

HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2021

**RESEARCH DIVISION
NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB)
STATE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**383 , Kotte Road , Rajagiriya , Sri Lanka
Telephone : 0112868794-6 Fax : 0112868791-2
Hotline - 1927
E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk
Facebook : [nddcb.lk/මගින් ගැලවෙන්නන් නිරෝධායනය](https://www.facebook.com/nddcb.lk)**

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**Editorial Team : Bhadrani Senanayake
Thamara Darshana
Hiruni Wathsala
Nilukshi Tissera**

GIS Maps & Cover Designed : Supun Priyadarshana

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Foreword

Dr. (Mrs.) Priy Angie Nirosha Amarabandu
Chairperson

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a pioneer government institute that discharges its functions in the areas of drugs prevention, treatment & rehabilitation, law enforcement, precursor control, research and other activities with the intention to establish "A Drug Free Nation — Prosperous Country". Presently, as a basic foundation, while establishing a new building complex at Navadiganthaya treatment and rehabilitation center of NDDCB is engaged in number of services, in order to provide methodological treatment and rehabilitation facilities to drug users even under the global pandemic of Covid 19.

While confronting with complex challenges, NDDCB is determined to eliminate drug menace through the execution of its missions. Among such services, transforming Galle treatment and rehabilitation center in to a treatment facility for drug addicted females can be considered crucial and is a strong initiative taken by the NDDCB. Furthermore, numerous programs for school children such as arts and essay competitions have been conducted to protect children from drug menace parallel with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2021 and World Children's Day which is a recent step taken by the Board.

In terms of the government policy statement of "Vistas prosperity and Splendor", NDDCB is in the view of eradicating drug menace through a practical mechanism and with proper and systematic coordination and management in the upcoming years.

This Volume of Handbook of Drug Abuse Information has been compiled with the intent to disseminate drug related information gathered from various sources to be formed as a single document to enlighten public of the problem and to obtain their attention to eliminate the drug menace.

Lot of efforts has been made by the Board to accomplish the most recent information to be included in this publication. I would like to thank the staff of Research Division of NDDCB who worked diligently to compile this document.

We appreciate your suggestions, comments and concerns of this document.



Preface

Ms. Bhadrani Senanayake
Director General (Attend to duties)

The Hand Book of Drug Abuse Information has been published in an effort to gather drug related information available in various places to be comprised in to a single document. The first Hand Book (1981-1989) was published by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in 1991 and the second was published in 1994. It was decided the need to update the book annually over the time when the second book was preparing to be published. The key objective of the Handbook is to compile the annual information and statistics required to determine the drug problem in the country. Consolidation of such information is required to address drug problem effectually and meaningfully.

I gratefully the acknowledge the cooperation and assistance received from all the law enforcement and relevant agencies who kindly provided the statistics requested continuously.

It should be mentioned that the information included in the book was based on the availability. I humbly welcome all criticisms and suggestions and they will be considered as means to improve the content of the book. I anticipate that this book will be a standard work of reference in the field.

I wish to thank to the staff of the Research division of the NDDCB who worked tirelessly to compile this document.

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Staff of the Administrative division, Finance division and all staff of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Research Division

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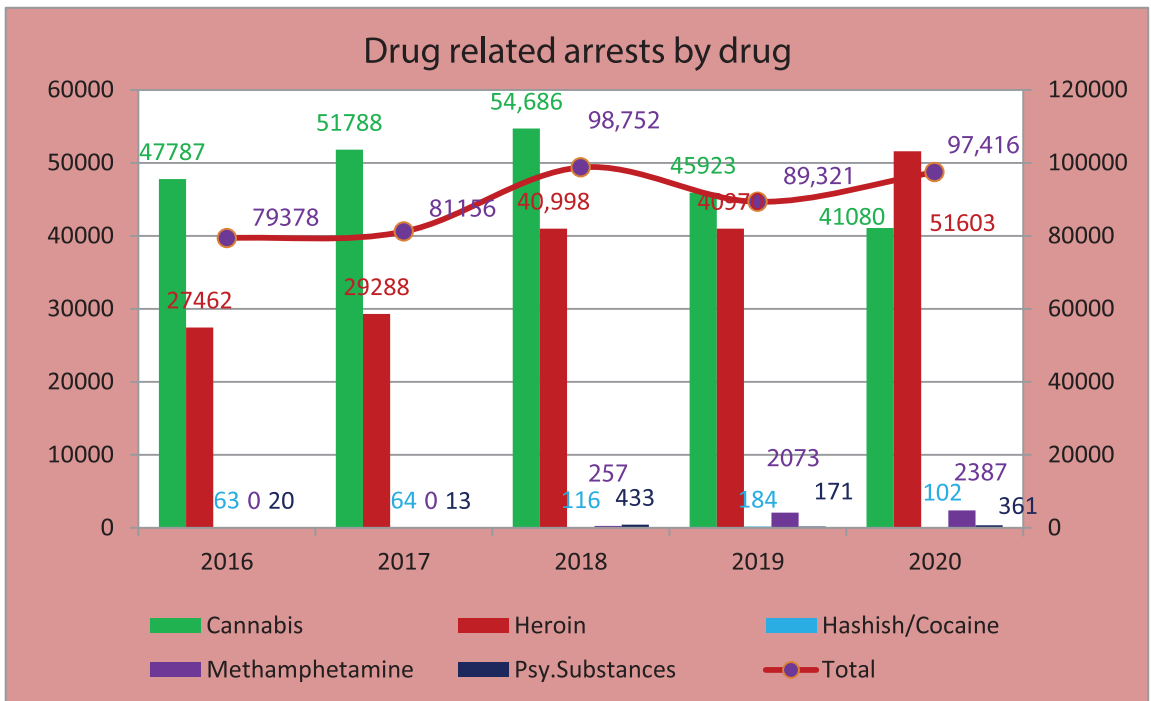
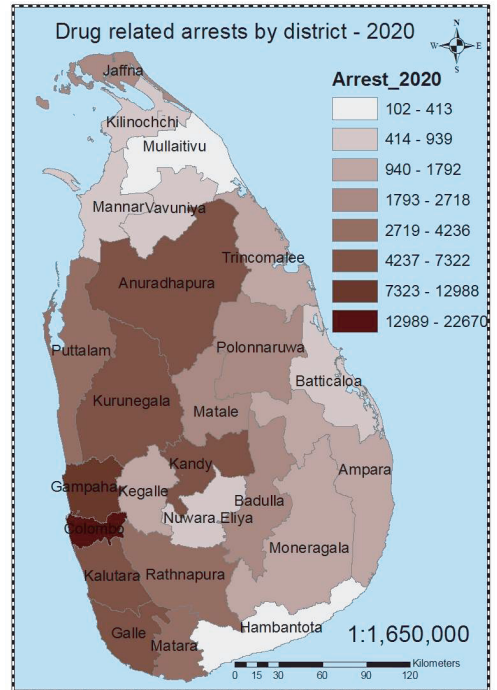
ABBREVIATIONS

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
CID	-	Crime Investigation Division
STF	-	Special Task Force
DAMS	-	Drug Abuse Monitoring System

Current trends related to drug abuse in Sri Lanka – 2020

The prevalence of drug use in Sri Lanka and the focus on illicit drug trafficking can be determined by several key components. Criteria such as arrests for drug related offenses, imprisonment, reporting to treatment and rehabilitation services, and drug related crimes are primarily based on this. According to the National Prevalence Survey of Drug Use 2019, cannabis and heroin have been identified as high prevalence drugs.

Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug, with a prevalence of 1.9 % of the total population of above 14 years. An estimated 301,898 persons are cannabis users. An estimated 92,540 or 0.6 % of population of above 14 years are heroin users in Sri Lanka. Heroin use among male population (above 14 years) is 1.2% and among female population (above 14 years) is 0.017 percent. Approximately 0.2% of total population (above 14 years) are abuse any pharmaceutical drug. Polly drug use is common among drug users.

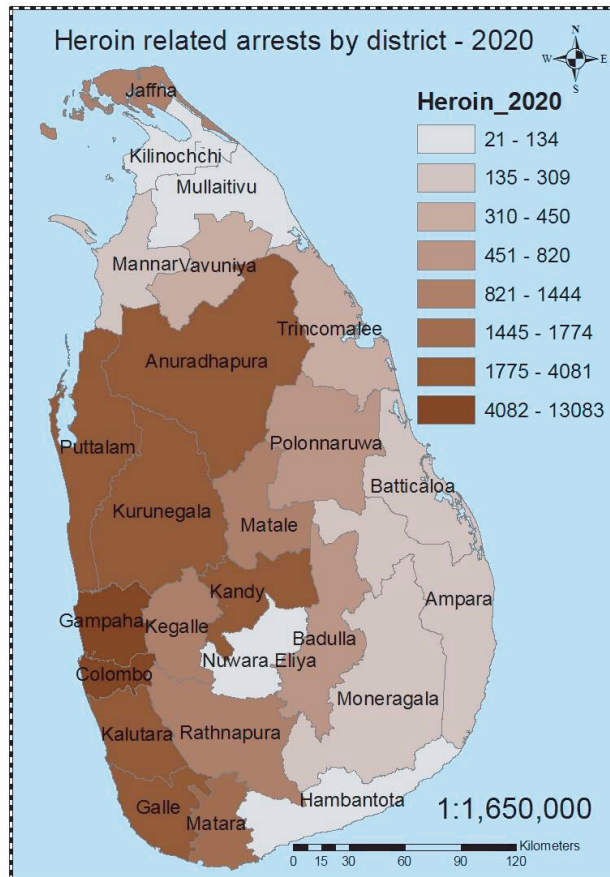


Hashish

The use of hashish, a cannabis-based product, is growing steadily in Sri Lanka. According to the statistics on drug related arrests in 2020, 70 cases of hashish were reported and 71 people were arrested. The hashish related arrests were mainly raids by the Sri Lanka Police (63), the Police Narcotics Bureau (01) and the Special Task Force (06). In the year 2020, 671 grams of hashish were seized and 53% of the cases related to hashish were reported from the Western Province.

Heroin

92,540 or 0.6% of the population over the age of 14 in Sri Lanka are heroin users and heroin is reported as the second highest prevalence drug in the country. The majority of people for heroin are street level heroin users and have been arrested on the offense of possession for personal consumption. In 2020, 1250 kilograms of heroin were seized and 51,696 people were arrested. The number of arrests related to heroin, increased by 21% in 2020 compared to 2019. The prevalence of heroin use was 254 per 100,000 populations, aged 15-64 in 2020.

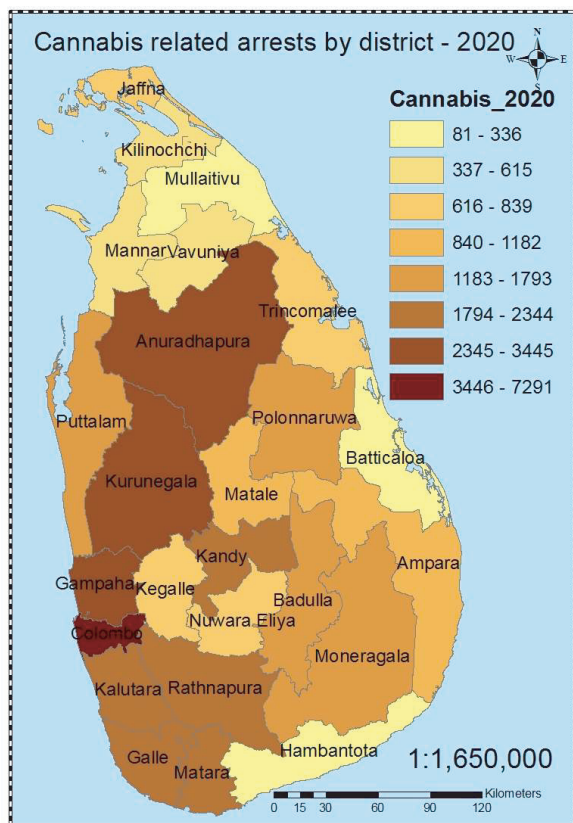


The total number of persons arrested for drug related offenses in Sri Lanka in the year 2020 was 97,416 - an increase of 9% compared to 2019. 53% were arrested for heroin related offenses and 42% for cannabis offenses. The majority of persons arrested for drug offenses are from the Western Province (42%) and 12% from North Western Province and 10% from Southern Province. 23% of the total arrested in the Colombo District, 13% in the Gampaha District and 7.5% in the Kurunegala District. The prevalence of drug related arrests was 479 per 100,000 populations, aged 15-64 in 2020.

Cannabis

The highest number of drug related arrests (41,044) were reported for cannabis related offenses and the highest number of cannabis raids were reported from the Colombo district (18%). Quantity of cannabis seized islandwide was 7208 kilograms which is a significant increase. 32% of the cannabis related cases were reported from the Western Province, 11% from the Southern Province, 10% from the Central Province and 11% from North Western Province.

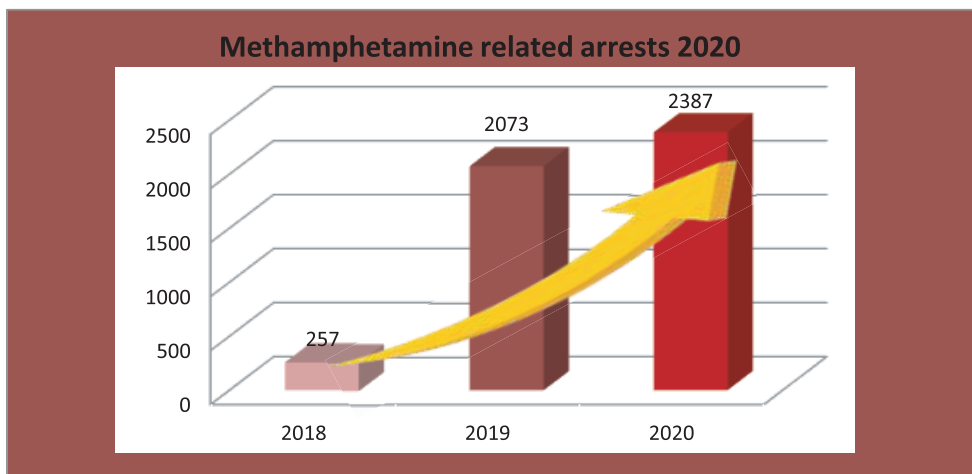
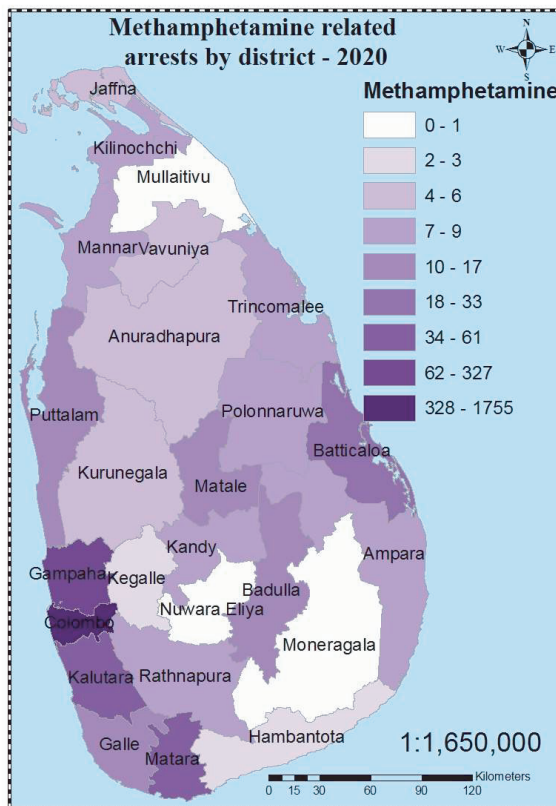
Cannabis is used in Sri Lanka for the production of Ayurvedic medicines under standardized and prescribed methods. Ayurvedic Physicians and Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation are the main legal consumers. 477 kg of cannabis has been used for Ayurvedic medicine in 2020 and 331.4 kg of cannabis were consumed to produce Kameshwari Modakaya and Madana Modakaya.



Methamphetamine

The number of people arrested for methamphetamine (ice) and the quantity of methamphetamine seized have increased in 2020 compared to 2019. In the year 2020, 2387 persons with 811 kilograms and 800 grams of methamphetamine have been arrested by the law enforcement agencies. Reports of arrests show that the use of methamphetamine has increased significantly over the past two years.

Surveys have revealed that the majority of people who use methamphetamine in Sri Lanka are people who use multiple drugs. The use of methamphetamine is significantly more widespread among street drug users. Also, people who are addicted to methamphetamine are less likely to obtain treatment and rehabilitation services.



New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Compared to the global distribution of new psychoactive substances, there is very little distribution in Sri Lanka. “Kath”, a plant based smuggled from foreign countries has been arrested by law enforcement agencies. This drug has been smuggled through international postal services. Several such incidents have been reported in 2020.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

Legal provisions have been enacted to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for drug dependent persons in term of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Act, No. 54 of 2007. The Act provides for the necessary legal provisions for voluntary admission to treatment services and for compulsory treatment and rehabilitation as an alternative to the imprisonment.

There is an urgent need to improve the physical and mental well-being of drug addicts as well as to reintegrate them into the society as productive citizens by using multidisciplinary treatment modalities in a more practical manner. Psychological treatment modalities are in operation at these treatment centers. These therapies include individual and family counseling as well as detoxification therapy, physical activity, mental fitness, indoor and outdoor activities, psychotherapy, education, vocational training, and skill development programs.

In 2020, 1649 drug addicts received treatment –and 740 (45%) of them reported from the treatment centres of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 104 (11%) from the prison treatment program, 226 (14%) from NGOs and 449 (30%) from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Center under the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. The majority (27.5%) of those clients are institutionalized from Colombo District. 40% of clients seeking treatment and rehabilitation were in 30 years or above. Treatment admissions have been decreased by 54.3% during the year 2020 with compared to the 2019 due Covid 19 pandemic and travel restrictions.

Lack of sufficient capacity to provide treatment and rehabilitation services to drug addicts has been identified as a major challenge and initiated the treatment building construction project with the aim of expanding the capacity for 1000 clients at “Navadiganthaya” treatment and rehabilitation centre at Nittambuwa. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has launched a mobile phone application called “Drug free Sri Lanka” to get all the information related to the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services. Details of 1927 Telephone Counseling Service, facebook page, YouTube Channel, District level prevention and outreach officers, information of treatment centers and psychiatric clinics can be obtained through this mobile application.

Imprisonment

In 2020, the total number of people imprisoned for drug related offenses was 19,856. Out of them, 9,336 have been imprisoned for narcotic related offenses. It accounts for 47% of all imprisonments. In the year 2020, 1277 persons (13.7%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offenses and 974 (85.4%) persons were imprisoned for heroin related offenses. Imprisonment for drug related offenses has decreased by 32% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Drugs and crime

Drug use is a phenomenon which can be created social and health problems to the society and it can be identified that there is an interrelationship between drug use and crimes when examine the minor and grave crime incidents reported in recent past. According to the annual crime data of the Colombo Crimes Division, 281 incidents of minor and large scale drug related crimes were reported in the year 2020. The majority of drug users have been involved in house breaking, robbery and theft of property including over Rs.25,000.00.

Drug prevention and control

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has been implemented many programmes with new directions by adopting international drug control conventions, identifying global drug problem and related trends, and collaborating with other national stakeholders to support global and regional drug control efforts. In this regard, many achievements have been made in the year 2020 and the foundation has been laid for more new approaches. Steps have been taken to expand treatment opportunities by recognizing the current need and limitations of treatment and rehabilitation. Vocational training and soft skills development programs have been initiated with the aim of producing productive citizens who contribute to the national labour Force through high quality and standard treatment services based on scientific evidence. National level programs have been initiated to train teachers on drug prevention with a focus on the school system. Also launched a 1927 24-hour telephone counseling service.

Technical training programs have been extensively implemented for law enforcement agencies for the purpose of law enforcement. Necessary steps have also been taken to amend the National Policy on prevention and control of drug abuse and Acts related to the drug control in response to emerging trends. 2020 is a great year that has the potential to fill many of the gaps that have existed so far in the mechanism of drug control, prevention and treatment and rehabilitation.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිත කාලීන ප්‍රවණතා - 2020

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ ව්‍යාප්තිය සහ නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවදානය යොමු කිරීමේදී ප්‍රධාන සංරචක කිහිපයක් මගින් නිර්ණය කළ හැකිය. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්, බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්, ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට වාර්තාවීම් සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අපරාධ වැනි නිර්ණායක මෙහිදී ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පදනම් කරගෙන ඇත. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ ව්‍යාප්තිය පිළිබඳ ජාතික සමීක්ෂණය 2019 ට අනුව ගංජා සහ හෙරොයින් ඉහළ ව්‍යාප්තියක් සහිත මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇත.

වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි ජනගහනයෙන් 1.9% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් ගංජා භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ගංජා භාවිත කරන පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 301,898 ක් වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි ජනගහනයෙන් 92,540 හෝ 0.6% ප්‍රතිශතයක් හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් වේ. පිරිමි ජනගහනය අතර (වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි) හෙරොයින් භාවිතය 1.2% ක් වන අතර, ස්ත්‍රී ජනගහනය අතර 0.017% ක් වේ. වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි ජනගහනයෙන් 1.5% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් කුමන හෝ වෛද්‍යමය අරමුණු සඳහා භාවිත කරන ඖෂධ වර්ගයක් අවභාවිත කරනු ලබයි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් අතර බහුවිධ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය පොදු ප්‍රවණතාවක් වේ.

2020 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 97,416 කි. එය 2019 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 9% ක වැඩිවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 53% ක්ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 42% ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන්ද (42%), වයඹ පළාතෙන් 12% ක්ද, දකුණු පළාතෙන් 10% ක්ද වාර්තාවී ඇත. අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 23% ක්ද, ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 13% ක්ද, කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 7.5% ක් ද ලෙස වාර්තා වී ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය වයස අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 479 දෙනෙකි.

ගංජා

2020 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (41,044) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇති අතර ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ, කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙහි (18%). 2020 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති ගංජා ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 7208 ක් වන අතර එය සැලකිය යුතු වැඩිවීමකි. බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 32% ක් වන අතර දකුණු පළාතෙන් 11% ක්ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් 10% ක්ද, වයඹ පළාතෙන් 11% ක්ද වේ. 2020 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 202 දෙනෙකි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ප්‍රමිතිගත හා නිර්දේශිත ක්‍රමවේදයන් යටතේ ගංචා යොදා ගැනේ. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නිත්‍යනුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2020 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංචා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 477 ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2020 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් මදන මෝදකය හා කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ගංචා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 331.4 ක් පරිභෝජනය කර ඇත.

හමීස්

ගංචා ආශ්‍රිත නිෂ්පාදනයක් වන හමීස් භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ක්‍රමයෙන් වර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතියි. 2019 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දත්ත අනුව හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් 70 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයින් 71 දෙනෙක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. හමීස් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය (63), පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය කාර්යාංශය (01) සහ විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය (06) විසින් සිදුකර ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේ හමීස් ග්‍රෑම් 671 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර හමීස් සම්බන්ධ සිද්ධීන් වලින් 53% ක් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් වාර්තා වී ඇත.

හෙරොයින්

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වයස අවුරුදු 14 ට වැඩි ජනගහනයෙන් 92,540 හෝ 0.6% ප්‍රතිශතයක් හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් වන අතර භාවිතය අනුව දෙවැනි වැඩිම ව්‍යාප්තියක් හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වාර්තා වී ඇත. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූ පුද්ගලයින්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් වීථි මට්ටමේ හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් වන අතර පෞද්ගලික පරිභෝජනය සඳහා ළඟතබා ගැනීමේ වරද යටතේ අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1250 ක් නීතියේ රැහැනට හසු වී ඇති අතර පුද්ගලයන් 51,696 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වී ඇත. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2019 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2020 වර්ෂයේදී 21% කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවණතාවය අවුරුදු 15-64 අතර ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 254 දෙනෙකි.

මෙතමපිටමින් (Methamphetamine)

2019 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව 2020 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතමපිටමින් (අයිස්) සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව සහ අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මෙතමපිටමින් ප්‍රමාණය වැඩිවී ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේදී මෙතමපිටමින් කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 811 ක් සහ ග්‍රෑම් 800 ක් සමග පුද්ගලයින් 2387 දෙනෙක් නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අංශවල අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. පසුගිය වසර දෙක ඇතුළත මෙතමපිටමින් භාවිතය සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බව අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීම් පිළිබඳ වාර්තා තුළින් පැහැදිලි වේ.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මෙතමපිටමින් භාවිත කරන බහුතරයක් පුද්ගලයින් බහුවිධ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් (poly drug users) බව සමීක්ෂණ හරහා අනාවරණය වී ඇත. වීථි මට්ටමේ මාදක

ගණයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් අතර සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස මෙතම්පිටමින් භාවිතය ව්‍යාප්තව ඇත. එමෙන්ම මෙතම්පිටමින් භාවිතයට ඇඹිබැඟි වී සිටින පුද්ගලයින් ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට යොමුවීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය අඩු මට්ටමක පවතියි.

නව මනෝකාරක ද්‍රව්‍යවල ව්‍යාප්තිය (New psychoactive substances)

නව මනෝකාරක ද්‍රව්‍යවල ගෝලීය ව්‍යාප්තියට සාපේක්ෂව ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළද නව මනෝකාරක ද්‍රව්‍ය සංසරණයවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉතා සුළු ව්‍යාප්තියක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. විශේෂයෙන්ම ශාක මත පදනම්ව සකස් කර මෙරටට නීතිවිරෝධීව ගෙන්වනු ලබන “කාන්” නමැති ද්‍රව්‍ය නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතනවල අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇත. ජාත්‍යන්තර තැපැල් සේවාවන් හරහා මෙම ද්‍රව්‍ය නීතිවිරෝධීව ජාවාරම් කිරීම සිදුව ඇත. 2020 වර්ෂයේ එවැනි සිද්ධීන් කිහිපයක් වාර්තා වී ඇත.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්

ඖෂධවලට ඇඹිබැඟි වූ තැනැත්තන්ට ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීම සහ ඔවුන් පුනරුත්ථාපනය කිරීම සඳහා විධි විධාන සැලැස්වීම සහ ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ හෝ ඊට ආනුෂංගික කාරණා සඳහා විධි විධාන සැලැස්වීම පිණිස වූ 2007 අංක 54 දරන ඖෂධවලට ඇඹිබැඟි තැනැත්තන් (ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය) පිළිබඳ පනත මගින් ඖෂධවලට ඇඹිබැඟි තැනැත්තන් සඳහා ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය සැපයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් නෛතික ප්‍රතිපාදන හඳුන්වාදී ඇත. ස්වේච්ඡාවෙන් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන්ට ඇතුළත්වීම හා අධිකරණය හරහා දඬුවම් ලබන කාලය වෙනුවට අනිවාර්ය ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනයට යොමු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශ්‍ය නෛතික ප්‍රතිපාදන උක්ත පනත මගින් සම්පාදනය කර ඇත.

බහුවිධ ප්‍රතිකාර ආකෘතීන් වඩාත් ප්‍රායෝගික ආකාරයට භාවිත කරමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලට ඇඹිබැඟිවී සිටින පුද්ගලයින්ගේ කායික හා මානසික යහපැවැත්ම ඇති කිරීම මෙන්ම එලදායී පුරවැසියන් ලෙස නැවත සමාජ ගතකිරීම කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාවයකි. මෙම ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානයන්හි මනෝවිද්‍යාත්මක ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රමවේදයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. මෙම ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් වල පුද්ගලික හා පවුල් උපදේශනය ද, විෂභරණ ප්‍රතිකාර, ශාරීරික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මානසික සුවතා, ගෘහස්ථ හා බාහිර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, මනෝ විකිත්සක ප්‍රතිකාර, අධ්‍යාපනික, වෘත්තීය පුහුණු, කුසලතා සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් ද අන්තර්ගත වේ.

2020 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇඹිබැඟි වූ සේවලාභීන් 1649 දෙනෙක් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇත. එම සේවලාභීන්ගෙන් 740 (45%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයෙන්ද, 104 (11%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහනින්ද, 226 (14%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද, 449 (30%) පුනරුත්ථාපන කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් කාර්යාංශයට අයත් කන්දකාඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන්ද ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (27.5%) ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් 40% ක් අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පුද්ගලයින් වෙති. 2019 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා යොමුවූ සේවලාභීන් සංඛ්‍යාව 54.3 % කින් අඩු වී ඇත. ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්ට ප්‍රවේශවීම සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව අඩුවීම කෙරෙහි මෙම කාල සීමාව

තුළ පැවතුණු කොවිඩ් 19 වෛරස ව්‍යාප්තිය සහ ඒ හේතුවෙන් පනවා තිබූ සංවරණ සීමාවන් හේතුවක් වී ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ඇබ්බැහිකාරී පුද්ගලයින්ට ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් සැපයීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් ධාරිතාවයක් නොපැවතීම ප්‍රධාන අභියෝගයක් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇති අතර එය ආමන්ත්‍රණය කරමින් එකවර සේවලාභීන් 1000 ට නේවාසික ප්‍රතිකාර පහසුකම් සැපයිය හැකි නව ප්‍රතිකාර ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිව්ට්‍රූව පිහිටි නවදිගන්න ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ආරම්භ කර ඇත.

අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය විසින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා ඇබ්බැහිකාරීත්වය පාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන නිවාරණ, ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ජනතාව වෙත තවදුරටත් සමීප කරවීමේ ප්‍රවේශයක් ලෙස සියලු සේවාවන් සම්බන්ධ විස්තර දැන ගැනීම සඳහා පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකි ජංගම දුරකථන යෙදවුමක් “NDDCB Drug Free Sri Lanka” නමින් හඳුන්වා දී ඇත.

මෙම ජංගම දුරකථන යෙදවුම හරහා අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන ක්ෂණික දුරකථන මාර්ගික උපදේශන සේවාව, facebook ගිණුම, you tube නාලිකාව, දිස්ත්‍රික්ක මට්ටමින් සේවයේ නියුතු මණ්ඩලයේ නිලධාරීන් සම්බන්ධ විස්තර, ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන සම්බන්ධ විස්තර සහ මනෝවෛද්‍ය සායන පැවැත්වෙන ස්ථාන ආදිය සම්බන්ධ විස්තර පහසුවෙන් ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ඇත.

බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2020 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 19,856 කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් විෂ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 9,336 දෙනෙක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. එය මුළු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් වලින් 47% ක් වේ. 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 1277 (13.7%) ක්ද, හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් 7,974 (85.4%) ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2019 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2020 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 32% කින් අඩු 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 පැහැදිලි වන කරුණක් නම් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා අපරාධ අතර යම් අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකි බවයි. කොළඹ අපරාධ කොට්ඨාශයේ අපරාධ පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික දත්ත වලට අනුව 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා සම්බන්ධ සුළු හා මහාපරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 281ක් 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 යොමු වී ඇත.

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිවාරණය හා පාලනය

අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ ජාත්‍යන්තර මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය පාලන සම්මුතීන්ට අනුගත වෙමින් සහ ගෝලීය මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ගැටලුව සහ ඒ ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා හඳුනාගනිමින් ගෝලීය හා කලාපීය මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය පාලන ප්‍රයත්නයන්ට සහයෝගය දැක්වීම සඳහා අනෙකුත් ජාතික මට්ටමේ පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් ඒකාබද්ධ කරගනිමින් නව දිශානතියක් ඔස්සේ වැඩසටහන් රාශියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය පාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබාදිය යුතු අංශ හඳුනාගනිමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිවාරණ ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන ජාතික වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි. ඊට අදාළව විශාල ජයග්‍රහණ රාශියක් 2020 වසර තුළ අත්කරගෙන ඇති අතර තවත් නව ප්‍රවේශයන් සඳහා පදනම සකස් කර ඇත.

ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවත්නා කාලීන අවශ්‍යතාවය සහ පවතින සීමාවන් හඳුනාගනිමින් ප්‍රතිකාර අවස්ථාවන් පුළුල් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පියවර ගෙන ඇත. විද්‍යාත්මක සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්වූ අනුමත ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රමවේද භාවිත කරමින් වඩාත් ගුණාත්මක ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් තුළින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලින් නිදහස්, ජාතික ශ්‍රම බලකායට දායක වන ඵලදායී පුරවැසියන් බිහිකිරීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින් වෘත්තීය පුහුණු සහ මෘදු කුසලතා වර්ධනය කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන් ආරම්භ කර ඇත. පාසැල් පද්ධතිය පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කරමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිවාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගුරුවරුන් පුහුණු කිරීම සඳහා ජාතික මට්ටමේ වැඩසටහන් ආරම්භ කර ඇත. එමෙන්ම දවසේ පැය 24 පුරා ක්‍රියාත්මකවන 1927 දුරකථන මාර්ගික උපදේශන සේවාවක් ද ආරම්භ කර ඇත.

නීතිය බලාත්මක කිරීමේ අරමුණින් නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතනවල නිලධාරීන් උදෙසා තාක්ෂණික පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් පුළුල් ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. එමෙන්ම උද්ගතවන නව ප්‍රවණතා පිළිබඳ ආමන්ත්‍රණය කරමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිවාරණය හා **පාලනය** සම්බන්ධ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය පාලනය සම්බන්ධ පනත් සංශෝධනය කිරීමට ද අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගෙන ඇත. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය පාලනය, නිවාරණය සහ ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය සම්බන්ධ යාන්ත්‍රණය තුළ මෙතෙක් පැවති හිඬු රාශියක් පූරණය කිරීමට ශක්‍යතාව ලැබුණු විශිෂ්ට වසරක් ලෙස 2020 හැඳින්විය හැකිය.

போதைப்பொருள் துர்பயன்பாட்டினுடனான காலரீதியான போக்கு

இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் பாவனையின் பரவல் மற்றும் சட்டவிரோத போதைப்பொருள் கடத்தல் தொடர்பாக கவனம் செலுத்தும் போது பல முக்கிய கூறுகளால் தீர்மானிக்கப்படலாம். போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்கான கைதுகள், சிறைத்தண்டனை, சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளுக்கு அறிக்கையிடல் மற்றும் போதைப்பொருட்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்கள் போன்ற அளவுகோல்களை இங்கு முக்கியமான அடிப்படையாகக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. போதைப்பொருள் பம்படுத்தலின் பரவல் தொடர்பான 2019 இன் தேசிய கணிப்பீட்டின் பிரகாரம் கஞ்சா மற்றும் ஹெராயின் அதிக பரவலான போதைப் பொருட்கள் என அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளன.

14 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட சனத்தொகையில் 1.9மு சதவீதமானோர் கஞ்சா பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். கஞ்சா பயன்படுத்துபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 301,898 ஆகும். இலங்கையில் 14 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட சனத்தொகையில் சுமார் 92,540 அல்லது 06மு பேர் ஹெரோயின் பயன்படுத்துவர்களாவர். ஆண் சனத்தொகையில் (14 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டவர்கள்) ஹெரோயின் பயன்பாடு 1.2மு ஆக இருந்ததுடன் பெண்கள் சனத்தொகையில் 0.017மு ஆகும். 14 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட சனத் தொகையில் 1.5 சதவீதமானோர் ஏதேனுமொரு மருத்துவ நோக்கங்களுக்காக பயன்படுத்தும் மருந்து வகையொன்றை துர்பயன்பாட்டிற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது போதைப்பொருள் பயன்படுத்துபவர்களிடையே பல்நோக்கு போதைப்பொருள் பயன்பாடு ஒரு பொதுவான போக்கொன்றாக உள்ளது.

2020 ஆம் ஆண்டினுள் இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்ட ஆட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 97,416 ஆகும். 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டுள் ஒப்பிடும் போது 9மு அதிகரிப்பொன்றாகும். போதைப்பொருட்களுக்காக கைதுசெய்யப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 53மு உம் கஞ்சா தொடர்பிலான குற்றங்களுக்காக 42மு உம் ஆக இருந்தன. போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்காக தொடர்பாக கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையினர் மேல்மாகாணத்திலும் (42மு) வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 12மு உம் தென் மாகாணத்தில் 10மு சதவீதமும் அறிக்கையிடப்பட்டிருந்தன. கைதுசெய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த எண்ணிக்கையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 23மு உம் கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 13மு உம் குருணாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 7.5மு என அறிக்கையிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப் பொருள் தவறுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்ட ஆட்களின் எண்ணிக்கையின் போக்கு 15-64 வயதுகளுக்கு இடைப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் சனத்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 479 பேராகும்.

கஞ்சா

2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான அதிகளவிலான கைதுகள் (41,044) கஞ்சா தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டதுடன் கஞ்சாவுடன் அண்மித்த குற்றங்கள் கூடுதலாக கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் (18மூ) குற்றங்கள் பதிவாகியுள்ளன. 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் நாடளாவிய ரீதியில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட கஞ்சாவின் அளவு 7208 கிலோ கிராம்களாகும். அத்துடன் கருத்திற் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அதிகரிப்பொன்றாகும். - மேல் மாகாணத்தில் கஞ்சா குற்றங்களுக்காக கைதுசெய்தல் 32மூ, ஆக இருந்ததுடன் தென் மாகாணத்தில் 11மூ உம் மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 10மூ மற்றும் வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 11மூ - ஆகும். 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா குற்றங்களுக்காக 15-64 வயதிற்குட்பட்ட சனத்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 202 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர்..

இலங்கையில் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகள் உற்பத்திக்காக தரப்படுத்தப்பட்ட மற்றும் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்ட முறைகளின் கீழ் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய கஞ்சா பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவர்கள் மற்றும் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் இதன் பிரதான சட்டரீதியான பாவனையாளர்களாக இருக்கின்றனர். 2020 இல் ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவத்திற்கு 477 கிலோ கஞ்சா மாத்திமே பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது 2020 மற்றும் 331.4 கிலோ காமேஸ்வரி மோதகா தயாரிப்பதற்காக 331.4 கிலோ கிராம் கஞ்சா பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

ஹஷிஸ்

கஞ்சாவுடன் அண்மித்த அடிப்படையிலான தயாரிப்பான ஹஷிஸ் பயன்பாடு இலங்கையில் படிப்படியாக வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் புள்ளிவிவரங்களின் படி, 70 ஹஷிஸ் தொடர்பான சம்பவங்கள் பதிவாகியுள்ளதுடன் 71 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். ஹஷிஸ் தொடர்பில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் முக்கியமாக இலங்கை காவல்துறை (63), பொலிஸ் போதைப்பொருள் பணியகம் (01) மற்றும் விசேட அதிரடிப்படை (06) ஆகியோரால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில், 671 கிராம் ஹஷிஸ் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது மற்றும் ஹஷிஸ் தொடர்பான 53மூ வழக்குகள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் இருந்து பதிவாகியுள்ளன.

ஹெராயின்

இலங்கையில் 14 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட சனத்தொகையில் 92,540 அல்லது 0.6% ஹெராயின் பயன்படுத்துபவர்களாக இருப்பதுடன் பயன்பாட்டின் அடிப்படையில் இரண்டாவது அதிகப்படியான பரவல் ஹெராயினுடன் தொடர்புடையதாகும். ஹெராயின் தொடர்பில் கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் வீதி மட்ட ஹெராயின் பாவனையாளர்களாக இருந்ததுடன் தனிப்பட்ட நுகர்வுக்காக வைத்திருந்த குற்றத்திற்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவராவர். 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில், 1250 கிலோகிராம் ஹெராயின் சட்டத்தின் பிடியில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டதுடன் 51,696 பேர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர் - 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் 21% அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்படும் போக்கு 15-64 வயதிற்குட்பட்ட சனத்தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 254 பேராகும்.

மெத்தம்பிட்டமின் (Methamphetamine)

2019 உடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது மெத்தம்பிட்டமைன் கைது இற்காக செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையும் மெத்தம்பிட்டமைனின் அளவிலும் அதிகரித்திருந்தது. 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில், 811 கிலோகிராம் 800 கிராம் மெத்தம்பிட்டமைன் உடன் 2387 நபர்கள் சட்ட அமுலாக்க பிரிவுகளால் கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனர். கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமைன் பயன்பாடு கணிசமாக அதிகரித்துள்ளது என்று அறிக்கைகள் மூலம் தெளிவாகின்றது.

இலங்கையில் மெத்தம்பிட்டமைன் உபயோகிக்கும் பெரும்பான்மையான மக்கள் பல மருந்துகளை உபயோகிப்பவர்கள் (poly drug users) வீதி மட்டத்தில் மதன மோகனத்தை பயன்படுத்துபவர்களிடையே மெத்தம்பிட்டமைன் பயன்பாடு கணிசமாக பரவலாக உள்ளது. மேலும், மெத்தம்பிட்டமைனுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கும் மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளுக்கும் மாறுவது குறைவான மட்டத்தில் காணப்படுகின்றது.

புதிய உளவியல் பதில் மருந்துப் பொருட்களின் பரவல்: (New psychoactive substances)

புதிய மனோவியல் பொருட்களின் உலகளாவிய விநியோகத்துடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில், இலங்கையில் புதிய மனோவியல் பொருட்களின் விநியோகம் மிகவும் குறைவாகவே உள்ளது. விசேடமாக தாவரத்தின் அடிப்படையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட இந்நாட்டில் சட்டவிரோதமாக கொண்டு வரப்படும் காத் என்ற பெயருடைய பொருள் சட்ட அமுலாக்கல் நிறுவனங்களினால் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்த பொருள் சர்வதேச அஞ்சல் சேவைகள் மூலம் சட்டவிரோதமாக கடத்தல் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தது. 2020 இல் இதுபோன்ற பல சம்பவங்கள் பதிவாகியுள்ளன.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

போதைக்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சையளித்தல் மற்றும் அவர்களுக்கு புனர்வாழ்வு அதனுடன் தொடர்புடைய அல்லது துணை விடயங்களுக்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை வழங்குவதற்காக 2007 இன் 54 ஆம் இலக்க. போதைப்பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையான நபர்கள் (சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு) தொடர்பாக சட்டத்தின் மூலம் போதைப்பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையான நபர்களுக்காக சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு வழங்குவது தொடர்பாக சட்ட ஏற்பாடுகள் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. தானாக சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படல் மற்றும் நீதிமன்றத்தின் ஊடாக தண்டனை பெறும் காலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக கட்டாய சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வுவிற்கு தொடர்புபடுதல் தொடர்பாக தேவையான சட்ட ஏற்பாடுகள் மேற்படி சட்டத்தின் மூலம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பலதரப்பட்ட சிகிச்சை முறைகளை மிகவும் நடைமுறை முறையில் பயன்படுத்தி போதைக்கு அடிமையானவர்களின் உடல் மற்றும் மன நலனை மேம்படுத்துவதுடன், அவர்களை சிறந்த பிரஜைகளாக சமூகமயப்படுத்தல் காலரீதியான தேவையாக உள்ளது. இந்த சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களில் உளவியல் ரீதியான சிகிச்சை முறைகள் செயல்படுகின்றன. இந்த சிகிச்சைகளில் தனிப்பட்ட மற்றும் குடும்ப ஆலோசனை மற்றும் நச்சுத்தன்மை சிகிச்சை, உடல் செயல்பாடு, உள ஆரோக்கியம், உள்ளக மற்றும் வெளிப்புற நடவடிக்கைகள், உளவியல் சிகிச்சை, கல்வி, தொழிற்பயிற்சி மற்றும் திறன் மேம்பாட்டு திட்டங்கள் ஆகியவை அடங்கும்.

2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில், 1649 போதைக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் சிகிச்சை சேவைகளை பெற்றுள்ளனர் - அவர்களில் 740 பேர் (45%) தேசிய ஆபத்தான ஓளதடங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையினாலும் 104 (11%) சிறைச்சாலை சிகிச்சை நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தில், 226 பேர் (14%) உம் அரச சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்களாலும் மற்றும் 449 (30%) புனர்வாழ்வு. மற்றும் புனர்மைப்பு சேவைகள் ஆணையாளர் நாயகத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள கந்தக்காடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் மறுவாழ்வு நிலையத்தில் இருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அந்த சேவைநாடுகளின் பெரும்பான்மையான (27.5%) வாடிக்கையாளர்கள் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் இருந்து நிறுவனமட்டத்தில் உள்ளவராவர். சிகிச்சை பெற்றுக்கொண்டவர்களில் 40% சதவீதமானவர்கள் 30 வருடங்களுக்கு அல்லது அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட நபர்களாவர். 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டு மற்றும் 2020 ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சைக்காக வருகை தந்த சேவைநாடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 54.3% ஆல் குறைவடைந்திருந்தது. சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளுக்கு வருவதற்கு இந்த காலகட்டத்தில் காணப்பட்ட கோவிட் 19 வைரஸின் பரவல் மற்றும் அதன் விளைவாக பயணங்கள் மீதான கட்டுப்பாடுகள் காரணமாக இக்குறைவு இடம்பெற்றுள்ளது.

போதைக்கு அடிமையான நபர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகளை வழங்க போதிய இயலாவி இல்லாதது ஒரு பெரிய சவாலாக இனங் காணப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அதனை நிவர்த்தி செய்யும் வகையில் ஒரே நேரத்தில் 1000 வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கு வதிவிட சிகிச்சை வசதிகளை வழங்கக்கூடிய உத்தேச புதிய சிகிச்சை கட்டிட நிர்மாண செயற்திட்ட நிட்டம்புவில் அமைந்துள்ள நவதினன்த சிகிச்சை நிலையம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தேசிய அபாயகர ஓளதடங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையால் போதைப் பொருள் பயன்பாடு அடிமையானோரை கட்டுப்படுத்துவது தொடர்பாக செயற்படுத்தப்படும் நிவாரணம், சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள் மக்களுக்கு மேலும் அண்மித்த நுழைவொன்றாக அனைத்து சேவைகள் தொடர்பான விபரங்களை அறிந்து கொள்வதற்காக இலகுவாக அணுகக்கூடிய செல்லிட தொலைபேசியை உள்ளீடாக “ஹேனுஊட னுசரப குசநந ள்சை டுயமெய” என்ற பெயரில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இந்த செல்லிட தொலைபேசி உள்ளீட்டின் ஊடாக அபாயகர ஓளதடங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு தேசிய சபையால் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் துரித தொலைபேசி வழி ஆலோசனை சேவைகள் கயஉநடிழழம கணக்கு” லழர வரடிந ஊடகம், மாவட்ட மட்டத்தில் சேவையில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள சபையின் உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் தொடர்பான விபரங்கள், சிகிச்சை நிலையங்கள் தொடர்பான விபரங்கள மற்றும் உளவியல் சிகிச்சைகள் நாத்தப்படும் இடங்கள் தொடர்பான விபரங்கள் என்பவற்றை இலகுவாக பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியமாக உள்ளது.

சிறையிலடைத்தல்

2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதைப்பொருட்களுடன் அண்மித்த குற்றங்கள் காரணமாக சிறையிடப்பட்ட மொத்த ஆட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 19,856 ஆகும். அவர்களில் 9,336 பேர் விஷ போதைப்பொருள் குற்றங்களுக்காக சிறையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தனர். இது மொத்த எண்ணிக்கையில் 47% ஆகும். 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில், கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 1277 பேர் (13.7%) மற்றும் ஹெராயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 974 (85.4%) பேர் சிறையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். 2019 உடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது 2020 இல் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கான சிறைத்தண்டனை 32% குறைந்துள்ளது.

போதையூட்டும் ஓளதங்களும் குற்றச்செயல்களும்

போதைப்பொருட்கள் பாவனை சமூக, சுகாதாரப் பிரச்சினைகளை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடிய ஒரு சமூகதோற்றப்பாடாகும். கால அடிப்படையில் அறிக்கையிடப்படும் சிறிய மற்றும் பெரிய குற்றச்செயல்கள் சம்பந்தமாக புலனாய்வு செய்யும்போது தெளிவாகின்ற ஒரு விடயம் யாதெனில், போதையூட்டும் ஓளதபாவனைக்கும் குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கும் இடையில் இடைத்தொடர்பொன்றை அடையாளம் காணக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது என்பதாகும். கொழும்பு குற்றவியல் பிரிவின் குற்றச்செயல்கள் பற்றிய வருடாந்த தகவல்களின் அடிப்படையில் 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் போதையூட்டும் ஓளதங்களுடன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சிறிய மற்றும் பெரிய 281 குற்றவியல் சம்பவங்கள் அறிக்கையிடப்பட்டுள்ளன. போதையூட்டும் ஓளதங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தும் நபர்களில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் வீடுடைப்பு, வழிப்பறிகொள்ளை, 25,000 ரூபாவிற்கு மேற்பட்ட பெறுமதியான சொத்துக்களைத் திருடுதல் போன்ற குற்றச்செயல்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தனர்.

போதைப்பொருள் நிவாரணம் மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடும்

தேசிய அபாயகரமான ஓளதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபை 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் சர்வதேச போதைப்பொருள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு மரபுகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வது, உலகளாவிய போதைப்பொருள் பிரச்சனை மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய போக்குகளை அடையாளம் காண்பது மற்றும் உலகளாவிய மற்றும் பிராந்திய போதைப்பொருள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு முயற்சிகளுக்கு ஆதரவாக பிற தேசிய பங்குதாரர்களுடன் ஒத்துழைப்பது ஆகியவற்றின் மூலம் தேசிய அபாயகர ஓளதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் ஒரு புதிய திசை அணுகுமுறையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது. போதை கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கும் பகுதிகளை அடையாளம் கண்டு தேசிய மருந்து தடுப்பு மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு திட்டத்தை செயல்படுத்துகிறது. இந்த வகையில், 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பல பாரிய வெற்றிகள் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், மேலும் புதிய அணுகுமுறைகளுக்கு அடித்தளம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு தொடர்பாக தற்போதைய தேவை மற்றும் வரையறைகளை உணர்ந்து சிகிச்சை சந்தர்ப்பங்களை விரிவுபடுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. விஞ்ஞான ரீதியான சான்றுகள் அடிப்படையில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட சிகிச்சை முறைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி மிகச் சிறந்த சிகிச்சை சேவைகள் மூலம் தேசிய போதைப்பொருள் ஒழிப்புப் படையணிக்கு பங்களிக்கும் உற்பத்தித் திறன்களைக் கொண்ட குடிமக்களை உருவாக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன்

தொழில் பயிற்சி மற்றும் மென் திறன் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. பாடசாலை முறைமை தொடர்பாக கவனத்தை செலுத்தி போதைப்பொருள் தடுப்பு குறித்து ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிப்பதற்காக தேசிய அளவிலான திட்டங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இது 24 மணி நேரம் செயற்பாட்டிலுள்ள 1927 தொலைபேசி வழியாக ஆலோசனை சேவைகளையும் ஆரம்பித்துள்ளது.

சட்டத்தை அமுலாக்கும் நோக்கத்திற்காக சட்ட அமுலாக்கும் நிறுவனங்களின் உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்காக தொழில்நுட்ப பயிற்சி திட்டங்கள் விரிவாக செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவ்வாறே உருவாகியுள்ள புதிய போக்குகளுக்கு பதிலளிக்கும் வகையில் போதைப்பொருள் தடுப்பு மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு தொடர்பான தேசிய கொள்கை மற்றும் போதைப்பொருள் கட்டுப்பாடு சட்டத்தில் திருத்தங்களை மேற்கொள்வதற்கும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. போதைப்பொருள் கட்டுப்பாடு, நிவாரணம் மற்றும் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு பொறிமுறையில் இதுவரை காணப்பட்ட பல இடைவெளிகளை நிரப்பக்கூடிய 2020 ஆண்டு ஒரு சிறந்த ஆண்டாக குறிப்பிடலாம்.

Covid 19 and Drug use

The spread of the Covid-19 virus affects the global economy, public health as well as socio-economic development. Many countries, including Sri Lanka, have been forced to live apart from daily routines due to travel restrictions, border closures and other social exclusion measures taken to prevent the spread of covid-19. As a result, different sections of the society were severely affected and their behavioral patterns were observed to be subject to some changes. Individuals, especially those who are using drugs, can be identified as a major group. That is, various sources have revealed that the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the illicit drug market, from drug production to its consumption, has been felt in various ways.

Trends related to Covid-19 and drug use in Sri Lanka

- The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) conducted a preliminary assessment of drug use and the covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka and revealed that there has been a decrease in legal alcohol consumption during the period of travel restrictions due to the pandemic situation. Observations from law enforcement agencies have shown that there is a tendency for people to resort to illicit alcohol production for their own use at low cost due to their inability to obtain legal alcohol.
- There has also been a decrease in the use of Kerala cannabis. But there has been no significant reduction in the use of other illicit drugs, including heroin.
- Prices of controlled liquors have increased in some areas, but no increase in street prices for illicit narcotics.
- Focusing on the prevalence of narcotics at the street level, data from drug users indicate that there has been no significant change in the supply of narcotics during the period of the spread of covid 19 virus.
- Considering the number of arrests related to the drug abuse during the Covid 19 pandemic, there has been a slight decline in cannabis related arrests compared to the previous period. That is, 45,923 people were arrested for cannabis related arrests in 2019, up from 41,088 in 2020. That's a 12% reduction as a percentage. But there has been no decrease in arrests related to other illicit drugs such as heroin.
- Despite the travel restrictions, there has been no decline in the circulation of narcotics in the country and drug traffickers have resorted to specialized methods of smuggling. There were few evidences which are reported to the law enforcement agencies that drug traffickers have used motorcycles to distribute narcotics in areas out of Colombo. Further, motorcycles which are using for delivering of processed foods items being used for drug trafficking during the covid 19 period.

- Although the circulation of narcotics was limited due to the restrictions imposed during covid 19 period, there was a decrease in drug related arrests due to restrictions. In addition to this, with the decrease in the travelling of people, the police and the excise officers also have less information coming through the general public.
- Compared to 2019, there is a lower tendency to receive treatment in the year 2020. This is due to the limited admissions in the treatment process due to the spread of the covid 19 pandemic in the country. The total number of people treated in 2019 was 3613 and the number of people treated in 2020 was 1649.
- Although the demand for treatment services has increased, the number of admissions has been limited. During the curfew period, inability to come for the admission to the treatment centers, common limitations arisen with the island wide lockdown, difficulties of getting admitted by following correct health guidelines, practical limitations arising from P.C.R tests and Rapid Antigen tests, when the P.C.R result being received, clients had changed their decision of admitting to the treatment centers, since after P.C.R tests being done, it takes more days to receive the results, clients had left home in the meantime, availability of limited space within the treatment centers and inability to admit the same number of clients as before under new health regulations were among the main issues that arose.
- During the period of the spread of covid 19 virus, the previous methods of implementing residential treatment programs had to be modified and implemented. In particular, family counseling sessions are conducted remotely. It is also a challenge to use of external resources for the treatment program and it was limited. • During the period of travel restrictions, some countries have had to set up emergency services in response to the lack of funding and access to treatment and care services. In Sri Lanka, there was a move to provide services under remote methodology in response to the prevailing situation.
- National Dangerous Drug Control Board was launched a telephone counseling service during March 2020 and it operates as a support service for people with problems related to drug use and their families, and as a basic intervention mechanism. This is an opportunity for individuals and their family members who are addicted to drugs to obtain professional counseling on how to avoid their physical and mental problems or to seek counseling services. There is access for professional intervention for drug abuse and co-occurring disorders.

- During the covid 19 pandemic, the number of newly identified drug users were higher than the number of new identifications under normal circumstances. The number of new identification of drug users was higher in Colombo and suburbs while the number of new identifications in other parts of the island was relatively low. One of the reasons for the increase in the number of new identifications of drug users reported to the outreach officers over the reporting period was the introduction of the 1927 telephone counseling service.

කොවිඩ්-19 වසංගතය සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය

කොවිඩ්-19 වෛරස ව්‍යාප්තිය, ගෝලීය ආර්ථිකයට මහජන සෞඛ්‍යයට මෙන්ම සමාජ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි ද බලපානු ලබයි. කොවිඩ්-19 පැතිරීම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ඇතුළු බොහෝ රටවල් විසින් අනුගමනය කරන ලද සංවරණ සීමා පැනවීම්, දේශ සීමා වසා දැමීම සහ අනෙකුත් සමාජ දුරස්ථකරණ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග හේතුවෙන් දෛනික ජීවන රටාවන් තුළින් බැහැරව ජීවත්වීමට මහජනතාවට සිදු විය. මේ නිසා සමාජයේ ජීවත් වන විවිධ පුද්ගල කොට්ඨාස දැඩි ලෙස පීඩාවට ලක්වූ අතර ඔවුන්ගේ වර්ග රටාවන් යම් යම් වෙනස්කම් වලට භාජනය වූ බවද නිරීක්ෂණය විය. විශේෂයෙන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරනු ලබන පුද්ගලයන් ඉන් ප්‍රධාන කණ්ඩායමක් ලෙස හඳුන්වාදිය හැකිය. එනම් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනයේ සිට එහි පරිභෝජනය දක්වා වූ නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙළඳපොළ කෙරෙහි කොවිඩ්-19 වසංගතයේ බලපෑම විවිධ ආකාර වලින් එල්ල වී ඇති බවට විවිධ මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් අනාවරණය කර ඇත.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කොවිඩ් - 19 සහ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රවණතා

- අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය සහ කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූලික තක්සේරුකරණයක් සිදුකරන ලද අතර ඒ අනුව වසංගතමය තත්ත්වය හේතුවෙන් සංවරණ සීමාවන් පැවති කාල සීමාව තුළ නීත්‍යානුකූල මද්‍යසාර පරිභෝජනයේ යම් අඩුවීමක් සිදුව ඇති බව අනාවරණය වී ඇත. නීත්‍යානුකූල මද්‍යසාර ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වීම මත පුද්ගලයින් අඩු වියදමකින් සිය නිවසේ සිට තම අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා නීතිවිරෝධී මද්‍යසාර නිෂ්පාදනයට යොමුවීමේ ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් පැවති බව නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අංශවල නිරීක්ෂණ අනුව වාර්තා වී ඇත.
- එමෙන්ම කේරළ ගංජා භාවිතයේ යම් අඩුවීමක් ද වාර්තා වී ඇත. නමුත් හෙරොයින් ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමේ අඩුවීමක් සිදුවී නැත.
- පාලනයට ලක් කර ඇති මද්‍යසාර වර්ගවල මිල ගණන් යම් යම් ප්‍රදේශවල වැඩිවීමක් වාර්තා වී ඇති නමුත් නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විටී මට්ටමේ මිල වැඩිවීමක් වාර්තා වී නැත.
- විටී මට්ටම තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සුලභතාවය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් ආශ්‍රයෙන් ලබාගත් දත්ත අනුව කොවිඩ් 19 වෛරස ව්‍යාප්තිය පැවති කාල සීමාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සැපයුමෙහි සැලකිය යුතු වෙනසක් සිදුවී නොමැති බව අනාවරණය වී ඇත.
- කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගත සමය තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව සලකා බැලීමේදී, ඊට පෙර කාල පරාසය හා සංසන්දනය කිරීමේදී ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල සුළු අඩුවීමක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. එනම් 2019 වර්ෂය තුළ දී ගංජා සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වලට අනුව පුද්ගලයින් 45,923 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇති අතර එය 2020 වර්ෂයේදී 41,044 ක් විය. එය ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස 12% අඩු වීමකි. නමුත් හෙරොයින් වැනි නීතිවිරෝධී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වර්ග සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල අඩුවීමක් වාර්තා වී නැත.

- කොවිඩ් 19 වෛරස ව්‍යාප්තිය පැවති කාල සීමාව තුළ නේවාසික ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී පූර්වයෙන් අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රමවේදයන් යම් වෙනසකට ලක්කරමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට සිදුවී ඇත. විශේෂයෙන් පවුල් උපදේශන සැසි පැවැත්වීම දුරස්ථ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ සිදුකර ඇත. එමෙන්ම ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහන සඳහා බාහිර සම්පත් දායකයින් යොදාගැනීමට ඇති අවකාශය සීමිත වීම ද අත්විඳින අභියෝගයකි.

- සංවරණ සීමාවන් පවතින කාලය තුළ, ප්‍රතිකාර සේවා සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන හා ප්‍රවේශය අඩුවීමට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් සමහර රටවල්වලට විලක්ප සේවාවන් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට ද සිදුව ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ද ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමක් වශයෙන් දුරස්ථ ක්‍රමවේදය යටතේ සේවාවන් සැපයීමට යොමු වීම සිදුවිය.

- ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය දුර්භාවිතය නිවාරණය හා පාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ජාතික කේන්ද්‍රීය ආයතනය වශයෙන් සිය සේවාවන් අඛණ්ඩව සැපයීම සඳහා සහ COVID 19 වසංගතය හේතුවෙන් රටේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් හේතුවෙන් ඇති වූ ප්‍රධාන සමාජ ගැටලුවට පිළියමක් ලෙස අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය විසින් 2020 මාර්තු මස සිට දුරස්ථ ප්‍රවේශය අනුගමනය කිරීමේ මූලික පියවරක් වශයෙන් දුරකථන මාර්ගික උපදේශන සේවාව ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා සම්බන්ධ විවිධ ගැටලු සහිත පුද්ගලයින් සහ එම පුද්ගලයින්ගේ පවුල්වල සාමාජිකයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශ්‍ය සහාය දැක්වීමේ සේවාවක් ලෙස සහ මූලික මට්ටමේ මැදිහත්වීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයක් ලෙස මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයට ඇඹිබැහිවී සිටින පුද්ගලයින්ට සහ ඔවුන්ගේ පවුල්වල සාමාජිකයින්ට සිය කායික හා මානසික සංකූලතා මගහරවා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් හෝ අවශ්‍ය උපදේශන සේවාවන් ලබා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් බාධාවන් පවතින අවස්ථාවන්වල මෙන්ම මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත අක්‍රමතාවයන් සහ සහජනනීය අක්‍රමතාවන් සඳහා වෘත්තීමය මැදිහත්වීමක් හෝ සහායක් ලබා ගැනීමේ අවකාශය සීමිත අවස්ථාවන්වල මෙම දුරකථන මාර්ගික උපදේශන සේවාව මගින් අදාළ සහාය ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ලබා දී ඇත.

- කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගත සමය තුළදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් සම්බන්ධව බාහිර සේවා නිලධාරීන් වෙත වාර්තා වූ නව හඳුනාගැනීම් සමස්තයක් ලෙස සාමාන්‍ය වතාවරණය යටතේ හමුවන නව හඳුනාගැනීම් ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා ඉහළ ගොස් තිබේ. කොළඹ ඇතුළු තදාසන්න ප්‍රදේශවල නව හඳුනා ගැනීම් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් දැකිය හැකි වූ අතර ඊට සාපේක්ෂව දිවයිනේ අනෙකුත් ප්‍රදේශවල නව හඳුනා ගැනීම් ප්‍රමාණය සාපේක්ෂ අඩුවක් දක්නට ලැබුණි. බාහිර සේවා නිලධාරීන්ට වාර්තා වන නව හඳුනාගැනීම් ප්‍රමාණය, වාර්තා කරන කාල පරාසය තුළ වර්ධනය වීමට බලපෑ කරුණු අතර 1927 දුරකථන මාර්ගික උපදේශන සේවාව හඳුන්වාදීම එක් හේතුවක් වී ඇත.

- සංවරණ සීමා පනවා තිබුණ ද රට තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සංසරණයේ අඩුවීමක් නිරීක්ෂණය නොවන අතර මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම්කරුවන් විශේෂිත නව ක්‍රම ඔස්සේ ජාවාරම් සිදුකරගෙන ගොස් ඇත. එසේම, කොළඹ ප්‍රදේශයෙන් බැහැර ප්‍රදේශවල ජාවාරම්කරුවන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය බෙදා හැරීම සඳහා යතුරු පැදි භාවිත කර ඇති බවට සාක්ෂි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අංශවලට වාර්තා වී ඇත. තවද කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගත කාල පරාසය තුළ දී සකසන ලද ආහාර වර්ග නිවෙස්වලට ප්‍රවාහනය කරන යතුරුපැදි මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම සිදුකිරීමට යොදාගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් සිද්ධීන්ද ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවල වාර්තා වී ඇත.

- කොවිඩ් 19 කාල පරාසය තුළ පනවා තිබූ සංවරණ සීමා හේතුවෙන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සංසරණය සිදු වුවත් සීමා සහිත බව නිසා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල අඩු වීමක් සිදු වී තිබුණි. ඊට අමතරව පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංසරණය අඩු වීමත් සමඟ පොලීසියට හා සුරාබදු නිලධාරීන්ට පුද්ගලයින් හරහා එන තොරතුරු අඩු වීමත් මෙයට බලපෑ තවත් හේතුවකි. එසේම පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් කොවිඩ්-19 ව්‍යාප්තිය පාලනයට අදාළ රාජකාරීවල නිරතවීම ද මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ වැටලීම් සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව අඩුවීමට හේතුවක් විය හැකිය.

- 2019 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව, 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ දී ප්‍රතිකාර ලබා ගැනීමේ අඩු ප්‍රවණතාවයක් පෙන්නුම් කරනු ලබයි. එයට හේතුව රට තුළ ව්‍යාප්තව පැවති කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගතය හේතුවෙන් ප්‍රතිකාර ක්‍රියාවලියට ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීම සීමා සහිත වීමයි. 2019 වර්ෂයේදී ප්‍රතිකාර ලබා ගත් මුළු පුද්ගලයින් සංඛ්‍යාව 3,613 ක් වූ අතර 2020 වර්ෂයේදී ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් සංඛ්‍යාව පුද්ගලයින් 1,649 කි.

- ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් සඳහා පවතින ඉල්ලුම වැඩි වුවද, ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීමට හැකි වූ ප්‍රමාණය සීමිත වී ඇත. ඒ සඳහා ඇදිරි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ කාලය තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානවලට ඇතුළත්වීම සඳහා පැමිණීමට නොහැකි වීම, රට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් වසා තැබීම තුළ පැවති පොදු - සීමාවන්, නිවැරදි සෞඛ්‍ය ක්‍රමවේදයන් සහ මාර්ගෝපදේශ අනුගමනය කරමින් ප්‍රතිකාරයට ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීමේ දුෂ්කරතා, පී. සී. ආර් පරීක්ෂණ හෝ Rapid Antigen පරීක්ෂණ යනාදිය සිදුකර ගැනීමේ ප්‍රායෝගික දුෂ්කරතා උද්ගතවීම, පී.සී.ආර් ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබෙන තුරු ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ඇතුළත් කරගැනීම සිදුනොවුණු නිසා අදාළ පී.සී.ආර් ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබෙන විට සේවාවලාභීන් නැවත ආයතනගත වීමේ තීරණය වෙනස්කර තිබීම, පී.සී.ආර් පරීක්ෂණ සිදු කිරීමෙන් පසුව ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබීමට වැඩිකාලයක් ගතවන නිසා එම අතරතුර කාලයේදී සේවාවලාභියා නිවසින් බැහැරවීම, ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන වල පැවති ඉඩකඩ ප්‍රමාණය සීමිත වීම සහ සෞඛ්‍ය රීති තුළ පෙර ප්‍රමාණයම ඇතුළත් කරගෙන පවත්වාගෙන යෑමට නොහැකිවීම යනාදිය ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන සඳහා ඇතුළත් වීමේදී උද්ගතවූ ප්‍රධාන ගැටලු අතර විය.

கொவிட் - 19 மற்றும் போதைப்பொருள் பாவனை

கொவிட் - 19 வைரஸ் தொற்றுப் பரவலானது சர்வதேச பொருளாதாரம், பொது சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் சமூகப் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி ஆகியவற்றில் பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இலங்கை உள்ளிட்ட பல நாடுகள் கொவிட் - 19 தொற்றுப் பரவலை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்காக பயணக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், நாட்டின் எல்லைகள் மூடப்பட்டமை மற்றும் ஏனைய சமூக கட்டுப்பாடுகளை விதித்ததன் காரணமாக மக்களின் இயல்பு வாழ்க்கை பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் விளைவாக, சமூகத்தின் பல்வேறு தரப்பினர் வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், அவர்களின் நடத்தையிலும் பல்வேறு மாற்றங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளமையை அவதானிக்க முடிகிறது. போதைப்பொருள் பாவனையுள்ள தனி நபர்கள் இதில் ஒரு பிரதான தரப்பினராவர். அதாவது கொவிட் - 19 பெருந்தொற்றின் காரணமாக சட்ட விரோத போதைப்பொருள் சந்தை மீது ஏற்பட்ட தாக்கத்தின் விளைவாக போதைப்பொருள் உற்பத்தி தொடக்கம் பாவனை வரையிலான செயற்பாடுகள் பல்வேறு வகையில் பாதிப்படைந்துள்ளதாக பல்வேறு ஊடகங்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன.

இலங்கையில் கொவிட் - 19 மற்றும் போதைப்பொருள் தொடர்பான போக்கு

- தேசிய அபாயகரமான ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அதிகார சபையானது இலங்கையில் போதைப்பொருள் பாவனை மற்றும் கொவிட் - 19 பெருந்தொற்று தொடர்பான ஒரு ஆரம்பகட்ட ஆய்வினை மேற்கொண்டதுடன் தொற்று நிலைமை காரணமாக பயணக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த காலப்பகுதியில் சட்டரீதியான மதுபானங்களின் பாவனையில் கணிசமான வீழ்ச்சி காணப்பட்டமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது. சட்டரீதியான மதுபானங்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதில் காணப்பட்ட சிரமங்கள் காரணமாக தமது சொந்தத் தேவைக்காக குறைந்த செலவில் சட்ட விரோதமான மதுபானங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வது தொடர்பில் மக்கள் கூடுதலான ஆர்வம் கொண்டிருந்ததாக சட்ட அமுலாக்க அமைப்புகளின் அவதானிப்புகளிலிருந்து தெரிய வந்துள்ளது.
- கேரளா கஞ்சா பாவனையிலும் ஒரு வீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும் ஹெராயின் உள்ளிட்ட ஏனைய சட்ட விரோத போதைப் பொருட்களின் பாவனையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வீழ்ச்சி காணப்படவில்லை.
- மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட மதுபானங்களின் விலைகள் சில பிரதேசங்களில் அதிகரித்துள்ள அதேவேளை, சட்ட விரோத போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கான வீதி விலைகள் அதிகரித்திருக்கவில்லை.

- வீதி அளவிலான போதைப் பொருட்களின் கிடைக்கும் தன்மையினைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, கொவிட் - 19 வைரஸ் தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில் போதைப் பொருட்களின் விநியோகம் தொடர்பான குறிப்பிடத்தக்க மாற்றம் ஏதும் ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதை போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையாளர்களிடமிருந்து பெற்ற தகவல்கள் சுட்டிக் காட்டுகின்றன.

- கொவிட் - 19 தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில் போதைப் பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகத்துடன் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் கருத்தில் கொள்ளும் போது, முன்னைய காலங்களுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில், கஞ்சாவுடன் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை சற்று குறைவாகக் காணப்பட்டது. அதாவது, 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டு கஞ்சாவுடன் தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 45,923 ஆக இருந்ததுடன், 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு இவ்வெண்ணிக்கை 41,044 ஆகவிருந்தது. இது 12 வீதமான வீழ்ச்சியைக் காட்டுகின்றது. எனினும் ஹெராயின் போன்ற ஏனைய சட்டவிரோத போதைப் பொருட்களின் பாவனை தொடர்பாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையில் வீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

- பயணக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதும், நாட்டினுள் போதைப் பொருள் விநியோகம் குறைவின்றி நடைபெற்றிருந்ததுடன், போதைப் பொருள் கடத்தல் செய்பவர்கள் அதற்கான விசேட வழிமுறைகளைப் பின்பற்றி வந்துள்ளனர். கொழும்புக்கு வெளியில் உள்ள பிரதேசங்களுக்கு போதைப் பொருட்களை விநியோகம் செய்வதற்காக, போதைப் பொருள் கடத்தல் செய்பவர்கள் மோட்டார் சைக்கிள்களைப் பயன்படுத்தியிருந்தமைக்கான ஒரு சில ஆதாரங்கள் சட்ட அமுலாக்கல் துறையினருக்கு கிடைக்கப்பெற்றிருந்தன. மேலும், கொவிட் -19 தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட உணவுப் பொருட்களை விநியோகம் செய்யும் மோட்டார் சைக்கிள்களும் போதைப் பொருள் கடத்தலுக்காக பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தன.

- கொவிட் -19 தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த கட்டுப்பாடுகள் காரணமாக போதைப் பொருள் விநியோகமானது மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிலையில் காணப்பட்ட அதேவேளை, போதைப் பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையிலும் வீழ்ச்சி காணப்பட்டது. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, மக்களின் நடமாட்டம் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்ததன் காரணமாக காவல் துறையினர் மற்றும் கலால் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து கிடைக்கும் தகவல்களும் குறைவாகக்

- பயணக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த காலப்பகுதியில், நிதிப் பற்றாக்குறை மற்றும் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் பரிகார சேவைகளைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதில் இருந்த சிக்கல்களுக்கான பரிகாரமாக சில நாடுகளுக்கு அவசர சேவைகள் நிலைமையினை அமுல்படுத்த வேண்டி ஏற்பட்டது. இலங்கையில், தற்பொழுது நிலவுகின்ற நிலைமைக்கான பரிகாரமாக தொலைவு இயக்க முறைமையின் மூலம் சேவைகளை வழங்குவதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

- தேசிய அபாயகரமான ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையானது 2020 மார்ச் மாதம் தொலைபேசி ஊடான ஒரு உளவளத்துணை நிகழ்ச்சியை ஆரம்பித்ததுடன், இது போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையுடன் தொடர்பான மக்கள் மற்றும் அவர்களது குடும்பங்கள் எதிர் நோக்கும் பிரச்சினைகளுக்கான உபகார சேவைகளை வழங்குவதுடன், ஒரு அடிப்படை தொடர்பாடல் உபாயமாகவும் பயன்படுகின்றது. இது போதைப் பொருள் பாவனைக்கு அடிமையாகிய தனி நபர்கள் மற்றும் அவர்களது குடும்பத்தினர் தமது உடலியல் மற்றும் உள ரீதியான பாதிப்புக்களிலிருந்து எவ்வாறு விடுபடுவது என்பது தொடர்பான தொழில் வாண்மை உளவள ஆலோசனைகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கும் உளவளத்துணை சேவைகளைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்குமான ஒரு சிறந்த சந்தர்ப்பமாகும். போதைப் பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகம் மற்றும் அதனுடன் தொடர்பான பாதிப்புக்கள் தொடர்பான தொழில் வாண்மை தொடர்பாடலுக்கான வாய்ப்பும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- கோவிட் - 19 தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில், புதிதாக போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையாளர்களாக இனங் காணப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ஏனைய காலங்களில் இனங்காணப்படுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை விட அதிகமாகக் காணப்பட்டது. கொழும்பு மற்றும் அதனை அண்மித்த பகுதிகளில் புதிய போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்துக் காணப்பட்ட அதேவேளை, ஏனைய பகுதிகளில் இனங்காணப்பட்ட பாவனையாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒப்பீட்டு ரீதியாக குறைவாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 1927 தொலைபேசி உளவளத் துணை சேவைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டமை புதிய போதைப் பொருள் பாவனையாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்துக் காணப்பட்டமைக்கான ஒரு காரணமாகும் என இது தொடர்பாக ஆய்வுகளை மேற்கொண்ட அதிகாரிகள் தெரிவித்துள்ளனர்.

காணப்பட்டன. மேலும், காவல் துறை அதிகாரிகள் கொவிட் -19 பரவலைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தல் தொடர்பான கடமைகளில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்ததமை, போதைப் பொருள் பாவனை தொடர்பான சுற்றிவளைப்புகள் குறைவாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டமைக்கான காரணமாக அமைந்திருக்கலாம்.

- 2019ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில், 2020ஆம் ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சை பெறுவதற்கான குறைந்த சாத்தியக்கூறுகளே காணப்படுகின்றன. நாட்டில் கொவிட் -19 தொற்றுப் பரவல் காரணமாக மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட அளவினரே சிகிச்சைக்காக உள்வாங்கப்படுவதே இதற்கான காரணமாகும். 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிகிச்சை வழங்கப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3613 ஆக இருந்ததுடன் 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிகிச்சை வழங்கப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 1649ஆக இருந்தது.

- சிகிச்சை சேவைகளுக்கான கேள்வி அதிகரித்திருந்த போதும், அனுமதிக்கப்படுவோரின் எண்ணிக்கை மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஊரடங்கு காலப்பகுதியினுள், சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களுக்கு அனுமதிக்காக செல்ல முடியாமை, நாடு தழுவிய தனிமைப்படுத்தல் காரணமாக எழுந்த பொதுவான கட்டுப்பாடுகள், முறையான சுகாதார வழிமுறைகளைப் பின்பற்றி அனுமதி பெறுவதில் உள்ள சிரமங்கள், °ஊ.சு மறியும் ரபிட் அண்டிஜன் பரிசோதனைகள் காரணமாக எழுகின்ற பொதுவான நடைமுறைக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், °ஊ.சு பரிசோதனை முடிவுகள் வெளியானதன் பின்னர் சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களில் அனுமதி பெறும் முடிவினை மாற்றிக்கொள்ளல், °ஊ.சு பரிசோதனை முடிவுகள் வெளி வருவதற்கு அதிக நாட்கள் எடுத்தல், சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களில் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிகிச்சை வசதிகளே காணப்படல் மற்றும் புதிய சுகாதார வழிமுறைகளின் கீழ் முன்பு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட அதே அளவு நோயாளர்களை சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களினுள் அனுமதிப்பதற்கு முடியாமை ஆகியன பிரதான பிரச்சினைகளாக காணப்பட்டன.

- கொவிட் - 19 வைரஸ் தொற்றுப் பரவல் காலப்பகுதியில், முன்பு நடைமுறையில் இருந்த தங்கியிருந்து சிகிச்சை பெறும் முறைகள் மீள்வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டு நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டி இருந்தது. குறிப்பாக, குடும்ப உளவளத்துணை அமர்வுகள் பிராந்திய ரீதியாக நடாத்தப்படுகின்றன. சிகிச்சைத் திட்டங்களுக்கான வெளிவாரி வளங்களைப்பயன்படுத்துவது ஒரு சவாலாகக் காணப்பட்டதுடன் வளங்களும் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட அளவிலேயே காணப்பட்டன.

Part 1

Arrests Related Information

Drug Related Arrests

Drug related arrests have been increased by 9% in 2020 compared to the year 2019. From the total percentage of arrests made during the year 2020, 42% was from Western Province, 12% from North Western Province and 10% from Southern Province.

The Law Enforcement Authorities have seized 1630 kg of heroin in 2020. The individuals arrested for drug related offences in the year 2020 categorized under cannabis, heroin and methamphetamine are as 41,080, 51,603

and 2387 respectively. There is a considerable increase in the possession and usage of methamphetamine in the year 2020. Court cases filed against accuses in possession of cannabis have significantly decreased. In 2020 compared to 2019, the total quantity of cannabis taken to custody have been considerably decreased.

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and District

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2614	58.4	2127	63.4	2675	53.4	2236	53.8	2157	38.7
Heroin	702	15.7	1224	36.5	2042	40.7	1896	45.6	3029	54.3
Hashish	-	-	2	0.1	0	0	5	0.1	6	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0.1	0	0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.2	9	0.1
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.3
Other	1162	25.9	0	0	294	5.9	9	0.2	358	6.4
Total	4478	100.0	3353	100.0	5012	100.0	4156	100.0	5578	100.0

Table 2 - Matale District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1169	70.8	1860	81.0	1476	64.5	1035	58.9	1018	40.1
Heroin	241	14.6	435	18.9	459	20.1	719	40.9	1136	44.8
Hashish	-	-	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	13	0.5
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14.4
Other	242	14.6	0	0	353	15.4	1	0.1	366	0.2
Total	1707	100.0	1652	100.0	2296	100.0	2288	100.0	2538	100.0

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	700	46.4	860	93.1	741	82.4	367	82.7	771	84.5
Heroin	21	1.4	60	6.5	110	12.2	66	14.9	119	13.0
Hashish	-	-	4	0.4	12	1.3	7	1.6	13	1.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	4	0.5	3	0.7	1	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.4
Other	789	52.2	0	0	32	3.6	0	0	5	0.5
Total	1510	100.0	924	100.0	899	100.0	444	100.0	913	100.0

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 4 - Anuradhapura District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1247	77.1	678	69.5	1777	75.0	678	57.1	2,681	49.8
Heroin	287	17.7	297	30.5	450	19.0	506	42.5	2,656	49.3
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	4	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0.3
Other	84	5.2	0	0.0	141	6.0	2	0.2	28	0.5
Total	1618	100.0	975	100.0	2368	100.0	1190	100.0	5,387	100.0

Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	808	88.2	1032	84	798	82.3	461	81.9	1,432	68.9
Heroin	75	8.2	196	16	163	16.8	102	18.1	634	30.5
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.3
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
Other	33	3.6	0	0.0	9	0.9	0	0	2	0.1
Total	916	100.0	1228	100.0	970	100.0	563	100.0	2,079	100.0

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Table 6 - Kurunegala District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2129	69.3	3008	66.3	4010	56.0	3511	51.8	3,050	41.7
Heroin	739	24	1527	33.7	2934	40.9	3257	48.0	4,081	55.7
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0
Other	206	6.7	0	0.0	220	3.1	9	0.1	183	2.5
Total	3074	100.0	4535	100.0	7165	100.0	6780	100.0	7,322	100.0

Table 7 - Puttalam District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1765	77.9	1875	72.7	1129	42.8	1392	47.5	1503	35.5
Heroin	405	17.9	705	27.3	1465	55.5	1466	50.1	2692	63.5
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.2	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2.0	17	0.4
Other	96	4.2	0	0	46	1.7	6	0.2	24	0.6
Total	2266	100.0	2580	100.0	2640	100.0	2929	100.0	4236	100.0

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Table 8 - Jaffna District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	274	87.3	266	80.4	340	65.8	330	50.8	839	36.5
Heroin	15	4.8	65	19.6	132	25.5	318	49.0	1398	60.8
Opium	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	6	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Other	24	7.6	0	0	45	8.7	0	0	55	2.4
Total	314	100.0	331	100.0	517	100.0	649	100.0	2299	100.0

Table 9 - Mannar District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	150	83.3	215	93.9	237	84.9	410	76.2	485	69.6
Heroin	12	6.7	14	6.1	34	12.2	110	20.4	180	25.8
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	3	0.4
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	0	0.0
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	2	0.7	16	3	9	1.3
Other	18	10	0	0	6	2.2	0	0	20	2.9
Total	180	100.0	229	100.0	279	100.0	538	100.0	697	100.0

Table 10 - Mullativu District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	83	98.8	96	95	113	99.1	21	80.8	81	79.4
Heroin	1	1.2	5	5	1	0.9	3	11.5	21	20.6
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.7	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	101	100.0	114	100.0	26	100.0	102	100.0

Table 11 - Vavuniya District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	366	88	626	94.4	448	79.4	367	87.8	582	62.0
Heroin	32	7.7	37	5.6	55	9.8	49	11.7	350	37.3
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.6
Other	18	4.3	0	0	61	10.8	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	416	100.0	663	100.0	564	100.0	418	100.0	939	100.0

Table 12 - Kilinochchi District										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	113	90.4	215	99.5	136	91.8	206	91.2	615	81.4
Heroin	0	.0	01	0.5	10	6.8	19	8.4	134	17.7
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	7	0.9
Other	12	9.6	0	0	2	1.4	0	0	0	0.0
Total	125	100.0	216	100.0	148	100.0	226	100.0	756	100.0

SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

Table 13 - Kegalle District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	396	72.7	629	64.2	874	64.2	1101	54.3	696	38.8
Heroin	129	23.6	351	35.8	462	34.0	898	44.3	1074	59.9
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Methamphetamine	0	.0	0	0	1	0.1	24	1.2	3	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.3
Other	20	3.7	0	0	23	1.7	3	0.2	12	0.7
Total	545	100.0	980	100.0	1360	100.0	2026	100.0	1792	100.0

Table 14 - Ratnapura District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1473	72.9	669	68.8	692	68.2	1877	64.1	2063	57.8
Heroin	365	18.1	304	31.2	291	28.7	1021	34.9	1444	40.4
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0.8	7	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.6
Other	182	9.0	0	0	32	3.1	5	0.2	33	0.9
Total	2020	100.0	973	100.0	1015	100.0	2926	100.0	3569	100.0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Table 15 - Galle District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1672	60.0	1436	56.6	825	55.9	871	44.7	2344	39.2
Heroin	1018	36.6	1102	43.4	638	43.2	1076	55.2	3581	60.0
Hashish	-	-	1	0	1	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.2
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.1
Other	95	3.4	0	0	12	0.8	0	.0	18	0.3
Total	2785	100.0	2539	100.0	1476	100.0	1950	100.0	5970	100.0

Table 16 - Hambantota District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1977	87.8	2440	86.46	2672	77.3	2327	69.6	336	81.3
Heroin	257	11.4	381	13.50	770	22.3	978	29.2	71	17.2
Hashish	-	-	1	0.04	0	0	5	0.1	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	1	0	29	0.9	2	0.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.0	0	0.0
Other	19	0.8	0	0	13	0.4	5	0.1	4	1.0
Total	2253	100.0	2822	100.0	3456	100.0	3345	100.0	413	100.0

Table 17 - Matara District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1290	71.0	1637	73.7	446	46.9	1379	56.0	1905	50.4
Heroin	490	27.0	561	25.3	485	51.0	1045	42.4	1774	47.0
Opium	0	.0	3	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	8	0.4	0	0	22	0.9	4	0.1
Hashish	-	-	12	0.5	0	0	10	0.4	5	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.2	55	1.4
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.5
Other	36	2.0	0	0	20	2.1	3	0.1	15	0.4
Total	1816	100.0	2221	100.0	951	100.0	2463	100.0	3779	100.0

UVA PROVINCE**Table 18 - Badulla District**

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1374	81.5	1442	83	1469	70.8	1510	69.8	1793	66.0
Heroin	161	9.5	295	17	500	24.1	638	29.5	820	30.1
Hashish	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.4	17	0.6
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.1
Other	151	9.0	0	.0	104	5.0	2	0.1	82	3.0
Total	1686	100.0	1737	100.0	2074	100.0	2162	100.0	2718	100.0

Table 19 - Monaragala District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1291	98.2	560	97.6	554	93.9	2013	92.6	1503	84.5
Heroin	21	1.6	14	2.4	35	5.9	157	7.2	267	15.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1	0	0.0
Psychotropic Substances									1	0.1
Other	3	0.2	0	.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.4
Total	1315	100.0	574	100.0	590	100.0	2174	100.0	1779	100.0

WESTERN PROVINCE**Table 20 - Colombo District**

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	16,785	49.7	16,964	34.95	19,938	49.4	13,134	42.6	7321	32.4
Heroin	16,770	49.7	13,862	44.90	19,322	47.8	15,941	51.7	12,990	57.4
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	210	0.5	1566	5.1	1767	7.8
Cocaine	-	-	21	0.07	20	0.1	27	0.1	15	0.1
Hashish	-	-	12	0.04	61	0.2	67	0.2	18	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	0.8
Other	220	0.6	13	0.04	820	2.0	74	0.3	307	1.4
Total	33,775	100.0	30,872	100.0	40,371	100.0	30,809	100.0	22,619	100.0

Table 21 - Gampaha District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	5747	53.7	8098	55.78	7734	45.4	5973	40.5	3445	26.5
Heroin	4587	42.9	6419	44.21	9030	53.0	8449	57.3	9029	69.5
Hashish	-	-	1	0.01	12	0.1	6	0	15	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	33	0.2	275	1.9	327	2.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.1	3	0.1
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0.1
Other	369	3.4	0	.0	227	1.3	26	0.2	144	1.1
Total	10,703	100.0	14,518	100.0	17,036	100.0	14,738	100.0	12,988	100.0

Table 22 - Kalutara District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2078	61.8	2669	67.01	2797	64.5	2106	53.5	2243	40.3
Heroin	1074	31.9	1314	32.99	1406	32.4	1781	45.2	3123	56.1
Hashish	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	3	0.1	28	0.7	61	1.1
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0.0
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.3
Other	212	6.3	0	0	126	2.9	18	0.5	116	2.1
Total	3364	100.0	3983	100.0	4338	100.0	3936	100.0	5563	100.0

EASTERN PROVINCE**Table 23 - Ampara District**

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1032	93.0	1420	98.1	1344	90.9	1248	89.7	1182	76.3
Heroin	20	1.8	27	1.9	73	4.9	140	10.1	309	20.0
Opium	3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hashish	-	-	1	0	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	8	0.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.3
Other	55	5.0	0	0	60	4.1	1	0.1	43	2.8
Total	1110	100.0	1448	100.0	1479	100.0	1392	100.0	1548	100.0

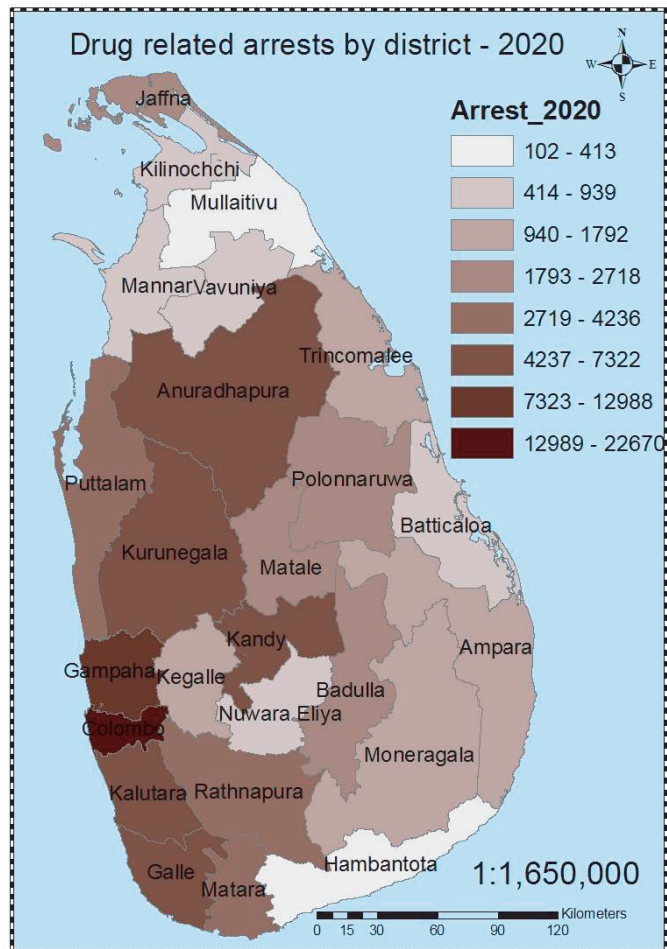
Table 24 - Batticaloa District

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	629	90.4	421	92.5	437	80.5	395	70.9	322	53.0
Heroin	11	1.6	34	7.5	89	16.4	149	26.8	241	39.6
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.8	33	5.4
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.0
Other	56	8.0	0	0	17	3.1	3	0.5	6	1.0
Total	696	100.0	455	100.0	543	100.0	557	100.0	608	100.0

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	625	92.3	545	90.4	985	89.6	975	83.5	713	58.3
Heroin	29	4.3	58	9.6	81	7.4	186	15.9	450	36.8
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	3	0.3	9	0.7
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.7
Other	23	3.4	0	0	31	2.8	3	0.3	42	3.4
Total	677	100.0	603	100.0	1099	100.0	1168	100.0	1224	100.0

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

Exhibit - 01



(Source : Annual Arrests Statistics, 2020)

Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

Table 26 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province

Province	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	4483	4847	4892	3638	3946
Eastern	2286	2386	2766	2618	2217
Northern	986	1418	1274	1334	2602
North Central	2055	1710	2575	1139	4113
North Western	3894	4883	5139	4903	4553
Sabaragamuwa	1869	1298	1566	2978	2759
Southern	4939	5513	3982	4577	4585
Uva	2665	2002	2023	3523	3296
Western	24,610	27,731	30,469	21,213	13,009
Country Total	47,787	51,788	54,686	45,923	41,080

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

Exhibit - 02

Cannabis related arrests by province in 2020

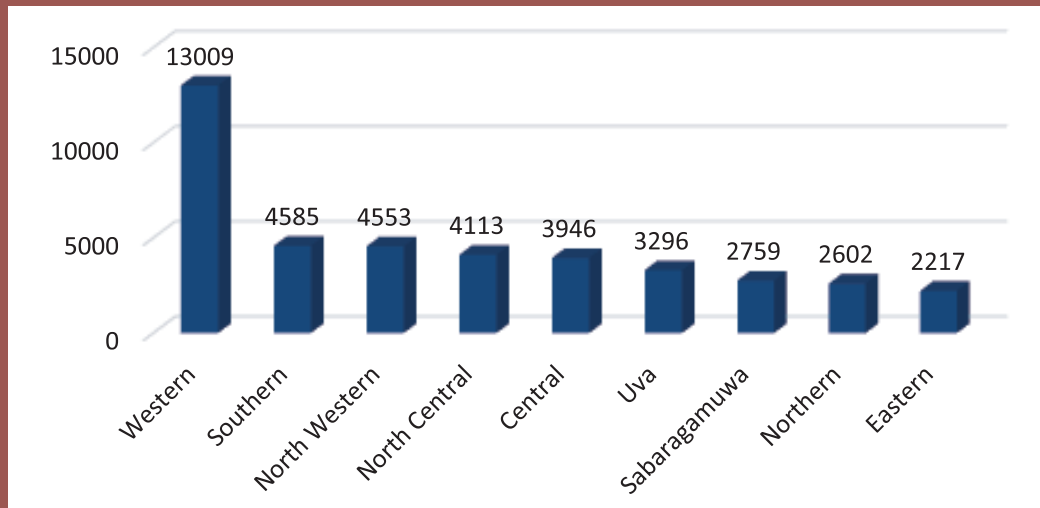


Table 27 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province

Province	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	964	1719	2611	2681	4284
Eastern	60	119	243	475	1000
Northern	60	122	232	499	2083
North Central	362	493	613	608	3290
North Western	1144	2232	4399	4723	6773
Sabaragamuwa	494	655	753	1919	2518
Southern	1765	2044	1854	3099	5426
Uva	182	309	535	795	1087
Western	22,431	21,595	29,758	26,171	25,142
Country Total	27,462	29,288	40,998	40,970	51,603

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

Exhibit - 03

Heroin related arrests by province in 2020

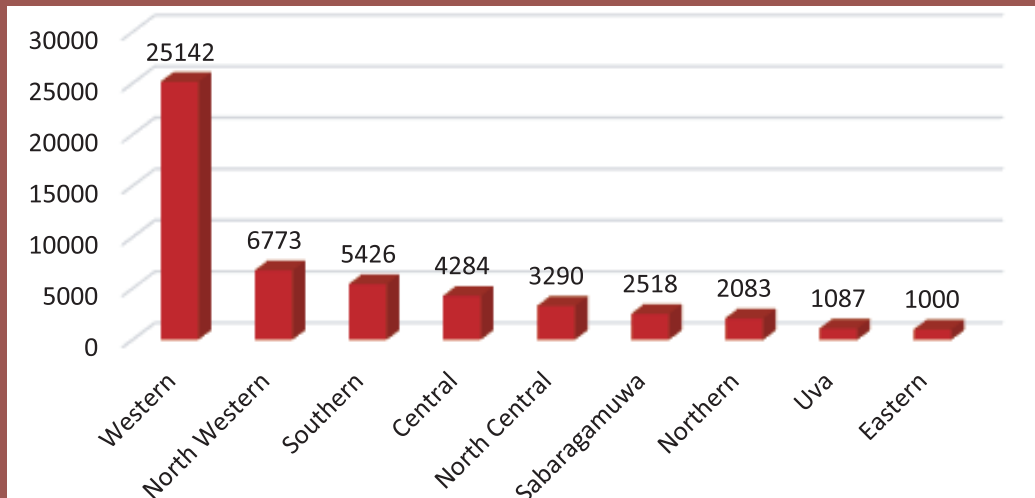


Table 28 - Methamphetamine Related Arrests by Province		
Province	2019	2020
Central	13	23
Eastern	14	50
Northern	20	28
North Central	4	11
North Western	63	22
Sabaragamuwa	46	10
Southern	33	71
Uva	11	17
Western	1869	2155
Country Total	2,073	2,387

Table 29 - Hashish, Opium, Cocaine, Psychotropic Substances and Other Drug Related Arrests by Province					
Province	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central	2193	7	692	24	776
Eastern	137	1	110	10	113
Northern	73	0	114	4	80
North Central	117	0	150	2	52
North Western	302	0	266	20	210
Sabaragamuwa	202	0	55	9	74
Southern	150	25	46	49	80
Uva	154	0	106	7	97
Western	801	47	1272	230	864
Country Total	4129	80	2811	355	2,346

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

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table 30 - Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender Based on the Reported Cases*				
Drug	Sex	Year	2019	2020
Cannabis	M		19,804	17,347
	F		410	326
Heroin	M		14,609	15,349
	F		308	260
Opium	M		0	10
	F		0	0
Hashish	M		70	256
	F		5	4
Cocaine	M		12	23
	F		1	3
Psychotropic Substances	M		115	0
	F		4	0
Methamphetamine	M		939	848
	F		20	14
Other (Babul, Madanamodaka, Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder)	M		1259	0
	F		14	0

* The above table is presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on gender distribution have not been reported for all cases.

Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

Age	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	16	0.1	23	0.1	20	0.1	9	0.0	6	0.03
15-19 yrs	2420	11.3	3274	13.6	2964	13.8	2450	12.1	1855	10.50
20-24 yrs	5471	25.6	6613	27.4	5990	27.8	5379	26.6	4744	26.85
25-29 yrs	3739	17.5	4241	17.6	4110	19.1	3835	19.0	3618	20.48
30 and above	9731	45.5	9956	41.3	8420	39.2	8541	42.3	7443	42.13
Total	21377	100.0	24107	100.0	21504	100.0	20214	100.0	17666	100.0

Age	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	3	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.03
15-19 yrs	174	2.3	279	2.5	424	3.3	554	3.7	555	3.56
20-24 yrs	964	12.8	1754	16.0	2571	19.9	3115	20.9	3624	23.23
25-29 yrs	1349	17.9	2192	20.0	3008	23.2	3357	22.5	3907	25.04
30 and above	5033	66.9	6727	61.4	6946	53.6	7885	52.9	7511	48.14
Total	7523	100.0	10954	100.0	12953	100.0	14917	100.0	15601	100.0

Age	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 14 yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
15-19 yrs	2	8.7	2	6.7	42	5.9	0	0	8	3.77
20-24 yrs	5	21.7	11	36.7	172	24.1	2	2.6	62	29.25
25-29 yrs	6	26.1	4	13.3	149	20.9	8	10.7	66	31.13
30 and above	10	43.5	13	43.3	349	49.0	65	86.7	76	35.85
Total	23	100.0	30	100.0	713	100.0	75	100.0	212	100.0

*The above tables are presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on age categories have not been reported for all cases.

Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

Table 34 - Distribution by Ethnicity based on the reported cases*						
Ethnicity		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sinhala	N	24,449	28,138	28,803	28,965	27,234
	%	81.12	79	80.8	76.5	79.62
Tamil	N	2298	3,099	2,974	3590	3,421
	%	7.62	09	8.4	9.5	10.00
Moor	N	3058	3,733	3,056	3854	2,904
	%	10.14	10.5	8.6	10.2	8.49
Malay	N	137	133	220	97	80
	%	0.45	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.23
Burgher	N	50	79	87	77	57
	%	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.17
Other	N	150	387	496	1276	580
	%	0.5	01	1.4	3.4	1.49
Total	N	30,143	35,569	35,636	37,859	34,204
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The above table is presented based on the information reported to the DAMS and data on ethnicity have not been reported for all cases.

**Quantity of Drug seized in kg
2016 – 2020**

Drugs	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg	kg	g	mg			
Heroin	206	963	758	314	955	688	739	095	763	1741	992	01	1630	156	055
Cannabis	4174	507	851	4987	061	793	4878	399	624	7071	093	78	16	195	415
Opium	15	398	370	0	0	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	76	910
Hashish	40	318	176	38	272	340	33	311	876	15	162	587	0	671	349
Cocaine	1570	788	642	220	697	530	21	205	383	10	839	759	1630	435	000
Methamphetamine	0	0	50	0	96	550	7	127	926	35	445	707	811	849	325
Psychotropic Substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	491	021

Exhibit - 04

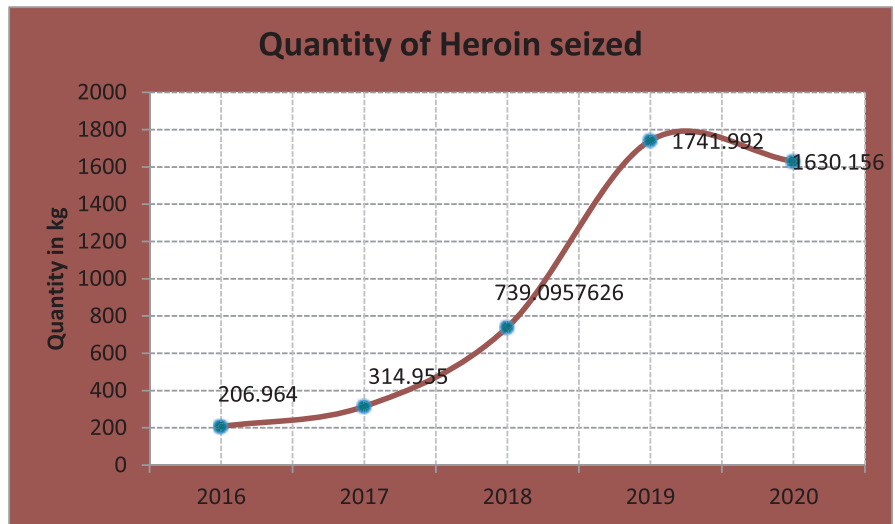


Exhibit - 05

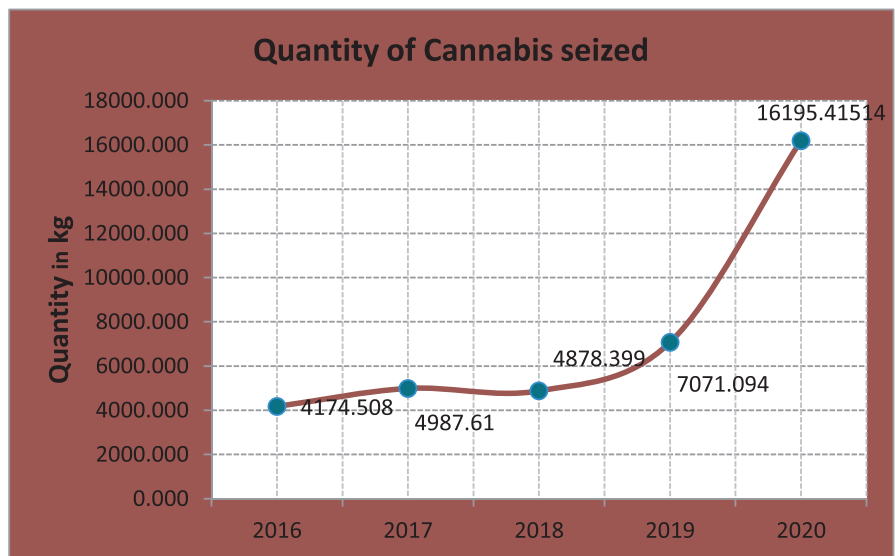


Exhibit - 06

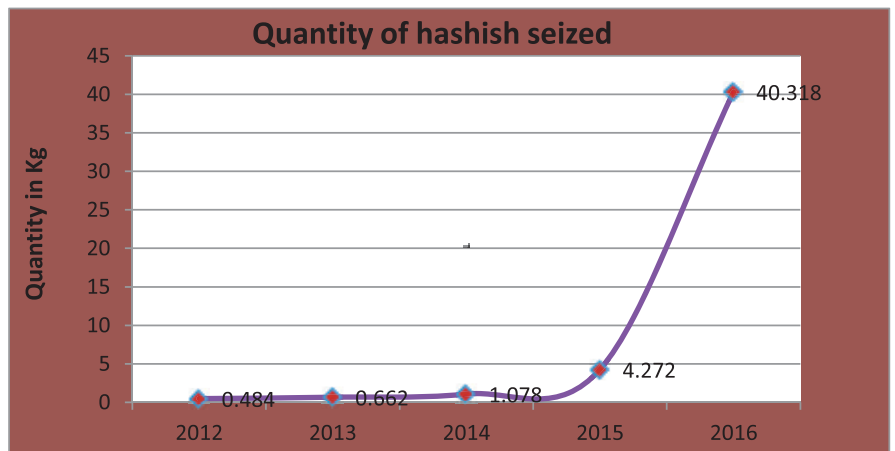


Exhibit - 07

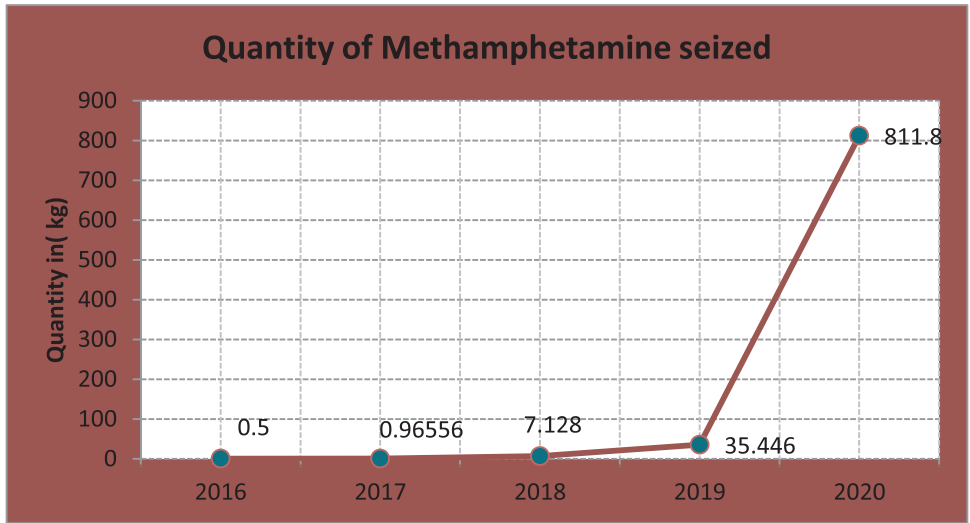


Exhibit - 08

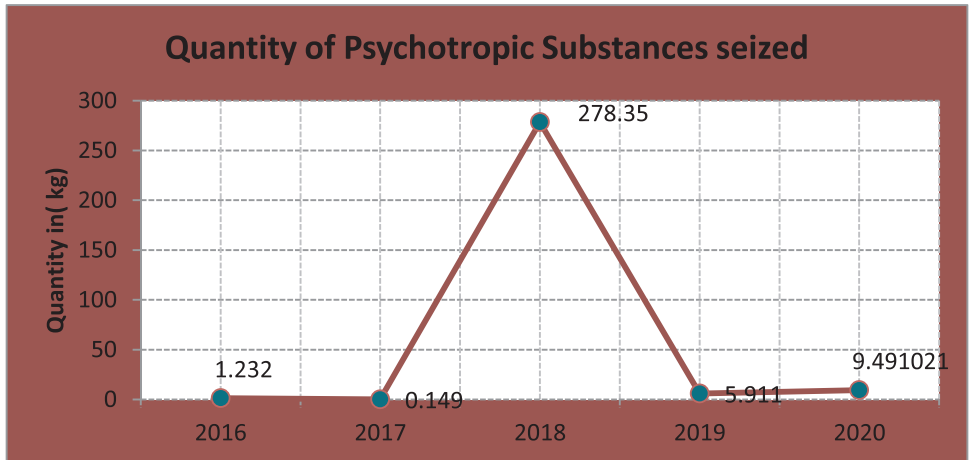


Table 36 - Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2020

Police Divisions	Seized Quantity			Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	004	817	777	2659
Ampara	000	416	233	309
Badulla	000	394	000	490
bandarawela	000	343	496	330
Batticaloa	000	182	538	241
Chilaw	001	584	304	1599
Colombo Central	003	145	036	1020
Colombo North	002	565	257	997
Colombo South	001	105	279	1852
Elpitia	003	683	228	1826
Embilipitiya	000	060	209	169
Galle	001	725	000	1755
Gampaha	001	009	488	1824
Gampola	000	304	759	358
Hatton	000	034	256	78
Jaffna	000	347	789	948
Kaluthara	004	295	315	1370
Kandy	001	469	830	2306
Kanthale	000	095	125	220
Kegalle	001	073	000	1069
Kelaniya	223	802	781	3387
Kilinochchi	002	281	000	134
Kuliyaipitiya	002	954	000	1284
Kurunagala	001	803	845	2380
Mathale	001	275	174	1136
Mannar	000	089	257	189
Matara	001	465	480	1774
Monaragala	000	202	161	266
Mount Lavinia	006	291	016	4335
Malathivu	000	064	496	21
Negombo	006	922	409	3816
Nikaweratiya	000	851	317	406
Nugegoda	008	536	497	2374
Nuwaraeliya	000	032	384	41
Panadura	001	724	576	1681
PNB	362	346	220	166
Polonnaruwa	000	924	765	636
Puttalam	004	393	583	1132
Rathnapura	000	618	453	1274
Seethawakapura	000	642	597	750
Tangalle	000	026	590	71
Theldeniyia	000	302	862	363
Trincomalee	000	201	245	221
Vavunia	000	260	125	341
Walana - CVS	000	641	197	85
SL Navy	281	638	000	2
STF	156	731	000	1127
CCD	082	309	000	255
Kankasanthurei	000	330	950	450
Organize Crime	002	901	015	6
CID	011	902	081	3
SL Army	000	000	060	1
Total	1630	156	055	51527

(Source : Police Narcotic Bureau, 2020)

Table 37 - Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2020

Police Divisions	Seized Quantity		Court Cases
	Kg	g	
Anuradhapura	085	704	2693
Ampara	037	900	1221
Badulla	065	221	965
bandarawela	086	134	828
Batticaloa	018	222	322
Chilaw	013	032	560
Colombo Central	003	525	825
Colombo North	003	906	1005
Colombo South	002	798	1471
Elpitia	020	094	848
Embilipitiya	047	275	897
Galle	008	518	1501
Gampaha	006	269	829
Gampola	000	458	451
Hatton	001	112	482
Jaffna	982	050	411
Kaluthara	016	196	1270
Kandy	004	803	1135
Kanthale	008	502	304
Kankasanthurei	125	702	420
Kilinochchi	1879	866	615
Kegalle	015	053	697
Kelaniya	183	887	1385
Kuliyapitiya	006	809	597
Kurunagala	015	966	1997
Mannar	922	430	491
Mathale	021	773	1018
Matara	016	661	1906
Mulathiuv	005	925	81
Monaragala	096	372	1605
Mount Lavinia	017	390	1342
Negombo	103	799	1215
Nikaweratiya	004	248	456
Nugegoda	022	284	1996
Nuwaraeliya	010	477	289
Panadura	005	472	882
PNB	080	909	59
PNB/Custom/GPO/Army	187	517	17
Polonnaruwa	023	705	1432
Puttalam	043	941	949
Rathnapura	021	972	1164
Seethawakapura	003	125	568
Tangalle	002	204	336
Theldeniya	003	974	579
Trincomalee	010	889	410
Vavunia	251	408	590
Walana - CVS	211	791	86
SL Navy	1701	630	19
STF	8543	569	743
CCD	004	840	109
Organize Crime	123	280	2
SL Army	114	826	1
Total	16,195	415	42,074

(Source : Police Narcotic Bureau, 2020)

Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

Table 38 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka

Nationals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Afganistan	0	0	0	1	0	1
American	0	0	0	2	0	2
Australian	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bangladesh	1	0	4	0	0	5
Bolivian	1	0	1	1	0	3
Brazil	0	0	3	1	0	4
Chinese	0	1	0	3	0	4
French	0	2	0	0	0	2
German	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indian	20	11	15	8	0	54
Iranian	10	1	0	19	11	41
Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italian	0	1	1	1	0	3
Israel	0	0	0	2	0	2
Japanese	0	1	0	0	1	2
Kenyan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Laos	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvian	0	1	0	0	0	1
Malaysian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Maldivian	19	2	3	1	4	29
Netherland	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nepalese	0	0	1	0	0	1
Newzeeland	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nigerian	12	2	2	2	0	18
Pakistani	17	16	7	3	24	67
Seychells	0	0	1	0	0	1
Singapore	1	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1
Russian	1	0	0	0	2	3
Ugandan	0	1	0	0	0	1
UK	0	0	0	1	2	3
Venezuelan	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	83	39	42	48	47	259

(Source : Police Narcotic Bureau, 2020)

Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 39 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad					
Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India	3	0	0	0	6
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0
Moldives	1	0	0	0	0
China	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	0	6

(Source : Police Narcotic Bureau, 2020)

Exhibit - 09

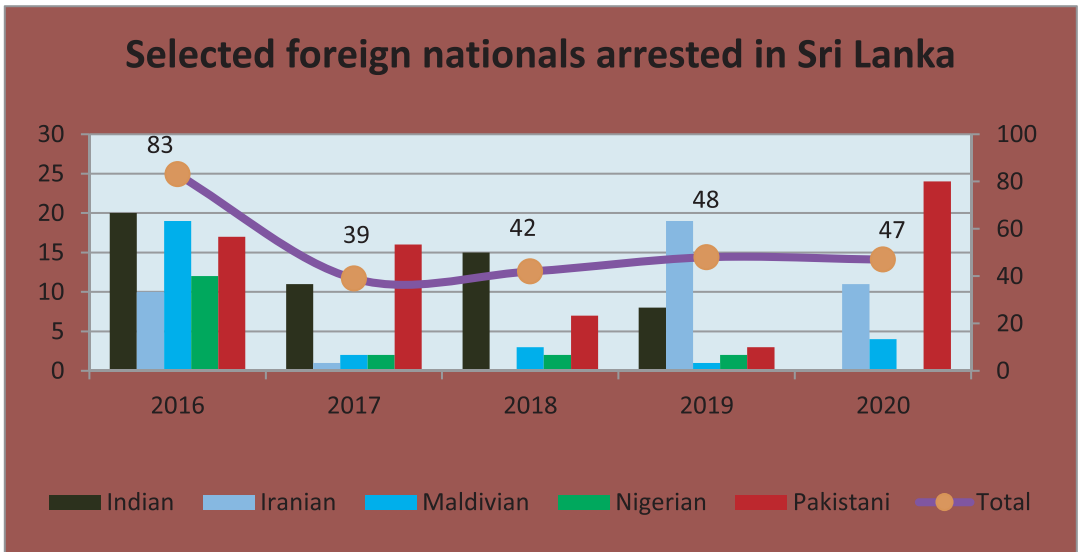


Table 40 - Statistics on seizures made by Sri Lanka Customs on drug trafficking through Central Mail Exchange in 2020

Case No	Date	Item Description	Quantity(Detained)
ENSP/NCU/3/2020	5-Feb-2020	Dried Leaves	53g
ENSP/NCU/4/2020	6-Feb-2020	Kush Cannabies	5g
ENSP/NCU/5/2020	11-Feb-2020	Methamphetamine	502g
ENSP/NCU/6/2020	11-Mar-2020	Methamphetamine	1485g (3888 Tablets)
ENSP/NCU/36/2020	21-Aug-2020	Kush Cannabies	3g
ENSP/NCU/39/2020	24-Aug-2020	Cannabies	227g
ENSP/NCU/41/2020	24-Aug-2020	Cannabies	226g
ENSP/NCU/43/2020	26-Aug-2020	Hemp Oil	52g
ENSP/NCU/44/2020	26-Aug-2020	Cocaine	46g
ENSP/NCU/51/2020	17-Sep-2020	Methamphetamine	104g (205 Tablets)
ENSP/NCU/52/2020	17-Sep-2020	Kush Cannabies	247g
ENSP/NCU/53/2020	18-Sep-2020	Kush Cannabies	97g
ENSP/NCU/54/2020	18-Sep-2020	Methamphetamine	54g (100 Tablets)
ENSP/NCU/55/2020	18-Sep-2020	Methamphetamine	22g (50 Tablets)
ENSP/NCU/64/2020	7-Oct-2020	Methamphetamine	1879g (4048 Tablets)
ENSP/NCU/26/2019 (This case was examined in 2020)	7-Jan-2020	Methamphetamine	9034g (17978 Tablets)

(Source : Sri Lanka Customs, 2020)

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 street level price were reported for cocaine during the year 2020. Street level price of Cocaine (1kg) was increased by 6% in 2020 compared to the year 2019.

Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Drugs

Table 41 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cannabis per kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	20,000	15,000
2017	22,000	16,000
2018	22,000	16,000
2019	126,000	100,000
2020	130,000	110,000

Table 42 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Heroin per kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	9,000,000	7,000,000
2017	9,000,000	8,000,000
2018	10,000,000	9,000,000
2019	10,000,000	9,000,000
2020	12,000,000	10,000,000

Table 43 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Opium per kilogram

Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	1,500,000	12,000,000
2017	1,500,000	12,000,000
2018	1,500,000	12,000,000
2019	-	-
2020	-	-

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

Table 44 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Hashish per kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	-	-
2017	900,000	600,000
2018	800,000	700,000
2019	-	-
2020	-	-

Table 45 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cocaine per kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	15,500,000	12,000,000
2017	15,500,000	12,000,000
2018	18,000,000	15,000,000
2019	18,000,000	15,000,000
2020	19,000,000	17,000,000

Table 46 - Average Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Methamphetamine per kilogram		
Year	Street Level Prices (Rs)	Wholesale Prices (Rs)
2016	3,600,000	2,500,000
2017	3,700,000	2,700,000
2018	3,700,000	2,700,000
2019	3,800,000	2,800,000
2020	4,000,000	3,000,000

(Source : Police Narcotics Bureau, 2020)

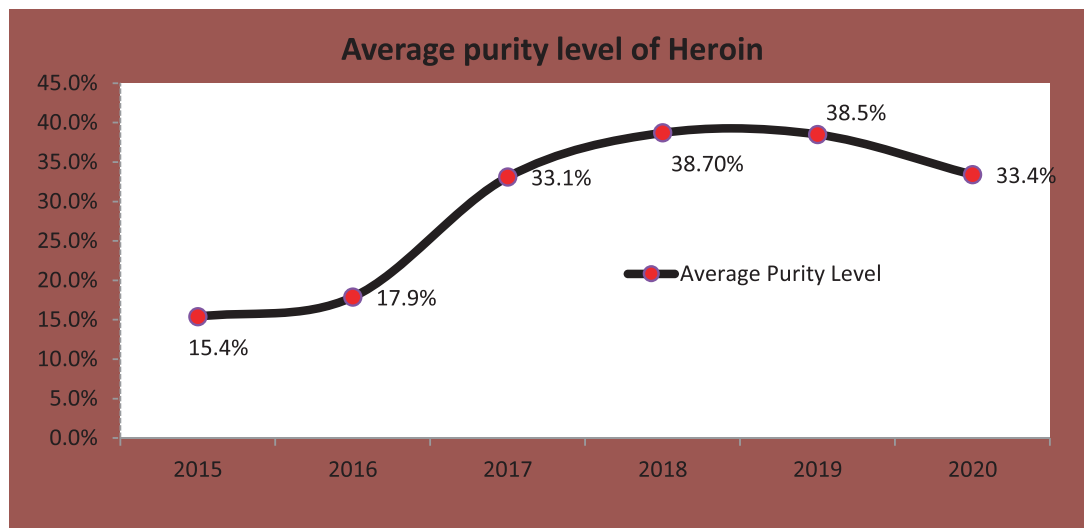
Table 47 - Precentage of diacetylmorphine of street heroin samples				
District	Area	February	August	September
Colombo	Maligawaththa	43.4	50.5	-
	Colombo 1	28.9	-	-
	Colombo 2	44.0	-	72.80
	Pettah			
Galle	Galle	1.44	16.8	-
	Hikkaduwa	-	-	-
	Galle I	44.0	-	72.80
Jaffna	Jaffna	-	-	-
Matara	Matara	-	-	1.1
	Matara – I	-	-	-
	Weligama	-	-	-
Gampaha	Minuwangoda	-	-	-
	Gampaha	-	-	-
	Negambo	53.8	0	29.6
	Weliweriya	-	-	-
	Negambo –I	-	-	-
Kalutara	Kalutara	-	-	-
	Wadduwa	-	-	-
	Wadduwa -I	-	-	-
Kandy	Gampola	-	-	-
	Kandy	56.9	41.7	-
Kegalle	Kegalle	-	-	7.1
Kurunegala	Kurunegala	-	56.0	8.0
Mannar	Mannar	-	63.3	-
Puttalam	Puttalam	-	16.7	23.6
	Puttalam –I	-	-	-
	Chillaw	-	33.03	-
Ratnapura	Ratnapura	-	-	31.7
Vauniya	Vauniya	-	-	-
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	55.5	-	8.7

(Source : National Narcotics Laboratory, 2020)

Table 48 - Average Purity Level of Heroin			
Year	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
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
2019	152	38.5	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Asteromycin, Imidazole, Demacalcine, Tramadol, Lactose, Paromomycin, Metacetamol, Actinobolin, Sucrose, Glucose, Naphthalenone, Citenamide, Benceneethanamine, Discoctylphthalate
2020	34	-	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Paracetamol, Lactose

(Source : National Narcotics Laboratory, 2020)

Exhibit - 10



Part 3

Consumption of Cannabis for Medicinal Purposes

Table 49 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of Ayurvedic Medicine					
Consumer	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg	2019 kg	2020 kg
Ayur. Drug Corp Navinna	129.800	111.300	184.700	212.810	331.380
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	202.740	87.725	68.200	11.350	146.080
Total	332.540	199.025	252.900	224.160	477.460

(Source :Ayurvedic drug Co-operation, 2020)

Exhibit - 11

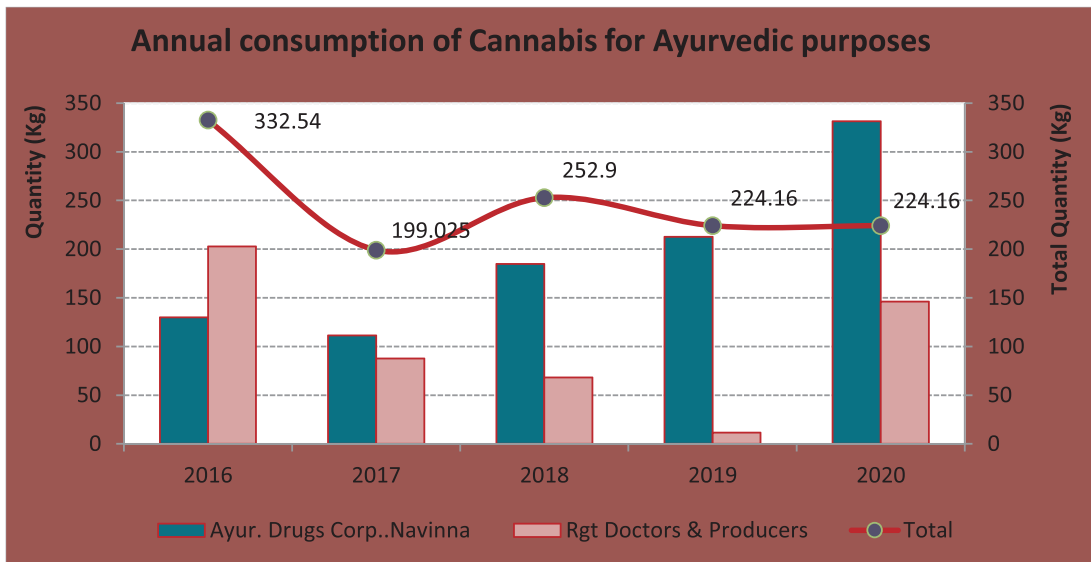


Table 50 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna				
Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. Per Batch	Total kg.
2016	Buddaraja kalkaya	02	2.750	5.500
	Madana Modakaya	02	36.300	72.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	1.800	3.600
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	20	0.360	7.200
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	20.450	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
2019	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	11	0.360	3.960
	Buddaraja kalkaya	10	2.000	20.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	1.5	20.700	31.050
	Suran Vidura Vatee	07	1.800	12.600
	Madana Modakaya	04	36.300	145.200
	Total			212.810
2020	Suran Vidura Vatee	05	1.800	9.000
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	03	0.360	1.080
	Madana Modakaya	06	36.300	217.800
	Kameshwari Modakaya	05	20.700	103.500
	Total			331.380

(Source :Ayurvedic drug Co-operation, 2020)

Part 4

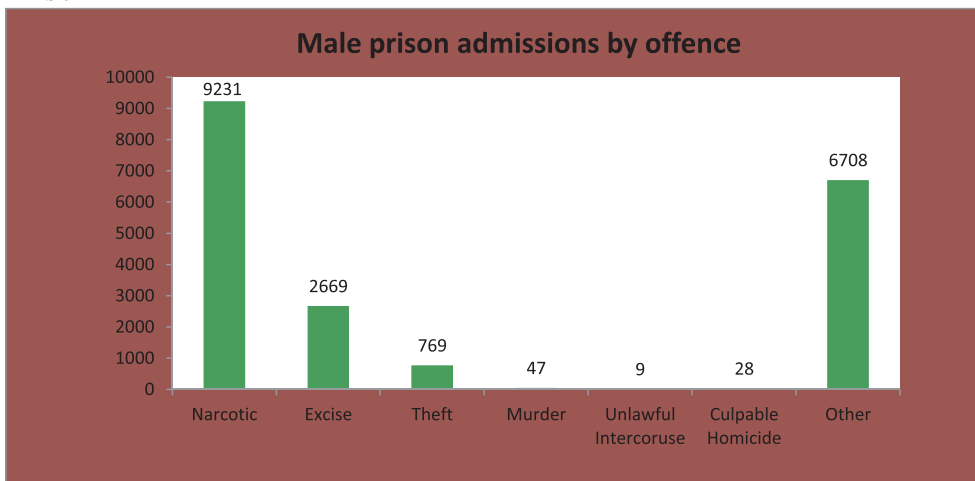
Prison Admissions

Prison Admissions by Offence

Type of Offence	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N	2019 N	2020 N
Narcotic %	10,393 44.9	10,432 46.8	12,674 52.1	14,946 52.4	9,231 47.4
Excise %	3,001 13.0	2,529 11.4	3,283 13.5	3,402 11.9	2,669 13.7
Theft %	1,079 4.7	1,236 5.6	1,026 4.2	1,747 6.1	769 4.0
Murder %	171 0.7	199 0.9	149 0.6	127 0.4	47 0.2
Unlawful Intercourse %	08 0.0	28 0.1	11 0.1	3 0.0	9 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	123 0.5	104 0.5	80 0.3	116 0.4	28 0.1
Others %	8,390 36.2	7,740 34.8	7088 29.2	8,169 28.8	6,708 34.5
Total %	23,165 100.0	22,268 100.0	24,311 100.0	28,510 100.0	19,461 100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

Exhibit - 12



Type of Offence	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N	2019 N	2020 N
Narcotic %	142 15.9	157 27.8	142 26.2	177 27.1	105 26.6
Excise %	74 8.3	67 11.9	65 12.0	100 15.2	57 14.4
Theft %	141 15.8	42 7.4	49 9.1	52 8.0	42 10.6
Murder %	3 0.3	12 2.1	6 1.1	2 0.3	01 0.3
Unlawful Intercourse %	10 1.1	0 0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	2 0.2	6 1.1	6 1.1	8 1.2	02 0.5
Others %	523 58.4	281 49.7	273 50.5	315 48.2	188 47.6
Total %	895 100.0	565 100.0	541 100.0	654 100.0	395 100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

Exhibit - 13

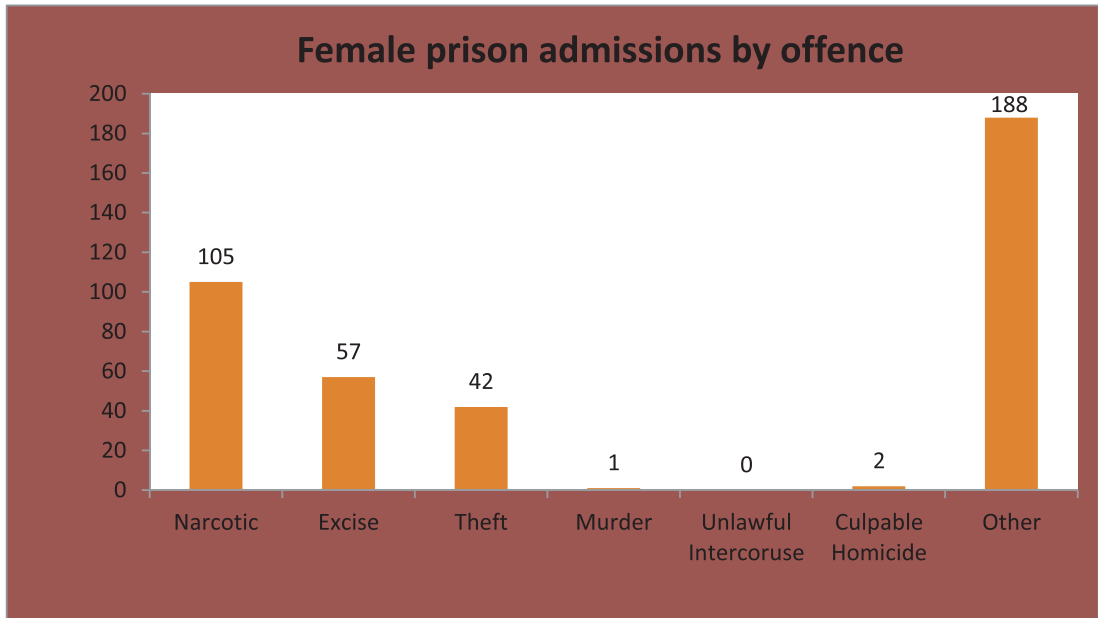
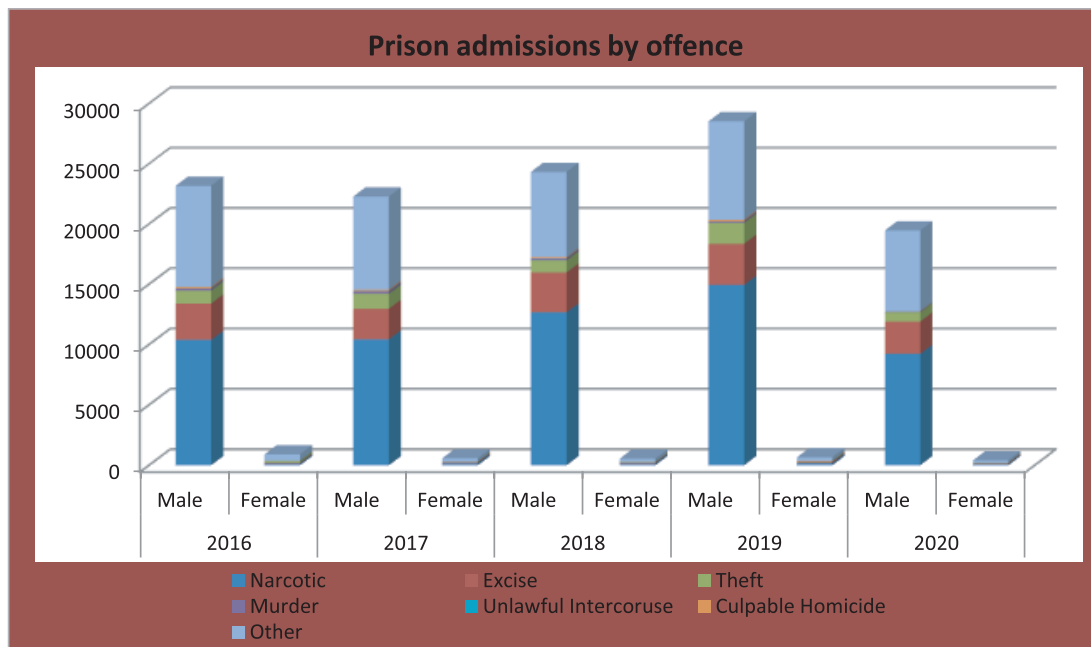


Table 53 - Total Prison Admissions by Offence (Male and Female)					
Type of Offence	2016 N	2017 N	2018 N	2019 N	2020 N
Narcotic %	10,535 43.8	10,589 46.4	12,816 51.6	15,123 51.9	9,336 47.0
Excise %	3,075 12.8	2,596 11.4	3,348 13.5	3,502 12.0	2,726 13.7
Theft %	1,220 5.1	1,278 5.6	1,075 4.3	1,799 6.2	811 4.1
Murder %	174 0.7	211 0.9	155 0.6	129 0.4	48 0.2
Unlawful Intercourse %	18 0.1	28 0.1	11 0.1	3 0.0	09 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	125 0.5	110 0.5	86 0.3	124 0.4	30 0.2
Others %	8,913 37.0	8,021 35.1	7,361 29.6	8,484 29.1	6,896 34.7
Total %	24,060 100.0	22,833 100.0	24,852 100.0	29,164 100.0	19,856 100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

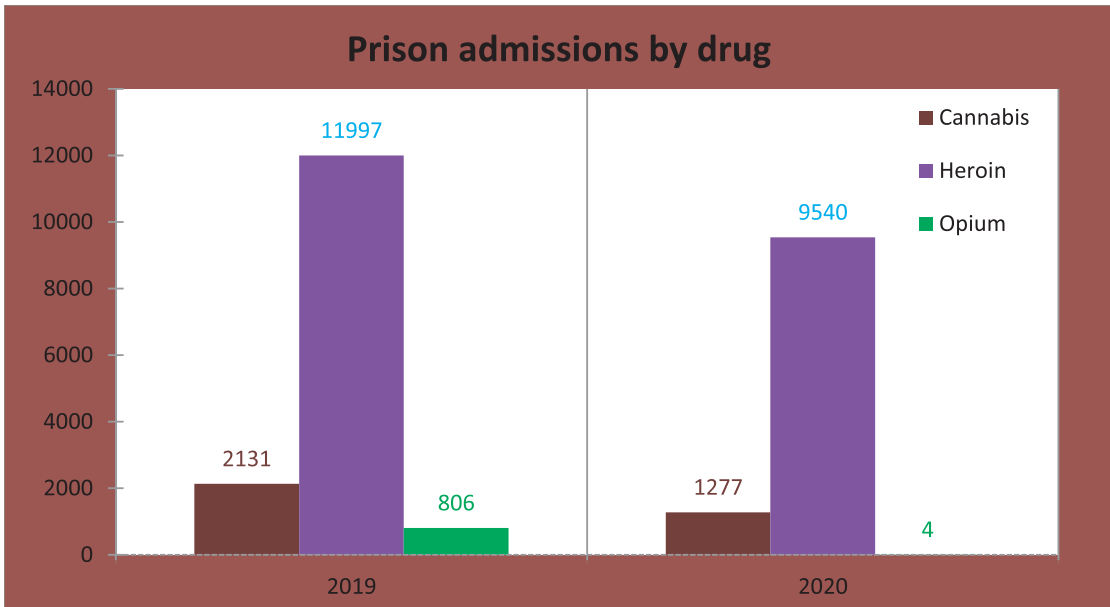
Exhibit - 14



Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2,739	26.0	2,858	27.0	2387	18.6	2,131	14.1	1,277	13.7
Heroin	7,783	73.9	7,706	72.8	10,412	81.2	11,997	79.3	7,974	85.4
Opium	6	0.1	14	0.1	7	0.1	806	5.4	4	0.0
Other	7	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1	189	1.2	81	0.9
Total	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

Exhibit - 15



Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

Table 55 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	7,321	69.5	7,423	70.1	9,016	70.3	11,106	73.4	6,349	68
Tamil (SL)	1,445	13.7	1,532	14.5	1,722	13.4	1,713	11.4	1,419	15.2
Muslim	1,726	16.4	1,582	14.9	2,030	15.8	2,260	14.9	1,526	16.3
Malay	15	0.1	19	0.2	13	0.2	12	0.1	12	0.1
Burgher	27	0.3	32	0.3	31	0.2	21	0.1	03	0.0
Other	1	.0	1	.0	4	0.0	11	0.1	27	0.3
Total	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

Table 56 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion

Religion	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	6,638	63.0	6,459	61.0	7,909	61.7	9,912	65.5	5,919	63.4
Hindu	1,056	10.0	1,159	10.9	1,273	9.9	1,314	8.7	1,322	14.2
Islam	1,742	16.5	1,602	15.1	2,035	15.9	2,283	15.1	1,526	16.3
Roman Ca.	952	9.0	1284	12.1	1,516	11.8	1,234	8.2	501	5.4
Christian	147	1.5	83	0.8	82	0.6	366	2.4	66	0.7
Other	-	-	2	0.1	1	0.1	14	0.1	2	0.0
Total	10,535	100.0	10,589	100.0	12,816	100.0	15,123	100.0	9,336	100.0

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

Table 57 - Distribution of Narcotic Drugs Related Prisons Admissions by Districs

District	Year			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Colombo	6,185	7,212	7,369	4,341
Gampaha	1,740	1,920	2,610	1,391
Kaluthara	329	470	811	237
Kandy	265	393	478	298
Matale	70	119	148	227
Nuwaraeliya	32	42	89	87
Galle	365	563	756	469
Matara	113	141	247	261
Hambanthota	87	106	91	117
Jaffna	98	110	93	134
Mannar	24	21	4	-
Vavuniya	49	35	52	43
Mullativu	21	7	3	8
Batticaloa	96	67	76	82
Trincomalee	49	61	61	60
Amapara	42	67	52	45
Kurunagala	305	538	711	483
Puttalam	136	229	289	164
Anuradhapura	196	288	423	261
Polonnaruwa	15	50	123	82
Badulla	115	116	164	110
Moneragala	42	28	60	72
Ratnapura	150	134	249	237
Kegalle	51	80	138	113
Kilinochchi	12	15	10	7
Other Countries	2	4	16	7
Not Respond	-	-	-	-
Total	10,589	12,816	15,123	9,336

Table 58 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prisons Admissions by Age Categories

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
>16	-	-	-	-
17-22	944	952	1,832	827
23-30	2,481	3,261	4,480	3,413
31-40	3,141	4,081	4,336	2,556
41-50	2,026	2,229	2,269	1,384
50<	1,997	2,293	2,175	1,132
Not Recorded	-	-	31	24
Total	10,589	12,816	15,123	9,336

(Source : Department of Prisons, 2020)

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 2020 was 1,649 and compared to 2019 the number of drug users had decreased by 54%. Total number of treatment admissions was reported from NDDCB treatment and rehabilitation centres (45%), prisons drug treatment and rehabilitation programme (11%), NGOs (14%) and Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation (30%).

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

28% were from Colombo district. By considering the entire treatment admissions, 55% were from Western province. According to the reported data, 1,634 males and 15 females were admitted for the treatments in 2020 and in compared to the corresponding period of 2019 the number of male and female drug users had decreased. 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.

Treatment Admissions

Table 59 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility

Facility	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	826	35.0	1,280	47.3	1,142	25.7	1,161	32.2	740	45.0
NGO	474	20.0	608	22.5	415	9.3	735	20.3	226	14.0
Prisons	684	29.0	295	10.9	1,048	23.6	681	18.8	184	11.0
Kandakadu Treatment & Re. Cen.	371	16.0	523	19.3	1,842	41.4	1,036	28.7	499	30.0
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

Exhibit - 16

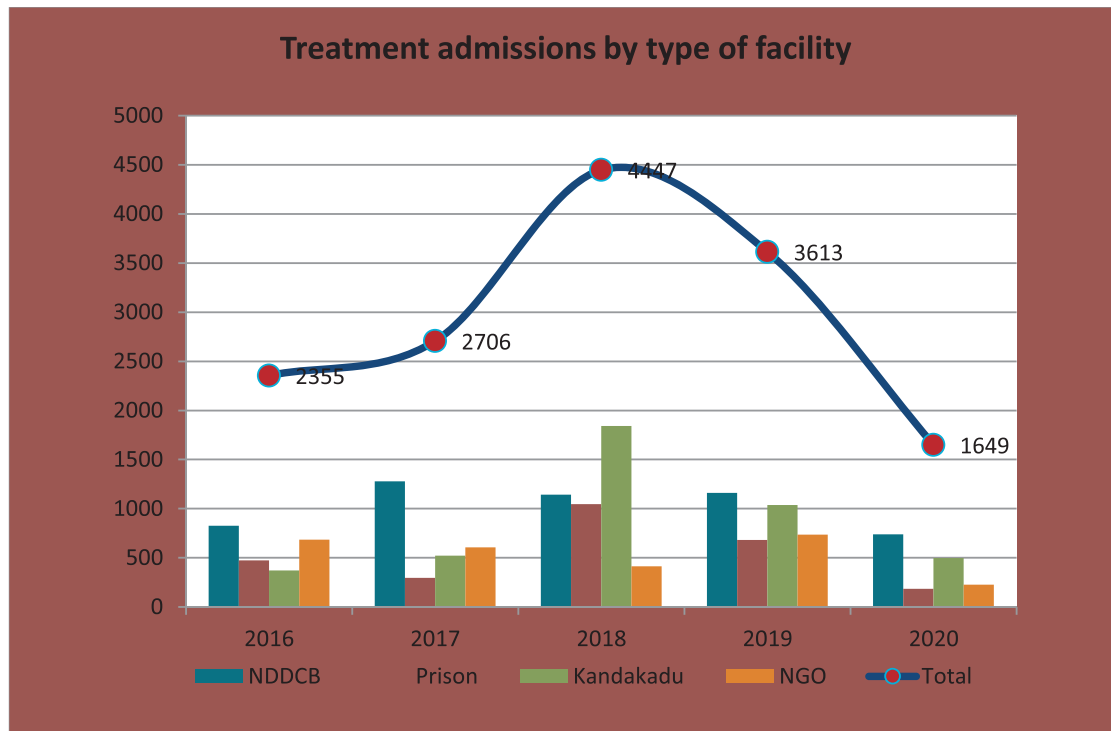


Table 60 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment		
Type/Method	2020*	
	N	%
Therapeutic Community	208	12.6
Western Medicine	207	12.6
Psychological Counselling	1,159	70.3
Accupuncture	4	0.2
12 Step Method	172	10.4
Faith Base	211	12.8
Other	0	0

* Different treatment models have been incooperated within same treatment programme.

Table 61 - Treatment Admissions by Drug *										
Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1,617	69.0	2,030	23.10	3,204	72.0	2,497	69.1	240	11.7
Hashish	137	6.0	119	1.4	372	8.4	295	8.2	0	0
Heroin	2,174	92.0	2,221	25.3	3,542	79.6	2,769	76.6	1,276	62.3
Opium	86	4.0	75	0.8	88	2.0	08	0.2	15	0.7
Tobacco	1,430	61.0	2,339	26.6	3,583	80.6	2,074	57.4	196	9.6
Alcohol	482	20.0	1,741	19.8	2,728	61.3	1,410	39.0	154	7.5
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	9.6	-	-
Other	150	6.0	255	2.9	416	9.3	1,218	33.7	65	3.2

* Multiple Answers

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Table 62 - Treatment Admissions by Route of Use*										
Route of Use	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat / Drink	783	33.0	2130	78.7	2,087	47.0	1,723	47.7	200	12.1
Smoke	1,735	74.0	2706	100	3,264	73.4	2,496	69.1	409	24.8
Inject	29	1.0	39	1.4	133	3.0	51	1.4	22	1.3
Sniff	34	1.0	112	4.1	88	2.0	49	1.4	28	1.7
Chinese Method	2,174	87.0	2,187	80.6	2,820	63.4	2,782	77.0	1,067	64.7
Not Recorded	-	-	17	1.5	107	2.4	26	0.7	-	-

* Multiple Answers

Table 63 - Treatment Admissions by Gender										
Gender	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	2,321	98.5	2,698	99.7	4,421	99.4	3,594	99.5	1,634	99.0
Female	34	1.5	8	0.3	26	0.6	19	0.5	15	1.0
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Exhibit - 17

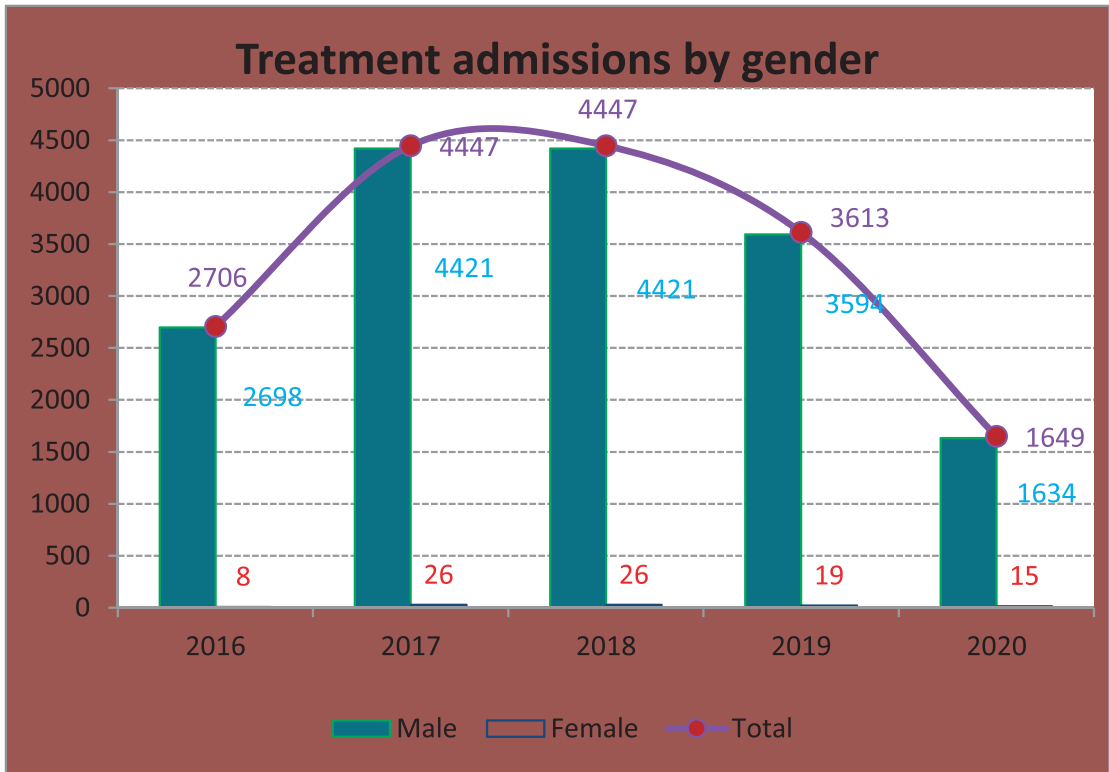


Table 64 - Treatment Admissions by Age

Drug	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	7	1.0	5	0.2	8	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1
15-19	130	6.0	170	6.3	285	6.4	297	8.2	109	6.6
20-24	302	13.0	487	18	1052	23.7	912	25.2	433	26.3
25-29	430	18.0	505	18.7	970	21.8	955	26.4	437	26.5
30-34	380	16.0	467	17.3	704	15.8	559	15.5	248	15.0
35-39	334	14.0	385	14.2	526	11.8	381	10.6	167	10.1
40-44	265	11.0	222	8.2	325	7.3	216	6.0	127	7.7
45-49	239	10.0	160	5.9	207	4.7	131	3.6	45	2.7
50 & Above	268	11.0	250	9.2	264	5.9	146	4.0	81	4.9
Not Recorded	-	-	55	2.0	106	2.4	10	0.3	0	-
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Exhibit - 18

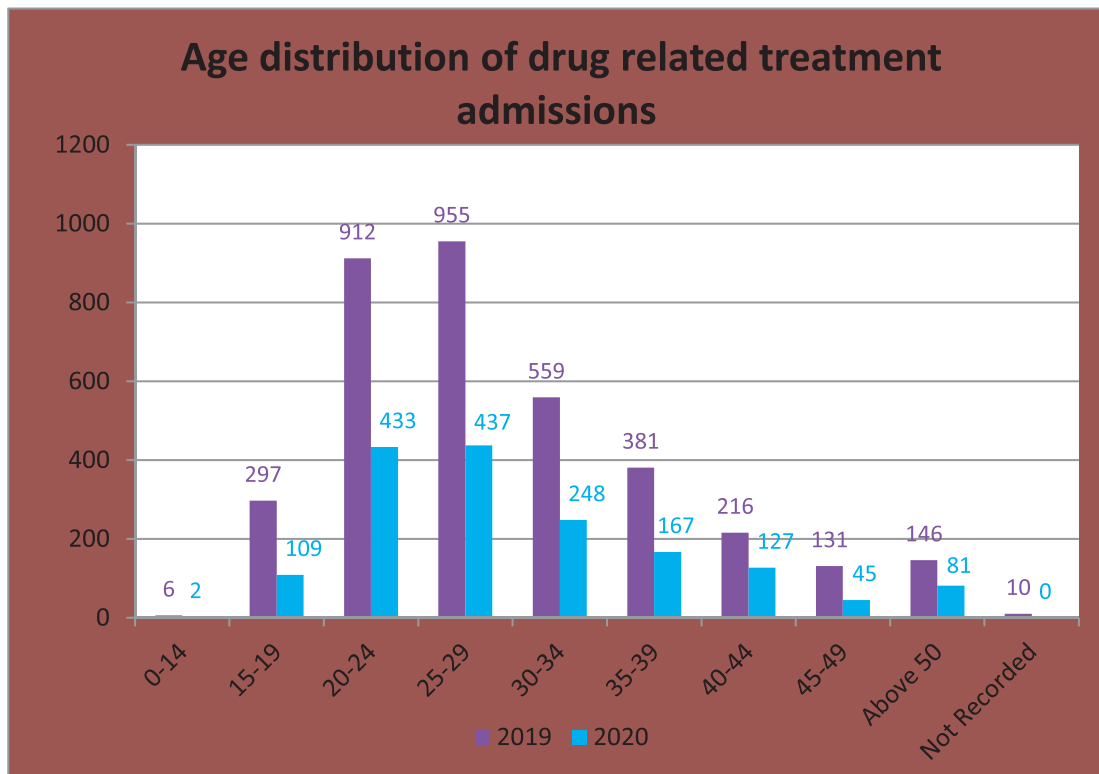


Table 65 - Treatment Admissions by Marital Status

Marital Status	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	1,155	49.0	1,276	47.1	2,353	52.9	2,043	56.6	774	46.9
Married	1,122	48.0	1,353	50	2,002	45.0	1,268	35.1	624	37.8
Cohabiting	2	0.1	3	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1
Separated	39	1.5	34	1.3	26	0.6	33	0.9	9	0.5
Divorced	32	1.2	37	1.4	43	1.0	46	1.3	17	1.0
Widowed	5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.2
Living Together	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.2	9	0.5
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	206	5.7	211	12.8
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Religion

Religion	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	1,727	73.0	2,115	78.1	3,407	80.4	2,717	75.2	1,086	65.9
Hindu	113	5.0	62	2.3	92	2.2	97	2.7	56	3.4
Islam	189	8.0	203	7.5	286	6.0	192	5.3	101	6.1
Christian	313	13.0	318	11.8	652	11.2	581	16.1	388	23.5
Other	13	1.0	8	0.3	10	0.2	26	0.7	0	0
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	18	1.1
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Ethnicity	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	1,973	84.0	2,388	88.2	3,861	86.8	3,259	90.2	1,397	84.7
Tamil	169	7.0	128	4.7	259	5.8	145	4.0	120	7.3
Moor	179	7.5	134	5	232	5.2	147	4.1	111	6.7
Malay	11	0.5	15	0.6	14	0.3	13	0.4	10	0.6
Burgher	11	0.5	10	0.4	20	0.4	16	0.4	6	0.4
Other	12	0.5	31	1.1	61	1.4	20	0.5	0	0
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	0	-	13	0.4	5	0.3
Total	2,355	100.0	1,109	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

Educational Level	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	120	5.0	69	2.6	83	1.9	41	1.1	28	1.7
Below Gr. 5	267	11.5	171	6.3	280	6.3	102	2.8	45	2.7
Grade 5-8	398	17.0	360	13.3	689	15.5	354	9.8	165	10.0
Grade 9-10	873	37.0	1087	40.2	1,880	42.3	1,332	36.9	374	22.7
GCE (O/L)	501	21.0	795	29.3	1,169	26.3	1,270	35.2	713	43.2
GCE (A/L)	173	7.5	199	7.4	313	7.0	438	12.1	278	16.9
Univer/Tech	20	0.8	24	0.8	17	0.4	29	0.8	18	1.1
Professional	3	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.3	6	0.2	8	0.5
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	0	.0	41	1.1	20	1.2
Total	2,355	100.0	2,706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Table 69 - Treatment Admissions by Administrative Districts

District	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	1203	51.0	1164	43.0	1,272	28.6	919	25.4	454	27.5
Gampaha	331	14.0	560	20.8	1,057	23.8	1,129	31.3	466	28.3
Kalutara	136	6.0	143	5.3	277	6.2	215	6.0	151	9.2
Galle	404	17.0	445	16.4	823	18.5	283	7.8	135	8.2
Matara	29	1.0	33	1.2	54	1.2	50	1.4	29	1.8
Hambantota	15	1.0	28	1.0	34	0.8	32	0.9	21	1.3
Monaragala	8	0.4	9	0.3	13	0.3	18	0.5	12	0.7
Badulla	6	0.2	11	0.4	10	0.2	45	1.3	10	0.6
Kandy	32	1.0	40	1.5	124	2.8	95	2.6	49	3.0
Matale	8	0.4	16	0.6	27	0.6	28	0.8	11	0.7
Nuwara Eliya	8	0.4	4	0.1	16	0.4	16	0.4	5	0.3
Kegalle	17	1.0	21	0.8	35	0.8	96	2.7	38	2.3
Ratnapura	27	1.0	21	0.8	41	0.9	38	1.1	20	1.2
Kurunegala	62	3.0	99	3.7	296	6.7	184	5.1	89	5.4
Puttalam	30	1.0	46	1.7	88	2.0	128	3.5	42	2.5
Trincomalee	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Bataloa	19	1.0	3	0.1	9	0.2	2	0.1	0	0
Ampara	3	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1	13	0.4	4	0.2
Anuradhapura	15	0.5	39	1.4	211	4.7	142	3.9	10	1.0
Polonnaruwa	0	0.0	21	0.8	44	1.0	23	0.6	4	0.2
Jaffna	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	8	0.2	12	0.7
Kilinochchi	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mullative	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Vavuniya	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0
Not Recorded	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	144	4.0	79	4.8
Total	2355	100.0	2706	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,613	100.0	1,649	100.0

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Table 70 - Reasons for Drug use		
Reason	No	%
Peer pressure	740	4
Problamatic situation	69	4
For self pleasure	734	45
For sexual enhancement purpose	2	0
Drug selling	2	0
Other	23	1
Not recorded	79	5
Total	1649	100

(Source : Drug Abuse Monitoring System, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 2020)

Part 6

Drug Related Hospital Admissions

Drug Related Hospital Admissions 2019

Table 71 - Drug related data by ICD Codes in Government Hospitals, 2019

	Description	Discharge Mode			
		Female		Male	
		Deaths	Live Discharges	Deaths	Live Discharges
T40	Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19)	-	9	-	13
T40.0	Opium	-	15	-	23
T40.1	Heroin	-	8	1	16
T40.2	Other opioids (Codeine, Morphine)	-	8	-	10
T40.3	Methadone	-	3	-	2
T40.4	Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine)	-	3	-	1
T40.6	Other and unspecified narcotics	-	3	-	1
T40.7	Cannabis (derivatives)	-	1	-	10
T40.8	Lysergide [LSD]	-	1	-	-
T40.9	Other and unspecified psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine)	1	3	2	11
T41	Poisoning by anaesthetics and therapeutic gases (Excl.: benzodiazepines (T42.4), cocaine (T40.5), opioids (T40.0-T40.2))	-	5	-	10
T41.0	Inhaled anaesthetics (Excl.: oxygen (T41.5))	-	7	-	11
T41.1	Intravenous anaesthetics (Thiobarbiturates)	-	9	-	14
T41.2	Other and unspecified general anaesthetics	-	1	-	2
T41.3	Local anaesthetics	-	1	-	-
T41.4	Anaesthetic, unspecified	-	3	-	-
T42	Poisoning by antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (Excl.: intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19))	-	68	-	50
T42.0	Hydantoin derivatives	-	3	-	7
T42.1	Iminostilbenes (Carbamazepine)	1	29	-	13

	Description	Discharge Mode			
		Female		Male	
		Deaths	Live Discharges	Deaths	Live Discharges
T42.2	Succinimides and oxazolinediones	-	1	-	1
T42.3	Barbiturates (Excl.: thiobarbiturates (T41.1))	-	4	-	1
T42.4	Benzodiazepines	1	63	2	51
T42.6	Other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs(Methaqualone, Valproic acid, Excl.: carbamazepine (T42.1))	-	5	-	6
T42.7	Antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs, unspecified (Sleeping: draught drug tablet)	-	15	-	8
T42.8	Antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants (Amantadine)	-	3	-	1
T43	depressants (T50.5), barbiturates (T42.3), benzodiazepines (T42.4), intoxication meaning inebriation (F10-F19), methaqualone (T42.6), psychodysleptics [hallucinogens] (T40.7-T40.9)	-	14	-	3
T43.0	Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants	-	34	1	18
T43.1	Monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor antidepressants	-	2	-	4
T43.2	Other and unspecified antidepressants	1	12	-	6
T43.3	Phenothiazine antipsychotics and neuroleptics	-	1	-	5
T43.4	Butyrophenone and thioxanthene neuroleptics	-	5	-	9
T43.5	Other and unspecified antipsychotics and neuroleptics (Excl.: rauwolfia (T46.5))	-	27	1	22
T43.6	Psychostimulants with abuse potential (Excl.: cocaine (T40.5))	-	2	-	2
T43.8	Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	-	7	-	4
T43.9	Psychotropic drug, unspecified	-	13	-	8
T46	Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system (Excl.:metaraminol (T44.4))	-	26	-	21

	Description	Discharge Mode			
		Female		Male	
		Deaths	Live Discharges	Deaths	Live Discharges
T46.0	Cardiac-stimulant glycosides and drugs of similar action	-	10	1	14
T46.1	Calcium-channel blockers	-	40	1	23
T46.2	Other antidysrhythmic drugs, not elsewhere classified (Excl.: beta-adrenoreceptorantagonists (T44.7))	1	2	-	4
T46.3	antagonists (T44.7), Calcium- channel blockers (T46.1)	-	14	1	7
T46.4	Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors	-	12	-	7
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)	-	51	-	19
T46.6	Antihyperlipidaemic and antiarteriosclerotic drugs	-	6	-	9
T46.7	Peripheral vasodilators Nicotinic acid	-	7	-	2
T46.8	Antivaricose drugs, including sclerosing agents	-	1	-	1
T46.9	Other and unspecified agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system	2	12	-	13
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol	1	479	-	586
T51.0	Ethanol Ethyl alcohol Excl.: acute alcohol intoxication or "hangover" effects (F10.0), drunkenness (F10.0), pathological alcohol intoxication (F10.0))	-	20	-	38
T51.1	Methanol (Methyl alcohol)	-	8	2	35
T51.2	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	-	5	-	3
T51.3	Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl [1-butanol], propyl [1-propanol])	-	1	-	12
T51.8	Other alcohols	-	1	-	12
Total		8	1,094	14	1,254

Source : Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of health

Note : This data is based on the eIMMR (Electronic In-door Morbidity and Mortality Reporting) system only.

Data on manual IMMR returns are not included.

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

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

Part 7

HIV / AIDS Related Information

HIV and AIDS Related Information

Table 72 - Reported HIV Cases 2019

Quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the beginning of the quarter	HIV cases reported during the quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the end of the quarter	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 Yrs		Cumulative HIV cases by gender		Reported AIDS deaths
				M	F	M	F	
1 st	3,192	100	3,292	09	01	2,220	1,072	06
2 nd	3,292	101	3,393	09	02	2,295	1,098	08
3 rd	3,393	112	3,505	18	01	2,393	1,112	16
4 th	3,505	126	3,631	12	02	2,499	1,132	15

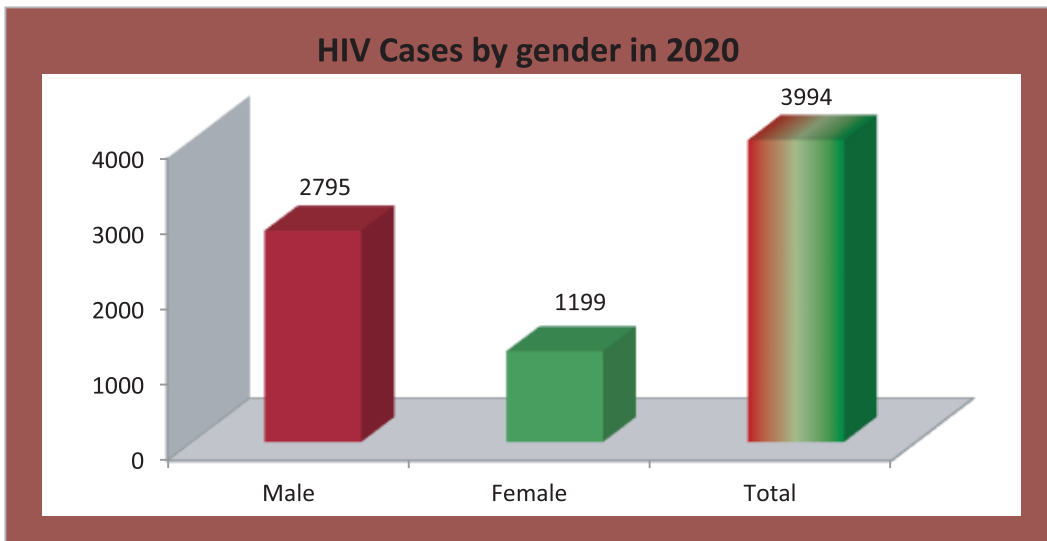
Table 73 - Reported HIV Cases 2020

Quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the beginning of the quarter	HIV cases reported during the quarter	Cumulative HIV cases at the end of the quarter	Reported HIV cases with age 15-24 Yrs		Cumulative HIV cases by gender		Reported AIDS deaths
				M	F	M	F	
1 st	3,631	109	3,740	09	01	2,589	1,150	10
2 nd	3,740	76	3,816	01	03	2,646	1,170	13
3 rd	3,816	105	3,921	12	0	2,732	1,189	11
4 th	3,921	73	3,994	09	01	2,795	1,199	18

* Cumulative AIDS deaths reported (AIDS related)	-	566
Non AIDS related	-	17
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	-	4:4:1
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	-	93
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	-	151

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

Exhibit - 19



Part 8

Precursor Chemicals Information

Precursor Chemicals

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 **2020** were hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, methyl ethyl ketone, 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 **2020**, highest imported quantities were reported for hydrochloric acid (**3,377,488 .88L**) and sulphuric acid (**1,847,454.081L**).

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 74 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg	2019 kg	2020 kg/L
Hydrochloric acid	3,568,867.00	3,828,088	3,862,703	3,857,185.9	3,377,488.88L
Sulphuric acid	4,038,290.00	3,403,697	3,461,675	3,457,144.5	1,847,454.081L
Pottassium Permangante	60,032.00	45,940	40,337	25,409.2	54,408.87 Kg
Toluene	1,929,544.00	1,680,677	1,773,993	1,765,359.6	1,554,607.841L
Ethyl ether	7594.00	4918	11,497	17,252.6	2,123.024L
Acetone	1,250,579.00	1,198,234	1,461,538	1,544,509.0	1,250,168.876L
Methyl ethyl ketone	346,295.00	365,071	364,686	260,958.4	326,873.845L
Phenylacetone	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic anhydride	138.00	37	41	93.9	50.688L
Phenylacetic	27.00	27	26	25	30.01Kg
Isosafrole	-	-	-	-	-
Piperonal	120.00	77	177	50	130Kg
Safrole	20.00	-	-	-	3L
Ephedrine	-	-	-	-	4.5879Kg
Pseudoephedrine	-	-	-	-	-
Anthranilic acid	-	-	-	1.6	2.9Kg
Piperidine	1.00	-	2	-	-
Other ephedrines	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	-	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	1040.00	-	-	18	-
Norepledrine	-	-	-	-	-
1 Propon 2 - one	250.00	-	-	-	-

(Source : Sri Lanka Customs, 2020)

Table 75 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka					
	2016 kg	2017 kg	2018 kg	2019 kg	2020 kg/L
Hydrochloric acid	2,000	12,926	23,100	12,100	-
Sulphuric acid	3,000	138	81	3,555	3,520L
Toluene	4	-	-	-	-
Acetone	12	5	-	45	57.11 L
Methyl ethyl ketone	-	-	313	-	-
Piperonal	-	19	-	-	-
Safrole	-	767	500	-	-

(Source : Sri Lanka Customs, 2020)

Part 9

Alcohol and Tobacco Information

Alcohol and Tobacco Production

Table 76 - Production of Coconut and processed Arrack (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2016	2017	Absolute Liters		
			2018	2019	2020*
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	2,481,202.888	1,876,477.761	936,181.408	774,142.995	631,645.564
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	596,676.263	1,646,482.74	85,187.181	13,695.242	20,326.806
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	453,282.216	460,690.955	240,729.356	207,990.629	188,305.240
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	2,108.099	3,087.4	-	827.504	1,196.519
Scotland Distilleries	377.973	330.426	84.924	42.462	460.763
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	581.544	-	-	-	-
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	1,202.094	3,571.236	2,391.521	875.021	402.631
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	669.424	-	17,386.673	-	-
Nippon Expo Ltd.	2,313.766	4,951.89	3,217.507	1,300.779	649.532
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,223,461.792	876,995.234	616,731.600	550,329.710	524,460.013
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	636,867.314	50,044.022	223,123.303	21,909.710	14,838.010
Classic Distilleries (pvt) Ltd.	6,505.137	9,011.124	2,687.238	1,950.230	2,596.250
Perecyl (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Mendis - Moragalla	-	-	-	57,088.512	-
Total	5,405,248.510	4,931,642.788	2,127,720.710	1,630,152.470	1,384,881.328

***Provisional**

(Source : Department of Excise, 2020)

Table 77 - Production of Molasses Arrack (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Liquor Manufacturer	2016	2017	Absolute Liters		
			2018	2019	2020*
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	3,510,018.171	1,333,105.101	205,936.110	201,151.038	4,382.685
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	7,607.837	33,589.515	18,101.652	20,368.953	13,184.332
Perecyl Ltd.	84,673.749	50,156.186	19,938.340	21,882.390	17,035.250
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	69,023.266	25,904.1	4,875.548	7,792.472	1,977.494
Nippon Expo Ltd.	4,688.699	7,176.764	13,201.222	10,917.015	-
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	5,608.887	6,395.668	5,106.056	4,172.210	1,681.520
International Distilleries Ltd.	1,029,855.784	851,117.514	448,385.923	375,646.659	234,884.266
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	1,365,464.283	580,066.335	411,154.401	380,094.433	227,006.552
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	3,241.719	27,922.601	16,690.330	16,172.980	20,032.440
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. (Dompe)	-	83,294.752	-	53,467.616	47,947.073
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	390.060	-	-	-	-
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	-	-	-	119,629.665	7,125.972
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd (Nipon Lanka)	218,762.290	-	91,861.615	-	-
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	28,923.037	35,334.559	42,410.282	52,679.959
International Distilleries Ltd	-	192,734.628	-	-	-
Scotland Distilleries Ltd	-	-	50,065.430	-	-
Mendis - Moragalla	-	-	-	24,265.310	-
Randiya	-	-	-	-	1,830.719
Sinergy	-	-	-	-	2,294.672
Total	6,299,334.745	3,220,386.201	1,320,651.190	1,277,971.023	632,062.934

***Provisional**
(Source : Department of Excise, 2020)

Table 78 - Production of Special Arrack (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	31,208,454.839	29,161,197.1	15,954,072.800	15,671,810.198	14,431,105.441
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	131,020.618	119,671.125	63,093.413	77,108.688	63,394.515
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	1,360,161.576	108,948.438	224,434.425	321,868.515	201,426.867
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	2,673,517.064	2,027,133.913	1,072,926.834	1,027,769.392	1,119,663.661
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	27,826.361	26,847.306	9,912.731	4,102.134	1,213.200
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	237,607.020	151,688.529	219,612.092	252,593.282	463,075.452
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	884,869.707	1,347,473.716	669,228.774	905,149.180	611,875.640
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	585,771.667	482,498.645	324,655.171	299,955.139	248,869.812
Percyl Company Ltd.	1,992,991.351	1,141,915.615	463,507.620	422,389.039	295,004.764
Rio Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	177,582.134	168,623.936	108,195.333	86,162.735	82,448.849
Nippon Expo Ltd.	194,136.736	191,524.083	112,135.554	116,456.704	99,544.745
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	292,675.413	288,416.529	85,937.181	144,663.627	85,730.679
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	-	663,194.417	528,229.621	500,120.624	486,573.514
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	63,891.808	27,648.846	13,142.495	8,863.960	9,335.580
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	16,547.611	21,303.847
Sinergy Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	34,745.386	62,402.828	47,034.243	61,325.356	59,685.986
Mendis - Moragalla	-	-	-	63,524.718	-
Total	39,865,251.675	35,969,185.02	19,896,118.290	19,980,410.902	18,280,252.552

***Provisional**

Table 79- Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)

Manufacturing Institutions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	87,698.375	98,911.500	96,510.125	31,864.375	56,530.630
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	25,765.250	36,660.125	27,197.500	19,866.250	30,253.130
Keys Palm Development Co-operative	-	19,541.250	41,240.000	26,855.000	51,081.250
Kondavil Bottled Toddy Man.	26,674.375	39,453.750	50,653.125	28,815.625	49,918.750
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	-	21,811.250	-
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	66,283.750	47,176.875	50,416.875	44,977.500	72,645.630
Atchuvely Bottled Toddy Manufacture	39,821.875	22,990.000	38,704.375	9,215.755	27,534.690
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	1,048.750	96,086.875	90,720.000	84,813.125	117,148.130
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Manufacture	-	-	-	722,145.000	-
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man.	847,315.000	652,725.000	404,685.000	334,385.000	262,310.000
Singha Bottled Toddy Man.	1,106,065.000	843,585.000	479,240.300	418,921.000	391,920.000
Commander Bottled Toddy Man	232,887.000	177,810.000	-	-	-
Chankani Palmyrah	143,345.000	90,076.250	77,811.875	80,731.875	88,543.130
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	243,737.500	174,327.500	-	-	14,382.500
Manori lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	1,462,260.000	1,066,790.000	-	-	43,610.000
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	738,860.000	620,700.000	465,980.000	342,420.000	290,760.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
Three Lions Toddy Bottled	250,986.250	288,253.995	470,739.750	288,154.990	257,267.270
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	215,540.000	109,545.000	36,650.000	19,895.000	12,220.000
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	364,080.000	286,980.000	-	-	-
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man.	1,234,747.500	908,130.000	-	-	-
Empire Bottled Toddy Man.	225,955.000	-	-	-	-
T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man.	1,083,570.000	825,755.000	487,380.000	466,172.500	399,840.000

Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man	42,950.000	68,366.125	74,679.375	33,615.000	73,704.380
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man.	63,621.875	30,461.875	29,483.125	16,981.875	41,932.500
Nemta Toddy Man.	729,850.000	547,610.000	382,855.000	129,660.000	112,630.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	86,173.750	95,485.625	87,113.125	28,193.750	48,950.000
Pandaiarippu Palm Dev.co	73,250.625	52,563.750	55,147.500	29,459.375	37,483.130
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	40,464.375	49,721.875	63,808.750	32,896.245	23,846.250
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	88,503.125	72,471.250	90,213.125	23,558.750	102,543.750
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	31,250.000	28,875.000	11,730.000	10,520.000	1,800.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	227,968.125	349,700.625	361,238.125	100,373.110	-
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man.	6,331.250	50,539.375	117,053.750	3,730.000	5,494.380
Walikamam Bottled Toddy Man.	-	82,988.125	46,213.125	8,925.625	-
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	49,918.750
Pudukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man.	54,532.500	68,819.375	100,830.625	22,658.125	71,920.630
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	71,252.500	83,016.250	81,875.000	47,531.250	79,685.000
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	33,718.750	64,627.250	52,898.125	34,080.625	54,015.630
New Manori Lanka - Madampe	-	182,980.000	744,265.000	883,760.000	666,000.000
Warani Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	41,600.625	-	29,196.250
Mulathiu South Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	16,736.875	14,914.380
Pallai Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	24,691.250	49,005.000
Uilankulam Bottle Toddy	-	-	-	-	1,413.130
New Amibasidar Bottle Toddy	-	-	-	-	14,595.000
Total	9,946,507.500	8,233,732.620	5,158,933.300	3,644,159.850	3,595,094.440

(Source : Department of Excise, 2020)

Table 80 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Below - 5% Vol. (Quantity in Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	1,747,534.080	873,229.115	105,403.954	79,024.170	58,513.626
Lion Brewery Ltd.	6,956,844.395	9,377,641.114	1,424,184.047	1,347,618.880	793,857.185
Total	8,704,378.475	10,250,870.23	1,529,588.000	1,426,643.050	852,370.810

Table 81 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Above - 5% Vol. (Quantity in Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Asia Pacific Brewery (lanka) Ltd.	17,209,239.540	8,303,257.638	1,508,476.520	1,404,603.660	1,208,348.626
Pericyl Company (Pvt) Ltd.	-	29,962,248.43	-	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	26,247,452.085	-	8,219,872.582	9,285,856.530	9,332,393.920
Total	43,456,691.625	38,265,506.07	9,728,349.102	10,690,460.190	10,540,742.550

(Source : Department of Excise, 2020)

Table 82 - Country Made Foreign Liquor (Quantity in Proof Liters)					
Manufacturing Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	1,193,596.996	709,731.78	522,576.478	494,376.128	439,285.717
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	288,204.544	258,551.898	52,395.516	32,371.641	12,135.575
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	1,526,249.769	1,040,538.005	707,755.567	755,813.567	706,968.999
Periceyl Co. (Pvt) Ltd	922,385.530	730,003.143	486,468.740	431,053.470	332,513.985
Nippon Expo (Pvt) Ltd	-	166.941	421.872	39,537	-
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	-	24,459.159	12,888.811	7,062,628	3,676.203
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	6,431.328	22,655.268	52,034.983	145,855.304	91,498.709
Total	3,936,868.167	2,786,106.194	1,834,541.970	1,866,572.275	1,586,079.188

Table 83 - Quantity of Tobacco Production and Tax Income		
Year	Tobacco (In Killograms)	Tax (Rs. Cts)
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
2019	2,045,855.600	20,458,556.00
2020	1,744,156.700	17,441,567.00

Table 84 - Number of Cigarettes Issued					
Brand	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cigarettes	3,789,524,960	3,149,437,500	3,150,148,960	2,622,265,600	2,286,659,800.00

Table 85 - Sri Lanka Custom Excise Duty on Cigarettes Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC Income of 2020					
Year	HS Code	Brand	Total Quantity issued	Total quantity produced	Total Excise paid
2020	2402.20.50	JPGL 12	284,640,000.00	277,944,000.00	12,267,984,000.00
	2402.20.50	JPGL 20 REGULAR	1,433,460,000.00	1,430,830,000.00	61,782,126,000.00
	2402.20.50	JPGL 20 CLICK	-	5,412,000.00	-
	2402.20.50	B&H 20	5,180,000.00	5,020,000.00	223,258,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill flf	-	-	-
	2402.20.50	Dunhill L	4,720,000.00	5,120,000.00	203,432,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill swi20	182,300,000.00	181,580,000.00	7,857,130,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill U L	2,920,000.00	2,960,000.00	125,852,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill DC_SP	3,170,000.00	4,510,000.00	136,627,000.00
	2402.20.50	Dunhill DC_FP	3,370,000.00	4,620,000.00	145,247,000.00
	2402.20.50	SE 555 20	130,000.00	1,520,000.00	5,603,000.00
	2402.20.50	Shung Xi 20	110,000.00	2,480,000.00	4,741,000.00
	Length 72mm - 84mm total 1		1,920,000,000.00	1,921,996,000.00	82,752,000,000.00
	2402.20.40	Bristol Gold	12,330,000.00	11,550,000.00	464,224,500.00
	2402.20.40	Navy Cut20	66,110,000.00	51,680,000.00	2,489,041,500.00
	2402.20.40	Navy Cut5	9,930,000.00	9,930,000.00	373,864,500.00
	Length 67mm -72mm total 2		88,370,000.00	73,160,000.00	3,327,130,500.00
	2402.20.30	Bristol Classic	21,619,800.00	21,630,000.00	482,121,540.00
	2402.20.30	JP Gold	26,380,000.00	31,570,000.00	588,274,000.00
	Length 60mm -67mm total 3		47,999,800.00	53,200,000.00	1,070,395,540.00
	2402.20.20	Capston LEPP 20	20,900,000.00	21,930,000.00	279,224,000.00
	2402.20.20	Capston 20	209,390,000.00	228,140,000.00	2,797,450,400.00
	Lenth Less than-60mm total 4		230,290,000.00	250,070,000.00	3,076,674,400.00
	Grand Total		2,286,659,800.00	2,298,426,000.00	90,226,200,440.00

(Source : Sri Lanka Customs, 2020)

Exhibit - 20

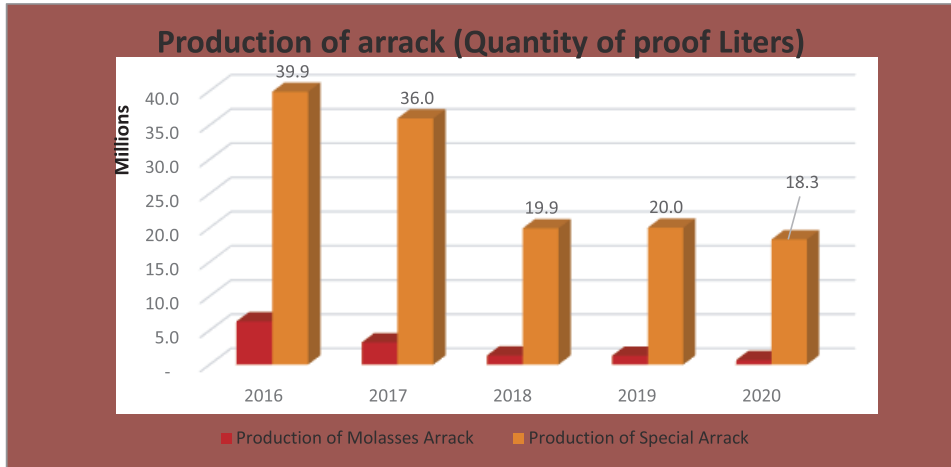


Exhibit - 21

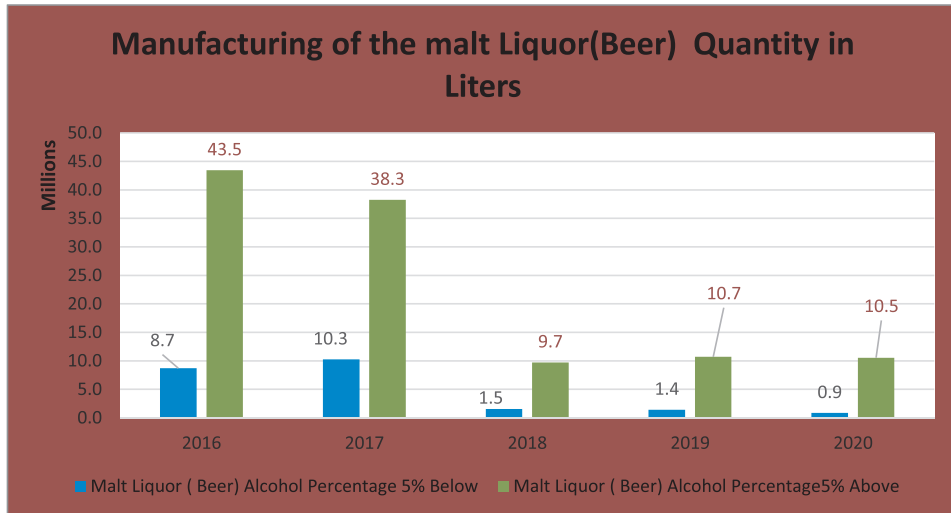
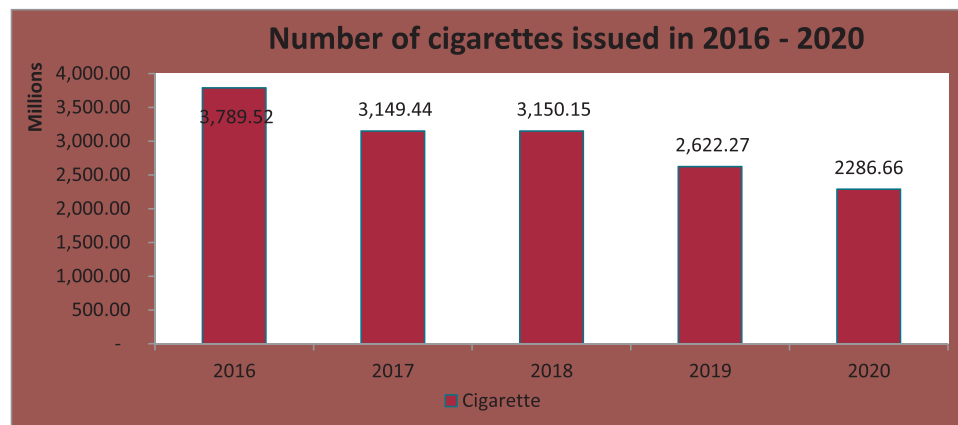


Exhibit - 22



Liquor Consumption and Related Offences

Table 86 - Total Number of Detections Conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise

Nature of Offence	2016		2017		2018	2019	2020
	No. of Detections	No. of Offence	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Offence	No. of Detections	No. of Detections	No. of Detections
Unlawful Foreign Liquor Offence	2,503	2,503	1,911	1,913	3,230	3,496	1,684
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	915	915	1,498	1,500	1,814	-	2,130
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	13,050	13,050	20,023	20,360	21,224	-	0
Possession of Utensils	24	24	60	48	9	-	0
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	103	103	27	27	31	72	59
Unlawful sales of arrack	2,699	2,699	3,011	3,016	2,450	2,330	2,027
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	2,429	2,429	3,870	3,821	5,502	3,986	2,333
Unlawful sales of toddy	2,667	2,667	2,843	2,854	1,760	3,231	3,742
Possession of unlawfully manufactured liquor	513	513	732	734	839	768	832
Unlawful manufacture of liquor	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	-
Sale possession of unlawfully manufactured liquor	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Sale possession of unlawfully distilled spirits	-	-	-	-	-	147	-
Possession of unlawfully distilled spirits	-	-	-	-	-	18,248	18,449
Other Offences	7,879	7,879	6,302	6,669	-	-	267
Fail to give information	-	-	-	-	-	-	283
Total	32,782	32,782	40,277	40,492	36,859	34,076	31,875

(Source : Department of Excise, 2020)

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, 274 crime cases were reported due to influence of drugs. Among the reported categories of crime offences during the year 2020, house breaking (75), theft of

over Rs.25,000 (04), robbery (31) and grievous hurt (29) were the major crime offences. In addition cases on hurt by knife (50) and homicide cases (15) were also reported due to drug use during the year.

Table 87 - Reported drug related crimes 2020

Serial No.	Type of Crime	Number of cases
1	Kidnapping	0
2	Arson or hurt by explosives	0
3	Mischief over Rs.25000	04
4	House breaking	75
5	Grievous Hurt	29
6	Hurt by Knife	50
7	Homicide	15
8	Attempted Homicide/ Abet to commit suicide	05
9	Rape (Over 16 years)	02
10	Rape (below 16 years with her consent)	01
11	Rape(below 16 years without her consent)	0
12	Robbery	31
13	Unnatural offences/grave sexual abuse	04
14	Theft of over Rs.25,000/= cattle theft	0
15	Theft of property including over Rs.25,000/=	52
16	Offences under the offensive weapons act	02
17	Obstruction to police officers	01
18	Abduction	03
19	Extortion	0
	Total	274

(Source : Colombo Crime Division, 2020)

Appendix 01

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 4th)
- 1949 * Food and Drugs Act comes in to effect.1952*Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
- 1953 * Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended. UN Convention limits licit production - of opium, to 7 countries.
- 1955 * Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance amended.
- 1961 * Ayurveda Act (No. 31) come into effect.
- * UN single convention on Narcotic Drugs comes into effect. Sri Lanka asignatory. International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was set up by UN.
- 1962 * Amendment to Ayurveda Act (No. 5)1971*UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Sri Lanka participated but is not signatory.

- 1972 * Protocol amending UN single Convention comes into effect. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the protocol.
- 1973 * Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme was set up. The Colombo Plan Bureau holds a meeting in Colombo on “Narcotics and Drug Abuse Problems in Sri Lanka.
- * National Narcotics Advisory Board (NNAB) was set up as an advisory body chaired by Deputy Minister of Defence and with a membership composed of representatives from government department engaged in drug control and prevention activities.
- * Police Narcotics Bureau was established.
- * Police Narcotics Bureau and Colombo Plan jointly sponsor the first meeting at national level to discuss narcotics and drug abuse problems.
- 1975 Persons with Opium dependency come for treatment to Sri Lankan hospitals for the first time.
- 1979 * Sri Lanka hosts HONLEA (Heads of narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies) Conference in Colombo.
- * First International NGO Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia, the idea for the IFNGO was first advanced.
- 1980 * Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act (No. 27) repeals 1949 Food and Drugs Act.
- 1981 * IFNGO (International Federation of Non Government Organizations for the prevention of Drugs and substance Abuse) was officially established through the Kuala Lumpur declaration, Malaysia.
- 1982 * The Second Resource Person Educational Seminar on Alcoholism and Drug dependence organized by the Sri Lankan National Association on Alcohol and Drug dependence in Collaboration with the Colombo Plan Bureau on April 4th.
- * Several addicts die when Opium supply is contaminated with arsenic.
- 1983 * INCB annual report states that Sri Lanka is a transit country for opiates from India and Middle East and Cannabis resin from Nepal and Middle East. Heroin abuse in initial stages is also reported as having been detected.
- 1984 * National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, No. 11 enacted and the Board(created giving effect to the provisions of Article 35 of the Single Convention) becomes operational on 9th April 1984 under the Ministry of Defence.

- * Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for high Court judges organized by the NDDCB in collaboration with the Judicial Services Commission, on June 28th in Colombo.
 - * Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act amended (No. 38)
 - * Poisons, Opium and Drugs Act amended (No. 13)
- 1984 - 1987
- * Sri lanka Serves as a member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- 1985
- * Sri lanka hosts the HONLEA Conference for the second time.
 - * United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) begins to provide assistance to Sri Lanka in Drug law enforcement.
 - * Secretary General of UN Address the Economic and Social Council on may 24th and propose that a world Conference be convened at the ministerial level in 1987 to deal with all aspects of drug abuse.
 - Second sub - regional meeting on Improvement of Communications organized by the UN Division of Narcotics Drugs in collaboration with the NDDCB in Colombo 25-26th July.
 - * The preventive Division of the Sri Lanka Customs set up a Narcotics Branch
- 1986
- * NDDCB Act amended (No. 41 which enlarged the membership of the Board)
 - * A Narcotics Division with all - Island Jurisdiction is created within the Excise Department in February.
 - * INCB annual report states that Sri Lanka nationals initially required as drug couriers for opiates from near and middle east have established links with international criminal networks.
- 1987
- * FONGOADA (Federation on Non Government Organizations Against Drug Abuse) is setup on January 26th in Sri Lanka as an umbrella organization to represent NGQ's working in the drug abuse field on the advise of the NGO -sub-committee of the NDDCB.
 - * International Conference on drug abuse and Illicit trafficking on vened

in Vienna June 17-26 was attended by 138 States (Including Sri Lanka) as well as many inter governmental and regional organizations. Nearly 200 NGO's and various programme and entities of the UN system. Two main documents emerged;(1)A unanimously adopted Declaration, and (2)The Comprehensive Multi disciplinary Out line (CMO) of future activities in Drug Abuse Control.

- * Navadiganthaya " (New Horizons), the first residential treatment facility for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, begun by the "Sumithrayo"(an NGO the local chapter of Befrienders International officially declared open on August 22nd.
 - * International Organization of Good Templars (LOGT, an international NGO) setup the Alcohol and Drug Information Centre (ADIC) in Sri Lanka,.
 - * NDDCB/UNFDAC/WHO project of Prevention and Treatment problems Related to the Abuse of Drugs a three year Project, with provision for extension begins in March.
 - * NDDCB/UNDP/WHO project, on developing a Drug Abuse Monitoring System with provision for extension begins in September.
- 1988
- * Sri Lanka participates in drafting of United Nations Convention Against Illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic substances (Vienna) Adopted on 19th December and signed by all the 106 nations (including Sri Lanka) who participated in the plenipotentiary meetings.
- 1989
- * IFNGO conferred NGO - Consultative - Category 11 - International by UN-ECOSOC.
 - * A Police Narcotics Bureau Units is set up at Colombo International Airport at Katunayake on 17th April.
 - * Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for Judicial Officers organized by the Judicial service Commission in Collaboration with the NDDCB on October 1st in Sri Lanka.
 - * IFNGO's 11th Conference is held in Colombo, from 12-17th November.
 - * SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) designated 1989 the year for combating Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Drugs.
- 1990
- * " Meth Sevana" The NDDCB second residential treatment & rehabilitation center was open on October 15th 1990 at Kandy .

- 1991
- * Sri Lanka ratified the 1988 UN convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances.
 - * Sri Lanka ratified the SAARC Convention On Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances SAARC Meeting of Representatives of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Towards making Exchange of Information More Effective, 25 - 27th March in Colombo.
 - * 6th Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 10-11th June in Colombo.
 - * Seminar on "Towards Better Enforcement of the Drug laws" for High Court Judges organized by the judicial service Commission in Collaboration with NDDCB on 27th December in Colombo.
 - * "Mith Sevana" the NDDCB third residential treatment & rehabilitation Center was open in 1991 at Unawatuna Galle.
- "Seth Sevana" the NDDCB 4th residential treatment & rehabilitation center was open on July 1991 as a drop in center and it has established as a residential treatment center in 1992.
- 1992
- * 7th Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 15-17th June in Colombo.
- 1993
- * Sri Lanka acceded to the UN convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971. NDDCB in collaboration with the UNDCP formulated a master plan for drug control in Sri Lanka.
 - * SAARC Workshop on New Prevention Approaches to Education, treatment & rehabilitation 6-9th October in Colombo. Organized by the NDDCB in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - * SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education, treatment & rehabilitation 6-9th October in Colombo.
 - * Meeting of Law Enforcement Officers monitoring the member Countries of SAARC drug offences Monitoring Desk (S.D.O.M.D.) 29-30th December, in Colombo.
- 1994
- * SAARC Advanced Training Course for Law Enforcement Officers 27-30th September in Colombo.
- 1995
- * SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education with Emphasis on Curriculum development for school 29-31st March in Colombo.
- 1997
- * National Precursor Control Policy Formulation Workshop 17-18th February in Colombo.

- 1998
- * Regional Conference on Precursor Control Legislation Awareness for South Asia 6-9th July in Colombo.
 - * Appointed a Precursor Control Co-ordinating Committee to the National Drugs Control Board
- 1999
- * Training workshop on Precursor Control for Operational staff from India and SriLanka, 26-30th April in Colombo
 - * Training workshop on Precursor Control for field personnel from India and SriLanka, 21-25th June in Colombo.
 - * Consultative meeting of National Drugs and Precursor Testing Laboratory and enforcement officials in SAARC countries, 3rd-6th August in Colombo.
- 2000
- * The 43rd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna 6-15th March
 - * The 18th IFNGO Biennial Conference, Brisbane, Australia, 3rd-6th July.
 - * 24th meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific, Myanmar, 14-17th November
 - * UNDCP regional workshop on Precursor Control for SAARC Countries Kathmandu, Nepal, 13-15th December.
- 2001
- * The 44th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, Vienna 19-29th March 25th meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific Myanmar, Australia, 15-18th October
 - * UNDCP regional workshop on Precursor control for SAARC Countries Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-19th January.
 - * UNDCP, SAARC workshop for Policy formulation in the area of Precursor control, Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-18th August.
 - * Workshop on formulation of a National Drug Treatment Policy Colombo, 20th October.
 - * First meeting of the SAARC Coordinating Group of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies at SAARC secretarial, Kathmandu, 2-3rd May.
- 2002
- * Workshop on the Development of a National Strategic Plan to reduce the impact of Drug Abuse 4th May Colombo (Sponsored by WHO)

- * Seminar for judicial offences - 13th July BMICH Colombo.
 - * Sub - Regional Workshop on Quality assurance of Treatment services for Drug Dependents, 29-30th, August Negambo, Sri Lanka (UNDCP/NDDCB Project)
 - * UNDCP/ROSA Precursor Control Project for SAARC Countries sub regional Trainers programme, 29th July - 2nd August, Colombo.
 - * Joint meeting of the SAARC Drug offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and the Drug Liaison officers of the SAARC Countries on Exchange of Information in Colloberation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3-4th October, Colombo.
 - * Sub - regional workshop for prison officials on Treatment and Rehabilitation Drug Dependents in prisons, 18-21st October Kalutara, Sri Lanka. (UNDCP/ NDDCB Project) 2003
 - * The 46th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, (CND) 8th-15th April Vienna.
 - * 28th IFNGO Conference 11-15th August, Colombo.
 - * Inter Country Workshop Plan community based projects on Prevention of Harm from substance Abuse 2-4th December, Myanmar.
- 2004
- * 47th Session of the Commission Narcotic Drugs, 15-22nd March 2004, Vienna.
 - * 28th Meeting of the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(HONLEA) Asia and the Pacific 28th November - 3rd December 2004, Bangkok.
 - * Asian Recovery Symposium 31th August - 3rd September Patta-Thailand*International Conference on Asian Cities Against Drugs 3rd - 7th October 2004 Melaka, Malaysia.
 - * 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) 27th April 2012 – New Delhi-India
- * First ACCE Commission Meeting 4th – 6th June 2012 Jakarta

- 2013
- * Project on “Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia 29th May 2013 – New Delhi-India
- * Regional Workshop on the Collection and Analysis of Data on Drug Use 1st-4th July 2013 In Islamabad 2nd ACCE Commission Meeting 27th-28th July 2013 Thailand
- * The 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers 24th February- 03rd March 2013 Bangkok Thailand
- * Programme Steering and Policy Coordinating Committee (PSPCC) of Regional Programme for South Asia 26th-27th November New Delhi

- 2014
- * 1st Global Forum For Youth Leaders on Drug Use Prevention -10th-14th February 2014 Abu Dhabi
- * 3rd ACCE Commissioning Meeting 8th-10th February 2014 – Abu Dhabi
- * 10th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Meeting 24th February-3rd March 2014 Bangkok
- * Workshop on Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route 24th-25th April Vienna
- * The Colombo Plan Drug Focal Points Meeting and Expert Group Consultation 3rd-5th September 2014 Thailand
- * Focal Point Meeting for Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention 2nd-6th Thailand

- 2015
- * 58th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 9th March to 17th March 2015 . Vienna
- * Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities in South Asia (XSAJ 81) 30th March - 03rd April 2015 - New Delhi
- * Training Course on Narcotic Control 2015 05th May - 24th May 2015 - China
- * Qatar Global Forum on Fight Against Drugs 25th May to 26th May 2015 Doha Qatar
- * Training of Law Enforcement Officers on NPS 06th August - 07th 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.
- 2019
- * International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) Mission to Sri Lanka.
 - * Launched Report of National prevalence survey on Drug use in Sri Lanka 2019
 - * Expert meeting on Comprehensive, Balanced & Coordinated Scientific Strategy to counter Illicit Drug Trafficking, Prevention & Control of Drug Abuse, 05th and 06th March 2019.
 - * 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 14th-22nd March 2019, Vienna Austria.
 - * 2nd SAARC Regional workshop “Advancing health through rights based approaches & harm reduction services for people who use drugs in SAARC Countries” in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 15th-17th 2019.
- 2020
- * **63rd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, devoted to the United Nations International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2020, Vienna Austria (Online).**
 - * **Foundation stone was laid for new treatment building at Navadiganthaya treatment and Rehabilitation Centre on 26th June 2020 under the grant of UNODC.**
 - * **Launched 1927 Counselling helpline.**
 - * **Signed MOU between the NDDCB and the National Youth Corps for initiation of vocational training programmes.**
 - * **Launched “Drug Free Sri Lanka” mobile application.**

Appendix 02

Role of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka



Establishment of NDDCB

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) which was established by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No.11 of 1984, is the principal national institution charged with the formulation and review of a National policy relating to the prevention, control treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse. This Board is the pioneer Government Institution that discharges its functions with the aim of eradicating drug menace from Sri Lanka.

Role of the NDDCB

In terms of the Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, NDDCB plays a pivotal role at National and International level with regard to prevention and control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances abuse and precursor chemicals. NDDCB has been designated as the focal point for control of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances in Sri Lanka in terms of International Conventions.

International Relations

NDDCB ensures the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and in the case of precursor chemicals, to ensure their legitimate industrial use and preventing the diversion of controlled substances into illicit drug market.

In order to achieve above objective, NDDCB, being the National Focal point, work closely with the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the main UN agencies involved in International Drug Control.

NDDCB ensure implementation of the following International Conventions, additional control measures adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enhance their effectiveness and bilateral agreements.

1. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,
 2. United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
 3. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
 4. SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- It is the NDDCB which is responsible to the world Body for reporting and controlling the illicit trafficking, use and abuse of dangerous drugs in terms of the International drug control conventions.



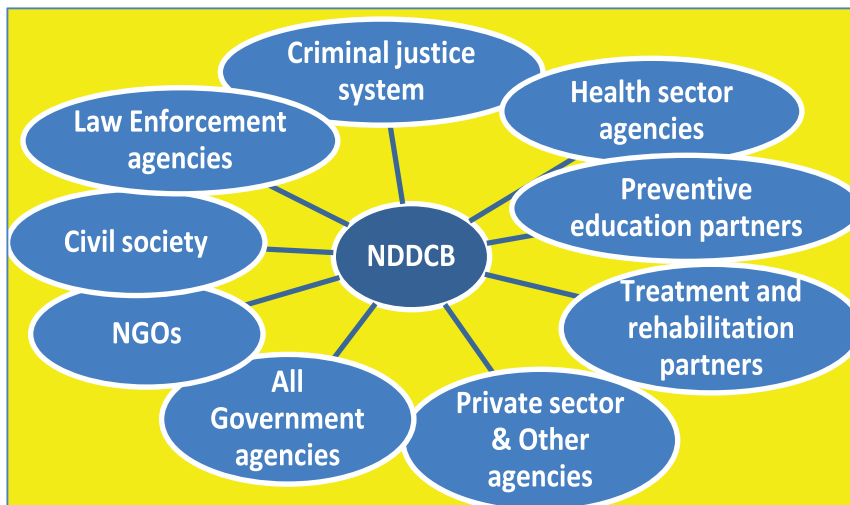
Powers of the NDDCB

The NDDCB is empowered by Section 7 of its establishment Act with the following specific functions;

- Formulate and review a national policy relating to the prevention and control of the abuse of dangerous drugs and to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on such policy
- Call for such information and particulars from individuals, organizations, government departments and public corporation as may reasonable be necessary to exercise the powers of the Board.
- Receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board
- Co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs
- Promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependant persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults
- Conduct and undertake researches studies into the prevalence, aetiology and legal , medical, social cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs ; and
- Maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities.

NDDCB's Role and Responsibilities

In terms of the Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse and as per mandate given by NDDCB Act No. 11 of 1984, NDDCB monitors and review the Sri Lanka National Policy and coordinate the drug control activities of all relevant agencies.



In terms of the of the Sri Lanka National Policy, NDDCB plays a pivotal role at National and International level with regard to prevention and control of Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances abuse

NDDCB's responsibilities includes the following ;

- Articulating and advocating evidence – based policies and strategies.
- Catalysing change and enhancing partnerships
- Managing information
- Conducting research
- Setting and Validating norms and standards
- Developing and testing new technologies tools and guidelines

Coordination activities of NDDCB

As the National institution that empowered with formulating and reviewing the National Policy on drugs of abuse from time to time, the NDDCB assists the Government in incorporation of Law relating to this field which is very important to combat with illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances & Precursor chemicals,

The NDDCB is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the Government and to advise the Government regarding the amending of existing laws, incorporation of new laws and on implementation of National Drug Policy.

Technical Divisions of the NDDCB

- Research Unit
- The National Narcotics Laboratory
- Precursor Control Authority
- Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit
- Designated and Private Treatment Centres Unit
- Preventive Education and Training Unit
- Outreach Unit
- Information centre – 1927 Hotline

Research division

The Research division is one of the main divisions in NDDCB. According to the Section 7 (a) and 7 (b) of the NDDCB Act, the research division is responsible for conduct and undertake research, drug related studies and surveys, producing publications including annual hand book of drug abuse information. producing drug related information for the policy makers, service providers, agencies involved in drug prevention and control, facilitators, other national and international organizations for drug prevention and control activities. Research division collects information from the government and non-governmental agencies, civil societies, general public in order to asses and monitor the drug problem in the country and provide information for revision of the policies, to introduce new policies and for decision making.

In addition to above functions, NDDCB maintains Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) to determine the incidences, prevalence and characteristic of drug dependent persons, to monitor trends and patterns of drug abuse, identify “at-risk” groups in the population and for the implementation of early warning system.

The National Narcotics Laboratory

The National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL) is a leading laboratory in Sri Lanka. The NNL provides laboratory and scientific services for effective implementation of scientific evidence based drug prevention and control system in Sri Lanka. The NNL aims to better understand and monitor the Nation's drug problem and improve scientific capacity and capabilities to ensure healthy lives and peaceful societies free from drug abuse.

Functions of the NNL include conducting scientific research in drug demand and supply control, scientific support for the establishment of an effective and fair criminal justice system, promote scientific evidence based operations and investigations for effective drug law enforcement, promote scientific evidence based prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, conduct scientific capacity building programmes on drugs/substances of abuse, scientific intelligence services, scientific evidence based policy and decision making and promote scientific based standards and best practices.

Precursor Control Authority

Precursor Control Authority is charged with the responsibility of administering the provisions of Chapter II of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances Act No. 1 of 2008 in order to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals for illicit manufacture of drugs of abuse. Authority is responsible to implement and take measures within Sri Lanka, relating to monitoring the imports, exports, manufacture, distribution and use of the precursor chemicals as required by the provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention and as prescribed by regulations made under the Act.

The Authority ensures import, export, distribution and use of precursor chemicals in terms of a valid licence in the manner prescribed, taking into consideration the requirements of the respective industries; taking of such measures as are necessary for the registration of the premises of such licensees, conduct inspections and to ensure proper records are maintained and monitor diversions attempts, ensure the precursor chemicals are used only for the purposes they are imported or exported, ensure illicit manufacture of drugs are duly reported and appropriate action taken to punish the offenders;

Preventive Education and Training Unit

Preventive Education and Training (PET) unit ensures quality preventive education to empower Sri Lankans towards a drug free life. The mission of this unit is to enable people in order to create a safer environment towards prevention and reduction of substance abuse through quality education and training.

The PET unit conducts various awareness and training programmes and aims to reduce the desire and willingness to obtain and use drugs/substances of abuse and to prevent the uptake of drug/substances use. Awareness programmes are specially targeted for Government and international schools, vocational training centres, universities, Sunday schools, law enforcement sector, health sector, plantation sector Government and private work places, local communities and early childhood development programmes for parents. Special programmes such as Training of Trainers (TOT) are conducted for teachers, Government officers and Youth leaders.

Outreach Unit

NDDCB has taken measures to expand its services to the provincial level. Provincial drug control programmes have been launched in order to strengthen the capacity of the provincial administrative institutions and civil society organizations for drug prevention and control.

The Outreach Unit of the NDDCB is entrusted with the responsibility of extending Board's services (prevention, treatment and rehabilitation) to drug dependent persons and their families, high risk groups in community and the general public by conducting community programmes, mobile awareness, conducting camps and establishment and maintaining a communication network between Divisional Secretaries, Schools administrators, Grama Niladaries, Samurdhi Officers, Social Service Officers, and Religious Leaders to develop programmes on discouraging the abuse of drugs. Further this Unit has to evaluate the effect and success of aforesaid programmes by carrying out continuous follow up activities.

Designated and private treatment centres Unit

NDDCB treatment programme has extended with the implementation of the Drug Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 and regulation there under to register all the designated Prisons and two social services institutions and treatment centres controlled by Sri Lanka Army and 25 private treatment centres established within Sri Lanka.

Special directions are provided by this unit as are necessary to ensure the efficient management of Treatment Centres to assist in the treatment and care of drug dependant persons at Treatment Centres designated or licensed under this Act.

Information centre 1927 Hotline

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) as the principle government institution for the drug abuse control, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka has launched the counselling help line 1927 for provide basic counselling over the phone and preliminary counselling for less severe substance users through trained counsellors.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit

The treatment and rehabilitation unit ensures the right of every citizen to get rehabilitated from addiction by getting admitted to the treatment centres and to socialize once again as individuals with good conduct through a systematic, methodical and scientific treatment program. There are four (04) treatment and rehabilitation centres in Colombo, Galle, Kandy and Nittambuwa under the NDDCB.

These treatment centres provide free services and drug dependent persons are admitted on voluntarily basis, intervention of parents, relatives or friends, referred by Courts, referred by Government and Non Governmental agencies, as directed by those who recovered from addiction or relapses . Treatment procedure includes pre-counseling session to identify the level of desire, withdrawals, tolerance level and psychological preparedness followed by psychological treatment methodology targeted to change behaviour and attitudes according to an individual treatment plan and follow up activities.

Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres of NDDCB

Talangama Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre
172, Shanthi Mawatha, Talangama.
Tel : +94 11 2788090
Fax : +94 11 2788090
Email : sethsevana@nddcb.gov.lk



Galle Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre
Unawatuna, Galle.
Tel : +94 91 2224443
Fax : +94 91 2224443
Email : mithsevana@nddcb.gov.lk



Kandy Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre
Mampitiya Estate Handessa, Peradeniya.
Tel : +94 81 2315504
Fax : +94 81 2315504
Email : methsevana@nddcb.gov.lk



Nawadiganthaya Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre
Urapola, Nittambuwa.
Tel : +94 33 2283060
Fax : +94 33 2283060
Email : navadiganthaya@nddcb.gov.lk

