

HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2016

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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 coordinates prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, enforcement, research and other activities aimed at reducing harm from dangerous drugs and its eventual eradication.

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

This “Handbook of Drug Abuse Information” has been compiled with a view to disseminate drug related information collected from various sources as a single document to bring to the public eye the enormity of the problem, and to get their co-operation towards the effort made to eradicate same. The Board has made every endeavour to have the most recent information in this publication. I wish to thank the staff of Research division of NDDCB who worked tirelessly to compile this document.

Professor Ravindra Fernando
Chairman
30th September 2016

Preface

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

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

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

K. Gamage
Director General

Acknowledgment

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Assistant Director - Research

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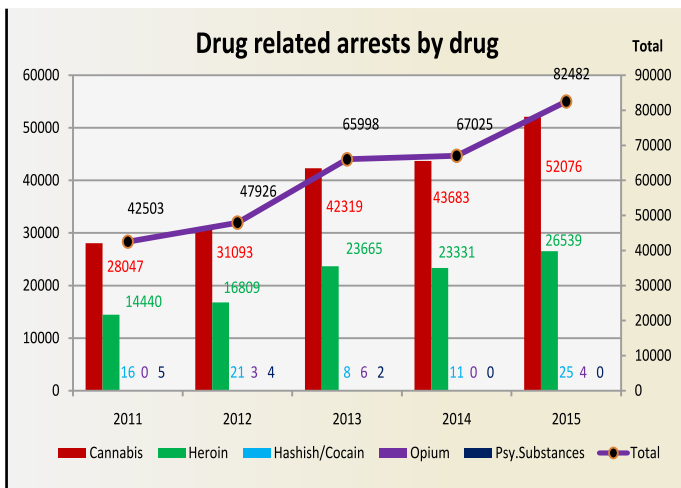
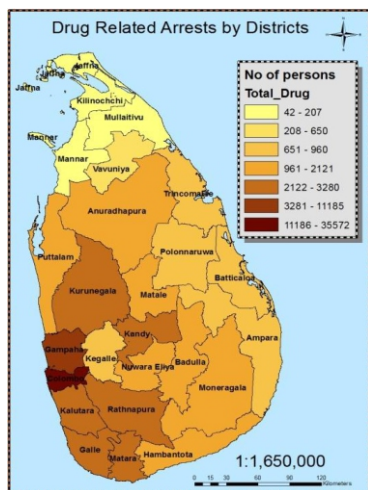
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ABBREVIATIONS

P.N.B.	-	Police Narcotics Bureau
B.S.O.	-	Bureau of Special Operations
Excise	-	Department of Excise
Customs	-	Sri Lanka Customs
NA	-	Data not available
C.N.C.	-	Colombo Municipal Council
A.C.D.	-	Ayurvedic Central Dispensary
TR	-	Tincture Opium

Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka – 2016

The total number of drug related arrests was 82,482 in 2015. Compared with 2014, drug related arrests have increased by 23% in 2015. Of the total drug related arrests, 32% was for heroin and 63% was for cannabis. Most number of drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (60%), followed by the Southern province (10%) and the Central province (8%). Colombo district contributed to 43% of the total drug arrests followed by 14% in Gampaha district and 4% in Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrests was 397 per 100,000 populations in 2015.



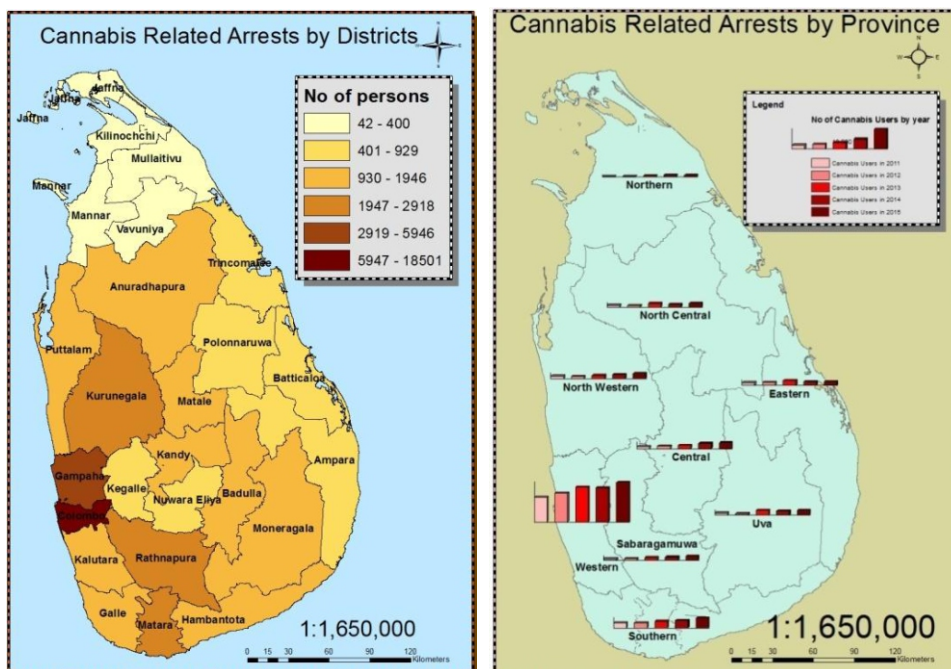
Cannabis

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

In 2015, of the drug related arrests, majority was for cannabis (52,076). The highest number of cannabis cases, 36%, has reported from Colombo district followed by Gampaha district (11%) and Matara district (6%). The Department of Police had seized the largest quantity of cannabis and was followed by the Special Task Force (STF) and the Department of Excise. It is revealed that cannabis is grown in rural areas and is brought to Colombo and other provincial towns with a view to sell it at a good rate to earn more profit. Public transport as well as three wheelers have been used for trafficking of cannabis in order to avoid detections. A gradual increase in cannabis related arrests have been noted amongst the drug users arrested in the recent past. The total quantity of cannabis seized island wide was 6,570kg. 50% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, followed by the Southern (12%), Central (8%) and North Western (7%)

provinces. The prevalence of cannabis related arrests was 251 per 100,000 population in 2015. The present trend indicate that over last five years the incidence of abuse of cannabis has become a substantial problem in Sri Lanka. This trend reflected a significant increase of cannabis users in the country.

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used in the manufacture of Ayurveda (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurveda medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drug Corporation was the largest consumer of cannabis. 220.425kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2015. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had used the total quantity of 129.350kg of cannabis for production of 'Madana Modakaya' and 'Kameshwari Modakaya' in 2015.

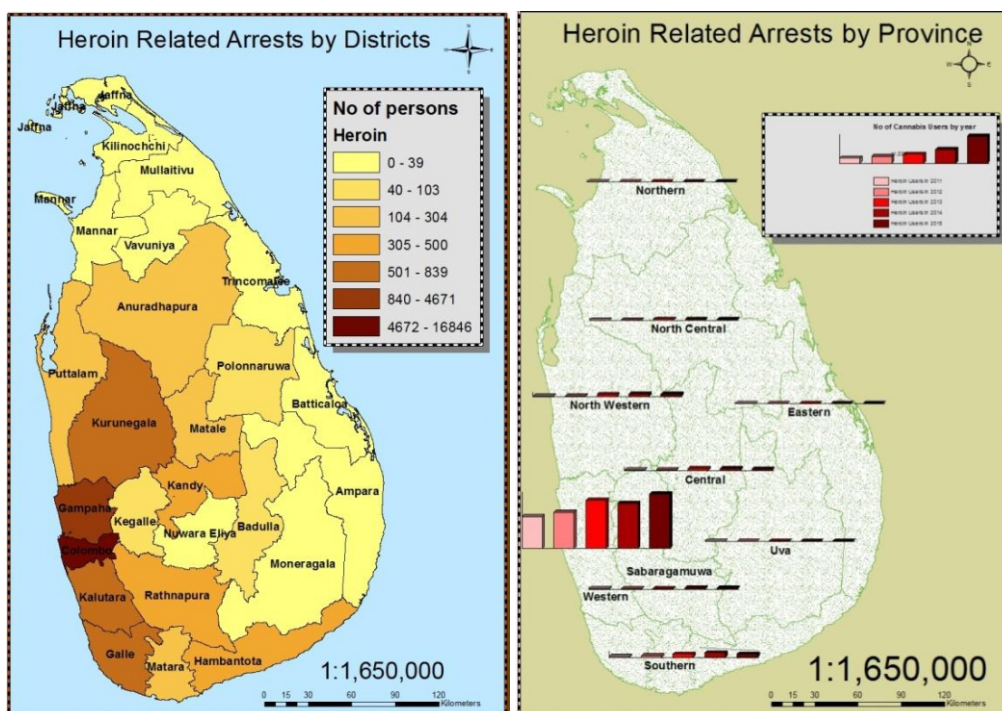


Heroin

Before 1980s, the consumption of heroin was restricted to a few locals who have travelled abroad frequently, and some foreign tourists. Heroin use became more common among other strata from early 80s. Thereafter, a rise of the number of heroin users was detected. Even though its use was initially confined to Colombo city and few provincial towns, a great risk always existed of spreading it 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 arrestees were drug users, who have been arrested for possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. The estimated quantity of street level supply of heroin in Sri Lanka is 985kg per annum or nearly 2.7 kilograms per day use. This quantity is sufficient for 45,000 heroin dependents.

Heroin is smuggled into the island by fishing boats or by couriers posing as tourist. Most of the heroin brought in to the country is from India and Pakistan. The drug is mainly smuggled via South India to the Western coast of Sri Lanka using fishing boats. In 2015, 47 kg of heroin were seized and 26,539 persons were arrested. Heroin related arrests have increased in 2015 by 14% compared to 2014. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 128 per 100,000 population in 2015.

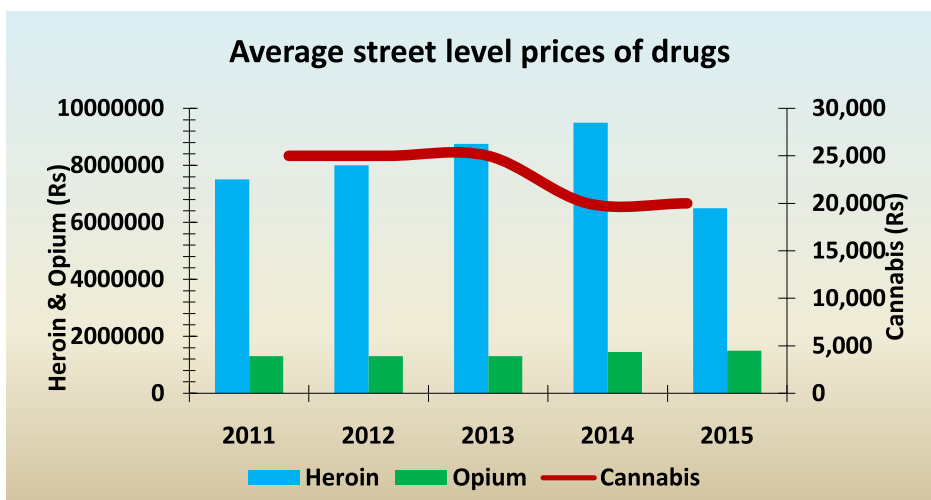


Opium

Opium is used in the Ayurveda (indigenous) medicalpharmacopeia and the government makes it available to Ayurveda Medical Practitioners through Government Hospitals. Four persons were arrested for opium related cases during the year 2015.

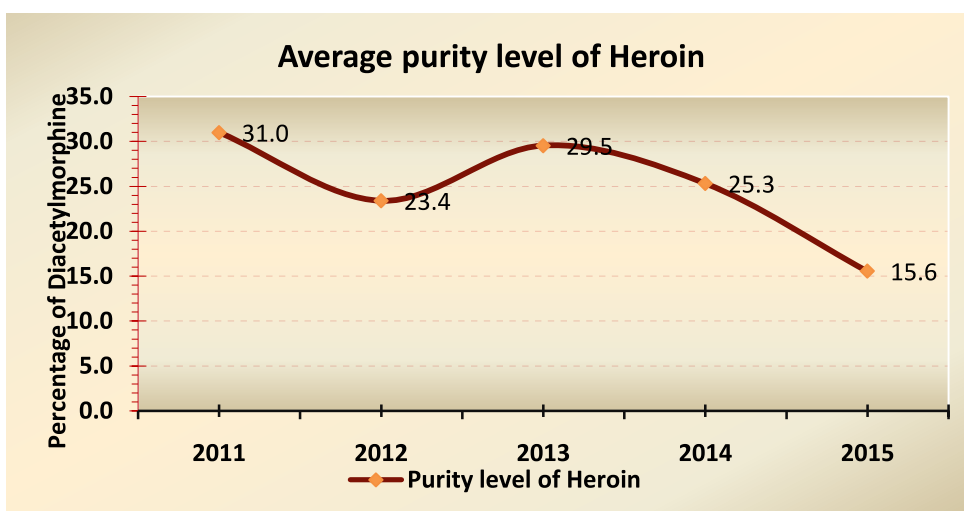
Price and Purity

The average street price per kilogram of heroin in 2015 was SLR 6.5 million, approximately US \$41,379. The average street price of heroin has decreased by 32% in 2015, in comparison to 2014. When compared to 2014, the street price of heroin has decreased from SLR 9.5 million to SLR 6.5 million in 2015. The average street price of a kilogram of cannabis was SLR 20,000 (Approximately US \$ 138). The price of cannabis was same in 2015 and 2014. The average street price of opium per kilogram was SLR 1.5 million (Approximately U.S. \$ 10,345) in 2015.



Average Purity Level of Heroin

The average di-acetyl morphine content of street level heroin in Sri Lanka was 15.6% in 2015. It has decreased by 39% compared to 2014. Diazepam, acetaminophen and caffeine are the commonly used adulterants of heroin. The National Narcotic Laboratory of NDDCB holds the responsibility of analyzing street level heroin samples. Analysis of seized samples is done once a month unless in cases where routine analysis is required. According to the tested samples during the last five years, the average purity level of heroin has decreased gradually in 2014. The average purity level of heroin was 30% in 2013.



Method of Drug Administration

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

Psychotropic Substances

At present, dependence on psychotropic substances abuse is not at a significant level in Sri Lanka. Dependence on one or more of these substances stems either from medical use, or from the use to evade withdrawal symptoms of drug users, when heroin is not available in the market. Although these substances are prescription controlled, some seem to be freely available in the illicit market. Due to some cases reported in 2015, the Ministry of Health has taken steps to control and monitor these substances with the guidance of the NDDCB.

Precursor Chemical

Precursor is a chemical from which synthetic narcotic drugs can be manufactured through chemical processes. Precursors are generally used in industry and chemical manufacturers for licit purposes. The traffickers divert these precursor chemicals illegally for the production of illicit drugs in the market.

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

These precursor chemicals can be used to produce synthetic heroin and cocaine. Other highly addictive synthetic drugs that can be produced from these precursors are methaqualone, LSD, MDA/MDMA, amphetamine, methamphetamine and phencyclidine. Although Sri Lanka does not manufacture any precursors, a clandestine laboratory was seized in Kosgama, Avissawella in the Western province in 2008.

Based on the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act No.01 of 2008 was enacted in Sri Lanka to cover 23 precursor chemicals from illicit usage and trafficking. This Act gives effect to the 1988 UN convention. The Precursor Control Authority was established in October 2010 as a subsidiary of NDDCB to enforce this Act.

Drug Trafficking

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

Throughout the past five years, heroin seizures and arrest information revealed that South West Asian heroin (Brown Sugar) is mainly smuggled from India and Pakistan and are mostly originating from the golden crescent region. During the last five years, 130 foreigners were arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences including 44 Indians. 26 Sri Lankans were arrested in India, Malaysia during the last 5 years.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

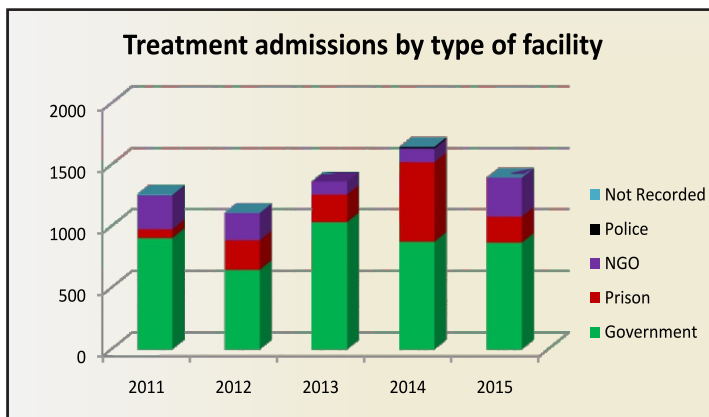
The Government and non-Governmental Organizations are providing residential care treatment and rehabilitation services for drug dependents in Sri Lanka. Drug Dependents (treatment and rehabilitation) Act No. 54, was enacted in 2007 to implement compulsory treatment facilities in Sri Lanka. The NDDCB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

NDDCB are located in Colombo (Thalangama), Kandy, Galle, and Urapola (Nittambuwa). They also function as preventive and outreach arms of the Board.

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

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

The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse in the island was 1482 in year 2015. Among them, 866 (58%) were from the treatment centres of NDDCB, 404 (27%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons and Kandakadu Treatment Rehabilitation Centre, and 212 (14%) were reported from the non-government organizations. Majority (57%) of them were from Colombo district. 69% of them were aged 30 years or more. Treatment admission has decreased in the year 2015 by 10% compared to that of 2014.



Imprisonment

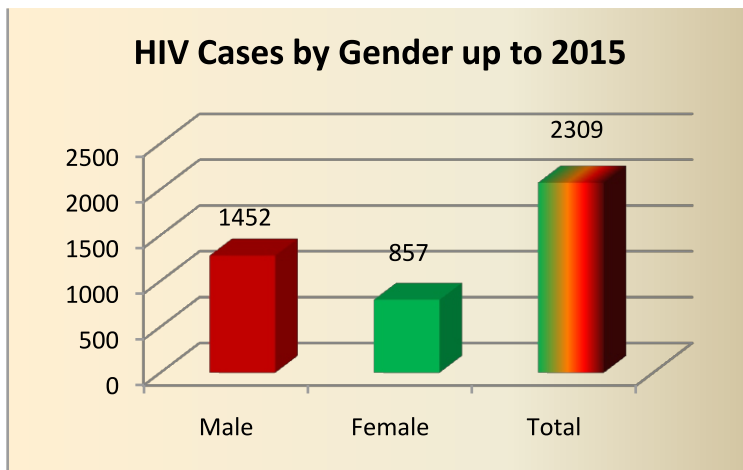
The total number of narcotics related prison admissions was 24,086 in year 2015. Among them 3648 (33%) were arrested for cannabis related offences and 7519 (67%) were arrested for heroin related offences. Compared to 2014, this was a 7% decrease.

HIV and AIDS

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

The first HIV positive case in Sri Lanka was reported in 1987. According to official reports,

up to 2015 the number of HIV positive cases reported was 2309, which include 1452 males and 857 females. The total number of AIDS cases reported in 2015 was 602. Of this, 414 were males and 188 were females. The total number of AIDS related deaths up to 2015 was 367 while 31 deaths occurred in 2015.



Law Enforcement

The Police Department including Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Department of Excise, Department of Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Customs and the Security Forces conducted drug law enforcement operations during 2015. The Drug Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board coordinates with all the Law Enforcement Agencies to implement drug policies, makes new regulations and empowers the law enforcement activities in Sri Lanka. The prisons continued its rehabilitation programmes for drug dependent prisoners in collaboration with the Board.

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2015 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 82,482කි. එය 2014 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 23%ක වැඩිවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 32%ක්ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 63%ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතින්ද (60%) දකුණු පළාතින් 10%ක්ද මධ්‍යම පළාතින් 8%ක්ද වාර්තා විය. අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 43%ක්ද ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 14%ක්ද කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 4%ක් ද වේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 397 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජා

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

2015 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (52,076) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන තිබුණි. මුළු අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි. (36%) ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 11%ක් සහ මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 6%ක් ගංජා වැටලීම් වාර්තා වේ. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැටලීම් බහුතරයක් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලිසිය විසින් සිදුකර ඇති අතර සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය විසින් ද වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් සිදුකර ඇත. ගංජා ග්‍රාමීය පළාත්වල සිට කොළඹ හා අනෙකුත් ප්‍රාදේශීය නගර සඳහා බෙදා හැරීම තුළින් ජාවාරම්කරුවන් වඩා වැඩි ලාභයක් උපයා ගනු ලබයි. වැටලීම්වලින් මහභරීම් සඳහා ගංජා ප්‍රවාහනයට පොදු ප්‍රවාහන සේවා මෙන්ම ත්‍රිවීලර් රථ, පුද්ගලික වාහන භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. මෑත කාලයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කර අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූවන් අතුරින් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වැඩිවී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා ගංජා වැටලූ ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 6570ක් වේ. බස්නාහිර පළාතින් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 50%ක් වන අතර දකුණු පළාතින් 12%ක්ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතින් 8%ක්ද, වයඹ පළාතින් 7%ක්ද වේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 251 දෙනෙකි. වර්තමානයේ ගංජා භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාජය තුළ ව්‍යසනකාරී ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. මෙම ප්‍රවණතාවයන් සමඟ රටතුළ ගංජා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ වර්ධනයක් දැකිය හැකිය. ගංජාවල අඩංගු විෂ ඉවත් කොට ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා යොදා ගැනේ. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සමාගම් මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නීත්‍යානුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2015 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංජා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 220,425ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් මදන මෝදකය හා කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 129,350ක් පරිභෝජනය කර ඇත.

හෙරොයින්

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

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන්ගෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත් බහුතරයක් තම භාවිතයට ඉතා සුළු වශයෙන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ළඟ තබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඇස්තමේන්තුගත හෙරොයින් භාවිතා කරන්නන් 45000ක් උදෙසා වාර්ෂිකව වීටී මට්ටමේ හෙරොයින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 985 ක් අවශ්‍යය බව ඇස්තමේන්තුගත කර ඇත. එය දිනකට කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 2.7 ක් වේ. දිවයිනට හෙරොයින් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ප්‍රවාහනය කරනු ලබන්නේ මාළු බෝට්ටු මගින් හෝ විදේශිකයන් රැගෙන ඒමෙනි. වැඩි වශයෙන් හෙරොයින් ලංකාවට ගෙන එනු ලබන්නේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හෝ පකිස්තානයෙනි. ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම සඳහා දකුණු ඉන්දියාව හරහා බටහිර වෙරළ තීරයට මාළු බෝට්ටු ආධාරයෙන් සහ වෙනත් ක්‍රම මගින් හෙරොයින් ප්‍රවාහනය කෙරේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 47ක් නීතියේ රැහැනට හසුවූ අතර පුද්ගලයන් 26,539ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2014 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2015 වර්ෂයේදී 14%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. 2015 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහණයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 128 දෙනෙකි.

අබ්බ

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අබ්බ දුර්භාවිතයක් මේ වන විට දක්නට නොමැති අතර ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අබ්බ භාවිත වන්නේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා වන අතර සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට රජයේ රෝහල් හරහා අවශ්‍ය අබ්බ ප්‍රමාණයන් ලබා දෙනු ලබයි. 2015 වර්ෂයේ අබ්බ සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් හතරදෙනෙකු අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත.

මිල සහ ශුද්ධතාවය (ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රතිශතය)

2015 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් මිලියන 6.5 (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 41,379) කි. 2014 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල වීටී මිල 32%කින් පහළ ගොස් ඇත. එනම් 2014 වර්ෂය හා සසඳා බලන කල හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිල මිලියන රුපියල් 9.5 සිට මිලියන 6.5 දක්වා අඩු වී ඇත. ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1ක වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් 20,000ක් (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 138) ක් වේ. 2014 වර්ෂය හා සංසන්දනය කර බලන විට 2015 වර්ෂයේදී ගංජා මිල දේශීය ගැණුම්කරුවන් සඳහා වෙනසක් සිදු වී නොමැත. 2015 වර්ෂයේදී අබ්බ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් එකක මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 1.5ක් වේ (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 10,345)

හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි කාමාන්‍ය අගය ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස

2015 වර්ෂයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වීටී හෙරොයින්වල ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රමාණයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය 15.55%ක් විය. 2014 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල එය 39%කින් පහළ ගොස් ඇත. හෙරොයින් වලට මිශ්‍රකාරක වශයෙන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඩයිසිෆැම්, ඇසිටමිනෝෆීන් සහ කැෆේන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි.

අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ ජාතික මාදක රසායනාගාරය වීථි මට්ටමේ විකිණීමට ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සාම්පල පරීක්ෂා කරන අතර එම සාම්පලවල විශ්ලේෂණය සිදුකරනු ලබයි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 5 තුළ හෙරොයින් සාම්පලයන්හි ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් අඩුවී ඇත. 2013 වර්ෂයේදී හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍යය 30% ක්වූ අතර 2015 වර්ෂයේ එය 15.5%කි.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන ක්‍රම

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

මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය

මනෝවර්ථක ගණයේ ඖෂධ දුර්භාවිත කිරීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ වර්තමානයේ ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. වෛද්‍යමය හේතූන් මත හෝ හෙරොයින් වෙළඳපොළේ නොමැති වීම හෙරොයින් භාවිතා කරන්නන් විරමණ ලක්ෂණ මගහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරයි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය වෛද්‍ය නිර්දේශයක් නොමැතිව නිකුත් කිරීම තහනම් වුවත් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයෙන් මේවා වෙළඳ පොළෙහි ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුව මේ වන විට ඇත. 2015 වසර තුළ මනෝ වර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිත කිරීමේ යම් යම් සිද්ධි වාර්තා වූ අතර මේ හේතුව නිසා සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය හා අදාළ ආයතන එක්ව අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය ඒවා පාලනය කිරීම හා අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා විවිධ පියවරයන් ගනිමින් සිටී.

පූර්ව රසායන

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

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පූර්ව රසායන නිෂ්පාදනය නොකරන අතර ඖෂධ සහ කර්මාන්තශාලා නිෂ්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා පූර්ව රසායන වර්ග ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආනයනය කරනු ලැබේ. පසුගිය අවුරුදු කිහිපය තුළ ලංකාවට ආනයනය කරන ලද ප්‍රධාන පූර්ව රසායන කිහිපයකි. ඒවා නම් ඇසිටික් ඇන්හයිඩ්‍රයිඩ්, ඇසිටෝන්, ඇන්තනලික් ඇසිඩ්, මෙතිල් එතිල් කීටොන්, ප්‍රොපොනාල්, සල්ෆියුරික් ඇසිඩ් සහ ටොලියන් වේ. මෙම පූර්ව රසායන මගින් කෘත්‍රීම ලෙස හෙරොයින් සහ කොකේන් නිපදවීමේ හැකියාව ඇත. ඉතා ප්‍රබල ලෙස ඇබ්බැහිකාරී ගුණයෙන් යුත් කෘත්‍රීමව නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නම් මෙතකලෝන්, එල් එස් ඩී, එම් ඩී ඒ /එම් ඩී එම් ඒ, ඇම්ෆිටමයින්, මෙතමෆිටමයින් හා පෙනිසයික්ලිඩින් පෙනි වේ.

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

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

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 සංක්‍රමණික ස්ථානයක් වන අතර පකිස්තානය හා ඉන්දියාවෙන් රැගෙන එන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය යුරෝපීය හා බටහිර රටවල්වලට කොළඹ හෝ මාලේ හරහා බෙදා හැරේ.

පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහ සළකා බලන කල, හෙරොයින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හා වැටලීම් තොරතුරුවලට අනුව නිරිත දිග ආසියානු හෙරොයින් (දුඹුරු හෙරොයින්) ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ජාවාරම් කෙරෙනුයේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හා පකිස්තානයෙන් වන බව අනාවරණය විය. පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහේදී විදේශීය ජාතිකයින් 130ක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මේ අතර ඉන්දියානු ජාතිකයන් 44ක් විය. පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහේදී ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් 26 දෙනෙකු විදේශීය රටවලදී අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. ඔවුන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලද්දේ ඉන්දියාව හා මලයාසියාව වැනි රටවලදී ය.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවය

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

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

2007 අංක 54 දරන ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන පනත යටතේ අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හා ඒකාබද්ධව මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවන පුද්ගලයන් වෙනුවෙන් “බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාරමය උපදේශන වැඩසටහන් ” ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලැබේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ වන විට නම් කරන ලද බන්ධනාගාරවල එනම් වීරවිල, කළුතර, පල්ලෙකැලේ, අනුරාධපුර, පල්ලන්සේන, වටරැක, කන්දෙවත්ත, මිනිරිගල හා තල්දෙන ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. මීට අමතරව මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට ඇබ්බැහි වූවන් පුනරුත්ථාපනය සඳහා පුනරුත්ථාපන කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් කාර්යාංශයට අයත්

පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් 2013 වර්ෂයේ සිට පොළොන්නරුව කන්දකඩුවල ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ.

2015 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූ සේවාලාභීන් 1482 දෙනෙකුට ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාව සපයන ලදී. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 866 (58%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන වලින්, 404 (27%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් හා කන්දකඩුව ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන වැඩසටහනින්ද, 212 (14%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (57%)ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් 69%ක් අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි අය වෙති. පසුගිය වසර පහ සලකා බැලීමේදී මුල් සිව්වසර තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා පැමිණි සේවාලාභීන්ගේ අඩුවීමක් දක්නට ලැබුණු අතර 2015 වර්ෂයේ දී 2014 වර්ෂයට වඩා 10%කින් ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් සංඛ්‍යාව පහළ ගොස් ඇත.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2015 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 24,086කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 3648 (33%)ක්ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 7519 (67%)ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2014 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2015 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 7%කින් අඩු වී ඇත.

එච්-අයි-වී- /ඒඩ්ස්

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

ලංකාවේ පළමු වරට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයෙකු වාර්තා වූයේ 1987දී ය. නිල වාර්තාවලට අනුව 2015 වසර වන විට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයන් 2389 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර මෙයට පිරිමි 1452ක් සහ ගැහැණු 857ක් ඇතුළත් ය. පසුගිය වසරේ වාර්තාවීම් අනුව බලන විට 2015 වසරේදී වාර්තා වූ ගැහැණු සංඛ්‍යාව 10%කින් ද, පිරිමි සංඛ්‍යාව 10%කින් ද වැඩිවී ඇත. 2015 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳුන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 602කි. ඒ අතර පිරිමි 414ක් හා ගැහැණු 188 දෙනෙක් වූහ. 2015 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳී මිය ගිය මුළු සංඛ්‍යාව 367ක් වන අතර 2015 වර්ෂය තුළදී පමණක් 31 දෙනෙකු මිය ගොස් තිබුණි.

නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය, පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නාශක අංශය, සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, බන්ධනාගාරය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගුව, වෙරළ ආරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාව වැනි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන විසින් 2015 වර්ෂය තුළදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කමිටුව මගින් නීති සම්බන්ධීකරණ කටයුතු කරන අතර නව නීති සැකසීම, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් කිරීම දිවයින පුරා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම බලගැන්වීමෙහි නිරතව සිටී. මීට අමතරව මණ්ඩලය බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සමඟ නොකඩවා මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර පුනරුත්ථාපන කටයුතු පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ.

இலங்கையில் போதை வஸ்து நுகர்வின் நிலை - 2016

2015 ஆண்டு இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமான குற்றச் செயல்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 82,482 ஆவதோடு, இது 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 23% அதிகரிப்பாகும். இவர்களில் 32% வீதம் ஹெரோயினை வைத்திருந்ததற்காகவும், 63% வீதமானோர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காகவும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். மேலும் பெரும்பான்மைக் குற்றச் செயல்கள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் (60%) பதிவாகியது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 10%, மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 8% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. மாவட்ட அடிப்படையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 43%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 14%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 14% மற்றும் குருணாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 4% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. 2015 ஆண்டில் போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களின் வீதம் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 397 என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

கஞ்சா

இலங்கையில் சட்ட விரோதமாகவே பயிரிடப்படும் ஒரே போதை வஸ்து கஞ்சாவாகும். இது உலர் வலையத்தில், கிழக்கு, வடக்கு மற்றும் தென் மாகாணங்களில் பயிரிடப்படுகின்றது. அன்னளவாக 500 ஹெக்டெயர் பூமிப்பரப்பில் கஞ்சா பயிரிடப்படுவதாக மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஏனைய பயிர்களுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் கஞ்சாவை அதிக சிரமமின்றி குறைந்த செலவில் பயிர் செய்ய முடிவதோடு இயற்கை அழிவுகளுக்கு கஞ்சாச் செடி பலியாவதும் குறைவே. தற்போது நவீன தொழில் நுட்பங்களையும் இதற்காக பயன் படுத்தப்படுவது புலனாகியுள்ளது.

மலர் மொட்டுக்கள் அதிகளவில் உள்ள ஒரு வகை கஞ்சா இலைக்கு நுகர்வோர் மத்தியில் உள்ள இளைஞர்கள் இடையே அதிக கிராக்கி இருப்பதாக தெரிகின்றது.

2015 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைதுகளில் பெரும்பான்மையானவை (52,076) கஞ்சா தொடர்பானவையே ஆகும். அதி கூடிய சுற்றி வலைப்புக்கள் (36%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்திலேயே பதிவாகியது. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து கம்பஹாவில் 11%, மற்றும் மாத்தரையில் 6% பதிவாகியது. அதி கூடிய தொகை கஞ்சாவை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம் கைப்பற்றியதுடன், அதைத் தொடர்ந்து விசேட அதிரடிப்படை மற்றும் மற்ற மதுவரி திணைக்களம் ஆகியன முறையே அதிக தொகைகளை கைப்பற்றின.

கிராமப்புறங்களில் பயிரிட்டு அங்கிருந்து கொழும்பு போன்ற நகர் பகுதிகளுக்கு கஞ்சாவை கடத்துவதன் மூலம் அதிகளவு இலாபம் ஈட்ட முடிகின்றது. கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படுவதை தவிர்ப்பதற்காக, பொதுப் போக்குவரத்து மட்டுமின்றி துவிச்சக்கர வண்டிகள் உட்பட்ட தனிப்பட்ட வாகனங்கள் மூலமாகவும் கஞ்சா கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. கடந்த கால தரவுகளை நோக்கும் போது கஞ்சா கடத்துவது தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு கைது செய்யப்படுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை படிப்படியாக அதிகரித்து வருவது புலனாகியது. 2015 ஆண்டில் சுற்றிவலைப்புக்கள் மூலம் மொத்தம் 6,570 கிலோ கிறாம் கஞ்சா பிடிபட்டது. இது தொடர்பான கைதுகள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் 50%, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 12% மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 8% மற்றும் வட மாகாணத்தில் 7% என பதிவாகியது.

2015 கணிப்பின்படி மக்கள் தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 251 என்ற வீதத்தில் இக்குற்றச் செயலுக்கு நபர்கள் கைதாகியுள்ளனர். கடந்த 5 ஆண்டு காலத்திற்குள் கஞ்சா பாவனை நம் நாட்டில் பாரியதொரு பிரச்சினையாக பரவி வருகின்றது. அதை நுகர்வோரின் எண்ணிக்கையும் வேகமாக அதிகரித்து வருகின்றது.

இதே வேளை, கஞ்சாவில் உள்ள போதை தரும் 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, 2015 ஆண்டு மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக 220.425 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பயன் படுத்தப்பட்டது. 2105 ஆயுர்வேத ஔதடங்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் மாத்திரம் மதன மோதகம் மற்றும் காமேஷ்வரி மோதகம் தயாரிப்பிற்காக 129.350 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்தியது.

ஹெரோயின்

1980 வரை ஹெரோயின் நுகர்வு அடிக்கடி வெளிநாடு சென்று வருபவர்கள் மற்றும் இங்கு வரும் வெளிநாட்டு உல்லாசப் பயணிகளில் சிலரிடம் மட்டுமே இருந்துள்ளது. என்பதுகளின் ஆரம்ப ஆண்டுகளில் அது இங்கு பல்வேறுபட்ட சமூகப் பிரிவுகள் மத்தியில் பரவ ஆரம்பித்ததுடன், அது முதல் அவ்வெண்ணிக்கை தொடர்ந்து வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து வந்துள்ளது. கொழும்பு பகுதியில் இருந்து இத்தீயப் பழக்கம் கிராமப் புறங்களுக்கும், சாதி, மத, இன வேறுபாடோ பிரதேச வேறுபாடோ இன்றி பரவி இன்றளவில் தேசத்தின் பெரும் ஒரு சுகாதார மற்றும் சமூகப் பிரச்சினையாக பூதாகாரமாக வளர்ந்து அரசிற்கும் சட்டத்திற்கும் பெரும் சவாலாக மாறியுள்ளது.

மேலும், கைதானவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர், ஹெரோயினை சொந்தப் பாவனைக்கு சிறிதளவு வைத்திருந்தவர்களே ஆவர். ஆண்டு தோறும் வீதி மட்ட ஹெரோயின் நுகர்வு 985 கிலோ கிறேம் என கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது, நாள் ஒன்றிற்கு 2.7 கிலோ கிறேமாகும். இதுவானது ஹெரோயினுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் 45,000 பேருடைய நாளாந்த நுகர்வு அளவாகும். இலங்கைக்கு கடத்தப்படும் ஹெரோயினில் அதிகமானவை இந்தியா மற்றும் பாகிஸ்தான் ஆகிய இரு நாடுகளில் இருந்தே கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. தென் இந்தியா ஊடாக மீன்பிடிப் படகுகள் மூலம் போதை வஸ்து மேற்கு கறையோரப் பகுதிக்கு கொண்டு வரப்படுகின்றமை புலனாகியுள்ளது. 2015 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயின் கடத்துபவர்கள் 26,529 பேர் கைதானதோடு, இவர்களிடம் இருந்து பறிமுதல் செய்யப்பட்ட ஹெரோயின் மொத்த எடை 47 கிலோ கிறேமாகும். இவ்வளவுகள் 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2015 ஆண்டில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் 14% அதிகரித்துள்ளன. இந்த அடிப்படையில், 2015 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் ஒப்பீடு ஒரு இலட்சம் பிரஜைகளுக்கு 128 நபர்கள் என்ற வீதத்தில் காணப்பட்டது.

அபின்

இது வரை அபின் துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்யப்படுவது இலங்கையில் பரவலாகப் புலனாகவில்லை. பொதுவாக அபின் மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக மட்டுமே பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்கான அபினை ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியர்களுக்கும் அது தொடர்பான நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் அரசு மருத்துவமனைகள் ஊடாக அரசாங்கம் விநியோகித்து வருகின்றது. 2015 ஆண்டில் அபினை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்த குற்றத்திற்காக 4 நபர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர்.

விலை மற்றும் தூய்மை

2015 ஆண்டு விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினின் ஒரு கிலோவின் வீதி விலை இலங்கை ரூபாய் 6.5 மில்லியனாக இருந்தது. இது அமெரிக்க டொலர் 41,379 இட்கு சமமாவதோடு 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் அது ரூபாய் 9.5 மில்லியனில் இருந்து 6.5 வரை குறைவடைந்துள்ளது. இதே வேளை கஞ்சாவின் வீதி விலை ரூ. 20,000 (138 டொலர்) என இருந்ததுடன் அதற்கு முந்தைய ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் உள்ளூர் கஞ்சா விலையில் 2015 எந்த மாற்றமும் ஏற்படவில்லை.. இதே சமயம் 2015 ஆண்டு அபின் ஒரு கிலோவின் விலை ரூ. 1.5 மில்லியனாக (10,345 டொலர்) இருந்தது.

ஹெரோயின் சராசரி தூய்மை மட்டங்கள்

2015 ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் காணப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினில் இருந்த டய் எஸிடலின் மோ.பைனின் பெருமானம் 15.55μ ஆவதோடு, இது 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 39μ குறைவடைந்துள்ளது. பொதுவாக ஹெரோயினில் கலப்படம் செய்யும் பொருட்களாக டய்சி.பேம், லெக்டோஸ், லொராடாடயின், எசிடமினோ.பின், கெ.பேன் போன்றவை பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் ஹெரோயினின் மாதிரிகளை அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் தேசிய போதைப் பொருள் இரசாயன ஆய்வு கூடங்களில் -விசேட தேவைகளின் போது தவிர்- மாதந்தோறும் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்படும். கடந்த 5 ஆண்டு காலமாக ஹெரோயினின் தூய்மையின் சராசரி படிப்படியாக குறைவடைந்து வருகின்றமை புலனாகியுள்ளது. 2014 ஆண்டில் 30μ என இருந்த இப்பெருமானம் 2015 ஆண்டில் 15.5μ என குறைவடைந்துள்ளது.

போதை வஸ்த்துக்களை உட்கொள்ளும் முறைமைகள்

ஹெரோயின் உட்கொள்பவர்கள் மத்தியில் அதன் புகையை உறிஞ்சும் சீன முறைமை (Chasing the Dragon) மிக அதிகமாக கையாளப்படும் முறைமையாகும். கஞ்சா, ஹசீஸ் போன்ற போதை வஸ்த்துக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் புகைத்தல் முறையிலேயே உட்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் அபின் மெல்லுவதன் மூலமே உட்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது. போதை பழக்கம் உள்ளவர்கள் இடையே புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுசாரம் உட்கொள்ளும் பழக்கம் சிறிய அளவில் இருப்பது புலனாகியுள்ளது.

நடத்தையில் மாற்றம் ஏற்படுத்தும் பொருட்கள்

இது போன்ற போதை வஸ்த்துக்களை நுகரும் போக்கு தற்போது இலங்கையில் கனிசமான அளவு அதிகரித்துள்ளது. மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காகவும், ஹெரோயினை பெற முடியாத தட்டுப்பாடு நிலைகள் ஏற்படும் போதும் போதை வஸ்த்துக்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் இவற்றை உட்கொள்வதுண்டு. மருத்துவரின் மருந்து சீட்டின்றி இவற்றை விற்பனை செய்வது சட்ட விரோதமான செயலாக இருப்பினும் இவற்றை பெறுவது சிரமமான விடயமாக இல்லை. இவற்றை நுகர்ந்த பல சம்பவங்கள் 2015 ஆண்டு பதிவாகியதால் அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் வழிநடத்தலுடன், சுகாதார அமைச்சு இது போன்ற மருந்து வகைகளை விற்பனை செய்வதை கட்டுப்படுத்தியும் கண்காணித்தும் வருகின்றது.

முன்னோடி (precursor) இரசாயனப் பொருட்கள்

செயற்கை போதைப் பொருட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக இந்த இரசாயன வகை பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. அடிப்படையில் இரசாயனப் பொருட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வது போன்ற சட்டபூர்வமான தேவைகளுக்காக, தொழிற்சாலைகளில் மாத்திரமே அவற்றை

பயன் படுத்த முடியும். ஆனால் போதை வஸ்து கடத்துபவர்கள் இவற்றை திசை திருப்பி, சட்ட விரோதமாக விற்பனை செய்து வருகின்றனர்.

இலங்கையில் இவ்வகை இரசாயனங்கள் எதுவும் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. இறக்குமதி மூலமே இவை தருவிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அவ்வாறு இறக்கமதி செய்யப்படும் இவ்வகை இரசாயனங்களில் பெரும் பகுதி மருந்து வகை உற்பத்திகளுக்கே பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

கடந்த பல ஆண்டுகளாக எசிடிக் என்ஹயிட்ரயிட், எசிடோன், எஃ.படிரின், எர்காமெட்ரின், ஹயிட்ரோகுளோரிக் எசிட், மெதில் எதில் கீடோன், பயிபரோனல், பொடேசியம் பர்மெங்கனேட், குடோஎஃ.படிரின், சல்.பியூரிக் எசிட் மற்றும் டொலுயின் ஆகிய முன்னோடி இரசாயனங்களை தொழிற்சாலை தேவைகளுக்காக இலங்கைக்கு தருவிக்கப்பட்டன. இந்த இரசாயனங்களை பயன் படுத்தி மெதகலோன், எல்எஸ்ஐ, எம்ஐஎம்ஏ, எம்ஃ.பிடமயின், மெதம்ஃ.பிடமயின், பெனிசைக்லிடின் போன்ற தீவிர தாக்கமுள்ள செயற்கை ஹெரோயின் வகைகளை தயாரிக்க முடியும். இவைகள் இங்கு தயாரிக்கப்படாவிட்டாலும், 2008 ம் ஆண்டில் அவிஸ்ஸாவேல்லையில் கொஸ்கமை பகுதியில் இவைகளில் சிலவற்றை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் ஒரு சட்ட விரோத இரசாயனக் கூடம் கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டுது.

இங்கு குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட இரசாயன வகைகளுடன் ஏனைய போதைப் பொருட்களையும் தடை செய்யும் உடன்பாடொன்று '2008 ம் ஆண்டின் இலக்கம் 1 சட்டமூலம்' என்ற பெயரில் 2008 ம் ஆண்டு அமுல் செய்யப்பட்டதுடன், அதன் மூலம் 23 வகையான முன்னோடி இரசாயனங்களை பயன் படுத்துவது மற்றும் போக்குவரத்து செய்வது தடை செய்யப்பட்டது. இது சட்ட விரோத போதைப் பொருள் கடத்தலுக்கு எதிரான 1988 ம் ஆண்டு ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் உடன்படிக்கையின் கீழ் நடைமுறைப் படுத்தப்படும் சட்டமாகும். இச்சட்டமூலத்திற்கு அமைய செயலாற்றுகமாக அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபையுடன் இணைந்ததாக முன்னோடி இரசாயனங்களை கட்டுப் படுத்தும் ஒரு அதிகார சபை 2010 ஒக்டோபர் 25 திகதி ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டது.

போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தல்

போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தலின் அளவை கூறும் மாணியாக இருப்பது, அதிகாரம் பெற்ற அரசு நிறுவனங்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் போதைப் பொருட்கள் கைப்பற்றல்கள் மற்றும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து பெறப்படும் தரவுகளாகும். பாகிஸ்தானில் இருந்து கொண்டு வரப்படும் போதைப் பொருட்கள் ஐரோப்பாவிற்கு கடத்தும் முக்கிய மையங்களாக கொழும்பு மற்றும் மாலே இருப்பது தெரிய வந்துள்ளது.

கடந்த 5 வருடங்களாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைப்பற்றல் மற்றும் விசாரணைகள் மூலம் 'கோல்டன் கிறஸன்ட்' எனும் பிராந்தியத்தில் இருந்து வெளியாகும் 'பிறவுன் ஷாகர்' என்ற பெயராலும் அழைக்கப்படும் தென் மேற்காசிய ஹெரோயின், பிரதானமாக பாகிஸ்தான் மற்றும் இந்தியாவில் இருந்தே கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் 130 வெளிநாட்டு நபர்கள் போதை வஸ்துக்களை கடத்த முயற்சிக்கையில் இலங்கையில் வைத்து கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், இவர்களுள் 44 இந்தியர்கள் உட்படுவர். கடந்த 5 ஆண்டுகளில் மலெஷியா மற்றும் இந்தியா ஆகிய நாடுகளில் 26 இலங்கையர் போதை வஸ்து கடத்தல் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர்.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் அதில் இருந்து மீட்சி பெறுவதற்காக அரசு அமைப்புகளும் அரசு சார்பற்ற அமைப்புகளும் சேவைகள் பல வழங்கி வருகின்றன.

இவற்றில் வதிவிட சிகிச்சை முறைகள் மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வுத் திட்டங்கள் உட்படும். போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் அதில் இருந்து விடுபட சிகிச்சை பெறுவதை கட்டாயமாக்கும் சட்டமூலம் ஒன்று 'இலக்கம் 54 2007 ம் ஆண்டு - சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு' என்ற பெயரில் இயற்றுபட்டது. அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை இது போன்ற 4 நிலையங்களை நடாத்தி வருவதுடன், வெளியிட சேவைகளையும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இந்த நிலையங்கள் தலங்கம், கண்டி, காலி, மற்றும் ஊராபொல (நிட்டம்புவ) ஆகிய இடங்களில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதை போதை தடுப்பு மற்றும் வெளியக செவைகளையும் மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றன.

அத்துடன், 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.

இவை தவிர மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட சட்டமூலத்தின் நியதிகளுக்கு அமைய சிறைச்சாலை திணைக்களத்துடன் இணைந்தும் 'சிறைக்கைதிகளுக்கான திசை திருப்பல் திட்டம்' (PDS) உட்பட சபை இது போன்ற பல பயன்மிக்க விஷேடத் திட்டங்களை நடாத்தி வருகின்றது. தற்சமயம் வீரவில, களுதர, பல்லெகெலே, அனுராதபுரம், பல்லன்சேன, வடரெக, மீதிரிகல, கந்தெவத்த மற்றும் தல்தென சிறைச்சாலைகளில் இத்திட்டங்கள் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

2015 ஆண்டில் போதைப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையான 1482 நபர்களுக்கு புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவர்களில் 866 (58%) பேர் அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மூலமும், 404 (27%) பேர் சிறைச்சாலை திணைக்கள புணர்வாழ்வு திட்டங்கள் ஊடாகவும் 212 பேர் (14%) அரச சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்களின் முன்னெடுப்புக்கள் மூலமாகவும் புணர்வாழ்வளிக்கப்பட்டனர். பயனாளிகளில் அதிகுடியவர்கள் (57%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆவதோடு வயதெல்லை 30 மற்றும் அதிகமாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2015 ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சைக்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 10% குறைவடைந்துள்ளது.

சிறைத் தண்டனை

2015 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்து குற்றங்களுக்காக 24,086 நபர்கள் சிறைத் தண்டனை பெற்றனர். இவர்களில் 3648 (33%) பேர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கும், 7519 (67%) பேர் ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காகவே இவ்வாறு தண்டனை பெற்றனர். சிறையில் இடப்படுபவர்களின் வீதம் 2014 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2015 ஆண்டில் 7% குறைவடைந்தித்துள்ளது.

எச்.ஐ.வீ. ஏட்ஸ்

போதை வஸ்துக்களை ஊசி மூலம் ஏற்றிக்கொள்ளும் போது ஏட்ஸ் நோய் தொற்றும் அபாயம் உள்ளது. இதன் போது ஊசிகள் மற்றும் போதை வஸ்து உட்கொள்ளும் அதே கருவிகளை பலரும் பயன் படுத்துவதும் இதற்கான காரணமாகும். இருப்பினும் இதன் காரணமாக இவ்வாட்கொல்லி நோய் தொற்றிய ஒரே ஒரு நபர் மட்டுமே இது வரை இலங்கையில் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளார்.

இலங்கையில் ஏட்ஸ் தொற்றிய முதல் நபர் 1987 ஆண்டு கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டதுடன், 2015 ஆண்டில் இவ்வெண்ணிக்கை 2389 ஆக உயர்வடைந்தது. இவர்களில் ஆண்கள் 1452 பேரும் பெண்கள் 857 பேரும் உட்படுவர். 2015 ஆண்டுடன் இது முறையே 10மூ மற்றும் 10மூ வீத அதிகரிப்பாகும். 2015 ஆண்டு வரை ஏட்ஸ் தொற்றியவர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை 602 ஆவதுடன் இவர்களுள் 414 ஆண்களும் 188 பெண்களும் உட்பட்டனர். 2015 ஆண்டு வரை 367 பேரை இக்கொடிய நோய் பலிகொண்டதுள்ளதன் 2015 ஆண்டில் மட்டும் இந்நோயால் மரணித்தவர்கள் தொகை 31 ஆகும்.

சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவது

2015 ஆண்டு இலங்கை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம், பொலிஸ் போதைப் பொருள் தடுப்புப் பிரிவு (பீடே), மதுவரித் திணைக்களம், கறையோரப் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரிவு, இலங்கை சுங்கத் திணைக்களம், முப்படை போன்ற அரச நிறுவனங்கள் போதை ஒழிப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட்டன. இதற்காகவும் போதை ஒழிப்பு தொடர்பான புதிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதற்கும் அபாயகர ஓடாதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் உப குழு இதற்கான தொடர்பாடலை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சகல அரச நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இதே வேளை, சபையுடன் இணைந்து போதை பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கான புணர்வாழ்வுத் திட்டங்களை சிறைச்சாலைத் திணைக்களம் தொடர்ச்சியாக முன்னெடுத்து வருகின்றது.

ක්ෂණික ඇමතුම් (පැය 24 පුරාම) 1984
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ෆැක්ස්

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කොළඹ (තලංගම)
නුවර
ගාල්ල
නිට්ටඹුව

‡ 011 2788090
‡ 081 2315504
‡ 091 2224443
‡ 033 2283060

මනෝ විද්‍යාත්මක උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථාන

සියපත උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය ‡ 0113091394, 0112691695
මහාබෝධි උපදේශන මධ්‍යස්ථානය ‡ 0112677626, 0114935077

Part 1

Arrests Related Information

Drug Related Arrests by District and Drug

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	664	77.0	855	74.0	1011	57.6	1692	74.4	1841	58.6
Heroin	198	23.0	304	26.0	745	42.4	582	25.6	500	15.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	802	25.5
Total	862	100.0	1159	100.0	1756	100.0	2274	100.0	3143	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	463	85.0	502	85.0	742	81.9	1254	84.6	1289	75.5
Heroin	83	15.0	88	15.0	164	18.1	228	15.4	222	13.0
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	196	11.5
Total	546	100.0	590	100.0	906	100.0	1482	100.0	1707	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	221	94.8	253	97.0	314	95.4	538	93.1	809	53.0
Heroin	11	4.8	7	3.0	15	4.6	39	6.7	23	1.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	1	0.2	693	45.5
Total	232	100.0	261	100.0	329	100.0	578	100.0	1525	100.0

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	654	87.9	503	77.0	1524	80.3	1324	77.6	1766	83.3
Heroin	90	12.1	150	23.0	373	19.7	383	22.4	218	10.3
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	137	6.4
Total	744	100.0	653	100.0	1897	100.0	1707	100.0	2121	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	505	98.4	493	97.0	736	93.5	521	94.2	804	88.0
Heroin	8	1.6	15	3.0	51	6.5	32	5.8	77	8.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	33	3.6
Total	513	100.0	508	100.0	787	100.0	553	100.0	914	100.0

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 6 - Kurunegala District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1396	86.3	1320	88.0	1475	73.4	1695	69.2	2267	69.1
Heroin	221	13.7	177	12.0	535	26.6	754	30.8	704	21.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	309	9.4
Total	1617	100.0	1498	100.0	2010	100.0	2449	100.0	3280	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	444	83.0	480	83.2	828	73.3	1056	74.4	1469	79.5
Heroin	92	17.0	97	16.8	301	26.7	363	25.6	304	16.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	74	4.0
Total	536	100.0	577	100.0	1129	100.0	1419	100.0	1847	100.0

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Table 8 - Jaffna District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	54	90.0	54	75.0	41	95.3	122	93.8	178	86.4
Heroin	6	10.0	18	25.0	2	4.7	8	6.2	7	3.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	21	10.2
Total	60	100.0	72	100.0	43	100.0	130	100.0	206	100.0

Table 9 - Mannar District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	27	71.0	35	81.4	167	85.6	167	93.3	153	73.9
Heroin	11	29.0	8	18.6	28	14.4	12	6.7	23	11.1
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.5
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	30	14.5
Total	38	100.0	43	100.0	195	100.0	179	100.0	207	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3	100.0	4	100.0	15	79.0	22	100.0	42	100.0
Heroin	0	.0	0	.0	4	21.0	0	.0	0	.0
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3	100.0	4	100.0	19	100.0	22	100.0	42	100.0

Table 11 - Vavniya District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	47	90.4	67	89.3	244	91.4	526	95.8	481	90.6
Heroin	5	9.6	8	10.7	23	8.6	23	4.2	12	2.3
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	38	7.1
Total	52	100.0	75	100.0	267	100.0	549	100.0	531	100.0

SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

Table 12 - Kegalle District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	332	88.1	303	89.4	386	82.5	314	73.4	561	83.0
Heroin	45	11.9	36	10.6	82	17.5	114	26.6	103	15.2
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	12	1.8
Total	377	100.0	339	100.0	468	100.0	428	100.0	676	100.0

Table 13 - Ratnapura District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	571	84.7	856	86.2	1346	92.5	1759	82.7	2145	75.7
Heroin	103	15.3	137	13.8	109	7.5	369	17.3	478	16.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	211	7.4
Total	674	100.0	993	100.0	1455	100.0	2128	100.0	2834	100.0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Table 14 - Galle District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	961	66.9	1107	62.0	1502	58.8	1737	55.1	1946	69.2
Heroin	474	33.0	678	38.0	1052	41.2	1413	44.8	839	29.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.1	26	0.9
Total	1436	100.0	1785	100.0	2554	100.0	3153	100.0	2811	100.0

Table 15 - Hambantota District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1834	97.0	1800	95.7	2056	92.2	2343	89.9	1611	78.3
Heroin	58	3.0	81	4.3	173	7.8	263	10.1	437	21.2
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	10	0.5
Total	1892	100.0	1881	100.0	2229	100.0	2606	100.0	2058	100.0

Table 16 - Matara District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	534	89.0	513	78.9	748	75.8	798	74.6	2918	92.3
Heroin	65	11.0	136	20.9	238	24.1	271	25.4	172	5.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	.0	70	2.2
Total	599	100.0	650	100.0	987	100.0	1069	100.0	3160	100.0

UVA PROVINCE

Table 17 - Badulla District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	769	94.0	609	91.9	1063	87.9	996	91.5	1372	87.8
Heroin	51	6.0	54	8.1	146	12.1	93	8.5	80	5.1
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	110	7.1
Total	820	100.0	663	100.0	1209	100.0	1089	100.0	1562	100.0

Table 18 - Monaragala District										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	529	98.7	314	99.0	2092	99.7	1726	98.0	1800	97.2
Heroin	7	1.3	3	1.0	7	0.3	36	2.0	39	2.1
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	13	0.7
Total	536	100.0	317	100.0	2099	100.0	1762	100.0	1852	100.0

WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 19 - Colombo District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	11467	52.0	15516	54.0	17267	54.3	16215	55.4	18501	52.0
Heroin	10680	48.0	13332	46.0	14543	45.7	13061	44.6	16846	47.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	2	.0
Other	14	.0	19	.0	4	.0	6	.0	223	0.6
Total	22161	100.0	28867	100.0	31816	100.0	29282	100.0	35572	100.0

Table 20 - Gampaha District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3159	66.5	2269	76.0	4198	50.8	4699	52.4	5945	53.1
Heroin	1590	33.5	706	24.0	4073	49.2	4263	47.6	4671	41.8
Opium	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	1	.0	1	.0	0	.0	569	5.1
Total	4749	100.0	2977	100.0	8272	100.0	8962	100.0	11185	100.0

Table 21 - Kalutara District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1625	73.0	1321	64.0	1411	59.9	1676	63.4	1768	65.0
Heroin	611	27.0	746	36.0	944	40.1	968	36.6	755	27.8
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	195	7.2
Total	2236	100.0	2067	100.0	2355	100.0	2644	100.0	2718	100.0

EASTERN PROVINCE

Table 22 - Ampara District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	874	99.5	1099	99.4	1385	99.2	1119	99.6	929	96.8
Heroin	4	0.5	6	0.5	10	0.7	4	0.3	3	0.3
Opium	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	28	2.9
Total	878	100.0	1106	100.0	1397	100.0	1124	100.0	960	100.0

Table 23 - Batticaloa District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	446	99.8	285	99.2	792	99.0	635	96.2	728	91.5
Heroin	1	0.2	1	0.4	5	0.6	25	3.8	12	1.5
Opium	0	.0	1	0.4	4	0.4	0	.0	1	0.1
Other	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	55	6.9
Total	447	100.0	288	100.0	801	100.0	660	100.0	796	100.0

Table 24 - Trincomalee District

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	468	94.7	535	96.0	976	95.9	749	96.5	753	97.2
Heroin	26	5.3	21	4.0	42	4.1	27	3.5	14	1.8
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	1.0
Total	494	100.0	556	100.0	1018	100.0	776	100.0	775	100.0

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 25 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	1348	1610	2067	3484	3939
Eastern	1788	1919	3153	2503	2410
Northern	131	160	467	837	854
North Central	1159	996	2260	1845	2570
North Western	1840	1800	2303	2751	3736
Sabaragamuwa	903	1159	1732	2073	2706
Southern	3329	3420	4306	4878	6475
Uva	1298	923	3155	2722	3172
Western	16251	19106	22876	22590	26214
Country Total	28047	31093	42319	43683	52076

Table 26 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	292	399	924	849	745
Eastern	31	28	57	56	29
Northern	22	34	57	43	42
North Central	98	165	424	415	295
North Western	313	274	836	1117	1008
Sabaragamuwa	148	173	191	483	581
Southern	597	895	1463	1947	1448
Uva	58	57	153	129	119
Western	12881	14784	19560	18292	22272
Country Total	14440	16809	23665	23331	26539

Table 27 - Opium Related Arrests by Province

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	2	4	0	1
Northern	0	0	0	0	1
North Central	0	0	0	0	0
North Western	0	0	0	0	0
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0	0
Uva	0	0	0	0	0
Western	0	1	2	0	2
Country Total	0	3	6	0	4

Table 28 - Hashish, Cocaine and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	1	0	0	1	1691
Eastern	0	0	2	1	91
Northern	0	0	0	0	89
North Central	0	0	0	0	170
North Western	0	0	0	0	383
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	0	223
Southern	1	1	1	3	106
Uva	0	0	0	0	123
Western	14	20	5	6	987
Country Total	16	21	8	11	3863

Drug Related Arrests by Agency

Table 29 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	178	0.6	131	0.5	94	0.2	3	.0	28	0.1
Dept. of Excise	304	1.1	239	0.8	322	0.8	201	0.5	222	0.4
Sri Lanka Navy	3	.0	12	.0	0	.0	3	.0	4	.0
Sri Lanka Army	26	0.1	44	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Police	27,407	97.7	30,289	97.4	41,553	98.2	43,352	99.2	51,667	99.2
Sri Lanka Custom	1	.0	4	.0	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0
STF	127	0.5	371	1.2	317	0.8	121	0.3	152	0.3
Sri Lanka Prison	1	.0	3	.0	15	.0	1	.0	2	.0
Organize Crime	0	.0	0	.0	2	.0	2	.0	0	.0
Total	28,047	100.0	31,093	100.0	42,304	100.0	43,683	100.0	52,076	100.0

Table 30 - Heroin Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	473	3.3	399	2.4	303	1.3	58	0.2	201	0.8
Prison	26	0.2	46	0.3	74	0.3	6	.0	5	.0
Dept. of Excise	484	3.3	546	3.2	504	2.1	317	1.5	475	1.8
Sri Lanka Customs	2	.0	1	.0	4	.0	11	.0	12	.0
Police	13,384	92.7	15,394	91.6	22,600	95.8	22,856	98.0	25,686	96.8
Sri Lanka Navy	9	0.1	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
TID	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	3	.0
CID	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
STF	17	0.1	196	1.2	124	0.5	51	0.2	157	0.6
Sri Lanka Army	43	0.3	226	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Organize Crime	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	32	0.1	0	.0
Total	14,440	100.0	16,809	100.0	23,610	100.0	23,331	100.0	26,539	100.0

Table 31 - Opium Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	0	.0	0	.0	1	17.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prisons	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Dept. of Excise	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0
Sri Lanka Customs	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Police	0	.0	3	100.0	5	83.0	0	.0	2	50.0
Total	0	.0	3	100.0	6	100.0	0	.0	4	100.0

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table 32 - Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender							
Drug	Sex	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cannabis	M		27,886	30,778	42,218	N.A.	N.A.
	F		161	315	101	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	28,047	31,093	42,319	43,683	52076
Heroin	M		14,243	16,423	23,607	N.A.	N.A.
	F		197	386	58	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	14,440	16,809	23,665	23,331	26539
Opium	M		0	3	6	N.A.	N.A.
	F		0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	0	3	6	0	4
Hashish	M		7	4	5	N.A.	N.A.
	F		0	1	1	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	7	5	6	5	18
Cocaine	M		3	8	0	N.A.	N.A.
	F		1	4	0	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	4	12	0	5	7
Morphine	M		0	0	0	N.A.	0
	F		0	0	0	N.A.	0
		Total	0	0	0	N.A.	0
Poppy Seed	M		0	0	0	N.A.	0
	F		0	0	0	N.A.	0
		Total	0	0	0	N.A.	0
Psychotropic Substances	M		**5	**4	**2	N.A.	N.A.
	F		0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	**5	**4	**2	*1	0
Other	M		-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	-	-	3838
Sub Total	M		42,144	47,220	65,838	N.A.	N.A.
	F		359	706	160	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL			42,503	47,926	65,998	67,025	82,482

* Amphetamine

** Methamphetamine

Exhibit - 1

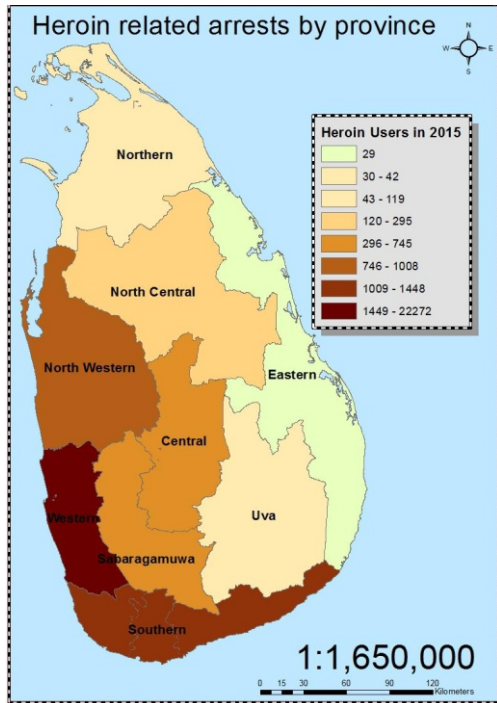


Exhibit - 2

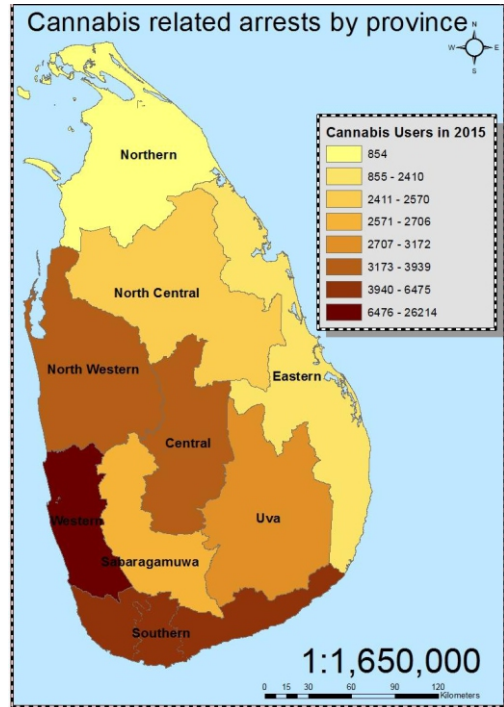
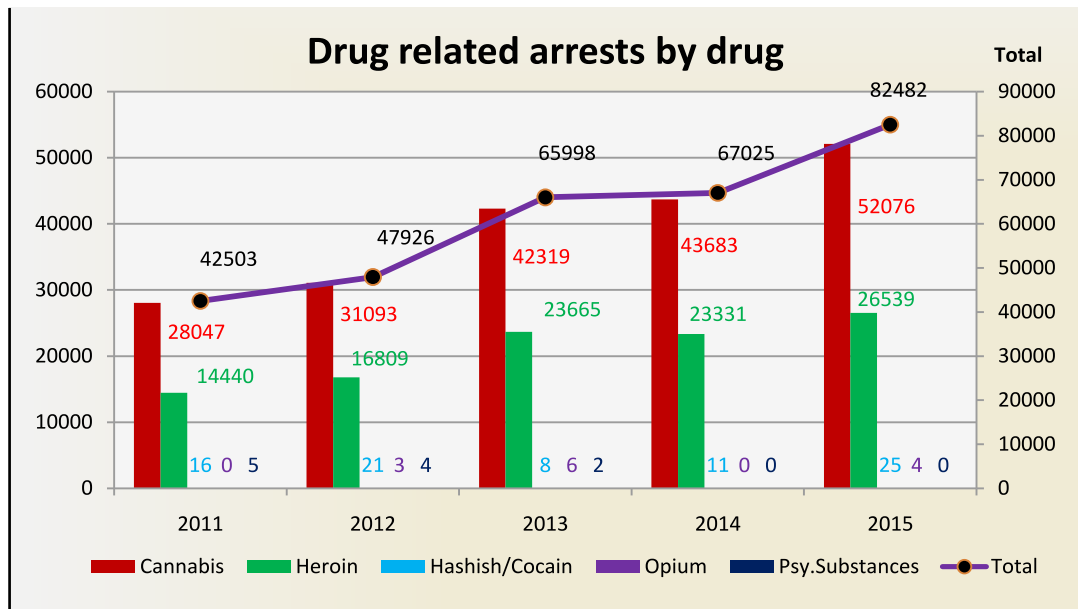


Exhibit - 3



Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

Table 33 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Age

Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	12	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	258	1.0	41	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	4,803	15.0	7,989	18.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	8,050	26.0	10,386	24.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	17,970	58.0	23,903	56.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	31,093	100.0	42,319	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 34 - Heroin Related Arrests by Age

Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	13	.0	2	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	1,340	8.0	4,891	20.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	4,908	29.0	6,768	28.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	10,548	63.0	12,004	50.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	16,809	100.0	23,665	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 35 - Opium Related Arrests by Age

Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	2	33.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	3	100.0	4	66.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	3	100.0	6	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 36 - Hashish Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	2	40.0	2	33.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	3	60.0	4	66.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	5	100.0	6	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 37 - Cocaine Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	1	8.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	1	8.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	10	84.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	12	100.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 38 - Psychotropic Substances Related Arrests by Age										
Age	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 -18 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 - 24 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25 - 29 yrs	N.A.	N.A.	0	.0	0	.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30 and Above	N.A.	N.A.	**4	100.0	**2	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	**4	100.0	**2	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* Amphetamine

** Methamphetamine

Exhibit - 4

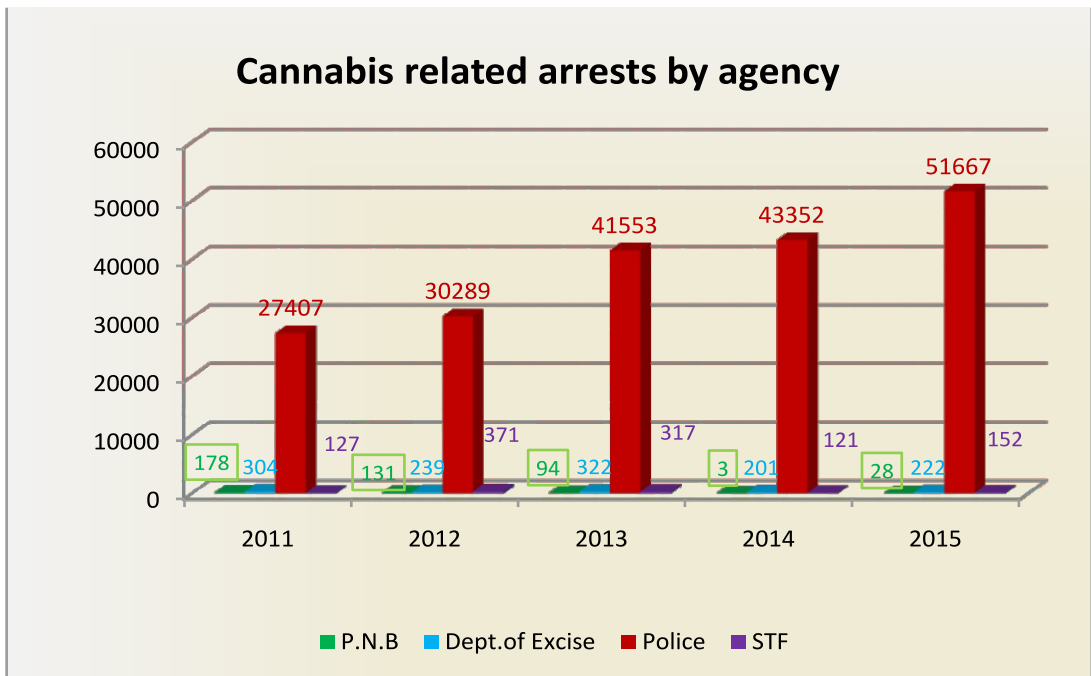
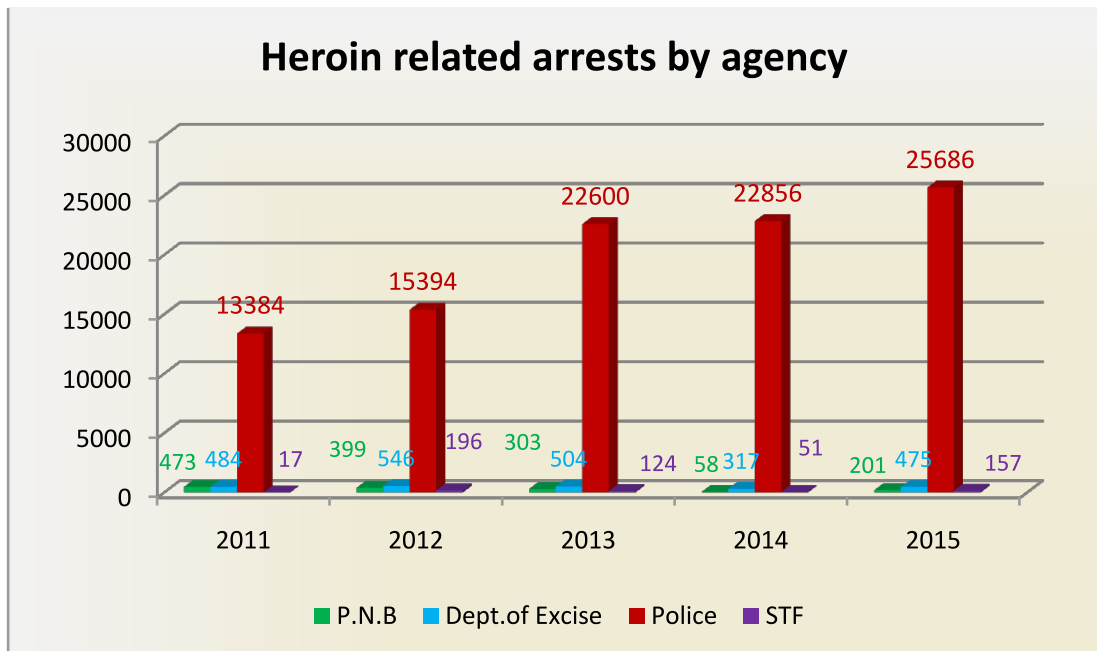


Exhibit - 5



Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

Table 39 - Distribution of Ethnicity						
Ethnicity		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sinhala	N.A.	N.A.	29,879	36,859	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	62.0	55.8	N.A.	N.A.
Tamil	N.A.	N.A.	9,475	16,934	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	20.0	25.7	N.A.	N.A.
Moor	N.A.	N.A.	8,545	12,202	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	18.0	18.5	N.A.	N.A.
Malay	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	.0	.0	N.A.	N.A.
Burgher	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	.0	.0	N.A.	N.A.
Other	N.A.	N.A.	27	3	N.A.	N.A.
	%	N.A.	.0	.0	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	47,926	65,998	N.A.	N.A.
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.

Table 40 - Quantity of Drug Seized

Drugs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Seized (kg.) (No. Cases)	Seized (kg.) (No. Cases)	Seized (kg.) (No. Cases)	Seized (kg.) (No. Cases)	Seized (kg.) (No. Cases)
Heroin	39.257 (14427)	33.263 (16734)	350.554.919 (23610)	312.908.614 (23325)	46.66.278 (26458)
Cannabis	203500.880 (28186)	73871.682 (31110)	81937.735 (42302)	19644.117.128 (43798)	6569.641.677 (52319)
Opium	0 (0)	0.003 (3)	0.502.650 (6)	-	2.218.500 (3)
Hashish	18.582 (4)	0.484 (5)	0.662.400 (6)	1.078.370 (6)	4.272.670 (17)
Cocaine	10.463 (3)	7.522 (10)	0 (0)	0.026.654 (5)	5.774.986 (7)
Psychotropic Substances	**1.769 (3)	3.780 (4)	**1.972.450 (2)	0.190 (1)	0

* Amphetamine

** Methamphetamine

Quantity of Drugs seized by Law Enforcement Agencies

Exhibit - 6

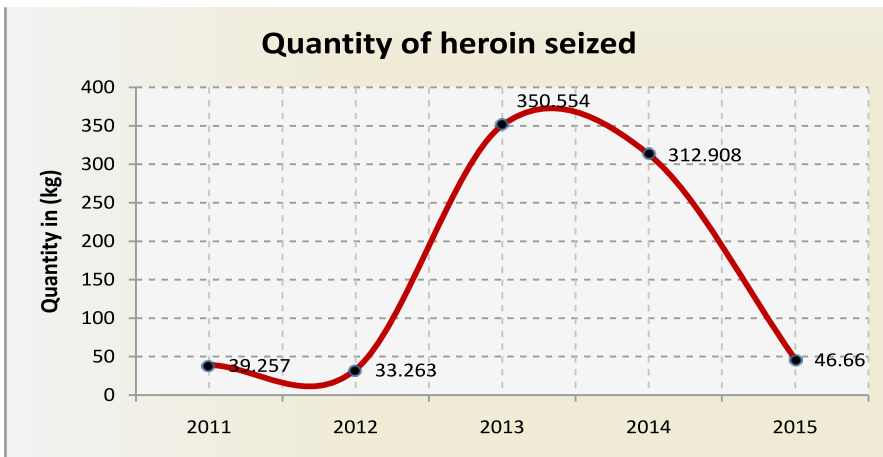


Exhibit - 7

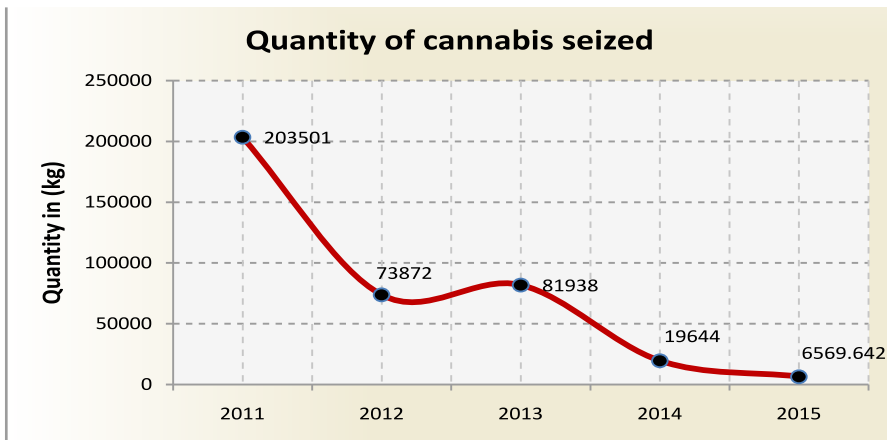


Exhibit - 8

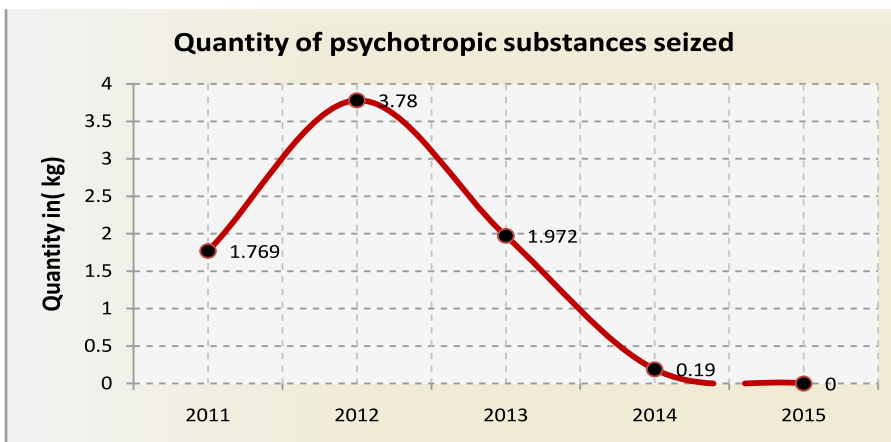


Table 41 - Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2015

Police Division	Quantity			Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	0	054	226	218
Ampara	0	000	141	3
Badulla	0	021	670	52
Bandarawela	0	008	675	28
Batticaloa	0	041	060	12
Chilaw	0	058	550	245
Colombo Central	01	707	940	2516
Colombo North	02	745	272	4958
Colombo South	01	056	496	1779
Elpitiya	0	113	427	385
Galle	0	162	448	455
Gampaha	0	320	776	1110
Gampola	0	254	076	63
Hatton	0	001	502	22
Jaffna	0	000	605	7
Kalutara	0	135	803	217
Kandy	0	276	298	500
Kantale	0	000	040	1
Kegalle	0	050	104	103
Kelaniya	01	301	490	2255
Kilinochchi	0	000	800	1
Kuliyapitiya	0	378	198	129
Kurunegala	0	063	159	519
Matale	0	036	925	155
Mannar	0	004	910	23
Matara	0	097	783	437
Monaragala	0	007	190	38
Mt. Lavinia	0	891	315	2616
Negombo	0	793	321	1304
Nikaweratiya	0	008	912	56
Nugegoda	02	014	653	3053
Nuwara Eliya	0	000	023	1
Panadura	0	187	008	538
PNB	22	627	472	147
Polonnaruwa	0	020	739	77
Puttalam	0	940	828	59
Ratnapura	0	065	617	287
Seethawakapura	0	014	584	191
Tangalle	0	071	804	172
TID	0	386	025	1
Trincomalee	0	003	608	13
Vavuniya	0	004	340	11
Walana - CVS	0	610	275	437
Customs	05	797	000	4
Excise	0	139	762	475
Prisons	0	075	330	4
SL Army	0	000	000	0
SL Navy	0	000	000	0
STF	0	424	388	147
Colombo Crime Division	02	089	710	634
Total	46	066	278	26458

Table 42 - Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2015

Police Division	Quantity		Court Cases
	kg	g	
Anuradhapura	113	551	1769
Ampara	198	377	935
Badulla	19	314	796
Bandarawela	133	421	581
Batticaloa	37	423	728
Chilaw	8	477	649
Colombo Central	25	489	2427
Colombo North	20	897	6639
Colombo South	3	944	1440
Elpitiya	14	638	1034
Galle	28	172	913
Gampaha	24	048	1240
Gampola	6	487	425
Hatton	3	861	480
Jaffna	23	744	146
Kalutara	15	822	758
Kandy	7	658	1839
Kantale	12	255	336
Kankasanthurei	260	903	32
Kilinochchi	68	899	69
Kegalle	8	386	561
Kelaniya	28	633	3173
Kuliyaipitiya	8	280	462
Kurunegala	5	748	1095
Mannar	314	481	152
Matale	14	378	865
Matara	50	147	1613
Mankulam	5	565	11
Mulathivu	0	906	42
Monaragala	1854	124	2038
Mt. Lavinia	28	525	3898
Negombo	18	127	1530
Nikaweratiya	19	143	710
Nugegoda	63	341	3224
Nuwara Eliya	7	837	331
Panadura	66	424	1011
PNB	196	327	26
Polonnaruwa	48	620	806
Puttalam	29	781	816
Ratnapura	135	085	1719
Seethawakapura	10	168	426
Tangalle	886	670	2928
Trincomalee	22	811	414
Vavuniya	37	528	400
Walana - CVS	776	702	258
Excise	50	838	222
Customs	0	014	1
Prisons	0	072	2
Organize Crime	12	358	225
SL Navy	165	046	2
STF	676	192	122
Total	6569	641	52319

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

Table 43 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Nationals	2011		2012		2013		2014	2015	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
American	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
British	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Canadian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chinese	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
German	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Indian	6	0	15	0	2	0	14	7	44
Iranian	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6
Joordanian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liberian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Maldivian	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	12
Napalese	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Nigerian	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pakistani	16	0	8	1	3	0	5	9	42
Palastine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philipino	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Thai	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	27	0	37	4	14	0	22	26	130

Sri Lankans Arrested Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 44 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested Abroad

Nationals	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M
India	4	1	3	0	6	0	6	0	1	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5
Total	4	1	3	0	6	0	10	0	2	26

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
2011	20,000	30,000	12,000	18,000
2012	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2013	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2014	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
2015	20,000	20,000	16,000	16,000

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
2011	6,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
2012	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
2013	8,000,000	9,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
2014	9,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
2015	6,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000

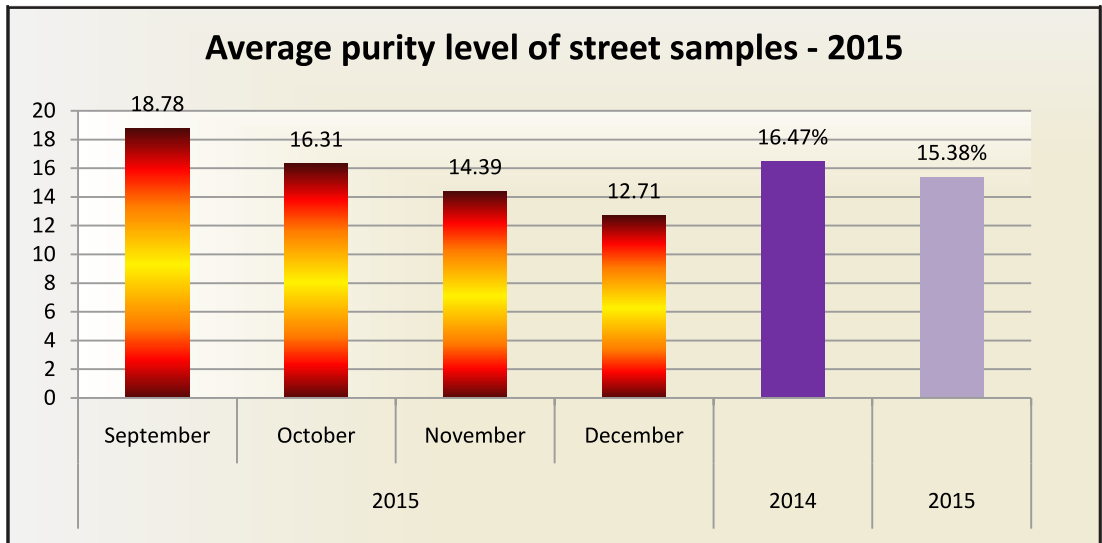
Table 47 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Opium per kilogram

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2011	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2012	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2013	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2014	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
2015	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

Table 48 - Purity Level of Heroin Percentage of Diacetylmorphine of Street Samples					
District	Area	September	October	November	December
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	2.20	1.22	15.98	
Chilaw	Chilaw		44.78	24.02	
Colombo	Colombo		27.00	13.87	
Colombo	Grandpass	35.49			
Galle	Ambalangoda			23.22	
Galle	Galle	22.64	25.56		0.00
Galle	Galle 2				20.95
Gampaha	Gampaha	24.61	11.04	17.41	14.72
Kalutara	Kalutara	12.76		26.64	
Kandy	Kandy	41.53	0.47	1.55	
Kandy	Kandy 2		27.25		
Kurunegala	Kurunegala	23.83	9.48	0.00	12.03
Puttalam	Puttalam	0.74		19.54	
Ratnapura	Ratnapura	5.22	0.00	1.64	15.87
Average		18.78	16.31	14.39	12.71

Table 49 - Average Purity Level of Heroin			
Year	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
2011	71	30.99	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Fructose
2012	64	23.39	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Fructose, Sucrose
2013	87	29.53	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose
2014	89	25.32	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Loratadine
2015	62	15.55	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam

Exhibit - 9



Part 3

Consumption of Opium and Cannabis

12 Consumption of Opium

Table 50 - Import and Annual Consumption of Opium

Quantity	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Stock (Balance)	21.500	177.285	30.000	5.000	Nil
Imported	268.285	110.000	0	Nil	110.000
Consumed	112.500	102.500	25.000	Nil	34.000

Table 51 - Annual Consumption of Opium by Ayurvedic Hospitals

Ayurvedic Hospital	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Ayur. Drug Corp. Navinna	36.000	48.000	2.500	-	12.000
Anuradhapura	7.000	8.000	2.500	-	4.000
Beliatta	1.000	0	0	-	0
Borella	15.000	0	5.000	-	0
Galle	0	0	1.000	-	0
Kundasale	1.000	0	0	-	0
Kurunegala	2.000	3.500	0	-	0
Minneriya	0	0	0	-	0
Pallekele	0	0	4.000	-	0
Ragama	0	0	0	-	0
Rathmalana	0	0	0	-	0
Ratnapura	.500	.500	.500	-	0
Warakapola	.500	.500	0	-	0
Total	63.000	60.500	13.000	-	16.000

Table 52 - Distribution of Opium by Base Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (Base Hospital)	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Chilaw	1.000	0	0	-	0
Gampaha	12.000	16.000	2.000	-	15.000
Hambantota	0	0	0	-	0
Kalmunai	4.000	1.000	1.000	-	2.000
Kegalle	0	0	0	-	0
Kuliyaipitiya	0	0	0	-	0
Matale	1.000	0	0	-	0
Matara	1.000	2.000	1.000	-	0
Mannar	6.000	8.000	0	-	0
Nawalapitiya	0	0	0	-	0
Negombo	0	0	0	-	0
Panadura	1.000	0	0	-	0
Polonnaruwa	4.000	6.000	0	-	0
Tricomalee	0	0	0	-	0
Vavuniya	1.000	1.000	0	-	0
Wathupitiwala	0	0	1.000	-	1
Total	31.000	34.000	5.000	-	18.000

Table 53- Distribution of Opium by General Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (General Hospital)	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Badulla	0	0	0	-	0
Batticaloa	8.000	2.000	2.000	-	0
Galle	0	0	0	-	0
Jaffna	0	0	0	-	0
Kalutara	0	0	1.000	-	0
Kandy	0	0	0	-	0
Karapitiya	0	0	0	-	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	-	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	-	0
Total	8.000	2.000	3.000	-	0

Table 54- Distribution of Opium by District Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (District Hospital)	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Balapitiya	0	0	0	-	0
Balangoda	0	0	0	-	0
Dankotuwa	4.000	0	0	-	0
Horana	1.000	5.000	0	-	0
Karawanella	0	1.000	0	-	0
Marawila	0	0	0	-	0
Point of Pedro	1.500	0	0	-	0
Total	6.500	6.000	0	-	0

Table 55- Distribution of Opium by Teaching and other Institution for Ayurvedic Purposes					
Depots (Hospital/Institution)	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
A.C.D. Puttalam	0	0	0	-	0
C.M.C	0	0	0	-	0
De Zoysa Hospital	0	0	0	-	0
Kurunegala Teaching	0	0	0	-	0
Mahamodara	0	0	0	-	0
Preparation of TR	4.000	0	4.000	-	0
Qty. Assurance Ltd.	0	0	0	-	0
Testing	0	0	0	-	0
Total	4.000	0	4.000	-	0
Grand Total	112.500	102.500	25.000	-	34.000

**Table 56 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of
Ayurvedic Medicine**

Consumer	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Ayur. Drug Corp Navinna	127.530	97.470	236.040	121.900	129.350
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	147.350	144.820	158.720	0	91.075
Total	274.880	242.290	394.760	121.900	220.425

**Table 57 - Consumption of Cannabis for Ayurvedic Drugs
Corporation, Navinna**

Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. Per Batch	Total kg.
2011	Buddaraja kalkaya	09	2.000	18.000
	Madana Modakaya	01	36.300	36.300
	Suran Vidura Vatee	05	1.800	9.000
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	10	0.288	2.880
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	30.675	61.350
	Total			127.530
2012	Buddaraja kalkaya	06	2.000	12.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	03	20.450	61.350
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	12	0.360	4.320
	Shokansa	01	4.000	4.000
	Suran Vidura Vatee	06	1.800	10.800
	Total			92.470
2013	Buddaraja kalkaya			3.800
	Madana Modakaya			94.850
	Kameshwari Modakaya			23.170
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya			73.320
	Suran Vidura Vatee			40.900
	Total			236.040
2014	Buddaraja kalkaya	01	2.000	2.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	04	20.450	81.800
	Suran Vidura Vatee	01	1.800	1.800
	Madana Modakaya	01	36.300	36.300
	Total			121.900
2015	Madana Modakaya	03	36.300	108.900
	Kameshwari Modakaya	01	20.450	20.450
	Total			129.350

Exhibit - 10

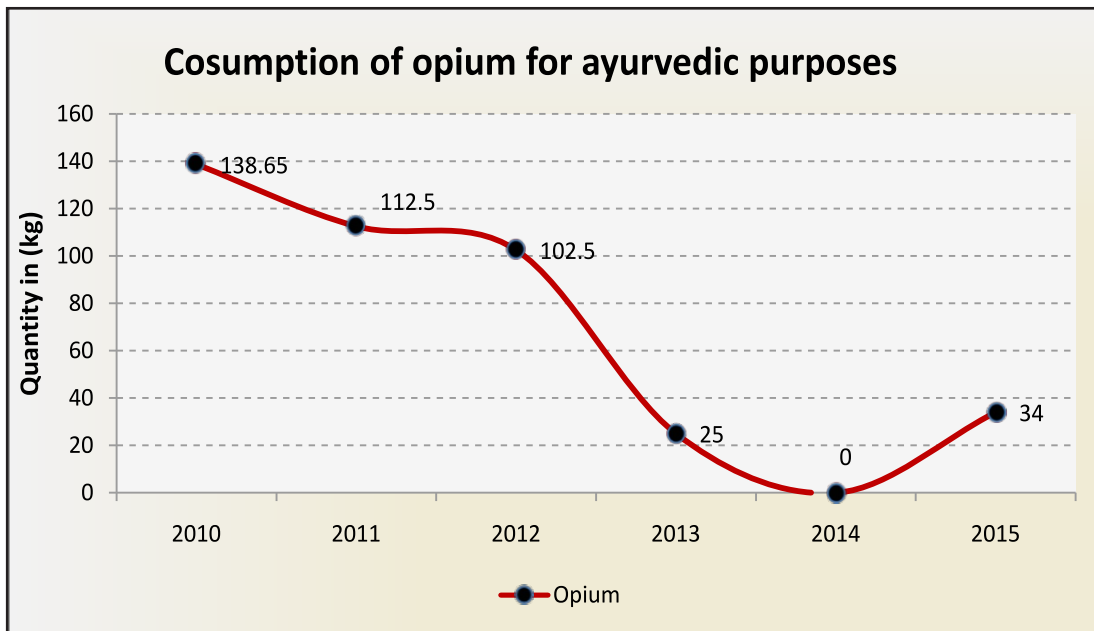
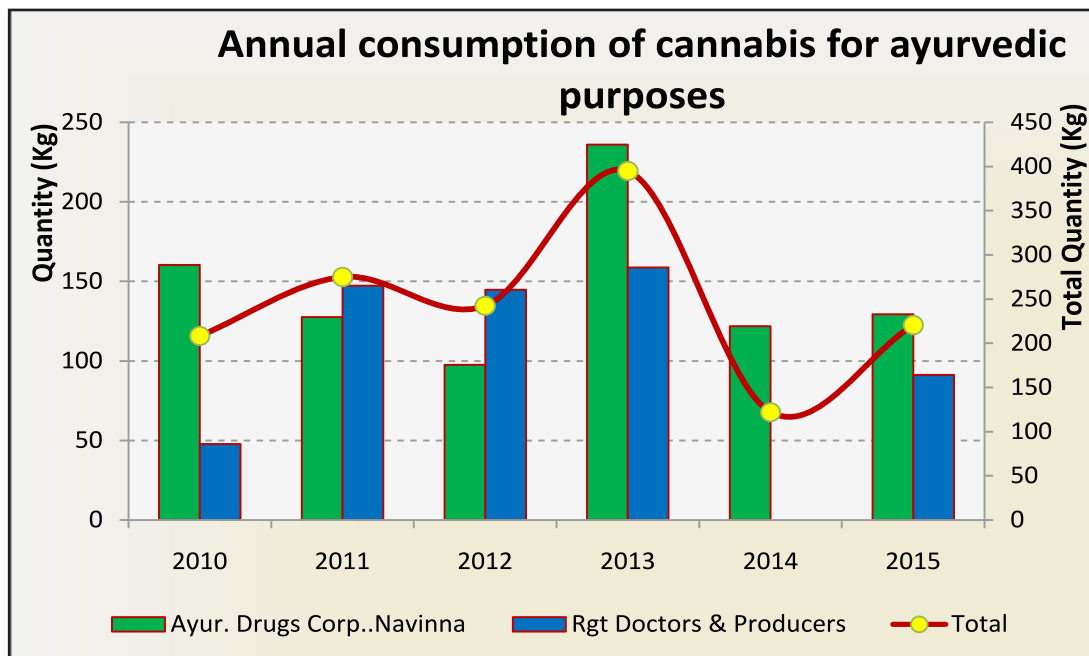


Exhibit - 11



Part 4

Prison Admissions

14 Prison Admissions by Offence

Table 58 - Male Prison admissions offences

Type of Offence	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N
Narcotic %	10,416 39.7	9,130 33.3	10,238 34.3	11,822 44.2	10,993 47.1
Excise %	5,991 22.8	6,012 21.9	4,478 15.0	2,667 10.0	2,287 9.8
Theft %	1,245 4.8	1,645 6.0	1,690 5.7	1,634 6.1	1,155 5.0
Murder %	97 0.4	120 0.4	117 0.4	135 0.5	171 0.7
Unlawful Intercourse %	2 0.0	17 0.1	21 0.1	12 0.1	27 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	140 0.5	159 0.6	124 0.4	119 0.4	87 0.4
Others %	8,354 31.8	10,362 37.7	13,198 44.1	10,365 38.7	8607 36.9
Total %	26,245 100.0	27,445 100.0	29,866 100.0	26,754 100.0	23,327 100.0

Table 59 - Female Prisoners Admissions by Offence					
Type of Offence	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N
Narcotic %	152 19.6	151 16.0	210 23.5	168 20.1	178 23.5
Excise %	183 23.7	171 18.1	155 17.3	135 16.2	69 9.1
Theft %	37 4.8	55 5.8	90 10.1	55 6.7	63 8.3
Murder %	6 0.8	5 0.5	1 0.1	1 0.1	4 0.5
Unlawful Intercourse %	140 18.1	178 18.8	12 1.3	2 0.2	8 1.1
Culpable Homicide %	3 0.4	4 0.4	6 0.7	8 0.9	0 .0
Others %	252 32.6	382 40.4	420 47.0	465 55.8	437 57.5
Total %	773 100.0	946 100.0	894 100.0	834 100.0	759 100.00

Table 60 - Total Prisoners Admissions by Offence (Male and Female)					
Type of Offence	2011 N	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N
Narcotic %	10,568 39.1	9,281 32.7	10,448 34.0	11,990 43.5	11,171 46.4
Excise %	6,174 22.9	6,183 21.8	4,633 15.1	2,802 10.1	2,356 9.8
Theft %	1,282 4.7	1,700 6.0	1,780 5.8	1,689 6.1	1,218 5.1
Murder %	103 0.4	125 0.4	118 0.4	136 1	175 0.7
Unlawful Intercourse %	142 0.5	195 0.7	33 0.1	14 0.1	35 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	143 0.5	163 0.6	130 0.4	127 0.5	87 0.4
Others %	8,606 31.9	10,744 37.8	13,618 44.2	10,830 39.2	9,044 37.5
Total %	27,018 100.0	28,391 100.0	30,760 100.0	27,588 100.0	24,086 100.0

Table 61 - Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	3,382	32.0	3,210	34.6	3,199	30.6	3,866	32.2	3,648	32.7
Heroin	7,183	68.0	6,057	65.2	7,245	69.3	8,112	67.7	7,519	67.3
Opium	3	.0	5	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	3	.0
Other	0	.0	9	0.1	0	.0	12	0.1	1	.0
Total	10,568	100.0	9,281	100.0	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0

Exhibit - 12

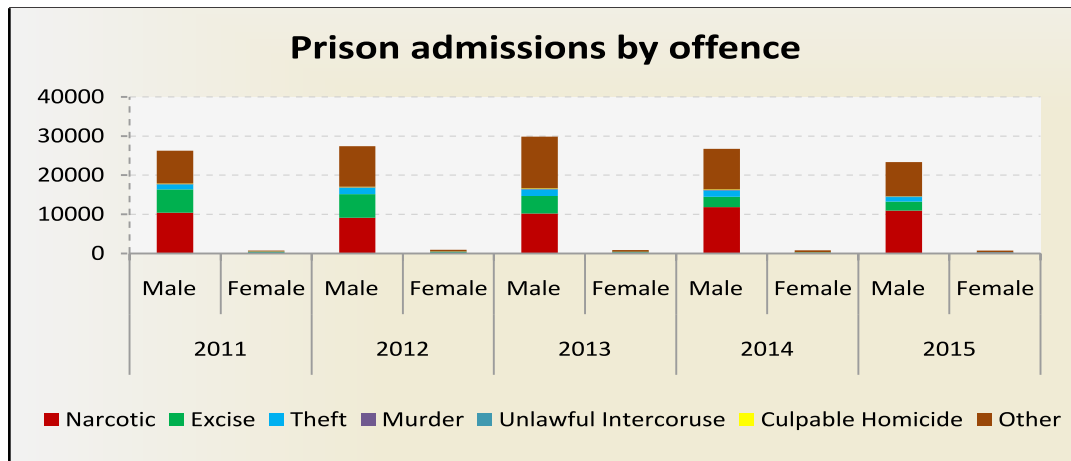


Exhibit - 13

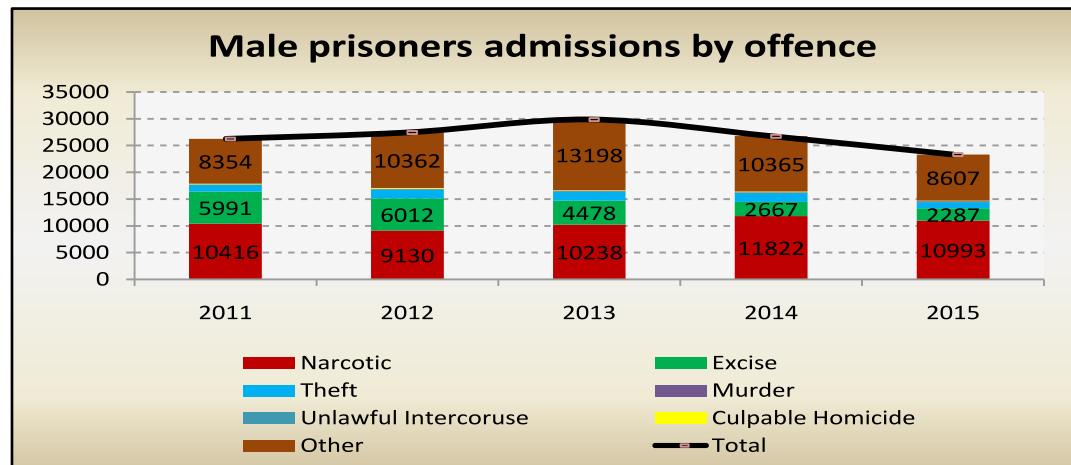


Exhibit - 14

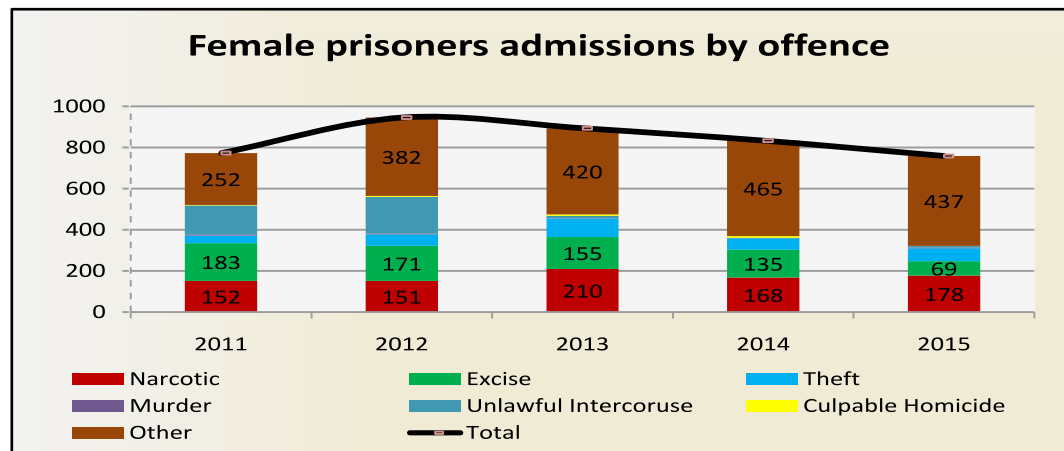


Exhibit - 15

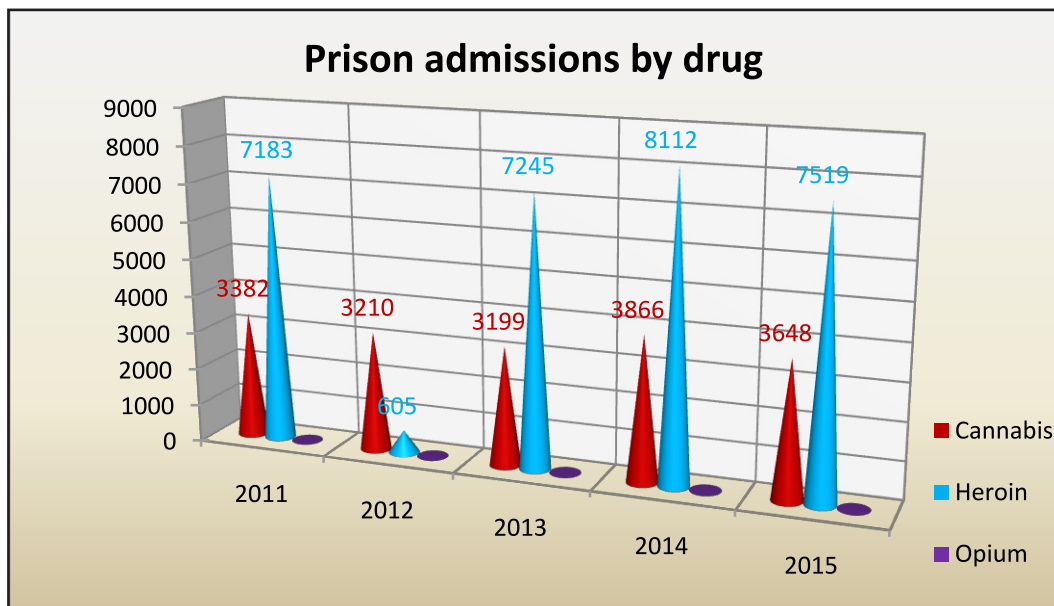
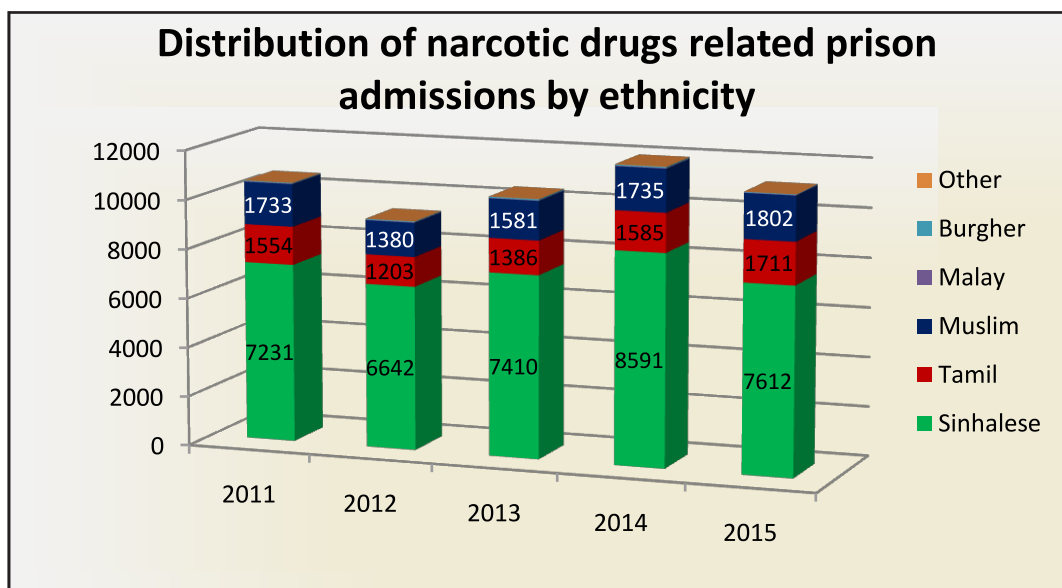


Exhibit - 16



Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

Table 62 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	7,231	68.4	6,642	71.6	7,410	70.9	8,591	71.6	7,612	68.1
Tamil (SL)	1,554	14.7	1,203	13.0	1,386	13.3	1,585	13.2	1,711	15.3
Muslim	1,733	16.4	1,380	14.9	1,581	15.2	1,735	14.5	1,802	16.2
Malay	20	0.2	22	0.1	21	0.2	26	0.2	21	0.2
Burgher	29	0.3	33	0.4	46	0.4	43	0.4	24	0.2
Other	1	.0	1	.0	4	0.0	10	0.1	1	.0
Total	10,568	100.0	9,281	100.0	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0

Table 63 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion

Religion	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	6,899	65.3	5,902	63.6	6,534	62.5	7,520	62.7	6,882	61.6
Hindu	1,432	13.6	892	9.6	1,086	10.4	1,265	10.6	1,296	11.6
Islam	1,726	16.3	1,409	15.2	1,567	15.1	1,752	14.6	1,814	16.3
Roman Ca.	274	2.6	742	8.0	669	6.4	854	7.1	806	7.2
Christian	234	2.2	336	3.6	578	5.5	599	5.0	371	3.3
Other	3	.0	0	.0	14	0.1	0	0.0	2	.0
Total	10,568	100.0	9,281	100.0	10,448	100.0	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0

Part 5

Treatment Admissions

Table 64 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

Facility	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	904	71.8	645	58.2	1033	75.7	874	53.1	866	58.4
NGO	274	21.8	221	19.9	225	16.5	112	6.8	212	14.3
Police	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.7	0	.0
Prisons	72	5.7	242	21.8	106	7.8	647	39.3	404*	27.3
Not Recorded	7	0.5	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

* Including Kandakadu Treatment & Rehabilitation Data

Table 65 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment

Type	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Allopathic	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1
Ayurvedic	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Homeopathic	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0	1	.1	1	.0
Acupuncture	4	0.4	4	.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	.0
Institutional Care	1007	80.0	854	80.2	1172	86.3	1612	97.8	1307	88.2
Other	173	13.7	206	19.3	147	10.8	30	1.0	42	2.8
Not Recorded	74	5.8	0	.0	37	2.7	0	0.8	130	8.9
Total	1259	100.0	1065	100.0	1358	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	383	30.4	348	31.4	458	33.6	915	55.6	815	55.0
Hashish	12	1.0	13	1.2	8	0.6	29	1.8	86	5.8
Heroin	945	75.0	870	78.4	1141	83.6	1,414	85.9	1,190	80.3
Opium	26	2.1	19	1.7	23	1.7	29	1.8	81	5.5
Tobacco	744	59.1	570	51.4	751	55.0	1,186	72.0	942	63.6
Alcohol	514	40.8	429	38.6	500	36.6	907	55.1	779	52.6
Other	803	63.8	80	7.2	826	60.6	108	6.5	146	9.9
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

Table 67 - Treatment Admissions by Route of Use										
Route of Use	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat / Drink	227	18.0	237	21.4	282	20.7	497	30.2	1049	70.8
Smoke	307	24.3	359	32.4	535	39.2	763	46.3	1004	67.7
Inject	20	1.6	30	2.7	42	3.1	71	4.3	39	2.6
Sniff	61	4.8	73	6.6	59	4.3	34	2.1	19	1.3
Chinese Method	854	67.8	745	67.2	1002	73.5	1278	77.6	999	67.4
Other	10	0.8	0	.0	9	0.6	0	.0	28	1.9
Not Recorded	9	0.7	17	1.5	9	0.6	18	1.1	5	0.3

* Multiple Answers

Table 68 - Treatment Admissions by Sex

Gender	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1234	98.0	1096	98.8	1344	98.5	1629	99.0	1462	98.6
Female	25	2.0	13	1.2	20	1.5	17	1.0	20	1.4
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 69 - Treatment Admissions by Age

Drug	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-14 yrs	32	2.5	9	0.8	6	0.4	20	1.2	6	0.4
15-19	98	7.8	58	5.2	50	3.7	85	5.2	68	4.6
20-24	163	13.0	104	9.4	153	11.2	194	11.8	152	10.2
25-29	287	22.8	172	15.5	201	14.7	288	17.5	231	15.6
30-34	254	20.2	179	16.2	263	19.3	309	18.8	293	19.8
35-39	152	12.1	163	14.7	208	15.2	199	12.1	198	13.4
40-44	86	6.8	137	12.4	165	12.1	177	10.7	182	12.3
45-49	54	4.3	111	10.0	116	8.5	129	7.8	149	10.0
50 & Above	77	6.1	110	9.9	130	9.5	133	8.1	160	10.8
Not Recorded	56	4.4	66	5.9	72	5.4	112	6.8	43	2.9
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1,82	100.0

Table 70 - Treatment Admissions by Marital Status

Marital Status	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	542	43.1	522	47.1	587	43.0	822	50.0	710	47.9
Married	588	46.7	513	46.2	680	49.9	736	44.7	692	46.7
Cohabiting	3	0.2	6	0.5	4	0.3	8	0.5	2	0.1
Separated	66	5.2	25	2.3	40	2.9	32	1.9	43	2.9
Divorced	22	1.7	14	1.3	33	2.4	23	1.4	30	2.0
Widowed	14	1.1	8	0.7	3	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.4
Not Recorded	24	2.0	21	1.9	17	1.3	20	1.2	0	.0
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 71 - Treatment Admissions by Religion

Religion	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	823	65.4	723	65.2	1016	74.5	1188	72.2	1050	70.9
Hindu	65	5.2	72	6.4	62	4.5	87	5.3	63	4.2
Islam	136	10.8	143	12.9	111	8.2	127	7.7	161	10.9
Christian	224	17.8	154	13.9	164	12.0	230	14.0	203	13.7
Other	3	0.2	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.3	5	0.3
Not Recorded	8	0.6	13	1.2	10	0.7	9	0.5	0	.0
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 72 - Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	992	78.8	836	75.4	1149	84.3	1367	83.0	1175	79.3
Tamil	109	8.7	120	10.8	99	7.3	139	8.5	114	7.7
Moor	116	9.2	122	11.0	94	6.9	103	6.3	152	10.3
Malay	16	1.3	9	0.8	11	0.8	12	0.7	11	0.8
Burgher	12	0.9	9	0.8	6	0.4	9	0.5	14	0.9
Other	4	0.3	4	0.4	4	0.2	10	0.6	16	1.0
Not Recorded	10	0.8	9	0.8	1	0.1	6	0.4	0	.0
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 73 - Treatment Admissions by Educational Level

Educational Level	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	60	4.8	65	5.9	31	2.3	86	5.2	55	3.7
Below Yr. 5	129	10.2	147	13.3	124	9.1	195	11.9	149	10.1
Year 5-8	230	18.3	219	19.7	206	15.1	313	19.0	266	17.9
Year 9-10	352	28.0	296	26.7	479	35.1	596	36.2	485	32.7
GCE (O/L)	308	24.4	210	18.9	299	21.9	288	17.5	272	18.4
GCE (A/L)	133	10.6	110	9.9	172	12.6	145	8.8	147	9.9
Univer/Tech	13	1.0	17	1.6	23	1.7	5	0.3	20	1.3
Professional	3	0.2	6	0.5	3	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.1
Not Recorded	31	2.5	39	3.5	27	2.0	14	0.9	87	5.9
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Table 74 - Treatment Admissions by Administrative District

District	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	901	71.5	781	70.4	851	62.4	922	56.0	839	56.6
Gampaha	201	15.8	166	14.9	228	16.7	306	18.6	261	17.6
Kalutara	47	3.7	38	3.4	57	4.2	81	4.9	63	4.3
Galle	20	1.6	30	2.7	36	2.6	45	2.7	166	11.2
Matara	2	0.2	2	0.2	6	0.4	6	0.4	14	0.9
Hambantota	4	0.3	7	0.6	7	0.5	20	1.2	7	0.5
Monaragala	2	0.2	0	.0	8	0.6	5	0.3	5	0.3
Badulla	2	0.2	5	0.4	9	0.6	4	0.2	3	0.2
Kandy	18	1.4	23	2.1	38	2.8	50	3.0	35	2.4
Matale	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	0.4
Kegalle	0	.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.5
Ratnapura	11	0.9	7	0.6	22	1.6	24	1.5	14	0.9
Kurunegala	10	0.8	23	2.1	4	0.3	68	4.1	29	2.0
Puttalam	1	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.2	8	0.5
Trincomalee	14	1.1	5	0.5	16	1.2	14	0.9	2	0.1
Bataloa	0	.0	2	0.2	0	.0	4	0.2	1	0.1
Ampara	2	0.2	0	.0	0	.0	2	0.1	4	0.3
Anuradhapura	9	0.7	10	0.9	39	2.9	28	1.7	10	0.7
Polonnaruwa	2	0.2	0	.0	1	0.1	9	0.5	3	0.2
Jaffna	0	.0	0	0.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1
Kilinochchi	7	0.6	4	0.4	1	0.1	25	1.5	0	.0
Mullative	0	.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	.0
Mannar	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	26	1.6	0	.0
Vavuniya	6	0.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	34	2.5	0	.0	0	.0
Total	1259	100.0	1109	100.0	1364	100.0	1646	100.0	1482	100.0

Exhibit - 17

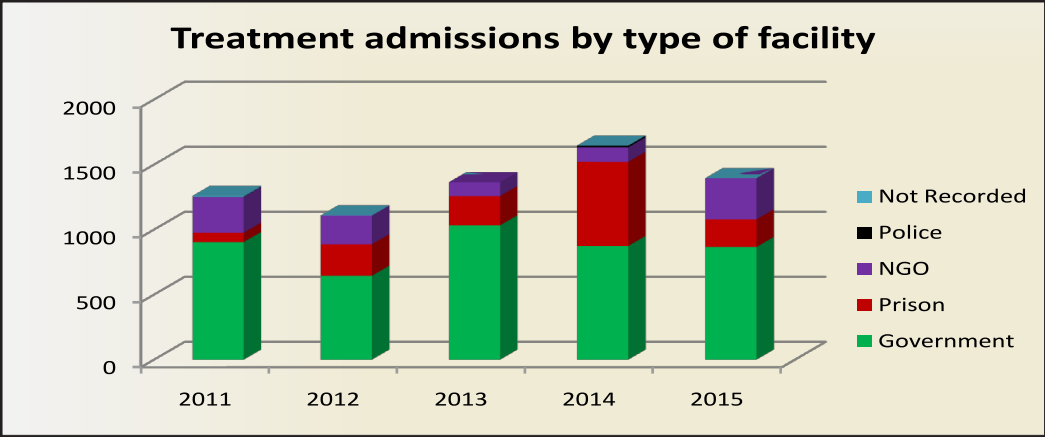


Exhibit - 18

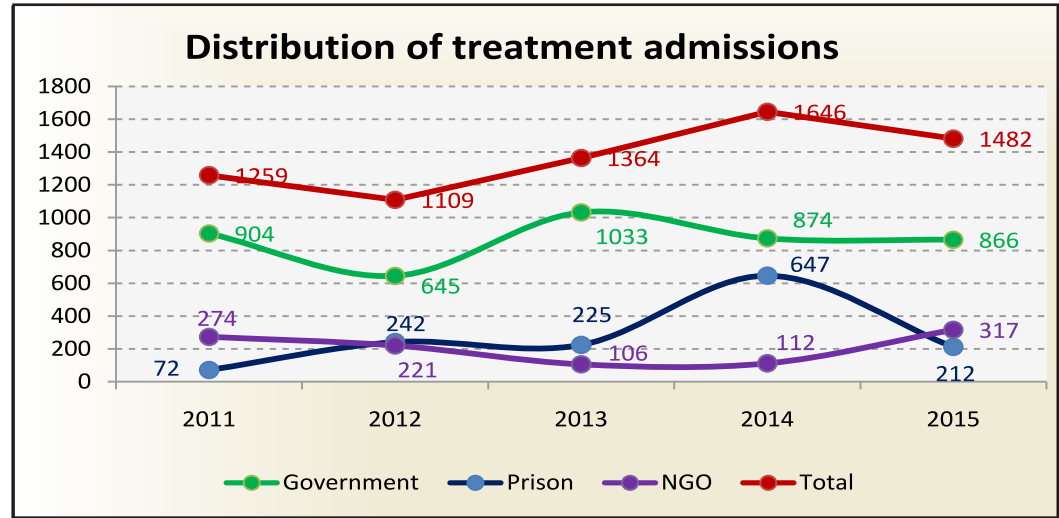
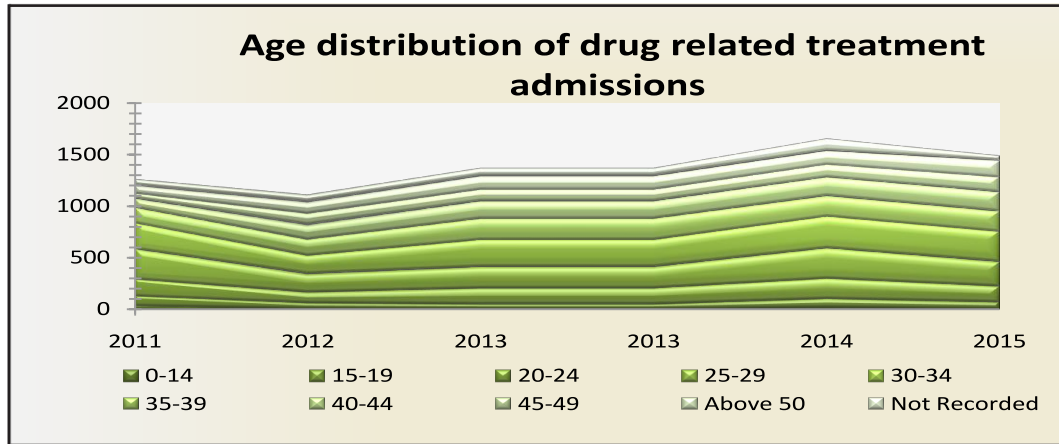


Exhibit - 19



Part 6

HIV and AIDS Related Information

HIV and AIDS Related Information

Table 75 - Reported HIV Cases 2015

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	2074	59	2133	1321	812
2 nd	2133	47	2180	1358	822
3 rd	2180	61	2241	1405	836
4 th	2241	68	2309	1452	857
Total		235	2309	1452	857

Table 76 - Reported HIV Cases 2014

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

Table 77 - Reported AIDS Cases 2015				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the beginning Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	557	384	173	9
2 nd	568	392	176	3
3 rd	587	405	182	9
4 th	602	414	188	10
Total	602	414	188	31

Table 78 - Reported AIDS Cases 2014				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	491	343	163	7
2 nd	517	352	165	3
3 rd	535	366	169	11
4 th	548	377	171	5
Total	548	377	171	26

* Cumulative AIDS deaths reported	-	367
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	-	1:7:1
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	-	78
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	-	105
Number of HIV tests carried out during 2015	-	899277
HIV Sero-Positive rate for 2015	-	0.03%

Source : National STD/AIDS Control Program
Department of Health Services

Part 7

Precursor Chemicals Information

Precursor Chemical Information

Table 79 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Hydrochloric acid	2,745,829.52	2,435,446.87	2,707,604	3,384,168	-
Sulphuric acid	3,469,457.86	3,291,151.49	3,769,446	4,237,119	3,390,126.25
Pottassium Permangante	26,829.73	4,187.67	54,729	34,555	-
Toluene	3,499,845.75	2,629,380.90	2,107,262	1,672,977	2,102,047.07
Diethyl ether	13,820.79	13,346.63	15,348	7388	6,242.52
Acetone	1,899,352.39	1,495,416.40	1,235,649	1,052,340	1,175,262.27
Methyl ethyl ketone	409,413.40	270,846.03	345,769	307,349	408,754.2
Phenylacetone	1.00	1.00	-	-	-
Acetic anhydride	18.48	10.80	238	40	63.44
Phenylactic acid	325.00	1,026.00	1025	25	500
Isosafrole	-	-	-	-	0.05
Piperonal	56.00	72.90	60	50	-
Safrole	-	7.54	-	-	-
Ephedrine	450.00	100.00	50	-	-
Pseudoephedrine	250.00	-	75	-	-
Anthranilic acid	90.77	16.85	1	400	20.59
Piperidine	-	1.00	20	-	0.22
Other ephedrines	0.75	-	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	-	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	3.80	29.76	-	18	-
Norepledrine	-	-	4	-	-
1 Propon 2 - one	250.00	0.98	-	-	-

Table 80 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka					
	2011 kg	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg
Hydrochloric acid	8.00	782.50	3610	4620	-
Sulphuric acid	6.00	18,252.00	32597	12392	-
Pottasium Permanganate	2.00	115.00	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	-	-	179
Acetone	2.00	40.00	-	485	80.87
Methyl ethyl ketone	-	-	-	50	300
Other	-	442.00	196	-	-

Part 8

Alcohol and Tobacco Information

Alcohol and Tobacco Production

**Table 81 - Production of Coconut and processed Arrack
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	2,153,211.99	2,143,875.28	2,308,079.45	2,912,885.476	3,519,959.848
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	849,075.35	299,352.63	363,760.918	505,052.564	1,394,775.996
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	504,771.08	587,618.29	664,927.16	619,480.436	883,717.310
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	2,531.12	819.12	2,276.079	3,756.987	1,522.120
Scotland Distilleries	88,112.50	64,588.42	53,107.23	114,507.310	2,086.250
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	340.416	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	1,182.65	1,237.20	2,933.430	2,303.127	2,629.609
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	1,654.21	1,045.18	760.620	401.585	117.789
Nippon Expo Ltd.	7,984.02	7,395.30	6,561.180	6,689.310	5,888.774
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,153,771.74	1,046,991.08	1,340,897.842	1,897,378.950	1,558,367.373
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	24,463.62	9,213.12	5,490.730	10,129.691	986.179
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	109,323.68	126,342.81	196,467.98	282,350.067	509,303.446
Classic	-	-	-	-	-
Perecyl (Pvt) Ltd.	708,216.59	1,137,661.14	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	1,093.20	739.80	0.000	-	-
Nippon Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Warani	-	-	-	-	-
Valikamam	-	-	-	-	-
Thikam	-	-	-	-	-
Randiya Distilleries	-	-	-	-	-
Vayaba Distilleries	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,605,391.75	5,426,879.37	4,945,262.626	6,255,275.919	7,879,354.696

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

Licenses Premises	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	212,103.11	247,759.05	241,386.876	667,957.379	2,100,052.899
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	4,518.49	3,090.00	1,861.646	4,681.572	864.338
Perecyl Ltd.	704,852.82	469,299.35	207,368.960	108,004.320	93,380.048
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	49,448.34	38,040.67	42,655.75	34,773.941	35,682.904
Nippon Expo Ltd.	1,534.07	12,028.56	14,145.830	8,944.343	8,650.467
Randenigala Distilleries	6,236.01	5,470.70	3952.02	6,920.020	3,946.699
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	-	1,445.32	1,241.560	-	-
International Distilleries Ltd.	1,937,130.33	1,185,140.28	978,385.880	920,640.626	908,152.547
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	146,214.01	164,591.548	163,960.846	510,066.016
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	8,619.57	24,991.53	10,337.401	2,350.791	5,007.435
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	12,444.76	37,626.83	48,390.070	94,632.006	19,943.971
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	-	-	-	2,515.887	0.000
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	-	-	-	136,640.065	-
Wayamba Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	1,212.732	0.000
Royal Cask (Pvt) (Nipon Lanka)	-	-	-	-	182,990.417
Total	2,936,887.50	2,171,106.30	1,714,317.541	2,153,234.528	3,868,737.741

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

Manufacturing Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	35,665,081.33	33,074,245.42	27,237,691.840	23,983,779.807	27,068,286.747
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	212,286.52	211,757.02	224,506.540	217,029.568	78,931.153
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	138,052.53	180,936.44	88,683.321	318,066.666	1,524,264.777
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	2,699,985.23	1,879,228.94	1,746,334.914	2,678,332.139	2,655,367.367
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	89,638.45	55,644.73	39,637.20	33,312.904	27,961.991
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries	512,298.68	371,022.63	388,606.581	244,109.607	248,643.432
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	580,144.00	544,568.97	493,269.77	562,366.450	751,661.262
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	161,395.83	163,256.80	186,829.680	267,467.293	350,182.998
Perecyl Company Ltd.	-	-	1,531,991.254	1,481,577.776	1,896,419.333
Rio Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	118,204.09	127,214.01	93,216.754	121,497.554	160,607.391
Nippon Expo Ltd.	101,603.64	112,894.42	118,431.560	133,994.455	171,940.095
Scotland Ltd.	66,295.80	82,263.46	120,178.80	139,482.974	288,765.485
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	478,160.00	526,395.47	599,074.930	647,056.870	639,853.479
Classic Manufactures	31,559.45	29,402.89	56,068.169	62,477.210	76,830.673
Nippon Lanka Ltd.	34,869.92	75,189.12	90,166.570	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	74,907.70	27,328.10	4,767.000	-	-
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	115,919.31	103,420.71	107,996.020	48,110.703	10,338.086
Vayaba Distilleries	-	6,111.20	52,227.580	100,836.034	1,808.460
Sinergy (Pvt) Ltd.	-	5,486.87	75,259.520	104,149.906	34,991.694
Total	41,078,402.47	37,576,367.20	33,254,938.003	31,143,647.916	35,986,854.423

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

Distillery	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufactured in proof Litres
Acme Distillery	1,325,859.000	88,559.000	1,175,141.000	75,728.900	1,774,470.300	121,793.500	2,332,861.500	169,085.500	4,431,499.000	311,779.866
Seeduwa Distillery	10,096,874.600	765,223.225	18,327,460.800	1,389,759.300	19,861,970.000	1,436,075.600	18,836,891.300	1,408,901.400	26,778,326.300	1,918,503.000
Beruwala Distillery	9,721,568.000	743,026.900	9,927,767.000	745,465.000	10,277,179.000	701,118.200	7,972,854.000	605,434.000	7,319,613.000	538,370.408
Vavugala Distillery	301,428.000	21,301.500	165,545.300	9,980.300	199,380.000	12,177.400	-	-	-	-
Co-op Distillery	652,623.000	44,835.000	1,299,346.000	93,581.600	1,378,884.000	82,208.500	308,727.000	21,800.900	1,322,053.000	89,054.941
Thikkam Distillery	-	-	299,966.250	14,462.250	*509,565.000	20,436.00	-	-	-	-
Walikamam Distillery*	-	-	362,713.750	15,149.750	*370,253.250	15,500.920	*224,102.000	9,151.000	140,831.250	5,791.000
Rockland Distillery	7,804,610.000	594,114.000	10,394,705.000	774,464.500	6,983,071.000	497,156.900	11,476,439.000	856,510.400	16,071,134.000	1,079,770.452
Mestiya Distillery Wadduwa	4,512,473.000	359,407.500	3,657,571.000	293,730.000	7,069,465.000	540,033.400	8,364,539.000	666,777.000	6,824,356.000	581,185.592
Varani Distillery*	-	-	279,983.250	13,711.500	*150,752.300	6,182.200	*173,799.000	8,086.700	190,835.750	10,030.725
Mendis Distillery					1,035,633.700	75,158.400	4,017,643.500	301,718.500	13,914,388.400	888,960.659
Total	34,415,435.600	2,616,467.125	45,890,199.35	3,426,033.100	49,610,623.550	3,507,841.020	53,707,856.000	4,047,465.700	76,993,036.70	5,423,446.643

* Palm Toddy Production

Table 85 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	15,184.000	19,672.625	47,277.175	79,467.625	94,040.625
Karaveddy Palm Development Co-operative	10,191.875	5,360.000	16,910.863	15,912.500	0.000
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	12,798.125	22,070.625	30,414.375	24,057.500	35,273.125
Keyts Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	-	23,192.500	42,140.625
Kondavil Palm Development Co-operative	14,106.250	18,583.125	33,126.438	41,101.375	40,518.250
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	12,168.125	6,390.625	13,586.000	7,434.375	21,811.250
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	21,146.250	20,241.250	35,953.125	35,475.625	55,472.500
Achchuweli Bottled Toddy Man	13,207.500	15,944.375	37,374.000	-	27,301.875
Uilankulama Bottled Toddy Man	-	-	-	-	-
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man	228,190.000	226,712.500	399,705.000	686,910.000	722,145.000
Eagle	540,765.000	567,985.000	581,440.000	818,430.000	840,635.000
Singha	727,200.000	706,485.000	725,805.000	1,051,420.000	1,080,320.000
Commander	35,310.000	107,445.000	158,960.000	231,495.000	238,680.000
Golden Eagle	160,580.000	-	202,880.000	-	-
Chankani Palmyrah	38,275.000	33,571.875	88,226.250	104,851.250	163,971.875
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	225,481.250	236,791.250	238,391.241	258,990.750	272,947.500
Manori Lanka	906,225.000	820,675.000	846,955.000	1,369,165.000	1,439,635.000
Shooting Star	515,215.000	613,125.000	718,730.000	843,630.000	721,725.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	-	13,468.125	28,142.500	19,221.875	22,878.125
Three Lions Toddy	-	75,667.275	192,205.000	179,672.175	215,300.750
New Command or Bottled Toddy	134,090.000	171,250.000	115,400.575	210,795.000	221,600.000
Super Star Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy	-	223,195.000	-	223,380.000	214,835.000
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	452,730.000	454,320.000	479,910.000	347,625.000	366,135.000
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man	665,665.000	688,870.000	718,630.000	1,163,580.000	1,199,320.000
Empire Bottled Toddy Man	-	110,835.000	123,485.000	-	3,650.000
T.S.R. Bottled Toddy Man	681,695.000	613,652.500	774,900.000	1,030,545.000	1,079,940.000

Nedukarni Bottled Toddy Man	-	937.500	0.000	-	-
Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man	18,845.625	18,148.750	61,892.013	76,552.250	78,624.375
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man	28,438.750	24,729.375	20,097.500	21,868.750	66,706.250
Nemta Toddy Man	206,570.000	336,120.000	365,985.000	686,750.000	715,255.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	46,211.250	50,396.875	36,298.125	42,753.075	68,651.875
Pandatharippu Palmyrah Dev.co	59,052.500	55,901.250	61,225.625	64,647.500	103,338.125
Walan Palm Development Co-operative	3,523.750	-	-	-	-
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	3,708.750	14,454.345	32,408.750	24,615.525	25,781.250
Ariyalei Palm Development Co-operative	3,253.750	-	-	-	-
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	4,053.750	8,629.375	35,142.500	13,698.125	61,598.125
Kaites Palm Development Co-operative	14,459.375	11,786.875	0.000	-	-
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	7,020.000	6,630.000	0.000	32,835.000	35,635.000
kilinochchi - Kilinochchi	-	-	5,293.700	18,312.500	-
Thunukai - Kilinochchi	-	-	1,250.000	-	4,323.125
Walikaman - Chankani	-	-	70,959.375	21,138.750	30,102.500
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	61,750.000
Pudukudiruppu Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	50,310.000
Muliyawalei Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	42,718.750
Total	5,805,331.200	6,300,045.495	7,298,960.129	9,769,524.025	10,465,070.875

**Table 86 - Malt Liquor (Beer) Alcohol Percentage Below - 5% Vol.
(Quantity in Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	825,941.64	431,779.32	458,858.520	472,148.940	361,578.480
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	581,200.54	778,900.22	972,031.365	525,616.770	-
Lion Brewery Co.	13,002,530.61	11,480,719.31	11,362,450.805	11,697,122.730	12,145,684.660
Total	14,409,672.79	12,691,398.84	12,793,340.690	12,694,888.440	12,507,263.140

**Table 87 - Malt Liquor (Beer) Alcohol Percentage Above - 5% Vol.
(Quantity in Liters)**

Manufacturing Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia Pacific Brewery (lanka) Ltd.	14,231,036.34	14,918,730.18	15,972,497.220	16,500,480.960	19,024,554.000
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	1,945,748.13	8,544,158.20	12,536,549.530	3,935,835.890	-
Lion Brewery Co.	56,913,410.40	63,184,709.17	78,963,611.830	91,389,532.945	94,117,598.385
Total	73,090,194.87	86,647,597.55	107,472,658.580	111,825,849.795	113,142,152.385

Table 88 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	1,179,869.69	1,473,449.51	1,315,317.552	1,316,243.708	1,262,199.653
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	49,454.35	72,024.34	150,388.878	249,353.841	296,226.009
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	1,593,296.51	1,561,755.41	1,609,683.443	1,691,527.294	1,615,989.840
Periceyl Co. Ltd	1,118,504.49	1,172,347.06	1,120,620.360	940,204.444	804,766.398
Nippon Expo (Pvt) Ltd	2,989.45	1,696.45	99.200	509.135	0.000
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	61,595.89	42,541.93	46,097.810	120,686.516	20,047.898
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd	160,593.20	172,223.46	94,194.630	20,794.916	0.000
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd	506.59	13,307.98	8,757.470	-	-
Total	4,166,810.17	4,509,346.14	4,345,159.343	4,339,319.854	3,999,229.798

Table 89 - Quantity of Tobacco Issued by Dept. of Excise		
Year	Tobacco (In Killograms)	Tax (Rs. Cts)
2011	3,520,785.00	35,207,850.00
2012	3,242,420.60	32,424,206.00
2013	3,155,196.90	31,551,969.00
2014	2,806,421.000	28,064,210.00
2015	3,141,431.000	31,414,310.00

Table 90 - Number of Cigarettes Issued					
Brand	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cigarettes	4,469,581,420	4,320,853,360	4,029,775,760	3,560,346,520	3,466,770.280

**Table 91 - Sri Lanka Customs Excise Duty on Cigarettes
Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC Income of 2015**

Year	BRAND	QUANTITY (Sticks)	EXCISE DUTY (Rs)
2015	Cigarettes Less than 59mm		
	Capstan Plan	316,607,000	2,208,333,825.00
	Three Roses Filter 20's	3,622,000	25,263,450.00
	TOTAL	320,229,000	2,233,597,275.00
	Cigarettes Less than 72mm		
	Bristol Virgin 20's Filter	177,931,000	2,608,468,460.00
	Total	177,931,000	2,608,468,460.00
	Cigarettes Less than 84mm		
	BENSON & HEDGES FF 20's KSFT HL	6,684,000	147,906,328.00
	JPGL PARENT FF 12's KSFT HL	326,115,280	7,759,289,075.20
	JPGL PARENT FF 20's KSFT HL	2,730,841,000	66,423,125,944.00
	JPGL SPECI 20 KRE SQ SRI	1,403,000	33,321,250.00
	JPGL CLICK 20's KSFT HL	321,600,000	164,712,366.00
	DUNHILL SWITCH MENMONO 20's KSFT	40,106,800	730,305,628.00
	DUNHILL SWITCH 20/200 KRF BE SRI	25,598,000	728,266,300.00
	DUNHILL LIGHTS 20's KSFT HL	10,515,400	253,337,284.00
	DUNHILL ULTRA LIGHTS 20's KSFT HL	3,906,800	72,517,522.00
	Total	3,466,770,280	76,312,781,697.20
	Grand Total	3,964,930,280	81,154,847,432.20

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

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	55,318	60,081	66,041	69,123	105,297

Liquor Consumption and Related Offences

Table 93 - Liquor Consumption (Quantity in Liters)

Liquor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arrack	86,348,270.875	82,169,059.499	76,965,541.125	72,276,640.050	83,872,311.145
Toddy	15,566,367.375	17,325,918.300	18,129,286.935	14,262,660.995	12,916,668.668
Malt Liquor (Beer, Stout & Porter)	92,759,622.935	123,556,629.958	123,094,094.760	114,936,475.425	112,092,935.377
Wine & Sparkling Wines	426,105.777	470,180.275	540,154.830	914,195.210	1,102,990.137
Whisky	744,585.325	1,114,099.405	1,469,511.175	1,572,333.995	1,631,892.072
Brandy	2,983,421.591	6,794,382.846	3,206,295.810	2,345,659.625	2,355,832.127
Gin	1,554,461.570	1,515,440.260	1,485,870.210	1,253,374.640	1,223,160.307
Rum	807,921.555	737,863.645	649,318.525	726,869.833	670,608.659
Liquor & Bitters	16,917.050	22,681.325	30,420.120	40,550.010	83,925.051
Vodka	251,113.500	336,332.521	294,103.175	349,377.225	342,736.292

Table 94 - Selected Liquor Consumption by District - Year 2015 (In Liters)

District	Malt Liquor	Bottled Toddy	Arrack	Whisky	Brandy
Colombo	16,570,902.439	313,683.618	12,441,285.128	518,532.605	405,717.757
Gampaha	14,191,647.785	162,265.300	9,221,367.700	95,925.740	357,253.335
Kaluthara	5,751,803.784	291,299.030	4,662,273.845	50,075.087	137,703.125
Kandy	6,173,165.370	3,492,825.545	6,280,338.556	46,753.865	144,727.950
Matale	3,784,011.640	527,999.935	2,394,687.325	21,423.105	54,719.090
Nuwara Eliya	5,883,115.980	3,735,759.750	4,872,391.425	27,353.515	59,466.475
Galle	5,964,961.750	163,918.015	4,644,620.150	171,164.939	113,679.725
Matara	3,718,516.930	293,736.875	4,303,172.855	26,278.925	82,144.345
Hambantota	2,350,499.960	76,964.000	3,379,821.430	12,144.729	73,818.445
Jaffna	2,132,250.605	-	1,258,065.230	1,701.254	11,881.175
Mannar	1,020,760.000	85,810.000	430,758.000	1,015.000	7,356.000
Vavuniya	1,760,724.750	-	756,905.530	2,157.160	13,530.315
Killinochchi	425,654.015	-	107,590.590	63.690	2,208.215
Bataloa	3,452,673.000	299,587.000	1,400,309.000	4,354.000	23,605.000
Ampara	2,833,390.850	31,387.500	2,779,357.835	4,887.685	76,108.690
Trincomalee	2,034,809.000	263,562.000	972,061.000	10,829.000	25,759.000
Kurunegala	7,247,196.479	401,668.750	5,114,689.296	10,032.510	172,251.610
Puttalam	3,998,731.170	169,544.250	1,835,971.690	15,913.975	99,703.715
Anuradhapura	4,443,214.350	129,017.060	3,540,670.645	16,189.158	111,272.765
Polonnaruwa	2,277,359.730	74,239.100	1,545,043.375	4,887.570	45,493.285
Badulla	4,493,564.915	1,786,692.500	2,968,448.235	7,968.645	75,084.390
Monaragala	2,950,438.580	46,471.875	1,734,298.775	2,599.575	45,264.460
Ratnapura	5,602,848.840	477,277.750	4,809,696.585	7,441.640	121,686.485
Kegalle	2,862,720.620	256,936.830	2,415,019.195	2,986.225	94,515.355
936 Spacial	167,945.835	-	3,467.750	40,310.540	881.420
Total	112,092,935.377	12,916,668.668	83,872,311.145	1,102,990.540	2,355,832.127

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

Nature of Offence	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	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	1,378	1,309	1,568	1,633	1,890	2,077	1,983	1,719	1,919	2,111
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	1,341	1,288	1,027	1,091	705	707	-	-	-	-
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	11,841	11,203	11,682	11,593	10,180	11,313	7,249	6,462	4,860	4,718
Possession of Utensils	39	38	180	184	18	18	22	15	42	49
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	56	56	51	51	33	23	28	28	69	74
Unlawful sales of arrack	5,354	5,248	3,957	4,019	3,239	3,302	3,095	2,971	2,554	2,682
Unlawful tapping or unlawful Production toddy	212	219	249	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	6,890	6,705	4,071	4,183	3,289	3,302	2,590	2,396	2,323	2,610
Unlawful sale of toddy	3,719	3,856	2,402	2,434	3,182	3,121	2,708	2,724	2,039	2,177
Other offences	6,719	6,113	-	-	4,008	4,696	2,673	2,907	5,300	5,117
Possession of unlawful manufactured liquor	-	-	-	-	729	708	566	524	946	947
Total	37,549	36,035	25,187	25,437	27,273	29,267	20,914	19,746	20,052	20,485

Exhibit - 20

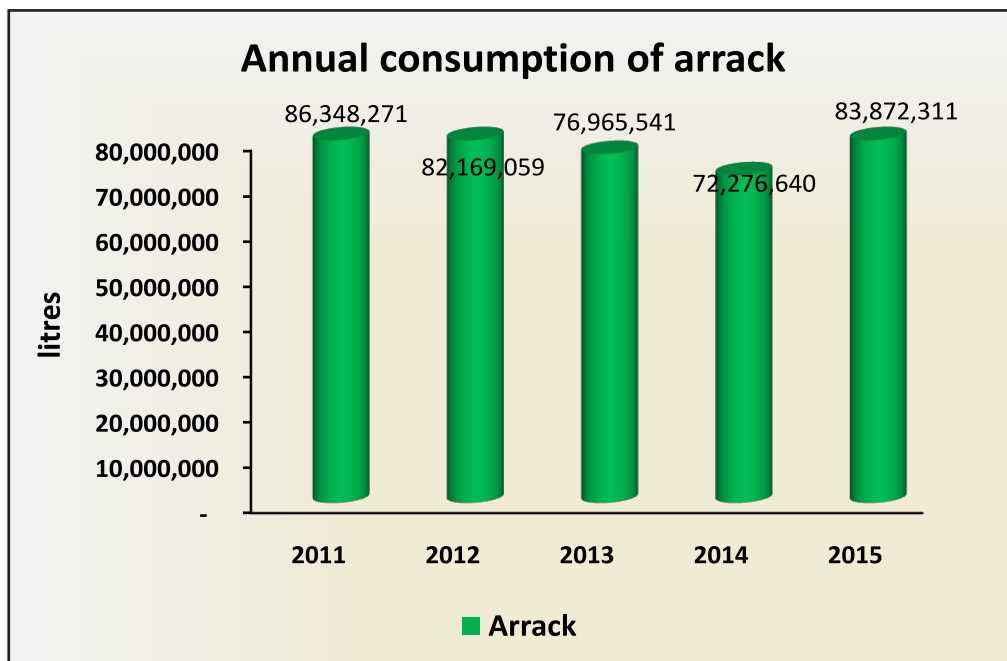
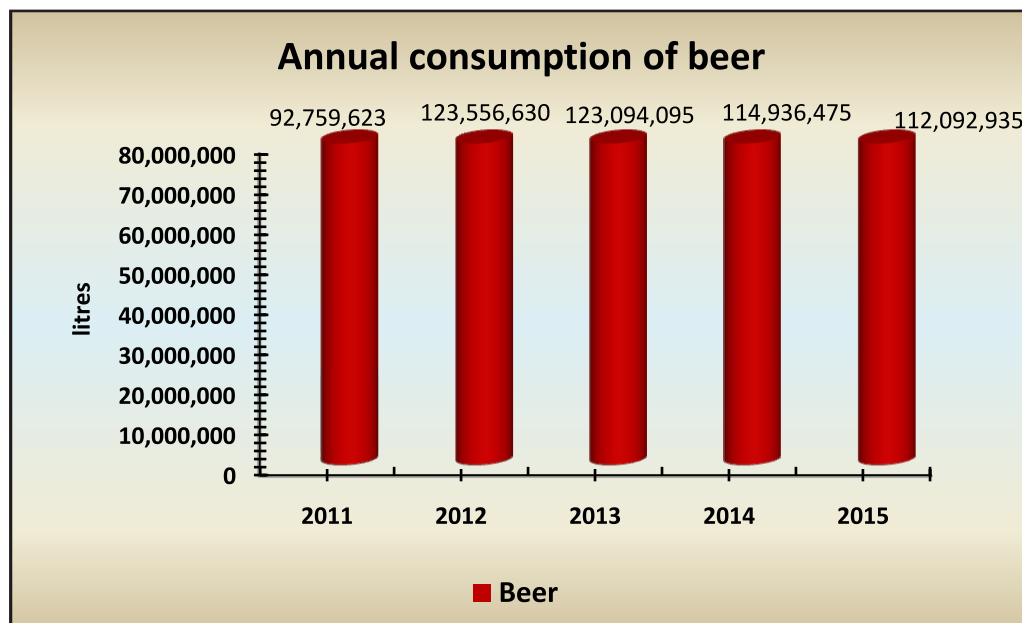


Exhibit - 21



Appendix 1

Basic Socio - Economic Data

This information is taken from following Sources:

- (a) Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 2015 published by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Statistical Pocket Book of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2009 published by the Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

(1.) Geography :

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

(2)	Population	1 981 (census)	2014 (Provisional)
(a) Total		14,847,000	20,771,000
(b) Provincial :		1981 (census)	2010 (mid Year) 2014 (mid Year)
Central		2,009,000	2,689,000 2,631,000
Eastern		975,000	1,561,00 1,593,000
North Central		849,000	1,240,000 1,298,000
Northern		1,109,000	1,193,000 1,085,000
North-Western		1,704,000	2,342,000 2,425,000
Sabaragamuwa		1,482,000	1,943,000 1,970,000
Southern		1,883,000	2,494,000 2,532,000
Uva		914,000	1,326,000 1,301,000
Western		3,920,000	5,865,000 5,936,000

(c) Growth Rate 0.9%

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

(3) Ethnicity (Census) 2012

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

(4) Religion (Census 1981)

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

(5) Sex

Sex	1981 (Census)	2014 (Provisional)
Male	7,568,000	10,056,000
Female	7,279,000	10,715,000
Total	14,847,000	20,771,000

(6) Age :

Age Group	1981 (Census)	2014 (Provisional)
0-14	5,227,000	5,235,000
15-24	3,130,000	3,241,000
25-34	240,100	3,257,000
35-44	1,537,000	2,825,000
45-54	1,149,000	2,556,000
Above	551,403,000	3,657,000

Demography & Social Indicators - SAARC Countries							
	Sri Lanka	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Bhutan	Maldives
Mid Year Population Min. 2013	20.6	1213.4	181.7	154.5	27.3	0.7	0.4
Population Growth, % 2013	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.5
Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000) 2012	17.5	20.4	25.7	20.3	21.6	19.9	22.2
Crude Death Rate (Per 1000) 2012	6.0	7.9	7.0	5.7	6.7	6.5	3.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000) Live Births 2012	8	4	69	3	34	36	9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Years 2013	74.3	66.4	66.6	70.7	68.4	68.3	77.9
Urban Population % 2013	18.3	30.5	33.7	25.9	17.0	33.7	40.5
Literacy Rate % (15 Years Over) 2012							
Male	96.8	75.2	67.0	62.5	71.1	N.A.	98.4
Female	94.6	50.8	42.0	55.1	46.7	N.A.	98.4
Labour Force Participation % 2012							
Male	75.0	80.9	82.9	84.1	63.2	76.9	77.1
Female	32.9	28.8	24.4	57.3	54.3	66.4	55.9

Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Policy

The revised national policy is as follows.

- a. Effective enforcement of law against production, smuggling, trafficking, sale and use of illicit drugs.
- b. Effective monitoring of controlled imports, exports, distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.
- c. Preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse.
- d. Supporting regional and international initiatives related to drug abuse prevention and control.

2. Policy Outlines

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

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

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

- (a) The health authorities will guarantee sufficient availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for valid medical use. At the same time the authorities will introduce effective measures to prevent their misuse and abuse.
- (b) The Department of Police as the main agency on drug law enforcement, in collaboration with the Department of Customs, Department of Excise, Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force and other relevant agencies will target their efforts of minimizing drug trafficking and a availability of all illicit drugs at street level. The impact of drug law enforcement will be measured by the level of availability of drugs at street level.
- (c) The Department of Customs will have more effective drug detection and prevention systems at all entry points to the country, and will satisfy requirements of United Nations and SAARC treaties ratified by the government.
- (d) The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board will be effectively used by the law enforcement agencies to review and modify existing laws & practices in order to develop an effective drug control system.
- (e) When drafting or modifying legislation, relevant model UN laws and UN/SAARC treaties ratified by the government will be given due consideration.

(f) Human resource development in the area of drug control at all levels of law enforcement agencies will be recognized by the head of the agency concerned. Heads of law enforcement agencies will provide adequate training in detection, investigation, prosecution, and punishment to relevant personnel, and strengthen operational capabilities of their agencies. They should provide adequate resources and facilitate maximum use of specialized personnel.

(g) The law enforcement agencies and security forces will have their own codes of conduct in relation to possible drug abuse by employees of law enforcement agencies or members of armed forces within their institutional framework.

(h) Proper appreciation and rewarding mechanisms will be introduced to staff of law enforcement agencies. Transfer schemes will be revised in order to prevent reassigning of trained and efficient officers to other divisions.

(i) The judiciary and other relevant government institutions will take necessary steps to expedite the hearing of drug cases, to establish 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 services providers and to clients. In this perspective, community and family based treatment interventions will be encouraged.
- (g) Aftercare and rehabilitation components will be a must for all treatment interventions. Services to family members of the drug dependent persons will be encouraged.
- (h) Treatment programmes will perform assessments for HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) hepatitis, B and C, and tuberculosis. They will provide counselling to help patients modify or change behaviours that place themselves or others at risk of infection.
- (i) Treatment providers will be encouraged to exercise gender balance in providing treatment. Attention will be drawn of government institutions responsible for women's development and women's organizations of NGO sector and other interested organizations in this connection.
- (j) Drug users and ex-users will be treated as far as possible as normal people with responsibilities and obligations.
- (k) Capacity building of NGOs to engage in treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents will be encouraged.
- (l) The NDDCB will monitor the treatment services provided by government sector agencies, private sector, NGOs and others.

2.4 Policy outline for Supporting Regional and International Initiatives

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

(a) All institution concerned will support, assist and participate adequately in regional and international initiatives recognized by the government.

(b) Regional and international co-operation will also be encouraged through NGOs which have regional/international collaborative mechanisms.

3. The Role of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

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

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

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

4.Principal Stakeholders

The following officers/institutions will be instrumental in implementing the National 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.

Other statues with provisions relating to drugs include :

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

ii) The Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act (Act No. 27 of 1980, as amended by Act No. 38 of 1984) The Act regulates manufacture, sale, distribution, labelling and advertising of all commercial drugs.

iii) The Ayurveda Act (Act No. 31 of 1961 as amended by Act No. 5 of 1962) entitles ayurvedic physicians to, obtain opium and ganja for manufacture of their medicinal preperations.

iv) The Customs Ordinance (Ordinance 17 of 1869, imposes prohibitions and restrictions of both import and export of substans prohibited under the Poisons opium and Dengerous Drugs ordinance;

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

vi) Conventions Against Illicit Trafficking

In narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act. No. 1 of 2008

(2) Drug Related Acts or Behaviours Considered as Crimes

The standard drug associated arrests are for trafficking, sale and possession. Under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance acts considered crimes include possession consumption and manufacture of illicit drugs (including any process in producing, refining or transforming them.) Also it is a crime to sell, give, obtaine, procure, store, administer transport, send, deliver, distribute, traffic, import or export such drugs and aid or abrit 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, possessions, import or export of a minimum amount of (a) 500 grams of opium (b) 3 grames morphine (c) 2 grams of cocaine or (d) 2 grams of heroin. Less severe offences including the regulatory ones warrant sentences of fines or imprisonment, the amount of the fine or the length of imprisonment depends on the quantity of drug, the gravity of the offence and the courts having jurisdiction.

Appendix 4

Official Drug Control in Sri Lanka

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

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

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

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

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

iv) Ministry of Health - The Health Ministry which enforces the Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act, imports all legal requirements of narcotic substance and methy 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 39% in 2008.

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

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

1912	* International Opium, Convention ratified at the Hague, Netherlands putting in to effect the ground work of the 1909 Shanghai treaty.
1920	* League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations) was formed giving a foundation to international drug control treaties. An advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was established.
1927	* Bill tabled and passed in 1929 as Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No.17 but not proclaimed on anticipating difficulties in implementation.
1935	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended. (No.43) comes into effect in 1936.
1939	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
1941	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
1946	* The 1946 protocol transferred to the United Nations the functions previously exercised by the League of Nations.*League of Nations Advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was replaced by the commission of narcotic Drugs (CND) under the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations. (ECOSOC)
1948	* Sri Lanka gains Independence (February 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.

- 1998
- * Regional Conference on Precursor Control Legislation Awareness for South Asia 6-9th July in Colombo.
 - * Appointed a Precursor Control Co-ordinating Committee to the National Drugs Control Board
- 1999
- * Training workshop on Precursor Control for Operational staff from India and 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
- * 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
- * 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
- * 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 Harm from 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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 * Lounched the recived Sri Lanka National Policy for the prevention and control of Drug Abuse in the presidential secretariat 26th June 2006.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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. 54 of 2007 enacted. * 22nd IFNGO World Conference 14th - 18th May 2007, China.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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	*	58th Session of the commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 9th March to 17th March 2015 . Vienna
	*	Strengthening Drug law Enforcement capacities in South Asia (XSAJ 81) 30th March - 03rd April 2015 - New Delhi
	*	Training course on Narcotic Control 2015 05th May - 24th May 2015 - China
	*	Qatar Global Forum on fight against Drugs 25th May to 26th May 2015 Doha Qatar

- * Traininng of Law enforcement officers on NPS 06th August - 07th Sugust 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.

Appendix 8

Service of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB)



1. Research Unit

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



To obtain information please contact the research division.

To obtain drug related research information contact the research division.

Tel. No.011-2868794-6

2. Preventive Education and Training

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

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

Free Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

There are five 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 supervisor services for the clients through physycology treatment methods such as individual counseling and group counselling conducted by well trained and experienced staff. Every treatment and rehabilitation centre consists of a counsellor, 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



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

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 books, magazines and other literature on drug. 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 districts: Matale, Badulla, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Gampaha, Beruwala, Hikkaduwa, Kandy, Colombo, Puttalam, Kegalle, Ampara, Kalutara, Moneragala, Galle, Martara.

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 of camps and establishment.

Maintaining a communication network between schools, Granma Niladharies, Samurdhi Officers, Divisional Secretaries, Social services Officers and Religious Leaders to Develop programmes on discouraging the use of drugs. Further this unit has to evaluate the effect/success of aforesaid programmes by carrying out continuous follow up activities.

For further information please call 1984.

Drugs Counselling Centres

The board has 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 cover 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: 0112 - 2868794 - 6 Ext. 207

Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk