,052.564	1,394,775.996	596,676.263	1,646,482.74
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	664,927.16	619,480.436	883,717.310	453,282.216	460,690.955
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	2,276.079	3,756.987	1,522.120	2,108.099	3,087.4
Scotland Distilleries	53,107.23	1 14,507.310	2,086.250	377.973	330.426
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	340.416	-	581.544	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	2,933.430	2,303.127	2,629.609	1,202.094	3,571.236
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	760.620	401.585	117.789	669.424	-
Nippon Expo Ltd.	6,561.180	6,689.310	5,888.774	2,313.766	4,951.89
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,340,897.842	1,897,378.950	1,558,367.373	1,223,461.792	876,995.234
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	5,490.730	10,129.691	986.179	-	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	196,467.98	282,350.067	509,303.446	636,867.314	50,044.022
Classic Distilleries (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	6,505.137	9,011.124
Percyl (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	0.000	-	-	-	-
Total	4,945,262.626	6,255,275.919	7,879,354.696	5,405,248.510	4,931,642.788

**Table 80 - Production of Molasses Arrack
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

Licenses Premises	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	241,386.876	667,957.379	2,100,052.899	3,510,018.171	1,333,105.101
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	1,861.646	4,681.572	864.338	7,607.837	33,589.515
Perecyl Ltd.	207,368.960	108,004.320	93,380.048	84,673.749	50,156.186
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	42,655.75	34,773.941	35,682.904	69,023.266	25,904.1
Nippon Expo Ltd.	14,145.830	8,944.343	8,650.467	4,688.699	7,176.764
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	3952.02	6,920.020	3,946.699	5,608.887	6,395.668
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	1,241.560	-	-	-	-
International Distilleries Ltd.	978,385.880	920,640.626	908,152.547	1,029,855.784	851,117.514
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	164,591.548	163,960.846	510,066.016	1,365,464.283	580,066.335
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	10,337.401	2,350.791	5,007.435	3,241.719	27,922.601
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	48,390.070	94,632.006	19,943.971	-	83,294.752
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	-	2,515.887	0.000	390.060	-
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	-	136,640.065	-	-	-
Wayamba Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	1,212.732	0.000	-	-
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	-	-	182,990.417	218,762.290	-
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	-	28,923.037
International Distilleries Ltd	-	-	-	-	192,734.628
Total	1,714,317.541	2,153,234.528	3,868,737.741	6,299,334.745	3,220,386.201

Table 81 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	27,237,691.840	23,983,779.807	27,068,286.747	31,208,454.839	29,161,197.1
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	224,506.540	217,029.568	78,931.153	131,020.618	119,671.125
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	88,683.321	318,066.666	1,524,264.777	1,360,161.576	108,948.438
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	1,746,334.914	2,678,332.139	2,655,367.367	2,673,517.064	2,027,133.913
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	39,637.20	33,312.904	27,961.991	27,826.361	26,847.306
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	388,606.581	244,109.607	248,643.432	237,607.020	151,688.529
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	493,269.77	562,366.450	751,661.262	884,869.707	1,347,473.716
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	186,829.680	267,467.293	350,182.998	585,771.667	482,498.645
Perecyl Company Ltd.	1,531,991.254	1,481,577.776	1,896,419.333	1,992,991.351	1,141,915.615
Rio Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	93,216.754	121,497.554	160,607.391	177,582.134	168,623.936
Nippon Expo Ltd.	118,431.560	133,994.455	171,940.095	194,136.736	191,524.083
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	120,178.80	139,482.974	288,765.485	292,675.413	288,416.529
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	599,074.930	647,056.870	639,853.479	-	663,194.417
Classic Manufactures	56,068.169	62,477.210	76,830.673	63,891.808	27,648.846
Nippon Lanka Ltd.	90,166.570	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	4,767.000	-	-	-	-
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	107,996.020	48,110.703	10,338.086	-	-
Vayaba Distilleries	52,227.580	100,836.034	1,808.460	-	-
Sinergy (Pvt) Ltd.	75,259.520	104,149.906	34,991.694	34,745.386	62,402.828
Total	33,254,938.003	31,143,647.916	35,986,854.423	39,865,251.675	35,969,185.02

Table 82 - Production of Spirits Distilled from Coconut / Palm Toddy										
Distillery	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres
Acme Distillery	1,774,470.300	121,793.500	2,332,861.500	169,085.500	4,431,499.000	311,779.866	4,568,899.700	320,694.7	3,793,430.400	265,387.800
Seeduwa Distillery	19,861,970.000	1,436,075.600	18,836,891.300	1,408,901.400	26,778,326.300	1,918,503.000	30,325,736.600	2,268,961.7	20,181,134.700	1,509,921.800
Beruwa Distillery	10,277,179.000	701,118.200	7,972,854.000	605,434.000	7,319,613.000	538,370.408	7,380,887.000	556,537.9	4,557,584.000	344,970.200
Vavlugala Distillery	199,380.000	12,177.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Distillery	1,378,884.000	82,208.500	308,727.000	21,800.900	1,322,053.000	89,054.941	-	-	264,056.000	16,357.500
Thikkam Distillery*	*509,565.000	20,436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walikamam Distillery*	*370,253.250	15,500.920	*224,102.000	9,151.000	140,831.250	5,791.000	8,470.500	5,803.5	506,746.000	19,505.800
Rockland Distillery	6,983,071.000	497,156.900	11,476,439.000	856,510.400	16,071,134.000	1,079,770.452	10,805,325.000	855,753.6	3,072,202.000	241,265.600
Mestiva Distillery Wadduwa	7,069,465.000	540,033.400	8,364,539.000	666,777.000	6,824,356.000	581,185.592	8,617,192.000	597,985.4	2,425,273.000	176,596.800
Varani Distillery*	*150,752.300	6,182.200	*173,799.000	8,086.700	190,835.750	10,030.725	32,815.450	23,299.0	452,743.000	15,743.546
Mendis Distillery - Monaragala	1,035,633.700	75,158.400	4,017,643.500	301,718.500	13,914,388.400	888,960.659	6,782,062.400	485,570.6	5,069,422.500	377,626.800
Total	49,610,623.550	3,507,841.020	53,707,856.000	4,047,465.700	76,993,036.70	5,423,446.643	68,521,388.65	5,114,606.4	40,322,591.6	2,966,775.846

* Palm Toddy Production

Table 83 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	47,277.175	79,467.625	94,040.625	87,698.375	98,911.500
karaveddy Bottled Toddy Man.	16,910.863	15,912.500	0.000	-	-
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	30,414.375	24,057.500	35,273.125	25,765.250	36,660.125
Keyts Palm Development Co-operative	-	23,192.500	42,140.625	-	19,541.250
kondavil Bottled Toddy Man.	33,126.438	41,101.375	40,518.250	26,674.375	39,453.750
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	13,586.000	7,434.375	21,811.250	-	-
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	35,953.125	35,475.625	55,472.500	66,283.750	47,176.875
Achchuweli Bottled Toddy Man	37,374.000	-	27,301.875	39,821.875	22,990.000
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	-	1,048.750	96,086.875
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man	399,705.000	686,910.000	722,145.000	-	-
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man.	581,440.000	818,430.000	840,635.000	847,315.000	652,725.000
Singha Bottled Toddy Man.	725,805.000	1,051,420.000	1,080,320.000	1,106,065.000	843,585.000
Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	158,960.000	231,495.000	238,680.000	232,887.000	177,810.000
Chankani Palmyrah	88,226.250	104,851.250	163,971.875	143,345.000	90,076.250
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	238,391.241	258,990.750	272,947.500	243,737.500	174,327.500
Manori lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	846,955.000	1,369,165.000	1,439,635.000	1,462,260.000	1,066,790.000
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	718,730.000	843,630.000	721,725.000	738,860.000	620,700.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	28,142.500	19,221.875	22,878.125	-	-
Three Lions Toddy	192,205.000	179,672.175	215,300.750	250,986.250	288,253.995
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	115,400.575	210,795.000	221,600.000	215,540.000	109,545.000
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy	-	223,380.000	214,835.000	-	-
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	479,910.000	347,625.000	366,135.000	364,080.000	286,980.000
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man.	718,630.000	1,163,580.000	1,199,320.000	1,234,747.500	908,130.000
Empire Bottled Toddy Man.	123,485.000	-	3,650.000	225,955.000	-
T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man.	774,900.000	1,030,545.000	1,079,940.000	1,083,570.000	825,755.000

Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man	61,892.013	76,552.250	78,624.375	42,950.000	68,366.125
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man.	20,097.500	21,868.750	66,706.250	63,621.875	30,461.875
Nemta Toddy Man.	365,985.000	686,750.000	715,255.000	729,850.000	547,610.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	36,298.125	42,753.075	68,651.875	86,173.750	95,485.625
Pandatharippu Palm Dev.co	61,225.625	64,647.500	103,338.125	73,250.625	52,563.750
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	32,408.750	24,615.525	25,781.250	40,464.375	49,721.875
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	35,142.500	13,698.125	61,598.125	88,503.125	72,471.250
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	0.000	32,835.000	35,635.000	31,250.000	28,875.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	5,293.700	18,312.500	-	227,968.125	349,700.625
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man.	1,250.000	-	4,323.125	6,331.250	50,539.375
Walikaman Bottled Toddy Man.	70,959.375	21,138.750	30,102.500	-	82,988.125
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	-	61,750.000	-	-
Puthukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	50,310.000	54,532.500	68,819.375
Muliyawalei Bottled Toddy	-	-	42,718.750	-	-
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	71,252.500	83,016.250
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	33,718.750	64,627.250
New Manori Lanka - Madampe	-	-	-	-	182,980.000
Total	7,298,960.129	9,769,524.025	10,465,070.875	9,946,507.500	8,233,732.620

**Table 84 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Below - 5% Vol.
(Quantity in Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	458,858.520	472,148.940	361,578.480	1,747,534.080	873,229.115
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	972,031.365	525,616.770	-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	11,362,450.805	11,697,122.730	12,145,684.660	6,956,844.395	9,377,641.114
Total	12,793,340.690	12,694,888.440	12,507,263.140	8,704,378.475	10,250,870.23

**Table 85 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Above - 5% Vol.
(Quantity in Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Asia Pacific Brewery (lanka) Ltd.	15,972,497.220	16,500,480.960	19,024,554.000	17,209,239.540	8,303,257.638
Pericyl Company (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	29,962,248.43
Milers Brewery Co.	12,536,549.530	3,935,835.890	-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	78,963,611.830	91,389,532.945	94,117,598.385	26,247,452.085	-
Total	107,472,658.580	111,825,849.795	113,142,152.385	43,456,691.625	38,265,506.07

Table 86 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	1,315,317.552	1,316,243.708	1,262,199.653	1,193,596.996	709,731.78
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	150,388.878	249,353.841	296,226.009	288,204.544	258,551.898
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	1,609,683.443	1,691,527.294	1,615,989.840	1,526,249.769	1,040,538.005
Periceyl Co. (Pvt) Ltd	1,120,620.360	940,204.444	804,766.398	922,385.530	730,003.143
Nippon Expo (Pvt) Ltd	99.200	509.135	0.000	-	166.941
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	46,097.810	120,686.516	20,047.898	-	24,459.159
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd	94,194.630	20,794.916	0.000	-	-
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd	8,757.470	-	-	-	-
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	6,431.328	22,655.268
Total	4,345,159.343	4,339,319.854	3,999,229.798	3,936,868.167	2,786,106.194

Table 87 - Quantity of Tobacco Issued by Dept. of Excise		
Year	Tobacco (In Killograms)	Tax (Rs. Cts)
2013	3,155,196.90	31,551,969.00
2014	2,806,421.000	28,064,210.00
2015	3,141,431.000	31,414,310.00
2016	2,707,602.600	27,076,026.00
2017	1,930,680.600	19,306,806.00

Table 88 - Number of Cigarettes Issued					
Brand	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cigarettes	4,029,775,760	3,560,346,520	3,964,930,280	3,789,524,960	3,149,437,500

**Table 89 - Sri Lanka Customs Excise Duty on Cigarettes
Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC Income of 2016**

Year	Brands	Quantity (Sticks)	Excise Duty (Rs)
2016	Cigarettes Less than 59MM		
	CAPSTAN PLAIN	213,253,000	2,489,728,775.00
	THREE ROSES	-	-
	TOTAL	213,253,000	2,489,728,775.00
	Cigarettes Less than 72MM		
	NAVYCUT 20s	35,024,200	717,996,100.00
	BRISTOL VIRGIN 20s	643,000	13,181,500.00
	BRISTOL GOLD	280,103,200	5,742,115,600.00
	TOTAL	315,770,400	6,473,293,200.00
	Cigarettes Less than 84MM		
	BENSON & HEDGES FF 20s KSFT HL	5,669,000	172,904,500.00
	DUNHILL LIGHTS 20s KSFT HL	7,263,200	209,675,300.00
	DUNHILL SWITCH 20s	110,390,600	3,366,913,300.00
	DUNHILL ULTRA LIGHT 20s KSFT HL	3,411,400	115,900,000.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF CLICK 20s HL	1,214,400	37,039,200.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF 20s KSFT HL	-	61,450,152,550.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF 12s KSFT HL	-	14,570,045,200.00
	Total	2,620,414,100	79,922,630,050.00
	Grand Total	3,149,437,500	88,885,652,025.00

Table 90 - Excise Revenue from Liquor (Rs. Million)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	66,008	69,087	105,263	120,238	113,023

Table 91

Import & Export statistics of Cigarettes for the year 2017

Imports	236,344 kg
Exports	398,154 kg
Import & Export statistics of Tobacco leafs for the year 2017	
Imports	1,179,500 kg
Exports	706,019 kg

Liquor Consumption and Related Offences

Table 92 - Liquor Consumption (Quantity in Liters)

Liquor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arrack	76,965,541.125	72,276,640.050	83,872,311.145	87,789,267.52	11,165,703.57
Bottle Toddy	18,129,286.935	14,262,660.995	12,916,668.668	15,656,077.85	86,824,814.574
Malt Liquor (Beer, Stout & Porter)	123,094,094.760	114,936,475.425	112,092,935.377	67,027,737.83	69,576,054.270
Wine & Sparkling Wines	540,154.830	914,195.210	1,102,990.137	1,312,941.72	1,139,780.822
Whisky	1,469,511.175	1,572,333.995	1,631,892.072	1,487,945.67	1,121,429.97
Brandy	3,206,295.810	2,345,659.625	2,355,832.127	2,305,881.37	1,893,271.01
Gin	1,485,870.210	1,253,374.640	1,223,160.307	1,205,042.78	910,146.42
Rum	649,318.525	726,869.833	670,608.659	691,167.96	618,061.886
Liquor & Bitters	30,420.120	40,550.010	83,925.051	-	-
Vodka	294,103.175	349,377.225	342,736.292	409,541.00	507,106.625

Table 93 - Selected Liquor Consumption by District - Year 2016 (In Liters)

District	Malt Liquor	Bottled Toddy	Arrack	Whisky	Brandy
Colombo	12,425,315.88	12,708,326.92	202,530.00	282,041.74	345,452.20
Gampaha	8,623,300.15	9,053,869.24	800,142.00	195,177.02	278,156.49
Kaluthara	3,185,190.13	4,425,561.95	369,371.00	64,369.84	109,113.51
Kandy	4,857,934.16	6,491,260.44	850,998.00	55,092.75	116,176.11
Matale	2,344,922.33	2,580,751.73	-	22,408.23	44,357.31
Nuwara Eliya	3,243,458.31	4,875,663.58	768,758.88	21,496.31	49,089.87
Galle	3,708,858.53	4,351,938.88	-	53,172.62	82,157.43
Matara	2,355,321.03	7,651,952.51	-	36,567.14	63,096.71
Hambantota	1,305,587.30	3,564,140.97	2,532.50	28,595.62	69,565.15
Jaffna	2,801,753.51	1,819,526.05	3,620,099.32	8,555.75	23,190.87
Mannar	563,257.55	395,644.94	333,928.00	5,210.93	6,793.15
Vavuniya	1,052,607.74	779,759.47	176,524.00	4,115.88	11,771.28
Killinochchi	162,151.25	50,361.93	1,475,821.13	320.63	1,369.91
Bataloa	1,903,624.98	1,316,690.93	312,256.00	7,935.42	18,839.44
Ampara	1,595,090.67	1,712,288.97	-	12,447.19	31,626.54
Trincomalee	1,206,101.15	1,152,409.38	-	9,162.03	17,996.79
Kurunegala	3,647,677.92	4,811,599.02	327,306.00	76,672.51	157,733.68
Puttalam	2,850,797.12	1,921,535.16	313,463.00	56,302.82	97,978.19
Anuradhapura	2,131,255.89	3,206,489.89	90,693.00	37,860.38	79,055.79
Polonnaruwa	1,114,692.33	1,560,062.17	-	18,602.07	38,886.22
Badulla	2,724,753.10	3,455,481.39	1,094,421.50	28,116.07	59,644.72
Monaragala	1,391,974.16	1,914,002.82	-	16,405.77	34,049.19
Ratnapura	2,709,552.21	4,569,176.30	426,859.25	47,535.22	84,134.00
Kegalle	1,512,634.43	2,348,937.41	-	32,964.82	71,535.62
Mulativy	158,242.48	107,382.57	-	301.26	1,500.89
Total	69,576,054.270	86,824,814.574	11,165,703.57	1,121,429.97	1,893,271.01

Table 94 - Detection Conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise										
Nature of Offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	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	1,890	2,077	1,983	1,719	1,919	2,111	2,503	2,503	1,911	1,913
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	705	707	-	-	-	-	915	915	1,498	1,500
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	10,180	11,313	7,249	6,462	4,860	4,718	13,050	13,050	20,023	20,360
Possession of Utensils	18	18	22	15	42	49	24	24	60	48
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	33	23	28	28	69	74	103	103	27	27
Unlawful sales of arrack	3,239	3,302	3,095	2,971	2,554	2,682	2,699	2,699	3,011	3,016
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	3,289	3,302	2,590	2,396	2,323	2,610	2,429	2,429	3,870	3,821
Unlawful sale of toddy	3,182	3,121	2,708	2,724	2,039	2,177	2,667	2,667	2,843	2,854
Other offences	4,008	4,696	2,673	2,907	5,300	5,117	7,879	7,879	6,302	6,669
Possession of unlawful manufactured liquor	729	708	566	524	946	947	513	513	732	734
Total	27,273	29,267	20,914	19,746	20,052	20,485	32,782	32,782	40,277	40,492

Exhibit - 20

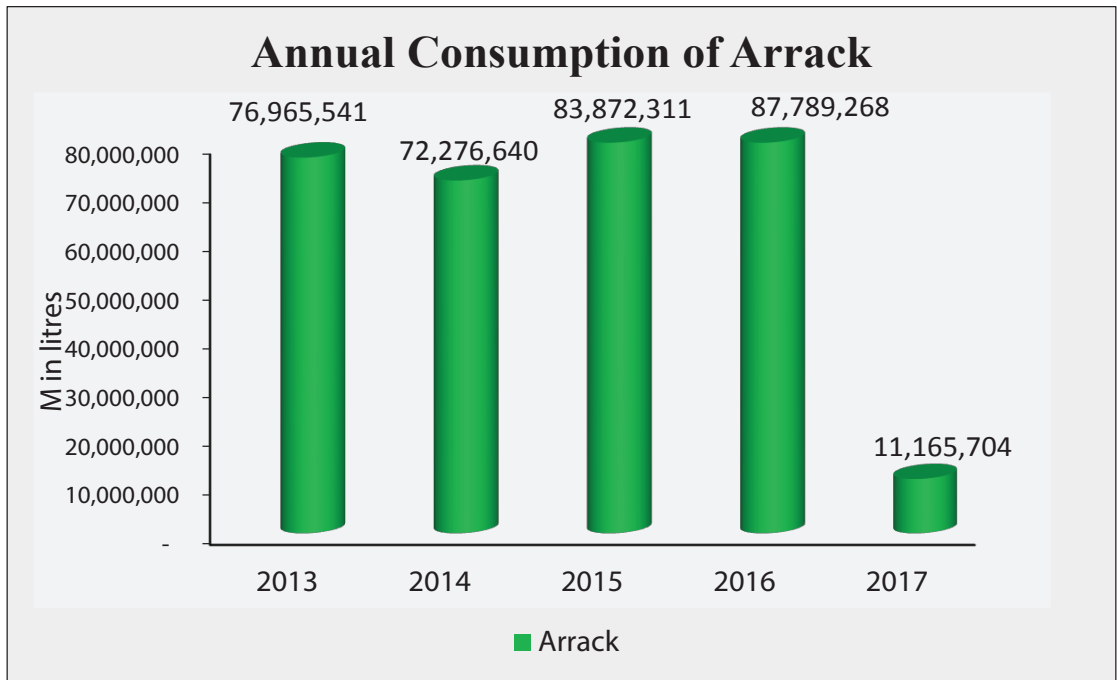
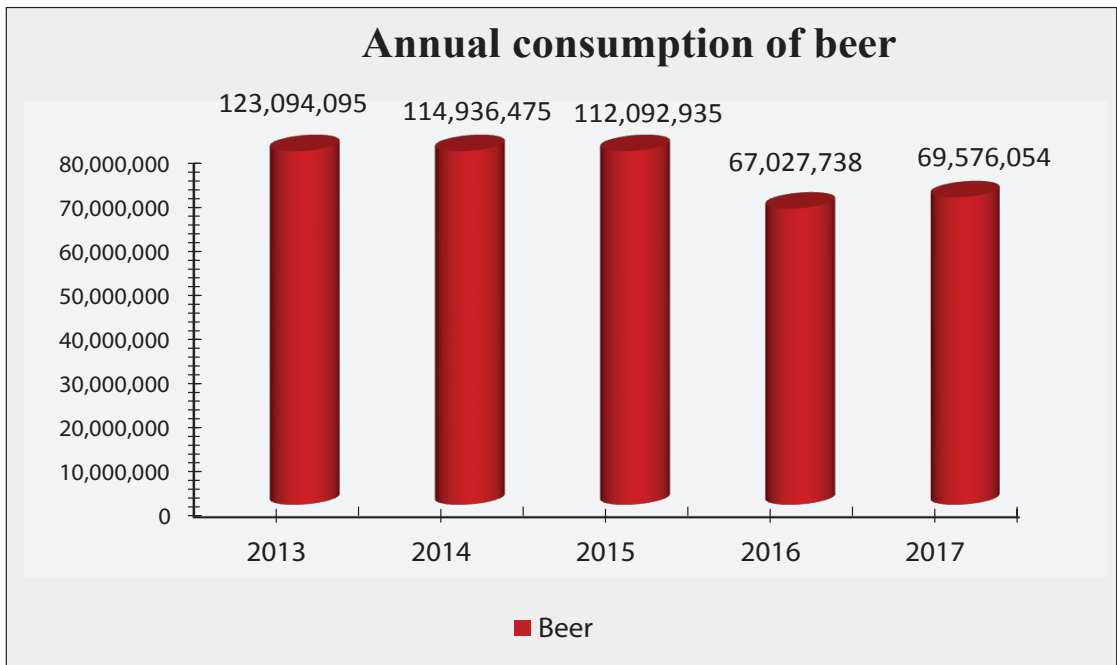


Exhibit - 21



Part 11

Drug Related Crimes

Drug related crimes

Table 95 - Reported Drug related crimes during 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017

Serial No.	Type of Crime	Number of cases
1	Kidnapping	3
2	Arson	11
3	Mischief over Rs.25000	9
4	House breaking	509
5	Grievous Hurt	58
6	Hurt by Knife	78
7	Homicide	25
8	Attempted Homicide/ Abet to commit suicide	5
9	Rape (Over 16 years)	3
10	Rape (below 16 years with her consent)	2
11	Rape(below 16 years without her consent)	3
12	Riot	2
13	Robbery	217
14	Unnatural offences/grave sexual abuse	3
15	Extortion	10
16	Cheating/ Misappropriation C.B. trust over Rs.300,000/=	12
17	Theft of Agriculture over Rs.25,000/=	2
18	Theft of over Rs.25,000/= cattle theft	5
19	Theft of property including over Rs.25,000/=	360
20	Counterfeiting currency (possession and printing)	1
21	Offences under the offensive weapons act	3
22	possession of automatic or repeater shot guns	1
23	Obstruction to police officers	8
	Total	1330

Appendix 1

Basic Socio - Economic Data

This information is taken from following Sources:

- (a) Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka 2018, published by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Statistical Fact sheets of the by the Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo, 2017

(1.) Geography :

(A)Total Land area (Including Inland Water)	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	2012 (Census)	2017 (Provisional)
(a) Total	20,359,439	21,444,000
(b) Provincial :	2012 (census)	2017 (mid Year)
Central	2,571,557	2,722,000
Eastern	1,555,510	1,677,000
North Central	1,266,663	1,349,000
Northern	1,061,315	1,119,000
North-Western	2,380,861	2,508,000
Sabaragamuwa	1,928,655	2,028,000
Southern	2,477,285	2,611,000
Uva	1,266,463	1,349,000
Western	5,851,130	6,081,000

(C) Growth Rate 1.1%

(d) Density of Population per sq. km 338

(3) Ethnicity (Census - 2012)

%	
Sinhalese	74.9
Sri lankan Tamils	11.2
Ceylon Moors	9.3
Indian Tamils	4.1
Others	0.5

(4) Religion (Census 2012)

Buddhist	70.1
Hindu	12.6
Muslims (Islam)	9.7
Christian & Roman Catholic	7.6
Others	-

(5) Sex

Sex	2012 (Census)	2016 (Provisional)
Male	9,856,634	10,382,000
Female	10,502,805	11,062,000
Total	20,359,439	21,444,000

(6) Age :

Age Group	2016 (Provisional)
0-14	5,411,000
15-24	3,347,000
25-34	3,363,000
35-44	2,915,000
45-54	2,638,000
55 & Above	3,770,000

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. 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 standard 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 of 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 service 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 national 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 relevent 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 Polic 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.

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act. No:11 of 1984.

Other statutes with provisions relating to drugs include :

The Penal Code (Ordinance No. 2 of 1983 as subsequently amended) in particular Chapter 14 which covers public health and safety.

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.

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.

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;

The Excise ordinance of No: 12 of 1912

Drug Dependent Persons (Internal and Rehabilitation) Act, No 54 of 2007

Conventions Against Illicit Trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act. No. 1 of 2008

National Authority for Tobacco & Alcohol Act. No: 27 of 2006

Coast Guard Act No: 41 of 2009

(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 Department - 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) Sri Lanka 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) Department of 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 methyl phenidate 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 29% in 2016. A drug Treatment and Rehabilitation centre was conducted by the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation at Kandakadu.

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 IV : Extent and patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking.

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 and National and International drug related conferences.

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 4 th)
1949	* Food and Drugs Act comes in to 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 asignatory. 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 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 4th.
- * 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 9th April 1984 under the Ministry of Defence.

- * Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for high Court judges organized by the NDDCB in collaboration with the Judicial Services Commission, on June 28th 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 24th 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 25-26th 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 on vened

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.
- "Seth 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.

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|------|--|
| 1998 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training workshop on Precursor Control for Operational staff from India and SriLanka, 26-30th April in Colombo * Training workshop on Precursor Control for field personnel from India and SriLanka, 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. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Workshop on the Development of a National Strategic Plan to reduce the impact of Drug Abuse 4th May Colombo (Sponsored 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
 - * 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 Harmfrom substance Abuse 2-4th December, Myanmar.
- 2004
- * 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.
- 2004
- * Asian Recovery Symposium 31th August - 3rd September 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
 - * Launched the revised 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
Jakarta
- 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
 - * 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) 27 th April 2012 – New Delhi-India
	*	First ACCE Commission Meeting 4 th – 6 th June 2012 Jakarta
2013	*	Project on “Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in south Asia 29 th May 2013 – New Delhi-India
	*	Regional Workshop on the Collection and Analysis of Data on Drug use 1 st -4 th July 2013 In Islamabad 2 nd ACCE Commission Meeting 27 th -28 th July 2013 Thailand
	*	The 10 th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers 24 th February- 03 rd March 2013 Bangkok Thailand
	*	Programme Steering and Policy Coordinating Committee (PSPCC) of Regional Programme for South Asia 26 th -27 th November New Delhi
2014	*	1 st Global Forum For Youth Leaders on Drug use Prevention -10 th -14 th February 2014 Abu Dhabi
	*	3 rd ACCE Commissioning Meeting 8 th -10 th February 2014 – Abu Dhabi
	*	10 th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Meeting 24 th February-3 rd March 2014 Bangkok
	*	Workshop on Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route 24 th -25 th April Vienna
	*	The Colombo Plan Drug Focal Points Meeting and Expert Group Consultation 3 rd -5 th September 2014 Thailand
	*	Focal Point Meeting for Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention 2 nd -6 th Thailand
2015	*	58 th Session of the commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 9 th March to 17 th March 2015 . Vienna
	*	Strengthening Drug law Enforcement capacities in South Asia (XSAJ 81) 30 th March - 03 rd April 2015 - New Delhi
	*	Training course on Narcotic Control 05 th May - 24 th May 2015 - China
	*	Qatar Global Forum on fight against Drugs 25 th May to 26 th May 2015 Doha Qatar
	*	Training of Law enforcement officers on NPS 06 th August - 07 th August 2015 Delhi - India

- * Colombo Plan Sub Regional Drugs Focul Point Meeting 9th September to 11th September 2015 - New Delhi - India
- * Expert Group Meeting on South Asian Regional Intelligence and coordination centre 2nd November to 4th November 2015 - New Delhi - India.
- * Scientific consultation on prevention of Drug use and treatment of Drug use Disorders (Demand Reduction) 8th December to 10th December 2015 Vienna, Austria.

2016

- * International Conference on Effective Strategies for the Prevention of Alcohol & Substance abuse from 17th February – 19th February 2016 at India.
- * 59th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including its special segment from 14th March – 22nd March at Vienna
- * Seminar on Capacity Building Law Enforcement on Drugs for Sri Lankan Officers from 20th March – 8th April at China
- * UN General Assembly special session on World Drug Problem from 19th April – 21st April at New York, USA
- * 20th INTERPOL Police Training Symposium from 20th June – 26th June at Singapore
- * INCB Regional Training Seminar from 12th July – 15th July at Bangkok, Thailand
- * Regional Training Workshop on New Psychoactive Substances (NSP) from 7th August – 11th August at India
- * 12th Indo – Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science (INPALMS) from 16th September – 24th September at Indonesia (Bali)
- * UNODC Communication on Resolution 58/5 of the commission on Narcotic Drugs and Expert Meeting from 3rd October – 7th October at Vienna, Austria
- * 15th Asia Pacific Association of Medical Toxicology International Scientific Conference from 16th November – 21st November at Singapore
- * 12th International Training Course of Precursor Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers from 20th November – 29th November at Bangkok, Thailand
- * Reconvened 59th Session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs from 29th November - 4th December at Austria, Vienna
- * Second International ISSUP Workshop from 5th December – 14th December at Brazil

- 2017
- * 2nd round of the thematic discussion on UNGASS implementation – 23rd to 25th January Vienna, Austria.
 - * 60th session of the commission on Narcotic Drugs (END) 13th to 17th March Vienna, Austria.
 - * 4th Day Advisory programme focal point Meeting 23rd to 25th October 2017.
 - * 8th session of the working group on International Co-operation and 10th session of the working group of Experts on technical Assistance 9th to 13th October in Vienna, Austria.
 - * 41st Meeting of head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific 27th to 30th November 2017.

Appendix 8

Services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB)



1. Research Division

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 Drug related research data and information please contact the Research Division.

Tel. 011-2868794-6

2. Preventive Education and Training Division

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 and Rehabilitation Services

There are four treatment 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 treatment services for the clients through psychological treatment methods such as individual counseling and group counselling conducted by well trained and experienced staff. Every treatment and rehabilitation centre consists of a counsellors, assistant counsellors and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation assistants.

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



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



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



Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Mahena watta, Urapola, Nittambuwa.
Tel: 033-2283060



Library

The Specialized reference library has a good collection of drug related books, magazines and other literature on drugs. Please contact the librarians for the use of library facilities.

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.

Outreach Service

The NDDCB has taken measures to expand its services to the grass root level by extending the outreach drug prevention and treatment programmes to the district level. This has been further enhanced by improving the facilities and increasing the number of outreach officers assigned to Granma Niladhari Divisions in high prevalence areas in Colombo and suburbs as well as in outstations areas. Currently the outreach services are available in following district Matale, Badulla, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Gampaha, Kandy, Colombo, Puttalam, Kegalle, Ampara, Kalutara, Moneragala, Galle, Matara, Jaffna.

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

Maintaining a communication network between schools, Granma Niladharies, Samurdhi Officers, Divisional Secretaries, Social Services Officers and Religions 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.

Drug Counselling Centres

The board was recently established two community drug counselling centres for drug users who are seeking community treatment in following locations in Colombo.

" Mahabodhi "

Drug Counselling Centre,
Sri Lanka Mahabodhi Society,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board,
Maligakanda Street,
Colombo 10.
Tel: 011-2 677 626



" Siyapatha Counselling Centre "

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board,
All Ceylon Buddhist Congress,
Bouddhaloka Mawatha,
Colombo 07.
Tel: 011-2 691695, 013091394



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 or pharmaceutical purposes.

Convention against illicit in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance, Act No. I of 2008 was enhanced in year 2008 to over the 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 and SAARC 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.

To obtain information
Please contact the Precursor Control Authority.
Tel No: 011-2870762 / 011-3355964
Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk