

HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2019

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NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB)
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

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Foreword

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

The vision of the Board is to lead Sri Lanka to become the pioneer in managing the outcomes and impact of drug related issues in the country. One of the major activities performed in this regard is the dissemination of relevant information and current status to the governmental, non-governmental sector and the general public, regarding the harmful effect of the drug menace.

This volume of “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 the same.

The Board has made every endeavor to accomplish 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.

We always welcome your comments, suggestions and concerns of this document.

Professor Saman Abeysinghe
Chairman

Preface

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

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

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

S. Aloka Bandara

Director General (Acting)

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Contants

Foreword	III
Preface	IV
Acknowledgment	V
Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka	IX
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවයේ කාලීන තත්ත්වය	XIV
யுபநதெநௌ ஏஐஇலங்கையின் போதைப்பொருள்	XVII
பாவனையின் நிலைமைகள்	XX
International Norcotic Control Board Mission to Sri Lanka	XX
Launching the report of National Prevelence Survey on drug use 2019	XXIV
Part 1 Arrests Related Information	1
1. Drug related arrests by drug and district	2
2. Drug related arrests by drug and province	11
3. Drug related arrests by agency	13
4. Drug related arrests by Gender	15
5. Drug related arrests by age and drug	17
6. Drug related arrests by ethnicity	19
7. Drug seizures	20
8. Foreign national arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences	24
9. Sri Lankans arrested in abroad for drug related offences	25
Part 2 Price and Purity of Drugs	27
10. Street level and wholesale prices of drugs	28
11. Purity level of heroin	30
Part 3 Consumption of Cannabis	33
12. Consumption of cannabis	34
Part 4 Prison Admissions	37
13. Prison admissions by Offence	38
14. Drug related prison admissions by ethnicity and religion	43
Part 5 Treatment Admissions	45
15. Treatment admissions	46
Part 6 Drug related Hospital Admissions	53
16. Drug related hospital admissions 2016	54
Part 7 HIV and AIDS Related Information	57
17. HIV and AIDS related information	58
Part 8 Precursor Chemicals Information	61
19. Precursor chemicals Information	62

Part 9 Alcohol and Tobacco Information	65
20. Alcohol and Tobacco Production	68
21. Liquor consumption and related offences	75

Part 10 Drug Related Crimes	77
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Appendices

1. Basic Socio - Economic Data	79
2. Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse	81
3. Sri Lanka Legislation pertaining to drugs	88
4. Official Drug Control in Sri Lanka	89
5. Sri Lanka reports to UN Drug Control Agencies	91
6. International Drug Conventions	92
7. Dates Significant to Drug Abuse Control with Special Reference to Sri Lanka	93
8. Services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board	106

List of Exhibits

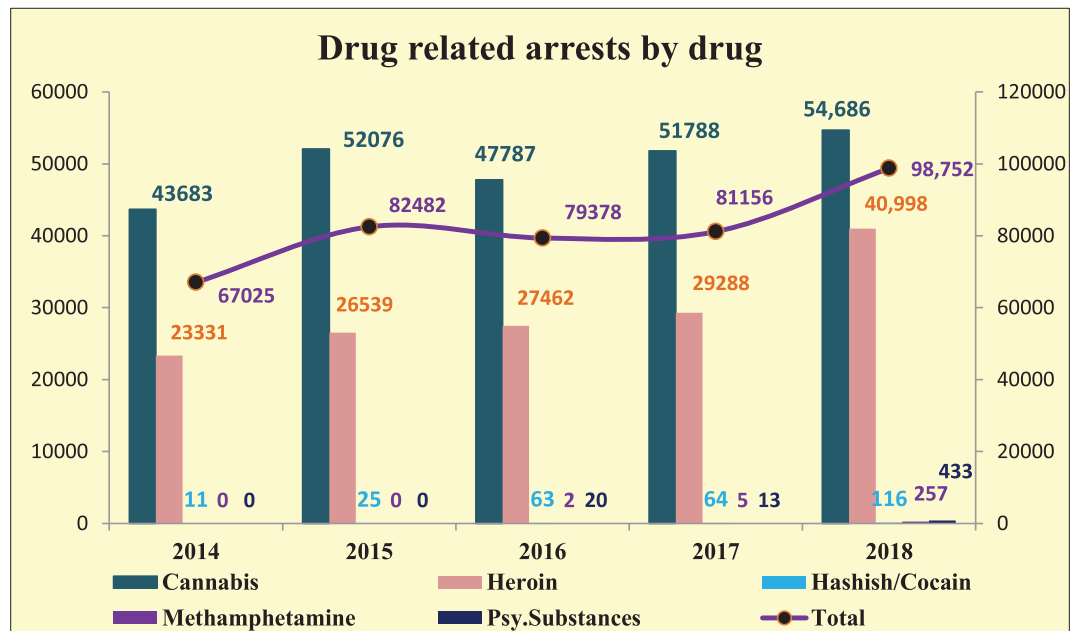
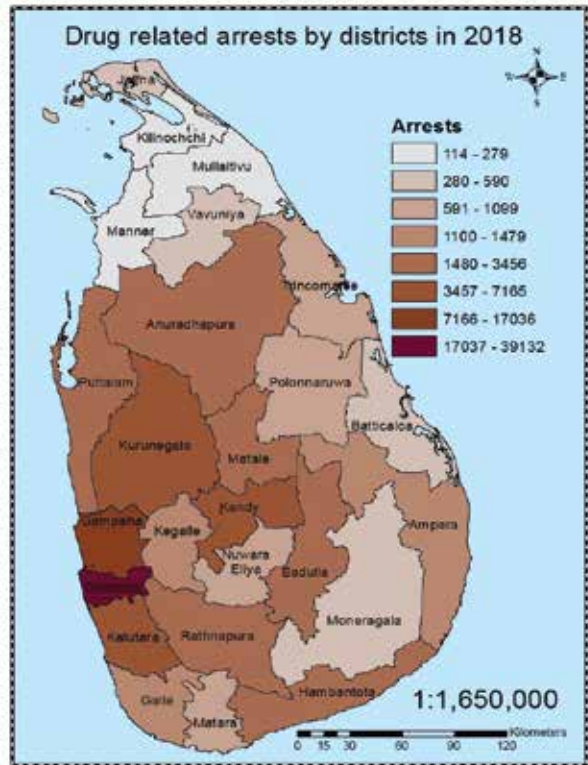
1. Drug related arrests by districts in 2018	10
2. Comparison of drug related arrest by province in 2017 and 2018	16
3. Comparison of drug related arrest by province in 2017 and 2018	16
4. Cannabis related arrests by agency	18
5. Heroin related arrests by agency	18
6. Quantity of Heroin seized	21
7. Quantity of cannabis seized	21
8. Quantity of Methamphetamine seized	21
9. Selected foreign nationals arrested in Sri Lanka	25
10. Average Purity level of Street Samples - 2018	31
11. Annual consumption of Cannabis for Ayurvedic Purpose	36
12. Prison Admissions by Drug	40
13. Prison Admission by Offence	41
14. Male Prison Admission by Offence	41
15. Female Prison Admission by Offence	41
16. Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity	42
17. Treatment Admissions by type of facility	52
18. Treatment Admissions by Gender	52
19. Age distribution of drug related treatment admissions	52

ABBREVIATIONS

NDDCB	-	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
PNB	-	Police Narcotics Bureau
Excise	-	Department of Excise
Customs	-	Sri Lanka Customs
NA	-	Data not available
NR	-	Not Recorded
CCD	-	Colombo Crime Division
TID	-	Terrorist Investigation Division
CID	-	Crime Investigation Division
STF	-	Special Task Force
ACU	-	Anti Corruption Unit
DAMS	-	Drug Abuse Monitoring System

CURRENT DRUG ABUSE SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

The total number of drug related arrests was 98,752 in 2018. Compared with 2017, drug related arrests have increased by 22% in 2018. Out of the total drug related arrests, 42% was for heroin and 55% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (61%), followed by the North western province 10%) and the Central province (8%). Among the total arrested persons, 40% were arrested from Colombo District, 17% were from Gampaha District and 7% were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 485 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2018.



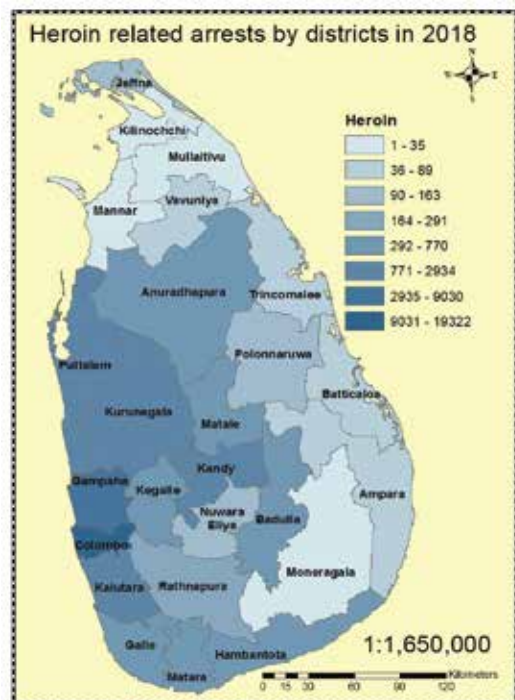
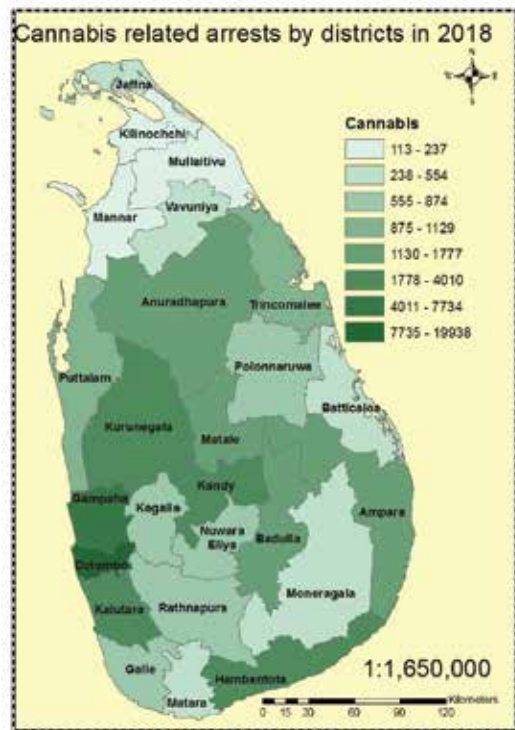
Cannabis

Based on drug related arrests in 2018, highest numbers of cases were reported for cannabis (54,686) and the Colombo district showed highest cannabis related cases - (35%). 4878 kg of cannabis were seized in 2018 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 7% from Southern province, 9% from Central province and North Western province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 269 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2018.

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis. 252 kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2018. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation consumed the total quantity of 184.7 kg of cannabis for the production of “Suranviduravatee”, ‘Madana Modakaya’ and ‘Kameshwari Modakaya’ etc.

Heroin

Majority of the arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. In 2018, 739 kg of heroin were seized and 40,998 persons were arrested. When compared to 2017, heroin related arrests have been increased by 40% in 2018. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 201 per 100,000 populations in 2018.



Methamphetamine

Quantity of methamphetamine (ice) seized and number of arrested persons for methamphetamine were increased in 2018 compared to the year 2017. 7 kg & 127g of methamphetamine seized and 257 persons were arrested by law enforcement agencies during the 2018. Arrests data indicated that methamphetamine use has risen considerably in the country during the past two years.

Hashish

Hashish is a drug which made from cannabis and currently its usage has been increased in Sri Lanka. Based on drug related arrests in 2018, 91 cases were reported for hashish and 95 persons were arrested for hashish related offences in 2018. Hashish related seizures were mainly performed by the Police (67), PNB (4), STF (8) and Sri Lanka Customs (9). 38.311 kg of hashish were seized in 2018 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province.

Price of Drugs

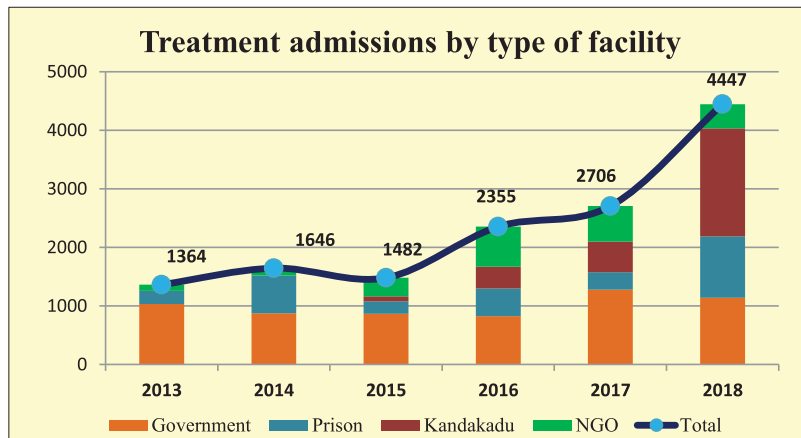
In 2018, the average street price of one kilogram of heroin was SLR 6 million, which is approximately US \$ 34,127. The average street price of heroin has been decreased by 33% in 2018. In 2018, the average street price of a kilogram of cannabis and cocaine was SLR 30,000 (Approximately US \$ 170) and SLR 13 million (Approximately US \$ 73,942) respectively.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

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

The programmes of these centres provide individual and family counselling, which include detoxification treatment, physical exercises, mental relaxation, indoor and outdoor activities, psychotherapy, educational and vocational training, coping skills and motivation to develop healthy lifestyles. The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse Islandwide was 4447 in 2018.

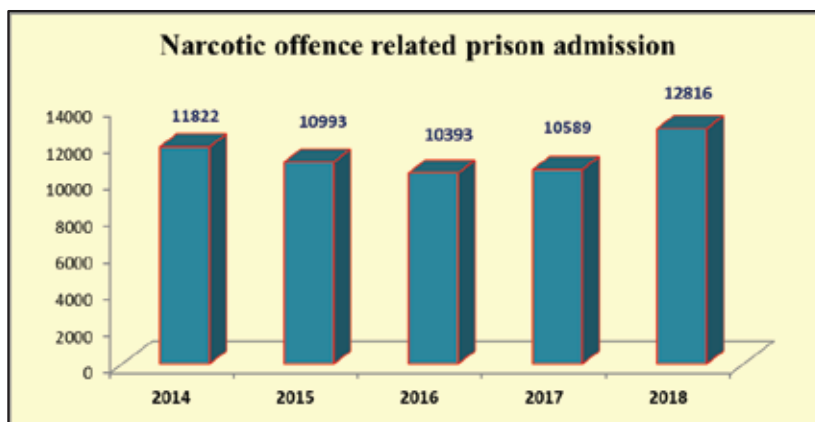
Among them, 1142 (25.7%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 1048 (23.6%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 415 (9.3%) were from the non-government organizations and 1842 (41.4%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (28.6%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 46% of rehabilitated persons were in age 30 and above. Treatment admissions have increased in 2018 by 64% compared to that of 2017.



Imprisonment

The total number of prison admissions was 24,852 in 2018. Among them, 12,816 (51.6%) were imprisoned for narcotic drug related offences. 2387 (18.6%) were imprisoned for cannabis related

offences and 10,412 (81.2%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences. Compared to 2017, imprisonments for drugs related offences in 2018 were increased by 9%.



Drug related Crimes

Drug abuse is associated with health and social problems. Current evidence shows that there is a relationship between drug abuse and crimes. According to the Statistics of Colombo Crime Division (CCD), 567 crime incidents were reported after illicit drug use and its related grave and minor crimes. Majority of drug users were involved in house breaking, robbery and theft of property including over Rs.25,000.

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ගංජා

2018 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (54,686) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇති අතර ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි (35%). 2018 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති ගංජා ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 4878 ක් වේ. බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 54%ක් වාර්තා වන අතර දකුණු පළාතෙන් 7%ක්ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් 9%ක්ද, වයඹ පළාතෙන් 9%ක්ද වාර්තා වේ. 2018 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහණයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 269 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජාවල අඩංගු විෂ ඉවත් කොට ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා යොදා ගැනේ. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නිත්‍යානුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2018 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංජා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 252 ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2018 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් මදන මෝදකය හා කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 184.7ක් පරිභෝජනය කර ඇත.

හෙරොයින්

හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූ පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් වීථි මට්ටමේ හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් වන අතර පෞද්ගලික පරිහරණය සඳහා ළඟතබා ගැනීමේ වරද යටතේ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. 2018 වර්ෂයේ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 739 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයන් 40,998 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇත. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2017 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2018 වර්ෂයේදී 40%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. 2018 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහණයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 201 දෙනෙකි.

මෙතම්පිටමින් (Methamphetamine)

2017 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව 2018 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතම්පිටමින් (අයිස්) සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව සහ අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මෙතම්පිටමින් ප්‍රමාණය වැඩිවී ඇත. 2018 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතම්පිටමින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 7 ක් සහ ග්‍රෑම් 127 ක් සමග පුද්ගලයින් 257 දෙනෙක් නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අංශවල අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. පසුගිය වසර දෙක ඇතුළත මෙතම්පිටමින් භාවිතය සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බව අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම් පිළිබඳ වාර්තා තුළින් පැහැදිලිවේ.

හමීස්

ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත නිෂ්පාදනයක් වන හමීස් භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ක්‍රමයෙන් වර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතියි. 2018 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දත්ත අනුව හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් 91 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයින් 95 දෙනෙක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. හමීස් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය (67) පොලීස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය කාර්යාංශය (4) විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය (8) සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගුව (9) විසින් සිදුකර ඇත. 2018 වර්ෂයේ හමීස් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 33.311 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් වලින් 54% ක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් වාර්තාවී ඇත.

වීටී මට්ටමේ අලෙවි වන මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වල සාමාන්‍ය මිල ගණන්

2018 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් මිලියන 6 (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 34,127) කි. 2017 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ හෙරොයින් වල වීටී මිල 33% කින් අඩුවී ඇත. ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1ක වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් 30,000ක් (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 170) ක් වේ. 2018 වර්ෂයේදී කොකේන් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් එකක වීටී මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 13 ක් වේ (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 73942).

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්

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

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

2018 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූ සේවාලාභීන් 4447 දෙනෙක් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇත. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 1142 (25.7%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයෙන්ද, 1048 (23.6%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහනින්ද, 415 (9.3%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද, 1842 (41.4%) පුනරුත්ථාපන කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් කාර්යාංශයට අයත් කන්දකාඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන්ද ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (28.6%)ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් 46%ක් අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පුද්ගලයින් වෙති. 2017 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2018 වර්ෂය තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා යොමුවූ සේවාලාභීන් සංඛ්‍යාව 64% කින් වැඩි වී ඇත.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2018 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 24,852 කි. ඔවුන් අතරින් මාදක ගණයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 12,816 දෙනෙක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. එය මුලු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් වලින් 51.6% ක් වේ. 2018 වර්ෂය තුළ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 2387 (18.6%) ක්ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 10,412 (81.2%) ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2017 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2018 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 9% කින් වැඩි වී ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා අපරාධ

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සමාජ හා සෞඛ්‍ය ගැටලු ඇති කරවන සමාජ ප්‍රපංචයක් වන අතර කාලීනව වාර්තා වන සුළු හා මහාපරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් පිළිබඳව විමර්ශනය කිරීමේදී පැහැදිළි වන කරුණක් නම් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා අපරාධ අතර යම් අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකි බවයි. කොළඹ අපරාධ කොට්ඨාශයේ අපරාධ පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික දත්ත වලට අනුව 2018 වර්ෂය තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා සම්බන්ධ සුළු හා මහාපරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 567 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. අපරාධ ක්‍රියාවන්ට යොමුවී ඇති මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් ගෙන් බහුතරයක් නිවාස බිඳීම, මංකොල්ල කෑම, රුපියල් 25,000 ට වැඩි දේපළ සොරකම වැනි අපරාධ ක්‍රියාවලට යොමුවී ඇත.

இலங்கையில் போதை வஸ்து நுகர்வின் நிலை

2018 ஆண்டு இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமான குற்றச் செயல்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 98,752 ஆவதோடு, இது 2017 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 22% அதிகரிப்பாகும். இவர்களில் 42% வீதம் ஹெரோயினை வைத்திருந்ததற்காகவும், 55% வீதமானோர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காகவும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். மேலும் பெரும்பான்மைக் குற்றச் செயல்கள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் (61%) பதிவாகியது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து, வட மேல் மாகாணத்தில் 10%, மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 8% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. மாவட்ட அடிப்படையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 40%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 17% மற்றும் குருனாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 7 % ன்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. 2018 ஆண்டில் போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களை மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் அது ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 485 என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டதுடன் கைதானவர்களின் வயதெல்லை 15-64 ஆக இருந்து.

கஞ்சா

2018 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைதுகளில் அதிகமானவை (54,686) கஞ்சா தொடர்பானவையே ஆகும். கஞ்சா தொடர்பான அதி கூடிய சுற்றி வலைப்புக்கள் (35%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்திலேயே பதிவாகியது. இதன் போது மொத்தம் 4,878 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பிடிபட்டது.

2018 ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான கைதுகளில் 54% மேல் மாகாணத்திலும், 7% தென் மாகாணத்திலும், 9% மத்திய மாகாணம் மற்றும் வட மத்திய மாகாணத்திலும் பதிவாகியது. 2018 ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களை மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 269 பேர் என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டதுடன் கைதானவர்களின் வயதெல்லை 15-64 ஆக இருந்து.

இதே வேளை, கஞ்சாவில் உள்ள போதை உள்ளடக்கங்களை நீக்கி, அதை ஆயுள்வேத மருத்துவ தேவைகளுக்காகவும் பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. இதனடிப்படையில் ஆயுள்வேத ஔதடங்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனமே கஞ்சாவை அதிகம் பயன் படுத்துபவர்களில் முதலிடம் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது. 2018 ஆண்டு மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக 252 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பயன் படுத்தப்பட்டது. இதில் ஆயுள்வேத ஔதடங்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் மாத்திரம் மதன மோதகம், சுரந்திதரவதீ மற்றும் காமேஷ்வரி மோதகம் தயாரிப்பிற்காக 184.7 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்தியது.

ஹெரோயின்

ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர், ஹெரோயினை சொந்தப் பாவனைக்கு சிறிதளவு வைத்திருந்தவர்களே ஆவர். 2018 ஆண்டு 739 கிலோ கிறேம் ஹெரோயின் பிடிபட்டு அது தொடர்பாக 40,998 நபர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். 2017 வருடத்துடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2018 ஆண்டில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 40% ஆல் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. அத்துடன் 2018 ஆண்டில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களை மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் அது ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 201 பேர் என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

மெதம்:பெடமயின்

2017 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட மெதம்:பெடமயின் அளவு மற்றும் மெதம்:பெடமயின் தொடர்பான குற்ச்செயல்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்துள்ளது. இவ்வாண்டில் 7.127 கிலோ கிறேம் மெதம்:பெடமயின் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டதுடன் 257 நபர்கள் அது தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். தொடர்புடைய தலவுகளின் படி கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் மெதம்:பெடமயின் பாவனை இலங்கையில் கனிசமான அளவு அதிகரித்துள்ளமை புலனாகியது.

ஹஷிஷ்

கஞ்சா அடிப்படை போதை வஸ்துவொன்றாகிய ஹஷிஷ் உட்கொள்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை தற்போது இலங்கையில் அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2018 போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் தரவுகள் பிறகாரம் ஹஷிஷ் தொடர்பான சம்பவங்கள் 91 பதிவாகியுள்ளதுடன் 95 நபர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். ஹஷிஷ் தொடர்பான அதி கூடிய கைதுகளை பொலிஸ் திணைக்களம் மேற்கொண்டது. அதன் எண்ணிக்கை 27 ஆகும். அதைத் தொடர்ந்து பொலிஸ் போதைத் தடுப்புப் பிரிவு (4), விசேட அதிரடிப்படை (8) மற்றும் இலங்கை சுங்கத் திணைக்களம் (9) ஏனைய கைதுகளை மேற்கொண்டன. 2018 ஆண்டில் ஹஷிஷ் 38.311 கிலோ கிறேம் கைப்பற்றதுடன் இவற்றில் 54% தென் மாகாணத்தில் பதிவாகியது.

போதை வஸ்துக்களின் விலை விபரங்கள்

2018 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயினின் வீதி மட்ட சராசரி விலை ரூ. 6 மில்லியனாக (இது அன்னளவாக அமெரிக்க டாலர் 34,127 ஆகும்) காணப்பட்டதுடன் 2017 விலையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் இது 33 வீழ்ச்சியையே காட்டுகின்றது. இதே வேளை, 2017 ஆண்டு கஞ்சா 1 கிலோ கிறேமின் வீதி மட்ட விலை ரூ. 30,000 (அமெரிக்க டாலர் 170) எனக் காணப்பட்டது. இதே வேளை 2018 ஆண்டு கொகேன் ஒரு கிரோ கிறேமின் வீதி மட்ட விலை ரூ. 13 மில்லியனாக (அமெரிக்க டாலர் சுமார் 73,942) காணப்பட்டது.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

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

இதன் போது குடும்ப ஆலோசனை சேவை, விஷ நீக்கம், உடற்பயிற்சி, மனத்தளர்ச்சிக்கான சிகிச்சை, உட்புற மற்றும் வெளிப்புற செயற்பாடுகள், உளநோய் சிகிச்சை, சுகாதாரமான வாழ்வு முறைக்கான கல்வி, ஊக்கமுண்டாக்குதல், தொழில்பயிற்சி, ஆற்றல் அபிவிருத்தி போன்ற செயற்திட்டங்கள் இம்மையங்களில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன.

2018 ஆண்டில் போதைப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையான 4447 நபர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவர்களில் 1142 (25.7%) பேர் அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மூலமும், 1048 (23.6%) பேர் சிறைச்சாலை திணைக்கள புணர்வாழ்வு திட்டங்கள் ஊடாகவும், 415 பேர் (9.3%) அரசு சார்பற்ற அமைப்புகளின் முன்னெடுப்புக்கள் மூலமாகவும், 1842 பேர்

(41.4%) புணர்வாழ்வு ஆணையாளர் நாயகம் அலுவலகத்தின் கந்தகாடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு நிலையத்தாலும் புணர்வாழ்வு அளிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

பயனாளிகளில் அதிகூடியவர்கள் (28.6%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆவதோடு சிகிச்சை பெற்றவர்களின் 46 சத வீதத்தின் வயதெல்லை 30 மற்றும் அதற்கு மேலாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 2017 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2018 ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சைக்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 64% ஆல் அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

சிறைத் தண்டனை

2018 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்து குற்றங்களுக்காக மொத்தம் 24,852 நபர்கள் சிறைத் தண்டனை பெற்றனர். இவர்களில் போதைப் பொருள்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு சிறை சென்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 12,816 ஆகும். இது மொத்த சிறைப்படுத்தல்களில் 51.6% ஆகும். 2018 ஆண்டு கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கும், 2387 (18.6%) பேரும், ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 10,412 (81.2%) பேரும் சிறை சென்றனர். போதைப் பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக சிறையில் இடப்பட்டவர்களின் வீதம் 2017 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2018 ஆண்டில் 9% ஆல் அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றச் செயல்களும்

போதை வஸ்து என்பது சமூக மற்றும் சுகாதார பிரச்சினைகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் விடயமாவதுடன் சிறு மற்றும்பாரிய குற்றச்செயல்கள் பற்றிய ஆராய்வின் போது போதை வஸ்துக்கள் மற்றும் குற்றச்செயல்கள் இடையே நெறுங்கிய தொடர்பு இருப்பது புலனாகியது. கொழும்பு குற்றப்புலனாய்வுப் பிரிவின் (CCD) வருடாந்த தரவுகளின் படி 2018 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான சிறிய மற்றும் பாரிய குற்றச்செயல்கள் 567 பதிவாகியுள்ளது. போதை வஸ்துக்களை பயன் படுத்துபவர்கள் வீடுகளை உடைத்துத் திருடுதல், வழிப்பறி செய்தல், இ 25,000 விட அதிக பெருமதியான சொத்துக்களை கொள்ளையடித்தல் போன்ற குற்றங்களில் அதிகம் ஈடுபடுவதும் இதன் போது தெரிய வந்தது.

International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) mission to Sri Lanka

International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) mission was held in Sri Lanka from 25th to 28th March 2018. The mission was conducted by Professor Richard Mattick, member of the Board, and Ms. Ha Fung NG (Cilla) of the INCB secretariat. The last INCB mission held in Sri Lanka in 2002. The mission was organized and conducted by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), Ministry of Defence.

The objective of the mission was to review the drug control situation in Sri Lanka and the full implementation of the three international drug control conventions to which Sri Lanka is a party, including reporting to and cooperation with INCB in accordance with the Conventions. The situation of, and the actions by the Government to counter drug trafficking, to prevent drug abuse and to provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug dependent persons were also discussed.

The INCB delegates met with Mr. Hemasiri Fernando, Secretary, Ministry of Defence; Hon. Thalatha Atukorale, Minister of Justice and Prison Reforms; Hon. Jayantha Jayasuriya, Attorney General; Mr. Ravinatha P. Aryasinha, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Pujitha Jayasundara, Inspector General of Police; Professor Saman Abeyasinghe, Chairman of NDDCB; Mr.S.Aloka Bandara, Director General (Act) of NDDCB; Dr. Samantha Kithalawaarachchi, Director of Presidential Task Force on Drug Prevention; Mr.T.C.A.Dhanapala, Director, Police Narcotic Bureau, Commissioner Generals of Customs, Excise, and Prisons, as well as senior officials in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The mission also had discussion with NGOs and visited Nawadiganthaya Treatment & Rehabilitation Center.

INCB delegates discussed overall matters related to the drug control in Sri Lanka with senior staff members of the NDDCB and concluding session of the mission was held at NDDCB. Research division of the Board was facilitated for the mission with the support of other divisions.

INCB Delegates with senior officers of the NDDCB



Inauguration session at NDDCB



Meeting with Mr. Hemasiri Fernando, Secretary, Ministry of Defence



Meeting with Hon. Jayantha Jayasuriya, Attorney General



Meeting with Mr. Ravinatha Aryasinha,
Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Meeting with Mr. Pujith Jayasundara,
Inspector General of Police

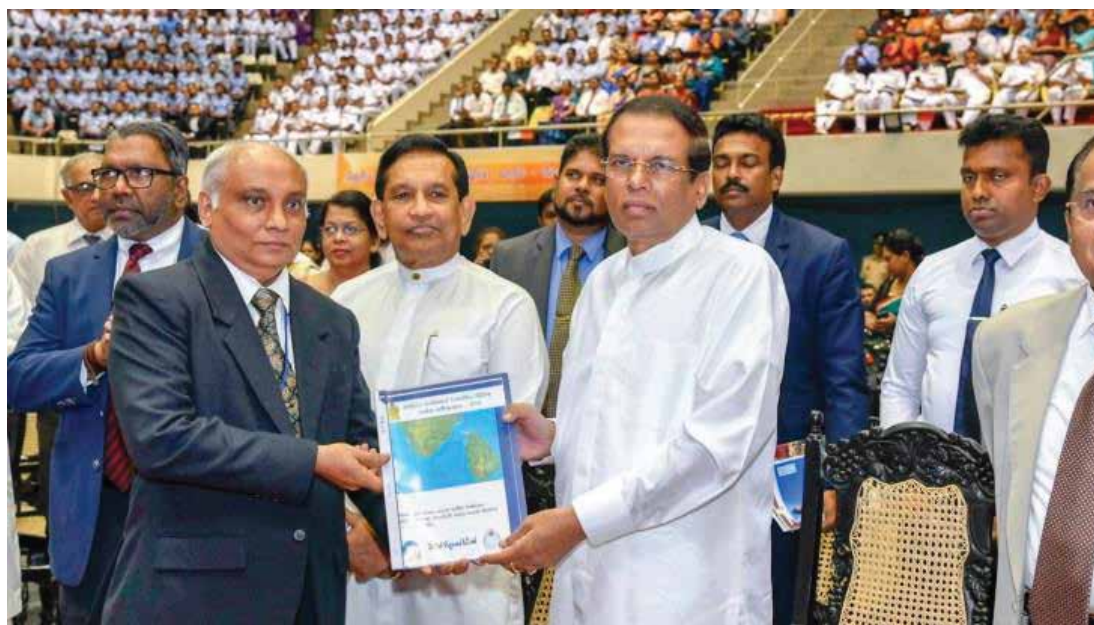


INCB delegates Professor Rechard Mattick and Ms. Ha Fung Cilla
with Professor Saman Abeysinghe, Chairman, NDDCB



Report launch of National Prevalence survey on drug use 2019

Research division of the NDDCB in collaboration with the Presidential Task Force on Drug Prevention and Sri Lanka Police conducted a National prevalence survey on drug use - 2019, to estimate the drug use population in the country. Final report of the survey was handed over to His Excellency The president on 1st July 2019 at the Western province conference of national drug prevention week.



Part 1

Arrests Related Information

Drug Related Arrests

Drug related arrests have been increased by 20% in 2018 compared to the year 2015. From the total percentage of arrests made during the year 2018, 61 % was from Western Province, 10% from North Western Province and 6 % from Southern Province. In the same year, offences relating to smuggling of heroin have been increased to 54% and offences of smuggling and possession of cannabis have been increased to 5% when compared to the year 2015.

The Law Enforcement Authorities have seized 739 kg of heroin in 2018, which was the highest quantity of heroin seized during the past 27 years (1991 to 2018). The individuals arrested for drug related offences in the year 2018 categorized under cannabis, heroin and methamphetamine are as 54,686 40,998

and 257 respectively. There is a considerable increase in the possession and usage of methamphetamine in the year 2018. Court cases filed against accuses in possession of cannabis have significantly increased in 2018 compared to 2015, the total quantity of cannabis taken to custody have been considerably decreased.

As per the statistics, except for the Eastern Province, drug related arrests have been increased in all other provinces in the country when compared to 2015 to 2018. In the year 2018, total number of individuals arrested has been reported as 98,752 which was a 22% increase, when compared to previous year.

1

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and District

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1692	74.4	1841	58.6	2614	58.4	2127	63.4	2675	53.4
Heroin	582	25.6	500	15.9	702	15.7	1224	36.5	2042	40.7
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	0	0
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Other	0	0	802	25.5	1162	25.9	0	0	294	5.9
Total	2274	100.0	3143	100.0	4478	100.0	3353	100.0	5012	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1254	84.6	1289	75.5	1169	70.8	1860	81.01	1476	64.5
Heroin	228	15.4	222	13.0	241	14.6	435	18.95	459	20.1
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04	0	0
Other	0	.0	196	11.5	242	14.6	0	0	353	15.4
Total	1482	100.0	1707	100.0	1652	100.0	2296	100.0	2288	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	538	93.1	809	53.0	700	46.4	860	93.1	741	82.4
Heroin	39	6.7	23	1.5	21	1.4	60	6.5	110	12.2
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.4	12	1.3
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.5
Other	1	0.2	693	45.5	789	52.2	0	0	32	3.6
Total	578	100.0	1525	100.0	1510	100.0	924	100.0	899	100.0

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1324	77.6	1766	83.3	1247	77.1	678	69.5	1777	75.0
Heroin	383	22.4	218	10.3	287	17.7	297	30.5	450	19.0
Other	0	.0	137	6.4	84	5.2	0	0.0	141	6.0
Total	1707	100.0	2121	100.0	1618	100.0	975	100.0	2368	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	521	94.2	804	88.0	808	88.2	1032	84	798	82.3
Heroin	32	5.8	77	8.4	75	8.2	196	16	163	16.8
Other	0	.0	33	3.6	33	3.6	0	0.0	9	0.9
Total	553	100.0	914	100.0	916	100.0	1228	100.0	970	100.0

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 6 - Kurunegala District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1695	69.2	2267	69.1	2129	69.3	3008	66.3	4010	56.0
Heroin	754	30.8	704	21.5	739	24	1527	33.7	2934	40.9
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Other	0	.0	309	9.4	206	6.7	0	0.0	220	3.1
Total	2449	100.0	3280	100.0	3074	100.0	4535	100.0	7165	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1056	74.4	1469	79.5	1765	77.9	1875	72.7	1129	42.8
Heroin	363	25.6	304	16.5	405	17.9	705	27.3	1465	55.5
Other	0	.0	74	4.0	96	4.2	0	0	46	1.7
Total	1419	100.0	1847	100.0	2266	100.0	2580	100.0	2640	100.0

NORTHERN PROVINCE**Table 8 - Jaffna District**

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	122	90.4	178	86.4	274	87.3	266	80.4	340	65.8
Heroin	8	5.9	7	3.4	15	4.8	65	19.6	132	25.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Other	5	3.7	21	10.2	24	7.6	0	0	45	8.7
Total	135	100.0	206	100.0	314	100.0	331	100.0	517	100.0

Table 9 - Mannar District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	167	90.8	153	73.9	150	83.3	215	93.9	237	84.9
Heroin	12	6.5	23	11.1	12	6.7	14	6.1	34	12.2
Opium	0	.0	1	0.5	0	.0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.7
Other	5	2.7	30	14.5	18	10	0	0	6	2.2
Total	184	100.0	207	100.0	180	100.0	229	100.0	279	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	40	90.9	53	100.0	83	98.8	96	95	113	99.1
Heroin	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	5	5	1	0.9
Other	4	9.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	100.0	53	100.0	84	100.0	101	100.0	114	100.0

Table 11 - Vavuniya District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	461	88.3	400	89.7	366	88	626	94.4	448	79.4
Heroin	23	4.4	11	2.5	32	7.7	37	5.6	55	9.8
Other	38	7.3	35	7.8	18	4.3	0	0	61	10.8
Total	522	100.0	446	100.0	416	100.0	663	100.0	564	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	47	97.9	70	94.6	113	90.4	215	99.5	136	91.8
Heroin	0	0	1	1.4	0	.0	01	0.5	10	6.8
Other	1	2.1	3	4.0	12	9.6	0	0	2	1.4
Total	48	100.0	74	100.0	125	100.0	216	100.0	148	100.0

SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

Table 13 - Kegalle District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	314	73.4	561	83.0	396	72.7	629	64.2	874	64.2
Heroin	114	26.6	103	15.2	129	23.6	351	35.8	462	34.0
Methamphetamine	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	1	0.1
Other	0	.0	12	1.8	20	3.7	0	0	23	1.7
Total	428	100.0	676	100.0	545	100.0	980	100.0	1360	100.0

Table 14 - Ratnapura District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1759	82.7	2145	75.7	1473	72.9	669	68.8	692	68.2
Heroin	369	17.3	478	16.9	365	18.1	304	31.2	291	28.7
Other	0	.0	211	7.4	182	9.0	0	0	32	3.1
Total	2128	100.0	2834	100.0	2020	100.0	973	100.0	1015	100.0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Table 15 - Galle District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1737	55.1	1946	69.2	1672	60.0	1436	56.6	825	55.9
Heroin	1413	44.8	839	29.9	1018	36.6	1102	43.4	638	43.2
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0.1
Other	3	0.1	26	0.9	95	3.4	0	0	12	0.8
Total	3153	100.0	2811	100.0	2785	100.0	2539	100.0	1476	100.0

Table 16 - Hambantota District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2343	89.9	1611	78.3	1977	87.8	2440	86.46	2672	77.3
Heroin	263	10.1	437	21.2	257	11.4	381	13.50	770	22.3
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04	0	0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Other	0	.0	10	0.5	19	0.8	0	0	13	0.4
Total	2606	100.0	2058	100.0	2253	100.0	2822	100.0	3456	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	798	74.6	2918	92.3	1290	71.0	1637	73.7	446	46.9
Heroin	271	25.4	172	5.5	490	27.0	561	25.3	485	51.0
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.1	0	0
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.4	0	0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.5	0	0
Other	0	.0	70	2.2	36	2.0	0	0	20	2.1
Total	1069	100.0	3160	100.0	1816	100.0	2221	100.0	951	100.0

UVA PROVINCE

Table 18 - Badulla District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	996	91.5	1372	87.8	1374	81.5	1442	83	1469	70.8
Heroin	93	8.5	80	5.1	161	9.5	295	17	500	24.1
Hashish	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1
Other	0	.0	110	7.1	151	9.0	0	.0	104	5.0
Total	1089	100.0	1562	100.0	1686	100.0	1737	100.0	2074	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1726	98.0	1800	97.2	1291	98.2	560	97.6	554	93.9
Heroin	36	2.0	39	2.1	21	1.6	14	2.4	35	5.9
Other	0	.0	13	0.7	3	0.2	0	.0	1	0.2
Total	1762	100.0	1852	100.0	1315	100.0	574	100.0	590	100.0

WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 20 - Colombo District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	16,215	55.4	18,501	52.0	16,785	49.7	16,964	34.95	19,938	49.4
Heroin	13,061	44.6	16,846	47.4	16,770	49.7	13,862	44.90	19,322	47.8
Methamphetamine	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0	210	0.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.07	20	0.1
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.04	61	0.2
Other	6	.0	223	0.6	220	0.6	13	0.04	820	2.0
Total	29,282	100.0	35,572	100.0	33,775	100.0	30,872	100.0	40,371	100.0

Table 21 - Gampaha District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	4699	52.4	5945	53.1	5747	53.7	8098	55.78	7734	45.4
Heroin	4263	47.6	4671	41.8	4587	42.9	6419	44.21	9030	53.0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	12	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	0.2
Other	0	.0	569	5.1	369	3.4	0	.0	227	1.3
Total	8,962	100.0	11,185	100.0	10,703	100.0	14,518	100.0	17,036	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1676	63.4	1768	65.0	2078	61.8	2669	67.01	2797	64.5
Heroin	968	36.6	755	27.8	1074	31.9	1314	32.99	1406	32.4
Hashish	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Other	0	.0	195	7.2	212	6.3	0	.0	126	2.9
Total	2644	100.0	2718	100.0	3364	100.0	3983	100.0	4338	100.0

EASTERN PROVINCE**Table 23 - Ampara District**

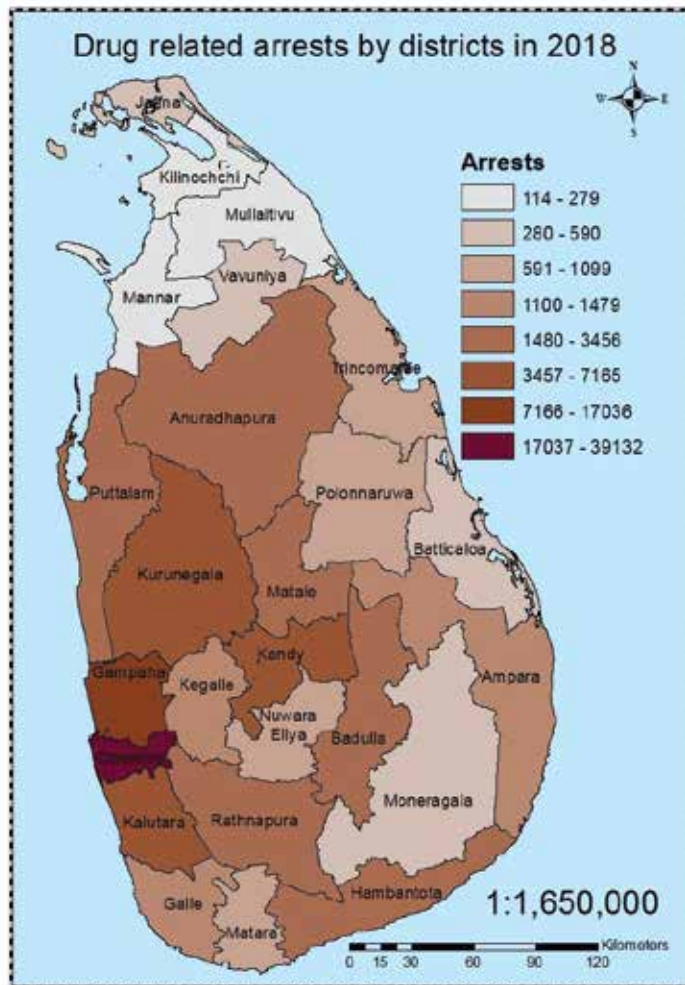
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1119	99.6	929	96.8	1032	93.0	1420	98.1	1344	90.9
Heroin	4	0.3	3	0.3	20	1.8	27	1.9	73	4.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.0	2	0.1
Other	1	0.1	28	2.9	55	5.0	0	.0	60	4.1
Total	1124	100.0	960	100.0	1110	100.0	1448	100.0	1479	100.0

Table 24 - Batticaloa District

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	635	96.2	728	91.5	629	90.4	421	92.5	437	80.5
Heroin	25	3.8	12	1.5	11	1.6	34	7.5	89	16.4
Opium	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Other	0	.0	55	6.9	56	8.0	0	.0	17	3.1
Total	660	100.0	796	100.0	696	100.0	455	100.0	543	100.0

Table 25 - Trincomalee District										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	749	96.5	753	97.2	625	92.3	545	90.4	985	89.6
Heroin	27	3.5	14	1.8	29	4.3	58	9.6	81	7.4
Methamphetamine	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	0.2
Other	0	.0	8	1.0	23	3.4	0	.0	31	2.8
Total	776	100.0	775	100.0	677	100.0	603	100.0	1099	100.0

Exhibit - 01



Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 26 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

Province	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	3484	3939	4483	4847	4892
Eastern	2503	2410	2286	2386	2766
Northern	837	854	986	1418	1274
North Central	1845	2570	2055	1710	2575
North Western	2751	3736	3894	4883	5139
Sabaragamuwa	2073	2706	1869	1298	1566
Southern	4878	6475	4939	5513	3982
Uva	2722	3172	2665	2002	2023
Western	22,590	26,214	24,610	27,731	30,469
Country Total	43,683	52,076	47,787	51,788	54,686

Table 27 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province

Province	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	849	745	964	1719	2611
Eastern	56	29	60	119	243
Northern	43	42	60	122	232
North Central	415	295	362	493	613
North Western	1117	1008	1144	2232	4399
Sabaragamuwa	483	581	494	655	753
Southern	1947	1448	1765	2044	1854
Uva	129	119	182	309	535
Western	18,292	22,272	22,431	21,595	29,758
Country Total	23,331	26,539	27,462	29,288	40,998

Table 28 - Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Province

Province	2018
Central	4
Eastern	2
Northern	2
North Central	0
North Western	1
Sabaragamuwa	1
Southern	1
Uva	0
Western	246
Country Total	257

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

Province	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	1	1692	2193	7	692
Eastern	1	92	137	1	110
Northern	0	89	73	0	114
North Central	0	170	117	0	150
North Western	0	383	302	0	266
Sabaragamuwa	0	223	202	0	55
Southern	3	106	150	25	46
Uva	0	123	154	0	106
Western	6	989	801	47	1272
Country Total	11	3867	4129	80	2811

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

Drug Related Arrests by Agency

Table 30 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PNB	3	.0	28	0.1	24	0.1	62	0.1	125	0.2
Dept. of Excise	201	0.5	222	0.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Sri Lanka Navy	3	.0	4	.0	8	0.02	09	.0	9	.0
Sri Lanka Army	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	1	.0
Police	43,352	99.2	51,667	99.2	47,622	99.7	51,474	99.4	53,915	98.6
Sri Lanka Custom	0	.0	1	.0	1	0.002	0	.0	2	.0
STF	121	0.3	152	0.3	132	0.3	114	0.2	371	0.7
Sri Lanka Prison	1	.0	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0	1	.0
Organize Crime Unit	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	15	.0
ACU - Walana	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	43	0.1	119	0.2
CCD	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	85	0.2	126	0.2
PNB & STF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.0
Total	43,683	100.0	52,076	100.0	47,787	100.0	51,788	100.0	54,686	100.0

Table 31 - Heroin Related Arrests by Agency

Agency	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PNB	58	0.2	201	0.8	224	0.8	217	0.7	344	0.8
Prison	6	.0	5	.0	1	.0	2	.0	8	0
Dept. of Excise	317	1.5	475	1.8	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Sri Lanka Customs	11	.0	12	.0	3	.0	8	.0	1	0
Police	22,856	98.0	25,686	96.8	27,146	99.0	28,446	97.1	39,211	95.6
Sri Lanka Navy	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	.0	2	0
TID	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	0
CID	0	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	0
STF	51	0.2	157	0.6	85	.0	87	0.3	735	1.8
Sri Lanka Army	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.2	0	.0	0	0
Organize Crime Unit	32	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	0
ACU - Walana	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0.4	173	0.4
CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	1.4	516	1.3
PNB & CID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Total	23,331	100.0	26,539	100.0	27,462	100.0	29,288	100.0	40,998	100.0

Table 32 - Cocaine related Arrests by Agency - 2018

Agency	Number
PNB	6
Police	6
STF	4
CCD	1
Sri Lanka Customs	4
Total	21

Table 33 - Hashish related Arrests by Agency - 2018

Agency	Number
PNB	4
Police	67
STF	8
Walana	6
Sri Lanka Customs	9
Organize Crime	1
Total	95

Table 34 - Methamphetamine related Arrests by Agency - 2018

Agency	Number
PNB	16
Police	212
STF	14
CCD	8
PNB & CID	1
Walana	3
Sri Lanka Customs	1
Organize Crime	1
Prisons	1
Total	257

Table 35 - Psychotropic Substances related Arrests by Agency - 2018

Agency	Number
PNB	8
Police	378
STF	31
Walana	12
Sri Lanka Customs	4
Total	433

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table 36 - Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender

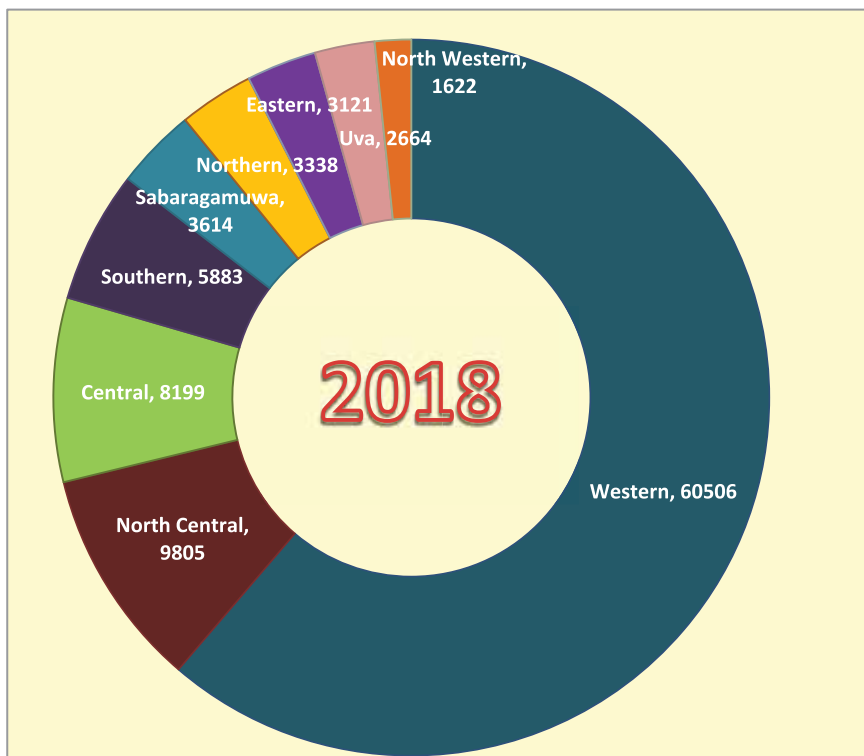
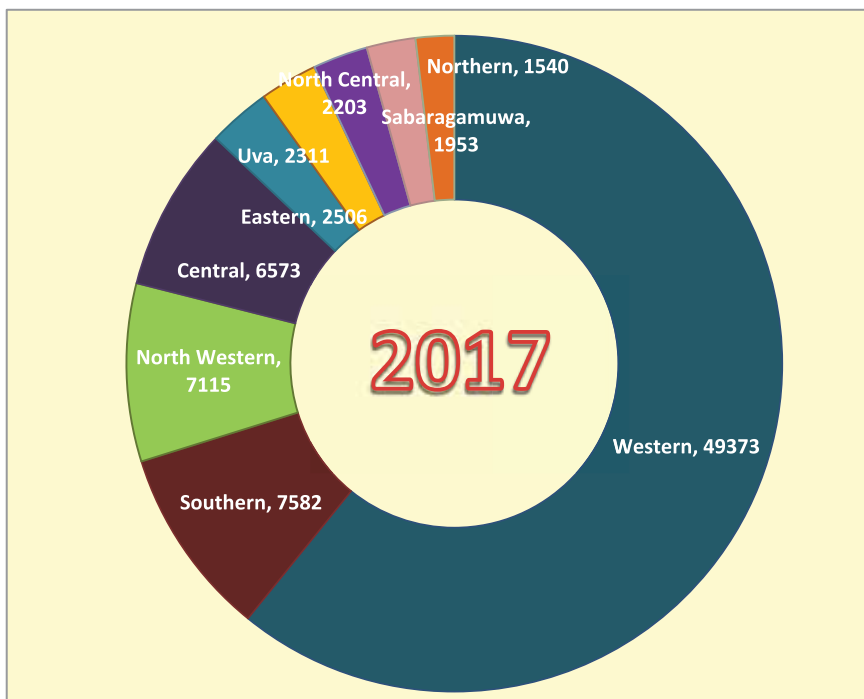
Drug	Sex	Year	2017	2018
Cannabis	M		23,241	29,697
	F		570	625
		Total	23,811	30,322
Heroin	M		10,559	12,509
	F		308	338
		Total	10,867	12,847
Opium	M		3	0
	F		0	0
		Total	3	0
Hashish	M		21	90
	F		0	0
		Total	21	90
Cocaine	M		18	0
	F		0	0
		Total	18	0
Psychotropic * Substances	M		5	197
	F		0	13
		Total	5	210
Methamphetamine	M		-	172
	F		-	4
		Total	-	176
Other **	M		-	542
	F		-	13
		Total	-	555
Sub Total	M		33,847	43,207
	F		1,756	993
TOTAL			35,603	44,200

* LSD, Different type of Tablets

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

(This table describes only reported data of DAMS)

Exhibit 02 & 03 Comparison of drug related arrest by province in 2017 and 2018



Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

Table 37 - Cannabis related Arrests by Age

Age	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	5	0.1	16	0.1	16	0.1	23	0.1	20	0.1
15-19 yrs	327	7.4	1889	9.0	2420	11.3	3274	13.6	2964	13.8
20-24 yrs	793	18.0	4520	21.4	5471	25.6	6613	27.4	5990	27.8
25-29 yrs	651	14.7	3378	16.0	3739	17.5	4241	17.6	4110	19.1
30 and above	2638	59.8	11293	53.5	9731	45.5	9956	41.3	8420	39.2
Total	4414	100	21096	100	21377	100.0	24107	100	21504	100.0

Table 38 - Heroin related Arrests by Age

Age	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
15-19 yrs	30	1.1	86	1.5	174	2.3	279	2.5	424	3.3
20-24 yrs	220	8.0	755	12.8	964	12.8	1754	16.0	2571	19.9
25-29 yrs	345	12.6	1050	17.9	1349	17.9	2192	20.0	3008	23.2
30 and above	2145	78.3	3990	67.8	5033	66.9	6727	61.4	6946	53.6
Total	2741	100	5882	100	7523	100	10954	100	12953	100.0

Table 39 - Hashish related Arrests by Age

Age	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
15-19 yrs	1	16.7	2	12.5	2	8.7	2	6.7	42	5.9
20-24 yrs	1	16.7	4	25.0	5	21.7	11	36.7	172	24.1
25-29 yrs	0	0.0	3	18.8	6	26.1	4	13.3	149	20.9
30 and above	4	66.7	7	43.8	10	43.5	13	43.3	349	49.0
Total	6	100	16	100	23	100.0	30	100	713	100.0

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

Exhibit - 4

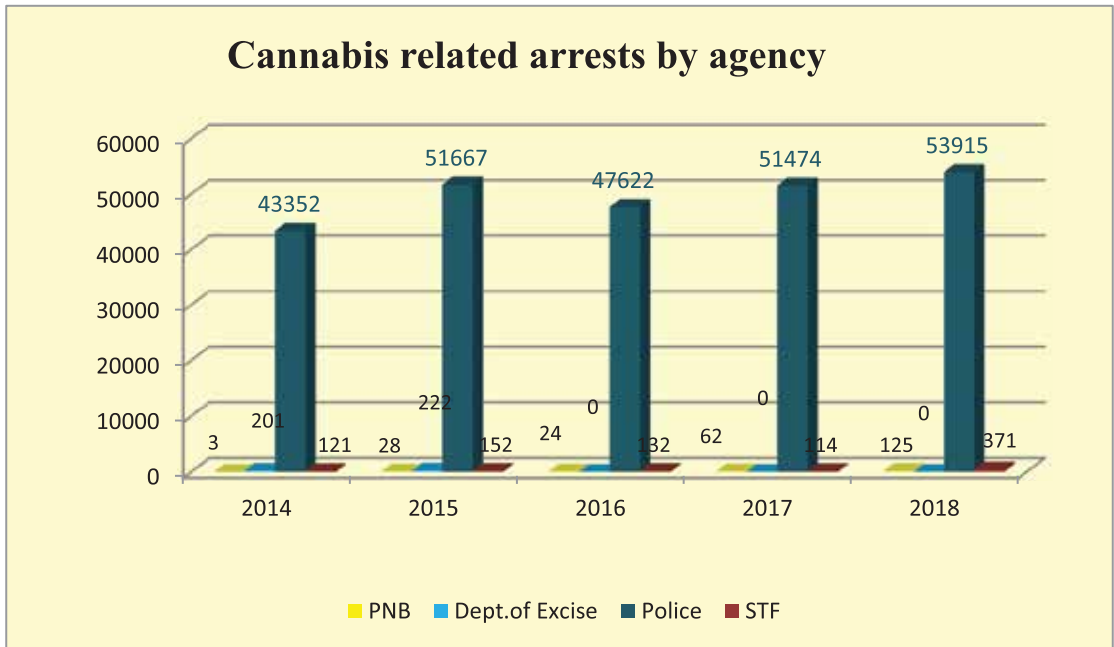
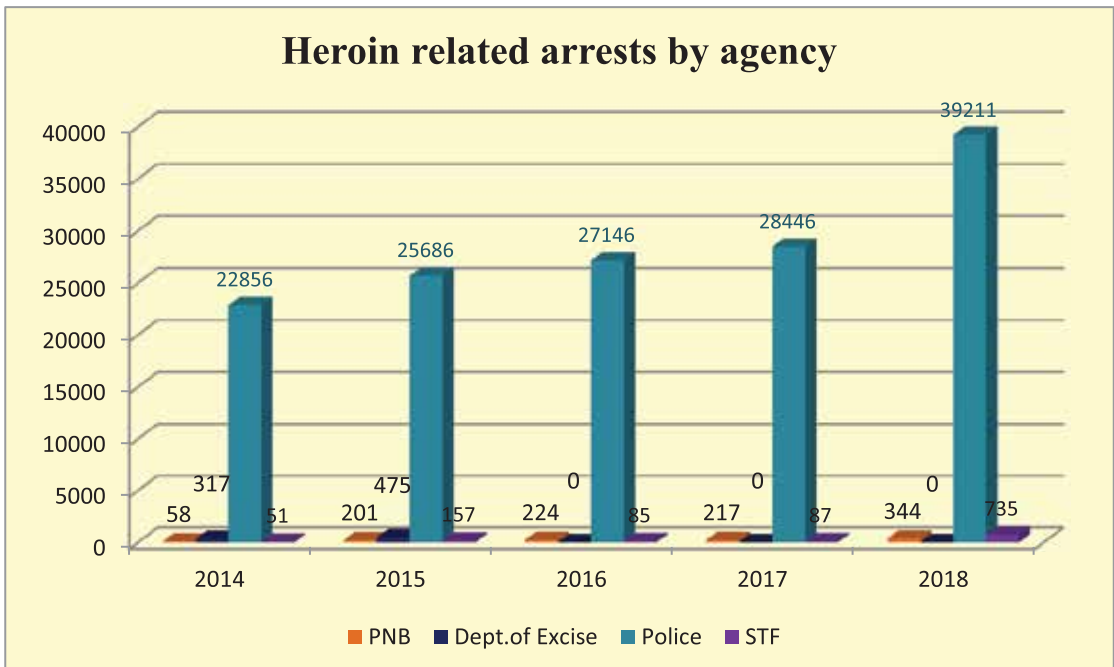


Exhibit - 5



Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

Table 40 - Distribution by Ethnicity						
Ethnicity		2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*
Sinhala	N	6694	24,150	24,449	28,138	28,803
	%	91.3	83.27	81.12	79	80.8
Tamil	N	244	2197	2298	3,099	2,974
	%	3.33	7.57	7.62	09	8.4
Moor	N	368	2300	3058	3,733	3,056
	%	5.02	7.93	10.14	10.5	8.6
Malay	N	11	116	137	133	220
	%	0.15	0.4	0.45	0.3	0.6
Burgher	N	11	49	50	79	87
	%	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.2	0.2
Other	N	4	192	150	387	496
	%	0.05	0.66	0.5	01	1.4
Total	N	7332	29,004	30,143	35,569	35,636
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

**Table 41 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg
(No. of cases)**

Drugs	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Heroin	312.908.614 (23325)	46.66.278 (26458)	206.963.758 (27356)	314.955.688 (29296)	739.095.763 (40972)
Cannabis	19644.117.128 (43798)	6569.641.677 (52319)	4174.507.851 (47965)	4987.061.793 (51884)	4878.399.624 (54690)
Opium	-	2.218.500 (3)	15.398.370 (2)	0.770 (3)	-
Hashish	1.078.370 (6)	4.272.670 (17)	40.318.176 (24)	38.272.340 (34)	33.311.876 (91)
Cocaine	0.026.654 (5)	5.774.986 (7)	1570.788.642 (22)	220.697.530 (21)	21.205.383 (19)
Methamphet- amine	-	-	0.50 (2)	0.96.550 (5)	7.127.926 (254)

Exhibit - 6

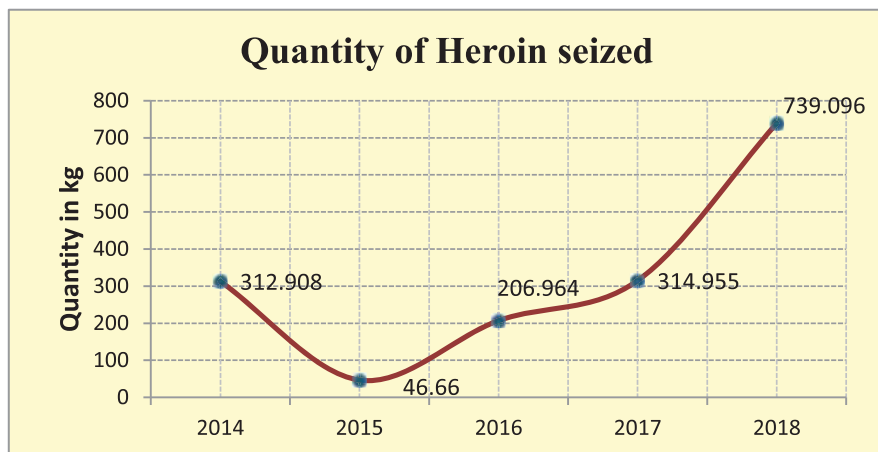


Exhibit - 7

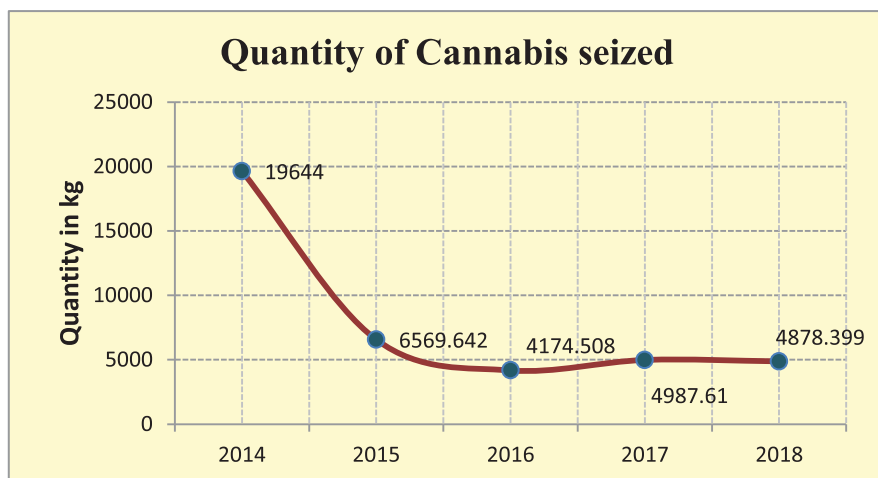


Exhibit - 8

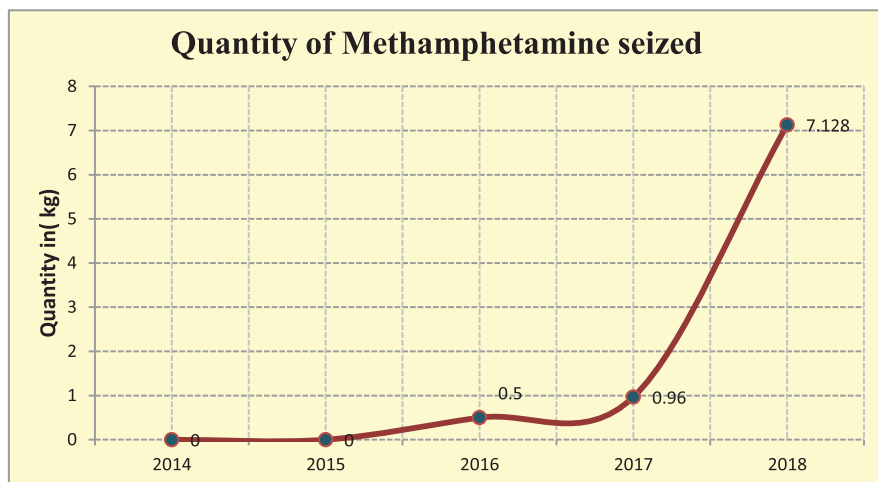


Table 42 - Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2018

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity			Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	0	462	342	450
Ampara	0	077	668	73
Badulla	0	484	053	335
Bandarawela	0	094	125	165
Batticaloa	0	022	795	89
Chilaw	7	059	407	1431
Colombo Central	3	006	986	2784
Colombo North	7	616	901	6630
Colombo South	2	058	513	2712
Elpitiya	0	206	078	598
Galle	0	020	250	40
Gampaha	0	786	408	3334
Gampola	0	070	225	325
Hatton	0	020	072	32
Jaffna	0	081	039	119
Kalutara	0	997	868	685
Kandy	1	678	272	1692
Kantale	1	433	248	14
Kegalle	0	415	101	464
Kelaniya	2	326	450	3909
Kilinochchi	1	094	435	10
Kuliyapitiya	0	580	143	919
Kurunegala	1	187	767	1794
Matale	0	313	304	459
Mannar	0	006	561	34
Matara	0	219	212	446
Monaragala	0	040	555	35
Mt. Lavinia	2	032	404	1851
Mulathivu	0	000	084	1
Negombo	3	496	698	1782
Nikaweratiya	0	226	661	229
Nugegoda	2	526	790	3369
Nuwara Eliya	0	015	036	78
Panadura	0	526	887	546
PNB	669	310	928	316
Polonnaruwa	0	213	364	163
Puttalam	0	411	655	34
Ratnapura	0	124	410	291
Seethawakapura	0	243	124	361
Tangalle	0	336	104	782
Trincomalee	11	082	085	70
Vavuniya	0	027	456	55
Walana - CVS	0	702	875	174
Customs	1	606	000	1
Prisons	0	063	780	7
SL Navy	0	423	900	1
STF	3	831	190	722
CCD	7	245	793	593
Kankasanthurei	0	002	161	13
Organize Crime	1	395	600	6
CID	0	891	0	1
Total	739	095	763	40972

Table 43 - Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2018

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity		Court Cases
	kg	g	
Anuradhapura	31	936	1777
Ampara	17	134	1340
Badulla	08	584	918
Bandarawela	04	063	548
Batticaloa	25	587	438
Chilaw	231	509	1103
Colombo Central	52	466	3913
Colombo North	87	769	5265
Colombo South	22	781	2823
Elpitiya	06	837	770
Galle	0	110	50
Gampaha	19	587	3080
Gampola	01	313	701
Hatton	03	194	423
Jaffna	130	122	258
Kalutara	10	536	1575
Kandy	19	044	1974
Kantale	09	071	317
Kankasanthurei	169	995	73
Kilinochchi	314	897	133
Kegalle	02	971	874
Kelaniya	96	442	3259
Kuliyaipitiya	06	223	813
Kurunegala	06	177	2097
Mannar	587	577	238
Matale	11	589	1476
Matara	07	566	485
Mulathivu	18	094	112
Monaragala	126	168	576
Mt. Lavinia	14	243	1874
Negombo	10	244	1388
Nikaweratiya	05	987	1105
Nugegoda	37	183	4658
Nuwara Eliya	01	889	318
Panadura	09	767	1103
PNB	543	555	118
Polonnaruwa	15	579	795
Puttalam	0	191	26
Ratnapura	05	060	692
Seethawakapura	04	639	771
Tangalle	32	242	2672
Trincomalee	33	796	665
Vavuniya	220	522	452
Walana - CVS	107	058	120
Customs	08	567	01
Prisons	00	003	01
SL Navy	437	079	07
STF	1267	644	371
CCD	18	612	126
Organize Crime	18	025	15
PNB & STF	56	950	02
Total	4878	399	54690

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

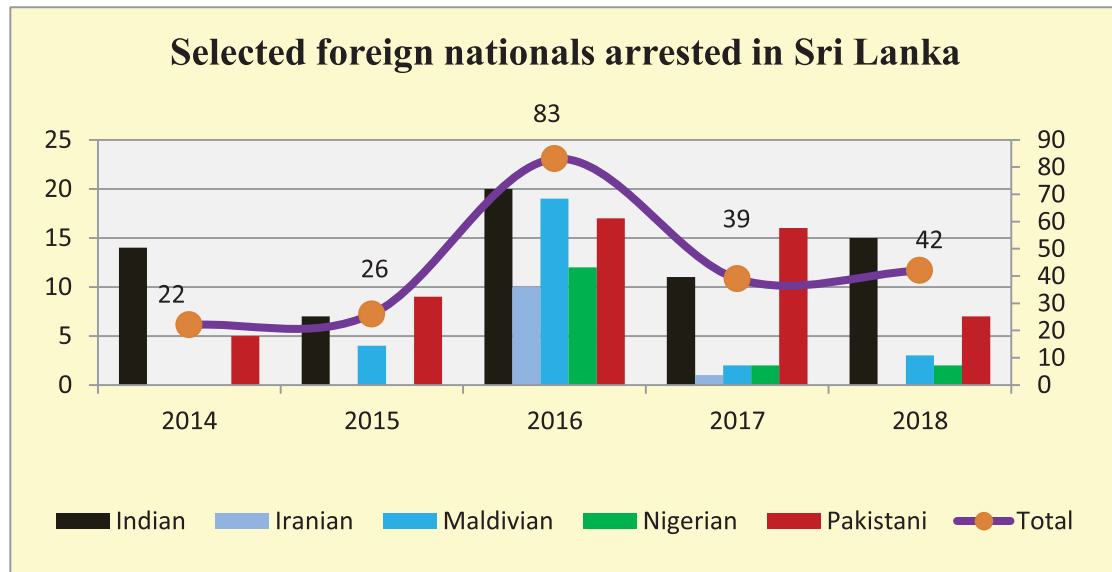
Table 44 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Nationals	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
British	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bangladesh	0	0	1	0	4	5
Bolivian	0	0	1	0	1	2
Brazil	-	-	-	-	3	3
Canadian	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chinese	0	1	0	1	0	2
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	1
French	0	0	0	2	0	2
German	0	0	0	0	1	1
Indian	14	7	20	11	15	67
Iranian	0	0	10	1	0	11
Ireland	-	-	-	-	1	1
Italian	0	0	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Maldivian	0	4	19	2	3	28
Netherland	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nepalese	2	1	0	0	1	4
Newzeeland	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nigerian	0	0	12	2	2	16
Pakistani	5	9	17	16	7	54
Seychells	-	-	-	-	1	1
Singapore	0	0	1	0	0	1
Russian	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ugandan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ukraine	0	1	0	0	0	1
Venezuelan	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	22	26	83	39	42	212

Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 45 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad					
Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	M				
India	6	1	3	0	0
Malaysia	4	1	0	0	0
Moldives	0	0	1	0	0
China	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	2	5	0	0

Exhibit - 9



Part 2

Price and Purity Level of Drugs

Price of Drugs

Measuring changes of price and purity of illicit drugs support to assessing drug availability. Drug price values and purity level of drugs are analyzed by the National Narcotic Laboratory (NNL) of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and Police Narcotic Bureau. Whole sale and retail prices of drugs in national level

typically fluctuated from year to year and highest retail and whole sale price were reported for cocaine during the year 2018. Retail price of cocaine (1kg) and heroin (1kg) were decreased in 2018 and retail price of cannabis (1kg) was increased by 36% in 2018 compared to the year 2017.

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Drugs

Table 46 - 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
2014	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
2015	20,000	20,000	16,000	16,000
2016	22,000	22,000	17,000	17,000
2017	22,000	22,000	17,000	17,000
2018	30,000	30,000	25,000	25,000

Table 47 - 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
2014	9,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
2015	6,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
2016	8,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
2017	8,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
2018	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000

Table 48 - 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
2014	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
2015	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2016	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2017	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2018	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

Source - Police Narcotic Bureau

Table 49 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Hashish Per Kilogram				
Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Law Rupees	High Rupees	Law Rupees	High Rupees
2017	900,000	900,000	600,000	600,000
2018	800,000	800,000	700,000	700,000

Table 50 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per Kilogram				
Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Law Rupees	High Rupees	Law Rupees	High Rupees
2017	15,500,000	15,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
2018	13,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

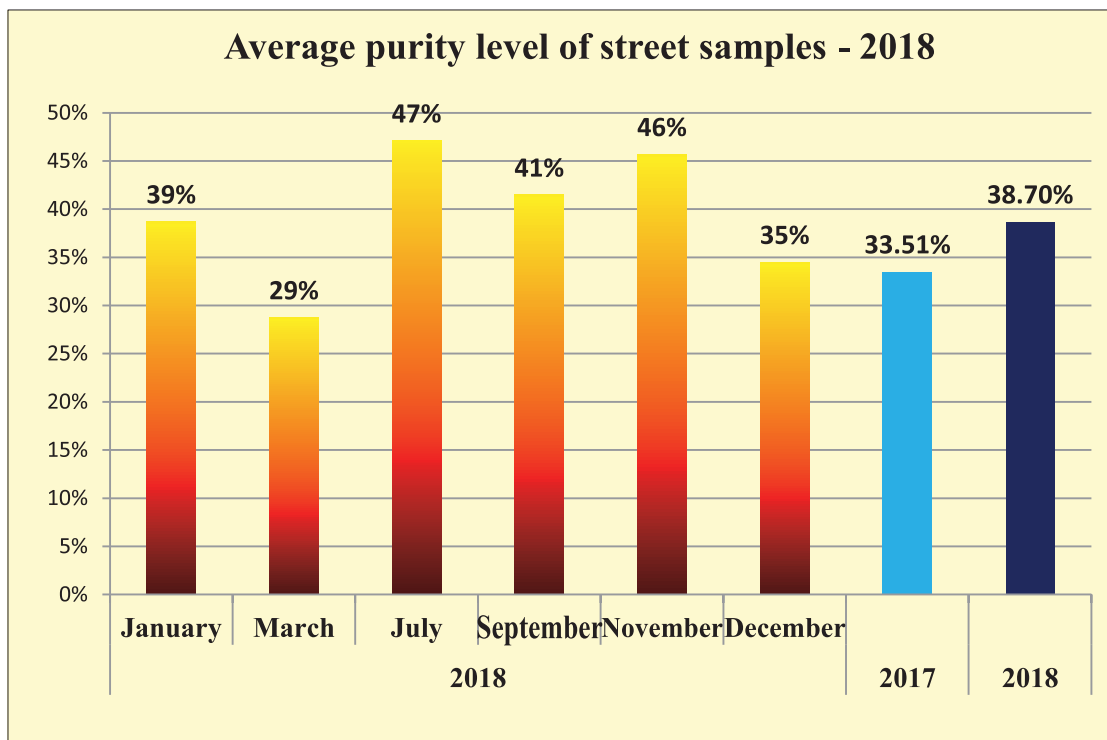
Table No 51 – Percentage of diacetylmorphine of street heroin samples

District	Area	January	March	July	September	November	December
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	42	2.7	10.5		67.8	54.2
Colombo	Colombo		65.2	36.3			
Colombo	Maradana					79.4	29.1
Colombo	Kottawa				44.3		
Galle	Galle			67.1		8.5	2.4
Galle	Hikkaduwa 1		29.5				
Matara	Weligama				84.7		
Gampaha	Gampaha 1		5.6	54.2			4.1
Gampaha	Negambo		2.7		0.0		
Kalutara	Kalutara	38.2			15.3		
Kalutara	Panadura					5.9	59.2
Kandy	Kandy	0.0				64.0	64.4
Kandy	Kandy 2	0.0					21.8
Kandy	Gampola				64.2		
Kandy	Peradeniya			30.6			
Kegalle	Warakapola				67.1		
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 01					56.1	47.4
Kurunegala	Kurunegala 02						61.3
Kurunegala	Wariyapola			69.2			
Puttalam	Chilaw 1	43.7				74.6	0.0
Puttalam	Chilaw 2					24.1	
Puttalam	Puttalam 1				45.4		
Puttalam	Puttalam 2				52.3		
Ratnapura	Ratnapura 1			61.6		73.5	1.7
Ratnapura	Ratnapura 2						68.3
Ratnapura	Eheliyagoda		66.7				
Ratnapura	Embilipitiya	50.2					
Vavuniya	Vavuniya				0.0		
Average		38.7	28.75	47.1	41.48	45.69	34.50

Source - National Narcotic Laboratory

Table 52 - Average Purity Level of Heroin			
Year	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
2014	89	25.32	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Loratadine
2015	62	15.38	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam
2016	133	17.87	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam
2017	122	33.5	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Sorbitol, Lactose, Olanzapine Benadryl, Tofizopam
2018	80	38.7	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Olanzapine Benadryl, Tofizopam, Tramadol, Etofylline, Theophylline, Paromomycin, Prednisone, Galaxolide, Napthalene, Dothiepin, Pimethixene

Exhibit - 10



Part 3

Consumption of Cannabis for Medicinal Purposes

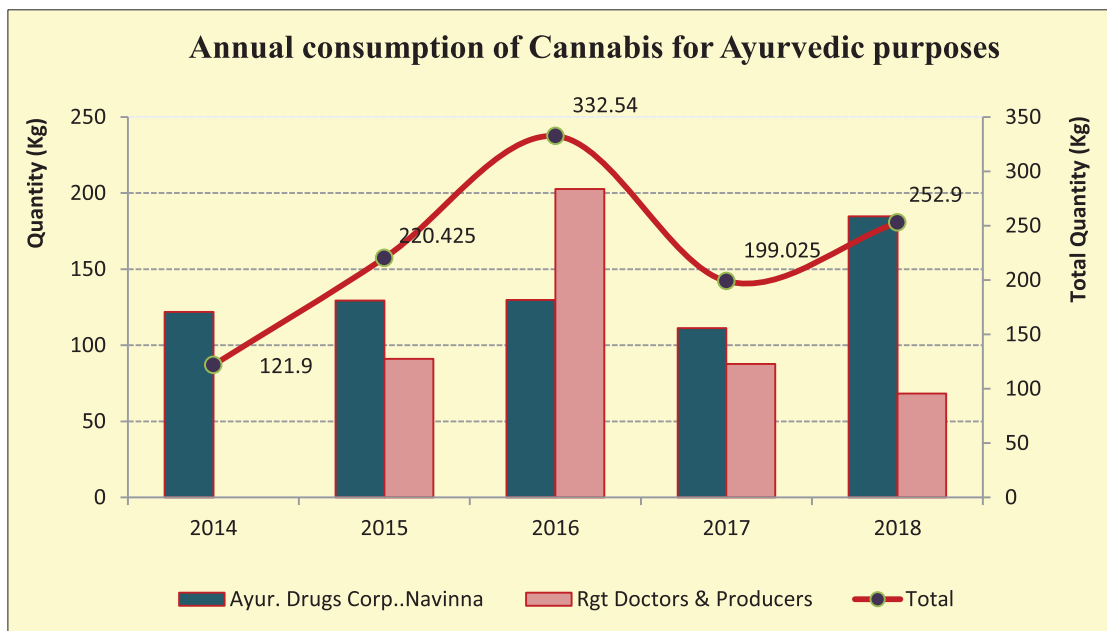
**Table 53 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of
Ayurvedic Medicine**

Consumer	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg
Ayur. Drug Corp Navinna	121.900	129.350	129.800	111.300	184.700
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	0	91.075	202.740	87.725	68.200
Total	121.900	220.425	332.540	199.025	252.900

Table 54 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna

Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. Per Batch	Total kg.
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
2016	Buddaraja kalkaya	02	2.000	5.500
	Madana Modakaya	02	36.300	72.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	1.800	3.600
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	20	0.360	7.200
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	20.450	40.900
	Total			129.800
2017	Buddaraja kalkaya	04	2.000	8.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	20.450	40.900
	Kameshwari Modakaya	01	20.700	20.700
	Suran Vidura Vatee	03	1.800	5.400
	Madana Modakaya	01	36.300	36.300
	Total			111.300
2018	Buddaraja kalkaya	3	2.000	6.00
	Madana Modakaya	3	36.300	108.900
	Kameshwari Modakaya	4.278	2.450	62.100
	Suran Vidura Vatee	3	1.800	7.700
	Total			184.700

Exhibit - 11



Part 4

Prison Admissions

13 Prison Admissions by Offence

Table 55 - Male Prison admissions by offences					
Type of Offence	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N
Narcotic %	11,822 44.2	10,993 47.1	10,393 44.9	10,432 46.8	12,674 52.1
Excise %	2,667 10.0	2,287 9.8	3,001 13.0	2,529 11.4	3,283 13.5
Theft %	1,634 6.1	1,155 5.0	1,079 4.7	1,236 5.6	1,026 4.2
Murder %	135 0.5	171 0.7	171 0.7	199 0.9	149 0.6
Unlawful Intercourse %	12 0.1	27 0.1	08 0.0	28 0.1	11 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	119 0.4	87 0.4	123 0.5	104 0.5	80 0.3
Others %	10,365 38.7	8,607 36.9	8,390 36.2	7,740 34.8	7088 29.2
Total %	26,754 100.0	23,327 100.0	23,165 100.0	22,268 100.0	24,311 100.0

Source - Department of Prisons

Table 56 - Female Prison Admissions by Offence					
Type of Offence	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N
Narcotic %	168 20.1	178 23.5	142 15.9	157 27.8	142 26.2
Excise %	135 16.2	69 9.1	74 8.3	67 11.9	65 12.0
Theft %	55 6.7	63 8.3	141 15.8	42 7.4	49 9.1
Murder %	1 0.1	4 0.5	3 0.3	12 2.1	6 1.1
Unlawful Intercourse %	2 0.2	8 1.1	10 1.1	0 0	0 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	8 0.9	0 .0	2 0.2	6 1.1	6 1.1
Others %	465 55.8	437 57.5	523 58.4	281 49.7	273 50.5
Total %	834 100.0	759 100.0	895 100.0	565 100.0	541 100.0

Table 57 - Total Prison Admissions by Offence (Male and Female)					
Type of Offence	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N
Narcotic %	11,990 43.5	11,171 46.4	10,535 43.8	10,589 46.4	12,816 51.6
Excise %	2,802 10.1	2,356 9.8	3,075 12.8	2,596 11.4	3,348 13.5
Theft %	1,689 6.1	1,218 5.1	1,220 5.1	1,278 5.6	1,075 4.3
Murder %	136 1	175 0.7	174 0.7	211 0.9	155 0.6
Unlawful Intercourse %	14 0.1	35 0.1	18 0.1	28 0.1	11 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	127 0.5	87 0.4	125 0.5	110 0.5	86 0.3
Others %	10,830 39.2	9,044 37.5	8,913 37.0	8,021 35.1	7,361 29.6
Total %	27,588 100.0	24,086 100.0	24,060 100.0	22,833 100.0	24,852 100.0

Table 58 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Drug										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Cannabis	3,866	32.2	3,648	32.7	2,739	26.0	2,858	27.0	2387	18.6
Heroin	8,112	67.7	7,519	67.3	7,783	73.9	7,706	72.8	10,412	81.2
Opium	0	0.0	3	.0	6	0.1	14	0.1	7	0.1
Other	12	0.1	1	.0	7	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1
Total	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0

Exhibit - 12

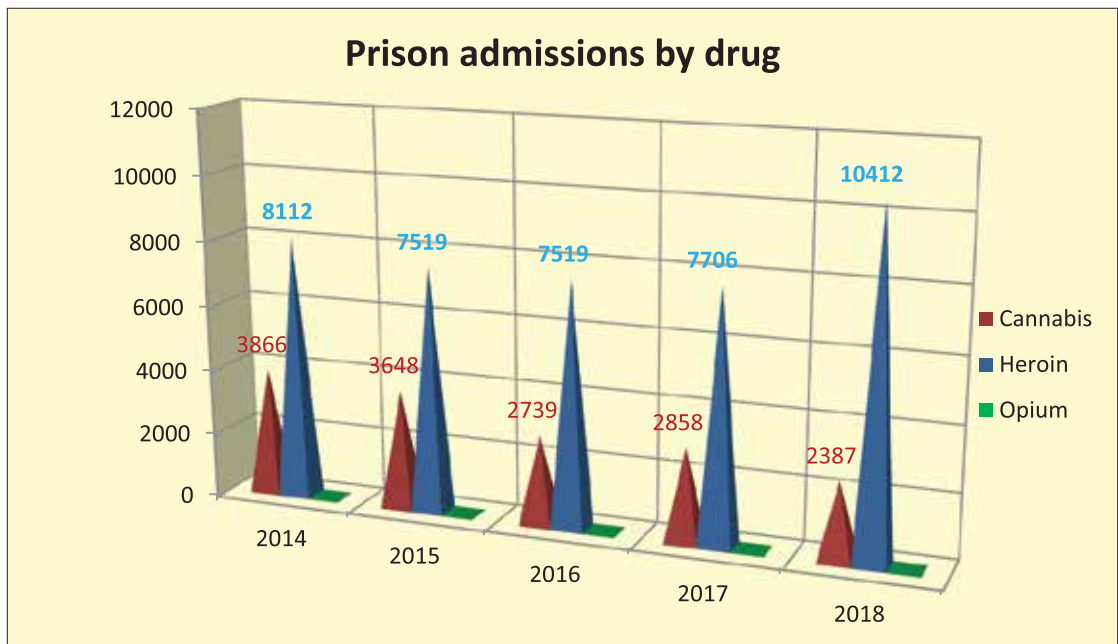


Exhibit - 13

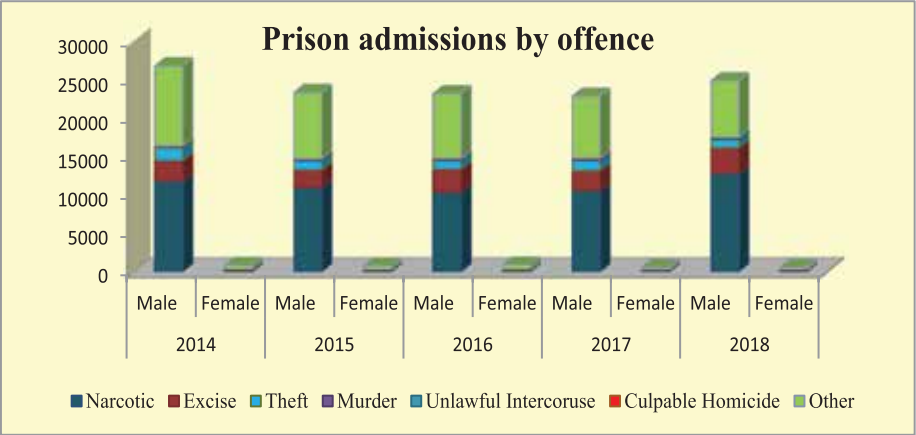


Exhibit - 14

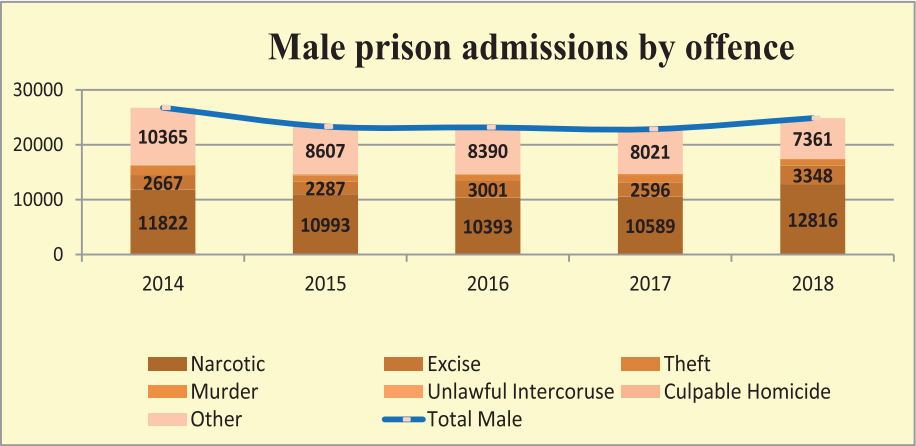


Exhibit - 15

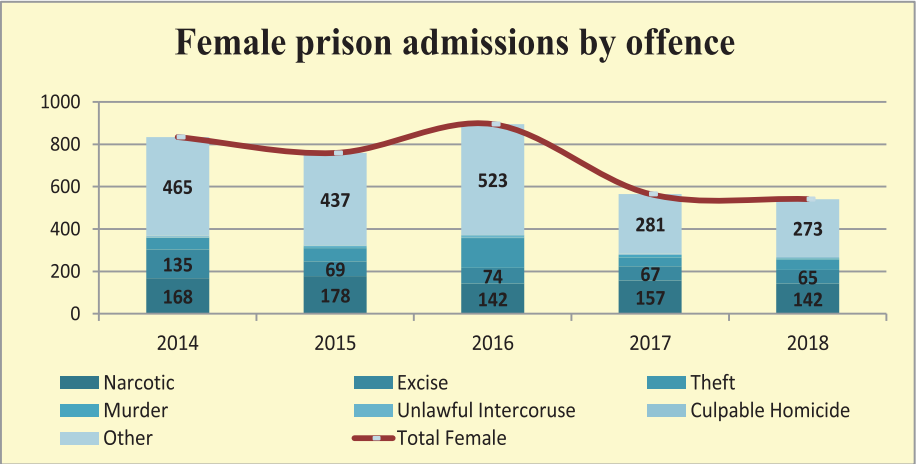
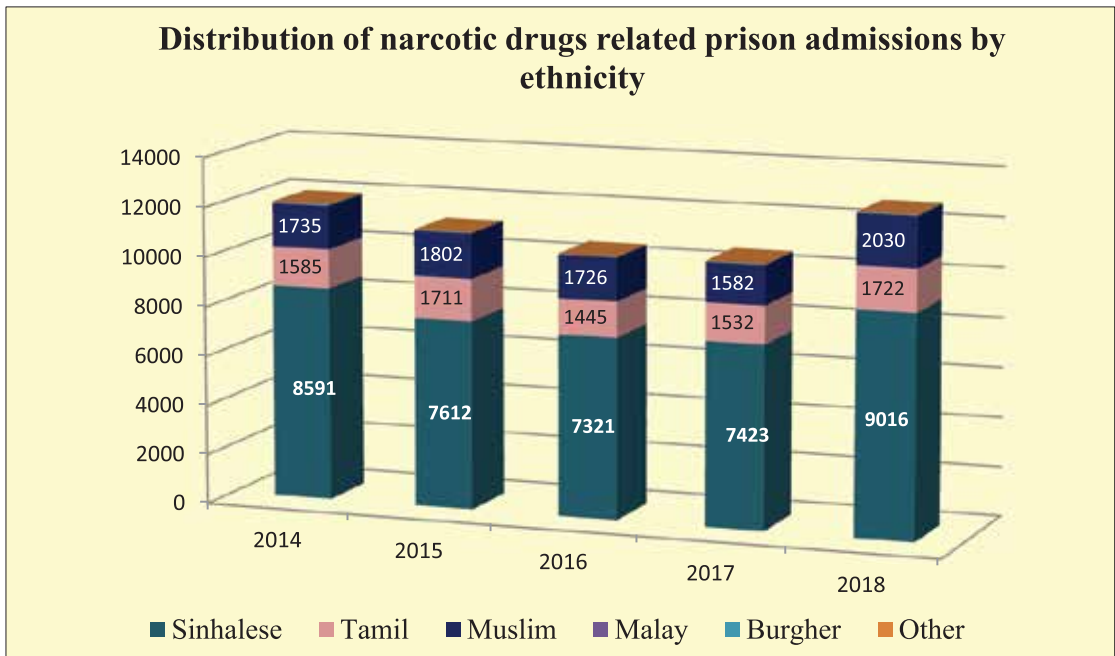


Exhibit - 16



Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

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

Ethnicity	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	8,591	71.6	7,612	68.1	7,321	69.5	7,423	70.1	9,016	70.3
Tamil (SL)	1,585	13.2	1,711	15.3	1,445	13.7	1,532	14.5	1,722	13.4
Muslim	1,735	14.5	1,802	16.2	1,726	16.4	1,582	14.9	2,030	15.8
Malay	26	0.2	21	0.2	15	0.1	19	0.2	13	0.1
Burgher	43	0.4	24	0.2	27	0.3	32	0.3	31	0.2
Other	10	0.1	1	.0	1	.0	1	.0	4	0.0
Total	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0

Table 60 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion

Religion	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	7,520	62.7	6,882	61.6	6,638	63.0	6,459	61.0	7,909	61.7
Hindu	1,265	10.6	1,296	11.6	1,056	10.0	1,159	10.9	1,273	9.9
Islam	1,752	14.6	1,814	16.3	1,742	16.5	1,602	15.1	2,035	15.9
Roman Ca.	854	7.1	806	7.2	952	9.0	1,284	12.1	1,516	11.8
Christian	599	5.0	371	3.3	147	1.4	83	0.8	82	0.6
Other	0	0.0	2	.0	-	-	2	.0	1	0.1
Total	11,990	100.0	11,171	100.0	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0

Part 5

Treatment Admissions

Treatment admissions

Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) compiles records on treatment admission for substance abuse from government and non-governmental treatment agencies. The total number of reported drug users who had received treatment facilities during the year 2018 was 4,447 and compared to 2017 the number of drug users had increased by 64%. Total number of treatment admissions was reported from NDDCB treatment and rehabilitation centres (25.7%), prisons drug treatment and rehabilitation programme (23.6%), NGOs (9.3%) and Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation (41.4%).

The majority of reported drug users had received institutional treatment facilities and among the treatment admissions,

28.6% were from Colombo district. By considering the entire treatment admissions, 69% were from Western province. According to the reported data, 4,421 males and 26 females were admitted for the treatments in 2018 and in compared to the corresponding period of 2017 the number of male and female drug users had increased. Heroin remains the main drugs type which people receive treatment in the country. Among all the drug users entering drug treatment, majority were seeking treatment only for heroin use disorders except the use of secondary substances.

Table 61 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

Facility	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	874	53.1	866	58.4	826	35.0	1,280	47.3	1,142	25.7
NGO	112	6.8	212	14.3	474	20.0	608	22.5	415	9.3
Police	12	0.7	0	.0	-	-	.0	.0	0	0
Prisons	647	39.3	317	21.0	684	29.0	295	10.9	1,048	23.6
Kandakadu Treatment & Re. Cen.	-	-	87	6.0	371	16.0	523	19.3	1,842	41.4
Not Recorded	1	0.1	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 62 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment

Type	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Allopathic	2	0.1	2	0.1	17	1.0	73	2.7	68	1.5
Ayurvedic	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	7	0.26	1	0
Homeopathic	1	0.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Acupuncture	1	0.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.04	3	0.1
Institutional Care	1,612	97.9	1,307	88.2	1,878	80.0	1,881	69.51	4,320	97.2
Other	30	2.0	42	2.8	459	19.0	744	27.49	55	1.2
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Source - Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Table 63 - Treatment Admissions by Drug *										
Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	915	55.6	815	55.0	1,617	69.0	2,030	23.10	3,204	72.0
Hashish	29	1.8	86	5.8	137	6.0	119	1.4	372	8.4
Heroin	1,414	85.9	1,190	80.3	2,174	92.0	2,221	25.3	3,542	79.6
Opium	29	1.8	81	5.5	86	4.0	75	0.8	88	2.0
Tobacco	1,186	72.0	942	63.6	1,430	61.0	2,339	26.6	3,583	80.6
Alcohol	907	55.1	779	52.6	482	20.0	1,741	19.8	2,728	61.3
Other	108	6.5	146	9.9	150	6.0	255	2.9	416	9.3
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0

Table 64 - Treatment Admissions by Route of Use*										
Route of Use	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat / Drink	497	30.2	1049	70.8	783	33.0	2130	78.7	2,087	47.0
Smoke	763	46.3	1004	67.7	1735	74.0	2706	100	3,264	73.4
Inject	71	4.3	39	2.6	29	1.0	39	1.4	133	3.0
Sniff	34	2.1	19	1.3	34	1.0	112	4.1	88	2.0
Chinese Method	1278	77.6	999	67.4	2174	87.0	2187	80.6	2,820	63.4
Not Recorded	18	1.1	5	0.3	-	-	17	1.5	107	2.4

* Multiple Answers

Table 65 - Treatment Admissions by Sex

Gender	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,629	99.0	1,462	98.6	2,321	98.5	2,698	99.7	4,421	99.4
Female	17	1.0	20	1.4	34	1.5	8	0.3	26	0.6
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Age

Drug	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	20	1.2	6	0.4	7	1.0	5	0.2	8	0.2
15-19	85	5.2	68	4.6	130	6.0	170	6.3	285	6.4
20-24	194	11.8	152	10.2	302	13.0	487	18	1052	23.7
25-29	288	17.5	231	15.6	430	18.0	505	18.7	970	21.8
30-34	309	18.8	293	19.8	380	16.0	467	17.3	704	15.8
35-39	199	12.1	198	13.4	334	14.0	385	14.2	526	11.8
40-44	177	10.7	182	12.3	265	11.0	222	8.2	325	7.3
45-49	129	7.8	149	10.0	239	10.0	160	5.9	207	4.7
50 & Above	133	8.1	160	10.8	268	11.0	250	9.2	264	5.9
Not Recorded	112	6.8	43	2.9	-	-	55	2.0	106	2.4
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 67 - Treatment Admissions by Marital Status

Marital Status	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	822	50.0	710	47.9	1,155	49.0	1,276	47.1	2,353	52.9
Married	736	44.7	692	46.7	1,122	48.0	1,353	50	2,002	45.0
Cohabiting	8	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	8	0.2
Separated	32	1.9	43	2.9	39	1.5	34	1.3	26	0.6
Divorced	23	1.4	30	2.0	32	1.2	37	1.4	43	1.0
Widowed	5	0.3	5	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1
Not Recorded	20	1.2	0	.0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 68 - Treatment Admissions by Religion

Religion	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1,188	72.2	1,050	70.9	1,727	73.0	2,115	78.1	3,407	80.4
Hindu	87	5.3	63	4.2	113	5.0	62	2.3	92	2.2
Islam	127	7.7	161	10.9	189	8.0	203	7.5	286	6.0
Christian	230	14.0	203	13.7	313	13.0	318	11.8	652	11.2
Other	5	0.3	5	0.3	13	1.0	8	0.3	10	0.2
Not Recorded	9	0.5	0	.0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	1,646	100.0	1,482	100.0	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 69 - Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1367	83.0	1175	79.3	1973	84.0	2388	88.2	3861	86.8
Tamil	139	8.5	114	7.7	169	7.0	128	4.7	259	5.8
Moor	103	6.3	152	10.3	179	7.5	134	5	232	5.2
Malay	12	0.7	11	0.8	11	0.5	15	0.6	14	0.3
Burgher	9	0.5	14	0.9	11	0.5	10	0.4	20	0.4
Other	10	0.6	16	1.0	12	0.5	31	1.1	61	1.4
Not Recorded	6	0.4	0	.0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	1109	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 70 - Treatment Admissions by Educational Level

Educational Level	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	86	5.2	55	3.7	120	5.0	69	2.6	83	1.9
Below Yr. 5	195	11.9	149	10.1	267	11.5	171	6.3	280	6.3
Year 5-8	313	19.0	266	17.9	398	17.0	360	13.3	689	15.5
Year 9-10	596	36.2	485	32.7	873	37.0	1087	40.2	1,880	42.3
GCE (O/L)	288	17.5	272	18.4	501	21.0	795	29.3	1,169	26.3
GCE (A/L)	145	8.8	147	9.9	173	7.5	199	7.4	313	7.0
Univer/Tech	5	0.3	20	1.3	20	0.8	24	0.8	17	0.4
Professional	4	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.3
Not Recorded	14	0.9	87	5.9	-	-	-	-	0	.0
Total	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	2706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Table 71 - Treatment Admissions by Administrative District

District	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	922	56.0	839	56.6	1203	51.0	1164	43.0	1,272	28.6
Gampaha	306	18.6	261	17.6	331	14.0	560	20.8	1,057	23.8
Kalutara	81	4.9	63	4.3	136	6.0	143	5.3	277	6.2
Galle	45	2.7	166	11.2	404	17.0	445	16.4	823	18.5
Matara	6	0.4	14	0.9	29	1.0	33	1.2	54	1.2
Hambantota	20	1.2	7	0.5	15	1.0	28	1.0	34	0.8
Monaragala	5	0.3	5	0.3	8	0.4	9	0.3	13	0.3
Badulla	4	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.2	11	0.4	10	0.2
Kandy	50	3.0	35	2.4	32	1.0	40	1.5	124	2.8
Matale	0	.0	3	0.2	8	0.4	16	0.6	27	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	6	0.4	8	0.4	4	0.1	16	0.4
Kegalle	1	0.1	8	0.5	17	1.0	21	0.8	35	0.8
Ratnapura	24	1.5	14	0.9	27	1.0	21	0.8	41	0.9
Kurunegala	68	4.1	29	2.0	62	3.0	99	3.7	296	6.7
Puttalam	4	0.2	8	0.5	30	1.0	46	1.7	88	2.0
Trincomalee	14	0.9	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Bataloa	4	0.2	1	0.1	19	1.0	3	0.1	9	0.2
Ampara	2	0.1	4	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1
Anuradhapura	28	1.7	10	0.7	15	0.5	39	1.4	211	4.7
Polonnaruwa	9	0.5	3	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.8	44	1.0
Jaffna	0	.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Kilinochchi	25	1.5	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mullative	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mannar	26	1.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vavuniya	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1646	100.0	1482	100.0	2355	100.0	2706	100.0	4,447	100.0

Exhibit - 17

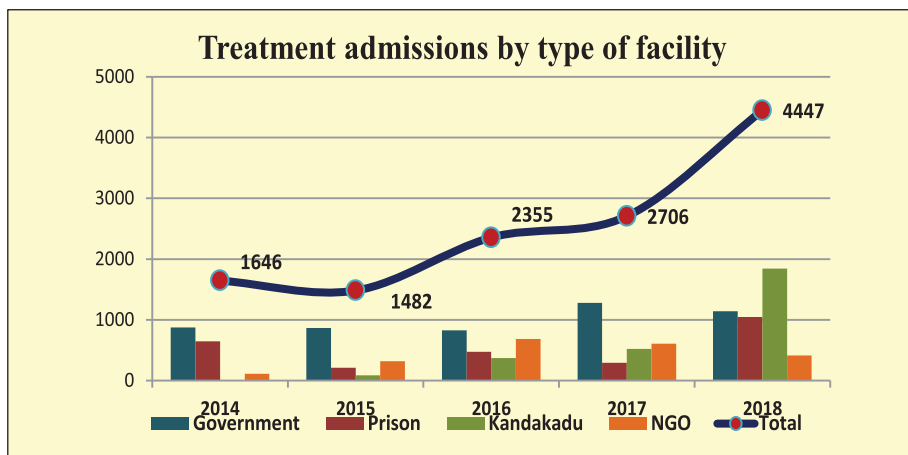


Exhibit - 18

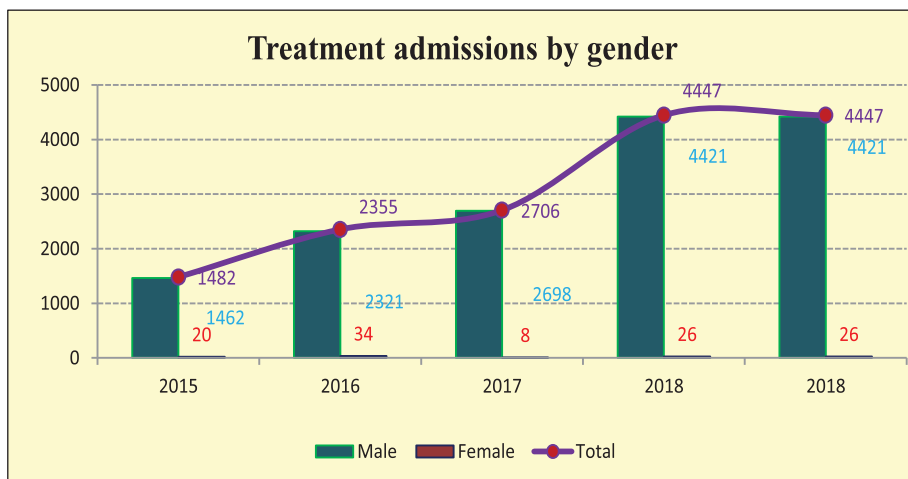
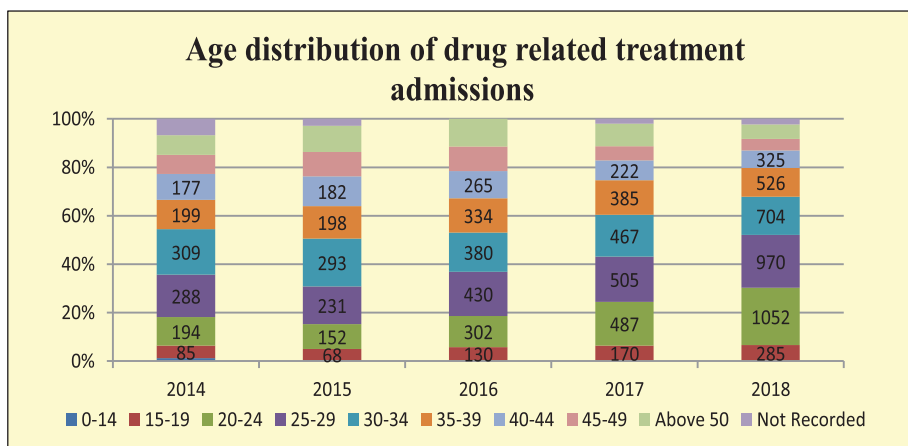


Exhibit - 19



Part 6

Drug Related Hospital Admissions

Table 72 – Drug Related Hospital Admissions									
ICD Code	Description	Discharge Mode							
		Death		Live		Transfer		Female	Male
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19))	-	-	16	9	9	6		
T40.0	Opium	-	-	5	6	1	4		
T40.1	Heroin	-	-	4	10	2	2		
T40.2	Other opioids (Codeine, Morphine)	-	-	5	6	1	4		
T40.3	Methadone	-	-	-	1	-	-		
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine)	-	-	4	3	-	-		
T40.5	Cocaine	-	-	1	1	-	-		
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics	-	-	1	1	1	-		
T40.7	Cannabis (derivatives)	-	-	1	1	-	-		
T40.8	Lysergide [LSD]	-	-	-	1	-	-		
T40.9	Other and unspecified psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine)	-	-	1	7	3	2		
T41	Poisoning by anaesthetics and therapeutic gases (Excl.: benzodiazepines (T42.4), cocaine (T40.5), opioids (T40.0-T40.2))	-	-	2	-	-	1		
T41.0	Inhaled anaesthetics (Excl.: oxygen (T41.5))	-	-	4	5	1	1		
T41.1	Intravenous anaesthetics (Thiobarbiturates)	-	-	4	14	3	3		
T41.2	Other and unspecified general anaesthetics	-	-	1	-	-	-		
T41.3	Local anaesthetics	-	-	-	3	1	-		
T42	Poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19))	-	1	78	55	2	2		
T42.0	Hydantoin derivatives	-	-	7	7	-	-		
T42.1	Iminostilbenes (Carbamazepine)	-	-	40	13	5	3		

T42.2	Succinimides and oxazolindinediones	-	-	2	1	-	1
T42.3	Barbiturates (Excl.: thiobarbiturates (T41.1))	-	1	2	-	-	-
T42.4	Benzodiazepines	-	-	62	40	5	10
T42.5	Mixed antiepileptics, not elsewhere classified	-	-	2	1	-	-
T42.6	Other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs (Methaqualone, Valproic acid, Excl.: carbamazepine (T42.1))	-	-	17	7	2	1
T42.7	Antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs, unspecified (Sleeping: draught drug tablet)	-	1	14	7	1	1
T42.8	Antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants (Amantadine)	-	1	2	4	-	-
T43	Poisoning by psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: appetite depressants (T50.5), barbiturates (T42.3), benzodiazepines (T42.4), intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19), methaqualone (T42.6), psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (T40.7-T40.9))	-	-	18	12	13	4
T43.0	Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants	-	-	40	14	3	1
T43.1	Monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor antidepressants	-	-	1	1	-	-
T43.2	Other and unspecified antidepressants	1	-	11	6	1	1
T43.3	Phenothiazine antipsychotics and neuroleptics	-	-	4	2	-	-
T43.4	Butyrophenone and thioxanthene neuroleptics	-	-	3	7	-	-
T43.5	Other and unspecified antipsychotics and neuroleptics (Excl.: rauwolfia (T46.5))	-	-	14	6	2	-
T43.6	Psychostimulants with abuse potential (Excl.: cocaine (T40.5))	-	-	2	5	-	-
T43.8	Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	-	-	6	7	1	-
T43.9	Psychotropic drug, unspecified	1	1	16	20	1	5
T46	Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system (Excl.: metaraminol (T44.4))	1	1	65	38	20	12
T46.0	Cardiac-stimulant glycosides and drugs of similar action	-	-	26	38	4	15
T46.1	Calcium-channel blockers	-	-	30	20	4	4
T46.2	Other antidysrhythmic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7))	-	-	-	1	1	-

T46.3	Coronary vasodilators, not elsewhere classified(Dipyridamole, Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7), calcium-channel blockers (T46.1))	-	-	5	2	-	1
T46.4	Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors	-	-	11	9	2	-
T46.5	Other antihypertensive drugs, not elsewhere classified (Clonidine, Guanethidine, Rauwolfia, Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptor antagonists (T44.7), calcium-channel blockers (T46.1), diuretics (T50.0-T50.2))	-	-	31	13	6	3
T46.6	Antihyperlipidaemic and antiarteriosclerotic drugs	-	-	10	4	-	-
T46.7	Peripheral vasodilators Nicotinic acid (derivatives, Excl.: papaverine (T44.3))	-	-	13	3	2	-
T46.8	Antivascular drugs, including sclerosing agents	-	-	11	11	-	-
T46.9	Other and unspecified agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system	-	-	14	9	14	8
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol	-	1	309	391	20	30
T51.0	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol Excl.: acute alcohol intoxication or "hangover" effects, drunkenness, pathological alcohol intoxication)	-	-	11	35	1	3
T51.1	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	-	-	8	14	2	3
T51.2	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	-	-	2	6	-	2
T51.3	Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl, propyl)	-	-	5	8	4	1
T51.8	Other alcohols	-	-	2	24	1	1
T51.9	Alcohol, unspecified	-	-	17	141	1	14
Total		3	7	960	1,050	140	149
Grand Total		10		2010		289	

Source: Medical Statistics Unit - Ministry of Health

Note: This data is based on the EIMMR (Electronic Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Report) system only.

Data on Manual IMMR returns are not included.

Data of only 209 hospitals are tabulated.

Repeated visits for the same diagnosis or to another diagnosis may include.

A transferred patient may be again including in the live discharges category.

Part 7

HIV / AIDS Related Information

Table 73 - Reported HIV Cases 2018

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	2842	90	2932	1938	994
2 nd	2932	86	3018	2007	1011
3 rd	3018	99	3117	2086	1031
4 th	3117	75	3192	2145	1047
Total		350	3192	2145	1047

Table 74 - Reported HIV Cases 2017

Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the beginning Quarter	HIV Cases Reported during the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases by Gender	
				Male	Female
1 st	2557	73	2630	1696	934
2 nd	2630	58	2688	1741	947
3 rd	2688	78	2766	1807	959
4 th	2766	76	2842	1863	979
Total		285	2842	1863	979

Table 75 - Reported AIDS Cases 2018				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	722	509	213	9
2 nd	736	522	214	6
3 rd	757	537	220	9
4 th	769	548	221	12
Total	769	548	221	36

Table 76 - Reported AIDS Cases 2017				
Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 st	664	462	202	7
2 nd	677	472	205	11
3 rd	690	484	206	8
4 th	707	496	211	7
Total	707	496	211	33

* Cumulative AIDS deaths reported (AIDS related)	-	474
Non AIDS related	-	12
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	-	2:1
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	-	85
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	-	133
Number of HIV tests carried out during 2018	-	1,184,916
HIV Sero-Positivity rate for 2017	-	0.03%

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

Part 8

Precursor Chemicals Information

Precursors are generally used in various industries for licit purposes. The traffickers divert these precursor chemicals illegally for production of illicit substances. Government of Sri Lanka has established measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals in to the illicit manufacturer of drugs in accordance with the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 1988. Under the convention International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) is monitoring government's control over precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacturer of drugs.

Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Act No 01 of 2008 was enacted to control 23 precursor chemicals under the provisions of UN-Convention. The precursor Control Authority (PCA) was established in 25th of October 2010 as a subsidiary unit of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to enforce this act.

Sri Lanka does not manufacture precursor chemicals. Hence whichever substance required for pharmaceutical or industrial

manufacturing processes must be imported and most of the precursor chemicals imported to Sri Lanka are used for industrial purposes. Major precursors imported in to the Sri Lanka during the year 2018 were hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid methyl ethyl ketone, piperonal, potassium permanganate, acetone and toluene. These precursor chemicals are known substantial to produce synthetic drugs. Other highly addictive synthetic drugs that can be produced from aforesaid precursors are, Methaqualone, LSD, MDA/MDMA, amphetamine, methamphetamine.

According to the import and export information of precursor chemicals for 2018, highest imported quantities were reported for hydrochloric acid (3,862,703 kg) and sulphuric acid (3,461,675 kg).

In order to control diversion of these chemicals for illicit production of drugs, PCA takes necessary actions such as issuing of licenses, inspection of permits and checking the stocks etc. More effective actions are in the pipeline to get fully control of such chemical within the country.

Precursor Chemical Information

Table 77 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg
Hydrochloric acid	3,384,168	-	3,568,867.00	3,828,088	3,862,703
Sulphuric acid	4,237,119	3,390,126.25	4,038,290.00	3,403,697	3,461,675
Pottassium Permangante	34,555	-	60,032.00	45,940	40,337
Toluene	1,672,977	2,102,047.07	1,929,544.00	1,680,677	1,773,993
Ethyl ether	7388	6,242.52	7594.00	4918	11,497
Acetone	1,052,340	1,175,262.27	1,250,579.00	1,198,234	1,461,538
Methyl ethyl ketone	307,349	408,754.2	346,295.00	365,071	364,686
Phenylacetone	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic anhydride	40	63.44	138.00	37	41
Phenylacetic	25	500	27.00	27	26
Isosafrole	-	0.05	-	-	-
Piperonal	50	-	120.00	77	177
Safrole	-	-	20.00	-	-
Ephedrine	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudoephedrine	-	-	-	-	-
Anthranilic acid	400	20.59	-	-	-
Piperidine	-	0.22	1.00	-	2
Other ephedrines	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	-	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	18	-	1040.00	-	-
Norepledrine	-	-	-	-	-
1 Propon 2 - one	-	-	250.00	-	-

Table 78 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka					
	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg
Hydrochloric acid	4620	-	2,000	12,926	23,100
Sulphuric acid	12392	-	3,000	138	81
Toluene	-	179	4	-	-
Acetone	485	80.87	12	5	-
Methyl ethyl ketone	50	300	-	-	313
Piperonal	-	-	-	19	-
Safrole	-	-	-	767	500
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Part 9

Alcohol and Tobacco Information

Alcohol and Tobacco Production

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

Manufacturing Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	2,912,885.476	3,519,959.848	2,481,202.888	1,876,477.761	936,181.408
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	505,052.564	1,394,775.996	596,676.263	1,646,482.74	85,187.181
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	619,480.436	883,717.310	453,282.216	460,690.955	240,729.356
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	3,756.987	1,522.120	2,108.099	3,087.4	-
Scotland Distilleries	1 14,507.310	2,086.250	377.973	330.426	84.924
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	340.416	-	581.544	-	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	2,303.127	2,629.609	1,202.094	3,571.236	2,391.521
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	401.585	117.789	669.424	-	17,386.673
Nippon Expo Ltd.	6,689.310	5,888.774	2,313.766	4,951.89	3,217.507
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,897,378.950	1,558,367.373	1,223,461.792	876,995.234	616,731.600
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	10,129.691	986.179	-	-	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	282,350.067	509,303.446	636,867.314	50,044.022	223,123.303
Classic Distilleries (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	6,505.137	9,011.124	2,687.238
Percyl (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,255,275.919	7,879,354.696	5,405,248.510	4,931,642.788	2,127,720.710

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

Liquor Manufacturer	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	667,957.379	2,100,052.899	3,510,018.171	1,333,105.101	205,936.110
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	4,681.572	864.338	7,607.837	33,589.515	18,101.652
Perecyl Ltd.	108,004.320	93,380.048	84,673.749	50,156.186	19,938.340
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	34,773.941	35,682.904	69,023.266	25,904.1	4,875.548
Nippon Expo Ltd.	8,944.343	8,650.467	4,688.699	7,176.764	13,201.222
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	6,920.020	3,946.699	5,608.887	6,395.668	5,106.056
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
International Distilleries Ltd.	920,640.626	908,152.547	1,029,855.784	851,117.514	448,385.923
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	163,960.846	510,066.016	1,365,464.283	580,066.335	411,154.401
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	2,350.791	5,007.435	3,241.719	27,922.601	16,690.330
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	94,632.006	19,943.971	-	83,294.752	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	2,515.887	0.000	390.060	-	-
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	136,640.065	-	-	-	-
Wayamba Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	1,212.732	0.000	-	-	-
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	-	182,990.417	218,762.290	-	91,861.615
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	28,923.037	35,334.559
International Distilleries Ltd	-	-	-	192,734.628	-
Scotland Distilleries Ltd	-	-	-	-	50,065.430
Total	2,153,234.528	3,868,737.741	6,299,334.745	3,220,386.201	1,320,651.190

Table 81 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	23,983,779.807	27,068,286.747	31,208,454.839	29,161,197.1	15,954,072.800
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	217,029.568	78,931.153	131,020.618	119,671.125	63,093.413
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	318,066.666	1,524,264.777	1,360,161.576	108,948.438	224,434.425
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	2,678,332.139	2,655,367.367	2,673,517.064	2,027,133.913	1,072,926.834
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	33,312.904	27,961.991	27,826.361	26,847.306	9,912.731
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	244,109.607	248,643.432	237,607.020	151,688.529	219,612.092
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	562,366.450	751,661.262	884,869.707	1,347,473.716	669,228.774
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	267,467.293	350,182.998	585,771.667	482,498.645	324,655.171
Perecyl Company Ltd.	1,481,577.776	1,896,419.333	1,992,991.351	1,141,915.615	463,507.620
Rio Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	121,497.554	160,607.391	177,582.134	168,623.936	108,195.333
Nippon Expo Ltd.	133,994.455	171,940.095	194,136.736	191,524.083	112,135.554
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	139,482.974	288,765.485	292,675.413	288,416.529	85,937.181
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	647,056.870	639,853.479	-	663,194.417	528,229.621
Classic Manufactures	62,477.210	76,830.673	63,891.808	27,648.846	13,142.495
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	48,110.703	10,338.086	-	-	-
Vayaba Distilleries	100,836.034	1,808.460	-	-	-
Sinergy (Pvt) Ltd.	104,149.906	34,991.694	34,745.386	62,402.828	47,034.243
Total	31,143,647.916	35,986,854.423	39,865,251.675	35,969,185.02	19,896,118.290

Table 82 - Production of Spirits Distilled from Coconut / Palm Toddy									
Distillery	2014			2015			2016		
	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	2018
Acme Distillery	2,332,861.500	169,085.500	4,431,499.000	311,779.866	4,568,899.700	320,694.7	3,793,430.400	265,387.800	239,296.900
Seeduwa Distillery	18,856,891.300	1,408,901.400	26,778,326.300	1,918,503.000	30,325,736.600	2,268,961.7	20,181,134.700	1,509,921.800	534,795.700
Beruwala Distillery	7,972,854.000	605,434.000	7,319,613.000	538,370.408	7,380,887.000	556,537.9	4,557,584.000	344,970.200	250,883.300
Vavugala Distillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Distillery	308,727.000	21,800.900	1,322,053.000	89,054.941	-	-	264,056.000	16,357.500	113,291.400
Thikkam Distillery*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walikamam Distillery*	*224,102.000	9,151.000	140,831.250	5,791.000	8,470.500	5,803.5	506,746.000	19,505.800	33,438.750
Rockland Distillery	11,476,439.000	856,510.400	16,071,134.000	1,079,770.452	10,805,325.000	855,753.6	3,072,202.000	241,265.600	695,029.500
Mestiya Distillery Wadduwa	8,364,539.000	666,777.000	6,824,356.000	581,185.592	8,617,192.000	597,985.4	2,425,273.000	176,596.800	315,713.700
Varani Distillery*	*173,799.000	8,086.700	190,835.750	10,030.725	32,815.450	23,299.0	452,743.000	15,743.546	18,122.000
Mendis Distillery - Monaragala	4,017,643.500	301,718.500	13,914,388.400	888,960.659	6,782,062.400	485,570.6	5,069,422.500	377,626.800	152,070.000
Total	53,707,856.000	4,047,465.700	76,993,036.70	5,423,446.643	68,521,388.65	5,114,606.4	40,322,591.6	2,966,775.846	2,352,641.250

* Palm Toddy Production

Table 83 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)					
Manufacturing Institutions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	79,467.625	94,040.625	87,698.375	98,911.500	96,510.125
karaveddy Bottled Toddy Man.	15,912.500	0.000	-	-	-
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	24,057.500	35,273.125	25,765.250	36,660.125	27,197.500
Keyts Palm Development Co-operative	23,192.500	42,140.625	-	19,541.250	41,240.000
kondavil Bottled Toddy Man.	41,101.375	40,518.250	26,674.375	39,453.750	50,653.125
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	7,434.375	21,811.250	-	-	-
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	35,475.625	55,472.500	66,283.750	47,176.875	50,416.875
Atchuvvely Bottled Toddy Manufacture	-	27,301.875	39,821.875	22,990.000	38,704.375
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	1,048.750	96,086.875	90,720.000
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Manufacture	686,910.000	722,145.000	-	-	-
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man.	818,430.000	840,635.000	847,315.000	652,725.000	404,685.000
Singha Bottled Toddy Man.	1,051,420.000	1,080,320.000	1,106,065.000	843,585.000	479,240.300
Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	231,495.000	238,680.000	232,887.000	177,810.000	-
Chankani Palmyrah	104,851.250	163,971.875	143,345.000	90,076.250	77,811.875
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	258,990.750	272,947.500	243,737.500	174,327.500	-
Manori lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	1,369,165.000	1,439,635.000	1,462,260.000	1,066,790.000	-
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	843,630.000	721,725.000	738,860.000	620,700.000	465,980.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	19,221.875	22,878.125	-	-	-
Three Lions Toddy Bottled	179,672.175	215,300.750	250,986.250	288,253.995	470,739.750
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	210,795.000	221,600.000	215,540.000	109,545.000	36,650.000
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy	223,380.000	214,835.000	-	-	-
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	347,625.000	366,135.000	364,080.000	286,980.000	-
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man.	1,163,580.000	1,199,320.000	1,234,747.500	908,130.000	-
Empire Bottled Toddy Man.	-	3,650.000	225,955.000	-	-
T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man.	1,030,545.000	1,079,940.000	1,083,570.000	825,755.000	487,380.000

Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man	76,552.250	78,624.375	42,950.000	68,366.125	74,679.375
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man.	21,868.750	66,706.250	63,621.875	30,461.875	29,483.125
Nemta Toddy Man.	686,750.000	715,255.000	729,850.000	547,610.000	382,855.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	42,753.075	68,651.875	86,173.750	95,485.625	87,113.125
Pandaiarippu Palm Dev.co	64,647.500	103,338.125	73,250.625	52,563.750	55,147.500
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	24,615.525	25,781.250	40,464.375	49,721.875	63,808.750
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	13,698.125	61,598.125	88,503.125	72,471.250	90,213.125
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	32,835.000	35,635.000	31,250.000	28,875.000	11,730.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	18,312.500	-	227,968.125	349,700.625	361,238.125
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man.	-	4,323.125	6,331.250	50,539.375	117,053.750
Walikamam Bottled Toddy Man.	21,138.750	30,102.500	-	82,988.125	46,213.125
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	61,750.000	-	-	-
Pudukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man.	-	50,310.000	54,532.500	68,819.375	100,830.625
Muliyawalei Bottled Toddy	-	42,718.750	-	-	-
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	-	-	71,252.500	83,016.250	81,875.000
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	-	-	33,718.750	64,627.250	52,898.125
New Manori Lanka - Madampe	-	-	-	182,980.000	744,265.000
Warani Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	-	-	41,600.625
Total	9,769,524.025	10,465,070.875	9,946,507.500	8,233,732.620	5,158,933.300

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

Manufacturing Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	472,148.940	361,578.480	1,747,534.080	873,229.115	105,403.954
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	525,616.770	-	-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	11,697,122.730	12,145,684.660	6,956,844.395	9,377,641.114	1,424,184.047
Total	12,694,888.440	12,507,263.140	8,704,378.475	10,250,870.23	1,529,588.000

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

Manufacturing Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Asia Pacific Brewery (lanka) Ltd.	16,500,480.960	19,024,554.000	17,209,239.540	8,303,257.638	1,508,476.520
Pericyl Company (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	29,962,248.43	-
Milers Brewery Co.	3,935,835.890	-	-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	91,389,532.945	94,117,598.385	26,247,452.085	-	8,219,872.582
Total	111,825,849.795	113,142,152.385	43,456,691.625	38,265,506.07	9,728,349.102

Table 86 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	1,316,243.708	1,262,199.653	1,193,596.996	709,731.78	522,576.478
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	249,353.841	296,226.009	288,204.544	258,551.898	52,395.516
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	1,691,527.294	1,615,989.840	1,526,249.769	1,040,538.005	707,755.567
Periceyl Co. (Pvt) Ltd	940,204.444	804,766.398	922,385.530	730,003.143	486,468.740
Nippon Expo (Pvt) Ltd	509.135	0.000	-	166.941	421.872
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	120,686.516	20,047.898	-	24,459.159	12,888.811
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd	20,794.916	0.000	-	-	-
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	-	-
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	6,431.328	22,655.268	52,034.983
Total	4,339,319.854	3,999,229.798	3,936,868.167	2,786,106.194	1,834,541.970

Table 87 - Quantity of Tobacco Issued by Dept. of Excise		
Year	Tobacco (In Killograms)	Tax (Rs. Cts)
2014	2,806,421.000	28,064,210.00
2015	3,141,431.000	31,414,310.00
2016	2,707,602.600	27,076,026.00
2017	1,930,680.600	19,306,806.00
2018	2,185,721.100	21,857,211.00

Table 88 - Number of Cigarettes Issued					
Brand	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cigarettes	3,560,346,520	3,964,930,280	3,789,524,960	3,149,437,500	3,150,148,960

**Table 89 - Sri Lanka Customs Excise Duty on Cigarettes
Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC Income of 2018**

Year	Brands	Quantity (Sticks)	Excise Duty (Rs)
2018	Cigarettes Less than 59MM		
	CAPSTAN 20s	185,209,000	2,162,315,075.00
	TOTAL	185,209,000	2,162,315,075.00
	Cigarettes Less than 72MM		
	NAVYCUT 20s	93,985,800	1,926,708,900.00
	BRISTOL VIRGIN 20s	4,311,000	88,375,500.00
	BRISTOL GOLD	192,759,800	3,951,575,900.00
	TOTAL	291,056,600	5,966,660,300.00
	Cigarettes Less than 84MM		
	BENSON & HEDGES FF 20s KSFT HL	6,015,400	191,369,200.00
	DUNHILL LIGHTS 20s KSFT HL	6,783,000	215,323,900.00
	DUNHILL SWITCH 20s	155,588,800	4,968,931,900.00
	DUNHILL ULTRA LIGHT 20s KSFT HL	3,227,200	102,425,100.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF CLICK 20s HL	5,060,000	154,330,000.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF 20s KSFT HL	2,038,544,000	64,628,742,990.00
	JOHN PLAYER GOLD LEAF 12s KSFT HL	458,664,960	14,549,334,480.00
	Total	2,673,883,360	84,810,457,570.00
	Grand Total	3,150,148,960	92,939,432,945.00

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

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	69,087	105,263	120,238	113,023	113,936

Liquor Consumption and Related Offences

Table 91 - Total Number of Detections Conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise									
Nature of Offence	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	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 Detections
Foreign Liquor Offence	1,983	1,719	1,919	2,111	2,503	2,503	1,911	1,913	3,230
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	-	-	-	-	915	915	1,498	1,500	1,814
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	7,249	6,462	4,860	4,718	13,050	13,050	20,023	20,360	21,224
Possession of Utensils	22	15	42	49	24	24	60	48	9
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	28	28	69	74	103	103	27	27	31
Unlawful sales of arrack	3,095	2,971	2,554	2,682	2,699	2,699	3,011	3,016	2,450
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	2,590	2,396	2,323	2,610	2,429	2,429	3,870	3,821	5,502
Unlawful sales of toddy	2,708	2,724	2,039	2,177	2,667	2,667	2,843	2,854	1,760
Other offences	2,673	2,907	5,300	5,117	7,879	7,879	6,302	6,669	-
Possession of unlawfully manufactured liquor	566	524	946	947	513	513	732	734	839
Total	20,914	19,746	20,052	20,485	32,782	32,782	40,277	40,492	36,859

Part 10

Drug Related Crimes

Drug Related Crimes

Substance misuse and crime are linked in a number of ways, including people who use or supply illegal drugs and people who commit violent offences while under the influence of drugs. According to the figures of crimes, 567 crime cases were reported due to influence of drugs. Among the reported categories of crime offences during the year 2018, house breaking (128), theft of

over Rs.25,000 (126), robbery (102) and grievous hurt (68) were the major crime offences. In addition cases on hurt by knife (56) and homicide cases (16) were also reported due to drug use during the year.

Drug related crimes

Table 92 - Reported drug related crimes during 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2018

Serial No.	Type of Crime	Number of cases
1	Kidnapping	4
2	Arson or hurt by explosives	5
3	Mischief over Rs.25000	8
4	House breaking	128
5	Grievous Hurt	68
6	Hurt by Knife	56
7	Homicide	16
8	Attempted Homicide/ Abet to commit suicide	4
9	Rape (Over 16 years)	10
10	Rape (below 16 years with her consent)	11
11	Rape(below 16 years without her consent)	5
12	Robbery	102
13	Unnatural offences/grave sexual abuse	8
14	Extortion	2
15	Cheating/ Misappropriation C.B. trust over Rs.300,000/=	3
16	Theft of over Rs.25,000/= cattle theft	2
17	Theft of property including over Rs.25,000/=	126
18	Counterfeiting currency (possession and printing)	1
19	Offences under the offensive weapons act	1
20	Obstruction to police officers	1
21	Human trafficking	1
22	Child sexual abuse	1
23	Abuse	4
Total		567

Appendix 1

Basic Socio - Economic Data

This information is taken from following Sources:

- (a) Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka 2019, published by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Statistical Data-2019, Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo

(1.) Geography :

(A) Total Land area
(Including Inland Water) 65,610 sq. km.

(B) Total Land Area
(Excluding Inland water) 62,705 km.

(C) Provincial Land Area (Excluding Inland Water)	Sq. Km.
Central	5,575
Eastern	9,361
North Central	9,741
Northern	8,290
North-Western	7,506
Sabaragamuwa	4,921
Southern	5,383
Uva	8,335
Western	3,593

(2) Population	2012 (Census)	2018 (Provisional)
(a) Total	20,359,439	21,670,000
(b) Provincial :	2012 (census)	2018 (mid Year)
Central	2,571,557	2,750,000
Eastern	1,555,510	1,710,000
North Central	1,266,663	1,366,000
Northern	1,061,315	1,131,000
North-Western	2,380,861	2,536,000
Sabaragamuwa	1,928,655	2,047,000
Southern	2,477,285	2,637,000
Uva	1,266,463	1,364,000
Western	5,851,130	6,129,000

(C) Growth Rate 1.1%

(d) Density of Population per sq. km 346

(3) Ethnicity (Census - 2012)

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

(4) Religion (Census 2012)

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

(5) Sex

Sex	2012 (Census)	2018 (Provisional)
Male	9,856,634	10,492,000
Female	10,502,805	11,178,000
Total	20,359,439	21,670,000

(6) Age :

Age Group	(Census 2012)
	(Provisional)
0 - 14	25.2%
15 - 59	62.4%
40 & above	12.4%

Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Policy

The revised national policy is as follows.

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

2. Policy Outlines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The judiciary and other relevant government institutions will take necessary steps to expedite the hearing of drug cases, to establish standard procedures for the safe handling and destruction of court productions of drugs, and to minimize the huge variations in sentencing practices.

(j) The Government Analyst's Department will be properly equipped with necessary equipment, required cadre and a training scheme. At the same time the Department will develop and utilize analytical facilities of other institutions for drug analysis.

(k) Law enforcement agencies and other relevant government institutions will stop effectively cultivation, production and trafficking of cannabis.

(l) The Department of Ayurveda with the assistance of law enforcement agencies will effectively stop illegal preparation of Ayurvedic productions containing cannabis and opium.

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

(a) Under the international drug control treaties, competent National Authorities are empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs; and competent authorities empowered to regulate or enforce national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1998 will satisfy all requirements of treaties effectively.

(b) Relevant authorities will periodically review existing procedures, practices, regulations and laws in relation to import, export, storage and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control.

(c) Prevention of trafficking, diversion and misuse of precursor chemicals under control will be strengthened by licensing/approving authorities and law enforcement agencies together with other relevant agencies.

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

2.3.1 Prevention, education and training

(a) Licit drug use (licit tobacco products, licit alcohol products) should be discouraged at all levels. Relevant ministries/local government institutions or relevant authorities should discourage licit drug use in public buildings, and public places. All forms of drug promotion will also be discouraged.

(b) Large establishments such as schools, universities, factories, security forces, police, workplaces, estates and hospitals will have their own institutional code of conduct in relation to drug abuse.

(c) Factual and scientific information about drugs and drug abuse will be made available to educational institutions and libraries.

(d) Degradation of drug use and crime will be the prevention policy followed by government and private media institutions.

(e) Proper counselling facilities should be available in each and every school above primary level.

(f) All educational institutions (schools, technical colleges, universities), youth services institutions and other youth organizations will have programmes to improve decision making skills, spirituality and moral values to reduce risk taking behaviour of the young.

(g) Non-drug specific approaches to prevention will be encouraged.

(h) Capacity building of provincial authorities in drug prevention is a priority. Each provincial council will have a drug prevention task force in operation.

(i) Community level government officers, Particularly health staff, Social Service officers, Probation officers, and Samurdhi staff, Selected NGO staff, Community leaders including religious leaders and volunteers will be given a proper training in drug prevention including basic counselling skills. Medical faculties/ Medical colleges will provide sufficient training in drug dependence to medical students.

(k) Technical and other assistance will be provided to NGO's, community organizations and service organizations to enable them to make a greater contribution.

(l) Epidemiological, social and scientific research on all aspects of drug abuse will be encouraged.

(m) Drug prevention programmes will include HIV/AIDS prevention components and encourage voluntary testing.

(n) Media institutions will be encouraged to have their own codes of conduct on drug abuse related issues

2.3.2 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents

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

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

Other statues with provisions relating to drugs include :

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

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

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

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

The Excise ordinance of No: 12 of 1912

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

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

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

Coast Guard Act No: 41 of 2009

(2) Drug Related Acts or Behaviours Considered as Crimes

The standard drug associated arrests are for trafficking, sale and possession. Under the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance acts considerd 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 Department - The Police is vested with more powers than other agencies under existing law with regard to illegal drugs. The police is the premier enforcement agency handling drug law enforcement. This is carried out through the 401 police stations in the island which have drug law enforcement, as part of their responsibilities.

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

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

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

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

v) Courts - Both magistrates and high courts hear drug related cases under the existing law. However, the sentences passed vary considerably and no research has been done to find out the

rationale of sentences handed out. Though no express provision exists in the current law, occasionally a court is seen to direct youthful offenders to seek treatment and rehabilitation in place of incarceration.

vi) Correctional Institutions - The prisons system, under a Commissioner, represents a passive enforcement, coming into effect only once a suspect is convicted. Their statistics indicate that those imprisoned for narcotics offences now comprise the single largest category of the total inmates 29% in 2016. A drug Treatment and Rehabilitation centre was conducted by the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation at Kandakadu.

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

Appendix 5

Sri Lanka reports to International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)

Information Sharing format	Time period	Content
Form A	Quarterly	Quarterly statistics of Import and Exports of Narcotic drugs
Form A/P	Quarterly	Quarterly statistics of Imports and Exports of substances in schedule II of the convention on psychotropic substances of 1971
Form E	Annual	Part I - Legislative and institutional framework Part II - comprehensive approach to drug demand and supply reduction Part III- Extent the patterns of and trends in drug use Part IV -Extent the patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking
Form B	Annual	Annual estimates of requirements of narcotic drugs
Form C	Annual	Annual statistics of production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and seizures of narcotic drugs
Form P	Annual	Annual statistical report on substances listed in the convention on psychotropic substances of 1971
Form B/P	Annual	Assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedules II,III and IV of the convention on psychotropic substances of 1971
Supplement to Form B/P	Annual	Modification to the assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedule II, III and IV
Form D	Annual	Annual Information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Appendix 6

International Drug Control Conventions

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

1. 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Accession on 11.7.1963

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

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

3. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances Accession on 22.02.1993

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

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

Appendix 7

Dates significant to Drug Abuse Control with Special Reference to Sri Lanka and National and International drug related conferences.

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

1912	* International Opium, Convention ratified at the Hague, Netherlands putting in to effect the ground work of the 1909 Shanghai treaty.
1920	* League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations) was formed giving a foundation to international drug control treaties. An advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was established.
1927	* Bill tabled and passed in 1929 as Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No.17 but not proclaimed on anticipating difficulties in implementation.
1935	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended. (No.43) comes into effect in 1936.
1939	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
1941	* Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amended.
1946	* The 1946 protocol transferred to the United Nations the functions previously exercised by the League of Nations.*League of Nations Advisory committee on Opium and other dangerous drugs was replaced by the commission of narcotic Drugs (CND) under the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations. (ECOSOC)
1948	* Sri Lanka gains Independence (February 4 th)
1949	* Food and Drugs Act comes in to effect.1952*Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
1953	* Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended. UN Convention limits licit production - of opium, to 7 countries.
1955	* Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
1961	* Ayurveda Act (No. 31) come into effect. * UN single convention on Narcotic Drugs comes into effect. Sri Lanka asignatory. International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was set up by UN.
1962	* Amendment to Ayurveda Act (No. 5)1971*UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Sri Lanka participated but is not signatory.

1972	* Protocol amending UN single Convention comes into effect. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the protocol.
1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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 9 th 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 (Sponserd by WHO)

- * Seminar for judicial offences - 13th July BMICH Colombo.
 - * Sub - Regional Workshop on Quality assurance of Treatment services for Drug Dependents, 29-30th, August Negambo, Sri Lanka (UNDCP/NDDCB Project)
 - * UNDCP/ROSA Precursor Control Project for SAARC Countries sub regional Trainers programme, 29th July - 2nd August, Colombo.
 - * Joint meeting of the SAARC Drug offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and the Drug Liaison officers of the SAARC Countries on Exchange of Information in Colloberation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3-4th October, Colombo.
 - * Sub - regional workshop for prison officials on Treatment and Rehabilitation Drug Dependents in prisons, 18-21st October Kalutara, Sri Lanka. (UNDCP/ NDDCB Project) 2003
 - * The 46th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, (CND) 8th-15th April Vienna.
 - * 28th IFNGO Conference 11-15th August, Colombo.
 - * Inter Country Workshop Plan community based projects on Prevention of Harmfrom substance Abuse 2-4th December, Myanmar.
- 2004
- * 47th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, 15-22nd March 2004, Vienna.
 - * 28th Meeting of the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific 28th November - 3rd December 2004, Bangkok.
- 2004
- * Asian Recovery Symposium 31th August - 3rd September Patta-Thailand*International Conference on Asian Cities Against Drugs 3rd - 7th October 2004 Melaka, Malayasia.
 - * 111 Asia Youth Congress 16th - 19th November, Singapore
- 2005
- * 48th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 7th-14th March 2005 Vienna.

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

- * 2nd CPDAP National Focal Point Meeting 2 - 4 December 2009
Jakarta
- 2010
- * 2nd Asian Consultation on the Prevention of HIV related to drug use
21st - 23rd January 2010, Bangkok.
 - * 7th International training course on precursor chemicals
Control for Asian Narcotic Law Enforcement Officers 16th - 22nd
August 2010 - Bangkok.
- A new drug prevention treatment and rehabilitation center was open in
November 2010 for youth (below 20 yrs) drug dependents.
- 2011
- * South Asia panel discussion as part of the meeting of the United
Nations Regional Task Force on Injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS
(UN RTF) 10th-11th February 2011 - India.
 - * 2nd Regional training for Drug Law enforcement officers 09th - 13th
May Singapore.
 - * Meeting of project steering committee of project XSA J81 strengthening
Drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia 4th May 2011 - India
 - * South Asia Regional training on treatment and rehabilitation 13th-
22nd June 2011 Maldives.
 - * The 8th International training course on precursor Chemical control for
Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 22nd - 28th August.
 - * 4th Regional training on Development of outreach/ Drop-in centres
31st October - 3rd November 2011 Pakistan
 - * 12th Regional training of women counselors on treatment and
Rehabilitation 14th - 22nd November. India
- 2012
- * 6th Asian recovery symposium 16 – 18th January 2012 New Delhi
 - * End Users Training- Agilent – 5975C GC/MSD with 7890A GC
7th-10th February 2012 Singapore.
 - * The 9th International Training Course on Precursor
Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 15th
– 22nd October 2012 Bangkok Thailand
 - * ACCE Training of Trainers 20th -29th Bangkok Thailand
 - * Project on “ Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in
south Asia “(xSAJ81)

		Steering Committee Meeting (PSC) 27 th April 2012 – New Delhi-India
	*	First ACCE Commission Meeting 4 th – 6 th June 2012 Jakarta
2013	*	Project on “Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in south Asia 29 th May 2013 – New Delhi-India
	*	Regional Workshop on the Collection and Analysis of Data on Drug use 1 st -4 th July 2013 In Islamabad 2 nd ACCE Commission Meeting 27 th -28 th July 2013 Thailand
	*	The 10 th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers 24 th February- 03 rd March 2013 Bangkok Thailand
	*	Programme Steering and Policy Coordinating Committee (PSPCC) of Regional Programme for South Asia 26 th -27 th November New Delhi
2014	*	1 st Global Forum For Youth Leaders on Drug use Prevention -10 th -14 th February 2014 Abu Dhabi
	*	3 rd ACCE Commissioning Meeting 8 th -10 th February 2014 – Abu Dhabi
	*	10 th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Meeting 24 th February-3 rd March 2014 Bangkok
	*	Workshop on Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route 24 th -25 th April Vienna
	*	The Colombo Plan Drug Focal Points Meeting and Expert Group Consultation 3 rd -5 th September 2014 Thailand
	*	Focal Point Meeting for Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention 2 nd -6 th Thailand
2015	*	58 th Session of the commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 9 th March to 17 th March 2015 . Vienna
	*	Strengthening Drug law Enforcement capacities in South Asia (XSAJ 81) 30 th March - 03 rd April 2015 - New Delhi
	*	Training course on Narcotic Control 2015 05 th May - 24 th May 2015 - China
	*	Qatar Global Forum on fight against Drugs 25 th May to 26 th May 2015 Doha Qatar
	*	Training of Law enforcement officers on NPS 06 th August - 07 th August 2015 Delhi - India

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

2016

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

2017

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

2018

- * Expert Working group on Improving drug statistics and strengthening the annual questionnaire 29th -31st January.
- * 61st session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 12th – 16th March, Vienna, Austria.
- * 3rd, 4th & 5th Intercessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on 25-28 September, 22-25 October and 7-9 November 2018
- * SAARC Advocacy workshop on “Advancing Health & Rights based approaches among people who use drugs”, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Appendix 8

Services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB)



1. Research Division

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

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

Tel. 011-2868794-6

2. Preventive Education and Training Division

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

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

Free Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

There are four treatment rehabilitation Centres conducted by the NDDCB which provide free of charge services for the drug dependants. Treatment period is 2 Months.

The Board has taken all the necessary steps and full responsibility in providing a treatment services for the clients through psychological treatment methods such as individual counseling and group counselling conducted by well trained and experienced staff. Every treatment and rehabilitation centre consists of a counsellors, assistant counsellors and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation assistants.

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



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



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



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



Library

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

Provincial Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme

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

Outreach Service

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

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

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

Drug Counselling Centres

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

" Mahabodhi "

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



" Siyapatha Counselling Centre "

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



Precursor Control Authority

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

Convention against illicit in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance, Act No. I of 2008 was enhanced in year 2008 to 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: 011-2870762 / 011-3355964

Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk

