



# **HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION IN SRI LANKA 2017**



**National Dangerous Drugs Control Board  
Ministry of Law and Order & Southern  
Development**





# **HANDBOOK OF DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION 2017**

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Ministry of Law and Order & Southern Development  
383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya,  
Sri Lanka.**

**ISBN - 978 - 955 - 9137 - 40 - 5**

**Printed By : Youth Services Press**



## Foreword

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

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

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

**Professor Ravindra Fernando**  
**Chairman**

## Preface

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

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

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

**M.S.P. Suriyapperuma**  
**Director General (Acting),**  
**Senior Assistant Secretary**  
**Ministry of Law and Order & Southern Development**

## Acknowledgment

We wish to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the following

Professor Ravindra Fernando, Chairman of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB).

Mrs.M.S.P.Suriyapperuma, Director General (Acting), National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Mr. Sajeewa Medawatta (DIG – Narcotic Range), Mr.T.C.A.Dhanapala (Director), Mr. Travin Lodewyke (OIC), Ms. Niluka Perera WIP (OIC - FDOMD) and her staff, Ms. M. R. Tania Nilmini (WSI) and all the staff of Computer Division.

Mrs.K.H.A.Meegasmulla (Commissioner General of Excise), Mr.A.Bodaragama (Additional Commissioner General), Mr.S.D.L.De Mellawa (Commissioner of Excise – Law Enforcement), Mr.M.D.M.W.K.Dissanayake (Deputy Commissioner of Excise – Revenue), Mr.Kapila Kumarasinghe (Deputy Commissioner of Excise – Human Resources, Supply Chain Regulation & IT), Staff of the Narcotic Division and IT unit of Department of Excise.

Mrs.P.S.S.M.Charles (Director General of Customs), Mr. A.G.N.Gunasiri, (Director-Social Protection), Mr. K.H.P.Kumarasiri (Deputy Director- Narcotic Control Unit) and the staff of the Narcotics Division of Sri Lanka Customs.

Mr. H.M.N.C. Dhanasinghe, Commissioner General Prisons, Mr H.W Athula Kumara, Statistical Officer, Statistic Division and his staff of the Prisons.

Mr. Lal Samarasinghe, Chairman of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation and Dr. Soma Namasinghe (Chief. Medical Officer) and the Staff.

Dr. Lal Panapitiya (Director), Dr. A.T. Sudarshana (Deputy Director), Mr. M.A.A.S. Neththasinghe, (Senior Asst. Director), Ms. Chithra Subhasinghe (Asst. Director) and Mr. U.P.R. Pathirana (Pharmacist) of the Medical Supplies Division of the Ministry of Health.

Ms.Sithara Jayasena,(Director- Act) Excise (special provision) Unit,Mr.R.D.Newton Premawansa (Statistician), Mr. H.M.T. Manthirathna, Mr. W.M.K.R. Malalasekara,Mr.R.M.A.D.Rathnayake, Mr.P.G.B.K.Wickremasinghe ( Tax Officers) and staff of the Excise (Special Provision) unit, Sri Lanka Customs.

Dr. Sisira Liyanage (Director), Dr. Mrs. Benaragama (Consultant, Epidemiologist) and staff of the National STD/ AIDS Control Programme, Department of Health.

Mr. T.W. Premasiri (Deputy Director-Treatment), Managers and Staff of the Treatment Rehabilitation Centres of the NDDCB.

Mrs. Pabasara Weerasinghe (Assistant Director - Scientific Research) and staff of the National Narcotics Laboratory of the NDDCB.

Ms. Hiruni Wathsala , Mr. Supun Priyadarshana, Ms. Nilukshi Tissera, Mr.Wasantha Kumara, Mr.Sajeewa Athauda, Ms.Nilani Renuka (ROs), Ms.Maheshi Perera (SO), Mrs.Dilhara Waragoda, (ARO), Mr. Tharindu Sandaruwan (Manager IT)), Mrs. Tamara Jayawardane, Mrs. Samantha Weerasekara (System Analysts), Mr.Nilanga Asiri, Mr.Rameesh Tharaka (IT Assistants) and all the staff of the Research Division.

All staff of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

**Bhadrani Senanayake (Deputy Director – Research)**



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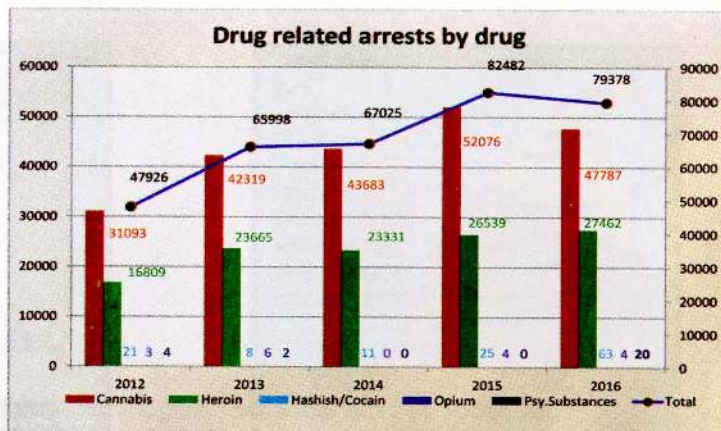
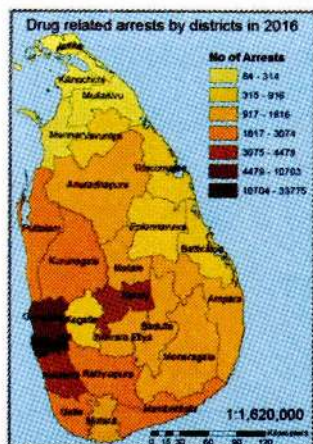
## ABBREVIATIONS

P.N.B.	-	Police Narcotics Bureau
B.S.O.	-	Bureau of Special Operations
Excise	-	Department of Excise
Customs	-	Sri Lanka Customs
N.A	-	Data not available
A.C.D.	-	Ayurvedic Central Dispensary
NMRA	-	National Medicines Regulatory Authority
CCD	-	Colombo Crime Division
TID	-	Terrorist Investigation Division
CID	-	Crime Investigation Division
STF	-	Special Task Force
DAMS	-	Drug Abuse Monitoring System



## Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka – 2016

The total number of drug related arrests was 79,378 in 2016. Compared with 2015, drug related arrests have decreased by 4% in 2016. Out of the total drug related arrests, 35% was for heroin and 60% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (60%), followed by the Southern province (9%) and the Central province (10%). Among the total drug related arrests, 43% were arrested from Colombo district, 13% were from Gampaha district and 4% were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 390 per 100,000 population in 2016.



### Cannabis

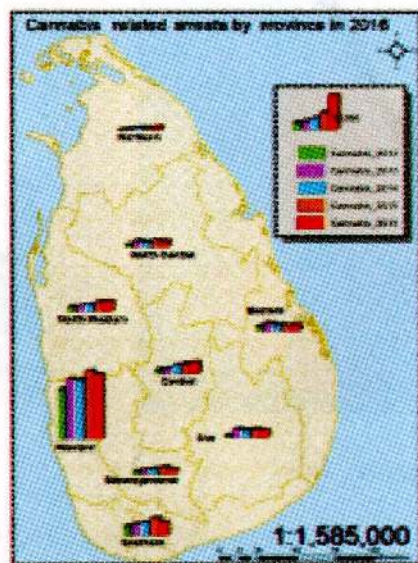
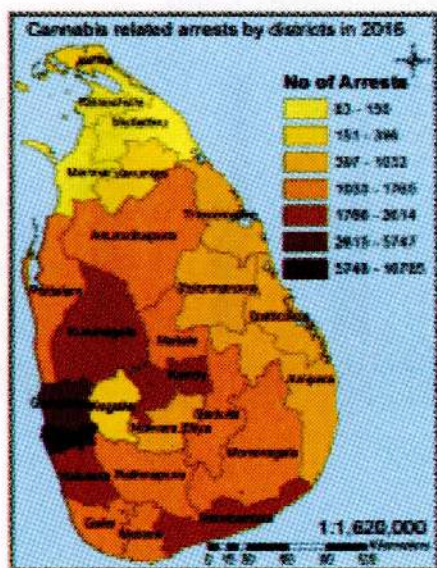
Cannabis is the only plant based drug that is cultivated illicitly in Sri Lanka. It is mostly cultivated in the dryzone in Eastern, North Eastern and Southern provinces. The estimated land area under Cannabis cultivation is nearly 500 hectares. Compared to other cash crops, cannabis can be cultivated with minimum labour and material cost, and it has good resistance to pests as well. Observations on seized cannabis cultivations imply that modern agricultural techniques are being used. Current drug users show higher propensity for both local and illegally imported cannabis from India (Kerala Cannabis).

Based on drug related arrests in 2016, highest numbers of cases were reported for cannabis (47,787) and the following three districts showed highest cannabis related cases - Colombo (35%), Gampaha (12%) and Matara (3%). Cannabis related seizures were mainly performed by the Police, Special Task Force (STF) and the Department of Excise. In 2016, largest quantities of cannabis were seized by the Police. It is revealed that in order to earn a good profit, cannabis is distributed in Colombo and other districts from rural areas where it grows. Public transports as well as three wheelers have been used for trafficking of cannabis to avoid detection.



4174 kg of cannabis were seized in Sri Lanka. 51% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 10% from Southern province, 9% from Central province and 8% from North Western province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 235 per 100,000 population in 2016.

This trend reflected a significant increase of cannabis users in the country. Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis. 332.54 kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2016. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had used the total quantity of 129.8kg of cannabis for the production of 'Madana Modakaya' and 'Kameshwari Modakaya'.

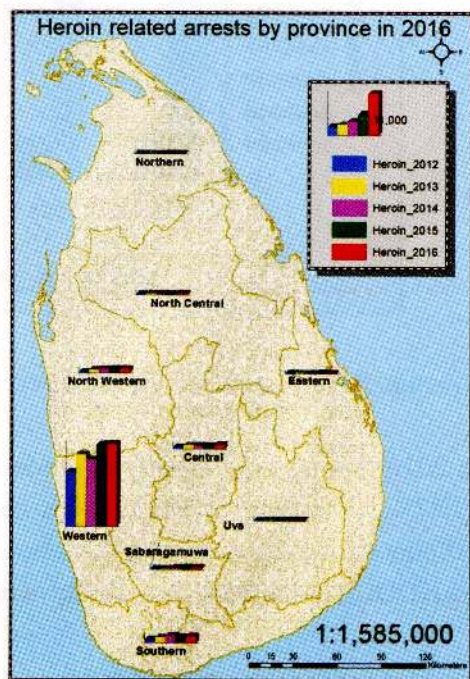
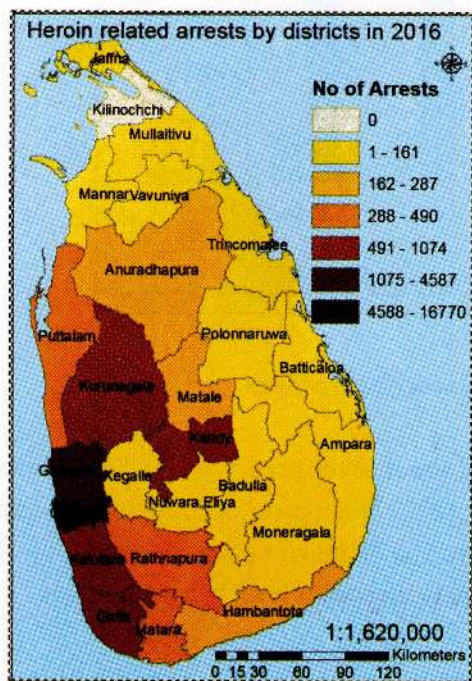


## Heroin

The spread of heroin use closely parallels the rate of tourist's influx into the country in the late 1970's before which there were no records of heroin users in Sri Lanka. It is believed that initially heroin was brought to the country by addicted tourists. However, heroin usage became popular in the country from late 80s. Even though its use was initially confined to Colombo city and few provincial towns, a great risk always existed of spreading it into remote towns and rural areas. It has also become a major health and social problem in the country, regardless of ethnic, religious and geographical boundaries. Majority of the arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. The estimated quantity of street level supply of heroin in Sri Lanka is 1478 kg per annum or nearly 4 kilograms per day. This quantity is sufficient for nearly 45,000 heroin dependents considering their drug use pattern.



Most of the heroin is brought into country from India and Pakistan. The drug is mainly smuggled via South India to the Western coast of Sri Lanka using fishing boats. In 2016, 206 kg of heroin were seized and 27,462 persons were arrested. When compared to 2015, heroin related arrests have been increased by 3% in 2016. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 135 per 100,000 populations in 2016.



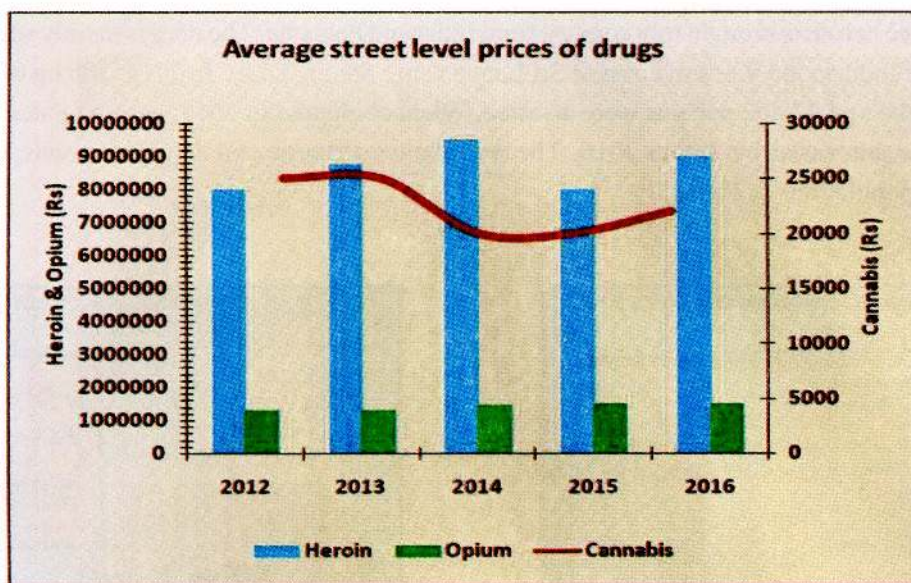
## Opium

Opium is used in Ayurveda (indigenous) medical pharmacopeia and the government makes it available to Ayurveda Medical Practitioners through Government Hospitals. Four persons were arrested for opium related cases during the year 2016.

## Price of Drugs

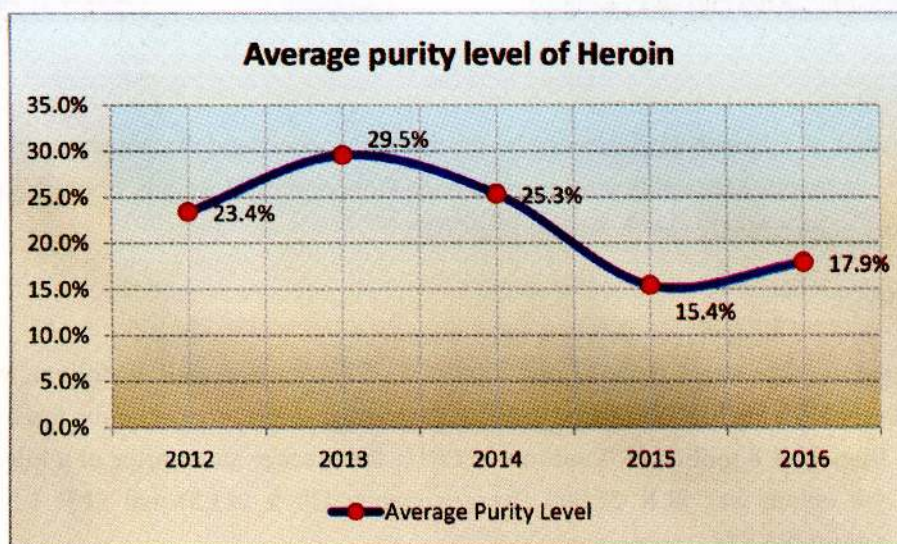
In 2016, the average street price of one kilogram of heroin was SLR 9 million, which is approximately US \$ 58,705. Compared to 2015, the average street price of heroin has increased by 13% - from SLR 8 million to 9 million. In 2016, the average street price of a kilogram of cannabis and opium was SLR 22,000 (Approximately US \$ 143.5) and SLR 1.5 million (Approximately US \$ 9784) respectively.





### Average Purity Level of Heroin (percentage of diacetylmorphine)

In 2016, the average diacetylmorphine content of street level heroin in Sri Lanka was 17.87%. Compared to 2015, it has increased by 16%. Diazepam, acetaminophen and caffeine are the commonly used adulterants of heroin. The National Narcotic Laboratory of the NDDCB holds the responsibility of testing and analyzing street level heroin samples.



## **Abuse of Psychotropic Substances**

Abuse of psychotropic substances is becoming a significant problem in Sri Lanka. People addicted to one or more of these substances, either after medical use, or to evade withdrawal symptoms of heroin addiction, when heroin is not available in the market. Although these substances are controlled medicines, they seem to be freely available in the black market. According to the data and incidents reported in 2016, Western province of the country shows higher tendency for use of psychotropic substances and prescribed medicines. Official reports of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA) mediate that, both locals and foreigners were arrested, mainly from Colombo and Gampaha for illegally distributing and possession of tramadol tablets.

## **Drug Trafficking**

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

During the past five years, heroin seizures and arrest information revealed that South West Asian heroin (Brown Sugar) is mainly smuggled from India and Pakistan. During the last five years, 186 foreigners were arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences and 58 of them were Indians. In 2016, five Sri Lankans were arrested in India and Malaysia.

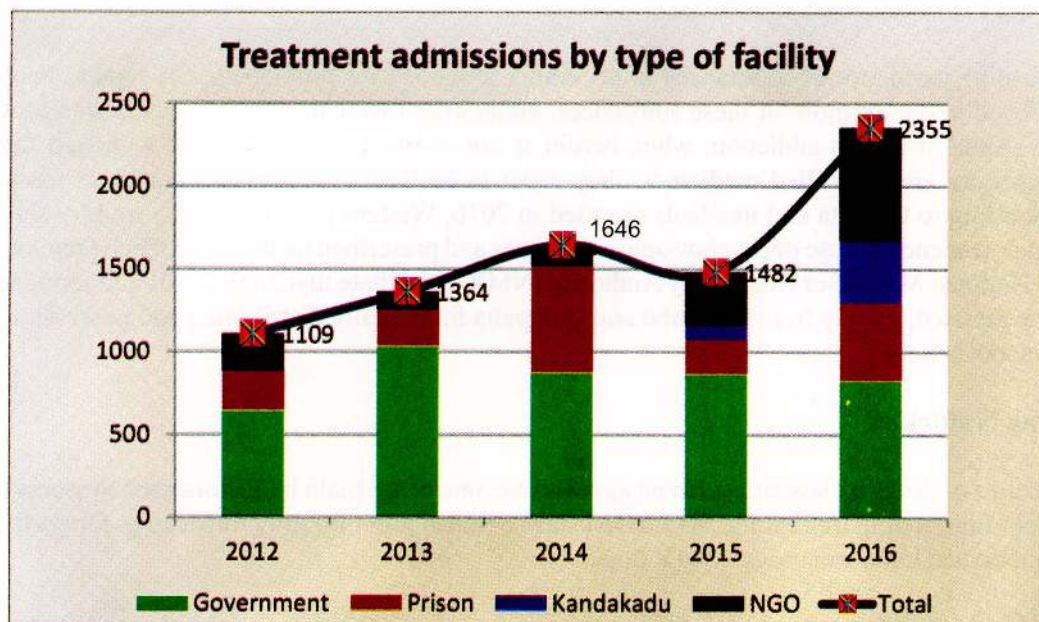
## **Treatment and Rehabilitation Services**

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

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

The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse Islandwide was 2355 in 2016. Among them, 826 (35%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 684 (29%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 474 (20%) were from the non-government organizations and 371 (6%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (51%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 62% of rehabilitated persons were aged 30 years and above. Treatment admissions have increased in 2016 by 59% compared to that of 2015.





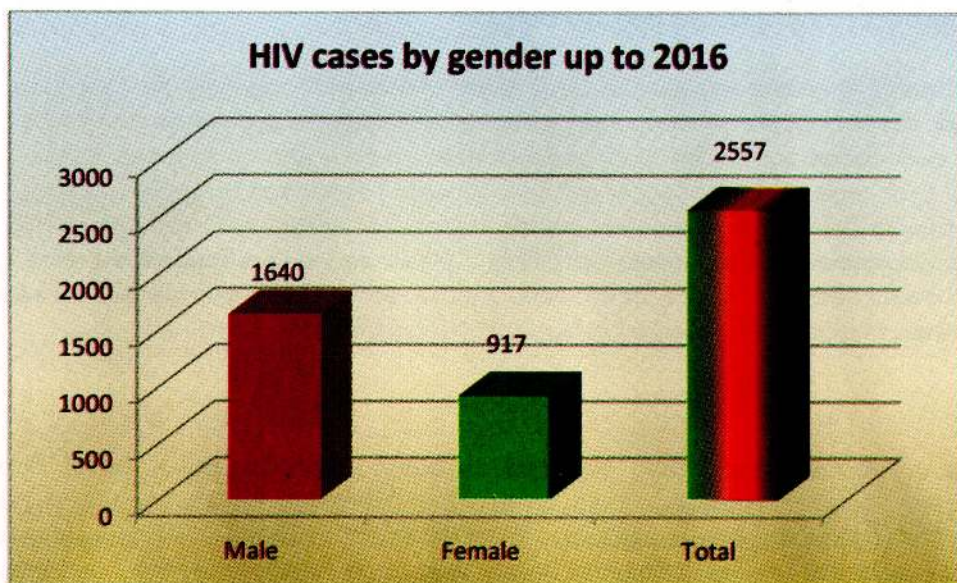
## Imprisonment

The total number of drugs related prison admissions were 24,060 in 2016. Among them, 10535 (44%) were imprisoned for narcotic drugs. 2739 (26%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offences and 7783 (74%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences respectively. Compared to 2015, imprisonments for drugs related offences in 2016 were decreased by 6%.

## HIV and AIDS

Intravenous drug use is major risk factor for HIV/AIDS infection. The risk of transmitting HIV is high if needles and injecting equipment are shared. As they may have someone else's blood in them and blood can transmit HIV and other infections. The first HIV positive Sri Lankan was reported in 1987. According to official reports, until 2016, 2557 HIV positive cases were reported, which include 1640 males and 917 females. HIV infected people in 2016 were 656 and out of them 456 were males and 200 were females. The total number of AIDS related deaths up to 2016 was 414, and 47 died in 2016.





## Law Enforcement

Drug law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka, such as, the Police Department, Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Department of Excise, Department of Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Customs and the Security Forces, conducted law enforcement operations in 2016. The drug law enforcement subcommittee of the NDDCB coordinates with all the law enforcement agencies and with the Department of Prisons to implement drug policies, to make new regulations and to empower the law enforcement activities and rehabilitation programmes in Sri Lanka.

## Drug related Crimes

Drug abuse is associated with health and social problems and the current evidence show that there is an interconnection between drug abuse and crimes. According to the Annual Report of Colombo Crime Division (CCD), 1762 crime incidents were reported after illicit drug use and those were related to grave and minor crimes. Among them 1140 (65%) incidents were reported from Western province and 168 (10%) and 81 (5%) crimes were reported from Central and Southern province respectively.



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2016 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනු ලැබූ මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 79,378 කි. එය 2015 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කළ 4%ක අඩුවීමකි. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් හෙරොයින් වැරදි සඳහා 35%ක්ද, ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා 60%ක් ද වේ. මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් බහුතරයක් බස්නාහිර පළාතින්ද (60%) දකුණු පළාතින් 9%ක්ද මධ්‍යම පළාතින් 10%ක්ද වාර්තා විය. අත්අඩංගුවට පත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 43%ක්ද ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 13%ක්ද කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 4%ක් ද වේ. 2016 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත් පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් පුද්ගලයින් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 390 දෙනෙකි.

### ගංජා

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ විශේෂයෙන් වියළි කලාපයේ නැගෙනහිර, ඌව හා දකුණු පළාත් සීමාවේදී නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට ගංජා වගාකරනු ලබයි. ගංජා වගාකර ඇතැයි සැළකෙන ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය හෙක්ටයාර 500ක් පමණ වේ. අනෙකුත් වගාවන් හා සසඳා බලන කළ අඩු ශ්‍රමයකින් හා අඩු වියදමකින් වගා කළ හැකි ගංජා ස්වභාවික ව්‍යවසායයන්ට ගොදුරුවන්නේ අවම වශයෙනි. ගංජා වගා කිරීම සඳහා නවතම තාක්ෂණික ක්‍රමවේදයන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. වර්තමානයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන පුද්ගලයින් අතර දේශීය හා ඉන්දියාවෙන් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට මෙරටට රැගෙන එන කේරළ ගංජා ප්‍රභේද භාවිතයෙහි ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් ඇත.

2016 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වලින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් (47,787) ගංජා ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන තිබුණි. මුළු අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ගංජා වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් වාර්තා වන්නේ කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙනි (35%). ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 12%ක් සහ මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් 3%ක් ගංජා වැටලීම් වාර්තා වේ. ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැටලීම් බහුතරයක් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය විසින් සිදුකර ඇති අතර සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකාය මගින් ද වැටලීම් වැඩි වශයෙන් සිදුකර ඇත. ගංජා ග්‍රාමීය පළාත්වල සිට කොළඹ හා අනෙකුත් ප්‍රාදේශීය නගර සඳහා බෙදා හැරීම තුළින් ජාවාරම්කරුවන් වඩා වැඩි ලාභයක් උපයා ගනු ලබයි. වැටලීම්වලින් මගහැරීම සඳහා ගංජා ප්‍රවාහනයට පොදු ප්‍රවාහන සේවා මෙන්ම ත්‍රිච්චර රථ, පුද්ගලික වාහන භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. මෑත කාලයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කර අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වූවන් අතුරින් ගංජා සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් වැඩිවී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනේ. 2016 වර්ෂයේ දිවයින පුරා වැටලූ ගංජා ප්‍රමාණය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 4174 ක් වේ. බස්නාහිර පළාතින් ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 51%ක් වන අතර දකුණු පළාතින් 10%ක්ද, මධ්‍යම පළාතින් 9%ක්ද, වයඹ පළාතින් 8%ක්ද වේ. 2016 වර්ෂයේ ගංජා වැරදි සඳහා අත්අඩංගුවට පත්වීමේ ප්‍රවණතාවය ජනගහනයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයන් 235 දෙනෙකි. වර්තමානයේ ගංජා භාවිතය ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාජය තුළ ව්‍යසනකාරී ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. මෙම ප්‍රවණතාවයන් සමඟ රටතුළ ගංජා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගේ වර්ධනයක් දැකිය හැකිය.

ගංජාවල අඩංගු විෂ ඉවත් කොට ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා යොදා ගැනේ. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන් හා ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන සමාගම් මෙහි ප්‍රධාන නීත්‍යානුකූල පරිභෝජකයෝ වෙති. 2016 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සඳහා ගංජා කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 332.54 ක් භාවිත කොට තිබේ. 2015 වර්ෂයේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව පමණක් මදන මෝදකය හා කාමේෂ්වරී මෝදකය නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 129.8 ක් පරිභෝජනය කර ඇත.



## හෙරොයින්

1970 දශකයට පෙර ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවී නොමැති අතර මෙරට හෙරොයින් භාවිතයේ ව්‍යාප්තිය සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයේ වර්ධනයත් සමග බැඳී පවතියි. හෙරොයින් භාවිතා කරන විදේශීය ජාතිකයින් විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට හෙරොයින් හඳුන්වාදුන් බවට විශ්වාස කෙරෙන අතර 80 දශකයෙන් පසුව හෙරොයින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නාගරික ප්‍රදේශයන්හි ව්‍යාප්ත වන්නට විය. ඉන්පසුව රටතුළ ව්‍යවසානකාරී තත්ත්වයක් උද්ගත වූ අතර හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මූලිකවම එය භාවිත කරනු ලැබුවේ කොළඹ නගරයේ සහ පළාත් කිහිපයක නගරබදව වුවත් එය වඩාත්ම බරපතල වූයේ අනෙකුත් නාගරික හා ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල ව්‍යාප්ත වීමත් සමඟය. හෙරොයින් භාවිතය වර්තමානයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රධාන සෞඛ්‍ය හා සමාජ ගැටළුවක් බවටද පත්ව ඇත.

මන්දුවා භාවිත කරන්නන්ගෙන් අත්අඩංගුවට පත් බහුතරයක් තම භාවිතයට ඉතා සුළු වශයෙන් මන්දුවා ළඟ තබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඇස්තමේන්තුගත හෙරොයින් භාවිතා කරන්නන් 45000ක් උදෙසා වාර්ෂිකව වීටී මට්ටමේ හෙරොයින් කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1478 ක් අවශ්‍ය බව ඇස්තමේන්තුගත කර ඇත. එය දිනකට කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 4 ක් වේ. වැඩි වශයෙන් හෙරොයින් ලංකාවට ගෙන එනු ලබන්නේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හෝ පකිස්තානයෙනි. ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම මන්දුවා ජාවාරම සඳහා දකුණු ඉන්දියාව හරහා බටහිර වෙරළ තීරයට මාළු බෝට්ටු ආධාරයෙන් සහ වෙනත් ක්‍රම මගින් හෙරොයින් ප්‍රවාහනය කෙරේ. 2016 වර්ෂයේ කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 206 ක් නීතියේ රහතට හසු වූ අතර පුද්ගලයන් 27,462 ක් අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් 2015 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල 2016 වර්ෂයේදී 3%කින් වැඩිවී ඇත. 2016 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම්වල ප්‍රවාහනව්‍යය ජනගහණයෙන් ලක්ෂයකට පුද්ගලයින් 135 දෙනෙකි.

## අබිං

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අබිං දුර්භාවිතයක් මේ වන විට දක්නට නොමැති අතර ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අබිං භාවිත වන්නේ ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා වන අතර සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට රජයේ රෝහල් හරහා අවශ්‍ය අබිං ප්‍රමාණයන් ලබා දෙනු ලබයි. 2016 වර්ෂයේ අබිං සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් හතරදෙනෙකු අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඇත.

## වීටී මට්ටමේ අලෙවි වන මන්දුවා වල සාමාන්‍ය මිල ගණන්

2016 වර්ෂයේ හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් මිලියන 9 (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 58,705) කි. 2015 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල වීටී මිල 13%කින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. එනම් 2015 වර්ෂය හා සසඳ බලන කල හෙරොයින්වල වීටී මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 8 සිට මිලියන 9 දක්වා වැඩිවී ඇත. ගංජා කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 1ක වීටී මිලෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය රුපියල් 22,000ක් (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 143.5) ක් වේ. 2016 වර්ෂයේදී අබිං කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් එකක මිල රුපියල් මිලියන 1.5ක් වේ (ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 9784).

## හෙරොයින්වල ශුද්ධතා අගයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය (ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රතිශතය)

2016 වර්ෂයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වීටී හෙරොයින්වල ඩයි ඇසිටයිල් මෝර්ෆීන් ප්‍රමාණයෙහි සාමාන්‍ය අගය 17.87%ක් විය. 2015 වර්ෂය හා සසඳන කල එය 16%කින් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත. හෙරොයින් වලට මිශ්‍රකාරක වශයෙන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඩයිසිෆැම්, ඇසිටමිනෝෆීන් සහ කැෆේන් භාවිත කරනු ලබයි. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ ජාතික මාදක රසායනාගාරය වීටී මට්ටමේ විකිණීමට ඇති මන්දුවා සාම්පල පරීක්ෂා කරන අතර එම සාම්පලවල විශ්ලේෂණයන් සිදුකරනු ලබයි.



## මනෝවර්ථක ඖෂධ අවහාවිතය

මනෝවර්ථක ගණයේ ඖෂධ අවහාවිත කිරීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ සැලකිය යුතු ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්වෙමින් තිබේ. වෛද්‍යමය හේතූන් මත හෝ හෙරොයින් වෙළඳපොළේ නොමැති වීම වර්මණ ලක්ෂණ මඟහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය හෙරොයින් භාවිත කරන්නන් විසින් භාවිත කරයි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මෙම මනෝවර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය වෛද්‍ය නිර්දේශයක් නොමැතිව නිකුත් කිරීම තහනම් වුවත් නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයෙන් මේවා වෙළඳ පොළෙහි ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුව ඇත. 2016 වසර තුළ මනෝ වර්ථක ද්‍රව්‍ය හා වෛද්‍යමය අරමුණු සඳහා භාවිත කරන ඇතැම් ඖෂධ වර්ග තරුණයින් විසින් දුර්භාවිත කිරීමේ යම් ප්‍රවණතාවයක් හඳුනාගත හැකිය. වාර්තා වන සිද්ධීන් සහ දත්ත වලට අනුව බස්නාහිර පළාත තුළ මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉහළ ප්‍රවණතාවයක් පවත්නා බව හඳුනා ගත හැකිය. 2016 වර්ෂය තුළ ඖෂධ වර්ග දුර්භාවිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජාතික ඖෂධ නියාමන අධිකාරිය විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද වැටලීම් වලට අනුව නීත්‍යානුකූල නොවන ආකාරයට ට්‍රැමඩෝල් පෙති (Tramadol) ළඟ තබා ගැනීමේ සහ බෙදා හැරීමේ සිද්ධීන් රැසක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. අත්අඩංගුවට පත්ව ඇති පුද්ගලයින් අතර විදේශීය ජාතිකයින්ද සිටින අතර බහුතරයක් සිද්ධීන් කොළඹ සහ ගම්පහ යන දිස්ත්‍රික්ක වලින් වාර්තා වී ඇත.

## මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය

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

පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහ සළකා බලන කල, හෙරොයින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගැනීම් හා සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරුවලට අනුව නිරිත දිග ආසියානු හෙරොයින් (දුඹුරු හෙරොයින්) ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ජාවාරම් කෙරෙනුයේ ඉන්දියාවෙන් හා පකිස්ථානයෙන් බව අනාවරණය වේ. පසුගිය අවුරුදු පහේදී විදේශීය ජාතිකයින් 186 ක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේදී අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලදී. මේ අතර ඉන්දියානු ජාතිකයන් 58 ක් විය. 2016 වර්ෂයේදී ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් 5 දෙනෙකු විදේශීය රටවලදී අත්අඩංගුවට පත්විය. ඔවුන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගන්නා ලද්දේ ඉන්දියාව හා මලයාසියාව වැනි රටවලදී ය.

## ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවය

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

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



2016 වර්ෂයේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යයට ඇබ්බැහි වූ සේවාලාභීන් 2355 දෙනෙක් ප්‍රතිකාර සේවාවන් ලබා ගෙන ඇත. එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් 826 (35%) දෙනෙක් අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලයෙන්ද, 684 (29%) බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිකාර වැඩසටහනින්ද, 474 (20%) රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධානවලින්ද, 371 (16%) ක් පුනරුත්ථාපන කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් කාර්යාංශයට අයත් කන්දකඩු ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන්ද ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන් ලබාගෙන ඇති අතර එම සේවාලාභීන්ගෙන් බහුතරයක් (51%) ක් කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ආයතනගත වූවන් ය. ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගත් පුද්ගලයන්ගෙන් 62% ක් වයස අවුරුදු 30 හෝ ඊට වැඩි පුද්ගලයින් වෙති. 2015 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2016 වර්ෂය තුළ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා යොමුවූ සේවාලාභීන් සංඛ්‍යාව 59% කින් වැඩි වී ඇත.

### බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම්

2016 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හේතුවෙන් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවූ මුළු පුද්ගලයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 24,060 කි. ඔවුන් අතුරින් විෂ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 10535 දෙනෙක් බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. එය මුලු බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් වලින් 44% ක් වේ. 2016 වර්ෂය තුළ ගංජා සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 2739 (26%) ක්ද හෙරොයින් සම්බන්ධ වැරදි සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් 7783 (74%)ක්ද බන්ධනාගාර ගතවී ඇත. 2015 වර්ෂය හා සැසඳීමේදී 2016 වර්ෂයේදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත වැරදි සඳහා බන්ධනාගාර ගතවීම් 6%කින් අඩු වී ඇත.

### එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස්

මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය එන්නත් කරගැනීම තුළින් එච්.අයි.වී ආසාදනය වීමේ අවදානමක් පවතී. එන්නත් කරගන්නා උපකරණ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිත කරන්නන් අතර හුවමාරු කරගැනීම තුළින් ඔවුන්ගේ ලේ හුවමාරුවීමෙන් යම් පුද්ගලයෙකුට එච්.අයි.වී. / ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳිය හැකිය. ලංකාවේ පළමු වරට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයෙකු වාර්තා වූයේ 1987දී ය. නිල වාර්තාවලට අනුව 2016 වසර වන විට එච්.අයි.වී. ආසාදිත පුද්ගලයන් 2557 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇති අතර මෙයට පිරිමි 1640ක් සහ ගැහැණු 917ක් ඇතුළත් ය. පසුගිය වසරේ වාර්තාවීම් අනුව බලන විට 2016 වසරේදී වාර්තා වූ ගැහැණු සංඛ්‍යාව 6%කින් ද, පිරිමි සංඛ්‍යාව 10%කින් ද වැඩිවී ඇත. 2015 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳුන පුද්ගලයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව 656 කි. ඒ අතර පිරිමි 456 ක් හා ගැහැණු 200 දෙනෙක් වූහ. 2016 වන විට ඒඩ්ස් වැළඳී මිය ගිය මුළු පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාව 414 ක් වන අතර 2016 වර්ෂය තුළදී පමණක් 47 දෙනෙකු මිය ගොස් තිබුණි.

### නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලිසිය, පොලිස් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නාශක අංශය, සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, බන්ධනාගාරය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගුව, වෙරළ ආරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ක්‍රිවිඩ හමුදාව වැනි නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන විසින් 2016 වර්ෂය තුළදී මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වැරදි සඳහා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලක ජාතික මණ්ඩලය, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය නීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කමිටුව මගින් නීති සම්බන්ධීකරණ කටයුතු කරන අතර නව නීති සැකසීම, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් කිරීම දිවයින පුරා නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම බලගැන්වීමෙහි නිරතව සිටී. මීට අමතරව මණ්ඩලය බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වැනි රාජ්‍ය ආයතන මෙන්ම වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය නොවන ආයතන සමග සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරමින් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර පුනරුත්ථාපන කාර්යභාරය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලැබේ.

### මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය ආශ්‍රිත 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 අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවයක් හඳුනා ගත හැකි බවයි. කොළඹ අපරාධ කොට්ඨාශයේ අපරාධ පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික දත්ත වලට අනුව 2016 වර්ෂය තුළ මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හා සම්බන්ධ සුළු හා මහාපරිමාණ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 1762 ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත. ඒ අතුරින් බස්නාහිර පළාතෙන් මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා සම්බන්ධ අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 1140 (65%) ක් මධ්‍යම පළාතෙන් අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 168 (10%) ක් සහ දකුණු පළාතෙන් අපරාධ සිද්ධීන් 81 (5%) ක් වාර්තා වී ඇත.



## இலங்கையில் போதை வஸ்து நுகர்வின் நிலை - 2016

2016 ஆண்டு இலங்கையில் போதைப் பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமான குற்றச் செயல்களுக்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 79,378 ஆவதோடு, இது 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பீடுகையில் 4 % குறைவாகும். இவர்களில் 35% வீதம் ஹெரோயினை வைத்திருந்ததற்காகவும், 60% வீதமானோர் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காகவும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். மேலும் பெரும்பான்மைக் குற்றச் செயல்கள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் (60%) பதிவாகியது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 9%, மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 10% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. மாவட்ட அடிப்படையில் கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தில் 43%, கம்பஹா மாவட்டத்தில் 13%, மற்றும் குருணாகல் மாவட்டத்தில் 4% என்ற வீதங்களில் காணப்பட்டன. 2016 ஆண்டில் போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு கைதானவர்களின் வீதம் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையுடன் ஒப்பீடுகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 390 என்ற அளவில் காணப்பட்டது.

### கஞ்சா

கஞ்சா என்பது சட்டரீதியாகாத ஒரு அபாயகரமான ஓளடதமாவதோடு இது உலர் வலையத்தில், கிழக்கு, ஊவா மற்றும் தென் மாகாணங்களில் பயிரிடப்படுகின்றது. அன்னளவாக 500 ஹெக்டெயார் பூமிப்பரப்பில் கஞ்சா பயிரிடப்படுவதாக மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஏனைய பயிர்களுடன் ஒப்பீடுகையில் கஞ்சாவை அதிக சிரமமின்றி குறைந்த செலவில் பயிர் செய்ய முடிவதோடு இயற்கை அழிவுகளுக்கு கஞ்சாச் செடி பலியாவதும் குறைவே. தற்போது நவீன தொழில் நுட்பங்களையும் இதற்காக பயன் படுத்தப்படுவது புலனாகியுள்ளது. போதை வஸ்துக்களை நுகர்வோர் மத்தியில் இந்தியாவில் இருந்து இலங்கைக்கு கடத்தப்படும் கேரல கஞ்சா எனப்படும் போதை வஸ்து பிரபல்யம் அடைந்து வருகின்றமை புலனாகியுள்ளது.

2016 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைதுகளில் பெரும்பான்மையானவை (47,787) கஞ்சா தொடர்பானவையே ஆகும். அதி கூடிய சுற்றி வலைப்புக்கள் (35%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்திலேயே பதிவாகியது. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து கம்பஹாவில் 12%, மற்றும் மாத்தரையில் 3% பதிவாகியது. அதி கூடிய தொகை கஞ்சாவை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம் கைப்பற்றியதுடன், அதைத் தொடர்ந்து விசேட அதிரடிப்படை மற்றும் மற்றும் மதுவரி திணைக்களம் ஆகியன முறையே அதிக தொகைகளை கைப்பற்றின.

கிராமப்புறங்களில் பயிரிட்டு அங்கிருந்து கொழும்பு போன்ற நகர் பகுதிகளுக்கு கஞ்சாவை கடத்துவதன் மூலம் அதிகளவு இலாபம் ஈட்டப்படுகின்றது. கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படுவதை தவிர்ப்பதற்காக, பொதுப் போக்குவரத்து மட்டுமின்றி துவிச்சக்கர வண்டிகள் உட்பட்ட தனிப்பட்ட வாகனங்கள் மூலமாகவும் கஞ்சா கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. கடந்த கால தரவுகளை நோக்கும் போது கஞ்சா கடத்துவது தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு கைது செய்யப்படுபவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை படிப்படியாக அதிகரித்து வருவது புலனாகியது.

2016 ஆண்டில் சுற்றிவலைப்புக்கள் மூலம் மொத்தம் 4174 கிலோ கிராம் கஞ்சா பிடிபட்டது. இது தொடர்பான கைதுகள் மேல் மாகாணத்தில் 51%, தென் மாகாணத்தில் 10% மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் 9% மற்றும் வடமேல் மாகாணத்தில் 8% என பதிவாகியது.

2016 கணிப்பின்படி மக்கள் தொகையில் ஒரு இலட்சம் பேருக்கு 235 நபர்கள் என்ற வீதத்தில் இக்குற்றச் செயலுக்கு கைதாகியுள்ளனர். கஞ்சா பாவனை நம் நாட்டில் பாரியதொரு பிரச்சினையாக பரவி வருகின்றது. அதை நுகர்வோரின் எண்ணிக்கையும் வேகமாக அதிகரித்து வருகின்றது.

இதே வேளை, கஞ்சாவில் உள்ள போதை தரும் விஷ உள்ளடக்கங்களை நீக்கி, அதை ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவ தேவைகளுக்காகவும் பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. இதனடிப்படையில் ஆயுர்வேத மருத்துவர்கள் மற்றும் இவ்வடிப்படை மருந்து வகைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யும்

நிறுவனங்களும் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்துபவர்களில் சட்ட ரீதியானவர்கள் ஆவர். இவ்வகையில், 2016 ஆண்டு மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக 332.54 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சா பயன் படுத்தப்பட்டது. 2015 ஆண்டில் இலங்கை ஆயுர்வேத ஓடாதங்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் 129,8 கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சாவை பயன் படுத்தி மதன மோதகய மற்றும் காமேஷ்வரீ மோதகய என்ற மருந்துவகைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்தது.

## ஹெரோயின்

1970 ஆண்டிக்கு முன் வரை ஹெரோயின் நுகர்வு பற்றி தெரிய வரவில்லை. வெளிநாட்டு உல்லாசப் பயணத்துறையின் வளர்ச்சியுடன் இப்பழக்கம் தொடர்பாகியிருப்பது புலனாகியுள்ளது. அதாவது வெளிநாட்டவரே ஹெரோயின் பழக்கத்தை இங்கு அறிமுகம் செய்துள்ளனர். 1980 களின் பின் ஹெரோயின் நுகர்வு முதலில் நகர் புறங்களில் ஆரம்பமாகியது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து இது ஒரு சமூகப் பிரச்சினையாக வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து ஹெரோயின் பயன் படுத்துபவர்களை கைது செய்வது ஆரம்பமாகியது. ஆரம்பத்தில் ஹெரோயின் கொழும்பு உற்பட்ட ஏனைய நகர்புறங்களில் மாத்திரம் காணப்பட்டதுடன் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து கிராமப் புறங்களுக்கும் பரவ ஆரம்பித்ததோடு இது ஒரு பாரிய பிரச்சினையாக பூதாகார வளர்ச்சி கண்டது.

ஹெரோயினுக்காக கைதானவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர், ஹெரோயினை சொந்தப் பாவனைக்கு சிறிதளவு வைத்திருந்தவர்களே ஆவர். இலங்கையில் தற்போது சுமார் 45,000 பேர் ஹெரோயின் நுகர்வதாக மதிப்பிடுப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் அடிப்படையில் வருடாந்தம் வீதி மட்டத்தில் 1478 கிலோ கிறேம் விற்பனையாகின்றது எனவும் கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது, நாள் ஒன்றிற்கு 4 கிலோ கிறேமாகும். இலங்கைக்கு கடத்தப்படும் ஹெரோயினில் அதிகமானவை மீன்பிடி படகுகள் மூலம் இந்தியா மற்றும் பாகிஸ்தான் ஆகிய இரு நாடுகளில் இருந்தே பிரதானமாக கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. தென் இந்தியா ஊடாக மீன்பிடி படகுகள் மூலமும் வேறு சில வழிகளிலும் போதை வஸ்து மேற்கு கரையோரப் பகுதிக்கு கொண்டு வரப்படுகின்றமை புலனாகியுள்ளது.

2016 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயின் கடத்திய குற்றத்திற்காக 27,462 பேர் கைதானதோடு, இவர்களிடம் இருந்து பறிமுதல் செய்யப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினின் மொத்த எடை 206 கிலோ கிறேமாகும். 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2016 ஆண்டில் ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகள் 3 % அதிகரித்துள்ளது. இந்த அடிப்படையில், 2016 ஆண்டு ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான கைதுகளின் ஒப்பீடு ஒரு இலட்சம் பிரஜைகளுக்கு 135 நபர்கள் என்ற வீதத்தில் காணப்பட்டது.

## அபின்

தற்சமயம் அபின் துவ்பிரயோகம் செய்யப்படுவது இலங்கையில் புலனாகவில்லை. பொதுவாக அபின் மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காக மட்டுமே பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்கான அபினை ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியர்களுக்கும் அது தொடர்பான நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் அரசு மருத்துவமனைகள் ஊடாக சுகாதார அமைச்சு விநியோகித்து வருகின்றது. 2016 ஆண்டில் அபின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 4 நபர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர்.

## வீதி மட்டத்தில் விற்பனையாகும் போதை வஸ்துகளின் சராசரி விலைகள்

2016 ஆண்டு விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினின் ஒரு கிலோவின் வீதி விலை இலங்கை ரூபாய் 9 மில்லியனாக இருந்தது. இது அமெரிக்க டொலர் 58,705 இட்கு சமமாவதோடு 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் இது 13 % அதிகரிப்பாகும். அதாவது 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் இது ரூ. 8 மில்லியனில் இருந்து 9 மில்லியனாக அதிகரித்துள்ளது. ஒரு கிலோ கிறேம் கஞ்சாவின் பொதுவான வீதி விலை சுமார் ரூ. 22,000 (134.5 டொலர்) என இருந்தது. இதே சமயம் 2016 ஆண்டு அபின் ஒரு கிலோவின் விலை ரூ. 1.5 மில்லியனாக (9784 டொலர்) இருந்தது.



## ஹெரோயின் சராசரி தூய்மை மட்டங்கள் (டைஎசிடயில் மோர்.பின்வீதம்)

2016 ஆண்டில் இலங்கையில் காணப்பட்ட ஹெரோயினில் இருந்த டய்எசிடயில் மோர்.பைனின் பெருமானம் 17.87 % ஆக இருந்ததோடு, இது 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 16 % அதிகரிப்பாகும். பொதுவாக ஹெரோயினில் கலப்படம் செய்யும் பொருட்களாக டய்சி.பேம், எசிடமினோ.பின், கெ.பேன் போன்றவை பயன் படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. வீதி மட்டத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் ஹெரோயின் மாதிரிகளை அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் தேசிய போதைப் பொருள் இரசாயன ஆய்வு கூடங்களில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யப்படும்.

## நடத்தையில் மாற்றம் ஏற்படுத்தும் பொருட்களை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்தல்

இது போன்ற போதை வஸ்துக்களை நுகர்வது தற்போது இலங்கையில் பாரியதொரு பிரச்சினையாக மாறி வருகின்றது. மருத்துவத் தேவைகளுக்காகவும், ஹெரோயினை பெற முடியாத தட்டுப்பாடு நிலைகள் ஏற்படும் போதும் போதை வஸ்துக்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் இவற்றை உட்கொள்வதுண்டு. மருத்துவரின் மருந்து சீட்டின்றி இவற்றை விற்பனை செய்வது சட்ட விரோதமான செயலாக இருப்பினும் சந்தையில் இவற்றை பெறுவது சிரமமான விடயமாக இல்லை. 2016 ம் ஆண்டில் நடத்தையில் மாற்றம் ஏற்படுத்தும் மருந்து வகைகளை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்யும் போக்கு பரவலாகக் காணக்க கூடியதாக இருந்தது. குறிப்பாக மேல் மாகாணத்தில் இப்பழக்கம் அதிகமாக காணப்படுகின்றது. 2016 ம் ஆண்டில் மருந்து வகைகளை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்வது தொடர்பாக தேசிய ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுசபை மூலம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட சுற்றிவலைப்புக்களின் போது சட்டவிரோதமாக ட்ரெமடோல் (Tramadol) வைத்திருக்கும் பல சம்பவங்கள் புலனாகியது. வெளிநாட்டு நபர்கள் உட்பட பலர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டதுடன் அதிகமான கைதுகள் கொழும்பு மற்றும் கம்பஹா மாவட்டங்களிலேயே பதிவாகியது.

## போதைப் பொருட்களை கடத்தல்

போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தலின்போது கைப்பற்றப்படும் அவற்றின் எடைகள் கடத்தல்களுக்கான ஒரு அளவு கோளாக கருதப்படுகின்றது. போதைப் பொருட்கள் கடத்தலில் இலங்கை ஒரு முக்கிய கேந்திரஸ்தானமாக ஆகியுள்ளதுடன், பாகிஸ்தான் மற்றும் இந்தியாவில் இருந்து கடத்தல் மூலம் கொண்டு வரப்படும் போதை வஸ்துக்கள் கொழும்பு மற்றும் மாலே ஊடாக ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகளுக்கு கடத்தப்படுகின்றது.

கடந்த 5 வருடங்களாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கைப்பற்றல் மற்றும் விசாரணைகள் தொடர்பான தகவல்களின்படி தென் மேற்காசியாவின் பிரபல ஹெரோயின் வகையாகிய 'பிறவுன் ஷாகர்' பிரதானமாக பாகிஸ்தான் மற்றும் இந்தியாவில் இருந்தே இலங்கைக்கு கடத்தப்படுகின்றது. கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் 186 வெளிநாட்டு நபர்கள் போதை வஸ்துக்களை கடத்த முயற்சிக்கையில் இலங்கையில் வைத்து கைது செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், இவர்களுள் 58 இந்தியர்கள் உட்படுவர். 2016 ம் ஆண்டில் இந்தியா, மலேசியா போன்ற நாடுகளில் வைத்து போதை வஸ்துக்களை கடத்த முயற்சித்த 5 இலங்கையர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர்.

## சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள்

போதைப் பொருட்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் அதில் இருந்து மீட்சி பெறுவதற்காக அரசு அமைப்புகளும் அரசு சார்பற்ற அமைப்புகளும் சேவைகள் பல வழங்கி வருகின்றன. போதை வஸ்துக்களுக்கு அடிமையானவர்கள் அதில் இருந்து விடுபட சிகிச்சை பெறுவதை கட்டாயமாக்கும் சட்டமூலம் ஒன்று 'இலக்கம் 54 2007 ம் ஆண்டு - சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு' என்ற பெயரில் இயற்றப்பட்டது. அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை இது போன்ற 4 வதிவிட வசதியுள்ள நிலையங்களை நடாத்தி வருவதுடன், வெளியிட சேவைகளையும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இந்நிலையங்கள் கொழும்பு (தலங்கம), கண்டி, காலி, மற்றும் ஊராபொல

(நிட்டம்புவ) ஆகிய இடங்களில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவைகளுடன், போதை தடுப்பு மற்றும் வெளியக செவைகளையும் சபை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றது.

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

2016 ஆண்டில் போதைப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையான 2355 நபர்களுக்கு புணர்வாழ்வு சேவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவர்களில் 826 (35%) பேர் அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபை மூலமும், 684 (29%) பேர் சிறைச்சாலை திணைக்கள புணர்வாழ்வு திட்டங்கள் ஊடாகவும், 474 பேர் (20%) அரச சார்பற்ற அமைப்புக்களின் முன்னெடுப்புக்கள் மூலமாகவும், 371 பேர் (16%) கந்தக்காடு சிகிச்சை மற்றும் புணர்வாழ்வு நிலையத்திலும் (புணர்வாழ்வு ஆணையாளர் நாயகம் அலுவலகம்) புணர்வாழ்வளிக்கப்பட்டனர். பயனாளிகளில் அதி கூடியவர்கள் (51%) கொழும்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆவதோடு இவர்களில் 62% நபர்களின் வயதெல்லை 30 மற்றும் அதை விட அதிகமாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2016 ஆண்டில் சிகிச்சைக்காக ஆர்வும் காட்டுபவர்களின் சதவீதம் 59% ஆல் அதிகரித்துள்ளமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

### சிறைத் தண்டனை

2016 ஆண்டு போதை வஸ்து குற்றங்களுக்காக 24,060 நபர்கள் சிறைத் தண்டனை பெற்றனர். இவர்களில் 10,535 பேர் விஷ போதை வஸ்துக்களை உட்கொண்ட குற்றத்திற்காகவே தண்டனை பெற்றனர். இது மொத்த சிறைப்படுத்தல்களில் 44 % ஆகும். 2016 ம் ஆண்டில் கஞ்சா தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்கு 2739 (26%) நபர்களும், ஹெரோயின் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக 7783 (74%) நபர்களும் சிறைத் தண்டனை பெற்றனர். போதை வஸ்துக்கள் தொடர்பான குற்றங்களுக்காக சிறையில் இடப்படுபவர்களின் வீதம் 2015 ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2016 ஆண்டில் 6% குறைவடைந்துள்ளது.

### எச்.ஐ.வி/ஏடீஸ்

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

இலங்கையில் ஏடீஸ் தொற்றிய முதல் நபர் 1987 ஆண்டு கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டதுடன், 2016 ஆண்டளவில் ஏடீஸ் நோய் தொற்றியவர்கள் 2557 கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டனர். இவர்களில் ஆண்கள் 1640 பேரும் பெண்கள் 917 பேரும் உட்படுவர். கடந்த ஆண்டு தரவுகளின் படி 2016 ஆண்டில் ஏடீஸ் தொற்றிய பெண்கள் மற்றும் ஆண்களின் வீதங்கள் முறையே 6% மற்றும் 10% வீதங்களால் அதிகரித்துள்ளன. 2015 ஆண்டளவில் ஏடீஸ் தொற்றியவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 656 ஆவதோடு இதில் 456 ஆண்களும் 200 பெண்களும் உட்படுவர். 2016 ஆண்டு வரை ஏடீஸ் நோய் காரணமாக மரணித்தவர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை 414 ஆவதுடன் 2016 ஆண்டில் மாத்திரம் இக்கொடிய நோய் காரணமாக 47 பேர் மாண்டனர்.



## சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவது

2016 ஆண்டு இலங்கை போலிஸ் திணைக்களம், பொலிஸ் போதைப் பொருள் தடுப்புப் பிரிவு (PNB), மதுவரித் திணைக்களம், கறையோரப் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரிவு, இலங்கை சுங்கத் திணைக்களம், முப்படை போன்ற அரசு நிறுவனங்கள் போதை ஒழிப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட்டன. இதற்காகவும் போதை ஒழிப்பு தொடர்பான புதிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதற்கும் அபாயகர ஒளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சபையின் உப குழு இதற்கான தொடர்பாடலை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சகல அரசு நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. இதே வேளை, சபையுடன் இணைந்து போதை பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானவர்களுக்கான புணர்வாழ்வுத் திட்டங்களை சிறைச்சாலைத் திணைக்களம் தொடர்ச்சியாக முன்னெடுத்து வருகின்றது.

## போதை வஸ்துக்கள் மற்றும் குற்றச் செயல்கள்

போதை வஸ்து நுகர்வு பாரிய சமூக மற்றும் சுகாதார பிரச்சினைகளை தோற்றுவிப்பதுடன், போதை வஸ்து பழக்கம் மற்றும் குற்றச்செயல்களுக்கு இடையே அதிக தொடர்பு இருப்பதும் புலனாகியுள்ளது. கொழும்பு குற்றப் புலனாய்வுப் பிரிவின் தரவுகளின் படி 2016 ம் ஆண்டில் போதை வஸ்துக்களுடன் தொடர்பான சிறிய மற்றும் பெரிய குற்றச் செயல்கள் 1762 பதிவாகின. இவைகளில் 1140 (65%) மேல் மாகாணத்திலும், 168 (10%) மத்திய மாகாணத்திலும் 81 (5%) சம்பவங்கள் தென் மாகாணத்திலும் பதிவாகின.

## 40<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (HONLEA) FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC 2016

The 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the **Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and Pacific** was held in Sri Lanka from 24 to 27 October 2016 at Bandaranaike International Conference Hall with the participation of over 100 law enforcement, public security and United Nations officials. In view of the request made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the HONLEA Meeting gathered to discuss the progress of monitoring of the implementation by member states of the political declaration and plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem at the regional level by discussing the regional views on progress made in this regard the meeting also resolved to support the outcome document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session on the World Drug Problem held in April 2016, which is entitled "Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem" in its resolution.



The HONLEA for Asia and Pacific - 2016 was hosted by Sri Lankan Government, organized by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under the purview of Ministry of Law & Order and Southern Development. Annually organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, HONLEA was a venue for practitioners and Law Enforcement Agents to exchange expertise, share best practices and information on drug related matters to develop coordinated response.



The opening of the three day conference was held with the participation of Hon Minister of Law & Order and Southern Development, Mr. Sagala Rathnayake and the Hon. Minister of Science Technology and Research, Mr. Susil Premajayantha on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Secretary to the Ministry of Law & Order and Southern Development, Mr. Jagath P Wijeweera, Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Karunasena Hettiarachchi, and Inspector General of Police, Mr. Pujith Jayasundara also represented the opening ceremony.



Parallel to the event, **Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) and High Level Meeting of security / Interior ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking** were also held from 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> of October 2016 at the BMICH. These meetings were focused on developing operational priorities and mechanisms for regional cooperation by the Heads of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of the Region. These meetings focused attention on;

- a) Bringing together Ministers of Indian Ocean States holding the portfolio for domestic Law Enforcement/ Drug Enforcement to address a common challenge
- b) Ministers to collectively determine an agreed level of threat engage with UNODC and other international organizations to develop appropriate measures to counter the threat
- c) Identify priority areas for regional cooperation to counter drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean.
- d) Enhance cooperation and dialogue among drug enforcement agencies of the Indian Ocean.





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# **Part 1**

## **Arrests Related Information**

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# Drug Related Arrests by District and Drug

## CENTRAL PROVINCE

Table 1 - Kandy District

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	855	74.0	1011	57.6	1692	74.4	1841	58.6	2614	58.4
Heroin	304	26.0	745	42.4	582	25.6	500	15.9	702	15.7
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	802	25.5	1162	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4478</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 - Matale District

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	502	85.0	742	81.9	1254	84.6	1289	75.5	1169	70.8
Heroin	88	15.0	164	18.1	228	15.4	222	13.0	241	14.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	196	11.5	242	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 - Nuwara Eliya District

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	253	97.0	314	95.4	538	93.1	809	53.0	700	46.4
Heroin	7	3.0	15	4.6	39	6.7	23	1.5	21	1.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	1	.0	0	.0	1	0.2	693	45.5	789	52.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

**Table 4 - Anuradhapura District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	503	77.0	1524	80.3	1324	77.6	1766	83.3	1247	77.1
Heroin	150	23.0	373	19.7	383	22.4	218	10.3	287	17.7
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	137	6.4	84	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1897</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5 - Polonnaruwa District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	493	97.0	736	93.5	521	94.2	804	88.0	808	88.2
Heroin	15	3.0	51	6.5	32	5.8	77	8.4	75	8.2
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	33	3.6	33	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

**Table 6 - Kurunegala District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1320	88.0	1475	73.4	1695	69.2	2267	69.1	2129	69.3
Heroin	177	12.0	535	26.6	754	30.8	704	21.5	739	24
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	309	9.4	206	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1498</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2449</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3074</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Table 7 - Puttalam District										
Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	480	83.2	828	73.3	1056	74.4	1469	79.5	1765	77.9
Heroin	97	16.8	301	26.7	363	25.6	304	16.5	405	17.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	74	4.0	96	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1847</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2266</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### NORTHERN PROVINCE

Table 8 - Jaffna District										
Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	54	75.0	41	95.3	122	90.4	178	86.4	274	87.3
Heroin	18	25.0	2	4.7	8	5.9	7	3.4	15	4.8
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.3
Other	0	.0	0	.0	5	3.7	21	10.2	24	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9 - Mannar District										
Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	35	81.4	167	85.6	167	90.8	153	73.9	150	83.3
Heroin	8	18.6	28	14.4	12	6.5	23	11.1	12	6.7
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.5	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	5	2.7	30	14.5	18	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 10 - Mullativu District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	4	100.0	15	79.0	40	90.9	53	100.0	83	98.8
Heroin	0	.0	4	21.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	4	9.1	0	.0	0	.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11 - Vavuniya District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	67	89.3	244	91.4	461	88.3	400	89.7	366	88
Heroin	8	10.7	23	8.6	23	4.4	11	2.5	32	7.7
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	38	7.3	35	7.8	18	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 12 - Kilinochchi District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	47	97.9	70	94.6	113	90.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1.4	0	.0
Opium	-	-	-	-	0	.0	0	0	0	.0
Other	-	-	-	-	1	2.1	3	4.0	12	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE

**Table 13 - Kegalle District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	303	89.4	386	82.5	314	73.4	561	83.0	396	72.7
Heroin	36	10.6	82	17.5	114	26.6	103	15.2	129	23.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	12	1.8	20	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 14 - Ratnapura District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	856	86.2	1346	92.5	1759	82.7	2145	75.7	1473	72.9
Heroin	137	13.8	109	7.5	369	17.3	478	16.9	365	18.1
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	211	7.4	182	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2128</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## SOUTHERN PROVINCE

**Table 15 - Galle District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1107	62.0	1502	58.8	1737	55.1	1946	69.2	1672	60.0
Heroin	678	38.0	1052	41.2	1413	44.8	839	29.9	1018	36.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.1	26	0.9	95	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2554</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2811</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 16 - Hambantota District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1800	95.7	2056	92.2	2343	89.9	1611	78.3	1977	87.8
Heroin	81	4.3	173	7.8	263	10.1	437	21.2	257	11.4
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	10	0.5	19	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 17 - Matara District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	513	78.9	748	75.8	798	74.6	2918	92.3	1290	71.0
Heroin	136	20.9	238	24.1	271	25.4	172	5.5	490	27.0
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	1	0.2	1	0.1	0	.0	70	2.2	36	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**UVA PROVINCE****Table 18 - Badulla District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	609	91.9	1063	87.9	996	91.5	1372	87.8	1374	81.5
Heroin	54	8.1	146	12.1	93	8.5	80	5.1	161	9.5
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	110	7.1	151	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 19 - Monaragala District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	314	99.0	2092	99.7	1726	98.0	1800	97.2	1291	98.2
Heroin	3	1.0	7	0.3	36	2.0	39	2.1	21	1.6
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	13	0.7	3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**WESTERN PROVINCE****Table 20 - Colombo District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	15516	54.0	17267	54.3	16215	55.4	18501	52.0	16785	49.7
Heroin	13332	46.0	14543	45.7	13061	44.6	16846	47.4	16770	49.7
Opium	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0
Other	19	.0	4	.0	6	.0	223	0.6	220	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>28867</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31816</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33775</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 21 - Gampaha District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	2269	76.0	4198	50.8	4699	52.4	5945	53.1	5747	53.7
Heroin	706	24.0	4073	49.2	4263	47.6	4671	41.8	4587	42.9
Opium	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	1	.0	1	.0	0	.0	569	5.1	369	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8272</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8962</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10703</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 22 - Kalutara District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1321	64.0	1411	59.9	1676	63.4	1768	65.0	2078	61.8
Heroin	746	36.0	944	40.1	968	36.6	755	27.8	1074	31.9
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	195	7.2	212	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2644</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3364</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**EASTERN PROVINCE****Table 23 - Ampara District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	1099	99.4	1385	99.2	1119	99.6	929	96.8	1032	93.0
Heroin	6	0.5	10	0.7	4	0.3	3	0.3	20	1.8
Opium	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2
Other	0	.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	28	2.9	55	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 24 - Batticaloa District**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	285	99.2	792	99.0	635	96.2	728	91.5	629	90.4
Heroin	1	0.4	5	0.6	25	3.8	12	1.5	11	1.6
Opium	1	0.4	4	0.4	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0
Other	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	55	6.9	56	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 25 - Trincomalee District**

<b>Drug</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cannabis	535	96.0	976	95.9	749	96.5	753	97.2	625	92.3
Heroin	21	4.0	42	4.1	27	3.5	14	1.8	29	4.3
Opium	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	1.0	23	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Drug Related Arrests by Drug and Province

**Table 26 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Province**

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	1610	2067	3484	3939	4483
Eastern	1919	3153	2503	2410	2286
Northern	160	467	837	854	986
North Central	996	2260	1845	2570	2055
North Western	1800	2303	2751	3736	3894
Sabaragamuwa	1159	1732	2073	2706	1869
Southern	3420	4306	4878	6475	4939
Uva	923	3155	2722	3172	2665
Western	19106	22876	22590	26214	24610
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>31093</b>	<b>42319</b>	<b>43683</b>	<b>52076</b>	<b>47787</b>

**Table 27 - Heroin Related Arrests by Province**

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	399	924	849	745	964
Eastern	28	57	56	29	60
Northern	34	57	43	42	60
North Central	165	424	415	295	362
North Western	274	836	1117	1008	1144
Sabaragamuwa	173	191	483	581	494
Southern	895	1463	1947	1448	1765
Uva	57	153	129	119	182
Western	14784	19560	18292	22272	22431
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>16809</b>	<b>23665</b>	<b>23331</b>	<b>26539</b>	<b>27462</b>



**Table 28 - Opium Related Arrests by Province**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	2	4	0	1	3
Northern	0	0	0	1	1
North Central	0	0	0	0	0
North Western	0	0	0	0	0
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0	0
Uva	0	0	0	0	0
Western	1	2	0	2	0
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

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

<b>Province</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Central	0	0	1	1691	2193
Eastern	0	2	1	91	134
Northern	0	0	0	89	72
North Central	0	0	0	170	117
North Western	0	0	0	383	302
Sabaragamuwa	0	0	0	223	202
Southern	1	1	3	106	150
Uva	0	0	0	123	154
Western	20	5	6	987	801
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3863</b>	<b>4125</b>

**(Other Drugs - Babul, Madana modaka, Hans, Panpara, Tobacco Powder)**

## Drug Related Arrests by Agency

**Table 30 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Agency**

Agency	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	131	0.5	94	0.2	3	.0	28	0.1	24	0.1
Dept. of Excise	239	0.8	322	0.8	201	0.5	222	0.4	0	.0
Sri Lanka Navy	12	.0	0	.0	3	.0	4	.0	8	0.02
Sri Lanka Army	44	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0
Police	30,289	97.4	41,553	98.2	43,352	99.2	51,667	99.2	47,622	99.7
Sri Lanka Custom	4	.0	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0	1	0.002
STF	371	1.2	317	0.8	121	0.3	152	0.3	132	0.3
Sri Lanka Prison	3	.0	15	.0	1	.0	2	.0	0	.0
Organize Crime Unit	0	.0	2	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,304</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,683</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,787</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 31 - Heroin Related Arrests by Agency**

Agency	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	399	2.4	303	1.3	58	0.2	201	0.8	224	0.8
Prison	46	0.3	74	0.3	6	.0	5	.0	1	.0
Dept. of Excise	546	3.2	504	2.1	317	1.5	475	1.8	0	.0
Sri Lanka Customs	1	.0	4	.0	11	.0	12	.0	3	.0
Police	15,394	91.6	22,600	95.8	22,856	98.0	25,686	96.8	27,146	99.0
Sri Lanka Navy	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
TID	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0
CID	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.0
STF	196	1.2	124	0.5	51	0.2	157	0.6	85	.0
Sri Lanka Army	226	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0.2
Organize Crime Unit	0	.0	0	.0	32	0.1	0	.0	0	.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,809</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 32 - Opium Related Arrests by Agency**

Agency	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
P.N.B	0	.0	1	17.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prisons	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Dept. of Excise	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0
Sri Lanka Customs	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Police	3	100.0	5	83.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Table 33 - Distribution of Drug Related Arrests by Gender

Drug	Sex	Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cannabis	M		30,778	42,218	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		315	101	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	31,093	42,319	43,683	52076	47,787
Heroin	M		16,423	23,607	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		386	58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	16,809	23,665	23,331	26539	27,462
Opium	M		3	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	3	6	0	4	4
Hashish	M		4	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	5	6	5	18	30
Cocaine	M		8	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		4	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	12	0	5	7	33
Morphine	M		0	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
	F		0	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
		Total	0	0	N.A.	0	0
Poppy Seed	M		0	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
	F		0	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
		Total	0	0	N.A.	0	0
Psychotropic Substances	M		*4	*2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	*4	*2	*1	0	*20
Other	M		-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	-	3838**	4042**
Sub Total	M		47,220	65,838	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	F		706	160	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>47,926</b>	<b>65,998</b>	<b>67,025</b>	<b>82,482</b>	<b>79,378</b>

\* LSD, Different type of Tablets

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

Exhibit - 1

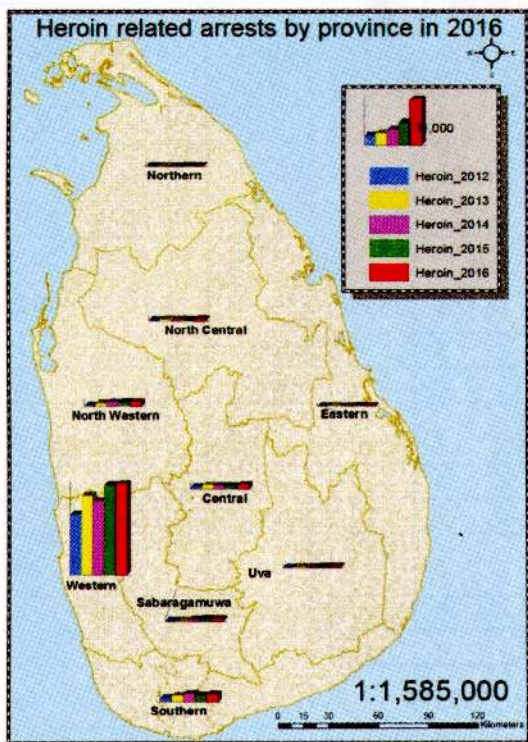


Exhibit - 2

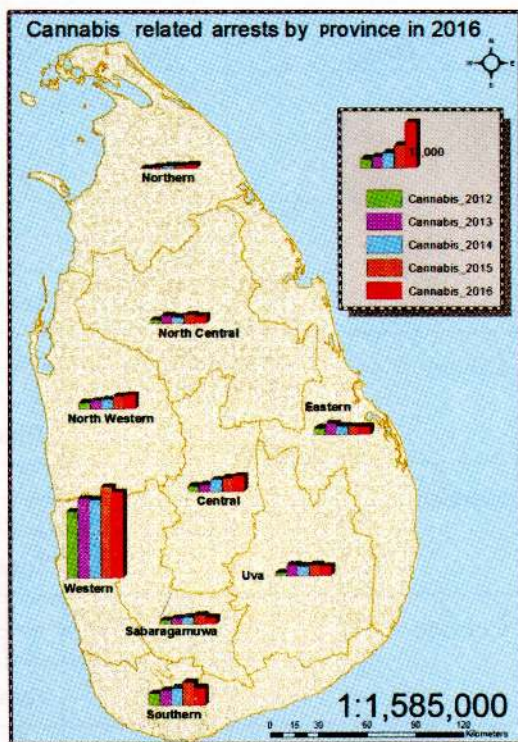
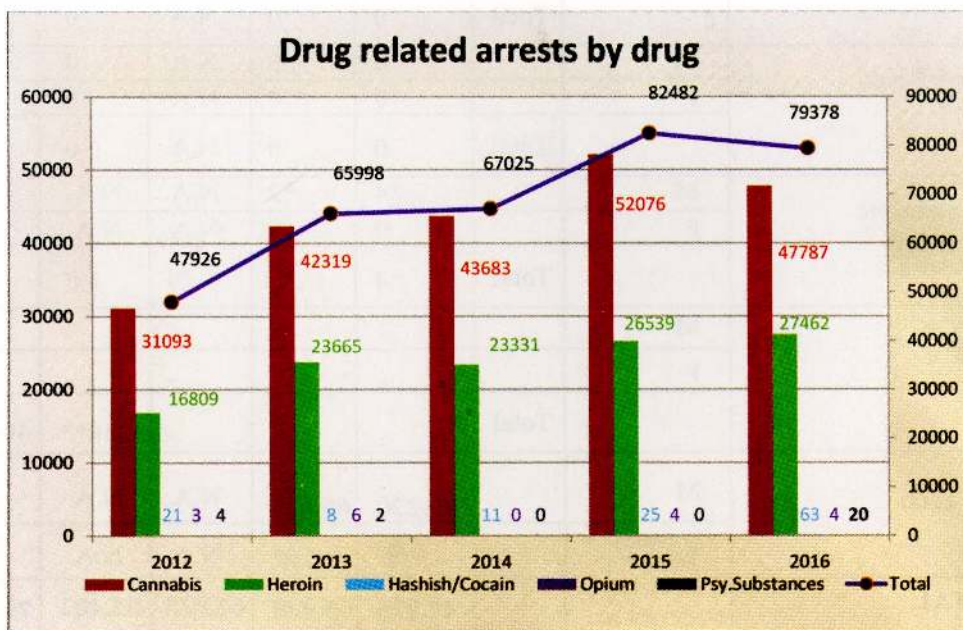


Exhibit - 3





# Drug Related Arrests by Age and Drug

## Table 34 - Cannabis Related Arrests by Age

Age	2012		2013		2014*		2015*		2016*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	12	.0	0	.0	05	0.11	16	0.08	15	0.07
15 -18 yrs.	258	1.0	41	0.1	327	7.41	1889	8.96	2411	11.32
19 - 24 yrs.	4,803	15.0	7,989	18.9	793	17.98	4519	21.42	5456	25.61
25 - 29 yrs	8,050	26.0	10,386	24.5	650	14.75	3378	16.01	3717	17.45
30 and Above	17,970	58.0	23,903	56.5	2635	59.75	11,291	53.53	9705	45.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,304</b>	<b>100</b>

## Table 35 - Heroin Related Arrests by Age

Age	2012		2013		2014*		2015*		2016*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	01	0.04	01	0.02	03	0.04
15 -18 yrs.	13	.0	2	.0	30	1.09	86	1.46	172	2.29
19 - 24 yrs.	1,340	8.0	4,891	20.7	220	8.03	755	12.84	962	12.82
25 - 29 yrs	4,908	29.0	6,768	28.6	345	12.59	1050	17.85	1343	17.90
30 and Above	10,548	63.0	12,004	50.7	2144	78.25	3990	67.83	5023	66.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,809</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,665</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2740</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5882</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7503</b>	<b>100</b>

## Table 36 - Opium Related Arrests by Age

Age	2012		2013		2014*		2015*		2016*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
15 -18 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
19 - 24 yrs.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
25 - 29 yrs	0	.0	2	33.3	1	33.3	2	50	2	50
30 and Above	3	100.0	4	66.7	2	66.7	2	50	2	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

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



Exhibit - 4

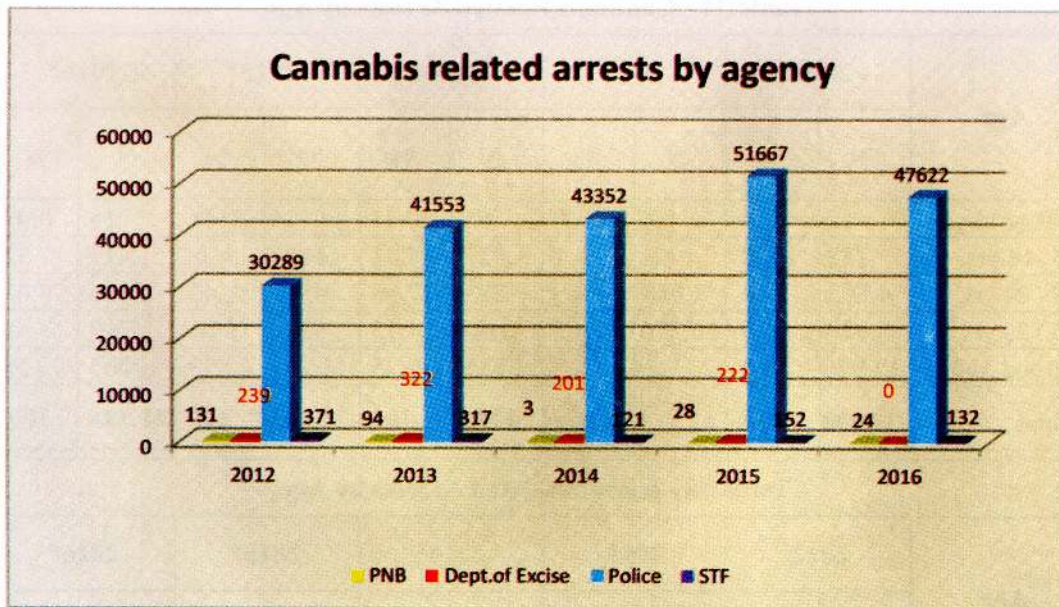
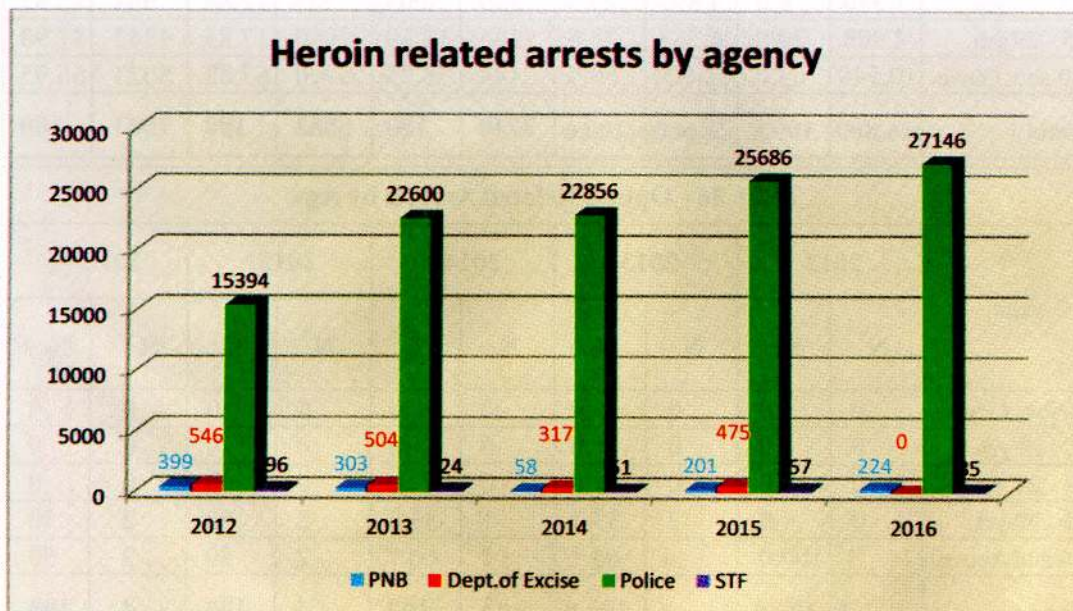


Exhibit - 5



## Drug Related Arrests by Ethnicity

**Table 37 - Distribution of Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014*</b>	<b>2015*</b>	<b>2016*</b>
Sinhala	N	29,879	36,859	6694	24,150	24,449
	%	62.0	55.8	91.3	83.27	81.12
Tamil	N	9,475	16,934	244	2197	2298
	%	20.0	25.7	3.33	7.57	7.62
Moor	N	8,545	12,202	368	2300	3058
	%	18.0	18.5	5.02	7.93	10.14
Malay	N	0	0	11	116	137
	%	.0	.0	0.15	0.4	0.45
Burgher	N	0	0	11	49	50
	%	.0	.0	0.15	0.17	0.17
Other	N	27	3	4	192	150
	%	.0	.0	0.05	0.66	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>47,926</b>	<b>65,998</b>	<b>7332</b>	<b>29,004</b>	<b>30,143</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Table 38 - Quantity of Drug Seized in kg  
(No. of cases )**

Drugs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroin	33.263 (16734)	350.554.919 (23610)	312.908.614 (23325)	46.66.278 (26458)	206.963.758 (27356)
Cannabis	73871.682 (31110)	81937.735 (42302)	19644.117.128 (43798)	6569.641.677 (52319)	4174.507.851 (47965)
Opium	0.003 (3)	0.502.650 (6)	-	2.218.500 (3)	15.398.370 (2)
Hashish	0.484 (5)	0.662.400 (6)	1.078.370 (6)	4.272.670 (17)	40.318.176 (24)
Cocaine	7.522 (10)	0 (0)	0.026.654 (5)	5.774.986 (7)	1570.788.642 (22)
Psychotropic Substances	3.780 (4)	**1.972.450 (2)	0.190 (1)	0	*1.232.30 (12)
Methamphe- tamine	-	-	-	-	0.50 (2)

\* LSD / Different Type of Tablets / Drug mix Chocolate  
Quantity of Drugs seized by Law Enforcement Agencies



Exhibit - 6

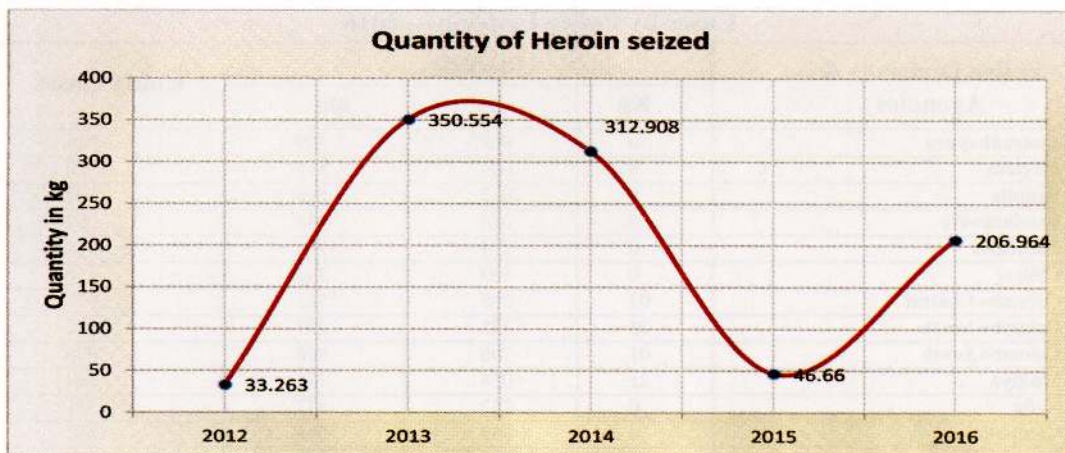


Exhibit - 7

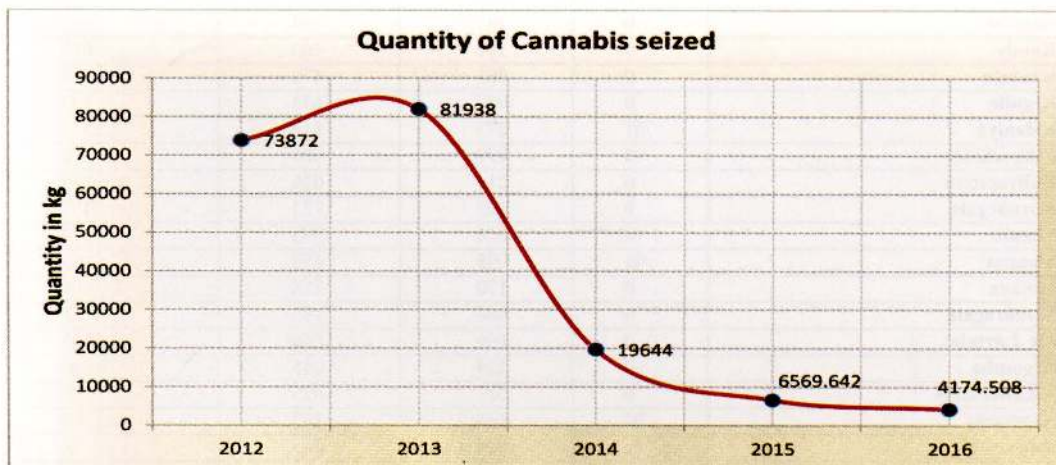
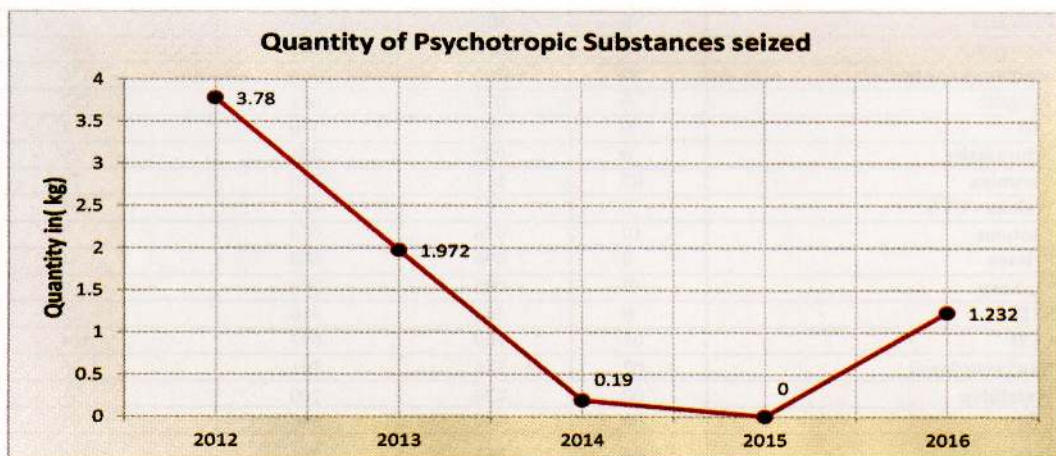


Exhibit - 8



**Table 39 - Quantity of Heroin Seized and Number of Heroin Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2016**

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity			Court Cases
	Kg	g	mg	
Anuradhapura	0	069	400	286
Ampara	0	004	515	20
Badulla	0	017	516	102
Bandarawela	0	016	443	59
Batticaloa	0	294	960	11
Chilaw	0	139	785	340
Colombo Central	03	225	521	2921
Colombo North	05	325	257	5521
Colombo South	01	700	858	2036
Elpitiya	21	054	581	488
Galle	0	262	437	531
Gampaha	0	659	061	1443
Gampola	0	007	883	83
Hatton	0	003	090	13
Jaffna	0	008	757	12
Kalutara	0	241	530	291
Kandy	0	180	460	619
Kantale	0	001	470	3
Kegalle	0	057	633	129
Kelaniya	01	273	514	2552
Kilinochchi	0	000	000	0
Kuliyapitiya	0	214	036	199
Kurunegala	0	102	723	453
Matale	0	054	695	244
Mannar	03	098	450	08
Matara	0	170	218	491
Monaragala	0	006	380	21
Mt. Lavinia	0	696	054	2395
Negombo	0	329	055	590
Nikaweratiya	0	017	625	87
Nugegoda	02	140	707	3149
Nuwara Eliya	0	000	465	8
Panadura	0	578	172	519
PNB	147	739	636	154
Polonnaruwa	0	071	545	75
Puttalam	0	011	525	65
Ratnapura	0	048	801	189
Seethawakapura	0	062	506	176
Tangalle	0	050	641	257
TID	0	000	350	1
Trincomalee	0	003	241	26
Vavuniya	02	617	056	27
Walana - CVS	0	205	442	265
Customs	10	076	030	3
Prisons	0	036	600	1
SL Navy	0	000	000	0
STF	0	344	416	72
CCD	01	509	077	414
Kankasanthurai	02	186	801	05
Mulathivu	00	000	200	01
CID	00	040	640	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>27356</b>



**Table 40 - Quantity of Cannabis Seized and Number of Cannabis Related Court Cases by Police Divisions - 2016**

Police Divisions & Agencies	Quantity		Court Cases
	kg	g	
Anuradhapura	118	101	1260
Ampara	44	834	1037
Badulla	18	456	765
Bandarawela	67	289	630
Batticaloa	12	699	628
Chilaw	7	527	900
Colombo Central	57	432	3222
Colombo North	31	979	4682
Colombo South	24	156	1412
Elpitiya	20	849	865
Galle	23	828	808
Gampaha	10	587	1921
Gampola	2	150	453
Hatton	0	836	387
Jaffna	206	814	171
Kalutara	10	657	840
Kandy	7	463	2166
Kantale	1	322	246
Kankasanthurei	535	177	99
Kilinochchi	152	279	115
Kegalle	3	425	397
Kelaniya	41	474	3054
Kuliyapitiya	12	564	455
Kurunegala	4	892	1105
Mannar	344	694	148
Matale	5	121	1168
Matara	24	607	1292
Mulathivu	75	367	83
Monaragala	122	193	1442
Mt. Lavinia	25	389	3483
Negombo	4	234	773
Nikaweratiya	19	721	580
Nugegoda	96	317	3712
Nuwara Eliya	3	146	313
Panadura	28	276	1172
PNB	108	330	21
Polonnaruwa	21	883	809
Puttalam	415	142	863
Ratnapura	162	120	1028
Seethawakapura	6	855	446
Tangalle	61	494	1981
Trincomalee	154	271	379
Vavuniya	273	392	359
Walana - CVS	261	913	56
Customs	5	412	1
Prisons	0	000	0
SL Navy	119	074	2
STF	409	869	112
CCD	8	897	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>4174</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>47965</b>



# Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka for Drug Related Offences

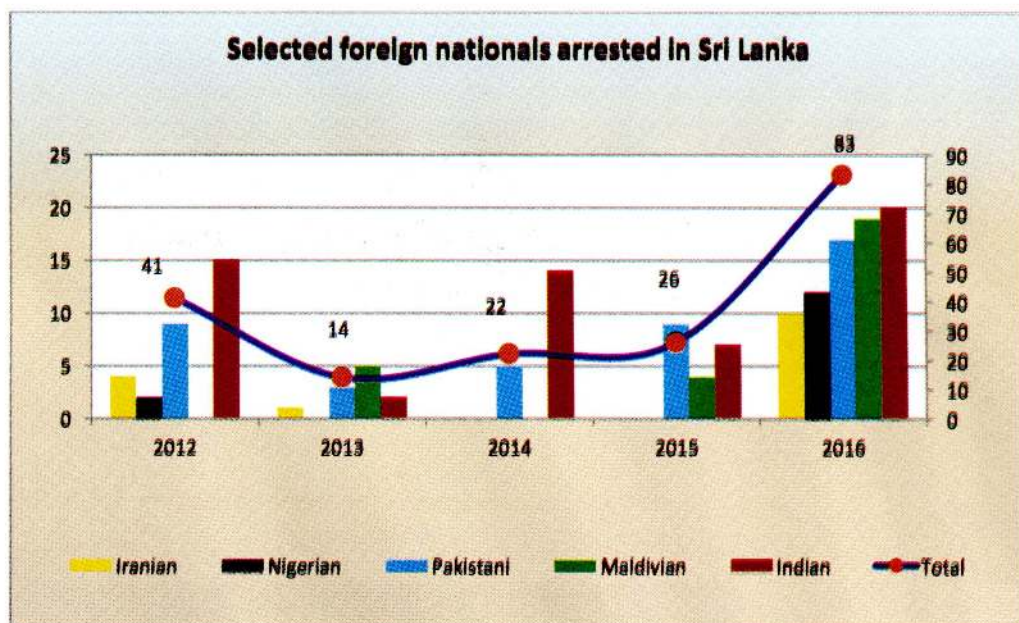
**Table 41 - Distribution of Foreign Nationals Arrested in Sri Lanka**

Nationals	2012		2013		2014	2015	2016	Total
	M	F	M	F				
American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bolivian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Canadian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chinese	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
German	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Indian	15	0	2	0	14	7	20	58
Iranian	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	15
Joordanian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liberian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Maldivian	0	0	5	0	0	4	19	28
Nepalese	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Nigerian	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	14
Pakistani	8	1	3	0	5	9	17	43
Palestine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pilipino	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Russian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thai	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Venezuelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>186</b>

## Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad for Drug Related Offences

Table 42 - Distribution of Sri Lankans Arrested in Abroad								
Country	2012		2013		2014		2015	2016
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
India	3	0	6	0	6	0	1	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Moldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

### Exhibit - 9







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# **Part 2**

## **Price and Purity Level of Drugs**

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## Street Level & Wholesale Prices of Drugs

**Table 43 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Cannabis per kilogram**

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2012	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2013	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
2014	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
2015	20,000	20,000	16,000	16,000
2016	22,000	22,000	17,000	17,000

**Table 44 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Heroin (Brown) per kilogram**

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2012	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
2013	8,000,000	9,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
2014	9,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
2015	6,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
2016	8,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000

**Table 45 - Street Level and Wholesale Prices of Opium per kilogram**

Year	Street Level Price for Locals		Wholesale Price for Locals	
	Low Rupees	High Rupees	Low Rupees	High Rupees
2012	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2013	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2014	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
2015	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
2016	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

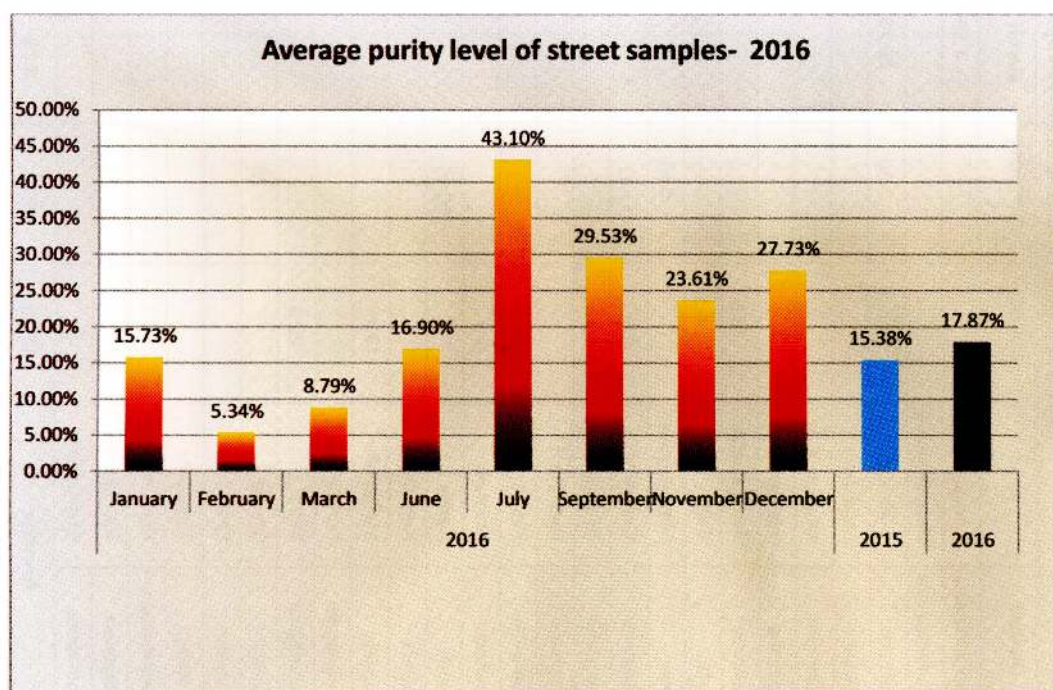
Table 46 - Percentage of Diacetylmorphine of street heroin samples

District	Area	January	February	March	June	July	September	November	December
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura			1.59	33.10		33.55		
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura				0.00				
Colombo	Colombo		2.35	29.78			0.00	13.75	39.86
Colombo	Maradana 1				31.78				
Colombo	Maradana 2				2.96				
Colombo	Wellawatta					50.16			
Colombo	Awissawella	16.9							
Galle	Galle	34.5		1.00	8.20	0.00	0.79	4.65	
Galle	Meetiyyagoda		3.51						
Gampaha	Gampaha	0.6	13.51		35.47	49.07	45.12	21.61	27.09
Gampaha	Negambo	15.8						48.58	1.55
Gampaha	Kelaniya 1							0.65	
Gampaha	Kelaniya 2							18.7	
Kalutara	Kalutara	0.3			0.00	50.25	39.11	54.0	
Kandy	Kandy		16.85			52.47	23.79		43.08
Kegalle	Kegalle							13.17	11.48
Kegalle	Mawanella	19.1							
Kurunegala	Kurunegala				0.00	44.04	21.15	21.22	40.90
Kurunegala	Maho	22.8							
Puttalam	Chilaw 1		11.86	26.01	11.24	55.35	40.16		73.14
Puttalam	Chilaw 2			28.51					
Puttalam	Puttalam				31.73	34.73	32.58		
Polonnaruwa	Polonnaruwa							49.79	
Ratnapura	Ratnapura				31.40			13.63	12.50
Ratnapura	Eheliyagoda					51.86			
Average		15.73	5.34	8.79	16.90	43.10	29.53	23.61	27.73



Table 47 - Average Purity Level of Heroin			
Year	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Cutting Agents Adulterants / Diluents
2012	64	23.39	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Fructose, Sucrose
2013	87	29.53	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose
2014	89	25.32	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam, Lactose, Loratadine
2015	62	15.38	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam
2016	133	17.87	Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Diazepam

## Exhibit - 10



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# **Part 3**

## **Consumption of Opium and Cannabis**

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<b>Table 48 - Import and Annual Consumption of Opium</b>					
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Stock (Balance)	177.285	30.000	5.000	Nil	35.400
Imported	110.000	0	Nil	110.000	110.000
<b>Consumed</b>	<b>102.500</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>34.000</b>	<b>74.600</b>

<b>Table 49 - Annual Consumption of Opium by Ayurvedic Hospitals</b>					
<b>Ayurvedic Hospital</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Ayur. Drug Corp. Navinna	48.000	2.500	0	12.000	33.000
Anuradhapura	8.000	2.500	0	4.000	4.000
Beliatta	0	0	0	0	0
Borella	0	5.000	0	0	5.000
Galle	0	1.000	0	0	0
Kundasale	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	3.500	0	0	0	2.000
Minneriya	0	0	0	0	0
Pallekele	0	4.000	0	0	0
Ragama	0	0	0	0	0
Rathmalana	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	.500	.500	0	0	0
Warakapola	.500	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.500</b>	<b>13.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16.000</b>	<b>44.000</b>



**Table 50 - Distribution of Opium by Base Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes**

<b>Depots (Base Hospital)</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Gampaha	16.000	2.000	0	15.000	0
Hambantota	0	0	0	0	0
Kalmunai	1.000	1.000	0	2.000	2.000
Kegalle	0	0	0	0	0
Kuliyapitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Matale	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	2.000	1.000	0	0	0
Mannar	8.000	0	0	0	0
Nawalapitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Panadura	0	0	0	0	0
Polonnaruwa	6.000	0	0	0	0
Tricomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Vavuniya	1.000	0	0	0	0
Wathupitiwala	0	1.000	0	1	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.000</b>	<b>5.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>

**Table 51 - Distribution of Opium by General  
Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes**

<b>Depots (General Hospital)</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Gampaha	0	0	0	0	20.000
Batticaloa	2.000	2.000	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	2.000
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	1.000	0	0	0
Matale	0	0	0	0	0.100
Polonnaruwa	0	0	0	0	3.500
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25.600</b>

**Table 52 - Distribution of Opium by District  
Hospital Depots for Ayurvedic Purposes**

<b>Depots (District Hospital)</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Balapitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Balangoda	0	0	0	0	0
Dankotuwa	0	0	0	0	0
Horana	5.000	0	0	0	0
Karawanella	1.000	0	0	0	0
Marawila	0	0	0	0	0
Point of Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 53 - Distribution of Opium by Teaching and  
other Institution for Ayurvedic Purposes**

<b>Depots (Teaching Hospital/Institution)</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
A.C.D. Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
C.M.C	0	0	0	0	0
De Zoysa Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala Teaching	0	0	0	0	0
Mahamodara	0	0	0	0	0
Preparation of TR	0	4.000	0	0	0
Qty. Assurance Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0
Testing	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	2.000
Total	0	4.000	0	0	2.000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>102.500</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34.000</b>	<b>74.600</b>



**Table 54 - Annual Consumption of Cannabis for Preparation of  
Ayurvedic Medicine**

<b>Consumer</b>	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Ayur. Drug Corp Navinna	97.470	236.040	121.900	129.350	129.800
Registered Doctors and Drug Producers	144.820	158.720	0	91.075	202.740
<b>Total</b>	<b>242.290</b>	<b>394.760</b>	<b>121.900</b>	<b>220.425</b>	<b>332.540</b>

**Table 55 - Consumption of Cannabis by Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, Navinna**

Year	Production Name	Batch	Qty. Per Batch	Total kg.
2012	Buddaraja kalkaya	06	2.000	12.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	03	20.450	61.350
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	12	0.360	4.320
	Shokansa	01	4.000	4.000
	Suran Vidura Vatee	06	1.800	10.800
	<b>Total</b>			<b>92.470</b>
2013	Buddaraja kalkaya			3.800
	Madana Modakaya			94.850
	Kameshwari Modakaya			23.170
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya			73.320
	Suran Vidura Vatee			40.900
	<b>Total</b>			<b>236.040</b>
2014	Buddaraja kalkaya	01	2.000	2.000
	Kameshwari Modakaya	04	20.450	81.800
	Suran Vidura Vatee	01	1.800	1.800
	Madana Modakaya	01	36.300	36.300
	<b>Total</b>			<b>121.900</b>
2015	Madana Modakaya	03	36.300	108.900
	Kameshwari Modakaya	01	20.450	20.450
	<b>Total</b>			<b>129.350</b>
2016	Buddaraja kalkaya	02	2.000	5.500
	Madana Modakaya	02	36.300	72.600
	Suran Vidura Vatee	02	1.800	3.600
	Ranahansa Rasayanaya	20	0.360	7.200
	Kameshwari Modakaya	02	20.450	40.900
	<b>Total</b>			<b>129.800</b>

Exhibit - 11

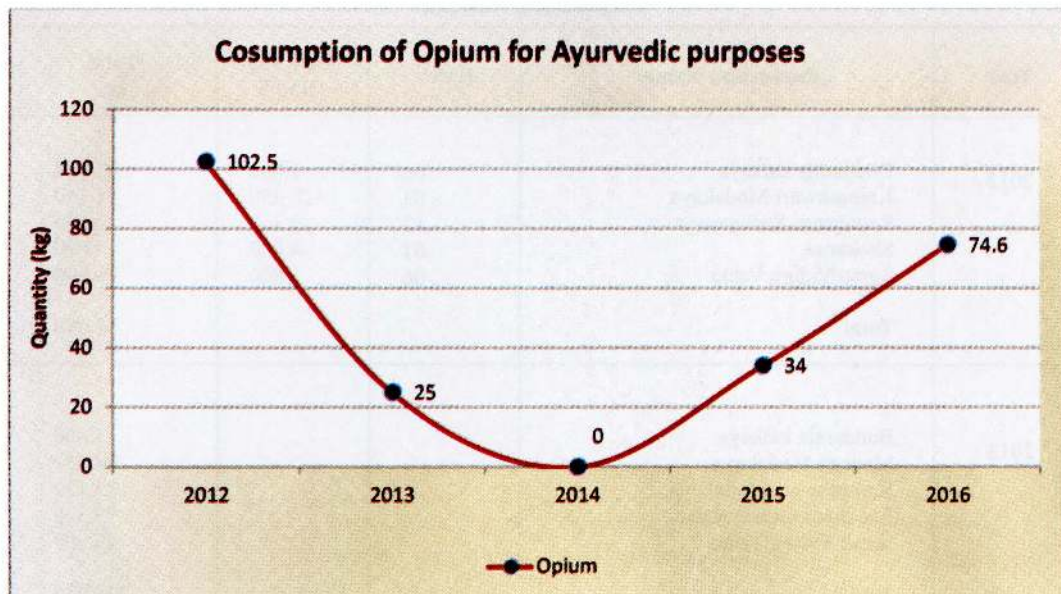
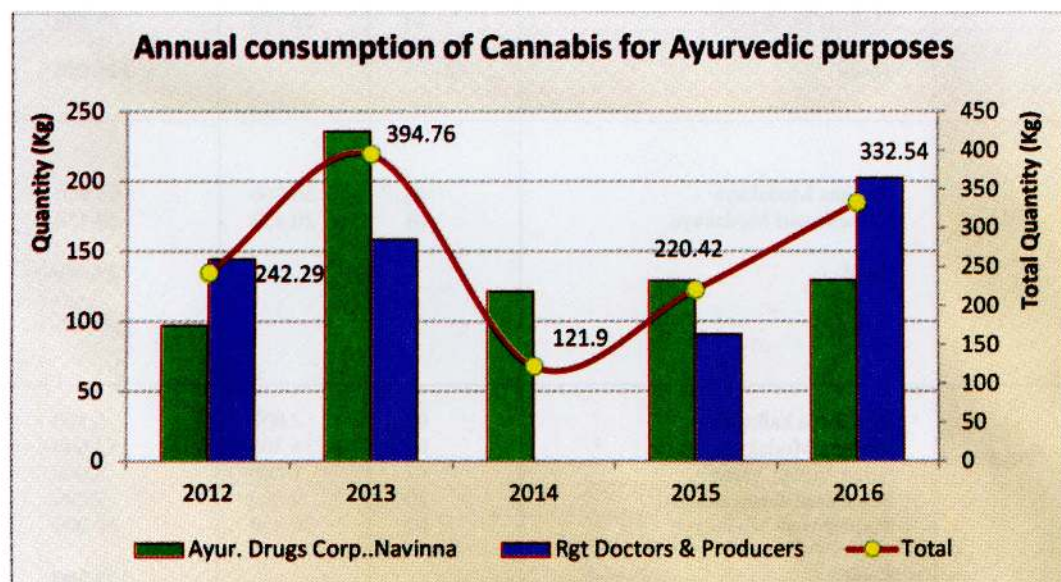


Exhibit - 12





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# **Part 4**

## **Prison Admissions**

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**Table 56 - Male Prison admissions by offences**

<b>Type of Offence</b>	<b>2012 N</b>	<b>2013 N</b>	<b>2014 N</b>	<b>2015 N</b>	<b>2016 N</b>
Narcotic %	9,130 33.3	10,238 34.3	11,822 44.2	10,993 47.1	10,393 44.9
Excise %	6,012 21.9	4,478 15.0	2,667 10.0	2,287 9.8	3,001 13.0
Theft %	1,645 6.0	1,690 5.7	1,634 6.1	1,155 5.0	1,079 4.7
Murder %	120 0.4	117 0.4	135 0.5	171 0.7	171 0.7
Unlawful Intercourse %	17 0.1	21 0.1	12 0.1	27 0.1	08 0.0
Culpable Homicide %	159 0.6	124 0.4	119 0.4	87 0.4	123 0.5
Others %	10,362 37.7	13,198 44.1	10,365 38.7	8607 36.9	8,390 36.2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>27,445 100.0</b>	<b>29,866 100.0</b>	<b>26,754 100.0</b>	<b>23,327 100.0</b>	<b>23,165 100.0</b>

**Table 57 - Female Prison Admissions by Offence**

Type of Offence	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N
Narcotic %	151 16.0	210 23.5	168 20.1	178 23.5	142 15.9
Excise %	171 18.1	155 17.3	135 16.2	69 9.1	74 8.3
Theft %	55 5.8	90 10.1	55 6.7	63 8.3	141 15.8
Murder %	5 0.5	1 0.1	1 0.1	4 0.5	3 0.3
Unlawful Intercourse %	178 18.8	12 1.3	2 0.2	8 1.1	10 1.1
Culpable Homicide %	4 0.4	6 0.7	8 0.9	0 .0	2 0.2
Others %	382 40.4	420 47.0	465 55.8	437 57.5	523 58.4
<b>Total %</b>	<b>946 100.0</b>	<b>894 100.0</b>	<b>834 100.0</b>	<b>759 100.00</b>	<b>895 100.00</b>

**Table 58 - Total Prison Admissions by Offence ( Male and Female )**

Type of Offence	2012 N	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 N
Narcotic %	9,281 32.7	10,448 34.0	11,990 43.5	11,171 46.4	10,535 43.8
Excise %	6,183 21.8	4,633 15.1	2,802 10.1	2,356 9.8	3,075 12.8
Theft %	1,700 6.0	1,780 5.8	1,689 6.1	1,218 5.1	1,220 5.1
Murder %	125 0.4	118 0.4	136 1	175 0.7	174 0.7
Unlawful Intercourse %	195 0.7	33 0.1	14 0.1	35 0.1	18 0.1
Culpable Homicide %	163 0.6	130 0.4	127 0.5	87 0.4	125 0.5
Others %	10,744 37.8	13,618 44.2	10,830 39.2	9,044 37.5	8,913 37.0
<b>Total %</b>	<b>28,391 100.0</b>	<b>30,760 100.0</b>	<b>27,588 100.0</b>	<b>24,086 100.0</b>	<b>24,060 100.0</b>



<b>Table 59 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Drug</b>										
<b>Drug</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cannabis	3,210	34.6	3,199	30.6	3,866	32.2	3,648	32.7	2,739	26.0
Heroin	6,057	65.2	7,245	69.3	8,112	67.7	7,519	67.3	7,783	73.9
Opium	5	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	3	.0	6	0.1
Other	9	0.1	0	.0	12	0.1	1	.0	7	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Exhibit - 13

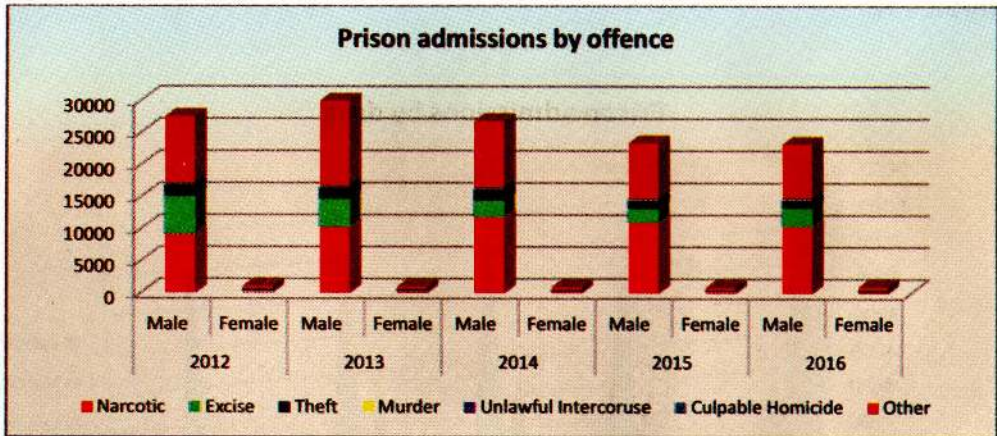


Exhibit - 14

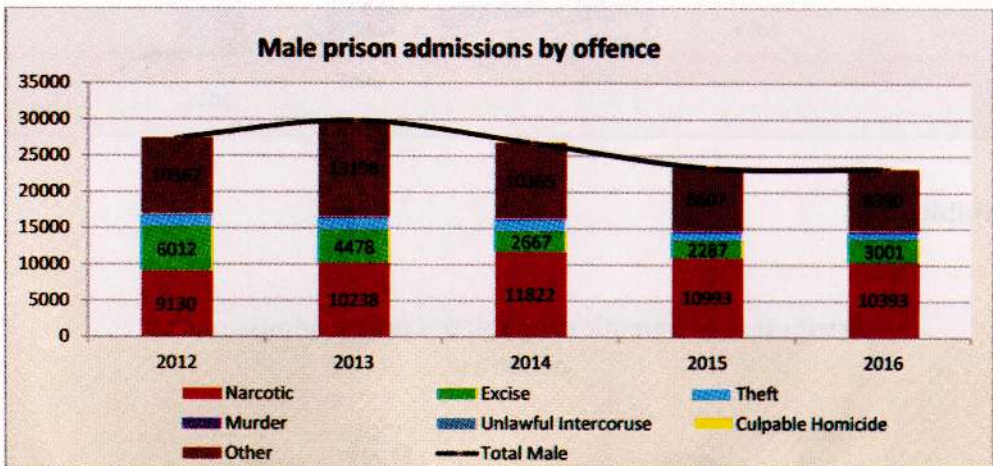


Exhibit - 15

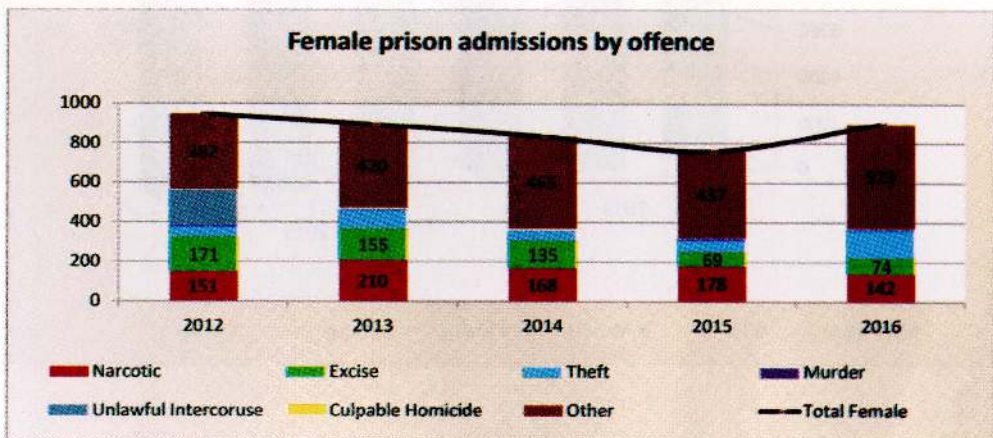




Exhibit - 16

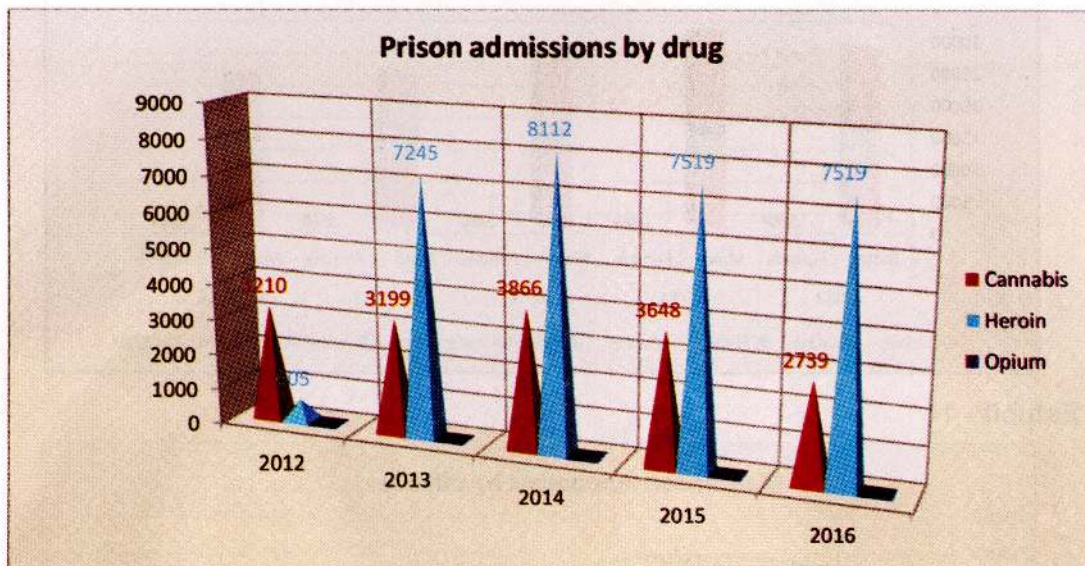
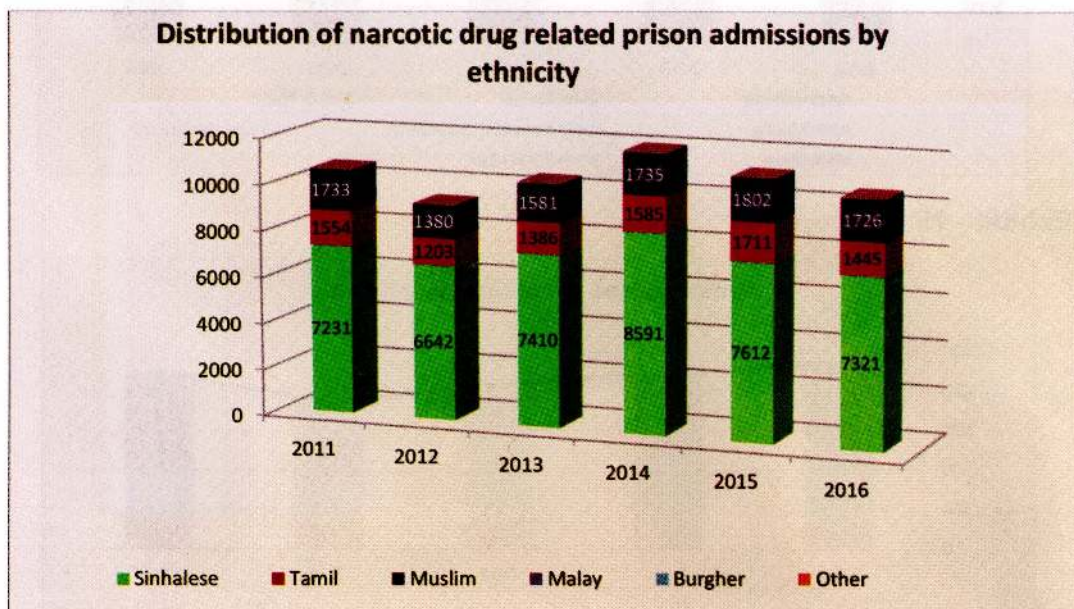


Exhibit - 17





15

## Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity and Religion

**Table 60 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhalese	6,642	71.6	7,410	70.9	8,591	71.6	7,612	68.1	7,321	69.5
Tamil (SL)	1,203	13.0	1,386	13.3	1,585	13.2	1,711	15.3	1,445	13.7
Muslim	1,380	14.9	1,581	15.2	1,735	14.5	1,802	16.2	1,726	16.4
Malay	22	0.1	21	0.2	26	0.2	21	0.2	15	0.1
Burgher	33	0.4	46	0.4	43	0.4	24	0.2	27	0.3
Other	1	.0	4	0.0	10	0.1	1	.0	1	.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 61 - Distribution of Narcotic Drug Related Prison Admissions by Religion**

Religion	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	5,902	63.6	6,534	62.5	7,520	62.7	6,882	61.6	6,638	63.0
Hindu	892	9.6	1,086	10.4	1,265	10.6	1,296	11.6	1,056	10.0
Islam	1,409	15.2	1,567	15.1	1,752	14.6	1,814	16.3	1,742	16.5
Roman Ca.	742	8.0	669	6.4	854	7.1	806	7.2	952	9.0
Christian	336	3.6	578	5.5	599	5.0	371	3.3	147	1.4
Other	0	.0	14	0.1	0	0.0	2	.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>

சென்னை நகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

சென்னை நகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

சென்னை நகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

சென்னை நகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி	பகுதி
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

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# **Part 5**

## **Treatment Admissions**

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**Table 62 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Facility**

Facility	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	645	58.2	1033	75.7	874	53.1	866	58.4	826	35.0
NGO	221	19.9	225	16.5	112	6.8	212	14.3	474	20.0
Police	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.7	0	.0	-	-
Prisons	242	21.8	106	7.8	647	39.3	317	21.0	684	29.0
Kandakadu Treatment & Re. Cen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	6.0	371	16.0
Not Recorded	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 63 - Treatment Admissions by Type of Treatment**

Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Allopathic	0	.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	17	1.0
Ayurvedic	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Homeopathic	1	.1	0	.0	1	0.0	1	.0	0	.0
Acupuncture	4	.4	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	.0	0	.0
Institutional Care	854	80.2	1172	86.3	1612	97.9	1307	88.2	1878	80.0
Other	206	19.3	147	10.8	30	2.0	42	2.8	459	19.0
Not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 64 - Treatment Admissions by Drug**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cannabis	348	31.4	458	33.6	915	55.6	815	55.0	1617	69.0
Hashish	13	1.2	8	0.6	29	1.8	86	5.8	137	6.0
Heroin	870	78.4	1141	83.6	1,414	85.9	1,190	80.3	2174	92.0
Opium	19	1.7	23	1.7	29	1.8	81	5.5	86	4.0
Tobacco	570	51.4	751	55.0	1,186	72.0	942	63.6	1430	61.0
Alcohol	429	38.6	500	36.6	907	55.1	779	52.6	482	20.0
Other	80	7.2	826	60.6	108	6.5	146	9.9	150	6.0
Not Recorded	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

**Table 65 - Treatment Admissions by Route of Use\***

Route of Use	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eat / Drink	237	21.4	282	20.7	497	30.2	1049	70.8	783	33.0
Smoke	359	32.4	535	39.2	763	46.3	1004	67.7	1735	74.0
Inject	30	2.7	42	3.1	71	4.3	39	2.6	29	1.0
Sniff	73	6.6	59	4.3	34	2.1	19	1.3	34	1.0
Chinese Method	745	67.2	1002	73.5	1278	77.6	999	67.4	2174	87.0
Other	0	.0	9	0.6	0	.0	28	1.9	-	-
Not Recorded	17	1.5	9	0.6	18	1.1	5	0.3	-	-

\* Multiple Answers

**Table 66 - Treatment Admissions by Sex**

Gender	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1096	98.8	1344	98.5	1629	99.0	1462	98.6	2321	98.5
Female	13	1.2	20	1.5	17	1.0	20	1.4	34	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 67 - Treatment Admissions by Age**

Drug	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-14 yrs	9	0.8	6	0.4	20	1.2	6	0.4	7	1.0
15-19	58	5.2	50	3.7	85	5.2	68	4.6	130	6.0
20-24	104	9.4	153	11.2	194	11.8	152	10.2	302	13.0
25-29	172	15.5	201	14.7	288	17.5	231	15.6	430	18.0
30-34	179	16.2	263	19.3	309	18.8	293	19.8	380	16.0
35-39	163	14.7	208	15.2	199	12.1	198	13.4	334	14.0
40-44	137	12.4	165	12.1	177	10.7	182	12.3	265	11.0
45-49	111	10.0	116	8.5	129	7.8	149	10.0	239	10.0
50 & Above	110	9.9	130	9.5	133	8.1	160	10.8	268	11.0
Not Recorded	66	5.9	72	5.4	112	6.8	43	2.9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 68 - Treatment Admissions by Marital Status**

Marital Status	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	522	47.1	587	43.0	822	50.0	710	47.9	1155	49.0
Married	513	46.2	680	49.9	736	44.7	692	46.7	1122	48.0
Cohabiting	6	0.5	4	0.3	8	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1
Separated	25	2.3	40	2.9	32	1.9	43	2.9	39	1.5
Divorced	14	1.3	33	2.4	23	1.4	30	2.0	32	1.2
Widowed	8	0.7	3	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.4	5	0.2
Not Recorded	21	1.9	17	1.3	20	1.2	0	.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 69 - Treatment Admissions by Religion**

Religion	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buddhist	723	65.2	1016	74.5	1188	72.2	1050	70.9	1727	73.0
Hindu	72	6.4	62	4.5	87	5.3	63	4.2	113	5.0
Islam	143	12.9	111	8.2	127	7.7	161	10.9	189	8.0
Christian	154	13.9	164	12.0	230	14.0	203	13.7	313	13.0
Other	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.3	5	0.3	13	1.0
Not Recorded	13	1.2	10	0.7	9	0.5	0	.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 70 - Treatment Admissions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sinhala	836	75.4	1149	84.3	1367	83.0	1175	79.3	1973	84.0
Tamil	120	10.8	99	7.3	139	8.5	114	7.7	169	7.0
Moor	122	11.0	94	6.9	103	6.3	152	10.3	179	7.5
Malay	9	0.8	11	0.8	12	0.7	11	0.8	11	0.5
Burgher	9	0.8	6	0.4	9	0.5	14	0.9	11	0.5
Other	4	0.4	4	0.2	10	0.6	16	1.0	12	0.5
Not Recorded	9	0.8	1	0.1	6	0.4	0	.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 71 - Treatment Admissions by Educational Level**

Educational Level	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	65	5.9	31	2.3	86	5.2	55	3.7	120	5.0
Below Yr. 5	147	13.3	124	9.1	195	11.9	149	10.1	267	11.5
Year 5-8	219	19.7	206	15.1	313	19.0	266	17.9	398	17.0
Year 9-10	296	26.7	479	35.1	596	36.2	485	32.7	873	37.0
GCE (O/L)	210	18.9	299	21.9	288	17.5	272	18.4	501	21.0
GCE (A/L)	110	9.9	172	12.6	145	8.8	147	9.9	173	7.5
Univer/Tech	17	1.6	23	1.7	5	0.3	20	1.3	20	0.8
Professional	6	0.5	3	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2
Not Recorded	39	3.5	27	2.0	14	0.9	87	5.9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 72 - Treatment Admissions by Administrative District**

District	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colombo	781	70.4	851	62.4	922	56.0	839	56.6	1203	51.0
Gampaha	166	14.9	228	16.7	306	18.6	261	17.6	331	14.0
Kalutara	38	3.4	57	4.2	81	4.9	63	4.3	136	6.0
Galle	30	2.7	36	2.6	45	2.7	166	11.2	404	17.0
Matara	2	0.2	6	0.4	6	0.4	14	0.9	29	1.0
Hambantota	7	0.6	7	0.5	20	1.2	7	0.5	15	1.0
Monaragala	0	.0	8	0.6	5	0.3	5	0.3	8	0.4
Badulla	5	0.4	9	0.6	4	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.2
Kandy	23	2.1	38	2.8	50	3.0	35	2.4	32	1.0
Matale	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0	3	0.2	8	0.4
Nuwara Eliya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	0.4	8	0.4
Kegalle	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.5	17	1.0
Ratnapura	7	0.6	22	1.6	24	1.5	14	0.9	27	1.0
Kurunegala	23	2.1	4	0.3	68	4.1	29	2.0	62	3.0
Puttalam	3	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.2	8	0.5	30	1.0
Trincomalee	5	0.5	16	1.2	14	0.9	2	0.1	1	0.0
Bataloa	2	0.2	0	.0	4	0.2	1	0.1	19	1.0
Ampara	0	.0	0	.0	2	0.1	4	0.3	3	0.1
Anuradhapura	10	0.9	39	2.9	28	1.7	10	0.7	15	0.5
Polonnaruwa	0	.0	1	0.1	9	0.5	3	0.2	0	0.0
Jaffna	0	0.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Kilinochchi	4	0.4	1	0.1	25	1.5	0	.0	0	0.0
Mullative	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	.0	0	.0
Mannar	0	.0	0	.0	26	1.6	0	.0	0	.0
Vavuniya	0	.0	0	.0	1	0.1	0	.0	1	0.0
Not Recorded	0	.0	34	2.5	0	.0	0	.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Exhibit - 18

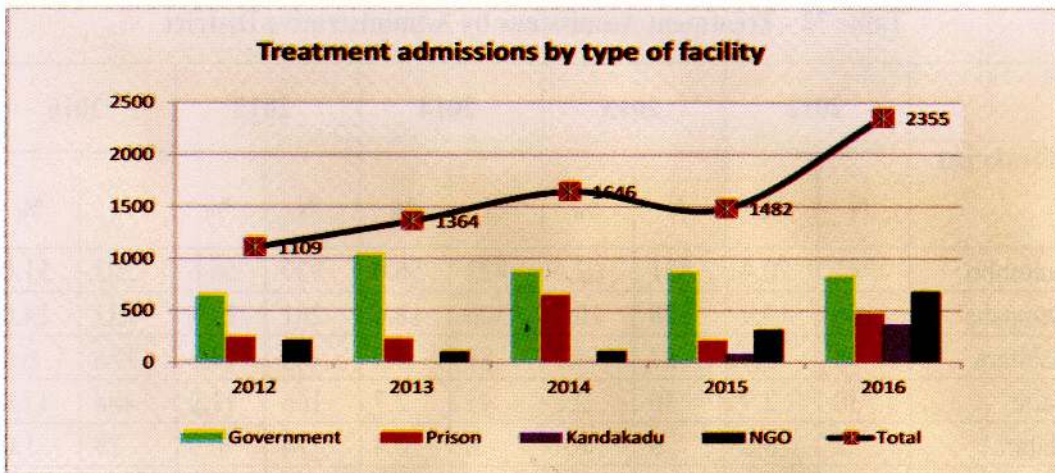


Exhibit - 19

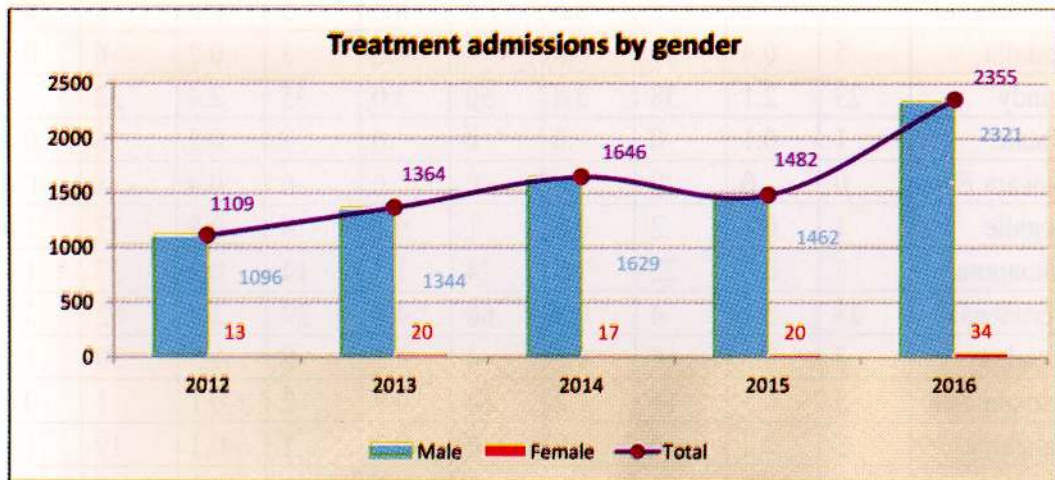
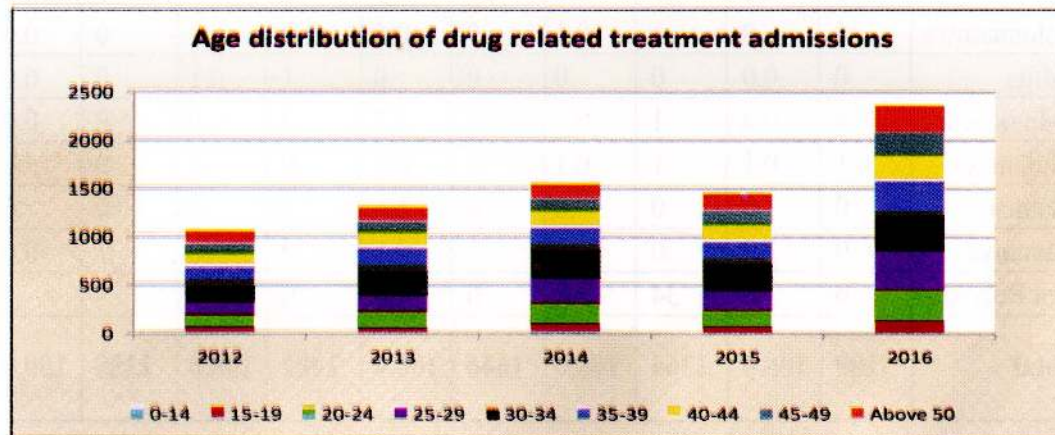


Exhibit - 20



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# **Part 6**

## **HIV / AIDS Related Information**

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Table 73 - Reported HIV Cases 2016

Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the beginning Quarter	HIV Cases Reported during the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases by Gender	
				Male	Female
1 <sup>st</sup>	2308	66	2374	1504	870
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2374	58	2432	1545	887
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2432	67	2499	1596	903
4 <sup>th</sup>	2499	58	2557	1640	917
<b>Total</b>		<b>249</b>	<b>2557</b>	<b>1640</b>	<b>917</b>

Table 74 - Reported HIV Cases 2015

Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the beginning Quarter	HIV Cases Reported during the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative HIV Cases by Gender	
				Male	Female
1 <sup>st</sup>	2074	59	2133	1321	812
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2133	47	2180	1358	822
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2180	61	2241	1405	836
4 <sup>th</sup>	2241	67	2308	1452	856
<b>Total</b>		<b>234</b>	<b>2308</b>	<b>1452</b>	<b>856</b>



**Table 75 - Reported AIDS Cases 2016**

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

**Table 76 - Reported AIDS Cases 2015**

Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases at the end of the Quarter	Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender		Reported AIDS deaths*
		Male	Female	
1 <sup>st</sup>	557	384	173	9
2 <sup>nd</sup>	568	392	176	3
3 <sup>rd</sup>	587	405	182	9
4 <sup>th</sup>	602	414	188	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>31</b>

* Cumulative AIDS deaths reported (AIDS related)	-	414
Male to Female ratio of reported HIV cases	-	1:8:1
Cumulative vertically transmitted HIV case reported	-	80
Cumulative Foreign HIV cases reported	-	115
Number of HIV tests carried out during 2016	-	1129246
HIV Sero-Positivity rate for 2016	-	0.02%

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

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# **Part 7**

## **Detections of Pharmaceutical Drugs**

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**Table No. 77 - Major detections of pharmaceutical drug abuse done by National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA)**

	Type of Offence	Type of Drugs	Quantity	Residence of Accused
1	possession	Tramadol	1000 Capsules	Negambo
2	possession	Tramadol	400 Capsules	Pamunugama
3	Storing	Tramadol	200 Capsules	Kandana
4	possession	Tramadol	3000 Capsules	Dematagoda
5	possession	Tramadol	70,000 Capsules	Colombo 12
6	possession	Tramadol	20,000 Capsules	-
7	possession	Tramadol	53 Capsules	Enderamulla
8	possession	Tramadol	100 Capsules	Kimbulapitiya
9	possession	Tramadol	40 Capsules	Kochchikade
10	possession	Tramadol	50 Capsules	Kochchikade
11	possession	Tramadol	5380 Capsules	Pakistan (Foreign Accused)
12	possession	Tramadol	5380 Capsules	India (Foreign Accused)
13	possession	Tramadol	25 Capsules	Waikkal
14	possession	Tramadol	20 Capsules	Katuwapitiya
15	possession	Tramadol	690 Capsules	Ekala
16	possession	Tramadol	15 Capsules	Katana
17	Distribution	Pregabalin	08 Capsules	Raddolugama
18	Distribution	Pregabalin	08 Capsules	Raddolugama
19	possession	Tramadol	13 Capsules	Peliyagoda
20	possession	Tramadol	37 Capsules	Kelaniya
21	possession	Tramadol	100 Capsules	Wattala
		Tramadol	37 Capsules	Wattala
22	Distribution	Pregabalin	980 Capsules	Andiambalama
23	Importation	Tramadol	-	Narahenpita
24	Importation	Tramadol	-	Wattala
25	possession	Tramadol	37 Capsules	-
26	possession	Pregabalin	110 Capsules	Maligawatta
27	possession	Pregabalin	1000 Capsules	Maligawatta
28	Selling	Tramadol	06 Capsules	Moratuwa

(Source : NMRA)

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# **Part 8**

## **Precursor Chemicals Information**

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## Precursor Chemical Information

Table 78 - Precursor Chemicals Imported to Sri Lanka

Precursor Chemicals	2012 kg	2013 kg	2014 kg	2015 kg	2016 kg
Hydrochloric acid	2,435,446.87	2,707,604	3,384,168	-	3,568,867.00
Sulphuric acid	3,291,151.49	3,769,446	4,237,119	3,390,126.25	4,038,290.00
Pottassium Permangante	4,187.67	54,729	34,555	-	60,032.00
Toluene	2,629,380.90	2,107,262	1,672,977	2,102,047.07	1,929,544.00
Ethyl ether	13,346.63	15,348	7388	6,242.52	7594.00
Acetone	1,495,416.40	1,235,649	1,052,340	1,175,262.27	1,250,579.00
Methyl ethyl ketone	270,846.03	345,769	307,349	408,754.2	346,295.00
Phenylacetone	1.00	-	-	-	-
Acetic anhydride	10.80	238	40	63.44	138.00
Phenylacetic	1,026.00	1025	25	500	27.00
Isosafrole	-	-	-	0.05	-
Piperonal	72.90	60	50	-	120.00
Safrole	7.54	-	-	-	20.00
Ephedrine	100.00	50	-	-	-
Pseudoephedrine	-	75	-	-	-
Anthranilic acid	16.85	1	400	20.59	-
Piperidine	1.00	20	-	0.22	1.00
Other ephedrines	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodioxol	-	-	-	-	-
Ergometrine	-	-	-	-	-
Acetylanthranilic acid	29.76	-	18	-	1040.00
Norepledrine	-	4	-	-	-
1 Propon 2 - one	0.98	-	-	-	250.00



**Table 79 - Precursor Chemicals Export from Sri Lanka**

	<b>2012 kg</b>	<b>2013 kg</b>	<b>2014 kg</b>	<b>2015 kg</b>	<b>2016 kg</b>
Hydrochloric acid	782.50	3610	4620	-	2,000
Sulphuric acid	18,252.00	32597	12392	-	3,000
Pottasium Permanganate	115.00	-	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	-	179	4
Acetone	40.00	-	485	80.87	12
Methyl ethyl ketone	-	-	50	300	-
Other	442.00	196	-	-	-



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# **Part 9**

## **Alcohol and Tobacco Information**

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**Table 80 - Production of Coconut and processed Arrack  
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

<b>Manufacturing Institution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	2,143,875.28	2,308,079.45	2,912,885.476	3,519,959.848	2,481,202.888
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	299,352.63	363,760.918	505,052.564	1,394,775.996	596,676.263
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	587,618.29	664,927.16	619,480.436	883,717.310	453,282.216
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	819.12	2,276.079	3,756.987	1,522.120	2,108.099
Scotland Distilleries	64,588.42	53,107.23	114,507.310	2,086.250	377.973
V & A Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	340.416	-	581.544
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt)Ltd.	1,237.20	2,933.430	2,303.127	2,629.609	1,202.094
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	1,045.18	760.620	401.585	117.789	669.424
Nippon Expo Ltd.	7,395.30	6,561.180	6,689.310	5,888.774	2,313.766
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	1,046,991.08	1,340,897.842	1,897,378.950	1,558,367.373	1,223,461.792
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	9,213.12	5,490.730	10,129.691	986.179	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	126,342.81	196,467.98	282,350.067	509,303.446	636,867.314
Classic Distilleries (pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	6,505.137
Perecyl (Pvt) Ltd.	1,137,661.14	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	739.80	0.000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,426,879.37</b>	<b>4,945,262.626</b>	<b>6,255,275.919</b>	<b>7,879,354.696</b>	<b>5,405,248.510</b>

**Table 81 - Production of Molasses Arrack  
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

<b>Licenses Premises</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
W.M. Mendis and Co. Ltd.	247,759.05	241,386.876	667,957.379	2,100,052.899	3,510,018.171
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	3,090.00	1,861.646	4,681.572	864.338	7,607.837
Perecyl Ltd.	469,299.35	207,368.960	108,004.320	93,380.048	84,673.749
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	38,040.67	42,655.75	34,773.941	35,682.904	69,023.266
Nippon Expo Ltd.	12,028.56	14,145.830	8,944.343	8,650.467	4,688.699
Randenigala Distilleries Ltd.	5,470.70	3952.02	6,920.020	3,946.699	5,608.887
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd.	1,445.32	1,241.560	-	-	-
International Distilleries Ltd.	1,185,140.28	978,385.880	920,640.626	908,152.547	1,029,855.784
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	146,214.01	164,591.548	163,960.846	510,066.016	1,365,464.283
Classic Distilleries Ltd.	24,991.53	10,337.401	2,350.791	5,007.435	3,241.719
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd. ( Dompe )	37,626.83	48,390.070	94,632.006	19,943.971	-
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	-	-	2,515.887	0.000	390.060
Nippon Expo Company Ltd.	-	-	136,640.065	-	-
Wayamba Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	1,212.732	0.000	-
Royal Cask (Pvt) Ltd ( Nipon Lanka )	-	-	-	182,990.417	218,762.290
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,171,106.30</b>	<b>1,714,317.541</b>	<b>2,153,234.528</b>	<b>3,868,737.741</b>	<b>6,299,334.745</b>

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

<b>Manufacturing Institution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Distilleries Co. of Sri Lanka Ltd.	33,074,245.42	27,237,691.840	23,983,779.807	27,068,286.747	31,208,454.839
Randenigala Distilleries Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	211,757.02	224,506.540	217,029.568	78,931.153	131,020.618
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	180,936.44	88,683.321	318,066.666	1,524,264.777	1,360,161.576
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd.	1,879,228.94	1,746,334.914	2,678,332.139	2,655,367.367	2,673,517.064
Manori Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	55,644.73	39,637.20	33,312.904	27,961.991	27,826.361
A.E.F. (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland Distilleries Ltd.	371,022.63	388,606.581	244,109.607	248,643.432	237,607.020
Acme Lanka Company Ltd.	544,568.97	493,269.77	562,366.450	751,661.262	884,869.707
V.A. Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd.	163,256.80	186,829.680	267,467.293	350,182.998	585,771.667
Percyl Company Ltd.	-	1,531,991.254	1,481,577.776	1,896,419.333	1,992,991.351
Rio Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Uva Glen (Pvt) Ltd.	127,214.01	93,216.754	121,497.554	160,607.391	177,582.134
Nippon Expo Ltd.	112,894.42	118,431.560	133,994.455	171,940.095	194,136.736
Scotland Distilleries Ltd.	82,263.46	120,178.80	139,482.974	288,765.485	292,675.413
Co-operative Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Hingurana Distilleries (Co.) Ltd.	526,395.47	599,074.930	647,056.870	639,853.479	-
Classic Manufactures	29,402.89	56,068.169	62,477.210	76,830.673	63,891.808
Nippon Lanka Ltd.	75,189.12	90,166.570	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd.	27,328.10	4,767.000	-	-	-
Randiya Marketing Services (Pvt) Ltd.	103,420.71	107,996.020	48,110.703	10,338.086	-
Vayaba Distilleries	6,111.20	52,227.580	100,836.034	1,808.460	-
Sinergy (Pvt) Ltd.	5,486.87	75,259.520	104,149.906	34,991.694	34,745.386
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,576,367.20</b>	<b>33,254,938.003</b>	<b>31,143,647.916</b>	<b>35,986,854.423</b>	<b>39,865,251.675</b>



Table 83 - Production of Spirits Distilled from Coconut / Palm Toddy

Distillery	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres	Pure Toddy in Litres	Spirits Manufac tured in proof Litres
Acme Distillery	1,175,141.000	75,728.900	1,774,470.300	121,793.500	2,332,861.500	169,085.500	4,431,499.000	311,779.866	4,568,899.700	320,694.7
Seeduwa Distillery	18,327,460.800	1,389,759.300	19,861,970.000	1,436,075.600	18,836,891.300	1,408,901.400	26,778,326.300	1,918,503.000	30,325,736.600	2,268,961.7
Beruwala Distillery	9,927,767.000	745,465.000	10,277,179.000	701,118.200	7,972,854.000	605,434.000	7,319,613.000	538,370.408	7,380,887.000	556,537.9
Vawlugala Distillery	165,545.300	9,980.300	199,380.000	12,177.400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Distillery	1,299,346.000	93,581.600	1,378,884.000	82,208.500	308,727.000	21,800.900	1,322,053.000	89,054.941	-	-
Thikkam Distillery*	299,966.250	14,462.250	*509,565.000	20,436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walikamam Distillery*	362,713.750	15,149.750	*370,253.250	15,500.920	*224,102.000	9,151.000	140,831.250	5,791.000	8,470.500	5,803.5
Rockland Distillery	10,394,705.000	774,464.500	6,983,071.000	497,156.900	11,476,439.000	856,510.400	16,071,134.000	1,079,770.452	10,805,325.000	855,753.6
Mestiya Distillery Wadduwa	3,657,571.000	293,730.000	7,069,465.000	540,033.400	8,364,539.000	666,777.000	6,824,356.000	581,185.592	8,617,192.000	597,985.4
Varani Distillery*	279,983.250	13,711.500	*150,752.300	6,182.200	*173,799.000	8,086.700	190,835.750	10,030.725	32,815.450	23,299.0
Mendis Distillery - Monaragala	-	-	1,035,633.700	75,158.400	4,017,643.500	301,718.500	13,914,388.400	888,960.659	6,782,062.400	485,570.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,890,199.35</b>	<b>3,426,033.100</b>	<b>49,610,623.550</b>	<b>3,507,841.020</b>	<b>53,707,856.000</b>	<b>4,047,465.700</b>	<b>76,993,036.70</b>	<b>5,423,446.643</b>	<b>68,521,388.65</b>	<b>5,114,606.4</b>

\* Palm Toddy Production

**Table 84 - Bottled Toddy Manufacturers (Quantity in Litres)**

<b>Manufacturing Institutions</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Chunnakam Palm Development Co-operative	19,672.625	47,277.175	79,467.625	94,040.625	87,698.375
karaveddy Bottled Toddy Man.	5,360.000	16,910.863	15,912.500	0.000	-
Jaffna Palm Development Co-operative	22,070.625	30,414.375	24,057.500	35,273.125	25,765.250
Keys Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	23,192.500	42,140.625	-
kondavil Bottled Toddy Man.	18,583.125	33,126.438	41,101.375	40,518.250	26,674.375
Point Pedro Palm Development Co-operative	6,390.625	13,586.000	7,434.375	21,811.250	-
Kareinagar Palm Development Co-operative	20,241.250	35,953.125	35,475.625	55,472.500	66,283.750
Achchuweli Bottled Toddy Man	15,944.375	37,374.000	-	27,301.875	39,821.875
Poonagari Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	-	-	1,048.750
New T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man	226,712.500	399,705.000	686,910.000	722,145.000	-
Eagle Bottled Toddy Man.	567,985.000	581,440.000	818,430.000	840,635.000	847,315.000
Singha Bottled Toddy Man.	706,485.000	725,805.000	1,051,420.000	1,080,320.000	1,106,065.000
Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	107,445.000	158,960.000	231,495.000	238,680.000	232,887.000
Chankani Palmyrah	33,571.875	88,226.250	104,851.250	163,971.875	143,345.000
A.M.P. Bottled Toddy Man.	236,791.250	238,391.241	258,990.750	272,947.500	243,737.500
Manori lanka Bottled Toddy Man.	820,675.000	846,955.000	1,369,165.000	1,439,635.000	1,462,260.000
Shooting Star Bottled Toddy Man.	613,125.000	718,730.000	843,630.000	721,725.000	738,860.000
Welanei Palm Development Co-operative	13,468.125	28,142.500	19,221.875	22,878.125	-
Three Lions Toddy	75,667.275	192,205.000	179,672.175	215,300.750	250,986.250
New Commander Bottled Toddy Man.	171,250.000	115,400.575	210,795.000	221,600.000	215,540.000
Super Star Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle Bottled Toddy	223,195.000	-	223,380.000	214,835.000	-
Horse Power Bottled Toddy	454,320.000	479,910.000	347,625.000	366,135.000	364,080.000
Wayamba Super Bottled Toddy Man.	688,870.000	718,630.000	1,163,580.000	1,199,320.000	1,234,747.500
Empire Bottled Toddy Man.	110,835.000	123,485.000	-	3,650.000	225,955.000
T.S.R Bottled Toddy Man.	613,652.500	774,900.000	1,030,545.000	1,079,940.000	1,083,570.000

Nedukarni Bottled Toddy Man	937.500	0.000	-	-	-
Thelippalei Bottled Toddy Man	18,148.750	61,892.013	76,552.250	78,624.375	42,950.000
Manipay Bottled Toddy Man.	24,729.375	20,097.500	21,868.750	66,706.250	63,621.875
Nemta Toddy Man.	336,120.000	365,985.000	686,750.000	715,255.000	729,850.000
Chawakachcheri Palmyrah Dev.cop	50,396.875	36,298.125	42,753.075	68,651.875	86,173.750
Pandatharippu Palm Dev.co	55,901.250	61,225.625	64,647.500	103,338.125	73,250.625
Kopai Palm Development Co-operative	14,454.345	32,408.750	24,615.525	25,781.250	40,464.375
Ariyalei Palm Development Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
Kodikaman Palm Development Coperative	8,629.375	35,142.500	13,698.125	61,598.125	88,503.125
Kaites Palm Development Co-operative	11,786.875	0.000	-	-	-
Camel Bottled Toddy Man	6,630.000	0.000	32,835.000	35,635.000	31,250.000
Kilinochchi Bottled Toddy Man.	-	5,293.700	18,312.500	-	227,968.125
Thunukkai Bottled Toddy Man.	-	1,250.000	-	4,323.125	6,331.250
Walikaman Bottled Toddy Man.	-	70,959.375	21,138.750	30,102.500	-
Konavil Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	61,750.000	-
Puthukkudiyiruppu Bottled Toddy Man.	-	-	-	50,310.000	54,532.500
Muliyawalei Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	42,718.750	-
Mullai West Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	71,252.500
Mullai East Bottled Toddy	-	-	-	-	33,718.750
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,300,045.495</b>	<b>7,298,960.129</b>	<b>9,769,524.025</b>	<b>10,465,070.875</b>	<b>9,946,507.500</b>



<b>Table 85 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Below - 5% Vol. (Quantity in Liters)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing Institution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Asia Pacific Brewery (Lanka) Ltd.	431,779.32	458,858.520	472,148.940	361,578.480	1,747,534.080
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	778,900.22	972,031.365	525,616.770	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	11,480,719.31	11,362,450.805	11,697,122.730	12,145,684.660	6,956,844.395
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,691,398.84</b>	<b>12,793,340.690</b>	<b>12,694,888.440</b>	<b>12,507,263.140</b>	<b>8,704,378.475</b>

<b>Table 86 - Malt Liquor (Beer) : Alcohol Percentage Above - 5% Vol. (Quantity in Liters)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing Institution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Asia Pacific Brewery (lanka) Ltd.	14,918,730.18	15,972,497.220	16,500,480.960	19,024,554.000	17,209,239.540
Mc-Callam Brewery Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Milers Brewery Co.	8,544,158.20	12,536,549.530	3,935,835.890	-	-
Lion Brewery Ltd.	63,184,709.17	78,963,611.830	91,389,532.945	94,117,598.385	26,247,452.085
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,647,597.55</b>	<b>107,472,658.580</b>	<b>111,825,849.795</b>	<b>113,142,152.385</b>	<b>43,456,691.625</b>

**Table 87 - Country Made Foreign Liquor  
(Quantity in Proof Liters)**

<b>Manufacturing Institution</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Rockland Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	1,473,449.51	1,315,317.552	1,316,243.708	1,262,199.653	1,193,596.996
W.M. Mendis & Co. Ltd	72,024.34	150,388.878	249,353.841	296,226.009	288,204.544
International Distilleries Lanka Ltd	1,561,755.41	1,609,683.443	1,691,527.294	1,615,989.840	1,526,249.769
Periceyl Co. (Pvt) Ltd	1,172,347.06	1,120,620.360	940,204.444	804,766.398	922,385.530
Nippon Expo (Pvt) Ltd	1,696.45	99.200	509.135	0.000	-
Hingurana Distilleries Ltd	42,541.93	46,097.810	120,686.516	20,047.898	-
Sri Lanka Distilleries Ltd	172,223.46	94,194.630	20,794.916	0.000	-
Randiya (Pvt) Ltd	13,307.98	8,757.470	-	-	-
VA Distilleries (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	-	-	6,431.328
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,509,346.14</b>	<b>4,345,159.343</b>	<b>4,339,319.854</b>	<b>3,999,229.798</b>	<b>3,936,868.167</b>

**Table 88 - Quantity of Tobacco Issued by Dept. of Excise**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Tobacco (In Killograms)</b>	<b>Tax (Rs. Cts)</b>
2012	3,242,420.60	32,424,206.00
2013	3,155,196.90	31,551,969.00
2014	2,806,421.000	28,064,210.00
2015	3,141,431.000	31,414,310.00
2016	2,707,602.600	27,076,026.00

**Table 89 - Number of Cigarettes Issued**

<b>Brand</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Cigarettes	4,320,853,360	4,029,775,760	3,560,346,520	3,466,770,280	3,789,524,960

**Table 90 - Sri Lanka Customs Excise Duty on Cigarettes  
Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC Income of 2016**

Year	Brands	Quantity (Sticks)	Excise Duty (Rs)
2016	<b>Cigarettes Less than 59MM</b>		
	CAPSTAN	157,483,200	1,259,644,980.00
	THREE ROSES	125,991,000	969,921,165.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283,474,200</b>	<b>2,229,666,145.00</b>
	<b>Cigarettes Less than 72MM</b>		
	BRISTOL VIRGI 20/200 RRE SC SR I GHW B TOTAL	54,153,800	793,894,708.00
	BRISTOL VIRGI 20/200 RRE SC SR I GHW A TOTAL	112,177,400	1,708,633,372.00
	BRISTOL GOLD 20/200 RRE SC SR I GHW A TOTAL	102,196,400	1,922,746,200.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,527,600</b>	<b>4,425,274,280.00</b>
	<b>Cigarettes Less than 84MM</b>		
	BENSON & HEDGES	2,982,200	79,266,100.00
	BENSON & HEDGES (SP)	4,537,400	112,667,800.00
	DUNHILL LIGHTS	20,378,000	531,170,800.00
	DUNHILL SWITC	79,641,520	2,048,077,460.00
	DUNHILL SWITC	26,110,920	680,222,850.00
	DUNHILL ULTRA LIGHT	68,897,400	1,842,837,600.00
	JPGL CLICK	2,509,800	61,735,350.00
	JPGL CLICK	235,352,000	6,894,214,900.00
	JPGL 12	418,029,120	10,032,704,820.00
	JPGL 12	986,310,960	23,424,885,300.00
	JPGL 12	746,547,380	17,734,638,350.00
	JPGL 20	551,328,600	13,094,054,250.00
	JPGL SPECIAL 12	37,392,800	1,129,977,400.00
	JPGL SPECIAL 20	57,505,060	1,743,818,480.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,237,523,160</b>	<b>79,410,271,460.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,789,524,960</b>	<b>86,065,111,885.00</b>

**Table 91 - Excise Revenue from Liquor (Rs. Million)**

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	60,046	66,008	69,087	105,263	120,238



**Table 92 - Exports Statistics of Tobacco leaves from Sri Lanka for the Year 2016**

<b>Country Name</b>	<b>Quantity (Kg)</b>	<b>FOB Value (Rs.) *</b>
Indonesia	62,951	1,264,800,283
Belgium	114,693	2,908,623,288
Germany	65,082	1,594,073,085
Hungary	103,914	1,622,192,666
Ireland	1,729	38,811,336
Italy	186,134	1,282,579,591
Netherlands (Holand)	23	122,821
Poland	15,965	245,591,828
Portugal	1,101	14,643,831
Spain	10,528	185,735,120
Dominica	2	11,444
Brazil	6	50,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,128</b>	<b>9,157,236,011</b>

**Table 93 - Exports Statistics of Cigarette from Sri Lanka for the Year 2016**

<b>Country Name</b>	<b>Quantity (Kg)</b>	<b>FOB Value (Rs.) *</b>
Belgium	234,042	837,020,228
Portugal	1	909
U.S.A	133	654,138
Malaysia	13,524	14,894,760
China	5,532	4,372,677
India	8,035	28,565,424
South Korea	15,170	99,857,348
Singapore	18,040	51,590,461
Syria	4,200	27,954,381
U.A.E	76,591	280,494,349
U.K.	148	355,604
Chile	95	397,206
Libya	5,100	28,398,069
Not specified	15,659	46,410,009
Vietnam	62,322	59,315,399
France	350	1,174,153
Italy	20	35,672
Netherlands (Holand)	60	106,758
Local Manufactured	20	35,377
Rep. of maldova	1,275	3,269,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,316</b>	<b>1,484,902,777</b>

(\* Free on board (FOB) is a trade term )

**Table 94 - Imports Statistics of Cigarettes for the Year 2016**

Country Name	Quantity (Kg)	CIF Value (Rs.) *
Belgium	7,741	72,428,359
Netherlands (Holand)	19	437,503
Nicaragua	43	3,056,140
Saudi Arabia	1	6,000
Italy	1	3,000
China	40,360	199,255,491
Japan	4,213	24,145,170
Malaysia	48,353	257,045,867
Singapore	31,871	197,269,130
U.A.E	3,103	5,249,672
Germany	2,740	16,209,525
Sweden	6,707	1,230,722
U.K.	4,325	32,824,236
Andorra	326	2,831,552
Serbia	24,935	145,861,449
Hong kong	435	3,842,467
India	5,624	10,664,157
Indonesia	775	2,460,449
South korea	820	3,569,336
Macau	59,594	57,064,341
Romania	28	185,263
Lithuania	2,044	13,012,765
Russia	420	2,571,796
Solvania	1,330	8,159,289
Zambia	70	326,835
Not specified	900	5,942,497
Maldives	1	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,779</b>	<b>1,065,657,011</b>

**Table 95 - Imports Statistics of Tobacco leaves for the Year 2016**

Country Name	Quantity (Kg)	CIF Value (Rs.) *
Japan	558	2,880,929
Belgium	24,132	237,300,160
Germany	471	3,671,582
Ireland	107	1,028,148
U.K.	693	5,905,935
Georegia	57	512,177
India	1,316,747	38,940,425
Uzbekistan	4	1,810
Netherlands (Holand)	380	702,708
U.S.A	254	1,317,899
Sweden	1	3,720
Malaysia	450	956,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,343,853</b>	<b>293,222,120</b>

(\* Cost, Insurance and freight (CIF) is a trade term ) **76**

## Liquor Consumption and Related Offences

**Table 96 - Liquor Consumption (Quantity in Liters)**

Liquor	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrack	82,169,059.499	76,965,541.125	72,276,640.050	83,872,311.145	87,789,267.52
Bottle Toddy	17,325,918.300	18,129,286.935	14,262,660.995	12,916,668.668	15,656,077.85
Malt Liquor (Beer, Stout & Porter)	123,556,629.958	123,094,094.760	114,936,475.425	112,092,935.377	67,027,737.83
Wine & Sparkling Wines	470,180.275	540,154.830	914,195.210	1,102,990.137	1,312,941.72
Whisky	1,114,099.405	1,469,511.175	1,572,333.995	1,631,892.072	1,487,945.67
Brandy	6,794,382.846	3,206,295.810	2,345,659.625	2,355,832.127	2,305,881.37
Gin	1,515,440.260	1,485,870.210	1,253,374.640	1,223,160.307	1,205,042.78
Rum	737,863.645	649,318.525	726,869.833	670,608.659	691,167.96
Liquor & Bitters	22,681.325	30,420.120	40,550.010	83,925.051	-
Vodka	336,332.521	294,103.175	349,377.225	342,736.292	409,541.00



**Table 97 - Selected Liquor Consumption by District - Year 2016 (In Liters)**

District	Malt Liquor	Bottled Toddy	Arrack	Whisky	Brandy
Colombo	12,062,106.81	492,983.24	13,176,190.50	374,908.49	482,272.94
Gampaha	9,544,093.45	390,892.10	9,414,918.27	235,065.72	328,833.43
Kaluthara	2,960,799.45	7,382.00	4,691,868.06	88,032.52	119,829.06
Kandy	4,642,147.30	4,346,146.51	6,852,699.74	72,778.17	137,600.97
Matale	2,082,990.23	631,474.44	2,699,658.25	28,773.12	51,764.00
Nuwara Eliya	2,876,448.52	4,011,401.61	5,261,692.14	32,719.54	62,462.39
Galle	3,472,759.29	125,828.48	4,513,524.44	70,320.83	99,718.97
Matara	2,264,219.62	346,369.80	4,277,192.31	49,035.43	77,938.22
Hambantota	1,315,992.29	19,783.36	3,447,279.31	36,422.89	67,239.82
Jaffna	2,093,616.34	190,970.00	2,160,888.72	10,966.01	27,551.46
Mannar	467,762.09	302,855.78	479,829.09	3,117.38	6,567.40
Vavuniya	771,287.80	545,122.68	773,815.74	5,333.64	12,141.70
Killinochchi	288,027.67	345,786.82	191,980.48	1,035.07	3,342.78
Bataloa	1,899,738.31	56,323.50	1,611,806.38	9,740.01	28,560.54
Ampara	1,483,367.98	26,483.85	1,812,192.58	18,420.38	37,731.39
Trincomalee	1,105,818.48	39,060.84	1,240,958.16	12,344.57	24,397.73
Kurunegala	3,540,300.14	129,684.59	5,211,553.63	108,093.98	170,975.73
Puttalam	2,376,128.71	11,995.84	2,025,598.78	67,915.61	98,047.41
Anuradhapura	2,306,345.19	180,248.69	3,701,485.71	61,814.11	99,854.91
Polonnaruwa	1,209,473.41	128,716.32	1,642,418.86	33,210.20	76,081.86
Badulla	2,563,170.55	2,314,667.22	3,474,322.48	40,265.11	68,774.79
Monaragala	1,495,997.37	98,531.25	1,897,355.68	21,479.09	42,275.05
Ratnapura	2,763,431.41	641,150.67	4,679,257.56	62,388.56	99,414.35
Kegalle	1,430,142.36	272,218.33	2,537,472.76	43,679.01	82,287.68
Mulativu	11,573.09	-	13,307.92	86.28	216.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,027,737.83</b>	<b>15,656,077.85</b>	<b>87,789,267.52</b>	<b>1,487,945.67</b>	<b>2,305,881.37</b>

**Table 98 - Detection Conducted Under the Excise Ordinance by the Department of Excise**

Nature of Offence	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence	No.of Persons Convicted	No.of Offence
Foreign Liquor Offence	1,568	1,633	1,890	2,077	1,983	1,719	1,919	2,111	2503	2503
Unlawful manufacture of arrack	1,027	1,091	705	707	-	-	-	-	915	915
Possession of Unlawfully manufacture spirits	11,682	11,593	10,180	11,313	7,249	6,462	4,860	4,718	13,050	13,050
Possession of Utensils	180	184	18	18	22	15	42	49	24	24
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transporting of arrack	51	51	33	23	28	28	69	74	103	103
Unlawful sales of arrack	3,957	4,019	3,239	3,302	3,095	2,971	2,554	2,682	2699	2699
Unlawful tapping or unlawful Production toddy	249	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful Possession or unlawful transport of Toddy	4,071	4,183	3,289	3,302	2,590	2,396	2,323	2,610	2429	2429
Unlawful sale of toddy	2,402	2,434	3,182	3,121	2,708	2,724	2,039	2,177	2667	2667
Other offences	-	-	4,008	4,696	2,673	2,907	5,300	5,117	7879	7879
Possession of unlawful manufactured liquor	-	-	729	708	566	524	946	947	513	513
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,187</b>	<b>25,437</b>	<b>27,273</b>	<b>29,267</b>	<b>20,914</b>	<b>19,746</b>	<b>20,052</b>	<b>20,485</b>	<b>32,782</b>	<b>32,782</b>



Exhibit - 21

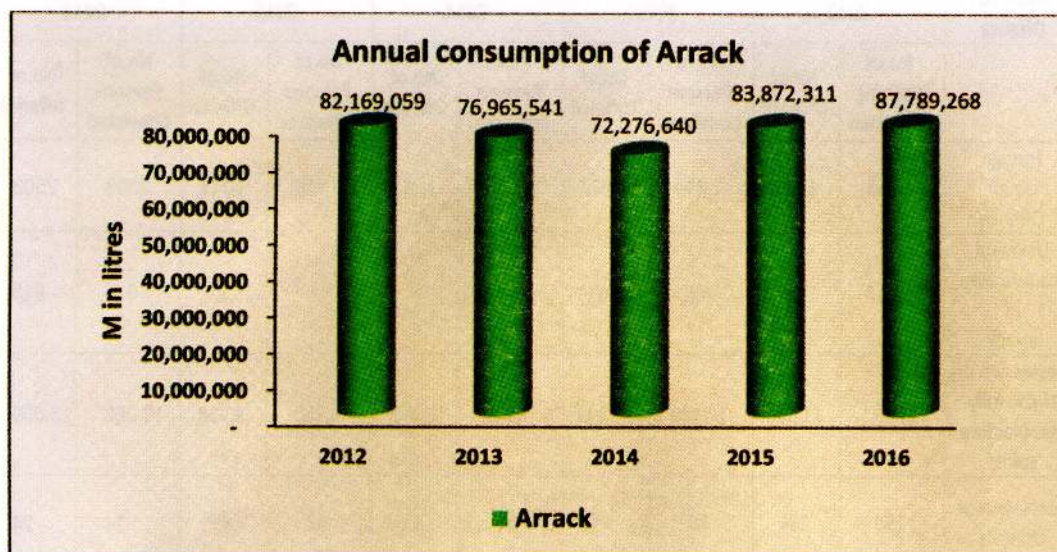
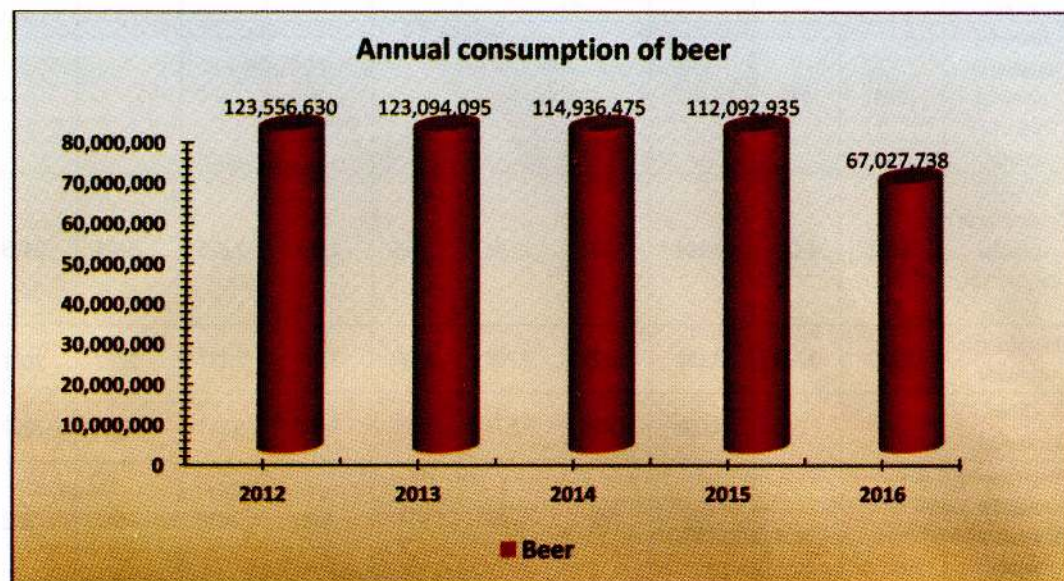


Exhibit - 22





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# **Part 10**

## **Drug Related Crimes**

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Table 99 - Drug related Grave Crimes reported during 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016											
Type of Crime	Gender	North Central	Western	Southern	Central	Northern	Eastern	Sabaragamuwa	North Western	Uva	Total
Arson	Male	4	16	2	4	1	01	04	2	0	34
	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grievous Hurt	Male	18	44	9	66	10	23	19	9	8	206
	Female	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Homicide/ Abet to commit suicide	Male	8	44	12	13	5	3	3	13	5	106
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted Homicide/ Abet to commit suicide	Male	2	2	0	7	1	0	0	1	3	16
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rape (Over 16 years)	Male	2	6	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	20
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (below 16 years with her consent)	Male	0	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape(below 16 years without her consent)	Male	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	6
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unnatural offences/grave sexual abuse	Male	2	10	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	19
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Counterfeiting currency (possession and printing)	Male	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Female	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Offences under the offensive weapons act	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
possession of automatic or repeater shot guns	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(source - Colombo Crime Division )

**Table 100 - Drug related Minor Crimes reported during 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016**

Type of Crime	Gender	North Central	Western	Southern	Central	Northern	Eastern	Sabaragamuwa	North Western	Uva	Total
Abduction	Male	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kidnapping	Male	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mischief over Rs.25000	Male	3	19	0	15	2	4	2	0	2	47
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House breaking & Theft	Male	4	348	3	5	0	1	1	0	10	372
	Female	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Hurt by Knife	Male	23	97	28	40	21	2	24	38	16	289
	Female	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Riot	Male	1	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	15
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	Male	4	145	5	10	1	6	8	0	0	179
	Female	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Extortion	Male	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheating/ Mis appropriation C.B. trust over Rs.300,000/=	Male	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Female	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Theft of Agriculture over Rs.25,000/=	Male	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of over Rs.25,000/=	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of property including cattle theft	Male	1	158	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	166
	Female	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cruelty to children	Male	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obstruction to police officers	Male	0	5	4	0	2	10	0	3	1	25
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(source - Colombo Crime Division )

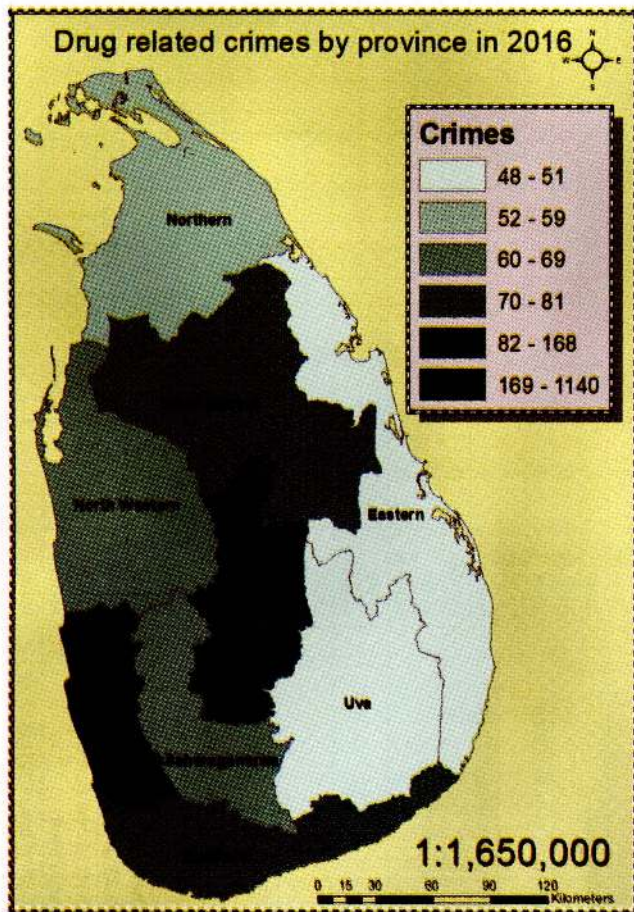


**Table 101 - Reported Drug related Crimes by Province**

Province	Grave Crimes	Percentage (%)	Minor Crimes	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)
North Central	37	6.5	40	3.3	77	4.4
Western	275	48.7	865	72.3	1140	64.7
Southern	36	6.4	45	3.8	81	4.6
Central	98	17.3	70	5.8	168	9.5
Northern	21	3.7	38	3.2	59	3.3
Eastern	27	4.8	24	2.0	51	2.9
Sabaragamuwa	26	4.6	43	3.6	69	3.9
North Western	28	5.0	41	3.4	69	3.9
Uva	17	3.0	31	2.6	48	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>100</b>

(source - Colombo Crime Division )

**Exhibit - 23**



## Appendix 1

### Basic Socio - Economic Data

This information is taken from following Sources:

- (a) Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 2017 published by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Statistical Pocket Book of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2016 published by the Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

#### (1.) Geography :

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

(2) Population	2012 (Census)	2016 (Provisional)
(a) Total	20,359,439	21,203,000
(b) Provincial :	2012 (census)	2016 (mid Year)
Central	2,571,557	2,690,000
Eastern	1,555,510	1,645,000
North Central	1,266,663	1,330,000
Northern	1,061,315	1,107,000
North-Western	2,380,861	2,477,000
Sabaragamuwa	1,928,655	2,009,000
Southern	2,477,285	2,584,000
Uva	1,266,463	1,333,000
Western	5,851,130	6,028,000

#### ( C ) Growth Rate 1.1%

**(d) Density of Population per sq. km 338**

**(3) Ethnicity ( Census - 2012)**

Ethnicity (Census 1981)	
	%
Sinhalese	74.9
Sri lankan Tamils	11.2
Ceylon Moors	9.3
Indian Tamils	4.1
Others	0.5

**(4) Religion (Census 2012)**

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

**(5) Sex**

Sex	2012 (Census)	2016 (Provisional)
Male	9,856,634	10,265,000
Female	10,502,805	10,938,000
Total	20,359,439	21,203,000

**(6) Age :**

Age Group	2012 (Census)	2016 (Provisional)
0-14	5,131,666	5,348,000
15-24	3,177,132	3,309,000
25-34	3,192,263	3,324,000
35-44	2,768,286	2,882,000
45-54	2,505,290	2,609,000
50 & Above	3,584,802	3,731,000



Demography & Social Indicators - SAARC Countries								
	Sri Lanka	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Bhutan	Maldives	Afghanistan
Population ('000)	21,203 (2016)	1,210,569 (2011)	191,710 (2015)	158.9 (2015)	26,494.5 (2011)	757 (2015)	331 (2012)	29,157.1 (2016)
Population Growth rate	0.9 (2015)	1.8 (2011)	1.92 (2015)	1.37 (2015)	1.35 (2015)	1.8 (2005)	1.69 (2006)	2.03 (2016)
Crude Birth Rate	16 (2015)	21.6 (2012)	26.1 (2015)	18.8 (2015)	21.8 (2011)	18.5 (2012)	22 (2010)	N.A
Crude Death Rate	6.3 (2015)	7 (2011)	6.8 (2015)	5.1 (2015)	7.3 (2011)	8.5 (2012)	3 (2010)	N.A
Infant Mortality Rate ( Per 1000) Live Births	8.2 (2013)	42 (2012)	66 (2015)	29 (2015)	46 (2011)	30 (2013)	9 (2012)	134
Urban Population (%)	18.2 (2012)	31.2 (2011)	77.9 (2015)	28.76 (2015)	17.1 (2011)	31.0 (2012)	35 (2006)	23.6 (2016)
Adult Literacy Rate % ( 15 Years Over )	93.3 (2015)	66.0 (2007-08)	57 (2014-15)	64.6 (2015)	60 (2006)	55 (2015)	95.8 (2006)	N.A
Labour Force Participation rate	53.3 (2014)	55.9 (2011-12)	45.2 (2014-15)	60.7 (2013)	71.5 (2008)	62.6 (2014)	53.8 (2009)	54.2 (2009)
Life Expectancy at Birth, Males (Years)	72.0 (2012)	64.6 (2016-10)	62.5 (2015)	69.4 (2015)	65.5 (2011)	67.3 (2013)	73 (2012)	N.A
Life Expectancy at Birth, Females (Years)	78.6 (2012)	67.7 (2006-10)	72.0 (2015)	72.0 (2015)	67.9 (2011)	68.9 (2013)	74.8 (2012)	N.A

Source - SAARC in figures 2016

## Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. Policy

The revised national policy is as follows.

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

## 2. Policy Outlines

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

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

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

(a) The health authorities will guarantee sufficient availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for valid medical use. At the same time the authorities will introduce effective measures to prevent their misuse and abuse.

(b) The Department of Police as the main agency on drug law enforcement, in collaboration with the Department of Customs, Department of Excise, Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force and other relevant agencies will target their efforts of minimizing drug trafficking and a availability of all illicit drugs at street level. The impact of drug law enforcement will be measured by the level of availability of drugs at street level.

(c) The Department of Customs will have more effective drug detection and prevention systems at all entry points to the country, and will satisfy requirements of United Nations and SAARC treaties ratified by the government.

(d) The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board will be effectively used by the law enforcement agencies to review and modify existing laws & practices in order to develop an effective drug control system.

(e) When drafting or modifying legislation, relevant model UN laws and UN/SAARC treaties ratified by the government will be given due consideration.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Under the international drug control treaties, competent National Authorities are empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs; and competent authorities empowered to regulate or enforce national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 will satisfy all requirements of treaties effectively.

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

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

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

### **2.3.1 Prevention, education and training**

- (a) Licit drug use (licit tobacco products, licit alcohol products) should be discouraged at all levels. Relevant ministries/local government institutions or relevant authorities should discourage licit drug use in public buildings, and public places. All forms of drug promotion will also be discouraged.
- (b) Large establishments such as schools, universities, factories, security forces, police, workplaces, estates and hospitals will have their own institutional code of conduct in relation to drug abuse.
- (c) Factual and scientific information about drugs and drug abuse will be made available to educational institutions and libraries.
- (d) Degradation of drug use and crime will be the prevention policy followed by government and private media institutions.
- (e) Proper counselling facilities should be available in each and every school above primary level.
- (f) All educational institutions (schools, technical colleges, universities), youth services institutions and other youth organizations will have programmes to improve decision making skills, spirituality and moral values to reduce risk taking behaviour of the young.
- (g) Non-drug specific approaches to prevention will be encouraged.
- (h) Capacity building of provincial authorities in drug prevention is a priority. Each provincial council will have a drug prevention task force in operation.
- (i) Community level government officers, Particularly health staff, Social Service officers, Probation officers, and Samurdhi staff, Selected NGO staff, Community leaders including religious leaders and volunteers will be given a proper training in drug prevention including basic counselling skills. Medical faculties/ Medical colleges will provide sufficient training in drug dependence to medical students.
- (k) Technical and other assistance will be provided to NGO's, community organizations and service organizations to enable them to make a greater contribution.
- (l) Epidemiological, social and scientific research on all aspects of drug abuse will be encouraged.
- (m) Drug prevention programmes will include HIV/AIDS prevention components and encourage voluntary testing.
- (n) Media institutions will be encouraged to have their own codes of conduct on drug abuse related issues.



### **2.3.2 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents**

- (a) Drug dependents will be required to seek treatment services. Central government, provincial councils and local government will ensure that sufficient counselling and treatment services (residential treatment, community based treatment and other) are available for drug dependents and their families, in their respective areas.
- (b) Remand / safe custody facilities, prisons and other correctional facilities should have counselling and treatment facilities for drug dependents.
- (c) No single type of therapy is appropriate for all drug dependents. Therefore, offering different types of treatment, acceptable to the government, will be encouraged.
- (d) Counselling (individual and /or group) and other behavioural therapies are critical components of effective treatment for drug dependents. All types of treatment will include sufficient presence of such components.
- (e) To be more effective, medical interventions will be combined with counselling and other behavioural therapies. Medical facilities, which provide treatment for drug dependents, will be encouraged to include counselling and behavioural therapeutic elements into the treatment programme. Private medical practitioners will also be required to follow the same principle.
- (f) All treatment programmes should be humane, cost-effective and affordable in the long run to both service providers and to clients. In this perspective, community and family based treatment interventions will be encouraged.
- (g) Aftercare and rehabilitation components will be a must for all treatment interventions. Services to family members of the drug dependent persons will be encouraged.
- (h) Treatment programmes will perform assessments for HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) hepatitis, B and C, and tuberculosis. They will provide counselling to help patients modify or change behaviours that place themselves or others at risk of infection.
- (i) Treatment providers will be encouraged to exercise gender balance in providing treatment. Attention will be drawn of government institutions responsible for women's development and women's organizations of NGO sector and other interested organizations in this connection.
- (j) Drug users and ex-users will be treated as far as possible as normal people with responsibilities and obligations.
- (k) Capacity building of NGOs to engage in treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents will be encouraged.
- (l) The NDDCB will monitor the treatment services provided by government sector agencies, private sector, NGOs and others.

### **2.4 Policy outline for Supporting Regional and International Initiatives**

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



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

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

### **3. The Role of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board**

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

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

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

### **4.Principal Stakeholders**

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

- 01.Secretary ( Ministry of Education )
- 02.Commander of Army
- 03.Commander of Navy
- 04.Commander of Air Force
- 05.Inspector General of Police
- 06.Provincial Chief Secretaries
- 07.Attorney General
- 08.Divisional Secretaries
- 09.Government Analyst
- 10.Legal Draftman
- 11.Director General of Health Services
- 12.Director General of Customs
- 13.Commissioner of Excise
- 14.Comissioner General of Prisons
- 15.Director General of Public Enterprises
- 16.Director National Budget
- 17.Commissioner of Ayurveda
- 18.Commissioner General of Labour
- 19.Director General of Social Services
- 20.Director General Samurdhi
- 21.Commissioner General of Probation and child care

22. Provincial Directors of Health Services
23. Director, HIV/AIDS Control Programme
24. Controller of Imports and Exports
25. Director UN (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
26. Director SAARC (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
27. Director General, Plantation, Housing & Social Welfare Trust
28. Director, Medical Supplies Division
29. Director Information
30. Chairman of NYSC
31. Director, Police Narcotics Bureau
32. Federation of NGOs Against Drug Abuse
33. Employers Federation of Ceylon
34. Private Sector Organizations

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

## Appendix 3

### Sri Lanka Legislation Pertaining to Drugs

#### (1) Laws Regulating and Controlling Drugs

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

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

Other statutes with provisions relating to drugs include :

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

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

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

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

**The Excise ordinance of No: 12 of 1912**

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

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

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

**Coast Guard Act No: 41 of 2009**

#### (2) Drug Related Acts or Behaviours Considered as Crimes

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

#### (3) Punishments

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



## Appendix 4

### Official Drug Control in Sri Lanka

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 5

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

#### 1. Monthly

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

#### 2. Quarterly

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

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

#### 3. (c) Form B -

Part one	: Estimates-Requirements of Narcotics Drugs
Part Two	: Estimates-Opium Production
Part Three	: Estimates-Cultivation of Poppy other than for Opium
Part Four	: Estimates-Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs

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

#### 4. Annual

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

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

(c) Form P: Statistics in Psychotropic Substances

(d) Annual Reports Questionnaire : (Form E)

**Part I :** Legislative Administrative and Social Measures

**Part II :** Drug Abuse

Section 1: Extent, patterns and trends of abuse

Section 2: Education, Work Place, Leisure time

Section 3: Treatment and rehabilitation

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



## **Appendix 6**

### **International Drug Conventions**

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

1. 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Accession on 11.7.1963

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

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

3. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances Accession on 22.02.1993

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

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

## Appendix 7

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

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

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



- 1972 \* Protocol amending UN single Convention comes into effect. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the protocol.
- 1973 \* Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme was set up. The Colombo Plan Bureau holds a meeting in Colombo on "Narcotics and Drug Abuse Problems in Sri Lanka."
- \* National Narcotics Advisory Board (NNAB) was set up as an advisory body chaired by Deputy Minister of Defence and with a membership composed of representatives from government department engaged in drug control and prevention activities.
- \* Police Narcotics Bureau was established.
- \* Police Narcotics Bureau and Colombo Plan jointly sponsor the first meeting at national level to discuss narcotics and drug abuse problems.
- 1975 Persons with Opium dependency come for treatment to Sri Lankan hospitals for the first time.
- 1979 \* Sri Lanka hosts HONLEA (Heads of narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies) Conference in Colombo.
- \* First International NGO Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia, the idea for the IFNGO was first advanced.
- 1980 \* Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act (No. 27) repeals 1949 Food and Drugs Act.
- 1981 \* IFNGO ( International Federation of Non Government Organizations for the prevention of Drugs and substance Abuse) was officially established through the Kuala Lumpur declaration, Malaysia.
- 1982 \* The Second Resource Person Educational Seminar on Alcoholism and Drug dependence organized by the Sri Lankan National Association on Alcohol and Drug dependence in Collaboration with the Colombo Plan Bureau on April 4<sup>th</sup>.
- \* Several addicts die when Opium supply is contaminated with arsenic.
- 1983 \* INCB annual report states that Sri Lanka is a transit country for opiates from India and Middle East and Cannabis resin from Nepal and Middle East. Heroin abuse in initial stages is also reported as having been detected.
- 1984 \* National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act. No. 11 enacted and the Board(created giving effect to the provisions of Article 35 of the Single Convention) becomes operational on 9<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> in Colombo.
  - \* Cosmetics Devices and Drugs Act amended (No. 38)
  - \* Poisons, Opium and Drugs Act amended (No. 13 )
- 1984 - 1987
- \* Sri lanka Serves as a member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- 1985
- \* Sri lanka hosts the HONLEA Conference for the second time.
  - \* United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) begins to provide assistance to Sri Lanka in Drug law enforcement.
  - \* Secretary General of UN Address the Economic and Social Council on may 24<sup>th</sup> and propose that a world Conference be convened at the ministerial level in 1987 to deal with all aspects of drug abuse.
  - Second sub - regional meeting on Improvement of Communications organized by the UN Division of Narcotics Drugs in collaboration with the NDDCB in Colombo 25-26<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup>.
- \* 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> April.
- \* Seminar on Drug Abuse Control for Judicial Officers organized by the Judicial service Commission in Collaboration with the NDDCB on October 1<sup>st</sup> in Sri Lanka.
- \* IFNGO's 11th Conference is held in Colombo, from 12-17<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 - 27<sup>th</sup> March in Colombo.
  - \* 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 10-11<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> December in Colombo.
  - \* "Mith Sevana" the NDDCB third residential treatment & rehabilitation Center was open in 1991 at Unawatuna Galle.
- "Seth Sevana" the NDDCB 4<sup>th</sup> 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
- \* 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SAARC Technical Committee on the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse 15-17<sup>th</sup> 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 6-9<sup>th</sup> October in Colombo. Organized by the NDDCB in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
  - \* SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education, treatment & rehabilitation 6-9<sup>th</sup> October in Colombo.
  - \* Meeting of Law Enforcement Officers monitoring the member Countries of SAARC drug offences Monitoring Desk (S.D.O.M.D.) 29-30<sup>th</sup> December, in Colombo.
- 1994
- \* SAARC Advanced Training Course for Law Enforcement Officers 27-30<sup>th</sup> September in Colombo.
- 1995
- \* SAARC Workshop on Preventive Education with Emphasis on Curriculum development for school 29-31<sup>st</sup> March in Colombo.
- 1997
- \* National Precursor Control Policy Formulation Workshop 17-18<sup>th</sup> February in Colombo.

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

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



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

- \* 2<sup>nd</sup> CPDAP National Focal Point Meeting 2 - 4 December 2009  
Jakarta
- 2010
- \* 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Consultation on the Prevention of HIV related to drug use  
21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2010, Bangkok.
  - \* 7<sup>th</sup> International training course on precursor chemicals  
Control for Asian Narcotic Law Enforcement Officers 16<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup>  
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) 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> February 2011 - India.
  - \* 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional training for Drug Law enforcement officers 09<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup>  
May Singapore.
  - \* Meeting of project steering committee of project XSA J81 strengthening  
Drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia 4<sup>th</sup> May 2011 - India
  - \* South Asia Regional training on treatment and rehabilitation 13<sup>th</sup> -  
22<sup>nd</sup> June 2011 Maldives.
  - \* The 8<sup>th</sup> International training course on precursor Chemical control for  
Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 22<sup>nd</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> August.
  - \* 4<sup>th</sup> Regional training on Development of outreach/ Drop-in centres  
31<sup>st</sup> October - 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2011 Pakistan
  - \* 12<sup>th</sup> Regional training of women counselors on treatment and  
Rehabilitation 14<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> November. India
- 2012
- \* 6<sup>th</sup> Asian recovery symposium 16 - 18<sup>th</sup> January 2012 New Delhi
  - \* End Users Training- Agilent - 5975C GC/MSD with 7890A GC  
7<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> February 2012 Singapore.
  - \* The 9<sup>th</sup> International Training Course on Precursor  
Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics law enforcement officers 15<sup>th</sup>  
- 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2012 Bangkok Thailand
  - \* ACCE Training of Trainers 20<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup> Bangkok Thailand
  - \* Project on "Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in  
south Asia" (XSAJ81)

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



2016

- \* Colombo Plan Sub Regional Drugs Focal Point Meeting 9<sup>th</sup> September to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2015 - New Delhi - India
- \* Expert Group Meeting on South Asian Regional Intelligence and coordination centre 2<sup>nd</sup> November to 4<sup>th</sup> November 2015 - New Delhi - India.
- \* Scientific consultation on prevention of Drug use and treatment of Drug use Disorders ( Demand Reduction ) 8<sup>th</sup> December to 10<sup>th</sup> December 2015 Vienna, Austria.
- \* International Conference on Effective Strategies for the Prevention of Alcohol & Substance abuse from 17<sup>th</sup> February – 19<sup>th</sup> February 2016 at India.
- \* 59<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including its special segment from 14<sup>th</sup> March – 22<sup>nd</sup> March at Vienna
- \* Seminar on Capacity Building Law Enforcement on Drugs for Sri Lankan Officers from 20<sup>th</sup> March – 8<sup>th</sup> April at China
- \* UN General Assembly special session on World Drug Problem from 19<sup>th</sup> April – 21<sup>st</sup> April at New York, USA
- \* 20<sup>th</sup> INTERPOL Police Training Symposium from 20<sup>th</sup> June – 26<sup>th</sup> June at Singapore
- \* INCB Regional Training Seminar from 12<sup>th</sup> July – 15<sup>th</sup> July at Bangkok, Thailand
- \* Regional Training Workshop on New Psychoactive Substances (NSP) from 7<sup>th</sup> August – 11<sup>th</sup> August at India
- \* 12<sup>th</sup> Indo – Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science (INPALMS) from 16<sup>th</sup> September – 24<sup>th</sup> September at Indonesia (Bali)
- \* UNODC Communication on Resolution 58/5 of the commission on Narcotic Drugs and Expert Meeting from 3<sup>rd</sup> October – 7<sup>th</sup> October at Vienna, Austria
- \* 15<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Association of Medical Toxicology International Scientific Conference from 16<sup>th</sup> November – 21<sup>st</sup> November at Singapore
- \* 12<sup>th</sup> International Training Course of Precursor Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers from 20<sup>th</sup> November – 29<sup>th</sup> November at Bangkok, Thailand
- \* Reconvened 59<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs from 29<sup>th</sup> November - 4<sup>th</sup> December at Austria, Vienna
- \* Second International ISSUP Workshop from 5<sup>th</sup> December – 14<sup>th</sup> December at Brazil

## Appendix 8

### Services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB)



#### 1. Research Division

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



To obtain Drug related research data and information please contact the Research Division.  
Tel. 011-2868794-6

#### 2. Preventive Education and Training Division

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

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



## Free Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

There are four treatment rehabilitation Centres conducted by the NDDCB which provide free of charge services for the drug dependants. Treatment period is 3 Months.

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

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



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



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



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





## **Library**

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

## **Provincial Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme**

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

## **Outreach Service**

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

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

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

## Drug Counselling Centres

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

### " Mahabodhi "

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



### " Siyapatha Counselling Centre "

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



## Precursor Control Authority

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

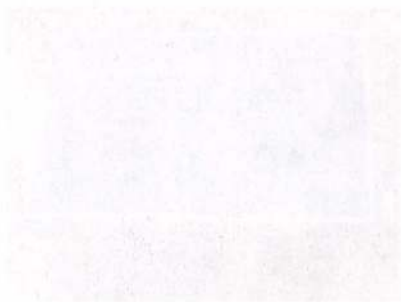
Convention against illicit in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance, Act No. I of 2008 was enhanced in year 2008 to over the 23 precursor chemicals from illicit usage and trafficking. This act gives effect to the UN convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1988 convention and SAARC convention. The Precursor Control Authority was established in 25th of October 2010 as a subsidiary of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to enforce this Act.

To obtain information

Please contact the Precursor Control Authority.

Tel No: 011-2870762 / 011-3355964

Web : [www.nddcb.gov.lk](http://www.nddcb.gov.lk)













***Hot Line (24 hours): 1984 / 011 2077778***

Head Office (Rajagiriya) : 0112-868794 / 0112-868795 / 0112-868796  
Fax : 0112-868791 / 0112-868792 / 0112-869805  
E mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk  
Web : www.nddcb.gov.lk  
Facebook : nddcbk

***Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres***

Colombo : 0112 - 2788090  
Kandy : 081 - 2315504  
Galle : 091 - 2224443  
Nittambuwa : 033 - 3774092

***Drug Counselling Centres***

Siyapatha : 011-3091394, 0112-691695  
Mahabodhi : 081-2315504, 0114-935077



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